

Synthesis and Crystal Structure of Hexakis(imidazole) nickel (II) O,O'-diphenyldithiophosphate $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{Ph}_2\text{O}_2\text{PS}_2)_2$

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Abstract: The crystal and molecular structures of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$ (Im = imidazole, dtp = O,O'-diphenyldithiophosphate) have been determined by X-ray crystallography. It crystallizes in the triclinic system, space group $P\bar{1}$, with cell parameters $a = 9.375(2)$, $b = 12.324(3)$, $c = 13.285(3)$ Å, $\alpha = 107.86(3)$, $\beta = 102.28(3)$, $\gamma = 109.24(3)$, and $Z = 1$. The crystal structure of the title compound is built up of discrete monomeric molecules of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$. The nickel (II) ion is hexacoordinated by six imidazole molecules and the coordination environment of Ni (II) is of octahedral geometry. In the solid state, a network of N-H \cdots S intermolecular hydrogen bonds connect the $\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6$ moieties and O,O'-diphenyldithiophosphate molecules, forming a three-dimensional structure.

Keywords: Imidazole complexes; O,O'-diphenyl dithiophosphate; crystal structure; hydrogen bonds; three-dimensional network

Introduction

Imidazole is of considerable interest as a ligand in that its presence in many biological systems provides a potential binding site for metal ions [1, 2]. Imidazole itself is usually a unidentate ligand and forms complexes with metal ions through its tertiary nitrogen atom. Some complexes of imidazole and its derivatives with transition-metal ions have been reported [3-5].

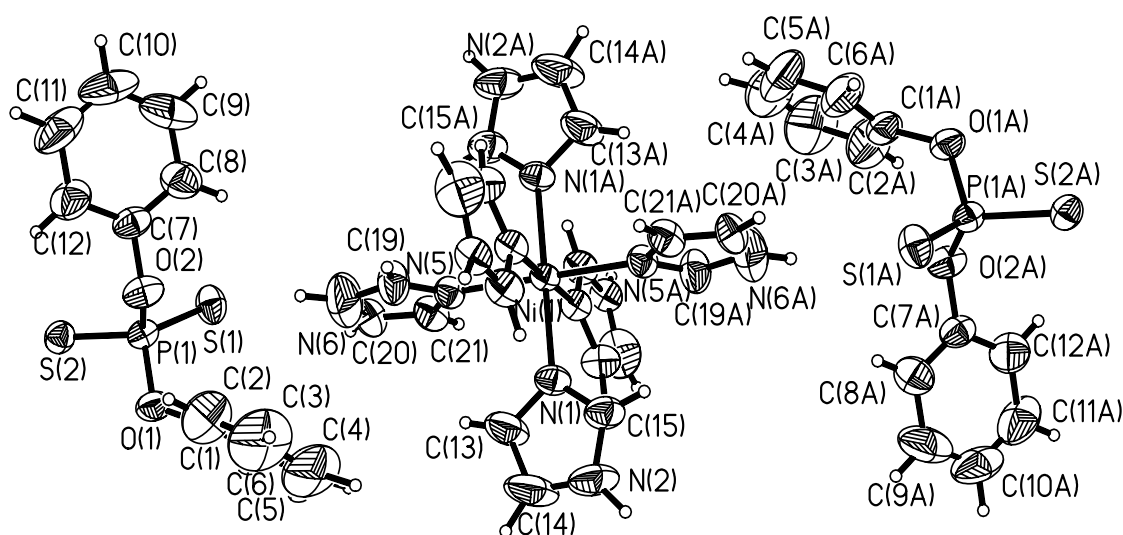
Complexes of nickel (II) and imidazole ligand have been studied as models for copper proteins that contain both functionalities in the side chain [6]. Some of these nickel (II) complexes were found to exhibit a variety of pharmacological activity and superoxide dismutase activities [7]. The adducts and their formation reactions have also been found useful in a variety of ways, such as in biological applications and as both ultraviolet absorbers and antioxidants. Recently, the structure of hexakis(imidazole) nickel (II) disalicylate, $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{sal})_2$, has been reported [8]. In this paper, we describe the synthesis, and crystal structure of the title compound, hexakis(imidazole) nickel (II) O,O'-diphenyldithiophosphate, $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{Ph}_2\text{O}_2\text{PS}_2)_2$.

Results and Discussion

X-ray Crystal Structure of the Title Compound

The X-ray structure of the complex $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$ is built up of discrete monomeric molecules. Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the title compound with atomic numbering scheme and Figure 2 a perspective view of the crystal packing in the unit cell. Table 1 contains atomic positions and equivalent temperature factors for non-hydrogen atoms. Selected bond lengths and angles are presented in Table 2.

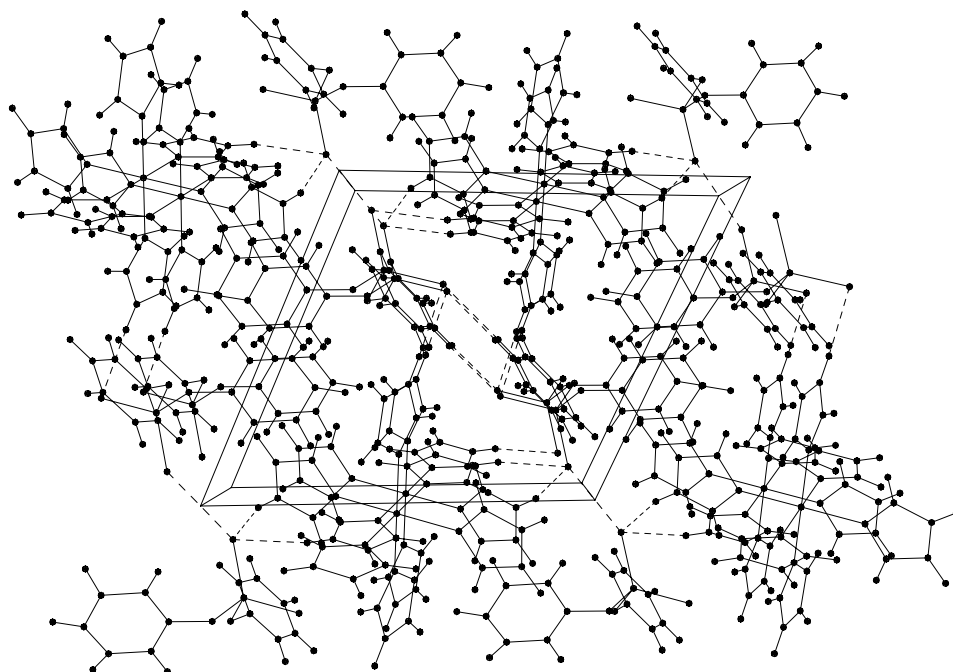
Figure 1 Molecular structure for $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$ with the atomic numbering scheme



The crystal structure of the complex consists of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6]^{2+}$ cation and two dtp anions, linked by electrostatic forces and hydrogen bonds (shown as dashed lines in Figure 2). The coordination model of the nickel (II) can be described as being of octahedral geometry. Six imidazole molecules are coordinated through their tertiary nitrogen atoms to each nickel (II) ion, and two dtp anions are out of

the coordination sphere and balance the charge. The bond distances of Ni(1)-N(1), Ni(1)-N(3) and Ni(1)-N(5) of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$ are 2.133(3), 2.132(3) and 2.125(3) Å, respectively. These distances are in agreement with those reported for octahedral $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6]^{2+}$ complex [2.120(1), 2.124(1), 2.141(1) Å], $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{sal})_2$ (sal = salicylate) [8]. In the solid state, one dtp sulfur atom forms a N-H...S intermolecular hydrogen bond with the nitrogen atom of $\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6^{2+}$ (Figure 2), and the donor and acceptor distances are N(2)...S(1) 3.6547, C(17)...S(2) (2-x, 1-y, 1-z) 3.3052, C(11)...S(2) (2-x, 1-y, 1-z) 3.7945 and C(20)...S(1) (2-x, -y, 1-z) 3.3807 Å (Table 3), the whole complexes forming a 3-dimensional network structure.

Figure 2 A view of the crystal packing down the z axis for $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$. The dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds between dtp anions and imidazoles.



IR Spectroscopy

The IR spectrum of the complex shows characteristic absorption bands at 3401 and 552 cm^{-1} , assigned to $\nu(\text{N-H})$ and $\nu(\text{Ni-N})$ vibrations, respectively. This indicates that the atom coordinated with Ni(II) is the double bond nitrogen (=N) in the imidazole molecule. This result is in agreement with that of X-ray crystal structure determination.

Table 1 Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters

Atom	x	y	z	U_{eq}
Ni1	0.50000	0.00000	0.50000	0.03408
S1	-0.02504	0.11075	0.11362	0.05583
S2	0.23540	0.33035	0.36706	0.04651
P1	0.11983	0.28764	0.20898	0.04016
O1	0.25663	0.34717	0.16152	0.05387
O2	0.02372	0.37457	0.19719	0.05210
N1	0.70819	0.07677	0.45909	0.04516
N2	0.86587	0.12438	0.36401	0.07807
N3	0.49052	0.17820	0.55780	0.04184
N4	0.44719	0.34158	0.64827	0.09284
C1	0.22540	0.34804	0.05361	0.06202
C2	0.20081	0.44556	0.03942	0.09705
C3	0.17904	0.45204	-0.06446	0.14530
C4	0.18613	0.36170	-0.15079	0.15496
C5	0.20809	0.25992	-0.13735	0.13347
C6	0.22857	0.25275	-0.03206	0.09396
C7	-0.10835	0.36540	0.23377	0.05025
C8	-0.25918	0.27493	0.16484	0.07322

U_{eq} is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{eq} tensor.

Table 2 Selected bond distances (Å) and bond angles (°) of title compound

Ni1-N1	2.133(3)	S1-P1	1.955 (2)
Ni1-N3	2.132(3)	S2-P1	1.959 (2)
Ni1-N5	2.125(3)	P1-O1	1.609(2)
C1-C2	1.355(7)	P1-O2	1.632(2)
C1-C6	1.376(7)	O1-C1	1.405(4)
O1-P1-O2	97.47(13)	C1-C2-C3	119.7(6)
O1-P1-S2	105.29(11)	C4-C3-C2	119.6(7)
S1-P1-S2	117.31(7)	N5-Ni1-N3	90.40(11)
N5-Ni1-N1	90.81(11)	N3-Ni1-N1	91.05(11)
C14-C13-N1	109.2(4)	N1-C15-N2	111.6(4)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: \$1 -x+1, -y, -z+1

Table 3 Hydrogen bond distances (Å) and angles of title compound

D	H	A	symm	D-H	H...A	D...A	D-H...A Bond angle
N(2)	H(8A) (2a)	S(1)		0.9287	2.7403	3.6547	168.35
C(17)	H(4A)	S(2)	2766	0.9224	2.3836	3.3052	177.03
C(11)	H(11A)	S(2)	2766	0.9467	2.8717	3.7945	165.15
C(20)	H(20A)	S(1)	2756	0.9170	2.5156	3.3807	157.42

[2766]=2-x,1-y,1-z; [2756]=2-x,-y,1-z

Acknowledgements

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Experimental

General

All commercially available chemicals were of analytical reagent grade and used directly without further purification. The C, N and H contents were determined by using an Elementar Vario EL analyzer. Infrared spectra were recorded from KBr pellets on a Midac Prospec IR spectrometer. All operations were carried out under ambient conditions.

Synthesis of the complex $[Ni(Im)_6](dtp)_2$

To a warm solution of excess imidazole (1.0 g, 15 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL) was added with stirring nickel (II) O, O'-diphenyl dithiophosphate, and the mixture was refluxed for 40 min. The blue solution was filtered and the filtrate was left to stand undisturbed. Upon slow evaporation at room temperature, a blue crystalline solid suitable for X-ray structure determination appeared several weeks later and was separated by filtration. Main IR absorption bands (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3401 (N-H), 1491 (C=N), 1591, 1530 (phenyl ring stretch), 552 (Ni-N). Anal. Data: Calcd for $C_{42}H_{44}N_{12}O_4P_2S_4Ni_1$ C, 48.94; H, 4.27; N, 16.31 %. Found: C, 48.93; H, 4.30; N, 16.21 %.

Crystallographic Data and Structure Determination [9]

The selected crystal of $[Ni(Im)_6](dtp)_2$ was mounted on a Nonius CAD4 diffractometer, reflection data for the unit cell determination were measured at 293 K using $MoK\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$) with a graphite monochromator. The technique used was ω -scan with $0.995 < \theta < 25.04^\circ$ for the complex. Absorption correction was made with π -scans. The structure was solved by direct method

and refined by full-matrix least-squares method on F^2_{obs} by using the SHELXTL software package [10]. All non-H atoms were anisotropically refined. The hydrogen atoms were geometrically fixed and allowed to ride on the parent atoms to which they are attached. The final conventional $R = 0.0604$, $wR = 0.1388$ for 3843 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$; $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F^2_o) + (0.0600P)^2 + 1.4652P]$ where $P = (F^2_o + 2(F^2_c))/3$. The molecular graphics were created by SHELXTL. Atomic scattering factors and anomalous dispersion correction were taken from International Table for X-Ray Crystallography [11]. A summary of the key crystallographic information is given in Table 4.

Table 4 Summary of crystallographic results for $[\text{Ni}(\text{Im})_6](\text{dtp})_2$

Formula	$\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{S}_4\text{Ni}_1$
Formula weight	1029.78
Color/shape	Blue/prism
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	$P\bar{1}$
$a / \text{\AA}$	9.375(2)
$b / \text{\AA}$	12.324(3)
$c / \text{\AA}$	13.285(3)
$\alpha / ^\circ$	107.86(3)
$\beta / ^\circ$	102.28(3)
$\gamma / ^\circ$	109.24(3)
$V / \text{\AA}^3$	1292(5)
Z value	1
$D_{\text{(calcd.)}} / \text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$	1.307
μ / mm^{-1}	0.65
$F(000)$	534
Crystal size/mm	$0.20 \times 0.24 \times 0.20$
Temp. /K	293(2)
θ ranges/ $^\circ$	0.995-25.04
h/k/l	-10,11/-14,0/-15,15
Reflections collected	4551
Independent reflections	3843
Absorption correction	Empirical
No. restrains/ No. parameters	0/295
GOF	1.085
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1=0.0473$ $wR_2=0.1246$
R indices(all data)	$R_1=0.0604$ $wR_2=0.1388$
Largest peak and hole/ $\text{e}\cdot\text{nm}^{-3}$	660 and -490

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- 9 CCDC 212159 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).
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Samples Availability: Available from the corresponding author.

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