

The Crystal Structure of Roussin's Red Ethyl Ester

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Roussin's red ethyl ester, $(\text{NO})_4\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, is monoclinic with $a = 7.81$, $b = 12.67$, $c = 7.01$ Å and $\beta = 111^\circ 24'$; space group $P2_1/a$; $Z = 2$. The structure has been determined by three-dimensional Patterson methods followed by differential refinement. The two iron and two sulphur atoms are co-planar, forming a rhombus with $\text{Fe-S} = 2.27$ Å and $\text{Fe} \cdots \text{Fe} = 2.72$ Å. The NO groups are attached in pairs to the iron atoms in planes at right angles to that of the rhombus, so that the bonds about the iron atoms are roughly tetrahedral. The Fe-N and N-O bonds are 1.67 and 1.17 Å respectively, and are not quite collinear: the angle Fe-N-O is about 167° . The S-C distance is 1.84 Å.

Introduction

Compounds of the kind originally described by Roussin (1858) fall into two series, the black and the red, typified by the salts $\text{K}[\text{Fe}_4\text{S}_3(\text{NO})_7]$ and $\text{K}_2[\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{NO})_4]$ respectively. The molecular formulae were found by Hofmann & Wiede (1895) and Reihlen & Friedolsheim (1927) and established beyond doubt by Lee (1952), who showed, by the formation of compounds of the type $(\text{NO})_4\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2R'R''$ (R' , R'' alkyl or aryl) and by other methods, that alkyl and aryl derivatives of the red series are dimeric. The structures of Roussin's salts, which have been the subject of much speculation, are of considerable interest, both in themselves and in relation to the metallic nitrosyls and carbonyls generally. Several of Roussin's salts and esters have been examined in this laboratory and this paper describes the crystal structure of the ethyl ester of the red series $(\text{NO})_4\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.

Experimental

The ethyl ester, which is much more stable than the alkali metal salts $X_2[\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{NO})_4]$, was prepared by the method of Hofmann & Wiede (1895), which consists in passing nitric oxide gas into a suspension of ferrous hydroxide to which ethyl mercaptan has been added. Well-formed reddish-black crystals were obtained by recrystallization from alcohol. They were generally tabular on (001) and showed a marked cleavage parallel to (010).

All X-ray photographs were taken with Co K radiation. The unit-cell dimensions were obtained from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs:

$$a = 7.81 \pm 0.02, \quad b = 12.67 \pm 0.04, \quad c = 7.01 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}, \\ \beta = 111^\circ 24'.$$

These are in good agreement with previous measurements (Jennings, 1939), and the axial ratios ($a:b:c = 0.616:1:0.553$) are in agreement with those of Pawel (1882). The density observed was 1.79 g.cm.^{-3} ; that

calculated for two molecules per unit cell is 1.819 g.cm.^{-3} . The systematic absences ($h0l$ absent for h odd, $0k0$ absent for k odd) determine the space group uniquely as $P2_1/a$.

The hkl intensities were collected on equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs about the three principal axes. Absorption errors were reduced to a minimum by the use of crystals of equant cross-section about each axis. The multiple-film technique was used and 833 intensities were estimated visually. They were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors with the aid of a Cochran chart. The corrected intensities were then scaled graphically by Wilson's method (1949); the value of the average temperature factor, $B = 2.86 \text{ \AA}^2$, obtained from the gradient of the curve was used for all atoms in the preliminary Fourier syntheses.

Determination of the structure

Since the unit cell contains only two molecules $(\text{NO})_4\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ in the space group $P2_1/a$, each must lie on a centre of symmetry.

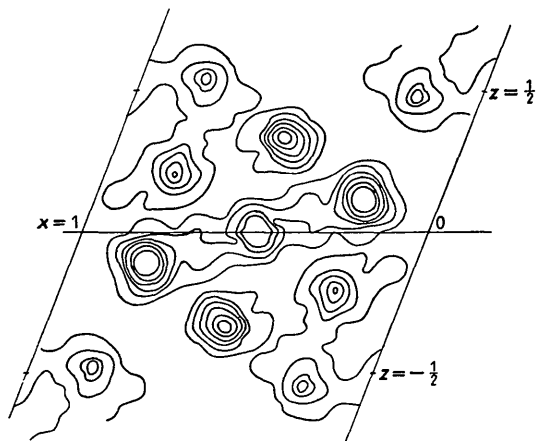


Fig. 1. Harker section, $y = \frac{1}{2}$.

The approximate co-ordinates of the iron and sulphur atoms were found from the three-dimensional Patterson function to be (0.144, 0.037, -0.055) and (0.155, 0, 0.267) respectively. The Fe_2S_2 plane is thus nearly parallel to the (010) plane, the angle between the $\text{Fe} \cdots \text{Fe}$ axis and (010) being 18° . The pattern in the Harker section at $y = \frac{1}{2}$ (Fig. 1) therefore shows additional peaks of weight 2 FeS midway between the Fe^2 and S^2 vectors.

The $h0l$ and $0kl$ Fourier projections were then calculated with phases determined by the Fe and S contributions. The $0kl$ projection was well resolved and was refined until the disagreement index R , given by $R = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$ was reduced to 0.176. Fig. 2

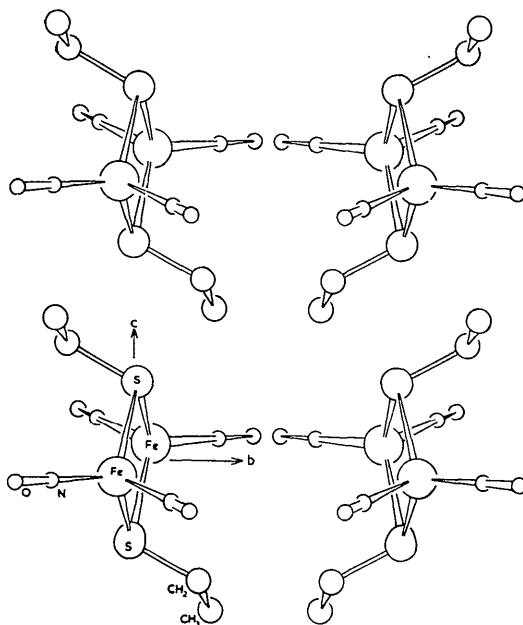


Fig. 2. Molecular arrangement.

shows the orientation of the molecules in this projection. The light atoms were less well resolved in the $h0l$ projection, but approximate co-ordinates were obtained with the help of a model, and these gave $R = 0.21$. These final values of R for the two projections were obtained with temperature factors of $B = 1.95 \text{ \AA}^2$ for Fe and S and $B = 3.76 \text{ \AA}^2$ for all light atoms, in place of the initial average value $B = 2.86 \text{ \AA}^2$. Structure factors for C, N, and O were calculated from the f curves of Berghuis *et al.* (1955) and for Fe and S from those of Viervoll & Ögrim (1949). Allowance was made for the nearness of the iron absorption edge to the Co K wavelength; the real part of $\Delta f(-3.8$, according to the tables given by James, 1954) due to K electrons alone was included, and the small imaginary term, due to L and M electrons, was ignored.

More accurate co-ordinates for all atoms were found from a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis computed on the Ferranti Mark I electronic computer at Man-

chester University. All atomic peaks were well shaped, and the background varied by not more than $\pm \frac{1}{2} e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$. After three cycles of differential refinement, with corrections for elimination of series-termination errors (Booth, 1946, 1947; Ahmed & Cruickshank, 1953), the final value of R (for observed reflections only) was 0.129. Table 1 lists the observed and final calculated structure factors.

Table 2 shows, for each atom, the ratio of observed to calculated peak electron-density, ρ_o/ρ_c , and the ratios of observed to calculated curvatures

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho_o}{\partial x_i^2} / \frac{\partial^2 \rho_c}{\partial x_i^2}$$

The final isotropic temperature factors are shown in the last column. Although it can be seen from the curvature ratios that the thermal vibrations of some atoms, particularly O_1 , O_2 and C_2 , are certainly not isotropic, it was not considered worth while to pursue the refinement with anisotropic temperature factors.

Table 3 gives the atomic co-ordinates and their standard deviations calculated from the formulae of Cruickshank (1949) and Table 4 lists the bond lengths, interatomic distances and principal bond angles in the molecule, together with their standard deviations calculated from those of the co-ordinates.

Discussion of the structure

The structure now established for the molecule of $(\text{Fe}(\text{NO})_2\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (Fig. 3) is one which has been suggested by various workers (e.g., Seel, 1942; Ewens,

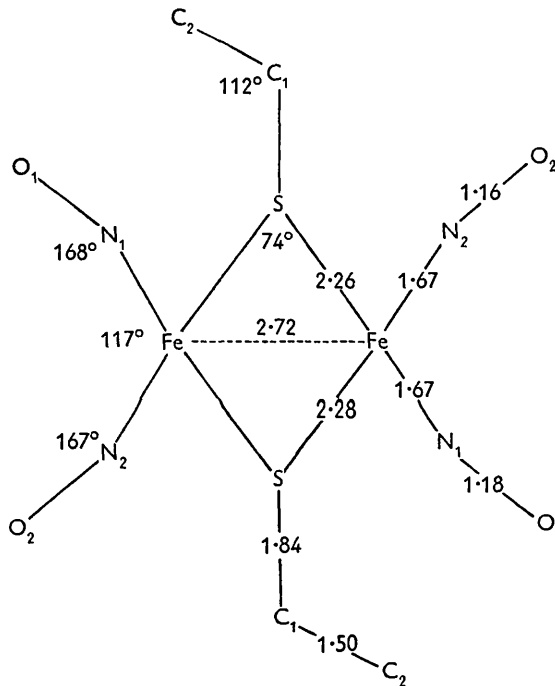


Fig. 3. Molecular dimensions.

Table 2. Ratios of peak heights and curvatures; *B* factors

Atom	ρ_o/ρ_c	$\frac{\partial^2 \rho_o}{\partial x^2} / \frac{\partial^2 \rho_c}{\partial x^2}$	$\frac{\partial^2 \rho_o}{\partial y^2} / \frac{\partial^2 \rho_c}{\partial y^2}$	$\frac{\partial^2 \rho_o}{\partial z^2} / \frac{\partial^2 \rho_c}{\partial z^2}$	Mean curvature ratio	Value of <i>B</i> used
Fe	1.073	1.057	1.051	1.044	1.051	1.50 Å ²
S	1.017	0.968	0.984	0.984	0.979	2.00
N ₁	1.048	1.009	1.237	1.085	1.110	3.30
N ₂	1.046	1.132	1.063	1.063	1.086	3.30
O ₁	1.000	0.844	1.187	0.943	0.991	5.10
O ₂	0.972	1.130	0.936	0.952	1.006	5.10
C ₁	1.015	1.038	0.990	1.088	1.039	3.00
C ₂	1.012	1.010	0.901	0.947	0.953	4.75
Means	1.023	1.024	1.044	1.013	1.027	—

1948). The two iron and the two sulphur atoms are linked together in a plane rhombus; each iron atom is surrounded approximately tetrahedrally by two sul-

phur atoms and two nitrosyl groups and each sulphur is attached pyramidally to two iron atoms and an ethyl group.

Table 3. Atomic co-ordinates and standard deviations

Atom	Co-ordinates in Å		E.s.d. in Å
Fe	<i>x</i>	1.103	0.002
	<i>y</i>	0.411	0.002
	<i>z</i>	-0.389	0.002
S	<i>x</i>	1.220	0.003
	<i>y</i>	-0.065	0.003
	<i>z</i>	1.861	0.003
N ₁	<i>x</i>	1.510	0.010
	<i>y</i>	2.023	0.014
	<i>z</i>	-0.448	0.011
N ₂	<i>x</i>	2.088	0.011
	<i>y</i>	-0.707	0.014
	<i>z</i>	-0.873	0.012
O ₁	<i>x</i>	1.988	0.012
	<i>y</i>	3.072	0.015
	<i>z</i>	-0.579	0.013
O ₂	<i>x</i>	2.880	0.013
	<i>y</i>	-1.275	0.013
	<i>z</i>	-1.278	0.014
C ₁	<i>x</i>	1.263	0.015
	<i>y</i>	1.546	0.017
	<i>z</i>	2.757	0.015
C ₂	<i>x</i>	2.771	0.018
	<i>y</i>	2.047	0.017
	<i>z</i>	3.498	0.019

Table 4. Bond lengths, angles and standard deviations

Bond	Bond length Å	s.d. (Å)
Fe...Fe	2.72(0)	0.003
Fe-S	2.26(2)	0.004
Fe-S	2.27(7)	0.004
Fe-N ₁	1.66(8)	0.01(4)
Fe-N ₂	1.67(4)	0.01(5)
N ₁ -O ₁	1.18(1)	0.02(0)
N ₂ -O ₂	1.16(1)	0.02(2)
S-C ₁	1.83(9)	0.01(7)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.50(3)	0.02(1)
Bonds	Angle	s.d.
S-Fe-S	106.0°	0.1°
N ₁ -Fe-N ₂	117.4	0.2
O ₁ -Fe-O ₂	106.6	0.2
Fe-N ₁ -O ₁	167.7	3.5
Fe-N ₂ -O ₂	167.2	3.5
S-C ₁ -C ₂	111.7	0.8

The Fe-S distances in the central ring are very close to previous values —2.26 Å for pyrites (Parker & Whitehouse, 1932) and 2.23 to 2.25 Å for marcasite (Buerger, 1937). The Fe...Fe distance (2.72 Å) is much longer than the 2.46 Å found in Fe₂(CO)₉ (Powell & Ewens, 1939) which corresponds to a single bond (twice metallic radius for C.N. 8). The interaction between the iron atoms must however be strong enough to account for the observed diamagnetism (Cambi & Szegö, 1931), and for the strong absorption of light.

The two crystallographically independent nitrosyl groups are both inclined at about 13° to the Fe-N bond. No such deviation from linearity has been observed in the carbonyls, but in the compound [Co(S₂CNMe₂)₂NO] Alderman & Owston (1956) found a greater deviation (45°) for the Co-N-O angle.

The mean N-O distance of 1.17 Å lies in the range to be expected (cf. the spectroscopic values 1.15 Å in NO; 1.19 Å in N₂O; 1.20 Å for N=O in O=N-OH) but it is not very sensitive to changes in bond order. However, the non-linearity of the O-N-Fe bonds suggests that the hybridisation of the nitrogen is not pure *sp* but is intermediate between *sp* and *sp*², although nearer the former. It seems hardly necessary in this case to invoke unsymmetrical π -bonding, of the kind suggested by Alderman & Owston (1956) to account for the much larger deviation in their compound, although it should be noted that our Fe-N distance of 1.67 Å is substantially shorter than would be expected for a single bond (about 1.9 Å).

The S-C distance of 1.84 Å is in good agreement with accepted single-bond values (see review by Abrahams, 1956).

Our results for the interatomic distances in the red ester are very close to the corresponding ones found by Johansson & Lipscomb (1958) in the caesium black salt, Cs[Fe₄S₃(NO)₇]H₂O, the anion of which consists essentially of three molecules of the red ester (minus the ethyl groups and five NO groups) fused together so as to share Fe-S edges.

This work was started by one of us (E. G. C.) in 1937 in collaboration with Mr A. J. Shorter and the

late Dr J. S. Jennings, whose help in the initial stages we wish to acknowledge. We have also to thank Dr G. J. Kakabadse for help in checking some of the earlier work. We wish to thank the Royal Society and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for financial help, the University of Manchester for computing facilities and Miss D. E. Pilling for help with the calculations.

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Beta-Wolfram Structure of Compounds Between Transition Elements and Aluminum, Gallium and Antimony

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The compounds Nb_3Al , Nb_3Ga and Cr_3Ga have the β -wolfram structure (A15) as determined by the powder method. The space group is $O_h^3-Pm\bar{3}n$ with 2 formula weights in the unit cell. For Nb_3Al , $a_0 = 5.187 \text{ \AA}$; for Nb_3Ga , $a_0 = 5.171 \text{ \AA}$; for Cr_3Ga , $a_0 = 4.645 \text{ \AA}$.

More complete data are given for Mo_3Ga , V_3Ga , V_3Sb and Nb_3Sb whose preliminary lattice constants were reported previously. For Mo_3Ga , $a_0 = 4.943 \text{ \AA}$; for V_3Ga , $a_0 = 4.816 \text{ \AA}$; for V_3Sb , $a_0 = 4.932 \text{ \AA}$; for Nb_3Sb , $a_0 = 5.262 \text{ \AA}$.

The superconducting transition temperature for Nb_3Al is $17.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$.; for Nb_3Ga , $14.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$. and for V_3Ga , $16.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$. The remaining compounds are not superconducting above $1.02 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$.

Three new beta-wolfram compounds have been made in the course of a continuing search for superconductivity in substances with the beta-wolfram structure (Matthias, Geballe, Geller & Corenzwit (1954); Geller, Matthias & Goldstein (1955); Wood & Matthias (1956); Matthias, Wood, Corenzwit & Bala (1956)). These are Nb_3Al , Nb_3Ga and Cr_3Ga . Full data are also given for Mo_3Ga , V_3Ga , V_3Sb and Nb_3Sb whose preliminary lattice constants were reported by Matthias, Wood, Corenzwit & Bala (1956). Our data for Mo_3Al which was assigned the beta-wolfram structure in a report of the Climax Molybdenum Co. of Michigan (1951) are also given.

The lattice constants, interatomic distances and superconductivity data are listed in Table 1. The observed intensities are listed in Table 2, together with the intensities calculated from the formula

$$I \propto p|F_{hkl}|^2 \{(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)/\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta\} \times 10^{-5},$$

where p is the multiplicity factor, F_{hkl} the structure amplitude, and the remaining term is twice the combined Lorentz and polarization factors. The scattering factors for Nb, Mo, Ga, and Sb were obtained from the paper by Thomas & Umeda (1957), for Cr and Al from the paper by Viervoll & Ögrim (1949) and for V from the *International Tables* (1935). Dispersion corrections from Dauben & Templeton (1955) were applied.

The agreement between observed and calculated intensities in Table 2 is satisfactory with the exception of the case of Nb_3Sb which is discussed in the last paragraph of the paper. Absorption most probably accounts for the low intensity of the low angle lines.

The β -wolfram structure belongs to space group