

The Crystal Structure of Potassium Triselenocyanate Hemihydrate

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The crystal structure of potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate, $K(SeCN)_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, has been determined by X-ray methods, and refined by full-matrix least squares procedures. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $F2$ (No. 5), with $a = 16.988(8)$ Å, $b = 4.443(3)$ Å, $c = 23.590(10)$ Å, $\beta = 95.70(5)^\circ$, and eight formula units per unit cell.

In the triselenocyanate ion, the three-selenium sequence is very nearly linear, with bond lengths, $Se_1 - Se_2 = 2.689(4)$ Å, $Se_2 - Se_3 = 2.648(4)$ Å, and $Se_1 - Se_2 - Se_3$ bond angle, $176.0(3)^\circ$. The selenium-selenium bonds are 0.35 Å and 0.31 Å, respectively, longer than single covalent selenium-selenium bonds.

Each of the three selenocyanate groups is linear within the error. The terminal selenocyanate groups and the middle selenium atom, Se_2 , lie approximately in the same plane. This plane makes an angle of 57.4° with a plane through the middle selenocyanate group and the terminal selenium atoms.

Potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate, $K(SeCN)_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, was first isolated by Verneuil¹ in 1884–1886, although by him described without crystal water. Its crystal structure analysis, reported here, is the first of a substance containing three selenium atoms in a linear three-centre arrangement.

CRYSTAL DATA

Preparative and crystallographic data on potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate and other triselenocyanates have been reported earlier.²

The salt, $K(SeCN)_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, forms long, brown, monoclinic prisms elongated along the b axis, with $a = 16.988(8)$ Å, $b = 4.443(3)$ Å, $c = 23.590(10)$ Å, and $\beta = 95.70(5)^\circ$. The unit cell dimensions were determined from zero-layer Weissenberg photographs around the a and b axes, and evaluated by means of a least squares program.

There are eight formula units per unit cell; density, calc. 2.72, found 2.74 g/cm³. The space group, from systematic absences and subsequent structure analysis, is $F2$ (No. 5). The F -centered setting has been chosen in order to

bring out the analogy with the crystals of the rubidium salt,^{2,4} the space group of which is $Fm\bar{2}m$ (No. 42). In the conventional $C2$ setting, the potassium salt has $c = 13.834 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 121.95^\circ$, and four formula units per unit cell.

Intensities were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs, integrated in vertical direction, and taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. The structure was solved³ from zero-layer photographs around the b axis and the short ac -diagonal (the c axis in the $C2$ setting). The three-dimensional refinement was based on hkl data with $k = 0 - 3$. 206 out of 256 $h0l$, 220 out of 239 $h1l$, 198 out of 221 $h2l$, and 168 out of 198 $h3l$ reflections, in all 792 out of 898 $h0l - h3l$ reflections, accessible with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, were observed with measurable intensities. The crystal used was a small prism, with cross-section $0.023 \times 0.031 \text{ mm}^2$ and length 0.192 mm. The linear absorption coefficient, $\mu = 209 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

The intensities were corrected for spot extension by the method of Phillips.⁵ They were corrected for absorption by the method of Coppens *et al.*,⁶ using a sub-division of 10, 4, and 14 Gaussian points, respectively, along the a , b , and c axis.

The computer programs used for data reduction and adsorption correction were made available by the Chemical Department of X-Ray Crystallography, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, and modified for use on the IBM 360/50H computer by Dr. D. Rabinovich.

THE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The approximate positions of the selenium atoms in the b axis and short ac -diagonal projections were found from the Patterson maps. The carbon and nitrogen atoms were placed partly on the basis of subsequent Fourier maps, and partly from the known dimensions of the selenocyanate group. The projections were refined through difference syntheses.

The three-dimensional refinement was carried out on the IBM 360/50H computer, using a full-matrix least squares program with weighting scheme $1/(1+AF_o+BF_o^2)$. The values used for A and B were -1.2×10^{-2} and 6×10^{-5} , respectively. Refinement with isotropic temperature factors brought the reliability index, R , to 0.114. The observed structure factors were then corrected for secondary extinction by a computer program, using the method of Zachariasen,⁷ neglecting the absorption term, since this correction had been carried out earlier: $F_{\text{corr}} = K F_o (1 + \beta CI_o)$, where $\beta = 2(1 + \cos^4 2\theta)/(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)^2$, and C was found to be 3.7×10^{-8} .

The final refinement, based on the corrected observed structure factors, and with anisotropic temperature factors for potassium and selenium, brought the reliability index, R , down to 0.097, with unobserved reflections included if $|F_c|$ exceeds the observable limit.

The programs used for the least squares refinement, extinction correction, calculation of distances and angles, and least squares planes, were written by K. Maartmann-Moe of this Institute. In the least squares program, the scale factors for the individual layers do not enter as variable parameters in the matrix, but are corrected after each refinement cycle.

The calculated structure factors were based on atomic scattering factors, given in *International Tables* (Ref. 8, Table 3.3.1A). The scattering factors

for selenium and potassium were corrected for anomalous dispersion, real and imaginary parts (Ref. 8, Table 3.3.2A), by taking the amplitude of f as the corrected value.

The final atomic coordinates and temperature parameters are listed in Tables 1 and 2, and the structure factors in Table 3.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates for potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate, in fractions of monoclinic cell edges, with origin on a twofold axis. Isotropic temperature parameters (\AA^2) in the form $\exp - [B(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$. Standard deviations from least squares are given in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
K	0.13785(36)	0.2494(20)	0.00722(26)	
Se ₁	-0.16233(14)	0.0053(20)	0.18244(11)	
Se ₂	-0.00328(15)	-0.0032(20)	0.19340(10)	
Se ₃	0.15306(14)	0.0192(20)	0.19900(11)	
C ₁	-0.1754(14)	-0.162(8)	0.1097(10)	2.3(5)
C ₂	-0.0068(13)	0.227(8)	0.1296(9)	1.9(4)
C ₃	0.1578(16)	-0.159(8)	0.1295(11)	2.6(5)
N ₁	-0.1843(13)	-0.256(8)	0.0658(9)	3.0(4)
N ₂	-0.0093(15)	0.368(8)	0.0896(10)	3.3(5)
N ₃	0.1592(13)	-0.265(8)	0.0866(9)	2.8(4)
O	0	-0.151(8)	0	3.0(6)

Table 2. Anisotropic temperature parameters (\AA^2) in the form $\exp - [B_{11}(h^2/4a^2) + \dots + B_{33}(kl/4bc) + \dots]$. Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂
K	3.53(24)	0.73(44)	3.74(24)	-0.16(23)	-0.22(21)	-0.04(25)
Se ₁	2.15(8)	2.86(18)	2.80(9)	-0.39(18)	-0.40(8)	-0.30(17)
Se ₂	3.04(9)	1.01(15)	2.09(9)	-0.03(14)	0.24(6)	-0.10(14)
Se ₃	2.23(9)	2.50(18)	2.69(9)	-0.38(17)	-0.08(8)	-0.02(17)

THE TRISELENOCYANATE ION

Bond lengths and angles in the triselenocyanate ion, based on the atomic coordinates in Table 1, are listed in Table 4. The uncertainties in the cell dimensions are taken into account in the given standard deviations.

In the triselenocyanate ion, the Se₁—Se₂—Se₃ angle is 176.0(3) $^\circ$, and the three-selenium sequence is thus very nearly linear. The Se₁—Se₂ and Se₂—Se₃ bond lengths are 2.689(4) \AA and 2.648(4) \AA , respectively. The difference in bond lengths amounts to 10 σ and is thus significant.

The selenium-selenium bonds in the linear three-centre sequence of the slightly unsymmetrical triselenocyanate ion in the potassium salt are thus 0.35 \AA and 0.31 \AA longer than single covalent selenium-selenium bonds,⁹ 2.34 \AA . In centrosymmetric square-planar tellurium(II) complexes,^{10,11} the tellurium-ligand bonds are 0.27 \AA longer than single bonds. In the triiodide ion,¹² the iodine-iodine bonds are 0.30 \AA longer than single bonds.

The Se—Se—C bond angles at the middle selenium atom, Se₂, are 87.8(7) $^\circ$ and 88.3(7) $^\circ$, and are thus equal within the error. So are the Se—Se—C bond angles at the terminal selenium atoms, Se₁ and Se₃: 96.3(8) $^\circ$ and 94.1(9) $^\circ$.

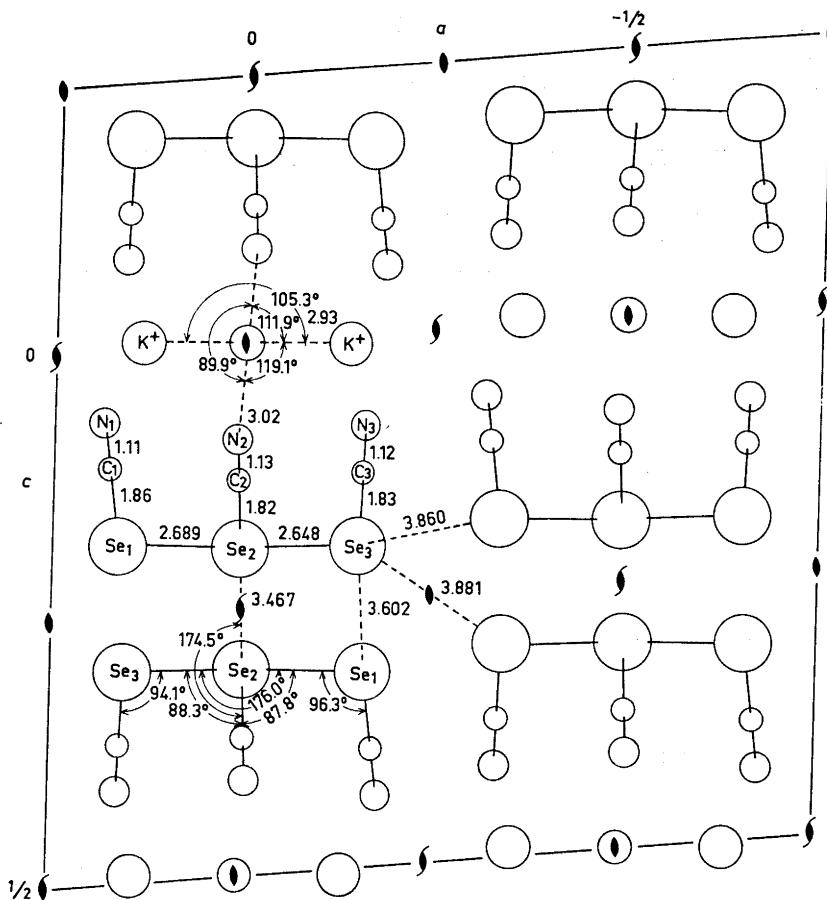


Fig. 1. Potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate as seen along the *b* crystal axis.

Each of the three selenocyanate groups of the ion is linear within the error, the found values for the Se—C—N angles being 178–179° with rather large, about 2.5°, standard deviations. The Se—C bonds are 1.82–1.86 Å, each ± 0.03 Å, and the C—N bonds, 1.11–1.13 Å, each ± 0.04 Å.

In the selenocyanate ion in the crystals of potassium selenocyanate,¹³ Se—C = 1.829(25) Å and C—N = 1.117(25) Å, \angle Se—C—N = 178.8(25)°. Thus, within the accuracy of the structure analyses, the process,



does not change the dimensions of the selenocyanate group.

The atoms of the terminal selenocyanate groups and the middle selenium atom, Se₂, are approximately co-planar, the largest deviation of an atom from

a least squares plane being 0.06 Å (*cf.* Table 6). So are the atoms of the middle selenocyanate group and the terminal selenium atoms, Se_1 and Se_3 . These two planes make an angle of 57.4° with each other.

INTERIONIC SELENIUM—SELENIUM CONTACTS

There are in the crystals several close selenium-selenium contacts between adjacent triselenocyanate ions. The relevant data are listed in Table 5. In the table, a prime denotes an atom located at $(\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z)$ relative to the unprimed one, and a double-prime denotes an atom located at $(\bar{x}, -\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z)$

Table 5. Close interionic selenium—selenium contacts. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°). Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

$\text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_2' = 3.467(9)$	$\angle C_1 - \text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_2' = 163.8(11)$
$\text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_2'' = 3.467(9)$	$\angle C_1 - \text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_2'' = 118.6(11)$
$\text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_3' = 3.602(9)$	$\angle C_1 - \text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_3' = 105.8(10)$
$\text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_3'' = 3.525(9)$	$\angle C_1 - \text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_3'' = 174.5(10)$
	$\angle C_3 - \text{Se}_3 - \text{Se}_1' = 166.8(11)$
	$\angle C_3 - \text{Se}_3 - \text{Se}_1'' = 114.8(11)$

relative to the unprimed one; the primed and double-primed atoms are both related to the unprimed ones through the operation of the screw axis parallel to *b* near the middle selenium atom, Se_2 .

Table 5 shows close $\text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2'$ and $\text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2''$ contacts of 3.467 Å, and close $\text{Se}_1 \cdots \text{Se}_3'$ and $\text{Se}_1 \cdots \text{Se}_3''$ contacts of 3.602 and 3.525 Å, respectively,

Table 6. Distances from least squares planes. The equations of the planes were calculated with the selenium coordinates, given six times the weight of the carbon and nitrogen coordinates, and refer to the monoclinic axes, with coordinates *X*, *Y*, and *Z* in Å.

Plane through $\text{Se}_1\text{C}_1\text{N}_1$, Se_2 , and $\text{Se}_3\text{C}_3\text{N}_3$:

$$0.0234 X + 0.9162 Y - 0.4003 Z + 1.7829 = 0$$

Se_1	0.017 Å	C_1	0.018 Å	N_1	0.047 Å
Se_2	-0.058				
Se_3	0.043	C_3	-0.024	N_3	-0.052

Plane through Se_1 , $\text{Se}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2$, and Se_3 :

$$-0.0501 X + 0.8309 Y + 0.5564 Z - 2.5446 = 0$$

Se_1	0.008 Å				
Se_2	-0.015	C_2	0.001 Å	N_2	0.003 Å
Se_3	0.008				

Plane through C_2 , $\text{Se}_1\text{Se}_2\text{Se}_3$, and Se_2'' :

$$-0.0553 X + 0.7710 Y + 0.6368 Z - 2.8929 = 0$$

C_2	-0.161 Å	Se_1	0.018 Å		
		Se_2	0.004	Se_2''	-0.014 Å
		Se_3	0.019		

each ± 0.009 Å. For comparison, the Pauling⁹ van der Waals radius of selenium is 2.00 Å.

One of these contacts, $\text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2'' = 3.467$ Å, is of particular interest. In the isolated triselenocyanate ion, the middle selenium atom, Se_2 , is three-coordinated, being bonded at a $\text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_3$ angle of 176.0° to two selenium atoms, Se_1 and Se_3 , and, in a direction bisecting the $\text{Se}_1 - \text{Se}_2 - \text{Se}_3$ angle, to a carbon atom, C_2 . The selenium atom Se_2'' lies approximately in the plane of $\text{Se}_1\text{Se}_2\text{Se}_3$ and C_2 (cf. Table 6), and the $\text{C}_2 - \text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2''$ angle is 174.5° . The Se_2'' atom thus approaches the fourth coordination site of square-planar four-coordination at Se_2 . This is a tendency encountered also in primarily three-coordinated complexes of tellurium(II).¹¹

The $\text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2'$ contact, also 3.467 Å, occurs at a $\text{C}_2 - \text{Se}_2 \cdots \text{Se}_2'$ angle of 105.8° .

Each of the two terminal selenium atoms has, likewise, two close selenium neighbours, at 3.602 Å and 3.525 Å, $\text{Se}_1 \cdots \text{Se}_3'$ being equal to $\text{Se}_3 \cdots \text{Se}_1''$, and $\text{Se}_1 \cdots \text{Se}_3''$ being equal to $\text{Se}_3 \cdots \text{Se}_1'$. These contacts occur at $\text{C} - \text{Se} \cdots \text{Se}$ angles of 163.8° and 118.6° at Se_1 , and 166.8° and 114.8° at Se_3 .

THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE POTASSIUM ION AND THE WATER MOLECULE

The water molecule lies on the twofold axis at (0, y, 0). It is surrounded by two potassium ions at distances of 2.93(3) Å and a $\text{K} \cdots \text{O} \cdots \text{K}$ angle of $105.3(10)^\circ$, and by two N_2 nitrogen atoms at distances of 3.02(5) Å and a $\text{N} \cdots \text{O} \cdots \text{N}$ angle of $89.9(12)^\circ$. The latter contacts probably involve weak $\text{O} - \text{H} \cdots \text{H}$ hydrogen bonds. The arrangement around the water molecule is approximately tetrahedral, the $\text{K} \cdots \text{O} \cdots \text{N}$ angles being $119.1(7)^\circ$ and $111.9(8)^\circ$.

Table 7. Distances from the potassium ion to neighbouring atoms. Standard deviation, 0.03 Å.

$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_1(\bar{x}, y, \bar{z})$	= 2.98 Å	$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_3(x, y, z)$	= 2.96 Å
$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_1(\bar{x}, 1+y, \bar{z})$	= 2.95	$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_3(x, 1+y, z)$	= 2.86
$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_1(\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z)$	= 3.20	$\text{K} \cdots \text{O}$	= 2.93
$\text{K} \cdots \text{N}_2(\bar{x}, y, \bar{z})$	= 3.04		

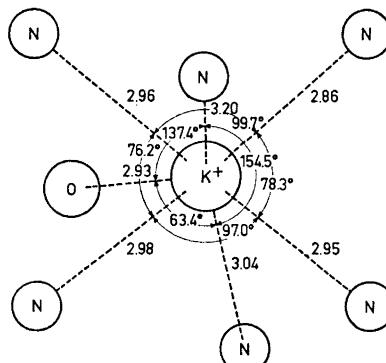


Fig. 2. The surroundings of the potassium ion in potassium triselenocyanate hemihydrate, as seen along the a crystal axis.

The closest contacts of the potassium ion are listed in Table 7 and shown in Fig. 2. The potassium ion is surrounded by five nitrogen atoms, at distances ranging from 2.86 to 3.04 Å, and by one oxygen atom, at 2.93 Å. The shape of the resulting polyhedron is rather irregular. Four of the five nitrogen atoms, at $K \cdots N = 2.86$ to 2.98 Å, lie exactly in a plane; the potassium ion lies 0.57 Å from this plane. The $K \cdots O$ distance is in the normal range (cf. Ref. 8, p. 258) and so are the $K \cdots N$ distances: the sum of the $K \cdots N$ ionic radii is 3.04 Å;⁹ in potassium selenocyanate,¹³ the closest $K \cdots N$ distances are 2.89, 2.94, and 3.12 Å, and in potassium thiocyanate,¹⁴ 2.97 and 2.98 Å.

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Received December 21, 1970.