

## The Crystal Structure of Xanthane Hydride

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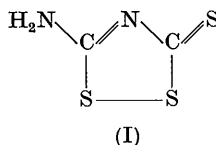
(Received 27 December 1962 and in revised form 28 February 1963)

The crystal structure of xanthane hydride has been determined by analysis of three-dimensional data from copper X-radiation. The  $y$  and  $z$  coordinates were determined from a Patterson projection, and the  $x$  coordinates were then determined by the use of the projected bond lengths and twenty-five low order  $1kl$  reflections. The coordinates of all nine atoms and the anisotropic temperature parameters for the seven heavy atoms were refined by the method of least squares. The final  $R$  index was 0.069.

The xanthane hydride molecule is essentially planar and is bound to neighboring molecules by N-H-N and N-H-S hydrogen bonds. Both hydrogen atoms were found to be on the non-ring nitrogen atom. The bond lengths are not significantly different from those found in similar structures.

### Introduction

Xanthane hydride,  $C_2H_2N_2S_3$  (I), is a member of a group of five-membered cyclic disulfides, some of whose structures have been reported (Foss & Tjomsland, 1958; Kehl & Jeffrey, 1958; Hordvik, 1960). This structure determination was initiated at the Rice Institute in 1957 with the hopes of obtaining accurate values for the bond lengths and angles and illuminating the aromatic character of the compound.



While this investigation was in progress, Hordvik (1961) published a solution of the structure in the [100] projection, which he obtained by direct methods. No three-dimensional work was mentioned.

### Experimental

Xanthane hydride was prepared by adding 7M ammonium thiocyanate to concentrated hydrochloric acid (Zappi, 1930, 1931; Hantzsch & Wolvekamp, 1904). Thin yellow crystalline needles, elongated along  $a$ , were formed by allowing the solution to stand overnight. Intensity data for the  $0kl$ ,  $1kl$ ,  $2kl$ , and  $3kl$  layers were collected by the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique with  $Cu K\alpha$  radiation. Because of instrumental difficulties it was impossible to collect the  $4kl$  data by the equi-inclination

\* Contribution No. 2924 from the Gates and Crellin Laboratories of Chemistry. This work was initiated under a grant from the Robert A. Welch Foundation, Houston, Texas, and has been aided by a Contract (Nonr-220(38)) between the Office of Naval Research and the California Institute of Technology.

technique. General-inclination photographs were taken of this layer, but the spots were distorted and diffuse and the photographs were of inferior quality. The final structure derived shows agreement for this layer ( $R=0.14$ ) that is poor in comparison with the agreement for the other layers, so these data were not included in the parameter refinement.

The intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a prepared scale and were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. No absorption corrections were made. Ten of the strong, low order reflections seem to be affected by extinction, and were omitted from the  $R$  factor and the least-squares refinement. Of the 1227 independent reflections within the copper sphere, 895 are on the first four layer lines; of these, 699 were strong enough to be measured.

The unit-cell dimensions, summarized in Table 1, were determined from Straumanis-type single-crystal rotation photographs about the  $a$  and  $b$  axes. The measured spacings of six  $h0l$  and seven  $0kl$  high-angle

Table 1. *Unit-cell parameters of xanthane hydride*

	This investigation*	Foss (1956)†
$a$	$4.1030 \pm 0.0006 \text{ \AA}$	$4.05 \text{ \AA}$
$b$	$10.5675 \pm 0.0009$	$10.59$
$c$	$12.8012 \pm 0.0012$	$12.78$
$\beta$	$98^\circ 5' \pm 1'$	$97^\circ$

\* Estimated errors are three times the standard deviations given by the least-squares analysis. These errors probably indicate only the precision of the data. A change of one degree in temperature might well cause a change in axial lengths of the order of magnitude of their estimated error; accordingly, in the absence of a temperature control, the reported errors are of dubious significance.

† Errors estimated to be about 0.5%.

reflections were used as input to a least-squares treatment. The output parameters are in fair agreement with those of Foss (1956), which are also listed in Table 1. The absence of  $h0l$  reflections with  $l$  odd

and  $0k0$  reflections with  $k$  odd indicates that the space group is  $P2_1/c$ .

The density of the crystals as measured by the flotation method is  $1.81_0 \pm 0.005$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. The density calculated for xanthane hydride, assuming four molecules per unit cell, is 1.816 g.cm<sup>-3</sup>.

### Determination of the structure

The first attempt at solving the structure was by use of the  $0kl$  data. The Patterson projection along the  $a$  axis is shown in Fig. 1. The interpretation of this projection was reasonably straightforward, and tentative  $y$  and  $z$  parameters for the seven heavy atoms were chosen. The structure factors calculated for this trial structure were in good agreement with the observed values, and after two least-squares refinement cycles the  $R$  index was 0.15.

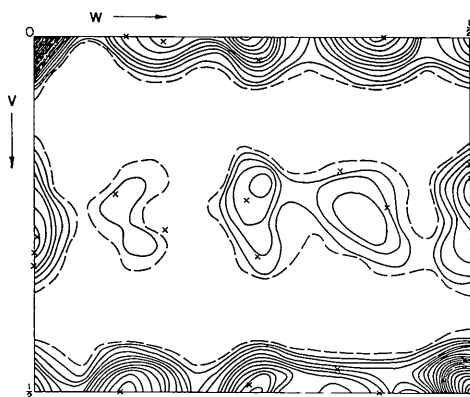


Fig. 1. The Patterson projection in the  $[100]$  direction. Contours at arbitrary but equal intervals. Crosses mark positions of sulfur-sulfur interactions for the final structure.

From the projected bond lengths calculated from the  $y$  and  $z$  coordinates, two possible three-dimensional orientations of the molecule were established. Only the choice of the correct orientation and the position along the  $a$  axis were then necessary. Accordingly, structure factors were calculated for twenty-five low-order  $1kl$  reflections using the parameters for each of the two possible orientations and allowing the molecule to migrate through the cell with increments of 0.1 in  $x$ . Only one of the orientations showed any reasonable agreement with the observed values. The  $R$  index for this orientation varied from a maximum of 0.90 to a minimum of 0.45 for two adjacent positions; for an intermediate position  $R$  was 0.42. Least-squares shifts were applied to the parameters for the next cycle, which included approximately one-half of the  $1kl$  data and used weights proportional to  $1/F_o$ . The  $R$  index was now 0.30, and for the next cycle one-fourth shifts were allowed. In the next two cycles all of the  $1kl$  data were included with the same shift factor and the same weighting. The  $R$  indices for these two cycles were 0.15 and 0.09.

Attention was now turned to the complete three-dimensional data.

### Refinement of the parameters

The structure was refined by a series of structure-factor least-squares cycles. The atomic form factors were those of Tomiie & Stam (1958) for sulfur, McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen, and averages of those of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) and Hoerni & Ibers (1954) for carbon and nitrogen. The calculations were carried out on a Burroughs 220 computer with a program written by Dr Richard E. Marsh of these laboratories. This program will accept and optimize ten parameters per atom: three positional coordinates, six temperature parameters, and a population scale factor. The program neglects interatomic interactions; for an individual atom the cross terms between the scale and temperature parameters and between the  $x$  and  $z$  coordinates are collected. The quantity minimized is  $\sum w(\Delta F^2)^2$ . The weight,  $1/w$ , used throughout the complete refinement was  $1/F_o$  if  $F_o \geq 4F_{\min}$  and  $1/(F_o \cdot 4F_{\min})^{1/2}$  if  $F_o \leq 4F_{\min}$ , where  $F_{\min}$  was taken as 4.11. Unobserved and very weak reflections whose intensities were estimated as being less than a certain value were omitted from the  $R$  index, but those whose calculated structure factors were greater than the estimated maximum possible values were included in the least-squares.

In the initial cycles only the coordinates and isotropic temperature parameters of the seven heavy atoms were adjusted. Refinement was continued until the shifts were no longer significant in comparison with the standard deviations;  $R$  had dropped to 0.09. At this point anisotropic temperature parameters were introduced for all seven heavy atoms. The refinement was continued until the shifts were again insignificant in comparison with the standard deviations. The  $R$  index was 0.071. The positions of the hydrogen atoms were then calculated, assuming a planar amine group with N(2)-H distances of 1.0 Å. The hydrogen atoms were assigned fixed isotropic temperature parameters of 3.0 Å<sup>2</sup>. During the succeeding least-squares cycles both hydrogen atoms seemed to drift away from N(2) along the directions of the apparent hydrogen bonds, raising the possibility of tautomeric forms. At this juncture each of the hydrogen atoms was replaced by two separated half hydrogen atoms. This replacement, however, had little effect on the sum of the weighted residuals or on the  $R$  index. Indeed, during succeeding cycles the half hydrogen atoms tended to merge and their final least-squares positions were within a standard deviation of each other and of the original single positions. Single hydrogen atoms were, therefore, re-entered.

At this stage the  $R$  index was 0.069, and no shift was greater than one-third of its standard deviation. The final parameters and standard deviations of the

Table 2. *The final parameters and their standard deviations*All values are multiplied by  $10^4$ . The temperature factors are of the form:

$$T_i = \exp -(\alpha_i h^2 + \beta_i k^2 + \gamma_i l^2 + \delta_i hk + \epsilon_i hl + \eta_i kl)$$

Atom	$x$	$\sigma_x$	$y$	$\sigma_y$	$z$	$\sigma_z$
S(1)	2751	(7)	1513	(2)	0517	(2)
S(2)	5296	(7)	1601	(2)	2014	(2)
S(3)	8741	(7)	3812	(2)	2963	(2)
N(1)	5389	(22)	3781	(6)	1024	(8)
N(2)	2381	(22)	3601	(6)	-0637	(8)
C(1)	6479	(21)	3189	(7)	1921	(7)
C(2)	3559	(26)	3121	(7)	0273	(8)

Atom	$\alpha$	$\sigma_\alpha$	$\beta$	$\sigma_\beta$	$\gamma$	$\sigma_\gamma$	$\delta$	$\sigma_\delta$	$\epsilon$	$\sigma_\epsilon$	$\eta$	$\sigma_\eta$
S(1)	532	(25)	46	(2)	35	(2)	-96	(10)	27	(8)	-2	(3)
S(2)	379	(22)	35	(2)	27	(1)	-22	(9)	36	(7)	11	(3)
S(3)	420	(24)	46	(2)	39	(2)	33	(10)	-51	(8)	-6	(3)
N(1)	499	(79)	51	(8)	24	(5)	-21	(36)	-22	(26)	6	(10)
N(2)	568	(82)	51	(8)	25	(5)	-81	(36)	-45	(28)	6	(10)
C(1)	66	(74)	27	(8)	37	(6)	-25	(30)	74	(28)	6	(10)
C(2)	401	(92)	42	(9)	26	(6)	-27	(38)	58	(32)	-13	(10)

Table 3. *Comparison of parameters for Hordvik (1961) and for this investigation*

Atom	Hordvik*		This investigation	
	$y$	$z$	$y$	$z$
S(1)	0.151	0.051	0.151	0.051
S(2)	0.158	0.199	0.160	0.201
S(3)	0.382	0.299	0.381	0.296
N(1)	0.375	0.105	0.378	0.102
N(2)	0.359	-0.055	0.360	-0.064
C(1)	0.323	0.190	0.319	0.192
C(2)	0.313	0.030	0.312	0.027

\* The values reported by Hordvik are for a different equivalent position in the unit cell, and have been re-evaluated for presentation here.

Table 4. *Parameters of hydrogen atoms*Isotropic temperature factor  $B = 3.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ 

Atom	$x$	$\sigma_x$	$y$	$\sigma_y$	$z$	$\sigma_z$
H(1)	0.281	0.032	0.480	0.009	-0.076	0.013
H(2)	0.047	0.032	0.284	0.010	-0.121	0.013

heavy atoms are shown in Table 2. Table 3 gives a comparison of the values of Hordvik (1961) for the  $y$  and  $z$  coordinates with those of this investigation. The parameters of the hydrogen atoms are given in

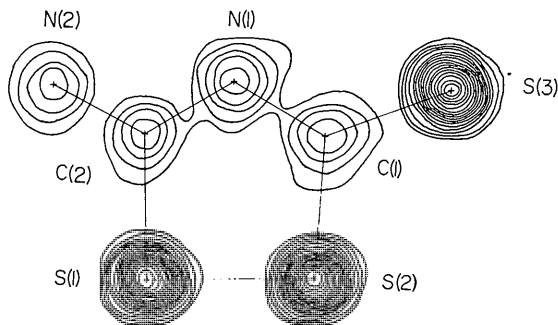


Fig. 2. The electron density in the least-squares plane of the molecule. The lowest contour is drawn at  $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ , and the interval between contours is  $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ .

Table 4. The observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Table 5. The electron density in the plane of the molecule is shown in Fig. 2 and the corresponding difference Fourier synthesis is shown in Fig. 3.

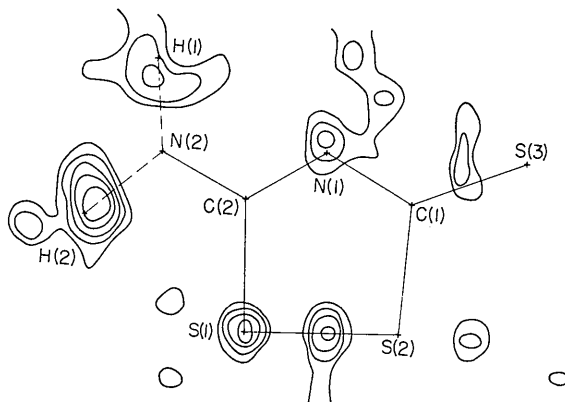


Fig. 3. A plot of the difference Fourier syntheses in the least-squares plane of the molecule. The lowest contour is drawn at  $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  and the interval between contours is  $0.1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ .

## Discussion

The xanthane hydride molecule is essentially planar, and is hydrogen bonded to the neighboring molecules through N-H-N and N-H-S hydrogen bonds. These bonds, of length 2.98 and 3.35 Å, are indicated in the packing diagram of Fig. 4. The intramolecular bond lengths and angles between the heavy atoms are given in Table 6 and shown in Fig. 5; those involving hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 7. The estimated standard deviations of these bond lengths, derived from the least-squares analysis, are 0.004 Å for S-S, 0.009 Å for C-S, and 0.012 Å for C-N; the standard deviations for the bond angles are approximately 0.1° for the S-S-C angles and 0.2° for the other angles. For the N-H bond lengths the estimated standard deviation is 0.14 Å.



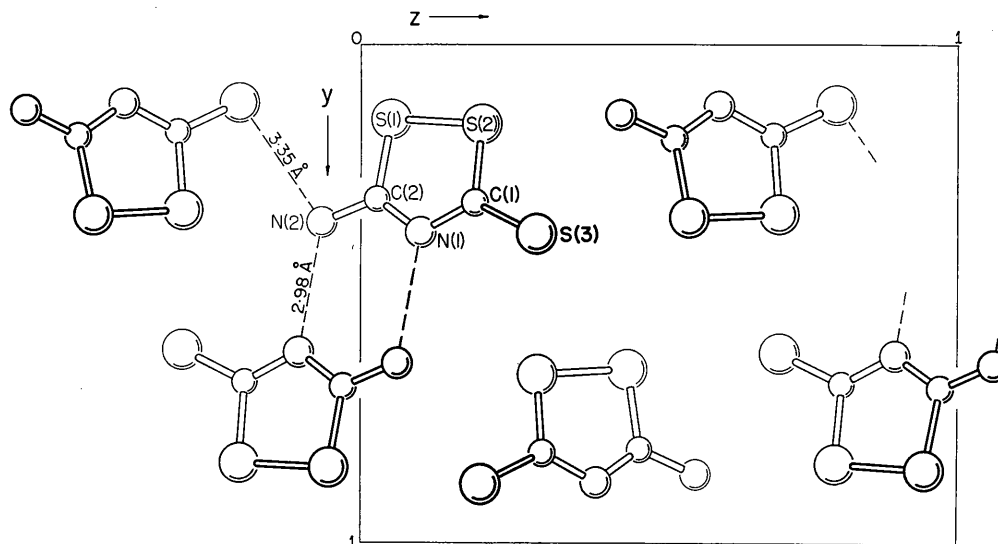


Fig. 4. The structure viewed along [100].

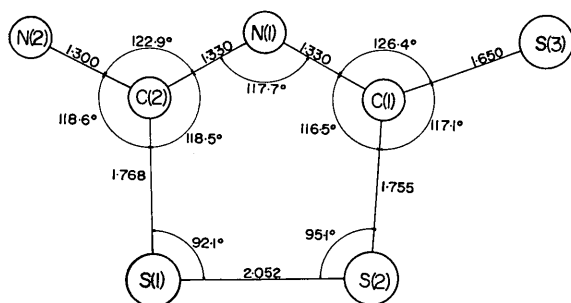


Fig. 5. Bond distances and angles for xanthane hydride.

Table 6. *Interatomic distances and angles*

Distances		Angles	
S(1)-S(2)	2.052 Å	S(1)-S(2)-C(1)	95.1°
S(1)-C(2)	1.768	S(2)-S(1)-C(2)	92.1
S(2)-C(1)	1.755	S(2)-C(1)-S(3)	117.1
S(3)-C(1)	1.650	S(2)-C(1)-N(1)	116.5
N(1)-C(1)	1.330	S(1)-C(2)-N(2)	118.6
N(1)-C(2)	1.330	S(1)-C(2)-N(1)	118.5
N(2)-C(2)	1.300	S(3)-C(1)-N(1)	126.4
		N(1)-C(2)-N(2)	122.9
		C(1)-N(1)-C(2)	117.7

Table 7. *Interatomic distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms*

Distances		Angles	
N(2)-H(1)	1.29 Å	C(2)-N(2)-H(1)	117°
N(2)-H(2)	1.28	C(2)-N(2)-H(2)	113
		H(1)-N(2)-H(2)	129

The equation for the least-squares plane through the molecule is

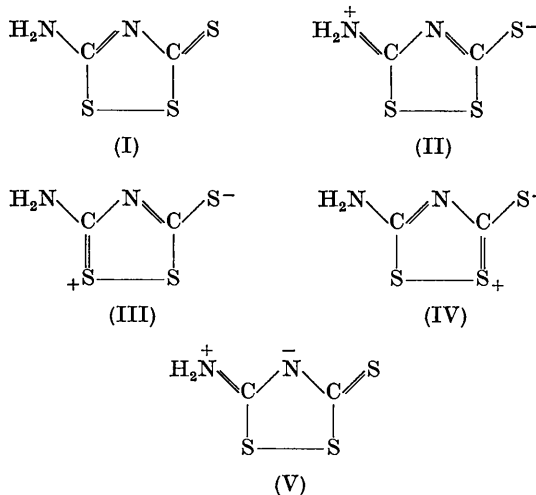
$$0.8890X - 0.2773Y - 0.3644Z' = 0.2238 \text{ \AA},$$

where the direction cosines refer to the orthogonal

axes  $abc^*$ . Deviations of the individual atoms for this plane are small but significant; they are:

S(1)	0.015 Å	N(1)	-0.002 Å
S(2)	-0.014	N(2)	-0.015
S(3)	0.005	C(1)	0.010
		C(2)	-0.010

The ring C-S bond lengths of 1.76 Å are only slightly shorter than the normal single-bond C-S distance of 1.81 Å, which indicates that the resonance stabilization is located mainly in the carbon and nitrogen part of the ring. The C-N(1) distances, 1.33 Å, are closely similar to those distances found in pyridine and other related resonating six-membered heterocyclics. The two major resonating forms, represented by formulae (I) and (II), seem to contribute equally to the structure, while other possibilities (III, IV, and V) appear to have only small (5 to 10%) contributions.



An interesting comparison can be made between xanthane hydride, thiuret hydrobromide (Foss & Tjomsland, 1958) and 4-methyl-1,2-dithia-4-cyclopentene-3-thione (Kehl & Jeffreys, 1958; Jeffreys & Shiono, 1959). The bond distances and angles found for these two structures are shown in Fig. 6. An analysis of the electronic structure of 1-2-dithia-4-cyclopentene-3-thione has been carried out by Bergson

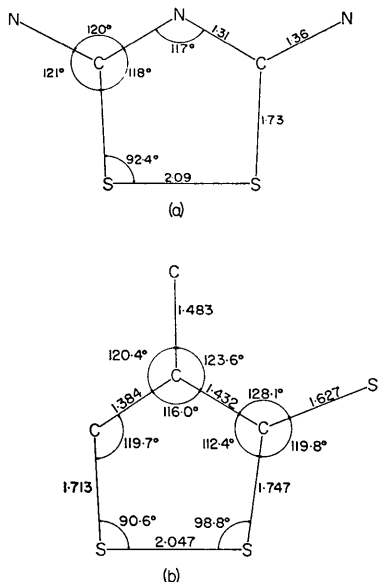


Fig. 6. Bond distances and angles for (a) thiuret ion and (b) 4-methyl-1,2-dithia-4-cyclopentene-3-thione.

(1962). It should be noted that the thiuret structure was solved only in projections, and that the thiuret ion contains a mirror plane perpendicular to the molecular plane. The standard deviations for the bond lengths in the thiuret ion are 0.012 Å for the S-S bond and 0.03 Å for the remainder; the standard deviations in the cyclopentenethione are 0.007 Å for the S-S bond, 0.017 Å for the S-C bonds, 0.024 Å for the ring C-C bonds, and 0.035 Å for the C-methyl-C bond. The distance reported for the non-ring C-N bond in the thiuret ion is slightly longer than that found in xanthane hydride. The S-S bond length in cyclopentenethione is in good agreement with that for xanthane hydride, but that for thiuret ion is somewhat longer. Within experimental error, agreement is found among the C-S single bonds in all three of the rings, the non-ring C-S bonds in cyclopentenethione and xanthane hydride, and the C-N bonds in the rings of xanthane hydride and the thiuret ion.

The intermolecular N...N and N...S distances seem reasonable for hydrogen bonding, and both hydrogen atoms are attached to N(2). The N(2)-H bond lengths are not significantly longer than the value normally expected. The packing of the molecules is quite tight with non-bonded sulfur-sulfur distances of 3.4 Å.

The difference map shown in Fig. 5 indicates peaks in approximately the correct places for the hydrogen atoms, but there are other peaks as well. The structure factors were recalculated with the anisotropic temperature factors readjusted in a manner suggested by the difference Fourier synthesis. In particular, the  $\alpha$  for C(1) was raised to a value of 0.0460. For these calculations the  $R$  index was 0.072 and the sum of the weighted residuals increased by 10%. In a reflection-by-reflection examination of the observed and calculated structure factors, no trend was readily obvious, nor did any particular reflection show a distinct variation. In addition, the least-squares shifts for these calculations indicated no significant changes for the positional parameters and temperature factors except for C(1), whose  $\alpha$  required a drastic reduction. Since this carbon atom is very close to the center of mass of the molecule, it may be expected to have a somewhat smaller temperature factor than the average, but the value obtained here seems too low. There are probably several sources for the additional peaks in the difference map and the anomalous temperature parameter: uncorrected absorption effects, the fact that data were collected around one axis only, the absence of data with  $h > 3$ , and the presence of the three sulfur atoms which contribute about 80% to the average intensity. It seems prudent, therefore, to treat the anisotropic temperature parameters with some scepticism.

I wish to express my deepest thanks to Prof. Jurg Waser for his teaching, his encouragement, and his guidance, and to Dr Richard E. Marsh whose assistance was invaluable in the completion of this project. I also wish to thank Dr Asbjørn Hordvik for pointing out the works of Jeffrey & Shiono and of Bergson. The preparation of drawings by Miss Lillian Casler and the preparation of the manuscript by Miss Allison Kimball are gratefully acknowledged.

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