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	Table 4 (cont.)			
O(2) - N(2)	3.16			
O(8) - O(4)	3.34			
N(3) - O(3)	3.37			
N(6) - O(3)	3.11			
O(2) - C(4)	3.37			
O(2) - O(3)	3.22			
O(1) - C(4)	3.27			
O(3) - C(8)	3.38			
O(1) - C(5)	3.13			
O(1) - C(7)	3.46			
O(3) - C(7)	3.47			
O(7)–C(8)	3.29			
O(6)–C(5)	3.43			
O(4)–N(6)	3.25			
Key to symmetry operations				

The authors are grateful to Professor S. Yoshikawa and Dr M. Saburi for kind supply of the specimens.

Part of the cost of this research was defrayed by a Scientific Research Grant of the Ministry of Education, to which the authors' thanks are due.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Copper(II) Chloride– Bis-(N,N-dimethylacetamido)thioether

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(Received 4 December 1969)

The crystal structure of copper(II) chloride-bis-(N,N-dimethylacetamido)thioether has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis employing Patterson and Fourier techniques. The atomic parameters were refined by the full-matrix least-squares method to a final R index of 0.106 for 838 observed reflexions which were photographically recorded. The space group is PT with Z=2 and cell dimensions of $a=11\cdot15\pm0.01$, $b=8\cdot17\pm0.01$, $c=7\cdot77\pm0.01$ Å, $\alpha=95\cdot7\pm0.3$, $\beta=97\cdot4\pm0.4$ and $\gamma=96\cdot9\pm0.4^{\circ}$. The central copper atom is pentacoordinated with the ligands arranged in a square-pyramidal configuration.

Pentacoordinated complexes of copper(II) are known in the trigonal-bipyramidal and square-pyramidal configurations (Barclay, Hoskins & Kennard, 1963; Gillard & Wilkinson, 1963). The molecule of copper(II) chloride-bis-(N,N-dimethylacetamido)thioether is an example of the latter type of fivefold coordination.

The brilliant green crystals of $CuCl_2$. $C_8H_{16}N_2O_2S$ crystallize in a triclinic lattice, space group $P\overline{1}$. The following unit-cell dimensions were obtained from measurements made on oscillation, precession and Weissenberg photographs:

 $\begin{array}{ll} a = 11 \cdot 15 \pm 0 \cdot 01, & b = 8 \cdot 17 \pm 0 \cdot 01, & c = 7 \cdot 77 \pm 0 \cdot 01 \text{ Å} \\ \alpha = 95 \cdot 7 \pm 0 \cdot 3, & \beta = 97 \cdot 4 \pm 0 \cdot 4, & \gamma = 96 \cdot 9 \pm 0 \cdot 4^{\circ} \ . \end{array}$

The crystal density measured by flotation is 1.63 g.cm⁻³ from which it follows that the unit cell contains

two molecules (calculated density = 1.62 g.cm^{-3}). Using the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique with Cu K α radiation, intensities were collected by visual comparison with a calibrated strip for 838 independent reflexions. Layer lines with k=0 to 4 were recorded with oscillation about the *b* axis.

A crystal of spherical shape (diameter ~ 0.2 mm) was used for the intensity measurements. The standard Lorentz and polarization corrections were made as well as absorption corrections according to *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

The structure was solved employing three-dimensional Patterson and Fourier syntheses. Refinement using equal weighting was carried out by means of a full-matrix least-squares program (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) which minimizes the function $\sum \omega (F_o - F_o)^2$. With individual isotropic thermal parameters for the atoms the R index $(R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|)$ was reduced to 0.106. The refined atomic parameters are listed in Table 1. The crystallographic program ORFFE of Busing, Martin & Levy (1964) was used to calculate interatomic distances and angles. A summary of these values appears in Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 3. Unobserved reflexions were excluded from the refinement (Dunning & Vand, 1969).

The molecular geometry and atomic numbering are illustrated in Fig. 1. The central copper atom is surrounded by five ligands in a distorted square-pyramidal configuration. The two chlorine, the sulphur and one of the oxygen atoms lie within the square plane, separated from the copper atom by distances of $2 \cdot 267 \pm 0.004$, $2 \cdot 277 \pm 0.004$, $2 \cdot 410 \pm 0.005$ and $2 \cdot 031 \pm 0.003$ Å respectively. The least-squares plane through these four ligands is given by the equation

$0.4447 X + 0.8509 Y - 0.2796 Z = 1.4226^{*}$

and shows them to be coplanar to within 0.04 Å. The

Table 1. Refined atomic parameters (fractional coordinates and isotropic temperature factors

	Standard d	leviations are give	n in parentheses.	
	x	у	Z	В
Cu	0.2079 (3)	0.1546 (3)	0.1272(5)	3·41 (7) Å ²
Cl(1)	0.1784 (6)	0.2828 (7)	0.3846 (10)	3.45 (13)
Cl(2)	0.3737 (6)	0.0427 (7)	0.2257 (10)	3.37 (13)
S	0.2000(5)	- 0.0094 (7)	-0.1468(9)	2.20(12)
O(1)	0.0409 (12)	0.1944 (17)	0.0230 (25)	2.76 (32)
O(2)	0.2775 (13)	0.3417(17)	-0.0442(23)	2.90 (32)
N(1)	-0.0780 (16)	0.2604 (22)	-0.2028(29)	2.83(39)
N(2)	0.4125 (16)	0.3956 (21)	-0.2282(27)	2.66 (38)
C(1)	0.0127 (19)	0.1846 (26)	-0.1427(38)	$2 \cdot 29$ (45)
C(2)	0.3401 (18)	0.2923(24)	-0.1557(33)	1.99 (43)
C(3)	0.0797 (19)	0.0771 (25)	-0.2682(33)	2.44 (46)
C(4)	0.3302(19)	0.1038(25)	-0.2239(33)	2.41 (46)
C(5)	-0.1255(23)	0.2473(32)	-0.4002(42)	4.27 (61)
C(6)	-0.1474(20)	0.3629(27)	-0.0903(35)	2.97 (51)
C(7)	0.4116 (23)	0.5735 (31)	-0.1887(39)	3.96 (58)
C(8)	0.4911(23)	0.3354(31)	-0.3561(39)	4.17 (60)

Table 2. Interatomic distances and angles

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

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Cu-Cl(1) Cu-Cl(2)	2·267 (4) Å 2·277 (4) 2·410 (5)	C(1)-C(3) C(2)-C(4)	1·60 (1) Å 1·58 (1)
Cu=O(1)	2.410(3) 2.031(3)	C(3)-S	1.83 (2)
Cu-O(2)	2.284 (3)	C(4)-S	1.86 (2)
$Cl(1) \cdots Cl(2)$	3.417 (2)	C(1)-N(1)	1.31 (1)
$S \cdots Cl(1)$	4.654(2) 3.269(2)	C(2)–N(2)	1.33 (1)
5 CI(2)	5 209 (2)	N(1)-C(5)	1.57 (3)
O(1)-C(1)	1.30 (2)	N(1) - C(6)	1.51 (2)
O(2) - C(2)	1.27(2)	N(2)-C(7) N(2)-C(8)	1.45(3) 1.52(2)
Cl(1)-Cu-Cl(2)	97·5 (3)°	Cu - O(1) - C(1)	121·0 (3)°
S = -Cu - Cl(1) S = -Cu - Cl(2)	168·7 (4) 88·4 (3)	Cu - O(2) - C(2)	116.6 (3)
S - Cu - O(1)	82.9 (3)	S-C(3)-C(1)	110.4 (2)
S - Cu - O(2)	77.2(3)	S-C(4)-C(2)	108.1 (2)
Cl(2)-Cu-O(2)	110.4 (4)	O(1)-C(1)-C(3)	119.9 (2)
O(1) - Cu - O(2)	85.7 (3)	O(2) - C(2) - C(4)	121.8 (2)
CI(2)-Cu-O(1) CI(1)-Cu-O(2)	165.5 (5)	O(1) - C(1) - N(1)	118.4(1)
0.(1) 00 0(2)		C(3)-C(1) - N(1)	121.6 (2)
Cu = S - C(3)	98·8 (2)	O(2) = C(2) = N(2)	121.2 (2)
C(3) - S - C(4)	99·3 (2)	C(4) - C(2) - N(2)	117.0 (2)
		C(1) - N(1) - C(5)	122.2 (5)
		C(1)-N(1)-C(6)	124.5 (6)
		C(2)-N(2)-C(7)	119.2 (5)
		C(2) - N(2) - C(8)	121.4 (5)

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns are h, k, $10F_{obs}$ and $10F_{calc}$.

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1416



Fig. 1. Molecular geometry and atomic numbering.

copper atom is located above this plane at a distance of 0.21 Å. The second oxygen atom lies at the apex of the square pyramid. Since both oxygen atoms and the sulphur atom are involved in chemical bonding with the copper atom, the thioacetyl chains form part of two five-membered rings, perpendicular to each other. The equations of the best planes through the trigonal carbonyl carbon atoms C(1) and C(2) and their bonded neighbours are

 $0.5710 X + 0.8200 Y - 0.0389 Z = 1.432^{*}$ and $0.6762 X - 0.1741 Y + 0.7159 Z = 1.199^{*}$

respectively. For both sets of atoms, the maximum perpendicular deviation from the corresponding plane is less than 0.018 Å.

The distorted square-pyramid is best described in terms of the interatomic bonding angles. The Cl(1)-Cu-Cl(2) bond angle (97.5°) is increased at the expense of the bonding angles involving the other ligands in the square-planar arrangement. Thus, the O(1)-Cu-S bond angle is only 82.9°. Mutual repulsion by the two chlorine atoms complexed in a cisoid configuration is probably the major contributor to this distortion. Chlorine-oxygen repulsive forces also cause the Cu-O(1) bond to tend toward the ligands O(2) and S in the square plane. This is apparent from the O(2)-Cu-Cl(1) and O(2)-CuCl(2) bonding angles of 103.7 and 110.4° respectively, compared with the O(1)-Cu-O(2) and S-Cu-O(2) interatomic angles of 85.7 and 77.2°.

The shortest distance between the copper atoms in different molecules is $5 \cdot 14 \pm 0 \cdot 01$ Å, and these are related by a centre of symmetry. The smallest contact distance of $3 \cdot 20 \pm 0 \cdot 01$ Å is observed between two oxygen atoms [O(1)] also related by a centre of symmetry.

This analysis was undertaken at the request of Professor J. G. H. du Preez of the University of Port Elizabeth, who also provided the crystals.

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^{*} X, Y and Z are the orthogonalized coordinates with the X axis in the direction of \mathbf{a} and the Y axis in the plane of \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .