

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dibenzoselenophene, C₁₂H₈Se

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Dibenzoselenophene forms colorless, orthorhombic crystals with cell dimensions $a=19.851$ (20), $b=21.244$ (10) and $c=8.895$ (10) Å. The space group is *Pbca*; there are 16 molecules in the unit cell, and two molecules in the asymmetric unit. The intensities of 4063 reflections were measured on a Picker automated diffractometer and were corrected for absorption and secondary extinction. The structure was solved by use of three-dimensional Patterson and difference Fourier syntheses and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures to a final *R* index of 0.035 for 3002 observed reflections. The individual five- and six-membered rings are planar, but the six-membered rings show significant dihedral angles (0.5 to 1.2°) with the respective five-membered rings. The independently observed values for chemically equivalent bond lengths and angles are in good agreement, with the following average values after correction for thermal motion: Se-C, 1.899 (5) Å; C-C (in the six-membered rings), 1.371 (7) to 1.398 (7) Å; C-C (between the six-membered rings), 1.453 (7) Å; C-Se-C, 86.7 (2)° and C-C-C (in the six-membered rings) 118.1 (5) to 121.6 (5)°.

Introduction

Studies of the donor properties of a wide variety of organoselenium compounds toward molecular iodine in carbon tetrachloride solution have shown dibenzoselenophene to be the weakest donor of some twenty such compounds investigated (McCullough & Mulvey, 1960; McCullough & Brunner, 1967). This is probably due to the fact that the selenium atom, which is the usual seat of donor properties in organoselenium compounds (Chao & McCullough, 1961; Hope & McCullough, 1964; Maddox & McCullough, 1966), is involved in an aromatic ring system. Actually, the donor strength of dibenzoselenophene toward I₂ is scarcely greater than that of aromatic hydrocarbons with approximately the same number of atoms, as shown in Table 1. Since there appears to have been no detailed structural study of a compound with selenium in a similar aromatic environment, the present investigation of dibenzoselenophene was undertaken.

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Table 1. Formation constants, K_c , for complexes of I₂ with various donors, *D*, in carbon tetrachloride at 25°

Donor	K_c (liter mole ⁻¹)	References
Tetrahydro-selenophene	2.2×10^3	1
Dimethylselenide	4.8×10^2	2
Diphenylselenide	2.8×10^1	3
Dibenzoselenophene	1.9×10^0	4
Diphenyl	3.1×10^{-1}	5
Naphthalene	2.5×10^{-1}	6
Phenanthrene	1.4×10^{-1}	6

Table 1 (cont.)

- References: (1) McCullough & Brunner (1967);
 (2) Tideswell & McCullough (1957);
 (3) McCullough (1942);
 (4) McCullough & Mulvey (1960);
 (5) de Maine (1957);
 (6) Keefer & Andrews (1952).

Experimental

The dibenzoselenophene used in this study was prepared by the method of McCullough, Campbell & Gould (1950), and crystals were grown by the slow evaporation of a solution in ethanol. The colorless crystals belong to the orthorhombic system with elongation along *c* and principal faces of the form $\{hk0\}$. A preliminary photographic investigation showed a somewhat rapid decline of intensity with increasing θ . This indicated that the measurement of intensity data on the diffractometer would require either long counting times or a large crystal in order to obtain reasonably low relative counting errors for the high angle reflections. It was also noted that the crystals could not be exposed to X-rays for more than about a week without suffering measurable radiation damage. For these reasons, the decision was made to use a fairly large crystal for the intensity measurements. An apparently flawless crystal was ground to a sphere 0.46 mm in diameter, coated with a water-based glue, and mounted on a Picker full-circle diffractometer without prior orientation. Crystal setting parameters and cell dimensions were obtained by a least-squares fit to 12 sets of measured diffractometer angles. The cell dimensions so obtained were: $a=19.851(20)$, $b=21.244(10)$ and $c=8.895(10)$ Å at

23°C, based on $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\beta) = 1.39217$ and $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1) = 1.54051$ Å.

The intensity symmetry and systematic absences ($0kl$, absent if $k = 2n + 1$; $h0l$, absent if $l = 2n + 1$ and $hk0$, absent if $h = 2n + 1$) uniquely determine the space group to be $Pbca$. The density observed by flotation in aqueous zinc chloride solution is $1.62(2)$ g.cm⁻³, which compares favorably with the value $1.637(3)$ g.cm⁻³ calculated for $Z = 16$. Thus, there are two molecules of $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Se}$ in the crystallographic asymmetric unit.

The intensities of 4063 reflections accessible below $2\theta = 161^\circ$ were measured with the diffractometer in automatic mode. Nickel filtered $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation was used in conjunction with a scintillation counter and pulse-height analyzer. The θ - 2θ scan technique was employed with a scan speed of 2° min^{-1} , and backgrounds were measured for 20 sec at each end of the scan range. Attenuators were automatically inserted when the count rate exceeded 10,000 c.p.s. Measurements of two reference reflections were repeated at 8 hr intervals. No systematic drift was in evidence. The difference between the highest and lowest net check intensities was 4%, with most variations within $\pm 1\%$. However, we believe that the intensities of a few reflections were incorrectly measured, owing to an intermittent malfunctioning of the shutter system. Most of these errors were obvious and were discovered in time for correction, but seven were unnoticed and were processed part way into the refinement. It was then noted that their F_o values were much too low and they were removed from subsequent calculations. These reflections are noted later. Lorentz, polarization and absorption corrections ($\mu r = 1.37$) were applied. Each recorded number of counts, N , was assigned an estimated standard deviation by use of the expression

$$S(N) = N^{1/2} + 0.01N.$$

Altogether, 3009 reflections for which the net intensity exceeded three standard deviations were recorded as 'observed'.

Determination and refinement of the structure

The structure determination and refinement proceeded by the following steps:

(1) A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was readily interpreted to give the positions of the two Se atoms in the asymmetric unit.

(2) A three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis phased on the Se atoms, but with the Se contributions otherwise subtracted, clearly showed the positions of all 24 carbon atoms.

(3) Two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal parameters for all 26 non-hydrogen atoms reduced the usual R index ($R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$) from 0.24 to 0.14.

(4) In two more cycles of least-squares refinement the thermal parameters for Se were allowed to go anisotropic, with a resulting decrease in R to 0.089.

(5) In the next two cycles of least-squares refinement, anisotropic thermal parameters were allowed to refine for all 26 non-hydrogen atoms. This caused a reduction in R to 0.062.

At this stage it was noted that the F_o values for seven reflections (2,14,1, 713, 8,15,1, 10,0,2, 14,1,1, 14,5,1, and 14,6,0) were much lower than their respective values of F_c . As stated earlier, it was assumed that these reflections were affected by malfunctioning of the shutter. They were therefore removed from all subsequent calculations.

(6) A difference Fourier synthesis with the contributions of Se and C subtracted showed maxima which could be reasonably interpreted as being due to hydrogen atoms. However, to support these conclusions, hydrogen atom positions were also computed by use of the program *HPOSN*.

(7) Three more cycles of least-squares refinement were computed in which hydrogen atoms were included with isotropic thermal parameters held constant at 5 \AA^2 . All positional parameters as well as the anisotropic parameters for Se and C were allowed to refine. The resulting value of R was 0.041.

(8) A comparison of F_o and F_c values at this stage suggested that many of the stronger, low order reflections might be suffering from the effects of secondary extinction. The intensities of all observed reflections were therefore processed and corrected by use of the program *SECEXT* and R was thus reduced to 0.036.

(9) After correction of the intensity data for the effects of secondary extinction, two final cycles of least-squares refinement were computed. In these cycles, all positional and thermal parameters (anisotropic for Se and C, isotropic for H) were allowed to vary. Including the overall scale factor, 299 variables were thus refined. The final R index for the 3002 observed reflections was 0.035 and the final shifts averaged less than 15% of the corresponding estimated standard deviations. The largest final shift for a non-hydrogen atom was 0.4σ for a positional parameter and 0.5σ for a thermal parameter, while for hydrogen, the maximum final shift was 0.8σ for a positional parameter and 0.9σ for a thermal parameter.

(10) A final three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis was computed with all atoms subtracted at the positions indicated in Table 2 and with the thermal parameters given in Table 3. The maximum fluctuations of the electron density in this summation, $\pm 0.25 \text{ e. \AA}^{-3}$ were about half the electron density shown by the hydrogen atoms as observed earlier, and about three times the e. s. d. of the electron density, 0.08 e. \AA^{-3} .

(11) A set of final structure factors for all measured reflections was calculated on the basis of the final positional and thermal parameters given in Tables 2 and 3. The resulting values of F_c are listed with the respective F_o values in Table 4. The value of R for these 4056 reflections, including 1054 designated as 'unobserved', is 0.051.

Table 2. Final atomic positional parameters with their standard deviations in parentheses

Molecule A			
	x	y	z
Se	0.20602 (3)	0.01622 (2)	0.02930 (6)
C(1)	0.2217 (2)	0.0358 (2)	0.4689 (5)
C(2)	0.1543 (2)	0.0286 (2)	0.5095 (5)
C(3)	0.1083 (2)	0.0714 (3)	0.4563 (6)
C(4)	0.1280 (3)	0.1200 (2)	0.3659 (6)
C(5)	0.1940 (2)	0.1273 (2)	0.3236 (5)
C(6)	0.2423 (2)	0.0844 (2)	0.3742 (4)
C(7)	0.3136 (2)	0.0840 (2)	0.3402 (4)
C(8)	0.3492 (2)	0.1255 (2)	0.2477 (5)
C(9)	0.4173 (3)	0.1185 (2)	0.2304 (6)
C(10)	0.4522 (2)	0.0705 (2)	0.3011 (6)
C(11)	0.4188 (2)	0.0287 (2)	0.3917 (5)
C(12)	0.3495 (2)	0.0355 (2)	0.4097 (5)
H(2)*	0.143 (2)	-0.004 (2)	0.572 (5)
H(3)	0.068 (2)	0.069 (2)	0.485 (5)
H(4)	0.099 (2)	0.149 (2)	0.342 (5)
H(5)	0.211 (2)	0.165 (2)	0.262 (5)
H(8)	0.322 (2)	0.158 (2)	0.206 (5)
H(9)	0.443 (2)	0.145 (2)	0.158 (5)
H(10)	0.503 (2)	0.064 (2)	0.299 (5)
H(11)	0.446 (2)	-0.001 (2)	0.434 (4)

Molecule B			
	x	y	z
Se	0.45254 (3)	0.09762 (2)	0.78198 (6)
C(1)	0.5087 (2)	0.1479 (2)	0.6581 (5)
C(2)	0.5783 (2)	0.1421 (2)	0.6421 (6)
C(3)	0.6111 (2)	0.1811 (3)	0.5466 (6)
C(4)	0.5768 (3)	0.2257 (2)	0.4643 (6)
C(5)	0.5077 (3)	0.2316 (2)	0.4815 (5)
C(6)	0.4721 (2)	0.1922 (2)	0.5786 (5)

Table 2 (cont.)

	x	y	z
C(7)	0.4001 (2)	0.1913 (2)	0.6052 (5)
C(8)	0.3516 (2)	0.2289 (2)	0.5396 (6)
C(9)	0.2843 (3)	0.2215 (2)	0.5756 (7)
C(10)	0.2656 (2)	0.1766 (2)	0.6769 (6)
C(11)	0.3123 (3)	0.1384 (2)	0.7447 (6)
C(12)	0.3798 (2)	0.1458 (2)	0.7081 (5)
H(2)	0.595 (2)	0.117 (2)	0.696 (5)
H(3)	0.658 (2)	0.176 (2)	0.541 (6)
H(4)	0.601 (2)	0.252 (2)	0.384 (5)
H(5)	0.485 (2)	0.257 (2)	0.427 (5)
H(8)	0.362 (2)	0.256 (2)	0.469 (5)
H(9)	0.250 (2)	0.247 (2)	0.520 (5)
H(10)	0.224 (2)	0.173 (2)	0.701 (5)
H(11)	0.302 (2)	0.115 (2)	0.816 (4)

* Hydrogen atoms are assigned the same numbers as the carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

The atomic scattering curve used for selenium was that given in Table 3.3.1A of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) corrected for dispersion for Cu K α radiation by use of the $\Delta f'$ values in Table 3.3.2B. The factors used for carbon were the graphite values of McWeeny (1954) and those for hydrogen were the bonded values of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965).

(12) Analysis of possible rigid-body motion of each of the two molecules of dibenzoselenophene was carried out by use of the program (ACA No. 1) written by Schomaker & Trueblood (1968) which is based on the

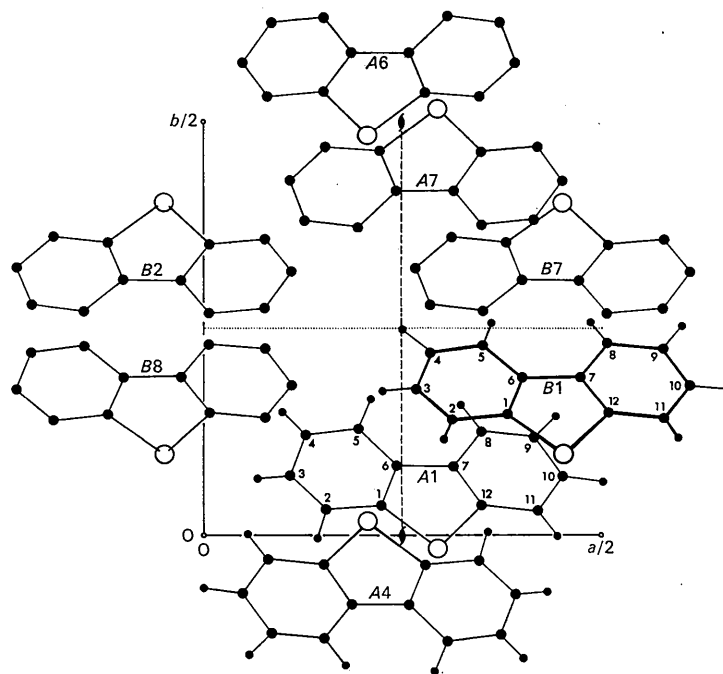


Fig. 1. Projection of a selected portion of the structure of dibenzoselenophene down the c axis. The labels A1, B1, etc. designate the crystallographically nonequivalent molecules A and B and the eight equivalent positions of the space group. The position numbering is indicated in Table 12. Hydrogen atoms are shown only in molecules A1, B1 and A4.

treatment presented in their paper on the rigid-body motions of molecules in crystals. The more significant results of the application of this program to dibenzoselenophene are presented in Table 5 and the bond lengths and angles, corrected for the effects of the implied librational motion, are listed with the uncorrected values in Tables 6 and 7.

The various Fourier summations were computed by use of *UCLAFOUR* written by Gantzel & Hope, and the least-squares refinement was carried out by use of the full-matrix program (ACA No.317, modified)

written by Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood. This program minimized $\sum w(\Delta|F|)^2$ and provides for anisotropic thermal parameters of the form: $\exp\{-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)\}$. The weighting scheme was that of Hughes (1941). Hydrogen positions were checked by use of *HPOSN*, written by H. Hope. This routine calculates H atom positions by use of the known molecular geometry around the carbon atom to which the hydrogen atom is assumed to be bonded. Correction of the observed intensities for the effects of secondary extinction were calculated by use of the

Table 3. Final thermal parameters (in Å²)* with their standard deviations in parentheses

Molecule A						
	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Se	5.73 (2)	4.42 (2)	5.02 (2)	-0.08 (2)	0.06 (2)	-1.23 (2)
C(1)	5.0 (2)	4.5 (2)	3.7 (2)	-0.2 (2)	-0.1 (2)	-0.5 (2)
C(2)	5.4 (2)	6.5 (2)	4.4 (2)	-0.4 (2)	0.7 (2)	-0.3 (2)
C(3)	4.6 (2)	9.3 (3)	5.4 (2)	0.6 (2)	0.1 (2)	-1.5 (2)
C(4)	6.3 (2)	6.4 (2)	5.8 (2)	1.8 (2)	-0.9 (2)	-1.4 (2)
C(5)	6.2 (2)	4.4 (2)	4.8 (2)	0.7 (2)	-0.3 (2)	-0.6 (2)
C(6)	4.9 (2)	3.7 (1)	3.4 (1)	0.2 (1)	-0.2 (1)	-0.4 (1)
C(7)	5.5 (2)	3.2 (1)	3.3 (1)	0.0 (1)	-0.1 (2)	-0.3 (1)
C(8)	6.5 (2)	4.2 (2)	4.7 (2)	-0.4 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.5 (2)
C(9)	7.0 (2)	5.5 (2)	5.2 (2)	-1.8 (2)	1.2 (2)	-0.1 (2)
C(10)	5.0 (2)	6.3 (2)	5.8 (2)	-0.8 (2)	0.7 (2)	-1.0 (2)
C(11)	4.9 (2)	5.0 (2)	5.0 (2)	0.0 (2)	-0.4 (2)	-0.5 (2)
C(12)	5.0 (2)	3.7 (1)	3.7 (2)	-0.5 (1)	0.0 (2)	-0.3 (1)
<i>B</i>						
H(2)	6.5 (1.1)					
H(3)	9.6 (1.4)					
H(4)	7.0 (1.1)					
H(5)	5.3 (1.0)					
H(8)	6.6 (1.1)					
H(9)	6.8 (1.1)					
H(10)	7.0 (1.1)					
H(11)	5.9 (1.0)					
Molecule B						
	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Se	5.86 (2)	5.30 (2)	4.95 (2)	-0.73 (2)	-0.03 (2)	1.12 (2)
C(1)	4.8 (2)	3.9 (2)	4.0 (2)	-0.5 (2)	0.1 (2)	-0.3 (1)
C(2)	5.3 (2)	5.0 (2)	5.5 (2)	-0.2 (2)	-0.3 (2)	-0.1 (2)
C(3)	5.1 (2)	6.3 (2)	6.5 (2)	-0.9 (2)	0.6 (2)	-0.3 (2)
C(4)	6.9 (2)	5.3 (2)	6.2 (2)	-1.2 (2)	1.7 (2)	0.3 (2)
C(5)	7.0 (2)	4.0 (2)	4.8 (2)	0.0 (2)	0.5 (2)	0.4 (2)
C(6)	5.2 (2)	3.3 (1)	3.9 (2)	-0.4 (1)	0.2 (2)	-0.5 (1)
C(7)	4.9 (2)	3.6 (1)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (1)	0.0 (2)	-1.0 (1)
C(8)	6.6 (2)	4.0 (2)	5.9 (2)	0.6 (2)	-0.4 (2)	-1.0 (2)
C(9)	5.8 (2)	5.6 (2)	8.4 (3)	1.3 (2)	-1.0 (2)	-2.3 (2)
C(10)	4.5 (2)	7.9 (2)	7.9 (3)	-0.1 (2)	0.3 (2)	-3.6 (2)
C(11)	6.1 (2)	6.2 (2)	5.4 (2)	-1.5 (2)	0.8 (2)	-1.1 (2)
C(12)	4.8 (2)	4.6 (2)	4.4 (2)	-0.3 (2)	0.2 (2)	-1.2 (2)
<i>B</i>						
H(2)	5.1 (1.0)					
H(3)	7.9 (1.2)					
H(4)	7.6 (1.1)					
H(5)	4.6 (0.9)					
H(8)	5.7 (1.0)					
H(9)	8.1 (1.1)					
H(10)	7.5 (1.2)					
H(11)	6.0 (1.0)					

* The anisotropic B_{ii} and B_{ij} values in the Table are related to the b_{ii} and b_{ij} values in the anisotropic temperature factor expression as follows: $B_{11} = 4a^2b_{11}$, $B_{22} = 4b^2b_{22}$, $B_{12} = 2abb_{12}$, etc.

Table 4 (cont.)

A large table of mathematical data with multiple columns and rows, containing various numerical values and labels such as '10 300 -1860', '1 936 991', '6 197 193', etc., organized in a grid-like structure.

Table 4 (cont.)

5 351 155	14 278 8	8 368 -57	7 110 111	4 62 -67	4 291 195	0 219 -148	0 217 -277	4 180 -192	2 202 185	0 151 158	4 110 -90
6 768 41	15 558 -27	9 848 -251	8 288 111	5 238 -154	5 927 27	1 247 -277	1 247 -277	5 213 -213	3 257 253	10 55 68	5 42 -94
7 146 146	10 228 -113	10 528 -50	9 65 70	6 50 61	6 160 -159	1 93 74	2 119 -137	6 408 -3	4 458 -76	11 123 113	6 71 -83
8 121 -138	11 98 -104	11 98 -104	10 108 -107	10 108 -107	7 358 -71	2 214 108	3 458 -7	7 165 -168	8 266 -30	0 56 -57	7 288 20
9 180 406	12 288 -14	12 288 -14	11 70 -94	11 70 -94	8 412 200	3 202 206	4 182 186	8 178 185	6 588 -107	0 558 -227	8 68 -60
10 558 57	13 208 21	13 208 21	12 788 30	12 788 30	9 77 -61	4 228 -235	5 168 -8	9 368 -64	7 298 -7	0 258 -27	9 144 -135
11 201 -191	14 268 -80	14 268 -80	13 218 6	13 218 6	10 188 -190	5 178 101	6 168 -31	10 57 -72	6 288 3	1 221 -716	10 144 -135
12 318 22	15 428 8	15 428 8	14 158 10	14 158 10	11 478 -23	6 128 29	7 171 163	11 268 3	9 265 273	2 348 -1	11 185 -187
13 358 37	16 358 -113	16 358 -113	15 788 23	15 788 23	12 308 -11	7 46 81	8 145 145	12 158 158	10 158 -158	3 118 -4	12 91 81
14 318 28	17 208 -106	17 208 -106	16 113 -293	16 113 -293	13 458 45	8 91 94	9 111 113	13 278 -35	11 145 -151	4 118 -97	13 101 97
15 180 -172	18 608 58	18 608 58	17 172 -167	17 172 -167	14 73 62	9 308 -13	10 448 -45	14 74 -71	12 158 -158	5 158 -158	14 91 81
16 158 -41	19 308 306	19 308 306	18 118 95	18 118 95	15 218 -7	10 102 -117	11 117 124	15 95 -80	13 158 -158	6 75 81	15 81 81
17 94 -97	20 408 10	20 408 10	19 378 -267	19 378 -267	16 388 182	11 92 -104	12 468 160	16 83 -98	14 158 -158	7 138 -141	16 308 1
18 108 108	21 328 16	21 328 16	20 528 38	20 528 38	17 188 -188	12 68 65	13 188 188	17 108 -108	15 158 -158	8 80 71	17 308 1
19 108 108	22 268 -63	22 268 -63	21 218 218	21 218 218	18 262 -262	13 135 -135	14 188 188	18 122 -122	16 158 -158	9 108 -111	18 268 -34
20 194 -180	23 1208 218	23 1208 218	22 71 86	22 71 86	19 111 -102	14 45 -55	15 282 -272	19 68 87	17 111 -112	10 268 25	19 258 -18
21 358 -53	24 268 4	24 268 4	23 141 -147	23 141 -147	20 283 277	15 47 -92	16 188 188	20 282 -282	18 111 -112	11 628 -18	20 218 15
22 90 -88	25 1213 224	25 1213 224	24 378 5	24 378 5	21 231 -214	16 103 91	17 101 81	21 96 -47	19 308 14	12 228 47	21 228 47
23 178 178	26 458 63	26 458 63	25 298 8	25 298 8	22 47 -92	17 103 91	18 81 81	22 96 -47	20 308 14	13 228 47	22 228 47
24 243 -258	27 428 -55	27 428 -55	26 117 171	26 117 171	23 103 -91	18 103 91	19 103 91	23 96 -47	21 308 14	14 228 47	23 228 47
25 788 -92	28 118 118	28 118 118	27 118 118	27 118 118	24 103 -91	19 103 91	20 103 91	24 96 -47	22 308 14	15 228 47	24 228 47
26 178 180	29 1208 -287	29 1208 -287	28 118 118	28 118 118	25 103 -91	20 103 91	21 103 91	25 96 -47	23 308 14	16 228 47	25 228 47
27 348 -136	30 108 -94	30 108 -94	29 118 118	29 118 118	26 103 -91	21 103 91	22 103 91	26 96 -47	24 308 14	17 228 47	26 228 47
28 178 180	31 2908 -287	31 2908 -287	30 118 118	30 118 118	27 103 -91	22 103 91	23 103 91	27 96 -47	25 308 14	18 228 47	27 228 47
29 378 3	32 358 -277	32 358 -277	31 118 118	31 118 118	28 103 -91	23 103 91	24 103 91	28 96 -47	26 308 14	19 228 47	28 228 47
30 268 256	33 98 -100	33 98 -100	32 118 118	32 118 118	29 103 -91	24 103 91	25 103 91	29 96 -47	27 308 14	20 228 47	29 228 47
31 308 26	34 678 -83	34 678 -83	33 118 118	33 118 118	30 103 -91	25 103 91	26 103 91	30 96 -47	28 308 14	21 228 47	30 228 47
32 268 287	35 401 -198	35 401 -198	34 118 118	34 118 118	31 103 -91	26 103 91	27 103 91	31 96 -47	29 308 14	22 228 47	31 228 47
33 288 -27	36 528 -67	36 528 -67	35 118 118	35 118 118	32 103 -91	27 103 91	28 103 91	32 96 -47	30 308 14	23 228 47	32 228 47
34 54 -44	37 271 -254	37 271 -254	36 118 118	36 118 118	33 103 -91	28 103 91	29 103 91	33 96 -47	31 308 14	24 228 47	33 228 47
35 178 180	38 91 107	38 91 107	37 118 118	37 118 118	34 103 -91	29 103 91	30 103 91	34 96 -47	32 308 14	25 228 47	34 228 47
36 278 -56	39 168 2	39 168 2	38 118 118	38 118 118	35 103 -91	30 103 91	31 103 91	35 96 -47	33 308 14	26 228 47	35 228 47
37 118 118	40 108 -94	40 108 -94	39 118 118	39 118 118	36 103 -91	31 103 91	32 103 91	36 96 -47	34 308 14	27 228 47	36 228 47
38 108 108	41 1108 -110	41 1108 -110	40 118 118	40 118 118	37 103 -91	32 103 91	33 103 91	37 96 -47	35 308 14	28 228 47	37 228 47
39 135 -173	42 408 11	42 408 11	41 118 118	41 118 118	38 103 -91	33 103 91	34 103 91	38 96 -47	36 308 14	29 228 47	38 228 47
40 788 44	43 1108 -110	43 1108 -110	42 118 118	42 118 118	39 103 -91	34 103 91	35 103 91	39 96 -47	37 308 14	30 228 47	39 228 47
41 308 308	44 278 25	44 278 25	43 118 118	43 118 118	40 103 -91	35 103 91	36 103 91	40 96 -47	38 308 14	31 228 47	40 228 47
42 108 108	45 828 -82	45 828 -82	44 118 118	44 118 118	41 103 -91	36 103 91	37 103 91	41 96 -47	39 308 14	32 228 47	41 228 47
43 1208 -95	46 88 92	46 88 92	45 118 118	45 118 118	42 103 -91	37 103 91	38 103 91	42 96 -47	40 308 14	33 228 47	42 228 47
44 67 60	47 118 118	47 118 118	46 118 118	46 118 118	43 103 -91	38 103 91	39 103 91	43 96 -47	41 308 14	34 228 47	43 228 47
45 118 118	48 118 118	48 118 118	47 118 118	47 118 118	44 103 -91	39 103 91	40 103 91	44 96 -47	42 308 14	35 228 47	44 228 47
46 1518 3	49 273 -503	49 273 -503	48 118 118	48 118 118	45 103 -91	40 103 91	41 103 91	45 96 -47	43 308 14	36 228 47	45 228 47
47 118 118	50 338 33	50 338 33	49 118 118	49 118 118	46 103 -91	41 103 91	42 103 91	46 96 -47	44 308 14	37 228 47	46 228 47
48 118 118	51 228 -225	51 228 -225	50 118 118	50 118 118	47 103 -91	42 103 91	43 103 91	47 96 -47	45 308 14	38 228 47	47 228 47
49 588 -43	52 90 -88	52 90 -88	51 118 118	51 118 118	48 103 -91	43 103 91	44 103 91	48 96 -47	46 308 14	39 228 47	48 228 47
50 118 118	53 178 180	53 178 180	52 118 118	52 118 118	49 103 -91	44 103 91	45 103 91	49 96 -47	47 308 14	40 228 47	49 228 47
51 122 103	54 178 180	54 178 180	53 118 118	53 118 118	50 103 -91	45 103 91	46 103 91	50 96 -47	48 308 14	41 228 47	50 228 47

Table 5. Some results of the rigid-body analysis of dibenzoselenophene

(a) Libration tensors, L(°)² (× 10)

Molecule A			Molecule B		
(238 (28))	4 (8)	9 (11)	(251 (32))	18 (10)	2 (11)
	83 (7)	31 (7)		123 (8)	38 (8)
		135 (8)			115 (9)

(b) Principal axes of L

	Molecule A			Molecule B				
	r.m.s. amplitude (°)	Direction cosines (× 10 ³)			r.m.s. amplitude (°)	Direction cosines (× 10 ³)		
L(1)	4.9	994	044	097	5.0	986	157	060
L(2)	3.8	-106	420	902	3.9	-156	720	677
L(3)	2.6	002	-906	422	2.8	063	-676	734

(c) Principal axes of reduced T

	Molecule A			Molecule B				
	r.m.s. amplitude (Å)	Direction cosines (× 10 ³)			r.m.s. amplitude (Å)	Direction cosines (× 10 ³)		
T(1)	0.25	-999	045	020	0.25	-995	092	-032
T(2)	0.21	013	668	-745	0.22	075	526	-847
T(3)	0.19	-046	743	668	0.19	-061	845	531

(d) Displacement of librational axes from intersecting

Molecule A		Molecule B	
2Q ₁ -3Q ₂	-0.41 Å	2Q ₁ -3Q ₂	-1.03 Å
3Q ₂ -1Q ₂	0.26	3Q ₂ -1Q ₂	0.45
1Q ₃ -2Q ₃	0.61	1Q ₃ -2Q ₃	0.76

routine *SECEXT*, written by A. T. Christensen. This program is based on Zachariasen's (1963) equation and employs a least-squares successive approximation procedure.

Discussion

Views of the crystal structure of dibenzoselenophene along the crystallographic *c* and *a* axes are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively and the averaged dimensions of the dibenzoselenophene molecule are shown in Fig.

3. The individual bond distances and bond angles are given in Tables 6 and 7 and are grouped so that all values for a chemically equivalent bond or angle appear together. As an aid in this comparison, Tables 6 and 7 are keyed to Fig. 3 by use of the lower-case letters *a* through *l*. Table 6 shows both the uncorrected bond distances and the values resulting from corrections for librational motion. The corrections applied to the C-C bond distances averaged 0.6σ (with a maximum correction equal to σ), but the corrections applied

to the Se—C distances were about 1.7σ . Corrections to the bond angles were in all cases less than 0.5σ , so these corrections were omitted from Table 7.

The magnitudes and orientations of the thermal ellipsoids of the selenium and carbon atoms are shown

in the *ORTEP* plots in Fig. 4 (Johnson, 1965). These plots show notable similarities in the thermal ellipsoids for corresponding atoms in the two molecules.

The individual five- and six-membered rings in the two independent molecules are closely planar. However,

Table 6. Observed bond lengths in dibenzoselenophene (in Å)*

	Bond†	Molecule A		Molecule B		Average‡	
		Uncorrected	Corrected ‡	Uncorrected	Corrected	Uncorrected	Corrected
<i>a</i>	Se—C(1)	1.889	1.897	1.897	1.906		
<i>a'</i>	Se—C(12)	1.885	1.894	1.889	1.897	1.890	1.899
<i>b</i>	C(1)—C(2)	1.395	1.397	1.395	1.398		
<i>b'</i>	C(11)—C(12)	1.393	1.395	1.387	1.390	1.393	1.395
<i>c</i>	C(2)—C(3)	1.372	1.376	1.353	1.358		
<i>c'</i>	C(10)—C(11)	1.371	1.375	1.371	1.375	1.367	1.371
<i>d</i>	C(3)—C(4)	1.367	1.371	1.378	1.381		
<i>d'</i>	C(9)—C(10)	1.385	1.387	1.364	1.368	1.374	1.377
<i>e</i>	C(4)—C(5)	1.372	1.374	1.386	1.388		
<i>e'</i>	C(8)—C(9)	1.370	1.372	1.382	1.384	1.378	1.380
<i>f</i>	C(5)—C(6)	1.397	1.400	1.394	1.397		
<i>f'</i>	C(7)—C(8)	1.396	1.399	1.382	1.385	1.392	1.395
<i>g</i>	C(1)—C(6)	1.394	1.401	1.383	1.390		
<i>g'</i>	C(7)—C(12)	1.397	1.403	1.389	1.396	1.391	1.398
<i>h</i>	C(6)—C(7)	1.447	1.451	1.449	1.454	1.448	1.453
<i>i</i>	C(2)—H(2)	0.91		0.78			
<i>i'</i>	C(11)—H(11)	0.91		0.83		0.86	
<i>j</i>	C(3)—H(3)	0.84		0.94			
<i>j'</i>	C(10)—H(10)	1.01		0.86		0.91	
<i>k</i>	C(4)—H(4)	0.87		1.03			
<i>k'</i>	C(9)—H(9)	1.00		1.01		0.98	
<i>l</i>	C(5)—H(5)	1.02		0.85			
<i>l'</i>	C(8)—H(8)	0.95		0.88		0.93	

* Estimated standard deviations, average: Se—C, 0.005; C—C, 0.007; C—H, 0.07 Å.

† Letters are keyed to Fig. 3.

‡ Corrected for librational motion.

§ Averages of values for chemically equivalent bonds.

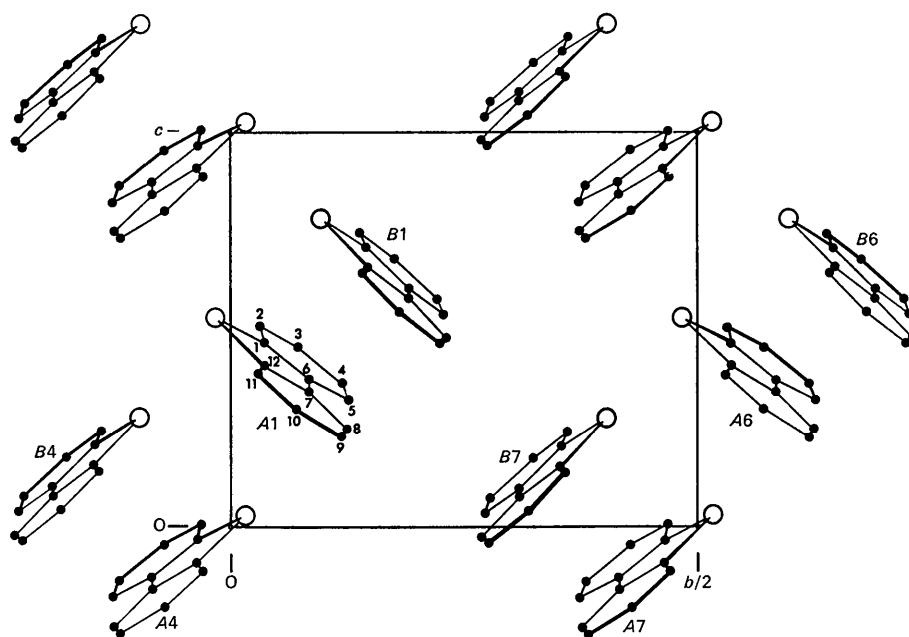


Fig. 2. Projection of a selected portion of the structure of dibenzoselenophene down *a*. The loose association of molecules *A* and *B* into pairs is indicated. Hydrogen atoms are omitted.

Table 7. Observed bond angles in dibenzoselenophene (in degrees)*

	Angle†	Molecule A	Molecule B	Average‡
<i>a-a'</i>	C(1)—Se—C(12)	86.7	86.6	86.7
<i>a-g</i>	Se—C(1)—C(6)	112.4	111.8	
<i>a'-g'</i>	Se—C(12)—C(7)	112.5	112.6	112.3
<i>g-h</i>	C(1)—C(6)—C(7)	114.2	115.1	
<i>g'-h'</i>	C(12)—C(7)—C(6)	114.2	113.8	114.3
<i>b-c</i>	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	118.4	118.8	
<i>b'-c'</i>	C(12)—C(11)—C(10)	118.5	119.0	118.7
<i>c-d</i>	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	121.0	121.4	
<i>c'-d'</i>	C(11)—C(10)—C(9)	120.2	121.1	120.9
<i>d-e</i>	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	121.3	119.7	
<i>d'-e'</i>	C(10)—C(9)—C(8)	121.6	119.6	120.6
<i>e-f</i>	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	119.6	120.7	
<i>e'-f'</i>	C(9)—C(8)—C(7)	119.8	121.0	120.3
<i>f-g</i>	C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	118.4	117.3	
<i>f'-g'</i>	C(8)—C(7)—C(12)	117.9	118.6	118.1
<i>g-b</i>	C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	121.4	122.0	
<i>g'-b'</i>	C(7)—C(12)—C(11)	122.0	120.9	121.6
<i>a-b</i>	Se—C(1)—C(2)	126.2	126.2	
<i>a'-b'</i>	Se—C(12)—C(11)	125.5	126.5	126.1
<i>f-h</i>	C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	127.4	127.6	
<i>f'-h'</i>	C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	127.9	127.6	127.6
<i>b-i</i>	C(1)—C(2)—H(2)	119	115	
<i>b'-i'</i>	C(12)—C(11)—H(11)	127	120	120
<i>i-c</i>	H(2)—C(2)—C(3)	123	126	
<i>i'-c'</i>	H(11)—C(11)—C(10)	114	121	121
<i>c-j</i>	C(2)—C(3)—H(3)	119	117	
<i>c'-j'</i>	C(11)—C(10)—H(10)	114	120	118
<i>j-d</i>	H(3)—C(3)—C(4)	120	122	
<i>j'-d'</i>	H(10)—C(10)—C(9)	125	119	122
<i>d-k</i>	C(3)—C(4)—H(4)	120	122	
<i>d'-k'</i>	C(10)—C(9)—H(9)	117	121	120
<i>k-e</i>	H(4)—C(4)—C(5)	118	119	
<i>k'-e'</i>	H(9)—C(9)—C(8)	121	119	119
<i>e-l</i>	C(4)—C(5)—H(5)	123	121	
<i>e'-l'</i>	C(9)—C(8)—H(8)	126	118	122
<i>l-f</i>	H(5)—C(5)—C(6)	117	118	
<i>l'-f'</i>	H(8)—C(8)—C(7)	114	121	118

* Estimated standard deviations, average: C—Se—C, 0.2°; Se—C—C, 0.4°; C—C—C, 0.5°; C—C—H, 3°.

† Letters are keyed to Fig. 3.

‡ Averages of values for chemically equivalent angles.

Table 8. Plane data

(a) List of least-squares planes

Plane No.	Direction cosines ($\times 10^4$) with respect to:			Atoms involved	r.m.s. deviations of atoms from plane, ($\text{\AA} \times 10^3$)
	a	b	c		
1	1668	5905	7896	Molecule A, selenophene ring	5
2	1594	5748	8026	Molecule A, C(1) through C(6)	6
3	1596	5948	7878	Molecule A, C(7) through C(12)	4
4	1649	5872	7925	Molecule A, Se and all C atoms	15
5	1179	6526	7485	Molecule B, selenophene ring	3
6	1350	6584	7405	Molecule B, C(1) through C(6)	4
7	1001	6629	7420	Molecule B, C(7) through C(12)	1
8	1164	6600	7422	Molecule B, Se and all C atoms	17

(b) Interplanar angles*

Planes	Angle (°)	Planes	Angle (°)
1 and 2	1.2	5 and 6	1.2
1 and 3	0.5	5 and 7	1.1
2 and 3	1.4	6 and 7	2.0
4 and 8	5.7		

* e.s.d. $\sim 0.1^\circ$.

each molecule, as a whole, appears to be slightly but significantly bowed. The details of this analysis in terms of least-squares planes are given in Tables 8 and 9. The extent of the molecular bowing is indicated by the dihedral angles which the least-squares planes of the six-membered rings make with the least-squares planes through the respective selenophene rings. These angles range from 0.5 to 1.2°, each with an e.s.d. of 0.1°.

The observed Se-C bond distance of 1.899(5) Å (corrected for libration) is significantly shorter than the weighted average Se-C bond distance of 1.98(2) Å

found in the eight non-aromatic compounds listed in Table 10. In contrast, the weighted average Se-C (aromatic) distance found in the six aromatic organo-selenium compounds in Table 10 is 1.92(2) Å, so the Se-C distance observed in dibenzoselenophene does not appear to be significantly less than the values found in other aromatic compounds. It should be noted, however, that the previous values are somewhat less precise and have not been corrected for libration.

The averaged C-C bond distances for chemically equivalent bonds in the six-membered rings vary from 1.371 to 1.398 Å, a range of some 4σ. In this connec-

Table 9. Deviations of atoms from least-squares planes (Å × 10³)*

Plane No.:	Molecule A				Molecule B			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Se	4†	34	3	13†	-3†	-38	-48	-4†
C(1)	-7†	9†		0†	1†	0†		13†
C(2)	-35	-2†		-24†	-23	-1†		-13†
C(3)	-24	-5†		-16†	-41	4†		-21†
C(4)	16	6†		18†	-51	-6†		-18†
C(5)	28	1†		26†	-16	5†		19†
C(6)	6†	-8†	23	6†	1†	-2†	-19	25†
C(7)	-1†	-30	7†	-5†	-4†	-33	0†	21†
C(8)	-13		-5†	-23†	-33		0†	3†
C(9)	3		1†	-10†	-53		0†	-18†
C(10)	13		1†	4†	-45		-1†	-22†
C(11)	15		2†	12†	-14		1†	-3†
C(12)	-3†		-5†	-2†	4†		-1†	17†
H(2)		10				52		
H(3)		40				23		
H(4)		97				-98		
H(5)		66				-65		
H(8)			27				-61	
H(9)			-86				-73	
H(10)			68				34	
H(11)			6				118	

* A negative deviation from a plane indicates that the atom with the coordinates given in Table 1 lies on that side of the plane toward the origin.

† Indicates atoms used to define the respective least-squares planes.

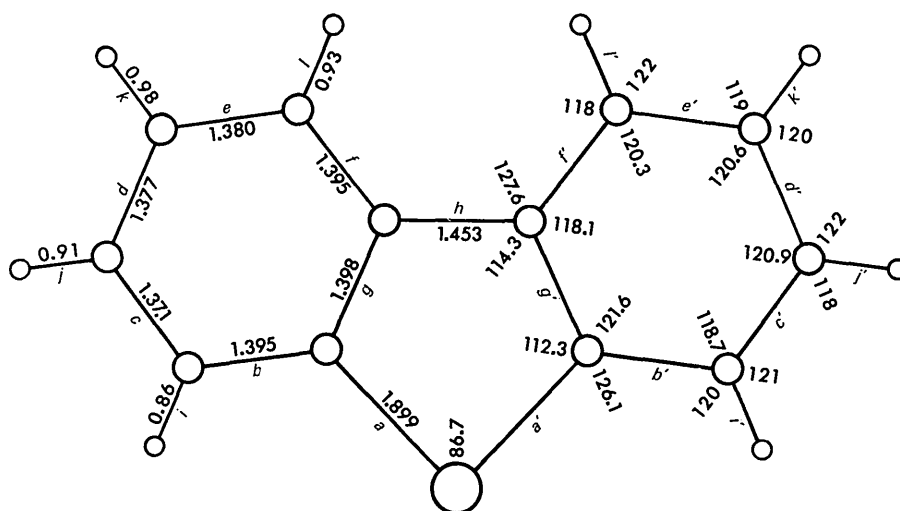


Fig. 3. The structure of the dibenzoselenophene molecule, showing averaged values for chemically equivalent bond distances (in Å) and bond angles (in degrees). The various bonds are designated by lower case letters (*a* through *l*) to aid in comparison with Tables 6 and 7.

Table 10. Selenium-carbon bond distances in various organo-selenium compounds

(a) Non-aromatic compounds		
Compound	Distance	Reference
1,4-Diselenane	1.99 (4) Å	1
	2.04 (6)	
1,4-Diselenane. 2I ₂	1.95 (2)	2
	1.98 (2)	
1,4-Selenoxane. I ₂	1.93 (3)	3
	1.98 (3)	
1,4-Selenoxane. ICl	1.93 (4)	4
	2.02 (4)	
1,4-Selenothiane-4,4-dibromide	2.01 (3)	5
	2.02 (3)	
Dimethyl selenide	1.977 (12)	6
Tetrahydroselephenone. I ₂	1.960 (25)	7
Trimethylselenonium iodide	1.95 (2)	8
(b) Aromatic compounds		
Compound	Distance	Reference
Diphenylselenium dibromide	1.91 (3) Å	9
Di- <i>p</i> -tolylselenium dichloride	1.93 (3)	10
Di- <i>p</i> -tolylselenium dibromide	1.95 (3)	10
Di- <i>p</i> -tolylselenium	1.93 (3)	11
Diphenyl diselenide	1.93 (5)	12
Benzeneseleninic acid	1.90 (2)	13

References: (1) Marsh & McCullough (1951);
 (2) Chao & McCullough (1961);
 (3) Maddox & McCullough (1966);
 (4) Knobler & McCullough (1968);
 (5) Battelle, Knobler & McCullough (1967);
 (6) Goldish, Hedberg, Marsh & Schomaker (1955);
 (7) Hope & McCullough (1964);
 (8) Hope (1966);
 (9) McCullough & Hamburger (1941);
 (10) McCullough & Marsh (1950);
 (11) Blackmore & Abrahams (1955);
 (12) Marsh (1952);
 (13) Bryden & McCullough (1954).

tion, it should be noted that the average value (1.371 Å) for bond *c* could be questioned, since one of the four values included in the average differs by almost 3σ from the average of the remaining three. If the doubtful value (1.358 Å) is omitted, the average distance for bond *c* becomes 1.375 Å. Even so, this is still the shortest C-C bond in the molecule and some 3σ shorter than bonds *b*, *f* and *g*, which have lengths of 1.395, 1.395 and 1.398 Å respectively.

The rigid-body analysis of each molecule was reasonably satisfactory. The root-mean-square ΔU_{ij} values are 0.0029 and 0.0033 Å² for molecules *A* and *B* respectively and are not greatly above the average e. s. d. of the input B_{ij} , which converts to 0.0025 Å² when placed on the scale of U . The principal libration axes listed in Table 5 correlate fairly well with a set of mutually perpendicular axes related to the molecular geometry. Thus, in each molecule, $L(1)$ is approximately parallel to the long axis of the molecule (17° deviation in *A* and 15° in *B*), $L(2)$ is approximately normal to the least-squares plane through the molecule (20° deviation in *A* and 17° in *B*) and $L(3)$ is nearly parallel (11° deviation in *A* and 8° in *B*) to an axis normal to bond *h* and passing through the selenium atom.

There are few precisely determined related structures with which to compare the results of the present study. An approximate structure of selenophene has been obtained by Brown, Burden & Godfrey (1968) on the basis of microwave spectra and the assumption that some distances are the same as those in thiophene. Thus Se-C was reported as 1.863 Å and C-Se-C as 87.72° with no error estimates given. X-ray diffraction studies of dibenzothiophene sulfone (Kronfeld & Sass, 1968) and fluorene (Burns & Iball, 1955) yielded C-C

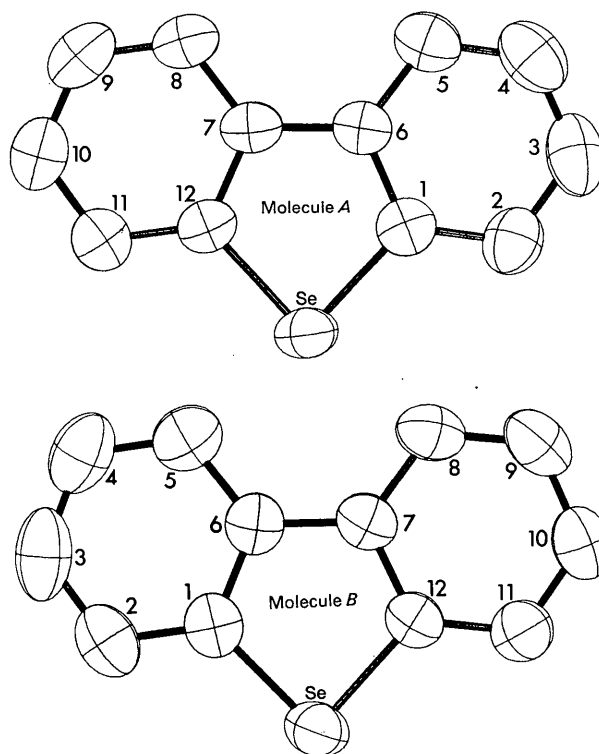


Fig. 4. ORTEP plots of the two independent molecules of dibenzoselenophene normal to their respective least-squares planes. The thermal ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level. Molecule *A* is viewed from the side toward the origin while molecule *B* is viewed from the opposite side. This causes a different atom numbering order in the two plots.

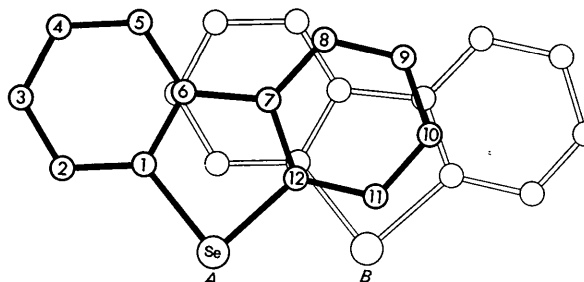


Fig. 5. Projection of a dimer pair of dibenzoselenophene molecules normal to their mean plane. The numbering system shown for molecule *A* applies also to molecule *B* without inversion.

distances and C–C–C angles comparable with the corresponding values found in dibenzoselenophene.

An interesting feature of the packing in dibenzoselenophene is the formation of loosely associated dimers, each consisting of one *A* and one *B* molecule. This pairing of *A* and *B* molecules is best illustrated in Fig. 2 and in the projection of a dimer pair normal to the mean plane, shown in Fig. 5. The dihedral angle between the least-squares planes through the individual molecules of the dimer pair is 5.7° , and the closest intermolecular contact is 3.36 \AA , between C(6) of molecule *A* and C(3) of molecule *B*. Other intermolecular contacts within the dimer (*A1*–*B1*) are given in Table 12 and the distances of various atoms in one molecule from the least-squares plane of the other molecule are given in Table 11. Although the intermolecular carbon–carbon separations within a dimer pair are not notably short, some of the distances are short enough to suggest intermolecular attractions above the level of van der Waals forces.

In other respects the packing appears to be normal, but it is interesting to note that H(2) of molecule *A4*(0 $\bar{1}$ 1) makes approximately equidistant contacts of 3.06 , 3.03 , 3.06 , 3.12 , 3.14 , and 3.09 \AA respectively with C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11) and C(12) which make up one of the six-membered rings of molecule *A1*(000). These contacts are repeated down the twofold screw axis parallel to *c* by which sets of neighboring *A* molecules are related.

The authors are grateful for the financial support of this research provided by the National Science Foun-

Table 11. *Atom-plane distances within associated (dimer) pairs of molecules*

- (a) Distances of atoms in molecule *A* from least-squares plane of molecule *B*.
 (b) Distances of atoms in molecule *B* from least-squares plane of molecule *A*.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Se	3.73 Å	3.63 Å
C(1)	3.58	3.47
C(2)	3.52	3.46
C(3)	3.37	3.32
C(4)	3.27	3.19
C(5)	3.33	3.21
C(6)	3.48	3.37
C(7)	3.54	3.43
C(8)	3.47	3.38
C(9)	3.50	3.43
C(10)	3.64	3.56
C(11)	3.71	3.63
C(12)	3.67	3.57

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Table 12. *Shorter intermolecular distances*

First atom	Molecule and position *	Second atom	Molecule and position*	Lattice translation	Distance
Se	<i>A1</i>	C(6)	<i>A4</i>	0 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.47 Å
Se	<i>A1</i>	C(5)	<i>A4</i>	0 $\bar{1}$ 0	3.53
Se	<i>B8</i>	H(3)	<i>A1</i>	100	3.16
C(5)	<i>A1</i>	C(4)	<i>B1</i>	000	3.50
C(6)		C(3)			3.36
C(7)		C(5)			3.63
C(7)		C(4)			3.64
C(8)		C(6)			3.62
C(8)		C(5)			3.40
C(9)		C(7)			3.64
C(8)		C(5)	<i>B7</i>		3.61
C(5)	<i>B7</i>	H(8)	<i>A1</i>		2.88
C(4)		H(8)			2.91
C(3)	<i>A8</i>	H(10)			3.09
C(4)		H(10)			3.12
C(7)	<i>A1</i>	H(2)	<i>A4</i>	0 $\bar{1}$ 1	3.06
C(8)		H(2)			3.03
C(9)		H(2)			3.06
C(10)		H(2)			3.12
C(11)		H(2)			3.14
C(12)		H(2)			3.09
H(11)	<i>A1</i>	H(11)	<i>A5</i>	0 $\bar{1}$ 0	2.45

* Positions:

(1)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	(5)	$1-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$
(2)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$1-z$	(6)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	<i>z</i>
(3)	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	(7)	<i>x</i>	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
(4)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$1-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	(8)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	<i>y</i>	$\frac{1}{2}-z$

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The Crystal Structure of Fairfieldite*

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The mineral fairfieldite is triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$; the cell dimensions, as determined from crystals from Foote Mine, North Carolina, are: $a=5.79$, $b=6.57$, $c=5.51$ Å, $\alpha=102^\circ 16'$, $\beta=108^\circ 40'$, $\gamma=90^\circ 18'$. The cell content is Ca₂Mn(PO₄)₂·2H₂O. The crystal structure was solved from a three-dimensional Patterson function and refined first by successive Fourier syntheses and then by least-squares to an R value 0.075. The coordination around the Mn and P ions is octahedral and tetrahedral respectively: the average Mn–O and P–O distances are 2.20 and 1.55 Å. The Ca atom has the coordination number 7+1 with seven Ca–O bonds in the range 2.34 to 2.50 Å and one bond 2.72 Å long. The structure consists of infinite chains of Mn octahedra and P tetrahedra running along the c axes. Calcium ions occupy the vacant spaces between the chains connecting them in a three-dimensional network. The crystal structure of the fairfieldite mineral group is closely related to that of the kröhnkite mineral group. In both structures there is the same chain motif with a strictly similar connection of tetrahedra and octahedra inside the chain. Differences occur in the reciprocal array of the chains, which are shifted in the c direction by different amounts in the two mineral groups.

Introduction

The phosphate and arsenate minerals with the general formula A₂B(XO₄)₂·2H₂O, where A is Ca, B is Co, Fe, Mg, Mn, and X is As or P, may crystallize in the monoclinic or in the triclinic system. The monoclinic group comprises two minerals, brandtite and roselite, which are isostructural with the sulphate kröhnkite, CuNa₂(SO₄)₂·2H₂O. Members of the triclinic class are fairfieldite, neomesselite, collinsite and β -roselite.

The atomic arrangement in the monoclinic family was determined by Dahlman (1952) for kröhnkite and brandtite. Leone & Sgarlata (1954) redetermined the crystal structure of kröhnkite which was later refined by Rao (1961). In the present study the crystal structure of fairfieldite, which is a representative member of the triclinic group, was undertaken in an attempt to contribute to a better crystallochemical knowledge of phosphate minerals and to study its relationship with other compounds having a similar formula but belonging to the monoclinic system.

The mineral occurs as an accessory constituent in pegmatitic rocks, where it was first found by Brush

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