

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2,3,4-Triphenylthiothiophene

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An X-ray structure study of crystals of 2,3,4-triphenylthiothiophene has been carried out. The crystals belong to the space group  $P2_1$ , with unit cell dimensions,  $a = 6.296(6)$  Å,  $b = 15.134(6)$  Å,  $c = 9.862(4)$  Å, and  $\beta = 91.52(5)^\circ$ . There are two molecules per unit cell; density, calc. 1.373, found 1.37–1.40 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

The structure study is based on X-ray data collected on a Picker four-angle automatic diffractometer, using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation and omega scan. 1221 reflections were observed within  $\sin\theta = 0.85$ .

The structure was solved by three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and refined by least squares methods. The final  $R$  factor is 0.056.

Unequal S–S distances occur in the linear three-sulphur sequence of the molecule:  $\text{S}(1) - \text{S}(2) = 2.270(4)$  Å,  $\text{S}(2) - \text{S}(3) = 2.375(4)$  Å, with the angle  $\text{S}(1) - \text{S}(2) - \text{S}(3) = 176.0(2)^\circ$ . The other bond lengths in the thiothiophene system are  $\text{S}(1) - \text{C}(1) = 1.680(8)$  Å,  $\text{S}(2) - \text{C}(3) = 1.759(8)$  Å,  $\text{S}(3) - \text{C}(5) = 1.669(10)$  Å,  $\text{C}(1) - \text{C}(2) = 1.379(12)$  Å,  $\text{C}(2) - \text{C}(3) = 1.433(11)$  Å,  $\text{C}(3) - \text{C}(4) = 1.414(12)$  Å, and  $\text{C}(4) - \text{C}(5) = 1.371(12)$  Å.

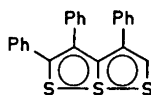
The C–C bonds connecting the phenyl groups to the thiothiophene system are  $\text{C}(1) - \text{C}(6) = 1.498(11)$  Å,  $\text{C}(2) - \text{C}(12) = 1.498(9)$  Å, and  $\text{C}(4) - \text{C}(18) = 1.505(11)$  Å.

The S–S, S–C, and C–C bond lengths have been corrected for libration.

The phenyl groups bonded to C(1), C(2), and C(4) are twisted 53.6, 61.4, and 58.7° about the respective connection bonds.

The thiothiophene system is not quite planar; the angle between the normals to the planes of the two five-membered rings is 9.1°.

The present structure investigation of 2,3,4-triphenylthiothiophene (I) has been carried out in order to find to which degree the intramolecular strain, in this case due to the phenyl substituents, affects the bonding in the thiothiophene system.



(I)

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## STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

A brief account of the structure determination was reported at the *VIIIth IUC Meeting 1969*,<sup>1</sup> and a more detailed description is given here.

Crystals of 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophthene (I) were generously supplied by Klingsberg.<sup>2</sup> The crystals are deep purple, and belong to the monoclinic space group  $P2_1$ .

The structure analysis is based on X-ray data collected on a Picker four-angle automatic diffractometer, using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation and omega scan. 1221 reflections were observed within  $\sin\theta = 0.85$ .

Approximate coordinates for the sulphur atoms and the carbon atoms of the thiothiophthene system were found from a three-dimensional Patterson map, and the carbon atoms of the phenyl groups revealed themselves during subsequent Fourier syntheses.

The structure refinement was carried out by Shiono's version of the Busing, Martin, and Levy full-matrix least-squares IBM 7090 program.<sup>3,4</sup> Anisotropic temperature factors were applied to sulphur and carbon, and isotropic to hydrogen. The final  $R$  factor is 0.056.

A rigid-body analysis of the 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophthene molecule has been carried out according to the method of Schomaker and Trueblood,<sup>5</sup> and the S-S, S-C, and C-C bond lengths have been corrected for rigid-body libration according to Cruickshank's formula.<sup>6</sup>

For further details, with respect to the structure determination, see Experimental.

## DISCUSSION

*Molecular shape and dimensions.* Bond lengths and angles in the 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophthene molecule, together with their standard deviations, are listed in Tables 1 and 2, and shown in Figs. 1a and 1b.

The molecule is presented in Figs. 1a and 1b in a projection on to the least squares plane of the thiothiophthene system. The equation for this plane, with triple weight on sulphur, is

$$-0.64457X + 0.64425Y + 0.43133Z = 1.81744$$

with  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  in Å units. Deviations from the plane for the atoms of the thiothiophthene system, the atoms C(6) and C(9) of phenyl group *A*, the atoms C(12) and C(15) of phenyl group *E*, and the atoms C(18) and C(21) of phenyl group *D*, are given in Fig. 1a. It is seen that the deviations from the plane for the atoms of the thiothiophthene system range from 0.047 to 0.183 Å, and thus the thiothiophthene system deviates somewhat from planarity. One notes furthermore that the atomic sequences C(1)–C(6)–C(9), C(2)–C(12)–C(15), and C(4)–C(18)–C(21) point out of the plane. A view of the molecule along the edge of the least squares plane of the thiothiophthene system is given in Fig. 2.

The equation for the least squares plane through the atoms of ring *B*, with triple weight on sulphur, is

$$0.67620X - 0.65086Y - 0.36295Z = -1.76836$$

Table 1. Bond lengths ( $l$ ) and standard deviations in bond lengths  $\sigma(l)$  in 2,3,4-triphenylthiothiophene. Bond lengths ( $l'$ ) include correction for rigid-body libration.

Bond	$l'$ (Å)	$l$ (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)
S(1)–S(2)	2.270	2.267	0.004
S(1)–C(1)	1.680	1.676	0.008
S(2)–S(3)	2.375	2.371	0.004
S(2)–C(3)	1.759	1.755	0.008
S(3)–C(5)	1.669	1.666	0.010
C(1)–C(2)	1.379	1.377	0.012
C(1)–C(6)	1.498	1.495	0.011
C(2)–C(3)	1.433	1.430	0.011
C(2)–C(12)	1.498	1.495	0.009
C(3)–C(4)	1.414	1.412	0.012
C(4)–C(5)	1.371	1.367	0.012
C(4)–C(18)	1.505	1.501	0.011
C(6)–C(7)	1.383	1.379	0.009
C(7)–C(8)	1.398	1.396	0.011
C(8)–C(9)	1.376	1.373	0.013
C(9)–C(10)	1.367	1.364	0.013
C(10)–C(11)	1.396	1.394	0.012
C(11)–C(6)	1.389	1.392	0.011
C(12)–C(13)	1.405	1.401	0.009
C(13)–C(14)	1.393	1.390	0.010
C(14)–C(15)	1.390	1.386	0.011
C(15)–C(16)	1.376	1.373	0.010
C(16)–C(17)	1.375	1.372	0.009
C(17)–C(12)	1.369	1.367	0.010
C(18)–C(19)	1.374	1.371	0.010
C(19)–C(20)	1.378	1.376	0.011
C(20)–C(21)	1.373	1.369	0.012
C(21)–C(22)	1.371	1.368	0.012
C(22)–C(23)	1.391	1.388	0.011
C(23)–C(18)	1.389	1.385	0.010

Table 2. Bond angles  $\angle(ijk)$  in 2,3,4-triphenylthiothiophene. Standard deviations in parenthesis refer to the last digits of respective values.

i	j	k	$\angle(ijk)^\circ$	i	j	k	$\angle(ijk)^\circ$
C(1)	S(1)	S(2)	94.5 (3)	C(6)	C(7)	C(8)	118.9 (7)
S(1)	S(2)	S(3)	176.0 (2)	C(7)	C(8)	C(9)	121.4 (8)
S(1)	S(2)	C(3)	90.3 (3)	C(8)	C(9)	C(10)	119.6 (8)
C(3)	S(2)	S(3)	90.4 (3)	C(9)	C(10)	C(11)	120.1 (8)
S(2)	S(3)	C(5)	90.0 (3)	C(10)	C(11)	C(6)	120.3 (7)
S(1)	C(1)	C(2)	118.4 (6)	C(2)	C(12)	C(13)	119.6 (6)
S(1)	C(1)	C(6)	116.1 (6)	C(2)	C(12)	C(17)	121.9 (6)
C(2)	C(1)	C(6)	125.5 (7)	C(13)	C(12)	C(17)	118.3 (6)
C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	118.8 (7)	C(12)	C(13)	C(14)	120.3 (6)
C(1)	C(2)	C(12)	119.1 (7)	C(13)	C(14)	C(15)	119.4 (7)
C(3)	C(2)	C(12)	121.8 (7)	C(14)	C(15)	C(16)	120.5 (6)
C(2)	C(3)	S(2)	117.2 (6)	C(15)	C(16)	C(17)	119.2 (6)
C(2)	C(3)	C(4)	126.1 (7)	C(16)	C(17)	C(12)	122.3 (6)
S(2)	C(3)	C(4)	116.6 (6)	C(4)	C(18)	C(19)	122.4 (6)
C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	119.0 (8)	C(4)	C(18)	C(23)	119.5 (6)
C(3)	C(4)	C(18)	124.5 (7)	C(19)	C(18)	C(23)	117.6 (6)
C(5)	C(4)	C(18)	116.1 (8)	C(18)	C(19)	C(20)	121.6 (7)
C(4)	C(5)	S(3)	122.8 (7)	C(19)	C(20)	C(21)	120.5 (7)
C(1)	C(6)	C(7)	121.0 (7)	C(20)	C(21)	C(22)	119.1 (7)
C(1)	C(6)	C(11)	119.3 (6)	C(21)	C(22)	C(23)	120.3 (7)
C(7)	C(6)	C(11)	119.6 (7)	C(22)	C(23)	C(18)	120.9 (7)

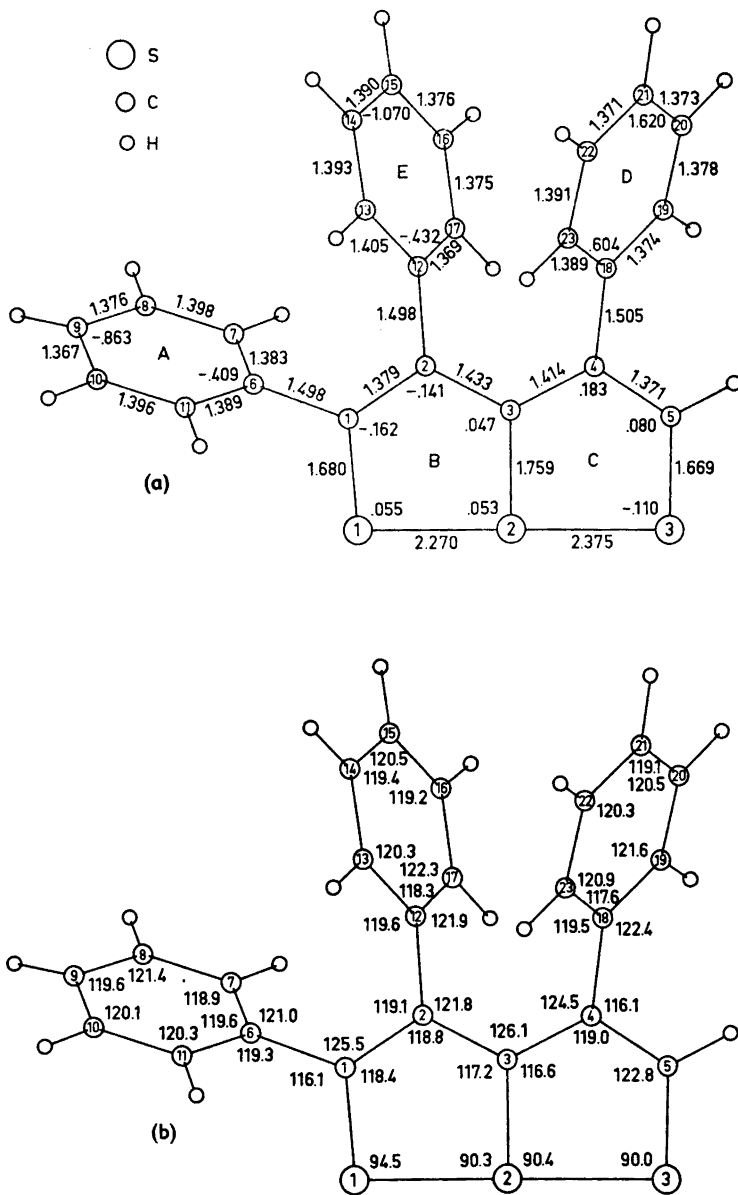
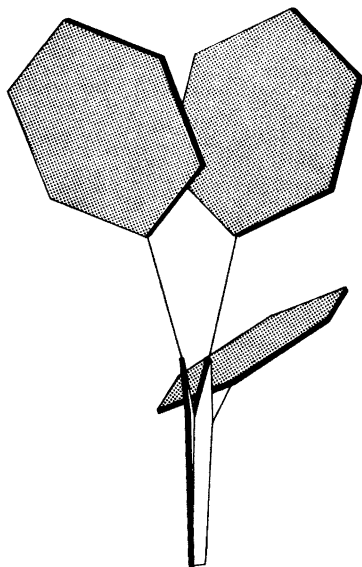


Fig. 1. (a) Bond lengths (Å) in the 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiophthene molecule, and atomic distances (Å) from the least squares plane of the thiophthene system. (b) Bond angles (°).



*Fig. 2.* The 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophene molecule as seen along the edge of the plane of the thiothiophene system.

and the deviations in Å units from this plane are S(1)  $-0.029$ , S(2)  $0.031$ , C(1)  $0.064$ , C(2)  $0.018$ , and C(3)  $-0.089$ .

Similarly, the equation for the plane of ring *C* is

$$0.59571X - 0.64218Y - 0.49804Z = -2.06945$$

with deviations S(2)  $-0.030$ , S(3)  $0.027$ , C(3)  $0.101$ , C(4)  $-0.045$ , and C(5)  $-0.046$  Å.

The angle between the normal to the plane of ring *B* and the normal to the plane of ring *C* is  $9.1^\circ$ .

The equations for the least squares planes of the phenyl rings are

*Ring A*  $0.36627X - 0.77236Y + 0.50907Z = -3.27650$

with deviations C(6)  $-0.003$ , C(7)  $0.002$ , C(8)  $0.005$ , C(9)  $-0.011$ , C(10)  $0.010$ , and C(11)  $-0.003$  Å.

*Ring D*  $0.31293X + 0.69351Y + 0.64043Z = 5.36402$

with deviations C(18)  $0.001$ , C(19)  $-0.002$ , C(20)  $0.000$ , C(21)  $0.003$ , C(22)  $-0.004$ , and C(23)  $0.002$  Å.

*Ring E*  $0.21817X + 0.97090Y + 0.09300Z = 5.56418$

with deviations C(12)  $-0.002$ , C(13)  $0.004$ , C(14)  $-0.003$ , C(15)  $0.000$ , C(16)  $0.002$ , and C(17)  $0.001$  Å.

The twist angle about C(1)–C(6) of phenyl group *A* is  $53.6^\circ$ . The twist angle was taken as the angle between the normal to the plane through S(1), C(1), C(2), and C(6), and the normal to the plane through C(1), C(6), C(7), and C(11).

Similarly, the twist angle of phenyl group *D* about C(4)–C(18), and that of phenyl group *E* about C(2)–C(12), are found to be 58.7 and 61.4°, respectively.

*Comparison with related molecules.* A comparison of the bond lengths in 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophthene (I) with the bond lengths in 2,4-diphenyl-thiothiophthene (II) and the bond lengths in 3,4-diphenyl-thiothiophthene (III) is given in Fig. 3.<sup>7,8</sup> The bond lengths given for II include corrections for

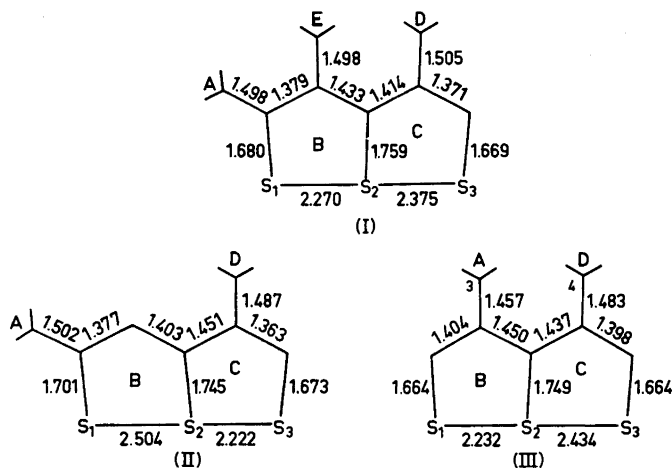


Fig. 3. Comparison of bond lengths in 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophthene (I) with bond lengths in 2,4-diphenyl-thiothiophthene (II) and 3,4-diphenyl-thiothiophthene (III). The bond lengths are given in Å units.

rigid-body libration, and they are therefore somewhat different from those given in Ref. 7. The rigid-body analysis was carried out according to the method of Schomaker and Trueblood,<sup>5</sup> and the corrections were carried out according to Cruickshank's formula.<sup>6</sup> The standard deviations found for the bond lengths in II are compatible with those found for the bond lengths in I; they are  $\pm 0.003$ ,  $\pm 0.005$  to  $\pm 0.007$ ,  $\pm 0.007$  to  $\pm 0.011$  Å, for S–S, S–C, and C–C, respectively. The standard deviations for the bond lengths in (III) are reported to be  $\pm 0.004$  Å for S–S,  $\pm 0.013$  Å for S–C, and  $\pm 0.020$  Å for C–C.<sup>8</sup>

In (II), the atoms of rings *B* and *C* are almost in the same plane, and the phenyl groups *A* and *D* are twisted 24.7 and 51.6° about the respective connection bonds.

The thiothiophthene system in III is also effectively planar; maximum atomic deviation from the best plane is reported to be 0.02 Å. Furthermore:<sup>8</sup> "The two phenyl rings make angles of 70° and 74° with the best plane through the thiothiophthene ring." It is interesting to note that the carbon atoms C(3) and C(4) in III (*cf.* Fig. 3) are displaced by 0.06 Å only from the mentioned plane, in opposite directions. The deviations for the equivalent atoms in I

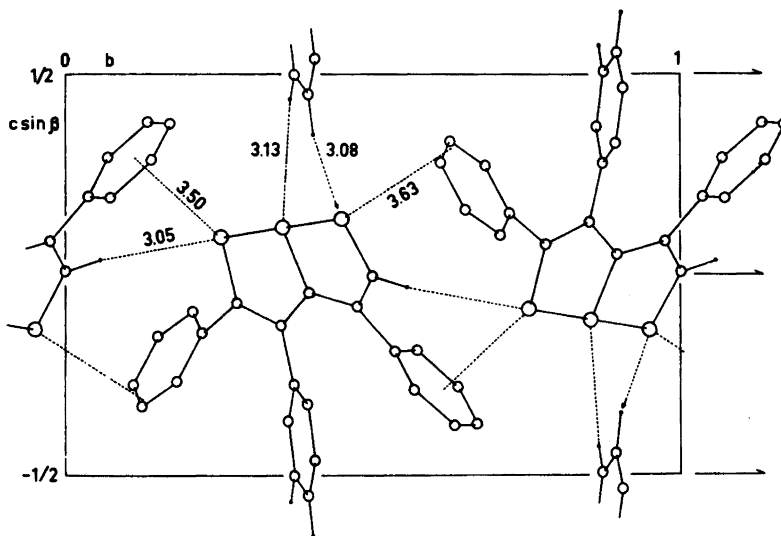
from the least squares plane of the thiothiophene system are  $-0.432$  and  $0.604$  Å, respectively (*cf.* Fig. 1a). Thus the spatial orientation of the 3- and 4-phenyl groups in III is different from that of the equivalent phenyl groups in I.

The sulphur-sulphur bond lengths in 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophene (I) are  $S(1)-S(2)=2.270(4)$  Å, and  $S(2)-S(3)=2.375$  Å, and the lengths of the equivalent bonds in 2,4-diphenyl-thiothiophene (II) are  $2.504(3)$  and  $2.222(3)$  Å, respectively (*cf.* Fig. 3). Thus, the introduction of a 3-phenyl group in (II) has caused a decrease of  $0.234$  Å in the  $S(1)-S(2)$  bond length, and an increase of  $0.153$  in the  $S(2)-S(3)$  bond length.

The difference between the S-S bond lengths in I,  $0.105$  Å, is less than the difference between the S-S bond lengths in III,  $0.202$  Å, but the sums of the S-S bond lengths in compounds I and III are nearly equal,  $4.645$  Å in the former, and  $4.666$  Å in the latter. One notes that these values are smaller than the sum of the S-S bond lengths in (II),  $4.726$  Å.

The average lengths of the central C-C bonds in the thiothiophene systems of I, II, and III, are  $1.424(11)$ ,  $1.427(10)$ , and  $1.444(20)$  Å, respectively, and the average lengths of the terminal C-C bonds are  $1.375(10)$ ,  $1.370(10)$  and  $1.401(20)$  Å, reckoned in the same order.

The length of the central C-S bond is  $1.759(8)$  Å in I,  $1.745(5)$  Å in II, and  $1.749(13)$  Å in III, and the lengths of the terminal C-S bonds in the three compounds are  $1.680(8)$  and  $1.669(10)$  Å,  $1.701(5)$  and  $1.673(7)$  Å, and  $1.664(13)$  and  $1.664(13)$  Å, respectively.



*Fig. 4.* The arrangement of 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiothiophene molecules in the crystal, as seen along the  $b$ -axis. The small filled circles indicate hydrogen atoms, and the arrows that the atoms pointed at are situated one cell below. Atomic distances are given in Å units.

*The crystal structure.* The arrangement of 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiophthene molecules in the unit cell as seen along the *b*-axis is shown in Fig. 4. Broken lines show the way in which the closest neighbours are arranged around the sulphur atoms. One should remember that the sum of the van der Waals radii for sulphur and hydrogen is 3.05 Å, and that the sum of the van der Waals radius for sulphur and the half-thickness of an aromatic molecule is 3.55 Å.

*Table 3.* Atomic coordinates in fractions of corresponding cell edges. Standard deviations in parentheses, for sulphur and carbon, refer to the last digits of respective values.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S(1)	0.23923 (42)	0.25390 (24)	0.08795 (21)
S(2)	0.50602 (43)	0.35347 (24)	0.11445 (22)
S(3)	0.80171 (46)	0.44980 (24)	0.13799 (27)
C(1)	0.18622 (129)	0.28054 (56)	-0.07444 (81)
C(2)	0.29232 (121)	0.35102 (55)	-0.12933 (71)
C(3)	0.44475 (124)	0.39763 (57)	-0.04641 (76)
C(4)	0.55650 (124)	0.47446 (63)	-0.08343 (76)
C(5)	0.72736 (137)	0.50092 (62)	-0.00511 (92)
C(6)	0.03012 (114)	0.22257 (44)	-0.14884 (67)
C(7)	0.08266 (113)	0.18130 (51)	-0.26806 (71)
C(8)	-0.06509 (147)	0.12489 (55)	-0.33100 (82)
C(9)	-0.26116 (143)	0.11057 (55)	-0.27742 (97)
C(10)	-0.31140 (122)	0.15012 (65)	-0.15819 (91)
C(11)	-0.16728 (126)	0.20724 (56)	-0.09385 (73)
C(12)	0.25995 (100)	0.37160 (41)	-0.27662 (59)
C(13)	0.05645 (106)	0.39403 (47)	-0.32610 (66)
C(14)	0.01888 (124)	0.40569 (53)	-0.46443 (74)
C(15)	0.18512 (128)	0.39586 (55)	-0.55262 (66)
C(16)	0.38491 (109)	0.37431 (52)	-0.50429 (67)
C(17)	0.41838 (99)	0.36243 (48)	-0.36748 (61)
C(18)	0.48604 (108)	0.53680 (44)	-0.19417 (63)
C(19)	0.66217 (115)	0.56811 (55)	-0.28921 (74)
C(20)	0.56244 (135)	0.63361 (59)	-0.37910 (77)
C(21)	0.36304 (145)	0.66954 (55)	-0.37612 (76)
C(22)	0.22332 (119)	0.63908 (51)	-0.28301 (81)
C(23)	0.28443 (111)	0.57332 (51)	-0.19190 (69)
H(5)	0.8150	0.5565	-0.0350
H(7)	0.2270	0.1900	-0.3130
H(8)	-0.0225	0.0959	-0.4180
H(9)	-0.3500	0.0670	-0.3150
H(10)	-0.4500	0.1404	-0.1123
H(11)	-0.2050	0.2366	-0.0025
H(13)	-0.0700	0.4020	-0.2560
H(14)	-0.1350	0.4230	-0.4980
H(15)	0.1600	0.4039	-0.6550
H(16)	0.5100	0.3670	-0.5690
H(17)	0.5625	0.3462	-0.3310
H(19)	0.7750	0.5428	-0.2940
H(20)	0.6700	0.6530	-0.4530
H(21)	0.3150	0.7130	-0.4550
H(22)	0.0750	0.6718	-0.2690
H(23)	0.1850	0.5510	-0.1225



Table 4. Temperature parameters  $\beta_{ij}$  for sulphur and carbon. The expression used is  $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2kl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$ . Standard deviations in parentheses refer to the last digits of respective values. All values are multiplied by  $10^4$ .

	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{23}$	$\beta_{13}$
S(1)	507 (10)	41 (1)	66 (2)	-25 (3)	-8 (4)	13 (2)
S(2)	461 (9)	41 (1)	67 (2)	12 (3)	-53 (4)	-1 (1)
S(3)	458 (11)	56 (2)	157 (4)	-3 (4)	-148 (5)	-8 (2)
C(1)	283 (29)	27 (5)	107 (11)	-1 (9)	30 (14)	-1 (6)
C(2)	264 (26)	25 (4)	79 (9)	26 (9)	-1 (12)	-9 (5)
C(3)	255 (28)	31 (4)	93 (10)	5 (9)	26 (14)	-19 (6)
C(4)	206 (26)	45 (5)	93 (10)	4 (10)	-2 (13)	-24 (6)
C(5)	310 (32)	38 (5)	163 (14)	-9 (11)	-17 (17)	-25 (7)
C(6)	310 (26)	26 (4)	88 (9)	-6 (8)	16 (12)	18 (5)
C(7)	308 (25)	32 (4)	101 (10)	6 (8)	9 (12)	-2 (5)
C(8)	427 (33)	43 (5)	129 (12)	3 (11)	-26 (16)	-9 (6)
C(9)	329 (31)	48 (5)	177 (13)	-24 (10)	-63 (17)	14 (7)
C(10)	271 (27)	67 (6)	158 (13)	-14 (11)	22 (15)	31 (7)
C(11)	321 (28)	51 (5)	124 (11)	-17 (10)	11 (14)	14 (6)
C(12)	225 (21)	17 (3)	69 (7)	-2 (7)	-6 (10)	1 (4)
C(13)	267 (24)	32 (4)	78 (8)	9 (8)	17 (11)	12 (5)
C(14)	285 (24)	45 (4)	117 (10)	14 (9)	-41 (13)	10 (6)
C(15)	408 (29)	51 (5)	57 (8)	-11 (10)	-14 (13)	8 (5)
C(16)	278 (23)	47 (5)	87 (9)	1 (9)	5 (11)	-1 (5)
C(17)	230 (21)	36 (4)	70 (8)	1 (8)	4 (10)	-3 (5)
C(18)	233 (22)	26 (4)	74 (8)	-10 (7)	-20 (11)	-11 (4)
C(19)	285 (25)	41 (4)	109 (10)	-4 (9)	40 (13)	-5 (6)
C(20)	351 (30)	54 (5)	115 (11)	-32 (11)	33 (14)	4 (6)
C(21)	432 (32)	38 (5)	112 (11)	-20 (11)	-48 (15)	3 (6)
C(22)	275 (25)	38 (5)	134 (11)	4 (9)	-27 (14)	-6 (6)
C(23)	229 (23)	30 (4)	122 (10)	-4 (8)	-1 (12)	5 (5)

For the hydrogen atoms, a temperature factor  $\exp[-3(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$  was used.

Table 5. Results from the rigid-body analysis of the 2,3,4-triphenyl-thiophthene molecule.

	Eigenvalues	Eigenvectors (Direction cosines $\times 10^4$ relative to $a$ , $b$ , and $c^*$ , respectively)		
Librational tensor, <b>L</b>	$\begin{cases} 13.73 (^{\circ})^2 \\ 4.79 \\ 2.31 \end{cases}$	3923 205 9197	9116 1244 -3914	-1227 9920 320
Translational tensor, <b>T</b>	$\begin{cases} 0.0455 \text{ \AA}^2 \\ 0.0439 \\ 0.0318 \end{cases}$	8724 -3303 -3604	4781 4221 7701	-1013 -8452 5249
Symmetrized screw tensor <b>S</b>	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 45 & 68 \\ & 2 & 10 \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^6 \text{ rad. \AA}$			

Centre of gravity of the molecule is at  $x=0.28472$ ,  $y=0.37963$ ,  $z=-0.16510$ .  
The origin which symmetrizes **S** is at  $x=0.30333$ ,  $y=0.38364$ ,  $z=-0.22504$ .



Table 6. Continued.

Table with 25 columns of numerical data, organized in groups of 5 columns each. The table contains various integers, some with negative signs, and some with small annotations like 'K=13' or 'K=10'.



The intensities were reduced to the structure amplitudes by means of an IBM 7090 program.<sup>9</sup> A small crystal, with dimensions  $0.15 \times 0.10 \times 0.07$  mm in the three axial directions, was used for the data collection. Absorption corrections were not applied.

The scattering factors used for sulphur and carbon in the structure factor calculations were those given by Cromer and Waber.<sup>10</sup> For hydrogen, the scattering factor curve given by Stewart *et al.*<sup>11</sup> was used.

All the hydrogen atoms in the molecule are bonded to  $sp^3$ -hybridized carbon, and their positions could therefore be estimated by assuming a C-H distance of 1.05 Å, and C-C-H angles of 120°. The hydrogen positions were not refined, and constant isotropic temperature factors  $\exp[-3(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$  were applied to them.

The final atomic coordinates are listed in Table 3, and the temperature parameters in Table 4. The final list of structure factors is given in Table 6.

An analysis of the thermal parameters of the S and C atoms, assuming the whole molecule a rigid body, was carried out according to the method of Schomaker and Trueblood.<sup>5</sup> The rigid-body tensors arrived at are given in Table 5. The origin which symmetrizes S lies about 0.60 Å from the centre of gravity of the molecule, displaced along the three crystal axes by 0.12, 0.06, and -0.59 Å, respectively. The r.m.s. difference between observed and calculated  $U_{ij}$ 's is 0.0106 Å<sup>2</sup>.

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