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Structure of Di(3,3',4,4'-tetramethyl-2,5-dithia-2',5'-diselenafulvalen)ium Nitrate: $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$

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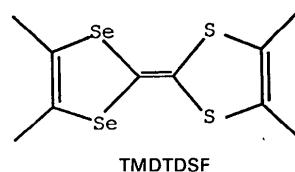
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Abstract. $2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{S}_2\text{Se}_2^{1/2+} \cdot \text{NO}_3^-$, $M_r = 770.52$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$, $a = 7.155$ (18), $b = 7.472$ (3), $c = 12.661$ (3) Å, $\alpha = 89.41$ (3), $\beta = 86.17$ (8), $\gamma = 70.90$ (5)°, $V = 638.1$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_x = 2.005$ g cm⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71073$ Å, $\mu = 60.3$ cm⁻¹, $F(000) = 375$, $T = 293$ K, $R = 0.033$ based on 1233 observed reflections with $I \geq 3\sigma(I)$. In addition to the important disorder of the nitrate anion, the organic molecule also presents an orientational disorder which is reflected in the structure by a statistical distribution of the S and Se atoms. The bond distances [especially the C—S/Se ones: 1.81 (1)–1.86 (1) Å], the interplanar separations [3.556 (7) and 3.596 (7) Å] between successive organic molecules and the intra-stack contacts increase while the interchain contacts decrease from $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ to $(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ via the title compound $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ which contains an organic donor constituted half from TMTTF and half from TMTSF.

Introduction. Recently a series of radical cation salts based on the hybrid molecule TMDTDSF have been studied in order to understand the instabilities occurring at low temperature in these derivatives (Auban, Jérôme, Lerstrup, Johannsen, Jorgensen, Bechgaard, 1989). However, few structural data are

available concerning such a series, so here we report the structure of the $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ salt.



Experimental. The mixed molecule TMDTDSF was prepared using the procedure developed in the literature (Lerstrup, Johannsen & Jorgensen, 1988). Single crystals of $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ were obtained by electro-oxidation on a platinum electrode of TMDTDSF ($10^{-3}M$) in tetrahydrofuran solution containing $(\text{Bu}_4\text{N})\text{NO}_3$ (0.1 M) as supporting electrolyte. A black crystal with approximate dimensions $0.8 \times 0.1 \times 0.1$ mm was selected for intensity data collection on an Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer equipped with graphite-monochromatized Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å). θ – 2θ scans. Cell dimensions were obtained by least-squares refinement from the setting angles of 25 centred reflections ($\theta \leq 15$ °). Three standard reflections measured every hour: no fluctuation in intensities. 2434 reflections were recorded in the range $2 \leq 2\theta \leq 50$ ° with $0 \leq h \leq 8$, $-8 \leq k \leq 8$, $-15 \leq l \leq 15$.

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Table 1. Atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic temperature factors (\AA^2)

$$B_{\text{eq}} = (4/3) \sum_i \sum_j \beta_{ij} \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

	x	y	z	B_{eq}
TS1*	0.2885 (1)	0.3579 (1)	0.61607 (7)	2.35 (2)
TS2*	0.1641 (1)	0.7535 (1)	0.51531 (7)	2.37 (2)
TS3*	0.3767 (2)	0.1604 (1)	0.37996 (8)	2.81 (2)
TS4*	0.2433 (2)	0.5541 (1)	0.27865 (8)	2.75 (2)
C1	0.2494 (9)	0.4980 (8)	0.4965 (5)	2.0 (1)
C2	0.2852 (9)	0.4146 (9)	0.3981 (5)	2.3 (1)
C3	0.2090 (9)	0.5685 (9)	0.7036 (5)	2.3 (1)
C4	0.1543 (9)	0.7403 (8)	0.6608 (5)	2.1 (1)
C5	0.381 (1)	0.1770 (9)	0.2338 (5)	2.5 (1)
C6	0.3219 (9)	0.3470 (8)	0.1916 (5)	2.2 (1)
C7	0.212 (1)	0.520 (1)	0.8193 (5)	3.2 (2)
C8	0.085 (1)	0.9256 (9)	0.7177 (5)	3.2 (2)
C9	0.452 (1)	-0.009 (1)	0.1749 (6)	4.3 (2)
C10	0.319 (1)	0.383 (1)	0.0756 (6)	3.9 (2)
N	0	0	0	6.6 (3)†
O1	-0.163 (4)	0.124 (3)	-0.013 (2)	6.0 (6)†
O2	0.074 (3)	-0.131 (3)	0.019 (2)	3.8 (4)†
O3	0.013 (4)	0.167 (3)	-0.063 (2)	6.0 (6)†
O4	-0.188 (3)	0.092 (2)	0.020 (1)	3.3 (4)†
O5	0.154 (3)	0.014 (3)	-0.022 (2)	5.4 (6)†
O6	0.058 (4)	-0.134 (3)	0.022 (2)	6.4 (6)†

* TS is a disordered atom with 50% contributions of S and Se atoms.

† Atom refined isotropically.

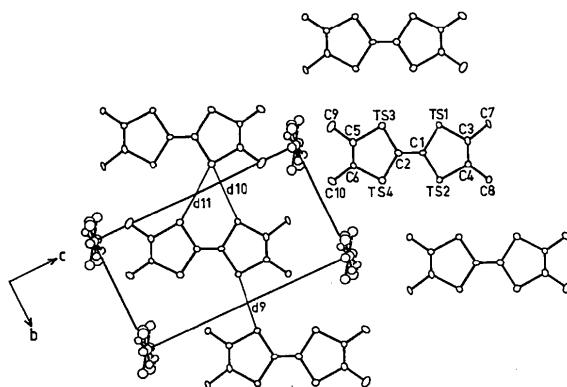


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure showing atom numbering and interstack interactions corresponding to those given in Table 3.

Lorentz-polarization corrections. Empirical absorption correction was applied using the DIFABS procedure (Walker & Stuart, 1983). The min. and max. correction factors were 0.79 and 1.27. The structure was solved by direct methods and successive Fourier difference syntheses. 1233 independent reflections with $I \geq 3\sigma(I)$, after averaging of the symmetry-related reflections ($R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$), were used for the refinements. H atoms placed at computed positions [$d(\text{C}-\text{H}) = 1.0 \text{ \AA}$; $B_{\text{eq}} = 5 \text{ \AA}^2$]. Full-matrix least-squares anisotropic (β_{ij}) refinement on F , atoms of the NO_3^- unit refined isotropically and isotropic H atoms not refined; secondary-extinction value, $g = 1.150 \times 10^{-8}$. The convergence was obtained by the introduction of a disordered atom TS (see Table 1) with 50% contributions of S and Se atoms. $R =$

Table 2. Comparison of the bond distances (\AA) and bond angles ($^\circ$) of TMDTDSF with those observed in $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ and $(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$

	$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ ^a	$(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ ^b	$(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ ^c
TS1—C1	1.755	1.816 (6)	1.864 (12)
TS1—C3	1.748	1.842 (6)	1.906 (13)
TS2—C1	1.727	1.817 (6)	1.889 (13)
TS2—C4	1.754	1.842 (6)	1.880 (13)
TS3—C2	1.723	1.806 (6)	1.887 (13)
TS3—C5	1.731	1.852 (7)	1.888 (13)
TS4—C2	1.714	1.814 (7)	1.862 (13)
TS4—C6	1.747	1.819 (6)	1.907 (13)
C1—C2	1.375	1.369 (9)	1.336 (17)
C3—C4	1.345	1.334 (9)	1.304 (17)
C3—C7	1.507	1.505 (9)	1.530 (19)
C4—C8	1.506	1.485 (9)	1.469 (20)
C5—C6	1.358	1.320 (9)	1.289 (16)
C5—C9	1.505	1.50 (1)	1.473 (20)
C6—C10	1.527	1.491 (9)	1.531 (18)
C1—TS1—C3	96.7	93.2 (3)	93.7 (5)
C1—TS2—C4	96.9	93.9 (3)	94.2 (5)
C2—TS3—C5	96.0	93.0 (3)	93.2 (6)
C2—TS4—C6	95.0	93.6 (2)	93.5 (5)
TS1—C1—TS2	113.4	116.1 (3)	113.9 (7)
TS1—C1—C2	122.6	121.5 (5)	124.3 (11)
TS1—C3—C4	116.3	119.2 (4)	119.2 (11)
TS2—C4—C3	116.7	117.5 (4)	119.0 (11)
TS2—C1—C2	124.0	122.3 (5)	121.9 (10)
TS3—C2—C1	122.4	122.1 (4)	121.4 (10)
TS3—C5—C6	115.9	118.2 (4)	119.8 (11)
TS4—C2—C1	121.7	121.6 (5)	124.1 (11)
TS4—C6—C5	117.2	118.9 (5)	119.0 (10)

References: (a) Liautard *et al.* (1982); the e.s.d.'s are 0.010 for the S—C and 0.014 \AA for the C—C bond lengths and 0.5° for the bond angles. (b) This work. (c) Soling *et al.* (1982).

0.033, $wR = 0.051$, $w = 4F_o^2 / [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.06F_o^2)^2]$, $S = 1.358$, $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.16$, $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.488 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$. Scattering factors from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV). All the calculations were performed on a MicroVAX 3100 using the SDP programs (B. A. Frenz & Associates Inc., 1985). Final atomic positional and thermal parameters are given in Table 1.* The atomic numbering is shown in Fig. 1.

Discussion. The title compound is isomorphous to those of the $(\text{TMTTF})_2X$ ($X = \text{Br}^-$, NO_3^- , BF_4^- , ClO_4^- , PF_6^- , ...) (Brun, Liautard, Peytavin, Maurin, Toreilles, Fabre, Giral & Galigné, 1977) and $(\text{TMTSF})_2X$ series (Bechgaard, Jacobsen, Mortensen, Pedersen & Thorup, 1980). The organic donor TMDTDSF can be described as a connection of half a TMTTF and half a TMTSF molecule (see scheme). The unit-cell parameters of $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ (Table 3) are greater than those of $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ (Liautard, Peytavin, Brun &

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters, least-squares planes and H-atom parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 54056 (12 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

Table 3. Comparison of the crystal data and the shortest intermolecular interactions (\AA) of $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ with those observed in $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ and $(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$

	$(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3^a$ TS = S	$(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3^b$ TS = S/Se	$(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3^c$ TS = Se
Crystal data			
a (\AA)	7.061 (4)	7.155 (18)	7.127 (7)
b (\AA)	7.395 (2)	7.472 (3)	7.567 (2)
c (\AA)	12.547 (4)	12.661 (3)	12.822 (2)
α ($^\circ$)	89.50 (3)	89.41 (3)	89.14 (2)
β ($^\circ$)	93.91 (4)	86.17 (8)	86.61 (3)
γ ($^\circ$)	108.97 (3)	70.90 (5)	70.56 (4)
V (\AA^3)	618.2	638.1	659.1
Interplanar distances			
d_1	3.57	3.596 (7)	3.61
d_2	3.50	3.556 (7)	3.60
Intrastack contacts			
d_3 : TS1—TS4 ⁱ	3.88 (2)	3.935 (2)	3.965
d_4 : TS2—TS3 ⁱ	3.83 (2)	3.867 (2)	3.899
d_5 : TS1—TS2 ⁱ	3.94 (2)	3.978 (2)	4.041
d_6 : TS2—TS3 ⁱⁱ	3.78 (1)	3.853 (2)	3.913
d_7 : TS1—TS4 ⁱⁱ	3.73 (1)	3.794 (2)	3.850
d_8 : TS1—TS2 ⁱⁱ	4.00	4.057 (2)	4.120
Interstack contacts			
d_9 : TS2—TS2 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.78	3.697 (2)	3.676
d_{10} : TS1—TS3 ^{iv}	3.94	3.832 (2)	3.822
d_{11} : TS3—TS3 ^{iv}	4.05	3.987 (2)	4.023

Symmetry code: (i) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ii) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (iii) $-x, 2 - y, 1 - z$; (iv) $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$.

References: (a) Lautard *et al.* (1982). (b) This work. (c) Soling *et al.* (1982); the e.s.d.'s of intermolecular Se···Se distances are 0.002–0.003 \AA .

Maurin, 1982) and smaller than those of $(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ (Soling, Rindorf & Thorup, 1982). The bond distances, bond angles, interplanar separations, and intra- and interstack TS···TS contacts of $(\text{TMDTDSF})_2\text{NO}_3$ are displayed in Figs. 1 and 2 and compared in Tables 2 and 3 to those observed in $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ and $(\text{TMTSF})_2\text{NO}_3$. From these comparisons, it appears that the TS—C bond distances, the C—TS—C bond angles and the inter-

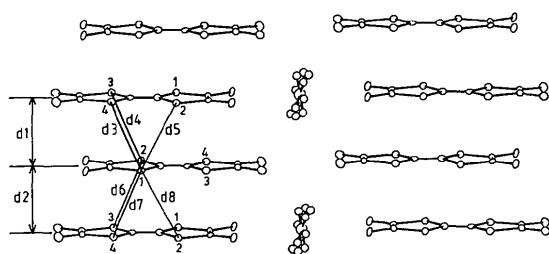


Fig. 2. Side view of stacks showing shorter S/Se···S/Se contacts corresponding to those given in Table 3.

molecular interactions are nearly midway between those observed in the TMTTF salt and those observed in the TMTSF salt. It is noted that the intrastack interactions increase while the interstack ones decrease from the TMTTF to the TMTSF salts.

The important disorder observed for the NO_3^- anion is the same as that described in detail in $(\text{TMTTF})_2\text{NO}_3$ (Lautard *et al.*, 1982), *i.e.* the central N atom is surrounded by 12 statistically disordered O atoms in such a way that they form a planar disc. A dihedral angle of 103° is observed between the planar NO_3^- and TMDTDSF counterparts.

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2,2-Dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzimidazo[3,2-a]pyrimid-4-one

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Abstract. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}$, $M_r = 215.25$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$, $a = 6.678$ (3), $b = 9.635$ (3), $c = 9.947$ (5) \AA , $\alpha = 114.79$ (3), $\beta = 106.01$ (4), $\gamma = 90.39$ (4) $^\circ$, $V = 553.0$ \AA^3 , $Z = 2$, $D_x = 1.29 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$, $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 1.5418$ \AA , $\mu = 0.655 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 228$, $T =$

298 K, $R = 0.036$, $wR = 0.036$ for 1302 significant reflections out of a total 1383 [$I > 2.5\sigma(I)$]. The molecular structure comprises a planar benzimidazole fused to a reduced pyrimidine ring, which contains an N atom bonded to an exocyclic H atom.