

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of $\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

L. Cavalca, A. Mangia, C. Palmieri, and G. Pelizzi

Received November 27, 1969

$\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is monoclinic, Pc : $a = 7.78(1)$, $b = 9.07(1)$, $c = 7.71(1)$ Å, $\beta = 96.3^\circ(.2^\circ)$, $Z = 4$. The crystal structure has been determined at room temperature from three-dimensional X-ray photographic data and refined by differential methods using anisotropic thermal parameters; final $R = 10.8\%$. In the asymmetric unit there are two independent silver atoms both tetrahedrally surrounded by three sulphur atoms from three thiosulphate groups and by one oxygen atom from the water molecule. Each thiosulphate group behaves as a monodentate ligand through the external sulphur which coordinates to three adjacent silver atoms ($\text{Ag}(1)-\text{S} = 2.48, 2.54, 2.60$ Å; $\text{Ag}(2)-\text{S} = 2.52, 2.52, 2.65$ Å) so that the coordination polyhedra result linked in layers running parallel to (010). These layers are joined together by sodium atoms which interact, in a distorted octahedral environment, with the oxygen atoms.

Introduction

As a part of a study concerning the crystal structure of silver thiosulphate complexes, which are important in photographic process, the compounds appearing in the $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7-\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ system have been considered. As found by Bassett and Lemon¹ the salts formed in that system at 25°C are: $\text{Na}_3\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_5\text{Ag}_3(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NaAg}_3(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Among these the compound corresponding to the simplest stoichiometric formula ($\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was considered for a structural analysis being the easiest one to prepare in good crystals suitable for an X-ray single crystal work.

The aim of this research is to define the nature of coordination around silver atoms and the role played by the thiosulphate groups.

Experimental Section

The crystals prepared according to Baines² were obtained as thick colourless triangular plates flattened along (010).

Cell parameters, determined from rotation and Weissenberg photographs ($\text{CuK}\alpha$, $\lambda = 1.5418$ Å) are as follows (the e.s.d.'s given in parentheses are in units of the last decimal figure):

$\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $M = 261.0$
 $a = 7.78(1)$; $b = 9.07(1)$; $c = 7.71(1)$ Å; $\beta = 96.3^\circ(.2^\circ)$
 $V = 541.0$ Å³; $Z = 4$; $D_x = 3.20$; $D_m = 3.12$ g cm⁻³;
 $\mu = 376.3$ cm⁻¹ ($\text{CuK}\alpha$); $F(000) = 490$.

Space group: Pc (from systematic absences and strong piezoelectric behaviour).

No chemical analysis was carried out and the formula $\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ given by Baines was assumed, being the morphological data quoted in his paper in agreement with the present X-ray crystal data.

Two series of equi-inclination integrated Weissenberg photographs (Ni-filtered Cu radiation, multiple film technique) were taken at room temperature around [100] with levels $h = 0, 1 \dots 6$ and around [001] with levels $l = 0, 1 \dots 6$. 1024 independent non zero reflexions were observed out of a possible 1254 within the $\text{CuK}\alpha$ sphere. The shape of the spots of non-equatorial layers was taken into account using the formula $I_{\text{corr.}} = I(1 \pm K \cos\theta)$ in which K was an empirical constant determined by comparison of corresponding expanded and contracted spots on the same photograph. To give an approximate correction for the absorption effects the samples were considered spheres with mean radii of 0.013 cm and 0.008 cm for the photographs taken around [100] and [001] respectively.

The structure amplitudes were obtained from the photometrically measured intensities after correction for Lorentz and polarization factors. All the data were put on the same scale by the least-squares cross correlation procedure of Rollett and Sparks³ and a starting absolute scale was then established by Wilson's⁴ method.

Structure analysis and refinement

The unit cell contains four formula units $\text{NaAgS}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ which must occupy two independent positions as required by the symmetry of the space group (Pc). Bearing this in mind it was possible to deduce the coordinates of silver and sulphur atoms from a threedimensional Patterson synthesis. These coordinates were valuable to locate all the other non hydrogen atoms by standard Fourier methods. The refinement was carried out by means of several cycles of Booth's differential synthesis with anisotropic ther-

(1) H. Bassett and J. T. Lemon, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1423 (1933).
 (2) H. Baines, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2763 (1929).

(3) J. S. Rollett and R. A. Sparks, *Acta Cryst.*, 13, 273 (1960).
 (4) A. J. C. Wilson, *Nature*, 150, 152 (1942).

Table I. Final atomic fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$), and thermal parameters ($\times 10^2 \text{\AA}^2$)* with e.s.d.'s.

	x/a(σ)	y/b(σ)	z/c(σ)	$B_{11}(\sigma)$	$B_{22}(\sigma)$	$B_{33}(\sigma)$	$B_{12}(\sigma)$	$B_{13}(\sigma)$	$B_{23}(\sigma)$
Ag(1)	20(5)	455(3)	5(4)	210(14)	123(7)	431(18)	-18(16)	-6(21)	51(16)
Ag(2)	5103(5)	-607(3)	3082(4)	227(17)	92(6)	302(14)	3(15)	54(18)	18(13)
S(1)	3202(12)	774(6)	520(9)	154(4)	13(4)	163(47)	-3(0)	25(22)	11(11)
S(2)	3283(10)	2978(6)	1099(7)	48(5)	10(4)	81(35)	3(0)	3(6)	13(8)
S(3)	8103(12)	-790(6)	2144(9)	95(39)	9(14)	223(35)	0(37)	27(47)	-26(32)
S(4)	8249(10)	-2962(6)	1439(8)	38(1)	5(1)	92(35)	3(0)	16(3)	-18(4)
Na(1)	386(21)	4453(13)	3325(15)	163(81)	76(34)	173(56)	18(78)	26(9)	2(63)
Na(2)	5329(19)	-4891(13)	3423(14)	122(67)	37(26)	126(43)	-10(62)	-11(69)	-48(47)
O(1)	2889(42)	3250(29)	2893(50)	258(200)	114(64)	296(137)	33(176)	64(213)	-15(141)
O(2)	5022(31)	3493(20)	897(25)	19(17)	69(74)	114(89)	-40(0)	34(19)	-5(26)
O(3)	2029(45)	3708(22)	-134(34)	91(5)	28(6)	263(154)	38(0)	-25(13)	66(13)
O(4)	7956(43)	-3816(23)	2929(26)	128(22)	2(19)	202(140)	8(0)	23(22)	37(27)
O(5)	6871(70)	-3194(21)	-34(32)	113(107)	186(66)	174(81)	-65(116)	-19(126)	-87(92)
O(6)	15(34)	-3229(20)	969(32)	51(115)	152(59)	160(80)	-12(115)	58(129)	131(86)
O(7)	-1341(39)	2881(25)	1505(29)	198(139)	65(53)	211(99)	-19(129)	-25(149)	-14(104)
O(8)	3733(33)	-3023(16)	1679(19)	107(122)	130(66)	174(108)	-25(132)	55(155)	2(115)

* Anisotropic thermal factors in the form: $\exp[-b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl]$ in which $b_{11} = \frac{1}{4}a^*B_{11}$, $b_{12} = \frac{1}{2}a^*b^*B_{12}$.

Table II. Atomic peak heights ($e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$), curvatures ($e.\text{\AA}^{-4}$) and e.s.d.'s.

		ρ	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{kl}	A_{hl}	A_{hk}
Ag(1)	obs.	121.3	1146	1470	953	86	27	-72
	calcd.	121.5	1139	1461	988	75	38	-67
Ag(2)	obs.	132.4	1171	1600	1250	40	136	-36
	calcd.	132.7	1170	1593	1258	34	127	-40
S(1)	obs.	50.3	447	673	486	11	32	-14
	calcd.	49.6	451	665	487	10	30	-14
S(2)	obs.	54.2	545	660	583	-28	47	-46
	calcd.	53.2	541	659	577	-28	45	-49
S(3)	obs.	47.1	444	606	454	-15	41	-31
	calcd.	46.9	440	601	453	-13	40	-32
S(4)	obs.	54.3	550	698	566	-25	64	-11
	calcd.	53.6	546	697	562	-22	63	-14
Na(1)	obs.	27.8	252	287	263	-12	17	-14
	calcd.	28.2	253	287	262	-12	20	-16
Na(2)	obs.	29.7	269	326	291	-3	20	4
	calcd.	29.4	269	323	289	-2	21	6
O(1)	obs.	15.4	126	176	84	8	1	13
	calcd.	15.0	127	175	81	8	2	13
O(2)	obs.	19.4	180	191	173	-11	25	-7
	calcd.	19.2	173	196	172	-8	22	-6
O(3)	obs.	17.0	138	179	137	11	17	-29
	calcd.	16.9	138	179	139	10	18	-30
O(4)	obs.	17.0	127	202	128	-19	0	22
	calcd.	16.8	125	204	129	-21	1	21
O(5)	obs.	14.9	96	133	163	-21	35	-29
	calcd.	15.2	96	136	164	-18	37	-30
O(6)	obs.	19.6	175	197	145	1	27	-11
	calcd.	19.2	165	201	147	5	23	-13
O(7)	obs.	15.6	136	159	131	-19	12	6
	calcd.	15.3	137	155	130	-20	13	6
O(8)	obs.	17.6	168	203	189	-30	11	-24
	calcd.	17.5	168	209	192	-32	13	-24
	e.s.d.	1.3	17	18	13	8	8	11

mal parameters. The final residual error indices are (R , for observed reflexions only, R' including $F_o = \frac{1}{2}F_{min}$ when $F_c \geq F_{min}$ for unobserved reflexions; multiplicities not considered): $R = 10.8\%$, $R' = 11.0\%$.

In Table I the final positional and thermal parameters with their e.s.d.'s, are given. The B_{ij} were determined by the method of Nardelli and Fava⁵ using the second derivatives of the electron density from differential synthesis. The comparison between observed and calculated peak shapes is shown in Table II. Observed and calculated structure factors are

shown in Table III. The atomic scattering factors are those of Thomas and Umeda⁶ for Ag^+ , of Dawson⁷ for S and of Berghuis *et al.*⁸ for Na^+ , O.

All the calculations were performed on the Olivetti Elea 6001/S computer of the *Centro di Calcolo Elettronico dell'Università di Parma*, using the programmes of Nardelli, Musatti, Domiano and Andreotti.⁹

(6) L. H. Thomas and K. Umeda, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 26, 293 (1957).

(7) B. Dawson, *Acta Cryst.*, 13, 403 (1960).

(8) J. Berghuis, I. J. M. Haanappel, M. Potters, B. O. Loopstra,

C. H. MacGillary, and A. L. Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 8, 778 (1955).

(9) M. Nardelli, A. Musatti, P. Domiano, and G. D. Andreotti, *Ric. Sci.*, 34, (II-A), 771 (1964); *ibid.*, 35, (II-A), 469, 477, 807 (1965).

(5) M. Nardelli and G. Fava, *Acta Cryst.*, 15, 477 (1962).

Table III. (continued)

Table with columns for h, k, l, 10Fo, 10Fc, alpha degrees. It contains a grid of numerical data for various crystallographic reflections across multiple columns.

Discussion

Both the independent stoichiometric units are practically equivalent from the chemical point of view, being Ag(1) and Ag(2) tetrahedrally surrounded by three sulphur atoms and one water molecule as shown in Figure 1.

Bond distances and angles in the coordination tetrahedra are quoted in Table IV. The Ag-S distances are near to the sum of covalent radii (2.57 Å) and are in the range of the values found in other tetrahedral Ag(I) complexes: e.g. 2.47-2.74 Å in NH4Ag(SCN)10; 2.48-2.66 Å in Ag(CH2S)3ClO4 . H2O 11;

(10) J. Lindqvist and B. Strandberg, Acta Cryst., 10, 175 (1957).

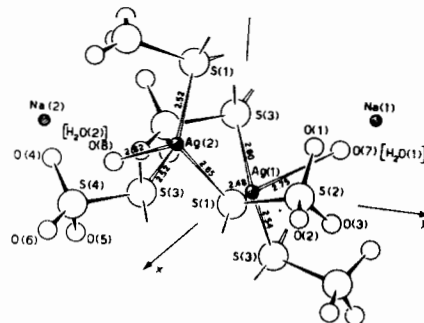


Figure 1. Clinographic projection of coordination polyhedra around the silver atoms.

2.55–2.69 Å in $\text{Ag}(\text{CH}_2\text{S})_3\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ¹¹; 2.46–2.60 Å in $\text{Ag}[(\text{CH}_2\text{S})_3]_2\text{NO}_3$ ¹²; 2.48–2.59 Å in $\text{Ag}[\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)_2]\text{Cl}$ ¹³; 2.48–2.49 Å in $\text{Ag}_2\text{Br}_2[\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_3$ ¹⁴; 2.43–2.48 Å in $\text{AgNCS}[\text{SC}(\text{NH}_2)\text{NHNH}_2]_2$ ¹⁵.

Table IV. Bond distances and angles in the coordination polyhedra

$\text{Ag}(1)\text{—S}(1)$	$= 2.48(1) \text{ \AA}$
$\text{Ag}(1)\text{—S}(3'')$	$= 2.60(1)$
$\text{Ag}(1)\text{—S}(3''')$	$= 2.54(1)$
$\text{Ag}(1)\text{—O}(7)$	$= 2.75(2)$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—S}(3'')$	$= 125.5(5)^\circ$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—S}(3''')$	$= 126.9(7)$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—O}(7)$	$= 105.2(5)$
$\text{S}(3'')\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—O}(7)$	$= 78.9(8)$
$\text{S}(3''')\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—S}(3'')$	$= 106.2(5)$
$\text{S}(3''')\text{—Ag}(1)\text{—O}(7)$	$= 93.0(8)$
$\text{Ag}(2)\text{—S}(1)$	$= 2.65(1) \text{ \AA}$
$\text{Ag}(2)\text{—S}(3)$	$= 2.52(1)$
$\text{Ag}(2)\text{—S}(1')$	$= 2.52(1)$
$\text{Ag}(2)\text{—O}(8)$	$= 2.62(2)$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—S}(3)$	$= 106.0(4)^\circ$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—S}(1')$	$= 105.0(4)$
$\text{S}(1)\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—O}(8)$	$= 85.3(8)$
$\text{S}(1')\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—O}(8)$	$= 90.6(8)$
$\text{S}(3)\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—S}(1')$	$= 122.2(6)$
$\text{S}(3)\text{—Ag}(2)\text{—O}(8)$	$= 100.0(8)$

$x, \bar{y}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ " $x-1, y, z$ " $x-1, \bar{y}, z-\frac{1}{2}$

Nevertheless in the present compound one distance is significantly longer than the other two in both tetrahedra.

The Ag—O distances concern the water molecule and their values (2.62 and 2.75 Å) are consistent with the sum of the ionic radii (2.66 Å).

The two coordination polyhedra, even if of the same kind, show some relevant differences concerning

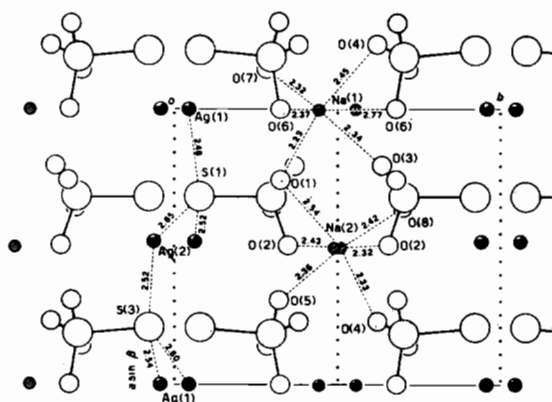


Figure 2. Diagrammatic projection of the structure along $[001]$.

(11) R. S. Ashworth, A. Domenicano, C. K. Prout, and A. Vaciago, *J. Chem. Soc.*, A93 (1968).

(12) R. S. Ashworth, A. Domenicano, L. Scaramuzza, C. K. Prout, and A. Vaciago, *J. Chem. Soc.*, A, 866 (1968).

(13) E. A. Vizzini and E. L. Amma, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 88, 2872 (1966).

(14) L. Calzolari Capacchi, G. Fava Gasparri, M. Ferrari, and M. Nardelli, *Ric. Sci.*, 38, 974 (1968).

(15) L. Calzolari Capacchi, G. Fava Gasparri, M. Ferrari, and M. Nardelli, *Chem. Comm.*, 910 (1968).

bond lengths and angles, particularly when water molecules are implied. It is difficult to give a direct explanation of this fact, considering that the environments of the two crystallographically independent parts of the structure are similar.

Distances and angles in the thiosulphate groups agree fairly well with those generally observed in other thiosulphates as shown in Table V. The $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ group coordinates as a monodentate ligand in agreement with the I.R. spectrum in which no splitting is observed for the ν_4 (1123 cm^{-1}) S—O asymmetric stretching vibration.

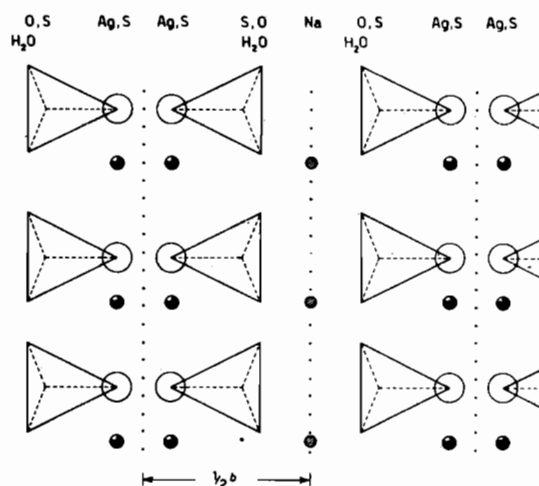


Figure 3. Diagrammatic sketching of the layers parallel to (010) .

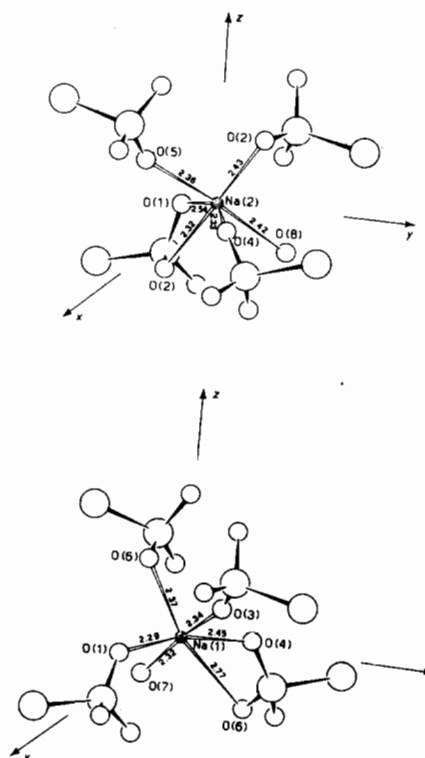


Figure 4. Clinographic projection of coordination polyhedra around the Na^+ ions.

Table V. Bond distances and angles in $S_2O_3^{2-}$ group

	$NaAgS_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$	$Zn[SC(NH_2)_2]_2S_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ ¹⁶	$Ni[SC(NH_2)_2]_2S_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ ¹⁷	$BaS_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ ¹⁸	$Na_2S_2O_3$ ¹⁹	$Mg(OH)_2S_2O_3$ ²⁰
S—S	2.05(1) Å 2.05(1)	2.03(1) Å	2.01(1) Å	1.96(1) Å	2.01(2) Å	2.02(1) Å
S—O	1.46(2) 1.45(3) 1.47(4) 1.49(4) 1.42(2) 1.48(3)	1.46(1) 1.45(1) 1.45(1)	1.50(1) 1.46(1) 1.43(1)	1.57(4) 1.52(3) 1.44(3)	1.52(3) 1.46(3) 1.42(3)	1.48(1) 1.48(4)
O—S—O	110.4(1.7)° 111.2(1.7) 109.1(1.9) 111.1(2.0) 110.1(1.8) 112.0(1.9)	111.0(.5)° 111.0(.6) 111.3(.6)	110.7(.6)° 110.4(.7) 111.6(.7)	105.3(2.3)° 104.3(1.9) 116.3(1.4)	109.4(3.6)° 107.9(3.6) 114.4(3.6)	110.9(1.1)° 111.0(1.1)
S—S—O	107.1(1.0) 107.8(1.1) 111.3(1.2) 106.6(1.2) 106.4(1.0) 107.5(1.1)	108.3(.5) 106.8(.5) 108.3(.4)	104.8(.4) 108.6(.5) 110.6(.5)	109.7(1.3) 112.0(.8) 108.7(1.3)	108.3(2.4) 109.2(2.4) 107.6(2.4)	107.6(.8) 108.5(.8)

The structure is polymeric in nature as each coordinated sulphur atom belongs to three coordination polyhedra. This can be seen in Figure 1 and in Figure 2 which shows a projection along [001].

The whole crystal structure is characterized by layers running parallel to (010) as diagrammatically shown in Figure 3. Every two double layers of coordination polyhedra there is a layer of Na^+ ions which join together the double layers by means of Na—O interactions.

The coordination polyhedra around the Na^+ ions are distorted octahedra as shown in Figure 4. The Na—O distances are ranging around the sum of the ionic radii (2.44 Å) and agree with the values generally found in other structures with similar coordination [e.g. 2.42 Å (mean value) in $Na[C_{10}H_6 \cdot NH_2 \cdot SO_3] \cdot 4H_2O$ ²¹, 2.35 Å (mean value) in $NaBr \cdot 2CH_3 \cdot CONH_3$ ²²; 2.41, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.49, 2.50 Å in $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 9H_2O$ ²³] excepting for the $Na(1)–O(6) = 2.77$ Å distance which is much longer than the others.

(16) G. D. Andreotti, L. Cavalca, P. Domiano, and A. Musatti, *Ric. Sci.*, **38**, 1100 (1968).

(17) G. Fava Gasparri, A. Mangia, A. Musatti, and M. Nardelli, *Acta Cryst.*, **B25**, 203 (1969).

(18) M. Nardelli and G. Fava, *Acta Cryst.*, **15**, 477 (1962).

(19) E. Sandor and L. Csordas, *Acta Cryst.*, **14**, 237 (1961).

(20) M. Nardelli, G. Fava, and G. Giraldi, *Acta Cryst.*, **15**, 227 (1962).

(21) C. J. Brown and D. E. C. Corbridge, *Acta Cryst.*, **21**, 485 (1966).

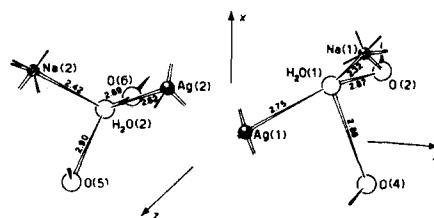


Figure 5. Clinographic projection of the environment of the water molecules.

The water molecules are both surrounded by a tetrahedral environment concerning silver and sodium atoms which are in the directions of the lone pairs and two oxygen atoms which form hydrogen bonds ($O–H \dots O = 2.87, 2.88, 2.89, 2.90$ Å). These environments are shown in the clinographic projection of Figure 5.

No packing distances less than 3.5 Å are observed.

Acknowledgment. The Authors are indebted to Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Roma) for financial support.

(22) P. Piret, L. Rodrique, Y. Gobillon, and M. Van Meerssche, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 482 (1966).

(23) P. Jamieson and L. S. Dent Glasser, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 688 (1966).