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Structure of (BEDT-TTF)₄[Hg₂Br₆].THF

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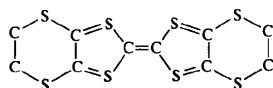
(Received 4 June 1992; accepted 2 July 1993)

Abstract

The structure of tetrakis[3,4;3'4'-bis(ethylenedithio)-2,2',5,5'-tetrathiafulvalen]ium hexabromodimercurate tetrahydrofuran consists of two-dimensional sheets of BEDT-TTF separated by Hg₂Br₆²⁻ anions and THF molecules centered at $x = 0$.

Comment

As a result of their unusual transport properties, salts of BEDT-TTF have attracted considerable attention (Williams *et al.*, 1987). Of particular interest are the organomineral salts, which show the highest superconducting transition temperatures in the BEDT-TTF family or in other organic salts. We report here the crystal structure of a newly synthesized salt, (BEDT-TTF)₄[Hg₂Br₆].THF.



The anion is different from that found in (BEDT-TTF)₄[HgBr₄].TCE (TCE = 1,1,2-trichloroethane) (Bu, Coppens & Naughton, 1990), but comparable to the Hg₂I₆ anion in (BEDT-TTF)₄[Hg₂I₆][I₈] (Bu & Coppens, 1992).

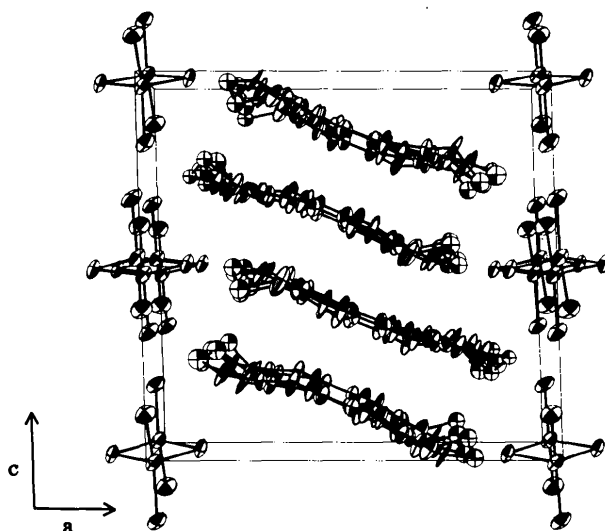


Fig. 1. The unit-cell packing diagram viewed along the b axis. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The THF molecule is omitted.

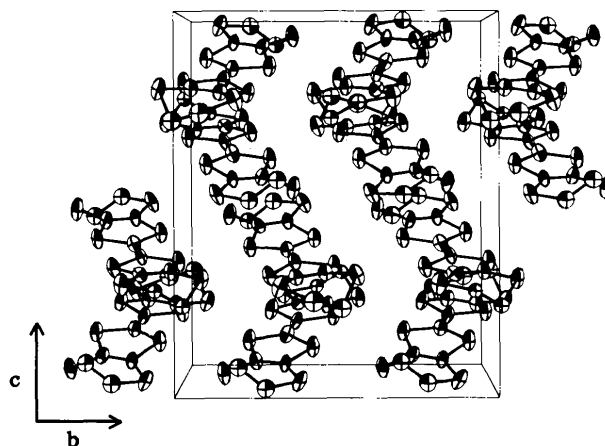


Fig. 2. The unit-cell packing diagram viewed along the a axis. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Only the BEDT-TTF molecules are shown.

Experimental

Crystal data

4C₁₀H₈S₈[Hg₂Br₆].-
C₄H₈O
 $M_r = 2491.3$
Monoclinic
 $P2_1/c$
 $a = 17.080 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 13.467 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 15.991 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$D_x = 2.25 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Cell parameters from 25 reflections
 $\theta = 17-19^\circ$
 $\mu = 8.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$

$\beta = 91.68 (1)^\circ$	Plate
$V = 3677 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.38 \times 0.32 \times 0.04 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 2$	Black
Data collection	
Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	3724 observed reflections
$\theta/2\theta$ scans	$[I > 3\sigma(I)]$
Absorption correction: by integration from crystal shape	$\theta_{\max} = 25^\circ$ $h = -20 \rightarrow 20$ $k = 0 \rightarrow 16$ $l = 0 \rightarrow 19$
$T_{\min} = 0.13, T_{\max} = 0.69$	3 standard reflections
6699 measured reflections	frequency: 300 min
6699 independent reflections	intensity variation: -4.8%

Refinement

Refinement on F	$w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$
$R = 0.049$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.9 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$wR = 0.053$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.2 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 2.87$	Atomic scattering factors from <i>International Tables for X-ray Crystallography</i> (1974, Vol. IV, Table 2.3.1)
3575 reflections	
331 parameters	
H-atom parameters not refined	

Data collection: Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 software. Data reduction: *Structure Determination Package* (Enraf-Nonius, 1985). Program(s) used to solve structure: *Structure Determination Package*. Program(s) used to refine structure: *Structure Determination Package*. Molecular graphics: Nicolet X-ray products. Software used to prepare material for publication: *Structure Determination Package*.

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	U_{eq}
Hg	-0.00013 (3)	0.14487 (5)	0.47726 (3)	0.0509 (1)
Br1	-0.11334 (8)	-0.0026 (1)	0.49248 (8)	0.0460 (4)
Br2	-0.0118 (1)	0.2443 (1)	0.60788 (9)	0.0679 (5)
Br3	0.0056 (1)	0.1914 (1)	0.32679 (8)	0.0666 (5)
S1a	0.6387 (2)	0.2173 (3)	0.7916 (2)	0.0453 (9)
S1b	0.6503 (2)	0.7164 (3)	0.8163 (2)	0.049 (1)
S2a	0.5981 (2)	0.0087 (2)	0.8191 (2)	0.047 (1)
S2b	0.6056 (2)	0.5092 (3)	0.8315 (2)	0.049 (1)
S3a	0.4699 (2)	0.2830 (3)	0.8642 (2)	0.050 (1)
S3b	0.4857 (2)	0.7840 (3)	0.8893 (2)	0.050 (1)
S4a	0.4314 (2)	0.0734 (3)	0.8883 (2)	0.049 (1)
S4b	0.4389 (2)	0.5773 (3)	0.9041 (2)	0.050 (1)
S5a	0.8080 (2)	0.1800 (3)	0.7730 (2)	0.059 (1)
S5b	0.8149 (2)	0.6796 (3)	0.7809 (2)	0.056 (1)
S6a	0.7617 (2)	-0.0636 (3)	0.8013 (2)	0.058 (1)
S6b	0.7605 (2)	0.4291 (3)	0.7903 (2)	0.055 (1)
S7a	0.3283 (2)	0.3557 (3)	0.9509 (2)	0.060 (1)
S7b	0.3433 (2)	0.8637 (3)	0.9671 (2)	0.062 (1)
S8a	0.2875 (2)	0.1099 (3)	0.9808 (2)	0.057 (1)
S8b	0.2897 (2)	0.6171 (3)	0.9837 (2)	0.053 (1)
C1a	0.5703 (7)	0.1343 (9)	0.8277 (7)	0.039 (3)
C1b	0.5811 (7)	0.6321 (9)	0.8440 (7)	0.041 (3)
C2a	0.5002 (7)	0.1613 (9)	0.8582 (7)	0.040 (3)
C2b	0.5090 (7)	0.6612 (9)	0.8759 (7)	0.041 (4)
C3a	0.7159 (7)	0.1312 (9)	0.7923 (6)	0.037 (3)
C3b	0.7242 (7)	0.628 (1)	0.8012 (7)	0.040 (4)
C4a	0.6968 (7)	0.0359 (9)	0.8050 (7)	0.040 (3)
C4b	0.7025 (7)	0.5316 (9)	0.8078 (7)	0.036 (3)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

C5a	0.3862 (7)	0.2567 (9)	0.9213 (7)	0.040 (4)
C5b	0.3964 (7)	0.7603 (9)	0.9373 (7)	0.038 (3)
C6a	0.3688 (7)	0.1602 (8)	0.9329 (7)	0.035 (3)
C6b	0.3754 (7)	0.6651 (8)	0.9440 (7)	0.034 (3)
C7a	0.865 (1)	0.074 (1)	0.7373 (9)	0.076 (5)
C7b	0.8755 (8)	0.570 (1)	0.7653 (7)	0.053 (4)
C8a	0.823 (1)	-0.018 (1)	0.7168 (9)	0.073 (5)
C8b	0.8361 (9)	0.483 (1)	0.7241 (8)	0.058 (4)
C9a	0.2335 (9)	0.298 (1)	0.9279 (8)	0.068 (4)
C9b	0.245 (1)	0.815 (1)	0.9428 (8)	0.071 (5)
C10a	0.217 (1)	0.212 (1)	0.9822 (8)	0.069 (4)
C10b	0.2286 (9)	0.724 (1)	0.9973 (8)	0.068 (4)
O	0.001 (1)	0.030 (2)	-0.072 (1)	0.086 (7)
C21	-0.065 (1)	0.014 (1)	-0.025 (1)	0.1
C22	0.071 (1)	0.022 (1)	-0.041 (1)	0.1

Table 2. Geometric parameters ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$)

Hg—Br1	2.7870 (9)	S5b—C7b	1.825 (9)
Hg—Br1	2.7583 (9)	S6a—C4a	1.741 (8)
Hg—Br2	2.4940 (9)	S6a—C8a	1.842 (9)
Hg—Br3	2.4911 (8)	S6b—C4b	1.728 (8)
S1b—C1b	1.708 (8)	S6b—C8b	1.841 (8)
S1b—C3b	1.758 (8)	S7a—C5a	1.734 (8)
S1a—C1a	1.729 (7)	S7a—C9a	1.82 (1)
S1a—C3a	1.755 (8)	S7b—C5b	1.735 (8)
S2b—C1b	1.720 (8)	S7b—C9b	1.83 (1)
S2b—C4b	1.735 (7)	S8b—C6b	1.736 (7)
S2a—C1a	1.764 (8)	S8b—C10b	1.80 (1)
S2a—C4a	1.746 (8)	S8a—C6a	1.742 (7)
S3a—C2a	1.722 (7)	S8a—C10a	1.83 (1)
S3a—C5a	1.755 (8)	C1a—C2a	1.36 (1)
S3b—C2b	1.716 (8)	C1b—C2b	1.40 (1)
S3b—C5b	1.756 (7)	C3b—C4b	1.35 (1)
S4b—C2b	1.716 (8)	C3a—C4a	1.34 (1)
S4b—C6b	1.740 (7)	C5b—C6b	1.337 (9)
S4a—C2a	1.746 (8)	C5a—C6a	1.35 (1)
S4a—C6a	1.751 (7)	C7b—C8b	1.49 (1)
S5a—C3a	1.740 (7)	C7a—C8a	1.46 (1)
S5a—C7a	1.83 (1)	C9b—C10b	1.52 (1)
S5b—C3b	1.739 (8)	C9a—C10a	1.48 (1)
Br1—Hg—Br1 ⁱ	88.59 (3)	S4a—C2a—C1a	121.7 (6)
Br1—Hg—Br2	103.67 (3)	S1b—C3b—S5b	113.6 (5)
Br1—Hg—Br3	108.09 (3)	S1b—C3b—C4b	116.1 (6)
Br1 ⁱ —Hg—Br2	107.41 (3)	S5b—C3b—C4b	130.3 (6)
Br1 ⁱ —Hg—Br3	107.26 (3)	S1a—C3a—S5a	115.5 (5)
Br2—Hg—Br3	132.88 (4)	S1a—C3a—C4a	116.5 (6)
Hg—Br1—Hg ⁱ	91.41 (3)	S5a—C3a—C4a	127.9 (6)
C1b—S1b—C3b	95.1 (4)	S2b—C4b—S6b	116.9 (4)
C1a—S1a—C3a	94.9 (4)	S2b—C4b—C3b	116.7 (6)
C1b—S2b—C4b	95.4 (4)	S6b—C4b—C3b	126.3 (6)
C1a—S2a—C4a	94.1 (4)	S2a—C4a—S6a	117.5 (5)
C2a—S3a—C5a	95.1 (4)	S2a—C4a—C3a	117.4 (6)
C2b—S3b—C5b	95.0 (4)	S6a—C4a—C3a	124.9 (6)
C2b—S4b—C6b	95.5 (4)	S3b—C5b—S7b	116.2 (4)
C2a—S4a—C6a	94.8 (3)	S3b—C5b—C6b	116.6 (6)
C3a—S5a—C7a	104.7 (4)	S7b—C5b—C6b	127.1 (6)
C3b—S5b—C7b	102.3 (4)	S3a—C5a—S7a	117.9 (4)
C4a—S6a—C8a	98.4 (4)	S3a—C5a—C6a	116.9 (6)
C4b—S6b—C8b	101.1 (4)	S7a—C5a—C6a	125.1 (6)
C5a—S7a—C9a	97.3 (4)	S4b—C6b—S8b	115.0 (4)
C5b—S7b—C9b	97.8 (4)	S4b—C6b—C5b	116.8 (6)
C6b—S8b—C10b	104.1 (4)	S8b—C6b—C5b	128.1 (6)
C6a—S8a—C10a	104.3 (4)	S4a—C6a—S8a	115.1 (4)
S1a—C1a—S2a	114.1 (4)	S4a—C6a—C5a	116.7 (6)
S1a—C1a—C2a	124.0 (6)	S8a—C6a—C5a	128.1 (6)
S2a—C1a—C2a	121.9 (6)	S5b—C7b—C8b	116.4 (6)
S1b—C1b—S2b	115.9 (4)	S5a—C7a—C8a	118.0 (7)
S1b—C1b—C2b	122.0 (6)	S6b—C8b—C7b	111.7 (5)
S2b—C1b—C2b	122.1 (6)	S6a—C8a—C7a	113.9 (6)
S3b—C2b—S4b	115.8 (4)	S7b—C9b—C10b	110.4 (7)
S3b—C2b—C1b	121.7 (6)	S7a—C9a—C10a	113.5 (7)
S4b—C2b—C1b	122.5 (6)	S8b—C10b—C9b	116.9 (7)
S3a—C2a—S4a	115.1 (4)	S8a—C10a—C9a	116.4 (7)
S3a—C2a—C1a	123.1 (6)		

Symmetry code: (i) $-x, -y, 1 - z$.

The crystal was synthesized by electrocrystallization of a THF solution containing 1.51 mM BEDT-TTF and 22.7 mM $(n\text{-butyl})_4\text{NHgBr}_3$ at 0.4 μA . The structure was solved by heavy-atom methods and subsequent Fourier methods using the Enraf-Nonius *Structure Determination Package* (Enraf-Nonius, 1985). No H atoms were included in the refinement. The weighting scheme was $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$; $\sigma(F) = \sigma(F^2)/2F$; $\sigma(F^2) = [\sigma_{cs}^2 + (0.02|F|^2)^2]^{1/2}$. A solvent molecule (THF) is incorporated in the structure. It is disordered about the inversion site at the origin. As the C atoms of the inversion-center-related disordered THF molecules are approximately superimposed, only two THF C atoms were included with full occupancy.

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and complete geometry have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71457 (43 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: CR1027]

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4-Methoxy-1-[(1*R*,4*S*,5*R*)-8-phenyl-menthoxy-carbonyl]pyridinium Hexachloro-antimonate, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_3^+\cdot\text{SbCl}_6^-$

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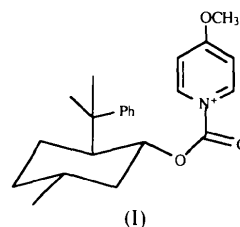
Abstract

The 4-methoxypyridinium and oxycarbonyl moieties are coplanar and approximately parallel to the

phenyl ring. The latter is involved in a number of short intramolecular interactions with the pyridinium and the oxycarbonyl atoms. Crystal packing is characterized by the presence of hydrophobic and hydrophilic channels, the former consisting of phenylmethyl groups and the latter of pyridinium and SbCl_6^- ions.

Comment

The structure determination of the title compound was undertaken to establish the conformation of the cation (I). This is the first non-racemic *N*-acylpyridinium salt prepared in crystalline form. Chiral salts of this type have been prepared *in situ* and reacted with Grignard reagents to give synthetically useful 1-acyl-2-alkyl-2,3-dihydro-4(1*H*)-pyridinones (Comins, Goehring, Joseph & O'Connor, 1990; Comins & Hong, 1991; Comins & Dehghani, 1991; Comins, Hong & Salvador, 1991; Comins & LaMunyon, 1992; Comins & Killpack, 1993).



The X-ray work described here shows that the 4-methoxypyridinium moiety and the oxycarbonyl group, O(3)—C(7)—O(2) (Fig. 1), are coplanar, the deviations from the mean plane being C(1) -0.016 , O(1) -0.010 , C(2) -0.014 , C(3) 0.026 , C(4) 0.016 , N(1) -0.013 , C(5) 0.016 , C(6) 0.019 , C(7) -0.005 , O(2) -0.014 and O(3) -0.006 Å. Atom C(8) of the cyclohexane ring lies close to this plane, deviating by only -0.073 Å. A similar coplanar arrangement of the oxycarbonyl group and the pyridinium moiety was observed in *N*-phenoxy-carbonyl-4-dimethylaminopyridinium chloride (Bryant & King, 1992), which suggests possible conjugation between the oxycarbonyl and pyridine moieties in these compounds. The dihedral angle between the oxycarbonylpyridinium plane and the phenyl ring is 13.7° . They are, therefore, approximately parallel and in a favorable orientation for π - π stacking interactions. The phenyl ring interacts primarily with atoms C(4), N(1), C(7) and O(3) of the oxycarbonylpyridinium moiety (Fig. 1 and Table 3). The intramolecular interactions observed here are similar to, but more numerous than, those observed in a related neutral molecule reported previously from this laboratory (Singh, Comins & Killpack, 1990). The oxycarbonylpyridinium and the phenyl moieties, being bulky, occupy equatorial sites on the cyclohexane ring.