

## Hydrogen Bond Studies. LXXIII.\* The Crystal Structure of Trifluoromethanesulphonic Acid Monohydrate, $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$ , at 298 and 83°K

BY J. BROCK SPENCER† AND JAN-OLOF LUNDGREN‡

*Institute of Chemistry, University of Uppsala, Box 531, S-751 21 Uppsala 1, Sweden*

(Received 5 March 1973; accepted 26 April 1973)

The crystal structure of trifluoromethanesulphonic acid monohydrate has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction data recorded on a Stoe-Philips two-circle Weissenberg diffractometer at 298 and 83°K. The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/c$ , with four formula units in a unit cell of dimensions  $a=5.9634$  (3),  $b=9.975$  (3),  $c=9.708$  (1) Å,  $\beta=98.661$  (7)° at 298°K and  $a=5.8416$  (3),  $b=9.855$  (3),  $c=9.548$  (1) Å and  $\beta=99.711$  (7)° at 83°K. The structure comprises oxonium ions and trifluoromethanesulphonate ions hydrogen-bonded together to form layers. The oxonium ion is hydrogen-bonded to three sulphonate groups in a pyramidal bonding arrangement. The O-H...O distances obtained from a full-matrix least-squares refinement are, at 83°K, 2.588 (3) and 2.672 (3) Å. The structure at room temperature is essentially the same as that found at 83°K, with only those minor changes expected to accompany an increase in temperature.

### Introduction

This study is part of a series of structure determinations of hydrates of strong acids. Previous reports from this Institute include structure determinations of various hydrates of perchloric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic and sulphuric acids as summarized by Almlöf (1972), and of several substituted benzenesulphonic acids as summarized by Lundgren (1972*a*). Trifluoromethanesulphonic acid is also of interest because it is among the strongest monoprotic acids known (Gramstad & Haszeldine, 1957). It has been suggested as a replacement for perchloric acid in applications where a strong acid is needed which is a relatively weak nucleophile, but is not also a strong oxidizing agent (Scott & Taube, 1971). The present work is based on single-crystal X-ray diffractometer data collected at 298 and at 83°K.

### Crystal data

Trifluoromethanesulphonic acid monohydrate,  $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , F.W. 168.09. Monoclinic,  $a=5.9634$  (3),  $b=9.975$  (3),  $c=9.708$  (1) Å,  $\beta=98.661$  (7)°,  $V=570.9$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z=4$ ,  $D_x=1.956$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> at 298°K;  $a=5.8416$  (3),  $b=9.855$  (3),  $c=9.548$  (1) Å,  $\beta=99.711$  (7)°,  $V=541.8$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z=4$ ,  $D_x=2.060$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> at 83°K. Space group  $P2_1/c$ .

### Experimental

Commercially obtained trifluoromethanesulphonic acid was purified by vacuum distillation, equimolar

amounts of the acid and distilled water were mixed and the resulting compound purified by several fractional recrystallizations. Samples of the hygroscopic compound were sealed in thin-walled glass capillary tubes in which crystals were then grown by zone melting. The observed melting point (35°C) is in good agreement with the published value (34°C, Gramstad & Haszeldine, 1957). Crystals grew with the  $b$  axis preferentially along the axis of the capillary tube.

Unit-cell parameters were obtained from quartz-calibrated Weissenberg oscillation photographs of two crystals in different orientations using Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation [ $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)=1.54051$ ,  $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2)=1.54433$  Å;  $a(\text{SiO}_2)=4.9131$  Å] in a camera modified for low-temperature work as described by Olovsson (1960). The unit-cell parameters were obtained by fitting about 50 measured  $\theta$  values using a least-squares procedure.

Intensity data were collected from a cylindrical crystal of radius 0.143 mm rotated about the  $b$  axis which corresponded quite closely to the cylinder axis of the sample. The measurements were made with a Stoe-Philips automated two-circle diffractometer using Ni-filtered Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=1.54178$  Å) at a temperature of 298°K. An  $\omega$ - $2\theta$  scan technique (Weissenberg geometry) was used to record layers  $0 \leq k \leq 9$  which yielded a total of 1038 independent reflexions, approximately 85% of the reflexions in the copper reflexion sphere. Of these reflexions, 943 had  $I > 3\sigma(I)$  where  $\sigma(I)$  is based on counting statistics, and those reflexions with  $I < 3\sigma(I)$  were given zero weight in the refinement. Three test reflexions were checked periodically for each layer and showed only statistical fluctuations in intensity.

A comparable set of data was also taken at 83°K from the same crystal. In this case a total of 982 independent reflexions was measured of which 934 had  $I > 3\sigma(I)$ .

The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and for absorption using the method

\* Part LXXII: *Chem. Script.* (1973). 3, 73–79. Part LXXV is on pp. 1767–1776.

† Visiting Research Associate, 1971–72. Permanent address: Department of Chemistry, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511, U.S.A.

‡ Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

§ Numbers in parentheses here and throughout the paper are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

devised by Van den Hende (1962) for cylindrical samples. The linear absorption coefficient for Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation is  $56.20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the range of transmission factors was 0.211 to 0.340.

It was found in the course of refinement that the observed structure factors for reflexions with low  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  values in the upper layers were systematically smaller than the calculated structure factors. These reflexions were given zero weight in the final refinements. It is thought that the intensities of these reflexions were underestimated because of the distortion affecting low-angle reflexions in upper layers using the Weissenberg method. The number of reflexions given zero weight for this reason was 51 (298 °K data) and 44 (83 °K data).

### Space group and structure determination

Film and diffractometer data were consistent with the space group  $P2_1/c$  (No. 14, *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1952) which is uniquely determined by systematic absences.

A program devised by Long (1965) was used to predict the signs of 136 reflexions with  $|E| > 1.50$ . A starting set of seven signs was used with the program to predict the signs of the remaining  $E$  factors. From the 16 solutions thus obtained, the one showing the best consistency and convergence was used to produce a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. This then clearly revealed all nine non-hydrogen atoms. All predicted signs in this set were subsequently found to agree with those obtained at the completion of the refinement.

The structure was then refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure using the program *UPALS* (Lundgren, 1972*b*). The function minimized was  $\sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$  with each reflexion assigned a weight  $w$  inversely proportional to the estimated variance of the observation,

$$w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F^2) = k\sigma_c^2(F^2) + (0.01F^2)^2$$

where  $\sigma_c^2(F^2)$  is based on counting statistics. The constant  $k$  was given the value 2.0 for the 170 weakest reflexions of the 83 °K data to obtain an adequate weighting scheme. In all other cases  $k$  was 1.0. An overall scale factor, positional and isotropic thermal parameters were first refined for all nine non-hydrogen atoms with the refinement converging to give agreement values

$$\begin{aligned} R_{298} &= \sum (|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2) / \sum |F_o|^2 = 0.190 \quad (0.190) \\ R_{83} &= 0.128 \quad (0.140) \\ R_{w, 298} &= \left[ \sum w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^4 \right]^{1/2} = 0.312 \\ R_{w, 83} &= 0.249 \end{aligned}$$

The  $R$  value in parentheses includes those reflexions given zero weight in the refinement.

Continued refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters reduced the  $R$  values to  $R_{298} = 0.087$  (0.101) and  $R_{83} = 0.081$  (0.098),  $R_{w, 298} = 0.139$  and  $R_{w, 83} = 0.124$  for 82 parameters varied. At this point a difference Fourier synthesis revealed two reasonably well

resolved peaks and one rather diffuse peak at positions expected for the three hydrogen atoms of the oxonium ion. These hydrogen atoms were then included with fixed positional parameters and a Debye-Waller factor of  $5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  (298 °K data) and  $2.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  (83 °K data), for the final cycles of refinement. The final  $R$  values obtained were  $R_{298} = 0.075$  (0.092) and  $R_{83} = 0.070$  (0.091),  $R_{w, 298} = 0.135$  and  $R_{w, 83} = 0.116$ . The conventional  $R$  values based on  $F$  were  $R_{298} = 0.049$  and  $R_{83} = 0.046$ . Shifts in all parameters during the last cycle of refinement were less than 10% of the estimated standard deviation for that parameter. The final refinement was based on 886 reflexions (298 °K data) and 883 reflexions (83 °K data) with non-zero weight.

Atomic scattering factors used in the calculations were those for neutral S, F, O and C given by Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964) and the spherical scattering factor for hydrogen proposed by Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Anomalous dispersion correction was included for S, F and O atoms (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962). All calculations were carried out on the IBM 370/155 computer in Uppsala except for data reduction which was done on the IBM 1800 computer at the Institute.

Atomic coordinates obtained from the final refinements, or from the difference Fourier syntheses in the case of the hydrogen atoms, are given in Table 1 and the thermal parameters in Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 3.

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

	$x$	$y$	$z$	
S	-29677 (14)	23410 (8)	47809 (8)	298 °K
	-28490 (13)	23355 (8)	48247 (7)	83 °K
F(1)	4886 (49)	36345 (37)	41618 (37)	
	5810 (33)	37557 (22)	42012 (22)	
F(2)	7781 (55)	30905 (59)	62938 (33)	
	9956 (35)	31563 (24)	64069 (20)	
F(3)	12026 (55)	16144 (39)	47682 (43)	
	14689 (34)	16870 (22)	48065 (21)	
O(1)	-39746 (46)	36065 (28)	50416 (26)	
	-39664 (39)	35920 (23)	51018 (21)	
O(2)	-34640 (50)	19499 (30)	33358 (26)	
	-33684 (41)	19434 (24)	33370 (22)	
O(3)	-32056 (52)	12964 (30)	57541 (28)	
	-29952 (39)	12506 (23)	58157 (23)	
O(W)	43261 (59)	45717 (33)	25383 (27)	
	42774 (39)	45280 (25)	25263 (20)	
C	751 (77)	26852 (50)	50306 (50)	
	2455 (59)	27660 (38)	50759 (33)	
H(1)	47000	40000	34000	
	49000	42000	35000	
H(2)	56000	5000	26000	
	61000	5000	28000	
H(3)	48000	40000	19000	
	53000	41000	20000	

### Description of the structure

The structure is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 and the bond distances and angles are given in Figs. 3 and 4, and in Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles were

calculated with the program *ORFFE* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964) using the variance-covariance matrix from the final cycle of refinement and the standard deviations of the unit-cell parameters to obtain standard deviations in the distances and angles. All figures were prepared with the plotting program *ORTEP-II* (Johnson, 1965).

The chemical equivalence of the three sulphonate oxygen atoms, apparent from the geometry of the sulphonate group, and the appearance of peaks in the difference synthesis at positions consistent with the transfer of a proton from the acid to the water molecule support the formulation of this monohydrate of a strong acid as  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$ . The X-ray data, however, do not allow more detailed conclusions to be drawn from the hydrogen atom positions obtained.

The structure is composed of oxonium ions and trifluoromethanesulphonate ions hydrogen-bonded together to form layers parallel to the *bc* plane at  $x=0.5$ , with the  $\text{CF}_3$  groups in a given layer projecting alter-

nately in the positive and negative *a* directions. The shortest non-bonded contacts occur between a sulphonate oxygen and a fluorine atom of an adjacent anion (2.92 Å),\* and between a sulphonate oxygen and the oxygen of an oxonium ion to which it is not hydrogen bonded (2.94 Å).

### The trifluoromethanesulphonate ion

The  $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$  ion is in a staggered conformation having a symmetry very close to  $C_{3v}$ . The geometry of the sulphonate group with an average S–O bond distance of 1.449 Å, an average O–S–O bond angle of 114.4°, an average O–S–C bond angle of 104.0° and a C–S bond distance of 1.833 Å agrees with that found in other sulphonates as summarized by Arora & Sundaralingam (1971). The  $-\text{CF}_3$  group is tetrahedral with an average

\* The distances and angles refer to the 83°K data unless stated otherwise.

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 ( $\times 10^3$  Å).

	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$	$R_1$	$R_2$	$R_3$	
S	268 (3)	81 (1)	69 (1)	-3 (1)	33 (1)	0 (1)	175 (1)	202 (1)	218 (1)	298°K
	92 (3)	40 (1)	22 (1)	-1 (1)	8 (1)	0 (1)	99 (2)	124 (2)	140 (2)	83°K
F(1)	416 (10)	189 (5)	218 (5)	-73 (5)	108 (5)	30 (4)	213 (3)	325 (3)	338 (4)	
	137 (6)	60 (3)	64 (2)	-10 (3)	29 (3)	8 (2)	135 (4)	169 (3)	181 (3)	
F(2)	444 (11)	270 (7)	161 (4)	-77 (6)	-51 (5)	-21 (4)	220 (3)	323 (4)	380 (4)	
	146 (6)	84 (3)	46 (2)	-15 (3)	-11 (3)	-10 (2)	123 (4)	176 (3)	207 (3)	
F(3)	387 (10)	192 (6)	302 (7)	98 (6)	100 (6)	1 (4)	216 (3)	337 (4)	377 (4)	
	124 (6)	60 (3)	74 (2)	17 (3)	28 (3)	2 (2)	133 (4)	175 (3)	185 (3)	
O(1)	334 (8)	108 (3)	95 (3)	33 (4)	26 (4)	-6 (2)	206 (3)	219 (3)	259 (3)	
	118 (6)	45 (3)	33 (2)	9 (3)	3 (3)	1 (2)	120 (4)	140 (4)	155 (4)	
O(2)	462 (11)	107 (3)	81 (3)	-26 (4)	36 (4)	-15 (2)	186 (3)	233 (3)	289 (3)	
	159 (7)	50 (3)	24 (2)	-7 (3)	10 (3)	-4 (2)	102 (5)	154 (4)	168 (4)	
O(3)	451 (11)	104 (4)	109 (3)	6 (4)	86 (5)	18 (2)	195 (3)	236 (3)	291 (3)	
	146 (7)	44 (3)	37 (2)	2 (3)	25 (3)	3 (2)	121 (4)	148 (4)	160 (4)	
O(W)	542 (12)	109 (4)	107 (3)	66 (5)	71 (5)	8 (2)	213 (3)	218 (3)	324 (4)	
	145 (7)	47 (3)	35 (2)	16 (3)	16 (3)	5 (2)	123 (4)	138 (4)	169 (4)	
C	292 (12)	148 (6)	129 (5)	5 (6)	36 (6)	4 (4)	225 (5)	246 (5)	273 (5)	
	113 (10)	56 (4)	36 (3)	4 (4)	8 (5)	3 (2)	127 (6)	139 (6)	166 (5)	

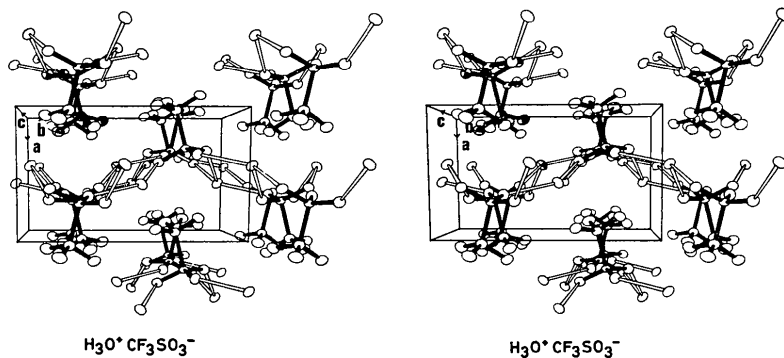


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic drawing of the crystal structure of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$  at 83°K. Covalent bonds are filled and hydrogen bonds are open. The asymmetric unit whose coordinates are given in Table 1 is drawn with shaded thermal ellipsoids. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to enclose 50% probability.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factor amplitudes

The columns are in order  $I$ ,  $10|F_o|$ ,  $10|F_c|$  (at 298°K),  $10|F_o|$ ,  $10|F_c|$  (at 83°K). Reflexions marked with an asterisk were given zero weight in the refinements.

0,0,1	100	100	100	100
1,0,0	100	100	100	100
2,0,0	100	100	100	100
3,0,0	100	100	100	100
4,0,0	100	100	100	100
5,0,0	100	100	100	100
6,0,0	100	100	100	100
7,0,0	100	100	100	100
8,0,0	100	100	100	100
9,0,0	100	100	100	100
10,0,0	100	100	100	100
11,0,0	100	100	100	100
12,0,0	100	100	100	100
13,0,0	100	100	100	100
14,0,0	100	100	100	100
15,0,0	100	100	100	100
16,0,0	100	100	100	100
17,0,0	100	100	100	100
18,0,0	100	100	100	100
19,0,0	100	100	100	100
20,0,0	100	100	100	100
21,0,0	100	100	100	100
22,0,0	100	100	100	100
23,0,0	100	100	100	100
24,0,0	100	100	100	100
25,0,0	100	100	100	100
26,0,0	100	100	100	100
27,0,0	100	100	100	100
28,0,0	100	100	100	100
29,0,0	100	100	100	100
30,0,0	100	100	100	100
31,0,0	100	100	100	100
32,0,0	100	100	100	100
33,0,0	100	100	100	100
34,0,0	100	100	100	100
35,0,0	100	100	100	100
36,0,0	100	100	100	100
37,0,0	100	100	100	100
38,0,0	100	100	100	100
39,0,0	100	100	100	100
40,0,0	100	100	100	100
41,0,0	100	100	100	100
42,0,0	100	100	100	100
43,0,0	100	100	100	100
44,0,0	100	100	100	100
45,0,0	100	100	100	100
46,0,0	100	100	100	100
47,0,0	100	100	100	100
48,0,0	100	100	100	100
49,0,0	100	100	100	100
50,0,0	100	100	100	100
51,0,0	100	100	100	100
52,0,0	100	100	100	100
53,0,0	100	100	100	100
54,0,0	100	100	100	100
55,0,0	100	100	100	100
56,0,0	100	100	100	100
57,0,0	100	100	100	100
58,0,0	100	100	100	100
59,0,0	100	100	100	100
60,0,0	100	100	100	100
61,0,0	100	100	100	100
62,0,0	100	100	100	100
63,0,0	100	100	100	100
64,0,0	100	100	100	100
65,0,0	100	100	100	100
66,0,0	100	100	100	100
67,0,0	100	100	100	100
68,0,0	100	100	100	100
69,0,0	100	100	100	100
70,0,0	100	100	100	100
71,0,0	100	100	100	100
72,0,0	100	100	100	100
73,0,0	100	100	100	100
74,0,0	100	100	100	100
75,0,0	100	100	100	100
76,0,0	100	100	100	100
77,0,0	100	100	100	100
78,0,0	100	100	100	100
79,0,0	100	100	100	100
80,0,0	100	100	100	100
81,0,0	100	100	100	100
82,0,0	100	100	100	100
83,0,0	100	100	100	100
84,0,0	100	100	100	100
85,0,0	100	100	100	100
86,0,0	100	100	100	100
87,0,0	100	100	100	100
88,0,0	100	100	100	100
89,0,0	100	100	100	100
90,0,0	100	100	100	100
91,0,0	100	100	100	100
92,0,0	100	100	100	100
93,0,0	100	100	100	100
94,0,0	100	100	100	100
95,0,0	100	100	100	100
96,0,0	100	100	100	100
97,0,0	100	100	100	100
98,0,0	100	100	100	100
99,0,0	100	100	100	100
100,0,0	100	100	100	100

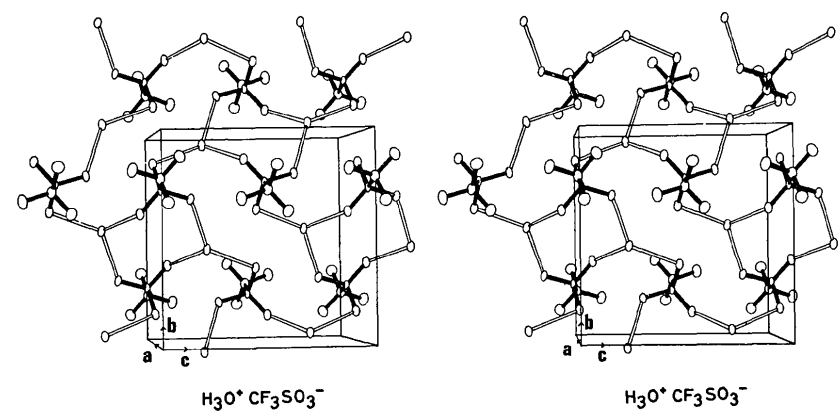


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic drawing showing the structure viewed normal to a hydrogen bonded layer of  $H_3O^+$  and  $CF_3SO_3^-$  ions (83°K).

Table 4. *Interatomic distances and angles*

## (a) Covalent bonds

	298°K	83°K
S—O(1)	1.437 (3) Å	1.445 (2) Å
S—O(2)	1.443 (3)	1.459 (2)
S—O(3)	1.428 (3)	1.442 (2)
S—C	1.827 (5)	1.833 (4)
C—F(1)	1.316 (6)	1.322 (4)
C—F(2)	1.299 (6)	1.332 (4)
C—F(3)	1.307 (6)	1.334 (4)
O(1)—S—O(2)	112.3 (2)°	112.4 (1)°
O(1)—S—O(3)	116.0 (2)	115.8 (1)
O(2)—S—O(3)	114.8 (2)	114.9 (1)
C—S—O(1)	104.2 (2)	104.1 (2)
C—S—O(2)	103.5 (2)	103.2 (1)
C—S—O(3)	104.2 (2)	104.6 (2)
F(1)—C—F(2)	108.4 (4)	109.5 (3)
F(1)—C—F(3)	108.2 (4)	108.9 (3)
F(2)—C—F(3)	109.6 (4)	108.4 (3)
S—C—F(1)	109.2 (3)	109.6 (2)
S—C—F(2)	110.9 (3)	110.5 (2)
S—C—F(3)	110.5 (3)	109.9 (2)

## (b) Hydrogen bonds

	298°K	83°K
O(W)···O(1)	2.668 (4) Å	2.672 (3) Å
O(W)···O(2)	2.546 (4)	2.546 (3)
O(W)···O(3)	2.585 (4)	2.588 (3)
O(1)···O(W)···O(2)	132.1 (1)°	130.5 (1)°
O(1)···O(W)···O(3)	108.2 (2)	107.5 (1)
O(2)···O(W)···O(3)	101.3 (1)	100.9 (1)
S—O(1)···O(W)	105.6 (2)	103.9 (1)
S—O(2)···O(W)	125.3 (2)	124.2 (1)
S—O(3)···O(W)	144.2 (2)	138.4 (1)

C—F bond distance of 1.329 Å. The average of all bond angles about the carbon atom is 109.5°, with a maximum deviation of 1° from the average. The F—C—S torsional angles for *trans* substituents are all within 1.8 (3)° of 180°.

## Hydrogen bonding

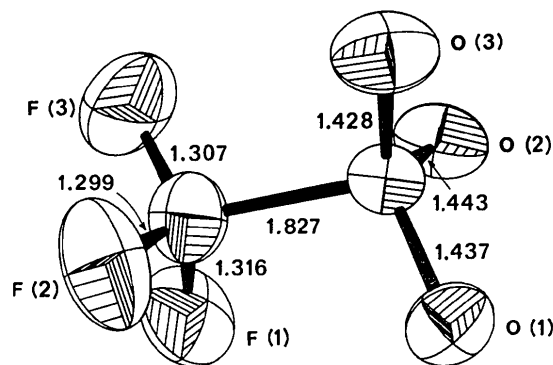
The O(W)···O hydrogen bond distances found in this compound (2.546, 2.588, 2.672 Å) are similar to those found in other monohydrates of strong acids; see, for example, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (Taesler & Olovsson, 1968). Two oxonium ions and two sulphonate groups related by a centre of symmetry form hydrogen-bonded rings involving O(W), O(2) and O(3) as can be seen in Fig. 2, with the shorter hydrogen bonds involved in this arrangement. The longer hydrogen bond, O(W)···O(1), then links these rings to one another, forming the layers of the hydrogen bonded structure. The two S—O···O(W) hydrogen bond angles for the sulphonate oxygens involved in the ring (124.2 and 138.4°) are similar, and they differ from the angle for the sulphonate oxygen linking the rings (103.9°). The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms as obtained from Fourier difference syntheses give O—H distances for the oxonium ion in the range 0.93–1.04 Å and H—O—H angles in the range 100–131°. The O—H···O angles are in the range 161–177°. In order to determine more precisely the conformation of the oxonium ion in this somewhat asymmetric environment, a neutron dif-

fraction investigation of this compound is being undertaken.

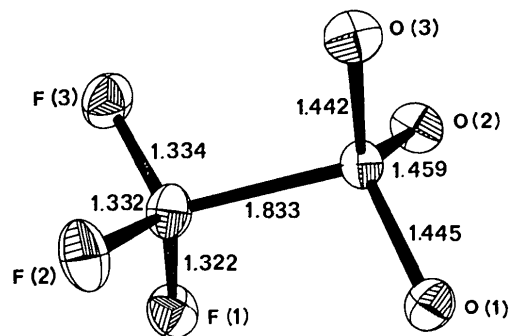
## Comparison of the structure at 298 and 83°K

The structure at room temperature is essentially the same as that found at 83°K except for the minor changes expected to accompany an increase in temperature.

The S—O and C—F bonds are all shorter at 298°K. This is a natural consequence of the model used to describe the thermal motion of the atoms; a model which cannot properly describe, for example, torsional vibrations around the C—S bond. Further analysis of the thermal parameters will be given elsewhere. The thermal expansion is slightly anisotropic, falling in the range 1.2–2%, with the smallest change along the *b* direction. The hydrogen-bond lengths do not differ significantly at the two temperatures and the small rearrangements in the geometry of the hydrogen bonds at 83°K are mainly reflected in the hydrogen-bond angles where the changes are up to 6°.

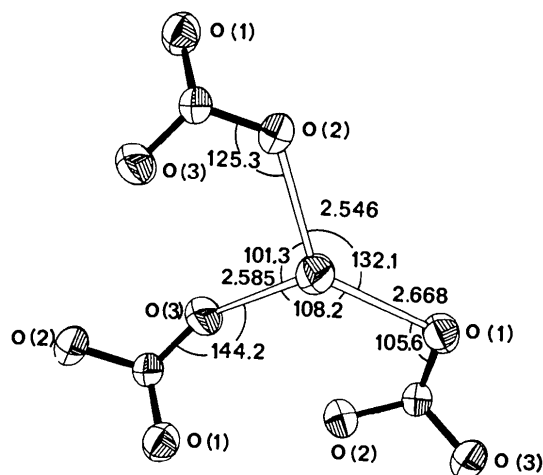


T: 298 K

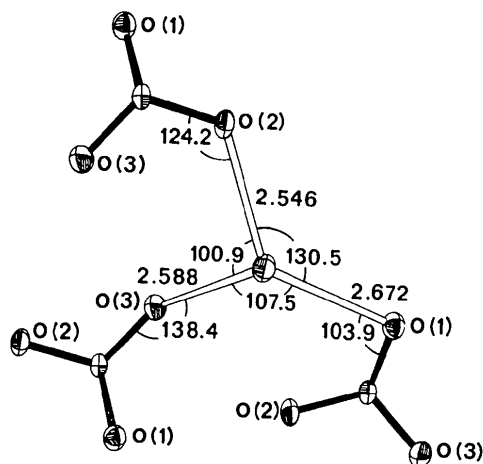


T: 83 K

Fig. 3. Bond lengths (Å) in the CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> ion at 298 and 83°K. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to enclose 50% probability.



T: 298 K



T: 83 K

Fig. 4. Hydrogen bond distances (Å) and angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) at 298 and 83°K. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to enclose 50% probability.

We wish to express our gratitude to Professor I. Olovsson for the facilities made available to us and for the valuable discussions of this work. We are also indebted to H. Karlsson for skilled technical assistance. One of the authors (JBS) also wishes to thank the members of the Institute for the hospitality and interest accorded him during his visit.

This work was supported by grants from the Swedish Natural Science Research Council and the Wallenberg Foundation, which are here gratefully acknowledged.

#### References

- ALMLÖF, J. (1972). *Acta Cryst.* B28, 481–485.  
 ARORA, S. K. & SUNDARALINGAM, M. (1971). *Acta Cryst.* B27, 1293–1298.  
 BUSING, W. R., MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1964). *ORFFE*. Report ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.  
 GRAMSTAD, T. & HASZELDINE, R. N. (1957). *J. Chem. Soc.* pp. 4069–4079.  
 HANSON, H. P., HERMAN, F., LEA, J. D. & SKILLMAN, S. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* 17, 1040–1044.  
*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1952). Vol. I. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.  
*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). Vol. III. p. 214. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.  
 JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*. Report ORNL-3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.  
 LONG, R. E. (1965). *The Crystal and Molecular Structures of 7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethane and Cyclopropanecarboxamide, and a Program for Phase Determination*. Doctoral Dissertation, Univ. of California, Los Angeles.  
 LUNDGREN, J.-O. (1972a). *Acta Cryst.* B28, 1684–1691.  
 LUNDGREN, J.-O. (1972b). *UPALS, a Crystallographic Full-Matrix Least-Squares Refinement Program*, Institute of Chemistry, Univ. of Uppsala, Sweden, UUIB-13-3.  
 OLOVSSON, I. (1960). *Ark. Kem.* 16, 437–458.  
 SCOTT, A. & TAUBE, H. (1971). *Inorg. Chem.* 10, 62–66.  
 STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* 42, 3175–3187.  
 TAESLER, I. & OLOVSSON, I. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* B24, 299–304.  
 VAN DEN HENDE, J. H. (1962). *A Fortran Program for the Correction of X-ray Intensity Data*. Esso Research and Engineering Company, CBRL-27M-62.