

Tabelle 4. Geometrie der Wasserstoffbrücken

	$\cdots\text{O}$ in Lage	$\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$	\angle am H	$\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$
$\text{O}(1)\text{--H}(1)\cdots\text{O}(3)$	$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$	2,580 (5) Å	153 (6)°	1,91 (5) Å
$\text{O}(4)\text{--H}(41)\cdots\text{O}(2)$	$-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$	2,592 (4)	162 (4)	1,68 (5)
$\text{O}(4)\text{--H}(42)\cdots\text{O}(2)$	$\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z$	2,557 (4)	163 (4)	1,65 (4)
$\text{O}(4)\text{--H}(43)\cdots\text{O}(3)$	$\frac{1}{2}+x, 1-y, \frac{1}{2}-z$	2,538 (4)	176 (7)	1,51 (7)

mit der längsten Bindung zum Phosphoratom ein Wasserstoffatom gebunden. Die drei anderen Wasserstoffatome der asymmetrischen Einheit bilden normale Bindungsabstände und Winkel mit dem zusätzlichen Sauerstoffatom O(4), wodurch diese Konfiguration sich als Oxoniumion H_3O^+ zu erkennen gibt.

(3) durch die Wasserstoffbrücken (Tabelle 4). Wie im Ammoniumsalz ist die Wasserstoffbrücke $\text{O}(1)\text{--H}(1)\cdots\text{O}(3)$ der einzige kurze intermolekulare $\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$ -Kontakt zwischen Phosphor-Sauerstoffatomen. Dies ist eine weitere Bestätigung dafür, dass das Anion $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$ auch in der hier untersuchten Substanz vorliegt. Schliesslich ist auch die auffallende Kürze der drei von O(4) ausgehenden Wasserstoffbrücken $\text{O--H}\cdots\text{O}$ ein Hinweis auf entgegengesetzte Ladungen der Brückenpartner und damit auf die ionische Natur der Substanz.

Der grosse Unterschied zwischen den beiden O--P--OH -Bindungswinkeln (Tabelle 3: 113,4 und 106,6°), der auch beim Ammoniumsalz beobachtet wurde (113,3 und 106,2°), ist überraschend. Seine Ursache muss intermolekularer Natur sein, konnte aber nicht eindeutig erkannt werden. Die übrigen Bindungswinkel am Phos-

phoratom sind mit dem Anion $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6^{2-}$ [H gebunden an O(1)] gut vereinbar.

Die Autoren danken Herrn Dr H. Falius für eine Probe der Substanz, Herrn Dipl.-Ing. D. Nockenbergr für Programmierarbeiten und Hilfe bei den Berechnungen, dem Rechenzentrum der Technischen Universität Braunschweig und dem Deutschen Rechenzentrum in Darmstadt für Rechenzeit und der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft und dem Fonds der Chemischen Industrie für Förderung durch Leihgaben und Sachmittel.

Literatur

- HANSON, H. P., HERMAN, F., LEA, I. D. & SKILLMAN, S. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1040.
 MOOTZ, D., ALTENBURG, H., FAYOS, J. & WUNDERLICH, H. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* **A25**, S105.
 MOOTZ, D. & FAYOS, J. (1970). *Acta Cryst.* **B26**, 2046.
 REMY, H. & FALIUS, H. (1956). *Naturwissenschaften*, **43**, 177.
 STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* **42**, 3175.
 WILSON, A. & MCGEACHIN, H. MCD. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1352.

Acta Cryst. (1971). **B27**, 1523

The Crystal Structure of 2,7-Dimethylthianthrene*

BY CHIN HSUAN WEI


Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830, U.S.A.

(Received 10 August 1970)


The crystal structure of 2,7-dimethylthianthrene has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffractometer data. The compound crystallizes with four molecules in an orthorhombic unit cell of symmetry $P2_12_12_1$ and parameters $a=8\cdot175$ (2), $b=11\cdot351$ (2), and $c=13\cdot197$ (2) Å. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom technique and was refined by the full-matrix least-squares method to $R(F)=3\cdot1\%$ based on 1282 independent intensity data. The molecule possesses an idealized C_2 symmetry, with all the nonhydrogen atoms approximately in two planes that intersect along the S-S line to form a folded configuration with a dihedral angle of $131\cdot1^\circ$.

Introduction

The crystal and molecular structure of thianthrene

C_6H_4  C_6H_4 has been determined previously by

X-ray structure analyses (Lynton & Cox, 1956; Rowe & Post, 1958). Because of the tendency for the sulfur atoms to retain their tetrahedral valency angles, thianthrene possesses a configuration folded along the S-S line. Structural analysis of similar 2,7-dimethylthian-

threne $\text{H}_3\text{CC}_6\text{H}_3$  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_3$ (known to be effective on parasitic skin diseases) by the single-crystal

* Research sponsored by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission under contract with the Union Carbide Corporation.

X-ray diffraction method was carried out to provide more accurate stereochemical information (including those of all the hydrogen atoms) on the nature of this heterocyclic system, and to provide a comparison of its molecular architecture, S-C_{sp2} distances in particular, with those of closely related compounds.

Experimental

Colorless crystals of 2,7-dimethylthianthrene were isolated from a scabies-treating medicine, SCABOL (product of Daiichi Seiyaku Co. Ltd. Tokyo, Japan), and were recrystallized from an n-hexane solution. The crystal system and approximate cell parameters were determined from Weissenberg and precession photographs. Eight strong reflections in the 2θ range of 85 to 100° were centered with an Oak Ridge computer-controlled diffractometer (Busing, Ellison, Levy, King & Roseberry, 1968) using Cu Kα (λ = 1.54178 Å) radiation. Cell parameters were refined by the least-squares method. Density was determined by flotation in a mixture of 1,2-dichloroethane and dichloromethane. The observed systematic absences of h00 for h odd, 0k0 for k odd, and 00l for l odd are uniquely characteristic of the space group P2₁2₁2₁ (D₂^h, No. 19), which was later confirmed by the successful refinement of the structure. Crystallographic data are as follows:

$$a = 8.175 (2) \text{ \AA} \quad b = 11.351 (2) \quad c = 13.197 (2) \\ V = 1224.6 \text{ \AA}^3 \quad F(000) = 512 \quad D_{\text{obs}} = 1.30 (2) \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \\ D_{\text{calc}} = 1.326 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \quad Z = 4.$$

Intensity data were collected from a rectangular rod shaped crystal of dimensions 0.18 × 0.20 × 0.58 mm; the longest dimension, corresponding to the a direction, was nearly parallel to the φ axis of the diffractometer. The intensities of 1292 independent reflections with 2θ ≤ 135° (equivalent to a minimum crystal spacing of 0.850 Å) were measured with the θ-2θ scan technique. Of these, 1282 reflections had nonzero intensities and were subsequently utilized throughout the structural analysis. Absorption corrections calculated by the method of Busing & Levy (1957) were applied using a linear absorption coefficient of 35.2 cm⁻¹.

Solution and refinement of the structure

Trial positional parameters for the two independent sulfur atoms were obtained from inspection of a three-dimensional Patterson map (program *FORDAPER* of A. Zalkin modified by G. Brunton). The carbon atoms in an asymmetric unit were located in a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis phased on the atomic parameters of the sulfur atoms. This model was refined by the full-matrix least-squares program *ORFLS* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) in which the minimized function was $\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ with weights, w, equal to the reciprocals of the variances estimated from the empirical equation:

Table 1. Positional and anisotropic thermal parameters (10³) for nonhydrogen atoms
The form of the anisotropic temperature factor is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.
Standard deviations of the last significant figures are given in parentheses here and in Table 2.

	x	y	z	β ₁₁	β ₂₂	β ₃₃	β ₁₂	β ₁₃	β ₂₃
S(1)	0.41513 (11)	0.42264 (5)	0.00592 (5)	2256 (14)	674 (5)	547 (4)	42 (7)	69 (6)	-25 (4)
S(2)	0.20405 (9)	0.61009 (7)	0.13431 (5)	1336 (10)	1186 (7)	562 (4)	198 (7)	103 (5)	-3 (4)
C(1)	0.13879 (33)	0.43924 (22)	0.45427 (18)	1440 (40)	754 (19)	538 (13)	-170 (23)	61 (19)	-2 (14)
C(2)	0.09287 (36)	0.41288 (25)	0.35555 (19)	1600 (42)	878 (21)	529 (13)	-190 (28)	17 (22)	60 (15)
C(3)	0.14259 (36)	0.30898 (27)	0.30861 (20)	1747 (46)	1020 (26)	552 (15)	-277 (30)	221 (30)	-103 (16)
C(4)	0.09123 (61)	0.28170 (39)	0.20214 (25)	2670 (75)	1342 (36)	609 (19)	-537 (50)	274 (35)	-192 (22)
C(5)	0.23830 (44)	0.23123 (29)	0.36481 (25)	2293 (62)	969 (26)	765 (20)	90 (34)	345 (31)	-132 (19)
C(6)	0.28163 (44)	0.25518 (29)	0.46342 (24)	1816 (53)	1059 (28)	777 (20)	351 (35)	176 (27)	-3 (19)
C(7)	0.23271 (32)	0.35958 (23)	0.50916 (20)	1301 (40)	902 (21)	570 (15)	19 (23)	25 (21)	-15 (15)
C(8)	0.02969 (33)	0.53819 (23)	0.63066 (19)	1663 (43)	779 (19)	574 (14)	-76 (25)	-52 (23)	-93 (15)
C(9)	-0.10192 (40)	0.59410 (28)	0.67688 (24)	2075 (57)	952 (34)	767 (18)	231 (35)	-83 (28)	-199 (19)
C(10)	-0.14058 (42)	0.56995 (33)	0.77686 (25)	1816 (52)	1224 (32)	778 (20)	68 (35)	134 (37)	-326 (22)
C(11)	-0.05384 (40)	0.48642 (28)	0.83211 (21)	1793 (51)	1206 (29)	606 (16)	-320 (34)	32 (24)	-240 (19)
C(12)	-0.09639 (61)	0.45718 (52)	0.94055 (28)	2600 (83)	1940 (56)	-	628 (61)	310 (35)	-211 (29)
C(13)	0.07539 (38)	0.42919 (26)	0.78449 (20)	1659 (45)	975 (23)	573 (14)	-196 (32)	-63 (23)	-28 (16)
C(14)	0.11926 (32)	0.45601 (23)	0.68549 (19)	1397 (40)	824 (19)	555 (14)	-98 (25)	-84 (20)	-67 (14)

13.9%. The refinement was continued with all non-hydrogen atoms assigned anisotropic temperature factors. After two cycles, $R(F^2)$ became 9.7%. From a three-dimensional difference synthesis calculated at this stage, all 12 hydrogen atoms were located. The full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried further with nonhydrogen atoms assigned anisotropic thermal parameters and hydrogen atoms assigned isotropic thermal parameters. After six cycles the values of $R(F^2)$ and $R_w(F^2)$ (defined as $[\sum w|F_o^2 - F_c^2|^2 / \sum wF_o^4]^{1/2} \times 100$) remained at 4.7 and 7.3%, respectively. The unweighted discrepancy index based on F was 3.1%. Parameter shifts in the last cycle for the nonhydrogen atoms were all less than 5% of the corresponding standard deviation, whereas the maximum shift in the hydrogen parameters was 83% of the corresponding standard deviation. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight, defined as

$$[\sum w|\Delta F^2|^2 / (n-p)]^{1/2}$$

where n is the number of observations and p the number of parameters fitted to the data set, was 1.386. Scattering factors that were used were those of Dawson (1960) for sulfur, those of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for carbon, and those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for hydrogen.

Final values of the atomic parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Table 1 for the nonhydrogen atoms and in Table 2 for the hydrogen atoms. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Table 3. The Busing, Martin & Levy (1964) function and error program *ORFEE* was utilized to calculate the molecular parameters with their standard deviations.

Discussion

The crystal structure comprises molecules with an idealized configuration (depicted in Fig. 1 with some selected bond distances and angles) of C_2 symmetry.

All carbon atoms of each methylphenylene fragment are essentially coplanar as shown in Table 4(a) and (c), whereas the two other best molecular planes, each defined by the nonhydrogen atoms of the $H_3CC_6H_3S_2$ moiety [Table 4(b) and (d)], are not as good as the ones defined by the corresponding methylphenylene fragments. Still, the molecule can be considered to be formed by the fusion of two nearly planar $H_3CC_6H_3S_2$ moieties along the common S-S line. Such folded configurations have also been found in the similar structures of 1,4-dithiadene (Howell, Curtis & Lipscomb, 1954), thianthrene, β -thianthrene dioxide (Hosoya, 1965; Ammon, Watts & Stewart, 1970), thioxanthene-9-*o*l 10-oxide (Ternay, Chasar & Sax, 1967), and *cis*-9-methylthioxanthene 10-oxide (Jackobs & Sundaralingam, 1969). For this structure, the dihedral angle between the planes of the $H_3CC_6H_3S_2$ moieties, defined by parameters (b) and (d) of Table 4, is 131.1° . This value compares roughly with the corresponding values of 128° given by Lynton & Cox and 128.1° reported by Rowe & Post, both for thianthrene. The two chemically equivalent C-S-C valence angles of $101.6(1)^\circ$ at S(1) and S(2) do not differ significantly from the average values of $100.2(5)^\circ$ (Lynton & Cox) and $100.4(3)^\circ$ (Rowe & Post) in thianthrene or from the angle of $100(2)^\circ$ (for model A) found in 1,4-dithiadene. The four equivalent S-C_{sp2} bonding distances in this structure are equal within their standard deviations. The average value of 1.764 (2) Å is approximately 0.05 Å shorter than that of 1.812 Å, the sum of the covalent radii given by Pauling (1960); it does not differ significantly from those of 1.759 (15) Å (Lynton & Cox) and 1.773 (5) Å (Rowe & Post), both for thianthrene, and that of 1.78 (5) Å in 1,4-dithiadene. However, this value is slightly shorter than those of 1.782 (2) Å in *cis*-9-methylthioxanthene 10-oxide, 1.775 (8) Å in thioxanthene-9-*o*l 10-oxide, and 1.785 (5) Å in the re-examined structure of β -thianthrene (Ammon, Watts & Stewart, 1970). Thus, it seems safe to conclude that the S-C_{sp2} distance is lengthened slightly by the order of 0.01 to 0.02 Å as

Table 4. Equations of best molecular planes and perpendicular distances (Å) of constituent atoms from these planes

Calculations were performed with the program written by Smith (1962).

x , y and z represent atomic fractional coordinates in terms of the respective crystal axial systems. Last term in each equation is the perpendicular distance (Å) from the origin to the plane.

$$(a) \quad 6.769x + 5.113y - 4.408z = 1.176$$

$$(b) \quad 6.839x + 4.888y - 4.469z = 1.098$$

$$(c) \quad 5.052x + 8.165y + 4.187z = 7.183$$

$$(d) \quad 4.878x + 8.310y + 4.337z = 7.385$$

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
C(1)	0.007	-0.031	C(8)	0.001
C(2)	-0.004	-0.033	C(9)	-0.014
C(3)	0.009	0.009	C(10)	0.013
C(4)	-0.009	-0.000	C(11)	0.000
C(5)	0.011	0.032	C(12)	0.001
C(6)	-0.008	0.005	C(13)	-0.014
C(7)	-0.007	-0.024	C(14)	0.013
S(1)	--	0.044	S(1)	--
S(2)	--	-0.002	S(2)	--
				0.050

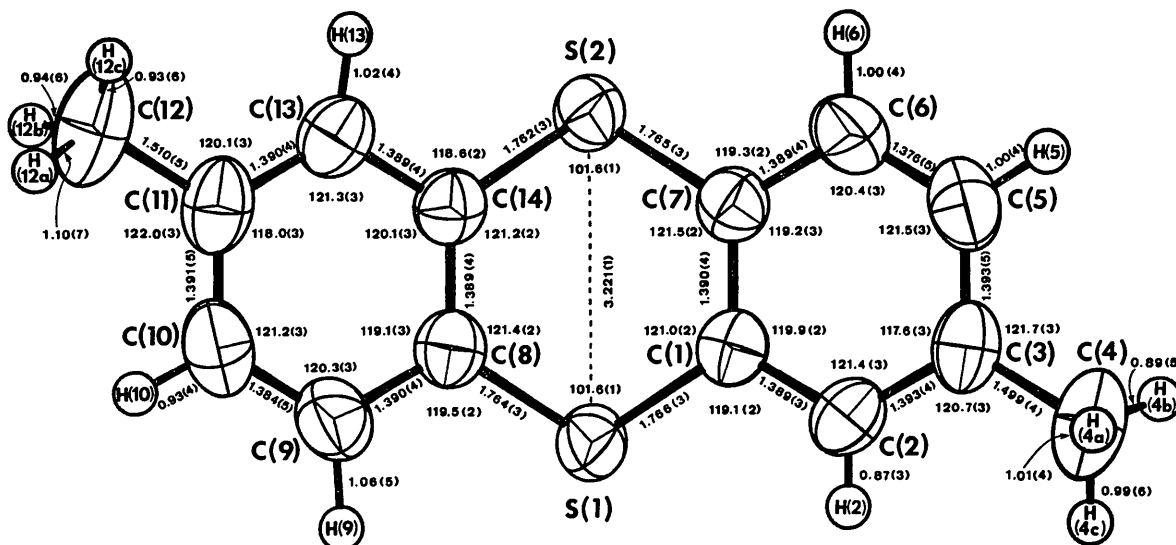


Fig. 1. Molecular configuration of 2,7-dimethylthianthrene viewed in a direction parallel to the idealized molecular twofold axis. All nonhydrogen atoms are represented by 50% probability ellipsoids of thermal displacement (Johnson, 1965).

the coordination number of the sulfur atom is increased from two to three in this group of heterocyclic compounds, in agreement with an observation made by Jackobs & Sundaralingam (1969).

The mean C-C bond distance of 1.389 (1) Å for the benzene rings is compatible with the expected value of 1.394 (5) Å (*Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions*, 1965). The $C_{sp^2}-C_{sp^3}$ distances of 1.499 (4) Å and 1.510 (5) Å, the C-H distances [ranging from 0.87 (3) Å for C(2)-H(2) to 1.10 (7) Å for C(12)-H(12a)], and all other molecular parameters are not unlike those obtained in structural determinations of other common organic compounds by the X-ray diffraction method. The closest intermolecular contact in this structure is 2.89 Å between C(1) and H(6) of adjacent molecules, thus indicating that only molecular forces are responsible for the crystal packing.

This study was supported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission under contract with the Union Carbide Corporation. The author wishes to thank Drs G. M. Brown, J. R. Einstein, and H. A. Levy of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for their helpful criticism of the manuscript before it was submitted for publication.

References

- AMMON, H. L., WATTS, P. H. & STEWART, J. M. (1970). *Acta Cryst.* B26, 451.
- BERGHUIS, J., HAANAPPEL, IJ. M., POTTERS, M. LOOPSTRA, B. O., MACGILLAVRY, C. H. & VEENENDAAL, A. L. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* 8, 478.
- BUSING, W. R., ELLINGTON, R. D., LEVY, H. A., KING, S. P. & ROSEBERRY, R. T. (1968). *The Oak Ridge Computer-Controlled X-ray Diffractometer*. ORNL-4143, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- BUSING, W. R. & LEVY, H. A. (1957). *Acta Cryst.* 10, 180.
- BUSING, W. R. & MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1962). *ORFLS, A Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program*. ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- BUSING, W. R., MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1964). *ORFFE, A Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program*. ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- DAWSON, B. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* 13, 403.
- HOSOYA, S. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* 21, 21.
- HOWELL, P. A., CURTIS, R. M. & LIPSCOMB, W. N. (1954). *Acta Cryst.* 7, 498.
- JACKOBS, J. & SUNDARALINGAM, M. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* B25, 2487.
- JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP, A Fortran Thermal-Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal-Structure Illustration*. ORNL-3794, revised, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- LYNTON, H & COX, E. G. (1956). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 4886.
- PAULING, L. (1960). *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, 3rd ed. p. 224. Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press.
- ROWE, I. & POST, B. (1958). *Acta Cryst.* 11, 372.
- SMITH, D. L. (1962). *A Least-Squares Plane Program for the CDC 1604 Computer*. Ph.D. Thesis (Appendix IV), Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* 42, 3175.
- Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions* (1965), p. S16s. Special Publication No. 18, London: The Chemical Society.
- TERNAY, A. L., CHASAR, D. W. & SAX, M. (1967). *J. Org. Chem.* 32, 2465.