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## Die Kristallstruktur von Bis-(*N,N'*-diäthylthioselenocarbamato)-kupfer(II)

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The crystal and molecular structure of bis-(*N,N'*-diethylthioselenocarbamato)copper(II) has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. The structure was solved by conventional Patterson and Fourier heavy-atom techniques followed by block-diagonal least-squares refinement which resulted in an *R* value of 0.13 for 2040 independent reflexions from Weissenberg photographs. The crystals are monoclinic with space group  $P2_1/c$  and cell dimensions (Guinier data)  $a=9.575$  (6),  $b=11.245$  (6),  $c=16.791$  (8) Å,  $\beta=112.89$  (8)° and  $Z=4$ . The copper atom is located inside a tetragonal pyramid of chalcogen atoms which consists of two centrosymmetrically related molecules of the complex. Its position is 0.27 Å above the base of two sulphur and two selenium atoms in a *trans* position and 2.884 Å below a fifth atom (selenium) belonging to the second molecule of the pair. The other average bond distances are Se–C 1.82, S–C 1.83, C–N 1.36 and N–C 1.49 Å.

In den letzten Jahren wurden von Newman & White (1972), Peyronel, Pignedoli & Antolini (1972), Agre & Shugam (1972) und anderen Röntgenkristallstrukturanalysen von Dithiocarbamatkomplexen (Ligand  $\text{dtc}^-$ ) mit Übergangsmetallen publiziert. Demgegenüber gibt es nur wenige Arbeiten (Bonamico & Dessy, 1971; Noordik & Smits, 1974) über Strukturbestimmungen von Diselenocarbamaten (Ligand  $\text{dsc}^-$ ).

Tanaka & Sonoda (1971) sowie Heber, Kirmse & Hoyer (1972) synthetisierten Komplexe mit dem Liganden Thioselenocarbamat ( $\text{tsc}^-$ ). Wir untersuchten das Bichelat  $\text{Cu}(\text{tsc})_2$ , wobei im Laufe der Strukturbestimmung ein Teil der ursprünglich publizierten Kristalldaten (Kaiser, Hoyer & Höhne, 1972) korrigiert werden musste. Die Kristallstruktur von  $\text{Cu}(\text{tsc})_2$ , deren Parameter nach dem letzten Ver-

Tabelle 1. Atomkoordinaten und anisotrope Temperaturfaktoren ( $\times 10^4$ ) für  $\text{Cu}(\text{tsc})_2$  mit Standardabweichungen (e.s.d.) in Klammern

Die Temperaturkoeffizienten  $b_{ij}$  sind durch den Ausdruck  $T = \exp[-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)]$  gegeben.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$b_{11}$	$b_{22}$	$b_{33}$	$b_{23}$	$b_{13}$	$b_{12}$
Cu(1)	1933 (3)	319 (3)	652 (2)	141 (4)	78 (6)	43 (1)	–12 (3)	65 (3)	–15 (6)
Se(2)	3441 (3)	2187 (3)	1081 (2)	178 (4)	120 (5)	57 (1)	–9 (3)	85 (3)	–16 (6)
S(3)	2019 (4)	625 (5)	2057 (2)	76 (4)	13 (8)	20 (1)	–9 (4)	22 (4)	–13 (7)
S(4)	2583 (5)	–313 (6)	–487 (3)	128 (5)	20 (9)	30 (2)	–13 (5)	74 (5)	–36 (9)
Se(5)	730 (3)	–1698 (3)	315 (2)	164 (3)	108 (5)	45 (1)	–1 (3)	69 (4)	–5 (5)
N(6)	372 (2)	270 (2)	276 (1)	116 (23)	111 (32)	45 (7)	–17 (22)	54 (21)	–29 (38)
N(7)	139 (1)	–265 (2)	–101 (1)	92 (16)	38 (26)	27 (5)	–13 (16)	36 (14)	2 (27)
C(8)	313 (2)	194 (2)	207 (1)	99 (19)	36 (33)	30 (6)	26 (20)	47 (18)	–17 (34)
C(9)	465 (2)	375 (3)	277 (2)	211 (35)	40 (48)	67 (12)	–34 (33)	112 (33)	–99 (57)
C(10)	357 (2)	244 (3)	359 (1)	121 (39)	123 (39)	31 (9)	–45 (26)	32 (24)	–76 (45)
C(11)	358 (3)	480 (3)	243 (2)	208 (41)	124 (50)	68 (13)	–74 (37)	92 (38)	–16 (64)
C(12)	486 (3)	160 (3)	418 (2)	147 (42)	151 (51)	72 (14)	–22 (38)	53 (39)	–52 (67)
C(13)	156 (2)	–170 (2)	–50 (1)	119 (22)	36 (35)	36 (7)	3 (22)	60 (20)	–17 (38)
C(14)	214 (2)	–267 (3)	–164 (1)	179 (29)	77 (42)	38 (10)	–2 (29)	93 (27)	–29 (50)
C(15)	43 (3)	–375 (3)	–100 (1)	149 (30)	76 (44)	55 (10)	–9 (29)	74 (28)	–3 (50)
C(16)	107 (3)	–242 (3)	–257 (2)	194 (37)	115 (48)	47 (12)	–42 (35)	63 (34)	–133 (61)
C(17)	139 (3)	–480 (3)	–52 (2)	197 (37)	134 (46)	62 (12)	–14 (35)	116 (35)	54 (60)

Tabelle 2. Beobachtete und berechnete Strukturfaktoren

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors. The columns are organized into groups labeled with 'K' and 'L' values, and the rows list various data points and calculations.



Tabelle 3. *Intramolekulare Abstände (Å) und Winkel (°) für Cu(tsc)<sub>2</sub> mit Standardabweichungen (e.s.d.) in Klammern*

Cu(1)—Se(2)	2,491 (4)	C(13)—N(7)	1,35 (3)
Cu(1)—Se(5)	2,508 (4)	N(6)—C(9)	1,47 (4)
Cu(1)—S(3)	2,354 (4)	N(6)—C(10)	1,48 (3)
Cu(1)—S(4)	2,339 (5)	N(7)—C(14)	1,49 (3)
Se(2)—C(8)	1,82 (2)	N(7)—C(15)	1,54 (3)
Se(5)—C(13)	1,82 (2)	C(9)—C(11)	1,52 (4)
S(3)—C(8)	1,82 (2)	C(10)—C(12)	1,56 (4)
S(4)—C(13)	1,84 (2)	C(14)—C(16)	1,52 (3)
C(8)—N(6)	1,37 (3)	C(15)—C(17)	1,52 (4)
Se(2)—Cu(1)—S(3)	78,3 (1)	Se(5)—C(13)—N(7)	120 (2)
S(4)—Cu(1)—Se(5)	77,6 (2)	C(8)—N(6)—C(10)	121 (2)
Cu(1)—Se(2)—C(8)	81,7 (6)	C(13)—N(7)—C(15)	123 (2)
Cu(1)—Se(5)—C(13)	82,8 (6)	C(8)—N(6)—C(9)	124 (2)
Cu(1)—S(3)—C(8)	85,8 (6)	C(13)—N(7)—C(14)	120 (2)
Cu(1)—S(4)—C(13)	87,4 (7)	C(9)—N(6)—C(10)	116 (2)
Se(2)—C(8)—S(3)	114 (1)	C(14)—N(7)—C(15)	117 (2)
S(4)—C(13)—Se(5)	112 (1)	N(6)—C(10)—C(12)	112 (2)
S(3)—C(8)—N(6)	125 (2)	N(7)—C(15)—C(17)	113 (2)
S(4)—C(13)—N(7)	128 (2)	N(6)—C(9)—C(11)	107 (2)
Se(2)—C(8)—N(6)	121 (2)	N(7)—C(14)—C(16)	114 (2)

niederen Wellenzahlen ( $907\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) gegenüber der im reinen  $\text{Cu}(\text{dte})_2$  zu beobachtenden und für die (C=Se)-Bande eine Verschiebung nach höheren Wellenzahlen ( $840\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) gegenüber der im reinen  $\text{Cu}(\text{dsc})_2$  ( $830\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) gemessenen Wellenzahl. Jensen & Krishnan (1970) geben für die Lage der (C=S)- und (C=Se)-Bande vergleichbarer Verbindungen Werte von  $910\text{--}915\text{ cm}^{-1}$  bzw.  $820\text{--}830\text{ cm}^{-1}$  an. Die Bindungslängen zeigen, dass der Bindungsausgleich durch Delokalisierung im Chelatring behindert wird. Die Se—C-Bindung besitzt starken Doppelbindungs-, die S—C-Bindung Einfach-

bindungscharakter. Für die C—N-Bindung finden wir in Übereinstimmung mit einer Reihe von Dithiocarbamaten einen Wert von  $1,36\text{ Å}$ .

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## The Crystal Structure of Tetramethyl-*p*-phenylene Ditoluene-*p*-sulphonate

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A complete X-ray investigation was carried out for tetramethyl-*p*-phenylene ditoluene-*p*-sulphonate,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6\text{S}_2$ . The compound crystallizes in the triclinic system with  $a=8.791_5$ ,  $b=11.109_1$ ,  $c=7.405_1\text{ Å}$ ,  $\alpha=112.53$ ,  $\beta=120.40$ ,  $\gamma=86.35^\circ$ ,  $V=568.44\text{ Å}^3$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calc}}=1.393$ ,  $\rho_{\text{obs}}=1.381\text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $N=1$ , space group  $P\bar{1}$ . X-ray data were obtained on an automatic four-circle Hilger–Watts diffractometer. Least-squares full-matrix refinement of the structure with the use of isotropic temperature factors led to  $R=9.0\%$ .

### Introduction

Adams and co-workers (1940–1961) observed restricted rotation around the C—N bond in a series of suitably substituted aryl amines. Böhm & Zamłyński (1967)

anticipated a similar phenomenon in the series of diesters of dihydroxybenzenes. On the basis of model considerations, they supposed that as for amines restricted rotation should lead to the occurrence of stable rotamers. However, despite very careful separa-