

## The Crystal Structure of Cadmium Ethylxanthate

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The crystal structure of cadmium ethylxanthate,  $\text{Cd}(\text{S}_2\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ , is monoclinic with  $a = 11.289$  (0.010),  $b = 5.872$  (0.004),  $c = 9.057$  (0.002) Å,  $\beta = 90.28$  (0.05)°, and space group  $Pa$ . The unit cell contains two formula units. Intensity measurements of the X-ray reflexions were made using a counter diffractometer. A three-dimensional structure analysis was carried out with the final  $R$  value of 0.022. Absolute structure with reference to the external shape of the crystal was determined. Each cadmium atom is tetrahedrally coordinated to four sulphur atoms belonging to different xanthic groups. Each xanthic group bridges two cadmium atoms forming a two-dimensional network. The networks are piled up through van der Waals contact of the ethyl groups. Cd-S bond lengths are all longer than the sum of the covalent radii of cadmium and sulphur atoms. Two asymmetric xanthic radicals have almost the same configuration. The mean value of the four C-S bond lengths and that of the two C-O bond lengths show the partial double bond character of these bonds. Cd-S-C bond angles range from 97.8° to 107.5°.

### Introduction

The crystal structures of zinc and cadmium salts of the same dithioacids, such as zinc and cadmium diethyl-dithiocarbamate (Bonamico, Mazzone, Vaciago & Zambonelli (1965) and Domenicano, Torelli, Vaciago & Zambonelli (1968) respectively) or zinc and cadmium diisopropylidithiophosphate (Lawton & Kokotailo, 1969) are isostructural. With xanthic radicals as ligands, however, the structural data of zinc and cadmium xanthates with the same ligand were not available. Zinc ethylxanthate (hereafter written as ZnEX) (Ikeda & Hagihara, 1966) and cadmium n-butylxanthate (Cdn-BX) (Rietveld & Maslen, 1965) show a closely similar structure. Except for the difference in the lengths of the  $c$  axis of Cdn-BX (25.7 Å, with space group  $P2_1/a$ ) and the  $a$  axis of ZnEX (18.278 Å, with space group  $P2_1/c$ ) which arises from the difference in the lengths of the alkyl groups of the ligand, the two structures are intrinsically the same. The CdEX crystal was, therefore, expected to be isostructural with that of ZnEX. Contrary to this expectation, a provisional X-ray study of the CdEX crystal showed unit-cell dimensions and diffraction symmetry quite different from those of the ZnEX crystal. A precise structure determination of the CdEX crystal was, therefore, undertaken by the use of a counter diffractometer in order to compare the structure with that of the ZnEX and Cdn-BX crystals.

### Experimental

#### Crystal data

Cadmium ethylxanthate powder was precipitated by mixing aqueous solutions of cadmium acetate and potassium ethylxanthate slowly in a molar ratio of 1:2. The precipitate was filtered and dried in a vacuum desiccator. Crystals were obtained by slow evaporation

of a methanol solution of the precipitate at room temperatures. From preliminary Weissenberg photographs the crystal was found to be monoclinic with the  $a$  axis as the prism axis. The reflexions, systematically absent for  $h0l$  with  $h$  odd, revealed the space group to be either the non-centric  $Pa$  or the centric  $P2_1/a$ .  $Pa$  was adopted because a statistical study indicated lack of centrosymmetry, and was subsequently confirmed by the solution of the structure. The cell dimensions were measured with a diffractometer of equi-inclination type READ 1 (Sakurai, Ito & Iimura, 1970) using Bond's method (Bond, 1960).

Cadmium ethylxanthate,  $\text{Cd}(\text{S}_2\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ ;

F.W. 354.80

Monoclinic prismatic along the  $a$  axis,  
 $a = 11.289$  (0.010),  $b = 5.872$  (0.004),  $c = 9.057$  (0.002) Å,  
 $\beta = 90.28$  (0.05)°,  $V = 600.4$  (0.7) Å<sup>3</sup>.

$D_m = 1.98$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup> by flotation,  $Z = 2$ ,  $D_x = 2.02$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

Space group  $Pa$ .

$\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 25.08$  cm<sup>-1</sup>.

#### Intensity measurements

The intensities were measured with the diffractometer READ-1 around the  $a$  (0 to 14th layers) and [120] (0 to 1st layers) axes. Graphite monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation was used. The cross section of the crystal used for the  $a$ -axis setting was 0.15 × 0.16 mm. The crystal was rotated in the  $\omega$ -scan mode with the scanning speed of 1° per minute. The diffracted X-rays were detected with a scintillation counter with a pulse height analyser. Deviations from linearity in the sensitivity of the counter were kept below 1% by the use of zirconium attenuators. For every twenty reflexions a standard reflexion was measured as a monitor. When the deviation of the intensity of the monitor reflexion was less than 1% before and after twenty measurements the intensity data were adopted.

Reflexions within the range  $\sin \theta/\lambda \leq 0.5$  were explored and a total of 1903 independent reflexions, excluding the  $h00$  reflexions, were obtained. Of these, 1688 reflexions with intensities larger than 2.5 times the standard deviations based on the counting statistics were taken as observed reflexions. These were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. No absorption ( $\mu R = 0.20$ ) or extinction corrections were applied. The intensity data around the  $[120]$  axis were used for the inter-layer scaling. The intensities of the seven  $h00$  ( $h=2,4,\dots,14$ ) reflexions were measured from the 0-layer Weissenberg photograph of a  $b$ -axis oriented crystal, but they were not used in the calculations of the least squares refinement because of the difference in the accuracy of intensity measurements with the counter and the photographic methods.

### Determination of the structure

From a three-dimensional Patterson function approximate coordinates of cadmium and sulphur atoms were found. All the thirteen non-hydrogen atoms in the asymmetric unit were located by a Fourier synthesis. The atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal param-

eters were then refined by three cycles of block-diagonal least-squares to an  $R$  value of 0.095. A further five cycles including anisotropic thermal parameters reduced the  $R$  value to 0.026. At this point a difference synthesis showed the positions of all the ten hydrogen atoms. These were then included in the refinement with isotropic thermal parameters. After five cycles the final  $R$  value was 0.022. The quantity  $\sum w(kF_o - F_c)^2$  was minimized, where  $k$  is a scale factor. The weight  $w$  was chosen as 1 if  $0 < F_o < 50$  and  $(50/F_o)^2$  if  $F_o \geq 50$ .

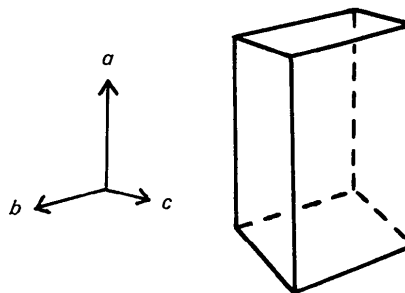


Fig. 1. External shape and crystal axes of a typical cadmium ethylxanthate crystal.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms with standard deviations

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
Cd	0.50000 (6)	0.45111 (5)	0.50000 (8)
S(1)	0.72043 (10)	0.36398 (20)	0.44560 (14)
S(2)	0.87708 (11)	0.68391 (27)	0.27928 (16)
S(3)	0.53477 (11)	0.87401 (19)	0.54853 (15)
S(4)	0.40895 (14)	1.23609 (19)	0.71527 (15)
O(1)	0.6464 (3)	0.6455 (6)	0.2520 (4)
O(2)	0.3734 (3)	0.7980 (5)	0.7414 (3)
C(1)	0.7436 (4)	0.5738 (7)	0.3214 (5)
C(2)	0.6504 (5)	0.8388 (10)	0.1512 (6)
C(3)	0.5319 (6)	0.8479 (12)	0.0763 (7)
C(4)	0.4335 (4)	0.9597 (7)	0.6728 (5)
C(5)	0.2749 (5)	0.8560 (9)	0.8381 (6)
C(6)	0.2285 (6)	0.6373 (11)	0.9005 (7)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms with standard deviations

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
H(1)	0.671 (6)	0.971 (11)	0.209 (7)	2.5 (1.3)
H(2)	0.719 (6)	0.784 (12)	0.091 (7)	2.9 (1.5)
H(3)	0.522 (11)	0.978 (13)	0.019 (13)	5.2 (2.2)
H(4)	0.476 (6)	0.838 (12)	0.140 (7)	2.7 (1.4)
H(5)	0.508 (9)	0.716 (12)	0.013 (12)	5.1 (1.8)
H(6)	0.304 (7)	0.952 (12)	0.915 (7)	3.2 (1.6)
H(7)	0.210 (6)	0.931 (10)	0.778 (7)	2.2 (1.3)
H(8)	0.165 (7)	0.676 (12)	0.966 (8)	3.4 (1.6)
H(9)	0.303 (9)	0.553 (16)	0.966 (10)	6.3 (2.5)
H(10)	0.184 (11)	0.536 (18)	0.818 (12)	7.7 (2.9)

Table 2. Thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms with standard deviations

The thermal parameters refer to the expression:

$$T = \exp[-10^{-4} \cdot 2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^2 + \dots + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + \dots)]$$

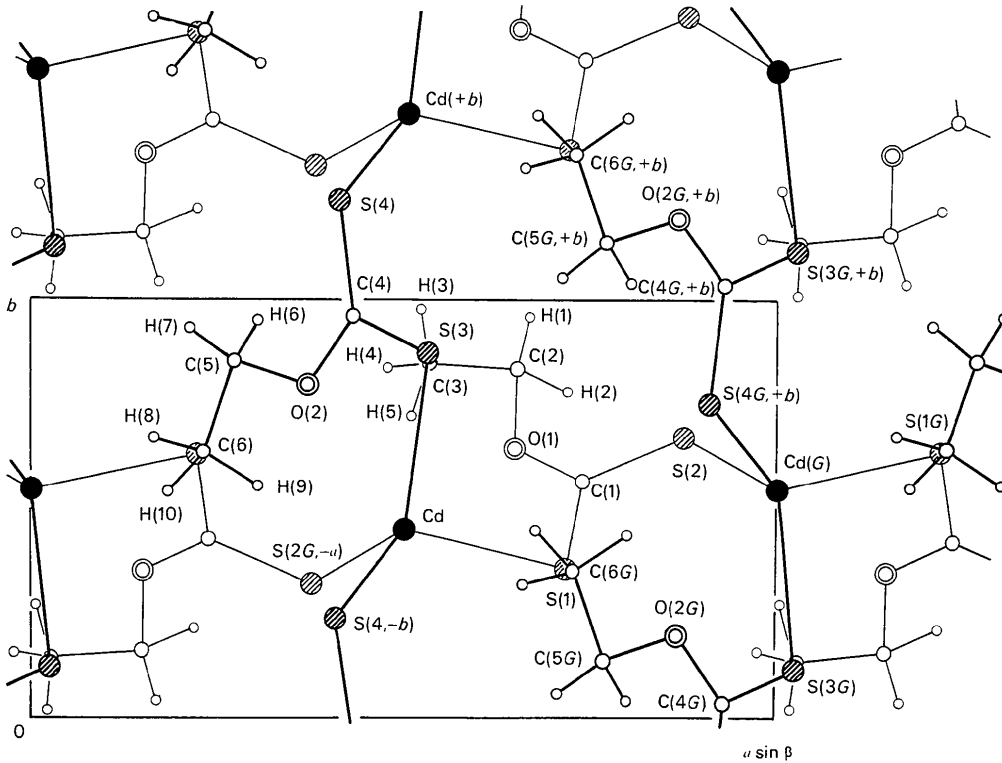
The  $B_{eq}$  values are the equivalent isotropic temperature factors proposed by Hamilton (1959).

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$	$B_{eq}$
Cd	306 (1)	278 (1)	448 (1)	-27 (2)	30 (1)	10 (2)	2.7
S(1)	272 (5)	351 (5)	528 (6)	27 (4)	7 (4)	120 (5)	3.0
S(2)	281 (5)	667 (9)	536 (7)	-95 (6)	8 (5)	199 (6)	3.9
S(3)	385 (6)	258 (5)	608 (7)	-58 (4)	210 (5)	-49 (5)	3.3
S(4)	647 (8)	240 (4)	503 (6)	28 (5)	213 (6)	1 (5)	3.7
O(1)	282 (15)	440 (17)	439 (16)	13 (14)	-14 (12)	126 (15)	3.1
O(2)	344 (15)	251 (13)	399 (15)	-6 (12)	55 (12)	-8 (12)	2.6
C(1)	249 (17)	315 (19)	333 (18)	-25 (15)	17 (14)	8 (16)	2.4
C(2)	519 (30)	469 (28)	502 (28)	42 (24)	-81 (23)	184 (24)	3.9
C(3)	578 (35)	698 (40)	604 (34)	129 (32)	-154 (29)	191 (32)	5.0
C(4)	325 (19)	216 (16)	359 (19)	-16 (15)	8 (15)	-3 (15)	2.4
C(5)	420 (25)	414 (24)	468 (25)	62 (21)	179 (20)	100 (21)	3.4
C(6)	542 (32)	529 (31)	655 (35)	-36 (27)	253 (27)	180 (28)	4.5



Table 4 (cont.)

L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC									
3	253	262	-2	114	111	9	3	L	-3	152	156	-9	105	90	-5	199	192	-4	283	276	-4	60	49	-1	126	130	-2	245	254	6	95	91	2	139	141	-5	156	153
4	153	157	-1	101	95				-2	189	191	-8	86	67	-3	226	224	-8	73	65	0	165	164	-1	230	243	7	46	53	3	70	74	-4	206	204			
5	118	117	0	78	83	-4	47	48	-1	166	163	-7	67	65	-2	186	159	-6	116	120	4	210	208	1	79	82	12	3	L	4	41	27	-3	207	208			
6	162	160	1	73	76	-8	138	134	0	157	155	-6	138	137	-1	59	55	-5	150	153	2	174	181	2	144	148				5	42	37	-2	114	116			
7	164	163	2	90	93	-7	133	130	1	168	168	-6	109	107	0	110	112	-3	54	57	4	145	146	3	140	147	-6	50	62	13	2	L	0	214				
8	115	114				-6	59	49	2	109	107	-5	157	159	0	110	112	-3	49	46	5	146	137	4	82	81	-5	103	102				1	230	246			
			9	1	L	-5	74	71	3	143	136	-4	168	166	2	88	85	-2	78	84	6	151	144	5	106	105	-4	138	135	-6	151	140	2	185	192			
8	4	L				-4	203	209	4	147	145	-3	224	227	2	68	65	-1	148	154	7	132	123	6	159	163	-3	101	101	-5	112	111	3	151	150			
-4	123	122	-10	92	83	-3	288	298	5	143	140	-2	253	255	5	79	77	-1	148	154	5	109	115	4	109	115	-2	84	84	-4	160	157	4	128	129			
-3	99	104	-9	80	73	-2	237	240	6	142	137	-1	341	341	6	68	75	0	109	115	11	4	L	8	101	91	-1	144	146	-3	196	193	5	127	126			
-2	59	74	-8	88	86	-1	206	212	7	111	107	0	340	340	7	70	62	1	109	111							0	163	166	-2	179	176						
-1	143	145	-7	88	87	0	310	316				1	334	336	8	51	50	3	145	146	12	1	L	1	165	167	1	165	167	-1	112	109	14	1	L			
0	61	62	-6	78	73	1	353	354	9	6	L	2	427	424				4	139	141	-5	178	172	2	219	223	0	55	63									
1	71	65	-5	194	198	2	333	334	5	102	96	3	375	373	10	4	L	-5	63	68	-4	202	202	-8	84	83	3	82	84	1	78	73	-5	76	79			
2	179	187	-4	42	48	3	231	232	-5	102	96	4	296	295	-7	50	35	6	105	102	-3	181	181	-7	126	117	4	102	103	2	130	129	-4	159	161			
3	229	234	-3	100	106	4	204	202	-4	137	131	5	225	226	-6	61	60	7	92	88	-2	140	142	-6	162	162	5	142	146	3	111	113	-3	201	204			
4	213	213	-2	111	118	3	196	195	-3	122	120	6	204	199	-5	94	91	8	81	76	-1	173	179	-3	410	218	6	121	116	4	55	50	-2	174	176			
5	125	124	-1	417	425	6	159	160	-2	127	123	7	177	180	-9	94	91	0	248	265	-4	384	194	-3	198	203	12	4	L	6	68	62	-1	163	169			
6	95	96	0	331	337	7	125	121	-1	117	116	8	138	134	-4	79	84	1	213	211	2	144	145	-2	262	268	13	3	L	1	221	224	0	193	197			
7	121	114	1	156	153	8	68	63	0	137	133	9	95	88	-3	108	110	11	2	L	3	124	118	-1	252	253	-4	45	29	-2	223	227	2	223	227			
8	80	69	2	121	124	9	57	48	1	153	150	10	2	L	-2	188	189	-8	113	108	4	128	132	0	230	243	-3	73	72	-2	114	116	3	162	161			
9	44	40	3	230	230	4	243	247	2	143	140	10	2	L	0	172	171	-7	173	166	4	128	132	1	197	201	-2	58	64	-4	87	81	-4	130	132			
			5	114	118	9	4	L	3	134	133	-9	94	92	1	85	89	-5	179	174	5	135	128	2	191	199	3	185	192	0	145	142	-2	216	215	14	2	L
8	5	L	6	58	55	-8	137	135	-8	169	165	2	88	68	-6	111	114	6	106	103	2	191	199	3	185	192	0	145	142	-2	216	215						
-7	47	40	8	72	73	-7	171	169	10	0	L	-7	165	164	3	69	66	-4	102	105	11	5	L	4	141	144	1	157	161	1	157	161	3	112	113	-2	206	209
-4	59	60	9	2	L	-5	131	130	-9	187	172	-6	122	113	4	67	68	-3	84	80	-2	116	120	5	108	107	2	118	116	0	156	155	-5	118	114			
-2	68	70	-9	102	98	-4	171	177	-8	144	142	-4	238	240	6	61	58	-1	134	138	-5	184	182	6	135	130	3	83	83	1	128	127	-5	118	114			
-1	90	90	-8	135	132	-5	243	249	-7	151	147	-3	334	332	10	5	L	0	73	73	-4	232	225	7	145	146	4	101	102	2	150	147	-4	86	82			
0	50	39	-2	292	294	-3	292	294	-6	278	276	-2	262	263	10	5	L	1	80	78	-3	176	168	8	84	76	5	94	88	3	155	152	-3	86	86			
1	37	23	-1	111	112	-1	228	235	-9	309	300	-1	187	188	4	84	39	7	124	117	-1	158	160	6	130	130	4	101	102	2	150	147	-2	134	140			
2	59	51	-6	188	189	0	165	171	-4	218	212	0	206	203	-6	49	67	2	131	131	-2	153	144	8	84	76	5	94	88	3	155	152	-2	134	140			
3	81	85	-5	289	292	-1	209	204	-3	280	274	1	248	247	-5	75	71	4	107	103	0	182	177	12	4	L	12	5	L	12	5	L	5	70	74	-1	161	165
			-4	253	257	2	272	274	-2	422	427	2	278	278	-2	44	51	5	97	95	1	183	181	-7	105	106	-3	57	55	13	4	L	1	84	82			
8	6	L	-3	271	277	4	184	180	0	303	300	3	196	197	-1	51	41	6	101	95	2	150	143	-6	132	131	13	1	L	-3	88	91	2	105	105			
-6	81	83	-1	342	344	5	170	174	0	317	324	4	145	144	0	44	39	7	124	117	-5	149	149	-4	126	132	13	1	L	-3	88	91	3	117	115			
-5	43	39	0	338	340	6	164	159	2	311	317	6	163	157	2	52	42	8	121	110	4	93	85	-3	136	143	-7	77	62	-1	160	159	4	113	113			
-4	45	49	1	171	170	7	128	118	3	355	356	7	116	115	5	62	59	11	3	L	12	0	L	-2	169	167	-6	57	51	0	161	160	5	81	77			
-2	73	80	2	80	85	4	368	373	4	368	373	8	80	84	9	73	68	10	6	L	-7	101	84	-8	168	157	-5	60	59	1	122	116	14	3	L			
-1	109	113	3	212	210	8	5	L	5	236	233	9	73	68	10	6	L	-7	101	84	-8	168	157	-5	60	59	1	122	116	14	3	L	-3	39	31			
2	88	81	4	209	210	9	15	L	6	139	134	10	3	L	-1	51	44	-4	155	161	-5	230	229	3	127	132	-1	114	119	14	0	L	-1	61	65			
3	82	82	5	154	154	-7	175	173	7	153	146	10	3	L	-1	51	44	-4	155	161	-5	230	229	3	127	132	-1	114	119	14	0	L	-1	61	65			
4	73	69	6	53	52	-6	251	249	8	184	169	9	133	129	0	76	65	-3	188	190	-2	230	229	4	182	183	0	81	86	0	57	65	0	57	65			
			8	61	61	-5	193	189	-8	147	141	-7	168	161	-8	147	141	-2	130	133	-3	213	215	5	147	143	1	164	170	-6	65	60	0	57	65			
8	7	L	9	34	48	-4	157	157	10	1	L	-6	134	127	11	1	L																					



The atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The correction factors of the anomalous dispersion were assumed as follows:  $\Delta f' = -0.85$ ,  $\Delta f'' = 1.50$  for the Cd atom and  $\Delta f' = 0.10$ ,  $\Delta f'' = 0.20$  for the S atoms. The angular dependence of these quantities were neglected.

The final atomic coordinates for non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 1, the anisotropic thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms in Table 2, and the atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters for hydrogen atoms in Table 3. The observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 4.

#### Absolute structure

The crystal of CdEX is polar in the *a*-axis direction. A typical example of the external shape of the crystal is shown in Fig. 1. With the space group *Pa*, the reflexions *hkl* and  $\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}$  are not equivalent as the result of the breakdown of Friedel's law. Since the inequality in intensity for *hkl* and  $\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}$  reflexions is reversed for the reversed structure, this reversed structure model was checked and also refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods. The final *R* value became 0.024.

Although the difference in the *R* values is small for both structures, a detailed examination of the individual reflexions and standard deviations of parameters clearly excludes the possibility of obtaining a better structure by the reversal of the atomic coordinates. Therefore, the parameters given in Table 1 correspond to the correct absolute structure with reference to the external shape of the crystal shown in Fig. 1.

### Discussion

#### The structure in general

The structure as seen along the *c* axis is shown in Fig. 2. Each cadmium atom is surrounded by four sulphur atoms arranged almost tetrahedrally around it. Each sulphur atom belongs to a different xanthic group, which, in turn, bridges two adjacent cadmium atoms in such a way that  $-\text{S}(1)\text{C}(1)\text{S}(2)-$  bridges them in the *a*-axis direction, while  $-\text{S}(3)\text{C}(4)\text{S}(4)-$  bridges them in the *b*-axis direction completing a two-dimensional network consisting of the cadmium atoms and xanthic groups. The ethyl groups protrude on both sides of the network. This situation is clearly seen in Fig. 3, which shows the structure as seen along the *b* axis. The con-

Table 5. Atomic distances and bond angles for the non-hydrogen atoms with standard deviations

Bond distances		Bond angles	
Cd—S(1)	2.590 (0.003) Å	S(1)——Cd—S(2 <i>G</i> , - <i>a</i> )	107.98 (0.07)°
Cd—S(2 <i>G</i> , - <i>a</i> )	2.554 (0.002)	S(1)——Cd—S(3)	94.47 (0.05)
Cd—S(3)	2.552 (0.002)	S(1)——Cd—S(4, - <i>b</i> )	116.10 (0.06)
Cd—S(4, - <i>b</i> )	2.544 (0.002)	S(2 <i>G</i> , - <i>a</i> )—Cd—S(3)	121.29 (0.05)
C(1)—S(1)	1.690 (0.004)	S(2 <i>G</i> , - <i>a</i> )—Cd—S(4, - <i>b</i> )	103.05 (0.06)
C(1)—S(2)	1.685 (0.005)	S(3)——Cd—S(4, - <i>b</i> )	114.42 (0.05)
C(4)—S(3)	1.685 (0.005)	Cd——S(1)—C(1)	97.8 (0.2)
C(4)—S(4)	1.691 (0.004)	Cd( <i>G</i> )—S(2)—C(1)	100.8 (0.2)
C(1)—O(1)	1.331 (0.005)	Cd——S(3)—C(4)	107.5 (0.2)
C(4)—O(2)	1.323 (0.005)	Cd(+ <i>b</i> )—S(4)—C(4)	103.6 (0.2)
O(1)—C(2)	1.457 (0.007)	S(1)——C(1)—S(2)	124.9 (0.3)
C(2)—C(3)	1.498 (0.009)	S(1)——C(1)—O(1)	114.5 (0.3)
O(2)—C(5)	1.459 (0.006)	S(2)——C(1)—O(1)	120.6 (0.3)
C(5)—C(6)	1.499 (0.008)	S(3)——C(4)—S(4)	123.4 (0.3)
		S(3)——C(4)—O(2)	116.8 (0.3)
		S(4)——C(4)—O(2)	119.8 (0.3)
		C(1)——O(1)—C(2)	120.9 (0.4)
		O(1)——C(2)—C(3)	106.3 (0.5)
		C(4)——O(2)—C(5)	120.6 (0.4)
		O(2)——C(5)—C(6)	107.2 (0.4)

Table 5 (cont.)

Van der Waals contact distances	
CH <sub>3</sub> —CH <sub>3</sub> :	
C(3, + <i>c</i> )—C(6)	3.97 (0.01) Å
C(3, + <i>c</i> )—C(6 <i>G</i> )	3.95 (0.01)
C(3, + <i>c</i> )—C(6 <i>G</i> , + <i>b</i> )	4.08 (0.01)
CH <sub>3</sub> —CH <sub>2</sub> :	
C(3, + <i>c</i> )—C(5)	3.61 (0.01)
C(3, + <i>c</i> )—C(5 <i>G</i> , + <i>b</i> )	3.91 (0.01)
C(6 <i>G</i> )—C(2, + <i>c</i> )	3.71 (0.01)
C(6 <i>G</i> , + <i>b</i> )—C(2, + <i>c</i> )	3.93 (0.01)
CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>2</sub> :	
C(2, + <i>c</i> )—C(5 <i>G</i> , + <i>b</i> )	3.64 (0.01)

figuration of atoms within the network is quite similar to that of Cdn-BX and ZnEX. The difference arises in the packing mode of these networks by van der Waals contact. With Cdn-BX and ZnEX the methyl ends of the alkyl groups of the network are brought into van der Waals contact with those of the neighbouring network through twofold screw axes or symmetry centres, whereas in CdEX the methyl and methylene groups of the ethyl groups of the network are brought into van der Waals contact with those of the network translated along the *c* axis. Van der Waals contacts are shown by broken lines in Fig. 3.

Atomic distances and bond angles are listed in

Table 6. Bond distances and angles for the hydrogen atoms with standard deviations

Bond distances		Bond angles	
C(2)–H(1)	0.96 (0.07) Å	O(1)–C(2)–H(1)	107 (4)°
C(2)–H(2)	1.00 (0.07)	O(1)–C(2)–H(2)	97 (4)
C(3)–H(3)	0.94 (0.12)	H(1)–C(2)–H(2)	112 (6)
C(3)–H(4)	0.86 (0.07)	H(1)–C(2)–C(3)	115 (4)
C(3)–H(5)	1.00 (0.11)	H(2)–C(2)–C(3)	117 (4)
C(5)–H(6)	0.96 (0.08)	C(2)–C(3)–H(3)	113 (7)
C(5)–H(7)	1.02 (0.07)	C(2)–C(3)–H(4)	111 (5)
C(6)–H(8)	0.96 (0.08)	C(2)–C(3)–H(5)	118 (7)
C(6)–H(9)	1.14 (0.11)	H(3)–C(3)–H(4)	110 (9)
C(6)–H(10)	1.08 (0.12)	H(3)–C(3)–H(5)	107 (10)
O...H van der Waals contact distances		H(4)–C(3)–H(5)	97 (8)
O(1)–H(4)	2.45 (0.07) Å	O(2)–C(5)–H(6)	108 (5)
O(1)–H(5)	2.70 (0.11)	O(2)–C(5)–H(7)	109 (4)
O(2)–H(9)	2.62 (0.10)	H(6)–C(5)–H(7)	112 (6)
O(2)–H(10)	2.73 (0.12)	H(6)–C(5)–C(6)	111 (5)
		H(7)–C(5)–C(6)	109 (4)
		C(5)–C(6)–H(8)	107 (5)
		C(5)–C(6)–H(9)	108 (5)
		C(5)–C(6)–H(10)	112 (7)
		H(8)–C(6)–H(9)	109 (7)
		H(8)–C(6)–H(10)	102 (8)
		H(9)–C(6)–H(10)	118 (8)

Tables 5 and 6 with standard deviations in parentheses.

#### Configuration of sulphur atoms about the cadmium atom

As shown in Fig. 4(a) four sulphur atoms are coordinated to a cadmium atom in a distorted tetrahedral configuration. Of the four cadmium–sulphur bonds, three, Cd(G)–S(4G, +b): 2.544 (0.002), Cd(G)–S(3G): 2.552 (0.002) and Cd(G)–S(2): 2.554 (0.002) Å, are almost equal in length, while the other one, Cd(G)–S(1G): 2.590 (0.003) Å, is by far the longest. These bond lengths are all longer than the sum of the tetrahedral covalent radii of cadmium and sulphur atoms, 2.52 Å (Pauling, 1960). The S–Cd–S bond angles of the distorted tetrahedral configuration range from 94.47 (0.05)° to 121.29 (0.05)°. The configuration is similar to that of Cdn-BX shown in Fig. 4(b) for comparison. However, when Cd–S bond lengths are compared for CdEX and Cdn-BX along each corresponding bond direction, they are all shorter for the former. The difference between the Cd(G)–S(3G) and Cd–S(21) bond lengths, –0.008 (0.009) Å, is insigni-

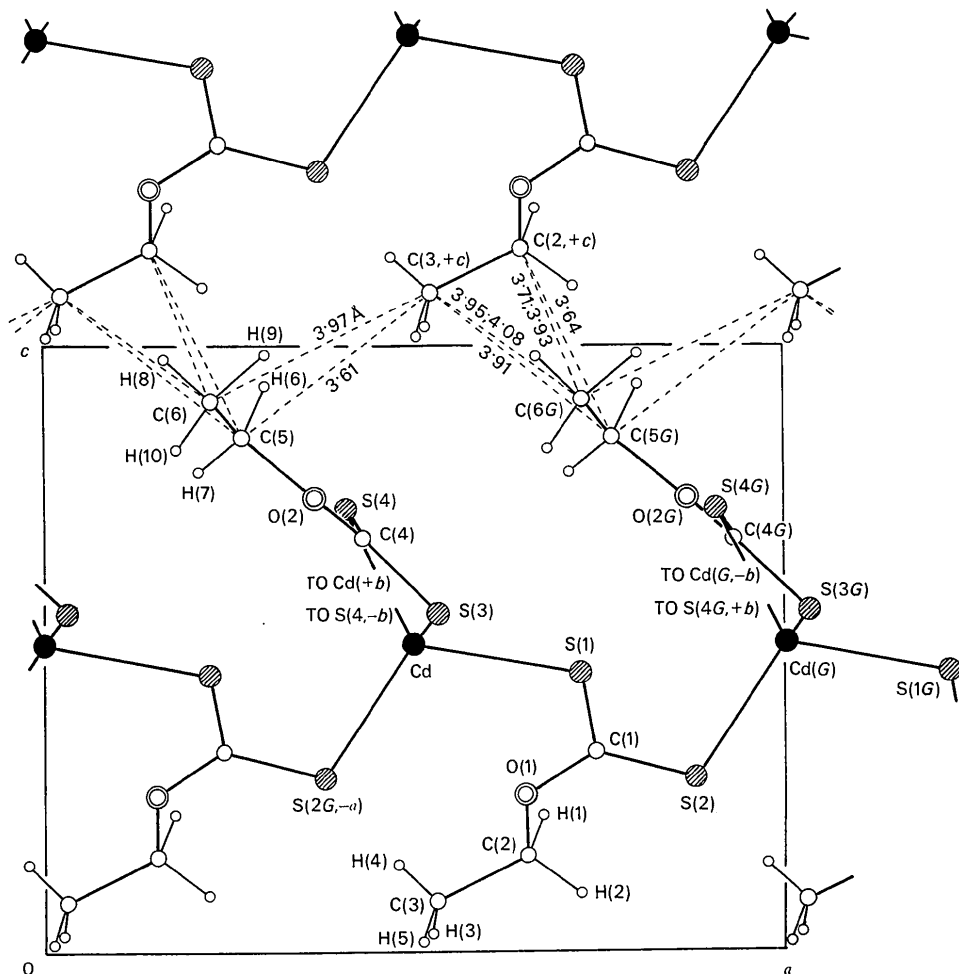


Fig. 3. Structure of cadmium ethylxanthate viewed along the *b* axis. Broken lines denote van der Waals contact.

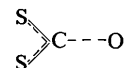
ficant, while the differences of the Cd-S bond lengths along the other three bond directions,  $-0.029$  (0.008),  $-0.036$  (0.009) and  $-0.058$  (0.011) Å, are all significant. The covalent bond character of the coordinate bond is, therefore, concluded to be stronger for CdEX than for Cd $n$ -BX. As compared with ZnEX in which four Zn-S bond lengths are equal to the sum of the tetrahedral covalent radii of zinc and sulphur atoms, 2.35 Å, within the error limit, the covalent character of the metal atom-sulphur atom bond is thought to be stronger for the Zn-S bonds in ZnEX than the Cd-S bonds in CdEX. Distortion of the tetrahedral configuration is much less for ZnEX than for CdEX; the maximum deviation of the S-metal-S bond angles from the tetrahedral angle of  $109.5^\circ$  being  $6.9^\circ$  for ZnEX and  $15.0^\circ$  for CdEX. This also supports the conclusion

of a stronger covalent character for the Zn-S bond than for the Cd-S bond with these crystals.

#### Xanthic radicals

The bond lengths and angles of the two asymmetric xanthic radicals are shown in Fig. 5. The four C-S bond lengths, 1.690 (0.004), 1.685 (0.005), 1.685 (0.005) and 1.691 (0.004) Å are equal to each other. The deviation of each bond length from the mean value, 1.688 Å, is insignificant. As compared with the case of diethyldixanthogen crystal (Watanabe, 1971), in which C-S single bond and C=S double bond lengths are 1.729 (0.013) and 1.620 (0.009) Å respectively, the C-S bonds in CdEX are interpreted to have a nature intermediate between single and double bond character. CdEX is different from Cd $n$ -BX or ZnEX in this respect. With Cd $n$ -BX the lengths of the two C-S bonds differ markedly from each other in each of the two asymmetric xanthic groups. The average value of the longer C-S bonds is  $1.75 \pm 0.03$  Å and of the shorter ones  $1.63 \pm 0.03$  Å. These values agree well with the C-S and C=S bond lengths found in diethyldixanthogen. In ZnEX the four C-S bond lengths are 1.61, 1.69, 1.70 and 1.70 Å, all  $\pm 0.03$  Å. One bond distance, 1.61 Å, corresponds to the C=S bond, and the remaining three to distances intermediate between C-S and C=S bonds.

The C(1)-O(1) and C(4)-O(2) bond lengths, 1.331 (0.005) Å and 1.323 (0.005) Å respectively, are equal. They are shorter than the C-O single bond distance of 1.43 Å and longer than the C=O double bond distance of 1.29 Å (Pauling, 1960). O(1)-C(2) and O(2)-C(5) bond lengths, 1.457 (0.007) Å and 1.459 (0.006) Å, are also equal to each other. They are a little longer than but are almost in conformity with the C-O single bond distance. Thus, when bond nature intermediate between a single bond and a double bond is represented with the symbol ---, the following bond type is concluded for the xanthic group in CdEX.



This type of bonding has been found with potassium ethyl xanthate (KEX) and interpreted by a resonance among the three possible electronic structures of the xanthic group (Mazzi & Tadini, 1963).

The SSCO groups are both planar. The deviation of the C(1) atom from the plane defined by S(1), S(2) and O(1) and that of the C(4) atom from the plane defined by S(3), S(4) and O(2) are 0.017 Å and  $-0.012$  Å respectively, as shown in Fig. 5. They are not significant.

Bond lengths between carbon atoms in the ethyl groups, C(2)-C(3): 1.498 (0.009) Å and C(5)-C(6): 1.499 (0.008) Å, are almost in conformity with the C-C single bond distance of 1.53-1.54 Å. The bond angles, O(1)-C(2)-C(3):  $106.3$  (0.5) $^\circ$  and O(2)-C(5)-C(6):  $107.2$  (0.4) $^\circ$ , are also almost in conformity with the

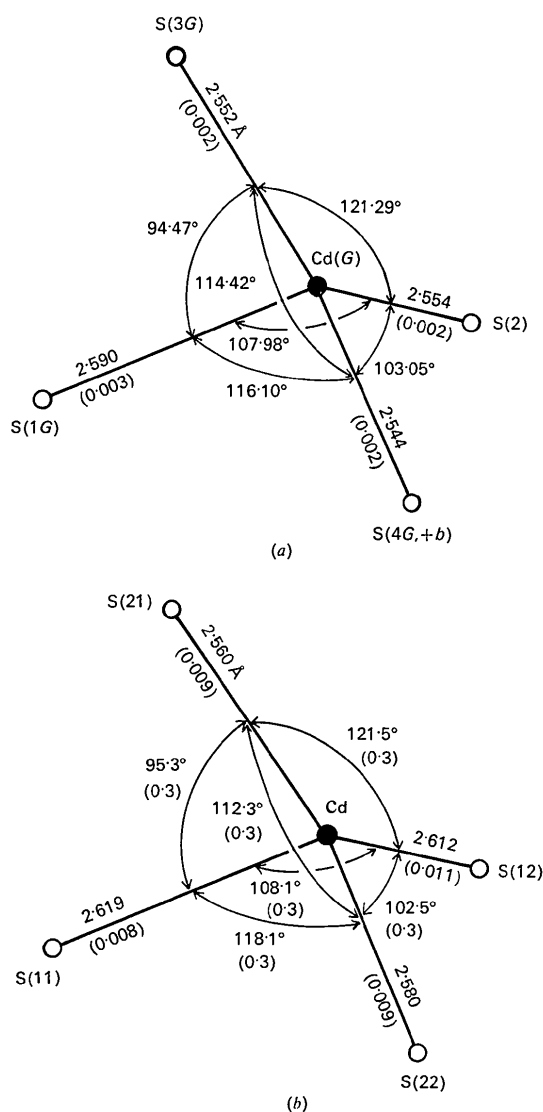


Fig. 4. Configuration of four sulphur atoms about a cadmium atom in (a) cadmium ethylxanthate and (b) cadmium n-butylxanthate (Rietveld & Maslen, 1965) crystals.

tetrahedral angle  $109.5^\circ$ . The carbon atoms of each ethyl group are not coplanar with the plane of SSCO-atoms. Their deviations from each plane are shown in Fig. 5 and can be explained in terms of the small rotations of the ethyl groups about the O-C bonds as in the case of ZnEX.

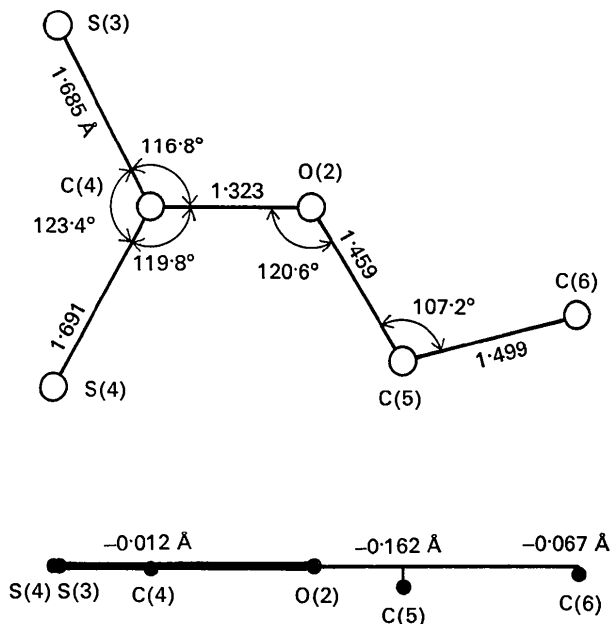
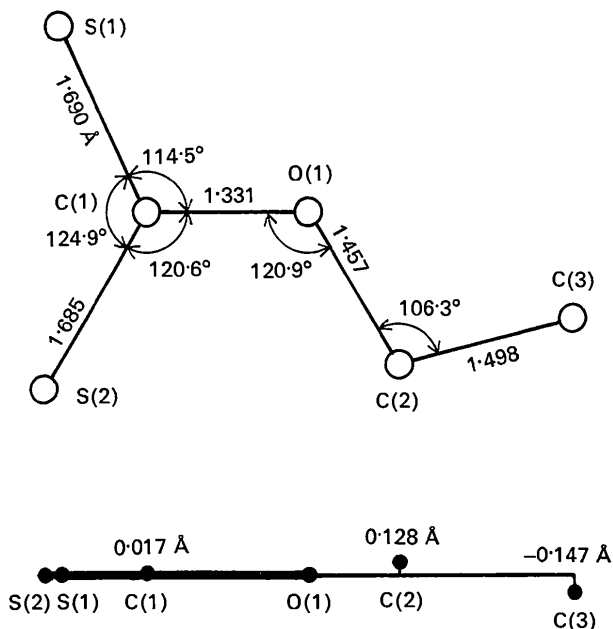


Fig. 5. Configuration of the two asymmetric ethylxanthate ligands in cadmium ethylxanthate.

#### *Van der Waals contact of the ethyl groups*

Van der Waals contact distances are shown in Fig. 3 and with standard deviations in Table 5. The distances between two methyl groups range from 3.95 to 4.08 Å, between methyl and methylene groups from 3.61 to 3.93 Å and between two methylene groups 3.64 Å. These distances are best explained by assigning the methyl and methylene groups the van der Waals radii 2.0 Å and 1.8 Å respectively.

#### *Hydrogen atoms*

The atomic coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms were determined by a difference Fourier synthesis and least-squares refinements. The results are listed in Table 3. The bond lengths and bond angles in which the hydrogen atoms are involved

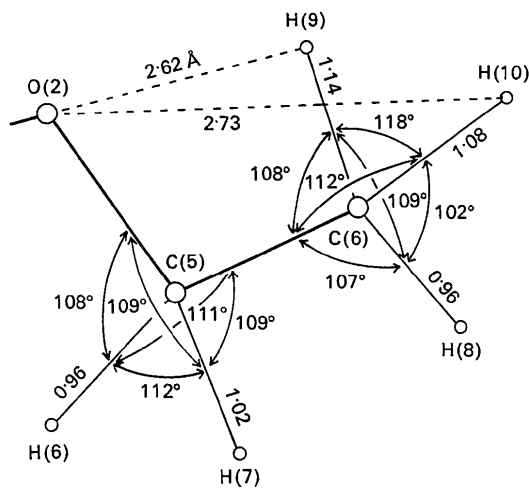
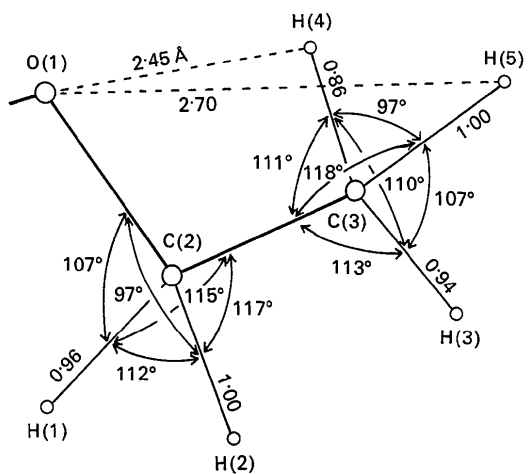


Fig. 6. Configuration of the hydrogen atoms in the ethyl groups of cadmium ethylxanthate.



and the oxygen-hydrogen van der Waals contact distances are listed in Table 6 and shown in Fig. 6. C-H bond lengths and O-C-H, C-C-H and H-C-H bond angles are in conformity with the C-H bond length of  $1.09 \pm 0.01$  Å (Pauling, 1960) and the tetrahedral angle of  $109.5^\circ$  when the error limit of  $\pm 2\sigma$  is considered, except for C(3)-H(4):  $0.86$  ( $0.07$ ) Å and O(1)-C(2)-H(2):  $97$  ( $4$ )°. For the former the lengthening of the bond distance and for the latter the widening of the bond angle both by about  $3\sigma$  are necessary so that H(4) and H(2) atoms will occupy expected reasonable positions. The distances between oxygen and hydrogen atoms, O(1)-H(4):  $2.45$  ( $0.07$ ), O(1)-H(5):  $2.70$  ( $0.11$ ), O(2)-H(9):  $2.62$  ( $0.10$ ) and O(2)-H(10):  $2.73$  ( $0.12$ ) Å, are in conformity with the sum of the van der Waals radii of oxygen and hydrogen atoms,  $2.6$  Å.

The numerical calculations were performed on the FACOM 270-30 computer of this Institute with the universal crystallographic computation program system UNICS (Sakurai, Ito, Iwasaki, Watanabe & Fukuhara, 1967).

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## The Crystal Structure of Potassium *O,O*-Dibenzylphosphorodithioate $\text{KS}_2\text{P}(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$

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The crystal structure of potassium *O,O*-dibenzylphosphorodithioate [ $\text{KS}_2\text{P}(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ ] has been determined with diffractometer data. The space group is triclinic, *PT*, and the unit cell contains two formula units. The unit-cell dimensions at  $23^\circ\text{C}$  are  $a = 11.468$  (6),  $b = 11.735$  (6),  $c = 6.542$  (4) Å,  $\alpha = 99.48$  (4),  $\beta = 98.50$  (3),  $\gamma = 69.09$  (2)°. The intensities were measured by the  $2\theta$ -scan method with Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation. The structure was solved using symbolic addition procedures and refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods to an *R* value of 0.043. The  $\text{K}^+$  ion is coordinated to four sulfur atoms at an average distance of  $3.319$  Å and to three oxygen atoms at an average distance of  $2.971$  Å. The P-O distances are both  $1.619$  (3) Å and the average P-S distance is  $1.957$  Å. The conformation of the ester groups with respect to the phosphorodithioate group is synclinal, and antiperiplanar.

### Introduction

The phosphorodithioate anion is an analog of the phosphate ion in which two oxygen atoms have been replaced by sulfur. Both simple and extended Hückel calculations on the  $\pi$ -bonding system in phosphate diesters that uses the  $3d$  orbitals on phosphorus suggest that the conformation stabilized most by  $\pi$  bonding is one in which the ester groups are rotated  $90^\circ$  about the P-O bond out of the plane of the phosphorus and esterified oxygen atoms (Collin, 1966, 1969).

We are grateful to Dr H. Iwasaki of this Institute for his valuable discussions of the analysis.

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The same stable conformation would be predicted for the analogous *O,O*-diester phosphorodithioate ion in which the  $\pi$  bonding should be similar to that in the phosphate diester.

The crystal structure of potassium *O,O*-dimethylphosphorodithioate,  $\text{KPS}_2(\text{O}-\text{CH}_3)_2$ , has been solved by Coppens, MacGillavry, Hovenkamp & Douwes (1962), and the conformation does agree closely with that expected from the Hückel calculations (Collin, 1966). However, the large thermal motion of the carbon and oxygen atoms, together with an anomalously