

# The Crystal Structure of the Room- and Low-Temperature Modifications of Wurster's Blue Perchlorate, $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ .

## I. The Room-Temperature Phase

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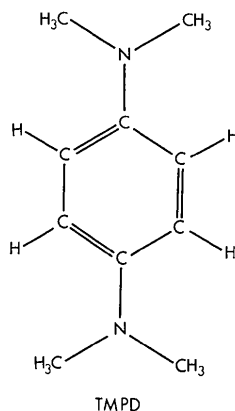
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Crystals of  $N,N,N',N'$ -tetramethyl-*p*-diaminobenzene perchlorate ( $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ ) have orthorhombic symmetry at room temperature. The space group of this (RT) modification is  $Pnmm$ ,  $a = 5.956$  (3),  $b = 10.229$  (6),  $c = 10.187$  (5) Å,  $Z = 2$ . The TMPD as well as the  $\text{ClO}_4$  groups lie at special positions with symmetry  $2/m$ . The intensities were collected on an automatic Nonius three-circle diffractometer. Anisotropic block-diagonal least-squares refinement gave an index  $R$  of 0.059 for 693 independent non-zero  $F$  values. The TMPD groups are stacked at equal distances in rows along the  $a$  axis, as is also the case in TMPD iodide. The bond lengths and valence angles of the TMPD groups in  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  (RT) indicate a strong similarity to the TMPD groups in TMPD iodide. PPP calculations show that in both compounds the TMPD groups are present as  $\text{TMPD}^+$ , as had, for instance, been anticipated from the almost completely paramagnetic behaviour of the compounds. By use of the bond lengths from the next paper it could be concluded that the TMPD groups in the low-temperature form of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  also have to be classified as  $\text{TMPD}^+$ .

### Introduction

As part of a program to study complexes containing  $N,N,N',N'$ -tetramethyl-*p*-diaminobenzene (TMPD) groups,



the crystal structures of the room- and low-temperature modifications of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  have been determined accurately.  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  has interesting magnetic properties. The paramagnetic susceptibility shows a sharp decrease below the transition point (Chu, Pake, Paul, Townsend & Weissman, 1953; for a  $\chi$ - $T$  curve see Pott, van Bruggen & Kommandeur, 1967). Thomas, Keller & McConnell (1963) have ascribed the sharp decrease in  $\chi$  to a dimerization of TMPD groups induced by strong exchange interaction. The idea of exchange interaction between organic radicals was later worked out by Soos (1965) and by Soos & Hughes (1967). Other authors (Pott, 1966; Pott & Kommandeur, 1967) have

proposed the theory of a 'mol-ionic' lattice, in which concept the decrease in  $\chi$  below the transition point (186°K) is explained by assuming the disproportionality  $2\text{TMPD}^+ \rightarrow \text{TMPD}^0 + \text{TMPD}^{2+}$ . To obtain a better appreciation of the theoretical models, we have performed a complete structure determination of the low-temperature (LT) and room-temperature (RT) modifications of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ . Use could be made of the preliminary work by Turner & Albrecht and by Hughes & Kamb published by Thomas, Keller & McConnell (1963). In the present paper the structure of the RT form is described. The work on the LT form is presented in the next paper.

### Determination of the structure of the RT form

The structure determination will be described rather concisely; details can be found in the thesis of one of the authors (de Boer, 1970). A summary of the experimental work is given in Table 1.

An approximate model of a projection of the structure along the twofold axis was available from the preliminary study of Turner & Albrecht (see Fig. 1 in Thomas, Keller & McConnell, 1963). This projection is strongly analogous to that found for TMPD iodide [see Fig. 4 in de Boer, Vos & Huml (1968)]. In the adopted space group  $Pnmm^*$  the  $\text{ClO}_4$  groups, as well as the TMPD groups, lie at special positions with symmetry  $2/m$ , which means that the  $\text{ClO}_4$  tetrahedra are disordered. The lower symmetric space group  $Pnn2$  in which the special positions have symmetry 2,

\* Compared with Thomas *et al.* (1963), we interchanged **b** and **c**, and transferred the origin over  $\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}$ .

Table 1. *Experimental work*

Preparation of substance	According to Michaelis & Granick (1943); recrystallization from methanol
Unit-cell data	Space group $Pn\bar{m}$ , $a=5.956$ (3), $b=10.229$ (6), $c=10.187$ (5) Å, $Z=2$ . Cell constants from zero-layer Weissenberg films calibrated with NaCl spots; least squares on $\sin^2\theta$ values, $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha)=1.5418$ , $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)=1.54050$ , $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2)=1.54434$ Å.
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha)=3.18$ , $\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha)=28.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at $20^\circ\text{C}$ .
Intensity measurements	Mo radiation, Nonius three-circle diffractometer, $\theta-2\theta$ scan; crystal mounted along [001], dimensions $0.19 \times 0.47 \times 0.60$ mm.
Reflexions measured	$hkl$ (all indices $\geq 0$ ) with $0 < \theta \leq 33^\circ$ ; $hkl$ $0 < \theta \leq 26^\circ$ .
Number of observed reflexions	666 $hkl$ reflexions and 543 $hkl$ reflexions with $I(\text{net}) > 0$ .
Absorption corrections	According to Busing & Levy (1957); crystal bounded by 11 planes.
Comparison of $hkl$ and $h\bar{k}l$	$K = \sum  F(hkl)  / \sum  F(h\bar{k}l)  = 1.003$ (summation over the 514 common reflexions); $R = 0.023$ .
Available $F$ data	695 independent $F$ values with $\sin \theta / \lambda \leq 0.766 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ .

was therefore considered. This space group was discarded as the distribution of the peaks in a  $[F_o - F_c(\text{TMPD}, \text{Cl})]$ -synthesis showed that, in this case too, disorder had to be assumed for the  $\text{ClO}_4$  groups.

The least-squares refinement [minimization of  $\sum (F_o - kF_c)^2$ ] was done in space group  $Pn\bar{m}$  with a least-squares program working in block-diagonal approximation (Cruickshank, 1961). The  $f$  values of hydrogen were taken from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965), and those of the remaining atoms from Moore (1963). The oxygen atoms were first treated as being smeared out on a sphere with  $r=1.44$  Å around the Cl atom. A difference map then showed the approximate orientations of four oxygen tetrahedra related by the symmetry  $2/m$ . Fractional oxygen atoms ( $\frac{1}{4}\text{O}$ ) were put on the observed positions. In the final stages of the refinement the N, C and  $\frac{1}{4}\text{O}$  atoms were given anisotropic temperature factors and the H atoms isotropic temperature factors. All reflexions were treated with equal weight, except for the reflexions 002 and 121 which were omitted because of extinction. The index  $R$  decreased to 0.059. When plotting  $\langle (\Delta F)^2 \rangle$  against  $|F|$ ,

two maxima in the curve were observed (at about  $F=9$  and  $F=18$ ), but, as there were no indications for the measuring errors to be larger at these places, no changes in the weighting scheme were considered. The final parameters are given in Table 2. The observed and calculated  $F$ -values are compared in Table 3. The results of a rigid-body analysis (Cruickshank, 1956) of the TMPD group are given in Table 4.

### Description of the structure

The structure of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$  in [001] projection is shown in Fig. 1. The TMPD groups are packed in rows along the  $a$  axis. All groups in a row are translationally equivalent and thus at equal distances from each other. Two neighbouring molecules of the row with some short distances and angles are shown in Fig. 2(a). From the legend of this Figure it is seen that the benzene ring is planar within experimental error, but that the molecule as a whole has a slight  $s$  shape.

Table 2. *Final parameters and standard deviations, as calculated by the least-squares program, in units of the last decimal place*

The errors in the  $\frac{1}{4}\text{O}$  parameters strongly exceed the calculated standard deviations because of correlation effects. For numbering of atoms see Fig. 1. H(1) is linked to C(1), and H(2) through H(4) to C(3).

#### (a) Coordinates and parameters $B$ for hydrogen

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B$
Cl	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	
C(1)	0.5922 (5)	0.0394 (3)	0.1187 (3)	
C(2)	0.6908 (7)	0.0827 (4)	0	
C(3)	0.9667 (6)	0.2135 (3)	0.1210 (3)	
N	0.8732 (6)	0.1618 (3)	0	
O(1)	0.523 (2)	0.638 (1)	0.039 (1)	
O(2)	0.738 (2)	0.498 (1)	-0.048 (1)	
O(3)	0.485 (3)	0.431 (1)	0.109 (1)	
O(4)	0.356 (2)	0.525 (2)	-0.100 (1)	
H(1)	0.682 (5)	0.068 (2)	0.202 (3)	4.8 (7) Å <sup>2</sup>
H(2)	1.015 (7)	0.152 (3)	0.183 (4)	8.6 (10)*
H(3)	1.090 (6)	0.259 (4)	0.106 (4)	9.8 (11)
H(4)	0.844 (7)	0.285 (4)	0.160 (4)	10.9 (12)

\* The large  $B$  values of the hydrogen atoms linked to C(methyl) indicate a relatively strong libration around the N-C(methyl) bond.

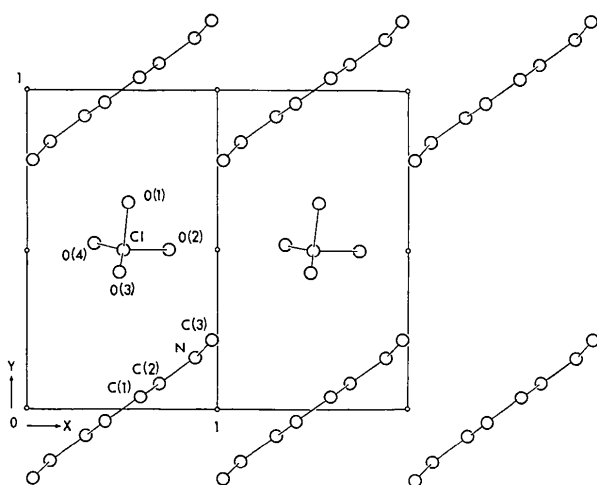


Fig. 1. Projection along [001] of the ions lying athwart the plane  $z=0$  in the structure of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$ . The ions at  $z=\frac{1}{2}$  can be obtained from those at  $z=0$  by the operation of the screw axis  $[\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2}]$ . O(1) through O(4) are  $\frac{1}{4}\text{O}$  atoms (see text). Only the oxygen tetrahedron corresponding to the coordinates given in Table 2 is shown.

Table 2 (cont.)

(b) Parameters  $U_{ij}$  (in  $10^{-4} \text{ \AA}^2$ ) of the temperature factor  $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^*2U_{11} + \dots + 2ha^*kb^*U_{12} + \dots)]$

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{12}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{13}$
Cl	674 (9)	559 (8)	422 (6)	90 (16)	0	0
C(1)	601 (17)	532 (15)	373 (12)	34 (26)	-42 (23)	-97 (25)
C(2)	465 (21)	426 (19)	438 (19)	181 (34)	0	0
C(3)	648 (21)	774 (21)	704 (20)	-204 (37)	-149 (37)	-284 (37)
N	484 (19)	515 (19)	565 (19)	75 (33)	0	0
O(1)	1138 (79)	728 (52)	1069 (129)	153 (116)	-509 (115)	36 (154)
O(2)	803 (61)	1289 (85)	1144 (109)	-105 (139)	-25 (172)	582 (124)
O(3)	1327 (98)	1590 (105)	581 (50)	102 (223)	991 (119)	505 (162)
O(4)	1058 (83)	2154 (153)	775 (64)	-101 (211)	1110 (192)	-530 (133)

Table 3. Observed and calculated  $F$  values

The columns are  $l$ ,  $|F_o|$ ,  $F_c$ . The values are on 10 times the absolute scale.

$h$	$k$	$l$	$ F_o $	$F_c$	$h$	$k$	$l$	$ F_o $	$F_c$
0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100
1	0	0	120	120	1	0	0	120	120
2	0	0	140	140	2	0	0	140	140
3	0	0	160	160	3	0	0	160	160
4	0	0	180	180	4	0	0	180	180
5	0	0	200	200	5	0	0	200	200
6	0	0	220	220	6	0	0	220	220
7	0	0	240	240	7	0	0	240	240
8	0	0	260	260	8	0	0	260	260
9	0	0	280	280	9	0	0	280	280
10	0	0	300	300	10	0	0	300	300
11	0	0	320	320	11	0	0	320	320
12	0	0	340	340	12	0	0	340	340
13	0	0	360	360	13	0	0	360	360
14	0	0	380	380	14	0	0	380	380
15	0	0	400	400	15	0	0	400	400
16	0	0	420	420	16	0	0	420	420
17	0	0	440	440	17	0	0	440	440
18	0	0	460	460	18	0	0	460	460
19	0	0	480	480	19	0	0	480	480
20	0	0	500	500	20	0	0	500	500
21	0	0	520	520	21	0	0	520	520
22	0	0	540	540	22	0	0	540	540
23	0	0	560	560	23	0	0	560	560
24	0	0	580	580	24	0	0	580	580
25	0	0	600	600	25	0	0	600	600
26	0	0	620	620	26	0	0	620	620
27	0	0	640	640	27	0	0	640	640
28	0	0	660	660	28	0	0	660	660
29	0	0	680	680	29	0	0	680	680
30	0	0	700	700	30	0	0	700	700
31	0	0	720	720	31	0	0	720	720
32	0	0	740	740	32	0	0	740	740
33	0	0	760	760	33	0	0	760	760
34	0	0	780	780	34	0	0	780	780
35	0	0	800	800	35	0	0	800	800
36	0	0	820	820	36	0	0	820	820
37	0	0	840	840	37	0	0	840	840
38	0	0	860	860	38	0	0	860	860
39	0	0	880	880	39	0	0	880	880
40	0	0	900	900	40	0	0	900	900
41	0	0	920	920	41	0	0	920	920
42	0	0	940	940	42	0	0	940	940
43	0	0	960	960	43	0	0	960	960
44	0	0	980	980	44	0	0	980	980
45	0	0	1000	1000	45	0	0	1000	1000

Table 4. Principal axes of  $T$  ( $10^{-4} \text{ \AA}^2$ ) and  $\omega$  ( $10^{-4} \text{ rad}^2$ ) with the corresponding  $U_{ij}$  ( $10^{-4} \text{ \AA}^2$ ) values

Principal axes  $T$  tensor:  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $r$  with  $r=c$ . Principal axes  $\omega$  tensor:  $p'$ ,  $q'$ , and  $r'$  with  $r'=c$ .  $p$  and  $p'$  lie in between  $a$  and  $b$  and make angles with  $a$  of  $39.95$  and  $41.42^\circ$  respectively.

	$T(p)$	$T(q)$	$T(r)$	$\omega(p')$	$\omega(q')$	$\omega(r')$
	542	297	358	159	28	23
C(1)	570	554	371	42	-13	-50
C(2)	457	428	416	198	0	0
C(3)	681	731	717	-236	-104	-237
N	504	512	582	72	0	0

This is also the case for the TMPD group in TMPD iodide as is shown by Fig. 2(b). From Fig. 2(a) and 2(b) it is easily seen that the packing of the TMPD groups in TMPD.CIO<sub>4</sub>(RT) and in TMPD iodide is strongly analogous, but that in TMPD iodide the intermolecular distances are shorter.

Comparison of the directions of the main axes of translation and libration given in Table 4, with the orientation of the molecule given in Fig. 2(a), shows

that both sets of axes approximately coincide with the axes of inertia of the TMPD molecule. It may be noticed that both the translation and libration are largest for the molecular axis having the smallest moment of inertia.

The bond lengths and angles in the TMPD group of TMPD.CIO<sub>4</sub>(RT) are listed in Fig. 3; the values in this figure are not corrected for libration. By applying libration corrections, we obtained the bond lengths listed in Fig. 4(a).

**Discussion of the bond lengths**

In Fig. 4 the bond lengths obtained for the TMPD groups in TMPD.CIO<sub>4</sub>(RT) and in TMPD iodide are compared. A great similarity is found. This is not too surprising as in both compounds the TMPD groups are present as TMPD<sup>+</sup>, as follows from their approximately fully paramagnetic character (Monkhorst, Pott & Kommandeur, 1967) and from the fact that the respective unit cells contain one independent TMPD group and one independent negative ion.

It is interesting to check whether the experimental bond lengths for  $\text{TMPD}^+$  show good agreement with theoretically predicted values for  $\text{TMPD}^+$  and to see by how much these lengths are expected to differ from those in  $\text{TMPD}^0$  and  $\text{TMPD}^{2+}$ . To this end PPP calculations were kindly carried out by Dr D. Kracht. The parameters used in these calculations are summarized in Table 5. The calculated values for the  $\pi$ -bond orders  $P$  and the charges  $Q$  are given in Table 6. The bond lengths listed in the Table were obtained by use of the relations  $R(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 1.506 - 0.17 P$  and  $R(\text{C}-\text{N}) = 1.448 - 0.17 P$  (for motivation, see de Boer, 1970, pages 89-90).

Table 5. Parameters for the PPP calculations\*

All energies are in eV.

$\alpha_{\text{C}} = -11.16$	$\alpha_{\text{N}} = -26.04$	$\beta = -2517.5 \exp$ ( $-5.007 R$ )
$\gamma_{\text{CC}} = 11.13$	$\gamma_{\text{NN}} = 14.08$	$\gamma_{\mu\nu}$ according to the uni-
$Z_{\text{C}} = 1$	$Z_{\text{N}} = 2$	formly charged spheres
		approximation with
		$\xi_{\text{C}} = 3.25$ and $\xi_{\text{N}^+} = 4.25$ .

\* Pariser & Parr (1953), Pople (1953).

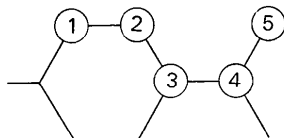
Table 6. Calculated bond orders, charges and bond lengths for  $\text{TMPD}^0$ ,  $\text{TMPD}^+$  and  $\text{TMPD}^{2+}$

For numbering, see insert.

	Bond order $P$			Bond length $R$ (Å)		
	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-4
$\text{TMPD}^0$	0.692	0.612	0.348	1.388	1.402	1.389
$\text{TMPD}^+$	0.819	0.441	0.580	1.367	1.431	1.349
$\text{TMPD}^{2+}$	0.905	0.295	0.815	1.352	1.456	1.309

	Charge $Q$		
	2	3	4
$\text{TMPD}^0$	-0.059	-0.005	0.123
$\text{TMPD}^+$	0.014	0.145	0.326
$\text{TMPD}^{2+}$	0.069	0.309	0.552



From Table 6 and Fig. 4(a) and (b), we see that the experimental bond lengths in  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$  and in  $\text{TMPD}$  iodide lie surprisingly close to the calculated values for  $\text{TMPD}^+$ , and that the geometry observed for the  $\text{TMPD}$  groups is significantly different from that calculated for  $\text{TMPD}^0$  and  $\text{TMPD}^{2+}$ . It is noteworthy that the same holds for the bond lengths observed for  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{LT})$  (de Boer & Vos, 1972), given in Fig. 4(c). This makes clear that in the low temperature form of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  too the  $\text{TMPD}$  groups are present as  $\text{TMPD}^+$ . The implication of the presence of these ions with respect to the small paramagnetic susceptibility of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{LT})$  will be dealt with in the next paper (de Boer & Vos, 1972).

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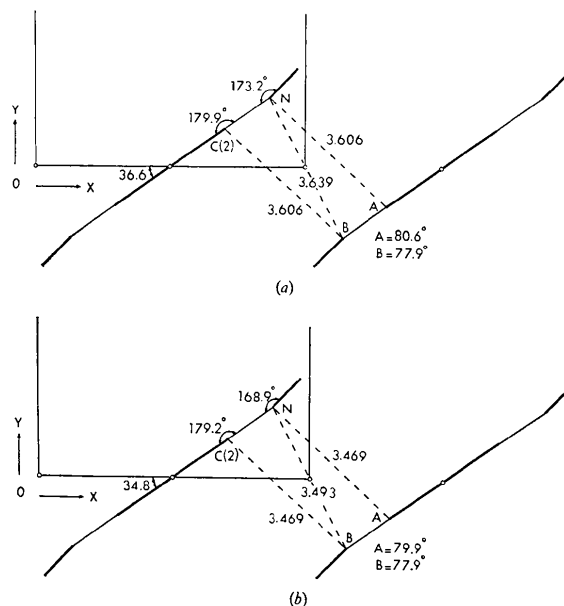


Fig. 2. The packing of the  $\text{TMPD}$  groups in  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$  and  $\text{TMPD}$  iodide. The planes through the benzene rings and through the  $\text{C}(\text{methyl})-\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{methyl})$  groups are represented by bold lines, the  $\text{C}(2)-\text{N}$  bonds are given by thin lines. (a)  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$ . The equation of the best plane through the benzene ring is  $-0.5960X + 0.8030Y + 0Z = -1.775 \text{ \AA}$ ; successive planes lie  $3.550 \text{ \AA}$  apart. The distances of the atoms from the benzene planes are  $\text{C}(1) -0.004$ ,  $\text{C}(2) +0.002$ ,  $\text{N} +0.004$ ,  $\text{C}(3) +0.097 \text{ \AA}$ . The  $\text{N}$  atom is distant  $0.059 \text{ \AA}$  from the plane through its three surrounding  $\text{C}$  atoms. (b)  $\text{TMPD}$  iodide. The equation of the best plane through the benzene ring is  $-0.5713X + 0.8207Y + 0Z = -1.691 \text{ \AA}$ ; successive planes lie  $3.382 \text{ \AA}$  apart. The distances of the atoms from the benzene plane are:  $\text{C}(1) -0.005$ ,  $\text{C}(2) +0.002$ ,  $\text{N} +0.022$ ,  $\text{C}(3) +0.182 \text{ \AA}$ . The  $\text{N}$  atom lies at a distance of  $0.095 \text{ \AA}$  from the plane through its three surrounding  $\text{C}$  atoms.

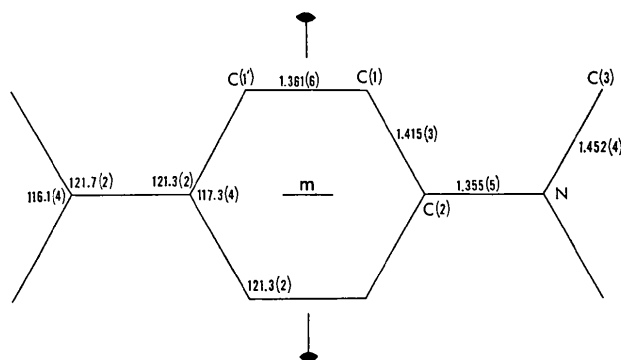


Fig. 3. Bond lengths and angles in the  $\text{TMPD}$  group of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$ , not corrected for libration. The distances  $\text{C}(1)-\text{H}(1)$ ,  $\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(2)$ ,  $\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(3)$  and  $\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(4)$  are  $1.04$ ,  $0.93$ ,  $0.88$  and  $1.11 \text{ \AA}$  respectively. The angles  $\text{C}(1)-\text{C}(2)-\text{H}(1)$ ,  $\text{N}-\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(2)$ ,  $\text{N}-\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(3)$  and  $\text{N}-\text{C}(3)-\text{H}(4)$  are  $125.2$ ,  $116.4$ ,  $111.7$  and  $106.9^\circ$  respectively.

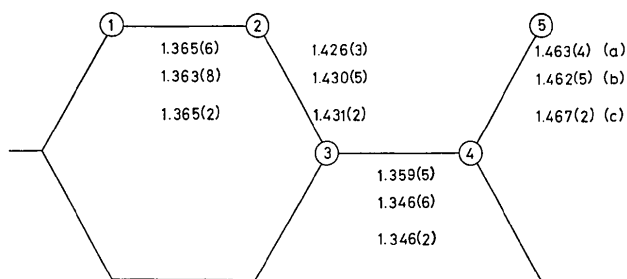


Fig. 4. Bond lengths observed in (a)  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{RT})$ , (b)  $\text{TMPD}$  iodide and (c)  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{LT})$ . The values are corrected for libration.

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## The Crystal Structure of the Room- and Low-Temperature Modifications of Wurster's Blue Perchlorate, $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ .

### II. The Low-Temperature Phase

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Crystals of the low-temperature modification of  $N,N,N',N'$ -tetramethyl-*p*-diaminobenzene perchlorate ( $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ ) have monoclinic symmetry. The crystal structure is described in space group  $B2_1/d$ . The unit-cell data (in  $B2_1/d$ ) are at 110°K:  $a = 11.655$  (7),  $b = 10.147$  (8),  $c = 20.130$  (10) Å,  $\beta = 92.57$  (2)°,  $Z = 8$ . The  $a$  and  $c$  axes are almost doubled in length compared with those of the orthorhombic modification, space group  $Pnmm$ , existing above the transition point of 186°K. The mirror plane and twofold axis which vanish when going from  $Pnmm$  to  $B2_1/d$  are preserved as twinning elements. Because of the twinning, difficulties were encountered during the intensity measurements. For two different crystals it appeared to be possible, however, to obtain reliable intensities for 3014 and 2737 independent reflexions respectively. The corresponding indices  $R$  are 0.093 and 0.103. The  $\text{TMPD}$  groups are arranged in rows, the distances between the benzene planes are alternately 3.10 and 3.62 Å. The bond lengths show that the  $\text{TMPD}$  groups are present as  $\text{TMPD}^+$ . This rules out the 'mol-ionic' lattice theory of Pott & Kommandeur. The magnetic behaviour of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4(\text{LT})$  can be explained by the theory of Soos based on exchange interaction.

### Introduction

In the previous paper (de Boer & Vos, 1972; to be referred to as dBV), the room-temperature (RT) modification of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  is described. The crystals of the RT form are orthorhombic, space group  $Pnmm$ . When cooling the crystals of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$  below the

transition point of 186°K, the symmetry is lowered from orthorhombic to monoclinic (Thomas, Keller & McConnell, 1963), and twinning of the crystals is observed. The present paper deals with the low-temperature study of  $\text{TMPD} \cdot \text{ClO}_4$ , the comparison with the RT form, and the discussion of the magnetic properties.