

pared with  $P2_1/n$ , because of the long  $c$  axis and only to become stable if the entropy contribution at high temperature can reverse the sign of the free energy difference.

In Figure 3 the packing of adjacent anions around the center of symmetry is shown. These anions form the columns referred to above. The packing at the *cis* end of the centrosymmetrically related molecules is determined by steric interaction of the oxygen atoms since the pair O(6)–O(7) distances are 2.86 and 3.08 Å apart. The nearest *trans*-oxygen atom separations between anions lying at the  $c$ -axis length apart are 2.88 Å for the O(3)–O(5) pair and 2.92 Å for the O(2)–O(4) pair. Therefore the  $c$  axis cannot be substantially contracted, as would be required in the orthorhombic form of this phase with normal Ca(1)–O(6') and Ca(2)–O(7') bonds, without a substantial loss in energy from the compression of the oxygen atoms.

The nonreversible transformation between the  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  phases of  $Ca_2P_2O_7$  reported by Parodi, Hickok, Segelken, and Cooper<sup>15</sup> is consistent with their large structural difference. In  $\beta$ - $Ca_2P_2O_7$  the P–P vectors of the angle make angles of 55 and 56° with the  $ab$  plane and adjacent anions pack by fitting at the terminal ends rather than *cis* to *cis* across the center of symmetry. In addition, considerable cation–anion rearrangement would be necessary in order to carry through this proposed transformation.

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The anions themselves differ slightly. In  $\beta$ - $Ca_2P_2O_7$  the anions deviate by 6 and 11° from the eclipsed configuration whereas this angle is 13° in  $\alpha$ - $Ca_2P_2O_7$ . Since the larger of these angles in  $\beta$ - $Ca_2P_2O_7$  occurs on the anion showing a P–O–P bond angle farthest removed from that in  $\alpha$ - $Ca_2P_2O_7$ , there does not appear to be a simple relationship between this bond angle and the deviation from the eclipsed configuration. As is summarized in Table V, those pyrophosphates with cations having small radii show a large dispersion in their P–O–P angles while the deviation from a staggered configuration is minimal. Those pyrophosphates where the cations have larger radii, including  $Na^+$ , all show P–O–P bond angles near 130° but with variable deviations from the eclipsed configuration. All of the nearly eclipsed structures, however, show on the average positive deviations from the ideal tetrahedral angle at the terminal oxygen atoms and negative deviations for those O–P–O angles involving the central oxygen atom. Furthermore, these structures show a correlation between the oxygen atom coordination number and the P–O bond length, implying a greater bond strength (shorter P–O distance) as the coordination number decreases.

**Acknowledgment.**—Special thanks are extended to Dr. C. W. W. Hoffman for kindly supplying the crystals and to Dr. Grenier for providing a preprint of his paper. This work has been supported by a grant from the Defence Research Board of Canada.

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## Electron-Deficient Bonding with Sulfur Atoms. III. Crystal and Molecular Structure of Bis(thiourea)silver(I) Chloride

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Received January 30, 1968

The crystal structure of bis(thiourea)silver(I) chloride,  $Ag[SC(NH_2)_2]_2Cl$ , was determined from 1679 intensities measured by counter methods at room temperature. The crystals are monoclinic  $P2_1/a$  with cell constants  $a = 36.70$  (4),  $b = 8.24$  (1),  $c = 5.87$  (1) Å, and  $\beta = 92^\circ 50' \pm 15'$ . With eight molecules (two crystallographically independent formula units) per cell the calculated and observed densities are 2.22 and 2.18 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. Refinement by full-matrix least-squares including anisotropic temperature factors converged to a conventional  $R$  of 0.062. The structure is composed of almost trigonal-planar  $Ag(S)_3$  units bonded together by sulfur bridges to form a spiraling linear polymer. The fourth coordination position of each Ag is completed by long axial Ag–Cl distances of 2.854 (5) and 3.035 (5) Å, respectively. The Ag–Ag distances alternate between a long 4.709 (2) Å and a short 3.132 (2) Å with accompanying Ag–S–Ag bridge angles of 133.4 (2) and 77.3 (2)°, respectively. The sharp bridge bond can be interpreted as an Ag–S–Ag three-center, two-electron, electron-deficient bridge bond. However, the broad-angle bridge is readily understandable in terms of two electron-pair donor-acceptor linkages. The Ag–S distances fall into the range of 2.49–2.59 Å with individual standard deviations of  $\pm 0.004$  Å.

### Introduction

Thiourea (hereafter, tu) is a chemically interesting ligand in that it has several different possible modes of binding to a metal ion. It may coordinate through the mostly nonbonding electron pairs of the nitrogen<sup>1</sup> (this has not been conclusively established by single-

crystal structure studies, but only inferred from the infrared spectra) or *via* the sulfur atom. The sulfur itself may donate electrons by two different means: (a) electrons from the nonbonding  $sp^3$  lobes or (b)

(1) T. J. Lane, D. N. Sen, and J. V. Quagliano, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1855 (1954).

electrons from the S-C  $\pi$  molecular orbitals. The C-O and C-N bond lengths of 1.26 (1) and 1.33 (1) Å<sup>2,3</sup> in urea, as well as the complete planarity of this molecule, including hydrogen, indicate a delocalized  $\pi$  molecular orbital involving all of the nonhydrogen atoms. For reference the C-N bond in *s*-triazine<sup>4</sup> was found to be 1.338 (1) Å and a normal C-N single bond would be 1.47 Å.<sup>5</sup> Thiourea<sup>6</sup> has C-S and C-N bond lengths of 1.720 (9) and 1.340 (6) Å, respectively. The paucity of data on C-S multiple bonds does not allow a quantitative assessment of multiple bonding in thiourea, but 1.720 Å is considerably shorter than the 1.81 Å expected from single-bond radii.<sup>5</sup> The 1.33-Å C-N distances in both urea and thiourea compared to *s*-triazine indicate significant multiple C-N bonding in both of these molecules. Further evidence for planarity and conjugation is from nuclear magnetic resonance experiments<sup>7</sup> on thiourea indicating restricted rotation about the C-N bond. These facts indicate that thiourea is planar with a veritable storehouse of  $\pi$  electrons for complex formation.

Thiourea complexes of the transition metals show some interesting and unusual properties; e.g., *trans*-Ni(tu)<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>8,9</sup> shows two distinctly different Ni-Cl distances at 2.40 (2) and 2.52 (2) Å. This compound also has some unusual spectroscopic and magnetic properties as well.<sup>10</sup> On the other hand the bromine analog of this compound is unknown, but Ni(tu)<sub>6</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> is known.<sup>11</sup> Further, thiourea as a ligand gives rise to a substantial reduction of the electron-repulsion parameters as determined from the visible absorption spectra of transition metal-thiourea complexes.<sup>12</sup>

Bis(thiourea)silver(I) chloride (Ag(tu)<sub>2</sub>Cl) was first reported by Nardelli.<sup>13</sup> Although superficially the cation in this compound might be considered analogous to the ammoniated silver ion, particularly since a thiourea solution can be used to dissolve silver chloride, it was thought to be of interest to know the details of the silver to ligand binding. The complex also seems to be unusually insoluble in cold and hot water, once it is formed. A preliminary communication has been published on this structure and we wish to present the details of the analysis and the structure.<sup>14</sup>

### Experimental Section

Bis(thiourea)silver(I) chloride, Ag[SC(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl or Ag(tu)<sub>2</sub>Cl, was prepared by the method described by Nardelli,<sup>13</sup> and single

crystals were grown by slow evaporation of the reaction mixture. From Weissenberg and precession photographs the crystals were found to be monoclinic with the systematic extinctions: for *h*0*l*, *h* = 2*n* + 1; and for 0*kl*0, *k* = 2*n* + 1. The space group is thus P2<sub>1</sub>/a. The cell constants were measured from calibrated precession photographs with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  0.7107 Å) and are: *a* = 36.70 (4), *b* = 8.24 (1), *c* = 5.87 (1) Å, and  $\beta$  = 92° 50'  $\pm$  15'. The calculated density with eight formula entities per unit cell is 2.22 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, compared to 2.18  $\pm$  0.02 g cm<sup>-3</sup> measured by flotation in a carbon tetrachloride-bromoforn mixture.

A single crystal 0.02  $\times$  0.04  $\times$  0.1 mm was mounted about the needle axis on a GE single-crystal orienter on a Picker diffractometer. The crystal was aligned on this apparatus by well-known methods.<sup>15</sup> With Ni-filtered Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  1.542 Å), backgrounds were estimated by stationary counting for 40 sec at  $\pm 1.67^\circ 2\theta$  of  $2\theta$  peak maximum. The peaks were then scanned for 100 sec by the usual  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scanning technique at room temperature. Integrated intensities were calculated, assuming a linear variation in background from the function  $I_{\text{net}} = I_{\text{scan}} - 1.25(B_1 + B_2)$ , where *B*<sub>1</sub> and *B*<sub>2</sub> are the background counts. A standard reflection was measured every hour to ensure stability of operation. The take-off angle and crystal to counter and source to crystal values were 3.0°, 21 cm, and 18 cm, respectively. The mosaic spread of a reflection was satisfyingly low and the counting rate never exceeded 5000 counts/sec. The receiving aperture at the counter was 6 mm wide  $\times$  8 mm high.

Fifty equivalent reflections were measured and found to be in satisfactory agreement, otherwise only nonequivalent reflections were measured. Reflections were considered absent if the integrated intensity was less than 1.25(*B*<sub>1</sub> + *B*<sub>2</sub>). In all, 1679 independent nonzero *hkl* intensities were measured. The linear absorption coefficient ( $\mu$ ) was calculated to be 32 cm<sup>-1</sup>. No corrections were made for absorption, but anomalous dispersion effects were included in the refinement (see below). An upper limit to the effect of absorption on intensities would be 15%. Lorentz and polarization corrections were made and intensities reduced to structure factors.

### Solution of Structure

With eight Ag(tu)<sub>2</sub>Cl molecules per cell it is most likely that all atoms are in the general positions of P2<sub>1</sub>/a,  $\pm(x, y, z; 1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, z)$ . This gives two crystallographically independent Ag(tu)<sub>2</sub>Cl entities. The Ag, S, and Cl positions were readily found from an unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson function.<sup>16</sup> Using the phases from the Ag, S, and Cl atoms, a three-dimensional electron density function was computed and all of the nonhydrogen light atoms were easily located. The structure was refined by complete-matrix least squares<sup>17</sup> including anisotropic temperature factors with scattering factors for Ag<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup>, and neutral S, N, and C from a standard source<sup>18</sup> and real and imaginary dispersion corrections<sup>19,20</sup> for Ag(I), S, and Cl<sup>-</sup>. The function minimized was  $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$  with weights based on counting statistics and a 4% intensity factor.<sup>21</sup> On the last cycle of refinement the

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TABLE II  
 Positional Parameters and Esd's (Esd's in Parentheses)

Atom	x	y	z	Atom	x	y	z
Ag <sub>1</sub>	0.09234 (4)	0.1905 (1)	0.2095 (3)	N <sub>5</sub>	0.33053 (51)	0.3623 (19)	0.2812 (37)
Ag <sub>2</sub>	0.15888 (3)	0.2592 (2)	0.9095 (3)	N <sub>7</sub>	0.45467 (45)	0.3872 (19)	0.5507 (36)
S <sub>3</sub>	0.12762 (13)	0.1032 (5)	0.5822 (10)	N <sub>8</sub>	0.49268 (37)	0.2978 (21)	0.8369 (36)
S <sub>4</sub>	0.43365 (12)	0.4402 (5)	0.9708 (9)	N <sub>4</sub>	0.09593 (36)	0.5095 (18)	0.6375 (34)
S <sub>1</sub>	0.21370 (12)	0.1407 (7)	0.0904 (10)	N <sub>3</sub>	0.04999 (33)	0.5031 (18)	0.8805 (30)
S <sub>2</sub>	0.11636 (10)	0.4587 (4)	0.0692 (8)	N <sub>1</sub>	0.23722 (49)	0.1564 (25)	0.6670 (42)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.02565 (10)	0.3285 (5)	0.3484 (8)	C <sub>2</sub>	0.08455 (38)	0.4946 (16)	0.8481 (32)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.18463 (10)	0.4914 (5)	0.5498 (9)	C <sub>4</sub>	0.46173 (38)	0.3745 (17)	0.7642 (42)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.27778 (46)	0.0616 (23)	0.9400 (38)	C <sub>1</sub>	0.24401 (44)	0.1200 (22)	0.8802 (46)
N <sub>6</sub>	0.36000 (42)	0.3284 (17)	0.6311 (32)	C <sub>3</sub>	0.35298 (47)	0.4199 (18)	0.4415 (38)

 Thermal Parameters and Esd's; Anisotropic Temperature Factors of the Form  
 $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}kh + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ 

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Ag <sub>1</sub>	0.00072 (1)	0.0097 (2)	0.0349 (7)	-0.0003 (0)	-0.0005 (1)	0.0020 (2)
Ag <sub>2</sub>	0.00053 (1)	0.0141 (2)	0.0395 (7)	0.0008 (0)	0.0007 (1)	-0.0030 (3)
S <sub>3</sub>	0.00095 (4)	0.0094 (6)	0.0337 (26)	0.0007 (1)	-0.0023 (2)	-0.0023 (8)
S <sub>4</sub>	0.00071 (3)	0.0130 (6)	0.0216 (22)	0.0008 (1)	0.0001 (2)	0.0024 (8)
S <sub>1</sub>	0.00069 (3)	0.0231 (9)	0.0235 (23)	0.0017 (1)	-0.0003 (2)	0.0001 (11)
S <sub>2</sub>	0.00041 (2)	0.0096 (5)	0.0252 (20)	-0.0000 (1)	-0.0003 (1)	-0.0018 (7)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.00050 (3)	0.0151 (6)	0.0260 (21)	-0.0000 (1)	-0.0001 (2)	0.0005 (8)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.00052 (3)	0.0113 (5)	0.0316 (22)	0.0001 (1)	-0.0000 (2)	-0.0016 (8)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.00049 (11)	0.0077 (19)	0.0110 (79)	-0.0001 (3)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0029 (26)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.00044 (11)	0.0079 (20)	0.0277 (108)	0.0006 (4)	0.0002 (7)	-0.0026 (32)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.00051 (12)	0.0142 (27)	0.0357 (120)	0.0016 (5)	-0.0000 (8)	-0.0051 (40)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.00071 (14)	0.0080 (21)	0.0349 (97)	0.0007 (4)	0.0001 (8)	-0.0005 (36)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.00077 (14)	0.0221 (32)	0.0417 (93)	0.0020 (5)	-0.0000 (8)	-0.0035 (41)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.00087 (13)	0.0108 (21)	0.0318 (79)	-0.0003 (4)	-0.0008 (7)	0.0057 (33)
N <sub>5</sub>	0.00111 (16)	0.0126 (24)	0.0459 (96)	-0.0011 (5)	-0.0036 (10)	0.0011 (37)
N <sub>7</sub>	0.00103 (15)	0.0177 (27)	0.0043 (77)	0.0016 (5)	-0.0002 (8)	0.0018 (32)
N <sub>8</sub>	0.00049 (11)	0.0195 (28)	0.0439 (87)	0.0008 (4)	0.0000 (7)	0.0030 (38)
N <sub>4</sub>	0.00043 (10)	0.0161 (24)	0.0288 (82)	-0.0000 (4)	0.0005 (6)	-0.0022 (32)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.00034 (10)	0.0161 (23)	0.0337 (77)	-0.0002 (4)	-0.0013 (6)	0.0019 (31)
N <sub>1</sub>	0.00092 (15)	0.0246 (36)	0.0280 (95)	0.0018 (6)	-0.0008 (9)	0.0008 (47)

spiraling chain in the *c* direction (Figures 1, 2). These chains are then separated by normal van der Waals distances, Table III. However, the Ag-Ag distances are not uniformly repeating along the chain but alternate between a "long" (Table III) 4.71 Å and a "short" 3.13 Å. Concomitant with the "short" Ag-Ag distance is a "sharp" Ag<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>2</sub>-Ag<sub>1</sub> bridge angle of 77.3° whereas the "long" Ag-Ag distance is accompanied by a broad Ag<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>3</sub>-Ag<sub>2</sub> angle of 133.4°. It is informative to compare this "short" metal-metal distance of approximately twice the normal single-bond radii with its accompanying sharp bridge angle to similar distances and M-C-M angles of 66 and 74.3° found in methyl-bridged polymeric dimethylberyllium<sup>24</sup> and dimeric trimethylaluminum.<sup>25,26</sup> The orientation of the thiourea groups is particularly interesting. From Figure 3 and Table III it is seen that the N<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>4</sub> line is almost parallel to the Ag<sub>1</sub>-Ag<sub>2</sub> line. Further, the angle between the lines defined by S<sub>2</sub>-bisector (Ag<sub>1</sub>-Ag<sub>2</sub>) and by S<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> is 104°. Hence the geometry of the Ag<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-N<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>4</sub>-Ag<sub>2</sub> bridge may be viewed as two perpendicular triangles (Ag<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>2</sub>-Ag<sub>2</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>-N<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>4</sub>) intersecting at a common point with the edges not containing a common atom parallel. On the other hand, the broad-angled bridge is quite different (Figure 4). Although the N<sub>5</sub>-N<sub>6</sub> line

is also approximately parallel to the Ag<sub>2</sub>-Ag<sub>1</sub> line, the angle between the lines defined by S<sub>3</sub>-bisector (Ag<sub>2</sub>-Ag<sub>1</sub>) and S<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> is now 154° compared to the 104° of the sharp-angled bridge. Therefore, the geometry of the broad bridge may be described as two triangles (Ag<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>3</sub>-Ag<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-N<sub>5</sub>-N<sub>6</sub>) joined at a common point (S<sub>3</sub>) lying almost in the same plane (26° displacement), and the triangle edges without a common point are parallel.

The orientation of the terminal thiourea groups can be seen in Figure 5 and Table III. The Ag<sub>2</sub> atom lies essentially in the plane of the S<sub>1</sub> thiourea group with a Ag<sub>2</sub>-S<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>1</sub> angle of 106°. The Ag<sub>1</sub> lies somewhat out of the S<sub>4</sub> thiourea plane (36° between normals to Ag<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> and S<sub>4</sub>-N<sub>7</sub>-N<sub>8</sub>) with an Ag<sub>1</sub>-S<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> angle of 101°.

The Ag-S distances fall into the range 2.48-2.59 Å and can be compared to 2.56 Å from the sum of the single-bond covalent radii.<sup>5</sup> This indicates a fairly strong covalent interaction. Silver to sulfur distances of 2.48-2.66 Å were found in thiosemicarbazidesilver(I) chloride,<sup>27</sup> 2.428 ± 0.011 Å in silver thiocyanate,<sup>28</sup> and 2.83 ± 0.02 Å in AgSCNP(C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>7</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>29</sup> The Ag-Cl distances of 2.85 and 3.03 Å are relatively long compared to 2.51 Å expected from the sum of the covalent radii.<sup>5</sup> It is to be noted (Table III) that if S<sub>2</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, and S<sub>4</sub> are used

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TABLE III<sup>a</sup>

Interatomic Distances, Å		Dihedral Angles (Deg) between Normals to Planes Defined Here	
Bonded		Nonbonded	
Ag <sub>1</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	2.854 (4)	Ag <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub>	3.132 (2)
Ag <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	3.035 (5)	Ag <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub>	4.709 (2)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>4</sub>	2.487 (4)		
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub>	2.433 (5)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	3.931 (6)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	2.532 (4)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	3.812 (17)
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	2.482 (4)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>4</sub>	3.365 (16)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub>	2.588 (5)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	3.514 (18)
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub>	2.538 (5)		
S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	1.710 (22)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	3.832 (16)
S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.718 (19)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>7</sub>	3.415 (15)
S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.728 (17)	Cl <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	3.334 (20)
S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.679 (17)		
		Cl <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	3.698 (6)
C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	1.359 (24)	Cl <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	3.324 (14)
C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.299 (30)	Cl <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>4</sub>	3.324 (14)
C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>7</sub>	1.272 (25)	Cl <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	3.832 (6)
C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>8</sub>	1.350 (22)	Cl <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub>	3.832 (6)
C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>4</sub>	1.330 (24)		
C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	1.294 (20)	Cl <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	3.418 (19)
C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	1.358 (26)		
C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>5</sub>	1.309 (26)	N <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	2.270 (29)
		N <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>4</sub>	2.262 (23)
		N <sub>5</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	2.290 (25)
		N <sub>7</sub> -N <sub>8</sub>	2.254 (26)
		All others >4	
Angles, Deg			
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub>	77.3 (1)	S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>4</sub>	118.9 (1.1)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub>	133.4 (2)	S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	122.0 (1.5)
		N <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub>	119.1 (1.5)
S <sub>3</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>4</sub>	107.1 (2)	S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	120.3 (1.5)
S <sub>4</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	135.9 (2)	S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>5</sub>	121.4 (1.6)
Cl <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>4</sub>	97.8 (1)	N <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub>	118.3 (1.6)
Cl <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	93.6 (1)		
S <sub>3</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub>	110.5 (1)	S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>7</sub>	124.7 (1.3)
S <sub>3</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	105.6 (2)	S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>8</sub>	116.7 (1.8)
		N <sub>7</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>8</sub>	118.5 (1.7)
S <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub>	117.4 (2)		
S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub>	110.6 (1)	S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	124.8 (1.4)
S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub>	128.5 (2)	S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	117.8 (2.0)
S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	93.9 (1)	N <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub>	117.3 (1.9)
S <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	106.1 (2)		
S <sub>3</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	86.4 (2)		
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	99.2 (5)	S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -bisector (Ag <sub>1</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> )	154.4 (2)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	112.1 (8)	S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -bisector (Ag <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> )	104.3 (2)
Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	101.1 (7)		
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	104.1 (6)		
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	109.9 (7)		
Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	106.2 (8)		

<sup>a</sup> Esd of the last figure is in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> J. S. Rollett, "Computing Methods in Crystallography," Pergamon Press Inc., New York, N. Y., 1965, p 22.

to define a plane, then Ag<sub>1</sub> is 0.36 Å from this plane, and if S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>, and S<sub>3</sub> also define a plane, then Ag<sub>2</sub> is 0.26 Å from this plane. For an idealized tetrahedron with Ag-S distances of 2.5 Å this distance would be 0.83 Å. Hence, the Ag<sub>3</sub>(S)Cl tetrahedra are considerably flattened. The thiourea groups both bridged and terminal are planar (Table III) well within experimental error. The C-S and C-N distances of the thiourea groups (Table III) are probably not significantly different from the free thiourea values of 1.71 (1) and 1.33 (1) Å,<sup>6</sup> respectively.

Dihedral Angles (Deg) between Normals to Planes Defined Here

(S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )	100.9 (2)
(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )(S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>4</sub> )	120.3 (1.1)
(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )(S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub> )	57.8 (1.3)
(S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )(S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>4</sub> )	138.9 (1.2)
(S <sub>2</sub> -Ag <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> )(S <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>3</sub> )	43.0 (1.2)
(Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )	159.5 (6)
(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )(S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub> )	7.1 (1.6)
(S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub> )(Ag <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )	172.1 (1.5)
(Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )(S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>6</sub> )	166.6 (1.2)
(Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> )(S <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> -N <sub>5</sub> )	12.6 (1.8)
(S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> )(S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>7</sub> )	36.0 (1.5)
(S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -Ag <sub>1</sub> )(S <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> -N <sub>8</sub> )	147.0 (1.2)
(S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>2</sub> )(Ag <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub> )	166.9 (6)

Best Least-Squares Planes. Equation of the Form  $Ax + By + Cz - D = 0$ , Where  $x, y, z$  Refer to an Internal Orthogonal Coordinate System.<sup>b</sup> Esd's of Atomic Coordinates Provided Weights for the Respective Atoms

Thiourea group	S <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>5</sub> N <sub>6</sub>	S <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> N <sub>7</sub> N <sub>8</sub>
A	-0.3182	-0.0863	+0.7941	-0.4731
B	-0.9316	-0.9858	-0.4213	-0.8807
C	-0.1754	-0.1439	-0.4379	-0.0184
D	+4.5918	+4.9673	-7.5849	+10.6906
Dev from best plane, Å				
S	-0.0000 (10)	0.0001 (11)	-0.0000 (10)	0.0003 (10)
C	0.0011 (35)	-0.0106 (40)	0.0047 (32)	-0.0157 (36)
N <sub>i</sub>	-0.0005 (30)	0.0037 (35)	-0.0018 (31)	0.0078 (33)
N <sub>i+1</sub>	-0.0004 (32)	0.0040 (30)	-0.0012 (34)	0.0062 (31)

Root-Mean-Square Displacements Along Principal Axes of Thermal Ellipsoid (Å)

Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
Ag <sub>1</sub>	0.178 (2)	0.214 (2)	0.258 (2)
Ag <sub>2</sub>	0.169 (2)	0.221 (2)	0.277 (2)
S <sub>2</sub>	0.160 (5)	0.180 (5)	0.217 (7)
S <sub>3</sub>	0.171 (6)	0.190 (7)	0.305 (6)
S <sub>4</sub>	0.175 (7)	0.203 (7)	0.243 (5)
S <sub>1</sub>	0.175 (6)	0.208 (8)	0.307 (6)
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.184 (5)	0.214 (8)	0.229 (5)
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.186 (5)	0.196 (5)	0.238 (8)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.115 (45)	0.166 (21)	0.196 (22)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.153 (23)	0.228 (22)	0.248 (33)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.136 (22)	0.191 (20)	0.224 (25)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.127 (21)	0.230 (24)	0.278 (23)
N <sub>4</sub>	0.168 (19)	0.217 (26)	0.243 (21)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.134 (24)	0.230 (18)	0.261 (23)
N <sub>6</sub>	0.171 (23)	0.223 (21)	0.273 (21)
N <sub>5</sub>	0.170 (25)	0.222 (23)	0.353 (25)
N <sub>7</sub>	0.081 (21)	0.203 (27)	0.302 (22)
N <sub>8</sub>	0.170 (23)	0.259 (21)	0.284 (26)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.178 (23)	0.264 (22)	0.317 (25)
N <sub>1</sub>	0.189 (22)	0.238 (20)	0.325 (33)

## Discussion of Structure

There are several unusual features of this structure worthy of note. First of all, the Ag atoms deviate only 0.36 and 0.26 Å from being in the same plane with the sulfur atoms. Trigonal-planar Ag(I) has also been found in AgC(CN)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>30</sup> The Ag-S distances are sufficiently short to be considered as a substantial Ag-S interaction and the fact that the Ag-Cl distances are long (2.85 and 3.03 Å) is consistent with the fact that

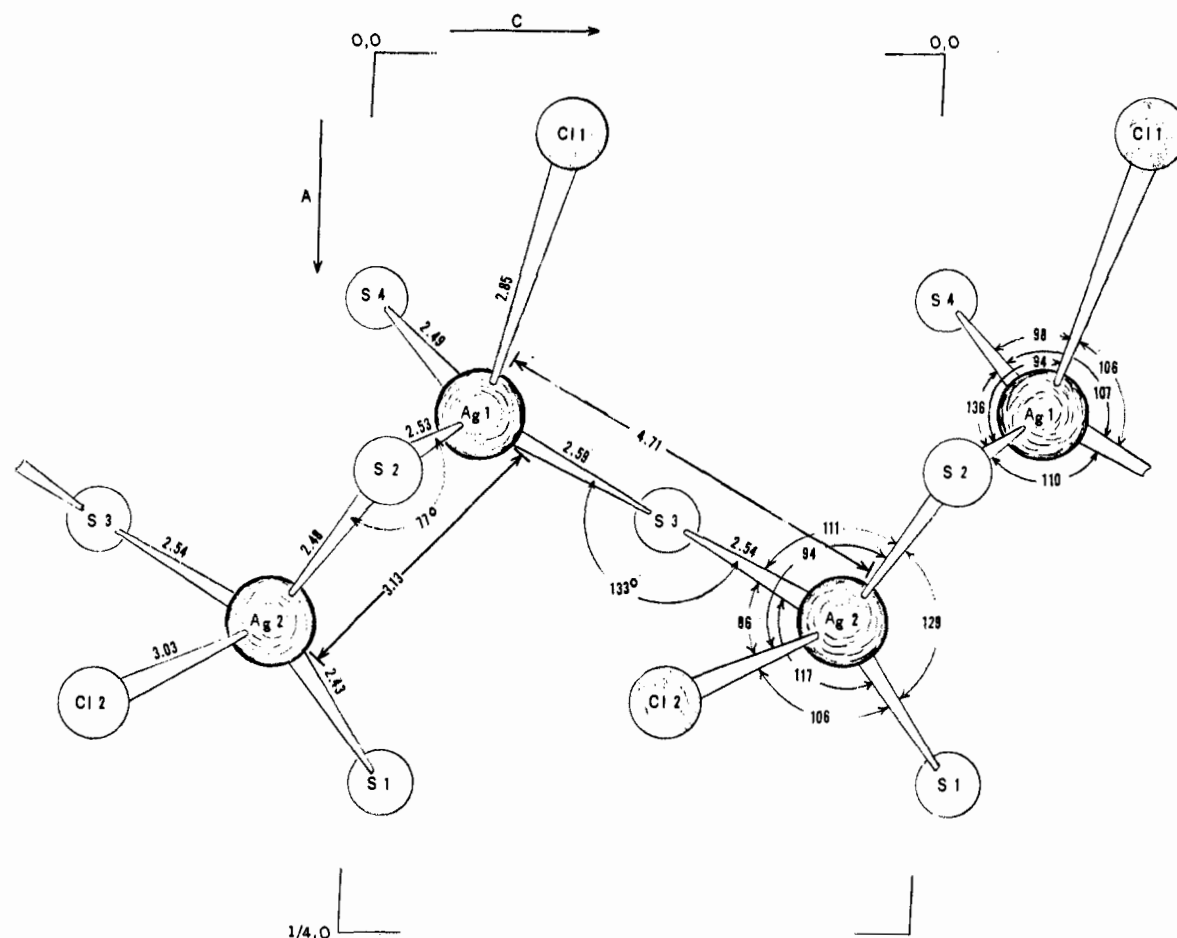


Figure 1—Segment of the  $-\text{Ag}-\text{S}-\text{Ag}-$  chain looking down the  $b$  axis showing the principal distances and angles. The carbon and nitrogen atoms are not shown with their respective distances and angles for reasons of simplicity.

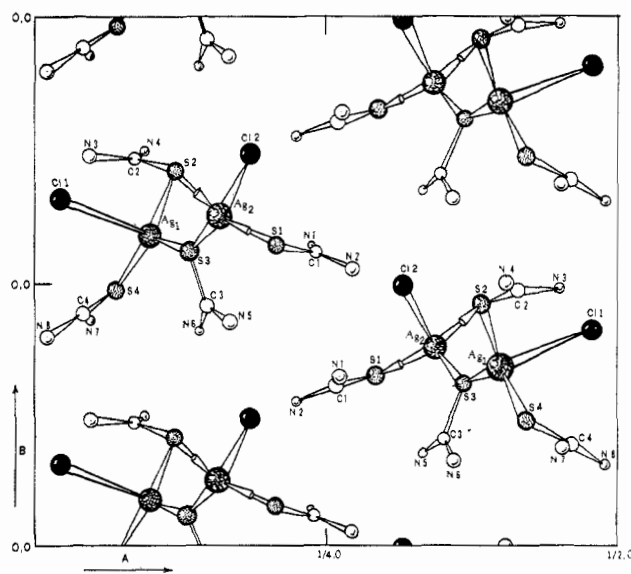


Figure 2.—View of the  $-\text{Ag}-\text{S}-\text{Ag}-$  chain down the  $c$  axis, the direction of the spiral. The differences in the orientation of the  $\text{S}_2$  thiourea and the  $\text{S}_3$  thiourea groups are to be noted. The cutoff cones denote, *e.g.*,  $\text{Ag}_2-\text{S}_1-\text{S}_2$  bonds to  $\text{S}_1$  and  $\text{S}_2$  atoms above those shown.

these bonds are, at best, only bonds between the diffuse Ag  $5p$  orbitals and halogen rather than the usual  $sp$  or  $sp^3$  hybrid orbitals normally used by silver in complex formation. It might be argued that both of these chlo-

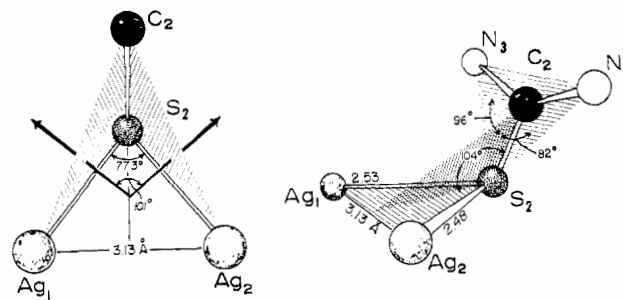


Figure 3.—Two views of the  $\text{S}_2$  bridging thiourea group. These distances and angles completely specify the orientation of the planar  $\text{S}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_3\text{N}_4$  grouping relative to the  $\text{Ag}_1-\text{S}_2-\text{Ag}_2$  plane.

rine atoms ( $\text{Cl}_1$  and  $\text{Cl}_2$ ) are essentially ionic chlorines and do not affect the Ag coordination geometry, but it is interesting to note that the smaller deviation from planarity ( $\text{Ag}_2$ ,  $0.26 \text{ \AA}$ ) is associated with the longer Ag-Cl distance ( $3.03 \text{ \AA}$ ).

The bridge bonding is of considerable interest. Since the  $\text{S}_3$  thiourea group is only  $26^\circ$  out of the  $\text{Ag}_1-\text{S}_3-\text{Ag}_2$  plane with an  $\text{Ag}_1-\text{S}_3-\text{Ag}_2$  angle of  $133^\circ$ , this can easily be understood as sulfur supplying two nonbonding  $sp^2$  orbitals and electron pairs to form two donor-acceptor Ag-S electron-pair bonds. On the other hand, the sharp bridge angle ( $77.3^\circ$ )  $\text{Ag}_2-\text{S}_2-\text{Ag}_1$  bridge must be completely different since the  $\text{S}_2$  thiourea group is only  $14^\circ$  from being perpendicular to the  $\text{Ag}_2-\text{S}_2-\text{Ag}_1$  plane.

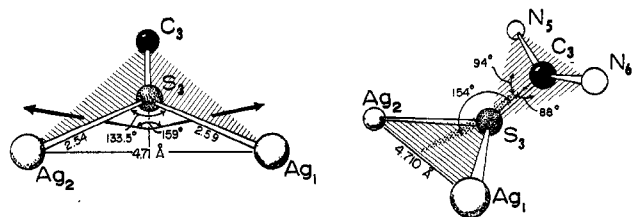


Figure 4.—Two views of the  $S_3$  bridging thiourea group. These distances and angles completely specify the relative orientations of the  $Ag_2-S_3-Ag_1$  and  $S_3C_3N_5N_6$  planes.

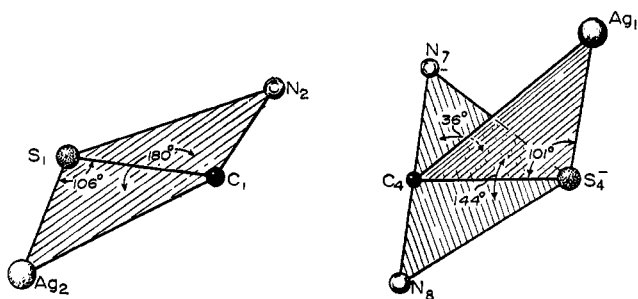


Figure 5.—Relevant angles between planes to specify the orientation of the  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  terminal thiourea groups.

Further, the short metal-metal distance (3.13 Å) and sharp bridge angle are reminiscent of methyl carbon electron-deficient bonding.<sup>24-26</sup> In fact, we believe the bonding to be very similar. With this geometry the only orbital that the thiourea molecule can contribute to the bridge bonding is the  $p\pi$  S-C MO (some  $d\pi-p\pi$  S-C interactions would not affect the argument) with its electron pair. This orbital with two  $sp^2$  hybrid orbitals of the Ag atom would lead to a three-center, two-electron, electron-deficient bridge bond (Figure 6):  $\Psi_{ED} = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + p\pi$ . This might be expected to elongate the S-C bond from that of free thiourea, but if it does, it is too small to be discernible from our data. Hence, one might wish to invoke a back-bonding mechanism<sup>14</sup> to explain the invariance of this S-C bond, but this is not necessary because it is reasonable to assume that the normal nonbonding nitrogen electrons of the thiourea group can be used to supply electrons to the S-C  $\pi$  bond. This is particularly true if the free thiourea molecule is planar as evidence indicates. We believe this is the first observed example of an electron-deficient bond involving sulfur atoms. However, we do

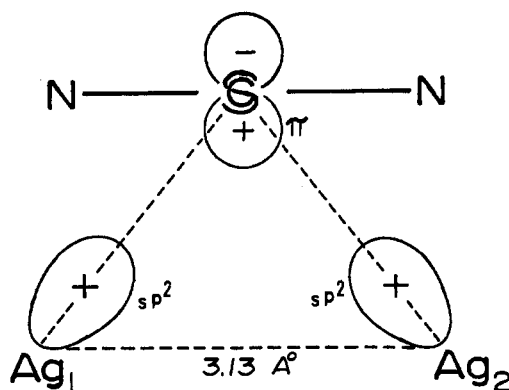


Figure 6.—View of the orbitals perpendicular to the  $Ag_1-S_2-Ag_2$  plane used to specify the bonding in the three-center, two-electron bridge bond. Sulfur and carbon atoms are superposed in this idealized projection. The Ag orbitals are  $sp^2$  hybrids as specified by the planarity of the  $Ag(S)_3$  units and the upper orbital is the S-C  $p\pi$  MO as specified by the  $S_2$  thiourea group orientation. The three-center MO is then  $sp^2(Ag_1) + sp^2(Ag_2) + S-C p\pi$ .

not believe it is an isolated example and have found similar bonding in two other cases with thiourea in the compounds  $Cu_4(tu)_9(NO_3)_4$ <sup>31</sup> and  $Cu(tu)_2Cl$ .<sup>32</sup> Another possible description of bonding for the sharp-angle bridge is to consider it as more of an interaction with an ethylenic type  $\pi$  bond than the above description, *i.e.*, the Ag orbital pointing toward the center of the S-C  $\pi$  bond rather than toward the S itself. Although this description would make the Ag and its three neighbors even more coplanar by pushing the Ag  $\sim 0.1$  Å closer to the plane, it distorts the S-Ag-S angles more from the idealized  $120^\circ$ . No doubt the maximum in the bonding electron density is displaced somewhat toward the  $C_2$  atom from  $S_2$  and the true bonding is somewhat between the two described.

It is clear from Figure 5 that the terminal Ag-S bonds ( $S_1S_4$ ) are donor-acceptor bonds in which sulfur contributes a nonbonding  $sp^2$  orbital and electron pair to Ag.

**Acknowledgment.**—We wish to acknowledge financial support from the National Institutes of Health, Grant No. GM-13985-01, 02.

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(32) W. A. Spofford and E. L. Amma, 154th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Chicago, Ill., Sept 1967, Abstract O-073.