

## The Crystal Structure of 2,4,6-Trinitrophenetole

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SINCE 2,4,6-trinitrophenetole is the parent compound of two Meisenheimer complexes, whose structures have already been determined by means of X-ray diffraction,<sup>1,2</sup> it was necessary to study the crystal structure of the parent compound.

The crystals of 2,4,6-trinitrophenetole are orthorhombic, space group  $Pca2_1$ , with  $a = 23.77$ ,  $b = 7.34$ ,  $c = 6.26 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $D_m = 1.553$ ,  $Z = 4$ ,  $D_c = 1.557$ ; Cu- $K\alpha$  radiation was used.

The structure has been determined from a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson synthesis and Fourier transform.<sup>3</sup> Refinement has been carried out by the least-squares method, with anisotropic temperature factors for all the atoms, except the hydrogen atoms, which were included only in the structure-factor calculations with isotropic temperature factors. The  $R$ -value is 0.063 for 856 independent (non-zero) reflections ( $h0l-h5l$  and  $hk0-hk2$ ). These observations were obtained from multiple-film Weissenberg photographs by visual estimation.

The geometry of the molecule is shown in the Figure. The two nitro-groups in *ortho*-positions

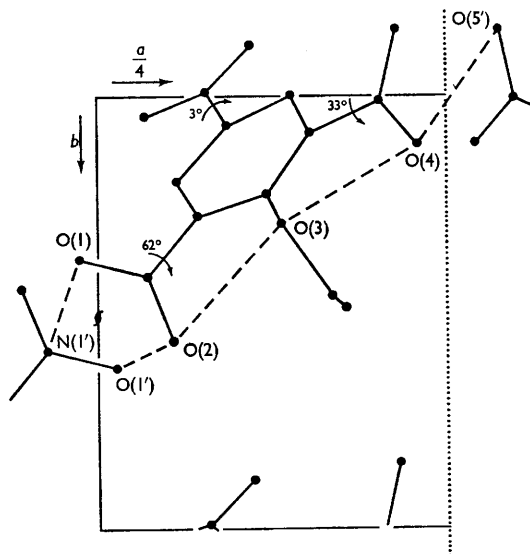


FIGURE. Projection of the structure on (001).

with respect to the ethoxyl group are significantly rotated out of the plane of the phenyl ring, one by  $62^\circ$  and one by  $33^\circ$ . These values are considerably higher than usual and correspond to overcrowded molecules.<sup>4</sup> The third nitro-group (in the *para*-position) is nearly coplanar with the phenyl ring (angle of rotation =  $3^\circ$ ).

The plane determined by the oxygen and the two carbon atoms of the OEt group is approximately perpendicular to the phenyl ring, the angle between the two planes being  $88^\circ$ .

Considering only intramolecular repulsions for the isolated molecule, equal rotation of the two nitro-groups in *ortho*-positions with respect to the ethoxyl group could be expected. The observed difference in the rotation angles of these two nitro-groups can therefore be ascribed to molecular packing in the crystal. A detailed calculation of these effects, together with a complete discussion of the structure, are in preparation.

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<sup>2</sup> G. L. Casalone, R. Destro, C. M. Gramaccioli, C. Mariani, A. Mugnoli, and M. Simonetta, Communications to the 7th Internat. Congr. of Crystallography, Section 8.22, Moscow, 1966.

<sup>3</sup> V. Albano, P. L. Bellon, F. Pompa, and V. Scatturin, *Ricerca Sci.*, 1963, **33**, (II A), 291.

<sup>4</sup> Z. A. Akopyan, A. I. Kitaigorodskii, and Yu. T. Struchkov, *Zhur. strukt. Khim.*, 1965, **6**, 729.