

Table 4 (*cont.*)

Bond	Length
P—O(3)	1.57 (2)
P—C(6)	1.82 (2)
O(1)—C(1)	1.43 (2)
O(3)—C(3)	1.46 (2)
C(1)—C(2)	1.51 (3)
C(2)—C(3)	1.55 (3)
C(2)—C(4)	1.52 (4)
C(2)—C(5)	1.55 (3)
C(6)—C(7)	1.43 (3)
C(7)—C(8)	1.34 (3)
C(8)—C(9)	1.37 (4)
C(9)—C(10)	1.40 (3)
C(10)—C(11)	1.37 (3)
C(6)—C(11)	1.33 (3)

Table 5. *Intermolecular bond angles and standard deviations*

	Angle
O(1)—P—O(2)	113.5 (0.9)°
O(1)—P—O(3)	106.2 (0.8)
O(2)—P—O(3)	111.4 (0.9)
O(1)—P—C(6)	107.6 (0.9)
O(2)—P—C(6)	111.7 (0.9)
O(3)—P—C(6)	106.5 (0.9)
O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	113.8 (1.7)
O(3)—C(3)—C(2)	111.8 (1.5)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	105.8 (1.8)
C(1)—C(2)—C(4)	109.8 (2.0)
C(1)—C(2)—C(5)	113.2 (1.9)
C(3)—C(2)—C(4)	109.8 (2.0)
C(3)—C(2)—C(5)	104.8 (2.0)
P—C(6)—C(7)	114.3 (1.7)
P—C(6)—C(11)	121.0 (1.6)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	116.2 (2.0)
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	120.1 (2.0)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	122.6 (2.0)
C(10)—C(11)—C(6)	118.2 (2.0)
C(11)—C(6)—C(7)	124.7 (2.0)
P—O(1)—C(1)	120.4 (1.5)
P—O(3)—C(3)	119.3 (1.5)
C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	118.0 (2.0)
C(4)—C(2)—C(5)	113.5 (2.0)

The single-bonded phosphorus–oxygen distance (mean 1.55 Å) and double-bonded phosphorus–oxygen distance (1.47 Å) agree with those found in several structures. Kraut & Jensen (1963) allot values of 1.56 and 1.49 Å respectively to these bonds. They have also observed that oxygen–phosphorus–oxygen angles increase with decreasing oxygen–phosphorus distances, and it can be seen that this confirmed by the present results. The P–C distance of 1.82 ± 0.02 Å compares satisfactorily with standard P–C distances (1.87 ± 0.02 Å), while, in the phosphorinane ring, the C–C distances are the expected value (mean 1.53 Å) and the C–O distances (mean 1.45 Å) are not significantly different from the usually accepted value for this bond, 1.43 Å. Large valency angles for oxygen atoms have been found in organic phosphates (Svetich & Caughlan, 1965) and this is the case in the present structure (mean value 120°). The carbon valency angles are normal except for the C–C–C angle in the heterocyclic ring which is unusually small (105°).

Bond distances in the benzene ring give an average value of 1.37 Å and bond angles an average value of 120°.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II)

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Crystals of $\text{Cu}(\text{OH}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{N}_4\text{H}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$ are triclinic ($P\bar{1}$): $a = 5.42$ (1), $b = 6.45$ (1), $c = 9.31$ (1) Å, $\alpha = 74.5$ (0.2), $\beta = 80.4$ (0.3), $\gamma = 84.7$ (0.3)°, $Z = 1$. The structure was solved and refined by means of three-dimensional Fourier methods (final $R = 8.3\%$). The Cu^{II} atom lies on a centre of symmetry and is surrounded by a planar arrangement of two water molecules ($\text{Cu}-\text{O} = 2.00$ Å) and two nitrile nitrogen atoms ($\text{Cu}-\text{N} = 1.92$ Å) from two dicyandiamide molecules. Two chlorine atoms, in the *trans* position with respect to that plane ($\text{Cu}-\text{Cl} = 2.87$ Å), complete the coordination polyhedron to form an elongated octahedron.

The crystal structure of dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II) has been determined in order to study the behaviour of dicyandiamide in metal-coordination.

Dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II) occurs as blue-green triclinic platelets elongated along [100]. Cell constants, determined from Weissenberg and rota-

Table 1. Final atomic fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$), thermal parameters ($\times 10^2 \text{\AA}^2$)* with e.s.d.'s for non-hydrogen atoms

	x/a (σ)	y/b (σ)	z/c (σ)	B_{11} (σ)	B_{22} (σ)	B_{33} (σ)	B_{12} (σ)	B_{13} (σ)	B_{23} (σ)
Cu	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	194 (8)	222 (2)	158 (0)	3 (4)	18 (3)	-12 (2)
Cl	2129 (4)	2697 (1)	1427 (1)	181 (7)	206 (1)	205 (1)	-19 (3)	0 (3)	-63 (1)
O	2634 (11)	-2299 (5)	625 (3)	207 (21)	142 (3)	216 (4)	-4 (9)	-10 (9)	-21 (5)
N(1)	2102 (14)	1235 (5)	-1855 (4)	156 (24)	215 (5)	148 (3)	-34 (10)	28 (10)	-28 (6)
N(2)	3720 (15)	2324 (6)	-4540 (4)	191 (25)	236 (6)	93 (2)	-31 (11)	17 (9)	-30 (6)
N(3)	8028 (17)	2178 (8)	-4398 (4)	216 (26)	342 (11)	188 (3)	-9 (15)	-49 (10)	14 (9)
N(4)	6559 (16)	3178 (4)	-6656 (4)	223 (27)	225 (5)	133 (3)	-57 (10)	42 (11)	-42 (6)
C(1)	3041 (15)	1735 (5)	-3099 (3)	123 (27)	135 (4)	128 (3)	-20 (10)	13 (10)	-25 (6)
C(2)	6105 (15)	2531 (5)	-5177 (4)	133 (28)	161 (4)	107 (3)	-18 (11)	25 (10)	-21 (6)

* The B_{ij} values refer to the formula: $\exp[-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)]$ in which $b_{11} = \frac{1}{4}a^2B_{11}$, $b_{12} = \frac{1}{2}a^*b^*B_{12}$, etc.

tion photographs (Cu $K\alpha$, $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{\AA}$) taken around the elongation axis, are as follows (standard deviations given in parentheses are in units of the last decimal figure):

$\text{Cu}(\text{OH}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{N}_4\text{H}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$ $M = 338.7$
 $a = 5.42(1)$, $b = 6.45(1)$, $c = 9.31(1) \text{\AA}$
 $\alpha = 74.5(0.2)$, $\beta = 80.4(0.3)$, $\gamma = 84.7(0.3)^\circ$
 $V = 308.8 \text{\AA}^3$, $Z = 1$, $D_m = 1.815$, $D_c = 1.821 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$,
 $F(000) = 171$, $\mu = 65.96 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 Space group: $P\bar{1}$ (from structure analysis).

Three-dimensional intensity data were determined photometrically on integrated and non-integrated Weissenberg photographs taken around [100], up to the fourth layer (multiple-film technique, Cu $K\alpha$). After correction for Lorentz and polarization factors, the intensities were placed on the same relative scale using a set of short oscillation ($\Delta\omega = 20^\circ$) Weissenberg photographs, all registered with the same exposure on the same film. The absolute scale was then established by Wilson's method.

The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by means of Booth's differential synthesis with anisotropic thermal parameters down to a final $R = 8.3\%$. All the hydrogen atoms except those of water molecules were located from the $q_o - q_c$ final

map. Final coordinates with thermal parameters are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The comparison between observed and calculated peak shapes is shown in Table 3, while the observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 4.

Table 2. Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) for the hydrogen atoms of dicyandiamide with their isotropic B values

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B
H(1)	0	2167	-4833	2.48
H(2)	8000	2000	-3333	2.48
H(3)	8333	3000	-7167	1.93
H(4)	5000	3333	-7167	1.93

Fig. 1 shows a clinographic projection of the structure. The copper(II) atom lies on a centre of symmetry and is surrounded by a planar arrangement of two oxygen atoms from two water molecules and two nitrogen atoms from two dicyandiamide molecules at the corners of a distorted square. Dicyandiamide behaves as a monodentate ligand through nitrile nitrogen atoms. The coordination is completed by two chlorine atoms, which are on opposite sides with respect to the square, so that the whole polyhedron appears as an elongated octahedron.

Table 3. Atomic peak heights ($e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$) and curvatures ($e.\text{\AA}^{-5}$) with their e.s.d.'s

		q	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{kl}	A_{hl}	A_{hk}
Cu	obs.	71.9	504	750	789	-155	-40	-23
	calc.	72.7	503	757	788	-162	-46	-27
Cl	obs.	38.6	273	432	422	-115	-36	-30
	calc.	38.9	270	430	423	-113	-37	-28
O	obs.	14.5	99	151	135	-30	-13	-3
	calc.	14.6	99	150	137	-31	-13	-4
N(1)	obs.	13.2	89	125	166	-25	6	-14
	calc.	13.4	89	126	166	-26	6	-14
N(2)	obs.	12.5	79	123	130	-25	0	-6
	calc.	12.6	78	125	128	-26	-1	-6
N(3)	obs.	10.3	62	92	102	-15	-20	-6
	calc.	10.4	60	95	102	-17	-19	-6
N(4)	obs.	11.8	73	122	115	-37	-5	-12
	calc.	11.9	72	125	113	-37	-5	-12
C(1)	obs.	11.3	74	130	129	-41	-16	-8
	calc.	11.5	72	130	128	-41	-15	-8
C(2)	obs.	11.3	77	124	132	-31	-7	-8
	calc.	11.6	76	124	133	-31	-8	-8
	e.s.d.	0.2	2	3	3	2	1	1

which concerns coordinated and uncoordinated dicyandiamide.

Fig. 2 shows the packing of the molecules, which is mainly determined by the following hydrogen-bonds:

O—H...Cl ⁱ	3.18(1) Å	
O—H...Cl ⁱⁱ	3.14(1) (not shown in figure)	
N(4)—H(4)...Cl ⁱⁱⁱ	3.30(1)	N(4)H(4)Cl ⁱⁱⁱ 160.7°
N(4)—H(3)...Cl ^{iv}	3.28(1)	N(4)H(3)Cl ^{iv} 166.4°

The other packing contacts less than 3.5 Å are as follows:

O...N(1 ⁱ)	3.43(2) Å
O...N(3 ⁱ)	3.49(1)

N(1)...N(3 ^v)	3.40(1)
N(2)...N(3 ^v)	3.08(2)
N(3)...C(1 ^{vi})	3.11(2)

$i = 1 - x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$
$ii = x, y - 1, \bar{z}$
$iii = x, y, z - 1$
$iv = x + 1, y, z - 1$
$v = x - 1, y, z$
$vi = x + 1, y, z$

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Table 5. *Interatomic distances and bond angles in coordinated and uncoordinated dicyandiamide*

	I	II	III	IV
N(1)—C(1)	1.151 Å	1.192 Å	1.16 (1) Å	1.16 (1) Å
C(1)—N(2)	1.299	1.292	1.29 (1)	1.29 (1)
N(2)—C(2)	1.330	1.335	1.33 (1)	1.36 (1)
C(2)—N(3)	1.333	1.332	1.34 (1)	1.33 (1)
C(2)—N(4)	—	—	1.32 (1)	1.33 (1)
N(1)C(1)N(2)	175°	180°	170.6 (0.9)°	172.6 (0.6)°
C(1)N(2)C(2)	119	119	123.1 (0.7)	118.6 (0.6)
N(2)C(2)N(3)	123	124	123.8 (0.4)	124.4 (0.5)
N(2)C(2)N(4)	117	118	117.4 (0.7)	116.6 (0.5)
N(3)C(2)N(4)	—	—	118.8 (0.7)	118.9 (0.6)

I Dicyandiamide (neutron diffraction) (Rannev, Ozerov, Datt & Kshnyakina, 1966).

II Dicyandiamide (X-ray diffraction) (Zvonkova, Krivnov & Khvatkina, 1964).

III Dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II) (present paper).

IV 1-(2-Aminoethyl)biguanidecyanoguanidinecopper(II) sulphate monohydrate (Coghi, Mangia, Nardelli, Pelizzi & Sozzi, 1968).

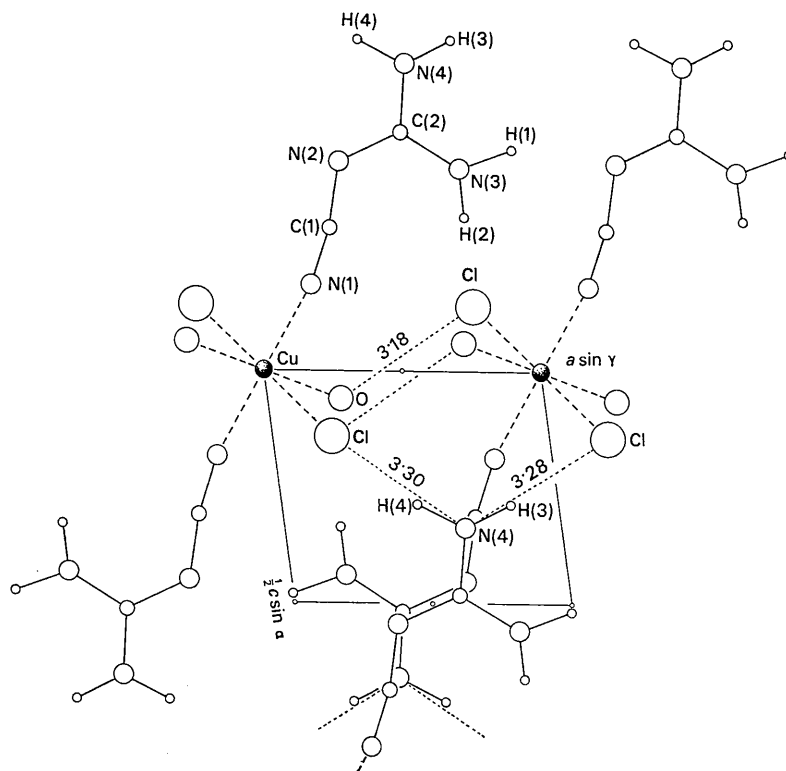


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure along [010].

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The Crystal Structure of [2.2]Metaparacyclophane-1,9-diene

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[2.2]Metaparacyclophane-1,9-diene, $C_{16}H_{12}$, crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, space group *Pbca*, with $a = 14.91 \pm 1$, $b = 18.51 \pm 1$, $c = 8.133 \pm 5 \text{ \AA}$, $Z = 8$. The intensity data were measured with a four-circle diffractometer and scintillation counter. The structure was determined by symbolic addition and refined by block-diagonal least-squares analysis of 1378 reflexions to a final *R* index of 0.046. The two aromatic rings are inclined to each other at 41° . Both show significant boat distortion, which is moderate for the *meta*-bridged ring, and severe for the *para*-bridged ring.

[2.2]Metaparacyclophane-1,9-diene (I; Hylton & Boekelheide, 1968) is one of a series of compounds prepared by Professor Boekelheide and his associates. Nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the material in solution fail to resolve the individual protons of the *para*-bridged ring, suggesting that the molecule has *mm2* symmetry, with the two rings perpendicular to each other (Boekelheide, 1968). This conformation could, of course, be simulated by rapid 'flipping' of the molecule between two conformations related by the apparent symmetry. The X-ray analysis was undertaken in order to determine the conformation in the solid state. It is found that the rings are in fact by no means perpendicular, but are inclined to each other at 41° .

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{12}$ F.W. 204.3

Orthorhombic,

$$a = 14.91 \pm 1, b = 18.51 \pm 1, c = 8.133 \pm 5 \text{ \AA}$$

(Cu $K\alpha_1$, $\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$), $V = 2245 \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_m = 1.20 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $Z = 8$, $D_x = 1.21 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$, $\mu = 6.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Space group *Pbca* (D_{2h}^{15}) (from precession photographs. Systematic absences: $0kl$ for k odd, $h0l$ for l odd, $hk0$ for h odd).

The crystals supplied were colourless and translucent, displaying various faces of which [010] was the most prominent. The specimen used for data collec-

tion was a triangular plate, 0.3 mm thick, and 0.5 mm to the side. The material was found to decompose in conditions of moderate humidity, and the specimen was therefore enclosed in a thin-walled Lindemann glass capillary.

The intensities were measured with a Picker four-circle diffractometer and scintillation counter, using nickel-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation with pulse-height discrimination. The θ - 2θ scan method was used (2° for $2\theta < 100^\circ$, 3° otherwise), and background counts were measured at the beginning and end of each scan. Reflexions for which the net count was less than 10, or less than 20% of the gross count, were treated as unobserved. The yield of observed reflexions was rather low. In the range explored ($2\theta < 130^\circ$), 1380 of a possible 1904 reflexions were observed, and of these the net count exceeded four times the threshold value for only 956. Absorption corrections were not applied.

The structure was determined routinely by the symbolic addition procedure of Karle & Karle (1966). Refinement was by block-diagonal least-squares. The weighting scheme used was $w = w_1 w_2$, where

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= F_o/10 \text{ for } F_o < 10 \\ &= 10/F_o \text{ for } F_o \geq 10 \\ w_2 &= 2.5 \sin^2 \theta \text{ for } \sin^2 \theta < 0.4 \\ &= 1 \text{ for } \sin^2 \theta \geq 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

(The nominal minimum value of F_o is 2.5).

This weighting scheme was reasonably effective in removing trends in the magnitudes of the residuals.