09.4-08 THE STRUCTURES OF FOUR COMPLEXES OF MERCURY(II)TRIFLUOROACETATE WITH 2,2'-BIPYRIDYL. By Joan Halfpenny, Chemistry Department, The University, Durham, England and R.W.H. Small, Chemistry Department, The University, Lancaster, England.

Four distinct crystalline complexes of mercury (II) trifluoroacetate (A) and 2,2'-bipyridyl (B) have been prepared and their crystal structures determined from Mo Ra data using standard heavy atom techniques. They are all triclinic, space group Pi, with asymmetric units having the compositions A₁ 5B, A₂B₂, A₂B₃, AB₂ respectively. Although seven different environments are provided for the mercury atoms within the series, there are some common features between these structural units. There are some quite unusual features arising from the disposition of the trifluoroacetate groups, leading in some cases to an apparent disproportionation of charge between adjacent non equivalent mercury atoms. The wide range of Hg-O contact distances (2.1-3.0A) has been interpreted in terms of the variable role of the trifluoroacetate groups. The extent to which any of these compounds can be described as ionic will be discussed.

09.4-09 STRUCTURAL CHEMISTRY OF SOME COORDINATION COMPOUNDS WITH SULFUR-NITROGEN LIGANDS. By <u>U. Thewalt</u> and M. Burger, Sektion für Röntgen- und Elektronenbeugung, Universität Ulm, Oberer Eselsberg, D-7900 Ulm, F.R.G.

The reactions of S_4N_4 with metal halogen compounds often are unpredictable and unexpected reaction products can be obtained. Besides ionic compounds we have isolated and characterized by X-ray crystallography some non-ionic complexes with $S_{\Pi}N_{m}$ rings or fragments covalently bonded to the metal atom(s).

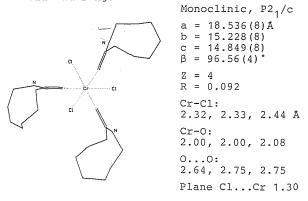
In the formation of (AlCl $_3$) $_2$ S $_2$ N $_2$ (\underline{A}) and [CuCl $_2$ (CH $_3$ CN)] $_2$ -S $_2$ N $_2$ (\underline{B}), S $_4$ N $_4$ undergoes a symmetrical scission yielding neutral S $_2$ N $_2$ rings.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C1} & \text{C1} \\ \text{C1-A1-N} & \text{S} & \text{N-A1-C1} \\ \text{C1} & \text{C1} & \text{C1} \\ \text{C1} & \text{S} & \text{N-CCH}_3 \\ \text{C1} & \text{S} & \text{N-CCH}_3 \\ \text{C1} & \text{S} & \text{N-CCH}_3 \\ \text{C2} & \text{C2} & \text{C3} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C2} & \text{C3} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C3} & \text{C4} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C4} & \text{C5} \\ \text{C4} & \text{C5} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C4} & \text{C5} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C4} & \text{C5} \\ \text{C4} & \text{C5} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C2} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C4} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text{C6} & \text{C6} \\ \text{C6} & \text$$

 ${\rm Pd}_2(S_3N)_2(S_3N_2)$ $(\underline{C}),$ obtained from ${\rm PdCl}_2$ and $S_4N_4,$ contains the new ligand $S_3N_2.$ In $\beta\text{-FeCl}_3S_4N_4$ (\underline{D}) S_4N_4 acts as a neutral N-bonded ligand, which completes the coordination tetrahedron around the Fe center.

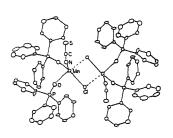
09.4-10 STRUCTURE OF A TRIS LACTAM CHROMIUM(III)
TRICHLORIDE. By J. Hašek, J. Ječný
and K. <u>Huml</u>, Institute of Macromolecular
Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
162 06 Praha 6, Czechoslovakia.

 $\rm CrCl_3.3\,(C_8H_{15}\rm ON)\,_3.\,(C_7H_8)_{0.8}.\,(C_6H_6)_{0.7}$ ranks among the most efficient initiators of lactam polymerization leading to linear polyamides (Puffr R., US.Pat. 4,111869). Mass spectroscopy showed that the crystalline complex is solvated with benzene and toluene molecules. The crystals deteriorate in air due to hydrolysis. Solvating molecules giving high "temperature factors" and fractional occupancy factors are supposed to be disordered. Also high "temperature factors" and difficulties in the localization of three C atoms in one of the ligands can be explained by the presence of different conformations allowed for the octanelactam ring.



09.4-11 THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF BIS(TRIPHE-NYLPHOSPHINE OXIDE) MANGANESE(II)
CHLORIDE ISOTHIOCYANATE. By K. Tomita, Instituto de Quimica de Araraquara, 14800 - Araraquara, Sao Paulo, Brasil.

This complex, synthesized formerly as bisisothiocyanatebis(triphenylphosphine oxide) manganese(II) by M.R. Davolos (Private communication, Instituto de Quimica da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brasil, 1978) shows fluorescence at 640 nm which suggests a hexacoordinated complex (Orgel, J. Chem. Phys. (1955) 23, 1958). The crystals are orthorhombic, Pbca, a=10.992 (3), b=22.331(3), c=27.722(4) %, V=6805 % 3, Z=8, do=1.41, dc=1.420g/cm 3 . Of the 5333 independent reflections measured on a CAD-4 diffractometer using MoK radiation, 2486 had intensities greater than $3\sigma(I)$. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by least-squares techniques to an R value of 0.092.



The title compound adopts a dimeric C1-bridged structure in which Mn is penta-coordinated.
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for computing facilities.