

The Crystal Structure of Potassium *p*-Nitrophenyldicyanomethide

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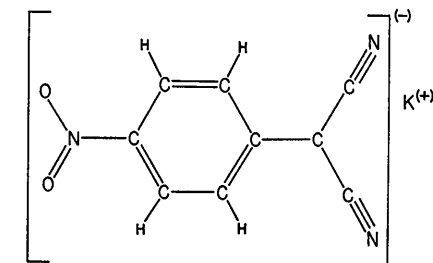
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The crystal structure of potassium paranitrophenyldicyanomethide has been solved from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^7), with $a=21.749 \pm 0.001$, $b=11.416 \pm 0.001$, $c=3.771 \pm 0.001$ Å. With four molecules per unit cell the calculated density is 1.598 g.cm^{-3} ; the observed density is 1.61 g.cm^{-3} . The final conventional R value is 5.8%. The carbanion is considerably distorted from C_{2v} symmetry within the phenyl ring; in addition the cyano groups and the nitro groups are significantly displaced from the ring plane.

Introduction

We have determined the crystal structure of potassium *p*-nitrophenyldicyanomethide (I) $\text{KC}_9\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$, as part of a program of research on the structures of carbanions.



(I) Potassium *p*-nitrophenyldicyanomethide.

Experimental

A sample of $\text{KC}_9\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ was kindly given to us by Dr H. D. Hartzler of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. The sample consisted of dark red crystals which were too small to use for diffraction study. Study needles were grown from solution by slow evaporation of acetonitrile from a mixture of acetonitrile and chlorobenzene. The needles are easily cleaved along planes perpendicular to the needle axis. Several crystals were cleaved and the segments were mounted along directions both parallel and perpendicular to the needle axis.

Oscillation, Weissenberg and precession photographs showed the Laue symmetry to be mmm (D_{2h}). The needle axis was chosen as the c axis. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$ as derived from the systematic absences:

$$h00 \text{ absent if } h=2n+1$$

$$0k0 \text{ absent if } k=2n+1$$

$$00l \text{ absent if } l=2n+1$$

Accurate values for the unit-cell parameters were obtained from two Straumanis-type Weissenberg photographs taken about the b and c axes. The positions of 51 $hk0$ and 43 $h0l$ reflections were measured with a traveling microscope and a calibrated steel scale, and the Bragg angles were included in a least-squares determination of the unit-cell constants and the eccentricity and absorption factor. The final cell parameters and their estimated standard deviations are ($\text{Cu } K\alpha=1.54051$ Å):

$$a=21.749 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$$

$$b=11.416 \pm 0.001$$

$$c=3.771 \pm 0.001$$

The absorption and eccentricity corrections were small. The density calculated on the basis of four $\text{KC}_9\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ molecules per unit cell is 1.598 g.cm^{-3} ; the density measured by flotation is 1.61 g.cm^{-3} .

Two sets of intensity data were collected. The first set was collected visually, using a needle shaped crystal approximately 0.04 mm in diameter and 2 mm in length mounted along the c axis. Multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the $l=0, 1, 2$ and 3 layers were taken with filtered $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation; the intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a standard intensity strip and were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects. The different layers were correlated by comparison with a composite photograph which contained carefully timed exposures of a 40° segment of each layer. These visually estimated intensities were subsequently used in the determination and initial refinement of the trial structure.

The second set of data was collected on a Datex-automated General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer

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using a crystal 0.09 mm long and 0.05×0.05 mm in cross section. All data were collected with nickel-filtered copper radiation and a xenon-filled proportional counter. The intensities were measured using a θ - 2θ scan at a scanning speed of 1° per minute. Background was counted for 100 seconds at each end of the scan. The scan range was adjusted to account for α_1 - α_2 splitting. The 550 reflections was monitored every fifteen reflections. Intensity measurements were made for each of the 1219 reflections in the region between $\theta=3.5^\circ$ and $\theta=78.2^\circ$; this covered approximately 92% of the copper sphere. Intensities which were less than the standard deviation of the background were measured at least six times; multiple intensity measurements were also made for several strong and medium intensity reflections. The individual reflections were assigned intensity values, I , according to the equation

$$I = \left[S - \left(\frac{B_1 + B_2}{2t} \right) \left(\frac{r}{m} - k \right) \right] g(Lp)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

where S is the total scan count; B_1 and B_2 are the background counts; t is the time spent counting the background – in this case, $t=100$ seconds; r is the 2θ scan range; m is the 2θ scanning speed – in this case, $m=1^\circ$ per minute; k is a time lag constant which was found experimentally to be 0.05 second; Lp is the Lorentz-polarization correction factor; g is a scale factor.

Standard deviations in intensity measurements

The integrated intensity values derived from the diffractometer measurements were assigned standard deviations, $\sigma(I)$, according to the equation

$$\sigma^2(I) = \frac{g^2}{Lp^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \left[S + (B_1 + B_2) \left(\frac{r}{2mt} - \frac{k}{2t} \right)^2 \right] + (dS)^2 \right\}. \quad (2)$$

In equation (2), d is an arbitrary constant, n is equal to the number of independent measurements of the reflection intensity, and the other terms are as previously defined. The factor $(dS)^2$ is introduced to account for absorption, extinction and instrumental errors which might be expected to be proportional to the reflection intensity (Peterson & Levy, 1957); standard deviations were calculated assuming d values of 0.00, 0.01, 0.02 and 0.03. For reflections measured more than once, the S in expression (2) was replaced by the average scan count and B_1 and B_2 were replaced by the respective average background counts.

The trial structure

The photographic intensity data were used for the determination and initial refinement of the trial structure. The calculations were carried out on the Rice computer. All reflections were given equal weights during the initial least-squares refinements of the trial structure; the quantity minimized was $\sum |F_o - 1/kF_c|^2$.

Trial x and y potassium ion coordinates were determined from an unsharpened [001] Patterson map. Trial x and y coordinates for the remaining heavy atoms were then readily obtained from a fourfold sum function superposition of unsharpened Patterson maps translated to the trial potassium positions. The Patterson maps were translated by the method described by Lipson & Taylor (1958). This method involves the convolution of the Patterson function with a peak function which is zero everywhere except at the potassium positions. The peak function can be effectively represented by the electron density distribution of point scatterers positioned at the trial potassium coordinates. The transforms, $S(h, k, l)$ of the superposition are then given by the relationship:

$$S(h, k, l) = F(h, k, l)^2 \cdot G(h, k, l);$$

$F(h, k, l)$ is the observed structure factor amplitude and

$$G(h, k, l) = \sum_j \exp[2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)],$$

where the summation includes the trial potassium coordinates. Fig. 1 shows the [001] superposition projection.

The x and y coordinates and isotropic temperature factors for the heavy atoms were refined by full-matrix least-squares to an R index of 13%. Trial z coordinates were then assigned to the potassium ions by considering the Harker peaks in a sharpened [010] Patterson map. The z coordinates of the other heavy atoms were determined from packing considerations; the anion was positioned in a manner which would allow the cyano nitrogen atoms and the nitro oxygen atoms to assume reasonable contacts with the potassium ions.

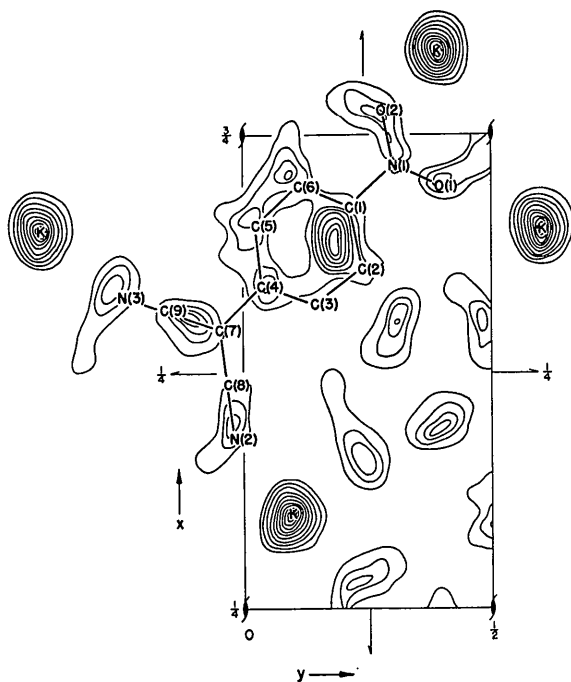


Fig. 1. Superposition projection on to (001).

The heavy atom positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors were refined by full-matrix least squares. The scale factors for the individual layers were empirically adjusted during the refinement. In this manner the trial structure was refined until the *R* index was 14%.

The three-dimensional refinement with the diffractometer data

Using the diffractometer data, the three-dimensional refinement of the structure was carried out mainly by full-matrix least squares. All calculations were performed on an IBM 7094 computer using the CRYM Crystallographic Computing System (Duchamp, 1965).

The quantity minimized was $\Sigma w \left(F_o^2 - \frac{1}{k} F_c^2 \right)^2$. Atomic scattering factors were obtained from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

During the refinement, most reflections were assigned weights equal to $1/\sigma^2(I)$ where $\sigma^2(I)$ was calculated according to equation (2) (see *Experimental*). Reflections which were measured in 2θ regions where the background count was unusually high were assigned zero weights. Intensity measurements were hindered by background radiation in two manners: (1) reflections occurring at very low values of 2θ were measured in regions where white radiation and air scattering created a high and inconsistent background; and (2) a number of *hk4* reflections were measured at crystal settings which gave rise to large amounts of diffuse scattering from the brass pin to which the crystal was mounted. In the later stage of the refinement, the 031 reflection was assigned zero weight because it appeared to be suffering from secondary extinction. A total of seventy-two reflections were assigned zero weights.

Several independent least-squares refinements were performed with different weighting schemes. The weighting schemes were varied by successively assigning values of 0.00, 0.01, 0.02 and 0.03 to the parameter *d* in equation (2).

The first refinement was carried out using standard deviations calculated with $d=0.0$. Heavy atom positional parameters and anisotropic temperature factors were refined to an *R* index of about 7%. The hydrogen atom coordinates were then determined from a three-dimensional difference Fourier map, and additional least-squares refinements of all coordinates, heavy atom anisotropic temperature factors and hydrogen atom isotropic temperature factors, reduced the conventional *R* index ($\Sigma |F_o - F_c| / \Sigma F_o$) to 5.8%; the final *R* index based on F^2 ($\Sigma |F_o^2 - F_c^2| / \Sigma F_o^2$) was 5%. In the final least-squares cycle no parameter shift exceeded one-tenth the value of its estimated standard deviation. The 'goodness of fit', $[\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (m - s)]^{1/2}$ is 1.9; this deviation from unity suggests that the standard deviations are not adequately represented by equation (2) calculated with $d=0.0$. Table 1 lists the average residuals $|(w(F_o^2 - F_c^2))|$ for the reflections with-

in several structure factor ranges. There appears to be a definite trend of increasing residuals corresponding to increasing structure factor amplitudes. The introduction of *d* values greater than 0.0 decreases the weights of the larger structure factors relative to those of the smaller structure factors. Since this effect tends to equalize the residuals, we felt that it would be worthwhile to refine the structure with weighting functions determined from *d* values greater than 0.0.

Table 1. Reflection statistics

The average residuals are from the least-squares refinement using weights equal to $1/\sigma(I)$; $\sigma(I)$ was calculated by equation (2) (see text) assuming that $d=0.00$.

<i>F_o</i> range	Number of non-zero weight reflections in the range	Average residual for the range = $\frac{ w(F_o^2 - F_c^2) }{ w(F_o^2 - F_c^2) }$
0-5	281	1.08
5-10	372	1.28
10-15	234	1.47
15-20	105	1.93
20-25	57	1.71
25-30	34	1.88
30-35	28	2.18
35-40	16	2.31
40-55	17	2.06
55-80	13	3.10

Full-matrix least-squares refinements were then carried out using sets of standard deviations calculated with the *d* value in equation (2) equal to 0.01, 0.02 and 0.03. The heavy atom coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors and the hydrogen coordinates were refined; the hydrogen atom temperature factors were held stationary. In the final refinements, no parameter shift exceeded one-tenth of its estimated standard deviation. Table 2 describes the results of these additional refinements using the different weighting schemes. The conventional *R* index decreased as the *d* value increased. The 'goodness of fit' decreased to a value of 0.9 corresponding to the *d* value of 0.03. Table 2 also lists the maximum and root-mean-square parameter shifts resulting from changes in the weighting schemes; these shifts represent the changes produced in the structure by changing from $d=0.0$ to $d=0.01$, 0.02 and 0.03. In all cases, the maximum heavy atom shift was in the *z* coordinate of the atom N(2). Although the shifts displayed by atom N(2) are significantly larger than the estimated standard deviation of its coordinates, the root-mean-square shifts do not appear to be significant.

We feel that, in spite of its failure to represent completely the errors in the structure factors, a weighting function calculated with $d=0.00$ is reasonably acceptable. Considering the small size of the crystal used for the data collection, errors due to absorption are probably negligible. Therefore, we have chosen to report the results for the refinement based on standard deviations derived from equation (II) with the arbitrary $(dS)^2$ term omitted. The final heavy-atom parameters and their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 3. The hydrogen atom parameters and their estimated

Table 2. Results of least-squares refinements using different weighting schemes

The weights were equal to $1/\sigma(I)$, with $\sigma(I)$ calculated by equation (2) (see text) assuming different values of the constant d .

d	$R = \frac{\sum F_o - F_c }{\sum F_o}$	Goodness of fit	Heavy atoms (excluding K ⁺)			Hydrogen atoms		
			R.M.S. shift	Maximum shift	(Shift parameter)	R.M.S. shift	Maximum shift	(Shift parameter)
0.00	5.78	1.91						
0.01	5.52	1.55	0.003 Å	0.009 Å	($Z_{N(2)}$)	0.04 Å	0.06 Å	($Z_{H(4)}$)
0.02	5.44	1.20	0.004	0.012	($Z_{N(2)}$)	0.05	0.10	($Z_{H(1)}$)
0.03	5.42	0.94	0.004	0.012	($Z_{N(2)}$)	0.06	0.11	($Z_{H(2)}$)

Table 3. The final heavy atom parameters and their estimated standard deviations

The values have been multiplied by 10^4 .
The temperature factors are in the form $T = \exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - \beta_{12}hk - \beta_{13}hl - \beta_{23}kl)$.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
O(1)	7083 (1)	3962 (2)	-2488 (8)	22 (1)	53 (2)	1084 (33)	-11 (3)	-1 (9)	68 (20)
O(2)	7796 (1)	2871 (2)	-0216 (10)	12 (1)	98 (3)	1042 (34)	-20 (2)	-22 (10)	64 (26)
N(1)	7238 (1)	3039 (3)	-0987 (11)	16 (1)	61 (3)	652 (38)	-8 (3)	15 (10)	-39 (21)
N(2)	4362 (1)	-0168 (3)	0497 (10)	14 (1)	60 (3)	784 (38)	0 (2)	-25 (11)	47 (23)
N(3)	5843 (1)	-2390 (2)	4830 (13)	18 (1)	54 (3)	76 (37)	8 (3)	26 (12)	53 (25)
C(1)	6803 (2)	2177 (3)	-0117 (12)	11 (1)	50 (3)	369 (35)	-11 (2)	21 (10)	42 (24)
C(2)	6183 (2)	2370 (3)	-0983 (12)	14 (1)	44 (3)	501 (44)	7 (3)	6 (10)	66 (20)
C(3)	5765 (6)	1508 (3)	-0197 (13)	11 (1)	50 (3)	534 (38)	9 (3)	19 (11)	30 (24)
C(4)	5935 (2)	0441 (3)	1340 (10)	11 (1)	42 (3)	493 (39)	5 (3)	-1 (9)	-4 (18)
C(5)	6569 (2)	0281 (3)	2132 (12)	15 (1)	49 (3)	543 (39)	8 (3)	-26 (10)	55 (20)
C(6)	6990 (2)	1143 (3)	1458 (10)	10 (1)	59 (3)	573 (41)	1 (3)	-23 (9)	43 (22)
C(7)	5500 (2)	-0459 (3)	2083 (10)	12 (1)	44 (3)	453 (36)	1 (3)	-10 (10)	-3 (19)
C(8)	4868 (2)	-0314 (3)	1235 (11)	17 (1)	37 (3)	443 (41)	-3 (3)	0 (10)	-27 (18)
C(9)	5677 (2)	1538 (3)	3612 (10)	13 (1)	43 (3)	432 (40)	-6 (3)	26 (9)	-28 (19)
K	3563 (0)	0995 (1)	5412 (2)	16 (0)	59 (1)	505 (7)	9 (1)	9 (3)	0 (5)

Table 4. The final hydrogen parameters and their estimated standard deviations

The positional parameters have been multiplied by 10^3 .

	x	y	z	B
H(1)	602 (1)	312 (2)	-195 (8)	0.3 (0.7) Å ²
H(2)	535 (1)	169 (2)	-057 (10)	0.5 (0.7)
H(3)	670 (2)	042 (3)	316 (10)	2.6 (1.1)
H(4)	744 (1)	111 (3)	231 (9)	1.6 (0.8)

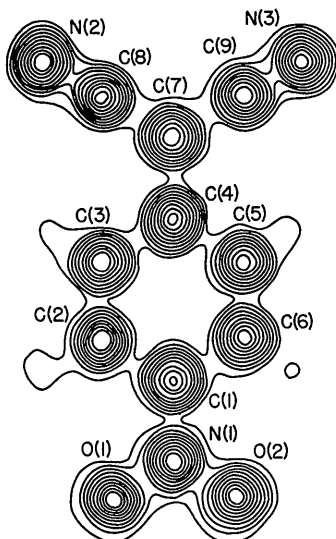


Fig. 2. The composite of the electron density map in the least-squares plane of the benzene ring. Contours are at intervals of $1 \text{ e.}\text{Å}^{-3}$, beginning with the $1 \text{ e.}\text{Å}^{-3}$ contour.

standard deviations are listed in Table 4. Observed structure factors and their estimated standard deviations (calculated from equation (2) assuming $d=0.0$) are given in Table 5 along with the calculated structure factors and phase angles.

At the conclusion of the refinement, an electron density map and a difference map, each in the plane of the anion, were calculated. These are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

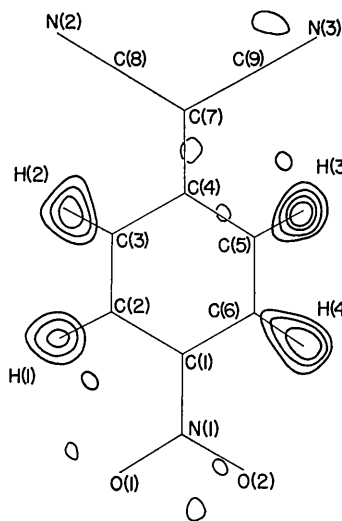


Fig. 3. The composite of the final difference map in the least-squares plane of the benzene ring. Contours are at intervals of $0.1 \text{ e.}\text{Å}^{-3}$, beginning with the $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{Å}^{-3}$ contour.

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors and phase angles

Reading from left to right, the columns contain values of h, 10F0, 10σ(F0), 10Fc and 10 times the phase angle (°). Values of 10Fc reported as --- represent intensity values observed negative and where arbitrarily set equal to zero.

Table 5: Observed and calculated structure factors and phase angles. A large multi-column table with rows of numerical data and phase angles.

Table 6. The shorter van der Waal contacts

- K-O(1)(t) 2.815 Å
K-O(2)(g) 2.875
K-O(2)(h) 2.783
K-N(2)(d) 2.907
K-N(2) 2.865
K-N(3)(f) 2.879
K-N(3)(b) 2.995
O(1)-N(2)(c) 3.480
N(1)-O(1)(d) 3.391
N(2)-N(3)(b) 3.203
N(3)-C(9)(d) 3.470 Å
N(3)-O(2)(a) 3.009
C(2)-N(2)(c) 3.288
C(4)-C(3)(d) 3.436
C(6)-C(1)(d) 3.414
C(9)-C(7)(d) 3.445
H(1)-N(2)(c) 2.38
H(2)-N(3)(b) 2.84
H(3)-O(2)(a) 2.98
H(3)-H(4)(a) 2.50

The crystal packing

Fig. 4 shows the (001) projection of the crystal structure. The crystal packing permits close contacts between the potassium ions and the nitro oxygen atoms and cyano nitrogen atoms. The shortest van der Waals contacts are listed in Table 6. The 2.38 Å distance between H(1) and N(2) from a symmetry related molecule is unusually short, but all other contacts are compatible with the accepted van der Waals radii. Molecules related by the c translation exhibit an interplanar spacing of 3.42; the dihedral angle between the molecular plane and the (001) plane is approximately 25°.

Structure of the carbanion

The bond distances and angles for the anion are shown in Fig. 5. The unsymmetrical appearance of the anion

- (a) -x + 3/2, -y, z + 1/2
(b) -x + 1, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2
(c) -x + 1, y + 1/2, -z - 1/2
(d) x, y, z + 1
(e) x, y, z - 1
(f) -x + 1, y + 1/2, -z + 3/2
(g) x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z
(h) x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z + 1
(i) -x + 1, y - 1/2, -z + 1/2

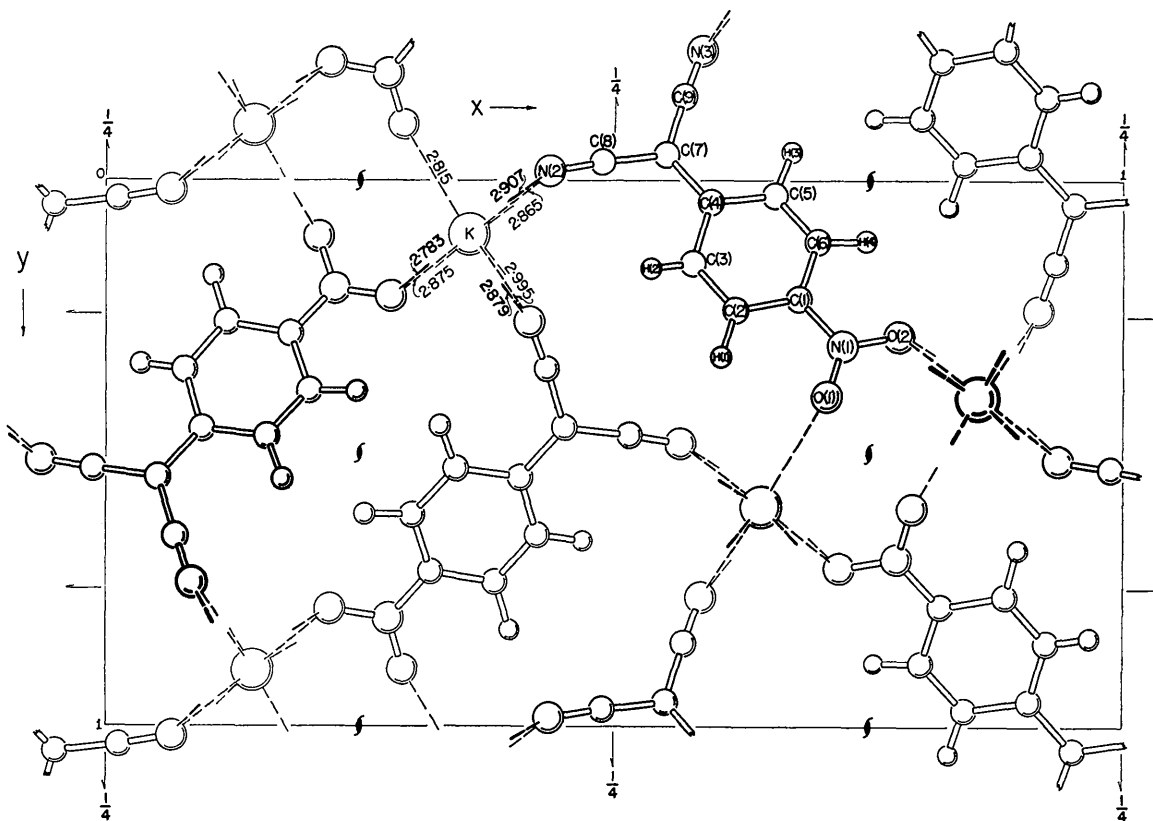


Fig. 4. The crystal structure projected on (001).

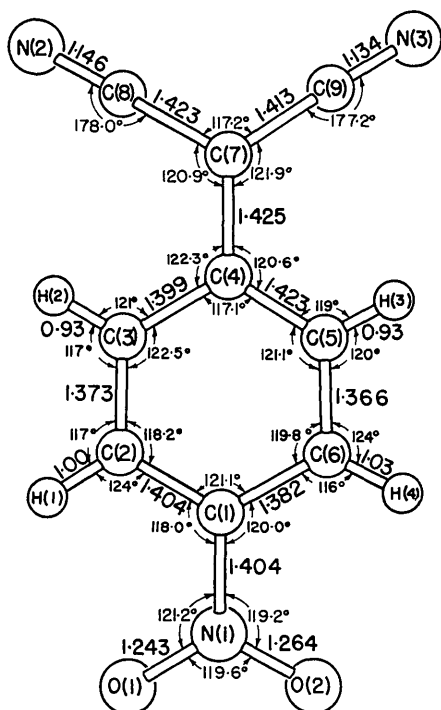


Fig. 5. Bond lengths and angles in the anion.

Table 7. Deviations from the least-squares planes through the anion

	Plane A Deviation	Plane B Deviation
O(1)	-0.106 Å*	-0.129 Å*
O(2)	-0.054*	-0.076*
N(1)	-0.058*	-0.076*
N(2)	-0.040*	-0.013
N(3)	-0.043*	-0.014
C(1)	-0.004	-0.012
C(2)	-0.009	-0.014
C(3)	0.011	0.016
C(4)	0.003	0.012
C(5)	-0.007	-0.002
C(6)	0.010	0.006
C(7)	-0.004	0.015
C(8)	-0.020*	0.004
C(9)	-0.023*	0.002
H(1)	0.05*	0.04*
H(2)	0.10*	0.11*
H(3)	-0.01*	0.00*
H(4)	0.14*	0.13*

* Atoms excluded from the calculation of the least-squares plane. The equations of the least squares planes, with the coefficients of X, Y, and Z direction cosines with respect to the crystallographic axes, are:

$$\text{Plane A: } -0.1516X + 0.3928Y + 0.9070Z = -1.3036 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\text{Plane B: } -0.1434X + 0.4332Y + 0.8897Z = -1.0851$$

Table 8. *The magnitudes and the direction cosines of the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids*

The direction cosines are with respect to the crystallographic axes.

Atom	Axis	$B_1(\text{\AA}^2)$	q_1^a	q_1^b	q_1^c	Atom	Axis	$B_1(\text{\AA}^2)$	q_1^a	q_1^b	q_1^c	Atom	Axis	$B_1(\text{\AA}^2)$	q_1^a	q_1^b	q_1^c
O(1)	1	6.27	-0.054	0.171	0.984	C(1)	1	2.98	-0.496	0.864	0.159	C(6)	1	3.60	-0.177	0.555	0.813
	2	4.40	0.954	-0.285	0.102		2	2.43	0.575	0.185	0.798		2	2.84	-0.239	-0.825	0.512
	3	2.48	-0.295	-0.944	0.148		3	1.42	-0.662	-0.467	0.581		3	1.81	0.955	-0.104	0.278
O(2)	1	6.36	-0.195	0.527	0.827	C(2)	1	3.31	0.377	0.546	0.748	C(7)	1	2.64	-0.361	-0.126	0.924
	2	0.208	-0.802	0.560	0.047		2	2.59	-0.865	-0.080	0.495		2	2.32	0.191	0.960	0.206
	3	1.91	0.958	0.282	0.047		3	1.86	0.330	-0.834	0.442		3	2.13	0.913	-0.250	0.322
N(1)	1	4.05	0.404	-0.485	0.777	C(3)	1	3.35	0.480	0.494	0.782	C(8)	1	3.17	0.994	-0.105	0.934
	2	3.20	-0.572	0.530	0.626		2	2.58	-0.307	-0.750	0.610		2	2.60	-0.065	-0.311	0.948
	3	2.78	0.714	0.697	0.062		3	1.84	-0.873	0.472	0.125		3	1.84	0.089	0.945	0.315
N(2)	1	4.65	-0.194	0.251	0.948	C(4)	1	2.81	-0.040	-0.069	0.997	C(9)	1	2.98	0.668	-0.295	0.683
	2	3.03	-0.206	-0.955	0.211		2	2.35	0.572	0.816	0.050		2	2.25	-0.531	-0.832	0.160
	3	2.51	0.959	-0.154	0.238		3	1.85	-0.819	0.573	0.007		3	1.98	-0.521	0.470	0.712
N(3)	1	5.21	0.268	0.218	0.939	C(5)	1	3.47	-0.495	0.219	0.841	K	1	3.53	0.718	0.677	0.165
	2	3.41	-0.907	-0.272	0.352		2	3.15	0.702	0.617	0.238		2	2.89	0.126	-0.358	0.925
	3	2.65	0.325	-0.937	0.125		3	1.94	0.512	-0.708	0.486		3	2.56	-0.685	0.643	0.342

is unexpected and somewhat embarrassing; however, considering the estimated standard deviations in bond lengths and angles, the apparent anomalies seem to be significant. The distortion of the anion persisted through the least-squares refinements using the visual data and through refinements using the diffractometer data with different weighting schemes.

An especially unusual feature of the structure is the trend of relatively long lengths for the bonds parallel to the N(2)–C(8) bond. These bonds are also nearly parallel to the *a* axis, suggesting that the unit-cell dimensions might be in error. However, since the unit-cell dimensions were measured on a precision Weissenberg camera and were later verified with the diffractometer – in both cases using the same crystal which was subsequently employed for the collection of intensity data – it seems unlikely that the unit-cell constants are significantly incorrect. Thermal motion in the *a* direction is not especially pronounced and does not provide an obvious explanation for the unusual bond lengths.

Table 7 lists deviations from least-squares planes through the anion. The atoms of the phenyl ring and atom C(7) lie in the same plane. The bonding to atom C(7) is pyramidal with the cyano groups displaced significantly from the plane through the phenyl ring. Similar deviations from planarity have been reported for the crystal structures of other carbanions (Bugg & Sass, 1965; Desiderato & Sass, 1965). The atoms of the nitro group are also significantly displaced from the phenyl plane.

Thermal vibrations

The ellipsoids of thermal vibration are described in Table 8. The thermal motions are in general agreement

with those that would be expected on the basis of the anion geometry and the crystal packing. The largest components of vibrations are approximately perpendicular to the anion plane. The most severe thermal motion is displayed by the cyano nitrogen atoms and the nitro oxygen atoms; the thermal vibrations of the other atoms are relatively small.

No attempt was made to correct the bond lengths for the effects of thermal vibration.

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