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The Crystal Structure of an N-Methylphenothiazine-7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethane Complex, N-MePZT-TCNQ

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Crystals of the 1:1 charge-transfer complex of N-MePZT-TCNQ are monoclinic with those lattice constants: a=10.904, b=13.321, c=7.086 Å, and $\beta=91.06^{\circ}$, and with the space group C2/m. X-ray structure analysis showed that the mixed-stacks of N-MePZT and TCNQ exist along the c axis. N-MePZT is disordered, and its apparent molecular symmetry is C_{2h} , taking four possible conformations. The molecular geometry of TCNQ indicates that the amount of the charge transferred from N-MePZT is very small (<0.2e).

7,7,8,8-tetracyano-p-quinodimethane (TCNQ) is a powerful electron acceptor and forms a number of charge-transfer complexes. N-methylphenothiazine (N-MePZT) is an electron donor. A neutral N-MePZT molecule has a folded structure, while the PZT skeleton is planar in crystals of trinitrobenzene-PZT. As was pointed out by Fritchie, the van der Waals packing requirement of an alternating donor-acceptor stack might suggest that PZT is essentially planar in a 1:1 complex. Crystals of N-MePZT-TCNQ were subjected to X-ray structure analysis in order to examine the molecular structure of the component molecules.

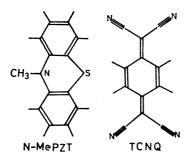


Fig. 1. The molecular structures of N-MePZT and TCNQ.

Experimental

Black crystals of N-MePZT-TCNQ were obtained by the slow evaporation of an equimolar acetone solution of the components. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs

showed the crystal to be monoclinic. The systematic absence for hkl with h+k=2n+1 indicated that the space group is C2/m, Cm, or C2. The unit-cell dimensions, as determined by means of a diffractometer with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, are $a=10.904\pm0.002$, $b=13.321\pm0.002$, $c=7.086\pm0.001$ Å, and $\beta=91.06\pm0.04^{\circ}$. The density measured by the flotation method was $1.32~g/cm^3$, whereas the calculated density on the assumption of Z=2 is $1.347~g/cm^3$. The intensity data were collected on a Rigaku automated four-circle diffractometer by employing a $\omega-2\theta$ scan technique. A crystal with dimensions of $0.25\times0.13\times0.18~mm$ was used. Of the 1274 accessible reflections with $2\theta \le 55^{\circ}$, significant counts were recorded for 576 reflections. Measurements of two reference reflections, (2,0,0) and (0,0,2), were repeated every fifty reflections.

Structure and Determination

The trial structure was easily deduced from packing considerations. The space group C2/m was assumed; this was verified at a latter stage. Refinements were performed by means of Fourier synthesis, followed by the block-diagonal least-squares method. Three hydrogen atoms (H1, H2, and H3 in Table 1) were found on the three-dimensional-difference Fourier maps and were refined isotropically. No hydrogen atoms of the methyl group came out. Because of the requirements of the space group, the orientation of N-MePZT must be disordered and the apparent molecular symmetry is C_{2h}, which seems to be consistent with the fact that diffuse scattering appears around strong Bragg reflections. Possible models of the disordered structure of N-MePZT were easily deduced. The model shown in Fig. 2 is the most plausible one because the difference Fourier synthesis shows nitrogen and sulfur atoms

¹⁾ N. Wakayama, This Bulletin, 44, 2847 (1971).

²⁾ C. J. Fritchie, J. Chem. Soc., A, 1969, 1328.

Table 1. Final atomic parameters (all \times 10⁴) and their estimated standard deviations Temperature factor = exp[$-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^3 + 2B_{12}hk + 2B_{13}kl + 2B_{23}kl)$]

	•	•	12 (11 22 00			12 10 20 /2			
	х	у	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
			N-MePZ	ZT .					
S	-290	1482	487	135	112	331	2	59	7
	8	5	12	13	5	29	5	10	9
N1	0	963	0	276	181	422	0	-185	0
		6		10	4	21		9	
C 1	1152	524	502	190	95	167	17	-53	10
	5	3	6	6	4	10	4	6	6
C 2	2225	1026	983	199	96	212	-22	3	34
	5	4	6	7	4	12	5	7	7
C3	3289	521	1435	147	142	327	-31	81	22
	4	4	7	7	6	14	5	8	7
C4	—171	1808	449	109	154	183	-10	-74	157
	37	15	32	36	18	90	25	45	33
H1	2115	1658	921	9.1a)					
	43	40	66	1.5					
H 2	3964	865	1264	8.2					
	40	36	62	1.5					
			TCNQ						
N2	3686	1645	6407	138	75	398	-13	-12	-4
	3	3	5	5	3	12	3	6	6
C 5	604	941	5220	93	43	281	2	22	-2
	3	3	6	4	2	11	3	6	5
C 6	1252	0	5449	68	49	210	0	24	0
	5		8	6	4	15		7	
C 7	2483	0	5933	115	32	236	0	21	0
	5		8	8	4	17		9	
C8	3166	900	6207	108	52	254	12	0	4
	4	3	6	5	3	11	3	6	5
H3	1033	1603	5335	5.1					
	33	33	54	1.1					

a) Isotropic temperature factor B.

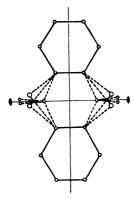


Fig. 2. The model of the disordered structure of N-MePZT.

separately. The nitrogen atom lies on the twofold axis, while the sulfur atom is in general position. Anisotropic refinement gave an R-value of 0.096. Other models were also considered, but they did not give good R-values. The final positional and thermal parameters are given in Table 1. The observed and calcu-

lated structure factors are compared in Table 2.

Results and Discussion

The structure is shown in Fig. 3. It consists of mixed stacking columns of alternating donor (N-Me-PZT) and acceptor (TCNQ) molecules. The mode of overlapping is shown in Fig. 4. The average intermolecular distance is 3.44 Å; the least-squares planes of both the molecules are given in Table 3.

The crystal structure analyses of neutral phenothiazine (PZT) and N-MePZT have revealed that these molecules have a non-planar structure folded along the N-S direction. A PZT molecule in a crystal of a PZT-3,5-dinitrobenzene complex has a folded structure with a dihedral angle of 156°,3°) and it is planar in a PZT-TNB (trinitrobenzene) complex.2°) Fritchie suggested that a PZT molecule in PZT-TNB is actively folding at room temperature, taking two possible conformations with dihedral angles of about 165—172°.

³⁾ C. J. Fritchie and B. L. Trus, Chem. Commun., 1968, 833.

Table 2. Comparison of observed and calculated structure factors $(\times 10)$

Part	1 A.E	BLE 2. COMPARISON	OF OBSERVED AND	CALCULATED SIRC	CIURE FACIORS (>	(10)
371 371 374 488 377 378 488 377 378 488 378 378 488 378 378 388 489 31 32 22 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 2		-1 3 127 120 -1 5 38 45 -1 9 107 107 -1 10 106 107 -1 11 9 107 -1 11 9 107 -1 11 99 109 0 4 37 55 0 0 8 83 77 0 12 99 109 1 1 102 107 1 1 102 107 1 1 102 107 1 1 1 1 102 107 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			нк го гс	H K FO FC
	L=1	L=2			L=5	L=7 -7 -7 -6 -6 -6 -6 -6 -6 -6 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7 -7

TABLE 3. LEAST-SQUARES PLA

•		Direction	cosines with	respect to				
	a		<i>b</i>	c*				
<i>N</i> -MePZT	-0.	2727	-0.0074	0.96	21			
TCNQ	-0.1	2386	-0.0046	0.97	11			
Deviation (Å)								
<i>N</i> -MePZT	$\mathbf{C}1$	-0.004	C 2	0.002	$\mathbf{C3}$	0.001	C 4a)	0.341
	Sa)	0.405	N 1a)	-0.010				
TCNQ	C 5	-0.011	C 6	-0.016	C 7	-0.001	C 8	0.005
. .	N2	0.004						

a) The atoms C4, S, and N1 were not used for the the calculation of least-squares plane.

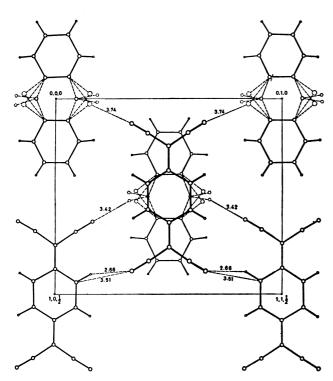


Fig. 3. The molecular arrangement and the short contacts in the plane (102), viewed along the c axis.

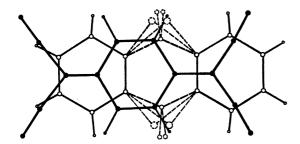


Fig. 4. The molecular overlap as viewed in the direction perpendicular to the mean molecular planes.

In view of the fact that the molecular symmetry of N-MePZT is C_{2h} and that the sulfur atom deviates about 0.4 Å from the molecular plane (Table 3), it may be reasonable to conclude that N-MePZT is disordered, taking four conformations with dihedral angles of about 160—170 °C with equal probability as is shown in Fig. 5. In addition, the nitrogen atom is









Fig. 5. The accessible structures and orientations of N-MePZT.

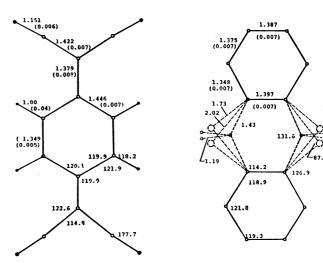


Fig. 6. Bond lengths(Å) and angles(°).

The estimated standard deviations of bond lengths are shown in parentheses. Those of bond angles are about 0.50° for all the angles spanned by non-hydrogen atoms except carbon atom of methyl group and about 4.0° for the angles involving the hydrogen atoms and carbon atom of methyl group.

on the twofold axis, that is, on the molecular plane; this is consistent with the small deviation of the nitrogen atom from the molecular plane in neutral *N*-MePZT and PZT^{1,4)} (0.07, 0.03 Å).

The bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 6. The two C–S bonds are 1.73 and 2.02 Å, giving a mean value of 1.87 Å (Fig. 6), and N–C is 1.43 Å. These values are consistent with those of neutral N-MePZT, (1.82, 1.43 Å). The C–C bonds parallel to the two-fold axis of the molecule are longer than the others, and the N–C (methyl) bond is very short. These facts are undoubtedly due to the disorder of N-MePZT.

The molecular structure of TCNQ is normal. The

⁴⁾ J. D. Bell, J. F. Blount, O. V. Briscoe, and H. C. Freeman, Chem. Commun. 1968, 1656.

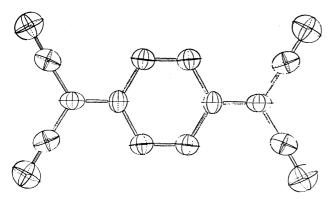


Fig. 7. ORTEP plot of the thermal motion ellipsoid of TCNQ.

Table 4. Rigid-body thermal parametres of TCNQ

	Principal a	xes in the form:	La+MI	b+Nc
axis	L	M	N	
1	0.0894	0.0	0.0340	\downarrow
2	0.0	-0.0751	0.0	362
3	-0.0204	0.0	0.1370	

Molecular vibrational tensors

Principal axes of the **T** and ω tensors relative to the molecular axes.

R.m.s. amplitude	Di	ines	
0.19 Å	0.0	1.0	0.0
0.22	0.335	0.0	-0.942
0.25	0.942	0.0	0.336
0.9°	0.0	1.0	0.0
2.0	0.030	0.0	0.999
5.7	0.999	0.0	0.030

bond lengths shown in Fig. 6 are uncorrected for thermal libration. Some rigid-body parameters for TCNQ are given in Table 4 and Fig. 7. The translational motion nearly isotropic while the libration is quite anisotropic. The r.m.s. amplitude of 5.7° about the long axis is the largest.

Recent studies of TCNQ anion radical salts have revealed a dependence of the molecular geometry on its formal charge (TCNQ⁰, TCNQ^{-1/2}, TCNQ⁻⁾.^{5,6)} In a charge-transfer complex, TCNQ may be charged to some extent according to the magnitude of the charge-transfer interaction. If the bond lengths obtained are sufficiently accurate, they will show values intermediate between those of TCNQ⁰ and TCNQ⁻. The bond lengths of TCNQ in the charge-transfer complexes so far reported are summarized in Fig. 8. The standard bond lengths of TCNQ⁰, TCNQ^{-1/2}, and TCNQ⁻ are taken mainly from Refs. 5 and 6. This

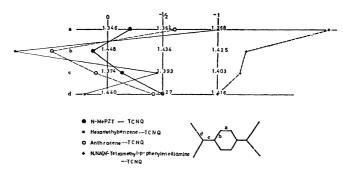


Fig. 8. The bond lengths of TCNQ.

The values are corrected for thermal vibration.

figure can be regarded as a diagram which relates bond length to the amount of transferred charge, δ (TC-The "a" bond lengths of TCNQ⁰ (neutral molecule), TCNQ^{-1/2}, and TCNQ⁻ are 1.346, 1.354, and 1.358 Å respectively. The "a" bond elongates with an increase in the charge transferred from a donor to TCNQ. Thus, the bond lengths seem to be a rough measure of the amount of charge-transfer. For example, the "a" bond seems to show the formal charge, δ , of TCNQ (TCNQ^{- δ}) of about 0.25 in an N-MePZT-TCNQ complex. The dots corresponding to the observed bond length are scattered, probably because of the inaccuracy of the experiments. Despite the inaccuracy, the diagram seems to indicate that the average bond lengths of TCNQ in N-MePZT, anthracene-TCNQ,7) and hexamethylbenzene-TCNQ8) correspond to those of molecules with a small formal charge (δ <0.2). In the case of N-MePZT-TCNQ, the amount of transferred electrons seems to be about 0.15e. The ESR, IR, and electronic spectra indicate that an N-MePZT-TCNQ complex is not an ionic type but almost neutral,9) and they support the above con-In tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine (TM-PD)-TCNQ,10) the distribution of the bond lengths differs from the distributions of those of the other nonionic complexes. The electron transferred from TMPD to TCNQ seems to be more than one, which is a rather unexpected situation.

The crystal structure of N-MePZT-TCNQ is similar to that of the average structure of PZT-TCNQ.¹¹⁾ The main difference between the two complexes is that the former has the orientational disorder of N-MePZT, while the latter is a sinusoidally modulated structure. In the crystal of PZT-TCNQ, PZT are held by hydrogen bonds of N-H=N type. On the other hand, in N-MePZT-TCNQ, N-MePZT are packed loosely by van der Waals forces. Thus, the orientation of N-MePZT is likely to be easily disordered.

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⁶⁾ P. Goldstein, K. Seff, and K. N. Trueblood, *ibid.*, B24, 778 (1968).

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¹⁰⁾ A. W. Hanson, Acta Crystallogr., 19, 610 (1965).

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