

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 4-Phenyl-1,2-dithiolium Chloride Monohydrate

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An X-ray structure study of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate has been carried out. The crystals belong to the space group *Pnma*, with unit cell dimensions: $a = 26.00$ Å, $b = 9.366$ Å, and $c = 4.781$ Å. There are four formula units per unit cell.


The structure was solved from Patterson and Fourier projections and the atomic parameters were refined by least squares methods. The refinement comprises the $hk0-hk3$ reflections.

The 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion is planar within the error, and lies across a crystallographic mirror plane, passing through the central carbon atoms and the midpoint of the S-S bond.

There is pronounced conjugation in the 1,2-dithiolium ring, also extending over the sulphur-sulphur bond; the bond lengths in the ring are: C-C = 1.384 ± 0.013 Å, C-S = 1.673 ± 0.011 Å, and S-S = 2.021 ± 0.004 Å.

The C-C bond connecting the 1,2-dithiolium ring and the benzene ring is 1.494 ± 0.013 Å, and reckoned from this bond the C-C bonds in the benzene ring are: 1.386 ± 0.016 Å, 1.390 ± 0.017 Å, and 1.376 ± 0.020 Å, respectively.

In the crystal, each chloride ion forms close contacts with four neighbouring sulphur atoms. Two of these close contacts, both 3.231 ± 0.004 Å, occur in $\cdots\text{Cl} \cdots \text{S}-\text{S} \cdots \text{Cl} \cdots \text{S}-\text{S} \cdots \text{Cl} \cdots$ chains which run through the crystal in the *b*-axis direction, the Cl \cdots S-S angle being $169.1 \pm 0.3^\circ$, and the S \cdots Cl \cdots S angle $158.3 \pm 0.3^\circ$. The other two short chlorine-sulphur distances, both

3.187 ± 0.004 Å, occur in a triangular  Cl arrangement where

the chloride ion forms close contacts with both sulphur atoms of a disulphide group, thus interconnecting the chlorine-sulphur chains into pairs. The S \cdots Cl \cdots S angle in the triangular arrangement is $37.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$.

The water molecule forms hydrogen bonds to two chloride ions; the O \cdots Cl distances are 3.140 and 3.107 ± 0.021 Å, respectively, and the Cl \cdots O \cdots Cl angle is $99.9 \pm 0.5^\circ$.

X-Ray structure studies of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide¹ and 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium bromide² have shown that in crystals of these salts there

is partial bonding between the halide ions and the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group. The partial bonding occurs in nearly linear $X \cdots S-S \cdots X$

arrangements and in triangular $X \begin{array}{c} \cdots S - \\ \vdots \\ \cdots S - \end{array}$ arrangements. The linear arrangements may be established through transfer of charge from the halide ions into the antibonding S-S σ -orbital, and the triangular arrangements may be established through overlap of one filled orbital of the halide ion with two orbitals of the sulphur atoms, one from each.

The $X \cdots S$ distances in the $X \cdots S-S \cdots X$ arrangements of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide and 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium bromide are about 0.50 Å shorter than the corresponding van der Waals distances,³ and the sulphur-sulphur bonds in the two compounds are 2.028 ± 0.010 Å and 2.008 ± 0.008 Å, respectively.

In crystals of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium thiocyanate,⁴ isomorphous with those of the iodide and bromide, it is the nitrogen atom of the thiocyanate ion that approaches the disulphide group in a linear and a triangular arrangement. The $N \cdots S$ distances in the $N \cdots S-S \cdots N$ sequence, 3.386 ± 0.008 Å, when compared with the corresponding van der Waals distance of 3.35 Å, show that there is no partial bonding between nitrogen and sulphur in this arrangement. Thus the sulphur-sulphur bond in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium thiocyanate is not subject to interaction with external atoms, and this may explain why the sulphur-sulphur bond there, 2.004 ± 0.005 Å, is somewhat shorter than the sulphur-sulphur bonds in the iodide and the bromide.

The present structure study of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate was carried out mainly in order to find how the chloride ions interact with the disulphide group, but also in order to obtain further experimental evidence for the dimensions of the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

EXPERIMENTAL

A sample of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate was generously supplied by Klingsberg.⁵ Crystal data on the compound have been reported earlier.⁶ It crystallizes from water as colourless needles and thin flakes elongated along c and with $\{100\}$ predominant. The crystals are orthorhombic, space groups $Pnma$.

Unit cell dimensions were redetermined from high order reflections on $hk0$ and $h0l$ Weissenberg photographs, where sodium chloride powder lines had been superimposed for reference ($a_{NaCl} = 5.6394$ Å). A least squares procedure on 59 measured 2θ -values gave: $a = 25.995(5)$ Å, $b = 8.365(3)$ Å, and $c = 4.781(3)$ Å.

Four formula units per unit cell give a calculated density of 1.487 g/cm³ as compared with the density, 1.46 g/cm³, found by flotation.

The intensities of the $hk0$ - $hk3$ and $h0l$ reflections were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs taken with Ni-filtered $CuK\alpha$ radiation ($\mu = 64.74$ cm⁻¹). $h0l$ reflections from the zero layer about b were used for scaling only. The intensity data comprise 876 $hk0$ - $hk3$ reflections, including 269 unobserved.

Lp corrections and absorption corrections were applied, the latter according to a procedure by Coppens *et al.*⁷ The intensity crystal was bounded by faces perpendicular to a , b , and c , with dimensions 0.005, 0.11, and 0.50 mm in the respective directions. A grid of $4 \times 8 \times 24$ points was used.

The calculated structure factors in Table 5 are based on the atomic scattering curves for chloride ion, sulphur, oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen, given in the *International Tables*.⁸

The computer programs used were made available by the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, and modified for the IBM 360/50 H computer at this University by Dr. Dove Rabinovich.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The structure of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate was solved in the *c*-axis projection. Approximate *x* and *y* coordinates for the chloride ion and the sulphur atom of the asymmetric unit were found from the Patterson *c*-projection. The positions of the carbon atoms were estimated by taking into account that 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate is isomorphous with 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium bromide and iodide;^{1,2} the structures of the latter were already known. A subsequent Fourier map revealed the position of the water oxygen, and the atomic *z* coordinates were thereafter estimated from the Patterson *b*-projection.

The structure was refined by a full-matrix least squares procedure which minimizes the function

$$r = \sum W(|F_o| - K|F_c|)^2$$

with $W = [(Ka_1)^2 + (a_2F_o)^2/4W_o]^{-1}$. W_o in the weighting scheme is an individual weight which is estimated from the assumed reliability of the intensity measurement. The constants a_1 and a_2 were in the present case set equal to 1.0. Unobserved reflections with $K|F_c|$ greater than $F_o^{\text{threshold}}$ were included in the refinement with $F_o = F_o^{\text{threshold}}$. The refinement comprises the *hk0*–*hk3* reflections, and was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms, except the hydrogens which were given constant isotropic temperature factors. The positions of the water hydrogens were kept constant during the refinement.

Suspiciously high temperature factor for the water oxygen as well as a too low Fourier peak for this atom made us believe that some of the water

Table 1. Atomic coordinates in fractions of corresponding cell edges. The standard deviations given in parentheses refer to the last digits of respective values.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Cl	–0.05302 (15)	0.25000 (0)	–0.6585 (10)
S(1)	0.03611 (8)	0.12921 (29)	–0.2526 (6)
C(1)	0.08379 (37)	0.1115 (12)	–0.0198 (24)
C(2)	0.10444 (47)	0.2500 (0)	0.0917 (35)
C(3)	0.14720 (53)	0.2500 (0)	0.3005 (35)
C(4)	0.16708 (50)	0.1073 (17)	0.4003 (32)
C(5)	0.20653 (54)	0.1071 (24)	0.5968 (38)
C(6)	0.22757 (76)	0.2500 (0)	0.6815 (43)
O	–0.13036 (63)	0.2500 (0)	–0.1631 (45)
H(1)	0.0954	0.0013	0.043
H(2)	0.1513	0.0006	0.327
H(3)	0.2250	0.0007	0.674
H(4)	0.2503	0.2500	0.836
H(5)	–0.1055	0.2500	0.000
H(6)	–0.1055	0.2500	–0.326

positions were unoccupied. The occupancy factor of the water oxygen was therefore refined, and the final value of this factor is 0.79 ± 0.03 . With 79 % of the water positions filled, the calculated density of the compound becomes 1.464 g/cm^3 in close agreement with the experimental value 1.46 g/cm^3 .

Corrections for secondary extinction according to the formula of Lipson⁹ were carried out after the refinement had converged. There were no significant atomic parameter shifts in the subsequent, final refinement cycle. The conventional *R* factor, including unobserved reflections, did not improve beyond 0.099.

Atomic coordinates and components of atomic vibration tensors are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 5.

Table 2. Components of atomic vibration tensors U^r in \AA^2 , referred to crystallographic axes. Isotropic temperature factors $\exp[-8\pi^2 U(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$ with $U = 0.068 \text{ \AA}^2$ were used for the hydrogen atoms.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{23}	U_{13}
Cl	0.0656	0.0384	0.0692	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0309
S(1)	0.0453	0.0424	0.0404	-0.0130	0.0054	-0.0096
C(1)	0.0489	0.0623	0.0436	0.0093	0.0099	-0.0082
C(2)	0.0325	0.0566	0.0415	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0003
C(3)	0.0411	0.0889	0.0384	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0042
C(4)	0.0890	0.1185	0.0539	0.0491	-0.0343	-0.0351
C(5)	0.0965	0.1659	0.0688	0.0737	-0.0373	-0.0455
C(6)	0.0575	0.2246	0.0528	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0195
O	0.0938	0.0903	0.1539	0.0000	0.0000	0.0407

Table 3. Bond lengths l and standard deviation in bond lengths $\sigma(l)$ in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

Bond	l (\AA)	$\sigma(l)$ (\AA)
S(1) - S(2)	2.021	0.004
S(1) - C(1)	1.673	0.011
C(1) - C(2)	1.384	0.013
C(2) - C(3)	1.494	0.015
C(3) - C(4)	1.386	0.016
C(4) - C(5)	1.390	0.017
C(5) - C(6)	1.376	0.020

Table 4. Bond angles and standard deviation in bond angles in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

	Angle ($^\circ$)	σ ($^\circ$)
C(1) - S(1) - S(2)	95.1	0.4
S(1) - C(1) - C(2)	118.0	0.8
C(1) - C(2) - C(9)	113.7	1.2
C(1) - C(2) - C(3)	123.1	0.7
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	120.5	0.8
C(4) - C(3) - C(8)	119.0	1.4
C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	120.6	1.2
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	119.4	1.5
C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	120.7	1.5

Table 5. Continued.

H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(O)	F(C)
3	2	2	322	349	22	4	2	-53	-8	1	8	2	-54	-41	19	1	3	-61	38	17	4	3	88	71
4	2	2	-30	2	23	4	2	72	-86	2	8	2	216	-215	20	1	3	66	58	18	4	3	129	-94
5	2	2	212	235	24	4	2	59	53	3	8	2	106	-110	21	1	3	103	107	19	4	3	97	90
6	2	2	-34	17	25	4	2	-45	-32	4	8	2	176	-157	22	1	3	-58	3	20	4	3	169	-151
7	2	2	-38	23	26	4	2	108	124	5	8	2	106	-118	23	1	3	-55	86	21	4	3	-54	38
8	2	2	83	-51	27	4	2	-37	16	6	8	2	89	-77	24	1	3	-53	-25	22	4	3	160	-144
9	2	2	70	47	28	4	2	120	156	7	8	2	65	-42	25	1	3	-49	-39	23	4	3	57	-56
10	2	2	212	-194	1	5	2	151	158	8	8	2	65	60	26	1	3	78	-70	24	4	3	122	-119
11	2	2	96	-102	2	5	2	156	-167	9	8	2	-52	-10	27	1	3	-41	-24	1	5	3	-57	34
12	2	2	111	-100	3	5	2	97	27	10	8	2	188	195	1	2	3	148	-150	2	5	3	211	216
13	2	2	157	-139	4	5	2	314	-357	11	8	2	-50	25	2	2	3	-36	6	3	5	3	146	142
14	2	2	-51	11	5	5	2	-49	-30	12	8	2	198	214	3	2	3	87	-77	4	5	3	177	176
15	2	2	167	-149	6	5	2	328	-355	13	8	2	59	90	4	2	3	-39	33	5	5	3	154	150
16	2	2	66	-46	7	5	2	81	-65	14	8	2	149	172	5	2	3	41	-23	6	5	3	140	131
17	2	2	162	-127	8	5	2	253	-361	15	8	2	71	75	6	2	3	-43	24	7	5	3	108	90
18	2	2	-56	3	9	5	2	208	-192	16	8	2	93	111	7	2	3	103	92	8	5	3	68	-51
19	2	2	54	78	10	5	2	278	-240	17	8	2	52	52	8	2	3	90	-66	9	5	3	-62	-41
20	2	2	-57	44	11	5	2	240	-209	1	9	2	58	71	9	2	3	172	168	10	5	3	192	-176
21	2	2	65	67	12	5	2	190	-124	2	9	2	58	43	10	2	3	94	88	11	5	3	83	-76
22	2	2	85	59	13	5	2	-58	16	3	9	2	-47	43	11	2	3	186	183	12	5	3	220	-188
23	2	2	106	99	14	5	2	115	96	4	9	2	66	70	12	2	3	151	131	13	5	3	78	-63
24	2	2	-53	37	15	5	2	116	105	5	9	2	-46	12	13	2	3	-60	-14	14	5	3	244	-205
25	2	2	62	52	16	5	2	218	189	6	9	2	103	104	14	2	3	-61	2	15	5	3	150	-116
26	2	2	-48	31	17	5	2	-59	58	7	9	2	-44	-39	15	2	3	-62	-6	16	5	3	171	-160
27	2	2	-85	4	18	5	2	210	176	8	9	2	114	122	16	2	3	-62	-38	17	5	3	72	-76
28	2	2	-19	15	19	5	2	119	96	9	9	2	52	-76	17	2	3	99	-82	18	5	3	169	-148
29	2	2	-36	-32	20	5	2	162	153	10	9	2	40	82	18	2	3	76	-63	19	5	3	8	-6
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2	3	2	45	53	23	5	2	-46	32	13	9	2	-33	-19	21	2	3	98	-98	22	5	3	61	62
3	3	2	135	-139	24	5	2	90	81	3	0	3	-28	-2	22	2	3	-57	-30	1	6	3	151	-150
4	3	2	376	404	25	5	2	348	-190	4	0	3	288	-388	23	2	3	-54	-3	2	6	3	107	-102
5	3	2	53	-56	26	5	2	-34	13	5	0	3	-36	-3	24	2	3	-51	-3	3	6	3	96	-76
6	3	2	372	396	1	6	2	75	71	6	0	3	322	-349	25	2	3	-47	40	8	6	3	96	-60
7	3	2	158	160	2	6	2	-53	-13	7	0	3	300	-288	26	2	3	-43	1	5	6	3	-61	-3
8	3	2	407	420	3	6	2	161	148	8	0	3	528	-563	27	2	3	-38	25	6	6	3	119	-72
9	3	2	208	18	4	6	2	-54	8	9	0	3	225	-242	1	3	3	69	-69	7	6	3	134	91
10	3	2	311	334	5	6	2	183	165	10	0	3	308	-315	2	3	3	222	-213	8	6	3	-62	-17
11	3	2	263	252	6	6	2	-55	3	11	0	3	58	-99	3	3	3	226	-232	9	6	3	131	113
12	3	2	195	188	7	6	2	69	81	12	0	3	242	-254	4	3	3	153	-149	10	6	3	-62	9
13	3	2	116	125	8	6	2	-56	2	13	0	3	-56	23	5	3	3	271	-262	11	6	3	121	94
14	3	2	195	-204	9	6	2	-57	4	14	0	3	109	-83	6	3	3	252	-251	12	6	3	-61	27
15	3	2	234	-240	10	6	2	-57	-58	15	0	3	-55	2	7	3	3	150	-156	13	6	3	-60	24
16	3	2	261	-271	11	6	2	-58	16	16	0	3	281	315	8	3	3	-53	20	14	6	3	-60	32
17	3	2	-57	-31	12	6	2	-58	-53	17	0	3	-61	53	9	3	3	137	119	15	6	3	-58	-12
18	3	2	181	-167	13	6	2	114	-106	18	0	3	237	239	10	3	3	294	306	16	6	3	-55	-46
19	3	2	95	-97	14	6	2	-58	20	19	0	3	87	70	11	3	3	72	68	17	6	3	-52	-18
20	3	2	176	-163	15	6	2	142	-121	20	0	3	250	246	12	3	3	148	140	18	6	3	-49	-15
21	3	2	120	-100	16	6	2	-57	45	21	0	3	154	147	13	3	3	76	56	19	6	3	-46	-41
22	3	2	117	-53	17	6	2	-55	-37	22	0	3	234	233	14	3	3	241	236	20	6	3	-42	21
23	3	2	-53	-10	18	6	2	-53	50	23	0	3	68	78	15	3	3	155	144	1	7	3	-60	15
24	3	2	63	-55	19	6	2	-51	-1	24	0	3	152	137	16	3	3	226	197	2	7	3	146	119
25	3	2	-48	11	20	6	2	-48	81	25	0	3	-50	33	17	3	3	77	59	3	7	3	-60	-22
26	3	2	-45	-24	21	6	2	-45	58	26	0	3	65	70	18	3	3	135	103	4	7	3	84	52
27	3	2	-42	42	22	6	2	-42	42	27	0	3	-41	-20	19	3	3	-61	41	5	7	3	84	67
28	3	2	-37	-5	23	6	2	-38	58	28	0	3	-36	-20	20	3	3	-59	45	6	7	3	-59	15
29	3	2	-32	37	24	6	2	-33	-12	0	1	3	369	-411	21	3	3	-57	-12	7	7	3	88	-51
1	4	2	161	-159	1	7	2	130	-112	0	3	3	217	-204	22	3	3	-54	-61	8	7	3	65	-41
2	4	2	383	351	2	7	2	-56	15	0	5	3	256	213	23	3	3	-51	-24	9	7	3	-56	-17
3	4	2	270	-271	3	7	2	-56	-24	0	7	3	178	149	24	3	3	104	-107	10	7	3	111	-76
4	4	2	320	319	4	7	2	-56	-28	1	1	3	112	-130	25	3	3	75	-92	11	7	3	-56	16
5	4	2	139	-126	5	7	2	-56	18	2	1	3	325	-369	26	3	3	86	-121	12	7	3	82	-69
6	4	2	171	163	6	7	2	98	-93	3	1	3	82	96	1	4	3	80	57	13	7	3	66	61
7	4	2	73	-67	7	7	2	-57	42	4	1	3	137	-140	2	4	3	855	161	14	7	3	116	-105
8	4	2	-47	-21	8	7	2	164	-154	5	1	3	196	208	3	4	3	96	81	15	7	3	93	82
9	4	2	-49	6	9	7	2	164	141	6	1	3	-40	-36	4	4	3	264	258	16	7	3	-45	-43
10	4	2	165	-168	10	7	2	163	-127	7	1	3	139	139	5	4	3	71	61	1	8	3	114	112
11	4	2	100	-106	11	7	2	63	63	8	1	3	104	100	6	4	3	332	334	2	8	3	85	-74
12	4	2	361	-327	12	7	2	-56	-43	9	1	3	61	52	7	4	3	-56	-15	3	8	3	-53	38
13	4	2	-55	-6	13	7	2	-55	-31	10	1	3	178	190	8	4	3	377	459	4	8	3	121	-124
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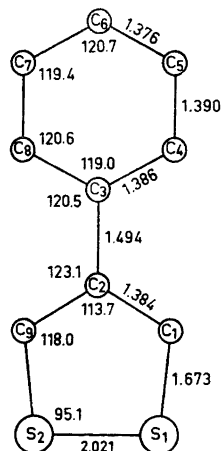


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) in the 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium ion.

so. The equation for the least squares plane of the ion, excluding hydrogen atoms and with weights inversely proportional to standard deviations in atomic coordinates is

$$-0.6736 X + 0.7391 Z + 1.5235 = 0$$

where X and Z are in Å units. The atoms of the 1,2-dithiolium ring, S(1), C(1), and C(2), lie -0.001 , -0.014 , and 0.018 Å, respectively, out of the plane, and the deviations from the plane for the atoms of the benzene ring, C(3), C(4), C(5), and C(6), are 0.008 , 0.012 , 0.015 , and -0.054 Å, respectively.

From table 3 and Fig. 1 the bonds in the 1,2-dithiolium ring of the present structure are: S-S = 2.021 ± 0.004 Å, S(1)-C(1) = 1.673 ± 0.011 Å, and C(1)-C(2) = 1.384 ± 0.013 Å. The connection bond C(2)-C(3) is 1.494 ± 0.015 Å, and the bonds in the benzene ring are: C(3)-C(4) = 1.386 ± 0.016 Å, C(4)-C(5) = 1.390 ± 0.017 Å, and C(5)-C(6) = 1.376 ± 0.020 Å. These bond lengths may be compared with those found for the 1,2-dithiolium ion in the thiocyanate salt.⁴ They are, reckoned in the same order as above, S-S = 2.004 ± 0.005 Å, S(1)-C(1) = 1.678 ± 0.008 Å, C(1)-C(2) = 1.388 ± 0.013 Å, C(2)-C(3) = 1.498 ± 0.013 Å, C(3)-C(4) = 1.396 ± 0.013 Å, C(4)-C(5) = 1.388 ± 0.013 Å, and C(5)-C(6) = 1.391 ± 0.013 Å. One notes that the lengths of the C-S bonds and the lengths of the corresponding C-C bonds from the two structure studies agree within one standard deviation. The difference in S-S bond lengths, however, is somewhat greater. It represents 3.4σ ($\sigma = \pm 0.005$ Å), and may be real as discussed below.

The crystal structure. The c -projection of the crystal structure of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate is shown in Fig. 2. Intermolecular atomic distances and angles are given in the figure.

Three chloride ions approach the disulphide group to form close contacts with the sulphur atoms. This gives rise to roughly linear $\cdots \text{Cl} \cdots \overset{\text{Cl}}{\underset{\text{Cl}}{\text{S}}}-\overset{\text{Cl}}{\text{S}} \cdots$ Cl \cdots S-S \cdots Cl \cdots chains, which run through the crystal in the b -axis

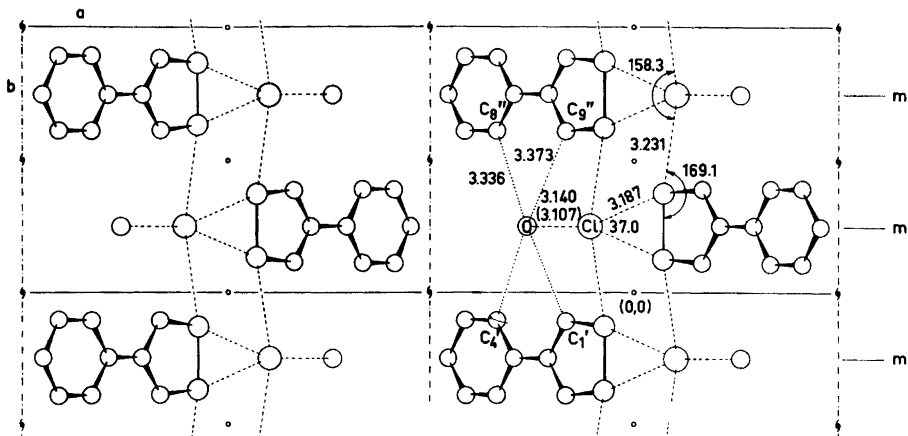


Fig. 2. The crystal structure of 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium chloride monohydrate as seen along the c -axis. Interatomic distances (Å) and angles ($^{\circ}$) are given.

direction, and also to triangular $\begin{array}{c} -S \cdots \\ | \\ -S \cdots \end{array} Cl$ arrangements, interconnecting the chains into pairs (*cf.* Fig. 2). The $Cl \cdots S-S$ and $S \cdots Cl \cdots S$ angles in the chains are $169.1 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$ and $158.3 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$, respectively, and the $S \cdots Cl \cdots S$ angles in the triangular arrangements are $37.0 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$.

The $Cl \cdots S$ close contacts of 3.231 ± 0.004 Å in the linear arrangements, 0.42 Å shorter than the corresponding van der Waals contact,³ are compatible with the equivalent close contacts in 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide and 4-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium bromide.^{1,2} The sulphur-sulphur bond in the present structure, therefore, may be affected from interaction between the sulphur atoms and chloride ions. This may explain why the S-S bond here is found to be somewhat longer than the S-S bond in the thiocyanate salt.⁴

From Fig. 2 it is seen that the chlorine-sulphur distances in the triangular arrangements are 3.187 ± 0.004 Å and thus 0.46 Å shorter than the corresponding van der Waals contact. The halogen-sulphur distances in the triangular arrangements of the iodide and the bromide are 0.45 and 0.49 Å shorter, respectively, than the corresponding van der Waals contacts.^{1,2}

The water molecule lies in the mirror plane m and forms hydrogen bonds to two chloride ions. The $O \cdots Cl$ distances are 3.140 and 3.107 ± 0.021 Å, respectively, and the $Cl \cdots O \cdots Cl$ angle is $99.9 \pm 0.5^{\circ}$. Furthermore, the water oxygen accepts four weaker hydrogen bonds from $C(1)'$, $C(4)'$, $C(8)''$ and $C(9)''$ (*cf.* Fig. 2). The $C(1)' \cdots O$ and $C(9)'' \cdots O$ distances are 3.373 ± 0.013 Å with the $C-H \cdots O$ angles 174° , and the $C(4)' \cdots O$ and the $C(8)'' \cdots O$ distances are 3.336 ± 0.017 Å with the $C-H \cdots O$ angles 171° .

There are only weak contacts across the diagonal glide plane n .

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