

tropic stresses and isotropic strains. This has also been observed for Ag-Cd (Sen Gupta & Quader, 1966) and for Ag-In and Ag-Sn alloys (Adler & Wagner, 1962). Fig. 4 shows the variation of r.m.s. strains as a function of distance  $L$  normal to the reflecting planes for the Ag-5.35 Sb alloy, and the same general behaviour was shown by all the specimens and by several f.c.c. alloys of silver and copper. The rapid decrease with increasing  $L$  indicates the inhomogeneity of strains and the trend of the curves at higher  $L$  is quite consistent with the fact that owing to long range interactions of stresses around a dislocation, the positive and negative stresses balance at some average distance away from the source of stress reaching an asymptotic value.

The author is grateful to Prof. B.N.Srivastava, D.Sc., F.N.I., for his continued interest in the work and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (New Delhi) for financial assistance.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(hydrazinecarboxylato- $N'$ , $O$ )manganese(II) Dihydrate

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(Received 26 October 1966)

The crystals of bis(hydrazinecarboxylato- $N'$ ,  $O$ )manganese(II) dihydrate,  $Mn(II)(N'H_2-NH-COO)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ , are orthorhombic, space group  $Pba2$ . The structure, determined from three-dimensional data, consists of chains formed by two types of *trans*, *cis*, *cis*-octahedral chelates, bound together in the chain by bridging hydrazinecarboxylato groups. Some water molecules are coordinated to the metal and some are water of crystallization. Four corners of the coordination octahedra of the first type are occupied by hydrazinecarboxylato chelate groups and two by oxygen atoms of bridging hydrazinecarboxylato groups. The complexes of the second type have the same geometrical arrangement of donor atoms as the complexes of the first type except that two water molecules replace the bridging groups. Some of the hydrazinecarboxylato groups behave as tridentate (chelate and bridging) ligands and some as bidentate chelate ligands. The complexes can be compared with octahedral complexes of the same and of different stereochemical arrangements formed by hydrazinecarboxylic acid. The chains of complexes are held together in the crystal by strong hydrogen bonds either direct chain-to-chain or *via* water of crystallization.

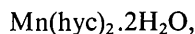
#### Introduction

Determinations of the crystal structures of compounds formed by hydrazinecarboxylic acid,  $N'H_2-NH-COOH$  (hycH) with bivalent metals (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bi-

gliardi & Lanfredi, 1965; Braibanti, Manotti Lanfredi & Tiripicchio, 1966; Braibanti, Bigliardi, Manotti Lanfredi & Tiripicchio, 1966; Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Bigoli, 1966) have shown that this ligand invariably gives origin to chelates. The com-

plexes which have been studied are of types *A*, *B* and *C* shown in Fig. 1. They are octahedral and can contain either three or two hyc's.

The crystal structure of the compound bis(hydrazinecarboxylato-*N'*,*O*)manganese(II) dihydrate,



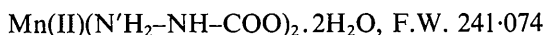
has now been investigated.

### Experimental

Crystals were prepared by evaporation of an aqueous solution of hydrazine hydrate and manganese(II) chloride into which carbon dioxide had been bubbled for one hour or more. The crystals are colourless, thick plates, very stable at room temperature and show piezoelectric effects. The composition has been determined by chemical analysis.

### Crystal data

Compound: bis(hydrazinecarboxylato-*N'*,*O*)manganese(II) dihydrate,



Crystal habit: thick plates

Crystal class: orthorhombic, pyramidal

Unit cell (Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation:  $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ):

$a = 11.052 \pm 0.010$ ,  $b = 9.862 \pm 0.020$ ,  $c = 7.847 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$

$U = 855.3 \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $Z = 4$  stoichiometric units

$D_m = 1.893 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  $D_x = 1.872 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

$\mu = 135.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Cu  $K\alpha$ )

Reflexions:  $0kl$  only if  $k = 2n$ ,  $h0l$  only if  $h = 2n$

Space group:  $Pba2$  ( $C_{2v}^8$ , no. 32), from systematic extinctions and piezoelectric observations.

The photographs for intensity measurements were taken in an integrating Weissenberg camera applying the multiple film technique. The intensities of reflexions  $hk0$ ,  $hk1$ , ...,  $hk6$  and  $h0l$  were measured by a microdensitometer and the usual corrections were applied. Absorption corrections were applied as for cylindrical specimens ( $\mu R = 2.41$ ). Atomic form factors were calculated by Forsyth & Wells's (1959) method with the improved constants given by Moore (1963).

All calculations were performed on the Olivetti Elea 6001/S of the Centro Calcolo Elettronico of the University of Parma.

### Determination of the structure

The three-dimensional Patterson function  $P(UVW)$  suggested that the manganese atoms are distributed over the two non-equivalent crystallographic positions: (a)  $00z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}z$  and (b)  $0\frac{1}{2}z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}0z$ . The light atom positions were found by means of several successive Fourier syntheses. The structure was refined by differential syntheses and the anisotropic thermal parameters were refined by the method of Nardelli & Fava (1960). ( $R_{hkl} = 13.2\%$ , observed reflexions only). The final results are reported in Tables 1-4.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates with *e.s.d.*'s ( $\times 10^4$ )

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
Mn( <i>D</i> )	0000 (0)	5000 (0)	6771 (4)
O( <i>1D</i> )	0058 (12)	2840 (12)	6458 (19)
C( <i>2D</i> )	0945 (15)	2302 (15)	5572 (25)
N( <i>3D</i> )	1625 (13)	3214 (15)	4692 (24)
N( <i>4D</i> )	1471 (14)	4643 (13)	4958 (20)
O( <i>5D</i> )	1054 (12)	1110 (11)	5245 (19)
H <sub>2</sub> O( <i>6D</i> )	1315 (12)	4726 (15)	8870 (21)
Mn( <i>C</i> )	0000 (0)	0000 (0)	3230 (4)
O( <i>1C</i> )	-1179 (13)	1697 (13)	2883 (16)
C( <i>2C</i> )	-0872 (14)	2657 (15)	1799 (29)
N( <i>3C</i> )	0257 (14)	2390 (22)	0913 (30)
N( <i>4C</i> )	0875 (12)	1214 (16)	1212 (22)
O( <i>5C</i> )	-1429 (15)	3689 (16)	1693 (23)
H <sub>2</sub> O( <i>7</i> )	3668 (12)	4326 (14)	7892 (21)

### Discussion of the structure

The structure, represented in Fig. 2, consists of two sets of complexes corresponding to the two sets of crystallographically non-equivalent metal atoms. Half the water molecules are directly coordinated to the metal and the other half appear as water of crystallization.

The two sets of complexes are of types *C* and *D* (Fig. 3); both are *trans, cis, cis*-complexes strictly related to the complexes *C* found in the structure of  $\text{Cd}(\text{hyc})_2$  (Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Bigoli, 1966) where they are the only complexes present; in the

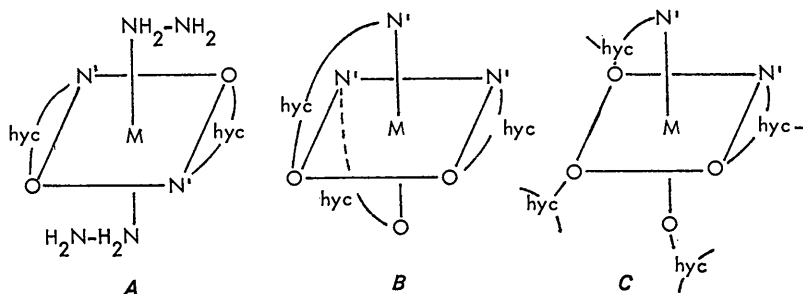


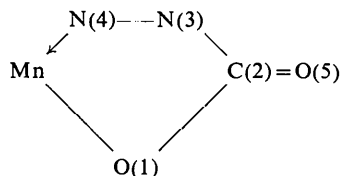
Fig. 1. Types of complex found in compounds of hyc. *A*: *trans*-[M(II)(N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]hyc<sub>2</sub>. *B*: *cis*-[M(II)hyc<sub>3</sub>]<sup>-</sup>. *C*: *trans, cis, cis*-[Cd(II)hyc<sub>2</sub>(O-hyc)<sub>2</sub>].

latter they are bound in layers through tridentate hyc groups, which form chelates and at the same time bridge two complexes. In the manganese compound, however, the layer structure becomes a chain structure, each chain being formed by alternate *C* and *D* complexes.

The *D* complexes possess the same geometrical arrangement *trans,cis,cis* as *C* complexes but the two

positions occupied by O-hyc of adjacent chains are taken by two water molecules. Comparisons can also be made with other octahedral complexes *A* and *B* to see how many different arrangements can be found with this ligand.

The main bond lengths in the complexes are quoted in Table 5 and the corresponding bond angles in Table 6. The complex *C* is drawn in perspective in Fig. 4 and the complex *D* in Fig. 5; the chelate rings formed by the atoms



are there easily recognized.

In both complexes the Mn-O(1) bonds within the same ring are shorter than the Mn-N(4) bonds and this is probably due to the electrostatic attraction of the negatively charged oxygen atom. Such differences between metal-oxygen and metal-nitrogen bonds have not been observed in the complexes of neutral semicarbazide molecules (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Boldrini & Giraldi Battistini, 1965) where the bonds in each of the two pairs Cu-O 1.97, Cu-N 1.99 Å and Zn-O 2.06, Zn-N 2.07 Å are equal. Furthermore, in the complex *D*, Mn(*D*)-OH<sub>2</sub>(6*D*), 2.213 Å, formed with an uncharged water molecule, is longer than Mn(*D*)-O(1*D*), 2.145 Å, and in the complex *C*, Mn(*C*)-O(5*D*),

2.248 Å, formed with the C=O group of an adjacent hyc, is also longer than Mn(*C*)-O(1*C*), 2.138 Å.

The nitrogen-nitrogen bonds of the hydrazine radical, N(3*C*)-N(4*C*), 1.366 Å and N(3*D*)-N(4*D*), 1.435 Å are shorter than the corresponding distance in the N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> molecule [N-N, 1.47 Å; Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi (1965)].

The carbon-oxygen bonds C(2*C*)-O(1*C*), 1.317 Å and C(2*D*)-O(1*D*), 1.314 Å are longer than the bonds C(2*C*)-O(5*C*), 1.192 Å and C(2*D*)-O(5*D*), 1.209 Å in the hydrazine radical of *C* and *D* respectively and cor-

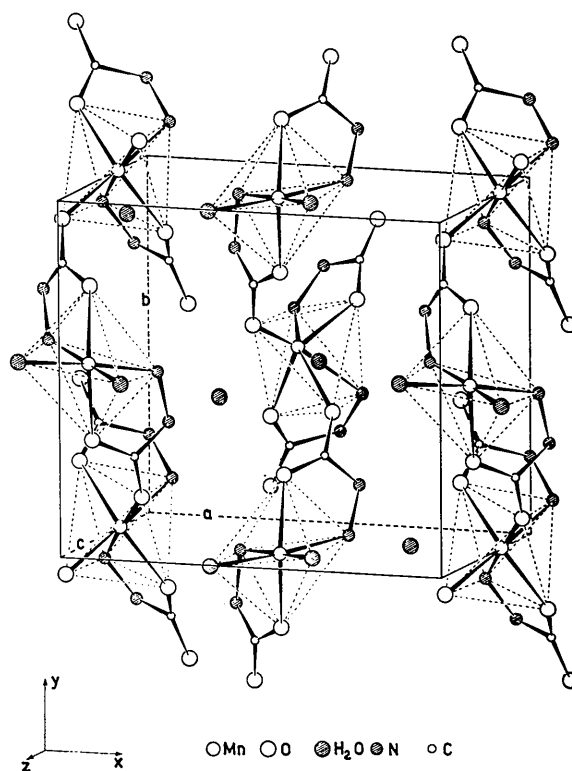


Fig. 2. Clinographic projection of the structure of Mn(II)hyc<sub>2</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O.

Table 2. Anisotropic thermal parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)

	<i>B</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>22</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>33</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>23</sub>
Mn( <i>D</i> )	2.318	2.205	2.599	-0.064	0	0
O(1 <i>D</i> )	2.562	2.545	1.993	-0.359	0.003	0.020
C(2 <i>D</i> )	1.015	1.654	1.630	-1.060	-0.005	0.166
N(3 <i>D</i> )	1.115	1.334	1.488	-0.155	0.318	-0.139
N(4 <i>D</i> )	1.848	0.710	1.298	-0.522	-0.647	-0.784
O(5 <i>D</i> )	1.982	1.868	2.178	-0.157	-0.271	-0.086
H <sub>2</sub> O(6 <i>D</i> )	1.763	1.735	1.917	0.425	0.075	0.359
Mn( <i>C</i> )	2.286	2.199	2.561	0.136	0	0
O(1 <i>C</i> )	1.810	2.419	2.176	0.722	0.264	0.447
C(2 <i>C</i> )	1.632	1.426	2.308	-0.401	-0.100	0.310
N(3 <i>C</i> )	0.239	2.098	2.840	0.161	0.111	1.126
N(4 <i>C</i> )	1.048	2.593	1.642	-0.039	0.191	-0.175
O(5 <i>C</i> )	2.859	2.880	3.558	-0.451	0.630	-0.515
H <sub>2</sub> O(7)	2.076	2.859	3.941	-0.182	0.540	-0.603

Average and maximum shift in the last cycle:

Mn	Δ <sub>av</sub>   = 0.102	Δ <sub>max</sub>   = 0.271
Light atoms:	Δ <sub>av</sub>   = 0.083	Δ <sub>max</sub>   = 0.353





Table 5. Bond lengths (with e.s.d.'s)

Mn(D)—O(1D)	2.145 ± 0.018 Å	Mn(C)—O(1C)	2.138 ± 0.014 Å
Mn(D)—N(4D)	2.189 0.016	Mn(C)—N(4C)	2.208 0.016
Mn(D)—H <sub>2</sub> O(6D)	2.213 0.016	Mn(C)—O(5D)	2.248 0.014
O(1D)—C(2D)	1.314 0.022	O(1C)—C(2C)	1.317 0.023
C(2D)—N(3D)	1.360 0.023	C(2C)—N(3C)	1.452 0.025
N(3D)—N(4D)	1.435 0.023	N(3C)—N(4C)	1.366 0.026
C(2D)—O(5D)	1.209 0.019	C(2C)—O(5C)	1.192 0.023

Table 6. Bond angles with e.s.d.'s

O(1D)—Mn(D)—H <sub>2</sub> O(6D)	86.8 ± 0.7°	O(1C)—Mn(C)—N(4C)	75.6 ± 0.5°
O(1D)—Mn(D)—N(4D)	75.2 0.6	N(4C)—Mn(C)—O(5D)	90.8 0.5
O(1D)—Mn(D)—H <sub>2</sub> O(6D) ( $\bar{x}$ , 1-y, z)	103.1 0.7	O(1C)—Mn(C)—O(5D)	91.4 0.5
O(1D)—Mn(D)—N(4D) ( $\bar{x}$ , 1-y, z)	96.2 0.6	O(5D)—Mn(C)—O(5D) ( $\bar{x}$ , $\bar{y}$ , z)	90.6 0.5
N(4D)—Mn(D)—H <sub>2</sub> O(6D)	88.6 0.6	N(4C)—Mn(C)—N(4C) ( $\bar{x}$ , $\bar{y}$ , z)	88.4 0.6
N(4D)—Mn(D)—N(4D) ( $\bar{x}$ , 1-y, z)	98.9 0.6	O(1C)—Mn(C)—O(5D) ( $\bar{x}$ , $\bar{y}$ , z)	98.9 0.5
H <sub>2</sub> O(6D)—Mn(D)—H <sub>2</sub> O(6D) ( $\bar{x}$ , 1-y, z)	83.8 0.6	O(1C)—Mn(C)—N(4C) ( $\bar{x}$ , $\bar{y}$ , z)	93.8 0.5
Mn(D)—O(1D)—C(2D)	118.9 1.1	Mn(C)—O(1C)—C(2C)	119.2 1.1
O(1D)—C(2D)—N(3D)	114.4 1.4	O(1C)—C(2C)—N(3C)	113.6 1.5
C(2D)—N(3D)—N(4D)	120.7 1.5	C(2C)—N(3C)—N(4C)	120.1 1.8
N(3D)—N(4D)—Mn(D)	109.9 1.1	N(3C)—N(4C)—Mn(C)	111.4 1.2
O(1D)—C(2D)—O(5D)	125.4 1.6	O(1C)—C(2C)—O(5C)	121.7 1.8
O(5D)—C(2D)—N(3D)	118.7 1.7	O(5C)—C(2C)—N(3C)	124.4 1.9

Table 7. Analysis of the planarity of the chelate rings

Best plane through	Complex D		Complex C	
	N(3)C(2)O(1)O(5)	N(4)N(3)C(2)O(1)O(5)	N(3)C(2)O(1)O(5)	
$m_1$	0.62730	0.52038	0.53336	
$m_2$	-0.02884	0.43295	0.42530	
$m_3$	0.77824	0.73603	0.73119	
$d$	3.91903	1.70974	1.66617	
$\Delta$ {	O(1)	-0.0158 Å	0.0019 Å	0.0048 Å
	C(2)	0.0733	-0.0377	-0.0335
	N(3)	-0.0185	-0.0142	0.0116
	O(5)	-0.0168	0.0214	0.0102
	N(4)	(-0.0035)	0.0119	(0.0543)
$\Sigma (\Delta/\sigma_{\perp})^2$	19.953	6.252	3.714	
$\chi_{95\%}^2$	3.841	5.991	3.841	
$\Delta$ {	N(4)	-0.0035 Å	0.0119 Å	0.0543 Å
	Mn	0.0737	0.1558	0.1871

$$\text{Equation of plane: } m_1X + m_2Y + m_3Z = d$$

$$\sigma_{\perp} = [m_1^2\sigma^2(X) + m_2^2\sigma^2(Y) + m_3^2\sigma^2(Z)]^{1/2} (\text{Å}).$$

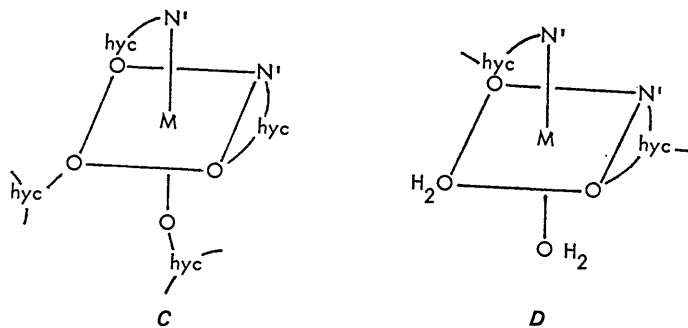


Fig. 3. Types of complexes in the crystal structure of Mn(II)hyc<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O. C: *trans,cis,cis*-[Mn(hyc)<sub>2</sub>(O-hyc)]<sub>2</sub>. D: *trans,cis,cis*-[Mn(hyc)<sub>2</sub>(OH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>].

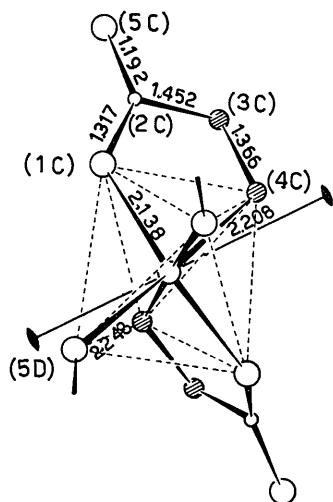


Fig. 4. Complex of *C* type. Atoms O(5*D*) belong to hyc groups of complexes of *D* type.

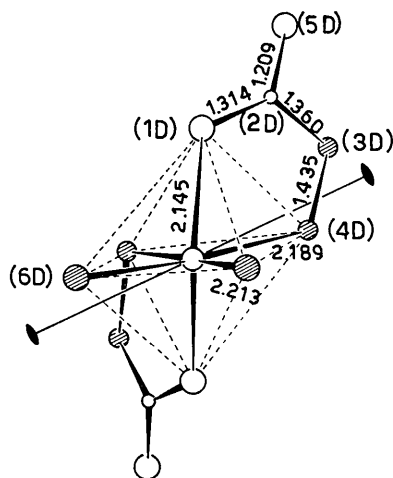


Fig. 5. Complex of *D* type.

copper (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Boldrini & Giraldo Battistini, 1965) are also non-planar with the metal atom lying out of the plane of the chelate ring. Again the metal atom is out of the plane in the copper(II) complex with hydroxyquinoline (Palenik, 1964*a*) and in the corresponding zinc compound (Palenik, 1964*b*). The absence of planarity indicates that the rings possess no 'aromatic' character.

Table 8. *Hydrogen bonds (with e.s.d.'s)*

O(5 <i>C</i> )...N(4 <i>D</i> ) ( $\bar{x}, 1-y, z$ )	3.045 ± 0.024 Å
N(3 <i>D</i> )...O(1 <i>C</i> ) ( $\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$ )	2.813 ± 0.021
O(5 <i>C</i> ) ( $\bar{x}, 1-y, z$ )...N(4 <i>C</i> ) ( $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$ )	3.005 ± 0.022
H <sub>2</sub> O(7)...H <sub>2</sub> O(6 <i>D</i> )	2.740 ± 0.020
H <sub>2</sub> O(7)...O(5 <i>D</i> ) ( $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$ )	2.739 ± 0.023
H <sub>2</sub> O(7)...N(4 <i>C</i> ) ( $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1+z$ )	3.234 ± 0.026

The intermolecular distances (Table 8) indicate that the water molecule H<sub>2</sub>O(7) forms rather strong hydrogen bonds, H<sub>2</sub>O(7)...OH<sub>2</sub>(6*D*) = 2.740 Å and H<sub>2</sub>O(7)...O(5*D*) = 2.739 Å, with two complexes belonging to different chains (Fig. 6). Other hydrogen bonds are formed either between different chains, N(3*D*)...O(1*C*) = 2.813 Å, which is particularly strong, and O(5*C*)...N(4*C*) = 3.005 Å or between complexes of the same chain, O(5*C*)...N(4*D*) = 3.045 Å. The network of hydrogen bonds is responsible for the stability of the crystals.

We wish to thank the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Rome, for financial aid.

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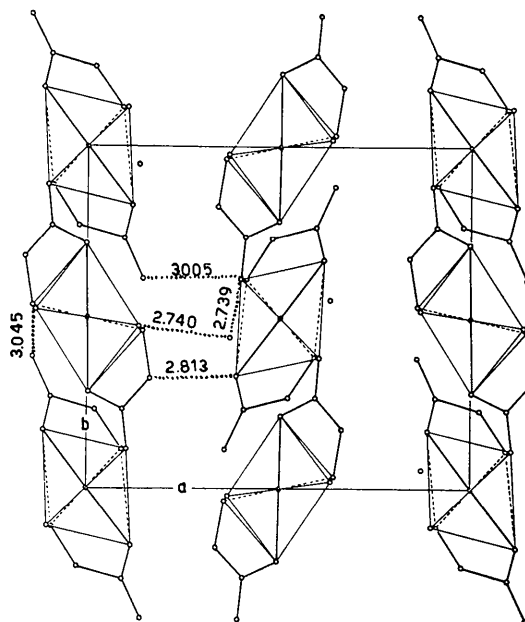


Fig. 6. Interchain and intrachain hydrogen bonds.

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