

Fig. 1. Electron density in $\operatorname{Ce}_{24}\operatorname{Co}_{11}$ on the mirror (x, 2x, z) plane. The outer contour is $0 \, \mathrm{e.A}^{-3}$. The contour interval at the Co atoms is $10 \, \mathrm{e.A}^{-3}$ and at the Ce atoms $20 \, \mathrm{e.A}^{-3}$.



Fig. 2. Projection of the structure of $Ce_{24}Co_{11}$ on a plane normal to the *b* axis.

Discussion of the structure

A projection of the structure normal to the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 2. The interatomic distances are listed in Table 2. The neighbors given are those which satisfy the definition of Frank & Kasper (1958). Some of the Ce-Co distances are exceptionally short. The smallest known Ce-Ce distance is 3.09 Å in CeCo₂. The radius of Co is about 1.25 Å so one might expect a minimum Ce-Co distance of about 2.80 Å. Distances as short as 2.61 Å are found in this compound. The standard deviations given in Table 2, aside from systematic errors, are overestimates because the fact that the atoms are in special positions has not been taken into account.

We are indebted to V. O. Struebing for the preparation and heat treatment of the alloy.

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The Crystal Structure of Rhodanine, C₃H₃ONS₂*

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The structure of rhodanine has been determined by three-dimensional Fourier and least squares methods using an I.B.M. electronic computer. The crystals are monoclinic having the unit-cell dimensions $a_0 = 10.02$, $b_0 = 7.67$, $c_0 = 7.28$ Å; $\beta = 102^{\circ}$ 38'. There are four molecules per unit cell and the space group is $P2_1/n$. The molecule is planar. There are two strong N · · · O hydrogen bonds around the center of symmetry, binding the molecules in pairs.

Introduction

The crystal structure of rhodanine

$$CH_2 - S - C(=S) - NH - C(=O)$$

is one of several investigations being carried out in

this laboratory on chelate compounds and organic compounds forming chelates. An earlier communication with the unit cell dimensions has appeared (Merritt & Lessor, 1955). Rhodanine has been long used as an intermediate in the preparation of phenylalanine. The analytical properties were not discovered until Feigl (1926) reported the formation of the water-insoluble complex of rhodanine and silver ion. He also found that similar complexes were formed in acidic solution with univalent mercury and copper ions. In basic solution almost all metallic ions give precipitates containing rhodanine which decompose

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more or less rapidly to the sulfides. The silver atom supposedly forms bonds with the nitrogen and the sulfur atom outside the ring (Feigl, 1949).

Experimental

Rhodanine was recrystallized from ethyl alcohol. When grown from this solvent the crystals are elongated, hexagonal plates. Oscillation photographs were taken about all three crystallographic axes and the unit cell dimensions were found to be

$$a_0 = 10.02 \pm 0.10, \ b_0 = 7.67 \pm 0.08, \ c_0 = 7.28 \pm 0.07 \text{ Å};$$

 $\beta = 102^\circ 38'.$

Cu Kx radiation was used ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å). The density was 1.549 g.cm.⁻³ (flotation) and a direct calculation of the number of molecules per unit cell yields 3.8 molecules, which may be rounded off to 4.0. The three principal indices of refraction were $n_{\beta} = 1.77$ (parallel to the *b*-axis of the crystal), $n_{\alpha} = 1.59$ (49° in obtuse β with the *a*-axis) and $n_{\nu} = 1.80$.

Systematic extinctions were observed for (h0l) when $h+l \neq 2n$ and for (0k0) when $k \neq 2n$. This determines the space group uniquely as $P2_1/n$. The multiple film technique was used to obtain X-ray intensity data. Intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a standard intensity strip. Three-dimensional data were used for the structure determination after being corrected in the usual way.

Determination of the structure

The most intense reflection was (211). The molecule was expected to be almost flat. A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was computed to find the positions of the two sulfur atoms and possibly a reasonable trial structure. In order to get as much information as possible the amplitudes were modified to sharpen the Patterson peaks. After considering several modification functions (Patterson, 1935; Lipson & Cochran, 1955; Shoemaker, Barieau, Donohue & Lu, 1953), the function

$$(\sum_i Z_i^2/\sum_i f_i^2) \exp\left[(-4\pi^2/p) + 2B
ight] \sin^2 heta/\lambda^2$$

was found to be the most appropriate. The value of p was taken to be 7.25. The functions proposed by Shoemaker and co-workers need an accurate value of the temperature factor so as not to get disturbing series termination errors or, on the other hand, so as not to diminish the high reflections too quickly. At this stage only an inaccurate value for the temperature factor was available, which was used in the equation above.

In the Harker section $P(u, \frac{1}{2}, w)$ there were three high peaks. These are S-S peaks; one of them is a non-Harker peak. The sulfur atoms therefore must have about the same y parameters. This was proved by the Harker line $P(\frac{1}{2}, v, \frac{1}{2})$. This, together with the real Patterson peaks gave quite accurate parameters for the sulfur atoms.

To get reliable information about the positions of the other atoms, a Patterson superposition method in three dimensions using seven of the possible ten S-S peaks was carried out (Shoemaker et al., 1953; Donohue & Bryden, 1955). This gave unambiguously the positions of three other atoms. It also indicated two other probable positions which were reasonable as far as the form of the molecule is concerned. All the Patterson peaks of one of these latter atoms lay near S-S peaks and several of the Patterson peaks of the other atom were considerably distorted by the twofold axis. In the first three-dimensional Fourier synthesis these last two probable positions were left out. The R, $R = \Sigma (F_c - kF_o) / \Sigma kF_o$, of this first calculation was 0.35 and gave the positions of the two remaining atoms (which agreed well with the probable positions obtained from the superposition of the Patterson maps). New three-dimensional structure factors were calculated (R=0.23), using an overall isotropic temperature factor. A difference Fourier indicated only small shifts in parameters. The molecule thus found lay near the $(2\overline{1}1)$ plane.

Refinement of the structure

It was decided to refine the structure with leastsquares calculations on the parameters and the individual isotropic temperature factor of each atom. The parameter corrections were calculated from a diagonal matrix, except for cross-terms $\sum (\partial F / \partial x_i) (\partial F / \partial z_i)$. After four cycles of structure factor and least-square calculations the R was reduced to 0.17. The weighting factor in the least-squares calculation was taken as $1/F_o$, and for F_o 's lying between F_o minimum and $3F_o$ minimum, as $1/(3F_o \text{ min.})$. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. After the fourth time there were only a few small shifts. A three-dimensional difference Fourier gave indications of the positions of the three hydrogen atoms. These were included in all the following structure factor calculations, assigning them arbitrarily a value of B of 1.00 in the temperature



factor expression. The Fourier section at $(2\overline{1}1)$ showed

Fig. 1. Difference Fourier of the section (211). Contours at $0.5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. Dotted contours are negative. The maximum electron density at the centers of the sulfur atoms on the Fourier synthesis was 42 e.Å⁻³.



Fig. 2. Final Fourier electron density projection on (010). Contours at 2 e. $Å^{-2}$, except around the sulfur atoms where the contours are at 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20 and 24 e. $Å^{-2}$. Zero line is dotted.

that the two sulfur atoms and the oxygen atoms, especially, have strong anisotropic movements. The directions and lengths of the axes of the vibration ellipsoids for these three atoms were calculated from the difference Fourier (Cochran, 1951; Rollett & Davies, 1955; Davies & Blum, 1955; Leung, Marsh & Schomaker, 1957). New structure factors were calculated with anisotropic temperature factor parameters for the sulfur and oxygen atoms and isotropic temperature factor parameters for the remaining atoms. The next difference Fourier through the section (211) showed only a small improvement, although the R was reduced to 0.15. A least-squares calculation showed only small shifts. Newly calculated structure factors, optimalized as well as possible with respect to the anisotropic temperature parameters, gave the values for the final difference Fourier through the section $(2\overline{1}1)$, (Fig. 1). A few reflections with high intensities, which were obviously unreliable because of extinction, were left out of this calculation. Although a fair improvement could be seen, the anisotropy is

Table 1. Atomic coordinates

	x/a	y/b	z/c
S_1	0.410	0.043	0.173
S_2	0.248	0.036	0.473
C_1	0.366	0.129	0.358
$\overline{C_2}$	0.871	0.164	0.096
C_3	0.770	0.291	0.148
N ₁	0.412	0.283	0.440
O_1	0.909	0.030	0.184
H,	0.510	0.354	0.440
н,	0.817	0.339	0.289
H_3	0.676	0.258	0.192

still present. A final least-squares calculation did not give any significant shifts and further refinement was considered to be without any value, taking into account the other possible errors. The final R for all the observed reflections was 0.14. A projection on (010) is shown in Fig. 2. The final parameters are given in Table 1, the temperature factors in Table 2 and direction cosines of the axes of the vibration ellipsoids for the sulfur and the oxygen atoms are given in Table 3. The observed and calculated structure factors are presented in Table 4.

Table 2. Temperature-factor coefficients

	a	β	γ	δ	ε	η	B
\mathbf{S}_{1}	0.693	0.632	0.498	0.025	-0.260	0.485	
s,	0.578	0.483	0.533	-0.265	-0.073	0.523	
$\overline{O_1}$	0.818	0.580	0.578	-0.293	-0.413	0.790	
C_1							1.48
C_2							1.38
$\overline{C_3}$							$2 \cdot 13$
\tilde{N}_{1}							1.55
H ₁							1.00
H_2							1.00
H_3^-							1.00

Table 3. Axes of vibration ellipsoids

Atom	i	g_{i1}	g_{i2}	g_{i3}	B_i
S_1	1	-0.2921	0.3946	0.7889	1.41
-	2	0.5507	0.8021	-0.0782	2.75
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	3.01
S_{2}	1	0.0000	0.7312	0.6648	1.88
-	2	0.6269	0.5415	-0.4109	1.33
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	2.96
0,	1	-0.2921	0.3946	0.7889	1.24
1	2	0.5507	0.8021	-0.0782	$2 \cdot 13$
	3	0.7769	-0.4271	0.6038	4.17

Computations

All computations were made on an I.B.M. 650 electronic computer. All the programs used were written in this laboratory. A general program, without limitations as to the number of amplitudes was written for Patterson and Fourier summations. The speed is difficult to define. An actual example with 600 amplitudes took 20 hr. of machine time to compute 31,250 points in space. The structure factor, Fourier and least-squares programs used in this analysis are now superseded by faster programs.

The scattering factors for carbon, nitrogen and oxygen were the values of Berghuis *et al.* (1955). The scattering factors of sulfur were based on the values given by Tomiie & Stam (1958).

Description of the structure

All of the atoms lie very nearly in a plane. The leastsquares-best plane is given by the equation $2 \cdot 127x - 1 \cdot 302y + 1 \cdot 087z = 1$, and the average deviation of the atoms from this plane is 0.012 Å, the maximum
 Table 4. Table of structure factors of rhodanine

The star indicates an unobserved reflection. The listed value of F_o in that case is the minimal structure factor amplitude which is observable at the position of the reflection

h	ł	F	Fc	h ł	F, F	h l	F _o F _c	h l	F _o F _c	hι	F _o F _c	hι	F _o F _c	hι	F _o F _c	hł	F, F
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Table 4 (cont.)
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4 -2 5 2 2	26# 31 51 - 190	1 -5 23* -2 2 5 201 290	1 -1 127 141 2 1 40 -10	4 -3 56 -75 5 3 184 130	0 0 75 -100	6 2 28 40 6 -2 17 * -45	3 0 73 60 4 0 68 57	

deviation being 0.024 Å for the C₃ atom. This latter atom is the only one with two attached hydrogen atoms and does not seem to be involved in any resonating structure in the molecule.



Fig. 3. Projection of the structure of rhodanine, viewed along the b-axis. The b-axis is up.

A projection of the structure of rhodanine is shown in Fig. 3, viewed along the *b*-axis. Bond distances and angles are shown in Table 5. We estimate the error in the coordinates of atoms as being less than 0.01 Å and, therefore, the error in bond distances as being between 0.01 and 0.02 Å. The error in bond angles is estimated as being less than 1°. These estimates are based upon the changes in bond distances observed in the final stage of refinement. The maximum change in bond distance was actually 0.005 Å for the C_2-C_3 distance.

The only bond which does not show some evidence of involvement in a resonating system is the C_3-S_2

Table 5. Bond distances and angles

Bond d	listances	Bond a	ngles
C1-81	1·64 Å	$S_1 - C_1 - S_2$	124·1°
$C_{1} - S_{2}$	1.74	$S_1 - C_1 - N_1$	$124 \cdot 2$
$C_{3} - S_{2}$	1.82	$N_{1} - C_{1} - S_{2}$	111.8
$C_{2}^{-}C_{3}^{-}$	1.51	C1-N1-C2	116.8
$C_{2} - O_{1}$	1.23	$N_1 - C_2 - C_3$	112.3
$N_1 - C_2$	1.38	$N_1 - C_2 - O_1$	123.3
$C_1 - N_1$	1.37	$O_1 - C_2 - C_3$	124.3
		$C_2 - C_3 - S_2$	106.3
		C ₂ -S ₂ -C ₁	92.7

bond whose length, 1.82 Å, agrees very well with the expected single bond distance of 1.81 Å (Pauling, 1945), and with measured carbon-sulfur bond distances found in compounds where no resonance is to be expected (1.81 Å in 1,4-dithian, Marsh, 1955; 1.82 Å in dimethyl sulfide, Brockway & Jenkins, 1936; 1.87 Å in N,N'-diglycyl-1-cystine dihydrate, Yakel & Hughes, 1954).

Using Pauling's (1945) tables of bond radii and his table showing the relationship between bond distance and double-bond character, the following approximate double bond percentages can be derived from the experimentally observed bond distances:

$C_2 - O_1$	80%	C_1-S_1	60%
С2С3		$C_1 - S_2$	25%
$C_2 - N_1$	20%	C_1-N_1	25%

Thus, a considerable positive charge would be expected to reside on the nitrogen atom making the attached hydrogen atom acidic in nature. Likewise, a considerable negative change would reside on the S_1 atom while a smaller positive charge would be found on S_2 and a small negative charge on O_2 . These findings would tend to indicate that the silver rhodanine complex (Feigl, 1926, 1949) would have silver atoms bonded to the N_1 and S_1 atoms. It is not possible to predict the structure of silver rhodanine complex, although a bimolecular complex with two linear N-Ag- S_1 bonds would seem to be the most probable. The internal angle $C_1-S_2-C_3$ is 92° 42′ which is just slightly larger than the expected angle of 90° for a single bond but the deviation is in the correct direction for some double-bond character in the C_1-S_2 bond. Likewise the internal angle $C_1-N_1-C_2$ is found to be 116° 45′ which again tends to show the above-mentioned resonance effects.

The molecule in the plane $(2\overline{1}1)$ forms a pair with the related molecule by a center of symmetry at $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ in the same plane. The two molecules are bonded together with two N-H · · · O hydrogen bonds of length 2.85 Å (Fig. 3). The other two molecules lie in the symmetry related plane (211). The planes (211) and (211) include an angle of 51°. The hydrogen bond angles are $\angle C_2$ -N₁-O₁=113° 26′ and $\angle C_2$ -O₁-N₁= 122° 5′.

The crosswise packing of the centrosymmetrical related 'double' molecules is similar to that found in many flat organic molecules. Chains of atoms O'_1 -(3.6 Å)- O_1 -(3.3 Å)- S_2 -(3.0 Å)- S_1 -(3.5 Å)- S'_1 -(3.0 Å)- S'_2 etc. extend along [102]. The similarity of distances in the chain causes all the S-O peaks in the Patterson to fall on top of the S-S peaks.

 Table 6. Intermolecular distances between reference

 molecule and molecule related by

Screw axis		Screw	axis	Center of symmetry $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$			
(1, 0, 3)		(1 , 0,	‡)				
$\begin{array}{c} {\rm S_2-O_1'}\\ {\rm C_3-O_1'}\\ {\rm C_3-C_3'}\\ {\rm C_3-S_2'}\\ {\rm C_2-S_2'} \end{array}$	3.27 3.01 4.19 3.76 3.91	$\begin{array}{c} C_2 - S_1{}'\\ N_1 - S_1{}'\\ N_1 - S_2{}'\\ S_1 - O_1{}'\\ S_1 - S_2{}'\end{array}$	3·45 3·77 3·66 3·70 4·15	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm C_2-N_1}'\\ {\rm O_1-C_2}'\\ {\rm O_1-C_1}'\\ {\rm O_1-S_1}'\\ {\rm C_2-S_1}'\\ {\rm N_1-N_1}'\\ {\rm O_1-O_1}'\end{array}$	3.63 3.66 3.87 4.18 3.80 3.90 3.59		

The sulfur atoms of two molecules approach to within 3.47 Å of each other. This verifies the finding of Yakel & Hughes (1954), Marsh (1955) and Donohue (1950) that the van der Waals radius of sulfur is less than the value 1.85 Å given by Pauling (1945) and is closer to 1.72-1.73 Å. Other intermolecular distances are given in Table 6. The C₃-O₁ distance is remarkably short.

We do not feel that the temperature factor parameters are highly accurate due to the appearance of the difference Fourier, Fig. 1. The two atoms outside the ring, S_1 and O_1 , have the highest temperature factors. The directions of the vibration ellipsoids and also the fact that the ring atoms have relatively lower temperature factors, probably indicate that there exists a torsional vibration around the center of gravity of the five-membered ring.

The difference Fourier may also indicate that the electron distribution around the sulfur atoms is not spherically symmetrical or that the atomic scattering factors are not absolutely correct.

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