

The Crystal Structure of Dichloro-(acetone-thiosemicarbazone)zinc(II)

M. Mathew and Gus. J. Palenik¹

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The crystal structure of dichloro-(acetone-thiosemicarbazone)zinc(II) has been determined from three dimensional X-ray diffraction data collected on a General Electric XRD-6 automatic diffractometer using CuK α radiation and the stationary crystal-stationary counter technique. The monoclinic cell has dimensions of $a=7.823(2)$ Å, $b=14.310(2)$ Å, $c=8.691(2)$ Å, and $\beta=100.32(2)^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/n$ and, with 4 molecules per unit cell, D_c is 1.855 g/cm³ and D_m is 1.85 g/cm³. The structure was determined by the heavy atom method and refined by full matrix least-squares techniques to a final R of 0.045 for the 1322 observed reflections used in the analysis. The zinc atom is in the center of a distorted tetrahedron with Zn-Cl distances of $2.203(2)$ and $2.252(2)$ Å. The Zn-S distance of $2.303(2)$ and the Zn-N distance of $2.116(4)$ Å complete the tetrahedron. The difference in the two Zn-Cl distance appears to result from hydrogen bonding to only one Cl atom.

Introduction

A series of α -(N)heterocyclic thiosemicarbazones able to act as univalent tridentate N-N-S ligands was found to have carcinostatic activity.² Confirmation of the tridentate nature of two thiosemicarbazones which have antitumor properties was provided by X-ray crystal structure studies of their nickel complexes.³ To compare the chelating ability of an inactive thiosemicarbazone, acetone thiosemicarbazone [ATSC is SC(NH₂)NHN:C(CH₃)₂] was prepared and the adduct with nickel chloride was studied. When the NiCl₂·(ATSC)₂ complex was found to be penta-coordinated,⁴ our studies were extended to other metal halides. The zinc chloride-ATSC complex was chosen for a crystal structure analysis since it would provide an interesting comparison with other ZnCl₂ base-adduct structures which were summarized recently.⁵ A particularly interesting comparison would be with the Cl₂Zn·TSI complex,⁶ TSI is thiosemicarbazide, be-

cause of the close similarities between TSI and thiosemicarbazones.

Experimental Section

The compound was prepared by mixing hot ethanolic solutions of zinc chloride and ATSC (mole ratio of 1:1) from which the complex separates on cooling.⁷ Recrystallization from hot ethanol gave long, colorless needles of dichloro-(acetone-thiosemicarbazone)zinc(II), ZnCl₂ (ATSC). Preliminary precession and Weissenberg photographs indicated monoclinic symmetry. The systematic absences of $h0l$ absent if $h+l=2n+1$ and $0k0$ absent if $k=2n+1$ indicated the most probable space group to be $P2_1/n(C_2^5h)$.

A small needle with a cross-section of 0.12×0.15 mm was cut to a length of 0.15 mm and then dissolved with alcohol to approximate a sphere of 0.10 mm in diameter. This crystal was then used for the measurement of the intensities. The unit cell dimensions were determined by a least-squares fit of 15 two-theta values (in the range of 25-40°) measured for the CuK α ($\lambda=1.39217$ Å) peak. The final values with their estimated standard deviations are $a=7.823(2)$ Å, $b=14.310(5)$ Å, $c=8.691(2)$ Å, and $\beta=100.32(2)^\circ$. The density calculated for 4 molecules of ZnCl₂C₄H₉N₃S, M.W. 267.48 per unit cell is 1.855 g/cm³, in good agreement with the value measured by flotation of 1.85 g/cm³.

Intensity data were measured with a General Electric XRD-6 diffractometer using CuK α , ($\lambda=1.54051$ Å) radiation, with a take-off angle of 4°. A 0.35 mil Ni foil was placed in front of the counter window. All the reflections in the hemisphere with $2\theta < 135^\circ$ were measured twice (a 20 sec count was taken with the crystal and counter stationary) for a total of 6750 measurements. A set of 4 standard reflections were measured after every 100 reflections and showed only a slight variation (maximum 1%) over the period of intensity measurements. The background was measured at various points in reciprocal space free from any reflections and was used to derive a background curve as a function of two-theta. A total of 1732 unique reflections was obtained after averaging intensity measurements equivalent by symmetry. The 1322 reflections that were greater than 1.2 times the

(1) Research performed at the Department of Chemistry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

(2) F.A. French and E.J. Blanz, Jr., *J. Med. Chem.*, **9**, 585 (1966).

(3) (a) M. Mathew and G.J. Palenik, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 6510 (1969) (b) G.R. Clark, R. Restivo, and G.J. Palenik, The structure of bis(2-formylpyridine thiosemicarbazone)nickel(II) has been determined and is similar to that found in 3a.

(4) M. Mathew and G.J. Palenik, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **91**, 4923 (1969).

(5) H.S. Preston and C.H.L. Kennard, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1956 (1969).

(6) L. Cavalca, M. Nardelli, and G. Branchi, *Acta Cryst.*, **13**, 688 (1960).

(7) A.V. Ablov and N.V. Gerbeleu, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.*, **9**, 46 (1964).

Table I. Final parameters ($\times 10^4$) for the non-hydrogen atoms. The estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. The temperature factor is of the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

Atom	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Zn	1728(1)	338(1)	2347(1)	174(2)	30(1)	79(1)	17(2)	12(2)	24(1)
Cl1	-778(3)	986(1)	1342(2)	204(4)	57(1)	138(3)	86(3)	-35(5)	34(3)
Cl2	3950(2)	1093(1)	1565(2)	195(3)	38(1)	75(2)	-33(3)	24(4)	22(2)
S	2014(2)	-1257(1)	2647(2)	212(4)	23(1)	68(2)	-2(3)	-7(4)	-10(2)
N1	2366(6)	384(3)	4817(5)	176(10)	29(2)	52(6)	-3(9)	43(12)	9(7)
N2	3066(7)	-457(3)	5443(5)	178(10)	27(2)	67(6)	22(9)	-23(12)	21(7)
N3	3670(8)	-1992(4)	5264(6)	281(15)	26(3)	100(8)	5(10)	-40(17)	10(7)
C1	2975(8)	-1230(4)	4577(7)	167(13)	21(3)	87(8)	-6(9)	0(16)	0(8)
C2	2347(8)	1084(4)	5753(7)	165(12)	26(3)	81(8)	-17(10)	102(16)	-17(8)
C3	3062(10)	1069(5)	7456(8)	238(17)	42(3)	106(9)	-15(13)	23(21)	-35(10)
C4	1585(10)	1969(4)	5034(8)	239(16)	24(3)	152(10)	12(12)	86(22)	31(10)

Table II. Positional parameters ($\times 10^3$) and the isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms.

Atom	Bonded to	x	y	z	$\beta(\text{\AA}^2)$
H1	N2	366	-44	651	3.0
H2	N3	442	-193	629	3.5
H3	N3	346	-257	465	3.5
H4	C3	438	91	774	4.5
H5	C3	268	54	790	4.5
H6	C3	342	171	778	4.5
H7	C4	124	188	369	4.5
H8	C4	60	220	557	4.5
H9	C4	228	250	537	4.5

background were considered to be observed and were used in the analysis. The remaining 410 reflections were given a value of 0.1 times the appropriate background and were identified by a negative value for the intensity. An empirical correction for the α_1 - α_2 splitting was made; these data were then reduced to a set of observed amplitudes on an arbitrary scale by application of Lorentz-polarization corrections. No absorption corrections were made because although the value of μ was 101.0 cm^{-1} the variation was only about 8% (μr is 0.5).

Structure Determination and Refinement

The positions of the Zn, Cl, and S atoms were determined from a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson function. A Fourier synthesis computed on the basis of these atoms (the Cl and S atoms were treated as S atoms initially) was used to locate the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. Three least-squares cycles using individual isotropic thermal parameters reduced R, the usual residual, to 0.13. An additional three least-squares cycles with anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms reduced R to 0.052. A difference Fourier synthesis was used to locate all the hydrogen atoms with no other significant peaks being found in this synthesis. The contributions of the hydrogen atoms were included in all subsequent calculations but their parameters were not refined. Two additional least-squares cycles reduced R to 0.045 and all the shifts were less than 1/10 of an estimated standard deviation so that the refinement was terminated. The final parameters and their estimated standard deviations for the non-hydrogen atoms are tabulated in Table I. The hydrogen parameters used in the calculations are given in Table II. The observed and

calculated structure amplitudes are given in Table III.

The quantity minimized in the least-squares calculations was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, with the full matrix being computed for each cycle. The weighting scheme used was:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{w} &= |F_o|/4F_{\text{min}} \text{ if } |F_o| < 4F_{\text{min}} \\ &= 1 \text{ if } 4F_{\text{min}} < |F_o| < 6F_{\text{min}} \\ &= 6F_{\text{min}}/|F_o| \text{ if } |F_o| > 6F_{\text{min}} \end{aligned}$$

where F_{min} was the nominally minimum observable F_o which in this case was 5.5 on the same scale as Table III. The scattering factors were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography,⁸ with the value for zinc being corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion correction.⁹ All the calculations were carried out on an IBM 360-Model 75 computer using programs written or modified by one of us (GJP).

Discussion

The atomic numbering and pertinent bond distances are illustrated in Figure 1, with the bond angles tabulated in Table IV. The zinc atom is at the center of a severely distorted tetrahedron with the two Cl atoms and the N and S atoms of the ATSC molecule at the apices. The angles involving the Zn atom range from 85.2 to 121.5° and illustrate the distortions from tetrahedral symmetry. The smallest angle, S-Zn-N1, is undoubtedly a consequence of the five-membered chelate ring system involving the ATSC

(8) *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England (1962), p. 202.

(9) D. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

Table IV. Bond angles (degree) in the molecule.* Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

(a) Angles around zinc atom

Cl1-Zn-Cl2	= 111.01(7)	Cl1-Zn-N1	= 114.9(1)
Cl1-Zn-S	= 121.54(7)	Cl2-Zn-N1	= 103.7(1)
Cl2-Zn-S	= 116.43(7)	S-Zn-N1	= 85.2(1)

(b) Angles in the ATSC molecule

Zn-S-C1	= 96.0(2)	C3-C2-C4	= 118.8(5)
S-C1-N3	= 120.0(5)	Zn-N1-N2	= 112.0(3)
S-C1-N2	= 122.8(4)	Zn-N1-C2	= 129.5(4)
N2-C1-N3	= 117.2(5)	N2-N1-C2	= 118.2(5)
N1-C2-C3	= 124.8(5)	N1-N2-C1	= 121.3(5)
		N1-C2-C4	= 116.4(5)

* The angles involving hydrogen atoms were all chemically reasonable and are not listed.

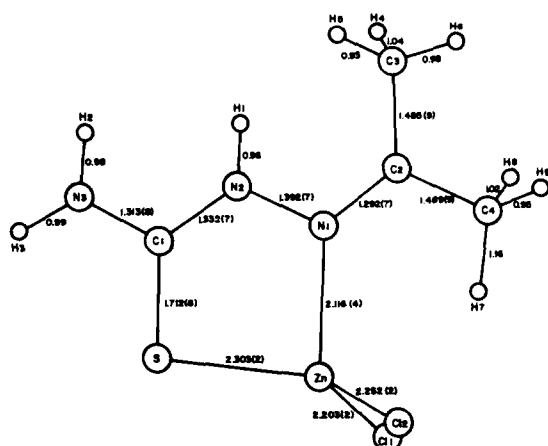


Figure 1. The atomic numbering and pertinent bond distances in the dichloro-(acetone-thiosemicarbazone)zinc(II) complex. The estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

The two Zn-Cl distances of 2.203(2) and 2.252(2) Å are significantly different according to the criteria suggested by Cruickshank and Robertson¹⁰ (t_0 is 17.3). These Zn-Cl distances are at the lower half of the values summarized recently.⁵ This compilation of the dimensions of $ZnCl_2Y_2$ complexes indicated that the Zn-Cl distances were a function of the donor properties of Y, an effect which is somewhat similar to the *trans* effect in square planar complexes. The difference in the two Zn-Cl distances may be related to the fact that Cl2 accepts two hydrogen bonding (see Table V and Figure 2). In compounds where no hydrogen bonds are possible,^{5,11,12} the Zn-Cl distances tend to be shorter compared to those cases where hydrogen bonds may exist.^{6,13} Although the hydrogen atoms were not located, the existence of hydrogen bonds involving the Cl atom was indicated by the short intramolecular distance of 3.23 Å in dichlorobis-(thiourea)zinc(II)¹³ and several short intermolecular distances (N...Cl from 3.23 to 3.30 Å) in Cl_2Zn .

(10) D.W.J. Cruickshank and A.P. Robertson, *Acta Cryst.*, 6, 698 (1953).

(11) C.W. Reiman, S. Block and A. Perloff, *Inorg. Chem.*, 5, 1188 (1966).

(12) Y.A. Sokolova, L.O. Atovmyan, and M.A. Porai-Koshito, *J. Struct. Chem.*, 7, 794 (1966).

(13) N.R. Kunchur and M.R. Truter, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 3478 (1958).

TSI.⁶ An accurate redetermination of these two compounds together with an extension to similar compounds will be required before any definitive conclusions can be made regarding the effect of hydrogen bonding on Zn-Cl distances.

The least-squares plane through S1, C1, N1, N2, and N3 has the equation $0.9365X + 0.2321Y - 0.2628Z = 0.0767$ where X, Y, Z, are the coordinates (in Å) referred to the orthogonal axes a, b, c*. The displacements (in Å) from the plane are S1 of +0.000, C1 of -0.001, N1 of +0.000, N2 of +0.001 and N3 of 0.000, indicating the planarity of this portion of the ligand. However, the zinc atom is displaced by +0.433 Å from the plane of the ligand. This displacement from the plane is one of the largest observed to date for $ZnCl_2$ adducts with chelating ligands. Further distortions from mirror symmetry are exhibited by the $ZnCl_2$ group which is at an angle of 82.5° to the above plane. Similar distortions were observed in dichloro-(1,10-phenanthroline)zinc(II)¹¹ where the zinc ion is displaced by 0.13 Å from the plane of the 1,10-phenanthroline and the $ZnCl_2$ plane makes an angle of 79.0° with the ligand. However, in $ZnCl_2 \cdot dmp$ the molecule has approximately C_{2v} symmetry.⁵ Furthermore, in $ZnCl_2 \cdot TSI$ ⁶ the zinc is coplanar with the TSI ligand which is very closely related to ATSC. Apparently the planarity of the Zn atom with chelating ligands in $ZnCl_2$ adducts is highly variable and the reasons for deviations from planarity are not well understood.

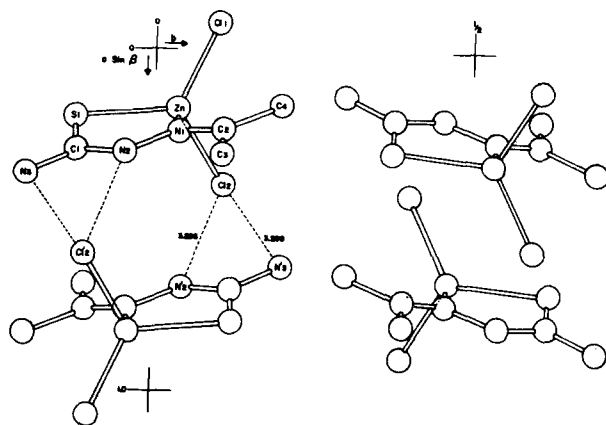


Figure 2. A view down c illustrating the molecular packing. The hydrogen bonds involving Cl2 are shown as broken lines together with the N...Cl2 distance.

The Zn-S distances reported in the literature for four coordinated zinc compounds range from Zn-S of 2.29 Å in $Cl_2Zn \cdot TSI$ ⁶ to 2.409 Å in bis(O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate)zinc(II),¹⁴ with our value of 2.303(2) Å near the low end of the range. Unfortunately not enough examples of compounds containing Zn-S bonds have been studied to permit a correlation of distance with ligand.

The molecular dimensions of the ATSC ligand are in excellent agreement with the values found in the ATSC ligand in the $Ni(ATSC)_2Cl^+$ cation.⁴ There are small changes in bond distances in the complexed

(14) S.L. Lawton and G.T. Kokotarlo, *Inorg. Chem.*, 8, 2410 (1969).

Table V. Hydrogen Bonds.

Bond D—H ... A *	Position of A	D-H(Å)	H-A(Å)	D ... A(Å)	D-H ... A angle(°)
N2-H1 ... Cl2	1-x,y,1-z	0.96	2.46	3.296(5)	145
N3-H2 ... Cl2	1-x,y,1-z	0.98	2.39	3.299(6)	155

* Donor-hydrogen ... Acceptor. D-H at x,y,z.

versus the uncomplexed ATSC ligand.¹⁵ The largest change occurs in the C—S bond which increases from 1.690(5) Å in ATSC¹⁵ to 1.712(6) Å in Cl₂Zn ATSC and 1.719 Å in Ni(ATSC)₂Cl⁺ cation.⁴ The difference between the C—S bond in uncomplexed ATSC and the ATSC ligand in the Cl₂Zn ATSC complex is significant ($t_0=2.8$) as would be expected. A similar increase in the C—S bond length with chelation was observed in the nickel complexes of thiosemicarbazones^{3,4} and also thiourea.¹⁶

The packing of the molecules in the unit cell as viewed along *c* is shown in Figure 2. The two hydrogen bonds involving the Cl2 are shown as dotted lines.

The dimensions of these two hydrogen-bonds are given in Table V. The hydrogen bonds are between two molecules related by a center of symmetry resulting in dimer-like units are packed together with only the usual van der Waals forces existing between these units. There is only one contact less than 3.5 Å between the non-hydrogen atoms which is a Cl1— distance of 3.450 Å that is slightly shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii of 3.65 Å.

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(15) W. Carter and G.J. Palenik, unpublished results.

(16) M. Nardelli, G. Gasparri, G.G. Battistini, and P. Domiano, *Acta Cryst.*, 20, 349 (1966).