

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 4-(2',4'-Dinitrobenzyl)pyridine

BY TOR OTTERSEN\* AND KARL SEFF

Department of Chemistry, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.

(Received 12 October 1973; accepted 7 December 1973)

The crystal and molecular structure of 4-(2',4'-dinitrobenzyl)pyridine has been determined crystallographically from the 2300 unique and significant reflections for which  $2\theta < 60^\circ$ , and refined to an  $R$  index of 0.056. Counter methods with graphite monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation were employed. All hydrogen atoms were included in the least-squares refinement. Crystals form in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/c$  with cell dimensions  $a=7.214$  (2),  $b=13.344$  (5),  $c=12.553$  (5) Å and  $\beta=102.56$  (3)°. Estimated standard deviations in non-hydrogen bond lengths range from 0.002 to 0.003 Å and, in angles, from 0.14 to 0.21°. The intramolecular angle between the planes of the two aromatic rings is  $70.7^\circ$ . The closest approach of a methylene hydrogen atom to an electronegative atom is intramolecular to an oxygen atom (at 2.5 Å) on the *o*-nitro group. This nitro group is rotated  $38.5^\circ$  from the plane of the benzyl ring; the other is twisted  $8.5^\circ$  from the benzyl plane. No short intermolecular contacts involving the methylene hydrogen atoms were found.

### Introduction

When the pale-yellow crystals of 2-(2',4'-dinitrobenzyl)pyridine ( $\alpha$ -DNBP) are irradiated with light of wavelength 4000 Å or less, a deep blue substance is produced by a reversible tautomeric reaction (Hardwick, Mosher & Passalague, 1960). The half-life of the excited form is several hours in the crystal, but only a few seconds or less in various solvents. The related compound 4-(2',4'-dinitrobenzyl)pyridine ( $\gamma$ -DNBP), does not show this high solid-state tautomeric stability (Mosher, Hardwick & Ben-Hur, 1962).

In both  $\alpha$ -DNBP and  $\gamma$ -DNBP the methylene hydrogens are the most acidic (Bowden & Stewart, 1965), and therefore are the most likely to be involved in the tautomerization reaction. A short intramolecular contact of 2.4 Å involving one of the methylene hydrogens and an oxygen of the *o*-nitro group was found in the crystal structure of  $\alpha$ -DNBP (Seff & Trueblood, 1968). An intramolecular transfer of this hydrogen to the *o*-nitro group was suggested as the first step in the tautomerization reaction: this would leave the two rings interconjugated and would shift the absorption maximum to longer wavelengths. The hydrogen atom might then be transferred intramolecularly to the pyridine nitrogen atom. The distance between the oxygen atom and the pyridine nitrogen atom was found to be 3.3 Å. A short intermolecular contact between the other methylene hydrogen and one of the oxygens on the *p*-nitro group was also found.

The structure determination of  $\gamma$ -DNBP was carried out to find the difference between the molecular and crystal structures of  $\alpha$ -DNBP and  $\gamma$ -DNBP. This may help in establishing the reaction scheme for the tautomerization, and explain the different behavior of the two closely related compounds.

### Experimental

Crystals of  $\gamma$ -DNBP form in the monoclinic space group  $P2_1/c$  (Seff & Trueblood, 1968). Crystals were supplied by R. Hardwick and D. Ben-Hur.

A Syntex  $P\bar{1}$  four-circle computer-controlled diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $K\alpha_1$ ,  $\lambda=0.70926$  Å;  $K\alpha_2$ ,  $\lambda=0.71354$  Å) and pulse-height analyzer was used for preliminary experiments and for the measurement of diffraction intensities. The cell constants and their standard deviations were determined by a least-squares treatment of the angular coordinates of 15 independent reflections with  $2\theta$  values up to  $26.0^\circ$ . The program used was written by R. E. Sparks and is part of the diffractometer program library. The temperature was maintained within  $1^\circ$  of  $20^\circ\text{C}$ .

A crystal of dimensions  $0.65 \times 0.5 \times 0.5$  mm was used for data collection. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scanning mode was utilized with scan speed variable from 2 to  $24^\circ \text{min}^{-1}$ , depending on the peak intensity of the reflection. Background counting time was equal to scan time, and the scan range varied from  $2.0^\circ$  at low  $2\theta$  to  $2.4^\circ$  at  $60^\circ$ . The variations in the intensities of three check reflections, which were remeasured after every 100 during data collection, were all less than two times their standard deviations, so no decay correction was applied.

Standard deviations were assigned to the individual reflections according to the formula,

$$\sigma(I) = [\omega^2(CT + B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2},$$

where  $\omega$  is the scan rate,  $CT$  is the total integrated count,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the background counts, and the intensity is  $I = \omega[CT - (B_1 + B_2)]$ . A value of 0.02 was assigned to the empirical parameter  $p$  to account for instrument instability. The weights,  $w$ , used in the least-squares procedure were the reciprocal squares of  $\sigma(F_o)$ . Of the 3462 reflections measured, those for which  $2\theta < 60^\circ$ , 2300 had intensities larger than three times their

\* Present address: Department of Pharmacy, University of Oslo, Oslo 3, Norway.

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

The running index is  $l$ ; values of  $h$  and  $k$  for each group immediately precede that group. The central column is  $|O|F_o$ ; the right-hand column is  $10F_c$ . All of the X-ray diffraction intensities which were observed to be greater than three times their standard deviations were used in structure refinement and are listed in this table.

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

Table 1 (cont.)

Table 1 (cont.) data grid showing numerical values across multiple columns.

standard deviations. These were regarded as observed reflections, whereas the remaining reflections were excluded from the refinement procedure and the calculations of Fourier functions. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects (Ottersen, 1973) assuming the monochromator crystal to be half mosaic and half perfect in character.

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Doyle & Turner (1968) for C<sup>0</sup>, N<sup>0</sup>, O<sup>0</sup>, and of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for hydrogen.

Crystal data

4-(2',4'-Dinitrobenzyl)pyridine,  $\gamma$ -DNBP, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, monoclinic, P2<sub>1</sub>/c, *a* = 7.214 (2), *b* = 13.344 (5), *c* = 12.553 (5) Å,  $\beta$  = 102.56 (3)°. Figures in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in units of the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter. V = 1179.5 Å<sup>3</sup>; M.W. 259.2; D<sub>calc</sub> = 1.460 g cm<sup>-3</sup>; Z = 4; F(000) = 536.

Structure determination

The phase problem was solved by a computer procedure (Long, 1965) based on a reiterative application of Sayre's equation (Karle, 1964). The 413 values of *E*, the normalized structure factor, greater than 1.50 were used to generate 16 solutions. The most consistent solution was correct. All carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms appeared in the three-dimensional *E* function. The fast-Fourier program ALFF (Hubbard, Quicksall & Jacobson, 1971) was used to calculate all Fourier syntheses.

The structure model was refined to *R*<sub>1</sub> = 0.156 {*R*<sub>1</sub> = (Σ|F<sub>0</sub> - |F<sub>c</sub>||)/ΣF<sub>0</sub> and *R*<sub>2</sub> = [Σw(F<sub>0</sub> - |F<sub>c</sub>||)<sup>2</sup>/ΣwF<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup>]<sup>1/2</sup>}. The introduction of anisotropic thermal parameters for all non-hydrogen atoms followed by least-squares refinement reduced *R*<sub>1</sub> to 0.082. The program used (UCLALS4) was that of Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood (1960), which minimizes Σw(Δ*F*)<sup>2</sup>.

Positions for all hydrogen atoms were calculated

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations (all × 10<sup>5</sup>)

See Fig. 1. for the identities of the atoms. The e.s.d. is in the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter. The temperature factor is exp [-(β<sub>11</sub>h<sup>2</sup> + β<sub>22</sub>k<sup>2</sup> + β<sub>33</sub>l<sup>2</sup> + β<sub>12</sub>hk + β<sub>13</sub>hl + β<sub>23</sub>kl)].

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β <sub>11</sub>	β <sub>22</sub>	β <sub>33</sub>	β <sub>12</sub>	β <sub>13</sub>	β <sub>23</sub>
O(1)	59485 (23)	31299 (12)	40185 (15)	2562 (31)	561 (8)	1093 (14)	570 (26)	514 (32)	478 (17)
O(2)	69375 (27)	45989 (15)	45935 (16)	2788 (38)	809 (11)	1079 (15)	71 (33)	-1292 (38)	148 (21)
O(3)	-18572 (23)	41574 (16)	11279 (19)	1888 (29)	964 (13)	1391 (18)	-90 (31)	-861 (37)	-444 (26)
O(4)	-9097 (29)	31861 (23)	25019 (18)	2864 (43)	1593 (23)	1078 (16)	-2197 (54)	609 (40)	189 (31)
N(1)	79689 (23)	81956 (13)	51564 (13)	2280 (32)	566 (9)	668 (10)	-389 (27)	-188 (28)	-34 (16)
N(2)	58658 (20)	40414 (12)	39770 (13)	1590 (24)	569 (9)	737 (11)	276 (24)	175 (25)	212 (15)
N(3)	-6711 (21)	38725 (15)	19201 (16)	1559 (26)	789 (12)	876 (13)	-238 (28)	460 (29)	-559 (20)
C(1)	70012 (20)	66677 (12)	35922 (13)	1370 (23)	456 (8)	557 (9)	-171 (21)	222 (22)	91 (14)
C(2)	56784 (21)	73642 (13)	37618 (13)	1384 (25)	551 (9)	585 (10)	-65 (24)	36 (24)	10 (16)
C(3)	62214 (25)	81062 (14)	45427 (15)	1929 (31)	535 (10)	668 (11)	47 (28)	325 (30)	-52 (17)
C(4)	92350 (26)	75209 (16)	49837 (17)	1672 (31)	620 (11)	759 (13)	-353 (30)	-455 (32)	138 (20)
C(5)	88332 (23)	67607 (15)	42267 (17)	1326 (26)	531 (10)	828 (14)	17 (27)	-29 (29)	115 (19)
C(6)	65823 (26)	58651 (16)	27238 (17)	1781 (33)	589 (11)	666 (13)	-333 (31)	608 (31)	-172 (19)
C(7)	46727 (22)	53552 (12)	25805 (13)	1683 (27)	428 (8)	537 (9)	-23 (22)	211 (24)	-97 (13)
C(8)	43354 (20)	44953 (12)	31449 (12)	1498 (25)	442 (9)	528 (10)	222 (22)	198 (23)	-52 (14)
C(9)	26180 (23)	39955 (14)	29471 (15)	1661 (28)	450 (8)	610 (11)	32 (26)	496 (28)	-47 (16)
C(10)	11677 (21)	43976 (13)	21671 (14)	1433 (25)	534 (9)	665 (11)	-21 (24)	238 (25)	-339 (16)
C(11)	13760 (29)	52521 (15)	15897 (17)	1941 (34)	532 (10)	704 (13)	218 (30)	-485 (34)	-87 (19)
C(12)	31330 (30)	57206 (15)	18020 (17)	2307 (39)	465 (10)	655 (12)	-79 (31)	-263 (35)	115 (18)

(Seff, 1971) assuming the C-H distance to be 0.95 Å (Churchill, 1973). These were included in the least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal parameters.

Full-matrix least-squares refinement of all positional parameters, anisotropic thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for hydrogen atoms converged to give the final error indices,  $R_1=0.056$  and  $R_2=0.062$ . The 'goodness-of-fit',  $\{\sum w(F_o - |F_c|)^2/(m-s)\}^{1/2}$ , is 2.02. The number of parameters,  $s$ , is 208;  $m$  is the number of observations (2300). In the final cycle of least-squares, all shifts were less than 1% of their standard deviations, except for some involving hydrogen atoms, which were 3% of their e.s.d.'s. Two regions of negative electron density associated with the nitro nitrogen atoms had previously been reported in the final difference-Fourier synthesis of  $\alpha$ -DNBP (Seff & Trueblood, 1968). No similar regions of negative electron density appeared in the final difference map for  $\gamma$ -DNBP. The largest peak in the map was  $0.3 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ , about three times the e.s.d. of the electron density,  $0.1 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ .

The overdetermination ratio is 11.0. Table 1 is a tabulation of the observed and calculated structure factors ( $\times 10$ ), and the final parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 2. The final parameters for hydrogen atoms are given in Table 3. Standard deviations were calculated from the correlation matrix ignoring standard deviations in cell parameters.

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and isotropic thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations for hydrogen atoms

See Fig. 1 for the identities of the atoms. The e.s.d. is in the units of the least significant digit given for the corresponding parameter.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(1)	4397 (39)	7329 (21)	3350 (22)	4.3 (5)
H(2)	5360 (46)	8596 (24)	4646 (26)	5.3 (6)
H(3)	10503 (47)	7569 (23)	5423 (25)	5.2 (6)
H(4)	9761 (49)	6293 (25)	4181 (26)	5.5 (6)
H(5)	7572 (43)	5348 (23)	2882 (24)	4.9 (6)
H(6)	6583 (44)	6178 (24)	2060 (28)	5.1 (6)
H(7)	2463 (36)	3475 (22)	3272 (22)	4.1 (5)
H(8)	386 (52)	5520 (27)	1086 (30)	6.0 (7)
H(9)	3258 (39)	6315 (23)	1420 (23)	4.6 (5)

### Discussion

Bond lengths and angles are given in Fig. 1, where the numbering of the atoms is indicated. A stereo view of the structure is shown in Fig. 2.

The molecular geometry is in good agreement with the geometry found for  $\alpha$ -DNBP (Seff & Trueblood, 1968). The benzyl ring C-C distances average 1.386 Å with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.009 Å, and the pyridine ring has C-C distances of 1.385 Å with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.006 Å. The corresponding values found for  $\alpha$ -DNBP are 1.387 (9) and 1.383 (10) Å. The pyridine C-N bond lengths (average 1.333 Å) are somewhat short, but are in good agreement with the corre-

sponding uncorrected C(1)-N(1) distance of 1.331 Å found in  $\alpha$ -DNBP.

The C-N bonds at the nitro groups average 1.474 Å with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.001 Å, and the N-O bonds are 1.215 Å with an r.m.s. deviation of 0.007 Å, in agreement with the corresponding uncorrected values of 1.472 and 1.216 Å reported for  $\alpha$ -DNBP.

The least-squares planes of each ring and each C-NO<sub>2</sub> group are described in Table 4. No atom used to define a plane deviates significantly from that plane. The intramolecular angle between the planes of the two aromatic rings is 70.7°, and the dihedral angle C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(7) is 41.3°. (Selected dihedral angles are listed in Table 5.) The plane of the *o*-nitro group is twisted 38.5° from the plane of the benzyl ring, and the plane of the *p*-nitro group is rotated 8.5° in the same sense.

The opening of the benzyl ring angles at C(8), C(10) and C(12) was also found in  $\alpha$ -DNBP, and corresponding openings of bond angles have also been reported for *m*-dinitrobenzene (Trotter, 1961).

Based on the molecular structure of  $\alpha$ -DNBP, Seff & Trueblood (1968) suggested a two-step reaction mechanism for the tautomerization. The first step was an intramolecular transfer of one of the methylene hy-

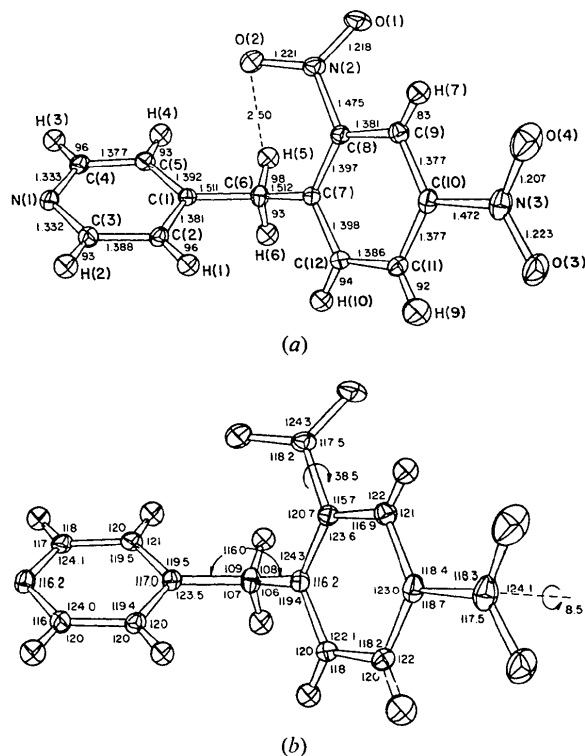


Fig. 1. The 4-(2',4'-dinitrophenyl)pyridine molecule. Ellipsoids of 15% probability are used (Johnson, 1965). Bond lengths are given in (a), and bond angles in (b). The e.s.d.'s are 0.002 to 0.003 Å for bonds not involving hydrogen; 0.027 to 0.037 Å for C-H; 0.14 to 0.21° for angles not involving hydrogen; 1.7 to 2.3° for angles involving one hydrogen; and 2.7° for H-C-H.

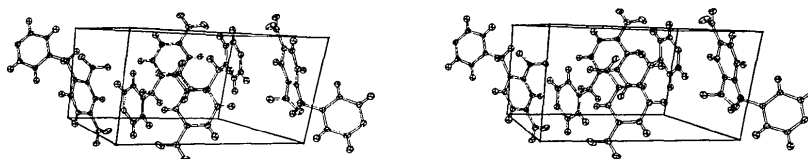


Fig. 2. A stereo view (Johnson, 1965) illustrating the packing of the molecules in the crystal. The view is approximately along the  $c$  axis; the  $b$  axis is horizontal and the  $a$  axis is vertical in the plane of the page. Ellipsoids of 15% probability are used.

Table 4. Deviations from least-squares planes ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^3$ )

Bold-face deviations indicate the atoms used to define that plane. A negative deviation from a plane indicates that the atom with the coordinates given in Table 2 (Table 3 for hydrogen atoms) lies between that plane and the origin. The direction cosines ( $\times 10^4$ ),  $q$ , are with respect to orthogonal axes. The r.m.s. deviation ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^3$ ) of the bold-face atoms from the plane is  $\delta$ .  $D$  is the distance (in  $\text{\AA}$ ) from the plane to the origin.

	Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4
N(1)	<b>2</b>	C(6)	-99	
C(1)	<b>2</b>	C(7)	-7	-762
C(2)	<b>0</b>	C(8)	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
C(3)	-2	C(9)	-7	763
C(4)	<b>0</b>	C(10)	-2	
C(5)	-2	C(11)	<b>7</b>	
C(6)	-69	C(12)	<b>0</b>	
H(1)	10	N(2)	-10	-8
H(2)	-40	O(1)	-678	<b>3</b>
H(3)	10	O(2)	666	<b>4</b>
H(4)	54	N(3)	-46	-1
		O(3)	-225	-2
		O(4)	86	<b>3</b>
		H(7)	-29	
		H(8)	33	
		H(9)	32	
	Plane 1	Plane 2	Plane 3	Plane 4
$qb \times (a \times b)$	-4077	-4452	-7665	-4994
$q_b$	-5941	5609	-127	6400
$q_{a \times b}$	6917	6980	6421	5840
$D$	-3.921 $\text{\AA}$	5.035 $\text{\AA}$	0.657 $\text{\AA}$	5.181 $\text{\AA}$
$\delta$	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 5. Selected dihedral angles ( $^\circ$ )

The e.s.d. given in parentheses is in the least significant digit of the corresponding parameter.

C(2)-C(1)-C(6)-C(7)	41.3 (2)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)-C(1)	89.9 (2)
C(7)-C(8)-N(2)-O(1)	141.1 (2)
C(7)-C(8)-N(2)-O(2)	40.6 (2)
C(9)-C(10)-N(3)-O(3)	170.2 (2)
C(9)-C(10)-N(3)-O(4)	9.2 (2)

drogen atoms to an oxygen of the  $o$ -nitro group ( $O \cdots H$ , 2.4  $\text{\AA}$ ), shifting the absorption maximum to longer wavelengths. This hydrogen atom might then be transferred intramolecularly to the pyridine ni-

trogen ( $O \cdots N$ , 3.3  $\text{\AA}$ ). A short methylene hydrogen to  $o$ -nitro oxygen contact [ $O(2) \cdots H(5)$ , 2.5  $\text{\AA}$ ] is also found in the present structure, and a hydrogen transfer from methylene to the  $o$ -nitro group may occur. However,  $\gamma$ -DNBP does not have any short contacts (less than 4.0  $\text{\AA}$ ) between O(2) and either an intra- or an intermolecular N(1). Accordingly the second step of the proposed mechanism for the solid-state tautomerization of  $\alpha$ -DNBP cannot occur readily in crystalline  $\gamma$ -DNBP. This is the reason, it is proposed, why the  $\gamma$ -DNBP tautomer has a very short solid-state half-life.

This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health (grant no. GM-18813-02). We are also indebted to the University of Hawaii Computing Center for their assistance.

#### References

- BOWDEN, K. & STEWART, R. (1965). *Tetrahedron*, **21**, 261-266.
- CHURCHILL, M. R. (1973). *Inorg. Chem.* **12**, 1213-1214.
- DOYLE, P. A. & TURNER, P. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 390-397.
- GANTZEL, P. K., SPARKS, R. A. & TRUEBLOOD, K. N. (1960). *UCLALS4*, Amer. Cryst. Assoc. Program Library (old) No. 317, modified.
- HARDWICK, R., MOSHER, H. S. & PASSALAIGUE, P. (1960). *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **56**, 44-50.
- HUBBARD, C. R., QUICKSALL, C. O. & JACOBSON, R. A. (1971). *ALFF*, Ames Laboratory Fast Fourier, Iowa State Univ. U.S.A.
- JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). *ORTEP*, Report ORNL-3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A.
- KARLE, J. (1964). *Advanc. Struct. Res. Diffr. Meth.* **1**, 55-89.
- LONG, R. E. (1965). Doctoral Thesis, Univ. of California, Los Angeles, pp. 86-120, 126.
- MOSHER, H. S., HARDWICK, E. R. & BEN-HUR, D. (1962). *J. Chem. Phys.* **37**, 904-909.
- OTTERSEN, T. (1973). *LP-73*, Computer Program Library, Chem. Dept., Univ. of Hawaii.
- SEFF, K. (1971). *HFIND*, Computer Program Library, Chem. Dept., Univ. of Hawaii.
- SEFF, K. & TRUEBLOOD, K. N. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **B24**, 1406-1415.
- STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). *J. Chem. Phys.* **42**, 3175-3186.
- TROTTER, J. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 244-250.