

## The Refinement of the Structure of the Complex of Iodine with 1,4 Dithiane, $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$

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The structure of the molecular complex  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$  has been determined and refined by three-dimensional full-matrix least-squares procedures. There are two molecules of the complex in the monoclinic unit cell, for which

$$a = 6.838 \pm 0.006, \quad b = 6.393 \pm 0.006, \quad c = 16.775 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}; \quad \beta = 114^\circ 30' \pm 20'.$$

The space group is  $P2_1/c$ . Although the molecules are required only to be centrosymmetric, the actual molecular symmetry approximates  $2/m$ . The observed bond distances and angles are:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1-I_2 &= 2.787 \pm 0.002, & I_2-S &= 2.867 \pm 0.006, & S-C_1 &= 1.795 \pm 0.024, & S-C_2 &= 1.825 \pm 0.024, \\ C_1-C_2 &= 1.552 \pm 0.032 \text{ \AA}, & I_1-I_2-S &= 177.9 \pm 0.4^\circ, & I_2-S-C_1 &= 100.9 \pm 1.0^\circ, & I_2-S-C_2 &= 96.2 \pm 1.0^\circ, \\ C_1-S-C_2 &= 101.5 \pm 1.9^\circ, & S-C_1-C_2 &= 110.5 \pm 2.4^\circ, & S-C_2-C_1 &= 112.8 \pm 2.4^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

The structure of the 1,4 dithiane part of the molecule is unaltered by complexing with iodine, which is attached to the ring in the equatorial positions. By contrast, the I-I bond in the iodine part of the complex is 0.11 Å longer than the value observed in solid  $I_2$ .

The temperature parameters for the iodine atoms are unusually high for heavy atoms but are understandable in terms of the observed structure and the high volatility of the solid. The packing distances are all reasonable.

### Introduction

In a previous communication, (McCullough, Chao & Zuccaro, 1959) a preliminary study of the structures of the addition compounds of iodine with 1,4 dithiane and 1,4 diselenane was reported. In the present communication, the three-dimensional refinement and the details of the structure of  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$  are presented. The three-dimensional refinement of the similar (but not isostructural) selenium compound is in progress and will be reported later.

### Experimental

The substance  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$  was first reported and characterized by Husemann (1863). The crystalline solid can be prepared by combining approximately stoichiometric amounts of the components in carbon tetrachloride or ethylene chloride. However, crystals better suited to X-ray diffraction studies may be prepared by permitting vapors of the two components to diffuse together slowly in a closed container. Grown in this manner, the crystals are fairly uniform in cross-section and are of suitable size. Analyses of two preparations indicated 80.50% and 80.74% of iodine respectively. The theoretical value for the formula  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$  is 80.85% iodine. In color and in luster, the crystals are similar to solid elementary iodine. Due to the high volatility of the solid (probably through dissociation into  $C_4H_8S_2$  and  $I_2$ ) the selected

crystals were sealed in thin-walled X-ray capillaries.

Rotation and Weissenberg photographs about the  $b$  axis were prepared with  $Mo K\alpha$  radiation. The intensity data were obtained by use of the multiple-film Weissenberg procedure, interleaving 0.0025 cm. brass foil between the films. Precession photographs of the  $hk0$  and  $0kl$  nets were also prepared with  $Mo K\alpha$  radiation. On the precession camera, intensity data were obtained by making graduated sets of timed exposures of each net. The intensities were estimated visually by use of calibrated comparison strips and were corrected by application of the appropriate factors to give  $|F_o|^2$  values.

The crystals used in the intensity measurements were close to  $0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.12$  mm. in size. The calculated linear absorption coefficient for  $Mo K\alpha$  radiation is  $105 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which leads to a value of  $\mu r = 0.5$ . Omission of absorption corrections was thus considered to be justified.

Measurement of the precession photographs indicated a monoclinic unit cell with the dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 6.838 \pm 0.006, & b &= 6.393 \pm 0.006, \\ c &= 16.775 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}, & \beta &= 114^\circ 30' \pm 20'. \end{aligned}$$

The above values are based on  $Mo K\alpha = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$ . (In the earlier communication,  $\beta$  was incorrectly reported as  $117^\circ 30'$ .) On the basis of two molecules in the unit cell, as found in the selenium analogue, the calculated density is  $3.125 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ .

### Determination of the structure

The only systematic extinctions are those for  $h0l$  with  $l$  odd and for  $0k0$  with  $k$  odd. The space group  $P2_1/c$  is thus indicated. The presence of only two molecules  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$  in the unit cell requires the molecules to be centrosymmetric. The asymmetric unit therefore consists of two I, one S, two C and four H atoms. However, no attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms. With the aid of Patterson summations on (010) and (100) the trial parameters for I and S listed as Set 1 in Table 1 were obtained. These parameters were then used in the preparation of Fourier summations on (010) and (100). Refinement by two-dimensional methods did not yield unambiguous carbon positions. A three-dimensional difference synthesis was accordingly carried out.

Table 1. *Atomic positional parameters in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$*

|       | Set 1                |                    | Set 2                 |                    | Set 3  |  |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--|
|       | Patterson parameters | Fourier parameters | Final L.S. parameters | Standard deviation |        |  |
| $I_1$ | $x$                  | 0.825              | 0.825                 | 0.8228             | 0.0003 |  |
|       | $y$                  | 0.823              | 0.817                 | 0.8163             | 0.0003 |  |
|       | $z$                  | 0.185              | 0.183                 | 0.1840             | 0.0001 |  |
| $I_2$ | $x$                  | 0.526              | 0.525                 | 0.5229             | 0.0002 |  |
|       | $y$                  | 0.140              | 0.140                 | 0.1389             | 0.0003 |  |
|       | $z$                  | 0.144              | 0.147                 | 0.1460             | 0.0001 |  |
| S     | $x$                  | 0.183              | 0.208                 | 0.2030             | 0.0009 |  |
|       | $y$                  | 0.450              | 0.451                 | 0.4611             | 0.0010 |  |
|       | $z$                  | 0.095              | 0.100                 | 0.1021             | 0.0003 |  |
| $C_1$ | $x$                  | —                  | 0.233                 | 0.2342             | 0.0032 |  |
|       | $y$                  | —                  | 0.584                 | 0.5853             | 0.0034 |  |
|       | $z$                  | —                  | 0.017                 | 0.0122             | 0.0016 |  |
| $C_2$ | $x$                  | —                  | 0.967                 | 0.9723             | 0.0031 |  |
|       | $y$                  | —                  | 0.317                 | 0.2911             | 0.0037 |  |
|       | $z$                  | —                  | 0.041                 | 0.0449             | 0.0016 |  |

In this procedure, refined Fourier parameters for I and S and some  $1070|F_o|$  values derived from the observed reflections were employed. The resulting carbon positions are included in the Fourier parameters (Set 2) in Table 1. At this stage, the value of the residual,  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  was 0.18.

### Refinement of the structure

The structure was refined by use of the full-matrix least-squares routine written for SWAC by Sparks (Christofferson, Sparks & McCullough, 1958). Individual anisotropic temperature parameters were applied to each atom. The atomic scattering factors used for iodine were those of Thomas & Umeda (1957) corrected for dispersion for Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation (Dauben & Templeton, 1955). For sulfur, the values were taken from the *Internationale Tabellen* (1935) and for carbon, the diamond values of McWeeney (1954) were used. The  $|F_o|$  values used in the refinement were derived almost entirely from the  $b$  axis Weissenberg photographs, but were supplemented by the precession data.

The latter served mainly for interlayer scaling of the Weissenberg data. After the first least-squares cycle, the calculated structure factors were used to refine the interlayer scale factors. The resulting changes in these factors were less than 5%. Five least-squares cycles were performed using the  $|F_o|$  values for observed reflections in Table 3. The corresponding values of  $R$  (initially 0.181) were 0.119, 0.093, 0.085, 0.082 and 0.081.

Table 2. *Anisotropic temperature parameters in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$*

|       | (Standard deviations in parentheses) |                |                |                |                |                 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
|       | $B_{11}$                             | $B_{22}$       | $B_{33}$       | $B_{12}$       | $B_{13}$       | $B_{23}$        |
| $I_1$ | 4.21<br>(0.07)                       | 4.17<br>(0.08) | 4.46<br>(0.08) | 2.58<br>(0.16) | 1.36<br>(0.11) | -1.09<br>(0.39) |
| $I_2$ | 3.45<br>(0.06)                       | 3.80<br>(0.02) | 3.16<br>(0.06) | 0.97<br>(0.16) | 1.46<br>(0.09) | 0.31<br>(0.39)  |
| S     | 2.95<br>(0.22)                       | 3.79<br>(0.29) | 2.37<br>(0.22) | 1.53<br>(0.48) | 0.55<br>(0.36) | -0.28<br>(0.39) |
| $C_1$ | 0.5<br>(0.7)                         | 2.4<br>(1.0)   | 6.5<br>(1.3)   | 1.4<br>(1.3)   | 4.7<br>(1.5)   | -2.1<br>(1.6)   |
| $C_2$ | 1.5<br>(0.7)                         | 3.3<br>(1.1)   | 4.5<br>(1.1)   | 2.2<br>(1.4)   | 1.2<br>(1.4)   | 1.0<br>(1.6)    |

The final positional parameters are listed as Set 3 in Table 1, while the final anisotropic temperature parameters are given in Table 2. The observed structure factors are compared with those calculated on the basis of the final positional and temperature parameters in Table 3.

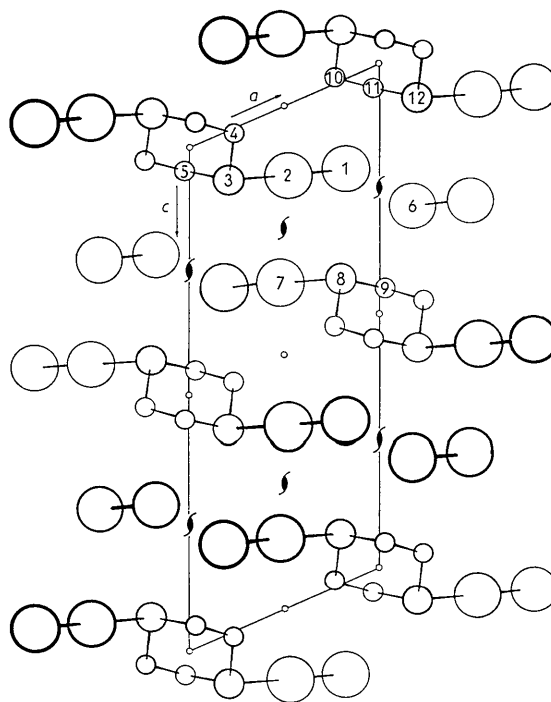


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure of  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$  down the  $b$  axis.

Discussion of the structure

The molecular and crystal structures of C4H8S2.2 I2 are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The observed bond dis-

tances and bond angles are given in Table 4, where they are compared with the results of Marsh (1955) for 1,4 dithiane. All corresponding values in the two

Table 3. Comparison of observed and calculated structure factors for C4H8S2.2 I2

The listed F0 and Fc values must be divided by 10 to put on an absolute scale. Unobserved reflections are indicated by means of asterisks. The F0 values given in these cases are the minimum observable values

Table with multiple columns for h, k, l, F0, and Fc, containing numerical data for various reflections. The table is organized into several groups of columns, each representing different sets of reflections.



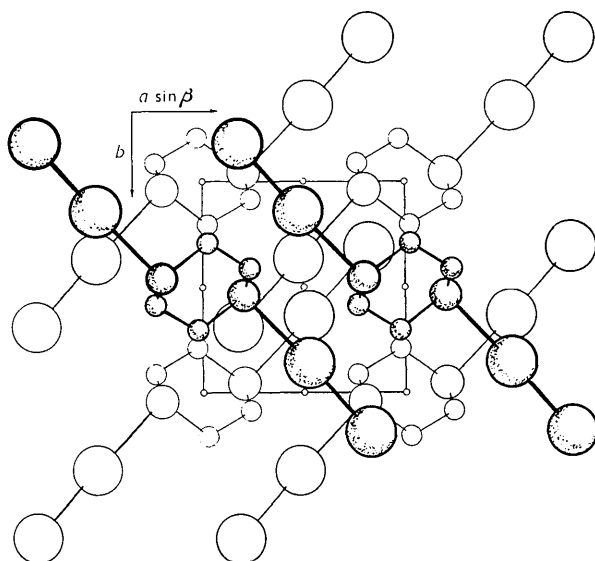


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure of  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$  down the  $c$  axis.

non-bonded intramolecular separations  $I_2-C_1$  and  $I_2-C_2$ , also the angles  $I_2-S-C_1$  and  $I_2-S-C_2$  in Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4. Bond distances and angles in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$  compared with those in  $C_4H_8S_2$  (Marsh, 1955)

(a) Distances in Å. (Standard deviations in parentheses)

|              | $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$ | $C_4H_8S_2$   |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| $I_1-I_2$    | 2.787 (0.0023)          | —             |
| $I_2-S$      | 2.867 (0.0062)          | —             |
| $S-C_1$      | 1.795 (0.024)           | 1.801 (0.013) |
| $S-C_2$      | 1.825 (0.024)           | 1.821 (0.011) |
| $C_1-C_2$    | 1.552 (0.032)           | 1.490 (0.018) |
| $S \cdots S$ | 3.436 (0.012)           | 3.452 (0.007) |

(b) Angles in degrees. (Standard deviations in parentheses)

|                   | $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$ | $C_4H_8S_2$ |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| $I_1-I_2-S$       | 177.9 (0.4)             | —           |
| $I_2-S-C_1$       | 100.9 (1.0)             | —           |
| $I_2-S-C_2$       | 96.2 (1.0)              | —           |
| $I_2-S \cdots S'$ | 125.0 (0.6)             | —           |
| $C_1-S-C_2$       | 101.5 (1.9)             | 99.0 (0.6)  |
| $S-C_1-C_2$       | 110.5 (2.4)             | 112.8 (0.9) |
| $S-C_2-C_1$       | 112.8 (2.4)             | 112.6 (0.9) |

The most interesting feature of the structure is the fact that the compound is a molecular complex. This result is in sharp contrast to those of previous studies in these laboratories on compounds of the types  $R_2SeX_2$  and  $R_2TeX_2$  where  $X$  is Cl or Br. The latter compounds have all been found to involve nearly linear  $X-Se-X$  and  $X-Te-X$  bonds with  $R$  groups in equatorial positions (see Christofferson, Sparks & McCullough, 1958, for references to the earlier studies). However, a study of (benzyl) $_2SiI_2$  (Hassel, 1957) has shown that this substance is a molecular complex. Hassel (private communication, 1959) has also in-

Table 5. Shortest non-bonded interatomic separations in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$

(Standard deviations: I-I, 0.002 Å; I-S, 0.006 Å; I-C, 0.023 Å)

(See Fig. 1 for identification numbers of atoms)

(a) Atoms within a given molecule

|     |     |        |
|-----|-----|--------|
| I-C | 2-4 | 3.66 Å |
|     | 2-5 | 3.56   |

(b) Atoms in different molecules

|     |      |         |
|-----|------|---------|
| I-I | 1-2' | 4.720 Å |
|     | 1-6  | 4.067   |
|     | 1-7  | 4.536   |
|     | 2-7  | 4.837   |
| I-S | 1-8  | 3.780   |
|     | 1-12 | 4.090   |
|     | 2-8  | 4.011   |
| I-C | 1-9  | 4.17    |
|     | 1-10 | 4.32    |
|     | 1-11 | 4.20    |
|     | 2-10 | 4.07    |

dependently studied  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I$  and has found it to be a molecular complex, but the details of this study are not yet available to the present authors.

The fact that the intramolecular angle  $S \cdots S-I$  is observed to be  $125^\circ$  indicates that the iodine molecules are bonded to the 1,4 dithiane ring in equatorial rather than in axial positions. By contrast, the angle  $Se \cdots Se-I$  has been found to be  $90^\circ$  in the trial structure for the 1,4 diselenane-iodine complex.

The bonded distances involving iodine in the present study of the 1,4 dithiane-iodine complex are compared with corresponding distances in related complexes in Table 6.

Table 6. Bond distances in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$  compared with those in related complexes

| Complex and reference                               | Bond  | Obs. dist. (Å) | Radius sum (Å) | Diff. (Å) |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$                             | S-I   | 2.87           | 2.37           | 0.50      |
|   | I-I   | 2.79           | 2.66           | 0.13      |
| $(C_6H_5CH_2)_2S \cdot I_2$<br>(Hassel, 1957)       | S-I   | 2.84           | 2.37           | 0.47      |
|   | I-I   | 2.81           | 2.66           | 0.15      |
| $C_4H_8O_2 \cdot 2 ICl$<br>(Hassel & Hvoslef, 1956) | O-I   | 2.6            | 1.99           | 0.6       |
|   | I-Cl  | 2.3            | 2.32           | 0.0       |
| $C_4H_8O_2 \cdot Br_2$<br>(Hassel & Hvoslef, 1954)  | O-Br  | 2.71           | 1.80           | 0.91      |
|   | Br-Br | 2.31           | 2.28           | 0.03      |

For reference to studies of other related complexes see Rømming (1958) and Mooney Slater (1959).

In most structures, the temperature parameters of heavy atoms tend to be smaller than those for lighter atoms. However, in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2 I_2$ , the temperature parameters for iodine are quite large and

$$B_{ii}(I_1) > B_{ii}(I_2) > B_{ii}(S).$$

Although these values appear to be anomalous, they are actually understandable in terms of the nature of the structure of the complex. The sulfur atoms are

part of a firmly bonded six-membered ring. The  $I_2$  atoms are but loosely bonded to the sulfur atoms. The iodine molecule is thus relatively free to vibrate and the atom  $I_1$ , being at the unbonded end of the chain, would be expected to vibrate with an even greater amplitude than that of  $I_2$ . The high volatility of the complex, probably due to its ease of dissociation into volatile products, is also in keeping with the high observed temperature parameters for iodine. The vibrational parameters of the carbon atoms are erratic, as they often are in compounds containing ultra-heavy atoms, and are probably of little, if any, structural significance.

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Coulter and D. E. Zuccaro in connection with computing routines and the use of SWAC.

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## The Crystal Structure of 1-Naphthoic Acid

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Crystals of 1-naphthoic acid are monoclinic with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions

$$a = 31.12, b = 3.87, c = 6.92 \text{ \AA}, \beta = 92.2^\circ,$$

space group  $P2_1/a$ ; all the crystals examined, however, have been twinned on (100). The structure, which consists of centrosymmetrical dimers, has been determined from projections along the  $b$  and  $c$  axes, and values of the bond lengths, valency angles, and intermolecular distances have been obtained. The strain in a planar model for the molecule is relieved by an  $11^\circ$  twisting of the carboxyl group out of the plane of the aromatic rings, and by valency-angle distortions.

### Introduction

The crystal structure of 1-naphthoic acid has been examined as part of a series of investigations of the structures of derivatives of naphthalene (Trotter, 1960).

### Experimental

Crystals of 1-naphthoic acid, which were obtained by crystallization from aqueous ethanol, are colourless plates elongated along the  $b$ -axis, with (100) developed. The density was determined by flotation in aqueous potassium iodide solution. The unit-cell dimensions and space group were determined from rotation and oscilla-

tion photographs of a crystal rotating about the  $b$ -axis,  $h0l$  and  $h1l$  Weissenberg films, and  $hk0$  and  $0kl$  precession films.

### Crystal data

1-Naphthoic acid,  $C_{11}H_8O_2$ ;  $M = 172.2$ ; m.p. =  $161^\circ C$ .  
 Monoclinic,  $a = 31.12 \pm 0.10$ ,  $b = 3.87 \pm 0.01$ ,  
 $c = 6.92 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 92.2 \pm 0.2^\circ$ .  
 Volume of the unit cell =  $832.8 \text{ \AA}^3$ .  
 Density, calculated (with  $Z = 4$ ) =  $1.373$ ,  
 measured =  $1.380 \text{ g.cm.}^{-3}$ .  
 Absorption coefficients for X-rays,  $\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$ ,  
 $\mu = 9.04 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$ ;  $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\mu = 1.12 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$ .