

Refinement of the Crystal Structure of Monoclinic Barium Telluropentathionate Dihydrate

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The crystal structure of the monoclinic dimorph of barium telluropentathionate dihydrate, $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been refined by full-matrix least squares for 1306 non-zero reflections, collected by means of a single-crystal diffractometer, to a conventional R value of 0.031. The space group is $A2/m$ with four formula units per unit cell, and $a = 5.003(2)$ Å, $b = 10.588(3)$ Å, $c = 23.635(7)$ Å, $\beta = 98.61(5)^\circ$.

Mirror plane symmetry is crystallographically required for the telluropentathionate ion, and the ion thus occurs in the *cis* form. The dimensions of the S-S-Te-S-S chain are: S(1)-S(2) = 2.104(3) Å, S(2)-Te = 2.377(3) Å, \angle S(1)-S(2)-Te = 103.79(9)°, \angle S(2)-Te-S(2') = 100.29(8)°. The SSTe/STeS dihedral angles are 103.8°.

Barium telluropentathionate dihydrate, $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs in a triclinic form when crystallized from aqueous methanol, and in a monoclinic form when crystallized from aqueous acetone, whereas a monoclinic trihydrate, $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurs on crystallization from water.¹

The crystal structure of the monoclinic dihydrate was determined by Foss and Tjomsland,² using $0kl$ and $h0l$ Weissenberg photographs, taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. No correction for absorption was made ($\mu = 531 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), but reflections likely to be most heavily influenced by absorption were omitted from the refinement, which was carried out by difference electron density syntheses. Estimated standard deviations were 0.02 Å for S-S and S-T distances, and 1° for angles involving these atoms.

In connection with the crystal structure analyses of the trihydrate³ and of barium selenopentathionate hydrates,^{4,5} carried out with the aid of more modern facilities, it was thought of interest to refine the structure of the monoclinic dihydrate using the same methods.

EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals of monoclinic barium telluropentathionate dihydrate, $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, were obtained on addition of acetone to a solution of barium telluropentathionate in dilute perchloric acid.¹

The crystal used for data collection was a prism along the a axis, bounded by (001), (011) and (0 $\bar{1}$ 1), and terminated by (110) and (1 $\bar{1}$ 0). The distance between the (001) boundary faces was 0.055 mm, and the maximum extensions along the a and b axes were 0.187 and 0.112 mm, respectively.

The intensity data were collected by means of a Siemens automatic single-crystal diffractometer using MoK α radiation (Nb-filtered) and a scintillation counter.

The crystal was mounted with the a axis approximately parallel to the ϕ axis of the diffractometer, and the unit cell dimensions and setting angles for all reflections were calculated from the θ, χ and ϕ angles of 8 non-coplanar reciprocal vectors.

The procedure followed was similar to that described in a preceding paper.³

The net intensities of the two reference reflections, 080 and 008, decreased by about 5% during the data collection.

Out of 1588 independent reflections attainable within $\theta = 28^\circ$, 282 were found to have net intensities below three times its standard deviation. These reflections were assigned an intensity equal to this limit, and labelled as unobserved.

The net intensities were scaled by means of the reference reflections, and Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied. The linear absorption coefficient for MoK α radiation is 63.5 cm⁻¹, and corrections were carried out using the Gaussian integration method.⁶

The scattering factor curves used for the structure factor calculations, and the computer programs used during the data collection, data processing, refinement, and drawing of illustrations are the same as in a preceding paper.³

The unit cell dimensions, calculated by means of a least squares program using the θ angles of 12 reflections ($\theta = 17 - 24^\circ$) measured on the diffractometer, are $a = 5.003(2)$ Å, $b = 10.588(3)$ Å, $c = 23.635(7)$ Å, $\beta = 98.61(5)^\circ$. The space group is $A2/m$ with four BaTe (S₂O₃)₂·2H₂O formula units per unit cell.¹

REFINEMENT

The first structure factor calculations were based on the atomic coordinates derived from the two-dimensional film data,² and an overall isotropic thermal factor, $\exp[-8\pi^2 U(\sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)]$ with $U = 0.040$ Å², was used. The resulting R value ($\sum(|F_o| - |F_c|)/\sum|F_o|$) was 0.154.

Refinement by least squares was then started, using a full-matrix least squares program minimizing the function

$$r = \sum W(|F_o| - K|F_c|)^2$$

Here $W = 4(I_t - I_b)^2/F_o^2[I_t + I_b + k^2(I_t - I_b)^2]$, where I_t is the total intensity of a reflection, I_b is the background intensity, and k is the relative standard deviation in the scaling curve based on the reference reflections. Non-observed reflections for which $|F_c|$ is greater than the observable limit, are included in the refinement with $|F_o|$ equal to this limit.

With individual isotropic thermal parameters for all atoms the R value converged at 0.104. The values of U were in the region 0.027–0.047 Å² for all atoms except the H₂O(2) oxygen atom, for which U was 0.184 Å². On refinement of the occupancy factor for the H₂O(2) oxygen atom this factor was reduced from 0.500 to 0.264. An attempt to use anisotropic refinement for this oxygen atom resulted in steadily increasing thermal parameters and decreasing x and z coordinates. The refinement converged at $U = 0.109$ Å² when an isotropic thermal parameter for H₂O(2) was used.

With anisotropic thermal parameters for all atoms, except H₂O(2), the final R value was 0.031. Unobserved reflections are included when $|F_c|$ is

greater than the observable limit. The maximum shift of a parameter in the last refinement cycle was about one tenth of its standard deviation.

A final difference electron density map showed no peaks higher than 0.7 e/Å³. The water hydrogen atoms were not located.

Tables 1 and 2 give the final atomic parameters with standard deviations from least squares. The observed structure factors, and those calculated from the final parameters, are listed in Table 3.

Table 1. Atomic coordinates for barium telluropentathionate dihydrate. Origin at a centre of symmetry. Standard deviation are given in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Ba	0.19877(11)	0	0.20457(3)
S(1)	0.36898(32)	0.23827(15)	0.33787(7)
S(2)	0.40906(48)	0.17231(19)	0.42270(8)
Te	0.71446(14)	0	0.42420(3)
O(1)	0.6382(10)	0.2527(6)	0.3234(2)
O(2)	0.2325(11)	0.3578(5)	0.3437(2)
O(3)	0.2097(10)	0.1478(5)	0.3016(2)
H ₂ O(1)	0.7293(13)	0	0.2658(3)
H ₂ O(2)	0.1778(54)	0	0.0822(11)

Table 2. Thermal parameters expressed in the form $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{-2}U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^{-1}b^{-1}U_{12} + \dots)]$. All values have been multiplied by 10⁴, and standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₂₃	<i>U</i> ₁₃
Ba	255(3)	219(3)	391(3)	0	0	12(2)
S(1)	275(8)	208(7)	321(8)	-11(6)	43(6)	20(6)
S(2)	784(15)	316(9)	285(9)	109(10)	-3(8)	95(9)
Te	460(4)	327(4)	354(4)	0	0	-112(3)
O(1)	280(26)	598(37)	653(38)	-82(25)	182(31)	97(24)
O(2)	595(36)	244(26)	654(38)	166(38)	-3(25)	-69(29)
O(3)	366(26)	406(29)	395(27)	-61(23)	-105(23)	14(21)
H ₂ O(1)	234(33)	469(42)	299(36)	0	0	21(28)
H ₂ O(2) ^a	1087(79)					

^a Occupancy factor for H₂O(2) oxygen atom, 0.264 instead of 0.500, and the thermal parameter is expressed in the form $\exp[-8\pi^2U(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$.

RESULTS

Fig. 1. gives a view of the telluropentathionate ion as seen along the *a* axis, with principal bond lengths and angles. These values are nearly the same as those given by Foss and Tjomsland,² the greatest difference being that of 0.04 Å for the S-Te bond length. The ion possesses mirror plane symmetry, and the non-planar S-S-Te-S-S chain thus occurs in the *cis*

Table 3. Continued.

h	k	l	F(O)	F(C)	h	k	l	F(O)	F(C)	h	k	l	F(O)	F(C)	h	k	l	F(O)	F(C)
5	0	-1	-163	150	6	1	-17	-155	47	6	2	-14	-164	-55	6	3	-11	267	234
6	0	-16	209	201	6	1	-15	424	385	6	2	-12	-148	-91	6	3	-9	344	-153
6	0	-14	495	-511	6	1	-13	327	-328	6	2	-10	375	372	6	3	-7	-155	-77
6	0	-12	-170	129	6	1	-11	309	276	6	2	-8	-159	-110	6	3	-5	445	449
6	0	-10	566	523	6	1	-9	458	-459	6	2	-6	314	315	6	3	-3	279	-263
6	0	-8	445	-443	6	1	-7	-161	-151	6	2	-4	646	-662	6	3	-1	545	556
6	0	-6	427	412	6	1	-5	386	344	6	2	-2	-155	130	6	3	1	403	-417
6	0	-4	417	-412	6	1	-3	249	-236	6	2	0	-157	41	6	3	3	-161	-101
6	0	-2	441	-372	6	1	-1	771	762	6	2	2	342	-300	6	3	5	-162	-107
6	0	0	-174	100	6	1	1	494	-526	6	2	4	853	858	6	3	7	222	-203
6	0	2	-177	-46	6	1	3	-115	-72	6	2	6	256	-284	6	4	-12	203	211
6	0	4	575	453	6	1	5	-170	-148	6	2	8	-166	-74	6	4	-10	414	413
6	0	6	-177	-157	6	1	7	384	-384	6	3	-15	303	292	6	4	-8	519	-501
6	0	8	212	202	6	2	-16	185	189	6	3	-13	369	-383					

form, the two terminal sulphur atoms being located on the same side of the plane through the three middle atoms.

Fig. 1. The *cis* form of the telluropentathionate ion in BaTe(S₂O₃)₂·2H₂O as seen along the *a* axis. The ellipsoids represent 50% probability; the thermal parameters of the oxygen atoms are halved in size relative to those of the tellurium and sulphur atoms.

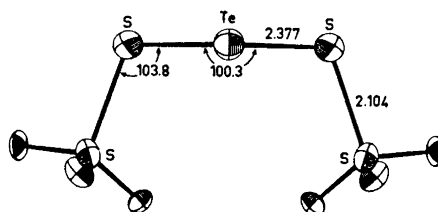


Table 4. Dimensions of the *cis* form of the telluro- and selenopentathionate ions in the dihydrates of the barium salts. For the left column X=Te, and for the right column X=Se. A prime denotes an atom generated by the mirror plane through X. Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	BaTe(S ₂ O ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	BaSe(S ₂ O ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O ⁴
S(1)–S(2)	2.104(3) Å	2.096(3) Å
S(2)–X	2.377(3)	2.180(3)
∠S(1)–S(2)–X	103.79(9)°	103.96(11)°
∠S(2)–X–S(2')	100.29(8)°	103.06(11)°
∠S(1)S(2)X/S(2)XS(2')	103.8°	106.0°
S(1)–O(1)	1.446(6) Å	1.432(5) Å
S(1)–O(2)	1.447(5)	1.441(6)
S(1)–O(3)	1.443(5)	1.444(6)
∠S(2)–S(1)–O(1)	107.5(2)°	107.1(3)°
∠S(2)–S(1)–O(2)	100.3(3)°	99.1(3)°
∠S(2)–S(1)–O(3)	108.1(2)°	108.6(3)°
∠O(1)–S(1)–O(2)	113.0(3)°	113.1(3)°
∠O(1)–S(1)–O(3)	112.4(3)°	112.9(3)°
∠O(2)–S(1)–O(3)	114.5(3)°	114.7(3)°
∠XS(2)S(1)/S(2)S(1)O(1)	49.1°	50.6°
∠XS(2)S(1)/S(2)S(1)O(2)	167.3°	168.3°
∠XS(2)S(1)/S(2)S(1)O(3)	72.5°	71.7°
∠S(2)S(1)O(1)/S(2)S(1)O(2)	118.2°	117.7°
∠S(2)S(1)O(1)/S(2)S(1)O(3)	121.6°	122.3°
∠S(2)S(1)O(2)/S(2)S(1)O(3)	120.2°	120.0°

The dimensions of the ion calculated from the atomic coordinates of Table 1 are listed in the left column of Table 4. The standard deviations given include estimated uncertainties in unit cell dimensions. The non-bonded distances in the S(1)–S(2)–Te–S(2')–S(1') chain are: S(1)–Te = 3.530(2) Å, S(1)–(2') = 4.779(3) Å, S(2)–S(2') = 3.631(3) Å, S(1)–S(1') = 5.003(3) Å.

Crystal structure determinations of barium selenopentathionate dihydrate^{4,7} and trihydrate⁵ have shown that the dimensions of the selenopentathionate ions are very nearly the same in these two hydrates. The ions have the same rotational isomeric form as the telluropentathionate ion in the present salt. For comparison, the dimensions of the selenopentathionate ion in the dihydrate of its barium salt are listed in the right column of Table 4.

The only significant difference in the dimensions of the two ions, except the S–X bond length and the S–X–S bond angle, is in the dihedral angles between the S–S–X and S–X–S planes. Variations in the degrees of rotation about S–X bonds are also found in the two halves of a S–S–X–S–S chain when symmetry is not crystallographically required.^{3,8–10}

The difference between the S–Te and S–Se bond lengths is in accordance with the difference in the single covalent bond radii for tellurium, 1.37 Å, and selenium, 1.17 Å.¹¹ The bond lengths are in both cases 0.03 Å shorter than the sum of the single covalent bond radii for the atoms involved.

The S–Te–S bond angle is about 3° smaller than the S–Se–S bond angle which is again about 3° smaller than the middle S–S–S bond angle in barium pentathionates.¹² The same tendency of decreasing bond angles for the middle atom is found in the isomorphous series of penta-, selenopenta-, and telluropentathionate ions in the *trans* form.^{8–10}

The bond lengths and angles of the sulphonate groups are in good agreement with those of the selenopentathionate ion and, as seen from the dihedral angles listed, there is no difference in the orientation of the S–O bonds relative to the X–S–S planes.

Each barium ion is surrounded by nine oxygen atoms, with Ba–O distances ranging from 2.747 Å to 2.938 Å. Three of the oxygen atoms coordinated to

Table 5. Distances (Å), and angles (°) between directions, from barium ion to oxygen atoms. Standard deviations of the distances and angles are 0.005–0.007 Å and 0.1–0.2°, respectively, except for the distance and angles involving H₂O(2), which have standard deviations of 0.026 Å and 0.7°.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
I	H ₂ O(1) (<i>x, y, z</i>)	2.827							
II	H ₂ O(1) (<i>(x–1, y, z)</i>)	2.938	120.4						
III	H ₂ O(2) (<i>x, y, z</i>)	2.878	113.9	125.7					
IV	O(3) (<i>x, y, z</i>)	2.770	71.1	60.7	145.6				
V	O(3) (<i>x, \bar{y}, z</i>)	2.770	71.1	60.7	145.6	68.8			
VI	O(1) (<i>(1–x, $\frac{1}{2}$–y, $\frac{1}{2}$–z)</i>)	2.849	80.8	113.1	74.7	72.7	137.8		
VII	O(1) (<i>(1–x, $-\frac{1}{2}$+y, $\frac{1}{2}$–z)</i>)	2.849	80.8	113.1	74.7	137.8	72.7	133.5	
VIII	O(2) (<i>(\bar{x}, $\frac{1}{2}$–y, $\frac{1}{2}$–z)</i>)	2.747	146.7	64.2	71.0	87.2	124.8	68.6	130.0
IX	O(2) (<i>(\bar{x}, $-\frac{1}{2}$+y, $\frac{1}{2}$–z)</i>)	2.747	146.7	64.2	71.0	124.8	87.2	130.0	68.6 66.5

one barium ion are from water molecules and the remaining six are from five different telluropentathionate ions. The distances and angles of the Ba–O coordination are listed in Table 5. Again there are only small deviations between these values and those given for the barium selenopentathionate hydrates.^{4,5}

Fig. 2, which is a stereoscopic view as seen normal to the a crystal plane, shows the formation of layers through Ba–O coordination. The layers are

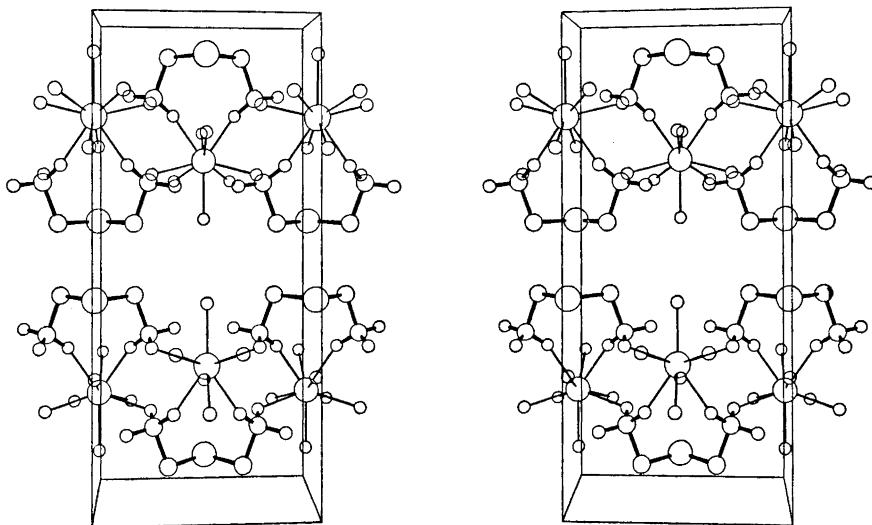


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic view of the cell packing in $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as seen normal to the a crystal plane. The Ba–O coordination is indicated by the thin lines.

parallel to the c crystal plane and are the reason for the pronounced tendency of cleavage along this plane.² The relation between neighbour layers is through twofold rotation axes in the interfaces. Similar layers in barium selenopentathionate dihydrate and trihydrate are related through glide planes, and twofold screw axes, respectively.

The water molecule $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$ is coordinated to two barium ions and probably forms hydrogen bonds to O(1) and the image of O(1) across the mirror plane in which the water oxygen atom is located. The O–O distances are 3.067(7) Å, and the O–O–O angle is 121.5(2)°. The water molecule $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ is coordinated to one barium ion, and does not seem to form any hydrogen bonds. The reason for the low occupancy factors and high thermal parameters in the least squares refinement for the $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ oxygen atoms in the present crystals and in the crystals of $\text{BaSe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ⁴ is probably that these water molecules are not so firmly held in the lattice. This is also shown by the fact that these water molecules are replaced by organic molecules when solvates are formed.¹³

Table 6 give the principal dimensions of the telluropentathionate ions as found in the crystals of $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{BaTe}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.³ The main

Table 6. Dimensions of the S-S-Te-S-S chain in the crystals of barium telluropentathionate dihydrate (*cis*) and trihydrate (*trans*). Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	BaTe(S ₂ O ₃) ₂ ·2H ₂ O	BaTe(S ₂ O ₃) ₂ ·3H ₂ O ^s
S-S	2.104(3) Å	2.102(2) Å, 2.090(2) Å
S-Te	2.377(3) Å	2.384(2) Å, 2.392(2) Å
∠S-S-Te	103.79(9)°	103.08(5)°, 102.59(5)°
∠S-Te-S	100.29(8)°	96.02(4)°
∠SSTe/STeS	103.8°	87.7°, 98.7°

difference is the rotational isomerism: The rotations of the S-S bonds 87.7° and 98.7° to different sides of the plane through the three middle atoms in the trihydrate, and the rotations of the S-S bonds 103.8° to the same side of the plane in the dihydrate. The S-Te-S bond angles differ by 4.27°, whereas the remaining dimensions do not differ more from one ion to the other than they differ within the ion of the trihydrate, where symmetry is not crystallographically required. The larger dihedral angles and S-Te-S bond angle in the *cis* form might be due to space requirements of the sulphonate groups.

The closest interionic Te-Te, Te-S, and S-S approaches are 4.235(1) Å, 3.930(2) Å, and 3.631(3) Å, respectively.

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