

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES,<sup>1</sup> CALIFORNIA 90024, AND DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Iodine Monobromide Complex of 1,4-Dithiane, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr

BY CAROLYN KNOBLER,<sup>2a</sup> CAROL BAKER,<sup>2a</sup> HÅKON HOPE,<sup>2b</sup> AND J. D. MCCULLOUGH<sup>2a</sup>

Received May 27, 1970

The 2:1 complex of iodine monobromide with 1,4-dithiane forms red-orange needles with elongation along the *a* axis of the monoclinic unit cell for which *a* = 5.994 (1) Å, *b* = 11.565 (1) Å, *c* = 8.448 (2) Å, and  $\beta$  = 99.78 (3)°. The space group is *P*<sub>2</sub><sub>1</sub>/*c* with two centrosymmetric molecules of C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr in the unit cell. The calculated and observed densities are 3.072 (2) and 3.05 (3) g cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. The intensities of 1773 unique reflections were measured on a Picker automated diffractometer with Nb-filtered Mo K $\alpha$  radiation. The structure was determined and refined by use of Patterson, Fourier, and least-squares procedures with a final, conventional *R* index of 2.5% for the 1442 observed reflections. The dithiane ring is in the chair conformation with the IBr molecules attached to sulfur in equatorial positions. The observed bond distances (in ångströms) are as follows: S-I, 2.687 (2); I-Br, 2.646 (1); S-C(av), 1.816 (4); C-C, 1.523 (8); C-H(av), 0.94 (4). The observed bond angles (in degrees) are as follows: S-I-Br, 178.2 (4); C-S-C, 100.0 (3); I-S-C(1), 103.7 (3); I-S-C(2), 98.9 (3); S-C-C(av), 111.8 (3); S-C-H(av), 104 (2); C-C-H(av), 114 (2); H-C-H(av), 110 (4).

### Introduction

In an earlier study, some halogen and interhalogen addition compounds of 1,4-thiaselenane were prepared and their unit cells and space groups were reported.<sup>3</sup> Among the compounds studied was C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>SSe·2IBr, but a precise structural study was not attempted because of a type of disorder which requires the molecule to have a pseudo center of symmetry. This difficulty is not present in the isomorphous IBr complex of 1,4-dithiane, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr. Interest in this structure is mainly in the S-I-Br bonding system, but secondary items of interest are the mode of attachment of IBr to sulfur in the ring (equatorial or axial) and the possibility of intermolecular bonding through the halogen atoms.

### Experimental Section

The crystalline complex was prepared from resublimed 1,4-dithiane by the procedure described for the 1,4-thiaselenane complex.<sup>3</sup> Crystals suitable for the X-ray study were grown by slowly cooling a saturated solution of the complex in ethylene chloride. The fine, red-orange needles are elongated on the monoclinic *a* axis and are stable in air and on exposure to X-radiation.

The crystal selected for intensity measurements was a needle (0.3 × 0.06 × 0.06 mm along *a*, *b*, and *c*\*, respectively) mounted with *a* close to the  $\varphi$  axis of a Picker full-circle automated diffractometer. Crystal setting parameters and cell dimensions were obtained by a least-squares fit to 11 sets of measured diffractometer angles. The resulting cell dimensions are *a* = 5.994 (1) Å, *b* = 11.565 (1) Å, *c* = 8.448 (2) Å, and  $\beta$  = 99.78 (3)° at 23°, based on  $\lambda(\text{Cu K}\alpha_1)$  1.54051 Å. The systematic extinctions (*h*0*l* absent with *l* odd and 0*k*0 absent with *k* odd) uniquely determine the space group to be *P*<sub>2</sub><sub>1</sub>/*c*. The density observed by flotation in a mixture of methylene iodide and chloroform is 3.05 (3) g cm<sup>-3</sup>, which compares favorably with the value 3.072 (2) g cm<sup>-3</sup> calculated from the above cell parameters with *Z* = 2. Thus, there is half of a molecule of C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr in the asymmetric unit, and the molecule, as formulated, must be centrosymmetric.

The intensities of all 1773 unique reflections accessible with 2 $\theta$  less than 62° were measured with the diffractometer in auto-

matic mode. The radiation was Mo K $\alpha$  filtered through Nb foil and counted with a scintillation detector. The 2 $\theta$ - $\theta$  scan technique (scan speed 2°/min) was used with the scan range given by [2 $\theta$ ( $\alpha_1$ ) - 0.8°] to [2 $\theta$ ( $\alpha_2$ ) + 0.8°]. Background counts were taken for 20 sec at each end of the scan range and the automatic attenuator mechanism was set to keep the count rate below 10,000 cps. The intensities of two reference reflections were measured at 6-hr intervals and no systematic drift was noted. By a procedure related to one used by previous workers,<sup>4</sup> each recorded number of counts, *N*, was assigned an estimated standard deviation,  $\sigma(N) = [N + (0.01N)^2]^{1/2}$ . A total of 1442 reflections for which the net intensity, *I*, was greater than 3 $\sigma(I)$  were recorded as "observed." The recorded value of *F* for an "unobserved" reflection was derived from the larger of *I* and 0.7 $\sigma(I)$ . Only "observed" reflections were used in the least-squares refinement. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied in the usual manner, but due to the small value of  $\mu R$  for the crystal orientation given (~0.4), no absorption corrections were considered necessary. It is estimated that the errors in *KF*<sub>0</sub> (where *K* is the scale factor) caused by neglecting the effects of absorption are in the range ±1.3%.

### Structure Determination and Refinement

The structure was determined by the heavy-atom method, refined by the use of least-squares procedures, and the hydrogen atoms were located by means of a difference Fourier synthesis.<sup>5</sup> In the final stages, all observed reflections were corrected for the effects of secondary extinction.

A set of final structure factors for all measured reflections was calculated on the basis of the final positional and thermal parameters in Tables I and II. The resulting values of *F*<sub>0</sub> for the 1442 observed reflections are listed with the respective values of |*F*<sub>0</sub>| in Table III. The final value of the *R* index for these reflections is 0.025 while that for all 1773 measured reflections is

(4) S. W. Peterson and H. A. Levy, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **10**, 70 (1957).

(5) Fourier summations were computed by use of UCLAFOUR written by Gantzel and Hope and the least-squares refinement was carried out by use of the full-matrix program ACA No. 317 (modified) written by Gantzel, Sparks, and Trueblood. This program minimizes  $w(\Delta|F|)^2$ , and the weights, *w*, in the earlier least-squares cycles were those of E. W. Hughes, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **63**, 1737 (1941), with 4|*F*<sub>0</sub>| (min) = 30. In the latter cycles, *w* was taken as 1/ $\sigma(|F_0|)$ . The *R* index is defined as  $\Sigma||F_0| - |F_c|| / \Sigma|F_0|$ , and the esd values for the parameters were obtained from the inverse of the final least-squares matrix. Corrections for the effects of secondary extinction were calculated by use of Christensen's SECEXT program and the thermal ellipsoid plots were prepared by use of Johnson's ORTEP routine.

(1) Contribution No. 2524.

(2) (a) Department of Chemistry, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. (b) Department of Chemistry, University of California, Davis, Calif.

(3) J. D. McCullough, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1425 (1964).

TABLE I  
ATOMIC POSITIONAL PARAMETERS IN  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr^a$

	x	y	z
I	0.92340 (6)	0.23240 (3)	0.50276 (4)
Br	1.25809 (9)	0.10417 (5)	0.43118 (7)
S	0.5771 (2)	0.3623 (1)	0.5655 (2)
C(1)	0.7114 (10)	0.4968 (5)	0.6409 (8)
C(2)	0.4596 (11)	0.4055 (5)	0.3617 (7)
H(1)	0.823 (11)	0.510 (6)	0.583 (8)
H(2)	0.774 (11)	0.474 (6)	0.744 (8)
H(3)	0.394 (10)	0.334 (6)	0.312 (7)
H(4)	0.584 (11)	0.426 (6)	0.314 (7)

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding tables are the standard deviations in the least significant digits.

TABLE II  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )<sup>a</sup>

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
I	2.74 (1)	1.70 (1)	2.28 (1)	0.09 (1)	0.38 (1)	-0.06 (1)
Br	3.03 (3)	2.49 (2)	3.62 (3)	0.50 (2)	0.90 (2)	-0.21 (2)
S	2.90 (6)	1.73 (5)	2.67 (5)	0.34 (5)	0.65 (4)	0.20 (4)
C(1)	3.1 (2)	2.1 (2)	2.9 (2)	0.3 (2)	-0.1 (2)	0.0 (2)
C(2)	3.4 (3)	1.8 (2)	2.3 (2)	0.6 (2)	0.3 (2)	-0.2 (2)

<sup>a</sup> The anisotropic temperature factor in the least-squares program has the form  $\exp[-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)]$ . The relationships between the tabulated  $B$  values and the  $b$  parameters are given by  $B_{11} = 4a^2(\sin^2 \beta)b_{11}$ ,  $B_{22} = 4b^2b_{22}$ ,  $B_{12} = 2ab(\sin \beta)b_{12}$ , etc.

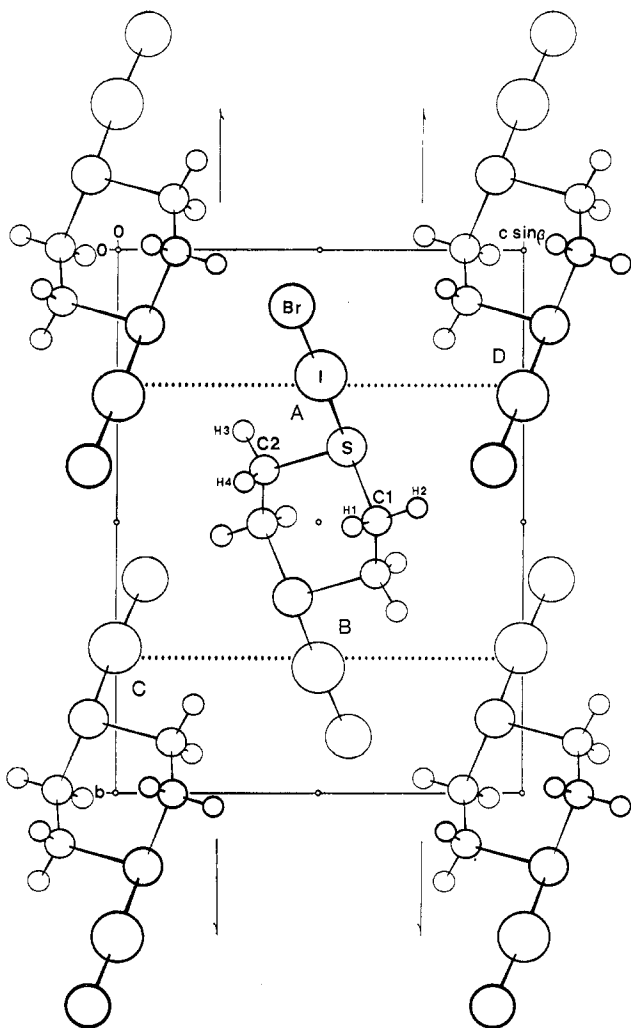


Figure 1.—Projection of the structure of  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$  down the crystallographic  $a$  axis. The rectangle outlines one unit cell.

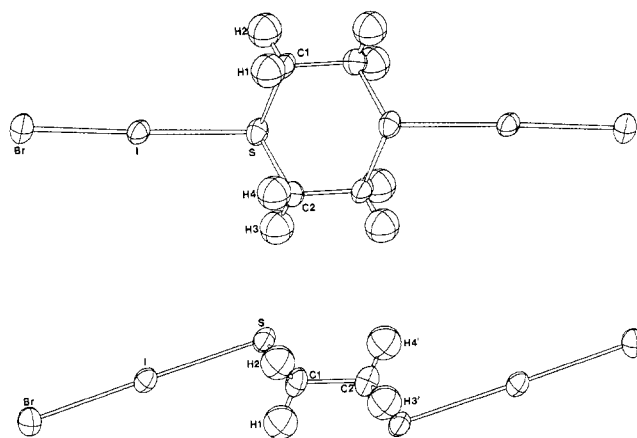


Figure 2.—Two ORTEP plots of the  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$  molecule. The thermal ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level.

curves for I, Br, and S by use of the  $\Delta f'$  values of Templeton and Dauben for Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation given in Table 3·3·2C of ref 9.

### Discussion of the Structure

A projection of the crystal structure of  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$  down the  $a$  axis is shown in Figure 1 and two views of the molecular structure of the complex are displayed in Figure 2. The more interesting bond distances and angles are indicated in Figure 3 and more complete listings are given in Tables IV and V. Table VI lists the torsion angles around the dithiane ring, while the

(6) P. A. Doyle and P. S. Turner, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. A*, **24**, 392 (1968).

(7) R. McWeeny, *ibid.*, **7**, 180 (1954).

(8) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3178 (1965).

(9) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.

TABLE III  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr<sup>a</sup>

h	k	l	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>
---	---	---	----------------	----------------	---	---	---	----------------	----------------	---	---	---	----------------	----------------	---	---	---	----------------	----------------

<sup>a</sup> The data are separated into groups having common *h* and *k* values. The three columns in each group list values of *l*, 10|F<sub>o</sub>|, and 10F<sub>c</sub> in that order.

TABLE IV  
BOND DISTANCES IN C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr COMPARED WITH THOSE IN C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2I<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>

C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·2IBr	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> S <sub>2</sub> ·2I <sub>2</sub>
I-I	2.787 (2)
I-Br	2.646 (1)
S-I	2.687 (2)
S-C(1)	1.816 (6)
S-C(2)	1.816 (6)
C(1)-C(2)'	1.523 (8)
C(1)-H(1)	0.91 (7)
C(1)-H(2)	0.92 (6)
C(2)-H(3)	0.98 (6)
C(2)-H(4)	0.94 (7)
S...S'	3.446 (4)

<sup>a</sup> G. Y. Chao and J. D. McCullough, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **13**, 277 (1960).

The shortest intermolecular packing distances are given in Table VII.

The 1,4-dithiane ring is in the chair conformation and

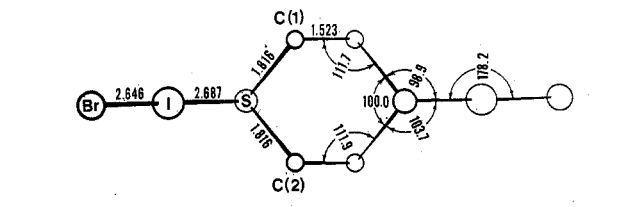


Figure 3.—View of the C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr molecule (less hydrogen atoms) showing observed bond distances in angstroms and bond angles in degrees.

the IBr molecules are bonded equatorially to sulfur to give nearly linear S-I-Br groups. The C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>S<sub>2</sub>·2IBr molecule is required crystallographically to have only a center of inversion but, within the small errors involved, the 1,4-dithiane moiety has 2/m (C<sub>2h</sub>) symmetry. The molecule as a whole, however, deviates significantly from mirror symmetry because of small displacements of the I and Br atoms from the pseudomirror. The

TABLE V  
BOND ANGLES IN  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$  COMPARED WITH  
THOSE IN  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$

	$C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$	$C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$
I-I-S	...	177.9 (4)
Br-I-S	178.2 (4)	...
I-S-C(1)	103.7 (3)	101 (1)
I-S-C(2)	98.9 (3)	96 (1)
I-S...S'	128.9 (2)	125.0 (6)
C(1)-S-C(2)	100.0 (3)	102 (2)
S-C(1)-C(2)'	111.9 (4)	111 (2)
S-C(2)-C(1)'	111.7 (4)	113 (2)
S-C(1)-H(1)	106 (4)	
S-C(1)-H(2)	100 (4)	
S-C(2)-H(3)	104 (4)	
S-C(2)-H(4)	106 (4)	
S-C-H(av)	104 (2)	
C(2)'-C(1)-H(1)	115 (4)	
C(2)'-C(1)-H(2)	113 (4)	
C(1)'-C(2)-H(3)	113 (4)	
C(1)'-C(2)-H(4)	113 (4)	
C-C-H(av)	114 (2)	
H(1)-C(1)-H(2)	110 (6)	
H(3)-C(2)-H(4)	109 (6)	
H-C-H(av)	110 (4)	

TABLE VI  
TORSION ANGLES IN THE 1,4-DITHIANE RING (ESD  $\sim 0.50^\circ$ )

Atom	Angle, deg
S-C(1)-C(2)'-S'	68.8
C(2)-S-C(1)-C(2)'	61.6
C(1)-S-C(2)-C(1)'	61.4

TABLE VII  
SHORTEST INTERMOLECULAR PACKING DISTANCES IN  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$

First atom (position A)	Second atom, position, <sup>a</sup> and lattice translation	Distance, Å	Sum of van der Waals radii, Å
I	Br B (1 $\bar{1}$ 0)	4.105 (1)	4.10
I	S D (00 $\bar{1}$ )	4.068 (2)	4.00
I	H(2) D (00 $\bar{1}$ )	3.26 (6)	3.4
Br	S A (100)	3.621 (3)	3.80
Br	H(3) A (100)	3.00 (6)	3.2
Br	H(2) C (1 $\bar{1}$ 1)	3.17 (6)	
Br	H(4) D (100)	3.17 (7)	
Br	H(2) D (00 $\bar{1}$ )	3.19 (6)	

<sup>a</sup> Positions: A = (x, y, z), B = (1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z), C = (1 - x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z), and D = (x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z).

magnitude of the displacement in the case of iodine is indicated by the I-S-C bond angles in Table V.

The four carbon atoms are required by the molecular center of symmetry to be coplanar. The displacements of the heavy atoms from the plane of the carbons are as follows: S, 0.952 Å; I, 0.143 Å; Br, -0.681 Å. The dihedral angle between the plane of the carbon atoms and the plane of the C-S-C bonds is 54.7 (2)°.

It is of interest to compare the present structure with that of the iodine complex of 1,4-dithiane,  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2I_2$ .<sup>10</sup> Although both complexes crystallize in the

same space group ( $P2_1/c$ ) with two centrosymmetric molecules per unit cell, the crystals are not isomorphous. The shapes of the unit cells and the molecular packing differ greatly. On the other hand, the molecular structures of the two complexes are closely similar. The comparison is facilitated by inclusion of bond distances and angles for the iodine complex with those of the IBr complex in Tables IV and V. The S-I bond distance of 2.687 (2) Å in the IBr complex is significantly shorter (0.180 Å) than that of 2.867 (6) Å in the  $I_2$  complex. This is reasonable, in view of the greater acceptor strength of IBr relative to  $I_2$  in complexes of this type.<sup>11,12</sup> While the observed S-I distance in  $C_4H_8S_2 \cdot 2IBr$  is 0.32 Å longer than the sum of the single-bond, covalent radii (2.37 Å), it is among the shortest S-I bonds reported to the time of this writing. As a result of the S-I bonding, the I-Br bond is lengthened from the value of 2.470 (5) Å observed in the vapor<sup>13</sup> to 2.646 (1) Å. In solid IBr, the observed intramolecular distance is 2.521 (4) Å,<sup>14</sup> but this is also lengthened from the value in the isolated gas molecule through the effects of self-complexing or intermolecular (secondary) bonding.

It is interesting to note that in the structures investigated to date, halogens and interhalogens bond to sulfur in six-membered ring systems in *equatorial* positions while the bonding to selenium in these situations is usually *axial*.<sup>15-18</sup> The one known exception is  $C_4H_8SSe \cdot 2I_2$ <sup>19</sup> where both iodine molecules are bonded equatorially.

An inspection of the shortest intermolecular atomic separations (Table VII) in relationship to the van der Waals radii involved reveals no case where a significant secondary bond is indicated. The tabulated Br...S separation of 3.62 Å is shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii, 3.80 Å, but the difference is not considered large enough to affect other bond distances. Accordingly, the observed bond distances in the S-I-Br group may be considered reasonably unperturbed.

As usual in compounds of this type, the terminal atom (Br in the present study) has the highest thermal parameters in the molecule.

**Acknowledgment.**—The authors are pleased to acknowledge the financial support of this research by the National Science Foundation through Grant GP-9428 with the University of California at Los Angeles and Grant GP10622 with the University of California at Davis.

(11) R. L. Scott, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **75**, 1550 (1953).

(12) L. J. Andrews and R. M. Keeler, *Advan. Inorg. Chem. Radiochem.*, **3**, 107 (1961).

(13) L. E. Selin, *Naturwissenschaften*, **47**, 104 (1960).

(14) L. N. Swink and G. B. Carpenter, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, **24**, 429 (1968).

(15) G. Y. Chao and J. D. McCullough, *ibid.*, **13**, 940 (1961).

(16) H. Hope and J. D. McCullough, *ibid.*, **17**, 712 (1964).

(17) H. Maddox and J. D. McCullough, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 522 (1966).

(18) C. Knobler and J. D. McCullough, *ibid.*, **7**, 365 (1968).

(19) H. Hope and J. D. McCullough, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **15**, 806 (1962).

(10) G. Y. Chao and J. D. McCullough, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **13**, 727 (1960).