

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *trans*-Dichlorotetrakis(thioacetamide)Ni(II)

BY R. L. GIRLING,* J. E. O'CONNOR† AND E. L. AMMA‡

Department of Chemistry, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, U.S.A.

(Received 13 April 1972)

The crystal structure of *trans*-dichlorotetrakis(thioacetamide)Ni(II) has been determined from 3005 intensities measured at room temperature using counter techniques and refined by full-matrix least-squares to a final R of 0.034. The space group is $P\bar{1}$, $Z=2$, $d_m=1.55$, $d_c=1.55$ g.cm⁻³ with $a=13.501$ (5), $b=9.581$ (6), $c=9.880$ (7) Å, $\alpha=90.8$ (1), $\beta=134.4$ (1), $\gamma=90.8$ (1)°. There are two crystallographically independent molecules per cell with the Ni atoms on centers of symmetry demanding the *trans* configuration, equal Ni-Cl distances within the molecule and coplanarity of the Ni and its four sulfur nearest neighbors. The two independent Ni-Cl distances are 2.427 (1) and 2.430 (1) Å. The four independent Ni-S distances are 2.460 (1), 2.466 (1), 2.458 (1) and 2.459 (1) Å. The thioacetamide molecules (excluding hydrogen atoms) are planar. Only normal van der Waals distances are found between molecules. The S-C, C-N and C-C distances are within one standard deviation (± 0.004 , ± 0.006 , ± 0.006) of the average of the four independent distances of 1.679, 1.307 and 1.502 Å respectively.

Introduction

Thiourea (tu) has several possible modes of binding to transition metals: (1) *via* the nitrogen atom, that is behaving as a N-donor, which has never been observed; (2) binding through the sulfur lone-pair orbitals. The latter mode seems to be the most common and has been shown to exist by a number of structure determinations of thiourea and thiourea-derivatives complexed with transition metals (Berta, Spofford, Boldrini & Amma, 1970; O'Connor & Amma, 1969; Weininger, O'Connor & Amma, 1969; Spofford, Boldrini, Amma, Carfagno & Gentile, 1970; Nardelli, Gasparri, Battistini & Domiano, 1966; Lopez-Castro & Truter, 1963; Gasparri, Mangia, Musatti & Nardelli, 1969; Sirigu, 1969; Nardelli, Gasparri, Musatti & Manfredotti, 1966; Robinson, Holt & Carpenter, 1967; Lüth & Truter, 1968.) The third possibility is *via* the sulfur-carbon π -orbitals. This has been observed in $\text{Co}_4(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and $\text{Co}_4(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Spofford, Boldrini, Amma, Carfagno & Gentile, 1970). The color and, consequently, the spectra of Ni_4Cl_2 and also of NiCl_2 with derivatives of thiourea, are quite interesting; for example, *trans*- Ni_4Cl_2 is olive green with two distinctly different Ni-Cl distances of 2.40 (2) and 2.52 (2) Å (Lopez-Castro & Truter, 1963). This particular structure has an umbrella-like arrangement with a real fourfold axis and the thiourea groups tipped toward one of the apical chlorines. Somewhat surprisingly the thiourea groups are tipped toward, and hydrogen bonded to, the chlorine belonging to the shortest Ni-Cl distance. This compound was once thought to be representative of the entire series of transition metal thiourea complexes with the same

structure, *i.e.* where the metal was Ni, Co, Mg, Fe and Cd (Cavalca, Nardelli & Braibanti, 1956). However, we have shown in an earlier publication that *trans*- Ni_4Cl_2 is unique and the other members of this series have equal metal-chlorine distances (O'Connor & Amma, 1969). In fact, in all of these cases the metal sits on a center of symmetry. However, *trans*-dichlorotetrakis(ethylenethiourea) Ni(II) is polymorphic, crystallizing in two forms, both of which have been shown to have Ni(II) coordinated to 4S and 2Cl in a *trans* arrangement (Robinson, Holt & Carpenter, 1967). Lüth & Truter (1968) found in dichlorotetrakis(trimethylenethiourea)Ni(II) that again the coordination polyhedron is made up of four sulfur atoms and two chlorine atoms in a *trans* octahedral geometry. In all of these cases the metal is bound to the sulfur by what appears to be a non-bonding sp^2 lobe of the sulfur atom.

Nardelli & Chierici (1957) have reported the preparation of $M(\text{tac})_2\text{Cl}_2$ where M=iron, cobalt, zinc or cadmium and tac=thioacetamide. The electronic and vibrational spectra of $M(\text{tac})_2\text{X}_2$ were reported by Flint & Goodgame (1968), where M is as above and M'=Ni, Pd, Pt and Cd, and X=Cl or Br. Nardelli & Chierici (1958) also reported the preparation of a complex having the stoichiometry $M(\text{tac})_4\text{Cl}_2$, where M=Ni or Cd. The only other crystal structures of transition metal complexes with thioacetamide thus far reported are those of bis(thioacetamide)Ni(II) thiocyanate (Capacchi, Gasparri, Nardelli & Pelizzi, 1968) and tetrakis(thioacetamide)Ni(II) bromide (Spofford, Boldrini & Amma, 1971).

Experimental

Dichlorotetrakis(thioacetamide)nickel(II), $\text{Ni}(\text{tac})_4\text{Cl}_2$, was prepared as follows: 3 g (0.038 mole) powdered thioacetamide were added with constant stirring to 25 ml of hot ethanol in which 2 g (~0.01 mole) of $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ had been dissolved. The crude product

* Partial fulfillment for the Ph.D. requirements at the University of South Carolina, 1969.

† Present address: National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

‡ Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Table 1 (a). Observed and calculated structure factors

First column is h followed by 10F(obs) and 10F(calc) on an absolute scale. Reflections denoted by a negative F(obs) were not used in the refinement.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for reflections, including h, 10F(obs), and 10F(calc) values.

Table 1 (a) (cont.)

Table 1 (a) (cont.) - A large grid of numerical data representing reflection intensities. The grid is organized into columns labeled with Miller indices (h, k, l) and contains numerical values for each reflection. The data is dense and spans the entire width of the page.

Table 1 (a) (cont.) - Continuation of the reflection intensity data from the left page, containing numerical values for various (h, k, l) reflections.

Table 1 (b). Unobserved reflections with calculated value greater than F_{min}

First column is h followed by k and F(calc)=3·3F(calc) absolute F_{min}=66. Number of reflections less than F_{min}=1479 Unobserved reflections were not included in the refinement.

F_{MIN} < |F(CALC)| < 2.0 × F_{MIN} (15)

L = 0	0	8	57	57	12	12	1	47	L = 6	-1	L = 10
0	5	57	-1	-3	26	-2	-7	4.5	-1	4	49
-7	7	55	10	0	46	9	-4	47	7	-4	68
L = 1	-1	-4	8	46	10	-1	47	7	4	3	46

2.0 × F_{MIN} < |F(CALC)| < 3.0 × F_{MIN} (10)

L = 1	-1	L = 2	-2	0	107	1-11	109	L = 7	2	5	129
-2	-1	101	-1	-4	90	0	122	L = 5	-5	-2	117
-2	0	131	-1	-3	116	L = 4	6	0	111	L = 8	

3.0 × F_{MIN} < |F(CALC)| (41)

L = 0	0	0	-3	-4	485	-4	0	227	L = 2	-3	-1	246	-1	0	208	1	1	448			
-1	0	509	3	-4	299	-1	0	454	L = 1	-5	314	-1	0	282	1	0	202	0	2	397	
-1	1	468	3	-3	324	0	0	480	0	2	3	508	0	2	219	0	0	142	0	4	450
1	1	513	-1	-2	302	2	0	159	-2	-2	426	L = 3	0	1	697	L = 1	0	697	L = 1	0	260
-1	3	279	2	-2	595	-2	1	165	-1	-2	138	-1	-3	248	L = 0	0	758	-3	1	260	
-4	4	656	0	-1	481	1	1	509	1	2	165	0	-3	197	0	0	758	0	0	758	
L = 1									2	327	2	-2	375	1	-3	184	-1	1	435		

precipitated immediately and was filtered. This product was recrystallized by making an ethanol suspension and adding water drop-wise until the solid dissolved. Greenish-yellow, air-sensitive crystals separated from the solution in the course of 24-48 hours. These were dried *in vacuo* yielding single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction. A needle crystal 0.36 × 0.43 × 0.60 mm was mounted with the long direction as the rotation axis (c). Preliminary Weissenberg and precession photographs (*hk0* ... *hk7*, *h0l* ... *h2l*, *Ok1* ... *2kl*) indicated a triclinic cell (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1965), with *a* = 14.1 (1), *b* = 23.5 (2), *c* = 16.4 (1) Å, α = 89.2 (1), β = 87.9 (1), γ = 90.9 (1), and *Z* = 12. The systematic extinction for general *hkl* re-

flections with the crystal in this orientation was: *h* + *k* = 2*n* + 1 which demands a C-centered cell.

The crystal was aligned on an automated Picker full-circle diffractometer by variations of well known methods (Busing & Levy, 1967). Lattice constants were determined by least-squares refinement (Spofford, 1967) of the setting angles of 14 reflections that had been carefully centered on this apparatus. Using Mo *Kα* radiation (λ = 0.71068 Å) the lattice constants at room temperature are: *a* = 14.130 ± 0.009, *b* = 23.601 ± 0.013, *c* = 16.436 ± 0.010 Å, α = 89.9 ± 0.02, β = 87.9 ± 0.1, γ = 90.8 ± 0.1°. This centered cell was subsequently reduced to a primitive cell with lattice constants *a* = 9.660 ± 0.005, *b* = 9.581 ± 0.006, *c* = 9.880 ± 0.007 Å, α = 90.8 ± 0.1, β = 87.4 ± 0.1, γ = 92.0 ± 0.1° by the following transformations: *h*_p = (3*h*_c - *k*_c - 2*l*_c)/6; *k*_p = (*k*_c - *l*_c)/3; *l*_p = (3*h*_c - *k*_c - *l*_c)/6. The atomic parameters *etc.* are based upon this cell. The reduced cell is *a* = 13.501 (5), *b* = 9.581 (6), *c* = 9.880 (7) Å, α = 90.8 (1) β = 134.4 (1), γ = 90.8 (1)°.

The intensities of 3789 independent reflections were recorded by the θ-2θ scan technique using unfiltered Mo *Kα* radiation at room temperature. All independent reflections to 2θ = 60° were measured.* The peaks were

* A number of reflections were carefully examined, and it was found that with a suitably narrow choice of scan width the Mo *Kβ* peak could be avoided. This procedure gave a better background estimate for all but a few low order or axial reflections than with the usual Zr filter. For those reflections where the Mo *Kβ* reflections clearly created problems, the reflections were measured with a filter and scaling was accomplished *via* the standard reflection that was also measured with the Zr filter. In general, the reflections for which Mo *Kβ* created problems could be identified by examination of the backgrounds of each peak.

scanned for 45 sec ($1.5^\circ 2\theta$) and backgrounds were estimated by stationary counting for 20 sec at $\pm 0.75^\circ (2\theta)$ of the peak maximum. Integrated intensities were calculated assuming a linear variation in background from the function: $I_{\text{net}} = I_{\text{scan}} - 1.125 (B_1 + B_2)$ where B_1 and B_2 are the background counts. Low angle reflections were scanned at a narrower width to prevent problems from the β peak and were then scaled accordingly. A reflection was considered non-zero if I_{net} was greater than $3.5 \times 1.125 (B_1 + B_2)^{1/2}$. 3005 reflections were found to meet this criterion. A standard reflection (one of average intensity) was measured after every ten reflections to monitor the stability of operation during the data collection. Deviation of the standard peak from the average during the entire data collection was less than 1.5 standard deviations with slightly less peak-to-peak variation. The take-off angle and crystal-to-counter, and counter-to-source distances were 3.7° and 18 and 23 cm respectively; and the receiving aperture at the counter was 6 mm wide by 8 mm high. The peak width at half-

peak height for an average reflection was 0.31° (in 2θ) at the 3.7° take-off angle, indicating a reasonable mosaic spread for the peaks. The counting rate never exceeded 5000 counts per second and no attenuators were used. 575 symmetry-related reflections were measured and found to be in excellent agreement; apart from these only independent reflections were scanned. The linear absorption coefficient (μ) for this compound with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation is 17.6 cm^{-1} . No corrections for absorption* were made, but anomalous dispersion corrections were included in the refinement. Lorentz-polarization corrections were made, and the intensities reduced to structure factors.

* The neglect of the absorption correction no doubt makes our assessment of error optimistic. At the time of the solution of this structure (three years ago) our absorption program was not operating satisfactorily. Afterwards, we did not feel that the structure warranted the correction and subsequent computing time needed to refine the structure again. We now make routine absorption corrections on all data.

Table 2. Final atomic positional and thermal parameters and estimated standard deviations

E.s.d. of last figure in parentheses.

Anisotropic temperature factors of the form:

$$\exp -[\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl] \times 10^4$$

	x	y	z		x	y	z
Ni(1)	0.0000 (-)	0.0000 (-)	0.0000 (-)	C(3)	0.5720 (4)	0.3482 (4)	0.1717 (4)
Ni(2)	0.5000 (-)	0.5000 (-)	0.5000 (-)	C(7)	0.5391 (6)	0.2949 (6)	0.0327 (5)
S(1)	-0.0202 (1)	-0.2511 (1)	0.0487 (1)	N(3)	0.6953 (4)	0.3223 (5)	0.2141 (4)
S(2)	-0.0661 (1)	0.0512 (1)	0.2383 (1)	C(4)	0.4499 (4)	0.1748 (4)	0.6701 (4)
S(3)	0.4538 (1)	0.4370 (1)	0.2639 (1)	C(8)	0.4853 (5)	0.0318 (5)	0.7151 (5)
S(4)	0.5538 (1)	0.2575 (1)	0.5529 (1)	N(4)	0.3408 (4)	0.2294 (4)	0.7291 (4)
Cl(1)	-0.2487 (1)	-0.0266 (1)	-0.0219 (1)	H(1)	0.207 (5)	-0.130 (6)	0.191 (5)
Cl(2)	0.2499 (1)	0.4719 (1)	0.5332 (1)	H(2)	0.219 (7)	-0.256 (7)	0.290 (7)
C(1)	0.0834 (4)	-0.3089 (5)	0.1667 (4)	H(3)	0.194 (5)	0.175 (6)	0.203 (6)
C(5)	0.0653 (6)	-0.4557 (5)	0.2163 (5)	H(4)	0.202 (5)	0.260 (6)	0.348 (6)
N(1)	0.1800 (4)	-0.2300 (5)	0.2194 (4)	H(5)	0.762 (8)	0.296 (9)	0.151 (9)
C(2)	0.0353 (4)	0.1557 (4)	0.3315 (4)	H(6)	0.730 (5)	0.370 (5)	0.295 (6)
C(6)	-0.0176 (5)	0.2033 (6)	0.4693 (5)	H(7)	0.285 (6)	0.175 (7)	0.802 (6)
N(2)	0.1588 (4)	0.2025 (4)	0.2907 (4)	H(8)	0.313 (5)	0.319 (6)	0.704 (5)

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	B	
Ni(1)	57 (1)	69 (1)	62 (1)	5 (1)	-7 (1)	4 (1)	H(1)	4 (3)
Ni(2)	52 (1)	74 (1)	58 (1)	4 (1)	-3 (1)	6 (1)	H(2)	6 (5)
S(1)	106 (1)	69 (1)	85 (1)	4 (1)	-38 (1)	7 (1)	H(3)	5 (5)
S(2)	73 (1)	94 (1)	64 (1)	-6 (1)	0 (1)	-7 (1)	H(4)	4 (3)
S(3)	68 (1)	103 (1)	60 (1)	16 (1)	-7 (1)	-7 (1)	H(5)	8 (6)
S(4)	85 (1)	77 (1)	73 (1)	11 (1)	11 (1)	15 (1)	H(6)	3 (2)
Cl(1)	60 (1)	105 (1)	81 (1)	2 (1)	-7 (1)	13 (1)	H(7)	6 (3)
Cl(2)	56 (1)	108 (1)	82 (1)	0 (1)	-1 (1)	6 (1)	H(8)	3 (2)
C(1)	82 (5)	89 (5)	59 (4)	27 (4)	1 (3)	7 (3)		
C(5)	151 (7)	82 (6)	115 (6)	14 (5)	-22 (5)	28 (5)		
N(1)	96 (5)	135 (6)	84 (4)	11 (4)	-30 (3)	23 (4)		
C(2)	89 (5)	68 (4)	64 (4)	12 (4)	-11 (3)	3 (3)		
C(6)	138 (7)	120 (7)	78 (5)	5 (5)	-3 (4)	-18 (4)		
N(2)	104 (5)	114 (5)	100 (5)	-22 (4)	-13 (4)	-20 (4)		
C(3)	96 (5)	65 (5)	73 (4)	6 (4)	3 (3)	8 (3)		
C(7)	159 (7)	124 (7)	70 (5)	11 (6)	-4 (5)	-20 (4)		
N(3)	104 (5)	161 (7)	116 (5)	55 (5)	-6 (4)	-27 (5)		
C(4)	83 (5)	75 (5)	73 (4)	-12 (4)	-14 (3)	12 (3)		
C(8)	140 (7)	79 (5)	110 (6)	8 (5)	-9 (5)	26 (4)		
N(4)	95 (5)	112 (5)	127 (5)	2 (4)	30 (4)	44 (5)		

Structure determination

Assuming space group $P\bar{1}$ the structure was solved by standard heavy-atom methods (Harris, 1964) and refined by the full-matrix isotropic least-squares method (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) without hydrogen atom contributions to an R of 0.089. Anisotropic refinement of all nonhydrogen parameters converged to an R of 0.048. A difference map at this point located all the amide hydrogen atoms, but the methyl hydrogen atoms could not be located.

A full-matrix least-squares refinement of all parameters using isotropic temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms and anisotropic temperature factors for all other atoms resulted in $R=0.034$, $wR=0.039$, and standard error of an observation of unit weight = 0.500.*

The function minimized in the least-squares refinement was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ where F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors with unit weights. Scattering factors for Ni^{2+} , Cl^- , and neutral sulfur, carbon and nitrogen were from Cromer & Waber (1965). Hydrogen atom scattering factors were from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Anomalous dispersion corrections were included in the structure factor calculations by addition to F_c (Ibers & Hamilton, 1964); the values for $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ for nickel,

* $R = (\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||) / \sum |F_o|$. Weighted $R = \{[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2] / \sum wF_o^2\}^{1/2}$. Standard error = $\frac{[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2]^{1/2}}{(NO - NV)}$ where NO = 2953 observations; NV = 173 variables.

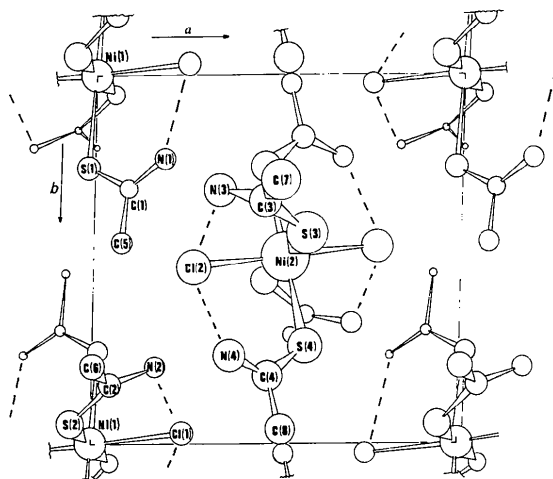


Fig. 1. Molecular packing diagram of the contents of the unit cell of *trans* dichlorobis(thioacetamide)Ni(II) looking down the [001] direction.

chlorine and sulfur were those given by Cromer (1965). The final tabulation of observed and calculated structure factors is in Table 1 (a). Unobserved data were not used in the structure refinement but selected reflections are included in Table 1(b). Final atomic positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. Interatomic distances and angles, root-mean-square components of thermal displacement, dihedral angles between normals to planes, and their errors were computed (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964) with the parameter and variance-covariance matrix from the last cycle of least-squares refinement and are listed in Tables 3, 4 and 5. Appropriate least-squares planes (Spofford, 1966) are also listed in Table 5.

Table 3. Interatomic and intermolecular distances and bond angles

Interatomic distances and angles			
Bonding distances (Å)		Angles (°)	
Ni(1)—S(1)	2.460 (1)	S(1)—Ni(1)—S(2)	89.38 (4)
Ni(1)—S(2)	2.458 (1)	S(1)—Ni(1)—Cl(1)	83.05 (4)
Ni(2)—S(3)	2.459 (1)	S(2)—Ni(1)—Cl(1)	83.34 (3)
Ni(2)—S(4)	2.466 (1)	S(3)—Ni(2)—S(4)	91.97 (4)
Ni(1)—Cl(1)	2.427 (1)	S(3)—Ni(2)—Cl(2)	96.43 (4)
Ni(2)—Cl(2)	2.430 (1)	S(4)—Ni(2)—Cl(2)	96.55 (4)
S(1)—C(1)	1.682 (4)	Ni(1)—S(1)—C(1)	116.2 (2)
S(2)—C(2)	1.674 (4)	Ni(1)—S(2)—C(2)	120.3 (1)
S(3)—C(3)	1.676 (4)	Ni(2)—S(3)—C(3)	119.1 (2)
S(4)—C(4)	1.686 (4)	Ni(2)—S(4)—C(4)	117.3 (2)
C(1)—C(5)	1.497 (6)	S(1)—C(1)—C(5)	120.0 (3)
C(2)—C(6)	1.503 (6)	S(1)—C(1)—N(1)	122.5 (3)
C(3)—C(7)	1.502 (6)	C(5)—C(1)—N(1)	117.5 (4)
C(4)—C(8)	1.502 (6)	S(2)—C(2)—C(6)	119.2 (3)
C(1)—N(1)	1.304 (6)	S(2)—C(2)—N(2)	124.0 (3)
C(2)—N(2)	1.308 (6)	C(6)—C(2)—N(2)	116.8 (4)
C(3)—N(3)	1.313 (6)	S(3)—C(3)—C(7)	119.8 (3)
C(4)—N(4)	1.303 (6)	S(3)—C(3)—N(3)	123.3 (3)
Avg. N—H*	0.89 (6)	C(7)—C(3)—N(3)	116.9 (4)
		S(4)—C(4)—C(8)	119.4 (3)
		S(4)—C(4)—N(4)	123.9 (3)
		C(8)—C(4)—N(4)	116.7 (4)
		Avg. C—N—H†	118 (4)
		Avg. H—N—H‡	122 (5)

* Range of N—H distances: 0.81–1.15 Å with e.s.d.'s of 0.05–0.08 Å.

† Range of C—N—H angles: 114–121° with e.s.d.'s of 3–5°.

‡ Range of H—N—H angles: 113–128° with e.s.d.'s of 4–5°.

Intramolecular H-bonded distances (Å)

Ni(1)		Ni(2)	
H(1)—Cl(1)	2.06 (6)	H(8)—Cl(2)	2.40 (6)
N(1)—Cl(1)	3.192 (4)	N(4)—Cl(2)	3.214 (4)
H(1)—N(1)	1.15 (6)	N(4)—H(8)	0.89 (6)
H(3)—Cl(1)	2.33 (6)	H(6)—Cl(2)	2.26 (6)
N(2)—Cl(1)	3.228 (4)	N(3)—Cl(2)	3.213 (4)
N(2)—H(3)	0.94 (6)	H(6)—N(3)	0.99 (6)

Table 3 (cont.)

Shortest possible intermolecular H-bonded distances (Å)

Cl(2)—H(4)	2.80 (6)	Cl(2)—N(2)	3.611 (4)	N(2)—H(4)	0.84 (6)
Cl(1)—H(7)	2.58 (8)	Cl(1)—N(4)	3.568 (4)	N(4)—H(7)	1.06 (6)

Table 4. *R.m.s. component of thermal displacement along principal axes (Å) (e.s.d. in parentheses)*

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Ni(1)	0.159 (1)	0.176 (1)	0.181 (1)	N(1)	0.164 (5)	0.232 (5)	0.259 (5)
Ni(2)	0.156 (1)	0.166 (1)	0.188 (1)	C(2)	0.166 (6)	0.180 (6)	0.210 (5)
S(1)	0.165 (1)	0.183 (2)	0.249 (1)	C(6)	0.186 (6)	0.244 (7)	0.255 (6)
S(2)	0.174 (1)	0.182 (1)	0.216 (1)	N(2)	0.181 (5)	0.230 (5)	0.257 (5)
S(3)	0.168 (1)	0.174 (1)	0.225 (1)	C(3)	0.169 (6)	0.190 (6)	0.217 (6)
S(4)	0.170 (1)	0.184 (1)	0.222 (1)	C(7)	0.176 (6)	0.247 (7)	0.274 (7)
Cl(1)	0.167 (1)	0.193 (1)	0.227 (1)	N(3)	0.182 (6)	0.235 (5)	0.303 (6)
Cl(2)	0.163 (1)	0.200 (1)	0.226 (1)	C(4)	0.172 (6)	0.179 (5)	0.220 (5)
C(1)	0.167 (6)	0.171 (5)	0.227 (6)	C(8)	0.173 (7)	0.245 (6)	0.257 (6)
C(5)	0.171 (7)	0.248 (6)	0.272 (6)	N(4)	0.170 (4)	0.220 (5)	0.288 (6)

Table 5. *Least-square planes of the type $Ax + By + Cz - D = 0$*

x, *y* and *z* refer to an internal orthogonal coordinate system (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1967).

Plane No.	1	2	3	4
<i>A</i>	0.6308	-0.4422	0.3177	-0.5760
<i>B</i>	-0.2920	0.8020	0.8611	-0.3912
<i>C</i>	-0.7189	-0.4017	-0.3969	-0.7178
<i>D</i>	-0.3022	0.3348	-3.9282	8.0288

Atom/plane No.	1	2	3	4
S(<i>I</i>)*	-0.001 (1)	0.003 (1)	0.001 (1)	-0.004 (1)
C(<i>I</i>)	0.004 (4)	-0.009 (4)	-0.002 (4)	0.012 (4)
C(<i>I</i> +4)	-0.001 (5)	0.003 (5)	0.001 (5)	-0.004 (5)
N(<i>I</i>)	-0.001 (4)	0.004 (4)	0.001 (5)	-0.005 (4)

* *I* refers to plane number. Hydrogen atoms were all within 3 e.s.d.'s (0.07 Å) of their particular thioacetamide plane.

Dihedral angles between normals of planes

Plane 1	Plane 2	Angle
Ni(1)-S(1)-S(2)	Ni(1)-S(1)-C(1)	59.3 (2) ^o
Ni(1)-S(1)-S(2)	Ni(1)-S(2)-C(2)	54.6 (2)
Ni(2)-S(3)-S(4)	Ni(2)-S(3)-C(3)	51.4 (2)
Ni(2)-S(3)-S(4)	Ni(2)-S(4)-C(4)	62.9 (2)
Ni(1)-S(1)-C(1)	S(1)-C(1)-N(1)	7.4 (4)
Ni(1)-S(2)-C(2)	S(2)-C(2)-N(2)	7.8 (4)
Ni(2)-S(3)-C(3)	S(3)-C(3)-N(3)	7.2 (5)
Ni(2)-S(4)-C(4)	S(4)-C(4)-N(4)	3.1 (5)

Description and discussion of structure

The structure may be described as isolated molecular units, Ni(tac)₄Cl₂ interacting with one another only by weak hydrogen bonds and/or van der Waals forces (Fig. 1). Each nickel atom has a coordination number of six with four sulfur atoms in a plane and two chlorine atoms in *trans* apical positions. Since the nickel atoms lie on crystallographic centers of symmetry (Fig. 2), the two nickel-chlorine distances for each metal atom must be identical. This is in marked contrast to *trans*-Nitu₄Cl₂, in spite of similarities in the spectra of these two compounds. In terms of the immediate coordination number and geometry about the Ni atom the present structure is more akin to *trans*-dichlorotetrakis(trimethylenethiourea)Ni(II), (TMeT)₄NiCl₂, and the dimorphic forms of *trans*-dichlorotetrakis(ethylenethiourea)Ni(II) (ETU)₄NiCl₂. In the present case the two crystallo-

graphically independent Ni-Cl distances are within 0.003 Å of one another and are not significantly different from the shorter Ni-Cl distance found in *trans*-Nitu₄Cl₂ nor from the Ni-Cl distances found in *trans* (TMeT)₄NiCl₂ and *trans* (ETU)₄NiCl₂.

The thioacetamide groups are all oriented such that the methyl groups are turned to the outside. This orientation comes about due to fairly substantial N-H...Cl intramolecular hydrogen bonding, see Fig. 2(a) and (b) and Table 3. The shortest N...Cl intermolecular distances are at least 0.3 Å longer; consequently, the intermolecular hydrogen bonding is less important than the intramolecular hydrogen bonding. The thioacetamide groups remain planar upon binding with the metal, but these planes are tilted (52–64°) and twisted (3–7°). The tilt is defined as the dihedral angle between the NiS₄ plane and the Ni-S-C plane, whereas the twist is defined as the dihedral angle between the Ni-S-C plane and the thioacetamide plane (Table 5). The twist values found in the present structure analysis are comparable to the small (~2°) values found in Nitac₄Br₂ (Spofford & Amma, 1971) but are much less than the 17–28° usually found in thiourea complexes. (Nitac₄Br is a square planar NiS₄ unit with only nonbonded Ni-Br distances.) The four independent Ni-S distances are 2.460 (1), 2.458 (1), 2.459 (1) and 2.466 (1) Å. These Ni-S distances are in good agreement with those found in Nitu₄Cl₂, Ni(TMeT)₄Cl₂, Ni(ETU)₄Cl₂ and Nitu₂(SCN)₂ (Capacchi, Gasparri, Nardelli & Pelizzi, 1968) but are approximately 0.2 Å longer than those found in the four-coordinate Nitac₄Br₂ (Spofford, Boldrini & Amma, 1970). This difference between 'octahedral' nickel(II) and 'square planar' nickel(II) metal-ligand distances is to be expected.

The carbon-sulfur distance average of 1.679 Å with individual errors of ±0.004 Å seems to be significantly shorter than the 1.713 (6) Å found for the free thioacetamide ligand (Truter, 1960) but more than likely it results from an optimistic assessment of error in the present structure analysis as well as that in thioacetamide.

The carbon-nitrogen and carbon-carbon distances lie within one standard deviation of the average of 1.307 Å with individual errors of ±0.006 Å, and 1.502 Å with individual errors of ±0.006 Å respec-

tively. Both of these values are expected for this ligand. The angles within the thioacetamide ligand are also those expected. The Ni–S–C angles of 116–120° in the present structure are somewhat larger than the 107–115° found in thiourea complexes as well as those found in $\text{Ni(ac}_4\text{Br}_2)$ (110–114°). These differences are no doubt dependent upon differences in detail in hydrogen bonding rather than upon differences in bonding to sulfur. In fact, the differences in the tilt angles between the present structure and $\text{Ni(ac}_4\text{Br}_2)$ can be correlated with hydrogen bonding. In $\text{Ni(ac}_4\text{Br}_2)$, two independent tilt angles are 173 (2) and 175 (2)°, and in the present structure they are 52–64°. In the bromide, the bromines are in essentially axial positions with S–Ni–Br angles of 71–75° but with long Ni–Br distances of 3.599 (4) Å, yet all four of the Br–N hydrogen bonded distances are 3.30 Å. In the present structure the Ni–Cl distances are much shorter at 2.43 Å with smaller tilt angles of 52–64° and Cl–N hydrogen bonded distances of 3.2 Å. The corresponding distance in *trans* $\text{Ni(ac}_4\text{Cl}_2)$ is 3.23 (3) Å.

This research was partially funded by National Institutes of Health Grant No. GM-13985.

References

- BERTA, D. A., SPOFFORD, W. A. III, BOLDRINI, P. & AMMA, E. L. (1970). *Inorg. Chem.* **9**, 136.
- BUSING, W. R. & LEVY, H. A. (1967). *Acta Cryst.* **22**, 457; [KNOX, K., *Master Card Program for Picker Four-Angle Programmer* (1967), prepared by F. C. CARTER, Picker Instruments, Cleveland, Ohio, p. 11].
- BUSING, W. R., MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1962). Structure factor calculations and least-squares refinements were performed with a local version of *ORFLS*. Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- BUSING, W. R., MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1964). *ORFFE*, Report ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- CAPACCHI, L., GASPARRI, G. V., NARDELLI, M. & PELIZZI, G. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **B24**, 1199.
- CAVALCA, L., NARDELLI, M. & BRAIBANTI, A. (1956). *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **86**, 942.
- CROMER, D. T. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 17.
- CROMER, D. T. & WABER, J. T. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 104.
- FLINT, C. D. & GOODGAME, M. (1968). *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, pp. 744, 750.
- GASPARRI, G. F., MANGIA, A., MUSATTI, A. & NARDELLI, M. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* **B25**, 203.
- HARRIS, D. R. (1964). Patterson and electron density syntheses were calculated using 'ERFR-3, a Three-dimensional Fourier Summation Program Adapted for the IBM 7040 from ERFR-2 of Sly, Shoemaker & van den Hende', Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.
- IBERS, J. A. & HAMILTON, W. C. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 781. *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1965). Vol. I. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
- International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1967). Vol. II, p. 61. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
- JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*. Report ORNL-3794, revised, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- LOPEZ-CASTRO, A. & TRUTER, M. R. (1963). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 1309.
- LÜTH, H. & TRUTER, M. R. (1968). *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, p. 1879.
- NARDELLI, M. & CHERICI, I. (1957). *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **87**, 1478.
- NARDELLI, M. & CHERICI, I. (1958). *Gazz. Chim. Ital.* **88**, 359.
- NARDELLI, M., GASPARRI, G. F., BATTISTINI, G. G. & DOMIANO, P. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **20**, 349.
- NARDELLI, M., GASPARRI, G. F., MUSATTI, A. & MANFREDOTTI, A. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, 910.
- O'CONNOR, J. E. & AMMA, E. L. (1968). *Chem. Commun.* p. 892.

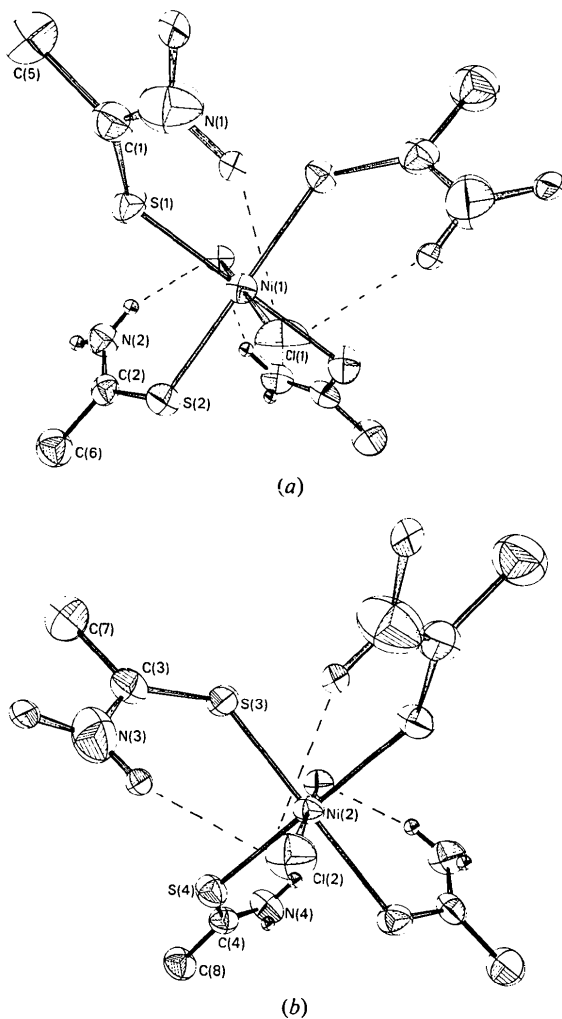


Fig. 2. (a) *ORTEP* drawing of *trans*-dichlorobis(thioacetamide) Ni(II) molecule containing Ni(1). (b) *ORTEP* drawing of *trans*-dichlorobis(thioacetamide) Ni(II) molecule containing Ni(2). Possibly significant hydrogen bonds are shown by dotted lines. We are grateful for the cooperation of Professor G. A. Jeffrey's research group at the University of Pittsburgh for these calculations.

- O'CONNOR, J. E. & AMMA, E. L. (1969). *Inorg. Chem.* **8**, 2367.
- ROBINSON, W. T., HOLT, S. L. JR., & CARPENTER, G. B. (1967). *Inorg. Chem.* **6**, 605.
- SIRIGU, A. (1969). *J. Chem. Soc. (D)*, p. 256.
- SPOFFORD, W. A. III (1966). Program for calculating least-squares planes on the I.B.M. 1620.
- SPOFFORD, W. A. III (1967). Least-squares Program for Cell Constants for the IBM 1620.
- SPOFFORD, W. A. III, BOLDRINI, P. & AMMA, E. L. (1971). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **5**, 70.
- SPOFFORD, W. A. III, BOLDRINI, P., AMMA, E. L., CARFAGNO P. & GENTILE, P. S. (1970). *Chem. Commun.* p. 40.
- STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* **42**, 3175.
- TRUTER, M. R. (1960). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 997.
- WEININGER, M. S., O'CONNOR, J. E. & AMMA, E. L. (1969). *Inorg. Chem.* **8**, 424.

Acta Cryst. (1972). **B28**, 2647

The Crystal Structure of *N,N*-Bis-2-chloroethyl-*N'*,*O*-propylene Phosphoric Ester Diamide Monohydrate (Endoxan)

BY S. GARCÍA-BLANCO AND A. PERALES

Instituto de Química-Física 'Rocasolano' C.S.I.C., Serrano 119, Madrid, Spain

(Received 28 February 1972)

Crystals of endoxan were crystallized from an ether solution at -10°C . The crystals are triclinic, with space group $P\bar{1}$ and cell dimensions: $a = 13.402$, $b = 8.669$, $c = 6.003$ Å, $\alpha = 100.3$, $\beta = 96.4$ and $\gamma = 106.8^{\circ}$. The structure was solved by direct methods for phase determination, and successive Fourier syntheses. The structure was subsequently refined by the full-matrix least-squares method to an R value of 0.042 for 2255 reflexions collected on an automatic diffractometer with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. All the hydrogen atoms were located in a difference Fourier synthesis. The molecules are held together in three dimensions by one $\text{N-H}\cdots\text{O}$ and two $\text{O-H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Introduction

The study of the crystal structure of endoxan was carried out to collect new data for those interested in the use of citostatics for the chemotherapy of cancer tumours. Endoxan has partially solved some of the main problems caused by nitrogen mustard in the human organism (Arnold & Bourseaux, 1958). Mustards were used for a long time in the therapy of neoplastic diseases, since they can control the smaller metastases which are inaccessible by other techniques such as surgery and radiation.

The citostatic effect of the chloroalkyl-amine of the nitrogen mustard stems from the large lability of the chlorine atoms located in the β -position of the nitrogen atom. According to Ross (1945), the dissociation of these compounds results in a positively charged carbonium ion with biological activity. The amine groups of the mustard behave as alkylating agents in a biological medium reacting with active atoms of H. This is similar to the behaviour of SH groups in proteins or enzymes producing lessening of growth or even a destruction of the malignant cells.

Experimental

The crystals of endoxan were kindly supplied by ASTA-WERKE laboratories (Chemische fabrik, Westfalia, Germany). The samples were recrystallized from

an ether solution prepared by means of ether extraction in a Soxhlet apparatus and subsequent cooling of the solution to a temperature of -10° . The crystals are prismatic with the longest dimension along the c axis. Preliminary cell dimensions were obtained from Weissenberg photographs taken from a crystal rotated about the b and a axes. Precise unit-cell constants were determined by the least-squares method from the angular settings of 24 independent reflexions measured on an AED Siemens diffractometer. The density was measured by flotation in a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and *n*-heptane.

Crystal data

$\text{Cl}_2\text{PN}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, M.W. 278.98, m.p. 40–41 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, crystal size: $0.15 \times 0.26 \times 0.33$ mm. Triclinic, $a = 13.402$ (20), $b = 8.669$ (10), $c = 6.003$ (8) Å, $\alpha = 100.3$ (5), $\beta = 96.4$ (5), $\gamma = 106.8$ (5) $^{\circ}$, $D_m = 1.41$ g.cm $^{-3}$, $D_x = 1.423$ g.cm $^{-3}$, $Z = 2$. Linear absorption coefficient for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 4.31$ cm $^{-1}$.

The statistical averages suggest that the electron density distribution within the unit cell is centrosymmetric. Hence the space group $P\bar{1}$ was assumed for the study, and this was confirmed by the successful structure analysis.

The reflexion intensities were measured on an automatic diffractometer (four circle AED Siemens) using Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. Intensities for 2552 reflexions were measured by scanning in the θ - 2θ mode