The Dihydrogentrisulfanediphosphonate Ion. Preparation and Crystal Structures of $BaH_2S_3P_2O_6$ C_2H_5OH and $[Co(en)_2CI(H_2O)]H_2S_3P_2O_6$ H_2O

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Barium dihydrogentrisulfanediphosphonate ethanol solvate, BaH₂S₃P₂O₆·C₂H₅OH (1), and *trans*-aquachlorobis(ethylenediamine)cobalt(III) dihydrogentrisulfanediphosphonate monohydrate, [Co(en)₂Cl(H₂O)]H₂S₃P₂O₆·H₂O (2), form triclinic crystals, space group $P\bar{1}$ with Z=2. Cell dimensions are for 1, a=5.809(1), b=9.085(1), c=12.168(1) Å, $\alpha=97.17(1)$, $\beta=102.42(1)$, $\gamma=104.40(1)^\circ$, and for 2, a=7.328(1), b=9.892(1), c=13.613(1) Å, $\alpha=87.68(1)$, $\beta=84.04(1)$, $\gamma=69.33(1)^\circ$. The structures have been determined by X-ray methods and refined to R=0.036 (1) and 0.047 (2) for 2292 and 3791 observed reflections, respectively. The anions of both salts have *cis* rotameric forms with PSSS torsion angles in the range $90.5-99.8^\circ$. The dimensions of the anions are: S-S=2.0344(16)-2.0609(14) Å, S-P=2.1047(13)-2.1223(14) Å, P-O=1.461(3)-1.573(3) Å, S-S=108.13(8)-108.42(7)^\circ, S-S-P=101.09(6)-104.45(6)°, S-P-O=100.96(12)-110.61(12)°, O-P-O=106.03(17)-120.05(17)°, O-H=0.78(5)-0.89 Å, P-O-H=112(5)-121°.

Two salts of trisulfanediphosphonic acid have been prepared and characterized, 1,2 but so far no structure determination has been reported.

As part of our investigation on sulfanediphosphonates³ we report here the preparation and crystal structure determinations of two trisulfanediphosphonates, $BaH_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot C_2H_5OH$ (1) and $[Co(en)_2Cl(H_2O)]-H_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot H_2O$ (2).

Experimental

Preparations. Both compounds were obtained by metathesis from the less stable salt KH₃S₃P₂O₆·CH₃OH prepared as described by Fehér and Vial. The products were analysed iodometrically.

 $BaH_2S_3P_2O_6 \cdot C_2H_5OH$. A solution of Ba(ClO₄)₂ (0.70 g, 2.1 mmol) in H₂O (2 cm³) was added with stirring to a solution of KH₃S₃P₂O₆·CH₃OH (1.0 g, 3 mmol) in 0.4 M HCl (8 cm³). The reaction mixture was heated to ca. 40 °C, and then 21 cm³ of ethanol was added drop by drop with stirring. The solution was filtered and stored at -2 °C for a few days. The crystals were filtered off and

washed with ethanol and diethyl ether. Yield 0.42 g, 46% based on the amount of Ba(ClO₄)₂ used.

 $(Co(en)_2Cl(H_2O)/H_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot H_2O)$. Suitable crystals of this compound were obtained during attempts to grow larger crystals of [Co(en)₂Cl₂]H₃S₃P₂O₆. To a solution of 0.65 g (2.0 mmol) of KH₃S₃P₂O₆·CH₃OH in 5 cm³ of H₂O was added a solution of 2.5 g (8 mmol) of [Co(en)₂Cl₂]Cl·H₂O in a mixture of 7.5 cm³ H₂O and 9 cm³ methanol and kept at -2° C for 20 h. The majority of crystals formed were green extended, rather thin plates of [Co(en)₂Cl₂]H₃S₃P₂O₆, but with a few brown crystals of [Co(en)₂Cl(H₂O)]H₂S₃P₂O₆·H₂O. The yield was very low, 0.035 g or 3.5% based on the amount of KH₃S₃P₂O₆·CH₃OH used. The filtrate was diluted with 5 cm³ of methanol and again kept for 20 h at -2° C. The majority of the precipitate was now well developed brown crystals of $[Co(en)_2Cl(H_2O)]H_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot H_2O$ with some thin elongated green plates of [Co(en)₂Cl₂]H₃S₃P₂O₆. The crystals were washed with methanol and diethyl

X-Ray structure analyses. The determination of unit-cell parameters and the data collections were carried out on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 diffractometer, using monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.710$ 69 Å). Crystal data and

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conditions for data collections are given in Table 1. The cell parameters were based on a least-squares fit of accurate setting angles for 25 reflections. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, decay and absorption. Secondary extinction effects were found to be negligible. Reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ were regarded as observed. As seen from Table 1, the loss of intensities was extremely high, especially for compound 1, but according to the standard reflections used, it was isotropic and continuous. The structures were solved by direct (MUL-TAN) and Fourier difference methods. The structures were refined by least-squares calculations, using anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms bonded to carbon of the solvate in 1 and to the ethylenediamine groups in 2 were placed geometrically with C-H bond lengths 0.95 Å and N-H bond lengths 0.87 Å, and were held fixed with isotropic thermal parameters equal to 1.3 B_{eq} for the atom to which they are attached.

For compound 1 the intensity statistics indicated acentric unit cell, and the structure was solved in space group P1, but was eventually refined in space group $P\overline{1}$. The hydrogen atoms bonded to oxygen of the anion and the solvate were located from a Fourier difference map and were refined with isotropic thermal parameters.

For compound 2 the hydrogen atoms bonded to oxygen were located from a Fourier difference map. That bonded to O(1) did not refine to an acceptable position and was held fixed with fixed isotropic thermal parameter, whereas the others were refined with isotropic thermal parameters.

The programs used were the Enraf-Nonius' Structure Determination Package 1987. All refined atomic coordinates are given in Table 2.

Results and discussion

Bond lengths and angles are given in Table 3, and views of the anions are shown in Fig. 1. The unbranched, non-planar P-S-S-P chains of the anions give rise to possible geometrical isomerism, a *cis*-form with both P atoms on the same side of the S-S-S plane, and a *trans*-form with the P atoms on different sides. The two P atoms are each bonded to one S atom and three O atoms in a near-tetrahedral arrangement. Excluding the H atoms, the ions may be written $S(SPO_3)_2^{4-}$, and the shape of these ions clearly resembles their polythionate analogues, the pentathionates, $X(S_2O_3)^{2-}$ (X = S, Se or Te). The pentaselenopenta and telluropentathionate ions are each

Table 1. Crystallographic data

Compound	$BaH_2S_3P_2O_6\cdotC_2H_5OH(1)$	[Co(en) ₂ Cl(H ₂ O)]H ₂ S ₃ PO ₆ ·H ₂ O(2)	
Formula	C ₂ H ₈ BaO ₇ S ₃	$C_4H_{22}CoN_4O_8P_2S_2$	
M	439.6	506.8	
System	Triclinic	T <u>ri</u> clinic	
Space group	P1	P1	
a/Å	5.809(1)	7.328(1)	
b/Å	9.085(1)	9.892(1)	
c/Å	12.168(1)	13.613(1)	
α/°	97.17(1)	87.68(1)	
β/°	102.42(1)	84.04(1)	
γ/°	104.40(1)	69.33(1)	
V/Å ³	596.6(3)	918.3(2)	
Z	2	2	
T/K	293	293	
$D_{\rm x}/{\rm g~cm}^{-3}$	2.447	1.833	
$D_{\rm o}^{1/3}$ g cm ⁻³	2.415	1.824	
F(OOO)	420	520	
Θ_{max}/\circ	30	30	
Scan mode	ω	ω	
Scan speed/° min ⁻¹	0.7-4.1	1.0-2.8	
Min scan width/°	1.00	1.25	
Loss of intensity(%)	75	41	
$\mu (MoK\alpha)/cm^{-1}$	41.1	16.2	
Crystal volume/mm ³	0.0026	0.0018	
Correction for absorption	Empirical ^a	Numerical	
Transmission factors		0.72-0.95	
Correction factors	0.78-1.40		
No. of independent measurements	3464	5318	
No. with $l > 2\sigma(l)$	2992	3791	
No. of parameters refined	148	228	
$R = \sum F_1 - F_2 /\sum F_2 $	0.036	0.047	
$R_{} = [\sum_{i} w(F_{i} - F_{i})^{2} / \sum_{i} wF_{i}^{2}]^{1/2}$	0.041	0.046	
$S = [\sum w(F_0 - F_0)^2/(n-m)]^{1/2}$	1.530	1.201	
$R = \sum \dot{F}_{o} - F_{o} / \sum F_{o} $ $R_{w} = [\sum w(F_{o} - F_{c})^{2} / \sum wF_{o}^{2}]^{1/2}$ $S = [\sum w(F_{o} - F_{c})^{2} / (n - m)]^{1/2}$ Max. $\Delta(\rho)/e \mathring{A}^{-3}$	1.45	0.85	

^a Ref. 26.

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates with e.s.d.'s in parentheses.

Atom	X	y	Z	$B_{\rm eq}/{\rm \AA}^2$
(a) BaH ₂ S ₃ P ₂ O	O ₆ ·C ₂ H ₅ OH (1)			
S(1)	0.26469(28)	0.42191(13)	-0.17585(9)	2.63(3)
S(2)	0.53059(27)	0.30825(13)	-0.17584(12)	2.84(3)
S(3)	0.38803(28)	0.08674(129)	- 0.15588(9)	2.57(3)
P(!)	0.12803(21)	0.40963(10)	-0.35273(9)	1.42(2)
P(2)	0.23267(21)	-0.03295(10)	-0.32601(8)	1.43(2)
O(1)	0.3389(6)	0.4658(3)	-0.4047(3)	1.83(6)
O(2)	-0.0407(6)	0.6187(3)	-0.3517(3)	2.20(7)
O(3)	-0.0391(7)	0.2516(3)	-0.4080(3)	2.56(8)
O(4)	0.3915(6)	0.0341(3)	-0.3994(2)	1.81(6)
O(5)	0.2112(7)	-0.1983(3)	-0.3195(3)	2.22(7)
O(6)	-0.0330(6)	-0.0128(3)	-0.3613(3)	1.92(6)
H(7)	0.038(13)	0.611(7)	-0.338(5)	4.7(1.6)
H(8)	-0.029(14)	0.074(7)	-0.374(6)	5.7(1.8)
Ва	0.48290(5)	0.24623(2)	0.47020(2)	1.479(4)
C(1)	0.2130(12)	0.1936(7)	0.1349(5)	3.4(1)
C(2)	0.0239(14)	0.2489(7)	0.0618(5)	4.2(1)
O(7)	0.2906(8)	0.2744(4)	0.2496(3)	2.92(7)
H(6)	0.361(15)	0.362(8)	0.259(6)	7.7(2.2)
(b) [Co(en) ₂ Cl($(H_2O)]H_2S_3PO_6\cdot H_2O(2)$			
S(1)	0.32871(17)	0.19679(11)	0.94881(8)	4.09(2)
S(2)	0.61153(17)	0.18710(12)	0.94363(8)	4.02(2)
S(3)	0.62589(17)	0.38111(11)	0.88962(9)	3.97(2)
P(1)	0.31418(14)	0.10150(10)	0.81456(8)	2.98(2)
P(2)	0.70003(13)	0.34703(9)	0.73546(7)	2.74(2)
O(1)	0.2870(4)	0.2240(3)	0.7346(2)	4.99(7)
O(2)	0.1219(4)	0.0798(3)	0.8320(3)	3.87(6)
O(3)	0.4945(4)	-0.0224(3)	0.7940(3)	5.15(8)
O(4) O(5)	0.8531(4) 0.5240(4)	0.1920(3)	0.7237(2) 0.6871(2)	3.65(6) 4.04(6)
O(6)	0.5240(4)	0.3491(3) 0.4626(3)	0.7046(2)	4.04(6)
Co	0.7781(4)	0.4626(3)	0.7046(2)	2.30(1)
CI	-0.24982(48)	0.24636(4)	0.35366(8)	3.91(2)
O(7)	0.2764(4)	0.2736(2)	0.2567(3)	4.41(7)
N(1)	0.0283(5)	0.3367(3)	0.4301(3)	3.77(7)
N(1) N(2)	0.0283(5)	0.0656(3)	0.3636(3)	3.58(7)
N(3)	0.0382(5)	0.1587(3)	0.1777(2)	3.06(6)
N(4)	-0.1001(5)	0.4323(3)	0.2401(3)	3.52(7)
C(1)	0.0805(8)	0.2222(6)	0.5056(3)	5.4(1)
C(2)	0.2423(8)	0.0959(5)	0.4589(4)	5.2(1)
C(3)	-0.0935(6)	0.2672(5)	0.1143(3)	4.1(1)
C(4)	-0.0742(7)	0.4095(4)	0.1311(3)	4.2(1)
O(8)	0.3480(5)	0.4194(4)	0.5080(2)	4.86(8)
H(17)	0.2887(6)	0.345(4)	0.268(3)	3.8(9)
H(18)	0.2887(0)	0.216(3)	0.239(3)	2.3(9)
H(20)	0.394(3)	0.276(3)	0.750(4)	6(1)
H(21)	0.419(10)	0.419(7)	0.456(5)	12(2)
H(22)	0.425(8)	0.396(6)	0.554(4)	8(2)

found in both rotameric forms, but so far only the *cis*-form is found for the trisulfanediphosphonate ion. The torsion angles of the P-S-S-P chain are -99.78(8) and $90.53(9)^{\circ}$ for 1 and 95.24(7) and $-93.67(7)^{\circ}$ for 2. The corresponding angles are $103.8-108^{\circ}$ in *cis* and $81.9-98.7^{\circ}$ in *trans* pentathionates. In *trans* P-S-X-S-P chains (X = S, Se, Te), as found in bis(diethylthiophosphoryl) trisulfane, $[(C_2H_5)_2P(S)S]_2S,^9$ in bis(diethoxythiophosphoryl) trisulfane, $[(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)S]_2S,^{10}$ and the analogous selenium and tellurium compounds, $[(C_2H_5O)_2P(S)S]_2X$ (X = Se, Te), 11 the corresponding

torsion angles are $82.9-91.1^{\circ}$, in most cases close to 90° . The S-S bonds, bonds between divalent S atoms, are 2.0344(16)-2.0609(14) Å in the present trisulfanes, 2.052(2)-2.060(2) Å in bis(diethylthiophosphoryl) trisulfane, and 2.059(1)-2.060(1) in bis(diethoxythiophosphoryl) trisulfane. These bonds are close to the value expected for normal single bonds. The S-S-S angles (average 108.30°) are larger than the S-S-P angles (average 103.30°).

Dimensions and orientation of the thiophosphonate groups in thiophosphate,³ disulfanediphosphonate³ and

Table 3. Distances (Å) and angles (deg) with e.s.d's in parentheses.

	and angles (deg) with e.s.d s in pare	mmeses.	
(a) $BaH_2S_3P_2O_6 \cdot C_2H_5OF$	l (1)		
P(1)-S(1)	2.1062(13)	P(1)-S(1)-S(2)	101.09(6)
S(1)-S(2)	2.0604(17)	S(1)-S(2)-S(3)	108.13(8)
S(2)-S(3)	2.0431(14)	S(2)-S(3)-P(2)	102.76(5)
S(3)-P(2)	2.1047(13)	P(1)S(1)S(2)S(3)	-99.79(8)
		S(1)S(2)S(3)P(2)	90.53(9)
P(1)-O(1)	1.497(3)	S(1)-P(1)-O(1)	109.05(12)
P(1)-O(2)	1.558(3)	S(1)-P(1)-O(2)	100.96(12)
P(1)-O(3)	1.497(3)	S(1)-P(1)-O(3)	110.61(12)
O(2)—H(7)	0.83(6)	O(1)-P(1)-O(2)	113.72(15)
		O(1)-P(1)-O(3)	115.51(17)
		O(2)-P(1)-O(3)	106.03(17)
		P(1)—O(2)—H(7)	113(4)
P(2)-O(4)	1.493(3)	S(3)-P(2)-O(4)	108.80(11)
P(2)—O(5)	1.490(2)	S(3)-P(2)-O(5)	104.66(12)
P(2)-O(6)	1.573(3)	S(3)-P(2)-O(6)	106.21(11)
O(6)–H(8)	0.82(6)	O(4)-P(2)-O(5)	115.30(16)
		O(4)-P(2)-O(6) O(5)-P(2)-O(6)	112.41(15) 108.79(16)
		P(2)-O(6)-H(8)	112(5)
6(1) 6(2)	1.400(0)	(, = (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
C(1)–C(2) C(1)–O(7)	1.489(8) 1.414(5)	O(7)-C(1)-C(2) C(1)-O(7)-H(6)	112.8(4) 116(5)
O(7)—H(6)	0.78(7)	C(1)-O(7)-H(0)	110(5)
	• • • •		
(b) $[Co(en)_2Cl(H_2O)]H_2S_3$			
P(1)—S(1)	2.1191(14)	P(1)-S(1)-S(2)	104.37(6)
S(1)-S(2)	2.0344(16)	S(1)-S(2)-S(3)	108.42(7)
S(2)-S(3)	2.0609(14)	S(2)-S(3)-P(2)	104.45(6)
S(3)-P(2)	2.1223(14)	P(1)S(1)S(2)S(3)	95.24(7)
-/-> -/->	(-)	S(1)S(2)S(3)P(2)	-93.67(7)
P(1)—O(1)	1.569(3)	S(1)-P(1)-O(1)	105.52(13)
P(1)-O(2)	1.492(3)	S(1)-P(1)-O(2)	102.19(12)
P(1)—O(3) O(1)—H(19)	1.461(3) 0.89	S(1)–P(1)–O(3) O(1)–P(1)–O(2)	108.56(14) 106.12(16)
O(1)—H(19)	0.69	O(1)-P(1)-O(2) O(1)-P(1)-O(3)	113.02(20)
		O(2)-P(1)-O(3)	120.05(16)
		P(1)-O(1)-H(19)	121
P(2)-O(4)	1.550(3)	S(3)-P(2)-O(4)	106.12(12)
P(2)-O(5)	1.502(3)	S(3)-P(2)-O(5)	109.86(12)
P(2)-O(6)	1.478(3)	S(3)-P(2)-O(6)	103.23(12)
O(4)—H(20)	0.78(5)	O(4)-P(2)-O(5)	106.99(17)
		O(4)-P(2)-O(6)	114.27(16)
		O(5)-P(2)-O(6)	115.88(16)
		P(2)-O(4)-H(20)	119(4)
Co-CI(1)	2.2231(10)	N(1)—C(1)	1.473(6)
Co-O(7)	1.923(3)	N(2)—C(2)	1.488(6)
Co-N(1)	1.951(3)	N(3)-C(3)	1.481(5)
Co-N(2) Co-N(3)	1.947(3)	N(4)—C(4)	1.493(5) 1.495(7)
Co-N(4)	1.955(3) 1.952(3)	C(1)–C(2) C(3)–C(4)	1.492(6)
CI(1)CoN(1) CI(1)CoN(2)	89.89(10)	N(1)–Co–N(2) N(3)–Co–N(4)	86.47(14) 86.34(13)
CI(1)—CO—N(2) CI(1)—Co—N(3)	91.90(10) 89.74(9)	N(1)-Co-N(4)	93.98(14)
CI(1)CoN(4)	91.48(10)	N(2)CoN(3)	93.24(13)
O(7)-Co-N(1)	91.37(14)	Co-N(1)C(1)	108.7(3)
O(7)-Co-N(2)	89.18(14)	Co-N(2)-C(2)	108.7(2)
O(7)CoN(3)	89.01(14)	Co-N(3)-C(3)	108.9(2)
O(7)-Co-N(4)	87.43(13)	Co-N(4)-C(4)	108.4(2)
CI(1)-Co-O(7)	178.39(12)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	107.2(4)
N(1)-Co-N(3)	179.52(13)	N(2)-C(2)-C(1)	108.0(4)
N(2)-Co-N(4)	176.59(13)	N(3)-C(3)-C(4)	107.8(3)
		N(4)-C(4)-C(3)	107.0(3)
O(7)-H(17)	0.76(4)	H(17)O(7)H(18)	122(4)
O(7)H(18)	0.68(4)		
O(8)-H(21)	0.84(8)	H(21)-O(8)-H(22)	106(6)
O(8)-H(22)	0.86(7)		

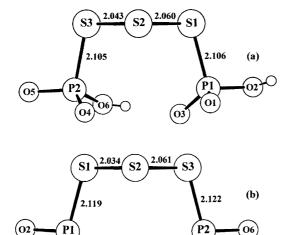


Fig. 1. Views of the dihydrogentrisulfanediphosphonate ions in $BaH_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot C_2H_5OH$ (a) and [Co(en) $_2Cl(H_2O)]-H_2S_3P_2O_6\cdot H_2O$ (b).

the trisulfanediphosphonate ions are given in Table 4. As seen from O-P-O bond angles and S-S-P-O torsion angles, the PO₃ groups have distorted trigonal symmetry. The internal rotation about the trigonal axis is in each case such that the deviation from ideal staggered con-

formation increases the O····O distance between O atoms of the two moieties of the ion, 2.485(4)–2.544(4) Å. The S-P-O angle of the nearly planar, transoid S-S-P-O group is in each case significantly smaller than the two others, average 102.02 and 108.14°, respectively. This tilt of the PO₃ pyramid also increases the distances between O atoms of the two moieties of the ion, and it increases the distances between the S atom to which the thiophosphonate group is bonded and the two nearest O atoms. A similar orientation was found for the thiosulfate groups in polythionates. $^{4-8,14-16}$

The P-S bond, 1.9681(7) Å in thiophosphate, increases to 2.0954(24)–2.1223(14) Å in the sulfanediphosphonates. The shortest bond is a little longer than P-S double bonds as found in organic thiophosphoryl di- and trisulfanes, 9-11,17-21 1.906(2)–1.949(2) Å. The longer bonds are in accordance with P-S single bonds of the same sulfanes in the cases where the X-S-P-S group has planar, *transoid* geometry, 2.072(2)–2.116(3) Å.

Generally it has been shown that in tetrahedral TO₄" – anions, the observed T–O bond lengths correlate with the average of the three O–T–O angles common to each bond in such a way that the shorter the bond, the larger the triple angle average. ^{22–24} In the thiosulfonate groups, S–SO₂R, of some disulfonyl sulfanes and related compounds, the S–S bond length was found to correlate with the average of the S–S–C and the two S–S–O

Table 4. Dimensions of the thiophophonate group in thioposphate, disulfanediphosphonate, and trisulfanediphosphonate salts.

S-P bond	P–0 bond	S-P-0	O–P–O angle	S-S-P-O torsion angle	O–H bond
		angle			
(a) KH ₂ SPO ₃ (Ref. 3)					
1.9681(7)	1.524(2) 1.575(1) 1.575(1)	114.45(7) 112.76(5) 112.76(5)	106.96(6) 106.96(6) 102.00(9)		0.78(3) 0.78(3)
(b) [Co(en) ₂ Cl ₂]H ₃ S ₂ F	² ₂ O ₆ (Ref. 3)				
2.1120(22)	1.484(4) 1.499(5) 1.540(5)	109.38(19) 102.44(21) 107.58(22)	118.83(30) 110.38(28) 107.51(30)	-48.87(24) -175.81(22) 71.07(23)	0.94(7) 0.70(6)
2.0954(24)	1.486(4) 1.522(6) 1.523(6)	110.02(21) 105.97(30) 98.63(23)	115.35(30) 116.97(32) 108.11(42)	57.13(23) -68.19(28) -179.91(24)	0.67(6)
(c) BaH ₂ S ₃ P ₂ O ₆ ·C ₂ H ₁	₅ OH (This work)				
2.1062(13)	1.497(3) 1.558(3) 1.497(3)	109.05(12) 100.96(12) 110.61(12)	113.72(15) 115.51(17) 106.03(17)	-50.92(14) -170.93(14) 77.15(19)	0.83(6)
2.1047(13)	1.493(3) 1.490(2) 1.573(3)	108.80(11) 104.66(12) 106.21(11)	115.30(16) 112.41(15) 108.79(16)	35.72(17) 159.49(18) -85.50(14)	0.82(6)
(d) [Co(en) ₂ Cl(H ₂ O)]H	l₂S₃O ₆ ·H₂O (This work)				
2.1191(14)	1.569(3) 1.492(3) 1.461(3)	105.52(13) 102.19(12) 108.56(14)	106.12(16) 113.02(20) 120.05(16)	-81.86(15) 167.36(12) 39.56(16)	0.89
2.1223(14)	1.46 ((3) 1.550(3) 1.502(3) 1.478(3)	106.36(14) 106.12(12) 109.86(12) 103.24(12)	120.05(16) 106.99(17) 114.27(16) 115.88(16)	-39.90(14) -75.43(13) -160.40(13)	0.78(5)

angles.²⁵ In the present sulfanediphosphonates, the range of S-P bond lengths is small, and no such correlation will be found when individual thiophosphonate groups are compared. When, however, the thiophosphate group (a) is compared to thiophosphonate groups (b)-(d), the increase of the S-P bond from 1.9681(7) to an average of 2.1100 Å is accompanied by a decrease of the average S-P-O angle from 113.32 to 106.10°.

As seen from Tables 4 (a), (c) and (d), the P-OH bonds are 0.051-0.108 Å longer than the P-O bonds of the same phosphonate group. For the disulfanediphosphonate ion (b) the picture is not so clear, perhaps because such bonds are also influenced by hydrogen bonds, cation coordination and electrostatic crystal forces. The difference between the average of all P-OH and all P-O bonds is 0.053 Å. The P-OH and P-O bonds in the diand trisulfanediphosphonates are decreased by an average of 0.031 and 0.033 Å, respectively, compared with the corresponding bonds in the thiophosphate, and the corresponding triple angle average has increased by 1.5 and 1.9°, respectively.

The Ba ion of compound 1 is surrounded by eight O atoms with distances Ba-O=2.746(3)-2.900(3) Å. All O atoms of the phosphonate groups, except O(2), and the O atom of the solvate are involved in these contacts. O(1) and O(4) are each in contact with two different Ba atoms.

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