

Molecular Complexes Exhibiting Polarization Bonding. XI. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the 7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethane-Anthracene Complex

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(Received 12 April 1967)

The 1:1 complex formed between 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane and anthracene crystallizes as deep green needles, space group $C2/m$, with two molecules of complex in the unit cell of dimensions $a = 11.476 \pm 0.011$, $b = 12.947 \pm 0.013$, $c = 7.004 \pm 0.007$ Å, $\beta = 105.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$. The structure was solved by Patterson methods and refined by least-squares methods using 469 independent reflexions measured on a linear diffractometer. The final residual, R , was 0.111. The component molecules are stacked alternately in infinite columns which are parallel to the c axis with the mean plane of the molecules perpendicular to the stacking axis and a mean perpendicular separation of 3.50 Å. The central six-membered rings of the two types of molecule are orientated at 30° to each other.

Introduction

The 1:1 complex formed between 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) and anthracene was first described by Melby, Harder, Hertler, Mahler, Benson & Mochel (1962). The investigation of the crystal and molecular structure of the complex was carried out to provide comparison with the structures of complexes of aromatic molecules with tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) as exemplified by the naphthalene-TCNE complex described in Part IX (Williams & Wallwork, 1967).

Experimental

Deep-green needles of the complex were deposited after hot equimolar solutions of the components in tetrahydrofuran were mixed and allowed to cool very slowly. Microanalyses for carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen confirmed the 1:1 ratio of the component molecules in the complex. In plane polarized light the crystals exhibited strong pleochroism. The colours ranged from deep green to a straw colour as the plane of polarization of the light was rotated and maximum absorption occurred when the electric vector of the polarized light was vibrating parallel to the needle axis.

Oscillation and Weissenberg X-ray photographs were taken, using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å), with the crystal rotating about the b and the c (needle) axes. The cell dimensions, determined from the Weissenberg photographs, were refined with the use of a linear diffractometer (Arndt & Phillips, 1961), and intensity data for the $h0l$, $h1l$, ..., $h11l$ and the $hk0$, $hk1$, ..., $hk6$ reciprocal lattice levels were then collected with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. A total of 469 independent reflexions with $\theta < 32.5^\circ$ were observed out of a possible total of 1800 accessible reflexions. Intensity measurements were

made with a scintillation counter and a pulse height selector. The moving-crystal stationary-counter technique was employed. The crystal used was approximately cylindrical with a radius of 0.2 mm. No absorption corrections were applied to the data.

Crystal data

$C_8H_4(CN)_4 \cdot C_{14}H_{10}$, $M = 382.43$. Monoclinic, $a = 11.476 \pm 0.011$, $b = 12.947 \pm 0.013$, $c = 7.004 \pm 0.007$ Å, $\beta = 105.4^\circ \pm 0.2^\circ$, $U = 1003$ Å³, $D_m = 1.25$ g.cm⁻³, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.26$ g.cm⁻³, $F(000) = 396$. Mo $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å), $\mu = 0.84$ cm⁻¹. Absent spectra, hkl when $h+k$ odd. Space group $C2$ (no. 5), Cm (no. 8) or $C2/m$ (no. 12). Negative piezoelectric and pyroelectric tests indicate $C2/m$ and this is confirmed by refinement of the structure.

Determination and refinement of the structure

A trial structure was deduced from the $hk0$ and $h0l$ Patterson projections. The structure was partially refined through structure-factor, electron-density projection calculations to the stage where the reliability index,

$$R = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|},$$

was 0.21 and 0.16 for the $hk0$ and $h0l$ zones respectively. Structure factors were then calculated for the hkl reflexions followed by a three-dimensional Fourier electron-density summation, from which improved atomic coordinates were obtained.

Refinement was continued by the block-diagonal least-squares method with a program written by Dr R. D. Diamand. The weighting scheme employed was $\sqrt{w} = 1$ if $|F_o| < F^*$ otherwise $\sqrt{w} = F^*/|F_o|$, and the scattering factors of Hoerni & Ibers (1954) for carbon and nitrogen were used. The reflexions too weak to be observed were omitted from the analysis. Hydrogen atom parameters were not included. Four cycles of structure-factor least-squares using individual isotropic temperature factors improved R to 0.165. Refinement

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was then continued allowing the temperature factors of the atoms to vary individually and anisotropically. After four cycles of least-squares the refinement converged with $R=0.111$ for observed reflexions. The comparison of observed and final calculated structure factors is shown in Table 6.

The final atomic coordinates and their estimated standard deviations (derived from the least-squares normal equations block-diagonal matrix) are summarized in Table 1. The anisotropic temperature factors are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Final positional parameters (upper line) and their estimated standard deviations (lower line)

	$10^4x/a$	$10^4y/b$	$10^4z/c$
C(1)	0000	1088	0000
	—	9	—
C(2)	1077	0551	0475
	7	6	12
C(3)	2214	1127	0938
	10	12	16
C(4)	3228	0499	1382
	9	13	15
C(5)	1271	0000	5509
	9	—	14
C(6)	0617	0975	5241
	6	5	11
C(7)	2506	0000	6026
	9	—	15
C(8)	3198	0929	6325
	6	6	12
N	3764	1657	6574
	6	6	12

Table 2. Final atomic thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$)

B_{ij} are coefficients in the temperature factor expression $\exp [-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$.

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C(1)	198	87	367	000	205	000
C(2)	145	122	367	-55	140	-37
C(3)	230	297	443	-214	235	-116
C(4)	217	432	433	-152	156	-65
C(5)	116	69	268	000	129	000
C(6)	132	71	306	13	124	9
C(7)	122	72	318	000	83	000
C(8)	114	91	442	-1	123	28
N	149	100	634	-54	120	-3

Sections of the three-dimensional electron-density distribution and of the difference electron-density distribution were then calculated. These syntheses showed no unexpected features, confirmed the marked anisotropy of the anthracene molecule and clearly indicated the positions of the hydrogen atoms of the TCNQ molecule.

Least-squares planes through each of the molecules were calculated by the modification (Blow, 1960) of the method of Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959). All of the atoms, other than hydrogen, in each molecule were used to define the planes and each atom used was given unit weight. The pertinent parameters of the planes, and the deviations of the atoms from them, are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Molecular least-squares planes

TCNQ		Anthracene	
Perpendicular distance in Å from the origin			
3.502		0.000	
Direction cosines of normal relative to orthogonal axes			
a	0.2533	0.2612	
b	0.0000	0.0000	
c^*	-0.9674	-0.9653	
Perpendicular distance in Å of atoms from the mean planes			
C(5)	0.013	C(1)	0.000
C(6)	0.010	C(2)	-0.010
C(7)	0.009	C(3)	0.006
C(8)	0.001	C(4)	-0.001
N(1)	-0.008		

The anisotropic thermal parameters of the atoms were used in an analysis of the rigid-body translational and librational motion (Cruickshank, 1956) of each molecule. The results of the analyses are given in Table 4 for the TCNQ molecule and in Table 5 for the anthracene molecule. The r.m.s. discrepancies between the observed and calculated U_{ij} values are 0.004 and 0.017 Å² for the TCNQ and anthracene molecules respectively. The method of Busing & Levy (1964) was used to correct the bond lengths of the TCNQ molecule for libration. The corrected bond lengths are illustrated in Fig. 1(a) together with the uncorrected bond lengths and angles and their e.s.d.'s. The bond lengths and angles and their e.s.d.'s for the anthracene molecule are illustrated in Fig. 1(b). No attempt was made to correct these for librational motion because it was so extreme as to cause atoms C(4) and C(4') to be unresolved in one electron-density peak.

Description and discussion of the structure

The structure consists of infinite columns of alternate TCNQ and anthracene molecules stacked in a plane-to-plane manner in columns parallel to the c axis of the unit cell with the mean molecular planes perpendicular to this axis. Each cell contains two columns of molecules and the structure, projected along the c axis, is illustrated in Fig. 2. The mode of molecular overlap is such that the long axes of each molecule are parallel, and their centres are superimposed. The central hexagonal ring systems of the two types of molecule are orientated at 30° to each other, thereby avoiding direct overlap of the majority of the atoms. This relative orientation is not that for the optimum overlap of the π -orbital systems of the molecules but the structure is such that the aromatic system of the TCNQ molecule is overlapped by the entire aromatic system of the anthracene molecule. There is no suggestion of specific interaction involving C=C bonds as found in the structure of the naphthalene-TCNE complex (Williams & Wallwork, 1967).

The most surprising aspect of the structure is the relatively large intermolecular spacing (3.50 Å) of the

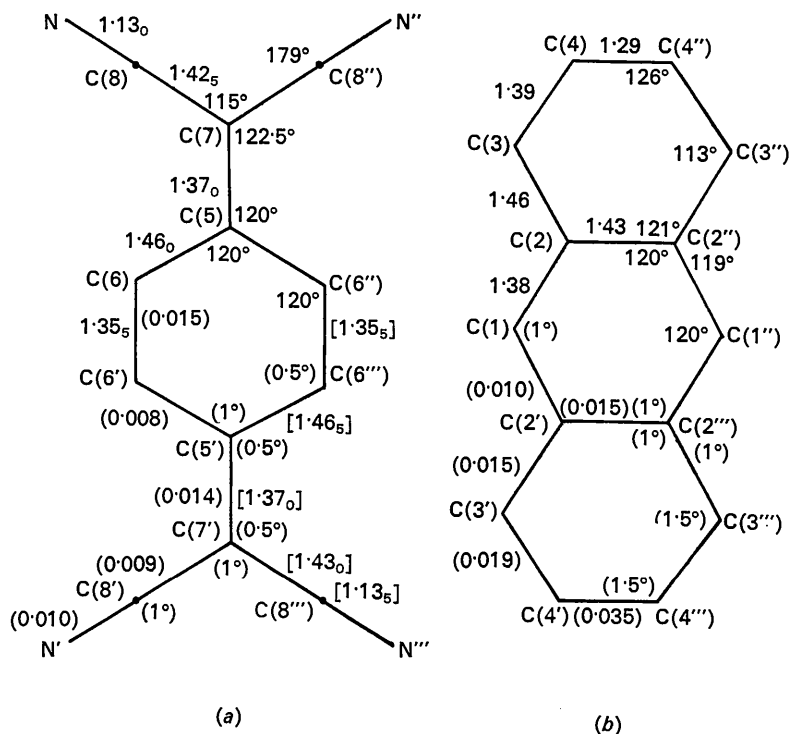


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (\AA) and bond angles, with (in parentheses) their standard deviations, for (a) TCNQ, (b) anthracene. Values for TCNQ in square brackets are bond lengths corrected for libration.

Table 4. Rigid-body thermal parameters for the TCNQ molecule

(For the molecule centred at $0, 0, \frac{1}{2}$).

$$\tau \dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 746 & -1 & 729 \\ & 547 & 2 \\ & & 536 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-4} \text{\AA}^2 \quad \omega \dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 32.5 & 0.1 & 8.1 \\ & 9.3 & -0.7 \\ & & 8.1 \end{pmatrix} (\text{\AA})^2$$

Direction cosines ($\times 10^4$) for principal axes relative to orthogonal axes:

Eigenvalue	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i> *	Eigenvalue	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i> *
τ 0.0769 \AA^2	9543	-7	2987	ω 34.8 ($^\circ$) ²	9596	-32	2814
0.0547	139	-9988	-469	9.6	-450	-9888	1425
0.0513	-2984	-489	9593	5.8	-2778	1494	9490

U_{ij} (\AA)² $\times 10^3 \dagger \ddagger$

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C(5)	79	56	71	-2	3	0
	1	4	0	6	2	2
C(6)	75	59	59	0	6	0
	-7	1	3	0	2	0
C(7)	76	68	75	0	2	1
	2	-7	-2	0	-6	-1
C(8)	80	77	102	-8	-5	2
	-9	0	0	6	1	9
N(1)	89	86	147	-16	-16	2
	8	-1	-1	-4	0	-3

\dagger Referred to the directions of the orthogonal axes *a*, *b*, *c**

\ddagger The numbers below the U_{ij} are the differences ($\times 10^3$) of U_{ij} derived from B_{ij} and those calculated from rigid-body parameters. The r.m.s. difference is 0.004 (\AA)².

molecules within one stack, presumably due to the unfavourable relative orientation of the components. The four shortest approaches between atoms of adjacent molecules of the same column (C(1)–C(6) 3.57, C(2)–C(6) 3.58, C(2)–C(5) 3.58, C(4)–C(8) 3.58 Å) are, if anything, greater than the expected van der Waals distances. This implies that any charge-transfer interaction between the molecules is weak. This does not conflict with the existence of a low-energy, charge-transfer band in the spectrum of the complex, which causes its deep green colour. The fairly low ionization potential

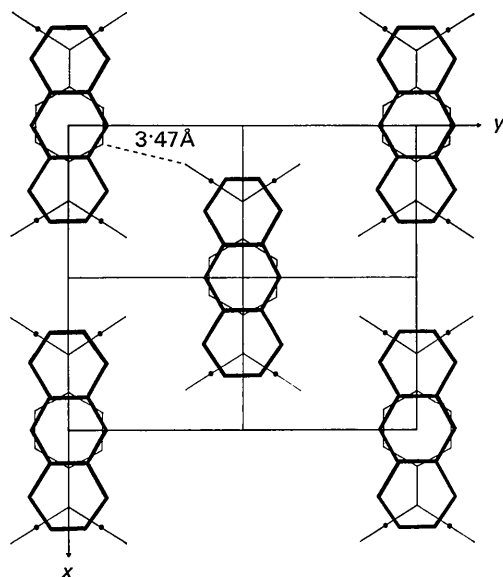


Fig. 2. The molecular arrangement, viewed along the *c* axis.

of anthracene and the high electron affinity of TCNQ inevitably produce an excited state of fairly low energy, but this will not stabilize the ground state of the complex by admixture of the two wave functions if the symmetries are inappropriate for overlap.

Both molecules are planar within experimental error and the molecular planes are inclined to each other at the small angle of $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. The structure projected along the *b* axis is illustrated in Fig. 3.

The libration-corrected dimensions of the TCNQ molecule are in good agreement with the dimensions of the uncomplexed molecule (Long, Sparks & Trueblood, 1965). The r.m.s. discrepancy between the two determinations is 0.007 Å, much less than one e.s.d. No bond length differs by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ e.s.d. The maximum difference in the bond angles is also $1\frac{1}{2}$ e.s.d., the r.m.s. difference being one degree.

The dimensions of the anthracene molecule [apart from the bonds and angles involving the atom C(4)] are in reasonable agreement with the weighted mean of the bond lengths determined by various authors and discussed by Cruickshank & Sparks (1960). The dimensions involving the atom C(4) are invalid for the reasons discussed above.

The thermal parameters, U_{ij} of the TCNQ molecule appear to be adequately explained on the basis of rigid-body librations and vibrations. The principal axes of both libration and of vibration correspond to within a few degrees of the natural molecular axes and there is appreciable libration only about the long axis in the plane of the molecule. The thermal parameters, U_{ij} , of the anthracene molecule are reasonably well explained on the basis of rigid-body motions. The dis-

Table 5. Rigid-body parameters for the anthracene molecule

(For the molecule centred at 0,0,0).

$$\tau^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 973 & 32 & 89 \\ & 1192 & -1 \\ & & 583 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^{-4} (\text{\AA})^2 \quad \omega^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 74.0 & -0.6 & -9.3 \\ & 7.0 & -1.1 \\ & & 59.3 \end{pmatrix} (^\circ)^2$$

Direction cosines ($\times 10^4$) for principal axes relative to orthogonal axes:

Eigenvalue	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i> *	Eigenvalue	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i> *
τ 0.1196 (Å) ²	-1425	-9898	-67	ω 78.6 (°) ²	8954	-2	-4452
0.0989	9662	-1405	2159	54.7	-4451	259	-8951
0.0563	-2147	243	9764	4.3	117	9997	230

U_{ij} (Å)² $\times 10^3$ †‡

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C(1)	133 -17	119 -45	103 -18	3 -3	15 2	-1 1
C(2)	107 -15	147 -43	73 12	-15 -4	10 -5	-7 -1
C(3)	137 -1	239 14	119 17	-65 -9	12 6	-30 4
C(4)	107 -29	373 -7	93 7	-42 -11	3 0	-20 6

† Referred to the directions of the orthogonal axes *a*, *b*, *c**

‡ The numbers below the U_{ij} are the differences ($\times 10^3$) of U_{ij} derived from B_{ij} and those calculated from rigid-body parameters. The r.m.s. difference is 0.017 (Å)².

Table 6. Comparison of observed and final calculated structure factors

The asterisked line gives l, h ; subsequent lines give $k, 25F_o, 25F_c$.

* 0	0											
12	8	392	311	10	410	421	0	104	105	6	-287	-266
4	* 1	-1830	-1927	2	2720	3020						
0	1	411	374	7	-288	-220	5	-694	-768	3	673	767
0	1	1193	1200									
0	0	-132	-100	6	-208	-211	4	-379	-342	2	-720	-696
0	0	-1246	-1250									
15	3	-106	-100	13	-130	-80	11	-192	202	9	221	46
7	2	-230	-227	5	-742	-702	3	-650	-692	1	1379	1371
0	4	-133	-68	10	170	196	8	245	214	6	-463	-398
12	2	-205	-202	0	-991	-931						
0	5	-39	-89	7	306	392	5	203	218	3	-856	-822
0	1	-716	-716									
0	6	-77	-26	10	96	16	8	-60	-61	4	214	-108
12	2	-144	-104	0	-120	-21						
0	7	-156	-214	9	91	98	5	156	149	3	314	349
0	1	-214	-214									
0	8	413	434	4	276	297	2	59	24	0	97	113
0	9	179	180	1	164	214						
0	10	-87	-82									
0	11	-131	-71	5	116	81	3	-83	-94	1	-113	-116
9	0	85	34									
2	13	-82	-49									
0	4	-386	-414	8	-250	-283	6	-460	-435	4	-93	-99
10	2	191	145	0	-190	-206						
0	1	103	98	5	190	150	3	-972	-964	1	397	471
1	2	86	122	8	255	244	6	132	67	4	1117	1125
10	2	739	713	0	-1237	-1234						
0	3	275	312	5	336	271	3	-108	-101	1	-113	-140
1	4	-81	-55	10	162	224	6	-63	-51	4	-834	-846
14	2	-519	-480	0	746	648						
0	5	379	383	5	-143	-183	3	224	298	1	129	69
1	6	265	265	2	-79	-74	0	336	292			
1	7	-244	-250	5	-373	-397	3	-175	-171	1	45	42
1	8	-292	-326	4	-188	-239	2	132	108	0	169	183
0	9	-68	-47	3	-56	-67	1	234	218			
1	10	74	25	6	-150	-90	2	71	119	0	77	114
0	11	70	69									
1	12	-77	-28									
1	-1	-114	-120	11	-513	-348	9	-360	-346	7	-272	-257
13	5	-291	-331	3	-192	-167						
0	1	-2	99	8	-144	-118	6	348	331	4	-221	-260
1	12	76	99									
1	-3	74	95	11	-73	-49	9	294	269	7	220	124
15	5	545	480	3	1508	1494	1	-661	-699			
0	1	-4	16	8	211	155	6	429	379	4	-231	-252
12	2	473	-359	0	320	291						
0	1	-5	203	5	-469	-467	3	-782	-712	1	310	267
11	176	203										
1	-6	314	253	6	318	340	4	57	94	2	226	273
10	3	-59	-67									
1	9	125	139	3	-232	-258	1	166	147			
0	1	-8	91	8	-97	-87	6	-454	-470	4	-297	-324
10	3	122	44									
1	9	57										
0	11	-194	-21	7	-159	-127	5	-230	-282	3	-78	-66
1	1	189	229									
1	-10	-21	-32	2	154	60	0	287	282			
1	-11	111	74	5	-89	-94	1	69	122			
2	0	293	461	8	134	190	6	-462	-470	4	-297	-315
10	2	1129	1174	7	2096	2015						
0	1	-64	-64	7	-196	-189	5	-267	-280	3	-103	-91
1	1	-833	-824									
0	2	86	85	10	136	106	8	-151	-116	8	-277	-259
12	4	-795	-777	2	-51	-71	0	1328	1307			
2	1	203	304	7	-151	-66	5	-582	-470	3	69	25
0	1	-641	-644									
0	2	-56	-75	8	102	125	6	264	310	4	-289	-281
12	2	-849	-813	0	-845	-813						
0	7	-73	-4	5	-45	-29	3	-266	-243	1	-91	-56
2	6	93	54	4	199	204	2	117	120	8	-288	-289
2	7	189	224	5	309	389	3	91	108			
2	8	134	129	2	169	183	8	183	181			
2	9	-85	-82									
2	10	87	65	2	-82	-103	0	-185	-94			
0	12	-176	-31	4	-78	-57						

Table 6 (cont.)

3	-1		7	-47	-29	3	-172	-194	1	-25	-14
9	-104	-107									
3	-2		6	-237	-124						
3	-123	-130									
3	-3		7	-65	-50				3	-112	-100
9	-106	-121				5	-70	-50			
1	72	85									
4	-4		4	119	106				2	38	45
4	64	70									
4	-5		7	95	101				3	202	203
9	85	60				5	106	150			
3	-6		4	-151	-150						
8	52	75									
3	-7		5	-142	-120						
9	135	161				3	-87	-83			
3	-8		6	69	50						
5	117	101									
3	-9										
3	-10										
4	-130	-151									
5	-2		6	335	367						
2	241	283									
2	-3										
1	405	318									

crepancies are probably due to the inaccuracies of the U_{ij} values for the atom C(4), caused by the interaction of thermal and positional parameters for this atom and its mirror-related atom C(4'). For anthracene, however, the axes of libration are not simply related to the molecular axes, except that both axes about which the libration is large are nearly perpendicular to the short axis in the plane of the molecule. Their combined effect is to add libration of the molecule in its own plane to the type of motion found for TCNQ.

There are no abnormal sideways intermolecular contacts in the structure. The closest approach, $d_{C...N} = 3.47 \text{ \AA}$, is shown in Fig. 2. There are no other intermolecular approaches of less than 3.57 \AA . The b cell length seems to be determined by the size of the TCNQ molecule. The evidence for this is that the shortest intermolecular contacts, between stacks, involve only the TCNQ molecules. This explains the relatively small thermal librations and vibrations of the TCNQ molecule as compared with those of the anthracene molecule and the fact that anthracene, but not TCNQ, has librational motion in its own plane.

We are indebted to the Director of the Manchester University Department of Computer Science for allowing computing facilities on the Atlas computer, to the Director of the Oxford University Computing Laboratory for allowing computing facilities on the Mercury computer, and to M. M. Harding, R. D. Diamand, J. S. Rollett and J. H. Rayner for the use of their computer programs. We also thank Dr J. S. Rollett for assistance with the Mercury computing and the Science Research Council for a maintenance grant (to R. M. W.) and for providing the linear diffractometer.

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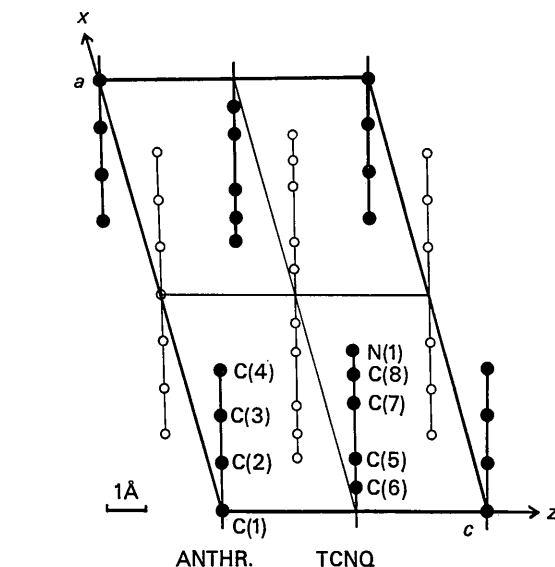


Fig. 3. The molecular arrangement, viewed along the b axis. Atoms belonging to molecules centred at $y=0$ and $y=0.5$ are represented by full and open circles respectively.

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