To find what happens when (iii) holds, we define

$$X(\delta, \zeta) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} q(\delta, \zeta)^n \exp\left[2\pi i n \bar{b} \zeta\right].$$

Under condition (ii), therefore,

$$|G|^2 = 4K^2F_0^2N_3(1+X+X^*)$$

whereas under condition (iii)

$$|G|^2 = 4K^2F_0^2N_3(1+Y+Y^*)$$
,

where

$$Y(\delta, \zeta) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} q(\delta, \zeta)^{n} \exp \left[2\pi i \bar{b} \zeta\right]$$

Put $\zeta' = \zeta + 1/2\bar{b}$ and define δ' so that $\delta\zeta = \delta'\zeta'$. We note that q is a function of the product $\delta\zeta$ (see (A2)).

Then

$$Y(\delta,\,\zeta) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} q(\delta',\,\zeta')^n \exp\left[2\pi i n \bar{b} \zeta'\right] = X(\delta',\,\zeta') \,.$$

The net result is that for $|G|^2$ under (iii), we have

the same function as under (ii), but displaced by an amount $1/2\bar{b} \simeq 2/a$ in ζ , so that spikes occur only at $l = 2, 6, 10, \ldots$ Under (iii), those are the points for which Bragg reflexions occur. The spike magnitude is found to be as before.

A similar treatment applies to case (iv). It is found that the spike intensity $|G|^2$ is a factor 2 less than above; the spike magnitude is, however, the same since these are the reflexions for which F is a factor $\sqrt{2}$ less.

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The Crystal Structure of Diphenyltellurium Dibromide*

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(Received 12 September 1957)

Diphenyltellurium dibromide crystallizes with the space-group symmetry $I4_1$. There are four molecules of $(C_6H_5)_2\text{TeBr}_2$ in the unit cell for which $a = 11\cdot421\pm0\cdot010$ Å and $c = 9\cdot817\pm0\cdot010$ Å. The trial structure was determined by means of two-dimensional Patterson and Fourier syntheses and refined by means of three-dimensional Fourier syntheses and the least-squares routine on SWAC. The observed bond distances are $2\cdot682\pm0\cdot003$ Å for Te–Br and $2\cdot14\pm0\cdot03$ Å for Te–C, while the observed bond angles are $178\cdot0\pm0\cdot2^\circ$ for Br–Te–Br and $96\cdot3\pm1\cdot2^\circ$ for C–Te–C. Packing distances are all consistent with accepted van der Waals radii.

Introduction

X-ray diffraction studies of a number of diarylselenium dihalides have shown that the molecules of these substances involve nearly linear X-Se-X bonds with the Se-C bonds in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the halogen atoms (McCullough & Hamburger, 1941, 1942; McCullough & Marsh, 1950). An interesting feature of the structure is the observed seleniumhalogen bonded distance, which is approximately 0.2 Å longer than the sum of the single covalent bond radii of the atoms involved (McCullough, 1953). By contrast, the observed selenium-carbon distance appears to be normal.

The investigation of structures of the type $R_2 \text{Te} X_2$ is of interest, both as a natural extension of the above studies of selenium compounds and because of the general lack of detailed structural studies of compounds of tetracovalent tellurium. Preliminary X-ray diffraction studies of several compounds of the above type indicated that diphenyltellurium dibromide with only one-half molecule in the asymmetric unit was most promising.

Crystallographic data

Diphenyltellurium dibromide was prepared by Mr N. J. Krilanovich by the method of Krafft & Lyons (1894). The material was purified by recrystallization

^{*} This research was sponsored, in its early part, by the Office of Ordnance Research of the U.S. Army under Contract Number DA-04-495-Ord-305 and, in its conclusion, by the National Science Foundation under Research Grant NSF-G 2354.

from ethylene chloride and the crystals used in the X-ray diffraction study were grown by slow evaporation of solutions in that solvent. The sulfur-yellow crystals melt at 203° C. and are described by Billows (1905) as being ditetragonal-bipyramidal with an axial ratio c/a = 0.8516; however, only the forms {100}, $\{101\}$ and occasionally $\{001\}$ were noted. It is difficult to reconcile this symmetry class with the X-ray observations of the present authors. Rotation, Weissenberg and powder photographs confirm that the substance is tetragonal. A least-squares treatment of the measurements of powder photographs and spectrometer records prepared with filtered copper radiation (Cu $K\alpha = 1.5418$ Å), both with and without an internal standard (Y_2O_3 , $a = 10.608 \pm 0.002$ Å), gave the lattice constants

$$a = 11.421 \pm 0.010, c = 9.817 \pm 0.010 \text{ Å}$$
.

The value of c/a from the X-ray data is 0.8595, which is about 1% higher than the reported goniometric value. The fact that the latter was based on the measurement of only two angles (not in good agreement) probably accounts for the discrepancy.

The crystals are elongated on c and have approximately square cross-sections. Complete Weissenberg data were obtained about the c axis by use of a crystal 0.06 mm.×0.06 mm.×0.52 mm. Complete Weissenberg data were also obtained about the a axis by use of a crystal worn down to $0.09 \text{ mm.} \times 0.105 \text{ mm.} \times 0.12$ mm. by selective dissolution. The longest dimension in this case was along the rotation axis. All intensity photographs were prepared by use of the multiple-film technique, and intensities were estimated visually by comparison with standard intensity strips prepared with the particular crystal specimen involved. Unfortunately it was necessary to use copper radiation, so that appreciable absorption effects were involved. The linear absorption coefficient in this case is 272 cm.⁻¹, which gives a value of 0.82 for μr for the *c*-axis data and of 1.4 for the *a*-axis data. Absorption corrections were applied to all data on the assumption of cylindrical specimens (Bradley, 1935). Additional small corrections were made for the upper-level photographs. The maximum corrections applied were 1.4 on the c-axis intensity data and 2.0 on the a-axis intensity data. Where a choice was permitted, intensities were taken from the c-axis photographs; thus about 70%of the data used were from this source. In all, some 760 independent reflections were possible under the conditions of radiation, space-group, and camera geometry. Of these, 720 were actually observed. The only systematic absences noted were those for $h+k+l \neq 2n$ and for $00l \neq 4n$. The space groups consistent with these observations are $I4_1$ and $I4_122$. An approximate density of 2.25 g.cm.-3, observed by flotation in a mixture of ethylene bromide and bromoform, indicates four molecules in the unit cell. The density calculated from the X-ray data on this basis is 2.290 g.cm.⁻³. The presence of only four molecules in the unit cell would require additional extinctions if the space group were $I4_{1}22$, as indicated in the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1952). This space group can also be eliminated in the present case on the grounds that it requires the diffraction symmetry 4/mmm, whereas $I4_1$ requires only 4/m. Selection on this basis requires careful consideration of intensities, however, because of the special position of the tellurium atom and the nearly special position of bromine. These heavy atoms actually come close to satisfying the requirements of $I4_{1}22$, but deviations from the diffraction symmetry 4/mmm, due almost entirely to diffraction by the carbon atoms, are apparent on careful inspection. One final reason for discarding $I4_{1}22$ in the present case is that the molecule would be required to have the symmetry 222, which in turn would require planar square bonds about tellurium. On the other hand, 14, requires only that the molecule have the expected symmetry, 2, found in the diarylselenium dihalides.

Placing four molecules of $(C_6H_5)_2TeBr_2$ in $I4_1$ requires that the Te atom be at 0, 0, z, etc., in which z may be taken arbitrarily as zero. The asymmetric unit thus becomes one-half of the chemical molecule. In many cases the location of a heavy atom such as Te permits one to go directly to Fourier syntheses. However, in the present case, the Te atom does not contribute to reflections of the type hk0 with odd indices. For this reason, Patterson syntheses on (001) and on (100) were prepared in order to locate the bromine atom so that it could be used as a supplementary heavy atom. These syntheses indicated clearly that the bromine parameters were close to x = 0.235, y = 0, z = 0. This near coincidence of the y and z parameters to zero was another source of difficulty, as these values complicate the problem of phase determination. It was noted that the Patterson peaks due to Te-Br and to Br-Br interaction were definitely elliptic in shape, indicating deviation from exact zero values for the bromine y and z parameters. Analysis of the eccentricities and slopes of the major axes of the ellipses gave approximate values for the bromine parameters, namely y = -0.008 and z = 0.002. A twodimensional Fourier synthesis on (001) was then prepared. Although this did not result in resolved carbon maxima, the bromine position was confirmed and the parameter values x = 0.2347 and y = 0.9906were obtained. On the basis of the bromine parameters x = 0.2347, y = 0.9906 and z = 0.002, and the Te atom at 0, 0, 0, a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was prepared. A tentative isotropic temperature factor B = 4.5 Å² was applied in calculating the structure factors and phases needed. In addition to the Te and Br maxima in their expected locations, a number of smaller maxima were observed, and six of these were selected as being due to carbon. A second threedimensional Fourier synthesis based on tentative parameter values for all atoms was then prepared, the above isotropic temperature factor being again applied. The carbon maxima now doubled in size and

Table 1. Positional parameters and R values for diphenyltellurium dibromide at various stages of refinement

		Least-squares refinement			Final	l Fourier refin	Final least squares	Final Fourier	
		Fourier refinement	Atomic parameters	Standard deviation	Fo	F _c	Backshift corrections	parameters *	parameters *
Тө	$x \\ y \\ z$	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0·0000 0·0000 0·9987	 0·0004	0·0000 0·0000 0·0012	0·0000 0·0000 0·0014	 	0·0000 0·0000 0·0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000
Br	$x \\ y \\ z$	$0.2350 \\ 0.9906 \\ 0.0015$	0·2346 0·9907 0·0036	0·0002 0·0002 0·0004	0·2348 0·9906 0·0033	0·2348 0·9907 0·0036	$- \begin{array}{c} 0.0002 \\ 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 \end{array}$	0·2346 0·9907 0·0049	0·2346 0·9906 0·0048
C ₁	$egin{array}{c} x \ y \ z \end{array}$	0·0017 0·1367 0·8578	0·0057 0·1392 0·8473	0·0017 0·0017 0·0031	0·0052 0·1375 0·8541	0·0059 0·1370 0·8539	$- \begin{array}{c} 0.0002 \\ 0.0022 \\ - 0.0066 \end{array}$	0·0057 0·1392 0·8486	0·0050 0·1397 0·8490
C2	$x \\ y \\ z$	$0.0881 \\ 0.2210 \\ 0.8612$	$0.0916 \\ 0.2262 \\ 0.8580$	0·0024 0·0026 0·0031	0·0900 0·2231 0·8600	0·0896 0·2243 0·8588	0.0020 0.0019 -0.0008	0.0916 0.2262 0.8593	0·0920 0·2250 0·8607
C ₃	$x \\ y \\ z$	0·0883 0·3138 0·7613	0·0915 0·3171 0·7630	0·0022 0·0023 0·0027	0.0893 0.3155 0.7612	0·0895 0·3164 0·7593	0·0020 0·0007 0·0037	0·0915 0·3171 0·7643	0.0913 0.3162 0.7664
C4	$x \\ y \\ z$	0·0040 0·3173 0·6684	0·0018 0·3221 0·6715	0·0025 0·0019 0·0029	0·0025 0·3202 0·6693	0·0022 0·3227 0·6683	$- \begin{array}{c} 0.0004 \\ - \ 0.0006 \\ 0.0032 \end{array}$	0·0018 0·3221 0·6728	0·0021 0·3196 0·6740
C_{5}	$x \\ y \\ z$	0·9165 0·2317 0·6583	0·9119 0·2315 0·6597	0·0019 0·0017 0·0021	0·9139 0·2346 0·6579	$0.9119 \\ 0.2321 \\ 0.6594$	$0.0000 \\ -0.0006 \\ 0.0003$	0·9119 0·2315 0·6610	0·9139 0·2340 0·6597
C ₆	$x \\ y \\ z$	0·9192 0·1434 0·7533	0·9183 0·1455 0·7521	0·0018 0·0017 0·0029	0·9197 0·1457 0·7512	$0.9196 \\ 0.1461 \\ 0.7514$	$- \begin{array}{c} - 0.0013 \\ - 0.0006 \\ 0.0007 \end{array}$	$0.9183 \\ 0.1455 \\ 0.7534$	0·9184 0·1451 0·7534
R		0.145	0.097	-				0.097	—

* The origin for the final parameters is taken at the tellurium atom.

the spurious maxima disappeared. The atomic positions and value of R corresponding to this stage are given in the first column of Table 1.

Refinement of the structure

The tentative positional parameters from the threedimensional Fourier were used as input data in the least-squares refinement routine on SWAC (Sparks, Prosen, Kruse & Trueblood, 1956). Provision is made in this routine for individual anisotropic temperature factors and for their symmetry transformation, as required by the space group (Trueblood, 1956). The factor applied to each atom has the form

$$\exp\left[-\left(B_{11}h^2+B_{22}k^2+B_{33}l^2+B_{12}hk+B_{13}hl+B_{23}kl\right)\right].$$

An improved isotropic temperature factor B = 4.05 Å² was taken as a starting point for the anisotropic factors in the refinement. Five cycles of refinement were carried out and the resulting positional parameters and R value are given in Table 1. The standard deviations listed are based on the determinant coefficients in the least-squares refinement.

The vibrational parameters, B_{ii} and B_{ij} , are listed with their indicated standard deviations in Table 2. No structural significance has been attached to these values. Except for the fact that the values for bromine average a little higher than those for carbon (4.73 versus 3.90), the values are about as expected.

As a check on the least-squares refinement, final three-dimensional F_o and F_c Fourier syntheses were computed. The atomic positional parameters used as input in both syntheses were those from the final leastsquares cycle, but the average vibrational parameters from Table 2 were taken as individual isotropic temperature factors on each atom. A composite contour map of the F_o synthesis is shown in Fig. 1. The positions of the maxima in both syntheses were located by the 19-point routine (Sparks et al., 1956) on SWAC and are listed in Table 1. Also listed in the table are the indicated backshift corrections and the final Fourier refinement parameters. The agreement of these parameters, which are based on isotropic temperature factors, with those from the least-squares refinement using anisotropic temperature factors shows that the latter have had little influence in the structure determination.

The greatest discrepancy between the least-squares parameters and the Fourier parameters is at C_5 , which accounts for the larger differences in the distances and angles involving this atom in Tables 4 and 5. The Fourier parameters give a more consistent set of C-C bond distances, but the C-C-C bond angles are more consistent when the least-squares parameters are used. The value of R for the final least-squares positional parameters is 0.097 when the anisotropic factors are used, and 0.103 when one uses the isotropic (average) values. The values of F_c and $\cos \alpha$
 Table 2. Anisotropic atomic temperature factors

		· ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~/		
	B ₁₁	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}	Average B_{ii}
Тө	3·91 (0·07)	3·72 (0·07)	3·52 (0·08)	-0.2 (0.1)	*	*	3.72
\mathbf{Br}	4·20 (0·09)	5·25 (0·11)	4·73 (0·10)	0·7 (0·2)	-0.5 (0.2)	0·7 (0·2)	4·73
C ₁	3·1 (0·6)	2·2 (0·4)	$5 \cdot 4$ (1.0)	1·9 (0·8)	$-2 \cdot 2$ (1·2)	-2.0 (1.2)	3·53 —
C_2	3·8 (0·8)	5·5 (1·0)	3·9 (0·8)	-0·7 (1·4)	-0.6 (1.5)	-2.6 (1.6)	4.41
C_3	4·5 (0·7)	5·4 (0·8)	2·7 (0·5)	-0.6 (1.3)	2.6 (1.7)	0·5 (1·9)	4.17
C ₄	5·8 (1·0)	2·7 (0·6)	4·7 (1·0)	-2·4 (1·2)	- 3·1 (1·6)	-1.7 (1.2)	4·3 9
$\mathbf{C_{5}}$	4·5 (0·7)	2·6 (0·5)	$2 \cdot 3$ (0.5)	-0.6 (1.1)	3.1 (1.1)	-0.1 (1.0)	3·15
C_6	3·7 (0·6)	3·6 (0·6)	3·8 (0·7)	1·8 (1·1)	-3.0 (1.2)	2·0 (1·2)	3.72

(Standard deviations in parentheses)

* Values identically zero because of the special position of tellurium on the twofold axis.





Fig. 1. Composite diagram of sections through atomic positions in the final three-dimensional F_o synthesis. Contour intervals are: 1 e.Å⁻³ for carbon, 5 e.Å⁻³ for bromine, and 10 e.Å⁻³ for tellurium. The zero contour is omitted throughout, also the 1 and 2 e.Å⁻³ contours on carbon, in order to minimize overlapping.

based on the final least-squares positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors are compared with the values of F_o in Table 3. The atomic scattering factors employed for tellurium and bromine were those of Thomas & Fermi, corrected for dispersion by use of the tables of Dauben & Templeton (1955). The carbon scattering factors were those of McWeeny (1954).

Discussion of the structure

The molecular structure of diphenyltellurium di-

Fig. 2. Molecular structure of diphenyltellurium dibromide.

bromide is shown in Fig. 2 and is similar to the structures found for chemically related molecules (McCullough, 1953). The observed bond distances and bond angles with their standard deviations from the leastsquares refinement are listed in Tables 4 and 5. A view of the structure as a whole down the c axis is shown in Fig. 3 and the intermolecular packing distances are listed in Table 6.

The observed Te-Br bonded distance of 2.682 Å is, as expected, longer than the sum of the single covalent radii for these atoms: Te(1.37)+Br(1.14) = 2.51 Å. A discussion of this effect has been given by McCullough & Marsh (1950) in connection with the structures of the di-*p*-tolylselenium dihalides. The observed

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Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors and values of $\cos \alpha(hkl)$

(At the time these calculations were made, SWAC was programmed to print out values of $\cos \alpha(hkl)$ rather than the more significant quantities A(hkl) and B(hkl). Although the $\cos \alpha(hkl)$ values are ambiguous, they do give more information than $F_c(hkl)$ alone. For this reason the values are included.)

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Table 3 (cont.)

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 Table 4. Bonded distances in diphenyltellurium

 dibromide with their standard deviations

Bond	Distance (Å), final least-squares parameters	Standard deviation (Å)	Distance (Å), final Fourier parameters
Te–Br	2.682	0.003	2.682
Te-C,	2.18	0.03	2.18
Te–C [‡]	$2 \cdot 14$	_	2.14
$C_1 - C_2$	1.40	0.03	1.40
$C_2 - C_3$	1.40	0.04	1.39
$C_3 - C_4$	1.36	0.04	1.36
$C_4 - C_5$	1.46	0.03	1.41
$C_5 - C_6$	1.34	0.03	1.37
$C_6 - C_1$	1.37	0.04	1.37

* Based on position of center of phenyl group.

 Table 5. Bond angles in diphenyltellurium dibromide

 with their standard deviations

Bonds	Angle (°), final least-squares parameters	Standard deviation (°)	Angle (°), final Fourier parameters
Br–Te–Br′	177.9	0.2	178.0
C ₁ -Te-C ₁	93.9	1.2	$94 \cdot 2$
C-Te-C*	96.3		96.3
C ₁ -Te-Br	90.7	0.6	90.8
C ₁ Te-Br'	90.8	0.6	90.5
$C_6 - C_1 - C_2$	121.7	$2 \cdot 3$	122.7
$C_{1} - C_{2} - C_{3}$	118.5	2.5	117.5
C ₂ -C ₂ -C ₄	118.2	2.4	118.0
$C_3 - C_4 - C_5$	$123 \cdot 4$	2.4	125.4
$C_4 - C_5 - C_6$	115.3	2.0	114.8
$C_{5} - C_{6} - C_{1}$	122.7	$2 \cdot 1$	121.5

* Based on position of center of phenyl group.

distance from the Te atom to C_1 is 2.18 Å with a standard deviation of 0.03 Å. In order to check on this important bond distance, the Te-C distance was evaluated in another (and almost independent) way. The positions of all six carbon atoms were averaged in order to locate the effective center of the phenyl group, the resulting position being at x = 0.0035, y = 0.2303, z = 0.7599. It makes little difference, in

Table 6. Shortest non-bonded interatomic distances in diphenyltellurium dibromide

(All distances in Ångström units)

	(a) Within a g	iven molecule	
Br-C,	3.47	$Br-C'_1$	3.48
Br-C,	3.46	$Br-C_6'$	3.4 0

(b) Between atoms in different molecules (Br atom in molecule at 0, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ taken as reference for all distances involving bromine)

Carbon at	oms in molecul	e at 0, 0, 0:					
$Br-C_1$	4.25	$Br-C_2$	4.08				
Carbon at	oms in molecul	e at 0, 0, 1:					
$Br-C_4$	4 ·16	$Br-C_5$	4 ·11				
Carbon at	oms in molecul	e at ½, 0, ¾:					
$Br-C_3$	3.91	$Br-C_4$	4·04				
Carbon at	oms in molecul	$e \text{ at } -\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{3}{4}:$					
$Br-C_4$	3.97	$Br-C_5$	3.90				
Atoms in a	Atoms in molecule at 0, 0, 0:						
Br–Te	3.93	Br–Br	4 ·60				
Miscellane	ous:						
$C_2 - C_2'$	3 ∙57	$C_2 - C'_3$	3.65				
$C_3 - C_3'$	3.71	$C_3 - C_4$	3.69				
$C_4 - C_5'$	3.69	$C_5 - C_5'$	3.60				
-	Te-C(shortest	4 ·62					
(c) Sum of van o	ler Waals radii					
Br-C(aromatic)	3.80	Te-C(aromatic)	4.05				
Br–Br	3.90	Te-Br	4.15				
	C-C(aromatic	3.70					

this case, whether one uses the final least-squares or the final Fourier parameters. This point is 3.53 Å from the Te atom. If we subtract from this a C-C distance of 1.39 Å, the value 2.14 Å results. It is believed that this value is more reliable than that based on the position of C₁ alone, and it might be permissible to apply a smaller standard deviation to it. The sum of the single covalent bond radii for tellurium and carbon is 2.14 Å (1.37+0.77), in exact agreement with the more reliable of the two observed values above. Previously reported values for the Te-C distance are



Fig. 3. The crystal structure of diphenyltellurium dibromide viewed down the c axis.

 $2 \cdot 13 \pm 0 \cdot 14$ Å by Kruse, Marsh & McCullough (1957) in p,p'-dichlorodiphenyl ditelluride and $2 \cdot 05 \pm 0 \cdot 05$ Å by Blackmore & Abrahams (1955) in di-p-tolyl telluride. The observed least-squares C–C distances in diphenyltellurium dibromide range from 1.36 Å to 1.41 Å, with an average of 1.38 Å. The deviations of the individual values from the average value are all less than the standard deviation.

The observed bond angle Br-Te-Br of $178.0\pm0.2^{\circ}$ agrees well with the values of $177.5 \pm 1.0^{\circ}$ and 177.0 $\pm 1.0^{\circ}$ found for Cl–Se–Cl and Br–Se–Br respectively in the di-p-tolylselenium dihalides by McCullough & Marsh (1950). In all three molecules the direction of the deviation is such that the halogen atoms are moved slightly away from the phenyl groups. When based on the positions of the atoms C_1 and C'_1 , the C-Te-C bond angle is $94.4\pm1.2^{\circ}$; however, if the centers of the phenyl rings are used, the angle is 96.3° . Again it is believed that this value is more reliable than the one based on C_1 alone. These angles may be compared with the value of $101.0\pm2.7^{\circ}$ for C-Te-C in di-p-tolyl telluride reported by Blackmore & Abrahams (1955) and with the values $93.5\pm1.0^{\circ}$ and $95.2\pm1.0^{\circ}$ (average 94.4°) for Te-Te-C reported by Kruse et al. in p,p'dichlorodiphenyl ditelluride. The C1-Te-Br and C₁-Te-Br' bond angles in diphenyltellurium dibromide are $90.8\pm0.6^{\circ}$ and $90.5\pm0.6^{\circ}$ respectively, and the dihedral angle between the planes C_1 -Te- C'_1 and Br-Te-Br' is 90.0° . (If the centers of the phenyl rings are used as reference points, these angles are about 1° different.) The plane of the Te-C bonds is thus nearly perpendicular to the plane of the Te-Br bonds, a structurally interesting observation not required by the crystallographic point-group symmetry, 2, of the molecule. The C-C-C bond angles range from 114.8° to 125.4° with an average of 120.0° , which value must result if the ring is planar. The least-squares plane based on the tellurium atom and six carbon atoms (all seven weighted equally) has the equation

$$-0.19422X + 0.18865Y + 0.21317Z = 1$$
,

where X, Y and Z are expressed in Ångström units. In order to simplify the computation, the leastsquares plane was based on atoms in the molecule at the body-center, rather than on the molecule at the origin. Deviations of the individual atoms from this plane (in Å) are:

Te, 0.034;
$$C_1$$
, -0.051; C_2 , 0.004; C_3 , -0.004; C_4 , 0.050; C_5 , -0.010, and C_6 , -0.028.

With the exception of the Te atom, the individual deviations are less than $2\sigma(r)$ for the atoms involved. A least-squares plane based on the carbon atoms alone shows considerably lower deviations for the individual carbon atoms, but the Te atom is then 0.134 Å from the plane. These uncertainties in the positions of the carbon atoms are not unexpected in view of the heavy atoms involved in the molecule and the use of copper radiation; however, the more interesting features of

the molecular structure are quite accurately determined. For steric reasons, the plane of the phenyl ring must avoid positions nearly parallel to the Br-Br axis and to the plane of the C-Te-C bonds. The former would cause intramolecular overlap of the ortho hydrogen atoms with bromine, while the latter would cause overlap between ortho hydrogen atoms in different rings of the same molecule and serious overlap of the ring with the bromine atoms of neighboring molecules along the 4_1 axis. In diphenyltellurium dibromide, the plane of the phenyl ring is rotated 56° from the plane of the C-Te-C bonds. The corresponding angle in diphenylselenium dibromide is approximately 60° , while that in the di-*p*-tolylselenium dihalides is approximately 40°. This angle is probably largely determined by the particular intermolecular packing arrangement, which is quite different in the three structures compared.

Within a given mclecule, there are four Br-C contacts for each bromine atom of the order of 3.40-3.48 Å. Two of these for each bromine atom are the contacts with carbon atoms C_1 and C'_1 . These distances cannot be lengthened by rotation of the plane of the phenyl group or by change in the C-Te-C angle. The shortest intermolecular Br-C contacts are at least 0.5 Å longer than the above and the eight shortest of these are listed in Table 6. In all cases, the hydrogen atoms are well removed from the lines of contact so that the half-thickness of a benzene ring, 1.85 Å, should be used as the effective van der Waals radius for carbon. On this basis the Br-C van der Waals radius sum is 3.80 Å and it is seen that intermolecular contacts start in this region. The shortest Br-Br contacts are 4.60 Å and 4.86 Å, well above the van der Waals radius sum of 3.90 Å, but the Te-Br contact of 3.93 Å is slightly less than the van der Waals radius sum of $4 \cdot 15$ Å. It is thus seen that the packing distances are all consistent with accepted van der Waals radii.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following:

1. The Office of Ordnance Research of the U.S. Army and the National Science Foundation for their financial assistance of this research.

2. The Numerical Analysis Research Project of the UCLA Department of Mathematics for use of SWAC, and the Office of Naval Research for their financial support of N.A.R.P.

3. Mr R. A. Sparks, Dr R. J. Prosen, Dr F. H. Kruse and Prof. K. N. Trueblood for many hours of assistance and instruction in the use of their SWAC routines.

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