

The Crystal Structure of Triphenylene

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Crystals of triphenylene are orthorhombic with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 13.17$, $b = 16.73$, $c = 5.26$ Å, space group $P2_12_12_1$. The gross features of the structure, previously determined from two projections, have been confirmed using new three-dimensional data, the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the carbon atoms have been refined by differential syntheses, and the hydrogen atoms have been located. There are small, but significant, deviations from a completely planar arrangement. These displacements are best described in terms of the plane of the central ring: atoms of two of the outer rings are displaced in one direction, and those of the third ring in the opposite direction from this plane. This slight molecular distortion is probably the result of intramolecular steric effects. The mean bond distances agree closely with the values predicted by valence-bond and molecular-orbital calculations. All the intermolecular separations correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

Introduction

Pinnock, Taylor & Lipson (1956) have shown that the structure of triphenylene which was first derived by Klug (1950) had the molecules correctly oriented but incorrectly positioned in the unit cell. Their analysis of the [001] and [100] projections indicated that there are no unusually short intermolecular separations, but the available experimental data were not sufficiently accurate to allow precise determination of the molecular dimensions. The present paper describes a detailed analysis based on new three-dimensional intensity data.

Experimental

Crystal data

Triphenylene, $C_{18}H_{12}$; $M = 228.28$; m.p. = 198.5 °C. Orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$, remeasured cell dimensions

$$a = 13.17 \pm 0.03, b = 16.73 \pm 0.03, c = 5.26 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}.$$

Volume per unit cell = 1159 Å³.

D_c (with $Z=4$) = 1.308 g.cm⁻³,

D_m (Klug, 1950) \simeq 1.3 g.cm⁻³.

Absorption coefficient for X-rays,

$$\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}, \mu = 6.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$$

Total number of electrons per unit cell = $F(000) = 480$.

The intensities of the hkl reflections were measured visually on Weissenberg films of the $hk0$, $hk1$, . . . , $hk4$ zones, and the structure amplitudes were derived from the usual formulae, no absorption corrections being considered necessary. The absolute scale was established separately for each level by comparison with the first set of calculated structure factors and re-examined following each stage of the refinement.

Structure analysis

Starting with the coordinates given by Pinnock, Taylor & Lipson (1956) for the carbon atoms, the structure factors were calculated using Freeman's (1959) scattering-factor curve. Refinement of the positional parameters proceeded by successive cycles of structure-factor calculation and differential syntheses using Ahmed's programs (1961) for the IBM 650 computer. In the second and succeeding cycles, differential syntheses were computed, also, with the calculated data in order to apply series-termination corrections. The isotropic thermal parameters were refined by comparison of the observed and calculated electron densities and their curvatures at the atomic positions, and by taking into account the overall correction derived from the plot of $\log_e (\sum |F_c| / \sum |F_o|)$ against $\sin^2 \theta$. In the first S.F. calculation $B = 4.5$ Å² was assumed for all the atoms, then in the second and third calculations three different temperature factors were applied to the three types of atoms in the molecule (depending on their distances from the centre of the molecule), and finally each atom was given the thermal parameter indicated by its own electron-density distribution. Progress of the refinement is

Table 1. *Progress of refinement*

Parameters from	R^*
Pinnock, Taylor & Lipson (1956)	0.220
1st differential synthesis	0.186
2nd differential synthesis	0.133
2nd synthesis + ideal H positions	0.116
3rd differential synthesis	0.123
3rd synthesis + observed H positions	0.096
4th differential synthesis	—

* For the observed reflections only.

Table 2 (cont.)

h	k	l	10 ³ F _o	10 ³ F _c	h	k	l	10 ³ F _o	10 ³ F _c	h	k	l	10 ³ F _o	10 ³ F _c	h	k	l	10 ³ F _o	10 ³ F _c	h	k	l	10 ³ F _o	10 ³ F _c
04	03	4	133	130	05	06	4	43	38	07	01	4	< 23	22	07	10	4	42	45	08	07	4	44	42
04	04	4	153	148	06	00	4	< 23	9	07	02	4	< 23	16	07	11	4	40	36	08	08	4	43	42
04	05	4	75	75	06	01	4	< 23	9	07	03	4	< 23	7	08	00	4	45	27	08	09	4	43	39
05	00	4	92	83	06	02	4	< 23	10	07	04	4	< 23	6	08	01	4	45	45	08	10	4	49	53
05	01	4	89	82	06	03	4	42	46	07	05	4	< 23	21	08	02	4	45	27	08	11	4	36	39
05	02	4	104	90	06	04	4	42	46	07	06	4	< 23	7	08	03	4	< 23	27	09	00	4	< 23	1
05	03	4	45	71	06	05	4	< 23	27	07	07	4	72	52	08	04	4	71	72	09	01	4	< 23	12
05	04	4	76	78	06	06	4	43	43	07	08	4	72	41	08	05	4	84	89	09	02	4	< 23	41
05	05	4	72	73	07	00	4	< 23	1	07	09	4	< 23	12	08	06	4	70	68	09	03	4	< 23	17

shown in Table 1. The hydrogen atoms were first assumed to be situated on the diagonals of the outer rings with C-H=1.08 Å, but their positions were determined later from a three-dimensional difference map, of which a section in the mean molecular plane is shown in Fig. 1. In this synthesis the calculated structure factors were those from the second cycle excluding hydrogen-atom contributions, but the F_o phases were derived from F_c with hydrogens included (that is the theoretically estimated hydrogen positions were employed for correction of the F_o phases slightly). The hydrogen atoms appear as well-defined electron-density concentrations with maxima between 0.3 and 0.6 e.Å⁻³; there is also some residual electron density as high as 0.5 e.Å⁻³ at the centre of the bond between atoms 12 and 13, but otherwise the rest of the difference map is quite flat and featureless.

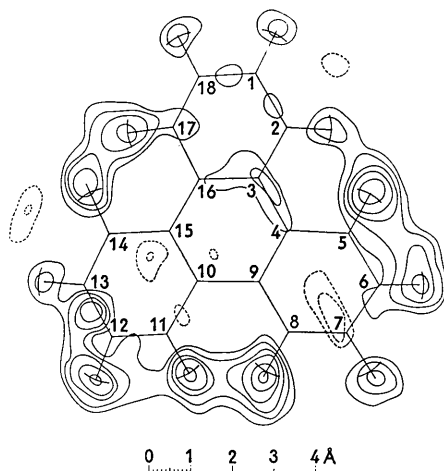


Fig. 1. Difference synthesis in the mean molecular plane. First contour lines are ± 0.2 e.Å⁻³, and the others are at intervals of 0.1 e.Å⁻³. Dotted lines indicate negative electron densities. Arcs show C-H distances of 1.09 Å.

The observed structure amplitudes, and those calculated with the carbon penultimate set of positional parameters, the hydrogen coordinates derived from the difference map, and the final isotropic temperature factors are listed in Table 2. The corresponding overall R -factor for the observed data is 0.098, and a summary of the agreement of the individual reflections (cf. Hanson & Ahmed, 1958) is given in Table 3. The categories have been chosen on the basis of $|F_o|_{\min.} = 1.0$, $|F_o|_{\max.} = 83.4$, and $R \approx 0.1$. Categories (3) and (4) which correspond to

Table 3. Agreement summary

Each category includes all reflections which meet the specified conditions and which have not been included in the preceding categories

F_{th} = threshold value

Observed reflections:

Category	Number
1. $ \Delta F \leq 1.0$ or $ \Delta F \leq 0.2F_o$	694
2. $ \Delta F \leq 2.0$ or $ \Delta F \leq 0.4F_o$	80
3. $ \Delta F \leq 3.0$ or $ \Delta F \leq 0.6F_o$	10
4. $ \Delta F > 3.0$ and $ \Delta F > 0.6F_o$	1
Σ	785

Unobserved reflections:

Category	Number
1. $F_c \leq 1.0F_{th}$	132
2. $F_c \leq 1.5F_{th}$	45
3. $F_c \leq 2.0F_{th}$	5
4. $F_c \leq 2.5F_{th}$	1
Σ	183

high discrepancies, include only 11 observed reflections and 6 unobserved, all of which are quite weak.

Table 4. Electron densities (e.Å⁻³) and curvatures (e.Å⁻⁵) from final cycle

Atom	ρ		$-\rho_{xx}$		$-\rho_{yy}$		$-\rho_{zz}$	
	Obs.	Calc.	Obs.	Calc.	Obs.	Calc.	Obs.	Calc.
C1	5.52	5.42	38.7	40.0	39.3	37.8	27.1	26.7
2	5.94	5.81	42.2	43.3	44.9	43.0	29.5	29.1
3	6.48	6.40	50.6	50.8	50.1	47.6	35.3	34.9
4	6.64	6.53	52.5	52.0	51.3	49.7	36.0	35.8
5	5.71	5.71	41.5	42.7	39.6	39.0	29.1	28.9
6	5.69	5.69	42.8	43.2	39.1	39.8	29.0	28.2
7	5.30	5.40	38.3	37.6	35.1	37.1	26.5	27.2
8	5.70	5.72	43.3	43.1	37.7	39.3	29.6	29.5
9	6.23	6.19	48.1	47.6	48.0	46.9	32.7	32.4
10	6.20	6.16	47.0	47.2	47.2	44.7	31.9	31.6
11	5.64	5.65	38.5	40.6	44.1	41.8	26.9	27.2
12	5.26	5.27	33.0	35.4	39.2	36.0	24.5	24.8
13	5.35	5.33	34.4	36.5	39.3	37.6	24.3	24.8
14	5.61	5.63	37.7	38.4	41.5	39.8	28.3	28.5
15	6.42	6.31	48.3	48.3	51.7	47.9	33.9	33.6
16	6.41	6.36	50.2	49.8	50.6	48.4	34.3	34.1
17	6.06	5.95	46.8	47.0	43.6	43.0	30.5	30.0
18	5.57	5.57	39.2	39.5	40.3	39.8	27.8	27.7

The fourth and final set of *obs* and *calc* differential syntheses suggested some very small changes in carbon atom positional parameters (mean corrected shifts of 0.001₅, 0.002₅, and 0.004₄ Å along x , y , and z respectively). These corrections were applied, but structure factors were not recalculated, as the shifts were too small to produce any appreciable changes.

The final observed and calculated electron densities and curvatures at the carbon positions are listed in Table 4; the agreement between them indicates no significant thermal anisotropy for any of the atoms.

Results and discussion

The final positional and temperature parameters are given in Table 5, x , y , z being coordinates referred to the usual origin and expressed as fractions of the unit-cell edges. The carbon coordinates are those given by the fourth differential syntheses after correction for the series termination errors by Booth's back-shift method (1946), and the hydrogen coordinates are those measured directly from the difference map (Fig. 1). The standard deviations of the atomic positions, which are included in Table 5, are those calculated from Cruickshank's formulae (1949) with the observed data only, taking $\sigma(F) = |\Delta F|$ for the centrosymmetric zones, $\sigma(F) = 2|\Delta F|$ for the general reflections, and allowing for the multiplicity of the reflections. Nearly the same standard deviations are also obtained if Cruickshank's expressions are multiplied by a factor of 1.60 and $\sigma(F)$ is taken as $|\Delta F|$ for all reflections (Shoemaker, Donohue, Schomaker & Corey, 1950).

The bond lengths, and their standard deviations estimated according to the equation of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953), are presented in Fig. 2(a). The valency angles are given in Fig. 2(b); their standard

deviations as estimated from the expression in the *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1959) are between 0.6° and 0.8° .

The mean plane through the 18 carbon atoms of the molecule whose coordinates are listed in Table 5 is represented by the equation

$$0.5412X - 0.5451Y + 0.6405Z + 1.3103 = 0,$$

where X , Y , Z are the coordinates in Å, referred to the unit-cell axes. The deviations (Δ_1) of the atoms from this plane are given in Table 5. They vary in an irregular pattern between ± 0.05 Å, and although they are small, yet they are highly significant; since $\chi^2 = 240$, and for $\nu = 15$, $P \ll 0.001$ (for $\nu = 15$ and $P = 0.001$, $\chi^2 = 37.7$ only). Thus the triphenylene molecule as a whole appears to be significantly non-planar.

The best plane through the six atoms of the central ring is

$$0.5325X - 0.5328Y + 0.6578Z + 1.2299 = 0.$$

Deviations (Δ_2) of the atoms from this plane are listed in Table 5 and are illustrated in Fig. 2(c). The central ring itself is quite planar ($\chi^2 = 0.8$ and for $\nu = 3$, $P > 0.50$), but the Δ_2 deviations for the other atoms are of course highly significant, and suggest a regular distortion of the molecule from a planar configuration, with the atoms of rings B and C (Fig. 2(c)) being displaced in the same direction, and those of ring A in the opposite direction. This

Table 5. *Final positional parameters (fractional), with standard deviations (Å), isotropic thermal parameters (Å²), and deviations (Δ_1) from the mean molecular plane and (Δ_2) from plane of central ring (Å)*

Atom	x	y	z	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	B	Δ_1	Δ_2
C1	0.4405	0.6996	0.5767	0.008	0.008	0.010	5.3	0.013	0.078
2	0.5199	0.7012	0.4031	0.007	0.007	0.009	4.9	-0.021	0.020
3	0.5327	0.6414	0.2175	0.006	0.007	0.008	4.4	-0.009	0.001
4	0.6181	0.6420	0.0451	0.006	0.006	0.008	4.5	0.013	-0.002
5	0.6917	0.7052	0.0477	0.007	0.008	0.009	5.1	-0.030	-0.040
6	0.7703	0.7075	-0.1188	0.007	0.008	0.009	5.3	-0.052	-0.086
7	0.7817	0.6476	-0.2986	0.008	0.009	0.010	5.5	-0.030	-0.094
8	0.7132	0.5839	-0.3065	0.007	0.008	0.009	5.3	0.036	-0.034
9	0.6309	0.5811	-0.1377	0.007	0.007	0.008	4.5	0.044	-0.002
10	0.5558	0.5166	-0.1501	0.007	0.007	0.009	4.4	0.055	0.004
11	0.5642	0.4559	-0.3394	0.008	0.007	0.010	5.1	0.031	-0.052
12	0.4918	0.3968	-0.3616	0.009	0.008	0.011	5.5	-0.021	-0.109
13	0.4088	0.3966	-0.1937	0.008	0.008	0.011	5.5	-0.045	-0.109
14	0.3997	0.4539	-0.0086	0.008	0.008	0.009	5.1	-0.009	-0.043
15	0.4718	0.5163	0.0171	0.006	0.006	0.008	4.5	0.022	-0.004
16	0.4605	0.5785	0.2017	0.006	0.006	0.008	4.5	-0.004	0.001
17	0.3793	0.5793	0.3748	0.007	0.007	0.009	4.9	-0.006	0.023
18	0.3692	0.6369	0.5594	0.008	0.008	0.010	5.3	0.018	0.078
H1	0.425	0.750	0.740	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.578	0.750	0.402	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.692	0.751	0.197	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	0.826	0.753	-0.117	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	0.840	0.655	-0.453	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	0.720	0.535	-0.460	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	0.630	0.458	-0.467	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	0.497	0.362	-0.533	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	0.360	0.348	-0.200	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	0.335	0.455	0.130	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	0.328	0.526	0.345	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	0.319	0.635	0.713	—	—	—	—	—	—

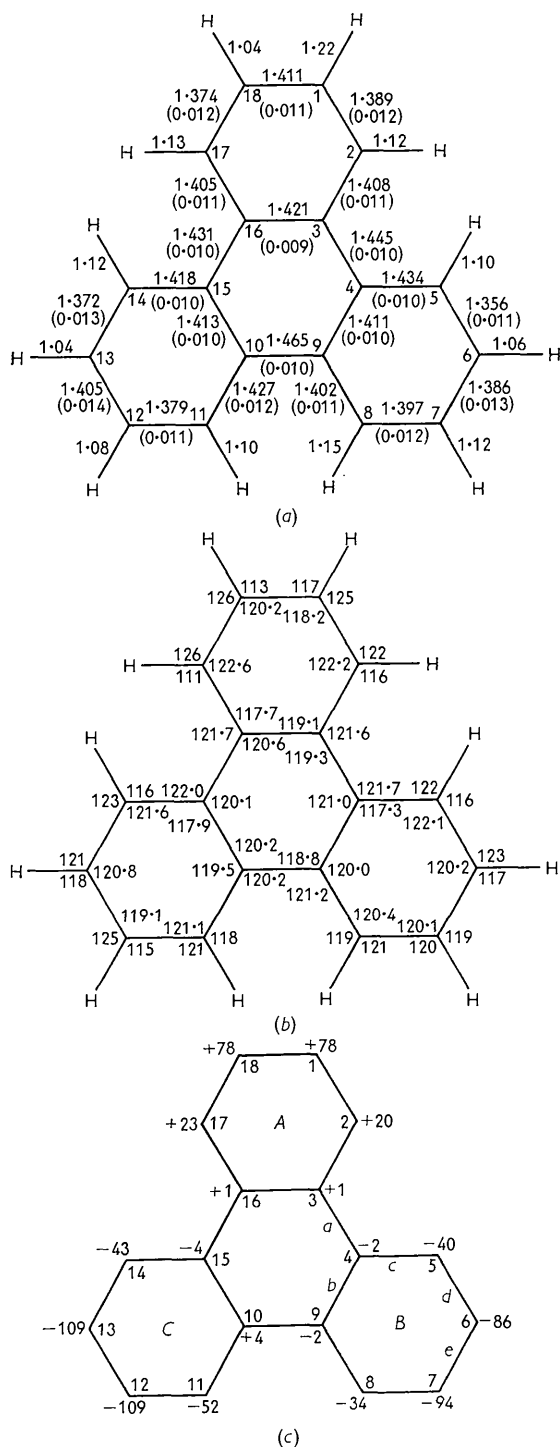


Fig. 2. (a) Measured bond lengths (Å), and standard deviations (Å) in parentheses. (b) Measured valency angles ($^{\circ}$) ($\sigma=0.6^{\circ}$ to 0.8° for C-C-C angles). (c) Deviations from mean plane of central ring (10^{-3} Å).

distortion might be due to intra- or intermolecular steric effects (or both). Intramolecular overcrowding occurs due to close approaches of atoms 2 and 5,

8 and 11, 14 and 17, and especially between the hydrogen atoms attached to them. Steric repulsions between atoms 2 and 5, and between 14 and 17 (and the associated hydrogens) would be relieved somewhat by the observed deviations from planarity, but since rings *B* and *C* are displaced in the same direction, interactions between atoms 8 and 11 would not be reduced. However, the distance between atoms 8 and 11 seems to be increased, in comparison with a planar configuration, by a slightly greater displacement of ring *C*; in addition bond 9-10 is slightly, though only just significantly, longer than corresponding chemically equivalent bonds in the other positions. The distances between atoms 2 and 5, 8 and 11, 14 and 17 are 2.93_6 , 2.91_0 , and 2.92_2 Å respectively, so that the observed distortions from a planar molecule relieve intramolecular overcrowding about equally in all three regions. Such distortions, however, are not observed in biphenyl (Trotter, 1961) where similar steric interferences are present (except that the central bond is rather longer than bonds such as 9-10 in triphenylene), and where the molecule might be expected to distort more easily. Also, a slight twisting of each of the outside rings in triphenylene might be the expected distortion, since this would give a more symmetrical relief of the steric strain.

Table 6. *Shortest intermolecular contacts* (Å) *between carbon atoms*

I molecule at	$x,$	$y,$	z
II molecule at	$x,$	$y,$	$1+z$
III molecule at	$\frac{1}{2}-x,$	$1-y,$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$
IV molecule at	$-\frac{1}{2}+x,$	$\frac{1}{2}-y,$	$-z$

$I_{18} \cdots II_{15}$	3.42	$I_2 \cdots II_8$	3.56
$I_{16} \cdots II_{11}$	3.45	$I_{17} \cdots II_{10}$	3.57
$I_2 \cdots II_9$	3.47	$I_3 \cdots II_8$	3.58
$I_1 \cdots II_4$	3.53	$I_{11} \cdots III_7$	3.60
$I_1 \cdots II_9$	3.53	$I_1 \cdots IV_7$	3.61
$I_{18} \cdots II_{10}$	3.53	$I_1 \cdots IV_6$	3.64
$I_{17} \cdots II_{11}$	3.53	$I_{17} \cdots II_{12}$	3.67

All the intermolecular C-C and C-H distances correspond to normal van der Waals interactions; the C-C approaches which are less than 3.7 Å are listed in Table 6. The perpendicular distance between molecules I and II which are related by translation c (see Table 6) is 3.37 Å, and the shortest intermolecular C-C separation in the structure is 3.42 Å between atoms 18 and 15 of molecules I and II, respectively. All but one (I_{11} to III_7) of the fourteen shortest contacts listed in Table 6 are between atoms 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, and 18 of ring *A* in molecule I, and atoms 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 of rings *B* and *C* in the neighbouring molecules II and IV. In fact, the van der Waals interactions between atoms of ring *A* and of rings *B* and *C* of the neighbouring molecules are relieved somewhat by the observed displacement of atoms 1, 2, 17, and 18 of ring *A* in the opposite direction to the displacement of atoms 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of rings *B* and *C* of the same molecule. How-

ever, the non-planarity could scarcely be due to these approaches alone, for any strain introduced by these contacts could more readily be relieved by a slight reorientation of the whole molecule.

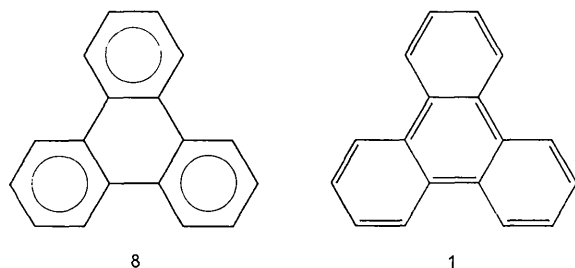


Fig. 3. Kekulé structures for triphenylene.

The measured C-C bond distances (Fig. 2(a)) fall into three distinct ranges: bonds of type *a* (Fig. 2(c)) have lengths in the range 1.431–1.465 Å, types *b*, *c*, and *e* (except bond 6–7) are in the range 1.402–1.434 Å, and type *d* is in the range 1.356–1.397 Å. Some of the differences between chemically equivalent bonds and angles are in the possibly significant region, and may be real, and a consequence of the slight molecular distortion described earlier. However, for comparison with theoretical values, the measured bond lengths which are chemically equivalent have been averaged according to their e.s.d.'s assuming D_{3h} symmetry, and their weighted means are listed in Table 7. Their standard deviations σ_m as calculated from internal estimate of the experimental errors (Cruickshank, 1949), and σ'_m as derived directly from the deviations between the measured values and the means, are also given in Table 7. Both σ_m and σ'_m

Table 7. Measured and calculated mean bond lengths (Å)

Bond (Fig. 2(c))	Measured			Calculated	
	l_m	σ_m	σ'_m	Kekulé	M.O.
<i>a</i>	1.447	0.006	0.010	1.466	1.440
<i>b</i>	1.415	0.006	0.003	1.401	1.416
<i>c</i>	1.416	0.004	0.005	1.401	1.409
<i>d</i>	1.377	0.005	0.006	1.386	1.393
<i>e</i>	1.402	0.007	0.007	1.401	1.403

are nearly equal for bond types *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, but σ'_m is slightly higher than σ_m for type *a* due to the

possibly significant elongation of bond 9–10. For comparison with these measured mean distances, the theoretical bond lengths have been calculated from the nine non-excited valence bond structures illustrated in Fig. 3, and from the LCAO bond orders (*Dictionary of Values of Molecular Constants*, 1955) and the usual correlation curves, and are given in Table 7. The general variation of the measured distances is well reproduced in both sets of calculated values, and the individual agreements are also extremely good, particularly for the molecular orbital method.

The hydrogen atom positions have been determined rather imprecisely, so that the variations in the C-H bond distances are not significant. The mean value for the C-H length is 1.11 Å.

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