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The Crystal Structure of Bis-(Cyclopentamethylenedithiocarbamato) Fe^{II} Dicarbonyl*

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Received March 10, 1971

The crystal structure of bis(cyclopentamethylenedithiocarbamato)Fe^{II}dicarbonyl, (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂, has been determined from three-dimensional x-ray data collected by Weissenberg techniques. The compound crystallizes in the space group D_{2h}^{15} -Pbca of the orthorhombic system with eight molecules in a cell of dimensions $a=9.67(2)$, $b=11.65(2)$, and $c=33.74(8)$ Å; $V=3802.2$ Å³. The observed and calculated densities are 1.52(2) and 1.51 gm/cm⁻³. The molecules contain six-fold coordinated Fe^{II} in which the carbonyl groups are cis to each other and the polyhedron around the central atom is an octahedron distorted by the limited ligand «bite». The two dithiocarbamate ligands consists of nearly planar S₂CNC₂ fragments which make an angle of 88.8° to each other while the piperidine rings are in the chair conformation and contain normal C-N and C-C bonds. The Fe-S bonds occur in pairs (av. Fe-S lengths being 2.338(6) and 2.306(5) Å, respectively and the longer pair is associated with sulfurs located trans to the carbonyl ligands. The Fe-C-O fragments are essentially linear and the average value of the Fe-C, C-O, and Fe-C-O parameters are: 1.78(3) Å, 1.12(3) Å, and 177(1)°, respectively.

carried out an extensive set of measurements on tris-dithiocarbamato Fe^{III} compounds which agreed with and enlarged the original findings of Cambi and Szego.⁴ Since then the subject has been studied extensively by White, Martin and their associates.⁶ Nonetheless, the reason for the unusual behavior of these substances is not fully understood since some of these species behave as simple paramagnets while others suggest the presence of spin states in thermal equilibrium.^{5,6} Among the interesting structural observations that can be made about the tris-dithiocarbamates of Fe^{III} is the following: the bulk of the alkyl group seems to affect the magnitude of the magnetic moment. Bulky groups such as isopropyl and cyclohexyl produce derivatives with low magnetic moments⁶ (2.34 and 2.62 B.M., respectively, for the di-isopropyl and di-cyclohexyl derivatives) while small alkyl groups produce species with high magnetic moments:⁶ the diethyl and piperidyl compounds have magnetic moments of 4.41 and 4.16 B.M. It is natural, therefore, to turn to structural studies to explain the differences in the magnetic properties of the various alkyl dithiocarbamates.

Our attempts to collect single crystal x-ray data on crystals of several tris-dithiocarbamates of Fe^{III} met

Introduction

For the sake of simplicity, we have used the following abbreviations in naming the ligands mentioned in this manuscript:

(Cyclopentamethylenedithiocarbamato) = Cpdtc

(N,N-dimethyldithiocarbamato) = Me₂dtc

(N,N-diethyldithiocarbamato) = Et₂dtc, etc...

1,2-dicyano-1,2-ethylenedithiolato = MNT

1,2-bis(perfluoromethyl)-1,2-ethylenedithiolato = PFD

In 1933 Cambi and Szego⁴ reported that compounds of the type (dtc)₃Fe^{III}, with dtc = any dithiocarbamate, have abnormal magnetic moments. Ewald, *et al.*⁵

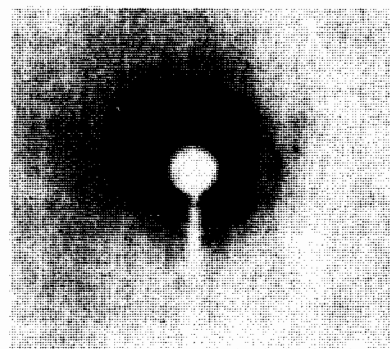


Figure 1. This is a precession photograph of (Cpdtc)₂Fe taken approximately 3 hours after withdrawing the crystal from the mother liquor. The earlier alignment photographs showed discrete spots which allowed us to determine that this substance was initially highly crystalline.

(5) A.H. Ewald, R.L. Martin, I.G. Ross, and A.H. White, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)* A280, 235 (1964).

(6) For the most recent paper of this series see: A.H. Ewald, R.L. Martin, E. Sinn, and A.H. White, *Inorg. Chem.*, 8, 1837 (1969) and references to their previous work.

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(4) L. Cambi and L. Szego, *Ber.*, 66, 656 (1933).

with little success since the crystals either decompose or undergo extensive crystalline or molecular changes which destroy the lattices shortly after withdrawing the samples from the mother liquor (benzene solutions). Figure 1, for example, is a reproduction of a precession photograph taken two to three hours after a crystal of $(\text{Cpdtc})_3\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ was withdrawn from the solution from which it was grown. These changes are not due to loss of solvent of crystallization since elemental analyses show that these substances crystallize from benzene without solvent of crystallization. In view of the fact that the Cpdtc^- anion is biologically interesting⁷ and that magnetically iron dithiocarbamates are an important class of compounds, we decided to examine the structure of the stable $(\text{Cpdtc})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ derivative with the hope of shedding some light on the relationship between structure and the anomaly in the magnetic behavior of the Fe^{III} derivatives.

A brief report has appeared in which Hoskins and Kelly⁸ presented some of the structural characteristics of $(n\text{-but}_2\text{dtc})_3\text{Fe}$. We have included in our Discussion a comparison of the structural parameters for the Fe-S and $\text{R}_2\text{N-CS}_2$ fragments found for the Fe^{II} ($3d^6$) dicarbonyl and the Fe^{III} ($3d^5$) tris complex since the differences may provide useful clues in a future understanding of the unusual magnetic behavior of the tris-dithiocarbamates of Fe^{III} .

Experimental Section

Synthesis. $(\text{Cpdtc})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ was prepared as follows: A three-to-one excess of cyclopentamethylenethiuramdisulfide to $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ was refluxed under a nitrogen atmosphere in freshly distilled tetrahydrofuran. The reaction proceeds quickly to a stage where the solution is orange and the product isolated at this point was later found to be $(\text{Cpdtc})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$. Elemental analysis of the orange, diamond-shaped crystals (m.p. 162°C , decomp) gave: C=39.00%; H=4.64%; N=6.44%. Calculated for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{FeS}_4$: C=38.88%; H=4.66%; N=6.48%. Formation of the tris derivative is difficult probably because of steric crowding at the two remaining bonding sites; however, on prolonged refluxing with excess thiuramdisulfide the tris derivative can be obtained as a deep green solid.

Crystal Data. Precession, oscillation and Weissenberg photographs showed the compound to crystallize in the orthorhombic system with a cell of dimensions $a=9.67(2)$, $b=11.65(2)$, and $c=33.74(8)$ Å; $V=3803$ Å³. A density of 1.51 gm/cm⁻³, calculated for eight molecules in the unit cell, is satisfactory agreement with that of 1.52 gm/cm⁻³ measured by flotation in aqueous ZnCl_2 solution. The systematic extinctions observed in photographs of the $h0\ell$, $h1\ell$, $hk0$ and $hk1$ zones are $0k\ell$, $k \neq 2n$; $h0\ell$, $\ell \neq 2n$ and $hk0$, $h \neq 2n$, which uniquely define the space group as Pbca . Thus, no crystallographic symmetry conditions are imposed on the molecules.

h (7) J.A. Cohen, O. Vos, and D.W. von Bekkum, « Advances in Radiobiology », Ed. by G.C. Hevesy, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1957 pp. 134-144.

(8) B.F. Hoskins and B.P. Kelly, *Chem. Commun.*, 1517 (1968).

The crystal chosen for intensity measurements was a diamond-shaped plate bound by the (110) , $(\bar{1}10)$, $(1\bar{1}0)$, $(\bar{1}\bar{1}0)$, (001) and $(00\bar{1})$ faces and having dimensions of 0.10, 0.11 and 0.04 mm along the $[110]$, $[\bar{1}10]$ and $[001]$ directions, respectively. The crystal was mounted with the spindle axis along the b direction and a complete set of equi-inclination data was recorded with an Enraf-Nonius integrating Weissenberg camera. X-rays were generated with a Picker 809 unit using a high intensity Cu target tube whose beam was filtered with Ni foil. Intensities were collected at room temperature using an oscillating range of 206° . The levels $h0\ell$ to $h9\ell$, $0k\ell$ and $1k\ell$ were recorded and read out to $\theta \leq 60^\circ$. Since Fe compounds fluoresce when exposed to Cu radiation, we placed a thin sheet of brass (0.05 mm thick) in front of the film package. In this manner fairly uniform, clean backgrounds were obtained for all five layers of film exposed. The intensities of the reflections were estimated visually using a calibrated film strip whose spot shapes and sizes were the same as those in the integrated films. Of the 2460 independent reflections allowed in the angular range of $\theta \leq 60^\circ$, 983 were recorded as being significantly above background. These data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and also for absorption (using Prewitt's program⁹). The data were brought to a common scale using program INTERSCALE¹⁰ and a Wilson plot¹¹ was calculated in order to place the values of the F_o^2 's on an absolute scale and to estimate the overall effect of thermal motion. The atomic scattering factors used^{12a} included corrections for the anomalous dispersion^{12b} of iron and sulfur.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure. The approximate positions of the iron and the four sulfur atoms were determined from a sharpened, origin-removed, three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. Ten of the light atoms were located at chemically sensible positions in a Fourier map which was calculated using all the observed data and phased by the iron and four sulphur atoms. A second Fourier synthesis using the Fe, 4S and the 10 light atoms revealed the positions of the 8 remaining non-hydrogen atoms. Two cycles of refinement in which the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of all the non-hydrogen atoms were varied gave an $R(F^2)$ value of 0.26. The Fe and 4S atoms were further refined using anisotropic thermal motion while the lighter atoms were constrained to isotropic motion, resulting in a reduction of the conventional residual of $R(F)=0.128$. A difference Fourier synthesis computed at this stage revealed a number of peaks whose heights were approximately 0.60 e/(Å)³, or about 40% of the height of the peaks for a carbon atom. Since the peaks in the difference map were at chemically reasonable posi-

(9) The absorption coefficient, as estimated from the sum of the atomic contributions (see ref. 12c) is 104.8 cm⁻¹. A local CDC 6600 version of Prewitt's ABN absorption program was used to carry out the correction. Transmission coefficients ranged from 0.61 to 0.75.

(10) INTERSCALE is our version of the program initially written by W.C. Hamilton, J.S. Rollett and R.A. Sparks, *Acta Cryst.*, 18, 129 (1965).

(11) X-DATA is our program to calculate scale factors and overall temperature factors using the procedure of A.J.C. Wilson, *Nature*, 150, 151 (1942).

(12) « International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography », Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1968. (a) Vol. III, pp. 202-212; (b) Vol. III, pp. 215; (c) Vol. III, p. 162-169.

Table I. Atoms were labelled as shown in Fig. 2. Hydrogen atom labels correspond to those of the carbon atoms to which they are attached. Standard deviations, in parentheses, occur in the last significant figure for each parameter. All hydrogen atoms were assigned arbitrary, isotropic, thermal parameters of 5.0 \AA^2 .

| Atom | X/A | Y/B | C/Z | B11 | B22 | B33 | B12 | B13 | B23 |
|------|------------|------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| FE | .1607(3) | .0385(2) | .3779(1) | 105(4) | 66(2) | 8(0) | 7(2) | 1(1) | 0(1) |
| S1 | .1389(6) | -.1222(4) | .3384(1) | 161(10) | 41(4) | 7(1) | 6(4) | -1(4) | 0(1) |
| S2 | .1502(5) | .1080(3) | .3130(1) | 99(8) | 32(4) | 7(0) | 0(4) | 3(1) | 0(1) |
| S3 | -.0796(5) | .0556(4) | .3835(1) | 54(7) | 59(4) | 9(1) | -24(4) | 1(2) | 2(1) |
| S4 | .1232(5) | .2165(4) | .4060(1) | 59(7) | 58(4) | 8(0) | -11(4) | 0(2) | -4(1) |
| O1 | .1671(16) | -.0753(13) | .4533(4) | 149(23) | 130(15) | 7(1) | 29(16) | 3(5) | 3(4) |
| O2 | .4598(17) | .0624(16) | .3762(6) | 58(23) | 162(19) | 25(3) | 4(19) | 3(8) | 0(6) |
| N1 | .0860(18) | -.0649(13) | .2639(3) | 147(26) | 86(13) | 3(1) | -46(16) | 1(5) | -4(3) |
| N2 | -.1478(19) | .2552(12) | .4161(4) | 217(32) | 22(11) | 9(2) | 39(16) | -4(6) | -3(3) |
| C1 | .1636(24) | -.0332(23) | .4224(7) | 128(35) | 171(27) | 8(2) | 91(26) | -21(9) | -24(7) |
| C2 | .3492(25) | .0515(25) | .3769(7) | 38(29) | 205(34) | 11(3) | -20(30) | -1(9) | 0(8) |
| C3 | .1204(16) | -.0337(14) | .2986(6) | 26(25) | 70(14) | 12(2) | -7(14) | -11(9) | -11(8) |
| C4 | .0701(25) | -.1851(13) | .2508(6) | 195(45) | 45(19) | 10(4) | 45(26) | -10(10) | -4(6) |
| C5 | .1681(20) | -.2216(15) | .2222(6) | 48(32) | 77(22) | 13(3) | 3(20) | -1(9) | -12(7) |
| C6 | .1604(23) | -.1404(20) | .1858(7) | 86(40) | 116(27) | 13(3) | -9(27) | 16(9) | -20(8) |
| C7 | .1797(27) | -.0167(17) | .1990(7) | 171(50) | 52(21) | 11(3) | -42(24) | 5(10) | -10(6) |
| C8 | .0779(19) | .0162(15) | .2296(6) | 37(30) | 84(20) | 10(3) | -16(20) | 6(8) | -3(6) |
| C9 | -.0472(25) | .1829(14) | .4040(5) | 205(46) | 29(18) | 5(2) | -22(25) | -6(9) | -12(5) |
| C10 | -.1169(20) | .3633(15) | .4382(6) | 82(36) | 63(19) | 11(3) | -49(20) | -4(8) | -7(6) |
| C11 | -.1758(24) | .3615(20) | .4787(6) | 124(46) | 84(22) | 12(3) | 9(24) | 3(10) | 10(7) |
| C12 | -.3221(29) | .3326(23) | .4791(6) | 285(70) | 190(39) | 8(3) | -168(46) | 18(12) | -23(9) |
| C13 | -.3579(24) | .2222(16) | .4559(5) | 112(42) | 107(25) | 9(3) | -26(26) | -1(9) | -1(6) |
| C14 | -.2991(23) | .2290(14) | .4143(6) | 28(35) | 88(21) | 12(3) | 19(21) | -5(7) | -7(7) |
| | | H4-1 | | .0747 | | -.2367 | | .2738 | |
| | | H4-2 | | -.0239 | | -.1918 | | .2377 | |
| | | H5-1 | | .2610 | | -.2172 | | .2355 | |
| | | H5-2 | | .1467 | | -.3030 | | .2158 | |
| | | H6-1 | | .0639 | | -.1466 | | .1730 | |
| | | H6-2 | | .2299 | | -.1600 | | .1656 | |
| | | H7-1 | | .2740 | | -.0077 | | .2101 | |
| | | H7-2 | | .1678 | | .0364 | | .1757 | |
| | | H8-1 | | .0999 | | .0966 | | .2385 | |
| | | H8-2 | | -.0165 | | .0149 | | .2177 | |
| | | H10-1 | | -.0114 | | .3729 | | .4394 | |
| | | H10-2 | | -.1537 | | .4311 | | .4228 | |
| | | H11-1 | | -.1247 | | .3001 | | .4943 | |
| | | H11-2 | | -.1631 | | .4364 | | .4915 | |
| | | H12-1 | | -.3493 | | .3211 | | .5076 | |
| | | H12-2 | | -.3731 | | .3978 | | .4677 | |
| | | H13-1 | | -.3159 | | .1541 | | .4697 | |
| | | H13-2 | | -.4596 | | .2130 | | .4545 | |
| | | H14-1 | | -.3118 | | .1537 | | .4005 | |
| | | H14-2 | | -.3482 | | .2905 | | .3990 | |

tions for hydrogen atoms of the methylene groups, we decided to compute the idealized positions of the twenty hydrogens on the assumption that $C-H=0.97 \text{ \AA}$. One cycle of refinement which included these fixed hydrogen atom contributions with $B(H)=5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ gave a discrepancy index of $R(F)=0.108$. Subsequent refinement was carried out, with hydrogens at recalculated idealized positions following each cycle resulting in convergence with values of the unweighted and weighted R factors of 0.093 and 0.113, respectively, and a goodness of fit of 0.995. These three quantities are defined as follows:

$$\text{Unweighted } R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$$

$$\text{Weighted } R = \{ \sum \omega (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum F_o^2 \}^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Goodness of fit} = [\sum \omega (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / (\text{NO}-\text{NV})]^{1/2}$$

where $\omega = \sigma(F_o)^{-2}$ and NO and NV are the number of observations and the number of variables, respectively. During the refinement the quantity minimized was $\sum \omega (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ and the weighting scheme, derived from an analysis of variance¹³ was:

$$\text{For } F_o \leq 10.0, \sigma(F_o) = 1.0$$

$$\text{For } F_o > 10.0, \sigma(F_o) = 1.0 + 0.095 F_o$$

The positional and thermal parameters thus obtained are listed in Table I. Table II gives a comparison of the observed and calculated structure amplitudes.

Description of the Structure. The structure of the $(\text{Cpdtc})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ molecule is depicted in Figure 2, which is a stereo pair. The molecules are monomeric and the configuration of the 4S and two carbonyl carbons around the Fe is that of a distorted octahedron, whose principal source of distortion is the limited bite of the dithiocarbamate ligands. The degree of distortion can be estimated from the fact that within the four-membered CS_2Fe ring the $S-Fe-S$ angle is only about 75° . The two carbonyl groups occupy *cis* positions, making the sulfur ligands equivalent in pairs (experimentally we find that the two sulfur atoms *trans* to the carbonyl groups have longer $Fe-S$ lengths,

(13) The analysis of variance was carried out using our program HANOVA, available on request.

Table III. Bond Lengths (in Å) and Angles (in °) with their estimated standard deviations in parentheses. The e.s.d. affect the last significant digit.

| A. Bond Lengths | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| Fe-S(1) | 2.308(5) | C(4)-C(5) | 1.42(3) | C(2)-O(2) | 1.08(2) |
| Fe-S(2) | 2.337(6) | C(5)-C(6) | 1.55(3) | C(2)-N(9) | 1.35(3) |
| Fe-S(3) | 2.340(6) | C(6)-C(7) | 1.52(3) | N(2)-C(10) | 1.49(2) |
| Fe-S(4) | 2.309(5) | C(7)-C(8) | 1.48(3) | N(2)-C(14) | 1.50(2) |
| Fe-C(1) | 1.72(3) | S(1)-C(3) | 1.70(2) | C(10)-C(11) | 1.48(3) |
| Fe-C(2) | 1.83(2) | S(2)-C(3) | 1.75(2) | C(11)-C(12) | 1.46(3) |
| C(3)-N(1) | 1.27(2) | S(3)-C(9) | 1.67(2) | C(12)-C(13) | 1.54(3) |
| N(1)-C(4) | 1.48(2) | S(4)-C(9) | 1.70(2) | C(13)-C(14) | 1.52(3) |
| N(1)-C(8) | 1.50(2) | C(1)-O(1) | 1.15(3) | | |
| B. Angles | | | | | |
| S(1)-Fe-S(2) | 74.7(2) | C(3)-N(1)-C(8) | 123(2) | C(1)-Fe-C(2) | 92.2(12) |
| S(3)-Fe-S(4) | 74.6(2) | N(1)-C(4)-C(5) | 115(2) | Fe-S(3)-C(9) | 85.6(9) |
| S(1)-Fe-S(3) | 91.5(2) | C(4)-C(5)-C(6) | 109(2) | Fe-S(4)-C(9) | 85.9(7) |
| S(2)-Fe-S(4) | 93.9(2) | C(5)-C(6)-C(7) | 110(2) | S(3)-C(9)-S(4) | 114(1) |
| S(1)-Fe-S(4) | 162.1(3) | C(6)-C(7)-C(8) | 112(2) | S(3)-C(9)-N(2) | 123(2) |
| S(2)-Fe-S(3) | 90.2(2) | C(7)-C(8)-N(1) | 110(2) | S(4)-C(9)-N(2) | 123(1) |
| S(2)-Fe-S(4) | 93.9(2) | C(4)-N(1)-C(8) | 111(1) | C(9)-N(2)-C(10) | 122(2) |
| S(1)-Fe-C(1) | 96.4(8) | S(1)-Fe-C(2) | 98.5(9) | C(9)-N(2)-C(14) | 124(1) |
| Fe-S(1)-C(3) | 88.5(7) | S(2)-Fe-C(1) | 171.1(8) | N(2)-C(10)-C(11) | 112(2) |
| Fe-S(2)-C(3) | 86.6(7) | S(2)-Fe-C(2) | 89.9(8) | C(10)-C(11)-C(12) | 113(2) |
| S(1)-C(3)-S(2) | 110(1) | S(3)-Fe-C(1) | 89.2(9) | C(11)-C(12)-C(13) | 114(2) |
| S(1)-C(3)-N(1) | 126(2) | S(3)-Fe-C(2) | 169.7(10) | C(12)-C(13)-C(14) | 110(1) |
| S(2)-C(3)-N(1) | 125(2) | S(4)-Fe-C(1) | 94.6(8) | C(13)-C(14)-N(2) | 109(1) |
| C(3)-N(1)-C(4) | 125(2) | S(4)-Fe-C(2) | 95.1(10) | C(10)-N(2)-C(14) | 113(1) |
| C. Least-Squares Planes and Deviations of Selected Atoms from These Planes | | | | | |
| (1) Plane through Fe, S1, S2, C3, N1, C4 and C8 $0.9913x - 0.0777y - 0.1060z = 0.1750$ | | | | | |
| Fe | -0.020 | S2 | 0.046 | N1 | -0.235 |
| S1 | 0.058 | C3 | 0.055 | C4 | -0.220 |
| | | | | C8 | -0.269 |
| (2) Plane through Fe, S3, S4, C9, N2, C10 and C14 $-0.0434x + 0.4146y - 0.9089z = -11.4668$ | | | | | |
| Fe | -0.004 | S4 | 0.011 | N2 | -0.006 |
| S3 | 0.006 | C9 | -0.021 | C10 | -0.163 |
| | | | | C14 | -0.018 |
| (3) Plane through Fe, S2, S3, C1, C2, O1, O2 $-0.087x - 0.9352y - 0.3565z = -5.1012$ | | | | | |
| Fe | 0.003 | S3 | -0.047 | C2 | -0.277 |
| S2 | 0.038 | C1 | 0.233 | O1 | 0.318 |
| | | | | O2 | -0.497 |
| (4) Plane through Fe, S1, S2, S4, C1, O1, C3, N1 $0.9984x + 0.0455y - 0.0331z = 1.0560$ | | | | | |
| Fe | 0.096 | S2 | 0.101 | O1 | 0.026 |
| S1 | -0.156 | S4 | -0.205 | C3 | -0.243 |
| | | C1 | 0.047 | N2 | -0.554 |
| (5) Plane through Fe, S1, S3, S4, C2, O2, C9, N2 $-0.0391x + 0.493y - 0.869z = -10.8421$ | | | | | |
| Fe | -0.079 | S3 | -0.056 | O2 | -0.011 |
| S1 | 0.163 | S4 | 0.135 | C9 | 0.062 |
| | | C2 | 0.046 | N2 | 0.168 |
| D. Angles Between Normals to Planes A and B | | | | | |
| Plane A | | Plane B | | Angle (°) | |
| 1 | | 2 | | 88.79 | |
| 1 | | 3 | | 88.65 | |
| 1 | | 5 | | 89.14 | |
| 2 | | 3 | | 93.32 | |
| 2 | | 4 | | 89.68 | |
| 3 | | 4 | | 96.75 | |
| 3 | | 5 | | 98.36 | |
| 4 | | 5 | | 89.31 | |

chair conformation (see Figure 2), are correctly oriented for the molecule to have point symmetry $2(C_2)$. However, if one of them were to be rotated by 180° about the vector defined by one of the dithiocarbamate nitrogens and the iron atom, (without changing the chair conformation of the piperidine rings), a new isomer would result. These two conformational isomers have been labelled A and B in Figure 4. It is clear that electronically there should be a negligible, if any, energy difference between these two conformational isomers. Therefore, it is interesting that in the crystals studied here only one (that with the 2-fold axis) is present. A difference electron density map computed at the end of the refinement shows peaks which are randomly distributed and with intensities no higher than those expected from noise (*i.e.*, they are lower than the H peaks discussed in the section on Refinement).

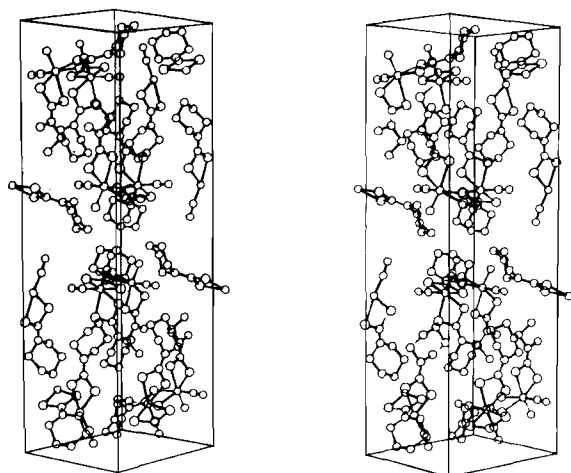


Figure 3. The Molecular Packing of Bis(cyclopentamethylenedithiocarbamato)Fe^{II} Dicarbonyl. A stereo view of the unit cell and its contents. The longest dimension, *c*, coincides with the *z*-axis and has its positive direction towards the top (binding) of the page. The view is approximately perpendicular to the (110) plane.

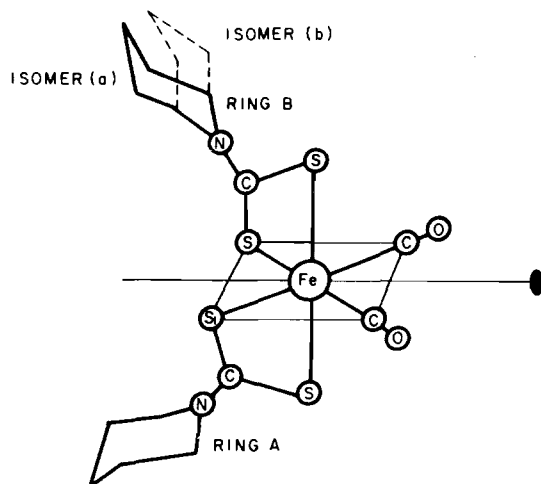


Figure 4. The two structural isomers which may exist in a bis-(cyclopentamethylenedithiocarbamato)Fe(CO)₂. Note that in both isomers the two piperidine rings remain in the chair conformation.

Discussion

Of the many structural studies of metal dithiocarbamates only four reports^{8,16,18,19} deal with metal tris-dithiocarbamates. Of these, only one substance has been studied and reported in full detail, (Et₂dtc)₃Co.^{16,18} Other reports^{8,19} on metal tris-dithiocarbamates have, so far, been restricted to limited descriptions of the structural details based on partially refined sets of data. For convenience, we have summarized in Table IV structural data on metal dithiocarbamates which are pertinent to our Discussion. In (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂ the mean Fe–C and C– distances of 1.78(3) and 1.12(3) Å compare well with those reported for (OC)₃Fe(C₈H₈)Fe(CO)₃²⁰ (1.76 and 1.15 Å), [(C₆H₅)CSFe(CO)₃]₂²¹ (1.77 and 1.16 Å), and Fe(CO)₅²² (1.79 and 1.12 Å). The deviation from linearity in the two Fe–C–O fragments is not statistically significant and the mean value (177°) is very nearly that found for this type of metal carbonyl (see for example, [C₂H₅SFe–(CO)₃]₂²³ with a mean Fe–C–O angle of $173 \pm 4^\circ$).

In metal dithiocarbamates the strongly distorted (from 90°) S–C–S angles are part of the interesting four membered rings formed by small chelating groups such as xanthates and 1,1-ethylenedithiolates. Valency angles (110 and 114°) about the sp^2 hybridized carbon atom are not greatly different from those found in (Et₂dtc)₃Co^{16,18} where these angles are 108 and 111° . Other structural studies on the tris-dithiocarbamates^{8,19} do not report values for these angles; however, in a large number of bis-dithiocarbamates^{24–35} (see Table IV) the average value for the S–C–S angle is approximately 110° irrespective of the central metal ion, its charge, the fact that the complex is *bis* or *tris* or that it is a monomeric or dimeric *bis* complex. In Table IV we also list the value of the angle at the sulfurs, *i.e.*, the M–S–C angle. The average value of this angle for our compound is $86.7(7)$ which is in excellent agreement with the results found by a variety of workers for many dithiocarbamates;^{24–35} however, the amount of distortion of this angle depends on what one considers the value for a normal sulfur angle. The following series³⁵ of compounds serves to illustrate the decrease in the sulfur bond angle as one passes to smaller and smaller rings: Rhombic sulfur, S₈ (105°); 1,4-dithiin, C₄H₄S₂ (100°); thiophene, C₄H₄S (91°); and in the four-membered ring in tetramethylcyclodisilthiane the Si–S–Si angle is reported as 75° . Thus

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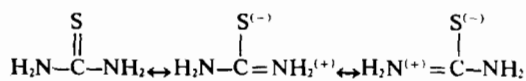
Table IV. The distances are in Å and the angles in degrees; standard deviations are given in parentheses and either modify the least significant digit(s) quoted, or are quoted as given by author (see ref. 35). Entries not appearing in this Table are either not relevant for the molecule in question or were not supplied by the authors.

| Compound | S—C | C=N | N—C | S—C—S | M—S—C | C=N—C | C—N—C | Ref. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| (Cpdtc) ₂ Fe(CO) ₂ | 1.71(2) | 1.31(3) | 1.49(2) | 112(1) | 86.7(7) | 124(2) | 112(1) | this work |
| (n-but ₂ dtc) ₂ Fe | 1.71(2) | 1.41(3) | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ Co | 1.704(5) | 1.319(9) | 1.496(8) | 109.5(4) | 87.4(3) | 120.8(8) | 118.2(8) | 16,18 |
| (n-prop ₂ dtc) ₂ Ni | 1.708(6) | 1.330(9) | 1.470(7) | 110.5(4) | 85.0(3) | 120.9(7) | 118.0(6) | 24 |
| (Me ₂ dtc) ₂ Zn · C ₅ H ₅ N | 1.718(5) | 1.338(9) | 1.472(12) | 118.3(—) | 84.3(—) | 121.7(—) | 116.5(—) | 25 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ Cu | 1.717(4) | 1.333(10) | 1.470(5) | 113.7(7) | 84.6(5) | 121.4(9) | 117.2(9) | 27 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ Zn | 1.727(5) | 1.325(9) | 1.473(7) | 117.7(8) | 84.7(6) | 122.1(10) | 116.0(10) | 28 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ Se | 1.71(2) | 1.35(2) | 1.51(2) | — | 85.4(5) | 121.6(15) | 115.8(15) | 29 |
| (H ₂ dtc) ₂ Ni | 1.69(3) | 1.38(3) | — | 111.7(1.2) | 84.9(7) | — | — | 30 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ As ⁰ | 1.670(14) | 1.345(21) | 1.483(15) | 118.5(1.1) | 93.5(7) | 121(1) | 116(1) | 31 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ | 1.648(9) | 1.348(12) | 1.473(8) | — | — | 122(1) | 116(1) | 32 |
| α-(Et ₂ dtc) ₂ Ni | 1.706(7) | 1.330(10) | 1.485(15) | 110.6(6) | 85.1(4) | 121.3(10) | 116.9(12) | 33 |
| [(Et ₂ NCCOS)Cu] ₂ ^a | 1.802(16) | 1.338(17) | 1.462(20) | — | — | 119(1) | 115(1) | 34 |
| (Me ₂ dtc) ₂ Zn | 1.722(10) | 1.347(18) | 1.472(15) | 118.73(1.13) | 87.46(66) | 121.11(1.70) | 116.88(1.77) | 35 |

^a This substance is a monothiocarbamate.

a mean value of 87° is quite reasonable for the FeS₂C ring.

Some relevant C—S bond distances from various dialkyl dithiocarbamates are presented in Table IV for comparison with those in the current study. The average C—S bond length, 1.71 Å, compares well with values found for thiourea,



several of its derivatives, and in coordinated thiourea³⁶ and seems to be normal for a S—(sp²) distance. This result is fairly common for metal dithiocarbamates (see Table IV) regardless of the metal and the number of ligands around it. In (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂ the S—C distances occur in pairs with values of 1.70(2), 1.67(2), 1.75(2), and 1.70(2) Å, respectively, for C(3)—S(1), C(9)—S(3), C(3)—S(2), and C(9)—S(4). These values are similar to those found in other dithiocarbamates where the two C—S bonds within a dithiocarbamate are somewhat asymmetric; for example Peyronel and Pignedoli²⁴ found C—S distances of 1.702(8) and 1.726(8) Å in (n-prop₂dtc)₂Ni; Frazer and Harding²⁵ found values of 1.707(10), 1.707(10), 1.727(10) Å and 1.732(10) Å in (Me₂dtc)₂Zn(pyridine). Finally, Klug³⁵ found that in (Me₂dtc)₂Zn the C—S distances for the non-bridging dithiocarbamate ligands are 1.701(19) and 1.748(19) Å, while those in the bridging dithiocarbamates are 1.699 and 1.739 Å, which are in excellent agreement with our results. Also, Klug's results³⁵ emphasize the fact that in most cases the dithiocarbamate ligands have structural features which are largely invariant to considerations such as whether the ligand has both sulfurs attached to the same metal or is acting as a bridge. In this regard it is worthwhile considering the results of Colapietro, *et al.*²⁶ on the structure of (Et₂dtc)Na · 3H₂O where only one of the sulfurs of each dtc ligand is attached to a sodium ion. In this salt the C—S distances are equal within the standard deviations and the average C—S distance is 1.720(9) Å.

In (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂ the piperidine rings have the chair conformation. The bond lengths are those of normal single bonds with the average value of 1.49 Å for the (alkyl)—N distance and 1.50 Å for the C—C distance. These values are in good agreement with those found in the piperidine ring of pseudotropine³⁷ (1.45 and 1.52 Å, respectively). There is also good agreement between the valency angles of the piperidine rings in the present study and those in pseudotropine. The angles at the nitrogen are significantly dissimilar because of the deformation due to the ethylene bridge in the bicyclic compound. The average carbon valency angle in (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂ is 111(2), which is the sp³ tetrahedral angle within one standard deviation.

The average bond length of 1.32 Å for C—N shows high double bond character, as it does in all dithiocarbamates thus far reported, except perhaps in (n-but₂dtc)₂Fe which Hoskins and Kelly⁸ report to have a C—N bond of 1.42 Å. The report of Nardelli, *et al.*³⁰ (see Table IV) that C=N in (H₂NCS₂)₂Ni is 1.38(3) Å is no exception since this value is only one standard deviation away from the general result of 1.33–1.34 Å found in all other studies.^{16,18,24–35} Table IV summarizes the data available for this bond for a wide variety of metal dithiocarbamates and it seems clear that the result of Hoskins and Kelly implies an unusually low degree of conjugation between the R₂N— and the —CS₂ fragments. In the LCAO—MO approximation the double bond order calculated from Coulson's³⁸ C—C formula as modified by Liquori and Vacchiago³⁹ for the C—N bond is:

$$B = S - \frac{S - D}{1 + 0.6625(1 - p)/p}$$

where

- B = observed C = N bond distance, 1.31 Å,
 S = single bond distance, 1.472 Å
 D = double bond distance, 1.287 Å (Pauling⁴⁰)

(37) H. Schenk, C.H. McGillavry, S. Skolnik, and J. Laan, *Acta Cryst.*, **23**, 423 (1967).

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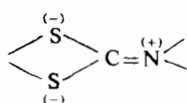
Table V. All bond distances are in Å and bond angles in degrees. The quantities in parentheses are e.s.d. in the least significant digit(s). Where e.s.d. are not quoted, the source reference did not provide the information.

| Name of compound | Av(Fe-S) | Formal Charge on Fe | Ref. |
|--|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| (Cpdtc) ₂ Fe(CO) ₂ | 2.322(6) | 2 | this work |
| ((n-but) ₂ dtc) ₂ Fe | 2.418(6) | 3 | 8 |
| (CH ₃ ΦCS ₂) ₂ (CH ₃ ΦCS ₂) ₂ Fe ^a | 2.32(2) | 3 | 48 |
| (CH ₃ ΦCS ₂) ₂ (CH ₃ ΦCS ₂) ₂ Fe ^b | 2.21(2) | 3 | 48 |
| [(SC ₂ H ₅)(S ₂ CSC ₂ H ₅) ₂ Fe] ₂ ^a | 2.338(4) | 3 | 52 |
| [(SC ₂ H ₅)(S ₂ CSC ₂ H ₅) ₂ Fe] ₂ ^c | 2.287(1) | 3 | 52 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ FeNO | 2.29(1) | 1 ^d | 41 |
| (Me ₂ dtc) ₂ FeNO | 2.294(2) | 1 ^d | 42 |
| (Et ₂ dtc) ₂ FeCl | 2.32(2) | 3 | 43 |
| [(MNT) ₂ Fe] ₂ ²⁻ | 2.23(2) | 3 | 44 |
| [(MNT) ₂ FeNO] ₂ ²⁻ | 2.27(1) | 1 ^d | 45 |
| [(MNT) ₂ Fe] ₂ ²⁻ | 2.265(3) | 4 | 46 |
| (PFD) ₂ Fe(AsΦ ₃) | 2.135(3) | 4 | 47 |
| [(OC) ₃ FeS] ₂ | 2.228 | 0 ^e | 49 |
| (OC) ₃ Fe ₃ S ₂ | 2.231 | 0 ^e | 50 |
| CuFe ₂ S ₃ | 2.26(6) | 2,3 | 51 |
| KFeS ₂ | 2.24(—) | 3 | 52 |

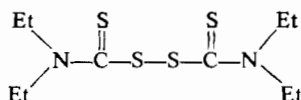
^a For an FeSCS four-membered fragment of the molecule. ^b For an Fe-S-S-C-S five-membered fragment of the molecule.

^c For an Fe-S-C-S-Fe five-membered fragment of the molecule. ^d The nitrosyl ligand is assumed to be NO⁺; for those who prefer NO⁻, the charge on Fe would be +3. ^e As preferred by the authors.

is $p = 0.76$. This indicates a high contribution of the form:



to the structure of the ligand. By the same criterion, the results of Hoskins and Kelly⁸ imply that $p=0.21$; i.e., practically no conjugation between the R₂N⁻ and the -CS₂ fragments of the dithiocarbamate ligands. The dithiocarbamate groups of the present study can also be compared to similar groups contained in tetraethylthiouramdisulfide:³²



In both cases the dithiocarbamate fragments are essentially planar and the C-N bond adjacent to the S atoms is quite short, 1.32-1.33 Å, while the single N-C(alkyl) bonds are in the range 1.48 Å.

In (Cpdtc)₂Fe(CO)₂ the Fe-S bond lengths are: Fe-S(1)=2.308(5), Fe-S(4)=2.303(5), Fe-S(2)=2.338(5), and Fe-S(3)=2.338(6) Å and can be described as occurring in pairs, with average Fe-S distances of 2.306(5) and 2.338(6). Note that the difference is statistically significant since the difference.

$$\Delta = 0.032 = n(5^2 + 6^2)^{1/2} \times 10^{-3}$$

or, $n = 32/7.8 = 4$, approximately. Figure 2 shows that the longer pair of Fe-S bonds is that associated with those sulfurs *trans* to the carbonyl ligands, which suggests that the difference in bond lengths is caused by the *trans* effect of the latter fragments. If the four values for the Fe-S bonds are averaged, one obtains an overall average (Fe-S) bond of 2.322(6) Å, which is in good agreement with a large body of data in the literature (see Table V). For example, (Et₂dtc)₂Fe-

(NO),⁴¹ (Me₂dtc)₂Fe(NO)⁴² and (Et₂dtc)₂FeCl⁴³ are particularly appropriate examples to compare with our results. The average value of the Fe-S bonds lengths in these substances is 2.29(1), 2.294(2), and 2.32(2) Å, respectively. In (Et₂dtc)₃Co^{16,18} the average Co-S distances is 2.237(3) Å, which is in excellent agreement with all the above values. The results of four studies of iron derivatives of MNT and PFD are also available for comparison: Hamilton and Bernal⁴⁴ reported the structure of the [(MNT)₂-Fe-Fe(MNT)₂]²⁻ where the four independent Fe-S bond distance average to 2.23(2) Å. Rae⁴⁵ reported the results of a crystallographic study of the anion [(MNT)₂Fe(NO)]²⁻ for which he found an average Fe-S bond length of 2.27 Å.

Bernal and Sequeira⁴⁶ found an average Fe-S distance of 2.265(3) Å for the six-fold coordinated (MNT)₃-Fe²⁻ anion which contains Fe^{IV}. Epstein and Bernal⁴⁷ found an Fe-S distance of 2.135(3) Å as the average length for the four independent bonds in (PFD)₂Fe(AsΦ₃), which also contains Fe^{IV} but in a square pyramidal arrangement. A interesting new compound, bis(dithio-*p*-toluato)Fe^{III} thio-*p*-toluylidysulfide, was reported by Coucouvanis and Lippard⁴⁸ to have three types of Fe-S bonds whose average length is 2.28 Å, the longest being 2.32 Å. Finally, a few randomly chosen compounds containing simple inorganic sulfur give the following results: Wei and Dahl^{49,50} studied [(CO)₃FeS]₂ and (CO)₉Fe₃S₂ where they found avera-

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(53) D. Coucouvanis, S.J. Lippard, and J.A. Zubieta, *Inorg. Chem.*, 9, 2775 (1970).

(40) L. Pauling, « The Nature of the Chemical Bond », 3rd Ed., Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1960, p. 260.

ge values of 2.228(2) and 2.231(9) Å for the Fe–S distances. The mineral cubanite, CuFe_2S_3 , was studied by Azaroff and Buerger⁵¹ who found an average Fe–S distance of 2.26(6)Å, while Boon and McGilvray⁵² reported a value of 2.24 Å for the Fe–S bonds in KFeS_2 . Consequently, given the broad range of compounds examined, the fact that they contain different size chelate rings, different charges of the metal and the ligands and that some contain simple inorganic sulfur as the Fe ligand, the abnormally large value of the average Fe–S bond length 2.418(6)Å (the largest value being 2.426(6)Å) reported by Hoskins and Kelly⁸ is very important. It appears that the anomalous magnetic moment for $(n\text{-but})_2\text{dte})_3\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}$ is associated with the following structural features which are quite different from those of most other Fe–S compounds thus far studied: (a) Fe–S distance are abnormally high; (b) this is coupled with an abnormally large value of the C = N bond, which is almost a single bond as shown by the value of ρ of 0.21 (vide supra). Thus the normal conjugation between the dialkylamine and the $-\text{CS}_2$ fragments is practically nil (this effect should be observable in the IR spectra of

such substances); and (c) a distortion from the normal trigonal antiprismatic coordination of the six sulfurs around the Fe towards the trigonal prismatic configuration of the six sulfurs around the Fe towards the trigonal prismatic configuration.⁸ We feel that the study of $(\text{Cpdtc})_2\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2$ has been rewarding since it forced us to compare the differences in structural behavior between the magnetically anomalous tris–dithiocarbamates with those of better behaved species.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the Donors of the Petroleum Research Fund for Grant No. A–2039, which financed part of this study which was also supported in part by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. We wish to thank the members of the Crystallographic Group at the Chemistry Department of Brookhaven National Laboratory, who gave us much needed help and advice during the time this structure was solved and refined.

During some of that time, IB held a Research Collaborator appointment and JSR a Junior Research Collaborator appointment at BNL through the courtesy of Drs. W. C. Hamilton and R. Dodson, whom we thank.