

The Crystal Structure of $\text{NPCI}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$

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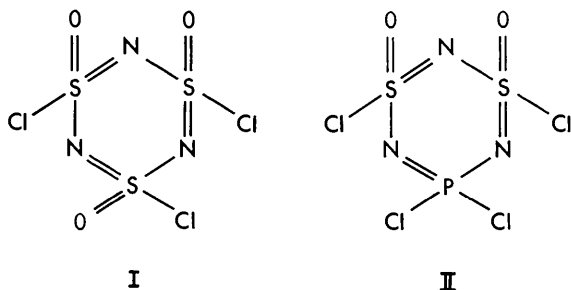
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Crystals of cyclo-tri- μ -nitrido-dichlorophosphorus-bis(oxochlorosulphur), $\text{NPCI}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$, are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$. The cell dimensions are $a = 11.649$, $b = 7.705$, $c = 11.092$ Å, $\beta = 101.37$, $Z = 4$ units $\text{NPCI}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$. The structure was determined from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and refined by anisotropic least-squares analysis of 1010 independent reflexions, $R = 0.044$. The molecules contain a six-membered ring of P, N and S atoms in the sequence $-\text{N}-\text{P}-\text{N}-\text{S}-\text{N}-\text{S}-$. The phosphorus atom carries two chlorine atoms and each sulphur atom is linked to one oxygen and one chlorine atom. Mean bond lengths, with estimated standard deviations for the individual values in parentheses, are $\text{N}-\text{P} = 1.585$ (0.013), $\text{P}-\text{Cl} = 1.957$ (0.006), $\text{S}-\text{Cl} = 2.018$ (0.006) and $\text{S}-\text{O} = 1.421$ (0.013) Å. The N-S bond lengths differ slightly and can be divided into two groups. Average values are 1.578 (0.013) Å for the N-S bonds of the group S-N-S and 1.540 (0.013) Å for the remaining N-S bonds. The endocyclic angles at P and S are 115.3 (0.7)° and 115.0 (0.7)° respectively. The angle S-N-S is 120.3 (0.8)°; for the angles P-N-S values of 123.5 (0.8)° and 120.6 (0.8)° were obtained.

Introduction

In addition to the structure of α -sulphanuric chloride (see I; Hazell, Wiegers & Vos, 1966), it was thought interesting to investigate the structure of β -sulphanuric chloride. Attempts to prepare the latter compound by thermal decomposition of $\text{Cl}_3\text{PNSO}_2\text{Cl}$ according to Kirsanov (1952) failed, however.



Instead, a compound of composition $\text{PN}_3\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$ was obtained by applying Kirsanov's method in a slightly modified way (van de Grampsel & Vos, 1963). We tentatively assumed the compound to be $\text{NPCI}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ (II), *i.e.* $(\text{NSOCl})_3$ with one of the SOCl groups replaced by PCl_2 . This hypothesis was confirmed by the X-ray work described in this paper.

Experimental

$\text{NPCI}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ (van de Grampsel & Vos, 1963) was recrystallized from light petroleum. The colourless needles obtained (m.p. 94.9 – 95.9 °C) appeared to be stable to moist air and to irradiation by X-rays.

The unit cell is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$ with $a = 11.649 \pm 0.003$, $b = 7.705 \pm 0.003$, $c = 11.092 \pm 0.003$ Å, $\beta = 101.37 \pm 0.13$ °, $Z = 4$ formula units,

$D_x = 2.13$ g.cm⁻³, $D_m = 2.14$ g.cm⁻³, $\mu(\text{Mo}) = 17.8$ cm⁻¹. The needle axis of the crystals coincides with the b direction. The cell dimensions were obtained from a powder diffractogram recorded with the Philips diffractometer PW1050/30, silicon lines being used for calibration [$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 1.5418$ Å].

For the intensity measurements a single crystal of dimensions $0.22 \times 0.23 \times 0.39$ mm was mounted in a Hanff capillary. Integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs about the b axis were taken for $k = 0$ to 8 with zirconium filtered molybdenum radiation. Use was made of the multiple film technique. The reflexions $0k0$ were obtained from the zero layer about $[101]$. For 1146 independent reflexions non-zero intensities were measured with a densitometer (Smits & Wiebenga, 1953). No corrections for absorption were applied ($\mu R \approx 0.2$).

To put the $|F|^2$ values on the same scale each k layer was compared with the first layer about the b axis by recording parts of the integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the two layers on the same photographic film. Care was taken that all the experimental conditions, such as the output of the X-ray tube, the integrated area and the exposure time, were kept the same for the two layers. To correct for the difference in path length through the film due to the difference in equi-inclination angle (ν_k and ν_1 for layer k and layer 1 respectively) the intensities of the k th layer were multiplied by $(\cos \nu_1)/(\cos \nu_k)$. After correction for this factor comparison of the different photographs obtained gave the scaling factor for all k layers.

Determination of the structure

The four molecules lie at general positions in the unit cell. Approximate coordinates for the P, N, S and Cl atoms could be found from a three-dimensional Patter-

son synthesis calculated with the 1146 independent reflexions with non-zero intensity. The x and z parameters of the oxygen atoms were determined from an [010] error synthesis and the y parameters of these atoms were estimated from the assumed geometry of the molecule. Preliminary two-dimensional refinement in the [010] projection was carried out by successive cycles of difference Fourier syntheses and structure factor calculations.

During the three-dimensional least-squares refinement 136 reflexions with unreliable intensities, because of extinction or strong variation in background, were not considered. These reflexions are marked with an asterisk in Table 3. The isotropic least-squares refinement was carried out on a Zebra computer using Schoone's program (Schoone, 1961), $R=0.094$. At this stage of the refinement a three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis clearly showed the thermal motion of the atoms to be anisotropic.

Most cycles of the anisotropic least-squares refinement were done by Rollett on the Mercury computer in Oxford (Rollett, 1961). The last few cycles were calculated on a TR4 computer with a program written by Palm & Peterse according to Cruickshank's scheme (Cruickshank, 1961*a*). For this part of the refinement the atomic scattering factors used were those from Moore (1963). The weighting scheme adopted was

$$w = [1 + \{(|F(\text{obs})| - 23)/23\}^2]^{-1}.$$

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates with standard deviations (in parentheses) in units of the last decimal position as calculated by the least-squares program

	x	y	z
P	-0.1701 (2)	0.1539 (3)	-0.0514 (2)
N(1)	-0.0566 (5)	0.2073 (9)	0.0454 (5)
N(2)	-0.1608 (5)	0.4879 (8)	0.1074 (5)
N(3)	-0.2745 (5)	0.2894 (9)	-0.0683 (5)
S(1)	-0.0528 (2)	0.3606 (3)	0.1349 (2)
S(2)	-0.2830 (2)	0.4224 (2)	0.0335 (2)
Cl(1)	-0.2230 (2)	-0.0752 (3)	-0.0081 (2)
Cl(2)	-0.1296 (2)	0.1201 (3)	-0.2125 (2)
Cl(3)	-0.0621 (2)	0.2524 (3)	0.2973 (2)
Cl(4)	-0.3583 (2)	0.2951 (3)	0.1579 (2)
O(1)	0.0531 (5)	0.4559 (9)	0.1554 (6)
O(2)	-0.3576 (5)	0.5657 (8)	-0.0090 (5)

Table 2. Thermal parameters U_{ij} (in 10^{-4}\AA^2) of the anisotropic temperature factor

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	$2U_{12}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$
P	362 (9)	352 (19)	314 (8)	26 (16)	-37 (16)	171 (13)
N(1)	379 (32)	453 (39)	405 (32)	128 (55)	-63 (53)	128 (51)
N(2)	452 (34)	295 (34)	378 (30)	125 (54)	-95 (51)	65 (51)
N(3)	338 (30)	500 (40)	333 (29)	-43 (55)	-138 (52)	2 (46)
S(1)	336 (8)	424 (10)	307 (7)	-160 (16)	51 (15)	76 (12)
S(2)	396 (9)	355 (10)	296 (7)	197 (16)	69 (14)	198 (13)
Cl(1)	812 (16)	359 (12)	845 (17)	-190 (22)	8 (22)	573 (27)
Cl(2)	753 (14)	630 (15)	354 (9)	206 (23)	-193 (18)	351 (18)
Cl(3)	512 (11)	796 (16)	335 (8)	186 (22)	347 (20)	79 (15)
Cl(4)	504 (11)	714 (15)	607 (12)	153 (22)	406 (22)	567 (20)
O(1)	448 (32)	787 (49)	661 (38)	-390 (61)	88 (69)	-40 (55)
O(2)	576 (33)	527 (35)	426 (28)	389 (55)	222 (53)	177 (50)

After the refinement the value of $w|\Delta F|^2$ appeared to be independent of $|F(\text{obs})|$. The index R dropped to 0.044.

In Tables 1 and 2 the final parameters with standard deviations as calculated by the least-squares program are listed. The calculated structure factors in Table 3 are based on the parameters of Tables 1 and 2. As the molecule could not be considered as a rigid body (see discussion) the coordinates were not corrected for libration effects.

Discussion of the structure

Molecular structure

The molecule $\text{NPCl}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ is shown in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 4. In calculating these standard deviations with the formulae of Cruickshank & Robertson (1953), the standard deviations in the coordinates obtained from the least-squares program (Table 1) were multiplied by a factor of two.

The six-membered ring of the molecule is not completely planar, but has a deformed chair shape (Fig. 2). As may be seen from Table 5, N(1) lies in the plane through P, S(1) and S(2), whereas N(2) and N(3) are at

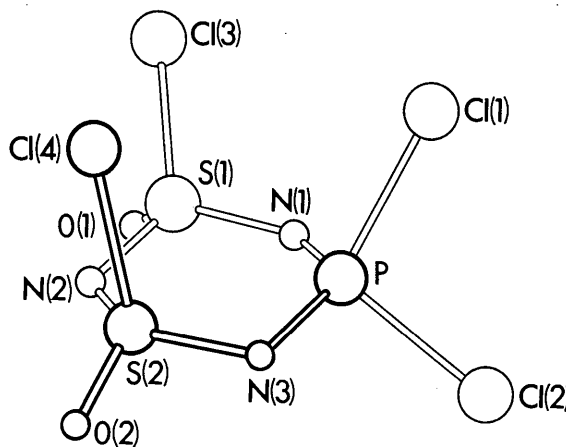


Fig. 1. Molecule of $\text{NPCl}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$.

Table 3. Comparison of 10F(obs) and 10F(calc)

Reflections marked by an asterisk were not included in the refinement.

H K L				FO				H K L				FO				H K L				FO				H K L				FO															
-14	0	0	157	169	-4	1	332	322	-2	1	111	104	142	-2	2	7	203	218	-1	3	5	498	476	-11	4	4	147	141	0	0	0	37	47	4	4	37	47						
-12	0	0	249	169	-3	1	2	350	-325	-1	1	111	74	139	0	2	7	349	380	-1	3	5	184	170	-8	4	4	313	-303	0	0	0	332	308	-3	4	4	287	284				
-10	0	0	544	-569	-2	1	2	166	-104	-1	1	111	378	-385	0	2	7	166	-145	1	3	5	562	551	-6	4	4	683	-644	0	0	0	230	-234	-1	6	4	150	157				
-10	0	1	150	34	-1	1	1	147	104	3	1	1	147	104	-1	2	7	166	-145	1	3	5	562	551	-6	4	4	683	-644	0	0	0	230	-234	-1	6	4	150	157				
-11	0	0	359	-352	0	1	2	341	-339	-10	1	12	175	-142	3	2	7	433	-432	5	3	5	193	180	-4	4	4	203	205	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
-10	0	1	700	-684	0	1	2	301	-281	-10	1	12	175	-142	3	2	7	433	-432	5	3	5	193	180	-4	4	4	203	205	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
-11	0	1	341	328	0	1	2	479	-460	-8	1	12	175	-142	3	2	7	433	-432	5	3	5	193	180	-4	4	4	203	205	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
-9	0	1	479	-460	3	1	2	367	-341	-2	1	12	175	-142	3	2	7	433	-432	5	3	5	193	180	-4	4	4	203	205	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	3
-7	0	1	378	-362	-4	1	3	221	-224	-2	1	12	221	-211	-2	2	8	166	-145	-13	3	5	138	-143	-3	4	4	332	326	6	5	3	177	183	4	6	4	221	-246				
-9	0	1	359	-356	5	1	2	765	797	-9	1	13	179	-152	-6	2	8	166	-145	-13	3	5	138	-143	-3	4	4	332	326	6	5	3	177	183	4	6	4	221	-246				
-3	0	1	387	-375	6	1	2	304	-295	-7	1	13	197	-144	-4	2	8	203	213	-7	3	6	120	-135	2	4	4	746	727	-11	5	3	158	136	6	6	4	55	81				
-1	0	1	408	-367	7	1	2	507	-521	-2	1	13	198	-259	-3	2	8	242	246	-8	3	6	230	-240	3	4	4	544	546	-11	5	3	158	136	6	6	4	55	81				
1	0	1	998	841	8	1	2	332	334	3	1	13	213	202	-1	2	8	129	135	-7	3	6	127	167	4	4	4	212	210	-9	4	4	159	119	-5	6	5	193	178				
3	0	1	792	537	12	1	2	230	237	-10	0	14	166	-130	-1	2	8	378	375	-4	3	6	387	-410	5	4	4	470	-481	-7	5	4	111	117	-3	6	5	55	84				
3	0	1	792	537	12	1	2	230	237	-10	0	14	166	-130	-1	2	8	378	375	-4	3	6	387	-410	5	4	4	470	-481	-7	5	4	111	117	-3	6	5	55	84				
7	0	1	212	196	-11	1	3	405	-425	-10	0	14	166	-130	-1	2	8	378	375	-4	3	6	387	-410	5	4	4	470	-481	-7	5	4	111	117	-3	6	5	55	84				
10	0	1	461	-485	-8	1	3	221	-224	-13	0	14	166	-130	-1	2	8	378	375	-4	3	6	387	-410	5	4	4	470	-481	-7	5	4	111	117	-3	6	5	55	84				
13	0	1	230	-242	-7	1	3	166	-157	-9	2	0	321	185	4	2	8	166	-157	-9	2	8	166	-157	-9	2	8	166	-157	-9	2	8	166	-157	-9	2	8	166	-157				
10	0	2	258	239	-4	2	0	387	-380	-4	2	0	341	316	4	2	8	147	-152	2	3	6	249	246	-12	4	5	184	-157	-1	5	4	332	341	3	6	5	64	98				
-6	0	2	958	-928	-4	2	0	212	218	-2	2	0	292	-288	9	2	0	379	-372	3	3	6	298	295	-12	4	5	184	-157	-1	5	4	332	341	3	6	5	64	98				
-4	0	2	470	-457	-2	2	0	276	287	-2	2	0	410	-693	-12	2	9	166	-141	4	3	6	303	-322	-8	5	4	332	341	3	6	5	64	98									
-2	0	2	866	-836	-1	2	0	244	240	-1	2	0	715	-355	-12	2	9	166	-141	4	3	6	303	-322	-8	5	4	332	341	3	6	5	64	98									
0	0	2	838	810	-1	2	0	470	463	-10	0	14	166	-130	-1	2	8	378	375	-4	3	6	387	-410	5	4	4	470	-481	-7	5	4	111	117	-3	6	5	55	84				
0	0	2	2396	-2229	1	2	0	295	-296	-12	2	0	149	-128	-7	2	9	184	-192	-9	3	7	138	-155	-3	4	5	101	-113	9	4	10	-113	-8	0	0	298	283					
0	0	2	1069	1066	2	1	3	147	144	-11	2	1	194	-174	-6	2	9	212	-202	-7	3	7	304	-315	-1	4	5	169	-171	11	4	10	-113	-8	0	0	298	283					
6	0	2	405	394	3	2	0	295	-293	-10	2	1	167	-152	-6	2	9	212	-202	-7	3	7	304	-315	-1	4	5	169	-171	11	4	10	-113	-8	0	0	298	283					
-13	0	3	295	371	4	1	3	276	265	-9	2	1	129	120	0	2	9	304	-216	-1	3	7	608	-67	1	4	5	83	-100	-9	5	2	6	147	154								
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-3	0	3	147	144	8	1	3	120	153	-5	2	1	276	244	4	2	9	249	294	2	3	7	111	105	6	5	4	221	219	-4	5	2	2	120	127								
-1	0	3	249	249	9	1	3	350	-380	-2	2	1	210	-191	6	2	9	193	-201	4	3	7	154	-159	7	4	4	169	-162	-2	5	1	2	120	127								
-1	0	3	249	249	9	1	3	350	-380	-2	2	1	210	-191	6	2	9	193	-201	4	3	7	154	-159	7	4	4	169	-162	-2	5	1	2	120	127								
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-1	0	3	249	249	9	1	3	350	-380	-2	2	1																															

Table 4. *Intramolecular distances and angles*

The estimated standard deviations in units of the last decimal position are given in parentheses. For numbering of atoms see Fig. 1.

N(1)-P	1.584 (13) Å	N(1)-P—N(3)	115.3 (7)°
N(3)-P	1.586 (13)	N(1)-S(1)-N(2)	115.6 (7)
N(1)-S(1)	1.538 (13)	N(2)-S(2)-N(3)	114.3 (7)
N(2)-S(1)	1.577 (13)	P—N(1)-S(1)	123.5 (8)
N(2)-S(2)	1.579 (13)	S(1)-N(2)-S(2)	120.3 (8)
N(3)-S(2)	1.542 (13)	S(2)-N(3)-P	120.6 (8)
P—Cl(1)	1.960 (6)	Cl(1)-P—Cl(2)	104.4 (3)
P—Cl(2)	1.954 (6)	Cl(3)-S(1)-O(1)	105.7 (6)
S(1)-Cl(3)	2.007 (6)	Cl(4)-S(2)-O(2)	106.3 (5)
S(2)-Cl(4)	2.028 (6)	N(1)-P—Cl(1)	109.2 (5)
S(1)-O(1)	1.415 (14)	N(3)-P—Cl(1)	110.6 (5)
S(2)-O(2)	1.427 (12)	N(1)-P—Cl(2)	109.5 (5)
P····S(1)	2.749 (5)	N(3)-P—Cl(2)	107.3 (5)
P····S(2)	2.717 (5)	N(1)-S(1)-O(1)	114.6 (8)
S(1)··S(2)	2.737 (5)	N(2)-S(1)-O(1)	110.2 (8)
N(1)··N(2)	2.636 (17)	N(1)-S(1)-Cl(3)	105.1 (5)
N(2)··N(3)	2.622 (17)	N(2)-S(1)-Cl(3)	104.5 (5)
N(1)··N(3)	2.678 (17)	N(2)-S(2)-O(2)	110.6 (7)
		N(3)-S(2)-O(2)	113.3 (7)
		N(2)-S(2)-Cl(4)	105.6 (5)
		N(3)-S(2)-Cl(4)	106.0 (5)

distances of 0.29 and 0.26 Å respectively from this plane. The difference in location of N(1) and N(3) relative to the plane PS(1)S(2) indicates that the molecule in the crystal does not have the symmetry m which may be expected for a free molecule $\text{NPCL}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$. Table 6 shows that the best plane through P, Cl(1), Cl(2) and N(2) is a pseudo mirror plane only. The deviation from the symmetry m is also reflected by the unequal values of the endocyclic angles at N(1) and N(3), 123.5 and 120.6 respectively. The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal (see below) indicates that the deviations from symmetry m are probably a result of intermolecular interactions.

Table 5. *Distances to the plane PS(1)S(2)*

The plane obeys the equation $0.2787X + 0.6060Y - 0.7450Z = 0.3106$ with $X = x \sin \beta$, $Y = y$ and $Z = z + x \cos \beta$ (Å).

N(1)	-0.005 Å	Cl(3)	1.893 Å
N(2)	-0.294	Cl(4)	1.990
N(3)	-0.262	O(1)	-0.794
Cl(1)	1.686	O(2)	-0.655
Cl(2)	-1.372		

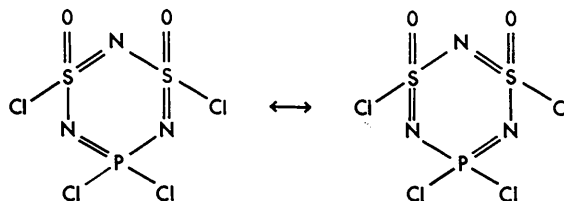
Table 6. *Distances to the 'best' plane through P, Cl(1), Cl(2) and N(2)*

The plane obeys the equation $0.9373X - 0.2235Y + 0.2676Z = -2.1417$ with $X = x \sin \beta$, $Y = y$ and $Z = z + x \cos \beta$ (Å).

P	0.0079 Å	Cl(1)	-0.0028 Å
N(1)	1.3479	Cl(2)	-0.0029
N(2)	-0.0022	Cl(3)	1.9625
N(3)	-1.3294	Cl(4)	-1.5128
S(1)	1.3884	O(1)	2.3536
S(2)	-1.3411	O(2)	-2.4674

The molecule of $\text{NPCL}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ may be compared with both $\alpha\text{-(NSOCl)}_3$ (Hazell, Wiegers & Vos, 1966) and $(\text{NPCL}_2)_3$ (Wilson & Carroll, 1960) (Table 7). As

observed for $\alpha\text{-(NSOCl)}_3$ and $(\text{NPCL}_2)_3$, the endocyclic bonds in $\text{NPCL}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ are short in comparison with the 'single' N-S and N-P bonds in H_3NSO_3 (1.76 Å, Sass, 1960) and H_3NPO_3^- (1.77 Å, Cruickshank, 1964) respectively. This shortening has been ascribed to $d_{\pi}\text{-}p_{\pi}$ overlap of sulphur (phosphorus) d orbitals and nitrogen p (sp^2) orbitals (Craig & Paddock, 1962; Cruickshank, 1961 *b*). As a result of this overlap double bonds are formed which may be delocalized according to the resonance scheme:

Table 7. *Conformations and bond lengths (in Å) for $\alpha\text{-(NSOCl)}_3$ and $(\text{NPCL}_2)_3$*

Standard deviations for bond lengths in units of the last decimal position are given in parentheses.

Ring conformation	$\alpha\text{-(NSOCl)}_3$ chair shaped	$(\text{NPCL}_2)_3$ planar
N-P	—	1.59 (2)
N-S	1.571 (4)	—
P-Cl	—	1.98 (1)
S-Cl	2.003 (3)	—
S-O	1.407 (7)	—

However, unlike $(\text{NPCL}_2)_3$ and $\alpha\text{-(NSOCl)}_3$, in $\text{NPCL}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ delocalization does not seem to be complete as may be seen from the N-S bond lengths. Whereas the chemically equivalent N-S bonds have equal length, 1.540 Å on average for N(1)-S(1) and

N(3)–S(2) and 1.578 Å for N(2)–S(1) and N(2)–S(2), small differences, 0.038 Å on average, occur between chemically non-equivalent N–S bonds. This may be due to the fact that the contribution of the sulphur and phosphorus *d* orbitals to the π bonding in the ring is slightly different. The same phenomenon, delocalization of the double bonds with small variations in bond lengths, has been found in the molecules $\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NPCI}_2)_2$ and $[\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2\text{NPCI}_2$ (Mani, Ahmed & Barnes, 1965, 1966). The N–P bond lengths in these molecules are shown in Fig. 3. The sequence of the N–P bond lengths in molecule III (Fig. 3.) may be explained as follows. The stronger electronegativity of the chlorine ligands makes the orbitals of the phosphorus atom of the $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ -groups more suitable for d_π - p_π bonding in the ring than those of the $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ -groups (Craig & Magnusson, 1956). Therefore the N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bonds are expected to be shorter than the N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bonds. Furthermore in the group $\text{Cl}_2\text{P}-\text{N}-\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ the p_π electron and the sp^2 lone pair electrons are more involved in the N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bond than in the N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bond. Due to this the double bond character of the former bond will increase at the cost of the double bond char-

acter of the latter. It may thus be understood that in molecule III the bonds N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ are the largest, whereas the N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bonds of the uniformly substituted group $\text{Cl}_2\text{P}-\text{N}-\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ are larger than the other N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ bonds.

By the same reasoning the sequence of the N–P bond lengths in molecule IV can be explained. Comparison of the three molecules in Fig. 3 shows that the sequence of the lengths of the N–S bonds in $\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NPCI}_2)_2$ (II) is analogous to that of N– $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ in III. This suggests that in $\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NPCI}_2)_2$ the *d* orbitals of sulphur are more suitable for d_π - p_π bonding in the ring than the *d* orbitals of phosphorus. The relatively small value of the angle N–P–N at $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ in II, in comparison with the value of 120° in the uniformly substituted N–P ring compounds, supports the view that the double bond character of the N–P bonds in II is relatively small.

Arrangement of the molecules

Fig. 4 shows that the molecules are arranged in planes parallel to (101). The shortest intermolecular distances are observed between O(2') and the chlorine atoms Cl(2) and Cl(3) of the neighbouring molecules. These Cl...O distances are on average 0.13 Å shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii. It may be noticed that the bond S(2')–O(2') lies almost in the plane through Cl(2') O(2') and Cl(3) and bisects the angle Cl(2')...O(2')...Cl(3) (Fig. 5), the angles S(2')–O(2')...Cl(2) and S(2')–O(2')...Cl(3) being 109.9° and 111.7° respectively. This suggests that the lone pairs of oxygen atoms are involved in the intermolecular interaction. It is rea-

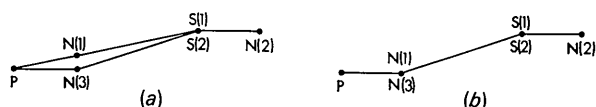


Fig. 2. Side view of the six-membered ring (a) as observed in $\text{NP}(\text{Cl}_2)(\text{NSOCl})_2$ and (b) the same ring in the undistorted chair conformation.

Table 8. Comparison of $U_{ij}(\text{calc})$ and $U_{ij}(\text{obs})$ based on the T_{ii} and ω_{ii} values of Table 9

The differences $U_{ij}(\text{calc})-U_{ij}(\text{obs})$ are listed (in 10^{-4} \AA^2) relative to the directions \mathbf{a}^* , \mathbf{b} and \mathbf{c} . The standard deviations in parentheses are those of $U_{ij}(\text{obs})$.

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	$2U_{12}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$
P	39 (9)	-6 (10)	-21 (9)	1 (16)	64 (16)	9 (14)
N(1)	-66 (32)	-47 (39)	-91 (35)	-51 (55)	229 (55)	105 (54)
N(2)	70 (34)	9 (34)	15 (33)	-177 (54)	123 (53)	158 (54)
N(3)	2 (30)	-65 (40)	-64 (31)	87 (55)	256 (55)	97 (49)
S(1)	21 (8)	22 (10)	67 (8)	6 (16)	-32 (16)	13 (13)
S(2)	2 (9)	21 (10)	66 (8)	-5 (16)	110 (15)	42 (13)
Cl(1)	-53 (16)	-41 (12)	-172 (18)	-1 (22)	-94 (23)	-205 (28)
Cl(2)	1 (14)	102 (15)	-19 (10)	64 (23)	79 (19)	57 (19)
Cl(3)	9 (11)	-62 (16)	-37 (9)	-75 (22)	-245 (21)	-69 (16)
Cl(4)	-102 (11)	-68 (15)	-134 (14)	14 (22)	-176 (23)	-88 (21)
O(1)	23 (32)	-14 (49)	1 (41)	-151 (61)	-148 (71)	93 (57)
O(2)	73 (33)	39 (35)	138 (30)	237 (55)	119 (55)	201 (53)

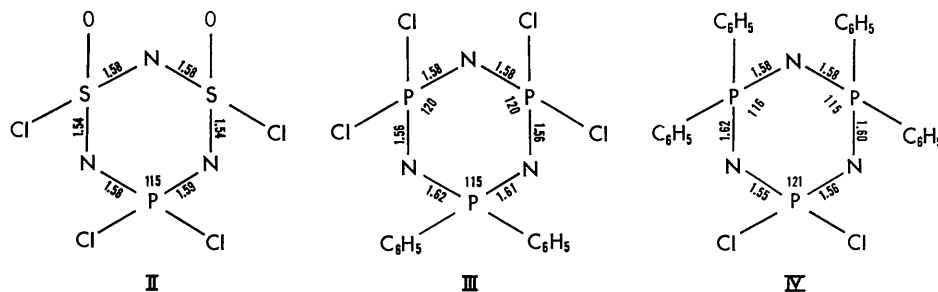


Fig. 3. Comparison of the molecules $\text{NP}(\text{Cl}_2)(\text{NSOCl})_2$ (II), $\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NPCI}_2)_2$ (III) and $[\text{NP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2]_2\text{NPCI}_2$ (IV).

sonable to assume that the strong $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions cause the deviations from symmetry m , which are observed for the molecule in the crystalline state.

Thermal motion

The translation tensor T and the libration tensor ω which gave the best least-squares agreement between corresponding $U_{ij}(\text{calc})$ and $U_{ij}(\text{obs})$ values were calculated according to Cruickshank's (1956) method. Comparison of the $U_{ij}(\text{calc})$ and $U_{ij}(\text{obs})$ values in Table 8 shows that the molecule cannot be considered as a rigid body performing translations and librations about its centre of mass. Especially for the atoms Cl(1) and Cl(4), the observed thermal parameters are larger than the calculated ones. This may indicate that in the P-Cl and S-Cl bonds internal (deformation) vibrations take place. The fact that, relative to the calculated U_{ij} values, the thermal motion is smaller for Cl(2) and Cl(3) than for Cl(1) and Cl(4) may be attributed to the strong $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}$ interaction described above.

Although the molecule cannot be described as a rigid body a rough impression of its thermal movement could be obtained. The magnitudes and directions of the principal axes of the T and ω tensors are given in Table 9. It may be seen that translation is smallest in a direction almost perpendicular to the plane PS(1)S(2).

Table 9. The values of T_{ii} along, and ω_{ii} about, the principal axes

The angles between the principal axes and the directions a^* , b and c are α , β and γ respectively; δ is the angle with the plane PS(1)S(2).

	T_{ii} (in 10^{-3} \AA^2)	$\alpha(^{\circ})$	$\beta(^{\circ})$	$\gamma(^{\circ})$	$\delta(^{\circ})$
Translation	21	102	125	38	85
	30	155	66	86	3
	33	68	45	52	4
	ω_{ii} [in $(^{\circ})^2$]	$\alpha(^{\circ})$	$\beta(^{\circ})$	$\gamma(^{\circ})$	$\delta(^{\circ})$
Libration	9.2	59	35	77	28
	18.4	145	56	98	12
	22.0	104	97	16	59

Calculations were done at the Groningen University Computing Centre. The least-squares analysis was partly carried out by Dr J.S. Rollett in Oxford. We thank Professor E.H. Wiebenga for his interest during the course of this investigation and Drs R. Olthof-Hazekamp for programming the calculations.

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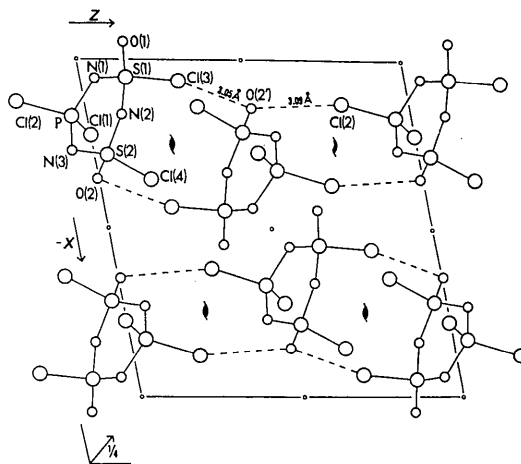


Fig. 4. Projection of the structure of $\text{NPCl}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ along the b axis.

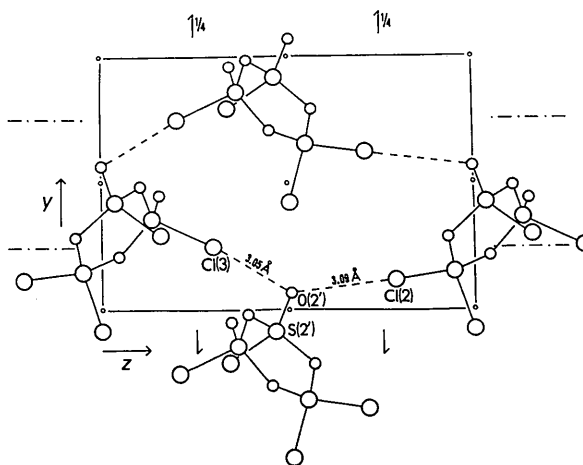


Fig. 5. Part of the structure of $\text{NPCl}_2(\text{NSOCl})_2$ projected along $[100]$ on to the plane (100) .

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