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- 4. The standard procedure for preparation of the dialkylamino-substituted derivatives of LiAlH₄ is described in ref. 3 a. The ²⁷Al-NMR spectra of LTDEA, LTDBA, and LTDHA showed a broad singlet at δ 120, 128 and 129.5 ppm, respectively, relative to Al(H₂O)₆³⁺.

Synthesis of Homoleptic Ionic Indium(III) Thiolates and Molecular Structure of (NMe₄)[In(SC₆ H₃-2,6-Me₂)₄]

In-Whan Lee, Young-Whan Park, and Youngkyu Do*

Department of Chemistry and Center for Molecular Science, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, 373-1 Kusung-dong, Taejon 305-701

Received April 11, 1992

Indium and its compounds have been widely used in various fields ranging from nuclear medicine to inicroelectronics.¹⁻⁶ Particularly, sulfur-containing indium complexes found their use in both extremes. Indium(III) complexes of thiocarbamate, alkylxanthate and dialkyldithiophosphate ligands have been exploited as blood cell labelling agents with reduced cell toxicity.⁷ On the other hand, organoindium precursors involving sulfur have been employed in the improved preparation of thin transparent conducting indium oxide film.⁸ Prompted by the foregoing significance of sulfur-containing indium complexes and the lack of X-ray crystallographically characterized homoleptic indium thiolate, the tetramethylammonium salts of $[In(SR)_4]^-$ (1: SR=SC₆H₅; 2: SR=SC₆H₃-2,6-Me₂) were prepared and structurally characterized, accounts of which are described in this report.

The methanolic solution of NaSR, generated in situ by the reaction of sodium metal (2 mmol) in ca. 20 ml of CH₃OH

 Table 1. Summary of Crystal Data, Intensity Collection, and

 Final Structure Refinement for (NMe₄)[In(SC₆H₃-2,6-Me₂)₄]

formular	C36H48InNS4
f.w.	737.8
crystal system	monoclinic
space group	$P2_{1}/n$
<i>a,</i> Å	10.894(3)
b, Å	19.313(3)
<i>c</i> , Å	17.393(3)
β, deg	91.74(2)
<i>V</i> , Å ³	3657.7(12)
Ζ	4
temp, ඊ	23
F(000)	1524.0
radiation source	MoK_a ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å)
scan mode	ω/2θ
20 limit, deg	2-50
no. of collected data	4970
no. of unique data	4785
no. of obsd data $(F > 6\sigma(F))$	4363
no. of variables	436
R	0.0376
R _w	0.0410

followed by the addition of 2 mmol HSR (SR = SC₆H₅; SC₆H₃-2.6-Me₂), was anaerobically treated with a solution of $InCl_3$ (0.5 mmol) in CH₃OH. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hrs at ambient temperature and then was treated with a solution of NMe₄Br (0.5 mmol) in CH₃OH, resulting in the precipitation of white microcrystalline solids which were collected and washed firstly with CH₃OH and with Et₂O several times. Recrystallization of the dried solid product from DMF/Et₂O afforded analytically pure white crystalline $(NMe_4) \cdot 1$ and $(NMe_4) \cdot 2$ in the yield of 51 and 60%, respectively.⁹ Analytical and spectroscopic data suggest 1:1:4 ratio of (NMe₄)⁺ : In(III) : (SR)⁻ and single crystal X-ray diffraction study reveals the composition of (NMe₄)[In(SC₆H₃-2,6-Me₂)₄].^{10,11} In Table 1 and 2, crystallographic data and the atomic coordinates of non-hydrogen atoms for (NMe₄)·2 are listed, respectively.

The crystal structure of (NMe₄)·2 consists of well-separated cations and anions. The structure of NMe4⁺ is not unusual and will not be discussed any further. As the ORTEP view in Figure 1 and the molecular model indicate, the geometry of the entire anion 2 lacks in symmetry, leading to C_1 point group symmetry. The C_1 nature of 2 is rather unusual since S₄ symmetry is common for many R₄M type compounds.13 In fact, the [M(SR)4] units in (PPh4)2[Fe(SPh)4],14 (NEt₄)[Fe(SPh)₄],¹⁵ and (NEt₄)[Fe(SC₆H-2,3,5,6-Me₄)₄]¹⁶ are known to have S_4 point group symmetry although the same unit in (NEt₄)[Ga(SPh₄)]¹⁷ has a pseudo C_2 axis. Four SC₆H₃-2.6-Me₂ groups in 2 are arranged such that only two groups are related by two-fold axis while the others are not. For example, for a given pseudo C_2 axis defined by S1InS2 and S3InS4 planes, the S1-aryl and the S2-aryl groups are only symmetrically related. Similarly, only the S1-aryl and the S3-aryl groups are symmetric with respect to a C_2 axis that bisects the S1-In-S2 and the S1-In-S3 angles. Taken alone,

Table 2. Atomic Coordinates for (NMe₄)[In(SC₆H₃-2,6-Me₂)₄]

Atom	x	у	Z	U_{sq} (Å ²)
In	0.2082(<1)	0.1932(<1)	0.0269(<1)	0.0339
S1	0.0659(1)	0.1858(1)	-0.0857(1)	0.0496
S2	0.2483(1)	0.0756(1)	0.0771(1)	0.0511
S3	0.4072(1)	0.2439(1)	-0.0083(1)	0.0469
S4	0.1107(1)	0.2664(1)	0.1226(1)	0.0448
C11	0.1448(4)	0.1315(3)	-0.1521(3)	0.0375
C12	0.1278(5)	0.0597(3)	-0.1496(3)	0.0453
Ç13	0.1801(6)	0.0193(3)	-0.2054(4)	0.0594
C14	0.2459(6)	0.0478(4)	-0.2643(4)	0.0684
C15	0.2621(5)	0.1183(4)	-0.2669(3)	0.0599
C16	0.2130(5)	0.1619(3)	0.2103(3)	0.0449
C17	0.0579(6)	0.0249(4)	-0.0865(4)	0.0654
C18	0.2346(7)	0.2392(3)	-0.2141(4)	0.0714
C21	0.3318(5)	0.0886(3)	0.1654(3)	0.0424
C22	0.4620(6)	0.0855(3)	0.1681(4)	0.0600
C23	0.5231(7)	0.0945(4)	0.2365(5)	0.0796
C24	0.4604(9)	0.1057(4)	0.3040(5)	0.0954
C25	0.3328(8)	0.1057(4)	0.3031(4)	0.0809
C26	0.2667(6)	0.0975(3)	0.2344(3)	0.0529
C27	0.5320(6)	0.0743(4)	0.0953(5)	0.0817
C28	0.1295(6)	0.0963(4)	0.2357(4)	0.0714
C31	0.4062(4)	0.3276(3)	0.0357(3)	0.0419
C32	0.3782(5)	0.3858(3)	-0.0106(4)	0.0548
C33	0.3840(6)	0.4058(3)	0.0239(5)	0.0702
C34	0.4184(6)	0.4590(4)	0.0987(5)	0.0805
C35	0.4463(6)	0.4016(4)	0.1435(4)	0.0723
C36	0.4385(5)	0.3354(3)	0.1126(3)	0.0539
C37	0.3429(8)	0.3795(5)	-0.0957(4)	0.0865
C38	0.4624(7)	0.2737(4)	0.1640(4)	0.0717
C41	-0.0292(4)	0.2961(3)	0.0781(3)	0.0376
C42	-0.0385(5)	0.3646(3)	0.0523(3)	0.0512
C43	-0.1513(5)	0.3884(3)	0.0234(3)	0.0590
C44	-0.2530(5)	0.3468(4)	0.0202(3)	0.0591
C45	-0.2436(5)	0.2795(3)	0.0444(3)	0.0540
C46	-0.1322(4)	0.2527(3)	0.0737(3)	0.0408
C47	0.0706(7)	0.4130(4)	0.0582(6)	0.0902
C48	-0.1269(6)	0.1785(3)	0.1013(3)	0.0584
N01	0.1708(4)	0.3555(2)	0.3417(2)	0.0382
C01	0.1923(10)	0.2801(4)	0.3416(5)	0.1035
C02	0.1944(8)	0.3801(4)	0.4206(4)	0.0903
C03	0.0454(7)	0.3696(5)	0.3169(6)	0.1097
C04	0.2575(7)	0.3887(4)	0.2895(4)	0.0935

the $\ln S_4$ unit is distorted from T_d symmetry by a slight compression along the noncrystallographic S_4 axis as indicated by the presence of the S1-In-S3 (111.8(1)°) and S2-In-S4 (110.9(1)°) angles greater than 109.5° and other S-In-S angles similar (S1-In-S2, 109.4(1)°; S3-In-S4, 109.8(1)°) to or smaller (S1-In-S4, 107.3(1)°; S2-In-S3, 107.7(1)°) than 109.5°. The average value (88.2°) of three dihedral angles between two SInS planes that define C_2 axis also reflects the extent of distrotion of the InS₄ unit.

The arylthiolate ligands in the [M(SR)₄] unit are known to adopt a unique M-S-Aryl conformation in which the planes

of the aryl rings are parallel^{14,15,17} or perpendicular^{16,17} to the M-S bonds. The latter thiolate conformation observed in [Fe



Figure 1. ORTEP diagram of the anion (2) of $(NMe_4)[In(SC_6H_3-2,6Me_2)_4]$.

Table 3. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Bond Angles (deg) for $(NMe_4)[In(SC_6H_3-2,6-Me_2)_4]$

In-S1	2.452(1)	In-S2	2.474(1)
In-S3	2.467(1)	In-S4	2.461(1)
S1-C11	1.798(5)	S2-C21	1.779(5)
S3-C31	1.790(5)	S4-C41	1.785(5)
C11-C12	1.398(7)	C12-C13	1.384(8)
C13-C14	1.382(9)	C14-C15	1.373(10)
C15-C16	1.412(8)	C11-C16	1.407(7)
C12-C17	1.512(8)	C16-C18	1.514(8)
C21-C22	1.415(8)	C22-C23	1.365(10)
C23-C24	1.387(12)	C24-C25	1.391(12)
C25-C26	1.379(9)	C21-C26	1.417(8)
C22-C27	1.517(10)	C26-C28	1.504(9)
C31-C32	1.405(8)	C32-C33	1.396(9)
C33-C34	1.343(12)	C34-C35	1.386(11)
C35-C36	1.385(9)	C31-C36	1.382(8)
C32-C37	1.527(10)	C36-C38	1.510(10)
C41-C42	1.398(7)	C42-C43	1.392(8)
C43-C44	1.373(9)	C44-C45	1.371(9)
C45-C46	1.402(7)	C41-C46	1.403(7)
C42-C47	1.510(9)	C46-C48	1.505(7)
N01-C01	1.475(9)	N01-C02	1.467(8)
N01-C03	1.446(9)	N01-C04	1.475(9)
S1-In-S2	109.4(<1)	S1-In-S3	111.8(<1)
S1-In-S4	107.4(<1)	S2-In-S3	107.7(<1)
S2-In-S4	110.9(<1)	S3-In-S4	109.8(<1)
In-S1-C11	103.8(2)	In-S2-C21	105.1(2)
In-S3-C31	103.8(2)	In-S4-C41	105.6(2)

Notes

 $(SC_6H-2,3,5,6-Me_4)_4]^{-}(3)^{16}$ indicates the role of *o*-methyl groups in preventing the aryl rings from lying parallel to the Fe-S bonds. In the anion 2, such a steric influence is operative resulting in rather random perpendicular conformations. For each In-S-Aryl group, the dihedral angle between the InSC plane and aryl ring is 93.6(2)°(S1 case), 86.5 (2)°(S2 case), 98.9(2)°(S3 case) or 77.2°(S4 case). The presence of *o*-substituents in the aryl ring also affects the InS-C angless listed in the Table 3 and the average value of 104.6° can be compared to the Fe-S-C angles (average 102.4°)¹⁶ of 3.

The average In-S distance of 2.464 Å in 2 is in good agreement with the sum of Shannon's ionic radii¹⁸ of tetrahedral In(III)(0.76 Å) and S²⁻(1.70 Å) as well as with that (average 2.450 Å) of (PPh₄)[BrIn(SPh)₃].¹² For the sake of comparison, it is also interesting to note that gallium(III), the lighter congener of indium(III), and high-spin iron(III), a similar transition element analogue of gallium(III), ¹⁹ form M-S distances of 2.260 Å (M=Ga) and 2.297 Å (M=Fe) in [M(SPh)₄]⁻ anions.

Acknowledgement. The support of this work by Korea Science and Engineering Foundation is gratefully acknowled-ged.

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- 9. (NMe₄)·1: Anal. Found (Calc.) for C₂₈H₃₂InNS₄: C, 52.2 (53.8); H, 5.4 (5.2); N, 2.1 (2.2); S, 18.8 (20.5) %; ¹H-NMR (d₆-DMSO), 3.1 (s, 12H, Me₄N), 6.9-7.3 (m, 20H, C₆H₅) ppm. (NMe₄)·2: Anal. Found (Calc.) for C₃₈H₄₈InNS₄: C,

58.5 (58.6); H, 6.8 (6.6); N, 2.3(1.9); S, 17.6 (17.4) %; ¹H-NMR(d_6 -DMSO), 2.1 (s, 24H, S-C₆H₃-2,6- Me_2), 3.1 (s, 12H, Me_4 N), 6.8 (m, 12H, S-C₆H₃-2,6-Me₂) ppm.

- 10. Crystallographic data for $(NMe_4) \cdot 2$ is given in Table 1. Diffraction data were collected on an Enraf-Nonius CAD4 single crystal X-ray diffractometer at room temperature. The data did not show any significant decay during data collection. The unit cell was determined on the basis of accurately centered reflections that were widely separated in reciprocal space with $17^{\circ} < 2\theta < 23^{\circ}$. The data was corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects. The indium atom was located by the Patterson map (SHELXS 86) and the remaining nonhydrogen atoms were located by use of block-matrices least-square procedures and ΔF syntheses (SHELX 76). All calculations were performed on the CRAY2S/4-128 Supercomputer. All phenyl groups were refined as non-rigid groups and all hydrogens included in calculated positions, $d_{CH} = 1.08$ A. A final difference electron density was essentially featureless with maximum peak of 0.54 eÅ⁻³. The anisotropic thermal parameters and the final values of observed and calculated structural factors are available from the corresponding author upon request.
- 11. To our knowledge, no X-ray crystallographically characterized homoleptic In(III) tetrathiolate has been reported to date although Na⁺ and NEt₄⁺ salts of [In(SPh)₄]⁻ anion were previously prepared by reacting In(SPh)₃ with NaSPh and further with NEt₄Cl.¹²
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- Gallium(III) and high-spin iron(III) are known to have similar coordination chemistry owing to their similar charges and ionic radii(Ga(III)=0.61 Å; Fe(III)=0.63 Å).¹⁸