

Hydrogen Bond Studies. LIII.* The Crystal Structure of 2,5-Dichlorobenzenesulphonic Acid Trihydrate, $\text{H}_7\text{O}_3^+\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{SO}_3^-$

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The crystal structure of 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid trihydrate has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction data recorded on a Stoe-Philips two-circle Weissenberg diffractometer at room temperature. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with four formula units in a cell of dimensions $a=7.350$, $b=23.516$, $c=6.862$ Å, $\beta=100.68^\circ$. The structure comprises oxonium ions tightly bonded to two water molecules to form H_7O_3^+ ions. Very large anisotropy in the thermal parameters of the oxygen atoms indicates some form of disorder, which makes the determination of the geometry of the H_7O_3^+ ion less precise. O-H...O distances in the ion, as obtained from least-squares refinements using an ordered model, are 2.37 (1) and 2.42 (1) Å. The H_7O_3^+ ions and 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonate ions are hydrogen bonded together to form layers. No hydrogen bonds exist between individual H_7O_3^+ ions.

Introduction

This work is part of the systematic studies of the solid hydrates of strong acids currently in progress at this Institute. References to earlier works can be found in a paper by Lundgren (1972). The structure determination of 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid trihydrate reported in the present paper is based on single-crystal X-ray diffraction data collected at room temperature.

Crystal data

2,5-Dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid trihydrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; F.W. 281.11; monoclinic, $a=7.350$ (2),[†] $b=23.516$ (3), $c=6.862$ (1) Å, $\beta=100.68$ (4)°, $V=1165.5$ Å³ at 22°C; $Z=4$, $D_x=1.602$ g.cm⁻³; space group $P2_1/c$.

Experimental

2,5-Dichlorobenzenesulphonic acid was made from *p*-dichlorobenzene and fuming sulphuric acid following a method described by de Crauw (1931). The trihydrate was crystallized from an aqueous solution of the acid. Crystals of suitable dimensions were cut from the resulting large flat needle-shaped crystals and mounted in thin-walled glass capillaries with four crystal faces parallel to the capillary axis. Crystals which are not protected in this way will lose some of their water to the atmosphere within a few hours.

The intensity data were recorded at room temperature using a crystal of dimensions 0.17 × 0.13 × 0.32 mm. The measurements were made on a Stoe-Philips

automated two-circle X-ray diffractometer using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and an ω - 2θ scan technique (*cf.* Lundgren, 1972). Seven layers $0 \leq l \leq 6$ were recorded, giving a total of 2023 independent reflexions. This corresponds to about 70% of the reflexions within the copper reflexion sphere. 681 reflexions with $I < 2\sigma(I)$, where $\sigma(I)$ is based on counting statistics, were considered to be insignificantly different from the background and were given zero weight in the refinements. The intensity of the 002 reflexion was very high and therefore considered to be less accurately measured. The reflexion was used only when the structure was solved and was given zero weight in other calculations.

The data were corrected for the Lorentz, polarization, absorption and secondary extinction effects. The linear absorption coefficient for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation is 67.09 cm⁻¹. The absorption correction was made using the program *DATAP2*, written by Coppens, Leisero-witz & Rabinovich (1965). The minimum and maximum values of the transmission factors were 0.3511 and 0.4920.

The cell dimensions were determined from quartz-calibrated oscillation photographs taken in a Weissenberg camera with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation at room temperature [$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)=1.54051$, $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2)=1.54433$ Å, $a_{\text{SiO}_2}=4.9131$ Å]. The cell parameters were fitted to the measured θ values by least-squares methods using the program *CELSIUS*. This and other programs mentioned in the following are described briefly by Liminga (1967).

Space group and structure determination

The intensity data indicated uniquely the space group $P2_1/c$ (No. 14, *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1952).

The coordinates of the chlorine and sulphur atoms were determined from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and the positions of the other heavy atoms

* Part LII: *Acta Chem. Scand.* In the press.

† Numbers in parenthesis here and throughout this paper are the estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

were derived from subsequent electron-density calculations. All atoms occupy the general fourfold positions of $P2_1/c$.

The atomic coordinates were improved in a series of electron-density calculations using the program *DRF*. The scale factor, atomic coordinates and individual isotropic thermal parameters were thereafter refined in a series of least-squares calculations. The refinement ceased to converge at an R value of 0.17 (0.23). The discrepancy index is defined as

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

(zero-weight data not included). The R value including zero-weight data is given in parenthesis.

On introducing anisotropic thermal parameters into the refinement the R value decreased to 0.073 (0.119). The number of parameters in the anisotropic refinement was 136 compared with 61 in the isotropic refinement. A difference Fourier synthesis calculated at this stage showed three well-resolved peaks corresponding to the hydrogen atoms bonded to the carbon ring. Four of the hydrogen atoms (those of the water molecules) could also be located, but these were more diffuse. An anisotropic least-squares refinement with these seven hydrogen atoms included with fixed parameters lowered R to 0.066. The hydrogen atoms were given a Debye-Waller factor of $B = 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$.

Extinction correction was then applied according to the formula given by Zachariasen (1963). The constant in the formula was determined from the 20 strongest reflexions. The subsequent anisotropic refinement gave the final R values 0.064 (0.109). In the last cycle the shifts on the parameters were less than one tenth of the estimated standard deviations.

The thermal ellipsoids of some of the oxygen atoms indicated very strong anisotropy, and one $O \cdots O$ hydrogen bond distance was very short (2.37 Å). Attempts were therefore made to refine a model including two half oxygen atoms for $O(W2)$, which showed the largest anisotropy. The calculations showed, however, that if

Table 1. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^5$)

Atom	x	y	z
Cl(1)	14216 (24)	36370 (10)	18863 (35)
Cl(2)	79514 (34)	19261 (9)	27590 (31)
S	56662 (21)	40997 (6)	24956 (23)
O(1)	76657 (58)	41309 (19)	27727 (73)
O(2)	48101 (99)	43421 (24)	6482 (86)
O(3)	49769 (71)	43330 (22)	41232 (90)
C(1)	50906 (77)	33666 (25)	23619 (79)
C(2)	32646 (82)	31757 (29)	20798 (91)
C(3)	29241 (96)	25980 (34)	19988 (98)
C(4)	43451 (124)	22135 (28)	21696 (96)
C(5)	61539 (104)	24086 (28)	24926 (87)
C(6)	65431 (81)	29810 (24)	25520 (82)
O(W1)	28425 (68)	7342 (30)	19114 (70)
O(W2)	95243 (76)	5940 (41)	12573 (89)
O(W3)	79271 (87)	2249 (28)	36707 (102)
H(3)	15200	24500	17700
H(4)	40500	17700	21000
H(6)	79500	31300	27800

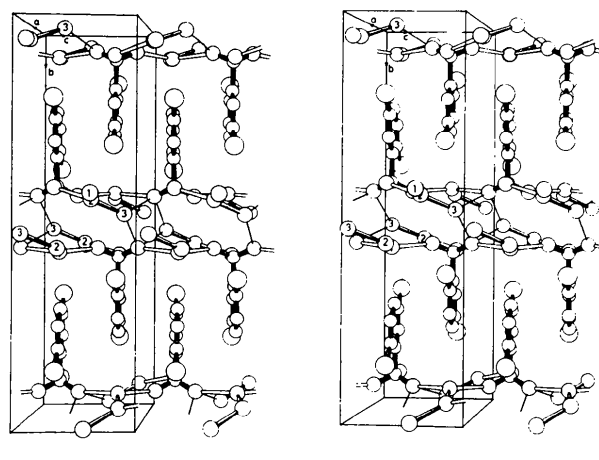


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic drawing of the crystal structure of $H_7O_3^+ \cdot C_6H_3Cl_2SO_3^-$. The structure is viewed along the a axis. The oxygen atoms of the $H_7O_3^+$ ion are denoted by 1, 2 and 3. Covalent bonds are filled. Hydrogen bonds within $H_7O_3^+$ are half filled and other hydrogen bonds are open. Other short contacts are represented by a single line.

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

The form of the temperature factor is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \dots + 2\beta_{12}hk + \dots)]$. The r.m.s. components (R_i) of thermal displacement of the atoms along the ellipsoid axes are also listed ($\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}$).

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	R_1	R_2	R_3
Cl(1)	157 (3)	40 (1)	552 (8)	1 (1)	4 (5)	-34 (2)	222 (4)	297 (3)	379 (4)
Cl(2)	472 (7)	24 (1)	377 (6)	42 (2)	55 (6)	8 (1)	202 (2)	304 (4)	390 (4)
S	185 (3)	18 (1)	268 (4)	0 (1)	0 (4)	-4 (1)	211 (3)	224 (2)	265 (3)
O(1)	187 (9)	24 (1)	469 (15)	-16 (4)	95 (13)	-21 (4)	203 (9)	256 (10)	338 (8)
O(2)	603 (23)	30 (1)	464 (18)	-36 (6)	-257 (24)	50 (6)	217 (13)	276 (12)	511 (15)
O(3)	297 (13)	30 (1)	645 (21)	-18 (4)	224 (19)	-72 (6)	208 (14)	256 (11)	433 (11)
C(1)	355 (11)	20 (1)	225 (14)	6 (4)	27 (14)	3 (4)	205 (12)	227 (11)	242 (12)
C(2)	219 (13)	19 (2)	220 (16)	-1 (5)	33 (16)	-2 (6)	212 (13)	248 (14)	286 (12)
C(3)	189 (16)	20 (2)	202 (18)	-2 (6)	23 (19)	-8 (6)	215 (16)	256 (14)	325 (16)
C(4)	188 (24)	27 (1)	266 (16)	-10 (7)	24 (21)	-14 (5)	211 (15)	235 (15)	355 (12)
C(5)	261 (20)	28 (1)	309 (15)	-30 (6)	71 (19)	-22 (5)	224 (12)	240 (12)	312 (10)
C(6)	459 (12)	20 (1)	218 (14)	-21 (4)	71 (14)	-9 (4)	222 (12)	234 (11)	243 (9)
O(W1)	246 (12)	64 (2)	265 (13)	-15 (6)	31 (13)	8 (6)	243 (9)	257 (11)	425 (8)
O(W2)	200 (12)	110 (4)	403 (18)	13 (8)	19 (16)	68 (9)	226 (9)	292 (11)	563 (12)
O(W3)	369 (17)	42 (2)	629 (24)	0 (6)	202 (24)	26 (7)	275 (13)	336 (12)	401 (12)

the anisotropy does indicate disorder, then it is too small to be detected using the present data.

The least-squares refinements were performed with the full-matrix program *LALS*, where the quantity $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ is minimized. The weights were calculated according to the expression $w = 1/(a + |F_o| +$

$c|F_o|^2)$. The final values used for the parameters a and c were 20.0 and 0.016 respectively. A weight analysis showed that these values were satisfactory. The atomic scattering factors used were those for neutral Cl, S, O and C given in the *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The spherical scattering factor used

Table 3. *Observed and calculated structure factors*

The columns are in the order $h, k, 10|F_o|, 10|F_c|$. Reflexions marked * were given zero weights in the refinements.

h	k	10 F _o	10 F _c
1	0	1000	1000
2	0	1000	1000
3	0	1000	1000
4	0	1000	1000
5	0	1000	1000
6	0	1000	1000
7	0	1000	1000
8	0	1000	1000
9	0	1000	1000
10	0	1000	1000
11	0	1000	1000
12	0	1000	1000
13	0	1000	1000
14	0	1000	1000
15	0	1000	1000
16	0	1000	1000
17	0	1000	1000
18	0	1000	1000
19	0	1000	1000
20	0	1000	1000
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25	0	1000	1000
26	0	1000	1000
27	0	1000	1000
28	0	1000	1000
29	0	1000	1000
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31	0	1000	1000
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35	0	1000	1000
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41	0	1000	1000
42	0	1000	1000
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88	0	1000	1000
89	0	1000	1000
90	0	1000	1000
91	0	1000	1000
92	0	1000	1000
93	0	1000	1000
94	0	1000	1000
95	0	1000	1000
96	0	1000	1000
97	0	1000	1000
98	0	1000	1000
99	0	1000	1000
100	0	1000	1000

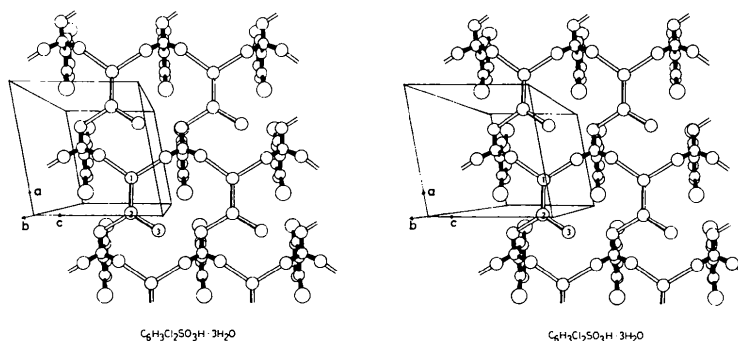


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic drawing showing the structure viewed along the *b* axis. For notation see Fig. 1.

for the hydrogen atoms was that proposed by Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). All calculations were performed on the CDC 3600 computer in Uppsala.

The atomic parameters from the final refinement are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The root-mean-square components of thermal displacement along the principal axes of vibration are given in Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 3.

Description of the structure

The structure is illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Bond distances and angles are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The bond distances are also listed in Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles have been calculated with the program *ORFFE*. Standard deviations have been estimated from the errors in the atomic coordinates obtained in the final cycle of refinement. The effect of uncertainties in the cell dimensions have also been taken into account. All illustrations in this paper have been prepared with the plotting program *ORTEP*.

It was not possible to locate all hydrogen atoms experimentally in this investigation. The hydrogen bonds have therefore been derived from those hydrogen atom positions obtained in combination with heavy atom interatomic distance and angle considerations.

The structure is made up of both oxonium ions tightly bonded to two water molecules and of 2,5-di-

chlorobenzenesulphonate ions. The oxonium ions, water molecules and sulphonate groups are hydrogen bonded together to form layers parallel to the *ac* plane. These layers face one another in pairs. The carbon rings point outwards from these layers; in the positive *b* direction from one layer and in the negative *b* direction from the other (see Fig. 1). A short contact between two facing layers occurs between O(*W*3) and an oxygen atom of the sulphonate group, in which the distance is 2.99 Å. This is possibly a weak hydrogen bond. The shortest distance between two atoms in carbon rings belonging to different layers is 3.46 Å. The angle between the planes of these rings is 1.8°; the angle between the plane of a carbon ring and the *ab* plane is 8.0°.

Table 4. *Interatomic distances*

Distances corrected for thermal riding motion are given within brackets.

(a) Covalent bonds

C(1)–C(2)	1.394 (8) Å	C(2)–Cl(1)	1.721 [1.750] (7) Å
C(2)–C(3)	1.381 (10)	C(5)–Cl(2)	1.725 [1.750] (8)
C(3)–C(4)	1.370 (11)	C(1)–S	1.773 (6)
C(4)–C(5)	1.385 (11)	S···O(1)	1.448 [1.469] (5)
C(5)–C(6)	1.375 (9)	S···O(2)	1.426 [1.504] (5)
C(6)–C(1)	1.388 (8)	S···O(3)	1.419 [1.466] (5)
C(3)–H(3)	0.98		
C(4)–H(4)	0.89		
C(6)–H(6)	0.89		

(b) Hydrogen bonds

O(<i>W</i> 1)···O(2)	2.706 (8) Å
···O(3)	2.694 (7)
O(<i>W</i> 2)···O(1)	2.606 (8)
···O(<i>W</i> 1)	2.419 (8)
···O(<i>W</i> 3)	2.366 (9)

In Fig. 2 a hydrogen bonded layer is viewed along its planar normal.

Hydrogen bonds. H_7O_3^+

There are seven hydrogen atoms available for hydrogen bonding in the asymmetric unit. The interatomic distances and angles indicate five possible hydrogen bonds of lengths less than 2.80 Å and possibly two

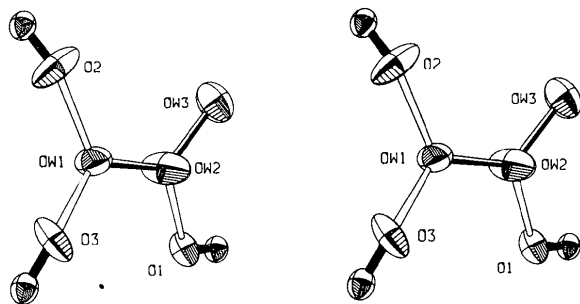


Fig. 3. The hydrogen bond system around the H_7O_3^+ ion. The ellipsoids are scaled to enclose 50% probability. For notation see Fig. 1.

longer bonds of about 3.0 Å. The occurrence of two very short bonds about 2.4 Å indicates that the proton of the acid has been transferred to the water molecules, since a hydrogen bond between water molecules is normally about 2.76 Å. The equality of the S–O bonds in the sulphonate group also supports this conclusion. The hydrogen bond distances around O(W2) indicate that the extra proton is bonded to this water molecule to form an H_3O^+ ion. On this assumption the assignment of hydrogen atoms to the bonds is quite straightforward. O(W2) is bonded to two water molecules by very short bonds, O(W2)···O(W1), 2.419 Å and O(W2)···O(W3), 2.366 Å. The planar trigonal bonding coordination of the atom is completed by a bond to a sulphonate oxygen atom, O(1), 2.606 Å. The next nearest oxygen neighbour of O(W2) is 3.40 Å away.

$\text{H}_2\text{O}(W1)$ has also a planar bonding coordination. The atom acts as hydrogen acceptor in one bond from O(W2), and as hydrogen donor in two bonds to sulphonate oxygen atoms, O(W1)···O(2), 2.706 Å and O(W1)···O(3), 2.694 Å. Other heavy atoms are all more than 3.50 Å away.

The third water molecule, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(W3)$, has no near oxygen neighbours apart from O(W2). The nearest neighbours are two symmetry-related sulphonate oxygens, 2.99 and 3.05 Å away. The angles around O(W3) involving O(W2) and these two sulphonate oxygens are reasonable for hydrogen bonding and the two contacts O(W3)···O(2) may represent weak hydrogen bonds (see Fig. 4).

It is thus seen that the $\text{H}_3\text{O}(W2)^+$ ion and the water molecules $\text{H}_2\text{O}(W1)$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(W3)$ are held together by very strong hydrogen bonds to form an aggregate $[\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots \text{H}_3\text{O} \cdots \text{OH}_2]^+$, which is best described as an H_7O_3^+ ion. This ion is hydrogen bonded to the sulphonate groups. No hydrogen bonds exist between individual H_7O_3^+ ions.

As can be seen from Fig. 3 and Table 2 the thermal ellipsoid of O(W2) is strongly elongated in the direction perpendicular to the bonds around O(W2). The thermal ellipsoids of O(W1), O(W3) and the sulphonate oxygen atoms also show a similar elongation. The orientations of the ellipsoids are shown in Fig. 3. However, it is not possible to distinguish from the present data whether these elongated ellipsoids indicate thermal motion, static disorder or systematic errors in the data. An O(W2) shift of 0.4 Å perpendicular to the bonds around O(W2) (which is consistent with the largest r.m.s. component of thermal motion) will change the $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \cdots \text{OH}_2$ distances by only 0.03 Å. Similarly, as seen from Fig. 3 the elongation of the thermal ellipsoids of O(W1) and O(W3) is predominantly perpendicular to the O(W2)···OH₂ bonds. A moderate disorder of the atoms will thus still give rather short hydrogen bonds within the H_7O_3^+ aggregate.

The same behaviour for the thermal ellipsoid of the central oxygen atom in H_7O_3^+ was also found in $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Lundgren, 1972) where the

bonding coordination of the H_3O^+ ion and the water molecules is similar to that in the present compound. The two compounds are not isostructural, however. The compounds are being further investigated at this Institute using infrared spectroscopic techniques.

The 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonate ion

Bond distances and angles in the 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonate ion are given in Table 4 and Fig. 5, respectively. The C–H distances are calculated from the positions of the hydrogen atoms as obtained from the difference synthesis.

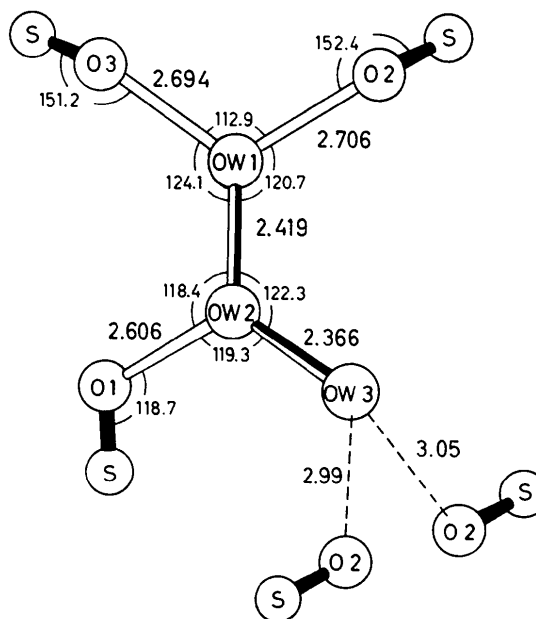


Fig. 4. Distances and angles involving hydrogen bonds. For the notation of the bonds see Fig. 1. Standard deviations of the angles are 0.3 to 0.4°.

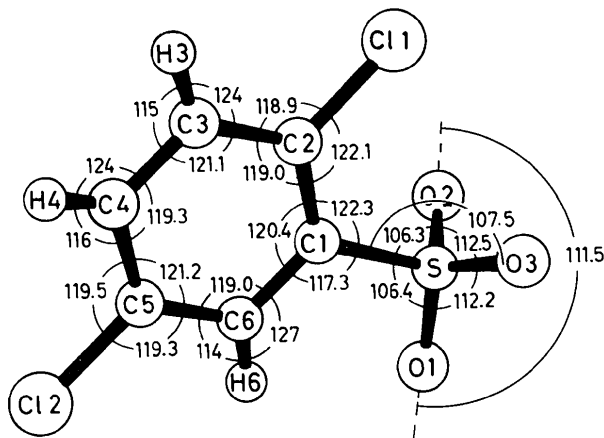


Fig. 5. Angles in the 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonate ion. Standard deviations of the angles not involving hydrogen atoms are 0.2 to 0.7°.

The benzene ring is a slightly distorted regular hexagon. The average C–C distance is 1.382 Å. The deviations of the atoms of the ion from the least-squares plane defined by the six carbon atoms are shown in Fig. 6. The carbon ring is not significantly different from planar. The least-squares plane was calculated using a method described by Blow (1960). The orientation of the sulphonate group with respect to the carbon ring is such that atom O(1) is nearly in the plane of the ring. The angle between the least-squares plane and the plane defined by C(1), S and O(1) is 0.7°. The average O–S–O and C–S–O angles in the sulphonate group are 112.1 and 106.2° respectively. These angles are similar to those found in 2,5-dibromobenzenesulphonic acid

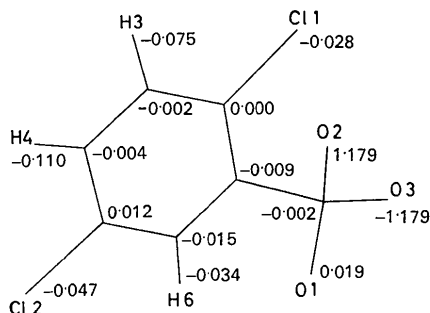


Fig. 6. Deviations of the atoms from the least-squares plane defined by the six carbon atoms of the 2,5-dichlorobenzenesulphonate ion (Å).

trihydrate, 112.5 and 106.2°. The S–O distances found in the present compound 1.448, 1.426 and 1.419 Å are somewhat shorter than the S–O distances in the bromo-compound, 1.463, 1.442 and 1.459 Å. (The distances are not corrected for thermal motion.)

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The Crystal Structures of Free Radical Salts and Complexes.

I. (Morpholinium⁺)₂(7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethane)₃²⁻

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Crystals of (C₄H₁₀NO⁺)₂(C₁₂H₄N₄)₃²⁻ are monoclinic, belonging to the space group *P2₁/c*, with lattice constants *a* = 7.04, *b* = 10.67, *c* = 26.51 Å, *β* = 96.4°, and having *Z* = 2. The structure was solved from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and refined by block-diagonal least squares. It consists of columns of TCNQ molecules and anions packed plane-to-plane along the *b* axis. These columns are held together by the morpholinium ions through hydrogen bonding. The characteristic overlap and the short interplanar spacing of 3.25 Å indicate charge-transfer interaction between the TCNQ moieties.

Introduction

7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) is a powerful electron acceptor and readily becomes the radical anion TCNQ⁻ by accepting an additional electron. As such, it forms salts with cations of many types, inorganic, organic and radical cations. Many of these salts exhibit large specific conductances (Melby, Harder, Hertler, Mahler, Benson & Mochel, 1962)

for organic crystals. In addition, a number of complex salts containing extra molecules of formally neutral TCNQ have even lower resistivities. Crystal structure determinations have already been reported for a number of these simple and complex radical-ion salts but no general picture of the relationship between structure and electrical properties has emerged. To assist in the elucidation of this relationship a number of further structure determinations are being carried