

## Hexakis(dimethyl sulfoxide- $\kappa$ O)-thallium(III) trinitrate

 Mohammad Ghadermazi<sup>a\*</sup> and Faranak Manteghi<sup>b</sup>
<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Kurdistan, Sanandaj, Iran, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

Correspondence e-mail: mghadermazi@yahoo.com

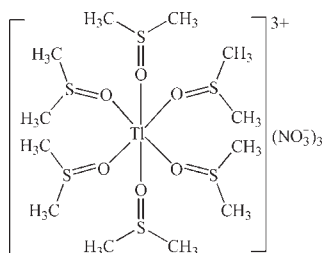
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{S}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å; disorder in solvent or counterion;  $R$  factor = 0.022;  $wR$  factor = 0.058; data-to-parameter ratio = 25.1.

The title compound,  $[\text{Tl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS})_6](\text{NO}_3)_3$ , consists of six dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) molecules coordinated to a  $\text{Tl}^{\text{III}}$  atom, which lies on a  $\bar{3}$  axis, and three nitrate anions (3. symmetry) to neutralize the charge. The coordination polyhedron around the  $\text{Tl}^{\text{III}}$  atom is octahedral, defined by six O atoms of the DMSO molecules. In the crystal structure,  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds are observed. One of the nitrate groups exhibits half-occupation.

### Related literature

For general background to thallium(III) chemistry, see: Tóth & Györi (1994). For related structures, see: Aghabozorg, Ghadermazi *et al.* (2006); Aghabozorg, Ramezanipour *et al.* (2006); Ma *et al.* (2002); Notash *et al.* (2008).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

 $[\text{Tl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{OS})_6](\text{NO}_3)_3$   
 $M_r = 859.17$ 

 Trigonal,  $R\bar{3}$   
 $a = 11.7207$  (9) Å

 $c = 19.209$  (3) Å  
 $V = 2285.3$  (4) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 3$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $\mu = 5.78$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.23 \times 0.12 \times 0.04$  mm

#### Data collection

 Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.442$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.786$ 

 9649 measured reflections  
 1480 independent reflections  
 1480 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$ 

#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.022$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.058$   
 $S = 0.99$   
 1480 reflections

 59 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.97$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.76$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.96	2.42	3.311 (4)	154
$\text{C1}-\text{H1C}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.96	2.54	3.448 (11)	158
$\text{C2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.96	2.55	3.380 (6)	145
$\text{C2}-\text{H2B}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.96	1.99	2.915 (10)	161
$\text{C2}-\text{H2C}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.96	2.55	3.423 (6)	152

 Symmetry codes: (i)  $y - \frac{1}{3}, -x + y + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$ ; (ii)  $x - y + \frac{2}{3}, x + \frac{1}{3}, -z + \frac{1}{3}$ 

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HY2321).

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