# The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Thiuret Hydrobromide

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The crystal and molecular structure of thiuret hydrobromide has been solved by Patterson projections, and refined by least squares methods using anisotropic temperature parameters. The refinement comprises the h0l, 0kl, and 1kl reflections.

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Åverage length of C-N bonds in the thiuret ion is 1.34 Å and no C-N bond length deviates significantly from this value. The C-S bond lengths are 1.722  $\pm$  0.025 Å and 1.742  $\pm$  0.024 Å, and the S-S bond length is 2.081  $\pm$  0.008 Å.

The thiuret ion is planar within experimental error, and the bond lengths show that the ion is stabilized through  $\pi$ -orbital delocalization. The conjugation is most pronounced in the carbon-nitrogen part of the ion.

In the crystal, the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group form four close contacts with three neighbouring bromide ions. Two of these contacts (3.391 and 3.453  $\pm$  0.006 Å) occur in an approximately linear Br...S.—Br arrangement, and two (3.382 and 3.399  $\pm$  0.006 Å) between a third bromide ion and both sulphur atoms of the disulphide group.

X-Ray crystallographic structure investigations of the analogous five-membered cyclic disulphides, thiuret hydroiodide <sup>1</sup> and 3,5-diamino-1,2-dithiolium iodide, <sup>2</sup> give the lengths,  $2.088 \pm 0.012$  Å and  $2.08 \pm 0.02$  Å, respectively, for the sulphur-sulphur bonds in these compounds. The bonds are thus apparently pure single bonds.

The two compounds are isomorphous, and the disulphide groups lie across crystallographic mirror planes. The disulphide group is thus exactly planar in both compounds.

Disulphide groups are normally non-planar, with a dihedral angle of about 90° between the planes of the valencies of the two sulphur atoms. The normal dihedral angle of 90° cannot, for strain reasons, be maintained when the disulphide group is incorporated in a five-membered ring. In the saturated five-membered disulphide, 1,2-dithiolane-4-carboxylic acid, a dihedral angle of  $27 \pm 1$ ° has been found, and the dithiolane ring is rather unstable.

The stability of the planar disulphide group in unsaturated cyclic disulphides is probably due to ring-conjugation in which sulphur  $\pi$ -orbitals participate. Support for sulphur-carbon  $\pi$ -bonding derives from structure investigations of a series of unsaturated five-membered disulphides. Sulphur-sulphur  $\pi$ -bonding seems to be rather weak in 4-methyl-trithione, and kanthan hydride, and rhodan-hydrate, for which the sulphur-sulphur bonds are found to be  $2.047 \pm 0.007$  Å,  $2.063 \pm 0.005$  Å, and  $2.061 \pm 0.007$  Å, respectively. A sulphur-sulphur bond ( $2.00 \pm 0.01$  Å) with considerable  $\pi$ -bond character has been found in 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide. The last-mentioned bond length agrees, if a linear relationship bond-length/bond-order is assumed, with the bond-order calculated by Bergson for the sulphur-sulphur bond in the 1,2-dithiolium ion.

A reason why the sulphur-sulphur bond is longer in thiuret hydroiodide  $(2.088 \pm 0.012 \text{ Å})$  and 3,5-diamino-1,2-dithiolium iodide  $(2.08 \pm 0.02 \text{ Å})$  than in the unsubstituted 1,2-dithiolium ion, may be the effect of the amino groups on the ring-conjugation.<sup>2</sup> Attention should, however, also be paid to the environment of the disulphide group.

In crystals of thiuret hydroiodide <sup>1</sup> and 3,5-diamino-1,2-dithiolium iodide <sup>2</sup> there are close contacts between the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group and the neighbouring iodide ions. Two of these close contacts occur in an approximately linear I···S-S···I arrangement and may influence the length of the sulphur-sulphur bond, through transfer of charge from the iodide ions to those p-orbitals on the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-sulphur  $\sigma$ -bond.<sup>8</sup> One may expect the strength of this partial bonding to decrease with increasing electronegativity of the halide ion, and whether it affects the length of the sulphur-sulphur bond in thiuret hydroiodide might therefore be found through structure investigations of thiuret hydrobromide and hydrochloride. The present structure investigation of thiuret hydrobromide has been undertaken with this view.

## **EXPERIMENTAL**

Crystal data on thiuret hydrobromide have been reported by Foss. The compound crystallizes from water as large plates  $\{010\}$  or as prisms extended along the a axis with, also here,  $\{010\}$  predominant. The crystals are monoclinic prismatic,  $a=5.11\,$  Å,  $b=12.76\,$ Å,  $c=10.47\,$ Å, and  $\beta=110^{\circ}$ . There are four formula units per unit cell, density, calc. 2.22, found 2.22 g/cm³. The space group, from systematic absences, is  $P2_1/c$ . Experimental error is estimated to be within 0.5 %.

The intensities of the h0l, 0kl, and 1kl reflections were estimated visually from Weissen-

The intensities of the h0l, 0kl, and 1kl reflections were estimated visually from Weissenberg photographs taken with  $\mathrm{Cu}K\alpha$  radiation ( $\mu=140~\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ ). Small crystals of cross-section  $0.03\times0.03$  mm for the h0l reflections and  $0.2\times0.03$  mm for the 0kl and 1kl reflections, were used in order to minimize absorption effects. 451 reflections were observed and measured, with a range of intensities of 3 to 10.000. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors but not for absorption. Common reflections in h0l, 0kl and 1kl were used to put all the reflections on the same scale.

The calculated structure factors in Table 6 are based on the atomic scattering curves for bromide, sulphur, nitrogen, carbon and hydrogen which are given in the *International* 

# DETERMINATION OF THE STRUCTURE

Coordinates for the bromide and sulphur atoms were found from Patterson maps, and the positions of the nitrogen and carbon atoms revealed themselves during subsequent Fourier refinement of the a and b-axis projections. The structure was thereafter refined by least squares methods on an IBM  $1620^{\text{II}}$  computor, using a program designed by Mair. Weighting scheme No. 3, recommended by Mair, was used with a=24 and b=15. The refinement comprised the h0l, 0kl, and 1kl reflections, and was carried out with anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms except the hydrogens, which were given isotropic temperature factors. The hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor calculations after the shifts in nitrogen positions had become small. The hydrogen position parameters were calculated on the basis of  $sp^2$ -hybridized nitrogen and a nitrogen-hydrogen distance of 1.0 Å. They were not refined. Final value of the agreement factor  $R = \mathcal{L} ||F_o|| - |F_c||/\mathcal{L}||F_o||$  is 0.09.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates, in fractions of corresponding cell edges.

	$\boldsymbol{x}$	y	z
$\mathbf{Br}$	0.7724	0.1954	-0.0628
$\mathbf{S_1}$	0.8607	-0.0109	0.1614
$\mathbf{S_2}$	0.9702	-0.1268	0.3103
$\mathbf{S_2}$ $\mathbf{N_1}$	0.5011	0.1338	0.1687
$     \begin{array}{c}       N_2 \\       N_3     \end{array} $	0.6000	0.0129	0.3426
$N_3$	0.7406	-0.1211	0.5041
$\mathbf{C_i}$	0.6379	0.0499	0.2297
$C_2$	0.7492	-0.0736	0.3883
$\mathbf{H}_{1}$	0.530	0.167	0.087
$\mathbf{H_2}$	0.383	0.173	0.210
$\mathbf{H_3}$	0.850	-0.183	0.536
H.	0.606	-0.088	0.554

Table 2. Final temperature parameters  $\beta_{ij}$ . The expression used is  $\exp -(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + kl\beta_{23} + hl\beta_{13} + hk\beta_{12})$ .

	$\beta_{11}$	$\boldsymbol{\beta_{22}}$	$oldsymbol{eta_{33}}$	$\boldsymbol{eta_{23}}$	$\boldsymbol{\beta_{13}}$	$\beta_{12}$
$\mathbf{Br}$	0.0341	0.0046	0.0083	-0.0004	0.0162	-0.0006
$\mathbf{S_1}$	0.0250	0.0043	0.0060	0.0005	0.0138	. 0.0028
$\mathbf{S_2}$	0.0247	0.0039	0.0066	0.0003	0.0155	0.0028
N <sub>1</sub>	0.0468	0.0042	0.0095	0.0028	0.0160	0.0049
$N_2^-$	0.0283	0.0039	0.0054	-0.0007	0.0166	0.0030
$N_3$	0.0427	0.0049	$\boldsymbol{0.0052}$	0.0009	0.0197	-0.0049
$\mathbf{C_1}$	0.0183	0.0046	0.0063	-0.0007	0.0140	0.0128
$\mathbf{C_2}$	0.0159	0.0046	0.0070	-0.0010	0.0105	0.0014

For the hydrogen atoms a temperature factor  $\exp \left[-3(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)\right]$  was used.

The final coordinates and temperature parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 6. An electron density map of the a-axis projection, corresponding to the final state of refinement is shown in Fig. 1.

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Table 3. Bond lengths l and standard deviation in bond length  $\sigma(l)$  in the thiuret ion.

Bond	l (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)
$S_1 - S_2$	2.081	0.008
$S_1 - C_1$	1.72	$\boldsymbol{0.025}$
$S_2-C_2$	1.74	0.025
$C_1 - N_1$	1.32	0.04
$C_1-N_2$	1.35	0.03
$C_2-N_2$	1.33	0.03
$C_2-N_3$	1.37	0.03

Table 4. Bond angles and standard deviation in bond angles in the thiuret ion.

	Angle (°)	Standard deviation (°)
$C_1 - S_1 - S_2$	93.2	0.8
$S_1-C_1-N_1$	118.8	1.6
$S_1 - C_1 - N_2$	121.4	2.0
$N_2-C_1-N_1$	119.9	2.2
$C_1 - N_2 - C_2$	111.6	2.0
$N_2-C_2-N_3$	119.8	2.1
$N_2-C_2-S_2$	122.4	1.6
$N_3-C_2-S_3$	117.8	2.0
$C_2-S_2-S_1$	91.4	0.9

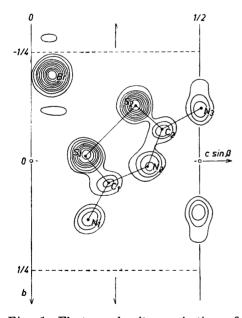


Fig. 1. Electron density projection of thiuret hydrobromide along the a axis, showing one asymmetric unit. Plane group pgg and origin in center of symmetry. Contour intervals for carbon and nitrogen  $2e \cdot Å^{-2}$ , for sulphur  $3e \cdot Å^{-2}$  and for the bromide ion  $6e \cdot Å^{-2}$ . Lowest contour at  $4e \cdot Å^{-2}$ .

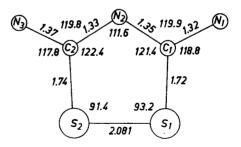


Fig. 2. Bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) in the thiuret ion.

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULT

The thiuret ion. Bond lengths and angles in the thiuret ion, corresponding to the coordinates in Table 1 are listed in Tables 3 and 4 and shown in Fig. 2.

The thiuret ion is planar within the error. The equation for the least squares plane of the ring atoms, with sulphur given three times the weight of carbon and nitrogen, and  $a \sin \beta$  chosen as the third orthogonal axis is

$$0.7512X + 0.5717Y + 0.3297Z = 3.0890$$

where X, Y and Z are in Å units.  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are -0.002 Å and 0.003 Å, respectively, out of this plane, and the deviation from the plane for the carbon and nitrogen atoms are:  $C_1$  0.002 Å,  $C_2$  -0.013 Å,  $N_1$  -0.012 Å,  $N_2$  0.008 Å, and  $N_3$  0.014 Å, All deviations are less than the corresponding standard deviations in atomic positions.

The average value of carbon-nitrogen bond lengths in thiuret hydrobromide is 1.34 Å and thus the same as in thiuret hydroiodide. No C—N bond length in thiuret hydrobromide deviates significantly from the mentioned average value, and the bond lengths are in good agreement with the length of the aromatic carbon-nitrogen bond, which in pyridine 14 has been found to be 1.340 Å.

The S–C bonds in thiuret hydrobromide are found to be  $1.722 \pm 0.025$  Å and  $1.742 \pm 0.024$  Å and the S–S bond is found to be  $2.081 \pm 0.008$  Å. If the lengths of the sulphur-carbon and sulphur-sulphur single bond are taken as 1.81 Å and 2.08 Å, respectively, <sup>15</sup> the S–C bonds in thiuret hydrobromide are significantly shorter than the single bond, and the S–S bond apparently equal to a single bond. For thiuret hydroiodide <sup>1</sup> the S–C and S–S bond lengths are reported to be 1.73  $\pm$  0.03 Å and 2.088  $\pm$  0.012 Å, respectively.

There is thus good agreement between the dimensions of the thiuret ion as found in thiuret hydroiodide  $^1$  and in thiuret hydrobromide. The thiuret ion is stabilized through  $\pi$ -orbital delocalization, which is most pronounced in the carbon-nitrogen part of the ion. It is still a question, however, whether the conjugation extends over the sulphur-sulphur bond, and it is hoped that an accurate structure determination of thiuret hydrochloride hemihydrate,  $^{16}$  see below, may provide additional information on this point.

The bond angle  $C_1-N_2-C_2$  in thiuret hydrobromide is found to be 111.6  $\pm$  2.0° and is apparently significantly smaller than the 120° valency angle of an  $sp^2$ -hybridized atom.  $N_2$ , regarded as  $sp^2$ -hybridized, contributes one  $\pi$ -electron to the  $\pi$ -bonding system of the thiuret ion, and has one of its  $sp^2$ -

orbitals occupied by a lone pair.

Coppens and Hirshfeld <sup>17</sup> have discussed how the asymmetry in the electron cloud about an atomic nucleus, due to lone pair electrons, may constitute an appreciable "atomic" dipole moment. This implies that the centroid of the electron cloud is displaced from the nucleus in direction of the lone-pair orbital. For such an atom in a crystal, coordinates as determined by X-ray methods should deviate from the real coordinates of the atomic nucleus, and the deviation should be in direction of the lone-pair orbital. Support for this idea derives from structure investigations, carried out for the same compounds both by X-ray diffraction and neutron diffraction.<sup>17</sup>

According to the above, the  $C_1-N_2-C_2$  angle of  $111.6\pm2.0^\circ$  seems to indicate that the centroid of the electron cloud of the cyclic nitrogen atom  $N_2$  in thiuret hydrobromide is displaced from the nucleus. A displacement of the centroid in direction of the lone-pair orbital corresponding to apparent atomic coordinates (X-ray) about 0.03 Å from the nucleus, is not improbable, 17 and would correspond to a corrected value for the  $C_1-N_2-C_2$  angle of about 115°. This value agrees with the value, 116.25°, found for the C-N-C angle in pyridine 15 by microwave methods.

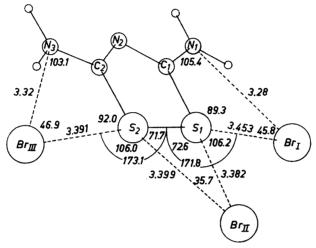


Fig. 3. Atomic distances (Å) and angles (°) in the environment of the disulphide group.

Table 5. Atomic distances and angles with reference to the environment of the disulphide group, together with the respective standard deviations in atomic distances and angles.

	Distance (Å)	Standard deviation (Å)
$S_1Br_1$	3.453	0.006
$\mathbf{S_1}\mathbf{Br_{II}}$	3.382	0.006
$\mathbf{S_2}\mathbf{Br_{II}}$	3.399	0.006
$S_{2}^{I}Br_{111}^{III}$	3.391	0.006
$N_1Br_1$	3.28	0.02
$N_3Br_{III}$	3.32	0.02
	Angle (°)	Standard deviation (°)
$Br_1N_1-C_1$	105.4	1.6
$Br_1S_1-C_1$	89.3	0.8
$Br_1S_1-S_2$	171.8	0.5
$\mathrm{Br_{I}S_{I}Br_{II}}$	106.2	0.2
$S_1Br_1N_1$	45.8	0.5
$\hat{\mathbf{Br}}_{11}\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{1}-\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{2}$	72.6	0.5
$Br_{11}S_2-S_1$	71.7	0.5
$\mathrm{Br_{II}S_{2}Br_{III}}$	106.0	0.2
$S_1Br_{II}S_2$	35.7	0.3
$\hat{\mathbf{Br}}_{111}\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{2}-\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{1}$	173.1	0.5
$Br_{111}S_2-C_2$	92.0	0.8
$\mathrm{Br_{III}N_3-C_2}$	103.1	1.6
$S_2Br_{III}N_3$	46.9	0.5

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Table 6. Observed and calculated h0l, 0kl and 1kl structure factors for thiuret hydrobromide. The values given are fifty times the absolute values.

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1 0 0 2421	7229 -3516	0 10 1	797 1861	674 1647	0	7 7 8 7	1896	2045	-1 -1	5 1	2594	2720 -3469
3 0 0 1326	-1291	0 12 1	1151	967	0	9 7	402	432	-1	6 I 7 I	3359 2230	-2105
4 0 0 2094 5 0 0 1234	2001	0 14 1	1259 585	-1126 - 595	0	10 7	603 645	615 - 611	-1 -1	8 I 9 I	2877 384	2629 - 243
6 0 0 375	- 374	0 15 1	856 580	847 604		12 7	600 900	582 946	-!	10 1	2702 1281	2475 1126
0 0 2 597	717 -1228	0 1 Z	1921		0				-i	12 1	930	- 820
0 0 6 1020	771	0 2 2	5281	1815 -5271	ō	2 8	233 2018	207 1826	-!	13 1	825 1197	- 734 1173
0 0 g 3497 0 0 10 1054	-3251 · -1054	0 4 2	4023 222	-3802 287	0	3 B	754 259	623 90	-1	15 1	< 179	85
0 0 12 710	774	0 5 2 0 6 2	1327 < 138	1391 237	0	5 8	772 1354	66 B	!	1 2 2 2	3229 3364	2948 2976
1 0 7 4118	-3944	0 7 2	3251	351A	0	7 8	582	-1407 588	!	3 2	3510	-3187
1 0 4 4876	-4804 -1016	0 9 2	3237 2020	-329R -1940	0	8 8	412 393	516 430	- !	4 Z 5 Z	166 <del>8</del> < 148	1475 - 82
1 0 8 620	- 572 - 934	0 10 Z 0 11 Z	1980	1765		10 B	1164	-1247 348	1	6 2	238 2507	- 24‡ 2869
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-1 0 6 3341	546A 3171	0 14 2	386	918 - 385	0	1 9	1542	-1380	1	9 2 10 2	2160 1438	-1262
-1 0 8 2686 -1 0 10 845	-2431 - 799	0 15 2	283	326	0	2 9	1470	-1348 1084		11 2	1313	1214
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2 0 2 4084	-3925	0 3 3	3101	-2893	ō	6 9	< 188	-1807 153	i	15 2	< 136	166
2 0 4 1892 2 0 6 1067	-1672 947	0 5 3	3228 179	-3174 184	0	7 9 8 9	348 267	375 256	-1	1 2 2 2	3048 4247	-2938 -4416
2 0 8 1380 2 0 10 465	1395 504	0 6 3	3965 1231	4351 -1487	0	9 9	405 305	- 493	-1 -1	3 2	2204 454	2237 445
-2 0 2 5838	-6878	0 8 3	1019	-1052		11 9	722	- 376 - 795	-1	5 2	877	1048
-2 0 6 5213	193R 5381	0 10 3	277 1268	- 277 -1181	0	1 10	851	- 749	-1 -1	6 2	210 1071	280 -1104
-2 0 8 1196 -2 0 10 2049	~1058 1902	0    3 0   2    3	< 197 1312	- 166 1211	0	2 10	< 188 632	79 613	- I - 1	9 2	4110 1650	-4143 1479
-2 0 12 < 445	- 110	0 13 3	959	- 969 - 967	ŏ	4 10	1403	-1582	-i	10 2	1359	1178
3 0 2 870 3 0 4 3020	782	0 15 3	435	397	ŏ	5 10 6 10	561 851	- 687 -1059	-i	12 2	815	- 785
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3 0 8 < 405 -3 0 2 4354	207 -4271	0 Z 4 0 3 4	1856 1046	-1532 - 974	0	9 10	740	781	-1	15 2	357	34 P
-3 0 4 2766	-2608	0 4 4	1913	-1627	0	1.11	591	- 621		1 3	1313	-1171
-3 0 8 823	-1095 791	0 6 4	2787 942	-2577 - 913	0	2 11	282 648	- 307 809	!	2 3 3 3	1135 295	961 139
-3 0 10 2673 -3 0 12 903	2737 89:	074	786 453	870 - 508	0	4 11	886 < 142	1015	1	4 3	2066 5406	-1937 -5545
4 0 2 1598	1607	0 9 4	1875	-1969 643	0	6 11	942	-1170 54		6 3	1956	2056 1865
4 0 4 1451	1493	0 11 4	1588	1538						8. 3	342	- 127
-4 0 2 1864	- 559 1759	0 13 4	1436	- 662 -1491	0	1 12	1106 < 424	-1232 533	- :	9 3	< 256 < 264	- 147 62
-4 0 4 1898 -4 0 6 2183	-1913 -2162	0 14 4	1026	- 435 -1109	0	3 12	< 138 < 310	125 427	- 1	11 3	1999 1589	-1909 1482
-4 0 8 1958 -4 0 10 762	-1941 794	0 1 5	820	- 771		· · -				13 3	775 < 195	654 144
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5 0 4 < 323 -5 0 2 2742	157 2863	0 5 5	163 1891	- 72 2047	1	3 0	3398 451	-4379 - 498	-1	3 3	7232 790	-8438 792
-5 0 4 < 551 -5 0 6 < 541	115	075	240 1028	- 148 -1185	- 1	5 0	208 806	- 205 763	-1	5 3 6 3	932 477	- 553
-5 0 8 1122	-1163	0 9 5	807	- 838	i	7 0	3307	3166	-i	7 3	1761	-2000
	-1616	0 11 5	288	- 892 317		9 0	1220 3630	1036 -3260	-1	8 3 9 3	407 < 247	- 423 - 31
-6 0 2 475 -6 0 4 < 413	426 - 90	0 12 5	845 1134	86Z		10 0	1048	854 1239	-1 -1	10 3	1101	-1003 - 541
-6 0 6 1823 -6 0 8 803	1870 879	0 14 5	1054	-1027	1 1	12 0	477 660	- 415 - 569	-i	12 3	599 988 2498	- 931 -2418
0 0 1. 1,003	674	0 1 6	1723	1586	1 1	14 0	< 223	165	-1	14 3	296	233
		0 3 6	36 <b>2</b> 4 2045	3348 -1762		15 0	719	- 693	-1	15 3	1121	1152
0 Z 0 352 0 4 0 227	152 - 155	0 4 6	542 281	- 476 223	1	2 1	3900 7951	3311 8743	- 1	1 4 2 4	1121	1026
0 6 0 4068 0 8 0 < 160	4019 - 121	0 6 6	743 1295	674 1387	i	3 1	5046 3446	5276 -3804	į	3 4	811 2576	612
0 10 0 3601	3094	0 8 6	3029	3700	ì	5 1	1261	1159	i i	5 4	< 217	-2233 - 27
0 14 0 511	-1610 518	0 10 6	1959 447	-2226 - 453	1	6 1 7 1	1143	1423	1	6 4 7 4	1821 < 243	-1850 53
0 16 0 1336	1546	0 11 6	328 433	336 407	1	8 1	935 671	- 796 616	- 1	8 4	1880 < 262	2221
0 1 1 934 0 2 1 2862	945 2929	0 13 6	< 140 318	77 386		1Ó Í	742 706	703 597		10 4	2154 322	-2170 281
0 3 1 2626	-3063				1 1	12 1	1421	1255	ı	12 4	392	328
0 5 1 4641	-1783 6320	0 2 7	497 1542	- 497 1272	1.1	13 !	1963	1000 -1967		13 4	315 < 173	- 308 - 55
0 6 1 328 0 7 1 2048	367 -2116	0 3 7	2587 994	2305 - 885	-1	2 1	< 178 649	- 3Z - 980	-!	1 4	2001 3391	1797 -3163
0 8 1 690 0 9 1 < 176	- 588 17	0 5 7	2146 363	-1968 373	-1	3 !	1806	-2295 462R	-1	3 4	180	- 116
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h		k	. 1	P <sub>o</sub>	Yc	h	k	1	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	h	k	1	ř <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	h	k	1	Fo	P <sub>c</sub>
		_			2216				930	818	-1	10	7	764	805	-1	8	9	556	- 692
-1		5	4	2418	-2268		5	6	940	- 878	-1	11	7	< 233	37	-i	9	9	235	- 240
-1		6	4	1826	1961	1	6	6	491	- 471	-1	12	ź	1388	1314	-i		ģ	950	-1035
~1		7	4	1152	-1238	!	7	6	1207	1516		13	ź	316	- 324	-i		ģ	832	- 866
-1		8	4	2318	-2486		8	6	< 258	92		• •	,	210	- 324			-		- 000
-1		9	4	< 254	107	1	. 9	6	921	- 987	1	1	8	1731	-1732	,		10	825	- 923
-1		0	4	2476	2313		10	6	1420	-1379	- i	ż	8	473	- 507	i		10	854	- 960
-1		11	4	886	793		11	6	399	419	-i	3	8	991	915			10	350	430
-1		12	4	735	- 686		12	6	300	321	- :	4	8	866	812			iŏ	608	- 732
-1		13	4	656	- 665	1	13	6	3010	2748		5	8	< 260	70	ì		io	< 198	169
-1		14	4	< 201	72	-1	Ţ	6		-1293	- :	6	8	< 254	113			iŏ	< 181	- 21
-1		15	4	610	- 627	-1	2	6	1435	-1480	i	7	8	. 746	- 918			10	405	- 447
				٠.		-1	3	6	1715	476		é	8	< 230	- 74	-1		10	1614	1590
		1	5	3470	-3169	-1		6	598	348	i	9	8	1375	1493			10	1340	1251
		Z	5	1058	- 876	-1	5	6	398	1620	i	10	8	192	155	-1		10	< 259	140
ı		3	5	3395	3016	-1	6	6	1696	2277	i	ii	8	455	- 485	-1		10	735	- 709
	!	4	5	590	471	-1	7	6	2097		-i	';	8	3156	2908	-		10	475	- 516
		5	5	2546	-2470	-1	8	6	< 260	- 205	-1	ż			- 507					
1		6	5	918	- 892	-1	9	6	1427	-1562		3	8	188		-!		10	411	- 430
1	ľ	7	5	< 256	178	-1		6	1380	1376	-!		8		- 951	- !		10	< 227	65
	1	8	5	< 262	- 154	-1	11	6	1223	1179	-!	4		210	207	-1		10	1180	1393
- 1		9	5	896	- 984	-1	12	6	720	- 655	-!	5	8	714	- 657	~!		10	666	- 579
1	1	10	5	310	- 341	-1	13	6	< 199	75	-!	6	В	671	- 658	-1	10	10	716	- 700
	1	11	5	636	- 528	1	14	6	< 155	- 32	-!		В	1080	1088	_				
- 1	1		5	649	- 628						-!	8	8	740	- 998			11	239	- 295
		13	5	1142	1089	1		7	1178	1043	-!	. 9	8	1247	-1451			11	< 172	- 27
		14	5	260	- 215	ı		7	209•	- 129	-!			610	- 670			11	535	700
1		1	5	2151	1990	1		7	1942	1815	-!		8	1172	1116			11	157	206
-1		2	5	568	- 338	t		7	1619	1565	-1	12	8	250	285	-1		11	284	- 199
- 1	•	3	5	237	- 22	- 1		7	< 264	- 11						-!		11	< 239	114
	ı	4	5	1848	-1704			7	2625	-2650	!		9	289	- 172	-!		11	2195	2399
1	t	5	5	5468	5424	,	7	7	1660	1894	:	2	9	1111	-1092	-!		11	406	- 379
-1	1	6	5	2666	2740	,		7	340	456	:	3	9	859	- 817	-!		11	< 216	142
	1	7	5	1145	-1340	- I		7	785	892	!		9	1743	1919	-1		11	< 202	157
	ŧ	8	5	921	-1054	1	10	7	779	879	1	5	9	< 238	- 41	-!		11	674	148
-	•	9	5	614	648	1		7	225	- 148	!	6	9	< 227	- 134	-1	В	11	171	- 215
-	•	10	5	1708	-1561	1	12	7	6 <b>76</b>	- 715	!	7	9	Z63	- 361					
-	ı	11	5	2393	2382	-1	1	. 1	1323	1158	!	8	9	514	610	-!		12	507	- 499
-		12	5	361	406	-1	2	. 7	3708	3315	1		9	< 163	- 88	-1		12	1268	1363
_		13	5	352	- 294	-1	3	7	791	- 676	-1		9	1368	~1269	-1		12	212	- 231
-		14	5	352	- 312	- t	4	7	2635	-2414	-!			~ 379	- 340	-1		12	216	263
						-1	5	7	202	232	-1			890	- 794	-1		12	178	208
		1	6	2814	-2584	-1	6	7	1736	1828				2206	-2099	-1	6	12	288	- 281
	i	2	6	2753	2475	-1	7	7	559	- 545	-1			2317	-2362					
	1	3	6	242	- 90	-1	8	7	< 265	. 51	-!			1808	1973					
	ı	4	6	347	- 315	- 1	9	7	275	- 136	-1	7	9.	307	350					

The environment of the disulphide group. The environment of the disulphide group in crystals of thiuret hydrobromide is shown in Fig. 3, and the corre-

sponding interatomic distances and angles are listed in Table 5.

The sum of the van der Waals radii for bromine and sulphur is 3.80 Å, according to Paulig's <sup>15</sup> values, and thus Fig. 3 shows that the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group form four close contacts with three neighbouring bromide ions. Two of the close contacts occur in a very nearly linear Br···S-S···Br arrangement, with bromide-sulphur distances 3.391 and 3.453  $\pm$  0.006 Å and corresponding Br···S-S angles 173.1 and 171.8  $\pm$  0.5°, respectively. This partial covalent bonding between bromide and sulphur may be established through a transfer of charge from the bromine ions to those porbitals on the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-sulphur  $\sigma$ -bond, probably at the expense of this bond. Bromine-sulphur distances of 3.40 - 3.45 Å correspond to  $\sigma$ -bond orders of 0.26-0.23, if a linear relationship bond-order/bond-length is assumed, and if the sum of van der Waals radii and single bond radii for bromine and sulphur are taken to be 3.80 Å and 2.18 Å, respectively.

In crystals of thiuret hydroiodide there is a very nearly linear I····S—S···I arrangement analogous to that in thiuret hydrobromide. The iodine-sulphur close contacts are 3.62 Å and the I····S—S angles 171°. If the sum of van der Waals radii and single bond radii <sup>16</sup> for sulphur and iodine are taken to be 4.00 Å and 2.37 Å, respectively, and if a linear relationship bond-order/bond-length is assumed, the iodide-sulphur distances of 3.62 Å correspond to a  $\sigma$ -bond order of 0.23. The  $\sigma$ -bond order of the partial halogen-sulphur bonding

in the linear X...S.—S...X arrangement is thus about the same in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrobromide.

If the partial bonding between halogen and sulphur, described above, influences the length of the sulphur-sulphur bond in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrobromide, it probably does so to a rather small degree. Preliminary results from an almost completed X-ray crystallographic investigation of thiuret hydrochloride hemihydrate, 16 show that the sulphur-sulphur bond in this compound is 2.063 + 0.004 Å. Also in crystals of thiuret hydrochloride hemihydrate a very nearly linear X...S.—S...X arrangement occurs, the corresponding sulphur-chlorine distances being  $3.864 \pm 0.004$  Å and 3.527 + 0.004 Å. Taking 3.65 Å as the sum of van der Waals radii for sulphur and chlorine, 15 the sulphur-chlorine distance of 3.527 Å indicates a weak bond, which, however, probably is too weak ( $\sigma$ -bond order 0.10) to influence the sulphursulphur bond. Accordingly the sulphur-sulphur bond in thiuret hydrochloride should be unaffected by neighbouring chloride ions, and the bond length 2.063 + 0.004 Å then indicates that there is some conjugation, albeit very weak, over the sulphur-sulphur bond in the thiuret ion; the sulphur-sulphur bonds,  $2.081 \pm 0.008$  Å and  $2.088 \pm 0.012$  Å, in thiuret hydrobromide and hydroiodide are slightly lengthened due to partial sulphur-halogen bonding.

In crystals of 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide,8 a linear I···S—S arrangement occurs, with S—S =  $2.00 \pm 0.01$  Å and I···S =  $3.374 \pm 0.007$  Å; the partial iodine-sulphur bonding of  $\sigma$ -bond order 0.39 does here not seem to have caused a lengthening of the sulphur-sulphur bond. However, aside from other effects, in thiuret hydroiodide and hydrobromide the sulphur-sulphur bond is "attacked" from both sides.

Beside the sulphur-bromine close contacts discussed above, the sulphur atoms of the disulphide group in crystals of thiuret hydrobromide form two close contacts with a third bromide ion. This bromide ion lies close to the nor-

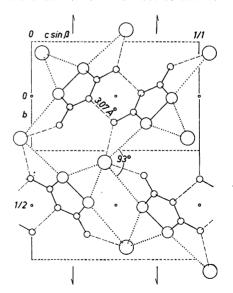


Fig. 4. The arrangement of ions in the unit cell as seen along the a axis. Broken lines indicate hydrogen bonds  $N-H\cdots N$  and  $N-H\cdots Br$ , and dotted lines indicate the partial covalent bonding between bromine and sulphur.

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mal to the sulphur-sulphur bond through its midpoint, 0.57 Å from the plane of the thiuret ion; the sulphur-bromide distances are 3.399 and 3.382 ± 0.006 Å. The S. Br. S angle is rather small, 35.7°, and it appears likely that partial sulphur-bromine bonds are established through overlap of one filled orbital of the bromide ion with two orbitals of the sulphur atoms, one from each. The bonding thus seems to be of the same nature as the sulphuriodine bonding in an equivalent triangular sulphur-iodine-sulphur configuration in 3-phenyl-1,2-dithiolium iodide. Because both sulphur atoms form weak bonds with bromide, one may assume that electrons are partially transferred from the bromide ion to the sulphur atoms, e. g. to those p-orbitals on the sulphur atoms already engaged in the sulphur-carbon  $\sigma$ -bonds, with weak three-center two-electron bonds as result.

The a-projection of the crystal structure of thiuret hydrobromide is shown in Fig. 4. The thiuret ions are arranged in pairs across a center of symmetry, through N-H···N hydrogen bonds of length 3.07 + 0.03 Å. The least squares plane of a thiuret ion passes 0.15 Å from this center. The exocyclic nitrogen atoms of each ion in a pair form hydrogen bonds to the bromide ions in their respective Br...S-S...Br arrangements. Br...S-S...Br...S-S...Br chains, with S...Br...S angles of 93°, zig-zag through the crystal in the direction of the b axis; the chains are interconnected through the partial bonding between the bromide ion and both sulphur atoms of the disulphide group.

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