

*Crystallographic report***(2,2'-Bipyridyl)bis(ethanoldithiocarbamato)zinc(II)****M. Saravanan¹, K. Ramalingam^{1*}, G. Bocelli² and A. Cantoni²**¹Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar 608 002, India²IMEM–CNR, Parco area delle Scienze, Parma 43100, Italy

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Zn(meadt)₂(2,2'-bipy) is a ZnS₃N₂ chromophore with a distorted square pyramidal geometry. The IR band at 1002 cm^{−1} and the bond valence sum value of 1.98 confirmed the monodentate dithiocarbamate in coordination. The non-bonding Zn–S distance is 5.004(3) Å. Copyright © 2004 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: dithiocarbamate; monodentate; adduct; thioureide band

COMMENT

Zinc, cadmium and mercury dithiocarbamates and their adducts with nitrogenous bases show interesting structural variations.¹ The zinc ion is in a distorted square pyramidal environment of two nitrogen atoms and three sulfur atoms around it in Zn(meadt)₂(2,2'-bipy) (Fig. 1). The complex is monomeric in nature with two molecules per unit cell. The thioureide bond distance is 1.315(3) Å. The presence of relatively bulky and strongly coordinating 2,2'-bipyridyl along with dithiocarbamate in the adduct weakens one of the Zn–S bonds of the parent dithiocarbamate leading to the monodentate coordination. The non-bonding Zn(1)–S(23) distance is 5.004(3) Å. The non-bonding nature is well exemplified by the Zn(1)–S(21)–C(22)–S(23) torsion angle equivalent to −166.0°. The contribution of this bond to total valency quenching is only 0.000 38 (bond valence sum^{2,3}). The values indicate the correctness of the structure determined and the formal oxidation state of zinc as +2. This report assumes importance in the light of the fact that attempts to crystallize the parent Zn(meadt)₂ and other adducts have not been successful so far. The inter-ring bipyridyl C...C distances vary within the range 3.946–4.245 Å, indicating a near perfect stacking. The IR spectrum of the parent compound shows a strong band at 1540 cm^{−1} corresponding to the thioureide stretching. The adduct shows a very significant reduction in the thioureide stretching band value (1476 cm^{−1}). The observation is a clear indication of the

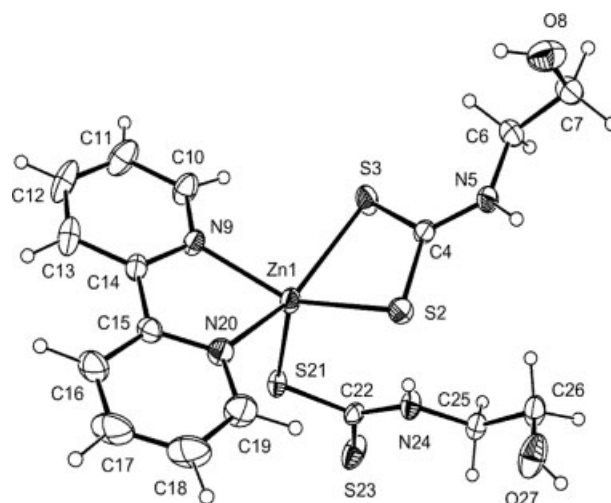


Figure 1. ORTEP view of Zn(meadt)₂(2,2'-bipy). Key geometric parameters: Zn(1)–S(2) 2.4158(13), Zn(1)–S(3) 2.4982(9), Zn(1)–S(21) 2.3480(10), Zn(1)–S(23) 5.004(3), Zn(1)–N(9) 2.121(2), Zn(1)–N(20) 2.162(2) Å; N(9)–Zn(1)–N(20) 75.61(8), N(9)–Zn(1)–S(21) 100.42(7), N(20)–Zn(1)–S(21) 99.93(7), N(9)–Zn(1)–S(2) 142.90(7)°.

reduced electron density distribution between the (S₂)C–N bands in the adduct.

EXPERIMENTAL

A hot solution of 2,2'-bipyridine (2 mmol, 0.31 g) in ethanol was added to a hot solution of Zn(meadt)₂ (2 mmol, 0.625 g) in benzene under constant stirring and the resultant yellow solution was filtered

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and kept for crystallization. After 2 days, yellow crystals along with some decomposed parent compound were obtained. The yellow crystals were washed with alcohol and were filtered out and dried in air. Anal. Found (calc.): (%)C, 37.90 (38.87); H, 3.55 (4.1); N, 10.80 (11.37). The parent compound shows a fusion temperature of 110 °C and the 2,2'-bipyridyl adduct shows a fusion temperature of 189 °C. The data were collected at room temperature on a programmed Philips PW 1100 single-crystal diffractometer. Crystal dimensions: $0.15 \times 0.22 \times 0.31 \text{ mm}^3$, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}_4\text{Zn}$, $M = 493.97$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$, $a = 9.237(2)$, $b = 14.316(2)$, $c = 8.510(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 95.45(3)^\circ$, $\beta = 111.95(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 82.64(2)^\circ$, $V = 1033.8(5) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$, 2888 unique data ($\theta_{\text{max}} = 29.99^\circ$) $R = 0.0304$, $R_w = 0.0653$, $\rho = 1.587$. Programs. SHELX-97;⁴ CCDC deposition number: 207 364.

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