

A Refinement of the Crystal Structure of Cesium Tetracyanoquinodimethanide*

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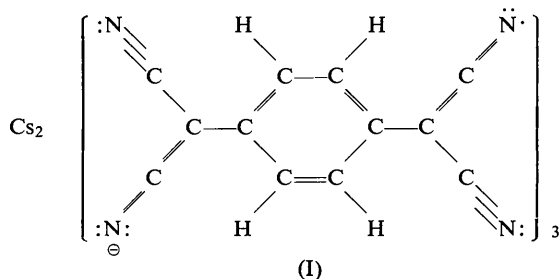
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The previously reported structure of cesium tetracyanoquinodimethanide, $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$, has been refined with new three-dimensional data; the final R is 3.9%. The refined structure shows that all interplanar separations within the TCNQ columns are short charge-resonance contacts of 3.22 and 3.26 Å. The steric relationship of two-thirds of the vicinal pairs is strikingly similar to that in *N*-methylphenazinium TCNQ.

Introduction

A two-dimensional investigation (Arthur, 1964) of the crystal structure of the organic semiconductor, cesium 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethanide, $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$, (I), seemed to show that the planar TCNQ molecules,



which pack face-to-face to form somewhat irregular columns parallel to \mathbf{b} , were grouped into charge-resonance-bonded triads; interplanar spacings of 3.21 Å within a triad and 3.44 Å between triads were found. Recently, study of a second electrically conductive salt, *N*-methylphenazinium TCNQ (Fritchie, 1966), showed that it contains regular columns of TCNQ anions whose intracolumnar steric configuration is virtually identical with that in the reported triads in $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$. The implication that this charge-resonance configuration persisted despite the obvious difference between the two salts made further refinement of the structure of the cesium salt desirable.

Experimental data

As reported by Arthur, the $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$ structure has the symmetry of space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5), with two formula units per cell. The lattice constants, redetermined with a Picker diffractometer, are $a = 7.34 \pm 0.01$, $b = 10.40 \pm 0.02$, $c = 21.98 \pm 0.04$ Å, $\beta = 97.18 \pm 0.05^\circ$, and agree very well with those given previously. A

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multifaced crystal of maximum and minimum thicknesses approximately 0.24 mm and 0.15 mm was used for data collection on a Picker diffractometer. Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation was used, with a scintillation detector and a pulse-height analyser set to collect about 90% of the $K\alpha$ radiation. Data were collected in the θ - 2θ scanning technique (Furnas, 1956). A range of 1.67° in 2θ was scanned at a rate of 1° per minute. A 20-second background count was collected at each end of the scan range. Standard deviations were assigned to each reflection on the basis of statistical errors of counting, except that no $\sigma(|F_o|)$ was allowed to be less than $0.025 |F_o|$. If the similarly assigned $\sigma(I_o)$ exceeded $\frac{1}{2}I_o$, the reflection was considered unobserved and given $2\sigma(I_o)$ as an observational threshold. A total of 3845 reflections was measured, of which 2749 are above their respective observational thresholds. The average standard deviation in $|F_o|$ is about 4%.

The usual Lorentz and polarization factors were applied to the intensity data, and an absorption factor was also applied to each reflection with the aid of a program written by C. T. Prewitt. This program evaluates the absorption integral by summation over a specified number of points within the crystal; eight were used in this case. The transmission factors for $|F_o|$ ranged from 0.78 to 0.86.

Refinement

The parameters of Arthur (1964) gave an initial R value of 22%. Ten cycles of least-squares refinement of the non-hydrogen atoms, performed with the aid of a modified Gantzel-Sparks-Trueblood block-diagonal program (Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood, 1962), reduced R to 5.5%. Thermal parameters were converted from isotropic to ellipsoidal when R dropped below 15%; no difficulty was experienced in the refinement. An $(F_o - F_c)$ synthesis computed with the parameters from the most recent cycle then revealed the six hydrogen atoms. These were the largest peaks in the map, except for some perturbations very close to the cesium atom. The hydrogen peaks were well-defined and were 0.5 to 0.8 $\text{e} \cdot \text{Å}^{-3}$ in height. The peaks near

Table 1. *Positional parameters*

All figures have been multiplied by 10^5 . Standard deviations are in parentheses. Hydrogen positions were not refined.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Cs(1)	51750 (3)	23071 (3)	26651 (1)
N(2)	-38808 (49)	00335 (37)	16494 (16)
N(3)	20271 (51)	00096 (39)	23681 (15)
N(4)	47584 (49)	30093 (42)	-08661 (17)
N(5)	-08822 (51)	29856 (36)	-16944 (16)
N(6)	-41626 (53)	34015 (46)	12713 (17)
N(7)	16208 (55)	36427 (41)	20226 (16)
C(8)	-23755 (52)	01926 (36)	15706 (16)
C(9)	-05195 (50)	04119 (33)	14743 (16)
C(10)	08598 (53)	01881 (36)	19739 (16)
C(11)	-14012 (43)	11155 (32)	03929 (16)
C(12)	-00554 (46)	09049 (31)	09115 (15)
C(13)	18004 (48)	12070 (33)	08434 (16)
C(14)	22664 (45)	16927 (34)	03107 (16)
C(15)	09230 (45)	19037 (31)	-02082 (15)
C(16)	-09342 (45)	15877 (32)	-01400 (15)
C(17)	32597 (54)	27421 (38)	-08142 (17)
C(18)	14142 (47)	24091 (31)	-07562 (15)
C(19)	01321 (51)	27053 (35)	-12741 (16)
C(20)	-26902 (56)	36950 (39)	12017 (17)
C(21)	-08562 (50)	40318 (33)	11133 (15)
C(22)	05244 (54)	38327 (38)	16243 (16)
C(23)	-18286 (48)	46627 (32)	00467 (15)
C(24)	-04397 (48)	45104 (31)	05659 (15)
C(25)	14255 (48)	48715 (33)	04894 (15)
H(26)	-26700	08800	04600
H(27)	27400	11200	12100
H(28)	35500	18800	02600
H(29)	-19200	17200	-04900
H(30)	-31100	44200	01000
H(31)	23800	47700	08500

the cesium atom, shown to be the result of a program error causing the imaginary part of the scattering factor to be improperly treated, were $\pm 2.4 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ in height.

General background variation did not exceed $\pm 0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

Hydrogen atoms were added to the model at positions 1.0 \AA from the appropriate carbon atoms; following Jensen's (1965) suggestion that hydrogen atoms be given temperature factors about 2 \AA^2 smaller than attached carbon atoms, a value of 0.5 \AA^2 was assigned to each. Introduction of the hydrogen atoms lowered R by 0.4% . Correction of the above-mentioned program error permitted reduction of R to 3.9% in four further least-squares cycles. As before, only non-hydrogen parameters were refined.

The final positional and thermal parameters and their standard deviations are listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The average standard deviation in a carbon or nitrogen position, calculated with the formula

$$\sigma_i = \left\{ \frac{[\sum w_H |\Delta F_H|^2] / [A_{ii}(n-s)]}{H} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

is about 0.0027 \AA and implies a bond-length standard deviation of 0.004 \AA . This latter value must be increased to 0.005 \AA , however, because of uncertainty in the cell dimensions. In the formula above, A_{ii} is the diagonal element of the normal equation matrix corresponding to the i th parameter; n is the number of observations (2828) contributing to the normal equations after removal of 14 reflections suffering from extinction and 1003 experimentally unobserved reflections having calculated values below their observational thresholds, and s is the number of varied parameters (226). The final value of the goodness-of-fit function, $[\sum w_H |\Delta F_H|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} / [n-s]^{\frac{1}{2}}$, is 1.24.

The experimental and the final calculated structure factors are given in Table 3. Scattering factors were

Table 2. *Thermal parameters*

The temperature factor is of the form $\exp [-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$. All figures are multiplied by 10^5 , and standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cs(1)	1470 (4)	1126 (2)	161 (0.4)	194 (7)	23 (2)	-54 (2)
N(2)	1595 (66)	1180 (41)	234 (8)	104 (85)	484 (37)	147 (32)
N(3)	1711 (73)	1312 (43)	196 (7)	-315 (90)	73 (39)	300 (31)
N(4)	1675 (67)	1662 (49)	200 (8)	-877 (98)	267 (40)	65 (36)
N(5)	2025 (75)	1039 (40)	186 (7)	-112 (91)	-173 (41)	56 (29)
N(6)	2081 (76)	1608 (50)	224 (8)	-438 (111)	404 (43)	194 (37)
N(7)	2307 (79)	1576 (48)	158 (7)	1465 (102)	-133 (42)	1 (33)
C(8)	1455 (68)	657 (33)	161 (7)	181 (82)	256 (37)	51 (28)
C(9)	1329 (65)	586 (32)	152 (7)	40 (77)	171 (37)	82 (26)
C(10)	1607 (68)	681 (34)	165 (7)	-15 (84)	448 (37)	92 (28)
C(11)	837 (53)	570 (30)	158 (7)	-60 (70)	100 (32)	0 (26)
C(12)	1236 (59)	474 (28)	124 (6)	-119 (70)	200 (32)	-57 (23)
C(13)	1208 (60)	591 (31)	142 (6)	-11 (75)	46 (35)	-13 (26)
C(14)	1066 (57)	578 (29)	149 (6)	-226 (75)	112 (34)	13 (26)
C(15)	1149 (56)	435 (27)	133 (6)	-91 (68)	129 (33)	-38 (23)
C(16)	1014 (55)	516 (29)	140 (6)	153 (71)	17 (32)	-28 (24)
C(17)	1572 (67)	872 (35)	140 (6)	-337 (92)	148 (37)	41 (30)
C(18)	1204 (56)	578 (32)	133 (6)	-132 (73)	129 (32)	26 (24)
C(19)	1461 (62)	643 (30)	139 (6)	-374 (82)	184 (34)	-14 (27)
C(20)	1888 (77)	796 (36)	138 (7)	-44 (95)	148 (41)	28 (28)
C(21)	1402 (64)	569 (31)	134 (6)	-46 (78)	143 (36)	-26 (25)
C(22)	1793 (75)	766 (36)	137 (7)	452 (87)	217 (40)	-57 (28)
C(23)	1129 (60)	607 (32)	145 (6)	-117 (75)	78 (35)	-63 (26)
C(24)	1271 (61)	476 (29)	122 (6)	49 (72)	99 (34)	-26 (23)
C(25)	1157 (60)	604 (30)	126 (6)	85 (74)	-40 (34)	-82 (25)

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

Each group of four columns contains k, l, |F0|, and 10Fe respectively, and is headed by the value of h common to the group. A negative figure in the |F0| column gives the observational threshold of an unobserved reflection (omitted from the refinement if |Fc| < |F0|); an asterisk following |F0| marks a reflection omitted from the final refinement because of extinction error or for some other reason.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors, including values for k, l, |F0|, and 10Fe across various h indices.

likely that the negative charges within $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$ are localized predominantly on the noncentric molecules. This apparent charge localization is unexpected, but the vicinal packing can be rationalized on this basis (Fritchie, Chesnut & Simmons, 1966).

Least-squares planes through the two TCNQ molecules were calculated (Blow, 1960) and are described in Table 5. As in *N*-methylphenazinium TCNQ and to a much smaller extent in TCNQ the molecules are not quite planar. The major distortions in the cesium salt seem to be twisting of the central ring with respect to the dicyanomethylene groups, but out-of-plane folding is also present. Each dicyanomethylene group (including the attached ring carbon) is itself non-planar, although the rings and attached methylene carbons are planar. These distortions must be ascribed primarily to the very rigid and close packing within TCNQ columns.

The coordination polyhedron about the cesium ion, just as that about potassium in potassium TCNQ, is approximately a cube composed of nitrogen atoms from four adjacent TCNQ columns. The eight Cs-N contacts are 3.38, 3.33, 3.36, 3.13, 3.30, 3.07, 3.40 and 3.49 Å. In the potassium salt the coordination cubes lie flat above one another in a column; however, as Fig. 1 shows, the cubes in $\text{Cs}_2(\text{TCNQ})_3$ are 'hinged' on opposite sides of the column and the column is opened so that wedge-shaped spaces appear between adjoining cubes.

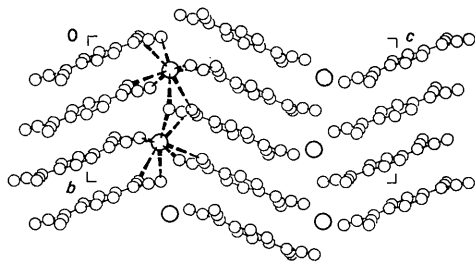


Fig. 1. [100] projection. All TCNQ molecules are centered near $x=0$, all cesium ions near $x=\frac{1}{2}$. The cesium coordination is roughly cubic, involving TCNQ molecules at both $x=0$ and $x=1$.

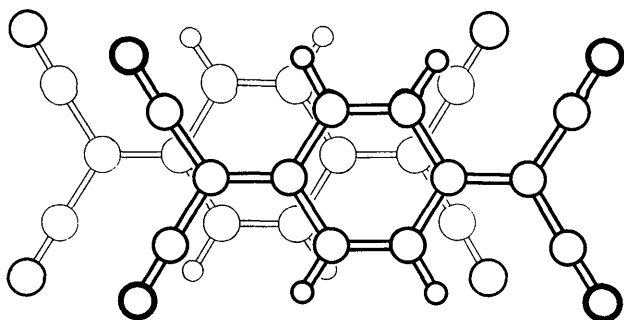


Fig. 2. Nearest-neighbor packing of centric-noncentric pairs of TCNQ molecules, viewed in a direction perpendicular to the mean molecular planes.

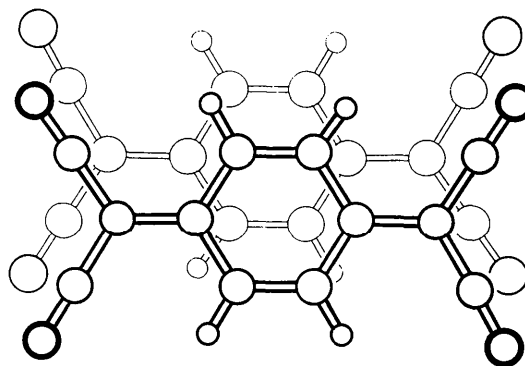
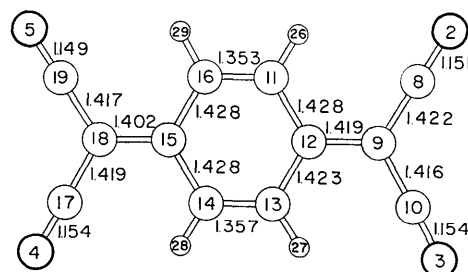
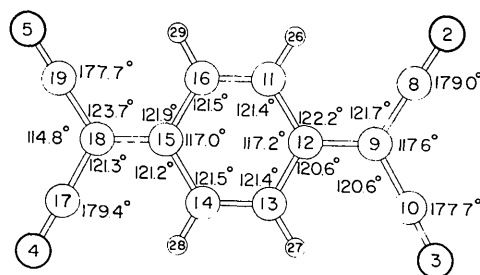


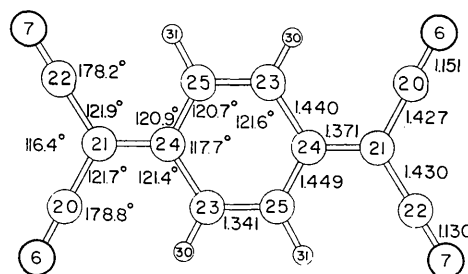
Fig. 3. Nearest-neighbor packing of pairs of noncentric TCNQ molecules, viewed in a direction perpendicular to the mean molecular plane.



(a)



(b)

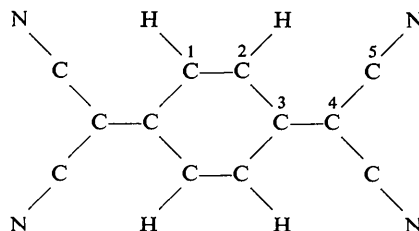


(c)

Fig. 4. Bond lengths and angles. (a) Bonds in a noncentric molecule; (b) angles in a noncentric molecule; (c) bonds and angles in a centric molecule.

Table 4. Comparison of mean bond lengths

The numbering system is that used in *N*-methylphenazinium TCNQ and is illustrated below. Figures in parentheses are standard deviations of the means. No librational corrections have been applied.



Bond	TCNQ ⁻			TCNQ ⁰	'Noncentric'	'Centric'
	(C ₁₃ H ₁₁ N ₂) ⁺ TCNQ*	K(TCNQ)†	Average	TCNQ‡	TCNQ in Cs ₂ (TCNQ) ₃	TCNQ in Cs ₂ (TCNQ) ₃
C(1)-C(2)	1.341 (7)	1.37 (1)	1.351 (6)	1.344 (3)	1.355 (4)	1.341 (5)
C(2)-C(3)	1.434 (5)	1.42 (1)	1.431 (5)	1.442 (3)	1.427 (3)	1.444 (4)
C(3)-C(4)	1.388 (7)	1.40 (1)	1.392 (6)	1.373 (3)	1.410 (4)	1.371 (5)
C(4)-C(5)	1.420 (5)	1.41 (1)	1.418 (5)	1.436 (3)	1.419 (3)	1.428 (4)
C(5)-N	1.156 (5)	1.13 (1)	1.151 (5)	1.138 (2)	1.152 (3)	1.140 (4)

* Fritchier (1966) (*N*-methylphenazinium TCNQ).

† Anderson & Fritchier (1963).

‡ Long, Sparks & Trueblood (1965).

Table 5. Least-squares planes

The planes are described using an orthonormal vector basis {*m*, *n*, *p*} having *n* || *b* and *p* || *c**.

Plane 1 0.15153*m* - 0.92945*n* - 0.33638*p* = -1.6253

Plane 2 0.18402*m* - 0.92938*n* - 0.31997*p* = -1.5632

Plane 3 0.19389*m* - 0.92813*n* - 0.31779*p* = -4.8284

Plane 4 0.21735*m* - 0.92844*n* - 0.30126*p* = -4.8297

	Plane 1		Plane 2		Plane 3		Plane 4	
	Weight	Deviation*	Weight	Deviation*	Weight	Deviation*	Weight	Deviation*
N(2)	7	-117		227	N(6)	7	3	-31
N(3)	7	6		56	N(7)	7	32	120
N(4)	7	-84		-56	C(20)	6	-19	-30
N(5)	7	-47		-175	C(21)	6	-17	6
C(8)	6	-42		-119	C(22)	6	-10	47
C(9)	6	27	6	-8	C(23)	6	31	6
C(10)	6	9		21	C(24)	6	-12	6
C(11)	6	86	6	1	C(25)	6	-38	6
C(12)	6	37	6	-1				
C(13)	6	5	6	8				
C(14)	6	0	6	0				
C(15)	6	48	6	3				
C(16)	6	95	6	7				
C(17)	6	-33		39				
C(18)	6	39	6	-10				
C(19)	6	11		-81				

* Deviations are given in 10⁻³ Å.

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