

The Refinement of the Crystal Structure of the Pyrene-Tetracyanoethylene Complex

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Crystals of the 1:1 complex of pyrene and tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$ with $a=14.333$, $b=7.242$, $c=7.978$ Å, $\beta=92.36^\circ$, $Z=2$. The structure was refined by three-dimensional analysis by the block-diagonal least-squares method. Pyrene and TCNE molecules are stacked alternately along the c axis direction, making their molecular planes almost parallel to each other. The mean separation of the molecular planes is 3.323 Å.

Introduction

The crystal structures of π -molecular compounds usually have a common feature, namely that donor and acceptor molecules are alternately stacked, plane-to-plane, along one of the crystal axes with relatively small separation between molecular planes. This is in accord with the prediction based on the charge-transfer theory (Mulliken, 1952). It is not known, however, if the further details of mutual orientation of donor and acceptor molecules can be predicted from the charge-transfer theory. In order to clarify this problem, detailed theoretical and experimental investigations have to be carried out on some typical π -molecular compounds.

From this point of view, the molecular compound formed between pyrene and tetracyanoethylene (TCNE) is of particular interest, since, in the first place, the charge-transfer interaction is expected to be strong in this case because of the large electron affinity of TCNE, and, in the second place, this compound is suited for the theoretical treatment because the component molecules are of simple molecular structure with high symmetry. We have studied the visible and ultraviolet ab-

sorption spectrum of the crystal of this compound and have carried out a theoretical investigation of the charge-transfer interaction between pyrene and TCNE (Kuroda, Ikemoto & Akamatu, 1966*a*). We have already reported the results of the preliminary analysis of the crystal structure by using the two-dimensional method (Kuroda, Ikemoto & Akamatu, 1966*b*). The purpose of the present study is to elucidate the further details of the crystal structure of this molecular compound by the three-dimensional analysis.

Experimental

Lattice constants were redetermined by least-squares calculation based on the measurement of 10 diffraction lines with a diffractometer, Geigerflex. Quartz powder was used as the internal standard.

Crystal data

Monoclinic

$a=14.333 \pm 0.009$ Å

$b=7.242 \pm 0.008$

$c=7.978 \pm 0.004$

$\beta=92.36^\circ \pm 0.04^\circ$

$V=827.5$ Å³

Formula $C_{16}H_{10} \cdot C_6N_4$; F.W. 330.4

D_x (calculated density) = 1.285 g.cm⁻³

D_m (measured density) = 1.3 ± 0.02 g.cm⁻³

$Z=2$

$\mu=7.5$ cm⁻¹ (Cu $K\alpha$)

Space group $P2_1/a$ (from Weissenberg photographs)

(Absent spectra $h0l$ when h is odd, $0k0$ when k is odd).

The dark purple crystal of a lath shape of 0.3 mm length was used for data collection on a Weissenberg goniometer. A set of intensity data was obtained up to the 3rd layer around the b and c axes and the zero layer around $[101]$. The intensities were measured visually from multi-film Weissenberg photographs. Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation was used. No correction was made for absorption, while the correction for the Lorentz and polarization factors was made in the usual way. The data were placed on the same relative scale

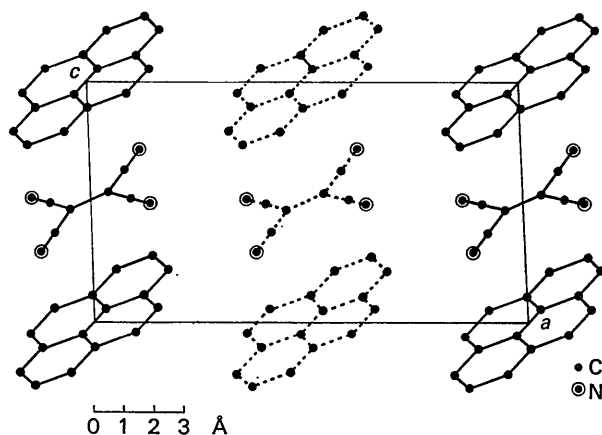


Fig. 1. Projection of the molecular arrangement on to the (010) plane.

by the method of Rollett & Sparks (1960). In all, 1438 independent reflexions from 1889 possible reflexions were obtained, but the intensity was not measurable on 429 of them.

Refinement

The structure was refined by the least-squares method. The calculation was carried out by means of the computer program written by Y. Okaya and modified by T. Ashida. This program uses the block-diagonal approximation with a 9×9 matrix for each atom with anisotropic temperature factors and a 4×4 matrix for each atom with an isotropic temperature factor. The scale factor is refined by assuming the overall temperature factor. The weighting scheme used was $W = 1.0$ for $F_o \geq 2.7$ and $W = 0.5$ for $F_o < 2.7$.

The parameters previously reported (Kuroda, Ike-moto & Akamatu, 1966*b*) were used as the starting values of the refinements, by introducing anisotropic temperature factors in place of the previous isotropic temperature factors. After several cycles of refinement

neglecting hydrogen atoms, the R value decreased to 15%. The positions of all hydrogen atoms were determined by the usual ($F_o - F_c$) synthesis. These hydrogen atoms were then included in the subsequent refinements assuming a common isotropic temperature factor.

Finally R decreased to 13.8%, excluding non-observable reflexions. Final parameters with their standard deviations are given in Table 1 and F_o and F_c are compared in Table 2.

Discussion

The arrangement of molecules in the crystal is shown in Fig. 1. The donor and acceptor molecules are stacked alternately along the c axis.

The molecules can be considered planar. The equations of the planes of pyrene and TCNE were calculated by the method of least-squares. The equations are:

$$-0.4274X + 0.4265Y + 0.8141Z = 0$$

Table 1

(a) Atomic coordinates in fractions of cell edges and their standard deviations in 10^{-3} Å

	x	$\sigma(x)$	y	$\sigma(y)$	z	$\sigma(z)$
Pyrene						
C(1)	0.1433	9	-0.2742	10	0.2663	8
C(2)	0.1750	8	-0.1041	10	0.2157	8
C(3)	0.1193	7	0.0101	9	0.1078	7
C(4)	0.0291	7	-0.0571	8	0.0550	7
C(5)	-0.0027	7	-0.2304	8	0.1089	7
C(6)	0.0558	9	-0.3402	9	0.2114	8
C(7)	0.1502	8	0.1854	9	0.0525	8
C(8)	0.0935	4	0.2939	9	-0.0517	8
H(1)	0.177		-0.349		0.374	
H(2)	0.229		-0.060		0.271	
H(3)	0.024		-0.439		0.239	
H(4)	0.218		0.246		0.095	
H(5)	0.093		0.448		-0.073	
TCNE						
C(9)	0.0423	8	0.0097	10	0.5328	8
C(10)	0.0849	8	-0.1374	9	0.6360	8
C(11)	0.0968	8	0.1788	10	0.5066	8
N(1)	0.1213	8	-0.2454	9	0.7159	8
N(2)	0.1406	8	0.3038	9	0.4902	8

(b) Thermal parameters. The β 's are used in the expression: $\exp \{-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})\}$.

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Pyrene						
C(1)	0.00596	0.02462	0.01379	0.00771	0.00182	0.00155
C(2)	0.00385	0.02425	0.01486	0.00267	-0.00129	0.00090
C(3)	0.00370	0.01853	0.01096	0.00032	0.00043	-0.00169
C(4)	0.00325	0.01533	0.00932	0.00121	0.00054	-0.00358
C(5)	0.00417	0.01390	0.01154	-0.00104	0.00119	-0.00208
C(6)	0.00646	0.01562	0.01145	0.00030	0.00205	0.00281
C(7)	0.00428	0.02071	0.01379	-0.00375	-0.00006	-0.00236
C(8)	0.00570	0.01744	0.01411	-0.00646	0.00306	-0.00157
TCNE						
C(9)	0.00526	0.02152	0.01325	0.00184	-0.00207	-0.00820
C(10)	0.00487	0.01915	0.01153	0.00404	-0.00446	0.00262
C(11)	0.00489	0.02130	0.01393	0.00135	-0.00284	0.00272
N(1)	0.00707	0.02566	0.01858	0.00667	-0.00316	0.00804
N(2)	0.00585	0.02477	0.02240	-0.00588	-0.00148	-0.00001

The distances between the atoms of the nearest neighbor pyrene and TCNE molecules are listed in Table 4, where the shortest one is C(1)–C(10), 3.253 Å. Such close contact between the donor and the acceptor

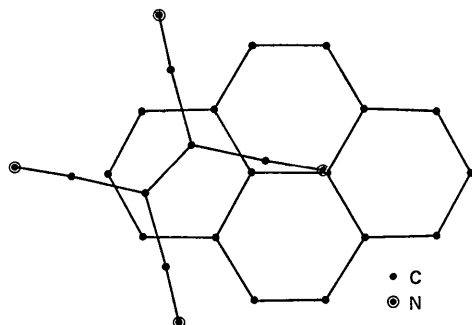


Fig. 2. Relative orientation of pyrene to TCNE found in the crystal.

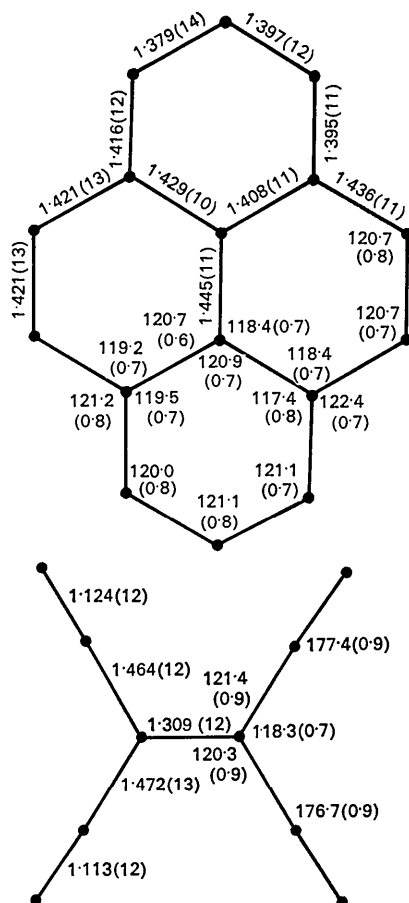


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and their e.s.d.'s (Å) and bond angles and their e.s.d.'s (°).

molecules suggests the presence of a strong intermolecular interaction. The relative orientation of TCNE to pyrene found in the crystal is shown in Fig. 2.

Table 4. Distances between atoms of the nearest neighbor pyrene and TCNE less than 3.5 Å and their standard deviations

Pyrene-TCNE	
C(1)–C(9)	3.331 (0.013) Å
C(1)–C(10)	3.253 (0.012)
C(2)–C(9)	3.330 (0.012)
C(2)–C(11)	3.325 (0.013)
C(3)–C(11)	3.435 (0.011)
C(4)–C(9')	3.501 (0.011)
C(4)–C(10')	3.326 (0.011)
C(5)–C(9')	3.344 (0.012)
C(5)–C(11')	3.422 (0.012)
C(6)–C(9')	3.480 (0.013)
C(6)–C(11')	3.408 (0.012)

The molecular structures of the constituent molecules are illustrated in Fig. 3. The bond lengths given in Fig. 3 have not been corrected for thermal motions.

The bond lengths and bond angles of TCNE are in good agreement with those found by Bekoe & Trueblood (1960), if the standard deviations are taken into account. The largest discrepancy is found in the C–C≡N angle, which differs by about 3° from their value. According to our results, C–C≡N seems to be not linear but bent slightly.

The bond lengths of pyrene agree very well with the values reported by Robertson (1948), but some bond distances differ by about 0.1 Å from the values reported by Damiani, De Santis, Giglio, Liquori, Puliti & Ripamonti (1965) for the crystal structure of the molecular complex between pyrene and 1,3,7,9-tetramethyluric acid.

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