

987. *An Accurate Determination of the Crystal Structure of Potassium Pyrosulphate.*

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Potassium pyrosulphate, $K_2S_2O_7$, has been investigated by three-dimensional *X*-ray crystal-structure analysis. Refinement of the coordinates and anisotropic thermal motion parameters reduced the agreement index to 0.076. The bond lengths in the pyrosulphate ion, corrected for rotational oscillations, are S-O (bridge) = 1.645 ± 0.005 Å, and S=O = 1.437 ± 0.004 Å, the mean of three independent values; the S-O-S angle is $124.2^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$.

THE pyrosulphate ion, $S_2O_7^{2-}$, might be expected to consist of two SO_4 tetrahedra sharing one oxygen atom as in the other pyro-ions $X_2O_7^{n-}$ of which the structures are known.¹ Although a few pyro-ions having an X-O-X angle of 180° have been reported, the more accurate determinations usually give values in the range 110 – 140° . The hydrogen pyrosulphate ion in the nitronium salt was found² to have an angle of about 125° .

A number of accurate determinations of S-O bond lengths have now been made, and the pyrosulphate ion is of particular interest because it contains bonds involving both shared and unshared oxygen atoms. Conclusive proof that there is a significant difference in the distances from sulphur to unshared and to shared oxygen atoms was first obtained in a study³ of potassium ethyl sulphate, $KO_3S \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$. The present analysis was undertaken for comparison with the ethyl sulphate ion and with the isoelectronic iminodisulphonate ion, $(SO_3 \cdot NH \cdot SO_3)^{2-}$.

Preparation of the crystals was very difficult; this probably explains why the structure has not been determined previously. From the system $R_2O-H_2O-SO_3$ (where R = Na, K, or NH_4) one of the authors (H. L.) obtained a variety of products; details of their preparation and preliminary *X*-ray investigation are available elsewhere.⁴ Eventually, crystals of potassium pyrosulphate were obtained by heating "potassium octasulphate" prepared by Weber's procedure.⁵ The structure determination proved to be easy because

¹ Barclay, Cox, and Lynton, *Chem. and Ind.*, 1956, 178.

² Steeman and MacGillavry, *Acta Cryst.*, 1954, 7, 402.

³ Jarvis, *Acta Cryst.*, 1953, 6, 327; Truter, *ibid.*, 1958, 11, 680.

⁴ Lynton, 1955, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Leeds.

⁵ Weber, *Ber.*, 1884, 17, 2497.

preliminary measurements indicated that potassium pyrosulphate and potassium iminodisulphonate⁶ were probably iso-structural. Essentially the task was to collect observations, apply a refinement procedure, and determine the dimensions of the anion as accurately as possible.

Crystal Data.— $K_2S_2O_7$, $M = 254.33$. Monoclinic, $a = 12.35$, $b = 7.31$, $c = 7.27$ all ± 0.005 Å, $\beta = 93^\circ 7' \pm 4.5'$. $U = 655.3$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_c = 2.58$, $F(000) = 504$. Space group, $C2/c$ (C_{2h}^2 , No. 15). Cu- K_α radiation, single-crystal oscillation and Weissenberg photographs, absorption coefficient, $\mu = 184$ cm.⁻¹. The pyrosulphate ion must lie on a two-fold axis or a centre of symmetry.

Refinement.—The close resemblance between the unit-cell dimensions and those of potassium iminodisulphonate⁶ ($a = 12.430$, $b = 7.458$, $c = 7.175$ Å, $\beta = 91^\circ 11'$), and the discovery that the space groups are the same, suggested that the two compounds were iso-structural. This was confirmed by calculating the agreement index R ($R = \sum(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum|F_o|$) between the observed structure factors and those calculated for the iminodisulphonate; this value was 0.25 for all (hkl) reflections.

Refinement was carried out by the method of least squares; the atomic co-ordinates and the anisotropic thermal parameters for each atom were adjusted until, after five cycles, the shifts indicated were less than one-quarter of the corresponding standard deviations. Refinement was complete with $R = 0.076$.

TABLE I. Atomic co-ordinates.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	X' (Å)	$\sigma(X)$ (Å)	Y' (Å)	$\sigma(Y)$ (Å)	Z' (Å)	$\sigma(Z)$ (Å)
K	0.353	0.651	0.647	4.110	0.002	4.756	0.002	4.693	0.002
S	0.398	0.183	0.641	4.663	0.002	1.338	0.002	4.654	0.002
O(1) ...	0.444	0.287	0.498	5.281	0.007	2.098	0.008	3.611	0.007
O(2) ...	0.332	0.032	0.581	3.876	0.006	0.235	0.007	4.220	0.008
O(3) ...	0.350	0.296	0.777	4.014	0.007	2.164	0.007	5.639	0.007
O(4) ...	0.500	0.078	0.750	5.879	0	0.573	0.008	5.445	0

TABLE 2. Thermal parameters (all units are 10^{-4} Å²).

	U_{11}	σ	U_{22}	σ	U_{33}	σ	U_{12}	σ	U_{23}	σ	U_{13}	σ
K	229	10	244	10	202	10	24	9	41	9	31	8
S	122	9	141	9	165	10	-12	7	9	9	31	8
O(1) ...	223	33	334	38	208	35	-26	30	106	31	39	27
O(2) ...	180	30	237	36	379	39	-67	27	-48	33	-102	28
O(3) ...	266	36	270	35	234	34	144	30	-10	31	47	27
O(4) ...	223	42	88	36	249	49	0	0	0	0	68	36

Analysis of the anisotropic thermal motion was carried out by assuming that the pyrosulphate ion could be regarded as a rigid body. From this the corrections in the atomic co-ordinates to allow for systematic errors due to rotational oscillation⁷ were calculated.

Results.—The structure as a whole is shown in Fig. 1; the bridging oxygen atoms of the pyrosulphate ions lie on 2-fold axes by which the two SO_3 groups in each anion are related. Figs. 1 and 2 show the numbering of the atoms. The atomic co-ordinates are shown in Table I both as fractions and in Å where X' , Y' , and Z' refer to orthogonal axes parallel to a , b , and c^* respectively; their standard deviations are also shown. Table 2 shows the thermal parameters and their standard deviations; U_{11} , U_{22} , and U_{33} are the mean-square amplitudes of vibration parallel to the a^* , b^* , and c^* axes respectively and, with U_{12} , U_{23} , and U_{13} , give the magnitude and orientation of the ellipsoid of vibration with respect to the crystallographic axes. Table 3 consists of the observed and calculated structure factors.

Analysis of the thermal motion was made after the determination of the position of the mass centre (5.879, 1.356, 5.445 Å) and the direction cosines of the principal axes of inertia, I, II, and III, of the pyrosulphate ion. These direction cosines, with respect to the orthogonal system of Table 1, are:

$$I, 0.84, 0.00, 0.54; \quad II, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00; \quad III, 0.54, 0.00, \overline{0.84}$$

Jeffrey and Jones, *Acta Cryst.*, 1956, **9**, 283.Cruckshank, *Acta Cryst.*, 1956, **9**, 757.

TABLE 3. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$).
(Reflections which are too weak to be observed have been omitted.)

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_c
6	0	0	618	704	2	2	2	950	-975	-6	4	2	301	-275	-4	8	4	182	-256
-8	0	0	464	394	-2	2	2	230	-154	8	4	2	261	-224	-1	9	0	165	142
-10	0	0	371	-310	4	2	2	915	-975	-8	4	2	229	209	-3	9	0	98	71
-12	0	0	361	282	-4	2	2	230	-196	10	4	2	195	-193	1	1	1	523	-499
-0	0	2	483	-491	6	2	2	700	717	12	4	2	228	217	-1	1	1	606	-663
2	0	2	2119	2287	-6	2	2	80	-81	-12	4	2	226	-225	3	1	1	582	601
-2	0	2	1894	-1995	8	2	2	526	518	-14	4	2	94	119	-3	1	1	657	-795
4	0	2	141	122	-8	2	2	223	-207	-0	4	4	519	521	5	1	1	1154	1155
-4	0	2	675	720	-10	2	2	277	-239	2	4	4	314	295	-5	1	1	435	-439
6	0	2	1111	-1281	-10	2	2	159	144	-2	4	4	381	-381	-7	1	1	495	497
-6	0	2	412	469	-12	2	2	313	295	4	4	4	543	-581	9	1	1	874	-871
8	0	2	484	-450	-0	2	4	159	138	-4	4	4	187	-164	-11	1	1	256	-207
-8	0	2	652	-687	2	2	4	426	406	-6	4	4	288	297	-11	1	1	688	-698
-10	0	2	182	-153	-2	2	4	277	-273	8	4	4	250	274	13	1	1	476	435
-12	0	2	257	-203	4	2	4	316	-293	-8	4	4	158	-150	-15	1	1	527	544
-14	0	2	209	189	-4	2	4	236	-245	10	4	4	261	-286	1	1	3	629	642
-14	0	2	480	-439	6	2	4	292	-280	-10	4	4	256	-273	-1	1	3	301	-312
-0	0	4	745	-755	8	2	4	351	346	-0	4	6	250	-250	3	1	3	232	-217
-2	0	4	665	665	-8	2	4	406	414	2	4	6	379	385	-3	1	3	308	-305
4	0	4	712	778	10	2	4	308	289	4	4	6	167	185	5	1	3	115	-112
-4	0	4	1143	1330	-10	2	4	423	439	-4	4	6	364	375	-5	1	3	621	714
6	0	4	324	303	-14	2	4	158	-186	6	4	6	359	-368	7	1	3	909	1072
-6	0	4	260	-222	-0	2	6	529	-541	-0	4	8	173	-141	-7	1	3	266	-272
8	0	4	214	-197	2	2	6	368	325	2	4	8	167	-174	9	1	3	353	322
-8	0	4	543	-566	-2	2	6	610	-602	-2	4	8	282	280	-9	1	3	843	-916
-10	0	4	310	-325	4	2	6	282	236	-3	5	0	274	264	11	1	3	775	-796
-14	0	4	246	207	-4	2	6	162	149	-5	5	0	458	450	-11	1	3	349	321
-0	0	6	574	538	6	2	6	246	-219	-7	5	0	199	157	13	1	3	277	-258
-2	0	6	743	-723	-6	2	6	309	296	-9	5	0	387	-357	-13	1	3	744	798
-2	0	6	1020	1011	-0	2	8	340	-302	-11	5	0	379	-336	1	1	5	163	-156
4	0	6	479	-419	2	2	8	416	-398	-13	5	0	217	190	3	1	5	434	402
-4	0	6	561	-503	-2	2	8	345	310	1	5	2	467	-408	-3	1	5	431	381
6	0	6	248	206	4	2	8	266	244	-1	5	2	444	416	5	1	5	213	-180
-6	0	6	757	-785	6	2	8	225	269	3	5	2	276	-255	-5	1	5	731	-778
10	0	6	146	-133	-1	3	0	523	-546	-3	5	2	641	633	7	1	5	454	-423
-0	0	8	596	547	-3	3	0	1036	978	-5	5	2	373	-352	-7	1	5	740	-823
2	0	8	743	716	-5	3	0	577	-644	-7	5	2	657	-652	9	1	5	470	460
-2	0	8	487	-442	-7	3	0	791	-881	9	5	2	170	153	-9	1	5	491	493
4	0	8	294	-286	-9	3	0	883	925	1	5	4	586	668	11	1	5	357	325
-4	0	8	269	-240	-11	3	0	693	667	-1	5	4	462	485	-11	1	5	565	569
6	0	8	464	-455	-13	3	0	535	-520	-3	5	4	289	-319	-13	1	5	264	-245
-6	0	8	364	347	-15	3	0	285	-355	5	5	4	264	-286	1	1	7	249	194
-1	1	0	238	-229	1	3	2	502	-451	-5	5	4	272	-281	3	1	7	312	270
-3	1	0	261	-147	-1	3	2	312	287	7	5	4	132	-150	-3	1	7	510	-451
-5	1	0	137	-140	-3	3	2	646	-674	11	5	4	119	223	5	1	7	321	290
-7	1	0	265	267	5	3	2	779	761	0	6	0	798	803	-5	1	7	369	-332
-9	1	0	365	-305	-5	3	2	602	-614	-2	6	0	135	-126	7	1	7	230	-195
-11	1	0	586	-553	-7	3	2	355	-339	-4	6	0	810	-824	-7	1	7	430	403
-13	1	0	225	177	-7	3	2	976	1117	-8	6	0	276	252	9	1	7	328	-298
-15	1	0	281	257	-9	3	2	602	-588	-0	6	2	143	-126	-9	1	7	351	334
-1	1	2	193	163	-9	3	2	613	596	2	6	2	843	832	-0	2	1	1566	1473
3	1	2	535	557	11	3	2	423	386	-2	6	2	763	-710	2	2	1	954	-921
-3	1	2	739	802	-11	3	2	662	-734	4	6	2	284	244	-2	2	1	1275	1219
5	1	2	189	-184	13	3	2	523	503	-4	6	2	266	237	4	2	1	331	-306
-5	1	2	228	231	-13	3	2	316	-279	6	6	2	381	-342	-4	2	1	1126	-1084
7	1	2	120	-71	1	3	4	372	-366	-6	6	2	537	522	6	2	1	767	804
-7	1	2	314	-316	-1	3	4	213	-195	-0	6	4	624	-697	-6	2	1	415	-444
9	1	2	590	600	3	3	4	480	-445	2	6	4	316	-335	8	2	1	292	246
-9	1	2	166	-163	-3	3	4	218	-203	-2	6	4	162	160	-8	2	1	486	484
-11	1	2	357	317	5	3	4	395	391	4	6	4	360	406	-10	2	1	162	141
13	1	2	393	-385	-5	3	4	543	572	-4	6	4	412	391	-12	2	1	158	157
-13	1	2	300	270	7	3	4	562	563	6	6	4	87	152	14	2	1	193	-182
15	1	2	194	206	-7	3	4	399	386	-6	6	4	199	-204	-14	2	1	241	219
-15	1	2	158	-135	9	3	4	189	-187	8	6	4	167	-188	-0	2	3	662	716
1	1	4	298	-287	-9	3	4	617	-643	-8	6	4	244	-235	2	2	3	1112	1063
-1	1	4	278	273	11	3	4	439	-421	-1	7	0	225	210	-2	2	3	1594	-1632
-5	1	4	515	-573	-11	3	4	297	-247	-3	7	0	261	-237	4	2	3	677	-692
7	1	4	539	-571	-13	3	4	480	521	-7	7	0	327	328	-4	2	3	654	-716
-7	1	4	137	-163	1	3	6	82	94	-9	7	0	112	125	6	2	3	467	-487
-9	1	4	246	233	3	3	6	177	-157	1	7	2	155	159	-6	2	3	602	691
11	1	4	379	381	-3	3	6	282	240	-1	7	2	530	-537	8	2	3	225	215
13	1	4	178	-167	5	3	6	462	-419	-3	7	2	336	-312	-10	2	3	273	-237
-13	1	4	284	-260	-5	3	6	215	195	5	7	2	345	-338	-12	2	3	189	154
-1	1	6	367	314	7	3	6	185	158	-5	7	2	333	333	14	2	3	116	108
-3	1	6	300	-231	-7	3	6	537	-541	9	7	2	177	192	-14	2	3	206	-194
5	1	6	447	405	9	3	6	534	530	1	7	4	399	-451	-0	2	5	867	-921
-7	1	6	476	439	-9	3	6	126	-127	3	7	4	225	235	2	2	5	355	308
9	1	6	384	-400	-11	3	6	549	663	-3	7	4	387	445	4	2	5	867	910
-11	1	6	308	-286	-1	3	8	143	139	5	7	4	270	336	-4	2	5	753	758
1	1	8	116	141	-5	3	8	440	-457	7	7	4	119	-163	8	2	5	337	-304
3	1	8	163	-150	-0	4	0	300	-278	-0	8	0	423	-413	-8	2	5	268	-247
5	1	8	170	-151	-4	4	0	319	342	-2	8	0	205	-179	-10	2	5	149	179
-5	1	8	312	283	-6	4	0	205	-172	-4	8	0	248	228	2	2	7	602	-595
7	1	8	205	233	-8	4	0	373	-376	-6	8	0	310	256	-2	2	7	482	474
-0	2	0	1254	-1326	-10	4													

TABLE 3. (Continued.)

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	$ F_o $	F_o	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_o	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_o	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	$ F_o $	F_o	
5	3	1	577	-534	-4	4	1	598	573	3	5	1	499	417	8	6	3	27	-302
-5	3	1	159	-139	-6	4	1	945	994	-3	5	1	459	386	-8	6	3	240	244
-7	3	1	211	199	8	4	1	427	-413	5	5	1	740	-647	-1	7	1	479	-436
1	3	3	230	228	-10	4	1	426	-402	7	5	1	155	-165	3	7	1	380	347
3	3	3	344	321	12	4	1	215	208	-7	5	1	885	-832	5	7	1	325	280
-3	3	3	292	254	14	4	1	234	288	9	5	1	585	581	-5	7	1	340	317
-5	3	3	348	-330	-0	4	3	592	-584	-11	5	1	554	515	9	7	1	369	-354
-5	3	3	262	249	2	4	3	1083	-1218	13	5	1	333	-424	1	7	3	256	-278
-7	3	3	159	-169	-2	4	3	790	890	-1	5	3	226	-214	3	7	3	174	-167
-7	3	3	250	259	-4	4	3	495	492	-1	5	3	232	220	-3	7	3	335	329
-9	3	3	254	255	6	4	3	447	477	3	5	3	447	405	-5	7	3	233	199
-9	3	3	258	228	-6	4	3	455	-421	-3	5	3	242	229	7	7	3	277	326
11	3	3	126	110	8	4	3	199	-216	-5	5	3	589	-562	-7	7	3	241	-246
13	3	3	120	94	-8	4	3	380	-375	7	5	3	414	-376	-0	8	1	443	378
-13	3	3	114	-116	10	4	3	178	-175	9	5	3	145	-150	2	8	1	484	-478
-1	3	5	332	-294	-0	4	5	831	976	-9	5	3	610	628	-2	8	1	336	196
-1	3	5	365	-337	-2	4	5	177	132	11	5	3	337	354	4	8	1	310	-303
-5	3	5	265	245	4	4	5	723	-870	-2	6	1	211	207	-4	8	1	446	-412
7	3	5	211	-215	-4	4	5	392	-349	4	6	1	165	146	6	8	1	260	245
-9	3	5	157	-163	8	4	5	418	436	6	6	1	215	-205	-8	8	1	165	198
-1	3	7	297	-260	-8	4	5	158	156	-6	6	1	488	-432	-0	8	3	209	209
-1	3	7	309	308	-10	4	5	142	150	8	6	1	155	151	-2	8	3	254	250
-3	3	7	163	-166	-0	4	7	147	-126	-8	6	1	253	-221	-2	8	3	277	-249
-3	3	7	314	297	2	4	7	359	446	10	6	1	360	400	4	8	3	202	-207
-5	3	7	201	187	-2	4	7	412	-461	-10	6	1	377	349	-6	8	3	280	335
-9	3	7	124	125	6	4	7	430	-437	-0	6	3	265	230	1	9	1	181	180
-0	4	1	470	-387	-6	4	7	219	225	2	6	3	123	89	-1	9	1	483	481
-2	4	1	408	270	-8	4	7	139	132	-2	6	3	202	-189	3	9	1	336	-386
-2	4	1	458	-442	-1	5	1	108	113	4	6	3	153	155					
4	4	1	641	622	-1	5	1	633	-592	-4	6	3	454	-476					

FIG. 1. The structure projected along [001]. Large circles represent potassium ions, medium circles sulphur atoms, and small circles oxygen atoms. Atoms which lie between $z = 0$ and $z = \frac{1}{2}$ are shown as single circles and those between $z = \frac{1}{2}$ and $z = 1$ as double circles. The numbers are distances in Å from the potassium to the neighbours indicated by the dotted lines.

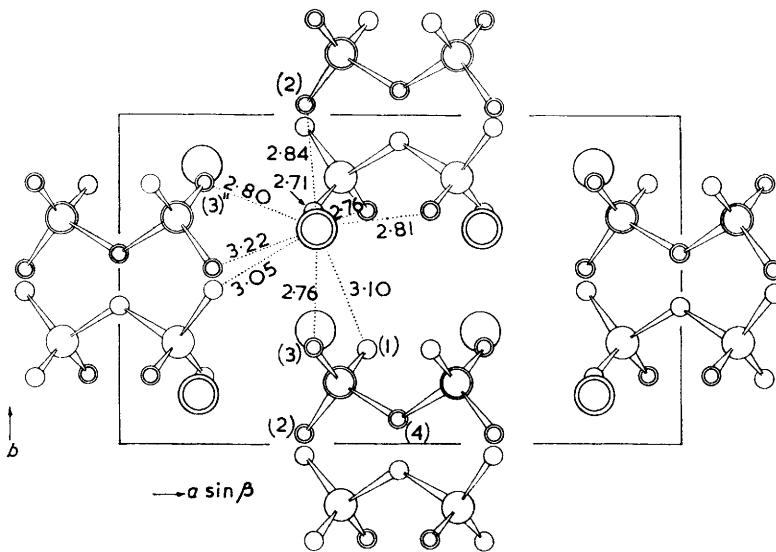


TABLE 4. Atomic co-ordinates of the anion corrected for rotational oscillation (all in Å).

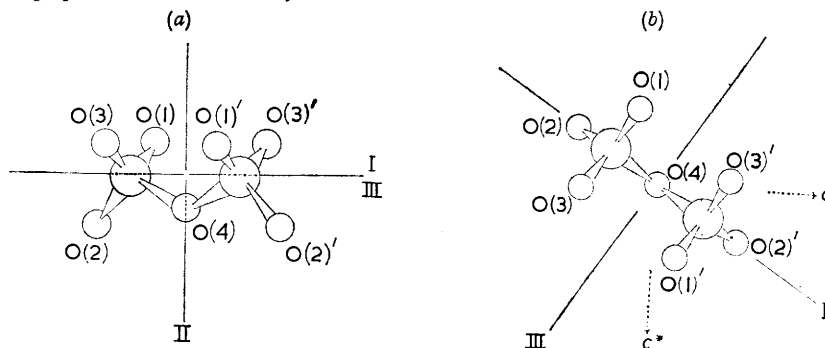
	S	O(1)	O(2)	O(3)	O(4)
X'	4.658	5.279	3.865	4.001	5.879
Y'	1.337	2.101	0.232	2.168	0.567
Z'	4.656	3.609	4.222	5.642	5.444

TABLE 5. Bond lengths (Å) and angles in the pyrosulphate ion.

S-O(1)	1.438 ± 0.007	} 1.437 ± 0.004	O(1)-S-O(2)	115.5°	} all ± 0.4°
S-O(2)	1.428 ± 0.007		O(1)-S-O(3)	112.8	
S-O(3)	1.447 ± 0.007		O(2)-S-O(3)	113.6	
S-O(4)	1.645 ± 0.005		O(1)-S-O(4)	106.1	
		O(2)-S-O(4)	101.3		
		O(3)-S-O(4)	106.2		
		S-O(4)-S	124.2 ± 0.5°		

as illustrated in Fig. 2. Solution of the appropriate equations⁸ gave the mean-square amplitudes of translation of the ion as 0.0171 Å² parallel to I, 0.0070 Å² parallel to II, and 0.0087 Å² parallel to III; for the rotational oscillations the r.m.s. angular displacements were 6.4° about I, 2.8° about II, and 3.3° about III. The atomic co-ordinates corrected for error due to rotational oscillation are shown, with respect to the orthogonal system, in Table 4. These corrections

Fig. 2. A pyrosulphate anion viewed (a) along the *c* axis and (b) down the *b* axis of the crystal. The directions of the axes of inertia are indicated by full lines, while the orientation of (b) with respect to the crystallographic axes is indicated by dotted lines.



increased the bond lengths by 0.006 or 0.007 Å and, as the corrections are small, the error in them caused by assuming that the ion is rigid is negligible.

Interatomic Distances and Angles.—From the co-ordinates in Table 4, the bond lengths and angles were calculated and are shown, with their standard deviations, in Table 5, where the mean of the chemically indistinguishable bond lengths is also given with its standard deviation. In Fig. 1 the distances, less than 3.5 Å, from the potassium ion to its neighbours are shown. The shortest oxygen–oxygen distance is 3.04 Å from O(2) to O(3)'' [related to O(3) by a screw axis at $\frac{1}{4}, y, \frac{1}{4}$].

DISCUSSION

The results show unequivocally that the pyrosulphate ion is bent, the bridging angle being $124.2^\circ \pm 0.5^\circ$. There is no important difference between the dimensions of the pyrosulphate and the bipyrosulphate ion,² but the accuracy of the results for the latter is inadequate to permit a detailed comparison.

As has been found in several other compounds containing the group $X\text{-SO}_3^{n-}$, the angles about the sulphur atom have trigonal rather than tetrahedral symmetry, the X–S–O angles being less than the tetrahedral angle, and the O–S–O angles greater. The distortion of the expected configuration probably arises from repulsion between the charged oxygen atoms.

Detailed comparison of our results with those of comparable accuracy for potassium ethyl sulphate³ and potassium iminodisulphonate⁶ provides some interesting and unexpected results. The corresponding bond lengths and their standard deviations in the three anions are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O} & \frac{1.603}{(0.007)} \text{ S } \frac{1.464}{(0.004)} \text{ O}_3 \\
 \text{O}_3\text{S-O} & \frac{1.645}{(0.005)} \text{ S } \frac{1.437}{(0.004)} \text{ O}_3 \\
 \text{O}_3\text{S-NH} & \frac{1.655}{(0.007)} \text{ S } \frac{1.447}{(0.005)} \text{ O}_3
 \end{aligned}$$

* These differ slightly from the published values³ because they have now been corrected more accurately for rotational oscillation on the assumption that the ion is a rigid body.

⁸ Cruickshank, *Acta Cryst.*, 1956, **9**, 754.

In the pyrosulphate ion the difference between the distances from sulphur to shared and unshared oxygen atoms is greater than in the ethyl sulphate. The possibility that this difference arises through random errors is statistically extremely remote. More surprisingly, there is a significant difference between the S-O lengths in the ethyl sulphate and in the pyrosulphate ions, and correspondingly also in the S-O bonds; for these $\Delta/\sigma = 4.8$ and 4.5 respectively (where Δ is the difference between the two lengths and σ is the vector sum of their standard deviations), so that the chance that the lengths are equal is less than one in 10^5 . As the sulphur atom has the same environment in both ions, it seems reasonable to suppose that the σ -bond skeleton is the same. Hence the S-O bond in the ethyl sulphate is probably not a pure single bond. There are no significant differences between the dimensions of the isoelectronic ions pyrosulphate and iminodisulphonate, although the single-bond radii of oxygen and nitrogen differ by 0.04 \AA . This suggests that the central bonds may not be pure single bonds, in agreement with Cruickshank's⁹ theory that all the bonds have some double-bond character arising from overlap of the $p\pi$ -orbitals on oxygen or nitrogen with the $d\pi$ -orbitals of sulphur. Cruickshank's theory, which also explains the changes in the lengths of the S-O bonds, covers all the groups XO_4^{n-} and $\text{X}_2\text{O}_7^{m-}$ (where X = Si, P, S, or Cl) and its application to the pyrosulphate ion will be given in more detail in his paper.⁹

As the bond lengths in the iminodisulphonate and pyrosulphate ions differ by only 0.01 \AA , the differences in the unit-cell dimensions of the potassium salts must arise from differences in the interionic contacts. Fig. 1 shows the contacts from the potassium ion to its nine nearest neighbours, and in the Table below the corresponding values for the iminodisulphonate are given. In each compound the $\text{K} \cdots \text{O}$ distances have standard deviations of 0.01 \AA , so that some of the differences are statistically highly significant. There appears to be no chemical explanation for these variations and they are not related simply to the changes in unit-cell dimensions.

Comparison of interionic distances (all in \AA).

$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$	2.84	2.87	3.22	3.05	2.76	3.10	2.76	2.81	2.61
$\text{NH}(\text{SO}_3)_2\text{K}_2$	2.96	2.80	3.07	2.99	2.71	3.23	2.74	2.87	2.70

EXPERIMENTAL

It was impossible to obtain pure $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ from solution in sulphuric acid or oleum by any of the many methods tried; the crystalline products usually contained solvated sulphuric acid.

Crystals were finally obtained by heating "potassium octasulphate," $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 8\text{SO}_3$, prepared by Weber's method,⁵ in an oven to 450° , whereupon sulphur trioxide was liberated and a melt of the pyrosulphate formed. Slow cooling of the melt gave a deliquescent solid which was broken up under dry carbon tetrachloride. Several large lath-like crystals were formed which showed parallel extinction. One of these was cut to give two crystals of approximately square cross-section with their long axes parallel and perpendicular to the original long axis, c . Each crystal was sealed in a lithium borate glass capillary tube.

The unit-cell dimensions were determined by the Straumanis method. Equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken about the three principal axes for all the layer lines accessible to copper K_α radiation. Of the 750 possible reflections, 483 gave measurable intensities. After correction for Lorentz and polarisation effects the intensities were correlated and their square roots extracted. An approximate scale factor was obtained by making $\sum |F_o| = \sum |F_c|$ where F_c was the calculated structure factor for the iminodisulphonate.⁶ The scale factor was one of the parameters in the least-squares refinement.

The scattering factors used were those of Tomiie and Stam¹⁰ for S and of Berghuis *et al.*¹¹ for K^+ and O. Refinement was carried out by the method of least squares on the Leeds University Ferranti Pegasus computer with programmes¹² devised by Dr. D. W. J. Cruickshank and Miss D. E. Pilling. The function minimised is

$$R' = \sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$$

⁹ Cruickshank, in preparation.

¹⁰ Tomiie and Stam, *Acta Cryst.*, 1958, **11**, 126.

¹¹ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

¹² Cruickshank and Pilling and in part Bujosa, Lovell, and Truter, "Proceedings of a Conference on Crystallographic Computing," Pergamon Press, 1960.

where w is the weighting factor. After the first cycle (for which w was taken as $1/|F_o|$) the value of w was taken as $1/(8 + |F_o| + 0.025|F_o|^2)$. This proved satisfactory by the criterion that R'/n , where n is the number of planes within a given range of $|F_o|$, should be constant for different ranges.

Analysis of the thermal motion and calculation of the corrections for rotational oscillation were carried out on the Pegasus computer with programmes written by Mr. A Bujosa.¹²

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