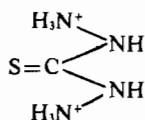


## Crystal and Molecular Structure of Thiocarbohydrazide Dihydrochloride Dihydrate

A. Braibanti, M.A. Pellinghelli, A. Tiripicchio, and M. Tiripicchio Camellini

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The crystals of thiocarbohydrazide dihydrochloride dihydrate,  $SC(NH-NH_3)_2Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  are monoclinic, space group  $C2/c$ . The structure has been determined from three-dimensional data measured by automatic diffractometer. The final agreement factor was  $R = 3.8\%$  with hydrogen atoms contribution. In the crystal structure, the cation



possess a binary symmetry axis. Its trans, trans, conformation is different from the cis, trans conformation of the neutral molecules. Other relevant differences between diprotonated and neutral form concern the displacement of the terminal groups  $-NH_3^+$  with respect to the plane of the thioureide group,  $N-CS-N$ , and the distribution of the single-double bond character between the bonds  $C-N$  and  $S-C$ . In the cation, in fact, the double bond character of  $S-C = 1.645(3)$  Å is more, and that of  $C-N(1) = 1.363(5)$  Å less pronounced than in the neutral molecule. These results agree with the behaviour of thiocarbohydrazide in acidic or in alkaline solutions.

The anion-cation, water-anion and water-cations interactions correspond to hydrogen bonds.

### Introduction

As part of researches on the properties of thiocarbohydrazide in the crystal state<sup>1</sup> and in solution<sup>2,3</sup> we have undertaken the study of the crystal structure of thiocarbohydrazide dihydrochloride dihydrate.

### Experimental Section

**Preparation.** Prismatic crystals are obtained from aqueous solutions of thiocarbohydrazide and hydrochloric acid, at pH  $\sim 0.5$ .

**Crystal Data.** Compound: thiocarbohydrazide di-

hydrochloride dihydrate,  $SC(NH-NH_3)_2Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ , F. W. 215.11.

Crystal class: Monoclinic, prismatic.

Unit cell (radiation  $MoK\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71069$  Å):

$a = 9.07(1)$ ,  $b = 8.48(1)$ ,  $c = 11.16(1)$  Å;

$\beta = 97.8(2)^\circ$ ,  $V = 850.4$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z = 4$ ;

$D_x = 1.68$ ,  $D_m = 1.68$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>;

$\mu(MoK\alpha) = 9.53$  cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Space group:  $C2/c$  (No. 15,  $C_{2h}^6$ ) from systematic absences and structure determination.

**Intensities.** Intensities of 894 (out of 967 possible) reflections have been measured by an automatic diffractometer Siemens «on line» ( $MoK\alpha$ ,  $2\theta_{max} = 55^\circ$ ).

**Calculations.** No absorption correction has been applied. The atomic form factors of Cromer and Mann<sup>4</sup> have been used. The structure has been solved by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by differential syntheses. The hydrogen atoms have been identified in the difference map but their coordinates not refined. Anisotropic, for heavy atoms, and iso-

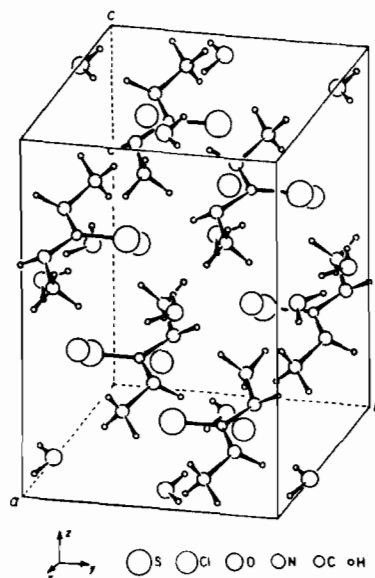


Figure 1. Clinographic projection of the structure of thiocarbohydrazide dihydrochloride dihydrate.

(1) A. Braibanti, A. Tiripicchio, and M. Tiripicchio Camellini, *Acta Cryst. B* 25, 2286 (1969).

(2) A. Braibanti, E. Leporati, F. Dallavalle, and M. A. Pellinghelli, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 2, 449 (1968).

(3) A. Braibanti, F. Dallavalle, and E. Leporati, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 3, 459 (1969).

(4) D. T. Cromer and J. B. Mann, *Acta Cryst.*, A 24, 321 (1968).

tropic, for hydrogen atoms, temperature factors have been introduced. Final conventional factor for observed reflections was  $R=3.8\%$  ( $R=4.6\%$  without hydrogen atoms contributions). All the calculations have been performed on the computer Olivetti Elea 6001/S of Centro di Calcolo Elettronico of the University of Parma.

The results of the structure determination are quoted in Tables I-VI.

**Table I.** Fractional atomic coordinates  $\times 10^4$  (with e.s.d.'s).

	x	y	z
Cl	4541(1)	-2992(1)	4119(1)
S	5000	0851(1)	2500
O <sub>w</sub>	2814(2)	0178(2)	4792(2)
N(1)	3880(3)	3701(2)	2823(3)
N(2)	2674(2)	2924(2)	3259(2)
C	5000	2791(2)	2500
H(1.1)	4109	4719	3198
H(2.1)	2311	3575	3817
H(2.2)	1972	2644	2645
H(2.3)	2972	2104	3833
H(5)	3500	-0586	4717
H(6)	1783	-0212	4961

**Table II.** Thermal parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ).

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cl	1.838	1.836	2.368	-0.090	0.236	-0.013
S	1.882	1.263	2.754	0.000	0.663	0.000
O <sub>w</sub>	2.076	2.071	2.569	0.051	0.521	-0.007
N(1)	1.497	1.456	2.435	0.049	0.415	-0.166
N(2)	1.528	1.824	2.160	0.081	0.361	-0.047
C	1.533	1.408	1.166	0.000	0.022	0.000

In the last cycle for all the atoms the average shift  $|\Delta B_{ij}|_{av}$ , and the maximum shift  $|\Delta B_{ij}|_{max}$ , were

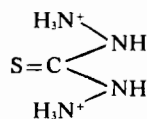
$$|\Delta B_{ij}|_{av} = 0.019$$

$$|\Delta B_{ij}|_{max} = 0.088$$

	B	B	
H(1.1)	2.25	H(2.3)	2.25
H(2.1)	2.25	H(5)	2.25
H(2.2)	2.25	H(6)	2.25

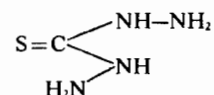
## Discussion

The structure (Figure 1) consists of cations



and  $\text{Cl}^-$  anions, joined by hydrogen bonds to the water molecules. The biprotonated cation lies on a binary axis passing through the bond S-C. Both groups  $-\text{NH}-\text{NH}_3^+$  (Figure 2) are bent, with  $-\text{NH}_3^+$  toward the sulphur atom; its *cis, cis* conformation is therefore different from the *cis, trans* conformation of

the neutral<sup>1</sup> or chelate<sup>5</sup> molecule



There are significant differences in bond lengths and angles between neutral and diprotonated molecules. In the cation form, the atoms N(2) of the  $-\text{NH}_3^+$  groups are on opposite sides ( $\pm 0.09 \text{ \AA}$ ) of the plane passing through the thioureide group, N-CS-N whereas both terminal nitrogen atoms of the neutral molecule<sup>1</sup> are displaced to the same side, *i.e.*  $-0.062 \text{ \AA}$  and  $-0.120 \text{ \AA}$  with respect to the plane of the thioureide group. The atoms H(1.1) are out of the N-CS-N plane, being  $350.6^\circ$  the sum of the angles around N(1) against  $360^\circ$  in the thiocarbohydrazide molecule; N(1) is not completely in  $sp^2$  configuration. Even if angles involving hydrogen atoms are not taken into account, the angle C-N(1)-N(2) =  $117.8(2)^\circ$  is significantly different from the corresponding angle in the neutral molecule,  $122.4(7)^\circ$ . The main differences, however, are in the carbon-sulphur and carbon-nitrogen bonds, with C-S =  $1.645(3) \text{ \AA}$  and C-N(1) =  $1.363(5) \text{ \AA}$  against values in the neutral molecule

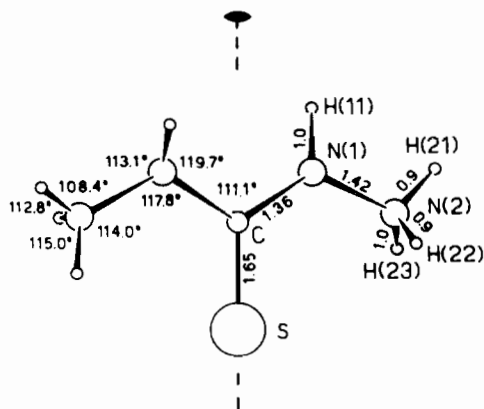


Figure 2. Cation  $\text{SC}(\text{NH}-\text{NH}_3)^{2+}$ .

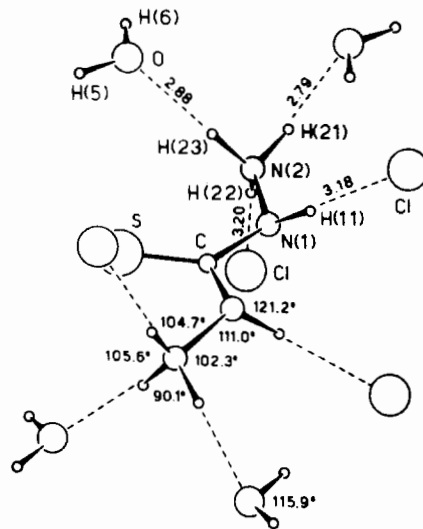


Figure 3. Intermolecular interactions.

(5) F. Bigoli, A. Braibanti, A. M. Manotti Lanfredi, A. Tiripicchio, and M. Tiripicchio Camellini, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 5, 392 (1971).





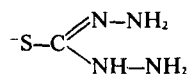
Table VI. Hydrogen bonds.

N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	2.789(4) Å	O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	105.6(1)°
H(2.1) ... O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	1.895	O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	90.1(1)
N(2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	3.199(6)	N(1)-N(2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	104.7(2)
H(2.2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	2.306	N(1)-N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	102.3(1)
N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub>	2.882(4)	N(1)-N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub>	127.3(1)
H(2.3) ... O <sub>w</sub>	1.969	O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup> ... N(2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	129.7(1)
N(1) ... Cl <sup>iv</sup>	3.175(4)	N(2)-N(1) ... Cl <sup>iv</sup>	111.0(2)
H(1.1) ... Cl <sup>iv</sup>	2.207	C-N(1) ... Cl <sup>iv</sup>	121.3(2)
O <sub>w</sub> ... Cl	3.250(6)	Cl ... O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2)	121.0(1)
H(5) ... Cl	2.382	N(2) ... O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2 <sup>ii</sup> )	89.9(1)
O <sub>w</sub> ... Cl <sup>v</sup>	3.191(9)	Cl ... O <sub>w</sub> ... Cl <sup>v</sup>	88.6(1)
H(6) ... Cl <sup>v</sup>	2.270	N(2 <sup>ii</sup> ) ... O <sub>w</sub> ... Cl <sup>v</sup>	81.5(1)
		Cl ... O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2 <sup>ii</sup> )	142.2(1)
		Cl <sup>v</sup> ... O <sub>w</sub> ... N(2)	135.9(1)
		N(2)-H(2.1) ... O <sub>w</sub> <sup>ii</sup>	161.8
		N(2)-H(2.2) ... Cl <sup>iii</sup>	170.9
		N(2)-H(2.3) ... O <sub>w</sub>	158.4
		N(1)-H(1.1) ... Cl <sup>iv</sup>	176.8
		O <sub>w</sub> -H(5) ... Cl	159.7
		O <sub>w</sub> -H(6) ... Cl <sup>v</sup>	147.7

Asymmetric unit transformations:

ii	1/2-x	1/2-y	1-z
iii	1/2-x	1/2+y	1/2-z
iv	x	1+y	z
v	1/2-x	-1/2-y	1-z

C-S = 1.724(10) Å and C-N = 1.315(11), 1.335(9) Å. These distances clearly indicate that when passing from neutral to cation species the double bond character is transferred from C-N to C-S. This is in accordance with findings in solution<sup>2</sup> where in acidic media there are mono- and diprotonated cations in which very likely the electron cloud is attracted from S toward the S-C bond; on the other hand in alkaline media the single bond character of C-S with electrons refluxing toward S is so pronounced that deprotonation equilibria due to the thio-enolic form



are involved.

The average nitrogen-hydrogen distance,  $N-H_{av} = 0.94 \pm 0.04$  Å agrees with values generally found in x-ray structure determinations.<sup>6</sup>

The anion-cation interactions (Figure 3) correspond to hydrogen bonds N(1) ... Cl = 3.175(4) and N(2) ... Cl = 3.199(6) Å. Further hydrogen bonds N(2) ... O<sub>w</sub> = 2.882(4), 2.789(4) Å complete the tetrahedral environment of the planar ends  $-\dot{N}H_3$ . Also the environment of the water molecule (Figure 4) is very

(6) Y. Tomiie, *Acta Cryst.*, 11, 875 (1958).

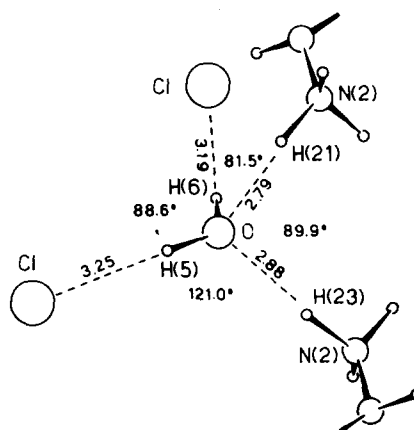


Figure 4. Environment of the water molecule, O<sub>w</sub>.

roughly speaking tetrahedral with a pair of hydrogen bonds of type O<sub>w</sub> ... Cl = 3.191(9), 3.250(6) Å and a pair of type N(2) ... O<sub>w</sub>.

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