

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,  
AND ISTITUTO CHIMICA, UNIVERSITÀ DI CAGLIARI, CAGLIARI, ITALY

## The Crystal Structure of Thiocyanatotriethylenetetraminecopper(II) Thiocyanate

By G. MARONGIU,<sup>1a</sup> E. C. LINGAFELTER,<sup>1b</sup> AND P. PAOLETTI<sup>1c</sup>

Received February 13, 1969

Crystals of [Cu(trien)SCN]NCS (trien = triethylenetetramine, C<sub>6</sub>N<sub>4</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) are orthorhombic. The space group is P2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub> with four molecules in the unit cell of dimensions  $a = 10.803$  (1),  $b = 9.381$  (1), and  $c = 13.815$  (2) Å. A total of 1836 independent reflections was measured with a Picker automatic diffractometer using Mo K $\alpha$  radiation. The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares to a conventional  $R$  factor of 0.040% for the 1506 observed reflections. The coordination around the central copper atom is square pyramidal with the copper atom about 0.4 Å above the plane of the four nitrogen atoms of the ligand molecule. The Cu–N basal plane bond length has a mean value of 2.016 (4) Å. The fifth, apical, position is occupied by the sulfur atom of a thiocyanate group; the Cu–S bond length is 2.607 (2) Å.

### Introduction

In two recent papers,<sup>2</sup> the structures of the complexes of copper(II) and zinc(II) with  $\beta, \beta', \beta''$ -triamino-triethylamine (tren) have been reported. Both copper(II) and zinc(II) ions were found to be five-coordinate with a trigonal-bipyramidal coordination polyhedron. With the aim of making a comparison of the molecular parameters as the geometry of the ligand changes, we have investigated the crystal structure of Cu(trien)(NCS)<sub>2</sub>, where trien = triethylenetetramine is the linear isomer of tren.

### Experimental Section

[Cu(trien)SCN]NCS was prepared as described by Barbucci, *et al.*<sup>3</sup>

The crystals are blue prisms elongated along  $c$ . A crystal of dimensions 0.12 × 0.20 × 0.28 mm parallel to  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , respectively, was selected and mounted along the  $c$  axis. Oscillation and equiinclination Weissenberg photographs showed the crystal to be orthorhombic; systematic absences observed for the odd orders of  $h00$ ,  $0k0$ , and  $00l$  are consistent with the space group P2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>. The cell constants and their estimated standard deviations were obtained by a least-squares fit of 20  $2\theta$  values ( $31^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 45^\circ$ ) taken on an automatic Picker diffractometer using Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  0.71069 Å at 24°). The final values, with standard deviations in parentheses, are  $a = 10.803$  (1),  $b = 9.381$  (1), and  $c = 13.815$  (2) Å.

The density, measured by the flotation method, was 1.53 g cm<sup>-3</sup> and that calculated on the basis of four molecules in the cell is 1.545 g cm<sup>-3</sup>.

The crystal was mounted with the  $c$  axis parallel to the  $\phi$  axis of an automatic Picker diffractometer, equipped with a pulse height analyzer. The data were collected with Nb-filtered Mo K $\alpha$  radiation using the  $\omega$ - $2\theta$  scan ( $2\theta$  scan rate 2°/min); the scan rate was calculated using the formula of Alexander and Smith,<sup>4</sup>  $A + B \tan \theta$ , with  $A$  set equal to 0.90 and  $B$  equal to 1.00. A background count was taken at each end of the scan range for 22 sec. Four standard reflections were measured every 5 hr to check the alignment of the crystal as well as the long-range stability of the apparatus. All reflections in one octant of the reciprocal lattice out to  $2\theta = 55^\circ$  were measured. The intensity of each reflection was calculated as

$$I = k(C_S - t'C_B - 0.45)$$

and the standard deviation of this intensity was calculated as

$$\sigma_I = k \left\{ (1/10)(C_S + t'^2 C_B) + 0.25 + k'^2 (C_S + t' C_B)^2 \right\}^{1/2}$$

where  $k$  is the scaling factor with respect to the standard reflections,  $C_S$  is the total recorded deka counts in a scan of  $t$  seconds duration,  $C_B$  is the total recorded deka counts per  $x$  seconds at background,  $t' = t/x$ , and  $k'$  is the estimated stability constant of the instrument.

The factor  $1/10$  in the expression for  $\sigma_I$  arises from the fact that the measurements were recorded in deka counts (and the variance in counts is equal to counts) and the terms 0.45 in  $I$  and 0.25 in  $\sigma_I$  arise from the fact that the recorded deka counts are obtained by truncation.

In order to estimate the value of  $k'$  a set of eight reflections, covering the intensity range, was selected and the intensity of each was measured 25 times. A value of  $k'$  was calculated for each reflection so that the calculated  $\sigma_I$  was equal to the empirical value evaluated from the 25 measurements. The mean value of the eight determinations ( $k' = 0.07$ ) was used in the general formula to calculate the standard deviations of the intensities for all of the reflections.

Of the total of 1847 reflections measured, 340 were coded unobserved, as their respective intensities were less than twice their estimated standard deviations, and assigned effective intensities of  $2\sigma_I$ .

Lorentz and polarization factors were applied to all intensities and the structure factor and its standard deviation were calculated for each reflection. The linear absorption coefficient for Mo K $\alpha$  radiation is 18.9 cm<sup>-1</sup> which gives transmission factors ranging from 0.72 to 0.85; no correction was applied for absorption effects.

### Structure Determination and Refinement

The copper position was readily found from an unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson function. All of the remaining nonhydrogen atoms were located by a series of three-dimensional Fourier syntheses. All calculations were done on an IBM 7094, using the programs written or adapted by Stewart.<sup>5</sup> The atomic scattering factors used were those of Cromer and Waber<sup>6</sup> for Cu<sup>2+</sup>, S, N, and C and those of Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson<sup>7</sup> for hydrogen.

(1) (a) Work done at University of Washington. (b) University of Washington. (c) Università di Cagliari.

(2) (a) P. C. Jain and E. C. Lingafelter, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 6131 (1967); (b) P. C. Jain, E. C. Lingafelter, and P. Paoletti, *ibid.*, **90**, 519 (1968).

(3) R. Barbucci, G. Cialdi, G. Ponticelli, and P. Paoletti, *J. Chem. Soc.*, A, 1775 (1969).

(4) L. E. Alexander and G. S. Smith, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1195 (1964).

(5) J. M. Stewart, "Crystal Structure Calculations System for the IBM 709, 7090, 7094," Technical Report TR-64-6, Computer Science Center, University of Maryland, and Research Computer Laboratory, University of Washington, 1964.

(6) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(7) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

TABLE I  
 Positional Parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Thermal Parameters ( $\times 10^3$ )

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cu	2101 (1)	-48 (1)	1071 (1)	237 (2)	314 (3)	271 (2)	11 (4)	1 (3)	9 (4)
S(1)	1111 (2)	-202 (3)	-646 (1)	552 (8)	739 (13)	352 (8)	94 (12)	-131 (7)	-61 (10)
S(2)	2013 (2)	3892 (2)	4033 (2)	378 (8)	578 (10)	604 (11)	68 (9)	-15 (11)	76 (10)
N(1)	3492 (7)	-341 (9)	-1458 (4)	971 (44)	776 (51)	443 (30)	-89 (44)	254 (31)	-113 (33)
N(2)	1432 (6)	6783 (7)	4085 (6)	750 (41)	488 (31)	656 (41)	-87 (32)	-199 (38)	-132 (33)
N(3)	1019 (6)	-1511 (7)	1721 (5)	280 (28)	431 (29)	367 (32)	2 (23)	7 (24)	1 (23)
N(4)	3395 (5)	-1617 (6)	1070 (5)	294 (22)	429 (27)	480 (32)	-9 (20)	32 (25)	4 (27)
N(5)	3548 (5)	1240 (6)	789 (5)	346 (24)	352 (24)	453 (33)	-0 (21)	9 (22)	56 (24)
N(6)	1295 (7)	1722 (7)	1589 (6)	370 (32)	428 (30)	375 (31)	22 (25)	16 (27)	42 (23)
C(1)	2497 (7)	-283 (8)	-1137 (4)	877 (45)	395 (39)	211 (23)	23 (33)	17 (30)	-9 (27)
C(2)	1664 (6)	5589 (8)	4079 (6)	310 (29)	685 (43)	342 (35)	-91 (28)	-64 (27)	-153 (33)
C(3)	1602 (8)	-2935 (9)	1578 (7)	489 (41)	396 (36)	416 (40)	-31 (30)	-16 (34)	-28 (32)
C(4)	2947 (10)	-2745 (8)	1721 (6)	467 (38)	367 (32)	641 (50)	106 (39)	77 (45)	80 (33)
C(5)	4550 (7)	-892 (9)	1405 (6)	279 (29)	659 (47)	747 (54)	32 (33)	-68 (31)	175 (41)
C(6)	4731 (6)	427 (9)	813 (7)	300 (30)	608 (47)	834 (56)	-43 (28)	-1 (34)	77 (39)
C(7)	3413 (9)	2458 (9)	1467 (7)	524 (47)	539 (48)	497 (47)	-154 (39)	-29 (36)	66 (38)
C(8)	2081 (13)	2961 (9)	1398 (8)	705 (51)	341 (31)	635 (51)	46 (46)	157 (50)	24 (33)

 Positional Parameters ( $\times 10^3$ ) and Thermal Parameters ( $\times 10$ )

H(331)	100 (6)	-133 (6)	259 (5)	54 (17)
H(332)	35 (6)	-149 (8)	153 (6)	61 (25)
H(31)	116 (8)	-375 (9)	192 (7)	98 (31)
H(32)	149 (5)	-326 (6)	93 (4)	32 (14)
H(41)	319 (6)	-245 (6)	252 (4)	60 (17)
H(42)	340 (5)	-372 (6)	159 (4)	50 (15)
H(441)	340 (8)	-180 (7)	23 (6)	80 (26)
H(51)	442 (6)	-59 (6)	219 (4)	70 (19)
H(52)	518 (6)	-175 (7)	149 (5)	52 (18)
H(61)	540 (5)	113 (5)	118 (4)	41 (13)
H(62)	491 (7)	-14 (10)	14 (5)	119 (26)
H(551)	351 (9)	178 (9)	30 (6)	84 (33)
H(71)	365 (5)	211 (5)	211 (4)	24 (12)
H(72)	391 (5)	333 (7)	112 (5)	61 (17)
H(81)	185 (7)	378 (7)	198 (5)	66 (18)
H(82)	194 (10)	340 (9)	70 (7)	112 (33)
H(661)	57 (6)	182 (8)	145 (6)	39 (23)
H(662)	113 (5)	154 (5)	220 (4)	10 (12)

Refinement was carried out by full-matrix least-squares, assigning unit weight to all the reflections (unobserved reflections with  $F_o < F_c$  were given zero weight). The function minimized in the least-squares refinement was  $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  and the discrepancy factors quoted are  $R_1 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$  and  $R_2 = (\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2)^{1/2}$ . Two cycles of least-squares refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors reduced  $R_1$  to 0.083 and one cycle anisotropic to 0.054.

A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis calculated at this stage revealed the positions of the hydrogen atoms, whose peak heights ranged between 0.63 and 0.39  $e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ . When the hydrogen atoms were included in the  $F_o$  calculation, assigning to each hydrogen atom an isotropic temperature factor equal to that of the atom to which it is bonded,  $R_1$  dropped from 0.054 to 0.046.

A total of 226 parameters, including anisotropic temperature factors of nonhydrogen atoms, isotropic temperature factors of hydrogen atoms, and the scale factor, were finally to be adjusted. Because of the limitations of core size on the computer, all of these variables could not be refined simultaneously. Refinement was completed by four successive cycles of least squares, where the weights were assigned values

equal to  $1/\sigma^2$ . In the first cycle all parameters of all nonhydrogen atoms were varied while the parameters of the hydrogen atoms were held constant and in the final three cycles all of the parameters of the atoms (both hydrogen and nonhydrogen) of the organic ligand were allowed to vary while the parameters of the copper and thiocyanate ions were held constant. The final values of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are 0.040 and 0.032, with the average shift-to-error ratio of  $0.2\sigma$  and the maximum ratio of  $0.60\sigma$ .

The final atomic parameters and their standard deviations are given in Table I. The final values of observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table II.

## Discussion

The crystal structure consists of five-coordinate  $\text{Cu}(\text{trien})\text{SCN}^+$  cations, with a distorted square-pyramidal configuration, and  $\text{SCN}^-$  anions, connected by a network of  $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{N}$  and  $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{S}$  hydrogen bonds.

A perspective drawing of the  $\text{Cu}(\text{trien})\text{SCN}^+$  group is shown in Figure 1. The square-pyramidal coordination polyhedron of the  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion consists of the nitrogen atoms of trien below the  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  ion in the basal positions and the sulfur atom of a thiocyanate group on the

TABLE II

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (COLUMNS ARE I, 10F<sub>o</sub>, AND 10|F<sub>c</sub>|)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. Columns are labeled with I, 10F<sub>o</sub>, and 10|F<sub>c</sub>|. The table contains several rows of data, with some rows having sub-labels like '1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

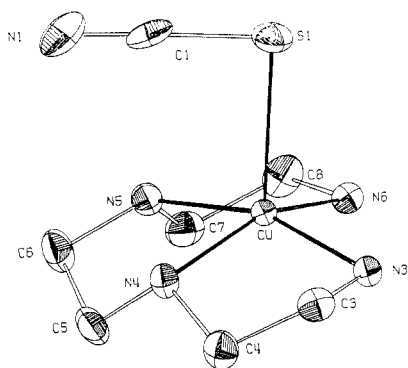


Figure 1.—Perspective drawing of cation showing labeling of atoms.

apical position. The conformation adopted by the trien is quite different from that adopted in the two cobalt(III) compounds  $\beta$ -[Co(trien)(glyglyOEt)]-(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O and  $\beta$ -[Co(trien)Cl(H<sub>2</sub>O)](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, recently reported,<sup>8</sup> in which the four nitrogen atoms occupy one apical position and three equatorial positions of an octahedron. The geometry of the four nitrogen atoms is close to a trapezoid whose sides are: 2.722 Å [N(3)-N(4)], 2.713 Å [N(4)-N(5)], 2.711 Å [N(5)-N(6)], 3.053 Å [N(6)-N(3)]. The Cu-S vector is nearly perpendicular to the basal plane; the angle of 2° with the normal to the plane is hardly significant.

The equation of the basal plane, calculated with reference to the direct cell, is:  $4.071x + 0.552y + 12.770z = 2.590$ . The copper atom is 0.37 Å above the plane, while the four nitrogen atoms are alternately above and below the plane: N(3), +0.06 Å; N(4), -0.07 Å; N(5), +0.07 Å; N(6), -0.06 Å. Such slight distortion from planar toward tetrahedral has been reported for a number of Cu compounds.

The bond lengths and angles and their standard deviations are given in Table III. The four Cu-N bonds are not significantly different and their mean value of 2.016 (4) Å compares well with the values found in the analogous structures Cu(en)<sub>2</sub>(SCN)<sub>2</sub><sup>9</sup> and Cu(en)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>10</sup>

The apical Cu-S bond is a long bond, as normally found in five-coordinate copper compounds with square-pyramidal configuration.<sup>11</sup> Its length of 2.607 (2) Å, 0.3–0.6 Å longer than the value reported in copper(II) diethyldithiocarbamate,<sup>12</sup> is definitely in the range of copper-sulfur interaction.

There is no weak coordination of the copper atom below the basal plane; the nearest atom in this direction (N(1) of the symmetry related thiocyanate) is 3.491 Å away.

The intrachelate N-Cu-N bond angles, which are

(8) D. A. Buckingham, P. A. Marzilli, I. E. Maxwell, A. M. Sargeson, M. Fehman, and H. C. Freeman, *Chem. Commun.*, 488 (1968).

(9) B. W. Brown and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 254 (1964).

(10) Y. Komiyama and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **17**, 1145 (1964).

(11) E. L. Muetterties and R. A. Schunn, *Quart. Rev. (London)*, **20**, 245 (1966).

(12) B. H. O'Connor and E. N. Maslen, *Acta Cryst.*, **21**, 828 (1966), and references reported for Cu-S bonds.

TABLE III  
BOND DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (DEG)

Coordination Polyhedron around Copper Atom			
Bonds			
Cu-S(1)	2.607 (2)	Cu-N(5)	2.015 (6)
Cu-N(3)	2.013 (7)		
Cu-N(4)	2.030 (5)	Cu-N(6)	2.008 (7)
Angles			
Cu-S(1)-N(1)	89.5 (1)	N(5)-Cu-S(1)	100.1 (2)
N(3)-Cu-S(1)	97.5 (2)	N(6)-Cu-S(1)	101.1 (2)
N(4)-Cu-S(1)	104.0 (2)	N(4)-Cu-N(5)	84.3 (2)
N(3)-Cu-N(6)	98.9 (3)	N(5)-Cu-N(6)	84.7 (3)
N(3)-Cu-N(4)	84.6 (3)		
Thiocyanate Groups			
Bonds			
S(1)-C(1)	1.646 (8)	S(2)-C(2)	1.637 (8)
N(1)-C(1)	1.164 (10)	N(2)-C(2)	1.147 (10)
Angles			
S(1)-C(1)-N(1)	178.0 (6)	S(2)-C(2)-N(2)	178.1 (7)
Organic Ligand			
Bonds			
N(3)-C(3)	1.490 (11)	N(5)-C(6)	1.489 (9)
N(4)-C(4)	1.470 (10)	N(5)-C(7)	1.484 (11)
N(4)-C(5)	1.495 (9)	N(6)-C(8)	1.463 (12)
C(3)-C(4)	1.478 (14)	C(7)-C(8)	1.518 (16)
C(5)-C(6)	1.497 (12)		
Angles			
N(3)-C(3)-C(4)	106.8 (7)	C(5)-C(6)-N(5)	108.9 (6)
C(3)-C(4)-N(4)	109.2 (7)	C(6)-N(5)-C(7)	117.8 (6)
C(4)-N(4)-C(5)	114.4 (7)	N(5)-C(7)-C(8)	107.0 (7)
N(4)-C(5)-C(6)	108.4 (6)	C(7)-C(8)-N(6)	107.0 (7)
Bonds			
N(3)-H(331)	1.21 (6)	N(6)-H(661)	0.82 (7)
N(3)-H(332)	0.80 (7)	N(6)-H(662)	0.89 (5)
N(4)-H(441)	1.17 (9)	N(5)-H(551)	0.85 (8)
C(3)-H(31)	1.03 (9)	C(6)-H(61)	1.10 (5)
C(3)-H(32)	0.96 (6)	C(6)-H(62)	1.09 (8)
C(4)-H(41)	1.17 (6)	C(7)-H(71)	0.98 (6)
C(4)-H(42)	1.06 (6)	C(7)-H(72)	1.09 (6)
C(5)-H(51)	1.13 (6)	C(8)-H(81)	1.14 (7)
C(5)-H(52)	1.07 (7)	C(8)-H(82)	1.06 (9)

equal to the mean value 84.5° within one standard deviation, agree well with those reported in related structures [84.1° in [Cu(tren)NCS]SCN,<sup>1</sup> 85° in Cu(en)<sub>2</sub>(SCN)<sub>2</sub>,<sup>9</sup> 86° in Cu(en)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>10</sup>]

The bonded thiocyanate group is oriented parallel to the equatorial plane and extends in the direction away from the "open" side; the angle Cu-S(1)-N(1) is 89.5°, which compares with the value of 90° reported in Cu(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>(SCN)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>13</sup>

All three ethylenediamine rings have the *gauche* configuration; the N(3)-C(3)-C(4)-N(4) ring has a *k* conformation<sup>14</sup> and an almost symmetrical *gauche* form: C(3) is 0.38 Å above the N-Cu-N plane and C(4) is at -0.32 Å. The other two rings have a *k'* conformation and an unsymmetrical form, as observed in other copper compounds; C(5), C(6), C(7), and C(8)

(13) M. A. Porai-Koshits, *Acta Cryst. Suppl.*, **16**, A42, (1963).

(14) E. J. Corey and J. C. Bailar, Jr., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 2620 (1959).

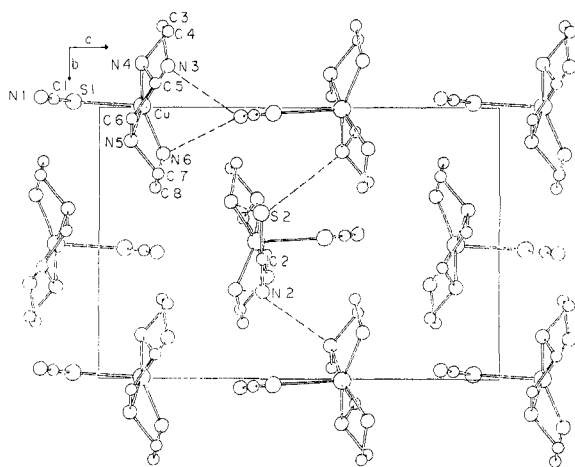


Figure 2.—Projection of structure on (100). Only one of the noncoordinated thiocyanate ions is shown.

are, respectively, at  $-0.72$ ,  $-0.11$ ,  $-0.57$ , and  $0.14$  Å from their corresponding N-Cu-N planes. The ethylenediamine conformations may also be described by the dihedral angle made by the two N-C-C planes. These angles are  $55^\circ$  in the terminal ethylenediamine groups and  $49^\circ$  in the central group.

Within the ethylenediamine groups there are no significant differences in bond lengths and angles. The average value for the C-C bond lengths is  $1.498$  (10) Å and that for C-N bond lengths is  $1.482$  (5) Å.

No significant differences occur within the two thiocyanate ions, whose average values of S-C bonds ( $1.641$  (8) Å) and N-C bonds ( $1.156$  (10) Å) are within the range reported for other thiocyanates.

In Figures 2 and 3 the projections of the structure along the  $b$  and  $c$  axes are shown. The nitrogen atom of

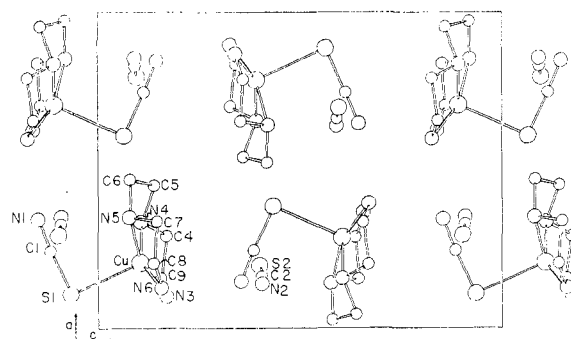


Figure 3.—Projection of structure on (010).

the coordinated thiocyanate, N(1), and both the nitrogen and the sulfur atoms of the uncoordinated thiocyanate, N(2) and S(2), accept two hydrogen bonds; they are diagrammatically shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table IV.

TABLE IV  
HYDROGEN BONDS<sup>a</sup>

	Distance, Å	Angle, deg
N(3 <sup>i</sup> )-H(331 <sup>i</sup> )...N(1)	3.103	134.9
N(6 <sup>i</sup> )-H(662 <sup>i</sup> )...N(1)	3.000	149.9
N(5 <sup>ii</sup> )-H(551 <sup>ii</sup> )...N(2)	2.997	174.5
N(6 <sup>iii</sup> )-H(661 <sup>iii</sup> )...N(2)	3.091	171.5
N(3 <sup>iii</sup> )-H(332 <sup>iii</sup> )...S(2)	3.458	171.9
N(4 <sup>iv</sup> )-H(441 <sup>iv</sup> )...S(2)	3.558	138.1

<sup>a</sup> The superscripts have the following significance: (i)  $1/2 - x, -y, z - 1/2$ ; (ii)  $1/2 - x, 1 - y, 1/2 + z$ ; (iii)  $-x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$ ; (iv)  $1/2 - x, -y, 1/2 + z$ .

**Acknowledgment.**—This work was supported in part by the USA National Science Foundation under Grant GP-7866 and in part by the Italian Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerche.