C-180 09. STRUCTURES OF ORGANIC AND COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

09.4-9 CRYSTALLINE AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF (2- MERCAPTOBENZOXALATE) METHYLMERCURY(II) AND (2-MERCAPTO BENZOXALATE) PHENYLHERCURY(II). By T.P. Nascimento, IPUSC/UFPE, C.P. 369, 13590, São Carlos, S.P., Brazil; K. Tomita, Iq-Araraquara, C.P. 174, 14800, Araraquara, S.P., Brazil; C.O.P. Santos, UNESP - Presidente Prudente, 19100, Presidente Prudente, S.P., Brazil; J.S. Casas, Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, U. of Santiago, Galicia, Spain.

The X-ray structure determinations were performed with the purpose of elucidate if the intramolecular secondary bond of Hg involved either the endocyclic nitrogen or oxygen. Furthermore, it is also of interest, to consider the role of these complexes in agricultural environments if we recall that the ligand itself is a fungicide, has bacteriostatic activity and is a regulator of plants growth. (Preti, C., Tosi, G. - J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 18, 1125 (1976)). Thus, it is quite possible that the organometallic contaminant of the environment and this ligand used in agriculture may naturally interact.

Crystal data for the phenyl Hg(II) complexes (A):

C_{13}H_{9}N_{2}O_{5}Hg¢, M.W. = 345.74, monoclinic, P2_1, a = 10.677(2), b = 11.176(6), c = 11.445(3) Å, ß = 86.55(2) °, V = 1229.4(6) Å³, Z = 4, D = 2.22 g/cm³, λ(MgKα) = 0.71073 Å, μ = 122 cm⁻¹, F(000) = 792, T = ca 293 K, R = 0.072 for 2297 observed reflections (I> 3σ(I)), unit weights.

Crystal data for the methyl-Hg(II) complex (B):

C_{13}H_{9}N_{2}O_{5}Hg¢, M.W. = 411.34, triclinic, PT, a = 10.677(2), b = 8.164(3), c = 10.876(2) Å, α = 101.87(1), β = 91.83(1), γ = 84.21(1), V = 1279.4(9) Å³, Z = 4, D = 2.51 g/cm³, μ = 163.86 cm⁻¹, λ(MgKα) = 0.71073 Å, F(000) = 664, T = ca 293 K, R = 0.076 for 1527 observed reflections (I> 3σ(I)), unit weights.

Both structures were solved by Patterson and difference Fourier methods and refined by blocked L.S. method. An intramolecular secondary bond between Hg and the endocyclic nitrogen was found for both complexes. For complex A the crystal packing may be described as discrete sets of dimerized molecules via Hg and S interactions between the two independent molecules present in assymmetric unit with Hg-S=3.33 Å and Hg-S=3.47 Å. For complex B we have a much more complex network of intermolecular interactions involving Hg, S and O with Hg-S=3.33 Å, Hg=O=3.20 Å, Hg=O=3.37 Å, Hg-O=3.90 Å, Hg-S=3.64 Å, Hg-O=3.86 Å, Hg-S=3.34 Å and Hg-O=3.86 Å where the primed and unprimed atom's names stand for the two independent molecules in the assymmetric unit and the number in parenthesis for the following symmetry operations: (1) = x, 1-y, z; (2) = x, 0.5-y, -z; (3) = x, 1-y, z; (4) = 1-x, 1.5+y, -z.

This work was sponsored by CNPq, FAPESP and FINEP.

09.4-10 CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF SOME DITHIOCARBAMATES. By J. Garay, V. Vrábel, E. Kelló and J. Lokaj, Dep. of Anal. Chem., Slovak Technical University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

Several metal dithiocarbamate (dtc) compounds have been examined structurally in our laboratory. In the transition metal complexes all the sulphur-metal bond distances are almost equal, while there are two kinds of bond distances in the non-transition metal complexes.

The crystal structures of Na-salt of ethylenebis-dtc and Bu₂Sn(pmdtc)₂, Bu₂Sn(morphdtc)₂, Bu₂Sn(Bu₂dtc)₂ were solved by the heavy atom method and were refined by block diagonal least-squares. So far no information is available on crystal structures of ethylenebis-dtc complexes. The structure consists of infinite chains connected by 4 water molecules bridging both sides of organic anion. The geometry about Na-atoms is distorted octahedral. In the Sn-dtc complexes the geometry about tin atoms is highly distorted from octahedral and cannot be considered as cis- or trans-octahedral. The anisobidentate coordination of each of the dtc ligands involves one short and one long Sn-S distance.

09.4-11 COMPLEXES OF CADMIUM HALIDES WITH 18-CROWN-6-ETHER. By A. C. Haelli, Chemical Institute, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark.

Macro cyclic ligands such as crown-ethers are of interest in that they force metal ions to have unusual coordinat-ion numbers and geometries, they have also been considered as models for studying the transport of metal ions across membranes. The CdCl group is orthorhombic, space group Pnma, a = 16.563(3) A, b = 27.996(5) Å, c = 9.382(2) Å, Z = 8. There are two crystallographically independent molecules, one on a symmetry centre and the other on a mirror plane. Cadmium can be regarded as eight-coordinated with the linear CdCl₂ and CdBr₂ complexes differ in that all the peaks in the spectrum of the bromide are split. The mean Cd-I distance is 2.69(1) Á, Cd-O distances range from 2.69(1) to 2.81(2) Á with a mean of 2.76(4) Å.

The CdBr₂ complex is apparently rhombohedral, space group R3, a = 16.563(3) Å, α = 96.08(3)°, Z = 1, and isomorphous with the CdCl₂ compound (Paige and Richardson, Can. J. Chem. 1984, 62, 332-335). However, solid state 17CD CP/MAS nmr spectra (Jakobsen, 1987) through the 18-crown-6 cavity. The mean Cd-I distance is 2.692(1) Á, Cd-O distances range from 2.69(1) to 2.81(2) Á with a mean of 2.76(4) Å.