

distances between the sulphurs and these atoms are all greater than 4 Å. The mercuritetraiodide ion is approximately tetrahedral.

Table 3. *Bond lengths and angles in the mercuritetraiodide ion and their standard deviations*

Bonds		σ		σ	
Hg-I(1)	2.80 Å	0.01 Å	Hg-I(3)	2.69 Å	0.01 Å
Hg-I(2)	2.73	0.02	Hg-I(4)	2.68	0.02
Angles		σ		σ	
I(1)-Hg-I(2)	105.2°	0.2°	I(2)-Hg-I(3)	119.8°	0.2°
I(1)-Hg-I(3)	109.3	0.2	I(2)-Hg-I(4)	110.3	0.3
I(1)-Hg-I(4)	113.1	0.2	I(3)-Hg-I(4)	108.9	0.4

Lopez-Castro & Truter (1964) have determined the conformation of the sulphonium ion to be pyramidal with carbon-sulphur distances 1.82 Å and carbon-sulphur-carbon angles 103°. A test was made to ensure that there is sufficient space in the proposed structure for such an ion in each of the proposed positions.

For the sulphonium ion about S(1), an orientation was found for which the minimum carbon-iodine distance was 3.5 Å; for the sulphonium ion about T(1), an orientation was found for which the minimum carbon-iodine distance was 3.7 Å, and for an orientation

about T(2) the minimum carbon-iodine distance was 3.8 Å.

This investigation showed that there is adequate space between the mercuritetraiodide ions for a sulphonium ion centered on S(1) and either of T(1) or T(2) and there is no evidence from spatial considerations against the distribution of the second ion between the two latter positions. With these orientations, the minimum distance between the carbons bonded to S(1) and those around either T(1) or T(2) is 3.5 Å.

The structure including the possible carbon positions is illustrated in Fig. 1.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2,5-Dimethyl-7,7-dicyanonorcaradiene*

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The substituted norcaradiene, C₁₁H₁₀N₂, crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *P*2₁2₁2₁ with four molecules in a cell having *a* = 11.044, *b* = 7.126, *c* = 12.113 Å. Copper *K*α diffraction data measured by scintillation counter gave an *R* of 3.9% when fit by least squares to a model including σ bonds. The molecule has nearly exact *C*_s symmetry; the cyclopropane ring is inclined at about 73° to the approximately planar C₆ ring. Bonds adjacent to the C₃ ring are shortened by 0.02–0.03 Å from corresponding unstrained values; cyclopropane C–C bonds are 1.558, 1.553, and 1.500 Å. The experimental electron density is matched much better by a 'bent' bond cyclopropane model than the straight-bond model; the angle of bending is roughly 20°.

Introduction

Cyclopropane rings present opportunities to study carbon in unusual hybridization states for which little accurate geometrical information is available. The present study was undertaken with the additional purpose of

confirming the bicyclic nature of the material C₁₁H₁₀N₂, one of the simplest containing the norcaradiene skeleton (Ciganek, 1965).

Experimental data

Clear, block-like crystals of C₁₁H₁₀N₂, 2,5-dimethyl-7,7-dicyanonorcaradiene, and of C₉H₆N₂, 7,7-dicyanonorcaradiene, were supplied by Dr Ciganek. On Cu

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$K\alpha$ Weissenberg and Mo $K\alpha$ precession photographs both showed reciprocal lattice extinctions characteristic of space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_{2d}^2). The unit-cell constants of $C_9H_6N_2$ were determined from Cu $K\alpha$ rotation and Weissenberg photographs to be $a = 11.07 \pm 0.05$, $b = 5.76 \pm 0.02$, $c = 12.16 \pm 0.05$ Å. The dimethyl compound had a somewhat more equidimensional habit and was chosen for a complete study. A zero layer [100] Weissenberg photograph made in a special lattice-constant camera (Fritchie, 1966a) with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation gave $b = 7.126 \pm 0.001$, $c = 12.113 \pm 0.001$ Å. The a -axis dimension of 11.044 ± 0.002 Å was measured on a Picker goniometer with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. Wavelengths used in the calculations were 1.54050 and 1.54434 Å for Cu $K\alpha_1$ and Cu $K\alpha_2$. Calculated densities are 1.21_3 g.cm $^{-3}$ and 1.186 g.cm $^{-3}$ for $C_9H_6N_2$ and $C_{11}H_{10}N_2$, respectively, assuming four molecules per cell in each case.

A polyhedral specimen about 0.4 mm in diameter was chosen for intensity collection. The crystal was found to sublime rather rapidly; after collection of the $h0l$, $0kl$, and $hk0$ data the crystal was coated with a layer of Krylon acrylic ester resin about 0.05 mm thick. This plastic was essentially amorphous and completely halted the sublimation without excessively increasing the background. All intensity data were collected with a Picker scintillation counter, using a pulse-height discriminator symmetrically set to collect about 90% of the Cu $K\alpha$ pulse distribution. The generator was line-voltage stabilized; more serious intensity variation caused by crystal sublimation was eliminated by measurement of one or two standard reflections about every four hours during data collecting periods. All measurements were made with the moving-crystal moving-counter method (Furnas, 1956), scanning a range of 2° in 2θ for all reflections having $2\theta \leq 130^\circ$, and an appropriately larger range for higher order reflections. All scans were made at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (2θ) per minute; all reflections with $2\theta \leq 159^\circ$ were measured.

A few very low order reflections required special measuring conditions to eliminate β radiation. For each reflection four 20-second background counts were made: two at the beginning and two at the end of each scan. Nickel foil 0.0008 inch thick was used as a filter. Goniometer settings were calculated with a program by Dr C. T. Prewitt of this laboratory.

Measurement of equivalent reflections generally gave agreement in integrated intensity within 3%. Systematic variation within this limit attributable to crystal shape was noticed but considered negligible. The μr value of approximately 0.11 leads, with an estimate of 10% variation in r , to relative absorption errors of $\pm 2\%$ in intensity. Despite a change in volume of nearly 30% by sublimation, collection of sets of ten or so data at various times showed that a consistent scale could be maintained within about $\pm 0.7\%$ by measuring a single standard. A second standard was measured from time to time as a safeguard. The final set of data is considered by internal consistency, including the

measurement of equivalent reflections, to be accurate to within $\pm 3\%$ in intensity.

Standard deviations (σ) were assigned to all reflections on the basis of statistical errors in the integrated peak and in the backgrounds, and of a 1% uncertainty in the (relative, time-dependent) scale factor. The 'minimum observable' level for each reflection was considered to be twice the standard deviation.

Trial structure

Expectation of a nearly flat cyclohexadiene ring in the structure led to examination of the sharpened Patterson function near the origin for closed sets of vectors of length 1.5, 2.6, and 3.0 Å. An arrangement was quickly found which seemed also consistent with the presence of the methyl groups and indeed the complete expected molecule. This orientation agreed with the early observation that the similarity in unit cells of $C_9H_6N_2$ and $C_{11}H_{10}N_2$ indicated the methyl-methyl axis might be at not too large an angle to b . Despite this early partial success the Harker sections and a three-dimensional Patterson function displayed on stacked polyethylene sheets were studied in vain for the placement of the molecules. Finally, realization that a large peak at $(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ in the Patterson function could occur only by close overlap in the $h0l$ projection of oppositely oriented CN dipoles led with previous information to an $h0l$ trial structure. This structure refined in about 10 cycles of least-squares and difference syntheses to $R = 16\%$. Comparison of models with the $(\frac{1}{2}, V, W)$ and $(U, V, \frac{1}{2})$ Patterson sections then gave a complete structure which refined in 12 least-squares cycles from 34% to 12.5%. During this initial refinement, each reflection was weighted by $1/\sigma$ rather than $1/\sigma^2$. To stabilize the refinement process in these early cycles, calculated shifts were multiplied by partial shift factors of 0.5 to 0.7 for positional parameters and 0 to 0.1 for thermal parameters. Parameters were sometimes readjusted subjectively to maintain reasonable bond lengths and thermal parameters.

Refinement

From the moment when an essentially correct model was found reduction of R to 12.5% had been pleasingly rapid; at this point serious refinement began with the idea of driving the model to an R of ca. 2%, the estimated validity of the data. Standard refinement procedures which are outlined only briefly below, applied to a data list from which all strong reflections and some apparent errors had been removed, produced convergence at $R = 3.9\%$. Examination of a difference map calculated at this stage suggested that further improvement could be made by considering bonding effects. This extended treatment is described in more detail.

Throughout the refinement with R below 12.5%, reflections were discarded when it was believed they were in error. Nearly 100 were omitted in the final

calculations, including all strong reflections reduced by extinction and some thirty or so apparent clerical errors. It should be remembered that all difference maps shown were computed with this truncated data list. The final structural model including bonding produced an R of 3.5% (compared with 3.9% for the conventional model) for the list of 1084 retained structure factors. The complete list, containing many remeasured reflections and including strong reflections corrected for extinction (Zachariassen, 1963) gave $R=3.9\%$.

All least-squares calculations were performed with modifications of the Sparks-Gantzel-Trueblood block-diagonal least-squares program. A thermal-ellipsoid extraction sub-routine written by R. Deverill (private communication) was used. The remaining programs were those of the author.

The initial 12.5% difference map showed seven hydrogens as well-defined peaks 0.3 to 0.7 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ in height and gave indications of thermal anisotropy in at least the cyano groups. Inclusion of these observations in the structural model lowered R to 9.2% after three least-squares cycles. Refinement proceeded through two cycles of alternately calculating difference maps and subjecting chosen parameters to a few least-squares iterations, resulting in a model containing only the four non-methyl hydrogen atoms, but with anisotropic vibration for all heavy atoms. This model produced an R of 6.6%. Some methyl hydrogen atoms had been included in previous cycles, but were removed because of difficulty in placing all six. Sections in the expected methyl planes of a difference map computed at this stage are shown in Fig. 1. These maps indicate librating rather than fixed or freely rotating methyl groups. Tetrahedral methyl groups were added to the model with B 's of 3.0 as for the other hydrogen atoms. Refinement of the heavy atom parameters through two cycles lowered R to 4.9%. Six further cycles in which all hydrogen positional and (isotropic) thermal parameters were also allowed to vary produced convergence at an R -value of 3.9%.

A difference map calculated at this stage showed 15 peaks larger than about 0.08 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$; fourteen of these were in or near positions expected for interatomic bonds. Three sections of this difference map: (a) in the mean plane of the C_6 ring; (b) through the dicyanomethylene group; and (c) in the C_3 plane, are shown in Fig. 2. No reflections suffering from noticeable extinction were used in preparing this map; most positional and thermal parameters seem to have been estimated accurately by the least-squares procedure.



Fig. 1. Sections of an early difference map in the planes of (left) the C(9) and (right) the C(8) methyl hydrogen atoms. Contours are drawn at intervals of 0.05 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ with the zero contour dashed.

At this stage considerable theoretical work was done, following McWeeny's procedures (McWeeny, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954) and reported elsewhere (Fritchie, 1966b), which showed that the observed peaks were of the magnitude expected for interatomic σ bonds. The π bonds, which have lower densities, were not observed

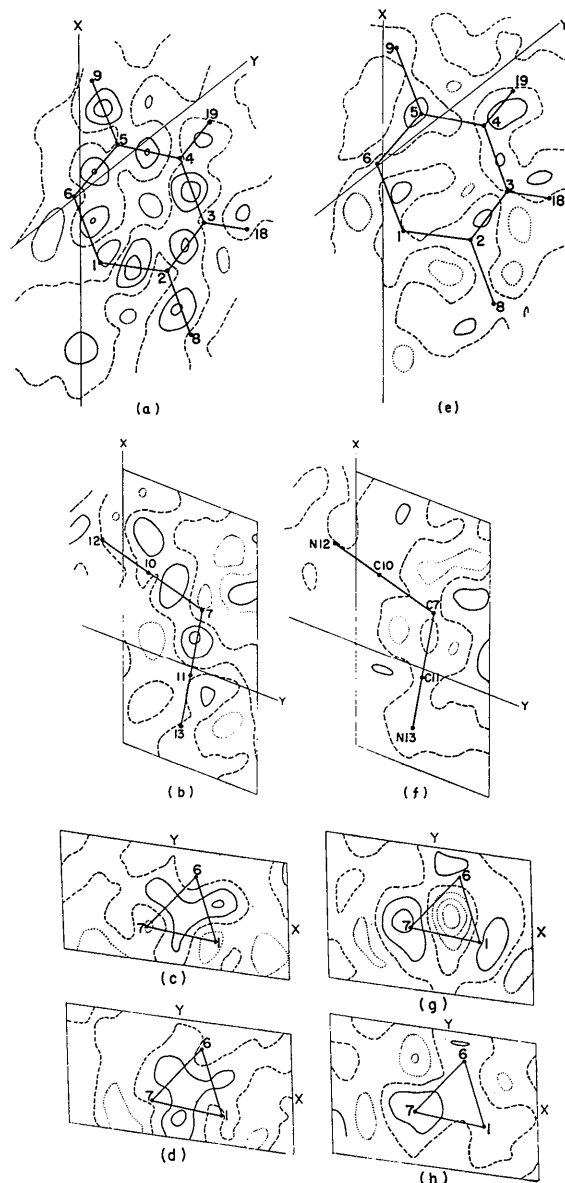


Fig. 2. Sections of difference maps computed using various assumptions about bonding in the molecule. In all sections contours are drawn at 0.05 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ intervals with the zero contour dashed and negative contours dotted. Sections (a)-(c) show the result of refinement using the usual spherically symmetric form factors. Sections (d)-(f) are parts of a map in which bond form factors were used for all bonds except the three in the cyclopropane ring. Section (g) shows the cyclopropane ring under the assumption of normal bonds of cylindrical symmetry; section (h) shows the same ring when a 'bent' bond model is used in calculating the F_e 's. Straight lines labelled X and Y are traces of planes of constant x and y , respectively.

and are not further considered in this discussion. The Sparks–Gantzel–Trueblood program was extensively modified so that the form factor for each atom (excluding hydrogen) is given by $f_e = f_{\text{core}} + \sum \frac{1}{2} q_{\text{bond}} f_{\text{bond}} \exp \{-2\pi i \mathbf{S} \cdot (\mathbf{R}_{\text{bond}}/2)\}$. Here, f_e is McWeeny's *effective* atomic form factor, f_{core} is the perhaps asymmetric *core* form factor representing scattering by all non-valence electrons and a partial valence shell, and f_{bond} is the normalized two-center scattering integral, $\int \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j(\mathbf{r}) \exp(-2\pi i \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} / \int \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$, where the center of the bond is chosen as origin for \mathbf{r} . Assuming each σ bond has the form $\Psi_{ij} = x_i \varphi_i + x_j \varphi_j$, q_{bond} is given by $2S_{ij} x_i x_j$. \mathbf{R}_{bond} is the vector between the atom under consideration and that at the other end of the bond (or some equivalently defined point in the case of a 'bent' bond). S_{ij} is the overlap integral $\int \varphi_i(\mathbf{r}) \varphi_j(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$ and should not be confused with the scattering vector \mathbf{S} . Finally, the summation is taken over all bonds adjoining the atom in question. The bond form factor, f_{bond} , is axially rather than spherically symmetric (for straight bonds) and in the program is approximated by $f^{\parallel} \cos^2 \zeta + f^{\perp} \sin^2 \zeta$, where ζ is the angle between \mathbf{S} and the bond. This approximation, which is discussed more fully by Fritchie (1965*b*) introduces errors as large as 0.04 in f_{bond} . The errors are reduced by thermal averaging of the electron density, however, and are not serious in the present case. It may also be remarked here that f_{bond} differs in general for each of a set of symmetry-equivalent atoms, and that calculationaly it should be treated in a manner similar to the ellipsoidal temperature factor.

The net effect of the procedure described here is to divide the electron density in each bond equally between the two atoms forming the bond, and to treat all

the electron density thus associated with each given atom as a part of that atom in all calculations. In particular, the derivative of a structure factor with respect to a given atom includes the effect of its associated bonding electrons, so that the number of parameters to be artificially reset after each cycle is minimized. Under the approximations used here, only \mathbf{R} for each bond is readjusted between cycles.

Because of anticipated bent bonds in the cyclopropane ring, initial calculations of structure factors with inclusion of bonds omitted these three bonds. Carbon-hydrogen bonds were assumed to be described by the form factor for the hydrogen atom given by McWeeny (1951), *i.e.* by the conventional treatment of hydrogen atoms. The bond charge or population factor, q was taken as 0.863 for all bonds. This value is appropriate for a $C_{sp^2}-C_{sp^2}$ bond 1.47 Å in length and does not differ greatly for other bonds. The form factor appropriate for such a bond was used for all σ bonds, C–N as well as C–C. Initially f_{core} for each atom was isotropic and was simply f_{1s} plus enough of f_{valence} (McWeeny, 1951) to give the appropriate charge of 6 or 7. Later f_{core} for atoms 2 and 5 was changed to the more appropriate $f^{\parallel} \cos^2 \nu + f^{\perp} \sin^2 \nu$ (McWeeny, 1951, 1954), where ν represents the angle between \mathbf{S} and the $2p_z$ orbital not used in σ bonding; little if any significant change was noted. Form factors f_{1s} and f_{valence} (isotropic), together with $f^{\parallel}_{\text{val}}$ and f^{\perp}_{val} for sp^2 carbon, are given in Table 1 for convenience; these were derived from data in McWeeny's papers. The bond form factor used is also included. The f^{\parallel} table differs from McWeeny's, presumably because of arithmetic errors in his hand-calculated values. Initial calculations with bond form factors used the scale and temperature factors

Table 1(a). *Partial atomic form factors*

$\sin \theta/\lambda$ (a.u. ⁻¹)*	$f_{1s}(\text{C})$	$f_{\text{val}}(\text{C})$	$f_{1s}(\text{N})$	$f_{\text{val}}(\text{N})$	$f^{\parallel}_{sp^2}(\text{C})$	$f^{\perp}_{sp^2}(\text{C})$
0.000	2.000	4.000	2.000	5.000	4.705	4.705
0.025	1.997	3.806	1.998	4.824	4.555	4.580
0.050	1.988	3.283	1.991	4.383	4.150	4.238
0.075	1.973	2.608	1.980	3.723	3.623	3.789
0.100	1.952	1.850	1.965	2.925	3.051	3.280
0.125	1.926	1.211	1.946	2.218	2.570	2.835
0.150	1.895	0.734	1.922	1.567	2.211	2.483
0.175	1.859	0.396	1.895	0.997	1.957	2.214
0.200	1.818	0.180	1.865	0.642	1.789	2.017
0.250	1.727	-0.016	1.795	0.248	1.610	1.772
0.300	1.624	-0.058	1.715	-0.018	1.516	1.621
0.400	1.400	-0.033	1.533	-0.069	1.349	1.391
0.500	1.175	-0.005	1.339	-0.023	1.159	1.175
0.600	0.966	0.007	1.148	0.008	0.964	0.971

Table 1(b). *Bond form factors used*

$\sin \theta/\lambda$ (Å ⁻¹)	f_b^{\parallel}	f_b^{\perp}	$\sin \theta/\lambda$ (Å ⁻¹)	f_b^{\parallel}	f_b^{\perp}
0.00	1.000	1.000	0.35	0.250	0.145
0.05	0.979	0.960	0.40	0.137	0.086
0.10	0.918	0.848	0.45	0.054	0.051
0.15	0.818	0.691	0.50	0.000	0.030
0.20	0.688	0.520	0.55	-0.029	0.018
0.25	0.539	0.362	0.60	-0.040	0.010
0.30	0.388	0.236	0.70	-0.032	0.001

* 1 a.u. = 0.5292 Å.

Table 2 (cont.)

8 380	377	5377	9 230	227	141	7 611	624	25887	9 0	0 585	566	9000	3 201	192	21947	1 90	137	9000			
9 203	213	26168	10 474	475	10916	8 342	354	24075	1 1254	1246	27000	0 216	207	6442	2 124	117	18000				
	6	7	11 575	566	7611	9 365*	350	21839	3 862	877	9000	1 298	298	9066	5 401	370	16687				
	228	227	12 177	184	17758	10 272	272	7528	4 1525	1529	18000	2 461	452	17785	6 391	307	18216				
0 13*	24	3452				11 175	183	26501	4 1525	1529	18000	3 374	383	33100			5 403	400	27000		
2 242	245	9450	0 1250	1240	9000	12 297	267	8320	5 786	784	27000	4 490	488	5011			6 -92	35	18000		
3 322	318		1 470	945	35479		H 2		6 125	84	18000	5 298	266	12394	0 469	486	6	96	113	9000	
4 138	139	4538	2 1177	1193	20781	0 834	777	0	7 101	100	9000				1 139	126	16311	8 -60	4	0	
5 385	363	3494	3 775	749	2843	1 520	495	29047	8 330	330	0	0 308	311	18000	3 294	247	2484			12 1	0
6 167	138	32316	4 282	301	2254	2 958	938	5548	10 123	139	18000	1 107	127	27000				0 432	446	0	
7 186	177	2723	5 1066	1755	7859	3 521	477	16687	11 282	265	27000	2 1959	1592	0	11 0			1 191	191	11362	
			6 714	772	13772	4 1291	1305	27860				3 239	264	9000	1 663	662	27000	2 237	241	3362	
0 273	271	18000	7 320	330	33641	5 118	88	16552	6 469	496	11154	4 546	541	0	2 -82	20		3 537	542	5588	
1 97*	100	1466	8 172	145	31269	6 469	496	11154	7 459	466	18121	5 645	636	9000	3 381	370	27000	4 253	264	20358	
2 96	195	13258	9 279	278	14531	7 459	466	18121	8 664	666	20619	6 578	598	18000	4 537	539	0	6 386	400	683	
3 186	196	12226	10 112	106	13746	8 664	666	20619	9 179	155	15895	8 231	212	18000	6 643	639	0	7 141	144	30926	
						10 308	312	15105	4 207	205	25021	9 519	551	9000	10 127	126	0			12 2	0
						11 282	261	18934	6 525	513	10378	10 398	394	778				1 456	456	31474	
						12 313	313	22664	7 357	351	12037							2 339	335	34163	
1 686	675	9000	0 621	628	27000	8 106	119	31818	8 106	119	31818	0 347	346	0	0 473	232	9000	3 385	400	12786	
2 672	626	18000	1 249	242	34738	9 250	248	29960	10 364	370	26627	1 320	314	518	1 297	469	4053	4 289	315	3865	
3 819	787	9000	2 211	210	915	11 363	297	11115	11 363	297	11115	2 320	316	0	0 497	497	3084	5 421	430	30718	
4 283	292	18000	3 206	218	22363	0 1657	1635	18000	0 1415	1474	27000	3 816	798	22120	3 467	462	32475	6 364	362	11652	
5 973	951	9000	4 533	539	18132	2 667	684	33539	2 428	429	8732	4 790	799	32072	4 311	317	7870	7 184	195	18667	
6 441	410		5 144	142	24514	3 720	660	21557	4 433	437	17573	5 398	393	16141	5 681	686	23251			12 3	0
7 307*	353	9000	6 603	589	8234	4 433	437	17573	5 598	598	33348	6 115	73	35818	6 209	213	33865	0 97	97	37	0
8 185	214	18000	7 394	398	3437	5 598	598	33348	6 580	588	18953	7 404	402	6074	7 214	215	23599	1 143	158	21019	
9 307	263	27000	8 295	309	8975	7 386	399	12312	8 338	329	19244	8 434	442	7564	8 437	440	17395	2 209	198	11799	
10 605	707		9 385	78	6392	8 338	329	19244	9 343	341	31438	9 -77	125	3727	9 308	303	18747	3 212	246	32220	
11 123	106	27000	10 465	470	9927	9 343	341	31438	10 175	172	4002	10 398	394	778				3 212	246	32220	
12 437	448	0				10 175	172	4002	11 129	96	10435	11 172	190	18010				4 5	93	17114	
13 526	528	27000	0 193	196	27000	11 129	96	10435	12 273	267	30348	12 273	267	30348	0 196	169	18000	5 406	421	27000	
			1 110	127	27000	12 273	267	30348	13 313	313	22664	13 313	313	22664	1 778	775	34891	6 349	365	11767	
0 2323	2277	27000	2 506	487	25923	13 313	313	22664	14 474	474	0	14 474	474	0	2 345	323	2109	7 407	391	7097	
1 278*	222	11781	4 666	669	18976	0 478	8	4	15 330	306	736	15 330	306	736	2 345	323	2109	8 550	550	26876	
2 1006	1043	29512	5 320	321	13192	1 336	364	29261	16 451	465	34321	16 451	465	34321	4 105	108	13266	9 427	461	29126	
3 583	597	1254	6 368	372	15927	2 865	847	14661	17 220	204	20743	17 220	204	20743	5 508	501	6304	10 207	215	3	9000
4 540	559	26580	7 264	267	35519	3 1051	1053	28651	18 273	267	30348	18 273	267	30348	6 -84	79	27825	11 349	395	11677	
5 928	918	30662	8 209	195	13177	4 589	596	25562	19 330	306	736	19 330	306	736	7 444	443	13253	12 407	391	7097	
6 303	311	2168	9 193	196	27000	5 357	358	6703	20 846	846	14720	20 846	846	14720	8 135	158	9481	13 446	443	13253	
7 1089	1092	2963	0 -63	27	27000	6 422	412	13802	21 375	381	28512	21 375	381	28512	9 216	207	6651	14 106	106	30525	
8 617	608	6612	1 246	229	21122	7 589	589	33348	22 846	846	14720	22 846	846	14720	10 94	106	30525	15 508	508	23080	
9 305	308	468	2 261	267	25187	8 -76	80	18088	23 846	846	14720	23 846	846	14720	11 172	190	18010	16 75	73	31385	
10 103	84	11972	3 445	460	23714	9 138	131	11749	24 846	846	14720	24 846	846	14720				17 217	217	27000	
11 558	559	3541	4 230	230	13679	10 389	381	17789	25 450	450	24029	25 450	450	24029	0 207	215	3	18 179	199	18000	
12 168	155	10951	5 446	446	2918	11 451	465	34321	26 451	465	34321	26 451	465	34321	1 584	588	3332	19 446	446	2918	
13 157	158	15954	6 152	137	20645	12 412	425	18000	27 238	232	13807	27 238	232	13807	2 -81	38	20088	20 406	421	27000	
						13 395	408	1801	28 303	314	33655	28 303	314	33655	3 380	388	9899	21 354	354	18000	
0 165	115	9000	0 2026	8	0	14 357	358	6703	29 121	110	20224	29 121	110	20224	4 240	228	29767	22 310	319	33139	
1 571	537	3394	1 1086	104	27000	15 391	393	11135	30 -66	26	24821	30 -66	26	24821	5 439	439	13882	23 541	541	27000	
2 1210	1124	25200	2 626	623	0	16 175	172	4002	31 644	644	16734	31 644	644	16734	6 543	437	17419	24 159	153	14909	
3 653	645	14392	3 424	410	9000	17 175	172	4002	32 644	644	16734	32 644	644	16734	7 159	153	14909	25 429	429	4039	
4 1538	1461	22389	4 626	620	0	18 623	623	0	33 644	644	16734	33 644	644	16734	8 419	432	24042	26 429	429	4039	
5 871	850	1782	5 252*	117	18000	19 623	623	0	34 644	644	16734	34 644	644	16734	9 173	145	34257	27 541	541	27000	
6 782	825	13206	6 1392	1399	0	20 623	623	0	35 644	644	16734	35 644	644	16734	10 598	609	6099	28 541	541	27000	
7 374	389	19277	7 1202	1189	0	21 623	623	0	36 644	644	16734	36 644	644	16734	11 325	330	26605	29 541	541	27000	
8 560	562	30144	8 115	73	0	22 623	623	0	37 644	644	16734	37 644	644	16734	12 278	280	16531	30 541	541	27000	
9 316	319	32535	9 475	448	27000	23 623	623	0	38 644	644	16734	38 644	644	16734	13 187	174	15095	31 541	541	27000	
10 406	400	35171	10 115	115	18000	24 623	623	0	39 644	644	16734	39 644	644	16734	14 123	132	30332	32 541	541	27000	
11 341	347	22727	11 574	576	9000	25 623	623	0	40 644	644	16734	40 644	644	16734	15 349	353	35636	33 541	541	27000	
12 282	272	1056	12 427	432	0	26 623	623	0	41 644	644	16734	41 644	644	16734	16 257	248	22245	34 541	541	27000	
						27 623	623	0	42 644	644	16734	42 644	644	16734	17 183	198	959	35 541	541	27000	
0 205	187	9000	0 583	552	18000	28 623	623	0	43 644	644	16734	43 644	644	16734	18 328	328	33620	36 541	541	27000	
1 644	578	18146	1 902	887	18341	29 623	623	0	44 644	644	16734	44 644	644	16734	19 228	211	13290	37 541	541	27000	
2 810	762	159	2 1150	107																	

map shown in Fig. 2(h) and an R value of 3.5% in two cycles using, as in the straight-bond case, parameters from the first 11-bond calculation. To see if further refinement would relatively benefit the straight-bond model, each of the two models was allowed to vary for three further cycles. Essentially no change occurred; all shifts were extremely small, averaging about 0.1 σ .

At the conclusion of the refinement, all reflections affected to the extent of 0.3% were corrected for extinction by the formula $|F_{\text{corr}}|^2 = |F_{\text{obs}}|^2(1 + 2.00 \times 10^{-5} \beta I_{\text{obs}})$ (Zachariasen, 1963). All reflections which had been omitted during the final refinement cycles were re-examined and corrected if necessary. All observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2, those marked with an asterisk having been omitted

Table 3. *Positional parameters and their standard deviations*

Atom	$x(\sigma)$	$y(\sigma)$	$z(\sigma)$
C(1)	0.27292 (15)	0.07556 (26)	0.28453 (12)
C(2)	0.36399 (15)	-0.05160 (25)	0.33288 (14)
C(3)	0.40902 (16)	-0.01259 (25)	0.43422 (16)
C(4)	0.37764 (15)	0.15791 (26)	0.49337 (16)
C(5)	0.30138 (15)	0.28862 (25)	0.45278 (15)
C(6)	0.24087 (14)	0.25214 (24)	0.34540 (14)
C(7)	0.14677 (13)	0.08934 (23)	0.34082 (11)
C(8)	0.40156 (23)	-0.21785 (35)	0.26500 (18)
C(9)	0.27202 (20)	0.46913 (28)	0.50984 (19)
C(10)	0.04356 (16)	0.11317 (25)	0.27004 (14)
C(11)	0.12422 (14)	-0.01452 (23)	0.44035 (12)
N(12)	-0.03928 (17)	0.13352 (28)	0.21336 (14)
N(13)	0.10697 (16)	-0.09444 (27)	0.52114 (12)
H(14)	0.2668 (18)	0.0833 (31)	0.2134 (15)
H(15)	0.4366 (22)	-0.1833 (38)	0.1982 (20)
H(16)	0.3483 (52)	-0.3162 (72)	0.2328 (48)
H(17)	0.4723 (24)	-0.2642 (46)	0.2976 (20)
H(18)	0.4591 (18)	-0.0933 (32)	0.4641 (18)
H(19)	0.4145 (20)	0.1903 (30)	0.5665 (19)
H(20)	0.3096 (23)	0.4917 (33)	0.5748 (19)
H(21)	0.1859 (27)	0.4589 (45)	0.5233 (22)
H(22)	0.3020 (30)	0.5652 (55)	0.4724 (28)
H(23)	0.2162 (19)	0.3624 (26)	0.3086 (16)

Table 5. *Final thermal-ellipsoid principal axes*
Caps denote unit vectors

Atom	$ B_i $	$\hat{B}_i \cdot \hat{a}$	$\hat{B}_i \cdot \hat{b}$	$\hat{B}_i \cdot \hat{c}$
C(1)	4.18	0.481	0.761	0.435
	2.97	0.685	-0.636	0.356
	2.61	-0.548	-0.127	0.827
C(2)	4.65	0.504	0.564	0.654
	3.45	-0.040	-0.741	0.670
	2.58	-0.862	0.364	0.351
C(3)	4.88	-0.234	0.218	0.948
	3.78	-0.462	-0.882	0.088
	2.79	0.855	-0.418	0.307
C(4)	5.21	-0.472	0.125	0.872
	3.69	0.147	-0.965	0.218
	2.83	0.869	0.231	0.438
C(5)	4.22	-0.339	0.275	0.900
	3.54	0.548	-0.719	0.426
	2.82	0.764	0.638	0.093
C(6)	3.94	-0.124	0.556	0.822
	3.16	0.966	-0.122	0.228
	2.65	-0.227	-0.822	0.522
C(7)	3.32	0.003	0.930	0.367
	2.78	-0.906	-0.152	0.394
	2.53	0.423	-0.334	0.843
C(8)	7.29	0.800	0.582	0.143
	5.12	0.132	-0.404	0.905
	3.10	-0.585	0.706	0.400
C(9)	6.46	-0.427	-0.274	0.862
	4.92	0.903	-0.164	0.396
	3.29	0.033	0.948	0.317
C(10)	4.21	-0.674	-0.414	0.612
	3.58	-0.219	0.903	0.368
	2.74	0.706	-0.114	0.699
C(11)	3.56	0.457	-0.887	0.063
	2.88	0.861	0.459	0.222
	2.83	-0.213	-0.040	0.976
N(12)	6.39	-0.690	-0.028	0.723
	5.39	0.111	0.983	0.144
	3.04	0.715	-0.180	0.675
N(13)	6.14	-0.737	0.675	0.023
	4.08	0.561	0.592	0.579
	3.16	-0.377	-0.439	0.815

Table 4. *Thermal parameters and their standard deviations*

Atom	B_{11} or B	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C(1)	0.00646 (11)	0.01806 (29)	0.00504 (9)	0.00265 (34)	0.00156 (18)	0.00254 (28)
C(2)	0.00638 (12)	0.01831 (32)	0.00659 (10)	0.00393 (35)	0.00248 (20)	0.00194 (32)
C(3)	0.00640 (12)	0.01803 (34)	0.00798 (12)	0.00190 (36)	-0.00189 (22)	0.00205 (36)
C(4)	0.00694 (13)	0.01808 (34)	0.00799 (12)	-0.00168 (35)	-0.00357 (23)	0.00045 (34)
C(5)	0.00657 (12)	0.01625 (30)	0.00698 (11)	-0.00263 (32)	-0.00098 (20)	0.00075 (33)
C(6)	0.00646 (12)	0.01506 (26)	0.00606 (9)	-0.00095 (31)	-0.00007 (20)	0.00333 (29)
C(7)	0.00562 (10)	0.01586 (25)	0.00457 (8)	0.00023 (29)	-0.00032 (16)	0.00147 (28)
C(8)	0.01194 (20)	0.02387 (46)	0.00826 (14)	0.01173 (56)	0.00270 (31)	-0.00226 (47)
C(9)	0.01068 (18)	0.01760 (40)	0.01007 (16)	0.00082 (44)	-0.00218 (32)	-0.00494 (42)
C(10)	0.00708 (12)	0.01812 (31)	0.00581 (10)	-0.00153 (36)	-0.00252 (19)	-0.00053 (31)
C(11)	0.00620 (11)	0.01682 (30)	0.00484 (8)	-0.00174 (31)	0.00012 (18)	-0.00021 (27)
N(12)	0.00958 (14)	0.02618 (43)	0.00826 (13)	0.00205 (43)	-0.00611 (24)	0.00154 (37)
N(13)	0.01041 (14)	0.02385 (35)	0.00593 (9)	-0.00749 (41)	0.00093 (21)	0.00210 (34)
H(14)	2.00 (37)					
H(15)	3.42 (52)					
H(16)	11.58 (151)					
H(17)	3.98 (56)					
H(18)	2.32 (39)					
H(19)	2.62 (42)					
H(20)	3.16 (46)					
H(21)	5.01 (60)					
H(22)	6.70 (76)					
H(23)	1.88 (37)					

from the final cycles. The R value including all observed reflections, but including only those unobserved ones for which $|F_o|$ exceeds $|F_{min}|$, is 3.9%.

Final structural parameters and their standard deviations are given in Tables 3 and 4. Standard deviations are those obtained by inversion of the 9×9 and 4×4 matrices. The final value of $\Sigma w|\Delta F|^2/(n-s)$ is 11600/926 or over 12. This large value indicates probably that the 1% error in the time-dependent scale factor is somewhat too low and more strongly that the refinement is not finished. The largest errors in the final ΔF map were associated with the methyl groups. These are certainly undergoing large torsional oscillations or hindered rotation and to that extent have been incorrectly treated. Further change in these atoms is unlikely to affect the results described thus far, however.

Table 5 gives the magnitudes and directions of the principal axes of the heavy-atom thermal ellipsoids at the conclusion of the extended refinement procedure. Comparison of these with corresponding figures from the non-bonding refinement showed an average decrease in magnitude of about 5%, although some principal B values remained unchanged or even increased slightly. This average decrease is a proper consequence of using form factors describing a bonded electron distribution which is explicitly more diffuse than that of free atoms. The scale factor for F_{obs} increased 3% during the bonded-atom refinement.

Discussion of the structure

An illustration of the structure viewed along $[010]$ appears in Fig. 3. It should be remembered that the po-

sitions shown for hydrogen atoms are most probable positions only. Large motion in these atoms is evident from the thermal parameters and the final difference map. The packing is apparently dominated to a high degree by C-N dipoles. Cyano group C(10)-N(12) and similar groups related by the screw axes parallel to \mathbf{b} form the slightly tilted rungs of a ladder with C...N separations of 3.42 and 3.71 Å. The former distance is close to values usually found in stacks of aromatic rings. The C(11)-N(13) group of the same screw-axis related molecule is so arranged that C(11) is considerably closer to N(12) (3.26 Å) than is C(10). This shorter contact probably represents an aspherical van der Waals shell for the nitrogen atom rather than any unusual intermolecular interaction. All other contacts are normal. It is interesting to note, in view of the probable similarity of the structure of $C_9H_6N_2$, the unmethylated dicyanonorcaradiene, to that described here, that the methyl groups in this structure have no close contacts and thus are not determinative in packing.

Molecular dimensions are shown in Fig. 4 and interbond angles in Fig. 5. The HCH and HCC angles in the methyl groups range from 95° to 129° because of the poorly defined hydrogen positions. The variation in dimensions of three-membered rings with substituents that is found by comparing this material with 6,6-diphenyl-3,3-diethyl-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane bromide monohydrate (Ahmed & Gabe, 1964) is interesting to note. In the present material, two bonds are longer (1.554 and 1.558 Å) and one shorter (1.501 Å) than the C-C bonds in cyclopropane (1.510 ± 0.002 Å Bastiansen, Fritsch & Hedberg, 1964), whereas in the com-

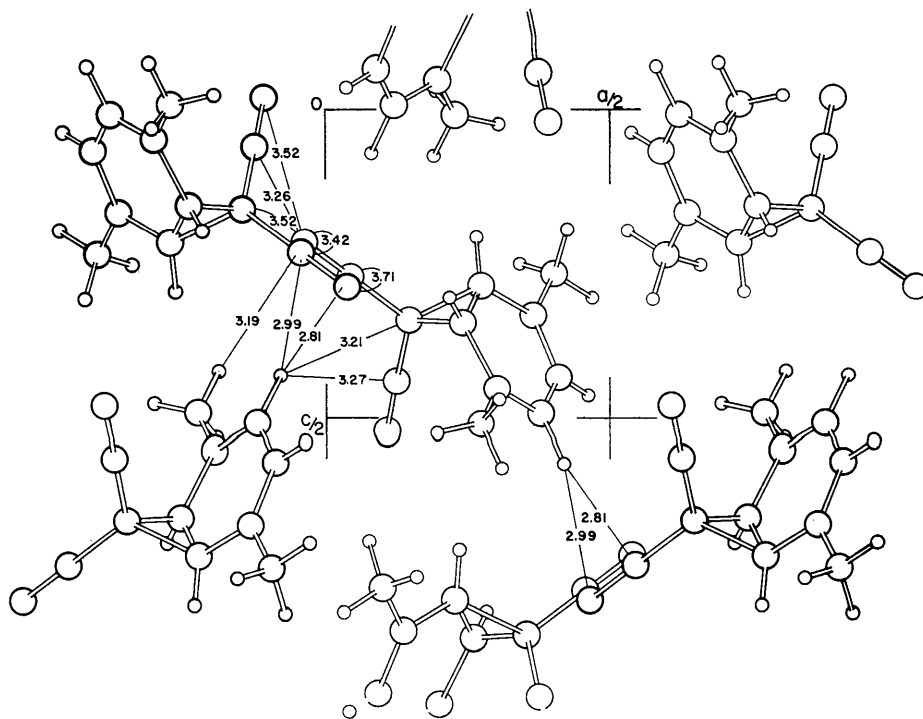


Fig. 3. A $[010]$ view of the structure, showing the packing arrangement and intermolecular contacts. The methyl hydrogen atoms are shown in their most probable positions and in fact undergo hindered rotation or large libration.

pound studied by Ahmed & Gabe all three bonds are within ± 0.006 Å of 1.520 Å. Flygare, Narath & Gwinn (1962) report that in 1,1-dichlorocyclopropane all C–C bonds are equal to 1.533 ± 0.004 Å. The ‘abnormal’ bond lengths in ethylene oxide (C–C is 1.472 Å and C–O is 1.436 Å) and in ethyleneimine (C–C is 1.480 Å and C–N is 1.488 Å) (both references Sutton, 1958) also verify the variation in bond lengths in these small rings according to substituents and ring components. This variation is suggestive of a valuable probe of electronegativity or of conjugative properties of substituents. It should be noted that all bonds adjacent to the cyclopropane ring are shortened in the norcaradiene, paralleling a trend generally seen (Bent, 1961). The two C_{sp^3} – C_{sp^2} bonds average 1.480 Å *vs* the 1.510 Å average found by Brown (1959). C_{sp^3} – C_{sp} values average 1.436 Å *vs* 1.456 Å given by Brown. This shortening of external bonds is in line with the rehybridization

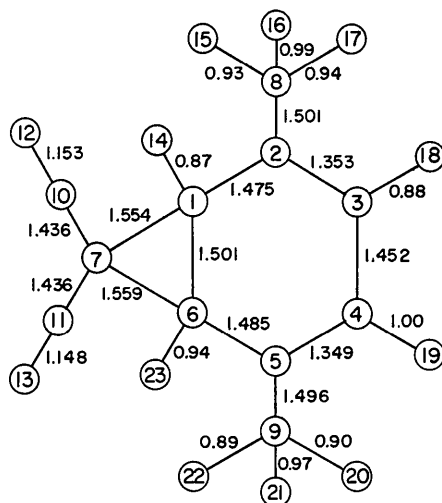


Fig. 4. Interatomic distances. Standard deviations are approximately 0.0027 Å in C–C bonds and 0.05 Å in C–H bonds.

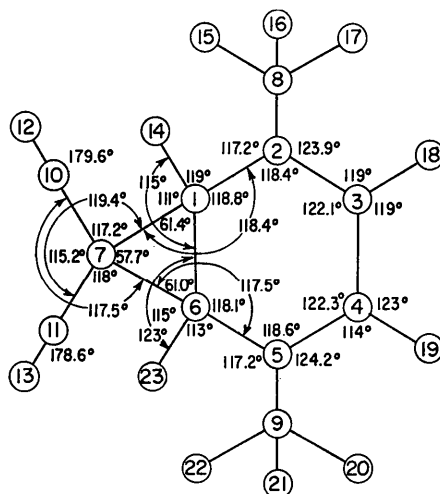


Fig. 5. Bond angles. Standard deviations are approximately 0.1° in CCC angles and 2° in CCH angles.

(from sp^3) expected for the ‘bent’ bonds in three-membered rings (see Coulson & Moffitt, 1949, for example).

The three-membered ring is inclined at an angle of 71.9° to the plane of C(1), C(2), C(5), and C(6) in the present structure, compared with an analogous angle of 65.0° in the azabicyclohexane. The cyclohexadiene ring is folded at an angle of 4.2° along the C(2)–C(5) axis, with C(3) and C(4) being moved *toward* C(7). Methyl carbon atoms C(8) and C(9) are displaced in the opposite direction so that they are 0.06–0.11 Å from the plane defined by either half of the cyclohexadiene ring. Several least-squares planes (Blow, 1960) and deviations from them of pertinent atoms are listed in Table 6. The molecule exhibits small but significant distortions from C_s symmetry; these are probably caused by the asymmetric environment.

Table 6. Various least-squares planes with contributing weights W and deviations Δ

Plane 1: $0.74732x + 0.48845y - 0.45048z = 1.0145$
 2: $0.72803x + 0.49182y - 0.47758z = 0.8177$
 3: $0.77314x + 0.47290y - 0.42263z = 1.2290$

	W_1	Δ_1	W_2	Δ_2	W_3	Δ_3
C(1)	6	–0.052 Å	6	–0.004 Å		–0.101 Å
C(2)	6	–0.006	6	0.002	6	0.001
C(3)	6	–0.052		–0.085	6	–0.002
C(4)	6	–0.040		–0.082	6	0.002
C(5)	6	0.007	6	–0.002	6	–0.001
C(6)	6	–0.034	6	0.004		–0.091
C(8)	6	0.095		0.114		0.109
C(9)	6	0.081		0.064		0.064
H(18)		–0.082		–0.138		0.001
H(19)		–0.022		–0.095		0.051

Plane 4: $0.38390x - 0.38405y + 0.83972z = 3.8444$
 5: $0.21923x - 0.85571y - 0.46872z = -2.1197$

	W_4	Δ_4	W_5	Δ_5
C(1)	6	0 Å		0.704 Å
C(6)	6	0		–0.796
C(7)	6	0	6	–0.005
C(10)		–1.223	6	0.002
C(11)		1.201	6	0.009
N(12)		–2.206	7	–0.001
N(13)		2.168	7	–0.004

Some remarks about the accuracy of the measurements of bonds and especially of the cyclopropane bent bonds seem in order. The π -bonds associated with C(2)–C(3), C(4)–C(5), and the cyano groups could not be seen; it is also doubtful that use of different σ -bond form factors for the various C–C bonds and the C–N bonds would be significant in the present case. Effects of thermal motion are quite large compared with the bonding effect, and it seems that it would be necessary to use data collected at much lower temperatures before such details as exact hybridization and π -bonds (of lower electron density than σ -bonds) could be measured accurately. On the other hand, considerable improvement in the difference function ($\rho_o - \rho_c$) and in the R value followed introduction of σ -bonds, bent in the case of the cyclopropane ring. Observation of at least

the gross presence of these bonds seems certain. A limit of $20 \pm 10^\circ$ for bending of the cyclopropane bonds seems reasonable. It might reasonably be argued that bending will not be equal in all bonds. The simplest case of equal bending is all that can be considered with the present data. Bending of less than 20° in one or two bonds would require greater bending in the remainder, to accord with the difference map.

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Thermal Expansion of the Alkali Metal Azides

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The lattice parameters of potassium and sodium azide have been determined as a function of temperature by X-ray diffraction. For potassium azide (tetragonal) the lattice constants at room temperature are significantly higher than those obtained by Hendricks & Pauling. The coefficients of thermal expansion are sensibly constant over the temperature range 20°C to 340°C . The expansion coefficient along the c axis is more than twice as large as the coefficient along the a axis. A sample of potassium azide (KN_3) heated at 360°C gave a diffraction pattern consistent with a cubic structure (lattice parameter 9.6 \AA) which is attributed to potassium nitride (K_3N).

The room temperature diffraction pattern of sodium azide is consistent with a monoclinic C -face-centred lattice, which can however be referred to a pseudo-rhombohedral unit cell close to that described by Hendricks & Pauling. Above room temperature (about 22°C) the structure is rhombohedral. In the temperature range – room temperature to 100°C – the coefficient of thermal expansion in the direction in which anions and cations alternate is 2.3 times the expansion coefficient in the direction in which they do not. This ratio is very close to that found for potassium azide.

POTASSIUM AZIDE

Introduction

Detailed information is now available on a number of the physical properties of the inorganic azides (Gray, 1963). It seems that the alkali metal azides, and to some extent the alkaline earth azides, are typical ionic solids, the atomic structure and the optical and electrical properties of both perfect and irradiated crystals being closely analogous to those of the alkali halides. The other azides are much less stable and show evidence of a large degree of covalent bonding.

The alkali metal azides thus provide a convenient example of an ionic structure in which one of the ions

is aspherical. Since the study of the lattice dynamics of simple ionic structures containing spherical ions is in a fairly advanced state, it would be interesting to see what differences the presence of a non-spherical ion would make. Apart from measurements of infrared absorption (Bryant, 1963, 1964) no detailed data on this aspect of the azides appear to have been published.

The present work was undertaken to try to throw light on this point through measurements of thermal expansion, as well as to clarify certain points concerning polymorphic transitions, and the effect of irradiation on the lattice constants. The results could also be of interest in connection with decomposition studies of the azides.