## The Crystal Structure of Bis- $[\mu$ -(tri-1,2,4-triazolo- $N^1, N^2$ )-triaquonickel]nickel Hexanitrate Dihydrate, $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$

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The crystal structure of bis- $[\mu$ -(tri-1,2,4-triazolo- $N^1,N^2$ )-triaquonickel]nickel hexanitrate dihydrate,  $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ , has been solved by the Patterson method. This compound crystallizes in the monoclinic system with  $a = 14 \cdot 261$  (8),  $b = 11 \cdot 745$  (6),  $c = 14 \cdot 948$  (8) Å,  $\beta = 127 \cdot 13$  (4)°, space group  $P_{21}/c$ ,  $\varrho_c = 1 \cdot 84$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>, and Z = 2. The structure consists of discrete centrosymmetric trinuclear cations,  $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni^{6+}$ , in which the central nickel ion is joined to each terminal nickel ion by three planar triazole molecule bridges. The nickel-nickel distance is  $3 \cdot 737$  Å. Three molecules of water complete the octahedral coordination of the terminal nickel ions. The N-H groups in the triazole rings and the coordinated water molecules participate in hydrogen bonding with the nitrate groups and non-coordinating water molecules. All hydrogen atoms in this structure were located in a difference map. Final refinement by three-dimensional anisotropic least-squares analysis resulted in an R value of 0.045 based upon 5201 observed reflections.

## Introduction

The spectroscopic and magnetic properties of paramagnetic polynuclear inorganic complexes have been studied extensively recently in an effort to determine the nature of the metal-metal exchange interactions which result in reduced magnetic moments (Kokoszka & Gordon, 1969). To undertake a thorough analysis of the magnetic properties of clusters of interacting paramagnetic ions, however, the structure of the polynuclear species and its orientation in the unit cell must be known.

The ligand 1,2,4-triazole (I) contains two nitrogen atoms which coordinate to metal ions



and, as these donor atoms are adjacent, triazole may act as a metal-metal bridge in the formation of polymeric species. Cupric chloride, for example, forms a 1:1 complex with triazole in which a single ligand molecule bridges between pairs of cupric ions along infinite chains (Jarvis, 1962). A 1:2 complex of Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and triazole has been shown to contain linear clusters of three nickel ions bridged by six triazole molecules (Reimann & Zocchi, 1968). In this report the detailed geometry of the trinuclear cation is presented and the hydrogen bonding network which involves the N-H groups, water molecules, and nitrate groups is described.

#### Experimental

The compound bis- $[\mu$ -(tri-1,2,4-triazolo- $N^1,N^2$ )-triaquonickel]nickel hexanitrate dihydrate,

$$[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2,$$

separates as purple-blue plates from an aqueous solution (1:2) of Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 1,2,4-triazole. Cell data were obtained from zero and upper level precession photographs taken with Mo K $\alpha$  ( $\lambda$ =0.7107 Å) radiation. Systematic extinctions (h0l, l=2n+1; 0k0, k= 2n+1) are consistent with the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c.

To determine more precise unit-cell dimensions, a single crystal was mounted on a diffractometer and the  $2\theta$  angles of 26 strong reflections were measured with Mo radiation ( $\lambda = 0.710688$  Å) (weighted average for  $K\alpha_1$  and  $K\alpha_2$ ). The approximate cell parameters determined from the precession photographs were then refined by least-squares analysis to obtain the optimum agreement between the observed and calculated  $2\theta$  angles. The X-ray density, calculated from the refined cell parameters and assuming Z=2, is 1.84 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. This compares with the observed density of 1.85 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> which was measured by flotation. A summary of the crystal data is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Crystal data for bis-[µ-(tri-1,2,4-triazolo-
$N^1$ , $N^2$ -triaquonickel)]nickel hexanitrate dihydrate
$[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$

•••••••	/• = ( •/•( = /=
a = 14.261 (8) Å	Space group $P2_1/c$
b = 11.745 (6)	Z = 2
c = 14.948 (8)	$\rho_{o} = 1.85 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$\beta = 127.13 \ (4)^{\circ}$	$\rho_c = 1.84 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
Systema	atic extinctions
h0l	l=2n+1
0k0	k=2n+1

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For the structure determination, a crystal (~ $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$  mm) was oriented with the *a* axis along the  $\varphi$  axis of the diffractometer. Angular settings were computed from the refined cell parameters and the known orientation of the crystal. The  $2\theta$  settings for measuring peak intensities were calculated using a wavelength of 0.710688 Å (weighted average of  $K\alpha_1$  and  $K\alpha_2$ ) for all reflections with  $2\theta \le 65^{\circ}$ . Background settings for each calculated  $2\theta$  were determined from the expression  $2\theta \pm \Delta 2\theta$  where  $\Delta 2\theta = 1.80 + 1.0 \tan \theta$  is the scan range recommended by Alexander & Smith (1962).

Intensities of reflections with  $2\theta \le 65^\circ$  were measured automatically by the stationary-crystal stationarycounter method. Molybdenum radiation was used with a  $\beta$  filter of 0.025 mm niobium. The detector was a scintillation counter equipped with a pulse-height analyzer. Attenuation filters (niobium) were used in the measurement of intensities for which the counting rate exceeded 20,000 counts per second. Coincidence losses were thus kept below two per cent. The counting time was 10 seconds for a peak and each background. During data collection the intensities of standard reflections were measured periodically to monitor possible changes in source intensity and crystal decomposition. The crystal orientation was checked every few hours. Approximately 150 reflections measured at the beginning of the data collection process were repeated after all other data were taken. These measurements agreed to within about 3%.

The observed peak height intensities,  $I_0$ , were converted into integrated intensities,  $I_i$ , by utilizing a curve of  $I_i/I_o$  versus 2 $\theta$ . This curve was determined by manually measuring both the integrated and peak height intensities of reflections covering the  $2\theta$  range of measurement. These reflections, as well as reflections from which the cell parameters were determined, were traced on a strip-chart recorder. The tracings show no significant variation in either peak width or peak shape as a function of  $\psi$  or  $\varphi$ . The  $I_i/I_o$  curve varies between 1.0 at the lowest values of  $2\theta$  and 1.29 at the  $2\theta$  maximum of 65°. Reflections for which the net counts observed did not exceed zero by at least twice the standard deviation involved in making the measurements were labeled unobserved and assigned a net number of counts equal to one standard deviation. Of the 6860 reflections measured, 5201 were observed and 1659 were unobserved. These data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but no corrections were applied for anomalous scattering or absorption. The linear absorption coefficient for

 $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ 

is  $15.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The average error in the intensities due to neglect of the absorption correction is estimated to be approximately 5-6%.

## Determination of the structure

A three-dimensional Patterson map was calculated using the complete set of data. The number, size, and

location of the largest peaks in this map indicated that the structure contains two sets of crystallographically inequivalent nickel atoms. One set of peaks corresponds to nickel atoms in general positions and the other set to nickel atoms in  $\overline{1}$  special positions at (0,0,0) and  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ . The distance between the general position and special position nickel atoms ( $\sim 3.7$  Å) suggested that triazole molecules bridge between these atoms. Three sets of triazole peaks were located in the Patterson map between the general and special position nickel atoms. Three water molecules were also located approximately 2 A from the general position nickel atoms. In all, six coordination sites for each nickel atom were assigned on the basis of Patterson peaks. These atoms define a complex trinuclear cation consisting of a linear array of three nickel atoms with the central nickel atom bridged to the two terminal nickel atoms by triazole rings. The coordination of the terminal nickel atoms is completed by three molecules of water.

An electron density Fourier synthesis, with phases determined by the trial model, was then calculated. Three nitrate groups and one water molecule were located in this synthesis. Full-matrix isotropic leastsquares analysis (ORFLS) was carried out on this model. Scattering factors for neutral nickel, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon and singly negative oxygen were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). Anomalous scattering contributions were not included. The quantity minimized in this refinement was  $\sum W(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  with the following weighting scheme: W = 1 for  $|F_o| < 50$  and  $W = 50/|F_o|$ for  $|F_o| > 50$ . The unobserved reflections were given zero weight in the refinement unless  $|F_c|$  exceeded  $|F_o|$ . When this occurred unit weight was assigned. As a result of the refinement, the agreement index, R, where

$$R = \sum |(|F_o| - |F_c|)| / \sum |F_o|,$$

based upon 5201 observed reflections was 0.099. A difference electron density  $(F_o-F_c)$  map was then calculated and no peaks comparable with those in the electron density map were observed. This indicated that, except for hydrogen atoms, the model was complete.

The structure was next refined by block-diagonal anisotropic least-squares analysis (*BLOKLS*). After two cycles the *R* value diminished to 0.053. A final difference electron density ( $F_o - F_c$ ) map was then computed and the positions of all seventeen hydrogen atoms were easily located. To complete the refinement of the structure the hydrogen atom contribution to the structure factors were included but their coordinates and temperature factors (isotropic B=3.5) were held constant. Three cycles of block-diagonal anisotropic least-squares refinement on the complete model resulted in an *R* value of 0.045. The final weighted *R* value was 0.056 and the average shift divided by error was 0.148. In Table 2 final positional parameters are given. In Table 3 anisotropic thermal parameters and z

0.96143 (18)

0.89752 (22)

0.95612 (18)

0.98793 (18)

0.90269 (21)

0.71879 (23)

0.43465 (23)

0.57360 (25)

0.30536 (21)

0.25948 (21)

0.95316 (26)

0.90461 (24)

0.95509 (23)

0.90464 (25)

0.16843 (18)

0.18699 (23)

0.69990 (29)

-0·02154 (18)

-0.00734(19)

root-mean-square amplitudes are presented. Structure factors are listed in Table 4.

Table 2. Atomic coordinates

ν 0

0.16793(3)0.02973 (19)

0.08680 (19)

0.02862 (21)

0.17307 (19)

0.23273 (19)

0.34612 (21)

0.95968 (19)

0.02349 (20)

0.87249 (23)

0.10830 (25)

0.10740 (26)

0.23228 (28)

0.08438 (26)

0.33663 (25)

0.24307 (25)

0.96888(25)

0.86937 (25)

0.10498 (19)

0.30871 (21)

0.25344 (21)

0.05152(25)

-0.00463 (24)

## Table 2 (cont.)

		x	у	Z
	O(5)	0.03318 (29)	0.05984 (34)	0.70997 (34)
	<b>O</b> (6)	0.13794 (32)	0.20927 (25)	0.74789 (26)
	O(7)	0.61664 (25)	0.04936 (31)	0.43155 (23)
z	O(8)	0.79565 (25)	0.10165 (37)	0.51686 (27)
0	O(9)	0.66238 (25)	0.17041 (28)	0.35390 (23)
0.08559 (3)	O(10)	0.68487 (20)	0.23232 (24)	0.65645 (20)
0.16607 (17)	O(11)	0.50926 (21)	0.16468 (25)	0.57271 (24)
0.19572 (18)	O(12)	0.54112 (30)	0.29539 (40)	0.49409 (32)
0.34812 (18)	O(13)	0.55355 (24)	0.11817 (24)	0.77644 (25)

## Description of the structure

The crystal structure of

 $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ consists of discrete trinuclear cations,

$$[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni^{6+}$$

linked to one another by N-H···O and O-H···O hydrogen bonds. One such cation is shown in Fig. 1. All unique coordination bond distances and angles are given in Table 5. The packing of the cations in the monoclinic unit-cell is shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the immediate environment about a single cation. Hydrogen bonding data are summarized in Table 6.

Table 3. Anisotropic thermo	l parameters and	root-mean-square	displ	lacements
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Anisotropic thermal parameters*						R.m.s.	displacem	ents (Å)	
	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>11</sub>	$10^{5}\beta_{22}$	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>33</sub>	$10^{5}\beta_{12}$	10 <sup>5</sup> β <sub>23</sub>	$10^{5}\beta_{23}$	(µ)1	μ(2)	μ(3)
Ni(1)	154(2)	248 (3)	216 (2)	-15(2)	85 (2)	2(2)	0.100	0.130	0.140
Ni(2)	134(2) 188(2)	$\frac{2}{285}(2)$	265(2)	-31(2)	105 (2)	9 (2)	0.109	0.138	0.157
N(1)	251(12)	369(14)	269(12)	-42(11)	128 (10)	-2(11)	0.125	0.149	0.166
N(2)	251(13)	336 (14)	281 (12)	-46(11)	1 <b>2</b> 1 (11)	- 14 (11)	0.122	0.153	0.164
C(1)	292 (16)	478 (19)	275(14)	-61(14)	105 (13)	5 (14)	0.128	0.165	0.194
N(3)	406 (16)	428 (16)	245 (12)	-12(13)	129 (12)	8 (12)	0.132	0.172	0.189
$\mathbf{C}(2)$	360 (17)	417 (18)	295 (14)	-6(14)	176 (13)	19 (13)	0.145	0.160	0.173
N(4)	204(12)	318 (14)	325 (13)	-20(11)	117 (10)	<b>22</b> (11)	0.115	0.146	0.174
N(5)	242(13)	288 (13)	377 (14)	-25(11)	150 (11)	38 (11)	0.122	0.140	0.184
C(3)	399 (18)	316 (17)	536 (20)	1 (15)	236 (16)	57 (16)	<b>0</b> ∙145	0.162	0.214
N(6)	404 (16)	342 (16)	524 (17)	125 (13)	215 (14)	102 (14)	0.128	<b>0</b> ∙184	0.216
C(4)	301 (16)	397 (18)	393 (17)	46 (14)	145 (14)	63 (14)	0.134	0.168	0.195
N(7)	277 (13)	334 (14)	322 (13)	-38(11)	174 (11)	-41 (11)	0.130	0.149	0.162
N(8)	270 (13)	373 (15)	331 (13)	-27(11)	168 (11)	-10 (11)	0.131	0.161	0.163
C(5)	333 (17)	459 (19)	393 (17)	35 (14)	226 (14)	-10 (15)	0.140	0.168	0.183
N(9)	444 (17)	463 (17)	450 (16)	56 (14)	290 (15)	- 52 (14)	0.144	0.178	0.197
C(6)	400 (12)	1381 (18)	441 (18)	-21 (15)	249 (16)	-62 (15)	0.155	0.161	0.188
O(1)	244 (12)	485 (15)	432 (14)	7 (11)	111 (11)	52 (12)	0.125	0.180	0.213
O(2)	443 (16)	529 (17)	775 (20)	200 (13)	359 (16)	302 (15)	0.136	0.182	0.268
O(3)	424 (15)	634 (18)	444 (14)	125 (13)	244 (13)	-90 (13)	0.142	0.173	0.237
N(10)	601 (21)	480 (20)	450 (18)	-18 (17)	253 (17)	33 (15)	0.175	0.184	0.221
O(4)	817 (24)	588 (21)	1174 (30)	-172 (18)	729 (24)	-166 (20)	0.179	0.209	0.296
O(5)	768 (26)	1121 (35)	1379 (38)	-211 (25)	757 (28)	-162 (30)	0.182	0.278	0.324
0(6)	1293 (35)	489 (20)	710 (23)	-60 (22)	481 (24)	-64 (18)	0.182	0.228	0.316
N(11)	468 (19)	615 (22)	435 (17)	- 48 (16)	203 (15)	85 (16)	0.167	0.181	0.231
O(7)	645 (22)	1243 (34)	526 (19)	-317 (22)	227 (17)	182 (21)	0.183	0.186	0.339
O(8)	489 (20)	1600 (44)	681 (23)	-144 (25)	71 (18)	405 (27)	0.162	0.238	0.384
O(9)	651 (21)	930 (27)	593 (19)	- 85 (20)	257 (17)	329 (19)	0.163	0.203	0.312
N(12)	427 (18)	665 (23)	582 (20)	-20 (17)	282 (17)	107 (18)	0.163	0.191	0.238
O(10)	413 (16)	778 (22)	517 (17)	- 108 (15)	195 (14)	122 (16)	0.159	0.188	0.264
O(11)	449 (17)	756 (22)	802 (22)	-72 (16)	383 (17)	112 (18)	0.151	0.218	0.264
O(12)	706 (27)	1609 (48)	955 (31)	-128 (29)	191 (24)	670 (32)	0.192	0.227	0.424
O(13)	688 (21)	597 (21)	758 (22)	136 (17)	385 (18)	145 (17)	0.182	0.228	0.251

\* The general anisotropic temperature factor has the form  $\exp\left[-(h^2\beta_{11}+k^2\beta_{22}+l^2\beta_{33}+2hk\beta_{12}+2hl\beta_{13}+2kl\beta_{23})\right]$ . The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figures.

684

Ni(1)

Ni(2)

N(1)

N(2)

N(3)

N(4)

N(5)

N(6)

N(7)

N(8)

N(9)

N(10)

N(11)

N(12)

C(1)

C(2)

C(3)

C(4)

C(5)

C(6)

O(1)

O(2)

O(3)

O(4)

x

0

0.26488 (3)

0.14665 (18)

0.24636 (18) 0.27394 (21)

0.00201 (17) 0.09669 (18)

0.94511 (22)

0.11180 (18)

0.20875 (18)

0.20564 (22)

0.11396 (26)

0.69199 (24)

0.57811 (24)

0.32115 (22)

0.16584 (23)

0.06269 (25)

0.90812 (23)

0·26335 (23) 0·11213 (25)

0.43536 (16)

0.32885 (20)

0.28699 (19)

0.17544 (26)

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The columns are h, l,  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  respectively. Reflections for which the net number of counts did not exceed zero by at least twice the standard deviation are marked by an L. The value assigned to the observed intensities for these reflections is equal to one standard deviation.

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THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF  $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_3)_3Ni]_2Ni(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ Table 4 (cont.)

Table 4 (cont.)

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## 'Table 5. Coordination bond distances and angles

	Distance
Ni(1)-N(1)	2·095 (2)* Å
Ni(1)–N(4)	2.108 (3)
Ni(1) - N(7)	2.112(3)
Ni(2)-O(1)	2.087 (2)
Ni(2)-O(2)	2.048 (3)
Ni(2)–O(3)	2.069 (3)
Ni(2) - N(2)	2.052 (3)
Ni(2)-N(5)	2.059 (2)
Ni(2)-N(8)	2.059 (2)
	Angle
N(1)-Ni(1)-N(4)	90·14 (0·08)°
N(1) - Ni(1) - N(7)	90·26 (0·11)
N(7) - Ni(1) - N(4)	91.11 (0.11)
O(1)-Ni(2)-O(2)	90.45 (0.10)

## Table 5 (cont.)

	Angle
O(1)-Ni(2)-O(3)	87.94 (0.11)
O(2) - Ni(2) - O(3)	88.45 (0.13)
N(2) - Ni(2) - N(5)	92.94 (0.11)
N(2)-Ni(2)-O(1)	91.57 (0.11)
N(2)-Ni(2)-N(8)	90.17 (0.11)
N(2)-Ni(2)-O(2)	89.81 (0.13)
N(2)-Ni(2)-O(3)	178-19 (0-08)
N(5)-Ni(2)-O(1)	175.26 (0.13)
N(5)-Ni(2)-N(8)	91.73 (0.10)
N(5)-Ni(2)-O(2)	91.03 (0.10)
N(5)–Ni(2)–O(3)	87.60 (0.11)
O(1) - Ni(2) - N(8)	86.78 (0.10)
N(8)-Ni(2)-O(2)	177.24 (0.09)
N(8) - Ni(2) - O(3)	91.54 (0.12)

N(8)-Ni(2)-O(3) 91.54 (0.12) \* The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figures.

### Table 6. Hydrogen bonding distances

Hydrogen-bonded system	Distance between terminal atoms
$N(3) - H \cdots O(7)$	2·813 Å
$N(6) - H \cdots O(4)$	2.806
$N(9) - H \cdots O(10)$	2.756
$O(1) - H \cdots O(9)$	2.815
$O(1) - H \cdots O(13)$	2.723
$O(2) - H \cdots O(4)$	2.833
$O(2) - H \cdots O(13)$	2.761
$O(3) - H \cdots O(6)$	2.797
$O(3) - H \cdots O(11)$	2.751
$O(13)-H\cdots O(9)$	2.783
$O(13) - H \cdots O(11)$	2.766



Fig. 1. The structure of the trinuclear  $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_2)_3Ni]_2Ni^{6+}$  cation.

#### The complex cation

The data of Table 5 show that the coordination polyhedra about the central and terminal nickel atoms are slightly distorted octahedra. As these octahedra are linked by relatively rigid triazole molecules, the line defined by Ni(2)-Ni(1)-Ni(2') is, approximately, a threefold axis of the cation. In depicting the cation, it is convenient to consider its structure in relation to the highest possible point symmetry for the isolated cation, namely,  $D_{3d}$ . In  $D_{3d}$  symmetry, centrosymmetrically related pairs of triazole rings and oxygen atoms would be coplanar. Moreover, the line of intersection of the three planes so defined would be the threefold axis of the cation. Accordingly, the normal to each ring would make an angle of 90° with the reference line [Ni(2)-Ni(1)-Ni(2')], the extended plane of each ring would contain all three nickel atoms, and the angles between the planes of the triazole rings would be 120°.

The normals to rings I, II, and III make angles of 86.9, 89.1, and  $89.8^{\circ}$  respectively, with the line defined by Ni(2)–Ni(1)–Ni(2'). The deviations from 90° represent small twists of the rings about axes perpendicular to the reference axis. Neither of the nickel atoms is coplanar with the extended planes of the triazole rings. Ni(1) lies 0.087 Å and Ni(2) lies 0.113 Å in opposite senses from the extended plane of ring I; Ni(1) lies 0.033 Å and Ni(2) lies 0.023 Å in opposite senses from the extended plane of ring II; Ni(1) lies 0.584 Å and Ni(2) lies 0.570 Å in the same sense from the extended plane of ring III.

None of the coordinated oxygen atoms deviates greatly from coplanarity with a triazole ring. O(3) lies



Fig. 2. Projection of the structure down the b axis showing the locations of the  $[(H_2O)_3(C_2H_3N_2)_3Ni]_2Ni^{6+}$  cations.

0.26 Å from the extended plane of ring I and O(1) lies 0.11 Å and O(2) lies 0.32 Å from the extended planes of ring II and ring III, respectively.

The angle between rings I and II  $(120.5^{\circ})$  is close to the trigonal angle but ring III is displaced toward ring I  $(112.2^{\circ})$  and away from ring II  $(126.2^{\circ})$ . In view of the octahedral coordination about the nickel ions, the angular displacement of ring III from its idealized location and the fact that the nickel atoms lie furthest from the extended plane of that ring are consistent.

Although the triazole rings bridge between identical atoms the Ni-N distances involving the central nickel atom are longer than those involving the terminal nickel atoms. The central nickel atom, however, is coordinated by six triazole rings while the terminal nickel atoms are coordinated by three rings and three oxygen atoms. The repulsion between the rings and average coordinate bond distances increase with the number of rings coordinated to a metal ion which would account for the difference in the Ni-N distances noted above. However, the longer Ni-N distances involving the central nickel ion may also receive a contribution arising from a greater repulsion between bonding electrons. In the case of Ni<sup>2+</sup> in an octahedral field, the  $d_{x^2-y^2}$  and  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals are singly occupied. The central nickel ion is coordinated by six relatively strong electron donor nitrogen atoms while the terminal nickel atoms are coordinated by three nitrogen atoms and three relatively weaker electron donor water molecules. The reduction in repulsion between electrons occupying shared orbitals belonging to the terminal nickel atoms compared with those belonging to the central nickel atoms would also act to permit closer approach of the triazole molecules to the terminal nickel atoms.

## The triazole rings

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All three triazole rings were found by least-squares analysis to be planar to within experimental error. The equations for these planes and the individual atom deviations from them are given in Table 7.

# Table 7. Distances from the ring atoms to the least-squares planes of the triazole rings

The equation of the plane in direct space is given by PX+QY + RZ=S. For ring I, P=-7.3031, Q=10.073, R=0.1769, S=0.08749; for ring II, P=-6.4416, Q=3.2712, R=14.177, S=14.210, for ring III, P=0.41525, Q=-5.7577, R=10.130, S=0.58370.

Ring I		R	ing II	Ring III		
	Distance		Distance		Distance	
N(1)	-0.001	N(4)	0.001	N(7)	0.002	
N(2)	-0.001	N(5)	-0.001	N(8)	-0.002	
C(1)	0.002	C(3)	0.000	C(5)	0.001	
C(2)	0.002	C(4)	<b>−0.001</b>	C(6)	-0.001	
N(3)	-0.003	N(6)	0.001	N(9)	0.000	

Although the triazole rings are crystallographically independent, corresponding bond distances and angles agree closely. Observed bond distances and angles in the three rings are given in Fig. 4. The composite triazole ring (average of the corresponding parameters for the three rings) has a twofold axis within the standard deviations of these parameters. In the triazole-cupric chloride complex (Jarvis, 1962), the triazole rings actually occupy crystallographic twofold axes. The only significant difference in the triazole molecule reported here is in the N-C single-bond distance which is 0.038 Å longer than in the cupric chloride complex.

The structure of crystalline 1,2,4-triazole has been determined at room temperature by Deuschl (1965) and



Fig. 3. Unique hydrogen bonds involving one trinuclear cation. The decimal numbers give the heights of the atoms in units of b.



Fig. 4. The triazole molecule. Bond distances and angles for the three independent rings are indicated. The average standard deviations in the bond lengths are as follows: N-N, 0.005; C-N 0.006 Å. The average standard deviation in the bond angles is  $0.25^{\circ}$ .

at  $-155^{\circ}$ C by Goldstein, Ladell & Abowitz (1969). In the low temperature study the hydrogen atoms were located and triazole was shown to exist exclusively in tautomeric form (II). However, in coordinated triazole, bridging through adjacent nitrogen atoms and



N-H...O hydrogen bonding stabilize tautomer (I). The different relative positions of the double bonds in two tautomers precludes a meaningful comparison between corresponding bonds.

The bond distances for molecular triazole have been calculated by Dewar & Gleicher (1966) assuming tautomeric form (I). The calculated N–N (1.362 Å) and N=C (1.283 Å) distances are shorter and the calculated N–C (1.401 Å) distance is longer than observed in the coordinated molecule. Although the differences are qualitatively consistent with changes expected to occur with coordination, the magnitudes of the differences appear too large to attribute to such interactions. This is particularly true of the calculated N–C bond distance which is about 0.05 Å longer than observed in the coordinated molecule. The observed N–C distances in tautomer (II), in the complexes and in similar ring sys-



Fig. 5. The nitrate groups. Bond distances and angles are indicated. The average standard deviation in the N-O bond lengths is 0.005 Å. The average standard deviation in the O-N-O bond angles is 0.37°.

tems are all considerably shorter than the calculated distance of 1.401 Å.

### Nitrate groups

The configurations of the three unique nitrate anions are shown in Fig. 5. Each nitrate group is planar within the standard deviations of the atoms normal to the calculated planes. The average deviation of the atoms from the least-squares plane of N(10)O(4)O(5)O(6) is 0.004 Å and, in the remaining nitrate groups, it is 0.002Å. Two oxygen atoms in each of the nitrate groups participate in hydrogen bonding with water molecules or with N-H groups (see Table 6). These six N-O bond distances are longer than those which involve the other three oxygen atoms, O(5)O(8)O(12), which do not participate in hydrogen bonding. The average difference in the N-O bond distances between the hydrogen bonded and non-hydrogen-bonded oxygen atoms is 0.030 Å. The lengthening of N-O bond distances in nitrate groups is also observed when the oxygen atom is coordinated to a metal ion. Distances as long as 1.33Å have been reported for N-O bonds in coordinated nitrate groups (Addison & Sutton, 1967). The thermal parameters of the atoms in the nitrate groups corroborate these conclusions regarding hydrogen bonding and N-O bond distances. Table 3 shows that the rootmean-square amplitudes of vibration of the non-hydrogen-bonded oxygen atoms, O(5) O(8) and O(12) are larger than those of the hydrogen-bonded oxygen atoms.

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