

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl]disulfide Dihydrochloride

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The crystal and molecular structure of bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl]disulfide dihydrochloride [alternatively named 2,2'-dithiobis-(*N,N*-dimethyl)ethylamine dihydrochloride] has been determined crystallographically using the 1972 unique and significant reflections for which  $2\theta < 52^\circ$ , and refined to an *R* index of 0.043. Counter methods with graphite monochromatized Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation were employed. All hydrogen atoms were located on a difference Fourier function. Crystals form in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/c$  with cell dimensions  $a = 11.646$  (2),  $b = 11.065$  (2),  $c = 12.370$  (3) Å and  $\beta = 112.40$  (2)°. Estimated standard deviations in non-hydrogen bond lengths range from 0.001 to 0.005 Å and, in angles, from 0.11 to 0.26°. The sulfur-sulfur bond length is found to be 2.037 (1) Å with a dihedral angle of 82.4 (2)°. A short intermolecular contact (3.55 Å) between a sulfur atom and a chloride ion is observed.

### Introduction

A mean sulfur-sulfur bond length of 2.075 (6) Å and a mean CSSC dihedral angle of 106.3° were found in the X-ray crystallographic structure determination of the complex *cyclo*-di- $\mu$ -{bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl]disulfide}dicopper(I) tetrafluoroborate (Ottersen, Warner & Seff, 1973*a*). This bond length differs significantly from those usually found in aliphatic disulfides with dihedral angles near to 90° (Hordvik, 1966; Lee, 1972; Lee & Bryant, 1970; Lee & Bryant, 1969*a*, 1969*b*; Ottersen, Warner & Seff, 1973*b*). The sulfur-sulfur bond lengths reported for dicinnamyl disulfide (Lee & Bryant, 1971) and dibenzyl disulfide (Lee & Bryant, 1969*b*; van Dijk & Visser, 1971) are 2.01 (1) and 2.02 (1) Å, with CSSC dihedral angles of 66.4 and 92.1°, respectively. Hordvik (1966) gives 2.03–2.05 Å as the expected length of an aliphatic S-S bond. Although CSSC dihedral angles of 105 to 110° have been reported (Foss, Johnsen & Tvedten, 1958; Foss & Johnsen, 1965; Oughton & Harrison, 1959), values between 80 and 100° (Hordvik, 1966; Lee & Bryant, 1969) are usually observed. Repulsion between the lone-pair electrons is expected to be at a minimum when the dihedral angle is 90° (Bergson, 1957).

The present structural work was undertaken to determine the differences in molecular geometry between the free and complexed disulfide.

### Experimental

Bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl]disulfide dihydrochloride, alternatively named 2,2'-dithiobis-(*N,N*-dimethyl)ethylamine dihydrochloride, was prepared by the oxidation of 2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethanethiol hydrochloride with dimethyl sulfoxide (Yiannos & Karabinos, 1963). The crude product was recrystallized from acidified aqueous ethanol. Hygroscopic colorless needle-shaped crystals were formed. Total elemental

analysis yielded results which were in excellent agreement with the theoretical composition.

Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated monoclinic symmetry; all reflections  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd and  $0k0$  for  $k$  odd, were systematically absent, uniquely defining the space group  $P2_1/c$ .

A Syntex four-circle computer-controlled diffractometer with graphite-monochromatized Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $K\alpha_1$ ,  $\lambda = 0.70926$  Å;  $K\alpha_2$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71354$  Å) and a pulse-height analyzer was used for preliminary experiments and for the measurement of diffraction intensities. The cell constants and their standard deviations were determined by a least-squares treatment of the angular coordinates of fifteen independent reflections with  $2\theta$  values up to 25.9°. The program used was written by Robert A. Sparks and is part of the diffractometer program library. The temperature was maintained within 1° of 20°C.

A nearly cylindrical crystal of dimensions 0.5 × 0.2 × 0.2 mm, mounted along its long ( $a$ ) axis in a thin-walled glass capillary tube, was used for data collection. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scanning mode was utilized with scan speed variable from 2 to 24° min<sup>-1</sup>, depending on the peak intensity of the reflection. Background counting time was equal to the scan time, and the scan range varied from 2.0° at low  $2\theta$  to 2.3° at 52°. The variations in the intensities of three check reflections, which were re-measured after every hundred during data collection, were all less than twice their estimated standard deviations, so no decay correction was applied.

Standard deviations were assigned to the individual reflections according to the formula,

$$\sigma(I) = \{\omega^2[CT + B_1 + B_2 + (pI)^2]\}^{1/2},$$

where  $\omega$  is the scan rate,  $CT$  is the total integrated count,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the background counts, and the intensity is  $I = \omega(CT - B_1 - B_2)$ . A value of 0.02 was assigned to the empirical parameter  $p$  to account for



instrument instability. The weights,  $w$ , used in least-squares were the reciprocal squares of  $\sigma(F_o)$ . Of the 2932 unique reflections measured, those for which  $2\theta < 52^\circ$ , 1972 had intensities larger than three times their standard deviations. These were regarded as the observed reflections, and all of the remaining reflections were excluded from further calculations. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects; the contribution of the monochromator crystal was calculated assuming that it was half perfect and half mosaic in character. An absorption correction was not made ( $\mu = 6.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ); the transmission coefficients are estimated to be 0.89 and to show a total range of less than 0.02.

The atomic scattering factors of Doyle & Turner (1968) were used for  $\text{C}^0$ ,  $\text{N}^0$ ,  $\text{O}^0$ ,  $\text{S}^0$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ . The latter two were modified to account for the real part of the anomalous dispersion correction (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1968). Atomic scattering

factors used for hydrogen were those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

### Crystal data

Bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)ethyl]disulfide dihydrochloride, or 2,2'-dithiobis-(*N,N*-dimethyl)ethylamine dihydrochloride,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$ ,  $a = 11.646$  (2),  $b = 11.065$  (2),  $c = 12.370$  (3) Å,  $\beta = 112.40$  (2)°. Figures in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the units of the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter.  $V = 1473.8$  Å<sup>3</sup>;  $M = 281.3$ ,  $D_{\text{obs}}$  (floatation) = 1.26 g cm<sup>-3</sup>;  $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.268$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>;  $Z = 4$ ;  $F(000) = 600$ .

### Structure determination

The position of one of the chloride ions was indicated on a three-dimensional Patterson function. Positions

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations (all  $\times 10^5$ )

See Fig. 1 for the identities of the atoms. The e.s.d. is in the units of the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter. The temperature factor is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$ .

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Cl(1)	12884 (8)	12952 (7)	15253 (7)	894 (7)	553 (6)	825 (6)	-9 (10)	755 (11)	225 (10)
Cl(2)	64540 (11)	13375 (10)	17620 (11)	772 (10)	543 (8)	938 (10)	-34 (14)	787 (15)	122 (14)
S(3)	70228 (8)	44200 (8)	7268 (7)	713 (7)	832 (7)	609 (6)	-209 (11)	462 (10)	42 (10)
S(4)	74493 (8)	61236 (7)	3769 (7)	808 (7)	588 (6)	629 (6)	48 (11)	248 (10)	-203 (10)
N(5)	97847 (24)	40638 (21)	27562 (25)	587 (21)	494 (19)	862 (23)	38 (30)	660 (35)	-20 (32)
N(6)	50926 (23)	59795 (22)	-30734 (21)	611 (21)	538 (19)	585 (18)	104 (30)	484 (31)	7 (28)
C(7)	83149 (38)	35382 (30)	6892 (31)	1157 (37)	613 (26)	733 (26)	165 (49)	669 (51)	-117 (41)
C(8)	95823 (35)	39673 (30)	14896 (33)	913 (32)	634 (25)	917 (29)	364 (45)	1006 (50)	168 (42)
C(9)	94450 (33)	29580 (31)	32424 (32)	774 (29)	689 (28)	860 (28)	-246 (45)	521 (46)	169 (45)
C(10)	110987 (33)	43853 (39)	34480 (37)	632 (29)	989 (34)	1062 (35)	-309 (53)	474 (50)	34 (56)
C(11)	69189 (29)	61523 (30)	-12050 (27)	658 (26)	715 (25)	635 (22)	-144 (42)	415 (38)	65 (39)
C(12)	55257 (28)	60527 (27)	-17717 (25)	645 (25)	610 (23)	570 (21)	127 (38)	470 (36)	114 (35)
C(13)	53962 (39)	70789 (34)	-35986 (33)	1130 (39)	751 (29)	766 (27)	-233 (53)	560 (54)	384 (46)
C(14)	37467 (33)	57247 (40)	-36046 (31)	651 (29)	1203 (39)	720 (27)	-227 (53)	357 (44)	-80 (51)

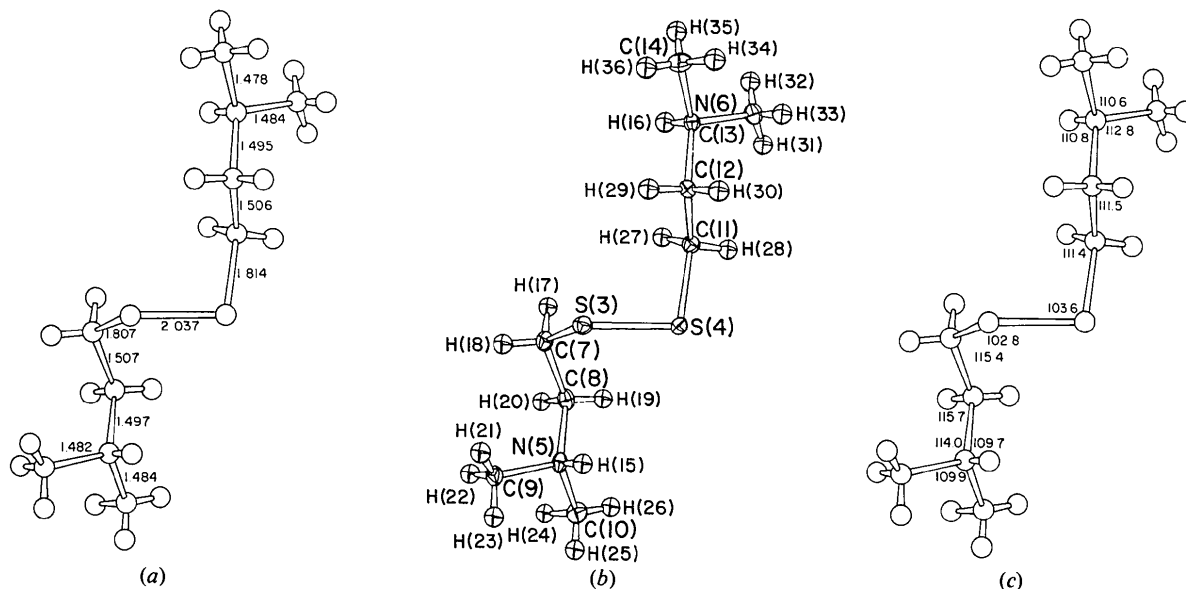


Fig. 1. The bis-[2-(*N,N*-dimethylammonium)ethyl]disulfide ion. Ellipsoids of 15% probability are used (Johnson, 1965) in the central figure, and bond lengths and angles are given on the side drawings.

for all other non-hydrogen atoms were found by successive Fourier refinements using the fast-Fourier program *ALFF* (Hubbard, Quicksall & Jacobson, 1971).

The structure model was refined to  $R_1 = 0.104$  ( $R_1 = (\sum |F_o - |F_c||) / \sum F_o$  and  $R_2 = [\sum w(F_o - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o]^2$ ). The introduction of anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms followed by least-squares refinement reduced  $R_1$  to 0.065. The program used (*UCLALS4*) was that of Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood which minimizes  $\sum w(\Delta F)^2$ .

The positions of all of the hydrogen atoms were carefully estimated from a difference Fourier synthesis prepared with a grid spacing of less than 0.2 Å. The peaks were clear and sharp; subsequent geometry calculations indicated that they were all reasonably placed and that their further refinement would not be likely to generate significant changes in their parameters. These were included in the structure factor calculations with an arbitrarily assigned isotropic temperature factor of 4.0 Å<sup>2</sup>.

Full-matrix least-squares refinement of the positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of all non-hydrogen atoms converged to give the final error indices,  $R_1 = 0.043$  and  $R_2 = 0.046$ . The 'goodness-of-fit',  $\{[\sum w(F_o - |F_c|)^2] / (m - s)\}^{1/2}$ , is 0.97. The number of observations is  $m$ , and  $s$ , the number of parameters, is 127. In the final cycle of least squares, all shifts were less than 1% of their standard deviations, except for some involving C(14) thermal parameters, which were 2% of their e.s.d.'s. The largest peak on the final difference Fourier function had a density of 0.2 e Å<sup>-3</sup>; the standard deviation of the electron density is calculated to be 0.09 e Å<sup>-3</sup>.

The overdetermination ratio, excluding the unrefined hydrogen parameters, is 15.5. Table 1 is a tabulation of the observed and calculated structure factors ( $\times 10$ ), and the final parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 2. Positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 3. Standard deviations were calculated from the correlation matrix ignoring standard deviations in cell parameters.

Table 3. *Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^3$ ) for hydrogen atoms*

See Fig. 1 for the identities of the atoms.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(15)	941	456	281
H(16)	541	544	-322
H(17)	822	278	88
H(18)	836	344	-8
H(19)	977	466	133
H(20)	1013	339	144
H(21)	863	278	300
H(22)	967	308	398
H(23)	992	238	316
H(24)	1133	445	414
H(25)	1164	367	344
H(26)	1133	500	320
H(27)	728	555	-148
H(28)	727	684	-133
H(29)	523	539	-153
H(30)	516	664	-159
H(31)	508	762	-345
H(32)	523	695	-430
H(33)	609	731	-328
H(34)	333	637	-344
H(35)	355	559	-422
H(36)	367	516	-336

## Discussion

Bond lengths and angles involving only non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 4 and also in Fig. 1, where the numbering of the atoms is indicated. Average bond lengths and angles involving hydrogen atoms are given in Table 5.

Table 5. *Average bond distances and bond angles involving hydrogen*

	Average value	Number averaged	Range
N—H	0.74 Å	2	0.72–0.76 Å
C—H	0.87	20	0.71–1.01
H...Cl	2.34	2	2.32–2.35
S—C—H	109.6°	4	102–116°
N—C—H	110.2	16	103–120
C—N—H	107.6	6	106–109
C—C—H	110.7	8	106–117
H—C—H	106.9	16	97–117

The S—S bond length of 2.037 (1) Å is significantly shorter than the mean value of 2.075 (6) Å found in

Table 4. *Bond lengths and bond angles for non-hydrogen atoms*

Estimated standard deviations, in parentheses, are in the units of the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter.

S(3)—S(4)	2.0374 (12) Å	S(3)—S(4)—C(11)	103.59 (11)°
S(3)—C(7)	1.807 (4)	S(4)—S(3)—C(7)	102.77 (12)
S(4)—C(11)	1.814 (3)	S(3)—C(7)—C(8)	115.43 (25)
C(7)—C(8)	1.507 (5)	S(4)—C(11)—C(12)	111.36 (22)
C(11)—C(12)	1.506 (4)	N(5)—C(8)—C(7)	115.75 (26)
N(5)—C(8)	1.497 (5)	N(6)—C(12)—C(11)	111.51 (25)
N(6)—C(12)	1.495 (4)	C(8)—N(5)—C(9)	113.95 (26)
N(5)—C(9)	1.482 (4)	C(8)—N(5)—C(10)	109.70 (26)
N(5)—C(10)	1.484 (4)	C(9)—N(5)—C(10)	109.87 (26)
N(6)—C(13)	1.484 (4)	C(12)—N(6)—C(13)	112.84 (25)
N(6)—C(14)	1.478 (4)	C(12)—N(6)—C(14)	110.77 (24)
		C(13)—N(6)—C(14)	110.56 (26)

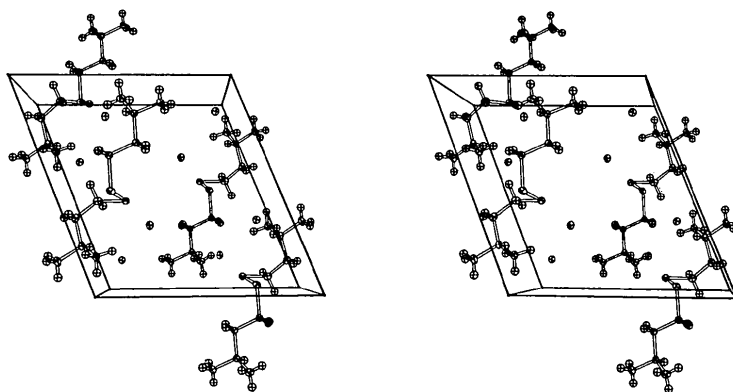


Fig. 2. A stereoview (Johnson, 1965) illustrating the packing of the ions in the crystal. Ellipsoids of 15% probability are used.

the dimeric Cu(I) complex (Ottersen, Warner & Seff, 1973a) of the molecule. The uncomplexed value observed in this work, 2.037 (1) Å, lies close to the middle of the range usually found for disulfide bonds (Hordvik, 1966; Lee & Bryant, 1970). Using Pauling's (1960) single-bond value of 2.08 Å and his bond-order relationship (see Lee & Bryant, 1972), this bond has a double-bond character of 13%. It is somewhat longer than the S-S bond length of 2.02 Å found in dibenzyl disulfide (Lee & Bryant, 1969b; van Dijk & Visser, 1971).

The central part of the molecule, C(7)-S(3)-S(4)-C(11), adopts a skewed non-planar configuration with a dihedral angle of 82.39 (16)°. According to Hordvik (1966), a relationship exists between bond length and dihedral angle in disulfides. When the dihedral angle is 90°, the repulsions between the lone pairs of electrons on the sulfur atoms are minimized and favorable  $\pi$  overlap is at a maximum. Hordvik (1966) relates the observed dihedral angle of 82° with an S-S bond length of 2.04 Å, in excellent agreement with the current result. Contrary to this, the dihedral angle in dicinnamyl disulfide (Lee & Bryant, 1971), 66.4°, does not lead by Hordvik's (1966) relationship to the observed S-S bond length of 2.01 Å.

The mean S-C bond length of 1.811 Å is in good agreement with the average distance of 1.815 Å found for eleven compounds by Cox & Jeffrey (1951).

The molecule exists as a dication,  $[-N(CH_3)_2H^+]_2$ , with hydrogen bonds from N(5) to Cl(1) (whose coordinates are related to those given in Table 2 by the symmetry operation:  $1-x, 0.5+y, 0.5-z$ ) of 3.049 Å, and from N(6) to Cl(2) ( $x, 0.5-y, -0.5+z$ ) of 3.062 Å. There is a short (3.548 Å) contact between S(4) and Cl(1) ( $1-x, 0.5+y, 0.5-z$ ), possibly indicating a weak charge-transfer interaction. [The sum of the van der Waals radii for S and Cl is  $1.85 + 1.80 = 3.65$  Å and that of S and Cl<sup>-</sup> is 3.66 Å (Pauling, 1960)]. Otherwise the packing seems to be dominated by van der Waals contacts. A view of the packing is given in Fig. 2.

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