

principal motion of O(5), a water molecule, is approximately perpendicular to the plane of the three atoms to which it is bonded – Cu, O(6), and O(6'). There is no indication of rigid-body motion of the glutamate group as a whole.

Further discussion of the details of the structure and its relationship to the nearly isostructural zinc compound is given in the following paper (Gramaccioli, 1966).

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The Crystal Structure of Zinc Glutamate Dihydrate*

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The crystal structure of zinc glutamate dihydrate, $\text{ZnC}_5\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined and refined by three-dimensional least-squares methods. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, with $a=11.190$, $b=10.463$, and $c=7.220$ Å. The final R index for 1035 reflections is 0.032; the standard deviations are about 0.004 Å for the light-atom positions.

Although the compound is nearly isostructural with the corresponding copper compound, the coordination about the zinc atom is a nearly regular square pyramid as compared with a square (with an additional ligand at a considerably greater distance) about the copper atom. The Zn–O and Zn–N distances range from 2.03 to 2.10 Å. This change in coordination has an appreciable effect upon the dimensions of one of the carboxyl groups; otherwise, the dimensions of the glutamate group are not significantly different from those found in copper glutamate. Hydrogen-bond lengths differ by as much as 0.05 Å between the two compounds.

Introduction

The determination of the structure of zinc glutamate (Zn.glu) was originally undertaken as a continuation of studies of the coordination of metal atoms with amino acids and peptides. Interest was further whetted when preliminary photographs showed that crystals of zinc glutamate dihydrate have the same space group, and very nearly the same cell dimensions, as the copper compound Cu.glu (Gramaccioli & Marsh, 1966; hereafter, GM) but that there are differences in intensity of corresponding reflections far greater than would be expected if the two compounds were truly isostructural. Very early in the analysis it became apparent that these differences in intensity were due primarily to differences in the coordinates of the metal atoms, rather than of the amino-acid or water molecules, and that as a result the coordination about zinc would be appreciably dif-

ferent from that about copper. In order to assure a good comparison between the two compounds, the same care has been taken with the present refinement as with that of the copper compound.

Experimental

White prismatic crystals of zinc glutamate dihydrate, $\text{ZnC}_5\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, form on slow evaporation of an aqueous solution of zinc oxide in glutamic acid; like the copper compound, they are elongated along c with principal faces $\{110\}$ and $\{011\}$. Unit-cell dimensions were obtained as described by GM, based on measurements of $70\ 0kl$ and $hk0$ reflections from two crystals; the results are summarized in Table 1. Once again, the difference between b values measured for the two crystals is much greater than the apparent experimental uncertainty, although the discrepancy is much less than that observed in Cu.glu. In view of this discrepancy, the e.s.d.'s of the final ('best') values include a lack-of-confidence factor of about 15.

The experimental density was not measured; that calculated on the basis of four molecules per unit cell is $1.937\ \text{g.cm}^{-3}$. Absence of reflections $h00$, $0k0$, and $00l$ with h , k or l odd indicates the space group $P2_12_12_1$.

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Table 1. *Unit-cell dimensions*

The values found for copper glutamate dihydrate are given for comparison. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	Crystal No.1	Crystal No.2	'Best'	Cu. glu (GM)
<i>a</i>	10.4637 (1) Å	11.1895 (1) Å	11.190 (2) Å	11.084 (6) Å
<i>b</i>	7.2202 (1)	10.4616 (2)	10.463 (1)	10.350 (3)
<i>c</i>			7.220 (2)	7.238 (2)
		$[\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}]$		

Intensities were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs of layers 0–6 about *c* and 0–9 about *a*, using copper radiation and crystals about 0.1 mm in diameter and approximately uniform in cross section. Of the 1101 reflections within the effective copper sphere, 21 were too weak to be observed. The data processing and correlation, including the assignment of standard deviations, were carried out on the CRYRM system as described by GM. In view of the relatively small value of μR (0.2), no absorption correction was applied.

Refinement of the structure

The starting parameters were those of Cu. glu (GM). Preliminary refinement was by Fourier methods based on the *hk0* and *0kl* data. Three-dimensional refinement was by full-matrix least squares; the quantity minimized was $\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ with weights *w* equal to the inverse of the squares of the standard deviations in F_o^2 as evaluated during the data-reduction process. As in Cu. glu, 163 parameters were refined: coordinates of all 24 atoms, anisotropic temperature parameters of the 13 heavier atoms, isotropic temperature factors of the hydrogen atoms, and a scale factor. Of 1101 measured intensities, 66 were omitted from the least squares: 21 which were too weak to be observed (and all of which, at the end, had values of F_c less than the threshold value of F_o) and 45 which apparently suffered from extinction or other observational errors. Near the end of the refinement the data were rescaled on the basis of a film factor of 3.8 rather than the empirical value of about 3.6; and, as in the case of

Cu. glu, there was significant improvement in the agreement of the medium and strong reflections.

The final *R* index for 1035 reflections of non-zero weight is 0.032 and the goodness of fit,

$$(\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / n - p)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

0.93 (based on weights assigned on the basis of the empirical film factor of 3.6 rather than the final value of 3.8). During the last refinement cycle no parameter shift was as large as 5% of its standard deviation.

The final parameters of the heavier atoms are given in Table 2 and of the hydrogen atoms in Table 3; observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 4. The electron density projected onto (001), calculated at the conclusion of the refinement, is shown in Fig. 1.

Table 3. *Parameters and standard deviations for the hydrogen atoms*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(1)	0.524 (3)	0.540 (4)	0.599 (7)	2.4 (10)
H(2)	0.426 (3)	0.497 (3)	0.871 (6)	0.6 (7)
H(3)	0.401 (4)	0.371 (4)	0.752 (7)	1.4 (9)
H(4)	0.573 (3)	0.368 (4)	1.050 (6)	0.8 (8)
H(5)	0.544 (3)	0.243 (3)	0.880 (6)	0.7 (8)
H(6)	0.621 (3)	0.368 (4)	0.451 (7)	1.1 (8)
H(7)	0.574 (4)	0.291 (4)	0.602 (7)	1.5 (9)
H(8)	0.795 (3)	0.084 (3)	0.586 (6)	0.1 (7)
H(9)	0.755 (6)	0.130 (6)	0.456 (10)	5.4 (15)
H(10)	0.701 (4)	0.130 (5)	0.167 (7)	2.2 (10)
H(11)	0.607 (7)	0.174 (7)	0.229 (11)	6.7 (18)

As in Cu. glu the coordinates of the hydrogen atoms, and particularly of those of the water molecules, are obviously not as accurate as their formal standard deviations (about 0.05 Å) would suggest. Hydrogen atoms of water molecules are notoriously difficult to locate by X-ray diffraction methods, perhaps in part because of the high thermal motions that water molecules typically show and in part because of the decreased electron density around protons bonded to such electronegative atoms. Almost invariably O–H distances are observed to be much shorter than the standard internuclear separation of about 1.0 Å – a difficulty from which C–H distances have partially recovered

Table 2. *The heavy-atom parameters and their standard deviations*

Values for the zinc atom have been multiplied by 10^5 ; for the other atoms, by 10^4 . The temperature factor is in the form $\exp\{-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)\}$.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
Zn	79084 (4)	32121 (4)	62788 (6)	348 (4)	494 (4)	914 (11)	59 (6)	-102 (9)	-36 (10)
C(1)	6601 (3)	5303 (3)	7898 (5)	47 (3)	42 (2)	81 (6)	-14 (4)	-4 (7)	4 (7)
C(2)	5605 (3)	4623 (3)	6814 (5)	34 (2)	58 (3)	82 (6)	1 (5)	14 (7)	-1 (8)
C(3)	4641 (3)	4157 (3)	8128 (6)	32 (2)	68 (3)	106 (7)	-1 (4)	12 (7)	10 (8)
C(4)	5096 (3)	3275 (4)	9639 (6)	41 (3)	84 (3)	123 (8)	-2 (6)	13 (8)	49 (11)
C(5)	4110 (3)	2752 (3)	10879 (6)	39 (3)	59 (3)	123 (9)	-14 (5)	29 (7)	22 (8)
N	6102 (3)	3581 (3)	5674 (5)	35 (2)	67 (2)	99 (6)	-4 (4)	0 (6)	-28 (7)
O(1)	7654 (2)	4935 (2)	7736 (4)	38 (2)	55 (2)	133 (6)	-1 (3)	-19 (6)	-53 (6)
O(2)	6254 (2)	6212 (2)	8929 (4)	50 (2)	52 (2)	96 (5)	9 (3)	-15 (6)	-22 (6)
O(3)	4458 (2)	2153 (2)	12342 (4)	43 (2)	81 (2)	112 (6)	-3 (4)	12 (6)	47 (6)
O(4)	3028 (2)	2914 (3)	10554 (5)	40 (2)	94 (3)	139 (6)	-11 (4)	11 (6)	49 (7)
O(5)	7697 (3)	1318 (2)	5517 (4)	97 (3)	49 (2)	134 (6)	-7 (4)	-68 (8)	22 (6)
O(6)	6632 (2)	0976 (2)	2153 (4)	52 (2)	69 (2)	143 (6)	21 (4)	3 (6)	29 (7)

with the help of the better intensity data, form factors and refinement techniques of recent years.

Standard deviations in the coordinates of the C, N, and O atoms are in the range 0.003-0.004 Å; they are less than 0.001 Å for the Zn atom. Realistic values for the standard deviation in the interatomic distances are probably about 0.008 Å and in the bond angles about 0.4°.

Discussion

The principal difference between the structures of zinc and copper glutamate dihydrate is in the coordination about the metal atom. In both compounds the principal ligands of the metal atom are arranged in the form of an approximate square pyramid; but whereas the copper atom lies only 0.15 Å from the center of the square

base and hence has coordination (4+1) (GM), the zinc atom lies 0.32 Å from the base and is approximately equidistant from all five atoms. The coordination about the zinc atom is shown in Fig. 2 and the distances and angles around the zinc atom differ by an average of 4.0° from the values expected for a regular tetragonal pyramid; those about the copper atom differ by an average of 5.1° from the values for a square (4+1) coordination. The average distance from the metal atom to each of its five nearest neighbors is 2.069 in the zinc compound and 2.047 Å in the copper compound; in both compounds there is a sixth neighbor, O(4), 2.58 Å from the metal atom and opposite the basal plane but considerably displaced from the axial direction.

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns contain values of k, 10F_o, 10F_c, and α (°). Reflections indicated with an asterisk were given zero weight in the least-squares refinement.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors (k, 10F_o, 10F_c, α) and reflection indices (h, k, l). The table is organized into several vertical sections, each representing a different set of reflections. Asterisks indicate reflections that were given zero weight in the least-squares refinement.

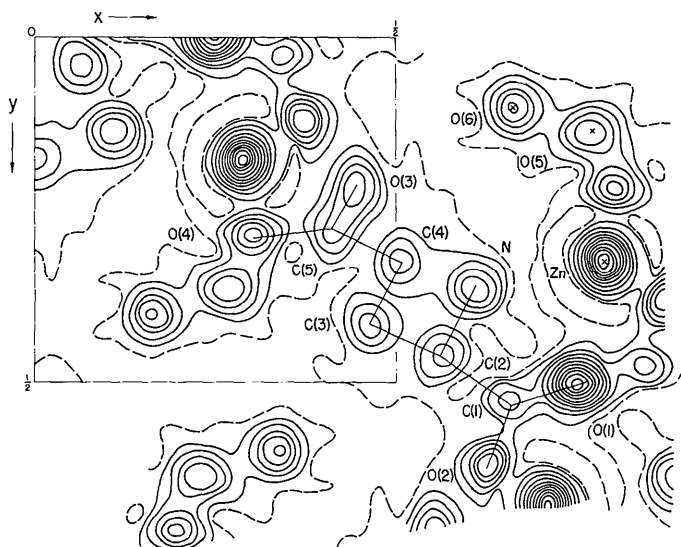


Fig. 1. An electron density projection onto (001), calculated at the conclusion of the refinement. Contours are at 4, 6, 8... $e.\text{\AA}^{-2}$ for the light atoms and 4, 10, 15, 20... for the zinc atom; the 2 $e.\text{\AA}^{-2}$ contour is dashed.

Table 5. Bond distances and angles about the metal atoms in zinc and copper glutamate dihydrate

	Zn.glu	Cu.glu		Zn.glu	Cu.glu		Zn.glu	Cu.glu
M-N	2.103 Å	1.998 Å	N-M-O(1)	79.4 Å	83.2 Å	O(1)-M-O(5)	159.5 Å	169.4 Å
M-O(1)	2.106	1.967	N-M-O(3)	162.6	171.7	O(1)-M-O(2)	103.0	100.9
M-O(3)	2.036	1.981	N-M-O(5)	90.6	92.9	O(3)-M-O(5)	92.7	90.3
M-O(5)	2.070	1.991	N-M-O(2)	102.4	93.7	O(3)-M-O(2)	94.1	94.1
M-O(2)	2.030	2.299	O(1)-M-O(3)	91.8	92.4	O(5)-M-O(2)	96.6	89.2

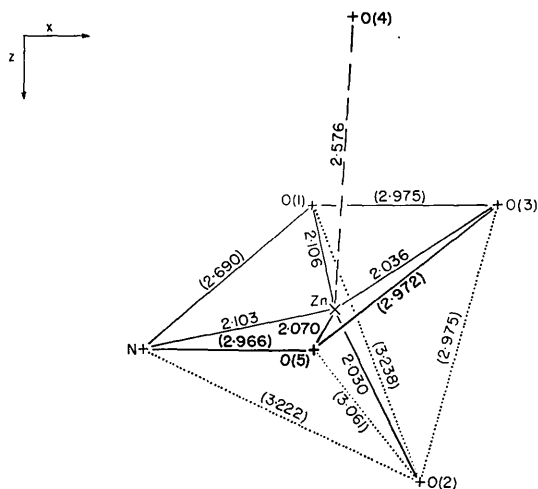


Fig. 2. The coordination about the zinc atom.

A somewhat analogous relationship between the coordination of zinc and copper atoms has recently been reported for the diethyldithiocarbamate compounds (Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Bonamico, Mazzone, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965); however, the five nearest sulfur ligands of the zinc atom form a severely distorted tetragonal pyramid, one sulfur atom being approximately 0.4 Å further from the zinc atom than are the other four. A distorted

coordination intermediate between a tetragonal pyramid and a trigonal bipyramid is also reported by Montgomery & Lingafelter (1963) in mono-aquo-bis-acetonatozinc.

The bond distances and angles within the glutamate group are shown in Fig. 3. Although in general these dimensions agree, within experimental error, with those found in Cu.glu, a comparison of the dimensions of the carboxyl group C(1), O(1), O(2) points up some interesting consequences of the difference in coordination about the metal atom. The shortening of the apical Zn-O(2) distance (Table 5) decreases the double-bond character of the C(1)-O(2) bond, which is nearly 0.03 Å longer than in the copper compound. The double-bond character of the C(1)-O(1) bond is accordingly increased, and this bond is shortened by about 0.04 Å. Finally, the remaining bonding power of O(1) is then decreased, as reflected by an increase of 0.14 Å in the Zn-O(1) distance. The change in double-bond character of the C-O bonds is also reflected in the C-C-O bond angles.

Differences between the other dimensions of the glutamate group in the two compounds are probably not significant, although it is tempting to correlate the shortening of the C(2)-N and C(5)-O(3) distances in the zinc compound with the lengthening of the Zn-N and Zn-O(3) distances. The nitrogen atom lies almost exactly in the plane of the neighboring carboxyl group,

while it is displaced from the plane by 0.06 Å in the copper compound. Data for this and other planes of interest are given in Table 6.

Covalent bond distances and angles involving the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 7. They are more uniform than the values found in copper glutamate but, as discussed earlier, many of the distances are obviously unrealistic representations of the true inter-nuclear separations.

Table 6. *Some planes of interest*

The coefficients q_i are direction cosines relative to \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} ; D is the origin-to-plane distance. Atoms indicated with an asterisk were omitted from the calculations of the least-squares planes; the remaining atoms were given equal weights.

(1) Carboxyl group	Atom	Deviation
$q_1 = -0.1286$	C(1)	-0.005 Å
$q_2 = -0.6397$	C(2)	0.001
$q_3 = 0.7577$	O(1)	0.002
$D = -0.1741$ Å	O(2)	0.002
	*N	0.003
	*Zn	0.321
(2) Carboxyl group		
$q_1 = 0.0079$	C(4)	0.003
$q_2 = 0.8554$	C(5)	-0.010
$q_3 = 0.5177$	O(3)	0.003
$D = 6.5769$ Å	O(4)	0.004
	*C(3)	0.223
	*Zn'	0.178
(3) Zinc ligands		
$q_1 = -0.3952$	N	-0.029
$q_2 = -0.3619$	O(1)	0.029
$q_3 = 0.8442$	O(5)	0.026
$D = -0.5665$ Å	O(3)'	-0.026
	*Zn'	-0.320
	*O(2)'	-2.340
	*O(4)'	1.985

The hydrogen-bond arrangement in zinc glutamate dihydrate is the same as in the copper compound (see GM, Fig. 2). The hydrogen-bond distances and angles for the two compounds are compared in Table 8. Although there appear to be significant differences in the distances and angles involving the water molecule O(6) in the two compounds, the reasons for these differences are not obvious. As in the copper compound, one of the protons [H(7)] on the nitrogen atom does not form a hydrogen bond.

Table 9. *Magnitudes and direction cosines, relative to the crystallographic axes, of the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids*

	B_i	q_i	q_i	q_i
Zn	2.24	-0.351	-0.880	0.319
	1.95	-0.359	0.441	0.822
	1.62	0.865	-0.174	0.471
C(1)	2.53	-0.892	0.442	0.096
	1.72	0.371	0.593	0.714
	1.66	-0.259	-0.673	0.693

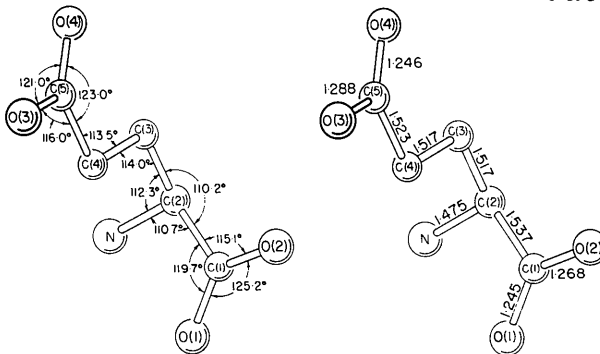


Fig. 3 Bond distances and angles within the glutamate group.

Table 7. *Bond distances and angles involving the hydrogen atoms*

C(2)-H(1)	1.09 Å	C(1)-C(2)-H(1)	102°	C(3)-C(2)-H(1)	108°
		N-C(2)-H(1)	113		
C(3)-H(2)	1.04	C(2)-C(3)-H(2)	106	C(4)-C(3)-H(2)	110
C(3)-H(3)	0.95	C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	114	C(4)-C(3)-H(3)	106
		H(2)-C(3)-H(3)	106		
C(4)-H(4)	1.03	C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	114	C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	107
C(4)-H(5)	1.14	C(3)-C(4)-H(5)	102	C(5)-C(4)-H(5)	106
		H(4)-C(4)-H(5)	114		
N-H(6)	0.86	C(2)-N-H(6)	121	Zn-H-H(6)	95
N-H(7)	0.85	C(2)-N-H(7)	105	Zn-N-H(7)	104
		H(6)-N-H(7)	117		
O(5)-H(8)	0.62	Zn-O(5)-H(8)	128		
O(5)-H(9)	0.71	Zn-O(5)-H(9)	108	H(8)-O(5)-H(9)	118
O(6)-H(10)	0.64				
O(6)-H(11)	1.02	H(10)-O(6)-H(11)	92		

Table 8. *Hydrogen bond distances and angles in zinc and copper glutamate dihydrate*

	Zn. glu	Cu. glu		Zn. glu	Cu. glu
N...O(1)	2.975 Å	2.966 Å	M-N...O(1)	78.1°	86.2°
O(5)...O(6)	2.729	2.720	C(2)-N...O(1)	100.9	98.7
O(5)...O(6)'	2.779	2.811	O(6)...O(5)...O(6)'	112.5	113.5
O(6)...O(3)	2.730	2.781	O(3)...O(6)...O(4)...	110.5	107.8
O(6)...O(4)	2.758	2.722			

Table 9 (cont.)

	B_i	q_i	q_i	q_i
C(2)	2.54	-0.035	-0.999	0.014
	1.94	0.724	-0.016	0.690
	1.49	-0.689	0.035	0.724
C(3)	2.99	0.011	0.980	0.200
	2.24	0.307	-0.194	0.932
	1.55	-0.952	-0.051	0.303
C(4)	4.04	0.022	0.892	0.451
	2.35	0.580	-0.379	0.721
	1.91	-0.815	-0.246	0.525
C(5)	2.92	0.172	0.609	0.775
	2.66	0.596	-0.691	0.410
	1.53	-0.784	-0.391	0.482
N	3.11	0.071	-0.924	0.376
	1.90	-0.244	0.349	0.905
	1.73	0.967	0.156	0.200
O(1)	3.44	-0.144	-0.605	0.783
	2.03	-0.757	0.577	0.307
	1.60	0.638	0.548	0.541
O(2)	2.82	-0.719	-0.550	0.426
	2.20	0.685	-0.667	0.294
	1.77	0.123	0.503	0.856
O(3)	3.88	0.005	0.908	0.420
	2.31	0.820	-0.244	0.518
	1.87	-0.572	-0.342	0.745
O(4)	4.46	-0.065	0.906	0.418
	2.65	0.362	-0.369	0.856
	1.87	-0.930	-0.207	0.304
O(5)	5.37	-0.913	0.085	0.399
	2.48	0.376	0.553	0.744
	1.94	0.157	-0.829	0.536
O(6)	3.59	0.385	0.737	0.556
	2.78	-0.567	-0.287	0.772
	2.21	0.728	-0.612	0.307

The apparent magnitudes and orientations of the principal axes of the temperature-factor ellipsoids are given in Table 9. With very few exceptions, the thermal motions are slightly higher in the zinc compound than in the copper compound; this effect could of course be caused by differences in the sizes or perfections of the crystals chosen for intensity measurements. Not surprisingly, one of the exceptions to the trend is O(2), the apical ligand that is bonded more closely to the zinc atom than to the copper atom. The shapes and orientations of the ellipsoids are strikingly similar in the two compounds; and, as discussed by GM, the patterns of the more pronounced anisotropies are readily interpretable from a structural standpoint. It should be mentioned that in neither compound is there evidence of significant rigid-body motion of the glutamate group as a whole – which is hardly surprising, since this group is tied down in several places by relatively strong bonds to two different metal atoms.

The author is particularly indebted to Dr Richard E. Marsh for his continuous and valuable assistance. Many useful suggestions, mainly connected with the proper use of the CRYRM system, are due to Dr David J. Duchamp.

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The Crystal Structure of Tetrasodium Tetrammincopper (II) Di-catena-di- μ -thiosulphato-cuprate (I)

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The crystal structure of tetrasodium tetrammincopper(II) di-catena-di- μ -thiosulphato-cuprate(I), $\text{Na}_{4n}[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_4]_n[\text{Cu}_n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_{2n}]_2$, has been determined and refined by differential syntheses, three-dimensional data being used (final $R = 11.5\%$). The crystals are tetragonal, space group $I4/m$, $a = 13.814$ and $c = 5.759$ Å. Two formula units are contained in the unit cell.

The crystal structure consists of cations Na^+ and $[\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ and of catena-anions, $[\text{Cu}_n(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_{2n}]^{3n-}$. The coordination around Cu^{II} is purely square planar, no other atom completing the coordination polyhedron to give any pyramidal or bipyramidal arrangement.

The anion is formed by Cu^{I} atoms tetrahedrally coordinated by four thiosulphato groups $\text{S}(1)-\text{S}(2)\text{O}_3$. Each $\text{S}(1)$ bridges two Cu^{I} atoms giving rise to chains parallel to $[001]$.

The thiosulphato group has nearly tetrahedral structure.

Introduction

Thiosulphato complexes of univalent silver or univalent copper are known either in the solid state or in solu-

tion. The equilibria involved in solution are important in connexion with the photographic process.

Also, in the solid state, the thiosulphato complexes of univalent silver and copper are very similar and