

Fig. 4. Remplissage de la maille.

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Crystal Structures of Nitrates of Divalent Hexaquocations I. Hexaquozinc Nitrate

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The crystal structure of hexaquozinc nitrate has been solved by three-dimensional methods and refined by differential syntheses. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group *Pnma*, with $a = 12.34$, $b = 12.85$, $c = 6.29$ Å. The structure is composed of cations $[\text{Zn}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{2+}$ and anions NO_3^- . The hexaquocation has practically octahedral symmetry, with $\text{Zn}-\text{OH}_2 = 2.097 \pm 0.010$ Å, which is very close to the values quoted in the literature. The nitrate anion has trigonal symmetry, with $\text{N}-\text{O}_{\text{av}} = 1.242 \pm 0.009$ Å, and is planar. The hexaquocations and the nitrate anions are held together by a network of hydrogen bonds, each H_2O forming two hydrogen bonds with oxygen atoms of nitrate groups. Hydrogen bond lengths are in the range 2.778–2.995 Å.

Introduction

The hexaquocations of divalent metals are the most common complexes considered in coordination-compound chemistry. One could expect ions of similar

size and properties such as Zn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Ni^{2+} to form isomorphous series of compounds. The crystal structure, however, of hexaquozinc nitrate, orthorhombic (Ferrari & Braibanti, 1958), of hexaquomagnesium nitrate, monoclinic (Ferrari & Braibanti, 1958; Mozzi

& Bekebrede, 1961) and of hexaquo-nickel nitrate, triclinic (Jayaraman, 1957; Weigel, Imelik & Laffitte, 1962) are different from one another. It seems therefore worth while to analyse the structures of these complexes in detail and the packing conditions in the crystal lattice.

The results of the structure determination of hexaquo-zinc nitrate are reported here.

Experimental

Crystals of hexaquo-zinc nitrate, $Zn(OH_2)_6(NO_3)_2$, were obtained by evaporation from an aqueous solution. As they are highly hygroscopic, crystals for X-ray analysis were sealed into Lindemann-glass capillary tubes.

Crystal data

Compound: hexaquo-zinc nitrate, $Zn(OH_2)_6(NO_3)_2$; F.W. 297.49.

Crystal habit: elongated prisms.

Crystal class: orthorhombic, dipyramidal.

Unit cell: (Cu $K\alpha$ radiation; $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$; rotation axis: elongation axis, [001]).

$a = 12.34 \pm 0.01$, $b = 12.85 \pm 0.03$, $c = 6.29 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$,
 $U = 997.4 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m = 2.067 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $D_x = 1.979 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$.

$Z = 4$, $\mu = 42.74 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Cu $K\alpha$).

Reflexions: hkl : no conditions; $0kl$: $k + l = 2n$;

$h0l$: no conditions; $hk0$: $h = 2n$.

Possible space groups: $Pnma$ [no. 62, $D_{2h}(16)$] or $Pbn2_1$ [no. 33, $C_{2v}(9)$] from systematic absences. $Pnma$ was assumed and confirmed by the structure determination.

For the structure determination, integrated reflexions $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, $hk3$, $hk4$, $hk5$ were recorded on a Weissenberg camera, with the use of the multiple film technique, and measured by a microdensitometer. Corrections for absorption as for cylindrical specimens ($\mu R = 0.81$) and for Lorentz and polarization factors were applied.

The structure factors were calculated with atomic form factors obtained by the Forsyth & Wells (1959) formula with the improved constants given by Moore (1963).

Determination of the structure

The structure was solved by the Patterson function $P(UVW)$ and by a few Fourier functions $\rho_0(xyz)$. Refinement was done by differential syntheses; the anisotropic thermal parameters were derived, following Nardelli & Fava (1960) and Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi (1963), by a program written by Nardelli, Musatti, Domiano & Andreotti (1965) (final disagreement index: $R = 8.2\%$, observed reflexions only). Final atomic coordinates and observed and calculated electron densities at the atomic peaks are quoted in Table 1 and the anisotropic thermal parameters in Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 3.

Discussion of the structure

The whole structure is drawn in Fig. 1. The main interatomic distances and angles are quoted in Table 4.

The structure was clearly composed of $[Zn(OH_2)_6]^{2+}$ octahedra and NO_3^- triangular groups. The hexaquo-zinc cation (Fig. 2) has nearly octahedral symmetry as

Table 1. Atomic coordinates (with *e.s.d.*'s $\times 10^4$) and electron densities at the atomic peaks

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\rho_o(xyz)$ ($e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$)	$\rho_c(xyz)$ ($e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$)
Zn	0.6242 (1)	0.2500 (0)	0.4472 (2)	70.7	71.7
H ₂ O(1)	0.4923 (4)	0.2500 (0)	0.2353 (11)	12.3	12.2
H ₂ O(2)	0.7316 (3)	0.2500 (0)	0.1823 (10)	12.3	12.1
H ₂ O(3)	0.5205 (3)	0.2500 (0)	0.7179 (10)	11.9	11.8
H ₂ O(4)	0.7587 (3)	0.2500 (0)	0.6473 (9)	12.6	12.3
H ₂ O(5)	0.6257 (5)	0.0894 (3)	0.4457 (12)	11.5	11.6
O(6)	0.6440 (7)	0.0818 (4)	-0.0585 (18)	9.5	9.5
O(7)	0.6196 (5)	-0.0605 (3)	0.1155 (11)	11.0	10.9
O(8)	0.6144 (5)	-0.0596 (4)	-0.2313 (12)	11.3	11.5
N(9)	0.6270 (4)	-0.0124 (3)	-0.0578 (12)	11.3	11.5

Table 2. Anisotropic thermal parameters (\AA^2)

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Zn	2.839	2.163	2.662	—	-0.164	—
H ₂ O(1)	2.603	2.273	3.338	—	-0.531	—
H ₂ O(2)	2.810	2.395	2.748	—	-0.331	—
H ₂ O(3)	3.121	2.413	2.527	—	0.100	—
H ₂ O(4)	2.717	2.583	2.511	—	-0.196	—
H ₂ O(5)	4.435	2.005	3.331	-0.092	0.241	-0.028
O(6)	5.503	2.654	4.575	-0.110	-0.532	-0.217
O(7)	4.785	3.052	3.060	0.217	0.055	0.157
O(8)	4.197	2.606	2.630	-0.473	0.137	-0.161
N(9)	2.876	2.091	2.452	0.073	-0.223	0.011

Average and maximum thermal parameter shift in the last cycle:

Zn: $|\Delta B_{av}| = 0.034$, $|\Delta B_{max}| = 0.040$.

Ligth atoms: $|\Delta B_{av}| = 0.054$, $|\Delta B_{max}| = 0.338$.

shown by the distances $\text{Zn-OH}_2(1)=2.104$, $\text{Zn-OH}_2(2)=2.129$, $\text{Zn-OH}_2(3)=2.130$, $\text{Zn-OH}_2(4)=2.083$, $\text{Zn-OH}_2(5)=2.064$ Å and by the observed angles.

The distances between zinc and water can be compared with distances found in other compounds of the hexaquozinc cation: 2.08 (Broomhead & Nicol, 1948), 2.12 (Yü & Beevers, 1935), 2.08, 2.05, 2.14 (Hargreaves, 1957), 2.129, 2.117, 2.075 Å (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964) with a weighted mean value $\text{Zn-OH}_2=2.105 \pm 0.025$ Å against our weighted mean value $\text{Zn-OH}_2=2.097 \pm 0.010$ Å; the total mean value is $\text{Zn-OH}_2=2.099 \pm 0.020$ Å. For the distances between zinc and water, in octahedral complexes not formed exclusively by water molecules, the following values have been found: $\text{Zn-OH}_2=2.14$ (Niekerk, Schoening & Talbot, 1953), 2.09, 2.16, 2.21 (Doyné & Pepinsky, 1957), 2.21, 2.24 Å (Gladkova & Kondrasëv, 1963) with a mean value $\text{Zn-OH}_2=2.18 \pm 0.05$ Å. For bonds between zinc and oxygen atoms, not belonging to water molecules, the following bond distances in octahedral complexes have been found: $\text{Zn-O}=2.17$, 2.18 (Niekerk, Schoening & Talbot, 1953), 2.16, 2.17 (Novacki & Silverman, 1961), 2.19, 2.08 (Doyné & Pepinsky, 1957), 2.147 (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965a), 2.19, 2.20, 2.10 (Iitaka, Oswald & Locchi, 1962), 2.10, 2.12, 2.10, 2.16 (Ghose, 1964); however some lower values, 2.039 (Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1963), 2.04, 1.96, 1.93 Å (Iitaka, Oswald & Locchi, 1962), 2.04 (Ghose, 1964), 2.05 (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965b) have been found and these are of the same length as bonds in tetrahedral complexes: $\text{Zn-O}=2.02$ (Novacki & Silverman, 1961), 2.00, 1.94, 2.06, 2.06 (Iitaka, Oswald & Locchi, 1962), 1.99, 1.98 (Ghose, 1964).

The identification of the atoms of the nitrate group, whose shape is well known, is out of the question, although the observed and calculated electron densities at the peaks corresponding to N(9), O(7) and O(8) are equal and that corresponding to O(6) is lower. This fact can be due to the thermal motion of the whole group, librating around the nitrogen atom. A survey of the thermal parameters confirms this point of view; but we cannot consider the refinement of the thermal parameters so reliable that we can use them with confidence to calculate librational motions.

The distances in the nitrate group (Fig. 3) are not significantly different: $\text{N-O}(6)=1.228$, $\text{N-O}(7)=1.256$ and $\text{N-O}(8)=1.258$ Å with $\text{N-O}_{av}=1.242 \pm 0.009$ Å in good agreement with values quoted by *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962): $\text{N-O}_{av}=1.24$ Å; the three angles O-N-O are practically equal to 120° ; the plane passing through the four atoms is represented by $-0.98286X + 0.18172Y + 0.03102Z = -7.63647$ where X, Y, Z are coordinates in Å; the deviations from the plane are $\Delta = -0.00834, +0.00527, +0.00289$ and $+0.00041$ Å for N(9), O(6), O(7) and O(8) respectively. Therefore the nitrate group is planar and the nitrogen atom would be in the perfect sp^2 hybridization state.

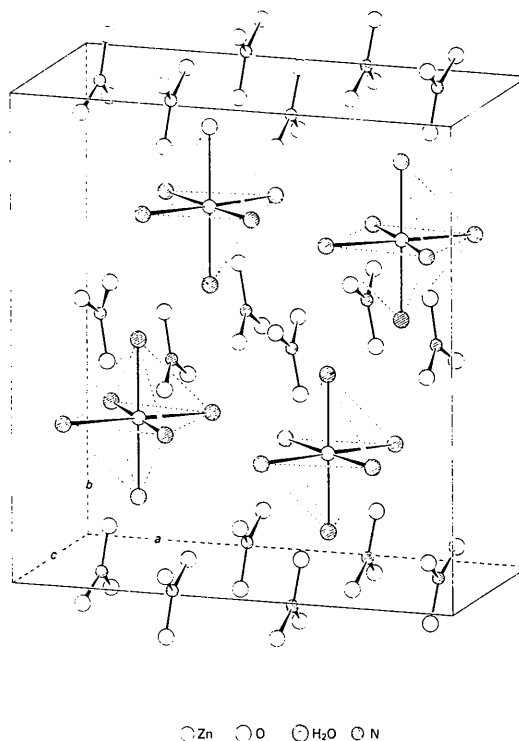


Fig. 1. Clinographic projection of the structure of $\text{Zn}(\text{OH}_2)_6(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

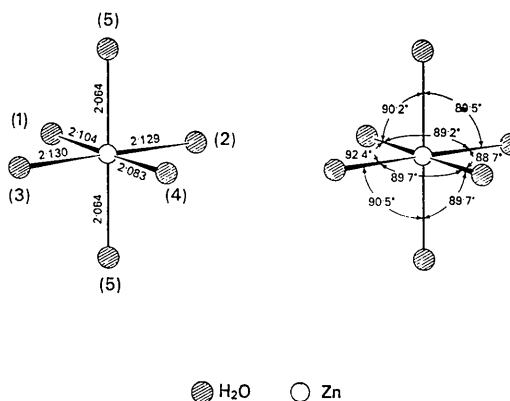


Fig. 2. Hexaquozinc cation, $[\text{Zn}(\text{OH}_2)_6]^{2+}$.

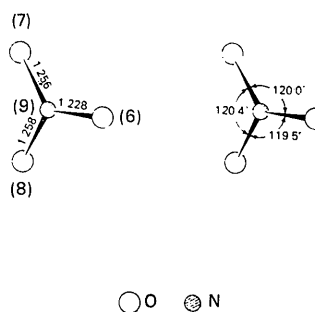


Fig. 3. Nitrate group, NO_3^- .

The question whether the three bonds N-O of the nitrate group must be equal, and which is their proper length, is still an open one. According to Barclay, Sabine & Taylor (1965), the difference between the values N-O=1.21 and N-O=1.26 Å, found in $\text{RbUO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_3$, is probably significant. Taylor & Mueller (1965) in the structure of $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, examined by neutron diffraction, find N-O=1.207, 1.271 Å for the first NO_3^- and N-O=1.231, 1.260 Å for the second NO_3^- , which are significantly different. Britton & Dunitz (1965) find significantly different values, N-O(1)=1.202, N-O(2)=1.272 and N-O(3)=1.309 Å in $\text{AgCN} \cdot 2\text{AgNO}_3$ and they attribute these differences to the different strength of the bonds O-Ag; they find angles O-N-O=118.1, 119.6 and 122.2°, probably different. On the contrary, Sass, Vidale & Donohue (1957) find three equivalent bonds, N-O=1.218 Å, in NaNO_3 and Hamilton (1957) finds, by neutron diffraction, three equivalent bonds in $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, with length N-O=1.268 Å. Swink & Atoji (1960) find three equal bonds N-O=1.21 Å in triethylenediaminenickel(II) nitrate. The distances N-O_{av}=1.22 ± 0.07 Å, found by Ščavničar & Prodić (1965) in $\text{Mg}(\text{OH}_2)_6\text{Th}(\text{NO}_3)_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are not significantly different; the NO_3^- group, however, is significantly not planar. Also Komiyama & Lingafelter (1964) find, in the nitrate group, three equal bonds N-O=1.258 Å but with nitrogen slightly out of the plane formed by the three oxygen atoms.

Distances between nitrogen and oxygen in nitrate ions are practically equal to those in nitric esters,

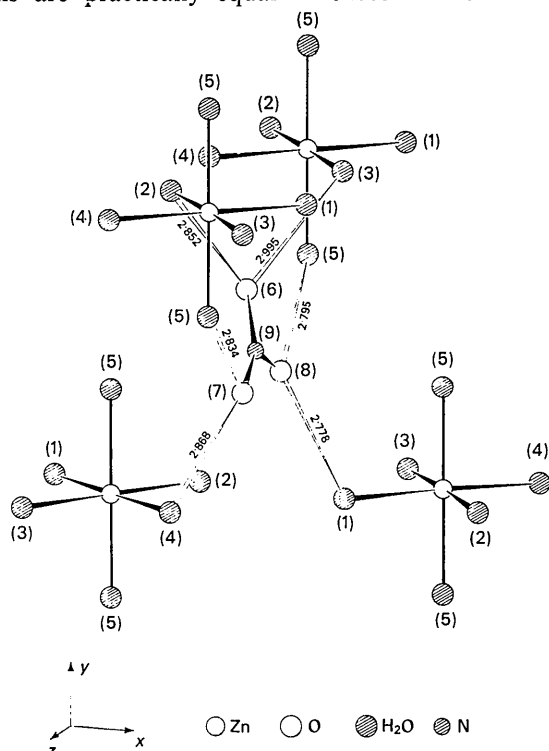


Fig. 4. Hydrogen bonds formed by oxygen atoms of one nitrate group with surrounding water molecules.

nitric acid and nitro compounds, apart from bonds N-O(H) and N-O(R) (Luzzati, 1951; Millen & Morton, 1960; Trotter, 1963; Mak & Trotter, 1964; Jensen & Andersen, 1964; Coppens & Schmidt, 1964; Hanson, 1964; Mugnoli, Mariani & Simonetta, 1965).

The whole structure is held together by a three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds between water molecules and nitrate groups. Each oxygen atom of the nitrate group forms two hydrogen bonds (Fig. 4), with water molecules, in the range 2.778–2.995 Å. Each water molecule forms two hydrogen bonds with nitrate groups (Fig. 5). Two contact distances $\text{OH}_2(3) \cdots \text{O}(7) = 3.165$ Å and $\text{OH}_2(2) \cdots \text{O}(8) = 3.145$ Å have not been considered as hydrogen bonds. The two hydrogen bonds $\text{H}_2\text{O}(5) \cdots \text{O}(7)$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(5) \cdots \text{O}(8)$ and the bond Zn-OH₂(5) are nearly in the same plane as shown by the sum of the interatomic angles, 359.8°. The planes of the remaining couples of hydrogen bonds of each water molecule are bent with respect to the corresponding Zn-OH₂ direction, as shown by the sum of the corresponding angles, O-H₂O-O', O-H₂O-Zn and Zn-H₂O-O' which are less, and sometimes much less, than 360°.

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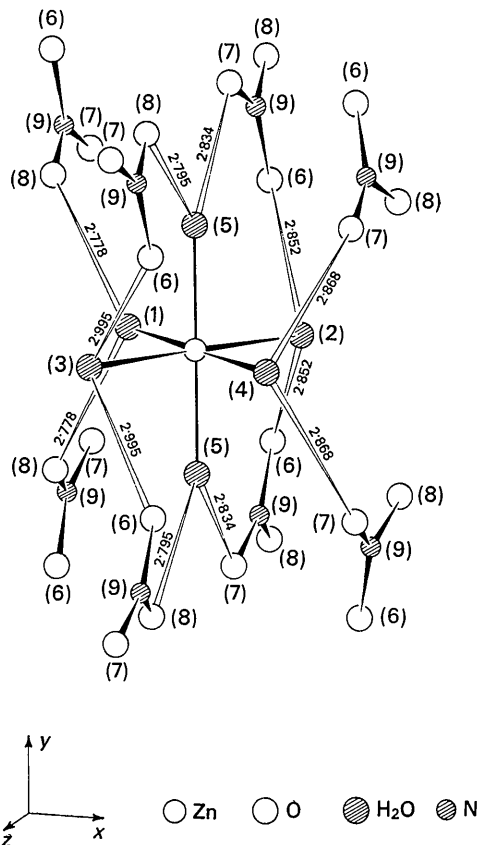


Fig. 5. Hydrogen bonds from water molecules, of one hexaquo-zinc cation, to oxygen atoms of neighbouring nitrate groups.

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Die Kristallstruktur des 1,4-Bis-(*N*-äthyl-1,2-dihydrobenzthiazol-2-yliden)tetrazens

VON RUDOLF ALLMANN

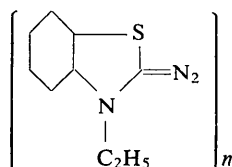
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(Eingegangen am 25. April 1966)

The structure of 1,4-bis-(*N*-ethyl-1,2-dihydrobenzthiazol-2-ylidene)tetrazen, (C₉H₉N₃S)₂, was solved by a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis with S as the heavy atom. Space group *P* $\bar{1}$, $a = 7.307 \pm 2$, $b = 9.145 \pm 2$, $c = 7.252 \pm 3$ Å, $\alpha = 94.95 \pm 4^\circ$, $\beta = 111.06 \pm 4^\circ$, $\gamma = 84.89 \pm 3^\circ$; $Z = 1$, $D_m = 1.40 \pm 1$, $D_x = 1.41$ g.cm⁻³. By least-squares methods with 1888 reflexions, anisotropic temperature factors for S, N and C and isotropic temperature factors for H, the structure was refined to an *R* index of 8.4%. The tetrazene chain is in the *trans(N)-trans-trans(N)* form with bond lengths: C=N 1.302, N-N 1.400 and N=N 1.257 Å. The plane of the tetrazene chain is inclined 4.8° to the benzthiazole planes.

Einleitung

Balli (1966) stellte durch 'Thermolyse' von 2-Tetrazo-3-äthylbenzthiazolin eine Verbindung



=(C₉H₉N₃S)_n her,

von der er annahm, dass sie dimer ($n=2$) sei und dass vier der darin enthaltenen Stickstoffatome ein Tetrazen bilden. Um diese Frage zu beantworten und um die Konfiguration der eventuellen Tetrazenkette aufzuklären, wurde die genannte Substanz einer Röntgenstrukturanalyse unterzogen. Diese bestätigte die Annahme eines Tetrazens, und zwar liegt dieses in der *trans(N)-trans-trans(N)*-Form vor.

Experimentelles

Die Kristalle der genannten Substanz wurden von Balli durch Kristallisation aus Dimethylformamid ge-