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The Crystal Structures of High- and Low-Spin Nickel(II) Complexes Containing the Macrocyclic Ligand Tetrabenzo[*b,f,j,n*][1,5,9,13]tetraazacyclohexadecine¹

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The crystal structures of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O and Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂, where TAAB is the tetradentate macrocyclic ligand tetrabenzo[*b,f,j,n*][1,5,9,13]tetraazacyclohexadecine, have been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected by automatic counter methods. The structure of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O has been refined by least-squares techniques to a conventional *R* factor of 10.9% for 1368 reflections, and the structure of Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ has been refined to an *R* factor of 14.1% for 1709 observed reflections. The compound Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C2/c with cell dimensions $a = 13.48 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.03 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.51 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 90.9 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The calculated density for $Z = 4$ is 1.69 g/cm³ as compared to an experimental density of 1.76 g/cm³. The compound Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2₁/c with cell dimensions of $a = 11.55 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 13.76 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 19.59 \pm 0.04 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 123.0 \pm 0.01^\circ$. The calculated density for $Z = 4$ is 1.64 g/cm³ as compared to a measured density of 1.61 ± 0.05 g/cm³. The structure consists of discrete molecules with the macrocyclic ligands having approximately S₄(4) symmetry. In the compound Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O, the nickel(II) ion has tetragonal coordination with in-plane Ni-N distances of 2.09 ± 0.03 Å corresponding to nickel(II) in the high-spin form. The apical positions are occupied by an iodide ion (the Ni-I distance is 2.903 ± 0.007 Å) and by a water molecule (the Ni-O distance is 2.20 ± 0.03 Å). The nickel(II) ion has planar coordination in the compound Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ with average Ni-N distances of 1.90 + 0.02 Å corresponding to nickel(II) in the low-spin form. In both cases, disorder due to alternative orientations of packing of the molecules in the crystal has limited the accuracy of the macrocyclic ligand bond parameters.

Introduction

The tetradentate macrocyclic ligand tetrabenzo[*b,f,j,n*][1,5,9,13]tetraazacyclohexadecine, C₂₈H₂₀N₄, hereafter referred to as TAAB, is formed as the self-condensation product of *o*-aminobenzaldehyde in the presence of nickel(II), copper(II), and cobalt(II) ions.³ Another product formed in the presence of nickel(II) is the tridentate macrocyclic ligand tribenzo[*b,f,j*]-[1,5,9]triazacyclododecine,⁴ C₂₁H₁₅N₃, hereafter referred to as TRI, whose structure has previously been determined.⁵

In Melson and Busch's study of the spectral and magnetic properties of compounds of the formula Ni(TAAB)X₂ it was found^{6,7} that when X⁻ is ClO₄⁻, BF₄⁻, or B(C₆H₅)₄⁻, the compounds are uniformly diamagnetic, consistent with planar nickel(II) in its usual singlet state; whereas, when X⁻ is I⁻, NO₃⁻, or NCS⁻, the compounds exhibit a magnetic moment of 3.2 BM, consistent with tetragonal nickel(II) in its triplet state. The *monohydrated* chloride and bromide exhibit intermediate magnetic moments at room temperature which has been interpreted as arising from a singlet-triplet equilibrium.⁶ In order to establish more fully the molecular geometry of the TAAB ligand and to attempt an explanation of the curious role which water plays in these compounds, a

series of structural investigations was performed in these laboratories. After examination of crystals of all of the above-mentioned TAAB complexes, the fluoroborate, iodide, and bromide were selected for further study.⁸ This paper reports the structure determination of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O and Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods.

Experimental Section

Crystals of Ni(TAAB)I₂ and Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ were kindly supplied by Dr. D. H. Busch of The Ohio State University.

Unit Cell and Space Group of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O.—The material as received was dark violet and had a brown powdered surface, presumably as a result of drying under vacuum over P₄O₁₀.⁷ The material was recrystallized from a 50:50 mixture of ethanol and water. Slow evaporation yielded shiny violet crystals in the form of rectangular platelets. The infrared spectrum of the crystals in a Nujol mull indicated the presence of water through the existence of a broad band at 3200–3400 cm⁻¹, in contrast to Busch's anhydrous material.

A crystal of approximate dimensions of 0.2 × 0.1 × 0.2 mm was mounted along the short direction (*b**) and examined on a precession camera, equipped with a polaroid film cassette, using Cu Kα radiation (nickel filtered, λ 1.5418 Å; CaF₂ calibration, $a_0 = 5.4629 \text{ \AA}$); from these photographs taken at room temperature (~23°) the lattice parameters obtained are $a = 13.48 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.03 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.51 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 90.9 \pm 0.1^\circ$ (where the errors are estimated from the precision of film measurement). Systematic absences for *hkl* with $h + k$ odd and for *h0l* with *l* odd indicated the possible monoclinic space groups Cc and C2/c. The density of 1.76 ± 0.05 g/cm³ measured by flotation in a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and iodomethane may be compared to a calculated density of 1.69 g/cm³ based on

(1) Presented in part at the Winter Meeting of the American Crystallographic Association, Tucson, Ariz., Feb 1968.

(2) (a) National Science Foundation predoctoral trainee, 1965–1968. (b) Alfred P. Sloan Foundation fellow.

(3) G. A. Melson and D. H. Busch, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 223 (1963).

(4) G. A. Melson and D. H. Busch, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 1706 (1965).

(5) E. B. Fleischer and E. Klem, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 637 (1965).

(6) G. A. Melson and D. H. Busch, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 4830 (1964).

(7) G. A. Melson and D. H. Busch, *ibid.*, **86**, 4834 (1964).

(8) Unfortunately, the compound Ni(TAAB)Br₂·H₂O crystallizes in a twinned monoclinic habit (as does the nitrate and chloride) and this has, for the time being, halted progress on its determination. The approximate cell constants of Ni(TAAB)Br₂·H₂O are $a = 23.7 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.2 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 17.2 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 136.5^\circ$. The probable space groups are C2, Cm, or C2/m with $Z = 2$.

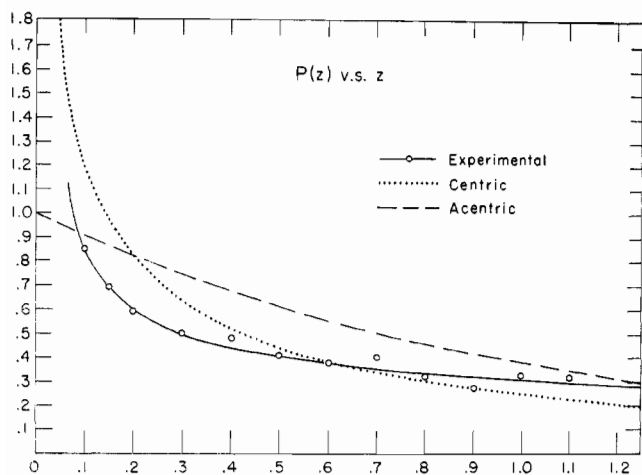


Figure 1.— $P(z)$ vs. z for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

four molecules in the unit cell. The selection of the space group $C2/c$ was based on the frequency distribution obtained by plotting $P(z)$ vs. z ,⁹ which indicated a centrosymmetric distribution (Figure 1), and by subsequent successful refinement of the structure. The space group $C2/c$ requires the nickel ions and water molecules to be located on twofold axes corresponding to sets of fourfold positions ($4e$)¹⁰ and the macrocyclic ligand thus to have at least $C_2(2)$ symmetry.

Unit Cell and Space Group of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$.—The crystals supplied were ruby red prisms and were used without further recrystallization. The crystals are elongated prisms and a crystal of approximate dimensions $0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.15$ mm was mounted along the elongated direction (b^*). The experimental conditions used in determining the space group and unit cell dimensions for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ were identical with those above. The systematic absences for $h0l$ with l odd and $0k0$ with k odd are uniquely characteristic of space group $P2_1/c$ of the monoclinic system. The lattice parameters are $a = 11.55 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 13.76 \pm 0.03$ Å, $c = 19.59 \pm 0.04$ Å, and $\beta = 123.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The calculated density for $Z = 4$ is 1.64 g/cm³ as compared to a measured density of 1.61 ± 0.05 g/cm³. The molecules therefore may lie in the fourfold general positions of the space group.

Single-Crystal Data Collection

The three-dimensional X-ray intensity data were collected on a Philips automated linear diffractometer, PAILRED, employing monochromatized $K\alpha$ radiations obtained using a silicon crystal reflecting from the (111) plane. In the case of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, molybdenum radiation was employed, while copper radiation was employed for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ data collection. The data for both crystals were obtained by the ω -scan method for layers $h0l$ through $h,12,l$. The range of scan varied from ± 1.0 to $\pm 2.0^\circ$ from the calculated peak.

In the case of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, background was counted for 20 sec on each end of the scan, while for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ the time was 12 sec. A reflection was monitored at the end of each layer of data collection and only random fluctuations were observed. For $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ a total of 2328 reflections was examined within $2\theta \leq 50^\circ$ ($(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.60$) and for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})$ -

$(\text{BF}_4)_2$ a total of 2969 reflections was examined within $2\theta \leq 105^\circ$ ($(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.51$). No attenuators were employed since all counting rates were less than 5×10^3 sec⁻¹. Only those reflections which had net positive intensities and which obeyed the condition $\sigma(I_o)/I_o < 2/3$ for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\sigma(I_o)/I_o < 3/4$ for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ were accepted as observed reflections in the structure determination (the unobserved reflections were omitted from any further calculations). The statistical counting error $\sigma(I_o)$ was defined as $\sigma(I_o) = (T + t^2B)^{1/2}$, where T = total counts in time t_T , B = total background counts in time t_B , and $t = t_T/t_B$.¹¹ This procedure yielded (after symmetry averaging of $hk0$'s) a total of 1368 observed reflections for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 1709 reflections for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects (including monochromator polarization effects¹²) and placed on approximately absolute scales by Wilson's method. No corrections for absorption effects were made. The linear absorption coefficient for $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation is 28.3 cm⁻¹; μR varies from 0.28 to 0.40 which would result in a maximum variation in intensity over the range of observed data $\pm 11\%$ for any reciprocal level of data. This was confirmed by a 360° ω scan for the 020 reflection. The same observation for the $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ crystal yielded a variation of $\pm 5\%$.

Determination of the Structures

The determination of the structure of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ proceeded from the location of iodine and nickel atoms in a three-dimensional Patterson function.¹³ A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis based on the phases produced by these atoms yielded positions for the remaining atoms in the molecule. Several cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement using isotropic temperature parameters were then performed and a difference Fourier function was calculated. From this map, it was evident that there were peaks at the positions of the nitrogen atoms obtained by reflecting the atoms through a mirror plane passing through the middle of opposite benzene rings (see Figure 2). This indicated a disorder produced by packing the molecules in two different orientations which left the outer parts of the molecule (the benzene rings) unchanged, but which substantially altered the appearance of the averaged structure in the region of the nitrogen and bridging carbon atom positions.

At this point, the determination of the structure of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ was begun in hopes that it would provide a clearer picture of the TAAB ligand. A trial structure was obtained through the use of MAGIC¹⁴ (a

(11) M. Mack, *Norelco Rept.*, **12**, 40 (June 1965).

(12) W. L. Bond, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 375 (1959).

(13) In addition to the Sly-Shoemaker-VandenHende BRFR2 Patterson and Fourier synthesis program, the main programs used in this work were Dewar's SORFLS least-squares program and SORFFE function and error program (substantially modified versions of ORFLS and ORFFE by Busing, Martin, and Levy), the symbolic addition program MAGIC written by Stone, Dewar, and Fleischer, and C. K. Johnson's ORTEP thermal ellipsoid plotting program. Various other data-handling programs of local origin were used; all calculations were performed on the University of Chicago IBM 7094 computer.

(14) E. B. Fleischer, *Trans. Am. Cryst. Assoc.*, **2**, 75 (1965).

(9) D. Rogers in "Computing Methods in Crystallography," J. S. Rollett, Ed., Pergamon Press, London, 1965, p 122.

(10) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, p 101.

TABLE I
POSITIONAL^a AND THERMAL PARAMETERS
FOR Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O

	x	y	z	B, Å ²
I(1)	5000 ^b	598 (2)	2500 ^b	...
I(2)	5000 ^b	6850 (2)	2500 ^b	...
Ni	5000 ^b	2409 (3)	2500 ^b	...
O	500 ^b	378 (2)	250 ^b	4.6 (6)
N(1) ^d	487 (2)	231 (1)	403 (2)	2.3 (5)
N(9) ^d	346 (2)	255 (1)	236 (1)	2.1 (5)
DN(1) ^d	362 (3)	235 (3)	303 (3)	1.7 (9)
DN(9) ^d	447 (4)	252 (4)	102 (4)	2.6 (1.1)
C(2)	409 (1)	188 (1)	409 (1)	3.1 (4)
C(3)	412 (2)	143 (2)	531 (2)	4.1 (6)
C(4)	328 (2)	100 (2)	567 (2)	4.8 (7)
C(5)	238 (2)	102 (2)	515 (2)	4.6 (7)
C(6)	235 (2)	149 (2)	430 (2)	5.4 (7)
C(7)	320 (1)	186 (1)	392 (1)	2.8 (4)
C(8)	285 (2)	236 (2)	289 (2)	4.8 (6)
C(10)	303 (1)	306 (2)	160 (1)	3.3 (5)
C(11)	221 (2)	350 (2)	163 (2)	4.1 (6)
C(12)	185 (2)	400 (2)	77 (2)	5.4 (8)
C(13)	235 (2)	393 (2)	-7 (2)	4.3 (6)
C(14)	318 (2)	349 (2)	16 (2)	4.9 (7)
C(15)	361 (2)	302 (2)	70 (1)	4.0 (5)
C(16)	460 (2)	254 (2)	30 (2)	4.4 (6)

Anisotropic Temperature Factors^c (×10⁴)

	β ₁₁	β ₂₂	β ₃₃	β ₁₂ ^b	β ₁₃	β ₂₃ ^b
I(1)	93 (2)	27 (1)	46 (1)	0	56 (1)	0
I(2)	43 (1)	53 (1)	35 (1)	0	47 (1)	0
Ni	27 (2)	20 (2)	17 (2)	0	55 (1)	0

Root-Mean-Square Displacements (Å) of
Thermal Ellipsoids Along Principal Axes

	1	2	3
Ni	0.116 (9)	0.164 (11)	0.166 (7)
I(1)	0.191 (6)	0.206 (4)	0.294 (4)
I(2)	0.176 (4)	0.203 (4)	0.264 (4)

^a Multiplied by 10⁴ for I and Ni and by 10³ for the rest of the table. The numbers in parentheses, which correspond to the least significant digits of the parameters, are the standard deviations from the least-squares refinement. This convention will be used throughout the paper. ^b Fixed by twofold axis. ^c Anisotropic temperature factors, in the form of $\exp\{-\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl\}$. ^d Occupancy of N compared to DN is in the ratio of 2:1.

computer program which automates the symbolic addition method). Approximately 70% of the atoms were located in the E map and these atoms were used to calculate phases for a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. The remaining atoms in the molecule were then located, and their positions were refined using block-diagonal least-squares methods. Again a difference Fourier was calculated which indicated essentially the same disordered appearance of the averaged structure as in the case of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O.

Refinement of both structures was then begun by assuming that the pseudomirror planes passing through opposite benzene rings generated the nitrogen positions which appeared on the difference map. Positions for the bridging carbon atoms were obtained by using bond lengths C_{benzene}-C = 1.48 Å and C=N = 1.27 Å, which were found in the chemically analogous structure of TRI.⁵ These atoms were put into the refinement with an occupancy of 0.5 and this was then modified on

TABLE II
POSITIONAL^a AND THERMAL PARAMETERS
FOR Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂

	x	y	z	B, Å ²
Ni	3528 (3)	1637 (2)	1315 (2)	...
F(1)	668 (1)	469 (1)	361	5.4 (3)
F(2)	540 (1)	348 (1)	283 (1)	8.8 (5)
F(3)	714 (2)	321 (1)	411 (1)	10.8 (6)
F(4)	522 (1)	392 (1)	385 (1)	8.0 (4)
B(1)	612 (2)	382 (1)	363 (1)	3.0 (5)
F(5)	3 (1)	181 (1)	370 (1)	9.3 (5)
F(6)	101 (2)	117 (1)	311 (1)	9.7 (5)
F(7)	217 (2)	164 (1)	438 (1)	14.0 (9)
F(8)	147 (2)	262 (1)	349 (1)	11.0 (6)
B(2)	112 (2)	179 (1)	363 (1)	2.7 (5)
N(1) ^b	545 (2)	167 (1)	188 (1)	2.8 (5)
N(9) ^b	360 (2)	167 (1)	231 (1)	2.6 (5)
N(17) ^b	162 (2)	202 (1)	74 (1)	2.7 (5)
N(25) ^b	334 (2)	132 (1)	32 (1)	2.5 (5)
C(2) ^b	627 (2)	124 (2)	258 (1)	3.0 (6)
C(3)	565 (2)	81 (1)	301 (1)	3.6 (5)
C(4)	663 (3)	19 (2)	359 (1)	6.7 (7)
C(5)	628 (2)	-23 (1)	409 (1)	4.8 (5)
C(6)	510 (2)	-8 (1)	404 (1)	4.2 (5)
C(7)	409 (2)	51 (2)	344 (1)	5.5 (6)
C(8)	443 (2)	100 (1)	294 (1)	3.1 (4)
C(10) ^b	293 (3)	227 (2)	247 (1)	2.5 (6)
C(11)	190 (2)	295 (1)	181 (1)	3.3 (4)
C(12)	163 (2)	369 (1)	215 (1)	4.7 (5)
C(13)	66 (2)	439 (1)	164 (1)	3.2 (4)
C(14)	3 (2)	430 (1)	82 (1)	2.8 (4)
C(15)	23 (2)	352 (1)	47 (1)	3.6 (5)
C(16)	124 (2)	282 (1)	99 (1)	3.6 (5)
C(18)	70 (2)	159 (2)	8 (1)	3.1 (6)
C(19)	104 (2)	87 (1)	33 (1)	4.1 (5)
C(20)	-8 (2)	35 (2)	-91 (1)	4.0 (5)
C(21)	2 (2)	35 (1)	139 (1)	4.5 (5)
C(22)	133 (2)	54 (2)	127 (1)	5.6 (6)
C(23)	242 (2)	6 (1)	73 (1)	4.9 (6)
C(24)	230 (2)	70 (1)	271 (1)	3.7 (5)
C(26) ^b	428 (2)	162 (2)	14 (1)	3.0 (6)
C(27)	548 (2)	216 (1)	77 (1)	3.0 (4)
C(28)	608 (2)	267 (1)	40 (1)	4.9 (6)
C(29)	724 (2)	317 (1)	82 (1)	5.2 (6)
C(30)	787 (2)	326 (2)	166 (1)	5.9 (6)
C(31)	736 (2)	279 (1)	205 (1)	4.8 (6)
C(32)	613 (2)	218 (1)	157 (1)	3.9 (5)
DN(1) ^b	273 (5)	202 (4)	190 (3)	2.8 (1.2)
DN(9) ^b	518 (5)	149 (4)	221 (3)	3.1 (1.1)
DN(17) ^b	422 (5)	154 (4)	63 (3)	3.3 (1.1)
DN(25) ^b	172 (5)	154 (4)	29 (3)	3.4 (1.1)
DC(2) ^b	314 (6)	170 (5)	263 (3)	2.9 (1.4)
DC(10)	635 (6)	178 (5)	239 (4)	3.5 (1.4)
DC(18) ^b	385 (6)	105 (5)	3 (4)	3.1 (1.4)
DC(26) ^b	597 (6)	195 (5)	3 (4)	3.2 (1.5)

Nickel Anisotropic Temperature Factors^c (×10⁵)

$$\beta_{11} = 717 (28), \beta_{22} = 513 (17), \beta_{33} = 272 (11), \beta_{12} = 43 (25), \\ \beta_{13} = 242 (15), \beta_{23} = 24 (15)$$

Root-Mean-Square Displacements (Å) of Thermal
Ellipsoids Along Principal Axes

1	2	3
0.182 (9)	0.192 (7)	0.223 (9)

^a Multiplied by 10³ except for N(1) which is multiplied by 10⁴. ^b Those atoms prefixed by "D" have an occupancy of 0.3; those atoms with corresponding unprefix labels have an occupancy of 0.7. ^c Anisotropic temperature factor in the form of $\exp\{-\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl\}$.

TABLE III
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTOR AMPLITUDES FOR Ni(TAAB)I2·H2O

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data representing structure factor amplitudes for various reflections. The table is organized into several sections, likely corresponding to different hkl planes or symmetry-related reflections.

the basis of maintaining equal temperature factors of these atoms for both orientations of the molecule. During the refinement of Ni(TAAB)I2·H2O it was found that both DC(8) and DC(16) tended to move toward C(8) and C(16) and could not be resolved as distinct positions (they had originally been placed less than 0.5 Å apart). In the case of Ni(TAAB)(BF4)2 the bridging carbon atoms remained fairly well resolved (being 0.8-1.2 Å apart, except for DC(26) and C(18) which are 0.5 Å apart). This refinement procedure yielded occupancies of 0.3 for the atoms prefixed by "D" and 0.7 for the corresponding unprefixed atoms in the Ni(TAAB)(BF4)2 structure. The corresponding values in the Ni(TAAB)I2·H2O structure are 0.33 and 0.6, where the estimated accuracy of the procedure is about 10%.

The final refinement of both structures included anisotropic temperature parameters for the heavy atoms. The function minimized was Σw(|Fo| - |Fc|)², where for Ni(TAAB)I2·H2O the weights were defined as 1/√w = 3 for Fo ≤ 13, 1/√w = |Fo|/40 for |Fo| > 40, and 1/√w = 1 otherwise. The scale factor applied to the Fo values in this procedure was 4.33, while for Ni(TAAB)(BF4)2 the weights were defined as 1/√w = 2 for |Fo| ≤ 16, 1/√w = |Fo|/60 for |Fo| > 16, and 1/√w = 1 otherwise. The corresponding scale was 1.03. The weighting schemes were shown to be satisfactory by the relative independence of w{|Fo| - |Fc|} on Fo as demonstrated by appropriate plots of the quantities. In the case of Ni(TAAB)I2·H2O, full-matrix least-squares refinement yielded R factors of R = 0.109 and wR = 0.115 where R = Σ{|Fo| - |Fc|}/

TABLE V
BOND DISTANCES (Å) FOR Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O^a

Ni-N(1)	2.09 (3)	Ni-DN(1)	2.00 (5)
Ni-N(9)	2.09 (3)	Ni-DN(9)	2.10 (6)
N(1)-C(2)	1.41 (4)	DN(1)-C(7)	1.55 (6)
N(9)-C(10)	1.42 (4)	DN(9)-C(15)	1.47 (7)
N(1)-C(16)'	1.18 (4) ^b	DN(1)-C(8)	1.06 (5) ^b
N(9)-C(8)	1.14 (4) ^b	DN(9)-C(16)	1.01 (6) ^b
C(15)-C(16)	1.64 (4) ^b	C(2)-C(16)'	2.07 (4) ^b
C(7)-C(8)	1.67 (4) ^b	C(8)-C(10)	2.09 (4) ^b
Ni-O	2.20 (3)	Ni-I(1)	2.903 (7)
C(2)-C(3)	1.32 (4)	C(10)-C(11)	1.32 (4)
C(2)-C(7)	1.41 (3)	C(10)-C(15)	1.45 (3)
C(3)-C(4)	1.43 (4)	C(11)-C(12)	1.47 (4)
C(4)-C(5)	1.40 (4)	C(12)-C(13)	1.35 (4)
C(5)-C(6)	1.38 (4)	C(13)-C(14)	1.33 (4)
C(6)-C(7)	1.39 (4)	C(14)-C(15)	1.50 (4)

^a Primed atoms are related by twofold rotation. ^b Values are unreliable owing to unresolved atoms (C(8), DC(16) and C(16), DC(8)). Those distances associated with atoms prefixed by "D" are also less reliable.

TABLE VI
BOND DISTANCES (Å) FOR Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂^a

Ni-N(1)	1.87	Ni-DN(1)	1.90
Ni-N(9)	1.89	Ni-DN(9)	1.95
Ni-N(17)	1.92	Ni-DN(17)	1.91
Ni-N(25)	1.91	Ni-DN(25)	1.77
N(1)-C(2)	1.41	DN(1)-C(23)	1.55
N(9)-C(10)	1.42	DN(9)-C(15)	1.38
N(17)-C(18)	1.37	DN(17)-C(7)	1.57
N(25)-C(26)	1.42	DN(25)-C(31)	1.64
N(1)-C(32)	1.32	DN(1)-DC(32)	1.32
N(9)-C(8)	1.37	DN(9)-DC(8)	1.25
N(17)-C(16)	1.28	DN(17)-DC(16)	1.21
N(25)-C(24)	1.29	DN(25)-DC(24)	1.26
C(7)-C(8)	1.46	C(18)-DC(8)	1.99
C(15)-C(16)	1.47	C(10)-DC(16)	1.62
C(23)-C(24)	1.51	C(2)-DC(24)	1.57
C(31)-C(32)	1.49	C(26)-DC(32)	1.59
C(2)-C(3)	1.47	C(18)-C(19)	1.42
C(3)-C(4)	1.36	C(19)-C(20)	1.40
C(4)-C(5)	1.40	C(20)-C(21)	1.36
C(5)-C(6)	1.32	C(21)-C(22)	1.40
C(6)-C(7)	1.44	C(22)-C(23)	1.34
C(7)-C(2)	1.32	C(23)-C(18)	1.37
C(10)-C(11)	1.32	C(26)-C(27)	1.40
C(11)-C(12)	1.39	C(27)-C(28)	1.39
C(12)-C(13)	1.42	C(28)-C(29)	1.34
C(13)-C(14)	1.41	C(29)-C(30)	1.39
C(14)-C(15)	1.38	C(30)-C(31)	1.38
C(15)-C(10)	1.41	C(31)-C(26)	1.36
B(1)-F(1)	1.36	B(2)-F(5)	1.33
B(2)-F(2)	1.40	B(2)-F(6)	1.28
B(1)-F(3)	1.34	B(2)-F(7)	1.31
B(1)-F(4)	1.32	B(2)-F(8)	1.29
B(1)-F(4)	1.32	B(2)-F(8)	1.29
Ni-F(1) ^b	2.70		

^a Distances associated with atoms prefixed by "D" are less reliable. Estimated deviations are given in Table IX. They were not calculated from the least-squares procedure because of the lack of covariance terms in the block-diagonal method.

^b Atom at position $1 - x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$.

The final positional and thermal parameters are given in Table I for Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O and in Table II for Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂. The observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes for Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O are

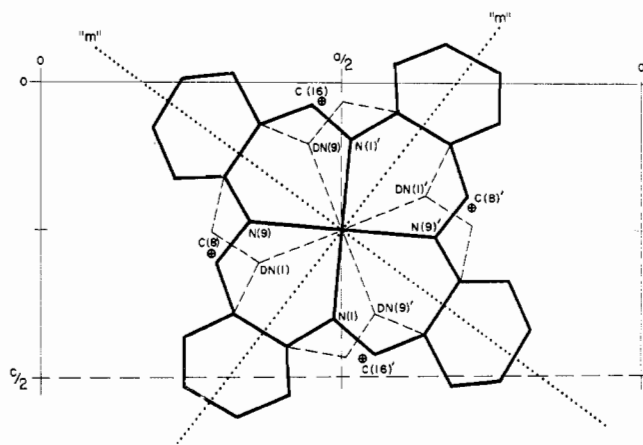


Figure 2.—Projection of the TAAB ligand down the [010] axis in Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O. The dotted lines show the pseudomirror planes by which one molecule goes into the other packing alternative. The crosses mark the actual refined positions of C(8) and C(16).

TABLE VII
BOND ANGLES (DEG) FOR Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O^a

N(1)'-Ni-N(1)	171 (1)	DN(1)'-Ni-DN(1)	175 (3)
N(9)'-Ni-N(9)	166 (1)	DN(9)'-Ni-DN(9)	169 (3)
N(1)-Ni-N(9)	90 (1)	DN(1)-Ni-DN(9)	92 (2)
N(9)-Ni-N(1)'	90 (1)	DN(9)-Ni-DN(1)'	88 (2)
N(1)-Ni-O	94 (1)	DN(1)-Ni-O	92 (1)
N(9)-Ni-O	83 (1)	DN(9)-Ni-O	84 (1)
N(1)-Ni-I(1)	85 (1)	DN(1)-Ni-I(1)	87 (1)
N(9)-Ni-I(1)	96 (1)	DN(9)-Ni-I(1)	87 (1)
Ni-N(1)-C(16)'	131 (2) ^b	C(8)-DN(1)-Ni	148 (4) ^b
C(16)'-Ni(1)'-C(2)	106 (2) ^b	C(7)-DN(1)-C(8)	77 (3) ^b
C(2)-N(1)-Ni	122 (2)	Ni-DN(1)-C(7)	130 (3)
Ni-N(9)-C(8)	129 (2) ^b	C(16)-DN(9)-Ni	149 (5) ^b
C(8)-N(9)-C(10)	108 (2) ^b	C(15)-DN(9)-C(16)	80 (4) ^b
C(10)-N(9)-Ni	121 (1)	Ni-DN(9)-C(15)	126 (3)
C(7)-C(8)-N(9)	117 (2) ^b	C(10)-C(8)-DN(1)	91 (3) ^b
C(15)-C(16)-N(1)'	112 (2) ^b	C(2)'-C(16)-DN(9)	91 (4) ^b
C(7)-C(2)-N(1)	114 (2)	C(2)-C(7)-DN(1)	95 (2)
C(15)-N(10)-N(9)	111 (2)	C(10)-C(15)-DN(9)	101 (3)
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	132 (2)	C(7)-C(2)-C(16)'	142 (2) ^b
C(10)-C(15)-C(16)	137 (2) ^b	C(15)-C(10)-C(8)	138 (2) ^b
C(3)-C(2)-N(1)	127 (2)	C(6)-C(7)-DN(1)	144 (2)
C(11)-C(10)-N(9)	127 (2)	C(14)-C(15)-DN(9)	143 (3)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	106 (2) ^b	C(3)-C(2)-C(16)'	98 (2) ^b
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	106 (2) ^b	C(11)-C(10)-C(8)	98 (2) ^b
C(7)-C(2)-C(3)	117 (2)	C(15)-C(10)-C(11)	120 (2)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	122 (2)	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	122 (2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	120 (2)	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	118 (3)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	116 (3)	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	122 (3)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	122 (3)	C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	120 (2)
C(6)-C(7)-C(2)	120 (2)	C(14)-C(15)-C(10)	115 (7)

^a Primed atoms are related by a twofold rotation. ^b Values are unreliable owing to unresolved atoms (C(8), DC(16) and C(16), DC(8)). Those angles associated with atoms prefixed by "D" are also less reliable.

given in Table III and are to be multiplied by 0.0623 to be placed on an absolute scale, while for Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ they are given in Table IV with a corresponding scale of 0.0400.

Results and Discussion

In both structures the tetradentate TAAB ligand has approximately S₄ symmetry and presents a decidedly

TABLE VIII

BOND ANGLES (DEG) FOR Ni(TAAB)(BF ₄) ₂ ^a			
N(1)-Ni-N(17)	162	DN(1)-Ni-DN(17)	167
N(9)-Ni-N(25)	168	DN(9)-Ni-DN(25)	169
N(1)-Ni-N(9)	92	DN(1)-Ni-DN(9)	92
N(9)-Ni-N(17)	90	DN(9)-Ni-DN(17)	83
N(17)-Ni-N(25)	89	DN(17)-Ni-DN(25)	92
N(25)-Ni-N(1)	90	DN(25)-Ni-DN(1)	92
Ni-N(1)-(C(32))	123	Ni-DN(1)-DC(32)	124
C(32)-N(1)-C(2)	114	C(23)-DN(1)-DC(32)	103
C(2)-N(1)-Ni	121	C(23)-DN(1)-Ni	129
Ni-N(9)-C(8)	122	Ni-DN(9)-DC(8)	132
C(8)-N(9)-C(10)	114	C(15)-DN(9)-DC(8)	88
C(10)-N(9)-Ni	123	C(15)-DN(9)-Ni	136
Ni-N(17)-C(16)	121	Ni-DN(17)-DC(16)	130
C(16)-N(17)-C(18)	118	C(7)-DN(17)-DC(16)	106
C(18)-N(17)-Ni	120	C(7)-DN(17)-Ni	122
Ni-N(25)-C(24)	124	Ni-DN(25)-DC(24)	131
C(24)-N(25)-C(26)	114	C(31)-DN(25)-DC(24)	100
C(26)-N(25)-Ni	120	C(31)-DN(25)-Ni	128
C(7)-C(8)-N(9)	117	C(18)-DC(8)-DN(9)	96
C(15)-C(16)-N(17)	122	C(10)-DC(16)-DN(17)	105
C(23)-C(24)-N(25)	119	C(2)-DC(24)-DN(25)	105
C(31)-C(32)-N(1)	118	C(26)-DC(32)-DN(1)	108
C(7)-C(2)-N(1)	114	C(18)-C(23)-DN(1)	86
C(15)-C(10)-N(9)	109	C(10)-C(15)-DN(9)	88
C(23)-C(18)-N(17)	116	C(2)-C(7)-DN(17)	95
C(31)-C(26)-N(25)	112	C(26)-C(31)-DN(25)	90
C(2)-C(7)-C(8)	132	C(23)-C(18)-DC(8)	150
C(10)-C(15)-C(16)	130	C(15)-C(10)-DC(16)	149
C(18)-C(23)-C(24)	127	C(7)-C(2)-DC(24)	151
C(26)-C(31)-C(32)	131	C(31)-C(26)-DC(32)	148
C(3)-C(2)-N(1)	125	C(22)-C(23)-DN(1)	149
C(11)-C(10)-N(9)	127	C(14)-C(15)-DN(9)	154
C(19)-C(18)-N(17)	125	C(6)-C(7)-DN(17)	145
C(27)-C(26)-N(25)	127	C(30)-C(31)-DN(25)	146
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	108	C(19)-C(18)-DC(8)	89
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	112	C(11)-C(10)-DC(16)	87
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	109	C(3)-C(2)-DC(24)	88
C(30)-C(31)-C(32)	106	C(27)-C(26)-DC(32)	89
C(7)-C(2)-C(3)	120	C(23)-C(18)-C(19)	117
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	118	C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	118
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	121	C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	120
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	118	C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	120
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	122	C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	118
C(6)-C(7)-C(2)	118	C(22)-C(23)-C(18)	123
C(15)-C(10)-C(11)	122	C(31)-C(26)-C(27)	120
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	122	C(26)-C(27)-C(28)	116
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	116	C(27)-C(28)-C(29)	122
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	119	C(28)-C(29)-C(30)	121
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	121	C(29)-C(30)-C(31)	116
C(14)-C(15)-C(10)	116	C(30)-C(31)-C(26)	122
F(1)-B(1)-F(2)	105	F(5)-B(2)-F(6)	113
F(2)-B(1)-F(3)	109	F(6)-B(2)-F(7)	114
F(3)-B(1)-F(1)	108	F(7)-B(2)-F(5)	104
F(4)-B(1)-F(1)	112	F(8)-B(2)-F(5)	114
F(4)-B(1)-F(2)	107	F(8)-B(2)-F(6)	109
F(4)-B(1)-F(3)	113	F(8)-B(2)-F(7)	99
N(1)-Ni-F(1) ^b	96	N(9)-Ni-F(1) ^b	82
N(17)-Ni-F(1) ^b	101	N(25)-Ni-F(1) ^b	86

Ni-F(1)^b-B(1)^b 143.7

^a Angles associated with atoms prefixed by "D" are less reliable. Estimated deviations are given in Table IX. ^b Atoms at position $1 - x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$.

saddle-shaped appearance (Figure 3). The nickel(II) ion has planar coordination in the structure of Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ and tetragonal coordination in the structure of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O with an iodide ion and a water molecule occupying the axial positions. The

TABLE IX

AVERAGE BOND PARAMETERS FOR TAAB AND TRI LIGANDS			
Atoms	Ni(TRI)- (H ₂ O) ₂ - (NO ₃) ₂ ^a	Ni(TAAB)- I ₂ ·H ₂ O ^b	Ni(TAAB)- (BF ₄) ₂ ^b
	Distances, Å		
Ni—N	2.03 (1)	2.09 (3)	1.90 (2)
N—C _{benzene}	1.44 (2)	1.42 (4)	1.41 (2)
C—C _{benzene}	1.48 (2)	1.65 ^c	1.48 (2)
C=N	1.27 (2)	1.16 ^c	1.32 (4)
C _{benzene} —C _{benzene}	1.40 (2)	1.40 (4)	1.38 (4)
Angles, deg			
Ni—N=C	...	130 ^c	123 (2)
N=C—C _{benzene}	123 (2)	115 ^c	119 (2)
C—C _{benzene} —C _{benzene}	124 (2)	135 ^c	130 (3)
C _{benzene} —C _{benzene} —N	118 (2)	113 (3)	113 (3)
C _{benzene} —N—Ni	...	122 (3)	121 (2)
C=N—C _{benzene}	119 (2)	107 ^c	116 (2)
C _{benzene} —C _{benzene} —C _{benzene}	120 (2)	120 (4)	120 (2)

^a Reference 5. ^b Present study; errors are given as rms deviations of the mean for chemically equivalent bonds in Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂. ^c These values are unreliable owing to unresolved atoms (see text).

numbering system used for the TAAB ligand is shown in Figure 4, and it should be noted that the second 16 atoms are related to the first 16 atoms in Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O as required by the crystallographic point group symmetry C₂. Bond distances with estimated standard deviations for Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O are given in Table V. Bond distances for Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ are given in Table VI. Correspondingly the bond angles for the two compounds are presented in Tables VII and VIII. The estimated deviations of the values in Table VI may be found in Table IX where they have been derived as rms deviations of the mean for chemically equivalent bonds.

The averages of chemically equivalent bond distances and angles which are given in Table IX are compared with those found in Ni(TRI)(H₂O)₂(NO₃)₂.⁵ In general, the distances are quite similar except for the angles involving the bridging carbon atom and benzene ring and the nitrogen atom and benzene ring. In TRI, the C—C_{benzene}—C_{benzene} angle is 124° and the C_{benzene}—C_{benzene}—N angle is 118°, not greatly different from the expected angle of 120°. However, in the TAAB ligand the corresponding angles are 130 and 113° which may reflect the additional strain introduced into the tetradentate ligand over that in the tridentate ligand. It should be noted that the angles and distances in the Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O molecule which involve the bridge carbon atom seem to be unreasonable (*cf.* C—C_{benzene} = 1.65 Å). This is due to the fact that these atoms were not resolved from the atoms produced by the packing disorder (the two positions being less than 0.5 Å apart). However, those distances and angles not involving these atoms compare quite favorably with those found in Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂. Apparently atoms C(8) and C(16) have refined to positions which are the weighted averages of the positions in the two alternative molecules in the disordered structure. This is illustrated in

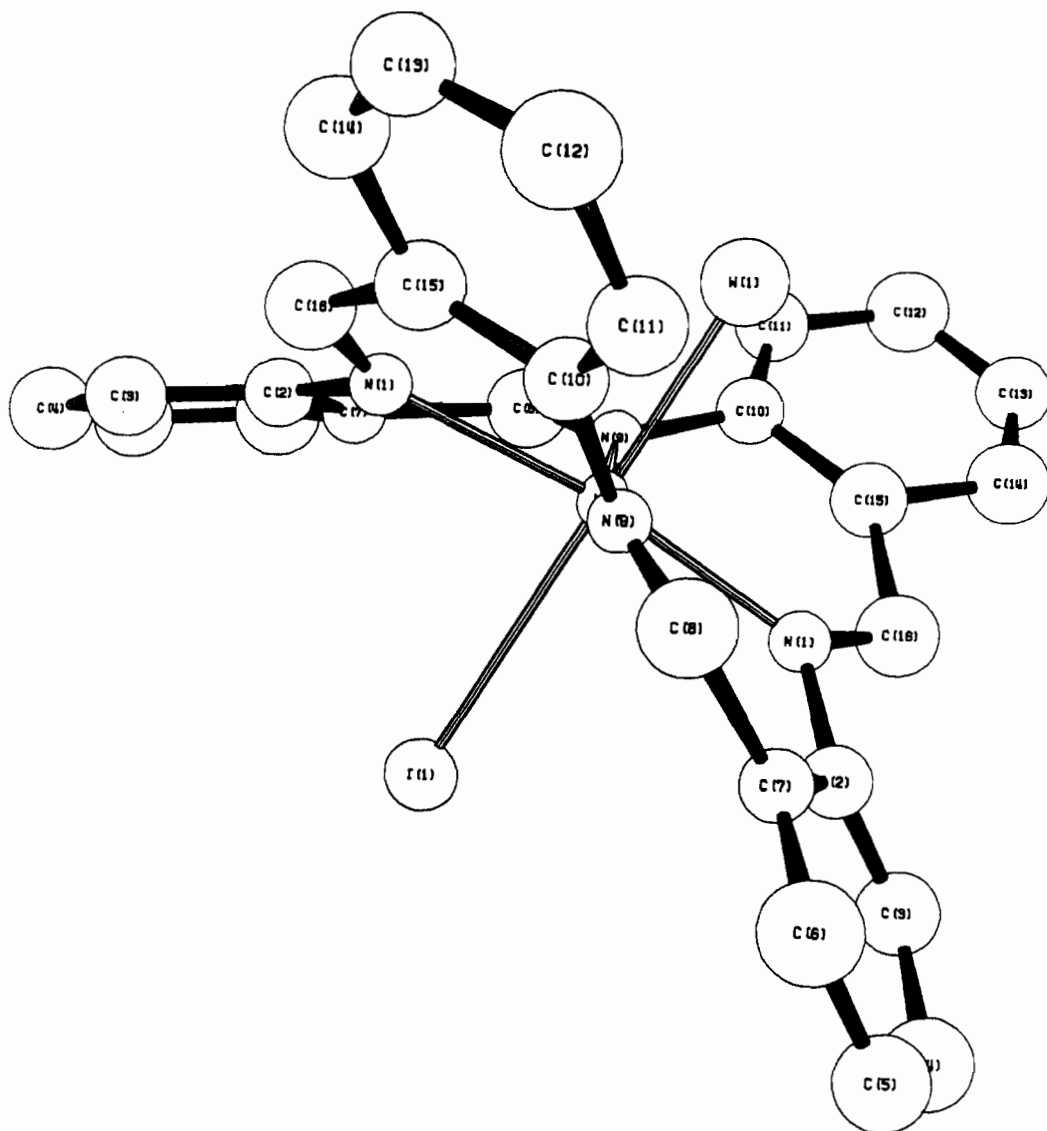


Figure 3.—A perspective view of the TAAB ligand in $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

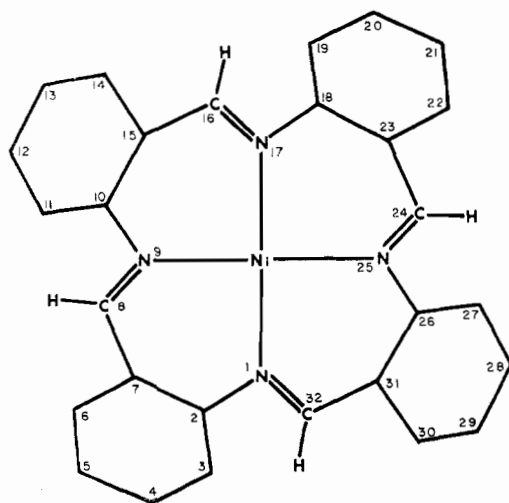


Figure 4.—The numbering system used for the TAAB ligand. The second 16 atoms are related to the first 16 atoms by a twofold rotation in $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Figure 2 where the refined positions of C(8) and C(16) are indicated by crosses.

The nitrogen atoms in both molecules lie on a saddle-shaped surface with the nickel ion in the mean plane of the four nitrogen atoms to within the estimated error of the mean plane ($\sim 0.05 \text{ \AA}$). In the case of $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ the mean plane of the nitrogen atoms is perpendicular to the b axis with N(1) -0.20 \AA and N(9) $+0.20 \text{ \AA}$ out of the plane. For $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ the mean plane of the nitrogen atoms is given by the equation $2.03x + 13.53y - 2.65z = 2.63$, referred to the crystal axes, with N(1) and N(17) $+0.24 \text{ \AA}$ and N(9) and N(25) -0.24 \AA out of the plane.

A point of particular interest is the correspondence of Ni-N bond lengths with the spin state of the nickel(II) ion. In the paramagnetic complex $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ the Ni-N bond length is $2.09 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$ while in the diamagnetic complex $\text{Ni}(\text{TAAB})(\text{BF}_4)_2$ the Ni-N bond length is $1.90 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$. These distances are typical of

those found in high- and low-spin nickel(II) complexes with four planar nitrogen donors.¹⁶ This effect may be explained by the absence of electrons in the d orbitals which are antibonding with respect to the Ni-N interaction in the case of the diamagnetic nickel(II) complex as compared to their presence in the antibonding orbitals in the paramagnetic complexes. These antibonding electrons produce the lengthening of the Ni-N bond in the tetragonal (and octahedral) complexes which are paramagnetic as proposed by Cotton and Wise.¹⁷

All intermolecular contacts in the structure of Ni(TAAB)I₂·H₂O appear to be quite normal with the closest carbon-carbon approaches of 3.4 Å. However, in the Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ structure there is one contact which deserves special mention. This is the Ni-F(1) distance of 2.70 Å which seems to be rather short, although not so short as to be bonding. The next shortest nickel-fluorine distance is Ni-F(7) at 4.0 Å on

the other side of the ligand plane. The fluorine ligand contacts are greater than 3.1 Å and seem to be normal, with the exception of DC(26)-F(5) at 2.9 Å which is probably due to the badly positioned atom DC(26).¹⁸ The carbon-carbon contacts in Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂ are all greater than 3.4 Å. The BF₄⁻ anions are normal within the errors of the determination of Ni(TAAB)(BF₄)₂. The average B-F distance is 1.33 ± 0.04 Å and the average F-B-F angle is 109 ± 4°, where the errors are the rms deviations from the mean. The B-F distance seems short as compared to reported values of 1.40 and 1.43 Å,¹⁹ but some of this discrepancy may be due to the large thermal motion of the BF₄⁻ anions; the data do not permit the analysis required for this correction.

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(18) See the section on structure determination.

(19) "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configurations in Molecules and Ions," The Chemical Society, London, 1958.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structures of Zinc and Cadmium O,O-Diisopropylphosphorodithioates

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The crystal and molecular structures of zinc O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate and isomorphous cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate have been solved by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. Three-dimensional scintillation counter data were used to refine the structures by full-matrix least-squares procedures to final conventional *R* factors of 0.088 and 0.083, respectively (based on *F*). The crystals are monoclinic, space group C2/c (no. 15), with *a* = 10.934 ± 0.008 Å, *b* = 17.098 ± 0.006 Å, *c* = 25.587 ± 0.012 Å, β = 99.23 ± 0.04°, *d*_{obsd} = 1.37 ± 0.02 g/cm³, and *d*_{calcd} = 1.384 ± 0.002 g/cm³ for the zinc complex and *a* = 10.964 ± 0.006 Å, *b* = 16.906 ± 0.008 Å, *c* = 26.490 ± 0.008 Å, β = 99.91 ± 0.02°, *d*_{obsd} = 1.46 ± 0.02 g/cm³, and *d*_{calcd} = 1.480 ± 0.002 g/cm³ for the cadmium complex. Both complexes are binuclear. These dimers, four per unit cell of formula M₂[(*i*-C₃H₇O)₂PS₂]₄, where M = Zn or Cd, lie on the twofold axes of the unit cell. Each metal atom is coordinated with four sulfur atoms in a distorted tetrahedral environment. The metal-sulfur bonds range in length from 2.302 (6) to 2.409 (5) Å in the zinc complex and from 2.486 (7) to 2.590 (8) Å in the cadmium complex. The metal...metal approach within each dimer is 4.108 (5) and 4.059 (4) Å, respectively. Associated with each metal atom are two (*i*-C₃H₇O)₂PS₂ groups, one which functions as an *intrachelating* group bound wholly to one metal atom and the other which functions as a bridging, or *interchelating*, group linking two monomeric molecules together to form the dimer; the result is a molecule consisting of two four-membered rings joined to a central eight-membered ring through the metal atoms. The inter- and intrachelating groups deviate only slightly from planarity with the metal atoms and the central eight-membered ring possesses the "cradle" configuration. The phosphorus-sulfur bonds average 1.970 (11) and 1.965 (8) Å in length in the zinc and cadmium structures, respectively; the phosphorus-oxygen bonds average 1.58 (2) Å in length. The molecules pack in the crystals to form layers or sheets and, like the molecules within these sheets, are held together by van der Waals forces.

Introduction

Metal derivatives of O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioic acid¹ are important lubricating oil additives and, depending upon the metal atom and alkyl group, have good antioxidant and antiwear properties. One of these,

the zinc derivative, is widely used as a lubricant additive to reduce wear under boundary or thin-film lubrication conditions; it is also known to be an oxidation and corrosion inhibitor.

Our present understanding of the metal O,O-di-alkylphosphorodithioates has been advanced through a number of investigations, such as association studies, thermal decomposition studies, and infrared analyses.

(1) The following names have been used interchangeably in the literature for the -(RO)₂PS₂ group: O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioate, O,O-dialkylidithiophosphate, and dialkylidithiophosphate.