

Crystal Structures of Condensation Products of Malononitrile.**I. The Potassium Salt of 2-Cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropene**

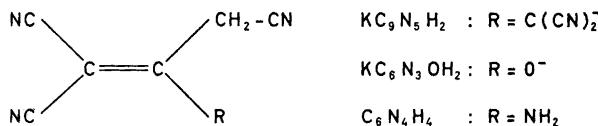
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The crystals are orthorhombic, space group *Pbca*, with lattice parameters $a = 16.94$, Å, $b = 16.19$, Å, and $c = 7.19$, Å. 1354 reflections were recorded as observed on an automatic four-circle diffractometer. The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares technique ($R_w = 3.7\%$, $R = 4.5\%$). The anion is propellershaped, the two $C(CN)_2$ arms (approximately related by a two-fold symmetry axis) being rotated 5.5° from the planar conformation. Short contacts between the $C(CN)_2$ groups are avoided by increasing bond angles to 125° and by decreasing the C—C—C angles within the $C(CN)_2$ groups to about 114° . The dihedral angles (NC)—CH₂—C—(C(CN)₂) are 66° and -115° . The $sp-sp^2$ C—C and sp^2-sp^2 C—C bond lengths are 1.425 Å and 1.391 Å, respectively. The K^+ ion is coordinated to six nitrogen atoms, arranged in the form of a distorted octahedron.

The chemistry of the weak cyanocarbon acid malononitrile, a versatile compound of exceptional reactivity, has recently been reviewed by Freeman.¹

In the present and forthcoming papers, results from X-ray crystallographic studies of condensation products of malononitrile will be presented. The three compounds so far studied are the potassium salts of 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropene (potassium 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide) and 1,1,3-tricyanopropanone,² and the 2-amino-1,1,3-tricyanopropene³ molecule. In the following, these investigations will be referred to as $KC_9N_5H_2$, $KC_6N_3OH_2$, and $C_6N_4H_4$, respectively. The anions and the molecule are highly resonance stabilized species, and may conveniently be represented by the formula



Salts of 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropene have been investigated by Kelly *et al.*⁴ Atkinson and Johnson⁵ have shown that a trimer of malononitrile in fact is the ammonium salt of 2-cyanomethyl-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropene, and that the free "acid", described by Kelly *et al.*, is a complex of the hydrocarbon and its sodium salt. Several analogs of the hydrocarbon in which the cyanomethyl group is substituted have been described by Middleton *et al.*⁶

The acid strengths of these compounds arise from the stability of the anions, which usually have been assumed to be planar, because this conformation would give maximum *p*-orbital overlap and resonance stabilization. However, for the divalent anion of hexacyanoisobutylene (2-dicyanomethylene-1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropanediide),^{7,8} deviation from planarity has been observed. The crystal structure determination of the (divalent) *cis*-hexacyano-2-butenediide anion⁹ is also in progress.

In a review of the cyano group chemistry,¹⁰ references to crystal structures of compounds containing the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ group are given (see also Refs. 11–13).

CRYSTAL DATA

$\text{KC}_9\text{N}_5\text{H}_2$ was synthesized from K_2CO_3 and melted malononitrile (55°C) by cand. mag. E.G. Iversen.

The light yellow needle-formed crystals (grown from aqueous solution) belong to the orthorhombic system, the systematic absences leading to the space group *Pbca*. A crystal of dimensions $0.27 \times 0.26 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}^3$ was used for all X-ray measurements. The cell dimensions, determined at room temperature on a manual four circle diffractometer ($\text{CuK}\beta$ radiation), and their estimated standard deviations are:

$a = 16.947(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.195(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.199(1) \text{ \AA}$. c is the needle axis.

The cell contains eight formula units ($\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.472 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $\rho_{\text{obs}} = 1.47 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$).

About 2200 reflections with $2\theta < 55^\circ$ were measured ($\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation, 0.002" Nb filter) on an automatic four circle diffractometer with the $\omega/2\theta$ scan technique. 1354 reflections with intensities greater than twice the standard deviation from counter statistics, including a 2 % uncertainty in scaling of intensities and fluctuation in diffractometer stability, were corrected for absorption and used in the structure determination.

All programs used are included in Ref. 14.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The structure was solved by the heavy atom method and refined by full-matrix least squares technique to an R_w -value of 3.7 % (conventional R -value 4.5 %). Correction for secondary extinction effect did not lower the R -values, and was therefore neglected. Weight analysis showed that weighting based on the standard deviations was very satisfactory. Atomic form factors were those of Cromer and Waber,¹⁵ except for hydrogen.¹⁶ A final difference Fourier map contained no larger density fluctuations than $\pm 0.28 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$.

Table 1. Continued.

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F₀</i>	<i>F_c</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F₀</i>	<i>F_c</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>F₀</i>	<i>F_c</i>
4	7	5	89	95	5	9	6	135	- 142	6	12	2	101	111
4	6	0	146	- 143	5	10	1	120	- 117	6	12	4	124	125
4	6	1	71	73	5	10	2	108	- 68	6	12	6	133	- 122
4	8	2	44	454	5	10	3	108	- 111	6	12	7	83	- 59
4	8	4	543	- 545	5	10	4	185	186	6	13	0	288	- 302
4	8	6	337	- 336	5	10	5	99	101	6	13	1	223	230
4	8	5	295	302	5	11	1	50	38	6	13	2	131	125
4	8	6	156	- 137	5	11	2	129	- 133	6	13	3	109	- 103
4	8	7	333	- 337	5	12	1	117	- 116	6	13	4	195	184
4	8	8	85	- 10	5	12	2	182	- 184	6	14	0	325	- 328
4	8	9	17	162	5	12	3	102	- 82	6	14	2	82	- 84
4	9	0	43	- 33	5	12	4	73	- 84	6	14	3	351	- 354
4	9	2	40	- 32	5	13	1	100	104	6	14	4	149	155
4	9	4	162	162	5	13	2	68	82	6	14	5	152	- 140
4	9	5	100	96	5	13	3	126	- 126	6	14	6	175	- 111
4	9	7	103	- 85	5	13	5	189	172	6	15	0	65	62
10	0	311	313	5	13	6	107	125	6	15	1	103	- 113	
10	0	110	113	5	14	2	226	- 225	6	15	2	139	135	
10	0	231	- 233	5	14	3	106	52	6	15	4	126	- 114	
10	0	391	- 387	5	14	5	62	86	6	16	0	82	- 67	
10	0	4	230	225	5	15	1	65	56	6	16	1	287	- 300
10	0	5	160	146	5	16	2	95	106	6	16	3	245	233
11	0	112	111	5	16	3	107	98	6	17	0	164	- 188	
11	1	195	196	5	19	1	119	- 115	6	17	1	172	175	
11	2	291	- 296	5	19	2	136	114	6	17	2	105	- 93	
11	3	113	- 116	6	0	0	105	75	6	18	0	117	- 102	
11	4	88	84	6	0	2	111	- 1125	6	18	1	117	- 102	
11	5	126	- 122	6	0	4	256	262	6	18	1	78	61	
11	7	138	167	6	0	6	78	80	6	18	2	157	155	
12	0	740	748	6	1	0	1623	- 1639	6	19	1	91	63	
12	1	109	- 112	6	1	1	636	- 639	6	20	0	128	- 118	
12	2	365	- 365	6	1	2	825	788	7	0	4	246	465	
12	2	297	290	6	1	3	503	504	7	0	4	241	241	
12	5	77	- 65	6	1	4	368	372	7	1	1	110	110	
12	6	329	- 326	6	1	5	186	186	7	1	5	177	- 172	
13	0	366	- 372	6	1	7	148	106	7	1	5	115	119	
13	1	503	- 527	6	1	9	20	145	6	18	1	300	- 307	
13	2	173	176	6	2	1	672	- 673	7	2	1	74	- 80	
13	3	234	- 241	6	2	2	398	- 413	7	2	2	180	- 170	
13	5	155	- 150	6	2	3	443	440	7	2	3	334	- 330	
14	0	401	411	6	2	4	375	376	7	2	4	320	- 310	
14	7	176	- 177	6	2	5	628	628	7	2	5	162	169	
15	0	107	115	6	2	6	105	- 113	7	3	2	173	- 169	
15	0	148	- 132	6	2	7	279	298	7	3	3	292	284	
15	2	158	141	6	2	8	118	159	7	3	4	176	186	
15	4	119	- 129	6	3	0	607	- 612	7	3	6	81	- 56	
15	6	125	119	6	3	1	495	490	7	4	1	579	- 574	
16	0	169	- 163	6	3	2	402	394	7	4	2	161	- 157	
16	2	120	- 132	6	3	3	253	260	7	4	2	241	- 245	
16	2	183	186	6	3	4	237	236	7	4	4	60	- 55	
16	2	222	214	6	3	5	376	370	7	4	5	135	130	
16	4	81	- 85	6	3	7	98	74	7	4	6	118	119	
16	5	164	- 170	6	3	8	199	- 201	7	5	1	172	- 171	
17	1	150	135	6	4	0	249	- 240	7	5	2	68	- 63	
17	3	145	- 147	6	4	1	948	- 940	7	5	3	150	- 148	
18	0	167	- 178	6	4	2	61	- 37	7	5	4	150	- 148	
18	2	126	128	6	4	3	264	279	7	5	5	55	- 54	
18	3	163	159	6	4	4	72	72	7	5	6	166	- 161	
18	4	100	- 91	6	4	5	233	- 227	7	5	7	91	- 75	
19	0	110	115	6	4	6	159	150	7	5	8	0	343	
20	0	326	- 318	6	4	7	124	113	7	6	0	228	- 231	
20	1	122	105	6	4	8	76	- 45	7	6	1	145	- 146	
5	0	4	425	- 407	6	5	0	249	- 240	7	6	4	89	- 80
5	0	6	175	185	6	5	1	252	234	7	6	5	121	- 121
5	1	2	161	- 165	6	5	3	442	- 473	7	7	2	340	- 341
5	1	3	220	- 214	6	5	4	106	- 111	7	7	3	80	- 84
5	4	44	- 401	6	5	5	320	315	7	7	4	175	- 174	
5	5	69	89	6	6	0	1062	- 1072	7	7	5	203	189	
5	6	284	280	6	6	1	710	701	7	8	1	131	- 141	
5	7	68	- 24	6	6	3	310	- 311	7	8	3	175	- 175	
5	7	1	420	- 408	6	6	5	217	- 222	7	8	4	184	- 185
5	7	2	65	- 59	6	6	6	310	294	7	8	5	208	- 195
5	7	3	194	- 26	6	6	7	97	97	7	9	1	195	199
5	7	5	119	119	6	6	8	155	- 201	7	9	2	151	153
5	7	6	62	- 69	6	7	1	125	130	7	9	3	106	- 106
5	7	3	119	120	6	7	2	432	- 429	7	9	4	138	- 141
5	7	3	216	212	6	7	3	65	- 69	7	9	5	67	- 75
5	7	5	100	- 105	6	7	4	52	- 53	7	9	6	161	- 157
5	7	6	134	- 128	6	7	7	152	- 157	7	10	0	176	- 176
5	7	7	61	- 60	6	7	8	70	- 105	7	10	1	179	- 178
5	7	8	213	- 122	6	8	2	420	434	7	10	5	136	- 130
5	7	9	352	- 374	6	8	3	415	- 419	7	11	2	93	- 96
5	7	10	105	100	6	8	4	208	- 210	7	11	3	159	- 169
5	7	2	36	28	6	8	5	89	80	7	12	1	62	- 61
5	7	3	252	- 258	6	8	6	54	540	7	12	3	154	- 153
5	7	7	80	59	6	9	1	105	101	7	12	5	111	- 89
5	7	8	134	- 128	6	9	2	203	- 205	7	12	6	116	- 95
5	7	9	56	- 55	6	9	3	303	- 305	7	13	1	57	- 48
5	7	10	128	124	6	9	4	221	- 202	7	13	2	173	- 174
5	7	11	97	96	6	9	5	335	- 333	7	14	1	90	83
5	7	12	85	94	6	10	6	276	- 272	7	14	5	95	- 86
5	7	13	73	- 72	6	10	7	192	- 195	7	17	4	81	- 12
5	7	14	160	- 160	6	11	0	84	93	8	0	2	646	- 645
5	7	15	75	- 72	6	11	1	305	- 304	8	0	4	85	- 82
5	7	16	144	154	6	11	2	279	287	8	0	6	373	- 364
5	7	17	93	152	6	11	3	97	- 112	8	0	8	278	285

Table 1. Continued.

<i>h</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	F_{c}																					
14	5	5	184	107	17	1	2	102	56	18	3	0	122	-	132	19	1	2	86	-	66			
14	6	6	157	90	17	1	4	80	67	18	3	1	67	-	47	19	1	3	79	-	69			
14	6	1	66	-	54	17	1	5	81	47	18	3	2	224	-	225	19	2	1	109	-	62		
14	6	4	86	78	17	2	3	85	-	86	18	3	4	229	-	237	19	4	3	117	-	113		
14	7	1	216	208	17	3	1	114	-	106	18	4	2	85	-	72	19	5	3	79	-	71		
14	7	2	90	-	54	17	3	4	100	-	97	18	4	3	139	-	149	19	6	1	94	-	99	
14	7	3	185	-	181	17	4	2	124	-	112	18	5	0	135	-	151	19	6	2	94	-	71	
14	7	4	168	165	17	4	3	122	-	12	18	5	1	114	-	104	20	1	2	254	-	24		
14	7	5	129	143	17	5	1	114	-	104	18	5	2	119	-	117	20	1	2	147	-	133		
14	8	6	219	-	210	17	5	2	88	-	74	18	5	3	133	-	135	20	1	2	121	-	113	
14	9	0	377	376	17	6	1	137	-	134	18	6	0	121	-	121	20	2	2	97	-	113		
14	9	1	70	-	21	17	6	2	110	-	101	18	6	2	75	-	45	20	2	3	90	-	53	
14	9	2	305	-	300	17	7	1	85	-	56	18	6	3	91	-	36	20	3	0	249	-	234	
14	9	4	180	182	17	7	2	155	-	146	18	6	4	149	-	129	20	3	2	203	-	220		
14	10	0	117	113	17	8	1	70	-	64	18	7	0	162	-	100	20	3	3	102	-	88		
14	10	1	113	100	17	9	3	97	-	89	18	7	1	125	-	22	20	4	0	116	-	107		
14	10	2	144	148	17	10	1	103	-	71	18	7	2	173	-	173	20	4	1	109	-	63		
14	10	4	122	-	112	17	10	3	97	-	83	18	7	2	173	-	173	20	4	3	94	-	60	
14	11	0	127	113	17	12	2	129	-	114	18	7	3	249	-	231	20	5	0	136	-	135		
14	11	1	288	-	281	18	0	2	109	-	88	18	7	4	91	-	82	20	5	1	95	-	112	
14	11	3	117	146	18	1	0	98	-	87	18	8	0	167	-	171	20	5	2	108	-	111		
14	12	0	146	136	18	1	1	291	-	285	18	8	3	115	-	61	20	7	0	91	-	108		
14	12	1	131	126	18	1	3	187	-	188	18	9	0	214	-	204	20	7	1	108	-	125		
14	13	1	78	-	33	18	1	4	88	-	65	18	9	2	98	-	116	20	7	0	2	100	-	82
14	13	2	94	79	18	2	1	78	-	68	18	11	1	146	-	158	21	0	2	100	-	82		
17	1	1	66	45	18	2	2	134	-	133	19	3	0	122	119	21	4	1	95	54				

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^4$). The temperature factor is given by $\exp - (B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$. Isotropic temperature factors (\AA^2) are given for the hydrogen atoms. For numbering of atoms, see Fig. 1.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
K ⁺	1398	8267	25007	252	289	1785	69	65	152
	3	3	9	2	2	13	4	11	12
C1	32202	32714	18251	209	183	1355	20	-72	102
	14	13	34	10	9	56	15	40	38
C2	24724	33695	25614	222	174	1047	24	-198	-40
	13	12	32	10	9	42	13	45	42
C3	21829	42460	28930	225	159	1685	32	-33	-115
	13	13	33	10	8	69	15	37	39
C4	36133	24959	16554	222	292	1811	30	107	82
	13	17	37	10	11	66	20	45	53
C5	36737	39626	12089	212	266	1533	82	-37	-149
	14	16	37	10	11	64	18	43	47
C6	15021	44610	17315	365	203	1586	127	229	-171
	17	15	39	13	11	67	20	51	46
C7	19587	27354	30839	212	182	1406	-5	-21	-56
	13	13	32	9	10	62	15	38	38
C8	20891	18796	28031	268	241	1152	-93	30	19
	14	14	33	10	11	64	17	40	43
C9	12184	29249	39266	268	236	1544	-132	-4	-29
	16	15	37	12	11	66	18	47	46
N4	39449	18867	15344	371	348	3863	266	229	106
	14	14	39	11	11	82	18	52	53
N5	40397	45164	6926	308	307	2524	-100	371	34
	13	12	32	10	10	66	17	43	41
N6	9729	46305	8459	449	464	2395	379	-547	-338
	15	14	34	11	12	68	20	50	46
N8	21446	11821	25841	478	210	2359	-47	12	-11
	13	12	34	12	8	59	16	46	43
N9	6297	30780	46233	295	500	2584	-49	385	-221
	13	14	35	11	12	68	18	43	48
H1	25873	46406	27194	3.74					
	134	142	335	.57					
H2	20113	43188	43394	3.95					
	133	127	351	.59					

Table 3. The root mean square amplitudes of vibration ($\overline{u^2}^{1/2}$ Å) and B -values (Å²) along the principal axes, given by the components of a unit vector in fractional coordinates ($\times 10^3$).

Atom	$(\overline{u^2})^{1/2}$	B	e_x	e_y	e_z
K+	.224	3.95	17	28	117
	.199	3.12	37	36	-73
	.180	2.57	43	-42	15
	.192	2.91	-16	12	131
C1	.174	2.39	55	20	29
	.152	1.82	15	-57	38
	.192	2.90	48	9	-77
C2	.153	1.84	34	-7	113
	.151	1.80	-3	61	25
	.212	3.54	7	9	-137
C3	.182	2.60	58	9	19
	.142	1.60	-10	60	18
	.221	3.87	13	16	131
C4	.196	3.02	9	58	-42
	.177	2.46	-57	13	23
	.210	3.49	19	36	-104
C5	.189	2.81	31	34	90
	.164	2.12	-47	37	18
	.240	4.55	54	13	47
C6	.205	3.33	14	26	-122
	.148	1.72	-19	55	47
	.193	2.94	6	8	-137
C7	.175	2.43	59	-5	12
	.154	1.88	4	61	18
	.207	3.39	51	-31	6
C8	.175	2.42	9	21	129
	.167	2.19	29	49	-50
	.212	3.57	49	-34	12
C9	.201	3.20	-6	0	138
	.159	1.99	33	51	7
	.321	8.14	11	7	136
N4	.260	5.32	44	39	-30
	.176	2.46	-37	48	4
	.267	5.64	24	-4	126
N5	.217	3.71	-36	45	45
	.183	2.64	40	42	-36
	.316	7.88	40	36	-64
N6	.232	4.25	11	29	120
	.190	2.85	43	-41	29
	.264	5.51	59	-5	7
N8	.249	4.89	3	0	-139
	.166	2.19	5	62	1
	.278	6.12	19	-34	107
N9	.248	4.87	11	51	73
	.195	3.01	55	2	-51

A comparison between observed and calculated structure factors is presented in Table 1, and the final parameters with estimated standard deviations are given in Table 2. For numbering of atoms, see Fig. 1.*

* A similar numbering is used for $\text{KC}_6\text{N}_5\text{OH}$ and $\text{C}_6\text{N}_4\text{H}_4$.

The principal axes of the thermal vibration ellipsoids, calculated from the thermal parameters of Table 1, the root mean square amplitudes, and the corresponding *B*-values are given in Table 3.

The anion can hardly be regarded as an oscillating rigid body. The r.m.s. discrepancy between "observed" atomic vibration tensor components and those calculated from the rigid-body parameters obtained by analysis of vibrational, translational, and screw motion¹⁷ is as large as 0.0054 Å². By excluding the cyano group C6—N6 of the —CH₂(CN) group, the r.m.s. discrepancy drops to 0.0040 Å². A further reduction (to 0.0030 Å²) is obtained by omitting C6 and all nitrogens. However, when three cyano groups, C6—N6 and two others, are not included in the analysis, negative eigenvalues in L come out. The reduced r.m.s. translational amplitudes corresponding to the

Table 4. Bond distances, bond angles, and dihedral angles of the anion, short *intramolecular* contacts, and non-bonded distances between anions (equivalent position numbers in parentheses, as defined in Table 6). Estimated standard deviations in C—C and C—N bond lengths are 0.003 Å, and in C—C—C and C—C—N angles 0.2° and 0.3°, respectively. Distances in parentheses are corrected for anisotropic thermal motion (see text).

	Bond distances (Å)		Bond angles (°)	
C1—C2	1.383	(1.388)	C4—C1—C2	124.2
C2—C3	1.521	(1.525)	C5—C1—C2	121.5
C1—C4	1.427	(1.432)	C4—C1—C5	114.3
C1—C5	1.429	(1.432)	C1—C2—C3	117.6
C3—C6	1.467	(1.471)	C1—C2—C7	126.1
C2—C7	1.398	(1.402)	C7—C2—C3	116.3
C7—C8	1.418	(1.423)	C2—C3—C6	112.7
C7—C9	1.427	(1.431)	C8—C7—C2	125.6
C4—N4	1.139	(1.183)	C9—C7—C2	120.3
C5—N5	1.152	(1.183)	C8—C7—C9	114.1
C6—N6	1.134	(1.180)	C1—C4—N4	178.2
C8—N8	1.145	(1.172)	C1—C5—N5	179.3
C9—N9	1.144	(1.180)	C3—C6—N6	179.4
C3—H1	.95		C7—C8—N8	175.7
C3—H2	1.09		C7—C9—N9	179.1
			C2—C3—H1	112
			C2—C3—H2	110
			C6—C3—H1	110
			C6—C3—H2	108
			H1—C3—H2	104
	Intra-molecular contacts (Å)		Dihedral angles (°)	
C3···C5	2.83		C4—C1—C2—C3	-171.7
C3···C9	2.79		C5—C1—C2—C3	6.6
C4···C8	2.89		C4—C1—C2—C7	6.5
C6···C9	2.99		C5—C1—C2—C7	-175.3
C5···H1	2.40		C4—C1—C2—C7	-115.4
	Other contacts (Å)		C7—C2—C3—C6	66.3
C8···N9(2)	3.37		C8—C7—C2—C3	-176.2
C8···C9(2)	3.17		C9—C7—C2—C3	1.7
N8···C9(2)	3.39		C8—C7—C2—C1	5.7
N8···H2(2)	2.48		C9—C7—C2—C1	-176.4
N8···C6(3)	3.34		C8—C7—C2—C1	
N8···N6(3)	3.35		C9—C7—C2—C1	
N8···C3(4)	3.34		C8—C7—C2—C1	
N8···H1(4)	2.54		C9—C7—C2—C1	

discrepancy of 0.0040 \AA^2 are 0.184, 0.157, and 0.141 \AA , while the r.m.s. librational amplitudes are 4.8, 3.3, and 2.7° . The eigenvectors of the atomic vibration tensor of C2 correspond closely to those of T.

“Riding motion” corrections¹⁸ show that C1, C3, and C7 are “riding” on C2. Contrary to what might be expected, C5 and C8 do not “ride” on C1 and C7, respectively. No program for “segmented rigid-body” calculation has been available.

Bond distances, bond angles, and dihedral angles of the anion, short *intramolecular* contacts, and non-bonded distances between anions may be found in Table 4. The C—N bond distances in parentheses are corrected for “riding motion”. Librational corrections in other bonds, all less than twice the standard deviation in bond lengths, correspond to the rigid body calculation of the anion with C6—N6 omitted. The estimated standard deviations in C—C and C—N bond lengths of 0.003 \AA , and in C—C—C and C—C—N angles of 0.2° and 0.3° , respectively, have been calculated from the correlation matrix of the last least squares refinement cycle without taking into account the E.S.D.’s of the cell parameters. Bond distances (uncorrected) and angles are also given in Fig. 1.

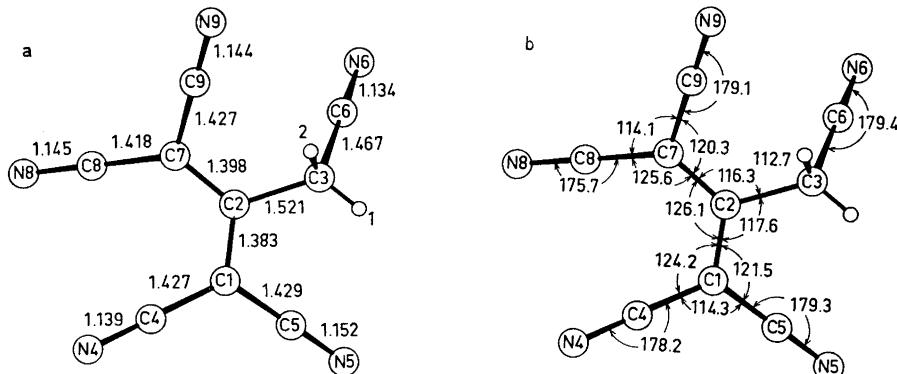


Fig. 1. Schematic drawings of the anion, showing bond distances (a) and bond angles (b). Small circles indicate hydrogen atoms.

The deviations of atoms from some least squares planes through the anion are listed in Table 5, while coordination distances of the cation is presented in Table 6. Fig. 2 is a schematic drawing of the structure, showing the packing and coordination viewed along the *c* axis.

DISCUSSION

The geometry of the anion will first be discussed.

The two $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups bonded to C2 are approximately related by a two-fold axis of symmetry. This can be seen by examination of the bond distances and angles of Fig. 1, together with the deviations from the least squares plane

Table 5. Deviations of atoms from some least squares planes (\AA). Plane No. 1 is through all atoms except the $\text{CH}_2(\text{CN})$ group, planes Nos. 2 and 3 through the $\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups, and planes Nos. 4 and 5 through the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups, respectively. Deviations of atoms not defining the planes in parentheses.

Atom	1	2	3	4	5
C1	0.016	-0.012		0.001	
C2	0.009	0.008	-0.011	(0.039)	(-0.050)
C3	(0.065)				
C4	0.140	-0.013		-0.009	
C5	-0.067	0.003		0.006	
C7	-0.008		0.014		-0.002
C8	-0.136		0.016		0.012
C9	0.062		-0.004		-0.008
N4	0.261	0.010		0.005	
N5	-0.146	0.002		-0.003	
N8	-0.267		-0.012		-0.006
N9	0.137		-0.002		0.004

Table 6. Coordination distances of the potassium ion and $\text{C}-\text{N}\cdots\text{K}^+$ angles. For numbering of equivalent positions, see Fig. 2.

Atom	Equiv. pos.	No.	(\AA)	($^\circ$)
N4	$(-\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	1	2.74	153
N9	$(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z)$	2	2.85	135
N6	$(x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z)$	3	2.89	143
N5	$(\frac{1}{2}-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, z)$	4	2.85	134
N6	$(-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$	5	2.95	116
N5	$(-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -z)$	6	3.01	116

through the atoms involved (plane 1 of Table 5). The deviations of "symmetry" related atoms differ less than 0.01 \AA . The $\text{C}2-\text{C}3$ bond, making an angle of 2° with this plane, is not colinear with the symmetry axis. The dihedral angle $\text{C}7-\text{C}2-\text{C}3-\text{C}6$ is 66° . $\text{C}6$ and $\text{C}3$ are situated on opposite sides of plane 1.

The least squares planes through one of the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups and $\text{C}2$ (planes 2 and 3) make angles of 5.4° and 5.5° with plane 1. As shown by the calculation of least squares planes through the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups (planes 4 and 5), $\text{C}2$ is out of the planes by 0.039 \AA and 0.050 \AA , respectively. The bonds to $\text{C}2$ make angles of about 2° with these planes. A similar bending of the "planar" $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ group is also observed for $\text{KC}_6\text{N}_3\text{OH}$ and $\text{C}_6\text{N}_4\text{H}_4$. The small deviations from planarity may be due to short *intra*-ionic contacts as well as coordination and packing effects.

In the divalent anion of hexacyanoisobutylene^{7,8} the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ arms are rotated up to 24° from the completely planar conformation. However, in the present ion, short contacts are avoided, mainly by opening of the angles $\text{C}2-\text{C}1-\text{C}4$, $\text{C}1-\text{C}2-\text{C}3$, and $\text{C}2-\text{C}7-\text{C}8$ to about 125° (the twist being only 5.5°). $\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}$ angles of about 114° in the $\text{C}(\text{CN})_2$ groups are in agree-

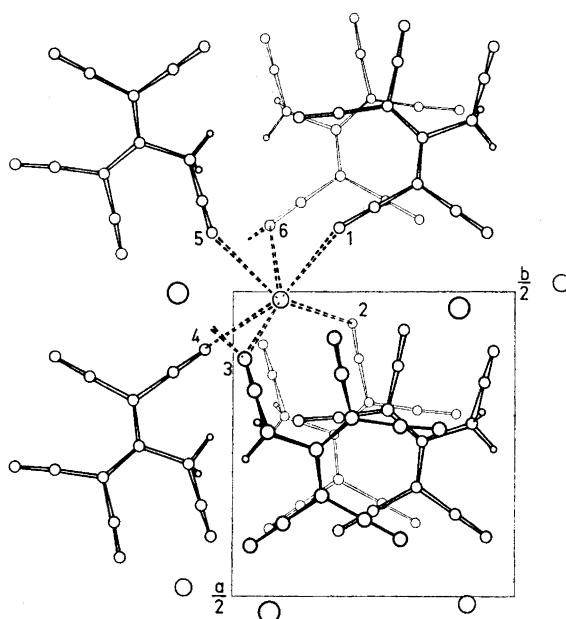


Fig. 2. Schematic drawing of the structure viewed along the *c* axis, showing the coordination. The equivalent positions of anions numbered from 1 to 6 are given in Table 6.

ment with earlier results.^{7,8} A decrease of the angles C₂—C₁—C₅ and C₂—C₇—C₉ is hindered by the presence of the CH₂(CN) group. This hindrance is reduced in the case of 1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide and 1,1,2,3,3-pentacyanopropenide anions, and crystal structure determinations of these are therefore planned.

Other bond angles are normal. The deviation of 4° from 180° of the C₇—C₈—N₈ angle is probably due to packing effects. In all short contacts between anions, either C₈ or N₈ is involved (Table 4).

The thermal corrections of the C—N bonds, assuming "riding motion", are large (0.046 Å for C₆—N₆). In spite of the consistency in corrected C—N bond values, the corrections may be based upon unwarranted assumptions. Corrections of other bond lengths, based upon "rigid-body" calculations, may also be questioned. Uncorrected values of the bond distances will therefore be discussed.

Molecular orbital calculations of π -electron densities of the 1,1,3,3-tetracyanopropenide anion (A) and the divalent anion of hexacyanoisobutylene (B) have been carried out by Lofthus, using a method²⁰ based on extended HMO theory. The π -bond order of the C—C bonds in the C(CN)₂ groups are 0.46 and 0.49, respectively. For the sp^2 — sp^2 carbon—carbon bonds, the values are 0.62 and 0.52, and for the C—N bonds, 0.81 and 0.79. The results for (B) are in good agreement with earlier calculations.⁷ The calcu-

lated bond order values for (A) is in the following discussion assumed to be applicable also for the present anion. The mean value (1.425 Å) of the C—C bonds in the C(CN)₂ groups compared with the average (1.391 Å) for the bonds from the C(CN)₂ groups show that this assumption is reasonable. The corresponding values for (B)^{7,8} are 1.427 Å and 1.420 Å, respectively (uncorrected). The difference in bond order between (A) and (B) for the latter bond of 0.1 predicts a difference of 0.027 Å,¹⁹ which is in close agreement with the observed difference (0.029 Å). As may be expected, the agreement with similar simple calculations on TCNQ (7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane) and TCNQ⁻¹⁹ is not so good.

The observed difference of 0.015 Å between the C1—C2 and C2—C7 (estimated standard deviations in bond lengths 0.003 Å) may not be significant, as they have one atom in common. The C2—C3 distance of 1.521 Å is somewhat longer than expected for a sp^2 — sp^3 carbon—carbon bond. A similar value is found for KC₆N₃OH₂.

The packing is shown in Fig. 2. Nitrogen atoms from six different anions are coordinated to one cation, forming a distorted octahedron. The coordination distances and the corresponding C—N···K⁺ angles are given in Table 6. A correlation between coordination distance and carbon—nitrogen-cation angle is observed.¹² All nitrogen atoms but N8 are coordinated to K⁺. The anion with atomic parameters of Table 2 is symmetry-related to the anions in positions 2 and 3 (Fig. 2) by a glide plane along *c* at *y* = 1/4. This anion is not coordinated to the cation of Table 2. The normal of plane 1 of Table 5 makes an angle of 89° with the *b* axis and 23° with the *c* axis, respectively. The assumption of the atoms being situated in a plane parallel to *b*, and making the same angle as 1 with *c*, corresponds to an anion “thickness” of 3.31 Å.

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