

those found in high- and low-spin nickel(II) complexes with four planar nitrogen donors.<sup>16</sup> This effect may be explained by the absence of electrons in the d orbitals which are antibonding with respect to the Ni-N interaction in the case of the diamagnetic nickel(II) complex as compared to their presence in the antibonding orbitals in the paramagnetic complexes. These antibonding electrons produce the lengthening of the Ni-N bond in the tetragonal (and octahedral) complexes which are paramagnetic as proposed by Cotton and Wise.<sup>17</sup>

All intermolecular contacts in the structure of Ni(TAAB)I<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O appear to be quite normal with the closest carbon-carbon approaches of 3.4 Å. However, in the Ni(TAAB)(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> structure there is one contact which deserves special mention. This is the Ni-F(1) distance of 2.70 Å which seems to be rather short, although not so short as to be bonding. The next shortest nickel-fluorine distance is Ni-F(7) at 4.0 Å on

the other side of the ligand plane. The fluorine ligand contacts are greater than 3.1 Å and seem to be normal, with the exception of DC(26)-F(5) at 2.9 Å which is probably due to the badly positioned atom DC(26).<sup>18</sup> The carbon-carbon contacts in Ni(TAAB)(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> are all greater than 3.4 Å. The BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> anions are normal within the errors of the determination of Ni(TAAB)(BF<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The average B-F distance is 1.33 ± 0.04 Å and the average F-B-F angle is 109 ± 4°, where the errors are the rms deviations from the mean. The B-F distance seems short as compared to reported values of 1.40 and 1.43 Å,<sup>19</sup> but some of this discrepancy may be due to the large thermal motion of the BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> anions; the data do not permit the analysis required for this correction.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structures of Zinc and Cadmium O,O-Diisopropylphosphorodithioates

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The crystal and molecular structures of zinc O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate and isomorphous cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate have been solved by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. Three-dimensional scintillation counter data were used to refine the structures by full-matrix least-squares procedures to final conventional *R* factors of 0.088 and 0.083, respectively (based on *F*). The crystals are monoclinic, space group C2/c (no. 15), with *a* = 10.934 ± 0.008 Å, *b* = 17.098 ± 0.006 Å, *c* = 25.587 ± 0.012 Å, β = 99.23 ± 0.04°, *d*<sub>obsd</sub> = 1.37 ± 0.02 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and *d*<sub>calcd</sub> = 1.384 ± 0.002 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for the zinc complex and *a* = 10.964 ± 0.006 Å, *b* = 16.906 ± 0.008 Å, *c* = 26.490 ± 0.008 Å, β = 99.91 ± 0.02°, *d*<sub>obsd</sub> = 1.46 ± 0.02 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, and *d*<sub>calcd</sub> = 1.480 ± 0.002 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for the cadmium complex. Both complexes are binuclear. These dimers, four per unit cell of formula M<sub>2</sub>[(*i*-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>4</sub>, where M = Zn or Cd, lie on the twofold axes of the unit cell. Each metal atom is coordinated with four sulfur atoms in a distorted tetrahedral environment. The metal-sulfur bonds range in length from 2.302 (6) to 2.409 (5) Å in the zinc complex and from 2.486 (7) to 2.590 (8) Å in the cadmium complex. The metal...metal approach within each dimer is 4.108 (5) and 4.059 (4) Å, respectively. Associated with each metal atom are two (*i*-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub> groups, one which functions as an *intrachelating* group bound wholly to one metal atom and the other which functions as a bridging, or *interchelating*, group linking two monomeric molecules together to form the dimer; the result is a molecule consisting of two four-membered rings joined to a central eight-membered ring through the metal atoms. The inter- and intrachelating groups deviate only slightly from planarity with the metal atoms and the central eight-membered ring possesses the "cradle" configuration. The phosphorus-sulfur bonds average 1.970 (11) and 1.965 (8) Å in length in the zinc and cadmium structures, respectively; the phosphorus-oxygen bonds average 1.58 (2) Å in length. The molecules pack in the crystals to form layers or sheets and, like the molecules within these sheets, are held together by van der Waals forces.

### Introduction

Metal derivatives of O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioic acid<sup>1</sup> are important lubricating oil additives and, depending upon the metal atom and alkyl group, have good antioxidant and antiwear properties. One of these,

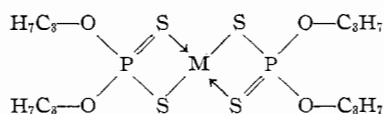
the zinc derivative, is widely used as a lubricant additive to reduce wear under boundary or thin-film lubrication conditions; it is also known to be an oxidation and corrosion inhibitor.

Our present understanding of the metal O,O-di-alkylphosphorodithioates has been advanced through a number of investigations, such as association studies, thermal decomposition studies, and infrared analyses.

(1) The following names have been used interchangeably in the literature for the -(RO)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub> group: O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioate, O,O-dialkylidithiophosphate, and dialkylidithiophosphate.

Association studies<sup>2</sup> have shown, for example, that in benzene molecules of the zinc, mercury, and lead diisopropyl derivatives are monomers in equilibrium with dimers whereas the cadmium diisopropyl derivative is strictly dimeric in concentrations above 0.005 g/ml. Details regarding bonding and bond orders within these molecules have been obtained from their infrared spectra,<sup>3</sup> and, in accordance with stretching frequencies reported in the literature, these spectra have indicated the presence of both single and double phosphorus-sulfur bonds. Studies of thermal stability<sup>4</sup> have recently been reported to show a dependence of thermal decomposition on both the structure of the alkyl groups and the size of the metal cation. Results of these and related studies<sup>5</sup> have in turn been used to correlate the relation of antiwear activity, *viz.*, in the protection of rubbing metal surfaces, to thermal stability and structure.

Unfortunately, the actual molecular structures of these metal derivatives have not been known and interpretations of some of the results of these and other investigations have been based only on postulated models. A single-crystal X-ray structure determination of the zinc and cadmium chelates of O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioic acid, having the empirical formula



where  $M = \text{Zn}$  or  $\text{Cd}$ , was therefore carried out. Results of these two determinations are reported here.

### Experimental Section

**Preparation.**—Zinc O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate,  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ , and cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate,  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ , where  $\text{dtp} = (i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O})_2\text{PS}_2$ , were each prepared<sup>4</sup> and generously supplied by J. J. Dickert. Soft, colorless, tabular crystals for use in the X-ray investigation were obtained by recrystallization of the compounds from warm absolute ethanol.

**Crystal Data.**—Zinc O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate:  $\text{Zn}_2[(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O})_2\text{PS}_2]_4$ ; formula weight 491.93; monoclinic, space group  $\text{C}2/c$  ( $\text{C}_{2h}^2$ ); lattice parameters at  $24^\circ$ ,  $a = 10.934 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 17.098 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 25.587 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 99.23 \pm 0.04^\circ$ ,  $V = 4721 \pm 8 \text{ \AA}^3$ ;  $d_{\text{obsd}} = 1.37 \pm 0.02 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (by flotation),  $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.384 \pm 0.002 \text{ g/cm}^3$  using  $Z = 8$  monomeric molecules/unit cell; crystal habit, thick tabular (001); linear absorption coefficient for  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  radiation,  $15.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate:  $\text{Cd}_2[(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O})_2\text{PS}_2]_4$ ; formula weight 538.96; monoclinic, space group  $\text{C}2/c$  ( $\text{C}_{2h}^2$ ); lattice parameters at  $24^\circ$ ,  $a = 10.964 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 16.906 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $c = 26.490 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\beta = 99.91 \pm 0.02^\circ$ ,  $V = 4837 \pm 6 \text{ \AA}^3$ ;  $d_{\text{obsd}} = 1.46 \pm 0.02 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (by flotation),  $d_{\text{calcd}} = 1.480 \pm 0.002 \text{ g/cm}^3$  using  $Z = 8$  monomeric molecules/unit cell; crystal habit, tabular (001); linear absorption coefficient for  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  radiation =  $17.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

The crystal symmetry was determined from Weissenberg photographs which yielded systematic extinctions ( $hkl$  with  $h + k = 2n + 1$  and  $h0l$  with  $l = 2n + 1$ ) consistent with the space groups  $\text{C}c$  and  $\text{C}2/c$ . The centrosymmetric choice,  $\text{C}2/c$ , was initially indicated on the basis of intensity statistics<sup>6</sup> and subsequently confirmed for both complexes by the successful refinement of the derived structures. The centrosymmetric space group was also later indicated on the basis of an optical analysis involving second harmonic generation.<sup>7,8</sup> The lattice parameters were determined by a least-squares fit<sup>9</sup> of 150 independent high-angle  $\text{K}\alpha$  reflections measured from zero-level Weissenberg zones taken with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ) using crystals mounted in three different orientations; each film was calibrated with superimposed aluminum powder lines ( $a_0 = 4.03296 \text{ \AA}$  at  $24^\circ$ ). The Nelson-Riley extrapolation function was employed in the refinement. The indicated errors in the cell parameters are  $2\sigma$ . The observed lattice parameters were checked with the computer program TRACER<sup>10</sup> to verify that no symmetry higher than C-centered monoclinic was present.

**Collection and Treatment of X-Ray Intensity Data.**—Complete three-dimensional X-ray diffraction intensity data were taken at room temperature with zirconium-filtered molybdenum radiation from a crystal of dimensions  $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.27 \text{ mm}$  for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and  $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.12 \text{ mm}$  for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ ; the plate thickness in each case is the third dimension indicated. Each crystal was mounted in a 0.3-mm Lindemann glass capillary with  $c^*$  (the normal to the plate face) coincident with the  $\phi$  axis of the diffractometer. A General Electric quarter-circle Eulerian cradle mounted on a Siemens diffractometer equipped with a Siemens air-cooled scintillation counter and a Siemens counter-scaler assembly was used with the moving-crystal, moving-counter measurement technique ( $\theta$ - $2\theta$  coupling) and a  $3.0^\circ$  takeoff angle [ $3.5^\circ$  for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ ]. The distance from the focal spot of the X-ray tube to the crystal center was 17 cm and from the crystal center to the center of the sodium iodide crystal was 18.5 cm. The receiving aperture size selected to minimize extraneous background was 4.2 mm wide by 2.5 mm high. The counter angle,  $2\theta$ , was scanned over  $2^\circ$  at a speed of  $1^\circ/\text{min}$  for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and  $2^\circ/\text{min}$  for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ . Background counts of 24 sec for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and 12 sec for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  were taken at each end of the  $2\theta$  scan. All scans were recorded on a chart recorder to provide visual evidence for the existence of observed reflections, proper peak shape, reflection centering in  $2\theta$ , and non-overlap of adjacent reflections. Owing to the rather large thermal motion of the molecules, reflections having  $2\theta$  greater than  $45^\circ$  were virtually unobservable and so collection of the data was restricted to the region  $2\theta \leq 45^\circ$ . Equivalent reflections were not measured. A total of 3083 independent reflections was measured for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and 3161 were measured for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ . Typical background counts at 10, 20, 30, and  $40^\circ 2\theta$  were 79.3, 30.9, 16.8, and 10.8 counts/sec, respectively, for the zinc crystal and 81.5, 32.5, 18.1, and 12.3 counts/sec, respectively, for the cadmium crystal. Three standard reflections were measured periodically as a check on crystal decomposition. In the case of  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  no apparent decomposition was observed but in the case of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ , whose total irradiation period was twice that

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for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ , a 7% decrease in intensities was observed. The alignment of both crystals was checked on a daily basis for  $\phi$  independence at  $\chi = 90^\circ$  and adjusted when necessary.

The mosaicity of each crystal was examined by means of a narrow-source (takeoff angle  $0.5^\circ$ )  $2\theta$ -scan technique at  $2\theta \leq 13^\circ$ . In this region the  $2\theta$ -scan and  $\omega$ -scan techniques yield comparable results.<sup>11</sup> The width at half-maximum for three typical strong noncoplanar reflections was found to range from  $0.10$  to  $0.21^\circ \theta$  for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and from  $0.05$  to  $0.07^\circ \theta$  for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ . Those for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  are acceptably low; those for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  are slightly higher than desired indicating the presence of unusually high thermal motion of the atoms or perhaps some disorder. The largest observed mosaicities for the zinc crystal occurred for the  $0k0$  reflections and were about twice as large as for the  $h00$  and  $00l$  reflections.

The raw intensity of each reflection was corrected for background, crystal decomposition [for  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ ], Lorentz, and polarization effects. Absorption was not a major problem in either crystal, by virtue of the small linear absorption coefficients and the nearly spherical crystal morphology; therefore no absorption corrections were made. Effects of secondary extinction also proved not to be a major problem and so no such corrections were applied.

The estimated error in each intensity measurement was calculated by the expression<sup>12</sup>  $\sigma(I) = [C_T + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2}$ , where  $C_T$  is the total integrated peak count obtained in a scan time  $t_c$ ,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the background counts each obtained in time  $t_b$ , and  $I = C_T - 0.5(t_c/t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$ . The value of  $p$  was selected as 0.05. Each  $\sigma(I)$  was then corrected for crystal decomposition and Lorentz and polarization effects. The estimated standard deviation in each  $F_o$  was calculated by the expression  $\sigma(F_o) = [(I + \sigma(I))^2 - |F_o|^2]^{1/2}$ , a function based on the finite-difference method. These standard deviations were used during the least-squares refinements to weight the observed structure factors where  $w$ , the individual weighting factor, was defined as  $1/\sigma^2(F_o)$ . For the zinc crystal a total of 1749 reflections were observed above the background level of which 1428 had  $F_o > 3\sigma(F_o)$ ; for the cadmium crystal a total of 1787 reflections were observed above background level of which 1098 had  $F_o > 3\sigma(F_o)$ . Those with  $F_o \leq 3\sigma(F_o)$  were considered as unobserved and thus omitted from the refinements.

**Structure Determination of  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ .**—The unit cell crystal data derived from the X-ray photographs of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  indicated that the two complexes were isomorphous in the crystalline state. The structure of  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  was solved first to make use of cadmium as a heavy atom for interpreting the Patterson function. Using all observed reflections an unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson function was calculated from which the cadmium and sulfur atoms were readily located. A series of three-dimensional electron density functions ( $F_o$  and  $F_o - F_c$ ) and isotropic least-squares refinements in the space group  $\text{C}2/c$  led to the location of all remaining nonhydrogen atoms in the structure.

The best fully weighted isotropic refinement of all 23 atoms plus the scale factor resulted in  $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o| = 0.124$  and  $wR = [\sum w |F_o| - |F_c|]^2 / \sum w |F_o|^2]^{1/2} = 0.114$  for the reflections above  $3\sigma(F_o)$ . Further refinement, with ellipsoidal thermal factors introduced for the seven heavy atoms, reduced  $R$  and  $wR$  to 0.086 and 0.078, respectively.

These refinements produced rather large thermal parameters for the atoms. The average isotropic  $B$  values, defined by  $-B_i(\sin^2 \theta)/\lambda^2$ , ranged from  $7.4 \text{ \AA}^2$  for cadmium to an average  $23.2 \text{ \AA}^2$  for the terminal carbon atoms, the values generally increasing as the distance from cadmium along the bonded directions increased. A three-dimensional difference map at this stage showed evidence for anisotropic motion of the carbon atoms with no evidence for static disorder resulting from possible alter-

nate orientations of the isopropyl groups. Extending anisotropic refinement to the oxygen and carbon atoms, however, resulted in convergence difficulties with thermal quadratic forms of several carbon atoms becoming nonpositive definite. Moreover, the O-C and C-C bond lengths assumed less meaningful values. Since attempts to refine the structure further with anisotropic thermal parameters for the light atoms did not result in an appreciably better description of those parts of the molecule of chemical interest, namely, the inner parts (Cd, S, and P shifts were less than  $0.5\sigma$ ), this phase of the refinement was discontinued.

At this stage of the refinement the existence of the molecule as a dimer with  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry (imposed from space group considerations) appeared well established. However, owing to the large thermal parameters, there existed the possibility that the correct space group was  $\text{C}c$ , rather than  $\text{C}2/c$ , in which the dimer would not be restricted to  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry. Several iterations of least-squares refinement in the space group  $\text{C}c$  were carried out, but no improvement in the parameters or  $R$  factors was observed. From this lack of improvement, together with the negative results obtained from the highly sensitive optical analysis utilizing second harmonic generation performed on the zinc analog,<sup>8</sup> the space group was subsequently assumed to be  $\text{C}2/c$ .

Examination of the reflections  $F_o \leq 3\sigma(F_o)$  within the limit of  $I_o > \sigma(I_o)$  revealed 35 reflections which satisfied the condition  $F_o > 3\sigma(F_o)$ . Additional cycles with these included resulted in minor changes in both the positional parameters and the  $R$  factors. The reasonableness of the weighting function was also examined. For a proper function the mean value of  $[\Delta F/\sigma(F_o)]^2$  for the refined structure should be independent of both  $|F_o|$  and  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$ .<sup>13</sup> Examination of a smoothed plot of the average values of  $[\Delta F/\sigma(F_o)]^2$  for various ranges of  $|F_o|$  and of  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$  showed that the condition  $[\Delta F/\sigma(F_o)]^2$  equal to a constant was essentially fulfilled. Therefore no modification was made.

Convergence was reached with  $R = 0.083$  and  $wR = 0.073$  for the 1133 observed reflections. The corresponding values for all 1787 reflections were  $R = 0.141$  and  $wR = 0.090$ . The final standard deviation for an observation of unit weight (*i.e.*, the "error of fit" was 1.28, where the "error of fit" is defined by  $[\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)/(n - m)]^{1/2}$  with  $n$  being the number of observations (1133) and  $m$  the number of variables (128). On the final cycle the shift in each positional parameter averaged 0.03 times its own  $\sigma$ . A final difference map calculated on an absolute scale showed no peaks greater than  $0.2 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$  in the vicinity of the Cd, S, and P atoms, consistent with good refinement; peaks in the regions of oxygen and carbon ranged from  $-0.4$  to  $+0.4 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ , or at most 11% of an oxygen atom, 24% of a center carbon atom, and 38% of a terminal carbon atom, and are presumably due to the anisotropy of thermal motion of the isopropyl groups.

**Structure Determination of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ .**—The final positional parameters determined for  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  were used to initiate the least-squares refinement of  $\text{Zn}_2(\text{dtp})_4$ . The refinement was pursued in the same manner as described for the cadmium complex. No change in the orientations of the four isopropyl groups was detected from difference-Fourier syntheses. The best fully weighted isotropic refinement of all 23 atoms plus the scale factor resulted in  $R = 0.129$  and  $wR = 0.134$  for the reflections above  $3\sigma(F_o)$ . Further refinement, with ellipsoidal thermal factors introduced for Zn, S, and P reduced  $R$  and  $wR$  to 0.091 and 0.097, respectively.

As with  $\text{Cd}_2(\text{dtp})_4$  rather large thermal parameters for the atoms were observed. A three-dimensional difference map showed anisotropic vibrational patterns for three of the four isopropyl groups which seemed physically reasonable, except those involving C(21) through C(23); no static disorder was found for these three groups. For the isopropyl group consisting of atoms C(21) through C(23) the peaks were indicative of a cer-

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TABLE I  
 FINAL POSITIONAL AND ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4^a$ 

Atom	Zinc O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate, $Zn_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$				Cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate, $Cd_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$				
	x	y	z	$B, \text{\AA}^2^b$	x	y	z	$B, \text{\AA}^2^b$	
Zn(1)	0.53294 (18)	0.63383 (11)	0.17319 (8)	...	Cd(1)	0.52606 (19)	0.62578 (12)	0.17599 (8)	...
S(2)	0.4366 (5)	0.7445 (3)	0.1302 (2)	...	S(2)	0.4361 (8)	0.7461 (5)	0.1244 (3)	...
S(3)	0.6353 (5)	0.6218 (3)	0.0969 (2)	...	S(3)	0.6386 (8)	0.6171 (6)	0.0978 (3)	...
S(4)	0.4052 (5)	0.5266 (3)	0.1737 (2)	...	S(4)	0.3867 (8)	0.5091 (4)	0.1718 (3)	...
S(5)	0.3252 (4)	0.6667 (3)	0.2536 (2)	...	S(5)	0.3198 (7)	0.6565 (4)	0.2454 (3)	...
P(6)	0.5231 (5)	0.7088 (3)	0.0720 (2)	...	P(6)	0.5276 (8)	0.7053 (5)	0.0719 (3)	...
P(7)	0.2860 (4)	0.5664 (3)	0.2166 (2)	...	P(7)	0.2781 (7)	0.5509 (4)	0.2168 (3)	...
O(8)	0.4333 (12)	0.6873 (8)	0.0202 (5)	10.5 (3)	O(8)	0.4342 (21)	0.6826 (15)	0.0212 (9)	13.4 (7)
O(9)	0.5884 (12)	0.7769 (8)	0.0462 (5)	11.0 (4)	O(9)	0.5975 (21)	0.7709 (15)	0.0459 (9)	13.3 (7)
O(10)	0.2644 (12)	0.5055 (9)	0.2616 (5)	11.2 (4)	O(10)	0.2715 (16)	0.4934 (11)	0.2639 (7)	9.3 (5)
O(11)	0.1545 (15)	0.5748 (10)	0.1810 (7)	14.5 (5)	O(11)	0.1394 (22)	0.5500 (13)	0.1915 (9)	13.6 (7)
C(12)	0.370 (3)	0.613 (2)	0.012 (1)	15.2 (8)	C(12)	0.386 (5)	0.605 (3)	0.008 (2)	19.0 (15)
C(13)	0.242 (3)	0.628 (2)	0.013 (1)	19.6 (11)	C(13)	0.256 (4)	0.622 (3)	0.013 (2)	20.2 (15)
C(14)	0.385 (4)	0.590 (3)	-0.038 (2)	27.9 (18)	C(14)	0.377 (5)	0.626 (4)	-0.049 (2)	28.9 (24)
C(15)	0.659 (2)	0.831 (1)	0.077 (1)	11.6 (6)	C(15)	0.649 (4)	0.832 (3)	0.074 (2)	16.4 (14)
C(16)	0.795 (3)	0.819 (2)	0.076 (1)	18.9 (10)	C(16)	0.783 (4)	0.820 (2)	0.075 (2)	17.9 (14)
C(17)	0.632 (3)	0.905 (2)	0.044 (2)	24.7 (15)	C(17)	0.665 (4)	0.892 (3)	0.035 (2)	21.6 (17)
C(18)	0.295 (3)	0.411 (2)	0.256 (1)	18.8 (11)	C(18)	0.301 (4)	0.400 (2)	0.260 (2)	16.6 (13)
C(19)	0.182 (5)	0.397 (3)	0.238 (2)	26.7 (17)	C(19)	0.172 (5)	0.390 (3)	0.249 (2)	24.3 (20)
C(20)	0.284 (4)	0.403 (2)	0.315 (2)	25.6 (12)	C(20)	0.306 (4)	0.388 (3)	0.317 (2)	18.4 (9)
C(21)	0.076 (7)	0.639 (4)	0.140 (3)	36.9 (9)	C(21)	0.097 (5)	0.589 (3)	0.142 (2)	22.4 (8)
C(22)	-0.035 (4)	0.543 (3)	0.143 (2)	27.3 (12)	C(22)	-0.021 (6)	0.529 (4)	0.135 (2)	28.3 (7)
C(23)	0.035 (4)	0.672 (3)	0.169 (2)	24.4 (12)	C(23)	0.023 (5)	0.636 (3)	0.166 (2)	23.5 (8)

<sup>a</sup> All atoms are in the general symmetry position (8f). Numbers in parentheses in all tables and in the text are estimated standard deviations occurring in the last digit of the parameter. <sup>b</sup> The final anisotropic thermal parameters for Zn, Cd, S, and P are given in Table II.

tain amount of free rotation of the isopropyl group about the carbon-oxygen bond and to a lesser extent about the phosphorus-oxygen bond. Ellipsoids on the Fourier map were therefore not considered to represent in this case vibrational patterns of individual atoms but rather an extensive librational motion of the isopropyl group with the refined positional parameters representing only the "average" atomic positions in the structure. Static disorder resulting from possible alternate orientations of the group may also explain the peaks if these orientations occur close enough together such that the edges of the thermal ellipsoids overlap to give only the three observed broad peaks. No "ghost" peaks indicative of widely differing orientations of this group were found. It is noteworthy that this particular isopropyl group is directly associated with packing of the molecules along the *b* direction in the unit cell, the direction in which the largest mosaic spreads were observed (*viz.*, the 0*k*0 reflections). Anisotropic refinement was extended to these light atoms and resulted in convergence difficulties in the same manner as occurred for the cadmium complex with only minor effects on the Zn, S, and P positional parameters. The fully anisotropic refinement was therefore discontinued.

Examination of the reflections  $F_o \leq 3\sigma(F_o)$  within the limit  $I_o > \sigma(I_o)$  revealed 28 reflections which satisfied the condition  $F_o > 3\sigma(F_o)$ . Additional cycles with these included resulted in small changes in the positional parameters and the *R* factors. The weighting scheme was also examined as functions of  $|F_o|$  and of  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$  and found to be reasonably constant; no modification was made.

Convergence was reached with  $R = 0.088$  and  $wR = 0.084$  for the 1448 observed reflections. The corresponding values for all 1749 reflections were 0.105 and 0.087, respectively. The final "error of fit" was 1.73. On the final cycle the shift in each positional parameter averaged 0.06 times its own  $\sigma$ . A final difference map calculated on an absolute scale showed no peaks greater than  $0.2 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$  in the vicinity of the Zn, S, and P atoms, consistent with good refinement. Peaks in the regions of the oxygen and carbon atoms [excluding O(11) and C(21) through C(23)] ranged from  $-0.2$  to  $+0.3 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ , or at most 7% of an oxygen atom, 13% of a center carbon atom, and 22% of a terminal carbon atom; peaks in the region of O(11), C(21), C(22), and

C(23) ranged from  $-0.2$  to  $+0.6 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ . The maximum residuals may reflect the inadequacy of describing the thermal motion of the isopropyl groups by an isotropic model.

**Computations.**—Computations were performed on IBM 7040 and CDC 1604 computers. The least-squares refinement was carried out with a locally modified version of ORFLS.<sup>14</sup> Refinement was based on  $|F_o|$ . The atomic scattering factors for neutral atoms were those tabulated by Hanson, *et al.*<sup>15</sup> Effects of anomalous scattering were included in the structure factor calculations;<sup>16</sup> the values of  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  for Zn, Cd, S, and P were those given in ref 17. All electron density summations were performed by the Fortran program FOUR.<sup>18</sup>

**Final Results.**—The final positional and thermal parameters derived from the last cycle of least-squares refinement are presented in Tables I and II, along with the associated standard deviations in these parameters as estimated from the inverse matrix. The root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration of the atoms in the inner coordination sphere are given in Table III. Table IV lists the observed and calculated structure factors, excluding contributions due to hydrogen. The 002 reflection, occurring at  $3.22^\circ$  in  $2\theta$  for  $Zn_2(\text{dtp})_4$  and  $3.12^\circ$  for  $Cd_2(\text{dtp})_4$ , was too close to the direct beam to be measured and so only its calculated structure factor is indicated.

## Description of the Structure

Molecules of zinc and cadmium diisopropylphosphorodithioates in the crystalline state exist as dimers with  $C_2$  symmetry and may be represented by the for-

(14) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.

(15) H. P. Hanson, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1040 (1964).

(16) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *ibid.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

(17) "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 215, 216.

(18) L. Guggenberger, "FOUR, an Electron Density Summation Program for the Triclinic Monoclinic, and Orthorhombic Crystal Systems," Experimental Station, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., 1967. (Written entirely in Fortran IV; a modified version of the summation program written by Dr. C. Fritchie.)

TABLE II  
 FINAL ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4^a$ 

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$	$B, \text{\AA}^2$ <sup>b</sup>
A. Zinc O,O-Diisopropylphosphorodithioate, $Zn_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$							
Zn(1)	161.1 (2.5)	49.2 (0.9)	27.8 (0.5)	-3.7 (1.4)	3.0 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	6.9
S(2)	207 (7)	57 (2)	35 (1)	22 (3)	13 (2)	9 (1)	8.4
S(3)	217 (7)	82 (3)	30 (1)	33 (4)	21 (2)	5 (2)	9.0
S(4)	210 (7)	52 (2)	32 (1)	-21 (3)	11 (2)	-5 (1)	8.0
S(5)	167 (6)	58 (2)	37 (1)	17 (3)	-6 (2)	-1 (1)	8.2
P(6)	206 (7)	61 (3)	31 (1)	-10 (4)	9 (3)	6 (2)	8.2
P(7)	141 (6)	57 (2)	36 (1)	-3 (3)	-14 (2)	7 (1)	7.8
B. Cadmium O,O-Diisopropylphosphorodithioate, $Cd_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$							
Cd(1)	192.2 (2.8)	51.4 (1.0)	24.8 (0.4)	-1.6 (1.9)	5.3 (0.8)	6.7 (0.7)	7.7
S(2)	270 (14)	78 (5)	34 (2)	56 (7)	18 (4)	17 (3)	10.2
S(3)	250 (12)	111 (6)	35 (2)	50 (8)	39 (4)	7 (3)	11.0
S(4)	262 (13)	51 (4)	35 (2)	-24 (6)	18 (4)	-15 (2)	9.2
S(5)	173 (10)	51 (4)	32 (2)	16 (5)	4 (3)	-5 (2)	7.7
P(6)	222 (13)	85 (5)	30 (2)	-13 (7)	11 (5)	11 (3)	9.5
P(7)	156 (11)	52 (4)	31 (2)	-7 (6)	-10 (4)	-2 (2)	7.5

<sup>a</sup> The anisotropic thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations have been multiplied by  $10^4$ . The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup> Calculated from the anisotropic thermal parameters by the equation  $B \cong (4/3)(\beta_{11}a^2 + \beta_{22}b^2 + \beta_{33}c^2 + 2\beta_{12}ab \cos \gamma + 2\beta_{13}ac \cos \beta + 2\beta_{23}bc \cos \alpha)$ , where  $\beta_{ij}$  are the anisotropic thermal parameters and  $a, b, c, \alpha, \beta,$  and  $\gamma$  are the unit cell parameters: W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 609 (1959).

 TABLE III  
 FINAL ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE THERMAL AMPLITUDES  
 OF VIBRATION ( $\text{\AA}$ ) IN  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4^a$ 

Atom	Min	Med	Max
A. $Zn_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$			
Zn(1)	0.262 (3)	0.291 (2)	0.329 (3)
S(2)	0.264 (6)	0.344 (6)	0.364 (6)
S(3)	0.302 (6)	0.308 (6)	0.396 (6)
S(4)	0.259 (6)	0.326 (6)	0.362 (6)
S(5)	0.270 (6)	0.309 (6)	0.381 (6)
P(6)	0.282 (7)	0.323 (7)	0.360 (7)
P(7)	0.254 (6)	0.286 (6)	0.387 (7)
B. $Cd_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$			
Cd(1)	0.268 (3)	0.314 (3)	0.347 (3)
S(2)	0.255 (11)	0.355 (11)	0.442 (11)
S(3)	0.296 (11)	0.352 (12)	0.455 (11)
S(4)	0.236 (11)	0.363 (10)	0.402 (10)
S(5)	0.257 (10)	0.310 (9)	0.360 (9)
P(6)	0.294 (12)	0.350 (12)	0.390 (12)
P(7)	0.257 (12)	0.283 (11)	0.373 (11)

<sup>a</sup> An indication of the directions of these principal axes of vibration is given in Figure 4.

mula  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$ ,  $M = Zn$  or  $Cd$ . The two species, illustrated<sup>19</sup> in Figures 1-4, are isomorphous in both geometry and molecular packing.

The interatomic distances, angles, and standard deviations for the two structures are given in Tables V and VI. The standard deviations were computed from the final variance-covariance matrix using the program of Busing, Martin, and Levy.<sup>20,21</sup> Correction of the metal-sulfur bond lengths for thermal motion of the atoms may be estimated using the "riding" model of Busing

(19) C. K. Johnson, "ORTEP, a Fortran Thermal-Ellipsoid Plot Program for Crystal Structure Illustrations," Report ORNL-3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1965.

(20) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFFE, a Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program," Report ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1964.

(21) The computed standard deviations include the standard deviations of the lattice parameters, which contribute significantly less than those of the atomic coordinates.

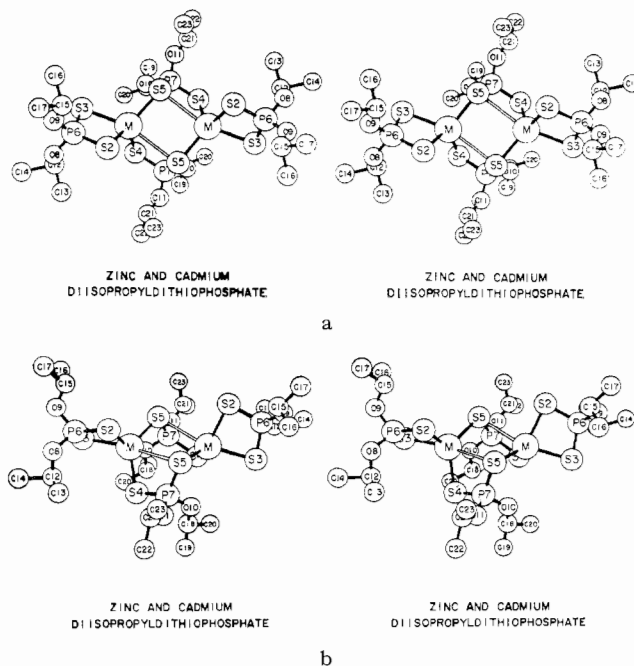


Figure 1.—Stereographic drawings of the zinc and cadmium O,O-diisopropylphosphorodithioate dimers: (a) view along the  $C_2$  symmetry axis of the dimer; (b) view as seen approximately parallel to the  $a$  axis of the unit cell.

and Levy.<sup>22</sup> From considerations of the molecular geometry each sulfur atom may be assumed to "ride" on the metal atom to which it is bonded. For atoms S(1), S(2), S(3), and S(4) this model gives the following corrected distances: in  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$ , 2.364 (5), 2.429 (5), 2.315 (5), and 2.313 (6)  $\text{\AA}$ , respectively, and in  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ , 2.573 (7), 2.618 (8), 2.499 (7), and 2.499 (7)  $\text{\AA}$ , respectively. The standard deviations cited do not take into consideration uncertainties in the thermal parameters. The simple "riding" model is not

(22) W. R. Busing and H. A. Levy, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 142 (1964).

TABLE IVA  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (IN ELECTRONS X 10) FOR  
ZINC O,O-DIISOPROPYLPHOSPHORODITHIOATE, Zn<sub>2</sub>[(i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>4</sub>

Table with columns for Miller indices (h, k, l) and structure factors (F<sub>o</sub>, F<sub>c</sub>). The table lists observed and calculated values for various reflections, with asterisks indicating unobserved reflections.

\* Asterisks denote unobserved reflections.



TABLE V  
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) IN  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$ 

Atoms <sup>a</sup>	Zn <sub>2</sub> (dtp) <sub>4</sub> <sup>b</sup>	Cd <sub>2</sub> (dtp) <sub>4</sub> <sup>b</sup>
M(1)-S(2)	2.351 (5)	2.552 (7)
M(1)-S(3)	2.409 (5)	2.590 (8)
M(1)-S(4)	2.306 (5)	2.486 (7)
M(1)-S(5')	2.302 (6)	2.499 (7)
M(1)···S(5)	3.347 (6)	3.194 (8)
M(1)···M(1')	4.108 (5)	4.059 (4)
S(2)···S(3)	3.232 (7)	3.274 (11)
S(4)···S(5)	3.355 (7)	3.323 (10)
S(4)···S(4')	4.118 (10)	4.449 (16)
S(5)···S(4')	4.016 (7)	4.352 (10)
S(5)···S(5')	3.856 (10)	3.917 (15)
P(6)-S(2)	1.984 (7)	1.974 (12)
P(6)-S(3)	1.968 (7)	1.972 (12)
P(7)-S(4)	1.957 (7)	1.957 (11)
P(7)-S(5)	1.971 (7)	1.962 (9)
Av	1.970 (11)	1.965 (8)
P(6)-O(8)	1.56 (1)	1.59 (2)
P(6)-O(9)	1.57 (1)	1.57 (2)
P(7)-O(10)	1.60 (1)	1.59 (2)
P(7)-O(11)	1.58 (2)	1.55 (2)
Av	1.58 (2)	1.58 (2)
O(8)-C(12)	1.44 (3)	1.44 (4)
O(9)-C(15)	1.37 (2)	1.34 (4)
O(10)-C(18)	1.66 (3)	1.62 (4)
O(11)-C(21)	1.66 (7)	1.46 (5)
Av	1.46 (17)	1.47 (11)
C(12)-C(13)	1.43 (3)	1.48 (5)
C(12)-C(14)	1.38 (5)	1.54 (6)
C(15)-C(16)	1.50 (3)	1.48 (5)
C(15)-C(17)	1.51 (4)	1.48 (5)
C(18)-C(19)	1.28 (5)	1.40 (5)
C(18)-C(20)	1.53 (4)	1.52 (5)
C(21)-C(22)	2.04 (7)	1.63 (7)
C(21)-C(23)	1.09 (7)	1.48 (6)
Av	1.45 (10) <sup>c</sup>	1.49 (6)

<sup>a</sup> Bonds signified by - and nonbonds by ···. Primed atoms in all tables, in the figures, and in the text are related to those in Table I by the twofold operation  $1 - x, y, 1/2 - z$ . <sup>b</sup> Standard deviations for the individual distances were computed from the variance-covariance matrix associated with the final atomic coordinates. Average distances and their corresponding root-mean-square deviations were computed from the expressions

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N} \quad \sigma(\bar{x}) = \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1} \right)^{1/2}$$

where  $x_i$  is an individual observation,  $\sigma_i$  is the corresponding standard deviation, and  $N$  is the number of observations. <sup>c</sup> Owing to excessive thermal motion and possible disorder this average does not include the two bonds involving atoms C(21), C(22), and C(23).

entirely applicable for bonds within rings and chains,<sup>23</sup> such as the phosphorus-sulfur bonds in our case. Because of the anticipated complexity of thermal motions within the dtp groups, no attempt was made to correct the lengths of these bonds or those involving the lighter atoms. Little significance should be attached to bond lengths involving atoms in the outer coordination sphere, namely, the carbon atoms, be-

 TABLE VI  
 INTERATOMIC ANGLES (DEG) IN  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4$ 

Atoms	Zn <sub>2</sub> (dtp) <sub>4</sub> <sup>a</sup>	Cd <sub>2</sub> (dtp) <sub>4</sub> <sup>a</sup>
Metal Coordination		
S(2)-M(1)-S(3)	85.5 (2)	79.1 (3)
S(2)-M(1)-S(4)	114.6 (2)	115.5 (3)
S(2)-M(1)-S(5')	112.1 (2)	115.1 (3)
S(3)-M(1)-S(4)	107.2 (2)	107.0 (3)
S(3)-M(1)-S(5')	109.9 (2)	109.3 (3)
S(4)-M(1)-S(5')	121.3 (2)	121.6 (2)
S(2)-M(1)···S(5)	81.7 (2)	86.1 (2)
S(3)-M(1)···S(5)	164.0 (2)	162.1 (2)
S(4)-M(1)···S(5)	70.1 (2)	70.3 (2)
S(5')-M(1)···S(5)	83.9 (2)	86.0 (2)
Sulfur Coordination		
M(1)-S(2)-P(6)	82.6 (2)	84.4 (4)
M(1)-S(3)-P(6)	81.4 (2)	83.4 (4)
M(1)-S(4)-P(7)	100.6 (2)	96.9 (3)
M(1)-S(5')-P(7')	104.1 (2)	102.2 (3)
M(1)···S(5)-P(7)	71.1 (2)	76.8 (3)
M(1)···S(5)-M(1')	91.4 (2)	90.1 (2)
Phosphorus Coordination		
S(2)-P(6)-S(3)	109.7 (3)	112.2 (5)
S(4)-P(7)-S(5)	117.3 (3)	116.0 (5)
O(8)-P(6)-O(9)	94.9 (8)	95.2 (13)
O(10)-P(7)-O(11)	104.4 (8)	99.2 (12)
S(2)-P(6)-O(8)	113.5 (6)	110.4 (10)
S(2)-P(6)-O(9)	113.0 (6)	114.0 (10)
S(3)-P(6)-O(8)	111.8 (6)	112.4 (11)
S(3)-P(6)-O(9)	113.3 (6)	111.6 (10)
S(4)-P(7)-O(10)	111.5 (6)	111.8 (8)
S(4)-P(7)-O(11)	109.5 (6)	112.7 (10)
S(5)-P(7)-O(10)	105.5 (6)	107.0 (8)
S(5)-P(7)-O(11)	107.8 (7)	108.8 (10)
Oxygen Coordination		
P(6)-O(8)-C(12)	123 (2)	125 (3)
P(6)-O(9)-C(15)	121 (1)	119 (3)
P(7)-O(10)-C(18)	121 (2)	120 (2)
P(7)-O(11)-C(21)	139 (3)	121 (3)
Av	123 (9)	121 (3)
Carbon Coordination		
O(8)-C(12)-C(13)	107 (3)	96 (4)
O(8)-C(12)-C(14)	105 (3)	89 (4)
O(9)-C(15)-C(16)	112 (2)	103 (4)
O(9)-C(15)-C(17)	102 (2)	103 (4)
O(10)-C(18)-C(19)	91 (3)	86 (3)
O(10)-C(18)-C(20)	88 (2)	92 (3)
O(11)-C(21)-C(22)	72 (3)	87 (4)
O(11)-C(21)-C(23)	98 (7)	91 (4)
Av	99 (13)	93 (7)
C(13)-C(12)-C(14)	109 (3)	98 (4)
C(16)-C(15)-C(17)	102 (2)	82 (3)
C(19)-C(18)-C(20)	97 (3)	93 (4)
C(22)-C(21)-C(23)	95 (6)	88 (4)
Av	102 (7)	89 (6)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations for the bond angles were computed from the variance-covariance matrix associated with the final atomic coordinates. Average angles and their corresponding root-mean-square deviations were computed from the expressions appearing in footnote *b* of Table V.

cause of the excessive thermal motions which these atoms undergo.

The most interesting feature of these two structures is perhaps the bimolecular nature of the molecules. Each zinc (or cadmium) atom has two dtp groups of which one functions as an *intrachelating* group bound





TABLE VII  
COMPARISON OF M-S, M...S, AND M...M DISTANCES IN DIMERS OF  
ZINC AND CADMIUM DIALKYLDITHIOCARBAMATES AND O,O-DIISOPROPYLPHOSPHORODITHIOATES

Compound	Molecular symmetry	Average M-S dist, Z, in dimer, <sup>a</sup> Å	Long range M...S dist, Z', in dimer, Å	Z' - Z, Å	M...M dist in dimer, Å	Ref
Dithiocarbamates						
Zn <sub>2</sub> [(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CNS <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	2.36 (5)	3.036 (6)	+0.68	3.973 (6)	b
Zn <sub>2</sub> [(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CNS <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	2.38 (5)	2.815 (2)	+0.44	3.546 (2)	c
Cd <sub>2</sub> [(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CNS <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	2.57 (6)	2.770 (4)	+0.20	3.58	d
Phosphorodithioates						
Zn <sub>2</sub> [(i-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> PS <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	2.35 (5)	3.347 (6)	+1.00	4.108 (5)	This study
Cd <sub>2</sub> [(i-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> PS <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	2.53 (5)	3.194 (8)	+0.66	4.059 (4)	This study

<sup>a</sup> Number corresponds to the average value (plus its associated rms deviation) of the four short covalent bonds. <sup>b</sup> See ref 24. <sup>c</sup> See ref 25. <sup>d</sup> See ref 26.

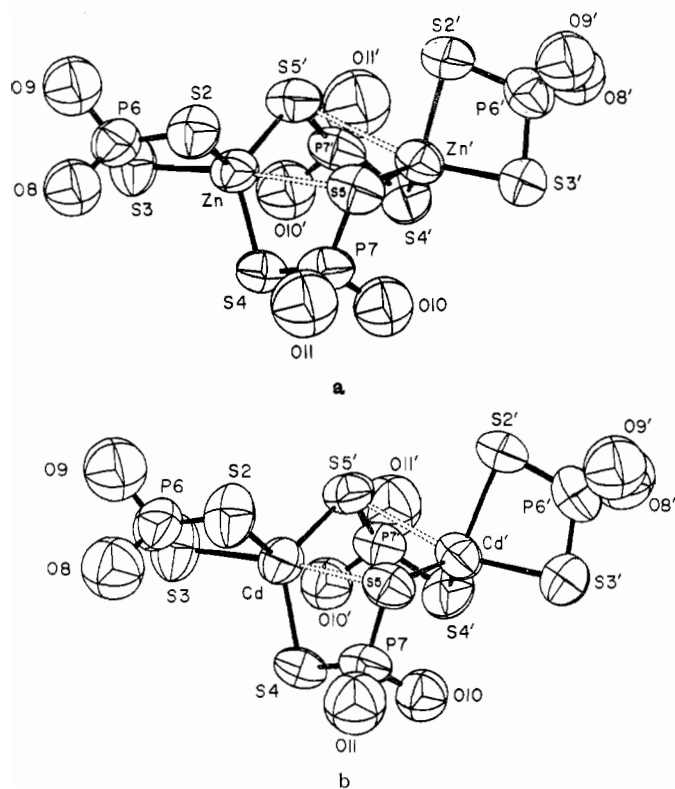


Figure 4.—A parallel projection of the dimers of (a) Zn<sub>2</sub>[(i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>4</sub> and (b) Cd<sub>2</sub>[(i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>4</sub>, illustrating the root-mean-square thermal displacements of atoms in the inner coordination sphere. The ellipsoidal boundaries are at the 60% probability level.

thiocarbamate in benzene<sup>24</sup> and zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate in chloroform.<sup>21</sup> The Cd<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub> compound, however, is dimeric in benzene.<sup>2</sup>

In the dimers four "normal" covalent metal-sulfur bonds exist. Their averages, 2.35 (5) Å (range 2.302–2.409 Å) in Zn<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub> and 2.53 (5) Å (range 2.486–2.590 Å) in Cd<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub>, are in excellent agreement with the values 2.35 Å (Zn-S) and 2.52 Å (Cd-S) calculated from the sum of the zinc, cadmium, and sulfur tetrahedral covalent radii.<sup>27a</sup> They also appear to be in accord with those found in the zinc and cadmium dialkyldithiocarbamate dimers,<sup>24–26</sup> summarized in Table VII.

When a dimer forms from two monomers, an intrachelating dtp group of each monomer is converted to a bridging group. The bonds M(1)-S(5) and M(1')-S(5') are lengthened in the process at the expense of the formation of the new bonds M(1)-S(5') and M(1')-S(5) (see Figure 3 for location of primed atoms). The existence of M(1)...S(5) as a *partial* bond in the dimer is open to question. A comparison of this "long-range" distance in Zn<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub>, Cd<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub>, and the related dialkyldithiocarbamates is summarized in Table VII. For the zinc complexes the amount by which the M-S bond increases with formation of a dimer does not appear to be constant. The type of alkyl group and the choice of symmetry, C<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>1</sub>, assumed by the dimer may be partially responsible for this large variation. Although the number of compounds of this type is rather limited for a truly qualitative comparison, the data in Table VII suggest that a dimer with C<sub>1</sub> symmetry tends to contain a shorter M...S distance than is possible with C<sub>2</sub> symmetry. From the single-bond metallic covalent radius of 1.249 Å for zinc and 1.413 Å for cadmium<sup>27b</sup> and the van der Waals radius of 1.85 Å for sulfur with two unshared electron pairs,<sup>27c</sup> the lower limit for zero-bond formation between the metal and sulfur atoms is estimated to be 3.10 Å for Zn-S and 3.26 Å for Cd-S. From a comparison of the observed distances in the phosphorodithioates no appreciable M(1)...S(5) interaction is evident.

The metal-metal distances in the dimers appear to be in direct relation with long-range M...S distances, as might have been expected: the shorter the M...S distance the shorter the M...M distance (Table VII). By comparison with the Zn-Zn and Cd-Cd bonds in metallic zinc and cadmium, 2.665 and 2.979 Å, respectively,<sup>28</sup> it is evident that no metal-metal interaction exists.

The intrachelating and interchelating (bridging) dtp groups deviate only slightly from planarity with the metal atom. As shown in Table VIII the atoms within each group do not deviate by more than 0.09 Å from the respective planes.

Finally, the symmetry of sulfur about the metal atom is of some significance and deserves comment.

(27) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960: (a) pp 246, 248; (b) p 256; (c) p 260; (d) p 224.

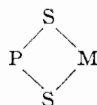
(28) L. E. Sutton, "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Special Publication No. 11, The Chemical Society, London, 1958.

TABLE VIII  
WEIGHTED LEAST-SQUARES PLANES AND DISTANCES OF THE  
ATOMS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE PLANES IN  $M_2[(i-C_3H_7O)_2PS_2]_4^{a,b}$

$Zn_2(dtp)_4$		$Cd_2(dtp)_4$	
Atom	Dist, Å	Atom	Dist, Å
(A) Best Plane through M(1), S(2), S(3), P(6)			
$7.580x + 10.138y +$		$7.441x + 9.851y +$	
$7.499z - 11.772 = 0$		$8.571z - 11.590 = 0$	
Zn(1)	-0.007 (2)	Cd(1)	-0.003 (2)
S(2)	0.063 (5)	S(2)	0.071 (9)
S(3)	0.075 (6)	S(3)	0.079 (9)
P(6)	-0.081 (5)	P(6)	-0.100 (9)
(B) Best Plane through M(1), S(4), S(5), P(7)			
$5.330x - 7.061y +$		$5.133x - 6.866y +$	
$17.429z - 1.389 = 0$		$18.345z - 1.632 = 0$	
Zn(1)	-0.005 (2)	Cd(1)	-0.000 (2)
S(4)	0.079 (5)	S(4)	0.009 (8)
S(5)	0.056 (5)	S(5)	0.004 (7)
P(7)	-0.088 (5)	P(7)	-0.009 (8)

<sup>a</sup> Weights were based on the variance-covariance matrix as obtained from the final cycle of least-squares refinement. The least-squares-plane refinement and standard deviations were obtained with Function 16 of ORFEE, written by W. C. Hamilton, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N. Y. <sup>b</sup>  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are fractional coordinates of the atoms in the monoclinic cell.

This symmetry deviates considerably from strict tetrahedral coordination in which all angles would be ideally  $109^\circ 28'$ . This deviation is due primarily to the presence of the four-membered



ring formed by the dtp group chelating with the metal atom. In the zinc complex the angle S(2)-M(1)-S(3) is  $85.5^\circ$  and in cadmium it is  $79.1^\circ$ . Klug<sup>24</sup> has pointed out that in zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate this sharp decrease of nearly  $30^\circ$  may be responsible for the existence of the complex as a dimer in the crystalline state, a suggestion which could be applied equally well to the present compounds. As a monomer two dtp groups would be present as four-membered rings by ring closure, thereby resulting in two angles of  $\sim 80^\circ$  and four angles of  $\sim 126^\circ$ . As a dimer, one of these four-membered rings is opened and the new angle S(4)-M(1)-S(5') of  $\sim 121^\circ$  is formed which compensates for the remaining S(2)-M(1)-S(3) angle; the other  $126^\circ$  angles, as shown in Table VI, are then relaxed to near-normal tetrahedral angles.

Several different interpretations of this coordination have been proposed for the related dialkyldithiocarbamate compounds. Among these is the five-coordinate trigonal-bipyramid configuration favored by Bonamico, *et al.*,<sup>25</sup> in describing the zinc diethyldithiocarbamate complex and the four-coordinate distorted tetrahedral configuration favored by Klug<sup>24</sup> in describing the zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate complex. In the application of the trigonal-bipyramid description to  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$  atoms S(2), S(4), and S(5') would comprise the equatorial positions, and S(3) and S(5) the axial positions. The three S-M-S angles in the equa-

torial plane are  $112.1$ ,  $114.6$ , and  $121.3^\circ$  for  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $115.1$ ,  $115.5$ , and  $121.6^\circ$  for  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ . These angles are greater than  $109^\circ 28'$  but they do not satisfy the ideal angle  $120^\circ$ . Moreover, the metal atom is substantially out of this plane by  $0.468$  (2) Å in  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $0.408$  (2) Å in  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ . In considering the axial bonds it is noted that the M(1)-S(3) bond is only slightly longer than the three equatorial M-S bonds, whereas the M(1)···S(5) distance is essentially a "zero" bond. For a molecule to possess trigonal-bipyramid symmetry, both sulfur atoms in the axial position must be within the coordination sphere of the metal atom. In the zinc and cadmium diethyldithiocarbamates the axial M···S distance is  $2.815$  and  $2.770$  Å, respectively.<sup>25,26</sup> Being less than the upper limit of  $3.10$  and  $3.26$  Å, respectively, these values are believed to represent the presence of partial bond character in these cases,<sup>25</sup> as compared to a "zero" bond order for the same atom pair in  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ . Thus, in view of the observed bonding and geometrical considerations in  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ , the present authors favor the distorted tetrahedral description.

These compounds are reported to contain 1 mol of water per metal atom, as determined by the Karl Fischer method.<sup>2,4</sup> The final results of the present crystallographic investigation, based on the final difference ( $F_o - F_c$ ) Fourier syntheses, indicate that no water of crystallization exists in the crystals. This absence is supported by the complete absence of OH bands in the infrared spectrum of the two complexes (recrystallized from an equal mixture of 95% ethanol and acetone) when run using the Nujol mull technique.

**The Phosphorus Coordination.**—Owing to the lack of structural data, information on the bond orders of phosphorus-sulfur bonds in metal O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioates was previously obtained primarily from their infrared spectra. These spectra have indicated the presence of both single and double bonds. The P-S double bond stretching frequency for the ionic potassium salt (run as a KBr pellet) has been reported<sup>3b</sup> to occur in the region  $675$ – $702$   $cm^{-1}$  and for the zinc, cadmium, copper, and nickel derivatives and the free acid (run as liquid samples) in the region  $635$ – $668$   $cm^{-1}$ . The P-S single bond stretching frequency has been reported<sup>3a,3c</sup> to occur in the region  $510$ – $556$   $cm^{-1}$ . Samples of  $Zn_2(dtp)_4$  and  $Cd_2(dtp)_4$ , run as KBr pellets, were also found to produce absorption bands in these same regions of the spectrum, thus indicating the presence of both single and double P-S bonds in these complexes as well.

The results of the present investigation indicate, however, that in the solid state all phosphorus-sulfur bonds are equivalent and that although each sulfur atom is shared by two atoms, they do, in fact, exhibit *considerable* double-bond character; further, our results indicate that the phosphorus-oxygen bonds also exhibit partial double-bond character. These conclusions are consistent with the following evidence: (A) The four independent P-S bonds average  $1.97$  (1) Å in length, compared with the hypothetical lengths

of a single (2.14 Å) and a double (1.94 Å) P-S bond.<sup>27d</sup> (B) The four independent P-O bonds average 1.58 (2) Å in length, compared with the hypothetical lengths of a single (1.76 Å) and double (1.44 Å) P-O bond.<sup>29</sup> The following two results are also noteworthy: (C) Within the coordination sphere of each phosphorus atom, the S-P-S angle is larger than the O-P-O angle. (D) The oxygen valency angle, P-O-C, is considerably larger (average 123 (7)°) than a tetrahedral angle. These four results are fully consistent with the bond lengths and angles found in the other known molecular O,O-dialkylphosphorodithioates, Ni[(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>,<sup>30</sup> Ni[(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>·2C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N,<sup>31</sup> and Te[(CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>,<sup>32</sup> and may be interpreted variously in terms of sp<sup>3</sup>d hybridization,<sup>33,34</sup> repulsion of valence shell electron pairs,<sup>35</sup> π bonding due to delocalization of lone-pair electrons from one atom (e.g., oxygen or sulfur) into the vacant orbitals of another (e.g., phosphorus),<sup>29,33,35c,36-38</sup> and electronegativity effects on atom hybridization.<sup>39</sup>

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**Molecular Packing.**—The crystals are tabular with the plate surface having Miller indices (001) (parallel with the *ab* plane). The molecules (Figure 2) are aligned in such a way as to form layers or sheets of dimeric molecules with the longest dimension of the dimer approximately normal to these planes. These sheets intersect the unit cell *c* axis at the points 1/4 and 3/4. The sheets and all molecules within the sheets are held together by van der Waals forces. All van der Waals contacts between dimers involve only the center carbon (and associated hydrogen) atoms, terminal methyl groups, and sulfur atoms. There are approximately twice as many C···S contacts involving carbon atoms in the isopropyl groups at P(7) as compared with those at P(6) [in crystals of Zn<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub>, six *vs.* two such contacts and in Cd<sub>2</sub>(dtp)<sub>4</sub>, seven *vs.* four, at distances ≤ 4.5 Å]. The C···C contacts (≤ 4.5 Å) are about equal in number for each of the four isopropyl groups, averaging about five such contacts per group. Thus, forces between the sheets are probably considerably less than those within the sheets, thereby enabling the sheets to slide over one another and form cleavage planes. This would explain the greasy-like feel of the crystals. The spiral-staircase growth effect parallel to *c* occasionally exhibited by these crystals is also similarly explained.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hexaaquoaluminum Hexachlororuthenate Tetrahydrate<sup>1</sup>

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An X-ray diffraction study of a single crystal of Al(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>RuCl<sub>6</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O showed that it is monoclinic with *a* = 10.492 (5) Å, *b* = 11.415 (5) Å, *c* = 7.069 (5) Å, β = 92.69 (2)°, *Z* = 2, and *D*<sub>x</sub> = 2.045 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The space group is P2<sub>1</sub>/n. The ruthenium and aluminum ions are found to lie at the centers of slightly distorted octahedra of chlorines and water molecules, respectively. The hydrogen bond network connecting the octahedra is discussed. The average Ru-Cl and Al-O distances are found to be 2.375 (5) and 1.880 (4) Å.

### Introduction

The aqueous ruthenium species are being studied in this laboratory by Professor R. E. Connick and others, and this research has provided a number of interesting ruthenium salts. We have investigated the structures

of several of these compounds to help in the correlation of the optical spectra of the solutions with the environment of the ruthenium ion. Structures involving the aquotetrachloro and aquopentachloro ruthenium species are reported elsewhere.<sup>2</sup> In this paper we

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) T. E. Hopkins, A. Zalkin, D. H. Templeton, and M. G. Adamson, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1427, 1431 (1966).