

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

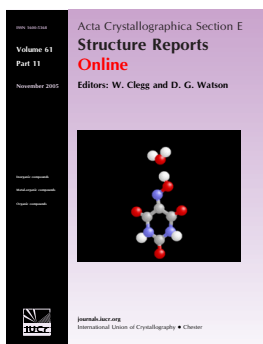
Editors: W. Clegg and D. G. Watson

Bis(methylammonium) tetrasulfidotungstate(VI)

Bikshandarkoil R. Srinivasan, Christian Näther and Wolfgang Bensch

Acta Cryst. (2008). **E64**, m296–m297

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/uk/legalcode>, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and source are cited.



Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online is the IUCr's highly popular open-access structural journal. It provides a simple and easily accessible publication mechanism for the growing number of inorganic, metal-organic and organic crystal structure determinations. The electronic submission, validation, refereeing and publication facilities of the journal ensure very rapid and high-quality publication, whilst key indicators and validation reports provide measures of structural reliability. In 2007, the journal published over 5000 structures. The average publication time is less than one month.

Crystallography Journals **Online** is available from journals.iucr.org

Bis(methylammonium) tetrasulfidotungstate(VI)

Bikshandarkoil R. Srinivasan,^{a*} Christian Näther^b and Wolfgang Bensch^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Goa University, Goa 403206, India, and ^bInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Olshausenstrasse 40, D-24098 Kiel, Germany
Correspondence e-mail: srini@unigoa.ac.in

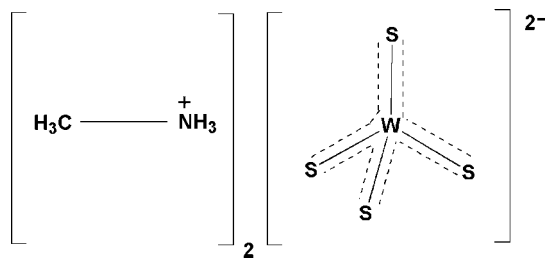
Received 3 December 2007; accepted 19 December 2007

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 170$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{N}-\text{C}) = 0.010$ Å; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.081; data-to-parameter ratio = 25.6.

The title compound, $(\text{CH}_6\text{N})_2[\text{WS}_4]$, was synthesized by the reaction of ammonium tetrasulfidotungstate(VI) with aqueous methylamine. The title compound is isotypic with the corresponding Mo analogue $(\text{CH}_6\text{N})_2[\text{MoS}_4]$, and its structure consists of a slightly distorted tetrahedral $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ dianion and two crystallographically independent methylammonium (MeNH_3) cations, all of which are located on crystallographic mirror planes. The tetrasulfidotungstate anions are linked to the organic cations *via* hydrogen-bonding interactions.

Related literature

Previous reports give details of the structural characterization of several organic ammonium tetrasulfidotungstates containing organic cations derived from a variety of amines (Srinivasan, Naik *et al.*, 2007 and related literature cited therein; Srinivasan, Girkar & Raghavaiah 2007 and related literature cited therein). The title compound is isotypic with $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (Srinivasan *et al.*, 2004), $\text{Rb}_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (Yao & Ibers, 2004), $\text{Cs}_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (Srinivasan, Näther & Bensch 2007) and $(\text{CNH}_6)_2[\text{MoS}_4]$ (Srinivasan, Näther *et al.*, 2006). For related literature, see: Bondi (1964); Jeffrey (1997).



Experimental

Crystal data

$(\text{CH}_6\text{N})_2[\text{WS}_4]$
 $M_r = 376.23$
Orthorhombic, $Pnma$
 $a = 9.5591$ (10) Å
 $b = 7.0006$ (7) Å
 $c = 15.734$ (2) Å
 $V = 1052.9$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 11.70$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 170$ (2) K
 $0.12 \times 0.06 \times 0.04$ mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDS1 diffractometer
Absorption correction: numerical (X -SHAPE; Stoe & Cie, 1998)
 $T_{\min} = 0.441$, $T_{\max} = 0.631$
9418 measured reflections
1355 independent reflections
1060 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.065$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.081$
 $S = 1.10$
1355 reflections
53 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.48$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -2.34$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

W1—S1	2.1862 (13)	W1—S3	2.2010 (18)
W1—S2	2.199 (2)		
S1 ⁱ —W1—S1	108.46 (7)	S1—W1—S3	110.45 (5)
S1—W1—S2	108.62 (5)	S2—W1—S3	110.18 (8)

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z$.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1N1 \cdots S1 ⁱⁱ	0.91	2.55	3.328 (6)	144
N1—H1N1 \cdots S3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.90	3.5623 (12)	131
N1—H2N1 \cdots S2	0.91	2.40	3.227 (7)	152
N1—H2N1 \cdots S3	0.91	2.83	3.390 (7)	121
N2—H1N2 \cdots S1	0.91	2.77	3.468 (6)	135
N2—H1N2 \cdots S1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.95	3.502 (6)	121
N2—H1N2 \cdots S2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.96	3.5491 (12)	124
N2—H2N2 \cdots S3 ^{iv}	0.91	2.64	3.464 (7)	151
C1—H1A \cdots S1 ^v	0.98	2.97	3.736 (8)	135
C1—H1B \cdots S2 ^{vi}	0.96	2.89	3.589 (10)	131

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x, -y, -z + 1$; (iii) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$; (iv) $x + 1, y, z$; (v) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (vi) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *IPDS Program Package* (Stoe & Cie, 1998); cell refinement: *IPDS Program Package*; data reduction: *IPDS Program Package*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *CIFTAB* in *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998).

BRS thanks Mr R. G. Mhalsikar and Mr A. R. Naik for the preparation of the crystals of the title compound, and the Department of Science and Technology (DST), New Delhi, India, for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SI2066).

References

- Bondi, A. (1964). *J. Phys. Chem.* **68**, 441–451.
- Brandenburg, K. (1999). *DIAMOND*. Release 2.1c. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.
- Bruker (1998). *SHELXTL*. Version 5.10. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Jeffrey, G. A. (1997). *An Introduction to Hydrogen Bonding*. Oxford University Press.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Srinivasan, B. R., Girkar, S. V. & Raghavaiah, P. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, m3100–m3101.
- Srinivasan, B. R., Naik, A. R., Näther, C. & Bensch, W. (2007). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **633**, 582–588.
- Srinivasan, B. R., Näther, C. & Bensch, W. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, i167.
- Srinivasan, B. R., Näther, C., Naik, A. R. & Bensch, W. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, m1635–m1637.
- Srinivasan, B. R., Poisot, M., Näther, C. & Bensch, W. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, i136–i138.
- Stoe & Cie (1998). *X-SHAPE* (Version 1.03) and *IPDS Program Package* (Version 2.89). Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.
- Yao, J. & Ibers, J. A. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, i10–i11.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, m296-m297 [doi:10.1107/S1600536807067682]

Bis(methylammonium) tetrasulfidotungstate(VI)

B. R. Srinivasan, C. Näther and W. Bensch

Comment

In continuation of our recent reports on the synthesis and structural characterization of organic ammonium tetrasulfidotungstates (Srinivasan, Naik *et al.*, 2007 and related literature cited therein; Srinivasan, Girkar & Raghavaiah 2007) we describe herein the structure of a new organic $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ compound containing methylammonium as counter cation.

The title compound is isostructural with $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{WS}_4]$, (Srinivasan *et al.*, 2004), $\text{Cs}_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (Srinivasan, Näther & Bensch 2007), $\text{Rb}_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (Yao & Ibers 2004), and $(\text{CH}_6\text{N})_2[\text{MoS}_4]$ (Srinivasan, Näther *et al.*, 2006). The structure consists of a discrete tetrahedral $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ ion and two crystallographically independent methylammonium cations (Fig. 1) all of which are located on crystallographic mirror planes so that each half of these ions make up the asymmetric unit. The bond lengths and bond angles of the organic cations are in good agreement with the reported values for the isotopic Mo compound. The WS_4 tetrahedron is slightly distorted with S—W—S angles between 108.46 (7) and 110.45 (5) ° (Table 1). The W—S bond lengths range from 2.1862 (13) to 2.2010 (18) Å with an average value of 2.1931 Å. The observed difference Δ between the longest and the shortest W—S bonds of 0.0148 Å in the title compound is slightly shorter than the Δ value of 0.0199 Å in the analogous Mo compound $(\text{CNH}_6)_2[\text{MoS}_4]$ (Srinivasan, Näther *et al.*, 2006).

A scrutiny of the structure reveals that each $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ is hydrogen bonded to ten symmetry related organic cations *via* several weak N—H \cdots S and C—H \cdots S interactions (Fig.2). These weak interactions can explain the observed distinct W—S bond distances. In general, unshared H-bonds have a considerably stronger effect than bifurcated ones, while the effect of trifurcated H-bonds is quite weak (Jeffrey, 1997). The atoms H1N1 and H2N1 are involved in bifurcated H-bonding while H1N2 makes a trifurcated H-bond, and H2N2 forms an unshared H-bond. Although short S \cdots H contacts are observed at 2.40 and 2.55 Å for S2 and S1 respectively, these are relatively weaker in view of the bifurcated nature of H-bonding and hence do not cause much lengthening of these W—S bonds. The weakness of the trifurcated H-bond can also be evidenced from the observed longer S \cdots H distances accompanied by smaller N—H \cdots S angles. S3 is involved in a singly unshared H-bond at a distance of 2.64 Å. The effect of this contact is stronger than all the other contacts and can explain the elongation of the W—S3 bond, the longest observed W—S distance for the title compound. In all ten short S \cdots H contacts ranging from 2.40 to 2.97 Å, all of which are shorter than the sum of their van der Waals radii (Bondi, 1964) are observed (Table 2). As a result of H-bonding, the organic cations are organized such that the ammonium groups always point towards the S atoms of tetrasulfidotungstate as can be seen in the sequence in the crystallographic *bc* plane *viz.* $\text{WS}_4\cdots \text{H}_3\text{NMe}\cdots \text{MeNH}_3\cdots \text{WS}_4\cdots$ and so on (Fig. 3).

Experimental

$(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{WS}_4]$ (1 g) was dissolved in 40% methylamine (5 ml) and water (2 ml) and filtered. The clear yellow filtrate was left undisturbed for crystallization. After a day crystalline blocks of the title compound separated. The product was filtered, washed with ice-cold water (1 ml), followed by 2-propanol (5 ml) and diethyl ether (10 ml) and dried. Yield: 1.1 g.

Refinement

All H atoms were located in difference map but were positioned with idealized geometry ((CH₃ and NH₃ allowed to rotate but not to tip) with 0.98 and 0.96 Å (methyl) and N—H = 0.91 Å) and were refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ fixed at $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{CH}_3 \text{ and } \text{NH}_3)$. The largest peak in the residual electron density map of $1.48 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ is located at a distance of 0.09 Å from W1 and the deepest hole of $-2.34 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ is located at a distance of 0.83 Å from W1.

Figures

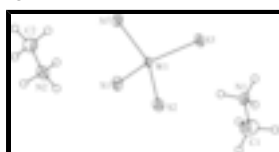


Fig. 1. Perspective view of the title compound showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + 1/2, z$

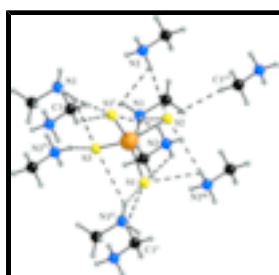


Fig. 2. A view of the surroundings of the $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ anion showing its linking to ten different organic cations with the aid of N—H...S and C—H...S interactions. Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y + 1/2, Z$ (ii) $-x, -y, -z + 1$; (iii) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$ (iv) $x + 1, y, z$ (v) $-x + 1/2, -y, z - 1/2$ (vi) $x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z + 1/2$

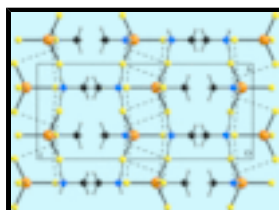


Fig. 3. A view of the crystallographic packing of the title compound along the a axis, showing the organization of the organic cations and $[\text{WS}_4]^{2-}$ anions. H-bonds are shown as broken lines.

Bis(methylammonium) tetrasulfidotungstate(VI)

Crystal data

$(\text{CH}_6\text{N})_2[\text{WS}_4]$

$M_r = 376.23$

Orthorhombic, $Pnma$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ac\ 2n$

$a = 9.5591(10) \text{ Å}$

$b = 7.0006(7) \text{ Å}$

$c = 15.734(2) \text{ Å}$

$V = 1052.9(2) \text{ Å}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 704$

$D_x = 2.373 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$

Cell parameters from 8000 reflections

$\theta = 1.9\text{--}28.2^\circ$

$\mu = 11.70 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 170(2) \text{ K}$

Block, yellow

$0.12 \times 0.06 \times 0.04 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS1 diffractometer	1355 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1060 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.065$
$T = 170(2)$ K	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.9^\circ$
φ scans	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.5^\circ$
Absorption correction: Numerical (X-SHAPE; Stoe & Cie, 1998)	$h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.441$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.631$	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
9418 measured reflections	$l = -20 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.045P)^2 + 1.2501P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.081$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.10$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
1355 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.48 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
53 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -2.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997), $F_c^* = kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	Extinction coefficient: 0.0022 (3)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
W1	0.24968 (3)	0.2500	0.552442 (15)	0.01100 (14)
S3	0.02612 (18)	0.2500	0.58592 (13)	0.0191 (4)
S2	0.2751 (2)	0.2500	0.41353 (13)	0.0209 (4)

supplementary materials

S1	0.35291 (14)	-0.00338 (18)	0.60404 (9)	0.0204 (3)
N1	-0.0570 (7)	0.2500	0.3764 (4)	0.0178 (13)
H1N1	-0.1078	0.1449	0.3909	0.027*
H2N1	0.0246	0.2500	0.4063	0.027*
C1	-0.0349 (12)	0.2500	0.2832 (6)	0.041 (2)
H1A	0.0168	0.1361	0.2652	0.061*
H1B	-0.1279	0.2500	0.2601	0.061*
N2	0.6638 (7)	0.2500	0.5893 (4)	0.0233 (14)
H1N2	0.6161	0.1449	0.5715	0.035*
H2N2	0.7517	0.2500	0.5672	0.035*
C2	0.6709 (10)	0.2500	0.6828 (5)	0.0282 (18)
H2A	0.7249	0.3626	0.7000	0.042*
H2B	0.5836	0.2500	0.7155	0.042*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
W1	0.00838 (19)	0.01006 (18)	0.01455 (19)	0.000	-0.00081 (11)	0.000
S3	0.0086 (8)	0.0257 (9)	0.0230 (9)	0.000	0.0029 (8)	0.000
S2	0.0157 (9)	0.0286 (9)	0.0183 (9)	0.000	0.0028 (8)	0.000
S1	0.0166 (6)	0.0131 (5)	0.0316 (6)	0.0016 (5)	-0.0057 (6)	0.0043 (5)
N1	0.016 (3)	0.016 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.000	-0.006 (3)	0.000
C1	0.048 (6)	0.058 (6)	0.016 (4)	0.000	0.003 (4)	0.000
N2	0.017 (3)	0.025 (3)	0.028 (4)	0.000	0.005 (3)	0.000
C2	0.027 (5)	0.037 (4)	0.021 (4)	0.000	0.002 (4)	0.000

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

W1—S1 ⁱ	2.1862 (13)	C1—H1A	0.98
W1—S1	2.1862 (13)	C1—H1B	0.96
W1—S2	2.199 (2)	N2—C2	1.473 (11)
W1—S3	2.2010 (18)	N2—H1N2	0.91
N1—C1	1.482 (10)	N2—H2N2	0.91
N1—H1N1	0.91	C2—H2A	0.98
N1—H2N1	0.91	C2—H2B	0.98
S1 ⁱ —W1—S1	108.46 (7)	N1—C1—H1A	111.0
S1 ⁱ —W1—S2	108.62 (5)	N1—C1—H1B	104.1
S1—W1—S2	108.62 (5)	H1A—C1—H1B	110.9
S1 ⁱ —W1—S3	110.45 (5)	C2—N2—H1N2	109.4
S1—W1—S3	110.45 (5)	C2—N2—H2N2	109.8
S2—W1—S3	110.18 (8)	H1N2—N2—H2N2	110.2
C1—N1—H1N1	108.8	N2—C2—H2A	107.4
C1—N1—H2N1	112.8	N2—C2—H2B	119.0
H1N1—N1—H2N1	109.2	H2A—C2—H2B	107.7

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y+1/2, z$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N1—H1N1···S1 ⁱⁱ	0.91	2.55	3.328 (6)	144
N1—H1N1···S3 ⁱⁱ	0.91	2.90	3.5623 (12)	131
N1—H2N1···S2	0.91	2.40	3.227 (7)	152
N1—H2N1···S3	0.91	2.83	3.390 (7)	121
N2—H1N2···S1	0.91	2.77	3.468 (6)	135
N2—H1N2···S1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.95	3.502 (6)	121
N2—H1N2···S2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.96	3.5491 (12)	124
N2—H2N2···S3 ^{iv}	0.91	2.64	3.464 (7)	151
C1—H1A···S1 ^v	0.98	2.97	3.736 (8)	135
C1—H1B···S2 ^{vi}	0.96	2.89	3.589 (10)	131

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x, -y, -z+1$; (iii) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (iv) $x+1, y, z$; (v) $-x+1/2, -y, z-1/2$; (vi) $x-1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1/2$.

Fig. 1

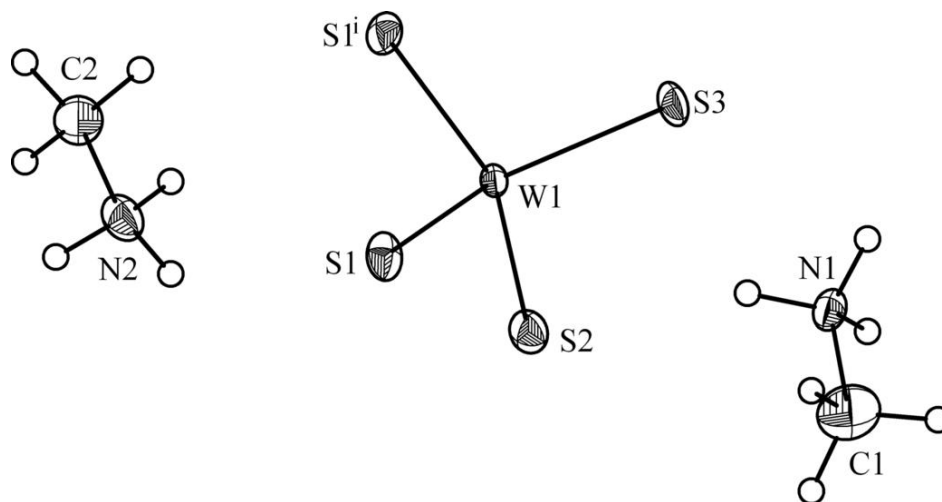


Fig. 2

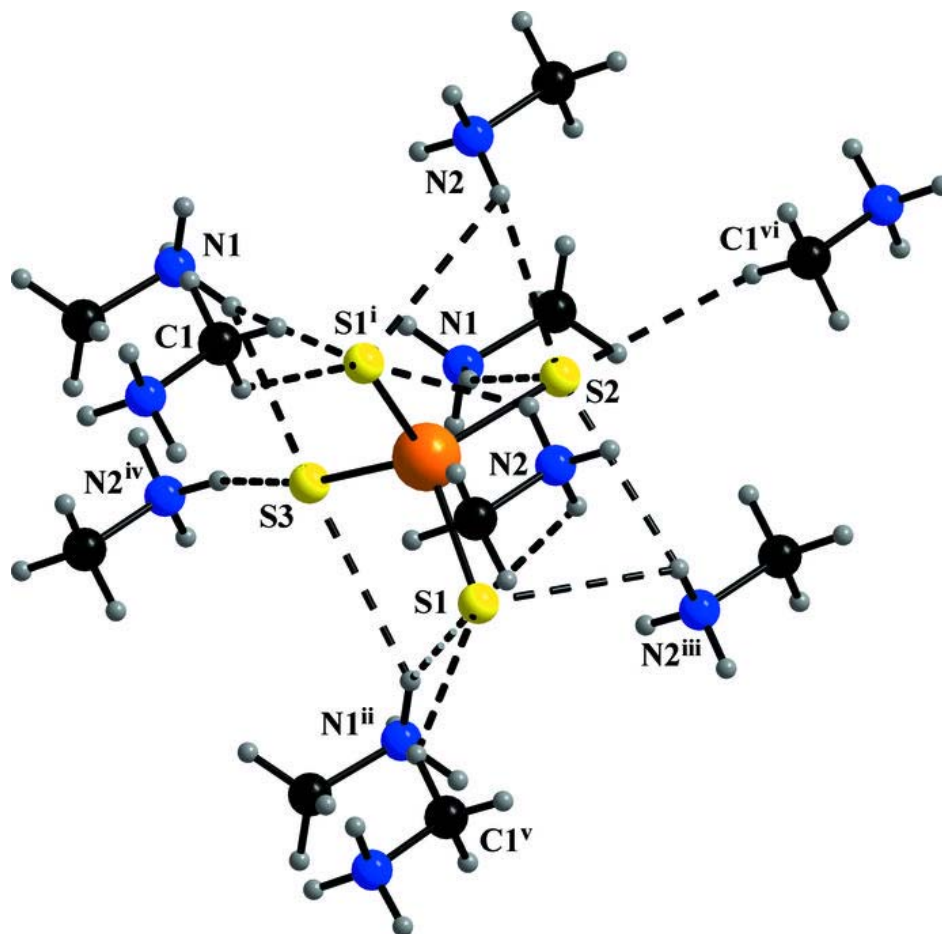


Fig. 3

