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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *N,N,N',N'*-Tetramethyl-*p*-diaminobenzene-Chloranil, TMPD-Chloranil

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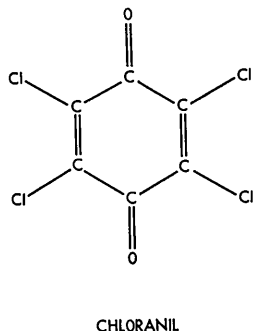
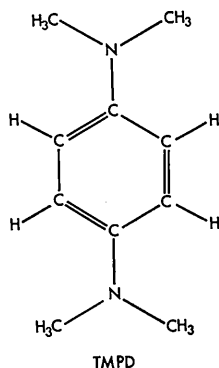
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Crystalline TMPD-chloranil has been shown to be predominantly a molecular complex, although the presence of a minority (up to some 20%) of doubly charged TMPD^{2+} and chloranil $^{2-}$ ions, as indicated by absorption spectra, could not be excluded from X-ray work. Electron spin resonance measurements have shown that the crystals do not contain TMPD^+ , and that chloranil $^-$ ions are present only to a small extent (0.8%). The methyl groups of TMPD do not show free rotation about the N-CH $_3$ bonds.

Introduction

N,N,N',N'-Tetramethyl-*p*-diaminobenzene-chloranil, TMPD-chloranil,



has been studied as part of a program to obtain more information on compounds containing TMPD units (for another paper see de Boer, Vos & Huml, 1968). TMPD-chloranil is an interesting charge-transfer complex (Pott, 1966). At room temperature the compound is weakly paramagnetic. In accordance with electron spin resonance (e.s.r.) measurements, this paramagne-

tism has been ascribed to the presence of a small number of chloranil $^-$ ions (approximately 0.8%). A TMPD^+ signal is not observed. To check whether the absence of the signal is not due to somehow hampered recognition, Pott & Kommandeur (1967) also investigated some purposely made non-stoichiometric crystals (with a TMPD-excess of the order of 0.1%) and found that in these, as well as the chloranil $^-$, the TMPD^+ signal was readily observable. As the e.s.r. measurements thus give evidence for the absence of TMPD^+ ions in the pure crystals, the TMPD units are either neutral or doubly charged. Absorption spectra indicate the presence of TMPD^{2+} and chloranil $^{2-}$ ions. However, the number of doubly charged ions is difficult to estimate from the spectra.

The compound undergoes a phase transition at lower temperatures, as may be noticed from a splitting of the chloranil $^-$ e.s.r. absorption signal below 250°K. The splitting increases with decreasing temperature. X-ray pictures show that the crystals of the low temperature phase are twinned, presumably owing to a change in symmetry from monoclinic to triclinic during the transition.

According to Pott (1966) there are two different types of TMPD-chloranil, which may be distinguished

by the asymmetry of their e.s.r. signals. Both at room and at low temperatures, however, the X-ray diffraction patterns of the two types appeared to be identical. Only the structure of the room temperature phase has been studied by X-ray diffraction. Two independent structure determinations have been carried out: by Daniels, Russell & Wallwork (1967) and that described in the present paper. The two structures obtained do not show significant differences. The discussion in the present paper is based on the latter structure determination as this may be considered as being the more accurate.

Experimental

The crystals are monoclinic with $a=16.320$ (e.s.d. 0.015), $b=6.568$ (e.s.d. 0.010), $c=8.811$ (e.s.d. 0.010) Å; $\beta=111.91^\circ$ (e.s.d. 0.03°); $Z=2$. From the possible space groups $C2$, Cm and $C2/m$, the space group $C2/m$ was adopted during the structure determination as the crystals are not piezoelectric. Confirmation of this choice was subsequently provided by successful refinement of the structure. The cell constants were determined from θ values measured with a single-crystal diffractometer ($\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha)=0.7107$ Å). Owing to gradual decomposition of the crystals at room temperature, the cell constants obtained are not very accurate, the values of b and β being affected most by the aging of the crystals.

The intensities were collected with an automatic Nonius diffractometer, using Zr-filtered Mo radiation

and the moving-counter moving-crystal method. All independent reflexions up to $\theta=26^\circ$ were considered. Because of the decomposition of the compound two crystals had to be used for the intensity measurements, the dimensions of these crystals being approximately $0.11 \times 0.14 \times 0.33$ mm³ and $0.12 \times 0.20 \times 0.46$ mm³. Corrections were made for (1) the gradual decrease in diffracted beam intensity by considering the intensities of reference reflexions which had been measured every two hours, (2) the Lorentz and polarization effect, and (3) absorption (Busing & Levy, 1957), taking $\mu(\text{Mo})=6.86$ cm⁻¹. The scaling of the two sets of reflexions was made possible by the two sets of measurements having 263 reflexions in common. The disagreement factor $\Sigma |\Delta F|/\Sigma |F|$ amounted to 8.8% for these reflexions. Reflexions with $|F| < 1.25\sigma(F)$, in which $\sigma(F)$ is the s.d. estimated for F due to counting statistics, were excluded from the further work, and the structure determination was carried out with 708 out of the 944 independent reflexions considered.

Structure determination and refinement

The structure was determined from a Patterson map and refined by anisotropic least-squares methods (Cruickshank, 1961*b*). Scattering factors according to Moore (1963) were used for the 'heavy' atoms and the f curve according to Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) was taken into account for hydrogen. As may be seen from Fig. 1, the hydrogen atoms are readily

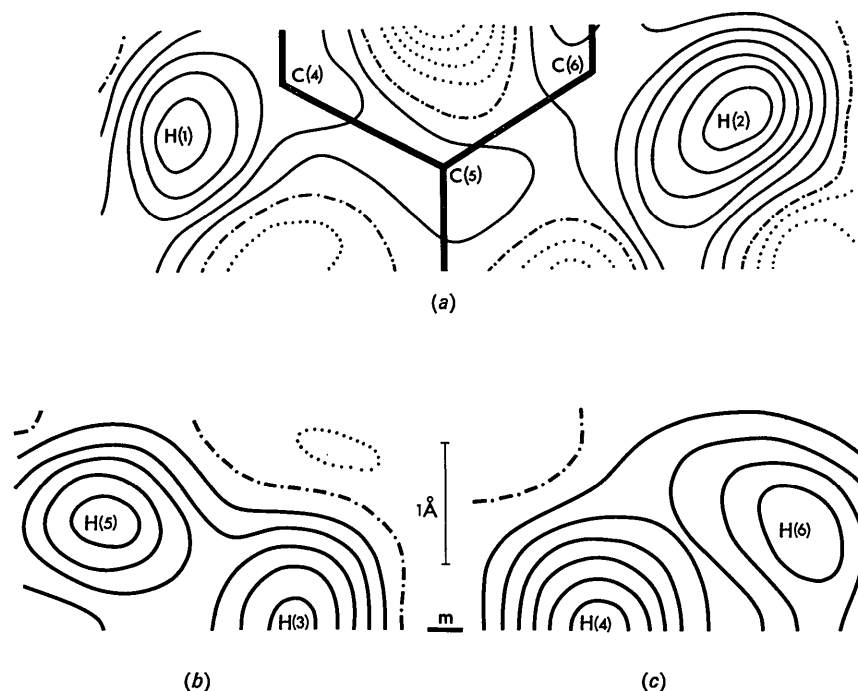


Fig. 1. Difference Fourier map showing the hydrogen atoms of the benzene ring (a) and of the methyl groups, (b) and (c). Only reflexions with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ are considered; hydrogen atoms are not included in F_c . Contours are at intervals of 0.046 e.\AA^{-3} . The equations of the planes are $0X + Y + 0Z = 0 \text{ \AA}$ (a); $-0.2156X + 0Y + 0.9765Z = -1.326 \text{ \AA}$ (b) and $0.9675X + 0Y - 0.2530Z = 11.351 \text{ \AA}$ (c), with $X = xa \sin \beta$, $Y = yb$ and $Z = zc + xa \cos \beta$.

recognizable in a difference map based on reflexions with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. Their peak heights vary from 3.6 to 4.9 times the e.s.d. (0.06 e.\AA^{-3}) of the electron density. The clear appearance of all six independent hydrogen atoms in the difference Fourier map lends strong support to the assumption that $C2/m$ is the correct space group. In the structure factor calculations of the last few cycles of least-squares refinement, the hydrogen atoms were included, with fixed parameters. They were located at 1.08 \AA from the C atoms in directions based on geometrical considerations, for each of the hydrogen atoms the isotropic thermal parameter B was taken to be 2 \AA^2 greater than the B value of the carbon atom to which it is attached. The weighting scheme used was $w = 475/(475 + (25 - F_o)^2)$; the reflexions 020 and 001, which showed extinction, were not considered during the refinement. The final disagreement index R is 7.60% for the 706 reflexions used. The final parameters are listed in Tables 1 and 2, with (in parentheses) their standard deviations as calculated by the least-squares program. In Table 3 the observed and calculated structure factors are compared. The weak reflexions, which were not considered during the structure determination, are not included in this Table; the calculated and observed values for these reflexions were shown to agree within experimental error.

Table 1. *Final coordinates**
For numbering of atoms see Fig. 2.

	<i>x</i>	<i>z</i>
Cl(1)	-0.06383 (15)	0.29210 (23)
Cl(2)	0.20180 (13)	0.07167 (26)
O	0.11838 (33)	0.31101 (53)
N	0.63087 (36)	0.31001 (66)
C(1)	-0.03090 (44)	0.12885 (70)
C(2)	0.06435 (45)	0.16949 (77)
C(3)	0.08994 (43)	0.02675 (80)
C(4)	0.47692 (41)	0.13648 (73)
C(5)	0.56667 (39)	0.15817 (69)
C(6)	0.58751 (41)	0.01780 (78)
C(7)	0.61013 (58)	0.45734 (79)
C(8)	0.72478 (45)	0.33261 (94)
H(1)	0.45872	0.24254
H(2)	0.65573	0.02909
H(3)	0.67066	0.56387
H(4)	0.76474	0.46187
H(5)	0.57215	0.45841
H(6)	0.73922	0.27651

* $y[\text{H}(5)] = y[\text{H}(6)] = 0.13426$, for the remaining atoms $y = 0$.

Analysis of the thermal parameters according to Cruickshank (1956) showed that the thermal parameters of the molecules do not show significant deviations from 'rigid-body' parameters. In view of the high values of the thermal parameters, it is not certain, however, whether the molecules really behave as rigid bodies (Busing & Levy, 1964). The calculated corrections for librations (Cruickshank, 1961*a*) will therefore not be considered in the discussion of the structure. The corrections correspond with increases in bond lengths from 0.004 to 0.010 \AA .

Discussion of the structure

The molecules lie in mirror planes perpendicular to the b axis at special positions with symmetry $2/m$. With the exception of two of the hydrogen atoms of each of the methyl groups, the molecules are thus planar. The arrangement of the molecules at $y=0$ is shown in Fig. 2. At $y=\frac{1}{2}$ there is an equivalent layer related to the one at $y=0$ by the C centring. The TMPD and chloranil molecules of successive layers are arranged on top of each other. In [010] projection the benzene rings of the two molecules nearly coincide. The short distances between the successive benzene rings, $\frac{1}{2}b = 3.284 \text{ \AA}$, indicate that a strong intermolecular interaction takes place along the b direction. Within each layer, on the other hand, intermolecular interaction is smaller. Only one of the independent intermolecular distances in a layer, $\text{O}-\text{H}(4') = 2.190 \text{ \AA}$, is shorter than expected from the sum of the conventional van der Waals radii.

The intramolecular bond lengths and angles are given in Fig. 2. The standard deviations, as calculated from the standard deviations in the coordinates of Table 1, are 0.007 \AA for the C-Cl bonds, and 0.010 \AA for the remaining bonds. The standard deviations in the angles C-C-Cl were calculated to be 0.6° ; those of the remaining angles are 0.7° on the average. It is evident from the figure that the chloranil unit has a strong quinonoid character, thus giving evidence that most of these molecules are uncharged. No valuable direct comparison can be made with chloranil itself, however, as the bond lengths reported for this substance (Chu, Jeffrey & Sakurai, 1962) are not very

Table 2. *Thermal parameters of the temperature factor*
 $\exp [-2\pi^2(h^2a^*2U_{11} + k^2b^*2U_{22} + l^2c^*2U_{33} + 2ha^*kb^*U_{12} + 2kb^*lc^*U_{23} + 2ha^*lc^*U_{13})]$

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{23}	$2U_{13}$
Cl(1)	0.0944 (15)	0.1092 (18)	0.0535 (10)	0	0	0.0554 (20)
Cl(2)	0.0561 (11)	0.1142 (19)	0.0796 (13)	0	0	0.0177 (20)
O	0.0762 (32)	0.1029 (45)	0.0401 (24)	0	0	-0.0275 (46)
N	0.0592 (34)	0.0707 (43)	0.0503 (30)	0	0	-0.0104 (52)
C(1)	0.0683 (43)	0.0576 (46)	0.0389 (32)	0	0	0.0163 (60)
C(2)	0.0665 (41)	0.0595 (45)	0.0471 (35)	0	0	0.0019 (62)
C(3)	0.0566 (38)	0.0526 (43)	0.0554 (38)	0	0	0.0111 (61)
C(4)	0.0514 (38)	0.0859 (58)	0.0426 (34)	0	0	0.0172 (59)
C(5)	0.0463 (33)	0.0570 (42)	0.0410 (32)	0	0	-0.0022 (53)
C(6)	0.0471 (35)	0.0809 (54)	0.0493 (35)	0	0	0.0224 (57)
C(7)	0.1065 (63)	0.0934 (67)	0.0377 (36)	0	0	0.0008 (76)
C(8)	0.0489 (41)	0.1091 (72)	0.0681 (46)	0	0	-0.0316 (71)

accurate. The largely non-ionic character of TMPD-chloranil also appears from the structure of the TMPD units, as in these units the quinonoid character is less pronounced than estimated for TMPD²⁺ from theoretical considerations as may be seen from the following data. For TMPD²⁺ the central bond of the benzene ring is expected to be 0.092 Å shorter than the non-central bonds; for neutral TMPD this difference is only

0.014 Å (Monkhorst & Kommandeur, 1967; the bond lengths *d* were obtained from the relation $d = 1.51 - 0.18p$, *p* being the π bond order). The observed difference, 0.029 Å, between the central and non-central bonds for TMPD in TMPD-chloranil approaches the theoretical value for neutral TMPD. As has been mentioned in the introduction, e.s.r. measurements exclude the presence of TMPD⁺. From the X-ray work (and the e.s.r.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

In order to obtain *F* on the absolute scale, the values in the Table must be divided by 10.

H	K	L	F _O	F _C	H	K	L	F _O	F _C	H	K	L	F _O	F _C	H	K	L	F _O	F _C	H	K	L	F _O	F _C	H	K	L	F _O	F _C					
2	0	0	580	551	4	2	1	570	576	10	2	2	489	492	-1	3	3	394	386	0	4	4	42	-17	-7	1	6	184	178	-5	5	7	30	-26
4	0	0	234	-216	6	2	1	214	222	12	2	2	104	91	3	3	3	71	59	2	4	4	69	-55	-5	1	6	47	52	1	5	7	33	26
6	0	0	631	-652	10	2	1	87	75	14	2	2	44	34	5	3	3	163	-198	4	4	4	77	81	-3	1	6	345	320	3	5	7	38	23
8	0	0	347	-355	14	2	1	10	111	18	2	2	110	-111	7	3	3	164	-159	6	4	4	126	132	-1	1	6	126	132	-8	6	7	47	-26
10	0	0	140	-146	16	2	1	39	-44	-15	3	2	26	37	9	3	3	95	86	8	4	4	51	55	-3	1	6	203	-202	-2	6	8	35	54
12	0	0	100	-108	-15	3	1	41	36	-13	3	2	104	-114	-14	4	3	34	-19	10	4	4	70	-70	3	1	6	77	-61	-16	0	8	35	-62
14	0	0	122	126	-11	3	1	135	139	-11	3	2	71	65	-10	4	3	56	-38	-15	5	4	28	10	5	1	6	245	-241	-14	0	8	32	-12
16	0	0	32	29	-9	3	1	77	89	-7	3	2	110	60	-8	3	3	120	-126	-11	5	4	41	66	-7	1	6	57	55	-12	0	8	94	76
18	0	0	41	-44	-7	3	1	120	-108	-5	3	2	34	375	-6	4	3	49	31	-9	5	4	49	-57	-18	1	6	36	34	-8	0	8	59	47
1	1	0	471	471	-5	3	1	33	20	-3	3	2	208	-206	-4	4	3	150	-149	-7	5	4	40	-42	-16	1	6	158	157	4	0	8	35	54
3	1	0	54	-42	-3	3	1	480	-499	-1	3	2	95	96	-2	4	3	44	55	-5	5	4	78	-75	-16	2	6	41	38	-4	0	8	71	-77
5	1	0	158	187	-1	3	1	37	8	1	3	2	466	-463	0	4	3	150	143	-3	5	4	36	-43	-10	2	6	162	-165	0	0	8	176	-158
7	1	0	519	-508	1	3	1	110	108	5	3	2	84	-87	2	3	3	205	-203	-1	5	4	51	47	-8	2	6	81	49	2	0	8	96	88
9	1	0	141	-128	3	3	1	31	-24	5	3	2	166	158	6	4	3	110	-108	5	5	4	22	-22	-6	1	6	158	157	4	0	8	35	54
11	1	0	54	-44	5	3	1	347	342	7	3	2	58	-38	6	4	3	171	-169	-12	6	4	57	60	-4	2	6	73	94	6	0	8	80	83
13	1	0	140	-128	7	3	1	98	-89	9	3	2	158	163	8	4	3	139	142	-10	6	4	62	59	-2	2	6	272	266	-15	1	8	31	-39
15	1	0	140	123	9	3	1	133	-131	11	3	2	37	-60	10	4	3	107	108	-6	6	4	44	-63	0	2	6	172	167	-13	1	8	65	66
17	1	0	46	-95	11	3	1	133	-125	-13	3	2	34	35	-15	5	3	27	33	-2	6	4	90	83	2	2	6	90	83	-11	1	8	48	56
0	2	0	2190	2581	13	3	1	109	-111	-14	4	2	64	-83	-13	5	3	37	-35	0	6	5	27	-11	-9	1	6	202	-199	-9	1	8	99	102
2	2	0	424	417	-15	3	1	38	30	-10	4	2	26	-23	-9	5	3	71	-78	-9	7	4	32	-19	-9	7	4	32	-19	-5	1	8	103	-106
4	2	0	181	-187	-16	4	1	32	-12	-8	4	2	102	-105	-5	5	3	42	-7	-5	7	4	46	-22	-17	3	6	47	-308	-1	1	8	112	-116
6	2	0	438	-423	-13	4	1	129	-71	-6	4	2	201	200	-3	6	3	42	5	-18	8	5	65	-61	-15	3	6	56	-48	3	1	8	38	-44
8	2	0	282	-274	-8	4	1	267	-261	-4	4	2	62	49	-1	5	3	135	142	-10	9	5	84	-79	-13	3	6	56	-42	-66	1	8	32	54
10	2	0	119	118	-6	4	1	138	-139	-2	4	2	86	-93	1	5	3	41	-11	-10	10	5	144	145	-10	10	5	144	145	-11	3	8	49	42
12	2	0	135	-134	-4	4	1	64	-66	-4	4	2	80	-74	3	5	3	36	23	-6	5	5	77	116	-9	3	6	101	-98	-12	2	8	61	60
14	2	0	15	23	-4	4	1	105	178	2	4	2	204	-209	5	5	3	66	-62	-4	5	5	49	-43	-2	3	6	109	112	-8	2	8	36	33
16	2	0	5	15	-10	4	1	350	341	6	4	2	107	-113	9	5	3	35	35	0	0	5	527	-538	-5	3	6	214	210	-4	2	8	86	70
18	2	0	47	-37	2	4	1	106	-99	8	4	2	104	94	11	5	3	43	15	2	0	5	85	-60	-1	3	6	85	81	2	2	8	57	68
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17	3	0	52	-24	-3	5	1	177	-176	-1	5	2	51	42	6	6	3	50	-50	-7	1	5	357	384	-7	1	5	357	384	-7	1	5	357	384
0	4	0	924	946	1	5	1	66	62	1	5	2	161	-160	-8	6	3	64	67	-5	1	5	41	19	-6	4	6	45	15	-1	3	8	72	-70
2	4	0	210	191	3	5	1	26	4	3	5	2	63	-45	-18	0	4	57	-55	-3	1	5	253	-239	-8	4	6	62	74	1	3	8	37	-28
4	4	0	88	-87	5	5	1	118	8	-6	6	4	63	-59	-6	6	4	63	-59	-1	5	141	-153	-2	4	6	164	151	-5	3	8	38	22	
6	4	0	159	-193	9	5	1	69	61	-12	0	4	317	322	-12	0	4	317	322	-1	5	141	-153	-2	4	6	164	151	-5	3	8	38	22	
8	4	0	156	-144	11	5	1	55	-49	-12	6	2	38	-15	-10	0	4	302	309	3	1	5	154	194	-2	4	6	108	107	-6	4	8	31	-6
10	4	0	63	56	-13	5	1	45	-51	-10	6	2	39	-14	-8	0	4	220	-207	7	1	5	90	81	4	4	6	104	-115	-4	4	8	44	51
12	4	0	77	-63	-10	6	1	46	34	-6	6	2	50	55	-6	0	4	220	-207	9	1	5	82	98	6	4	6	104	-115	-4	4	8	44	51
14	4	0	57	56	-8	6	1	95	-98	-4	6	2	39	-23	-4	4	4	1056	-1057	9	1	5	67	-64	6	4	6	104	-115	-4	4	8	44	51
16	4	0	37	11	-6	6	1	73	-55	-6	6	2	50	-43	-2	0	4	178	180	-18	2	5	49	-51	-13	5	6	65	-28	-14	0	8	27	-28
1	5	0	101	103	-4	6	1	33	-12	8	6	2	59	44	0	0	4	45	24	-12	2	5	302	308	-12	2	5	302	308	-12	2	5	302	308
3	5	0	120	-122	-2	6	1	61	79	-10	6	2	98	118	2	0	4	149	-141	-10	2	5	170	121	-3	5	6	90	99	-12	0	8	66	-70
5	5	0	39	15	-2	6	1	48	-25	1	7	2	46	-38	6	0	4	109	-102	-8	2	5	45	38	-1	5	6	29	40	-10	0	8	77	-80
7																																		

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The Crystal Structure of Tetracyanothiophene

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Tetracyanothiophene crystallizes in space group *Pa* with $a=13.42$, $b=6.56$, $c=7.07$ Å, $\beta=137.0^\circ$, and two molecules in the unit cell. The structure has been determined from three-dimensional film data and refined with anisotropic thermal parameters using the method of least squares. The molecule has approximate C_{2v} symmetry with average distances: S-C, 1.71 Å; C=C, 1.37 Å; C-C, 1.40 Å; C-C_N, 1.41 Å; C≡N, 1.17 Å. Intermolecular distances as short as N---C, 2.98 Å, and N---S, 3.22 Å, suggest weak donor-acceptor bonding between molecules.

Introduction and experimental

As a part of a general study of intermolecular interactions between cyanide nitrogen atoms and heavy non-

metal atoms, we have determined the crystal structure of tetracyanothiophene. This work was prompted by the discovery by Hazell (1963) of strong intermolecular nitrogen-selenium interactions in $\text{Se}(\text{CN})_2$ and by the

Table 1. Final atomic parameters and standard deviations for tetracyanothiophene from full-matrix anisotropic least-squares refinement

S	$x(10^4\sigma_x)$ 0	$y(10^4\sigma_y)$ 0.6990 (6)	$z(10^4\sigma_z)$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Equivalent <i>B</i> 3.56 Å ²
C(2)	0.1058 (16)	0.9089 (20)	0.6211 (31)	3.14
C(3)	0.1849 (15)	0.9124 (22)	0.5622 (28)	3.24
C(4)	0.1530 (17)	0.7415 (20)	0.4077 (34)	2.97
C(5)	0.0583 (16)	0.6161 (21)	0.3629 (30)	3.55
C(22)	0.1133 (21)	1.0643 (35)	0.7657 (44)	6.55
C(33)	0.2783 (22)	1.0611 (29)	0.6384 (40)	5.01
C(44)	0.2152 (20)	0.7089 (28)	0.3088 (32)	4.24
C(55)	0.0032 (16)	0.4216 (23)	0.2128 (31)	3.52
N(2)	0.1195 (27)	1.1951 (34)	0.8856 (52)	8.83
N(3)	0.3559 (20)	1.2063 (36)	0.7120 (37)	6.81
N(4)	0.2743 (22)	0.6697 (35)	0.2541 (37)	8.20
N(5)	-0.0385 (17)	0.2640 (21)	0.0970 (33)	5.87

Thermal coefficients* ($\times 10^4$)

S	$\beta_{11}(\sigma\beta_{11})$	$\beta_{22}(\sigma\beta_{22})$	$\beta_{33}(\sigma\beta_{33})$	$\beta_{12}(\sigma\beta_{12})$	$\beta_{13}(\sigma\beta_{13})$	$\beta_{23}(\sigma\beta_{23})$
S	114 (6)	184 (9)	497 (22)	-74 (8)	192 (10)	-149 (16)
C(2)	85 (19)	139 (35)	459 (79)	-44 (21)	149 (36)	-76 (45)
C(3)	73 (19)	201 (40)	230 (65)	9 (25)	65 (30)	-22 (45)
C(4)	113 (21)	132 (41)	354 (71)	40 (22)	155 (35)	18 (41)
C(5)	105 (21)	151 (37)	430 (88)	45 (24)	146 (39)	143 (43)
C(22)	164 (31)	475 (78)	681 (120)	6 (38)	252 (55)	-239 (81)
C(33)	173 (28)	287 (54)	395 (87)	-110 (37)	185 (44)	-106 (57)
C(44)	97 (23)	185 (37)	304 (73)	21 (31)	64 (36)	17 (56)
C(55)	103 (20)	178 (40)	352 (73)	-30 (24)	126 (34)	-104 (47)
N(2)	318 (40)	444 (62)	1190 (139)	-35 (47)	502 (68)	-201 (97)
N(3)	185 (30)	400 (62)	531 (94)	22 (40)	187 (46)	52 (72)
N(4)	200 (30)	720 (89)	577 (100)	65 (44)	248 (51)	-33 (78)
N(5)	187 (27)	186 (47)	671 (89)	-7 (25)	225 (44)	-3 (50)

* Anisotropic temperature factors are of the form $T = \exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \dots + 2\beta_{12}hk + \dots)]$.