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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hydrazinium Hydrazinedithiocarboxylate

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The crystal structure of hydrazinium hydrazinedithiocarboxylate,  $(N_2H_5)$  ( $H_2N'-NH-CSS$ ), has been solved by a new method of sign determination and refined three-dimensionally by differential syntheses. The hydrazinedithiocarboxylate anions form layers parallel to (010) and the hydrazinium cations form hydrogen bonds between one another, normal to (010). The N'-N-CSS group, which can be considered as a dithiocarbamato anion, is planar; the main interatomic distances in the anion are: C-S 1.723 and 1.695 Å, C-N 1.330 Å and N'-N 1.414 Å. The distance between nitrogen atoms in the hydrazinium cations is 1.436 Å. The whole structure is held together by a network of hydrogen bonds.

## Introduction

The study of the crystal structure of hydrazinium hydrazinedithiocarboxylate,  $(N_2H_5)$  ( $H_2N'-NH-CSS$ ), has been undertaken as an extension of the studies on crystal and molecular structures of salts of hydrazine-carboxylic acid. Hydrazinedithiocarboxylic acid can be considered also as a derivative of dithiocarbamic acid and interesting comparisons can be made with the structures of dithiocarbamates.

# Experimental

The compound was prepared by reaction of hydrazine hydrate and carbon sulphide (Curtius & Heidenreich, 1894). The material was recrystallized from water. The crystals obtained were colorless, well formed, fairly unstable prisms. Their composition was confirmed by chemical analysis.

## Crystal data

Compound: hydrazinium hydrazinedithiocarboxylate (N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) (H<sub>2</sub>N'-NH-CSS) F.W. 140·24. Crystal habit: prisms, elongated along [010]. Crystal class: monoclinic, prismatic. Unit cell: from rotation and Weissenberg photographs around [100] and [010] (Cu  $K\alpha$ ,  $\bar{\lambda} = 1.5418$  Å) a = 7.108(6), b = 6.828(3), c = 11.993(7) Å  $\beta = 90.65(15)^{\circ}$  V = 582.0 Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 4  $D_m = 1.599$  (by flotation),  $D_x = 1.600$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>  $\mu$ (Cu  $K\alpha$ ) = 70.67 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Space group:  $P2_1/c$  ( $C_{2h}^5$ , no. 14), from systematic absences .

## Intensity measurements

Integrated reflexions  $h0l, \ldots h5l$  and  $0kl, \ldots 4kl$ , obtained by a Weissenberg camera, were measured by a microdensitometer. Absorption corrections were applied as for cylindrical specimens ( $\mu \bar{R} = 0.85$ ).

The structure factor and refinement calculations were performed on the computer Olivetti Elea 6001/S of the Centro Elettronico of the University of Parma. The calculations related to the application of the direct method for sign determination were carried out at the computing centre of the Polytechnic of Milan, on a IBM-7040 computer.

#### Determination of the structure

The structure has been solved by applying the method of sign determination developed by Allegra (1965) to h0l and 0kl projections. Since a fairly detailed description of the method will be given in a subsequent paper dealing with the X-ray structure of bis(tricobalt enneacarbonyl) acetone (Allegra & Valle, 1969) here we will limit ourselves to a concise report on the essential results.

The reflexions of the two projections were treated independently. After the structure factor normalization obtained from a Wilson (1942) plot, the reflexions with  $|A| > 0.5(=^2A)$  were selected and the quantities  $\alpha_{H, H+L} = th(|A_HA_LA_{H+L}| \cdot \Sigma f_j^3 \cdot (\Sigma f_j^2)^{-3/2})$  and  $\alpha_{K, K+L}$ respectively (*H*, *K* and *L* stand for reciprocal vectors) were calculated. Then 24 reflexions having |A| > 1.0 $(=^1A)$  were chosen as base reflexions for each projection, and the most probable combinations of signs were calculated. For each projection only the three combinations with the highest probabilities were then taken into account. The corresponding signs of the non-base reflexions were derived from analysis of the  $\alpha$  terms, connecting every non-base reflexion with two base reflexions.

Fig.1 shows six Fourier plots, obtained from the non-normalized structure factors; the symbols A, Band C correspond to the three most probable sign combinations for each projection, in decreasing order. The test for correctness of the above plots was based on the existence, on each projection, of two heavy peaks (S atoms), having approximately equal weights and also approximately coherent coordinates along c: as is apparent from inspection of the Figure, the B plot on (xz) projection and the C plot on (yz) projection meet the above requirement, provided that the origin on each projection is conveniently chosen. An accurate inspection of the two Fourier plots revealed both the anion and the cation: as a matter of fact. all the 24 h0l and 24 0kl base reflexions and 90% of the reflexions used proved to have correct signs. The structure was refined by differential syntheses from three-dimensional data (final R = 12%, from 1089 observed reflexions only). The anisotropic thermal parameters were refined following the method of Nardelli

& Fava (1960). The final results of the structure determination are reported in Tables 1–4.

# Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates (with e.s.d.'s $\times 10^4$ )

	x	у	z
S(1)	0.0182(3)	0.2437 (4)	0.1621(1)
C(2)	0·1053 (8́)	0.2603 (9)	0.0315 (5)
N(3)	-0·0097 (8)	0.2471 (10)	-0.0565 (4)
N(4)	-0.2071(10)	0.2215 (11)	-0.0553(6)
S(5)	0.3416 (2)	0.2841 (3)	0.0042 (1)
N(6)	0.5695 (9)	0.0196 (9)	0.2334 (4)
N(7)	0.3878 (8)	-0.0480(10)	0.2678 (5)







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	$B_{11}$	<b>B</b> <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	B <sub>23</sub>
S(1)	2.581	4.121	1.859	0.291	0.085	0.150
C(2)	1.846	1.767	1.755	0.307	0.057	-0.102
N(3)	1.942	3.181	1.601	0.182	0.372	0.089
N(4)	2.080	3.051	2.294	-0.018	0.121	0.269
S(5)	1.747	2.890	2.239	-0.294	0.048	0.083
N(6)	2.244	2.789	2.258	0.310	0.078	0.052
N(7)	1.796	3.260	2.851	-0.184	-0.232	0.134
Shifts of the last cycle						
$ \Delta B_{ij} _{\rm av}$	0.037	0.021	0.030	0.010	0.006	0.015
$ \Delta B_{ij} _{\max}$	0.129	0.093	0.074	0.029	0.012	0.031

Table 2. Anisotropic thermal parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)

## Discussion of the structure

The structure of the compound is represented in Fig. 2. The main interatomic distances are quoted in Table 5. The structure consists of layers, parallel to (010), formed by hydrazinedithiocarboxylato groups held together by hydrogen bonds  $NH \cdots S$ ; the layers are approximately in the plane  $(x_4^{-1}z)$ . The hydrazinium cations lie approximately in the plane (x0z) and are joined to one another by hydrogen bonds  $(N_2H_5^+)\cdots (N_2H_5^+)$  normal to (010).

In the hydrazinedithiocarboxylato group (Fig. 3) the atoms S(1), C(2), N(3), N(4) and S(5) lie in one plane (Table 6). This property differentiates the dithio derivative from the oxygenated analog,  $H_2N'-NH-COO^-$ , in complex chelates, where N' lies out of the plane

# Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

 $10F_o$  followed by = were not observed.

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Table 3 (cont.)

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formed by the other atoms (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965; Braibanti, Manotti Lanfredi & Tiripicchio, 1967; Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Bigoli, 1968; Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Camellini, 1967). The planarity of the whole group N'-N-CSS indicates that it behaves like the dithiocarbamato anions, in which the whole group  $R_2N$ -CSS is planar. Also the distance C(2)-N(3), 1.330 Å, agrees well with those found in dithiocarbamates in which C-N is 1.33 (Bonamico, Dessy, Mariani, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965), 1.33, 1.35 (Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965), 1.31, 1.34 (Bonamico, Mazzone, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965), 1.34 (Capacchi, Chiesi Villa, Ferrari & Nardelli, 1968), 1.35 (Klug, 1966), 1.33 (Peyronel & Pignedoli, 1967), 1.35, 1.34 (Bally, 1967) and 1.37 Å (Fava Gasparri, Nardelli & Villa, 1967). In all the cited papers the dithiocarbamato group is reported to be planar. The short distance between carbon and nitrogen implies important contributions of the canonical forms with double bond -C=N+ to the state of the molecule. The infrared spectrum of the compound shows, in fact, the  $-C=N^+$  band (Chatt, Duncanson & Venanzi, 1956) at 1515–1453 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The bond between carbon and nitrogen in hydrazinecarboxylato chelates is longer than the present one: C-N = 1.39 (Ferrari, Braibanti, Bigliardi & Lanfredi, 1965), 1.36, 1.42 (Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Camellini, 1967), 1.39 (Braibanti, Manotti Lanfredi & Tiripicchio, 1967), 1.42 Å (Braibanti, Tiripicchio, Manotti Lanfredi & Bigoli, 1968). On the other hand the distance N(3)-N(4) = 1.414 Å is practically the same as those found in hydrazinecarboxylato chelates. The ensemble, however, of the results obtained shows how the hydrazinedithiocarboxylato anion is more similar to the dithiocarbamates than to its oxygenated analogue hydrazinecarboxylato anion.



The angle S(1)–C(2)–S(5), 123·3°, is larger than the corresponding angle in dithiocarbamates, where, however, there can be some strain due to chelation of the sulfur atoms with the metal cation. The distances C(2)–S(1), 1·695, and C(2)–S(5), 1·723 Å, practically conform with the corresponding distances in dithiocarbamates. The difference between C(2)–S(1) and C(2)–S(5), al-though statistically significant, is not apparently justified by chemical evidence, S(1) and S(5) being equidistant from the cation N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup>.

The intermolecular contacts  $S \cdots N < 3.38$  Å and  $N \cdots N < 3.08$  Å can be considered as weak hydrogen bonds (Wallwork, 1962) though the angles between these presumed hydrogen bonds are sometimes different from the expected tetrahedral value. These deviations are explained if the hydrogen atoms can lie out of the  $S \cdots N$  or  $N \cdots N$  line. At any rate these



Fig. 2. Projection of the structure of  $(N_2H_5)$   $(H_2N'-NHCSS)$ .

Fig. 3. Layer of hydrazinedithiocarboxylato anions parallel to (010).

	Q	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	Ank	Ani	Aki
obs.	33-5	357	286	382	11	6	-8
calc.	34.5	358	294	379	10	6	-8
obs.	11.1	109	120	119	- 1	0	4
calc.	11.1	110	117	119	-1	0	5
obs.	11.7	121	99	141	2	7	-2
calc.	12.0	125	100	140	2	7	-2
obs.	10.0	97	91	91	1	3	-3
calc.	10.3	98	92	93	1	3	-4
obs.	36.7	420	348	399	-19	8	-9
calc.	37.6	419	350	400	- 17	8	-10
obs.	11.8	108	112	117	7	4	-3
calc.	12.0	109	111	117	8	5	-3
obs.	11.3	109	103	109	3	- 3	- 2
calc.	11.5	108	102	111	3	- 3	-2
	0.2	3	3	3	2	2	2
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Table 4. Atomic peak heights (e.Å<sup>-3</sup>), curvatures (e.Å<sup>-5</sup>) and e.s.d.'s

Asymmetric unit transformations:						
, ,,, iv v	$\begin{array}{cccc} -x & -y & -z \\ x & \frac{1}{2} - y & \frac{1}{2} + z \\ 1 + x & y & z \\ 1 - x & \frac{1}{2} + y & \frac{1}{2} - z \\ 1 - x & -\frac{1}{2} + y & \frac{1}{2} - z \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$				
Hydrazinedithiocarbo	xylato anion					
S(1) -C(2) S(5) -C(2) N(3)-C(2) N(3)-N(4) S(1) -S(5) S(1) -N(4)	1.695 (6) Å 1.723 (6) 1.330 (8) 1.414 (9) 3.008 (3) 3.048 (8)	N(4)-N(3)-C(2) N(3)-C(2)-S(1) S(1) -C(2)-S(5) S(5) -C(2)-N(3)	126·9 (6)° 120·1 (5) 123·3 (4) 116·6 (5)			
Hydrazinium cation						
N(6)-N(7)	1·436 (9) Å					
Hydrogen bonds N(7) $\cdots$ N(6 <sup>v</sup> ) N(7) $\cdots$ N(4') N(7) $\cdots$ S(1 <sup>vi</sup> ) N(7) $\cdots$ S(5'') N(4''') $\cdots$ S(5) N(3'') $\cdots$ S(1)	2·968 (9) Å 3·078 (10) 3·334 (7) 3·378 (7) 3·322 (8) 3·383 (6)	$\begin{array}{l} N(6^{v}) - N(7) - N(4') \\ S(1^{vi}) - N(7) - S(5'') \\ S(1^{vi}) - N(7) - N(4') \\ S(5'') - N(7) - N(4') \\ N(6^{v}) - N(7) - S(5'') \\ N(6^{v}) - N(7) - S(1^{vi}) \\ N(6) - N(7) - S(1^{vi}) \\ N(6) - N(7) - N(6^{v}) \\ N(6) - N(7) - N(4') \\ N(6) - N(7) - N(4') \\ N(6) - N(7) - S(5') \\ N(7) - N(6^{v}) - N(7^{v}) \\ N(3''') - N(4''') - S(5) \\ N(4'') - N(3'') - S(1) \\ C(2'') - N(3'') - S(1) \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69\cdot 8 \ (2) \\ 85\cdot 6 \ (1) \\ 72\cdot 0 \ (2) \\ 148\cdot 9 \ (2) \\ 123\cdot 1 \ (2) \\ 70\cdot 5 \ (2) \\ 173\cdot 3 \ (4) \\ 103\cdot 1 \ (4) \\ 104\cdot 7 \ (4) \\ 99\cdot 6 \ (4) \\ 114\cdot 4 \ (4) \\ 161\cdot 2 \ (5) \\ 94\cdot 7 \ (4) \\ 138\cdot 4 \ (4) \end{array}$			
Short intermolecular	distances					
$\begin{array}{l} S(1) \cdots N(3') \\ S(1) \cdots N(7) \\ S(5) \cdots N(4^{vii}) \\ S(5) \cdots N(6^{vii}) \\ S(5) \cdots N(6^{1v}) \\ S(5) \cdots N(7^{1v}) \end{array}$	3·583 (7) Å 3·521 (7) 3·563 (8) 3·586 (6) 3·584 (6) 3·517 (6)	$\begin{array}{c} C(2) \cdots N(3') \\ C(2) \cdots N(3^{vii}) \\ C(2) \cdots N(4') \\ N(4) \cdots N(6^{ix}) \\ N(6) \cdots N(6^{iv}) \\ N(6) \cdots N(6^{v}) \end{array}$	3·544 (9) Å 3·445 (9) 3·380 (9) 3·461 (10) 3·578 (9) 3·577 (9)			

#### Table 5. Main interatomic distances and angles

Table 6. Deviations from the plane of the hydrazinedithiocarboxylato group

Equation of the plane: $-0.79365x + 6.78480y + 0.15536z = 4.74180$							
Atom ⊿	S(5) 0·01145	C(2) - 0·01886	N(3) - 0·00689	N(4) 0∙00995	S(1) 0·00436 Å		
		$\Sigma (\Delta/\sigma)^2 = 4.0$	$\chi^2_{95\%} = 5.99$ .				

The five atoms lie on the same plane with P > 95%.

 $(P = \text{probability}; x, y, z \text{ are fractional coordinates}; \Delta \text{ is the distance from the plane}).$ 

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contacts are shorter than any other in the structure and must imply intermolecular interactions stronger than those at the other contacts.

The intermolecular hydrogen bonds within the layer formed by the anions at  $x_4^1z$  are  $S(5) \cdots N(4) = 3.322$ and  $S(1) \cdots N(3) = 3.383$  Å (Fig. 3). These parallel layers are held together in the structure by interlayer hydrogen bonds  $N(7) \cdots S(1) = 3.334$  and  $N(7) \cdots S(5) =$ 3.378 Å and by hydrogen bonds  $N(4) \cdots N(7) = 3.078$  Å. Further hydrogen bonds  $N(6) \cdots N(7) = 2.968$  Å are formed between hydrazinium cations (Fig. 4). Owing to the high number of hydrogen bonds formed by N(7) it seems very likely that this atom is the positive end of the cation  $H_2N-NH_3^+$ . The distance N(6)-N(7), 1.436 Å, is in agreement with those generally found in the hydrazinium cation: 1.45 (Sukurai & Tomiie, 1952*a*, *b*), 1.432 (Bryden, 1958), 1.432 Å (Braibanti, Manotti Lanfredi & Tiripicchio, 1967).

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Fig. 4. Environment of the hydrazinium cation, here represented by atoms N(6'') and N(7'').

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