

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of a *trans* Square-planar Complex of Tellurium Dibenzenethiosulphonate with Ethylenethiourea

KJELL ÅSE, KNUT MAARTMANN-MOE and JON ODDVAR SOLHEIM

*Chemical Institute, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway*

The complex, *trans*-dibenzenethiosulphonatobis(ethylenethiourea)-tellurium(II),  $\text{Te}(\text{S}:\text{C}:\text{NH} \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_2 \cdot \text{NH})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , crystallizes in the

space group  $P\bar{1}$  (No. 2). The unit cell dimensions (standard deviations in parentheses) are,  $a = 7.069(4)$  Å,  $b = 10.580(7)$  Å,  $c = 8.938(5)$  Å,  $\alpha = 101.98(8)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 91.00(8)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 94.54(8)^\circ$ , with one molecule per unit cell. The crystal and molecular structure has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray diffraction methods. The intensities of 1265 independent, non-zero reflections were collected, using integrating Weissenberg techniques. Refinement by full-matrix least squares methods resulted in a conventional  $R$  value of 0.081.

The tellurium atom, which is bonded to two ethylenethiourea sulphur atoms and to two benzenethiosulphonate sulphur atoms, lies in a centre of symmetry. The arrangement around tellurium is *trans* square-planar, with the following dimensions:  $\text{Te} - \text{S}(\text{ethylenethiourea}) = 2.713(5)$  Å,  $\text{Te} - \text{S}(\text{benzenethiosulphonate}) = 2.686(4)$  Å,  $\angle \text{S} - \text{Te} - \text{S} = 90.80(13)^\circ$ . The benzenethiosulphonate S - S bond length is 2.016(5) Å.

A crystal structure determination of *trans*-dibenzenethiosulphonatobis(ethylenethiourea)tellurium(II),  $\text{Te}(\text{S}:\text{C}:\text{NH} \cdot [\text{CH}_2]_2 \cdot \text{NH})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , has been undertaken as part of a series of structural studies on square-planar complexes of divalent tellurium. Preliminary results have been mentioned in a review.<sup>1</sup> Based on more data, the structure has now been further refined, and a full report is given here.

In 1961, Foss and Johannessen reported the preparation of five complexes of divalent tellurium thiosulphonates with thioureas, together with unit cell and space group data on the complexes.<sup>2</sup> Of the five complexes, four, including the subject of the present study, were yellow, and one was red. The structure of the closely related, yellow complex of tellurium dibenzenethiosulphonate

with trimethylenethiourea has recently been reported.<sup>3</sup> The red complex of tellurium dibenzenethiosulphonate with tetramethylthiourea is under study in this laboratory, and the structure will be reported in a subsequent article.

### EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals of  $\text{Te}(\text{etu})_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ , where etu is ethylenethiourea, were prepared by Foss and Johannessen.<sup>2</sup>

For determination of unit cell dimensions,  $2\theta$ -values for 41 reflections were measured from zero-layer Weissenberg photographs about the  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  axes, using  $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$ ). Sodium chloride powder lines were superimposed on the films for reference ( $a = 5.6405 \text{ \AA}$  at  $22^\circ\text{C}$ ).<sup>4</sup>

Intensity data were collected for the  $hk0$ – $hk3$ ,  $h0l$ , and  $0kl$  layers, using multiple-film integrating equi-inclination Weissenberg techniques with (Ni-filtered)  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation. The dimensions of the crystals are shown in Table 1. Out of 1386 accessible, inde-

Table 1. Distance (mm) from origin to faces for the three crystals used for collecting intensity data.

Distance to	Crystal rotating about the $a$ axis	Crystal rotating about the $b$ axis	Crystal rotating about the $c$ axis
(010) and (0 $\bar{1}$ 0)	0.043	0.025	0.028
( $\bar{1}$ 10) and (1 $\bar{1}$ 0)	0.065	0.055	0.052
(011) and (0 $\bar{1}$ $\bar{1}$ )	0.096	0.074	0.113

pendent reflections, 1265 were strong enough to be estimated visually by comparison with a scale of timed exposures. The intensities of the remaining 121 reflections were set equal to the observable limit.

Estimated corrections for the splitting of  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  were applied for high-angle reflections. Lorentz, polarization, and absorption corrections were done ( $\mu = 141 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). A modified version of the absorption correction method described by Busing and Levy<sup>5</sup> was applied, using an  $8 \times 6 \times 10$  grid for each of the crystals.

The scattering factor curves listed in *International Tables* (Ref. 4, p. 202) were used for structure factor calculations. Using the  $Af'$  and  $Af''$  values given by Cromer,<sup>6</sup> the tellurium and sulphur scattering curves were corrected for anomalous dispersion, by taking the amplitude of  $f$  as the corrected value.

The structure was refined by a least squares, full-matrix program which minimized the function

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

where  $K$  is a scale factor. The weight is defined by  $W = 1/\sigma^2(F_o)$ , where  $\sigma(F_o)$  is the estimated standard deviation in  $F_o$ . Non-observed reflections for which  $K|F_c|$  is greater than the observable limit, are included in the refinement, with  $|F_o|$  equal to the observable limit.

The calculations were carried out on an IBM 360/50 H computer. Most computer programs were made available by the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel, and modified for use on the IBM computer by Dr. Dove Rabinovich. A program calculating weighted least squares planes was written by Knut Maartmann-Moe; and two other programs, one for Fourier summations and another for extinction corrections, were written by Kjell Åse.

## CRYSTAL DATA

The crystals occur as yellow, triclinic prisms bounded mainly by {010}, {110}, and {011}. They are elongated in the *c*-axis direction, and attempts to cut them across this direction usually results in a bundle of thin needles parallel to *c*. The following unit cell dimensions, based on 41 high-angle 2θ values, were calculated by a least squares procedure.

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = 7.069(4) \text{ \AA}; & b = 10.580(7) \text{ \AA}; & c = 8.938(5) \text{ \AA}; \\ \alpha = 101.98 (8)^\circ; & \beta = 91.00 (8)^\circ; & \gamma = 94.54 (8)^\circ. \end{array}$$

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

$$V = 651.5(8) \text{ \AA}^3; \quad M = 678.38; \quad F(000) = 338; \quad Z = 1.$$

Possible space groups: *P*1 (No. 1) and *P* $\bar{1}$  (No. 2).

## STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

Space group *P* $\bar{1}$ , which requires that the tellurium atom lies in a centre of symmetry, was assumed to be the most probable one. Starting with phases based on the tellurium contributions alone, the structure was solved through two-dimensional Fourier synthesis along the *a*, *b*, and *c* axis.

Three-dimensional least squares refinement on scale factors, positional parameters, and individual isotropic thermal parameters resulted in an *R* value of 0.119. Anisotropic thermal parameters for the tellurium and sulphur atoms were then introduced, and further refinement on all parameters except scale factors lowered the *R* value to 0.089.

Observed structure factors for strong, low-order reflections seemed to be smaller than the corresponding calculated structure factors, and a correction for extinction was therefore carried out, using the expression given by Zachariasen.<sup>7</sup> The absorption term in this expression was set equal to 1. With *I*<sub>0</sub> on an absolute scale, the value of the extinction parameter, *C*, was found to be  $18.3 \times 10^{-6}$  for the crystal rotating about the *a* axis,  $15.3 \times 10^{-6}$  for the crystal rotating about the *b* axis, and  $6.8 \times 10^{-6}$  for the crystal rotating about the *c* axis.

The scale factors for each layer were then replaced by an overall scale factor, and the refinement on all parameters was continued until no shift was greater than 0.25 times the standard deviation. A three-dimensional difference Fourier summation at this point showed no peaks higher than 1.1 e/Å<sup>3</sup>. The final *R* value, including non-observed reflections when  $K|F_c|$  exceeds the observable limit, was 0.081. The successful refinement confirms the choice of space group *P* $\bar{1}$ .

The final atomic coordinates are listed in Table 2, together with the final isotropic thermal parameters for the light atoms. The final anisotropic thermal parameters for the tellurium and sulphur atoms are listed in Table 3. The structure factors calculated from the final parameters are listed in Table 4, together with the observed values.

Table 2. Atomic coordinates in fractions of triclinic cell edges. Isotropic thermal parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) in the form  $\exp[-8\pi^2U(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$ . Standard deviations from the least squares refinement in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i>
Te	0	0	0	
S(1)	-0.1581 (5)	-0.0770 (4)	0.2443 (6)	
S(2)	0.0990 (4)	0.2372 (3)	0.1708 (6)	
S(3)	0.3580 (4)	0.2276 (3)	0.2638 (6)	
O(1)	0.4282(13)	0.1000 (9)	0.2164(15)	0.0505(25)
O(2)	0.3501(15)	0.2825(11)	0.4220(18)	0.0653(32)
N(1)	0.0006(17)	-0.2094(13)	0.4239(21)	0.0592(35)
N(2)	0.2106(16)	-0.1101(11)	0.3053(19)	0.0506(30)
C(1)	0.5088(16)	0.3338(11)	0.1902(20)	0.0354(28)
C(2)	0.5359(19)	0.4592(13)	0.2669(23)	0.0494(35)
C(3)	0.6638(20)	0.5509(14)	0.2016(25)	0.0553(39)
C(4)	0.7561(19)	0.5007(14)	0.0669(22)	0.0504(36)
C(5)	0.7361(19)	0.3777(13)	0.0042(22)	0.0520(37)
C(6)	0.6157(18)	0.2855(13)	0.0617(22)	0.0459(34)
C(7)	0.0275(15)	-0.1368(11)	0.3286(20)	0.0331(27)
C(8)	0.1847(21)	-0.2479(15)	0.4869(25)	0.0591(41)
C(9)	0.3257(21)	-0.1657(15)	0.4188(25)	0.0577(41)

Table 3. Anisotropic thermal parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ ) 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  $10^4$ . Standard deviations in parentheses.

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$
Te	304 (6)	416 (7)	366(13)	-25 (4)	174 (8)	-12 (8)
S(1)	374(15)	658(21)	487(37)	12(14)	237(27)	23(24)
S(2)	376(14)	501(17)	477(36)	-21(12)	204(22)	-58(23)
S(3)	377(14)	532(18)	383(33)	-66(13)	234(24)	-25(24)

## RESULTS

Bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 5. The standard deviations are based on those of Table 2, neglecting coordinate covariances and standard deviations in unit cell dimensions. A drawing of the molecule, with selected bond lengths and angles, is presented in Fig. 1.

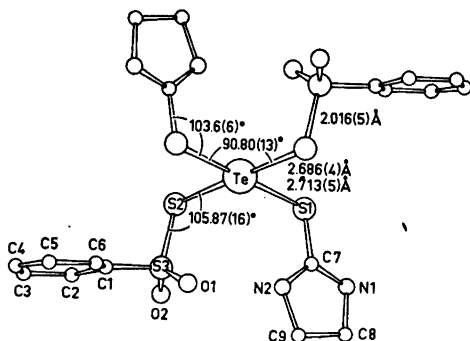


Fig. 1. The molecule as seen along the normal to a plane through Te, O(1), and the midpoint between S(1) and S(2'), where S(2') is at  $-x, -y, -z$  relative to S(2).







Table 5. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (°). Standard deviations in parentheses.

TeS <sub>4</sub> coordination group	
Te-S(1) = 2.713(5)	∠S(1)-Te-S(2) = 90.80(13)
Te-S(2) = 2.686(4)	
Benzenethiosulphonate group	
S(2)-S(3) = 2.016(5)	∠Te-S(2)-S(3) = 105.87(16)
S(3)-O(1) = 1.458(10)	∠S(2)-S(3)-O(1) = 112.5(5)
S(3)-O(2) = 1.416(16)	∠S(2)-S(3)-O(2) = 106.6(5)
S(3)-C(1) = 1.724(15)	∠S(2)-S(3)-C(1) = 105.6(6)
C(1)-C(2) = 1.358(18)	∠O(1)-S(3)-O(2) = 119.1(8)
C(2)-C(3) = 1.488(24)	∠O(1)-S(3)-C(1) = 106.4(7)
C(3)-C(4) = 1.405(26)	∠O(2)-S(3)-C(1) = 105.7(7)
C(4)-C(5) = 1.301(19)	∠S(3)-C(1)-C(2) = 118.7(13)
C(5)-C(6) = 1.425(23)	∠S(3)-C(1)-C(6) = 119.3(9)
C(6)-C(1) = 1.414(23)	∠C(6)-C(1)-C(2) = 121.7(13)
	∠C(1)-C(2)-C(3) = 118.5(16)
	∠C(2)-C(3)-C(4) = 117.6(13)
	∠C(3)-C(4)-C(5) = 121.3(16)
	∠C(4)-C(5)-C(6) = 123.4(17)
	∠C(5)-C(6)-C(1) = 117.0(12)
Ethylenethiourea group	
S(1)-C(7) = 1.726(14)	∠Te-S(1)-C(7) = 103.6(6)
C(7)-N(1) = 1.267(24)	∠S(1)-C(7)-N(1) = 122.1(10)
C(7)-N(2) = 1.332(16)	∠S(1)-C(7)-N(2) = 124.9(13)
N(1)-C(8) = 1.526(22)	∠N(1)-C(7)-N(2) = 113.0(14)
N(2)-C(9) = 1.527(25)	∠C(7)-N(1)-C(8) = 113.2(13)
C(8)-C(9) = 1.491(25)	∠C(7)-N(2)-C(9) = 107.6(15)
	∠N(1)-C(8)-C(9) = 100.0(15)
	∠N(2)-C(9)-C(8) = 105.1(13)

to be 2.018(4) Å. It is intermediate between the corresponding bond length in uncomplexed tellurium dibenzenethiosulphonate,<sup>8</sup> and in ionic sodium methanethiosulphonate monohydrate,<sup>9</sup> which are 2.080(2) and 1.98(1) Å, respectively, although it is closer to the latter value.

The atoms bonded to S(3) form an approximate tetrahedron, with greatest deviation in the O(1)-S(3)-O(2) angle, which is 119.1(8)°. With the sulphur coordinates given three times the weight of the carbon and nitrogen coordinates, the atoms of a least squares plane through S(3) and the benzene ring deviate 0.003-0.040 Å from the plane. The atoms of a least squares plane through the ethylenethiourea group deviate 0.000-0.092 Å from the plane.

The hydrogen atoms bonded to the ethylenethiourea nitrogen atoms appear to be engaged in hydrogen bonding to the benzenethiosulphonate oxygen atoms. This is illustrated in Fig. 2. The N(2)···O(1) distance, which occurs within the molecule, is 2.859(17) Å. The C(7)-N(2)···O(1) angle is 134.9(10)°, and the C(9)-N(2)···O(1) angle is 110.3(8)°. The other hydrogen bond occurs between neighbouring molecules. With O(2'') at  $-x, -y, 1-z$  relative to O(2), the N(1)···O(2'') distance is 2.984(19) Å. The C(7)-N(1)···O(2'') angle is 130.9(10)°, and the C(8)-N(1)···O(2'') angle is 115.1(12)°. O(1) and O(2'')



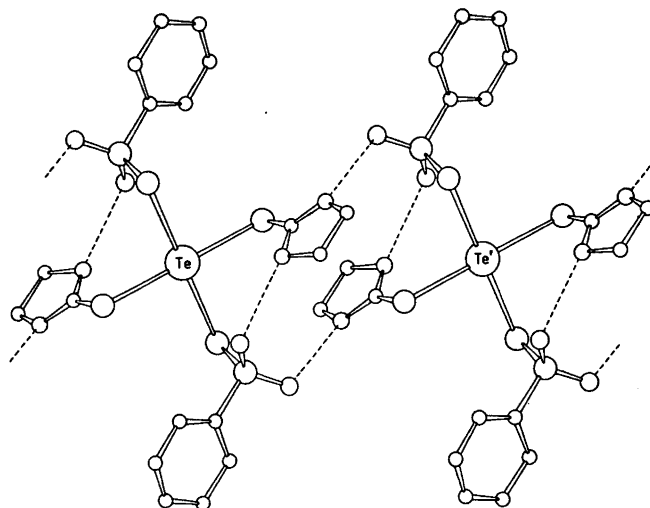


Fig. 2. Two of the molecules of the infinite chain along the  $c$  axis, as seen along the normal to the  $(1\bar{1}0)$  plane. With Te at the origin, Te' is at lattice point 0,0,1. Hydrogen bonds indicated by dashed lines.

are 0.754 and 0.534 Å, respectively, out of the least squares plane through the ethylenethiourea group referred to above. As is seen in Fig. 2, the molecules are linked together in infinite chains along the  $c$  axis by hydrogen bonds. This is in agreement with the fact that the crystals are easily cleaved along the  $c$ -axis direction.

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