

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Di-(3-aminopropyl)aminedi-isothiocyanatecadmium(II)

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The crystal structure of the title compound has been determined from three dimensional X-ray data. Crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with $Z = 4$ in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 7.77(1)$, $b = 14.44(2)$, $c = 13.54(2)$ Å, $\beta = 112.2(3)^\circ$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by least-squares techniques to R 0.076 for 1760 observed reflections measured by diffractometer. The coordination polyhedron is square-pyramidal, with the basal plane occupied by the amine [Cd–N 2.20–2.33 Å] and thiocyanate nitrogen [Cd–N 2.36 Å] atoms; the apical position is filled by the nitrogen atom of the second thiocyanate group [Cd–N 2.17 Å]. The nitrogen atom of the basal thiocyanate group completes the geometry of centrosymmetrically related molecules to a distorted octahedron [Cd–N 3.08 Å].

Introduction

We have recently reported the unusual co-ordination of the terdentate ligand bis(2-aminoethyl)amine (*den*) in $\text{Cd}(\text{den})(\text{NCS})_2$ [1]. In this compound the ligand molecule is bonded by two nitrogen atoms to the same cation and by the remaining one to the nearest cation, giving rise to a polymeric structure; this consists of zig-zag Cd–SCN–Cd chains running along the a axis and held together by the non-chelating arm of the amine. We suggested that this type of structure is possible because the amine arm in *den* ligand has the right length to bridge the Cd–SCN–Cd chains. In order to gain further support to this hypothesis, we have prepared the title compound, where the ligand (*dpt*) contains propylenic instead of ethylenic chains and we report herewith the results of the single-crystal structure analysis.

Experimental

The compound, prepared by dropwise addition of the ligand to an hot alcohol solution of $\text{Cd}(\text{SCN})_2$, was characterized by elemental analysis; colourless prismatic crystals were obtained by evaporation of a concentrated methyl alcohol solution, containing a few drops of water.

Crystal Data

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5\text{CdS}_2$, $M = 359.79$, Monoclinic, $a = 7.77(1)$, $b = 14.44(2)$, $c = 13.54(2)$ Å, $\beta = 112.2(3)^\circ$, $U = 1406.5$ Å³, D_m (floatation) 1.68 g cm⁻³, $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.70$ g cm⁻³, $F(000) = 720$. Space group $P2_1/c$ from systematic absences. MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107$ Å, $\mu(\text{MoK}\alpha) = 18.02$ cm⁻¹. Unit-cell parameters and their estimated standard deviations were determined by a least-squares fit to 16 values of θ , χ , ϕ , accurately measured by use of a very narrow counter aperture.

Intensity Measurements

A crystal of dimensions $0.015 \times 0.02 \times 0.10$ cm was mounted on a Siemens automatic single-crystal AED diffractometer with the c axis nearly coincident with the polar ϕ axis of the goniostat. A total of 2405 independent intensities up to $2\theta \leq 50^\circ$ was recorded, by a procedure similar to that described previously [1], using the θ - 2θ scan technique. The values of I and $\sigma(I)$ (from counting statistics) were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects but not for absorption or extinction. 241 reflections had a negative net intensity count and were reset to zero; 1760 obey the condition $F_o \geq 2\sigma(F_o)$ and were used in subsequent calculations.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The positions of the cadmium and sulphur atoms were determined by a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis; a successive three-dimensional Fourier map gave the positions of all the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. The R factor, obtained by use of the overall and scale factors derived from a Wilson plot, was 0.16 for 1760 observed reflections. Refinement of the structure was carried out by block-diagonal least-squares method. Throughout the refinement the quantity minimized was $\sum w(\Delta F)^2$, where $w = 4 F_o^2 / [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.12 F_o^2)^2]$. Atomic scattering factors for Cd, S, N and C were taken from Cromer and Waber [2], that for hydrogen from Stewart, Davidson and Simpson [3].

Six cycles of isotropic refinement of non hydrogen atoms parameters reduced R to 0.09; refinement was terminated after four cycles using anisotropic thermal parameters for cadmium and sulphur atoms and

TABLE I. Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Thermal Parameters

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
Cd	1150(2)	313(1)	1648(1)	a
S(1)	-4811(7)	1715(4)	-801(4)	a
S(2)	605(11)	1893(5)	4754(6)	a
N(1)	-1466(24)	843(12)	190(14)	4.74(35)
N(2)	871(27)	1162(14)	2898(15)	5.78(42)
N(3)	3044(23)	1096(12)	1093(13)	4.66(34)
N(4)	3742(21)	-450(10)	2846(13)	3.61(28)
N(5)	-501(19)	-1009(10)	1706(11)	3.46(28)
C(1)	-2815(22)	1177(11)	-183(13)	2.81(30)
C(2)	855(27)	1461(14)	3709(16)	3.96(37)
C(3)	4690(40)	1490(20)	1920(25)	4.50(55)
C(4)	5896(38)	780(20)	2499(22)	6.92(59)
C(5)	5249(38)	215(18)	3286(23)	6.60(57)
C(6)	3421(30)	-940(16)	3706(17)	4.87(43)
C(7)	1899(35)	-1673(18)	3285(20)	5.96(53)
C(8)	-165(31)	-1349(16)	2757(17)	4.82(44)

^aAnisotropic thermal parameters in the form: $\exp[-1/4(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + B_{22}k^2b^{*2} + B_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + 2B_{13}hla^*c^* + 2B_{23}klb^*c^*)]$.

	B ₁₁	B ₂₂	B ₃₃
Cd	3.11(5)	3.37(5)	3.22(5)
S(1)	3.40(23)	5.26(27)	4.74(26)
S(2)	9.51(45)	6.99(37)	5.69(34)
	B ₁₂	B ₁₃	B ₂₃
Cd	-0.13(10)	2.27(8)	0.43(11)
S(1)	1.39(41)	2.79(40)	0.56(43)
S(2)	-2.60(67)	9.47(67)	-2.91(58)

including the contribution of the hydrogen atoms held fixed at calculated positions ($B = 4.5 \text{ \AA}^2$). The final R factor is 0.076 for 1760 refined reflections and 0.12 for 2405 measured ones. A difference electron density map, calculated from the final structure factors with no hydrogen contribution, showed some peaks ranging from 0.7 to 0.9 $e/\text{\AA}^3$ in height close to some of the positions calculated for the hydrogen atoms and a few others of comparable height close to the cadmium atom or scattered through the cell.

Final structural parameters are given in Table I; observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table II.

Discussion

Differently from *den* in the analogous thiocyanate-cadmium(II) complex the *dpt* ligand in this compound is chelated to one metal atom, as usually found in the other known derivatives [4-7]. Since the only factor which differentiates the two compounds is the length of the amine arm, the hypothesis that it plays a determinant role in the formation of a polymeric structure in the *den* derivative seems to be confirmed. After this analysis was completed, the complex with (2-aminoethyl-3-amino-propyl)amine, which contains both ethylenic and propylenic chains, has been prepared and characterized by elemental analysis; its structure may also be formed by discrete molecules since the crystal data

TABLE II. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors.

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c
1	0	0	100	100	1	0	0	100	100
2	0	0	200	200	2	0	0	200	200
3	0	0	300	300	3	0	0	300	300
4	0	0	400	400	4	0	0	400	400
5	0	0	500	500	5	0	0	500	500
6	0	0	600	600	6	0	0	600	600
7	0	0	700	700	7	0	0	700	700
8	0	0	800	800	8	0	0	800	800
9	0	0	900	900	9	0	0	900	900
10	0	0	1000	1000	10	0	0	1000	1000
11	0	0	1100	1100	11	0	0	1100	1100
12	0	0	1200	1200	12	0	0	1200	1200
13	0	0	1300	1300	13	0	0	1300	1300
14	0	0	1400	1400	14	0	0	1400	1400
15	0	0	1500	1500	15	0	0	1500	1500
16	0	0	1600	1600	16	0	0	1600	1600
17	0	0	1700	1700	17	0	0	1700	1700
18	0	0	1800	1800	18	0	0	1800	1800
19	0	0	1900	1900	19	0	0	1900	1900
20	0	0	2000	2000	20	0	0	2000	2000
21	0	0	2100	2100	21	0	0	2100	2100
22	0	0	2200	2200	22	0	0	2200	2200
23	0	0	2300	2300	23	0	0	2300	2300
24	0	0	2400	2400	24	0	0	2400	2400
25	0	0	2500	2500	25	0	0	2500	2500
26	0	0	2600	2600	26	0	0	2600	2600
27	0	0	2700	2700	27	0	0	2700	2700
28	0	0	2800	2800	28	0	0	2800	2800
29	0	0	2900	2900	29	0	0	2900	2900
30	0	0	3000	3000	30	0	0	3000	3000
31	0	0	3100	3100	31	0	0	3100	3100
32	0	0	3200	3200	32	0	0	3200	3200
33	0	0	3300	3300	33	0	0	3300	3300
34	0	0	3400	3400	34	0	0	3400	3400
35	0	0	3500	3500	35	0	0	3500	3500
36	0	0	3600	3600	36	0	0	3600	3600
37	0	0	3700	3700	37	0	0	3700	3700
38	0	0	3800	3800	38	0	0	3800	3800
39	0	0	3900	3900	39	0	0	3900	3900
40	0	0	4000	4000	40	0	0	4000	4000
41	0	0	4100	4100	41	0	0	4100	4100
42	0	0	4200	4200	42	0	0	4200	4200
43	0	0	4300	4300	43	0	0	4300	4300
44	0	0	4400	4400	44	0	0	4400	4400
45	0	0	4500	4500	45	0	0	4500	4500
46	0	0	4600	4600	46	0	0	4600	4600
47	0	0	4700	4700	47	0	0	4700	4700
48	0	0	4800	4800	48	0	0	4800	4800
49	0	0	4900	4900	49	0	0	4900	4900
50	0	0	5000	5000	50	0	0	5000	5000
51	0	0	5100	5100	51	0	0	5100	5100
52	0	0	5200	5200	52	0	0	5200	5200
53	0	0	5300	5300	53	0	0	5300	5300
54	0	0	5400	5400	54	0	0	5400	5400
55	0	0	5500	5500	55	0	0	5500	5500
56	0	0	5600	5600	56	0	0	5600	5600
57	0	0	5700	5700	57	0	0	5700	5700
58	0	0	5800	5800	58	0	0	5800	5800
59	0	0	5900	5900	59	0	0	5900	5900
60	0	0	6000	6000	60	0	0	6000	6000
61	0	0	6100	6100	61	0	0	6100	6100
62	0	0	6200	6200	62	0	0	6200	6200
63	0	0	6300	6300	63	0	0	6300	6300
64	0	0	6400	6400	64	0	0	6400	6400
65	0	0	6500	6500	65	0	0	6500	6500
66	0	0	6600	6600	66	0	0	6600	6600
67	0	0	6700	6700	67	0	0	6700	6700
68	0	0	6800	6800	68	0	0	6800	6800
69	0	0	6900	6900	69	0	0	6900	6900
70	0	0	7000	7000	70	0	0	7000	7000
71	0	0	7100	7100	71	0	0	7100	7100
72	0	0	7200	7200	72	0	0	7200	7200
73	0	0	7300	7300	73	0	0	7300	7300
74	0	0	7400	7400	74	0	0	7400	7400
75	0	0	7500	7500	75	0	0	7500	7500
76	0	0	7600	7600	76	0	0	7600	7600
77	0	0	7700	7700	77	0	0	7700	7700
78	0	0	7800	7800	78	0	0	7800	7800
79	0	0	7900	7900	79	0	0	7900	7900
80	0	0	8000	8000	80	0	0	8000	8000
81	0	0	8100	8100	81	0	0	8100	8100
82	0	0	8200	8200	82	0	0	8200	8200
83	0	0	8300	8300	83	0	0	8300	8300
84	0	0	8400	8400	84	0	0	8400	8400
85	0	0	8500	8500	85	0	0	8500	8500
86	0	0	8600	8600	86	0	0	8600	8600
87	0	0	8700	8700	87	0	0	8700	8700
88	0	0	8800	8800	88	0	0	8800	8800
89	0	0	8900	8900	89	0	0	8900	8900
90	0	0	9000	9000	90	0	0	9000	9000
91	0	0	9100	9100	91	0	0	9100	9100
92	0	0	9200	9200	92	0	0	9200	9200
93	0	0	9300	9300	93	0	0	9300	9300
94	0	0	9400	9400	94	0	0	9400	9400
95	0	0	9500	9500	95	0	0	9500	9500
96	0	0	9600	9600	96	0	0	9600	9600
97	0	0	9700	9700	97	0	0	9700	9700
98	0	0	9800	9800	98	0	0	9800	9800
99	0	0	9900	9900	99	0	0	9900	9900
100	0	0	10000	10000	100	0	0	10000	10000

TABLE III. Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (°) in Cd(dpt)-(NCS)₂ with Calculated e.s.d.'s in Parentheses.

Distances			
Cd-N(1)	2.36(2)	Cd-N(4)	2.33(2)
Cd-N(2)	2.17(2)	Cd-N(5)	2.32(2)
Cd-N(3)	2.20(2)	Cd-N(1) ^I	3.08(2)
S(1)-C(1)	1.65(2)	N(1)-C(1)	1.09(2)
S(2)-C(2)	1.62(2)	N(2)-C(2)	1.18(3)
N(3)-C(3)	1.46(2)	C(3)-C(4)	1.41(3)
N(4)-C(5)	1.46(3)	C(4)-C(5)	1.57(4)
N(4)-C(6)	1.46(3)	C(6)-C(7)	1.53(3)
N(5)-C(8)	1.43(3)	C(7)-C(8)	1.56(3)
Angles			
N(1)-Cd-N(2)	99.2(0.7)	Cd-N(1)-Cd ^I	101.1(0.6)
N(1)-Cd-N(3)	91.4(0.6)	Cd-N(1)-C(1) ^I	102.8(1.4)
N(1)-Cd-N(4)	168.2(0.6)	Cd-N(2)-C(2)	166.0(1.7)
N(1)-Cd-N(5)	89.0(0.6)	Cd-N(3)-C(3)	116.3(1.0)
N(1)-Cd-N(1) ^I	78.9(0.6)	Cd-N(4)-C(5)	108.8(1.3)
N(2)-Cd-N(3)	104.7(0.7)	Cd-N(4)-C(6)	114.8(1.2)
N(2)-Cd-N(4)	92.3(0.7)	C(5)-N(4)-C(6)	110.3(1.7)
N(2)-Cd-N(5)	102.6(0.7)	Cd-N(5)-C(8)	114.9(1.2)
N(2)-Cd-N(1) ^I	177.9(0.6)	S(1)-C(1)-N(1)	176.5(1.7)
N(3)-Cd-N(4)	88.1(0.6)	S(2)-C(2)-N(2)	174.1(1.9)
N(3)-Cd-N(5)	152.3(0.6)	N(3)-C(3)-C(4)	110.5(1.4)
N(3)-Cd-N(1) ^I	74.6(0.6)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	116.1(2.1)
N(4)-Cd-N(5)	86.1(0.6)	N(4)-C(5)-C(4)	118.8(2.2)
N(4)-Cd-N(1) ^I	89.6(0.6)	N(4)-C(6)-C(7)	112.3(1.8)
N(5)-Cd-N(1) ^I	78.3(0.5)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	118.7(2.0)
Cd-N(1)-C(1)	154.8(1.5)	N(5)-C(8)-C(7)	109.2(1.8)

and the appearance of the Okl Weissenberg photograph are very similar to those of *dpt* complex.

A view of the co-ordination polyhedron is shown in Fig. 1; bond distances and angles are given in Table III.

The co-ordination polyhedron is very close to a square pyramid: the apical position is occupied by the nitrogen atom of a thiocyanate group, and the basal positions are occupied by the nitrogen atoms of the amine and by that of the second thiocyanate group. These atoms lie alternately 0.15 Å above [N(1), N(4)] and below [N(3), N(5)] the least-squares plane; cadmium is 0.39 Å above this plane towards the apical position. The nitrogen atom of the basal thiocyanate also fills the sixth position of the centrosymmetrically related molecule, so that the structure could also be considered as consisting of complex dimers formed by two octahedrons which share the N(1)-N(1)^I edge. Several other examples of centrosymmetric cations bridged by the thiocyanate nitrogen atom have been reported [8-10].

The two Cd-N_{prim} bond distances are significantly different, as also found in Cu(*dpt*)(OAc)ClO₄ [6]; in the other known structures containing this ligand the two bonds have been found equivalent. The Cd-

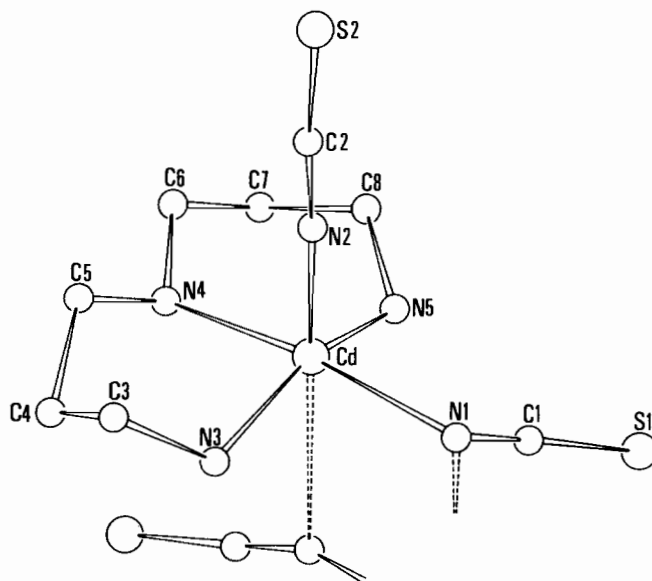


Figure 1. A view of the coordination polyhedron.

N distances involving the thiocyanate nitrogen bridge are very different: the one in the base is an elongated covalent bond, about 0.2 Å longer than the apical one; the other is instead very close to the sum of the covalent radius of the metal in octahedral structures ($\cong 1.55$ Å) and of the van der Waals radius of the nitrogen atom ($\cong 1.50$ Å). Nevertheless, its position is most probably a consequence of the tendency of cadmium(II) cation to be six-co-ordinate rather than of packing conditions. This is supported by a comparison with the structure of the analogous Cu(*dpt*)(NCS)₂ [7] compound, which is definitely five co-ordinate; in this last compound the basal planes of the square-pyramidal polyhedrons are faced one to the other, while in the compound reported here they are translated in order to allow the N-bridging of the basal thiocyanate group.

Bond lengths and angles in the ligands are close to the expected values. Atomic distances from the plane through the amine nitrogen atoms show that the two fused chelated rings, which adopt the chair conformation, like that observed in the complexes of 1,3-diaminopropane, are almost related by a plane of symmetry through the Cd-N(4) bond.

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