

The Crystal Structure of Potassium Trithiocarbonate Monohydrate, $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$

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The crystal structure of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$ has been determined. It belongs to the space group $P2_1/n$ and there are four formula units in the cell, which has the dimensions $a=6.759$, $b=17.066$, $c=6.418$ Å and $\beta=95.42^\circ$. The structure was solved by means of the symbolic addition method and 1166 independent reflexions were refined to an R value of 0.067. The trithiocarbonate anion has, within the significance interval, a planar and regular configuration, the three C–S bond distances being 1.708, 1.709 and 1.720 Å with a mean value of 1.712 Å.

Introduction

The literature contains crystal structure determinations for only two substances containing CS_3^- groups: trithiocarbonic acid, (at $-100^\circ C$) and the complex compound $[(C_6H_5)_4As][Ni(CS_3)_2]$. The former was solved by Krebs & Gattow (1965) from $hk0$, $h0l$ and $0kl$ single-crystal data and was found to be built up of planar CS_3^- groups which are held together by hydrogen bonds. The structure of $[(C_6H_5)_4As][Ni(CS_3)_2]$ was determined from three-dimensional data by McKechnie, Miesel & Paul (1967) and contains complex ions $[Ni(CS_3)_2]^{2-}$ consisting of two planar CS_3^- ions bound to a central nickel(II) ion. Owing to the bonds to the nickel(II) ion, the S–C–S angles deviate significantly from the ideal value of 120° .

A CS_3 grouping also occurs as a part of the molecule β - $C_3O_2S_3$, which was solved by Krebs & Koenig (1969) and was found to have an almost regular and planar arrangement of carbon and sulphur.

An infrared spectroscopic study of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$, performed by one of us (Philippot, 1967), showed some indication that the free CS_3^- ions in this substance might be unsymmetrical. Since it was considered of interest to investigate a material containing free CS_3^- ions and thus to ascertain the configuration of the ion, we decided to carry out a single-crystal structure analysis of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$.

Experimental

Crystals of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$ are formed rapidly when diethyl ether is added to a saturated aqueous solution of potassium trithiocarbonate. The monohydrate is very unstable towards atmospheric moisture, the stability range being $2 \leq p_{H_2O} \leq 5$ mmHg (Maurin & Silber, 1964).

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The crystal data for $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$ are given in Table 1. The unit-cell dimensions and the values of D_m and D_x have been obtained from a previous study (Philippot, Ribes & Maurin, 1969). The space group was determined from Weissenberg photographs showing systematic absences for $h0l$ when $h+l=2n+1$ and for $0k0$ when $k=2n+1$.

A crystal of size $0.48 \times 0.16 \times 0.16$ mm was selected for the data collection and was sealed in a capillary tube, the manipulation being carried out under xylene to exclude air. The reflexions $0kl-6kl$ were registered with the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique, using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The intensities were estimated visually with the aid of an intensity scale prepared from timed exposures of a chosen reflexion of the actual crystal. The number of independent reflexions was 1396 (91% of the copper radiation sphere), of which 218 were too weak to be measured.

The intensity values from the six films recorded for each layer line were scaled together by means of the program *SCALE* (Hamilton, Rollett & Sparks, 1965) using artificial weights according to the formula

$$w = \frac{1}{1.0 + [(I - 12.0)/6.0]^2}$$

Correction for absorption and the calculation of Lorentz and polarization factors were performed with the program *DATAP2*. The absorption correction was not made until an approximate structure had been devised. The absolute scale and overall temperature factor ($B=2.27$ Å², before absorption correction) were estimated by Wilson's (1942) method.

Determination of the structure

The structure was solved by means of the symbolic addition procedure (Hauptman & Karle, 1953; Karle & Karle, 1966) using the program system *GAASA* (Lindgren, Lindqvist & Nyborg, 1970).

Normalized structure factors $|E|$ were calculated for all observed and unobserved reflexions and the cor-

responding E statistics are in good agreement with the theoretical values for centrosymmetric structures:

	$\langle E \rangle$	$\langle E ^2 \rangle$	$\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle$
Theoretical:	0.798	1.000	0.968
Observed:	0.820	1.008	0.939

The phases of ten large $|E|$ values were assigned symbols $a-j$, as shown in Table 2. 245 reflexions with $|E| > 1.4$ were used in the symbolic addition procedure, but only those having $|E| > 1.5$ were allowed in the Σ_2 -listing for each reflexion. After three cycles of symbolic addition, seven symbols were solved and the signs of 234 $|E|$ values were expressed in terms of the symbols h, i and j (the signs of 35 structures invariants were explicitly determined). After choosing these three symbols to be positive, thereby specifying the origin, a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated on the basis of the 234 phased E values. In this, all the potassium and sulphur atoms were readily located. Their positions were then used to calculate a difference Fourier summation with all 1178 observed structure factors, thus giving the oxygen and carbon atom coordinates.

A later check showed that all 234 $|E|$ values had been assigned correct phases, and that the carbon and oxygen atoms had, in fact, been clearly resolved in the original E map. However, two spurious peaks of the same order of magnitude had also appeared (Fig. 1).

Refinement

The positional parameters; isotropic temperature factors and separate scale factors for the seven layer lines were initially refined. After three cycles, using the full-matrix least-squares program *LALS*, the R index ($= \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$) became 0.126. After the absorption correction had been applied, another three

cycles of refinement were performed, giving more reliable temperature and scale factors ($R=0.115$).

In the final refinement, an overall scale factor was introduced, and all atoms were refined anisotropically. Atomic scattering factors as given by Cromer & Waber (1965) and weights according to the formula $w = (10.0 + |F_o| + 0.015|F_o|^2)^{-1}$ were used. The unobserved reflexions were excluded from the last cycles of refinement, as were ten strong reflexions which were considered to be affected by extinction and two other reflexions with very ill-defined spots on the Weissenberg films. After six cycles, the largest shift was not more than 4% of the corresponding standard deviation, and the final residual for 1166 observed reflexions was 0.067 [0.095 including all reflexions, unobserved intensities being given half the value of $I_{obs}(min)$]. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in

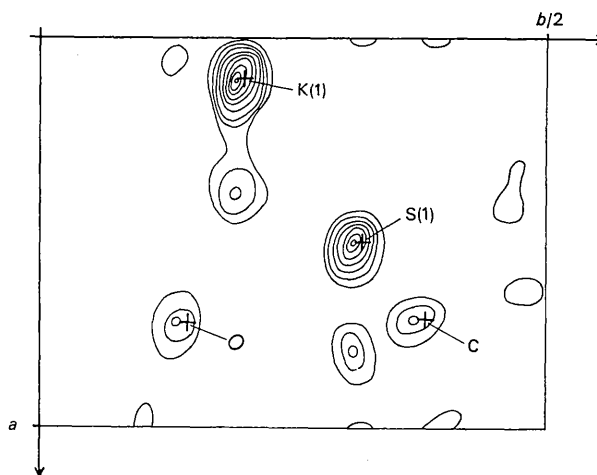


Fig. 1. An E -map section through $z/c=0.08$ showing the positions of K(1), S(1), O, C and the two spurious peaks.

Table 1. *Crystal data for $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$*

Unit-cell dimensions:	$a = 6.759 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$
	$b = 17.066 \pm 0.004$
	$c = 6.418 \pm 0.002$
	$\beta = 95.42 \pm 0.05^\circ$
	$U = 737.0 \text{ \AA}^3$
	$Z = 4$
Formula weight:	204.42
Density (20°C)	$D_m = 1.82 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
	$D_x = 1.83 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
Space group:	$P2_1/n$
General point position:	$\pm(x, y, z); \pm(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$
Crystal habit:	Orange needles
Linear absorption coefficient:	$\mu = 178 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Cu $K\alpha$, $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$)

Table 2. *The initial basic set used in the symbolic addition procedure*

h	k	l	E	Symbol	h	k	l	E	Symbol
1	11	6	3.316	a	2	11	3	2.804	f
4	13	1	2.990	b	2	16	-2	2.708	g
4	5	-2	2.871	c	4	2	5	2.536	h
4	11	-1	2.867	d	6	13	-1	2.503	i
4	5	4	2.806	e	1	2	-4	2.499	j

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns are k, 10|F_o| and 10F_c. * Indicates unobserved reflexions. ** Indicates reflexions affected by extinction.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors, including indices k, observed values 10|F_o|, and calculated values 10F_c. The table is organized into several vertical sections, each starting with a header row (e.g., 0 k 0, 1 k 1, etc.).

Table 4. Final atomic parameters for $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$

The anisotropic temperature factor is of the form:

$$\exp [-2\pi^2(h^2a^*2U_{11} + k^2b^*2U_{22} + l^2c^*2U_{33} + hka^*b^*U_{12} + hla^*c^*U_{13} + klb^*c^*U_{23})].$$

The standard deviation referred to the last figure is given in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
K(1)	0.5867 (3)	0.3006 (1)	0.5661 (2)	3.50 (7) Å ²
K(2)	0.7872 (2)	0.5399 (1)	0.7710 (3)	3.21 (7)
S(1)	0.4921 (3)	0.3176 (1)	0.0639 (3)	3.26 (7)
S(2)	0.3855 (3)	0.1353 (1)	0.4366 (3)	3.08 (7)
S(3)	0.7033 (3)	0.4541 (1)	0.2657 (3)	3.51 (7)
O	0.7936 (10)	0.6433 (4)	0.4439 (9)	4.69 (20)
C	0.6940 (10)	0.3783 (4)	0.0913 (9)	2.48 (18)

	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
K(1)	0.053 (1)	0.047 (1)	0.041 (1)	0.008 (1)	-0.007 (1)	0.003 (1)
K(2)	0.040 (1)	0.036 (1)	0.052 (1)	0.001 (1)	-0.003 (1)	0.004 (1)
S(1)	0.045 (1)	0.041 (1)	0.046 (1)	-0.027 (1)	0.021 (1)	-0.014 (1)
S(2)	0.036 (1)	0.041 (1)	0.046 (1)	-0.001 (1)	0.021 (1)	0.007 (1)
S(3)	0.051 (1)	0.043 (1)	0.049 (1)	-0.018 (1)	0.023 (1)	-0.033 (1)
O	0.069 (4)	0.067 (3)	0.057 (3)	-0.002 (6)	0.043 (5)	-0.016 (5)
C	0.048 (4)	0.027 (3)	0.032 (3)	-0.003 (5)	0.006 (5)	0.007 (4)

Table 3, and the final coordinates and anisotropic vibrational parameters are given in Table 4.

To check the refinement results, a three-dimensional difference Fourier summation was calculated. Good agreement was obtained and the maximum deviations were $\pm 0.5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. No clearly resolved peaks corresponding to the two hydrogen atoms in the structure could be found.

All calculations in this study were made on an IBM 360/50 computer. A summary of the programs in use at this Department will appear in a brief review article (Lindgren, 1970).

Discussion

A projection of the structure of potassium trithiocarbonate monohydrate along the [001] direction is shown in Fig. 2. The packing of the CS_3^{2-} groups with the potassium ions and the water molecules is determined chiefly by the electrostatic interactions and the geometry of the system. Hydrogen bonds $O-H \dots O$ are not present in the structure since all O-O distances are greater than 5 Å, but there are three O-S distances of 3.312, 3.419 and 3.459 Å (see Table 5), which are possible values for O-H...S interactions (Sletten, Sletten & Jensen, 1969). However, any conclusions concerning the positions of the hydrogen atoms cannot be drawn from the present work, and would certainly require a neutron diffraction study.

Table 5. Interatomic distances (Å) in $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

The symmetry operation for generating atom 2 from the coordinates listed in Table 4 is given after each distance. All distances less than 4 Å are listed.

K(1)-O	2.738 (7)	1-x	1-y	1-z
K(1)-S(2)	3.166 (3)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
K(1)-S(2)	3.207 (2)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K(1)-S(1)	3.240 (3)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$

Table 5 (cont.)

K(1)-S(1)	3.329 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K(1)-S(3)	3.390 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K(1)-S(1)	3.404 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	1+z
K(1)-C	3.463 (6)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
K(1)-C	3.631 (6)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	1+z
K(2)-O	2.745 (6)	-1+x	-1+y	-1+z
K(2)-S(2)	3.206 (3)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
K(2)-S(2)	3.222 (3)	$-\frac{1}{2}+x$	$-\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$
K(2)-S(3)	3.475 (4)	1-x	-y	-z
K(2)-S(1)	3.312 (3)	-x	-y	-z
K(2)-S(3)	3.475 (4)	-x	-y	-z
K(2)-C	3.532 (6)	1-x	-y	-z
K(2)-S(3)	3.554 (3)	-1+x	-1+y	<i>z</i>
K(2)-S(3)	3.590 (3)	-1+x	-1+y	-1+z
K(2)-C	3.721 (7)	-x	-y	-z
K(2)-C	3.800 (7)	-1+x	-1+y	<i>z</i>
O-S(1)	3.312 (6)	$1+\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
O-S(2)	3.419 (7)	$1+\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$1+\frac{1}{2}-z$
O-S(3)	3.459 (6)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
O-S(1)	3.688 (6)	1-x	1-y	1-z
O-S(1)	3.913 (6)	1-x	1-y	-z
S(1)-S(2)	2.965 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S(1)-S(3)	2.966 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S(2)-S(3)	2.966 (3)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>

The bond distances and angles within the CS_3^{2-} groups show no significant deviations from the expected values for an sp^2 -hybridized carbon atom arrangement (Table 6). The deviations from the best least-squares plane through the atoms S(1), S(2), S(3) and C are negligible, being no greater than 0.002 Å for S(1)-S(3) and -0.006 Å for C. The mean value of 1.712 Å for the C-S bond seems reasonable in comparison with the predicted values of 1.61 Å (double bonds) and 1.81 Å (single bonds) (Pauling, 1960), and in comparison with the bond lengths 1.69-1.77 Å found in $SC(SH)_2$ by Krebs & Gattow (1965). These authors have also given a discussion of the influence of electronic distribution on bond distances in the CS_3 -group.

In a previous infrared spectroscopic study of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$ at room temperature (Philippot, 1967) a degeneracy of the ν_3 band into two maxima (880 and

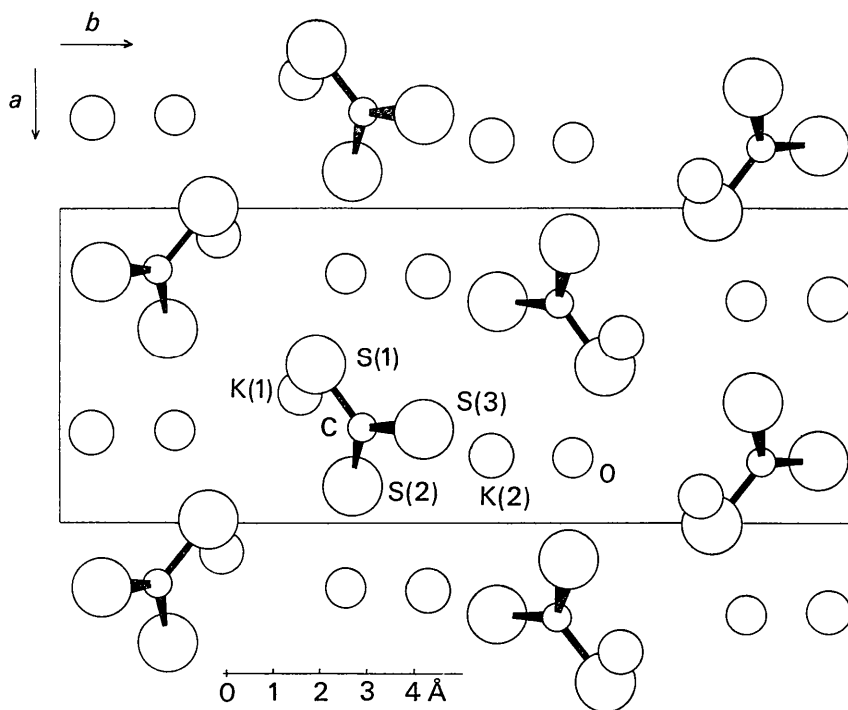


Fig. 2. A projection along the c axis of the structure of $K_2CS_3 \cdot H_2O$.

Table 6. Bond lengths and angles in the CS_3^{2-} group

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.			
C-S(1)	1.709 (7) Å	S(1)-C-S(2)	119.7 (4)°
C-S(2)	1.720 (7)	S(1)-C-S(3)	120.4 (4)
C-S(3)	1.708 (6)	S(2)-C-S(3)	119.8 (4)

910 cm^{-1}) has suggested that the CS_3^{2-} ion has a symmetry lower than D_{3h} . The present investigation shows, however, that the CS_3^{2-} ions are planar and regular within the limits of experimental error. A reinvestigation of the infrared spectra at low temperature will therefore be made shortly.

Interatomic distances less than 4 Å are listed in Table 5. The coordination of the potassium ions is sevenfold for K(1) and eightfold for K(2). Each potassium has an oxygen atom at a distance of 2.74 Å and the mean values of the six and seven K-S contact distances are 3.289 and 3.380 Å for K(1) and K(2) respectively, which seems reasonable in comparison with the corresponding value of 3.200 Å for four K-S contacts given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

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