

Fig. 4. The hydrogen bonding of the barbital anion [see also Table 2(b)].

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The Crystal Structure of Gallium Thiophosphate, GaPS₄

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(Received 26 June 1972; accepted 19 April 1973)

GaPS₄ is monoclinic with $a = 8.603$ (4), $b = 7.778$ (3), $c = 11.858$ (5) Å, $\beta = 135.46^\circ$, space group $P2_1/c$ and $Z = 4$. The structure has been determined from 706 reflexions and refined to $R = 0.066$. It consists of puckered hexagonally close-packed sulphur layers. Of the interlayers only every other one is occupied by Ga and P cations. Filled and empty interlayers thus alternate, causing perfect cleavability parallel to (100). Ga and P are each surrounded by four sulphur atoms at the corners of distorted tetrahedra.

Introduction

Gallium thiophosphate belongs to a group of ternary metal-phosphorus-sulphur-compounds of the type MPS₄ (M = B, Al, Ga, In, Sb, Bi). The crystal structures of AlPS₄ and BPS₄ have been solved by Weiss & Schaefer (1960, 1963). The structure of InPS₄ has been determined by Carpentier, Diehl & Nitsche (1970).

Studying the crystal growth of metal-phosphorus-sulphur compounds by vapour transport, Nitsche &

Wild (1970) obtained single crystals of GaPS₄. The crystals were grown by chemical transport with iodine in a temperature gradient from 650 to 600°C. Cell constants and space group have been determined by Buck & Nitsche (1971). The platelike morphology of the crystals differs significantly from that of the other compounds mentioned above. It therefore seemed reasonable for a better understanding of the crystal chemistry of ternary phosphorus chalcogenides to determine also the crystal structure of GaPS₄.

son syntheses a structure factor calculation was performed using the atomic scattering factors for Ga, P and S (neutral atoms) given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1968). No dispersion correction was applied. The isotropic temperature factor was kept at $B=0$. The resultant reliability index was $R=0.27$.

A full-matrix refinement of atomic coordinates and isotropic temperature factors was performed using pro-

gram *CRYLSQ* (X-RAY 70). No weighting scheme was applied to the observed reflexions. The reliability index converged to $R=0.069$ with zeros included and $R=0.066$ with them omitted. Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2. Final atomic coordinates and U values are given in Table 3.

A difference Fourier-map was featureless with the highest positive values smaller than $\frac{1}{40}$ of the peaks in the Fourier-map.

Table 3. Final atomic parameters and their standard deviations

	x	y	z	$U \times 10^2$
S(1)	0.2241 (5)	0.0401 (6)	0.0103 (4)	1.38 (6)
S(2)	0.2516 (5)	0.4795 (6)	0.0297 (4)	1.56 (7)
S(3)	0.6976 (5)	0.2683 (6)	0.2048 (4)	1.44 (6)
S(4)	0.7484 (5)	0.7732 (6)	0.2078 (4)	1.63 (7)
P	0.3586 (5)	0.2590 (6)	0.0103 (4)	1.04 (6)
Ga	0.6240 (2)	0.5369 (3)	0.2354 (2)	1.82 (3)

Results and discussion

Fig. 1 shows the crystal structure of GaPS₄. All atoms occupy position 4(e) at $(x, y, z; \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}; x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z; x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$ with x, y, z given in Table 3. The structure can be derived from a hexagonal close-packed arrangement of sulphur atoms. The sulphur layers are stacked normally to (100). Of the interlayers only every other

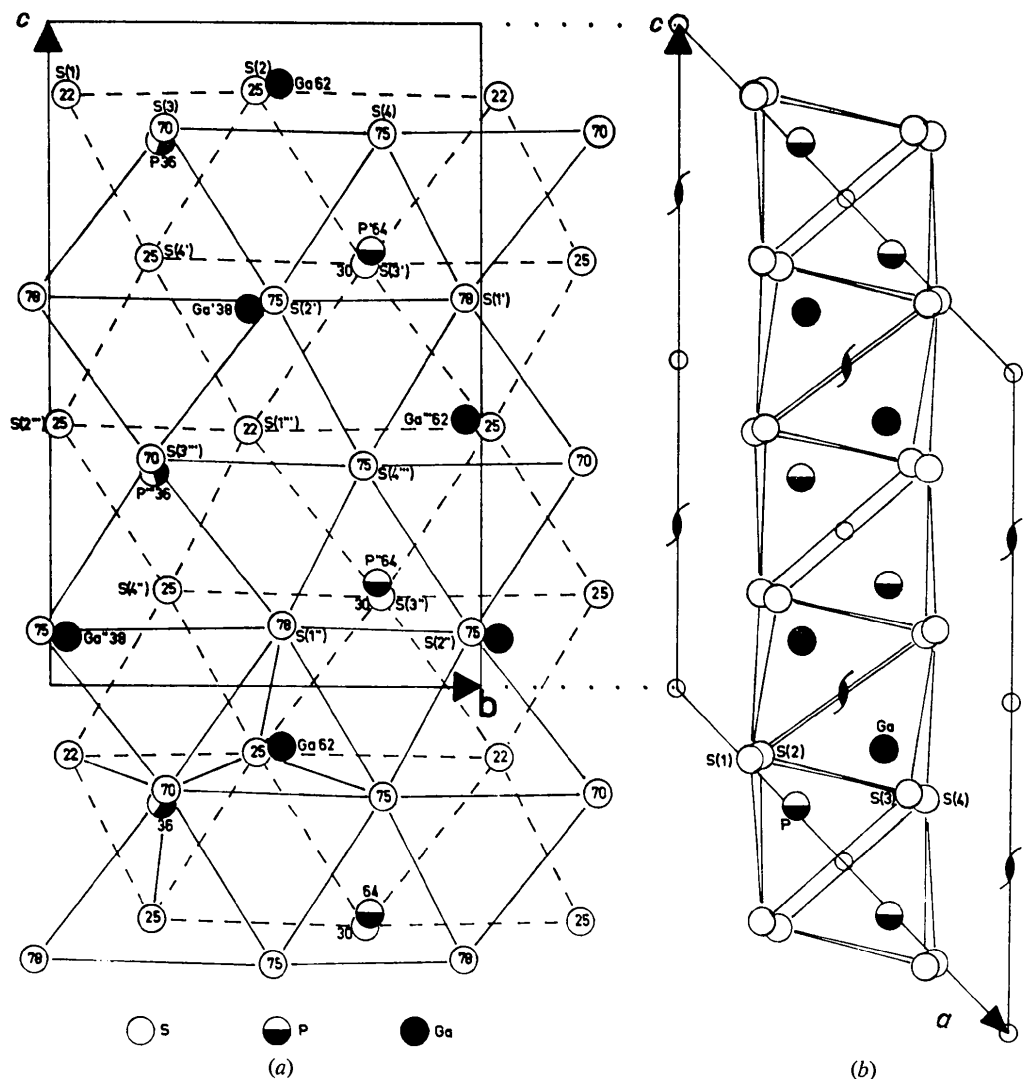


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of GaPS₄. (a) View normal to [100]; (b) view along the b axis.

one is occupied by cations [Fig. 1(b)]. Filled and empty interlayers thus alternate, causing the perfect cleavability. Ga and P are surrounded each by four sulphur atoms at the corners of distorted tetrahedra. The coordination tetrahedra of Ga and P are neighbouring and are linked together by edge-sharing. Because of this cation distribution the sulphur layers are slightly puckered and not planar as in ideal hexagonal close packing. The *x* coordinates of the sulphur atoms vary from 0.22 to 0.30 (0.25 in ideal case.)

In Fig. 1(a) (lower left) a gallium-sulphur and a phosphorus-sulphur tetrahedron are drawn. Table 4 gives the related interatomic distances and angles.

Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles in distorted gallium-sulphur and phosphorus-sulphur tetrahedra

Ga—S(1'')	2.275 (7) Å	S(1'')—Ga—S(2)	117.1 (3)°
Ga—S(2)	2.297 (5)	S(1'')—Ga—S(3)	105.0 (2)
Ga—S(3)	2.282 (7)	S(1'')—Ga—S(4)	107.4 (2)
Ga—S(4)	2.266 (7)	S(2)—Ga—S(3)	89.3 (2)
S(1'')—S(2)	3.901 (8)	S(2)—Ga—S(4)	116.7 (2)
S(1'')—S(3)	3.615 (10)	S(3)—Ga—S(4)	120.5 (3)
S(1'')—S(4)	3.661 (10)	S(1'')—S(4)—S(3)	56.6 (2)
S(2)—S(3)	3.218 (8)	S(3)—S(1'')—S(4)	65.7 (2)
S(2)—S(4)	3.884 (8)	S(4)—S(3)—S(1'')	57.7 (2)
S(3)—S(4)	3.948 (9)	S(1'')—S(4)—S(2)	62.2 (2)
		S(2)—S(1'')—S(4)	65.7 (2)
		S(4)—S(2)—S(1'')	56.1 (2)
		S(1'')—S(2)—S(3)	60.1 (2)
		S(3)—S(1'')—S(2)	50.5 (2)
		S(2)—S(3)—S(1'')	69.4 (2)
		S(2)—S(4)—S(3)	48.5 (2)
		S(3)—S(2)—S(4)	66.8 (2)
		S(4)—S(3)—S(2)	64.7 (2)
P—S(1)	2.048 (10)	S(1)—P—S(2)	113.4 (4)
P—S(2)	2.044 (10)	S(1)—P—S(3)	112.3 (4)
P—S(3)	2.059 (6)	S(1)—P—S(4')	99.1 (4)
P—S(4')	2.047 (8)	S(2)—P—S(3)	103.4 (3)
S(1)—S(2)	3.420 (9)	S(2)—P—S(4')	114.1 (3)
S(1)—S(3)	3.411 (8)	S(3)—P—S(4')	115.1 (4)
S(1)—S(4')	3.117 (10)	S(1)—S(2)—S(4')	54.1 (2)
S(2)—S(3)	3.218 (8)	S(4')—S(1)—S(2)	63.1 (2)
S(2)—S(4')	3.433 (9)	S(2)—S(4')—S(1)	62.8 (2)
S(3)—S(4')	3.464 (8)	S(1)—S(3)—S(4')	53.9 (2)
		S(4')—S(1)—S(3)	63.9 (2)
		S(3)—S(4')—S(1)	62.2 (2)
		S(1)—S(2)—S(3)	61.7 (2)
		S(3)—S(1)—S(2)	62.1 (2)
		S(2)—S(3)—S(1)	62.1 (2)
		S(2)—S(4')—S(3)	55.6 (2)
		S(3)—S(2)—S(4')	62.7 (2)
		S(4')—S(3)—S(2)	61.7 (2)
Ga—P	2.892 (7)		

Assuming pure ionic bonding (with ionic radii for S²⁻, Ga³⁺, P⁵⁺: 1.85, 0.62, 0.35 Å, respectively) the following interatomic distances would result: Ga-S 2.47, P-S 2.20 and S-S 3.70 Å. The observed Ga-S and P-S distances however are both considerably shorter than these (Table 4). The sulphur ions thus seem to be strongly polarized by Ga and especially by P. All P-S distances in the P-tetrahedra are equal within the limits of the standard deviations. In the Ga-tetrahedra differences exist between the Ga-S distances, those pointing to the atoms shared with the P-tetrahedron being somewhat larger than those pointing to the remaining ones. The S-S distances on the other hand are considerably shortened in the P-tetrahedra. In the Ga-tetrahedra two S-S distances are about 3.70 Å (sum of ionic radii), three are remarkably longer, and only the S-S distance corresponding to the common edge with P-tetrahedra is significantly shorter. This distortion of the coordination tetrahedra can also be seen from the bond angles which vary from 48.5 to 69.4° for S-S-S angles (ideal 60°) and from 89.3 to 120.5° for S-cation-S angles (ideal 109.5°). Generally, the Ga-tetrahedra are more distorted than the P-tetrahedra.

The most densely occupied directions are [011], [010] and their symmetry equivalents (see Fig. 1). The most densely occupied planes containing these directions are the tetrahedral faces which lie approximately parallel to {100}, {011}, {11 $\bar{1}$ }, and {10 $\bar{2}$ }. This is reflected by the morphology: small polyhedral crystals show the aboved mentioned planes.

Comparison with other M^{III} thiophosphates

In Table 5 the crystal data of all known M^{III}PS₄ compounds are listed for comparison.

BPS₄, AIPS₄ and InPS₄ crystallize in acentric space groups with similar cell dimensions whereas GaPS₄ belongs to a centric space group. By transforming the monoclinic GaPS₄ cell by

$$a' = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c), \quad b' = \frac{1}{2}(a - b - c), \quad c' = a$$

a triclinic cell commensurate with the other thiophosphates results (Table 5). In this setting the sulphur layers in all the compounds are parallel to (112). Their structures differ only in the cation distributions among the tetrahedral interstices between the sulphur layers. In GaPS₄ only alternating interlayers are occupied by

Table 5. Crystal data of M^{III}PS₄ compounds

Compound	BPS ₄	AIPS ₄	GaPS ₄	GaPS ₄ trans- formed	InPS ₄
Unit cell	<i>a</i> = 5.60 Å	<i>a</i> = 5.61 Å	<i>a</i> = 8.603 Å	<i>a</i> ' = 5.694 Å	<i>a</i> = 5.60 Å
	<i>b</i> = 5.25	<i>b</i> = 5.67	<i>b</i> = 7.778	<i>b</i> ' = <i>a</i> '	<i>c</i> = 9.02
	<i>c</i> = 9.04	<i>c</i> = 9.05	<i>c</i> = 11.858	<i>c</i> ' = 8.603	
Space group	<i>Z</i> = 2	<i>Z</i> = 2	<i>Z</i> = 4	<i>Z</i> = 2	<i>Z</i> = 2
	<i>I</i> 222	<i>P</i> 222	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>		<i>I</i> $\bar{4}$
				<i>α</i> ' = 86.15°	
			<i>β</i> = 135.46°	<i>β</i> ' = 89.24	
				<i>γ</i> ' = <i>β</i> '	

cations. In the other compounds all the interlayers are occupied by cations but individual differences in their distributions lead to various symmetries.

We are indebted to Professor R. Nitsche for supplying the crystals and for helpful discussions. All numerical calculations were performed on the Univac-1106 of Rechenzentrum der Universität Freiburg.

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Stereochemistry of an Unusual Trialkyl Sulfonium Ion. The Crystal Structure of 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butenyl-1,1,2-trimethylpropyl-methylsulfonium 2,4,6-Trinitrobenzenesulfonate

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(Received 19 January 1973; accepted 17 April 1973)

The nature and crystal structure of the product obtained from the reaction of methylsulfonium 2,4,6-trinitrobenzenesulfonate with two molecules of 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene has been determined by X-ray methods and the product was found to be the title trialkyl sulfonium salt. The triclinic (*P* $\bar{1}$) lattice parameters are $a = 13.128 \pm 0.009$, $b = 12.100 \pm 0.006$, $c = 7.992 \pm 0.003$ Å, $\alpha = 93.94 \pm 0.04^\circ$, $\beta = 102.00 \pm 0.04^\circ$, and $\gamma = 74.95 \pm 0.04^\circ$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom technique and refined by full-matrix least-squares calculations to an *R* value of 0.057 using 3504 observed reflections measured on a diffractometer. Knowledge of the structure of the trialkyl sulfonium ion has led to a suggested mechanism for its formation. The sulfonium ion is pyramidal and it is distorted from *3m* symmetry. The C–S⁺ bond distances are 1.799, 1.830 and 1.882 Å and increase with increasing bulkiness of the alkyl group on S⁺. The *ortho* nitro groups of the trinitrobenzenesulfonate anion are twisted by 54 and 61° to the benzene plane while the *para* nitro group is twisted by only 2.5°. There are a number of intermolecular contacts shorter than 3.4 Å. The shortest contacts are between the trinitrobenzenesulfonate anions.

Introduction

In an attempt to synthesize another example of a stable episulfonium salt such as that obtained from the reaction of the olefin cyclooctene with methyl sulfenium trinitrobenzene sulfonate (Pettit & Helmkamp, 1963), the latter was reacted with excess 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene (Carbin & Helmkamp, 1970). Two molecules of 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene reacted to give a crystalline product whose structure resisted spectroscopic analysis (Carbin & Helmkamp, 1970). The present X-ray study has unequivocally established the structure of the product (I) and has also led to the proposal of a probable reaction mechanism for its formation. A paper on the details of the chemical work and a brief report on the X-ray structure have been published elsewhere (Carbin, Helmkamp, Barnes & Sundaralingam, 1972).

Experimental

Colorless crystals of (I) grown in nitromethane and ether were supplied by Carbin & Helmkamp. The crystal data are as follows: C₁₉H₂₉N₃O₉S₂, triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$, *Z* = 2; $a = 13.128 \pm 0.009$, $b = 12.100 \pm 0.006$, $c = 7.992 \pm 0.003$ Å, $\alpha = 93.94 \pm 0.04^\circ$, $\beta = 102.00 \pm 0.04^\circ$, $\gamma = 74.95 \pm 0.04^\circ$ (obtained by least-squares fit of eleven reflections measured on a diffractometer), $D_{\text{obs}} = 1.412$ g cm⁻³ (by flotation in CCl₄ and C₂H₅P₂O), $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.406$ g cm⁻³. The crystal data are consistent with the presence of one formula unit of the complex, (C₁₃H₂₇S)⁺(C₆H₂N₃O₉S)⁻ in the asymmetric unit of the structure. The calculated linear absorption coefficient for Cu *K*α radiation is 24.2 cm⁻¹.

The crystal used for the data collection was a plate of approximate dimensions 0.25 × 0.05 × 0.7 mm. The intensities of 3990 independent reflections were measured on a Picker four-circle diffractometer using nickel-

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