

Structures of Linear Multisulphur Systems

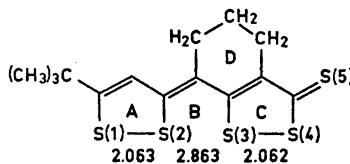
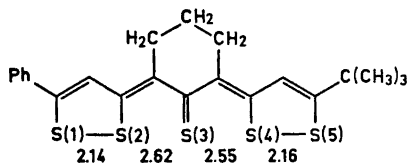
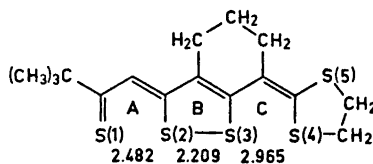
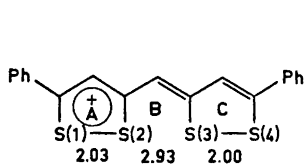
II. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 7-(5-*t*-Butyl-1,2-dithiole-3-ylidene)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,2-benzodithiole-3-thione

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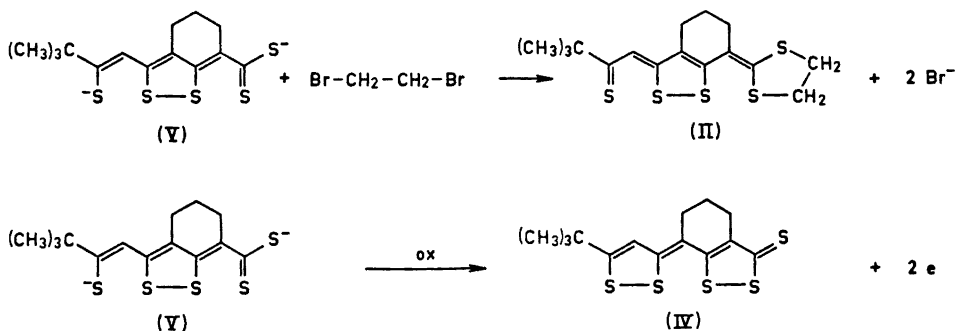
The structure of $C_{14}H_{16}S_5$ has been determined by X-ray crystallographic methods. 2719 unique reflections were measured twice on a computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer using the $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique and $MoK\alpha$ radiation. The structure was solved by the Patterson method and refined by full-matrix least-squares technique to an R of 0.077. Standard deviations in S-S, S-C, C-C, and C-H bond lengths are 0.003 Å, 0.007-0.009 Å, 0.010-0.013 Å, and 0.06-0.11 Å, respectively. Four sulphur atoms are lying on a row with distances S(1)-S(2)=2.063 Å, S(2)-S(3)=2.863 Å, S(3)-S(4)=2.062 Å.

In 6a-thiathiophthenes the sulphur-sulphur bonds are in the region between a single bond and van der Waals distance. The partial covalent bonding between the sulphur atoms may be described in terms of a delocalized σ -system comprising the three sulphur atoms. Additionally there is a delocalized system of π -electrons which may extend across the sulphur atoms.¹



The question of whether such "abnormal" partial bonding between sulphur atoms also exists in analogous compounds with more than three sulphur atoms in a row, has been studied in this laboratory for some time. So far, reports have been given on the structure determinations of three such compounds (I, II, and III).²⁻⁴

Chemically, molecule IV in the present investigation closely resembles molecule II. Both of the compounds are obtained from the dianion V by reaction with ethylene dibromide and by oxydation, respectively.⁵



In compound II there is a bridging ethylene group between S(4) and S(5). Thus S(4) is engaged in an S-C σ -bond in a direction *trans* to S(3). The ethylene group is not present in compound IV and this would be expected to strongly affect the sulphur-sulphur bonding scheme.

EXPERIMENTAL

The compound has been synthesized by Stavaux and Lozac'h⁵ who kindly supplied a sample. The crystals grew as deep red, thin plates from an ethylacetate solution by slow evaporation. Preliminary cell dimensions and space group were determined by precession film methods. Final cell parameters were derived from the least-squares treatment of the 2θ , χ , and ϕ settings of 12 reflections measured on a computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer using MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$). The density as measured by flotation is 1.49 g cm^{-3} .

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{16}S_5$	M.w. 344.598
Crystal system	monoclinic
Systematic extinctions	hkl , when $h+k=2n+1$ $h0l$, when $l=2n+1$
Space group	$C2/c$ or Cc
Cell dimensions	
$a = 22.264(4) \text{ \AA}$,	$b = 9.122(2) \text{ \AA}$
$c = 15.216(3) \text{ \AA}$,	$\beta = 91.683(8)^\circ$
$V = 3089 \text{ \AA}^3$	
$D_m = 1.49 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$,	$D_x = 1.482 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ for $Z = 8$
$\mu = 7.02 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (for MoK α radiation).	

The crystals had a high mosaic spread, and in a number of cases the reflections were observed to be split. None of the crystals examined were ideal for accurate X-ray crystallographic work. The crystal selected for data collection had dimensions $0.013 \text{ mm} \times 0.425 \text{ mm} \times 0.500 \text{ mm}$, approximately in the directions of the a , b , and c axes, respectively, and was mounted along the c^* axis. 2719 unique reflections with $2\theta < 50^\circ$ were measured by the $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique on a computer-controlled 4-circle diffractometer using niobium-filtered $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$). Scan ranges were calculated according to the relationship $\Delta 2\theta = A + B \tan \theta$.⁶ Values for A and B were estimated by measuring the sufficient scan ranges for a number of reflections distributed at different locations in the reciprocal space. Backgrounds were measured for 10 sec at each of the scan range extremes, and the net count calculated as $N = N_{Pk} - (N_{B1} + N_{B2}) \times T/20$. N_{Pk} is the number of counts in a scan, N_{B1} and N_{B2} are the background counts and T is the scan time in sec.

During the data collection three reference reflections were remeasured for every 200 reflections. The fluctuation in net intensity of the individual standard reflection approached 15%. However, no evidence of crystal deterioration was found. As no fault in the electronics of the instrument could be detected, this large variation in intensities was believed to be caused by small movements of the crystal. Due to the high mosaic spread, the dimensions of the receiving aperture may become critical,⁷ and any movement of the crystal may cause a different amount of the peak to be "cut off". The data were recollected, leaving the receiving aperture wide open. However, the stability of the reference reflections was not significantly better than during the first data collection. It was therefore decided to combine the two data sets. Scale factors based on the mean value of the reference reflections bracketing each group of 200 reflections were evaluated for each data set. The net count for each reflection was then calculated as

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^2 k_i [N_{Pk_i} - (N_{B1_i} + N_{B2_i}) \times T/20]$$
, where k_i is the appropriate scale factors for the group of reflections. The standard deviation in measurement due to counting statistics is $\sigma_c = [\sum_{i=1}^2 (N_{Pk_i} + (N_{B1_i} + N_{B2_i}) \times T/20)^2]^{1/2}$. Of the 2719 unique reflections, 871 were found to be less than $3\sigma_c$. These were coded as unobserved, and set equal to $3\sigma_c$. The total error in the net intensity of each reflection was taken as

$$\sigma_1 = [\sigma_c^2 + (0.03 N)^2]^{1/2} \sum_{i=1}^2 (k_i)/2$$

where $0.03 N$ is an estimate of the random error due to instrument instability, and movement of the crystal. The "instability factor" 0.03 was arrived at by inspection of a plot of $(k_1 + k_2)/2$.

The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. The standard deviations in the structure factors were calculated as $\sigma_F = [F^2 + \sigma_1(Lp)^{-1}]^{1/2} - F$. Near the end of the refinement an absorption correction was applied using the Gaussian integration method, described by Busing and Levy.⁸ This correction was found necessary even though the linear absorption coefficient, μ , is fairly low. Due to the uneven shape of the crystal the attenuation caused by absorption was found to range from 1% to 25%.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

The statistical distribution of E -values⁹ clearly indicates that the space group is centrosymmetric, thus $C2/c$ rather than Cc was chosen. The successful solution and refinement confirms this choice of space group.

The four sulphur atoms lying on a row were located from a three-dimensional Patterson map. A structure factor calculation based on the four sulphur atoms gave an R of 0.59. Phases determined by these atoms were used to calculate a three-dimensional electron density map. From this map the fifth sulphur atom and eight carbon atoms were located. One more such cycle revealed three additional carbon atoms. The terminal carbon atoms on the

t-butyl group could not be located until the sulphur positions had been adjusted by one cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement. In the initial refinement cycles all atoms were assigned isotropic temperature factors. Later, anisotropic thermal parameters were introduced, first on sulphur, then on carbon atoms in two consecutive cycles. The refinement converged at an *R* of 0.09.

At this stage all of the 16 hydrogen atoms were located from a three-dimensional ΔF synthesis. These atoms were included in the further refinement with isotropic thermal parameters, and all of them refined to reasonable positions.

At the conclusion of the refinement all shifts in parameters were less than a tenth of the corresponding standard deviation, and the conventional agreement factor ($R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$) is 0.077 omitting unobserved reflections. The function minimized in the refinement was $w(|F_o| - (1/k)F_c)^2$ where $w = 1/\sigma_F^2$. The unobserved reflections were given zero weight in the refinement except if $F_c > 3\sigma_F$, in this case the reflections are included in the refinement with weight calculated as shown above.

Table 1a. Positional parameters at the conclusion of the least-squares refinement. Standard deviations are listed in parentheses and refer to the last decimal places.

	X/a	Y/b	Z/c
S(1)	0.32157(10)	0.48745(30)	0.03034(14)
S(2)	0.40156(9)	0.39966(29)	0.07770(13)
S(3)	0.51545(9)	0.29271(26)	0.14213(13)
S(4)	0.58239(10)	0.15989(30)	0.19449(14)
S(5)	0.66057(11)	-0.03532(30)	0.10156(18)
C(1)	0.3365(3)	0.4555(8)	-0.0806(5)
C(2)	0.3898(4)	0.3957(10)	-0.0957(5)
C(3)	0.4310(3)	0.3558(9)	-0.0253(5)
C(4)	0.4852(3)	0.2835(9)	-0.0362(5)
C(5)	0.5246(3)	0.2352(9)	0.0329(5)
C(6)	0.5711(3)	0.1336(9)	0.0219(5)
C(7)	0.6043(4)	0.0853(10)	0.0961(6)
C(8)	0.5029(4)	0.2467(13)	-0.1289(6)
C(9)	0.5673(4)	0.1924(13)	-0.1366(6)
C(10)	0.5836(4)	0.0785(11)	-0.0692(6)
C(11)	0.2846(3)	0.4884(9)	-0.1451(5)
C(12)	0.3090(5)	0.4893(16)	-0.2387(6)
C(13)	0.2372(4)	0.3700(13)	-0.1370(8)
C(14)	0.2573(5)	0.6366(12)	-0.1255(8)
H(2)	0.402(2)	0.357(6)	-0.149(4)
H(81)	0.471(3)	0.185(8)	-0.166(5)
H(82)	0.494(4)	0.332(10)	-0.163(6)
H(91)	0.572(5)	0.149(12)	-0.197(7)
H(92)	0.595(4)	0.294(11)	-0.133(6)
H(101)	0.623(5)	0.025(12)	-0.069(7)
H(102)	0.555(6)	-0.020(16)	-0.080(9)
H(121)	0.323(4)	0.392(10)	-0.248(5)
H(122)	0.273(5)	0.501(12)	-0.291(7)
H(123)	0.338(5)	0.557(11)	-0.241(6)
H(131)	0.218(4)	0.351(10)	-0.076(6)
H(132)	0.252(3)	0.279(9)	-0.141(5)
H(133)	0.209(4)	0.378(9)	-0.183(5)
H(141)	0.240(4)	0.638(11)	-0.071(7)
H(142)	0.224(5)	0.660(11)	-0.166(7)
H(143)	0.286(4)	0.721(11)	-0.121(6)

Table 1b. Thermal parameters with the corresponding standard deviations in parentheses. The anisotropic thermal parameters are defined by the expression $T_i = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}hla^*c^* + 2U_{23}klb^*c^*)]$ and the isotropic parameters by $T_i = \exp(-8\pi^2U\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)$. For non-hydrogen atoms the values are multiplied by 10^4 , for hydrogen atoms by 10^3 .

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{23}	U_{13}
S(1)	339(11)	688(18)	277(10)	163(12)	-41(11)	26(8)
S(2)	340(11)	669(17)	219(10)	140(11)	-52(11)	6(8)
S(3)	341(11)	498(15)	243(10)	83(11)	-18(10)	-20(8)
S(4)	390(12)	597(16)	346(11)	78(12)	37(12)	-81(9)
S(5)	407(13)	508(16)	671(16)	172(12)	17(13)	-119(11)
C(1)	306(41)	227(43)	286(40)	-6(34)	-96(34)	46(32)
C(2)	340(43)	394(51)	205(37)	56(38)	-5(37)	20(32)
C(3)	308(42)	319(46)	257(38)	-50(36)	0(36)	41(31)
C(4)	152(35)	341(48)	317(39)	-10(33)	-11(37)	45(29)
C(5)	227(37)	336(47)	258(38)	-84(34)	12(35)	18(31)
C(6)	153(36)	324(47)	427(46)	-1(33)	23(38)	79(32)
C(7)	320(43)	326(49)	446(48)	-45(38)	57(41)	-68(36)
C(8)	387(50)	596(67)	300(43)	148(47)	-58(48)	37(38)
C(9)	408(49)	624(70)	291(45)	83(49)	-39(47)	80(37)
C(10)	369(48)	383(55)	400(48)	127(44)	-59(43)	48(38)
C(11)	314(41)	313(48)	324(42)	-14(37)	-30(37)	-20(33)
C(12)	428(57)	715(86)	298(48)	33(60)	-16(52)	-16(41)
C(13)	317(51)	458(71)	635(70)	-102(48)	102(54)	-110(48)
C(14)	457(59)	363(59)	538(62)	115(48)	89(49)	-48(50)

	U (\AA^2)		U (\AA^2)		U (\AA^2)
H(2)	0(13)	H(101)	74(33)	H(131)	46(25)
H(81)	26(19)	H(102)	115(48)	H(132)	17(20)
H(82)	39(25)	H(121)	30(23)	H(133)	28(21)
H(91)	73(32)	H(122)	69(31)	H(141)	58(30)
H(92)	57(28)	H(123)	50(30)	H(142)	61(29)
				H(143)	46(26)

The following atomic scattering factors were used; for sulphur those of Dawson,¹⁰ for carbon those of Berghuis *et al.*¹¹ and for hydrogen those of Stewart *et al.*¹²

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The final positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table 1a and b. Table 2 is a list of the observed and final calculated structure factors multiplied by a factor of 10. Interatomic distances and angles are summarized in Tables 3 and 4.

The sequence S(1), S(2), S(3) is approximately linear, while the fourth sulphur atom deviates significantly from this line, the angle S(1), S(2), S(3)/S(3), S(4) being 163° . Table 5 lists the atomic deviations from least-squares planes through various parts of the molecule. The terminal dithiole rings A and C are planar, while the central ring B is non-planar. There is a dihedral angle of 17.0° between the planes of rings A and C. This angle is attained mainly by a twist around C(3)···C(5) and a bending around S(3)–C(5). A similar distortion, although to a smaller degree, is also found in molecule II (Fig. 1).

Table 2. Continued.

H	K	L	F(0)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(0)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(0)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(0)	F(C)	H	K	L	F(0)	F(C)
20	4	0	365	-375	21	5	6	285	-258	22	0	2	4206	4	23	5	0	4206	9	24	2	0	248	225
20	4	1	235	229	21	3	0	4203	73	22	0	4	290	278	23	5	1	4206	79	24	2	1	235	-305
20	4	2	682	-758	21	3	1	4197	71	22	0	6	246	249	23	5	2	4220	-168	24	2	2	563	606
20	4	3	564	587	21	3	2	269	336	22	0	8	680	-707	23	3	0	540	565	24	2	3	4201	119
20	4	4	4211	144	21	3	3	824	879	22	2	0	253	251	23	3	1	4204	-107	24	2	4	4212	54
20	4	5	347	-348	21	3	4	500	-533	22	2	1	232	-99	23	3	2	4206	189	24	2	5	316	342
20	4	6	272	241	21	3	5	367	366	22	2	2	534	520	23	3	3	4213	164	24	2	6	4212	48
20	4	7	315	-327	21	3	6	253	-295	22	2	3	4209	-146	23	3	4	4214	-211	24	4	0	4211	108
20	4	8	4226	-17	21	3	7	4206	-125	22	2	4	369	367	23	3	5	4211	-58	24	4	1	4209	-33
20	4	9	4206	78	21	3	8	4201	23	22	2	5	730	762	23	3	6	398	431	24	4	2	4213	40
20	6	0	531	-559	21	3	9	4213	-81	22	2	6	4204	-39	23	1	0	225	146	24	4	3	4215	91
20	6	1	258	268	21	1	0	327	299	22	2	7	391	396	23	1	1	238	-181	25	3	0	4209	59
20	6	2	4205	-14	21	1	1	4183	-84	22	2	8	218	126	23	1	2	305	319	25	3	1	4208	-25
20	6	3	295	-282	21	1	2	4190	77	22	2	9	4210	-1	23	1	3	401	-446	25	3	2	279	-229
20	6	4	251	72	21	1	3	4192	57	22	4	0	4202	31	23	1	4	387	353	25	1	0	717	-743
20	6	5	310	-233	21	1	4	4201	186	22	4	1	4198	-12	23	1	5	4206	-57	25	1	1	214	-41
21	5	0	4210	-163	21	1	5	4193	-107	22	4	2	4202	-53	23	1	6	286	277	25	1	2	4228	-237
21	5	1	4206	54	21	1	6	760	-759	22	4	3	354	360	23	1	7	431	443	25	1	3	576	-625
21	5	2	500	-499	21	1	7	359	398	22	4	4	252	264	23	1	8	320	216	25	1	4	4219	110
21	5	3	4201	0	21	1	8	500	-542	22	4	5	4206	-63	24	0	0	282	-198	25	1	5	4213	-63
21	5	4	4202	-54	21	1	9	4223	-211	22	4	6	4214	-123	24	0	2	4210	-56	26	0	0	274	-267
21	5	5	455	429	21	1	10	4213	-81	22	4	7	4215	109	24	0	4	522	554	26	0	2	640	-653
					22	0	0	274	-308	22	6	0	4208	-3	24	0	6	462	406	26	2	0	220	30

Table 3. Bond lengths with the corresponding standard deviations in parentheses. Bond lengths corrected for rigid body motion are listed in brackets.

Bond		Bond	
S(1) - S(2)	2.063(3) [2.065] Å	C(11) - C(12)	1.538(12)[1.549] Å
S(1) - C(1)	1.754(7) [1.765]	C(11) - C(13)	1.518(13)[1.528]
S(2) - S(3)	2.863(3) [2.865]	C(11) - C(14)	1.515(13)[1.521]
S(2) - C(3)	1.762(8) [1.774]	C(2) - H(2)	0.93(6)
S(3) - S(4)	2.062(3) [2.064]	C(8) - H(81)	1.06(7)
S(3) - C(5)	1.761(7) [1.773]	C(8) - H(82)	0.95(9)
S(4) - C(7)	1.727(9) [1.739]	C(9) - H(91)	1.00(11)
S(5) - C(7)	1.667(9) [1.670]	C(9) - H(92)	1.11(10)
C(1) - C(2)	1.332(11)[1.336]	C(10) - H(101)	1.01(11)
C(1) - C(11)	1.523(10)[1.525]	C(10) - H(102)	1.11(15)
C(2) - C(3)	1.436(11)[1.439]	C(12) - H(121)	0.96(9)
C(3) - C(4)	1.390(10)[1.394]	C(12) - H(122)	1.13(10)
C(4) - C(5)	1.419(10)[1.422]	C(12) - H(123)	0.89(10)
C(4) - C(8)	1.512(12)[1.523]	C(13) - H(131)	1.05(9)
C(5) - C(6)	1.403(11)[1.406]	C(13) - H(132)	0.90(8)
C(6) - C(7)	1.403(11)[1.407]	C(13) - H(133)	0.93(7)
C(6) - C(10)	1.508(12)[1.518]	C(14) - H(141)	0.92(11)
C(8) - C(9)	1.525(13)[1.528]	C(14) - H(142)	0.97(10)
C(9) - C(10)	1.498(14)[1.503]	C(14) - H(143)	0.99(10)

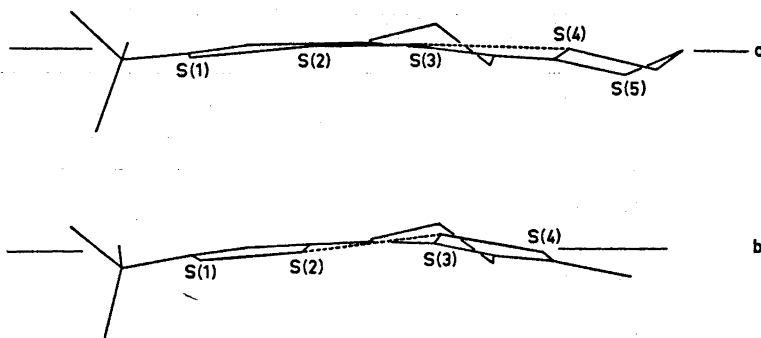


Fig. 1. Atomic deviations from the least-squares planes through rings A, B, and C for molecules II and IV, respectively.

Table 4. Intramolecular bond angles(°) with the corresponding standard deviations in parentheses.

Angle	Angle	Angle	Angle
C(1)–S(1)–S(2)	94.9(3)	C(8)–C(9)–H(91)	109(6)
S(1)–S(2)–S(3)	177.0(1)	C(8)–C(9)–H(92)	104(5)
S(1)–S(2)–C(3)	96.7(3)	C(10)–C(9)–H(91)	108(6)
S(3)–S(2)–C(3)	83.0(3)	C(10)–C(9)–H(92)	115(5)
S(2)–S(3)–S(4)	162.8(1)	H(91)–C(9)–H(92)	108(8)
S(2)–S(3)–C(5)	84.5(3)	C(6)–C(10)–C(9)	110.5(7)
S(4)–S(3)–C(5)	95.0(3)	C(6)–C(10)–H(101)	110(6)
S(3)–S(4)–C(7)	96.7(3)	C(6)–C(10)–H(102)	107(7)
S(1)–C(1)–C(2)	115.4(5)	C(9)–C(10)–H(101)	122(6)
S(1)–C(1)–C(11)	115.3(5)	C(9)–C(10)–H(102)	109(7)
C(2)–C(1)–C(11)	129.1(6)	H(101)–C(10)–H(102)	96(10)
C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	121.8(6)	C(1)–C(11)–C(12)	108.5(6)
C(1)–C(2)–H(2)	126(3)	C(1)–C(11)–C(13)	108.9(7)
C(3)–C(2)–H(2)	110(3)	C(1)–C(11)–C(14)	110.5(7)
S(2)–C(3)–C(2)	111.1(5)	C(12)–C(11)–C(13)	110.1(8)
S(2)–C(3)–C(4)	124.1(5)	C(12)–C(11)–C(14)	109.3(8)
C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	124.7(6)	C(13)–C(11)–C(14)	109.5(7)
C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	125.4(6)	C(11)–C(12)–H(121)	105(5)
C(3)–C(4)–C(8)	117.8(6)	C(11)–C(12)–H(122)	113(5)
C(5)–C(4)–C(8)	116.7(6)	C(11)–C(12)–H(123)	108(6)
S(3)–C(5)–C(4)	121.3(5)	H(121)–C(12)–H(122)	103(7)
S(3)–C(5)–C(6)	114.6(5)	H(121)–C(12)–H(123)	113(8)
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	124.0(6)	H(122)–C(12)–H(123)	114(8)
C(5)–C(6)–C(7)	119.0(6)	C(11)–C(13)–H(131)	120(5)
C(5)–C(6)–C(10)	119.1(6)	C(11)–C(13)–H(132)	116(5)
C(7)–C(6)–C(10)	121.9(7)	C(11)–C(13)–H(133)	110(5)
S(4)–C(7)–C(6)	114.7(6)	H(131)–C(13)–H(132)	94(7)
S(4)–C(7)–S(5)	116.6(4)	H(131)–C(13)–H(133)	113(7)
C(6)–C(7)–S(5)	128.6(6)	H(132)–C(13)–H(133)	105(7)
C(4)–C(8)–C(9)	114.5(6)	C(11)–C(14)–H(141)	112(6)
C(4)–C(8)–H(81)	115(4)	C(11)–C(14)–H(142)	112(6)
C(4)–C(8)–H(82)	106(5)	C(11)–C(14)–H(143)	117(5)
C(9)–C(8)–H(81)	114(4)	H(141)–C(14)–H(142)	104(9)
C(9)–C(8)–H(82)	114(5)	H(141)–C(14)–H(143)	101(8)
H(81)–C(8)–H(82)	91(7)	H(142)–C(14)–H(143)	110(8)
C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	112.5(7)		

Table 5. Least-squares planes through each of the five-membered rings, and atomic deviations from these planes.

Equation of planes (X, Y and Z monoclinic coordinates in Å)	Atoms defining the plane and their deviation from the plane (Å)				
(1) $0.42212X + 0.90529Y - 0.05994Z = 7.01010$	S(1)	S(2)	C(1)	C(2)	C(3)
	0.0098	-0.0066	-0.0128	0.0081	0.0016
(2) $0.44249X + 0.89043Y - 0.11988Z = 7.12032$	S(2)	S(3)	C(3)	C(4)	C(5)
	0.0607	0.0749	0.0606	0.0280	-0.1028
(3) $0.65915X + 0.74275Y - 0.13699Z = 9.23740$	S(3)	S(4)	C(5)	C(6)	C(7)
	0.0140	-0.0127	0.0134	0.0033	0.0089

Angle between plane (1) and plane (2) 3.7°

Angle between plane (1) and plane (3) 17.0°

Angle between plane (2) and plane (3) 15.1°

The six-membered ring D may be described as a slightly twisted boat with one stem (C(4), C(5), C(6)) flattened.

The most important bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 2. The interatomic distances in the sulphur sequence are markedly different from

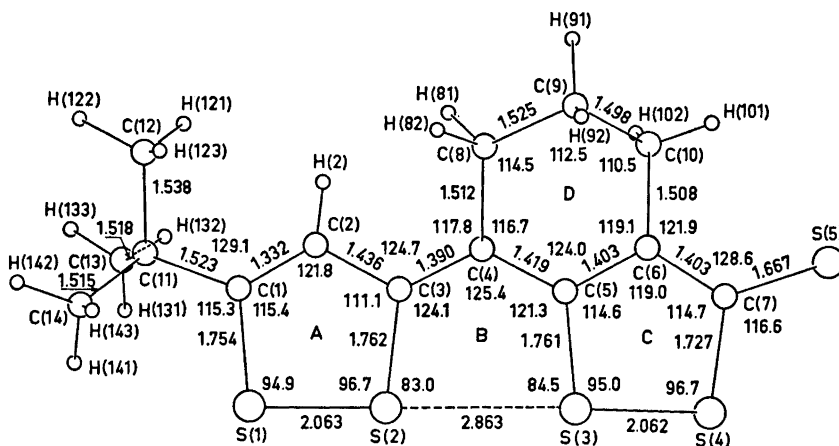
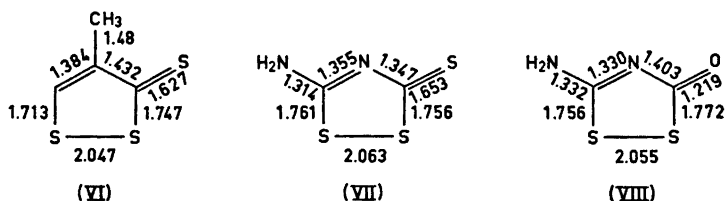


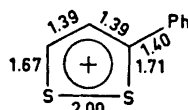
Fig. 2. Bond distances and angles.

those found in the related molecule II. Chemically, molecule II differs from molecule IV only by having an ethylene group attached to S(4) and S(5). In molecule II, rings A and B apparently constitute a thiathiophene system, and this system does not seem to be perturbed to any noticeable degree by the close contact to S(4). In the present molecule, IV, the two terminal S-S bonds are both shorter than a sulphur-sulphur single bond of 2.10 Å.¹³ The central sulphur-sulphur distance is approximately 0.3 Å longer than the longest S-S bond observed in a thiathiophene¹⁴ but is still well below the van der Waals distance. A similar sulphur sequence is found in the symmetrical four-sulphur compound I where the S-S distances are 2.03(3), 2.93(3), and 2.00(3) Å.² The terminal disulphide rings in the present molecule may be compared with similar isolated unsaturated five-membered disulphides (VI, VII, and VIII).¹⁵⁻¹⁸ The S-S bonds in the range 2.047–2.063 Å are significantly shorter than a single bond and this shortening is assumed to be caused by π -bonding.¹⁹ The cyclic carbon-sulphur bonds in VII and VIII



are similar to the corresponding bond distances in the present molecule, indicating a comparable amount of π -conjugation in the rings. The S(1)–S(2) and S(3)–S(4) distances are not significantly different from those in the isolated disulphide rings. Thus the close contact of 2.863(3) Å between S(2) and S(3) does not seem to produce a lengthening of the terminal sulphur-sulphur bonds.

The geometry of the five-membered disulphide rings in molecule I may by analogy be compared with that of the 3-phenyl-dithiolium ion (IX).²⁰



(IX)

Judging from the C–S distances in the two molecules, there is a comparable amount of π -conjugation in rings A, C and in IX. Thus, the bond lengths of the terminal disulphide groups in I are not significantly different from the S–S bond length expected for a dithiolium ion with this amount of π -bonding.

In each of the four-sulphur compounds I, II, and IV, one of the S–S distances are in the region 2.86–2.96 Å. It is not evident in any of these cases that the short contact has brought about a lengthening of an adjacent sulphur-sulphur bond.

There are a few short intramolecular S···H and H···H distances in molecule IV. S(1)···H(141) and S(5)···H(101) are 2.72 and 2.75 Å, respectively, as compared to corresponding distances of 2.71 and 2.51 Å in molecule II. H(2) in the present molecule has short contacts to H(81), H(82), and H(121) of 2.21, 2.07, and 2.30 Å, respectively.

In Fig. 3 the packing of molecules in the unit cell is shown. The molecules are stacked on top of one another across centers of symmetry. Distances

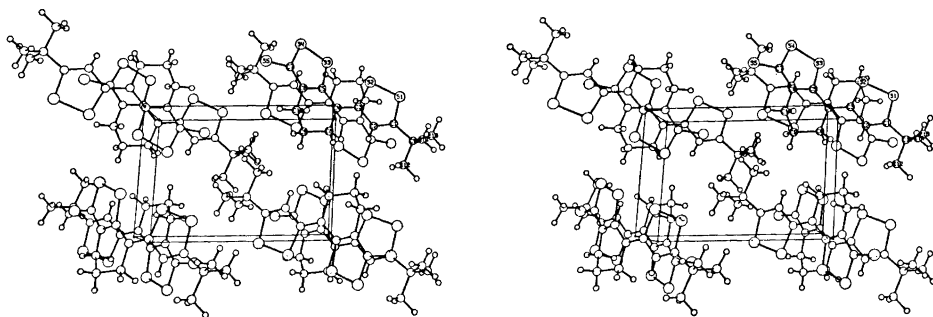


Fig. 3. Stereoscopic drawing showing the packing of molecules. The a -axis runs horizontally, the c -axis from top to bottom and the positive b -axis out of the paper. The box indicated defines $(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2})$ of the unit cell. The drawing was done by computer using the ORTEP plotting program.²¹

between the least-squares planes of the molecules are 3.64 and 4.22 Å, alternatingly.

There is a short intermolecular S(3)···S(3') contact of 3.374(3) Å across a twofold axis. This indicates that approximately 3.40 Å is a reasonable estimate for the sulphur-sulphur van der Waals distance.³

THERMAL MOTION

Thermal ellipsoids have been plotted at 50 % probability level using the ORTEP program²¹ (Fig. 4). The thermal motion of the 11 atoms in rings A, B,

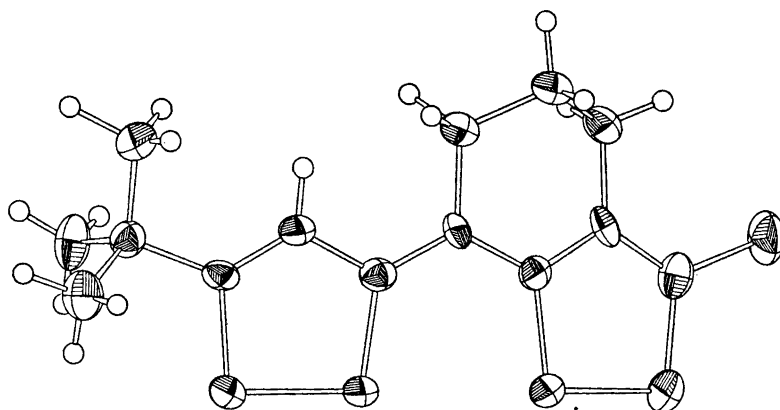


Fig. 4. Thermal ellipsoids at 50 % probability level.

and C were analyzed in terms of rigid body motion according to the method described by Schomaker and Trueblood.²² The r.m.s. difference between observed and calculated U_{ij} values was 0.0035 Å. The maximum angle of libration is 6.5°, and the corresponding principal axis of libration is almost parallel to the S(1)···S(4) direction. Bond distances corrected for rigid body motion using Cruickshank's²³ method are listed in Table 3 together with the uncorrected ones. The lengthenings range from 0.002 to 0.012 Å.

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 360/50H computer. The programs, except when otherwise noted, originate from the Chemistry Department, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, and have been modified for IBM 360/50H by Dr. D. Rabinovich and Cand. real. K. Åse.

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