

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2-(*p*-Dimethyl-anilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene

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The crystal and molecular structure of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data. The compound crystallizes in space group $P2_1/c$, with unit cell dimensions $a = 7.158 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 7.413 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 33.237 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 90.14^\circ$. There are four molecules per unit cell.

The structure was solved by three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and refined by the full-matrix least squares method. The refinement comprises 2378 reflections ($\text{Cu}K\alpha$) observed within $\theta = 71^\circ$.

Equal S–S distances occur in the linear three sulphur sequence of the molecule, *i.e.* $S(1)–S(6a) = 2.348 \pm 0.0013 \text{ \AA}$, $S(6a)–S(6) = 2.350 \pm 0.0013 \text{ \AA}$ with the angle $S(1)–S(6a)–S(6) = 176.39 \pm 0.05^\circ$. The other bond lengths in the 6a-thiathiophthene system are $S(1)–C(2) = 1.705 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $S(6a)–C(3a) = 1.748 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$, $S(6)–C(5) = 1.689 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$, $C(2)–C(3) = 1.388 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $C(3)–C(3a) = 1.395 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $C(3a)–C(4) = 1.428 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, and $C(4)–C(5) = 1.360 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$.

The $C(4)–C(14)$ bond to the phenyl group, and the $C(2)–C(6)$ bond to the *p*-dimethylanilino group are $1.496 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ and $1.455 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, respectively.

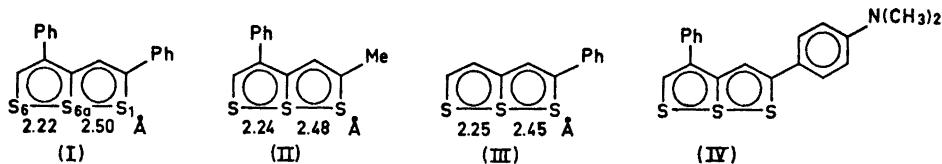
Both the 6a-thiathiophthene system and the *p*-dimethylanilino group are nearly planar. The phenyl group is twisted 81.8° about the $C(4)–C(14)$ bond and the *p*-dimethylanilino group is twisted 12.7° about the $C(2)–C(6)$ bond.

Other bond lengths in the *p*-dimethylanilino group are $C(6)–C(7) = 1.410 \text{ \AA}$, $C(7)–C(8) = 1.372 \text{ \AA}$, $C(8)–C(9) = 1.413 \text{ \AA}$, $C(9)–C(10) = 1.418 \text{ \AA}$, $C(10)–C(11) = 1.370 \text{ \AA}$, $C(11)–C(6) = 1.407 \text{ \AA}$, $C(9)–N = 1.361 \text{ \AA}$, $N–C(13) = 1.458 \text{ \AA}$, all $\pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, and $N–C(12) = 1.455 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$.

The S–S, S–C, C–C, and C–N bond lengths have been corrected for libration.

In crystals of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene there are no intermolecular atomic distances shorter than corresponding van der Waals distances.

Unequal S–S bond lengths occur in the three-sulphur sequence of the compounds I–III.^{1–3} In each of them $S(1)–S(6a)$ is a longer bond than $S(6a)–S(6)$, and one gets the idea that it is the substituent in 2-position which has perturbed the bonding in the sulphur sequence.



The present structure investigation of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (IV) has been carried out in order to find the degree to which a *p*-dimethylanilino group in 2-position affects the sulphur-sulphur bonding in the 6a-thiathiophthene system.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

A brief account of the structure determination has been reported,⁴ and a more detailed description is given here.

Crystals of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (IV) were generously supplied by Klingsberg.⁵ The crystals are deep red and belong to the space group $P2_1/c$.

The structure analysis is based on X-ray data collected on a paper-tape controlled Siemens AED diffractometer using $CuK\alpha$ radiation. 2378 reflections were observed within $\theta = 71^\circ$.

Approximate coordinates for the sulphur atoms were found from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and the remaining C and N atoms were found from a subsequent Fourier synthesis. The atomic parameters were refined by least squares methods, and the final *R* factor is 0.044.

A rigid-body analysis of the 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene molecule has been carried out according to the method of Schomaker and Trueblood,⁶ and the S-S, S-C, C-C, and C-N bond lengths have been corrected for rigid-body libration according to Cruickshank's formula.⁷ For further details with respect to the structure determination, see Experimental.

DISCUSSION

Molecular shape and dimensions. Bond lengths and angles in the 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene molecule, together with their standard deviations, are listed in Tables 1 and 2, and shown in Figs. 1a and 1b.

The equation for the least squares plane of the atoms of the 6a-thiathiophthene system, with weights inversely proportional to the respective standard deviations in coordinates is

$$0.65339 X + 0.69964 Y + 0.28747 Z = 5.44667$$

with *X*, *Y*, and *Z* in Å units. Deviations from the plane for the atoms of the 6a-thiathiophthene system are S(1) -0.002, S(6a) -0.044, S(6) 0.051, C(2) 0.102, C(3) -0.045, C(4) -0.071, and C(5) -0.004 Å. One notes that C(2)

and C(4), to which the substituents are bonded, deviate most. Furthermore, the atoms C(6), C(9) and N lie 0.272, 0.651 and 0.865 Å, respectively, above the plane, and the atoms C(14) and C(17) lie 0.170 and 0.374 Å under it. Thus the almost linear sequences C(2)–C(6)–C(9)–N and C(4)–C(14)–

Table 1. Bond lengths (l) and standard deviation in bond lengths $\sigma(l)$ in 2-(*p*-dimethyl-anilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene. Bond lengths (l') and (l'') with corrections for rigid-body libration are given for the S–S, S–C, N–C, and C–C bonds. The corrections in (l') are based on the libration tensor one arrives at by treating the whole molecule as a rigid body, and the corrections in (l'') are based on the libration tensors one gets when the phenyl group, the *p*-dimethylanilino group, and the thiathiophthene system are treated separately. For further explanation see the text.

Bond	l'' (Å)	l' (Å)	l (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)
S(1)–S(6a)	2.348	2.345	2.343	0.0013
S(6a)–S(6)	2.350	2.347	2.345	0.0013
S(1)–C(2)	1.705	1.707	1.702	0.004
S(6a)–C(3a)	1.748	1.751	1.744	0.003
S(6)–C(5)	1.689	1.691	1.685	0.003
C(2)–C(3)	1.388	1.386	1.384	0.004
C(3)–C(3a)	1.395	1.395	1.393	0.004
C(3a)–C(4)	1.428	1.426	1.424	0.004
C(4)–C(5)	1.360	1.361	1.359	0.004
C(2)–C(6)	1.455	1.455	1.453	0.004
C(6)–C(7)	1.410	1.403	1.400	0.004
C(7)–C(8)	1.372	1.372	1.370	0.004
C(8)–C(9)	1.413	1.408	1.403	0.004
C(9)–C(10)	1.418	1.411	1.408	0.004
C(10)–C(11)	1.370	1.370	1.368	0.004
C(11)–C(6)	1.407	1.402	1.397	0.004
C(9)–N	1.361	1.360	1.359	0.004
N–C(12)	1.455	1.449	1.444	0.005
N–C(13)	1.458	1.451	1.448	0.004
C(4)–C(14)	1.496	1.494	1.489	0.004
C(14)–C(15)	1.399	1.383	1.378	0.004
C(15)–C(16)	1.386	1.383	1.378	0.006
C(16)–C(17)	1.388	1.372	1.367	0.007
C(17)–C(18)	1.386	1.370	1.365	0.006
C(18)–C(19)	1.385	1.382	1.377	0.005
C(19)–C(14)	1.393	1.377	1.372	0.004

Bond	l (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)	Bond	l (Å)	$\sigma(l)$ (Å)
C(3)–H(3)	0.99	0.03	C(13)–H(131)	0.98	0.03
C(5)–H(5)	0.99	0.03	C(13)–H(132)	0.98	0.04
C(7)–H(7)	0.96	0.03	C(13)–H(133)	0.95	0.04
C(8)–H(8)	0.98	0.03	C(15)–H(15)	0.88	0.03
C(10)–H(10)	0.98	0.03	C(16)–H(16)	0.93	0.04
C(11)–H(11)	0.90	0.03	C(17)–H(17)	0.98	0.04
C(12)–H(121)	0.96	0.05	C(18)–H(18)	0.96	0.04
C(12)–H(122)	0.97	0.05	C(19)–H(19)	1.02	0.04
C(12)–H(123)	0.91	0.04			

Table 2. Bond angles $\angle(ijk)$ in 2-(*p*-dimethylaminino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene. The standard deviations given in parentheses refer to the last digits of the respective values.

i	j	k	$\angle(ijk)^\circ$	i	j	k	$\angle(ijk)^\circ$
S(1)	S(6a)	S(6)	176.39(5)	C(19)	C(14)	C(4)	120.7(3)
C(2)	S(1)	S(6a)	94.3(1)	C(2)	C(3)	H(3)	123(1)
S(1)	S(6a)	C(3a)	88.8(1)	H(3)	C(3)	C(3a)	115(1)
C(3a)	S(6a)	S(6)	89.9(1)	C(4)	C(5)	H(5)	121(2)
S(6a)	S(6)	C(5)	91.9(1)	H(5)	C(5)	S(6)	118(2)
S(1)	C(2)	C(3)	115.4(2)	C(6)	C(7)	H(7)	119(2)
C(2)	C(3)	C(3a)	122.7(3)	H(7)	C(7)	C(8)	119(2)
C(3)	C(3a)	C(4)	123.2(2)	C(7)	C(8)	H(8)	120(2)
C(3a)	C(4)	C(5)	119.2(3)	H(8)	C(8)	C(9)	118(2)
C(4)	C(5)	S(6)	120.7(3)	C(9)	C(10)	H(10)	119(2)
C(3)	C(3a)	S(6a)	118.6(2)	H(10)	C(10)	C(11)	120(2)
C(4)	C(3a)	S(6a)	118.1(2)	C(10)	C(11)	H(11)	119(2)
S(1)	C(2)	C(6)	120.5(2)	H(11)	C(11)	C(6)	119(2)
C(3)	C(2)	C(6)	124.1(2)	C(14)	C(15)	H(15)	118(2)
C(2)	C(6)	C(7)	122.0(0)	H(15)	C(15)	C(16)	121(2)
C(6)	C(7)	C(8)	122.2(3)	C(15)	C(16)	H(16)	116(2)
C(7)	C(8)	C(9)	121.7(3)	H(16)	C(16)	C(17)	124(2)
C(8)	C(9)	C(10)	116.4(3)	C(16)	C(17)	H(17)	121(2)
C(9)	C(10)	C(11)	121.0(3)	H(17)	C(17)	C(18)	119(2)
C(10)	C(11)	C(6)	122.9(3)	C(17)	C(18)	H(18)	120(2)
C(11)	C(6)	C(7)	115.7(3)	H(18)	C(18)	C(19)	121(2)
C(11)	C(6)	C(2)	122.2(2)	C(18)	C(19)	H(19)	121(2)
C(8)	C(9)	N	121.8(3)	H(19)	C(19)	C(14)	118(2)
C(10)	C(9)	N	121.8(3)	N	C(12)	H(121)	111(3)
C(9)	N	C(12)	121.0(3)	N	C(12)	H(122)	110(3)
C(9)	N	C(13)	120.9(3)	N	C(12)	H(123)	110(2)
C(12)	N	C(13)	117.7(3)	N	C(13)	H(131)	109(2)
C(3a)	C(4)	C(14)	120.9(2)	N	C(13)	H(132)	111(2)
C(5)	C(4)	C(14)	119.9(3)	N	C(13)	H(133)	111(2)
C(4)	C(14)	C(15)	120.4(3)	H(121)	C(12)	H(122)	111(4)
C(14)	C(15)	C(16)	120.1(4)	H(122)	C(12)	H(123)	106(3)
C(15)	C(16)	C(17)	120.2(4)	H(123)	C(12)	H(121)	108(3)
C(16)	C(17)	C(18)	120.2(4)	H(131)	C(13)	H(132)	105(3)
C(17)	C(18)	C(19)	119.5(4)	H(132)	C(13)	H(133)	115(3)
C(18)	C(19)	C(14)	121.1(3)	H(133)	C(13)	H(131)	105(3)
C(19)	C(14)	C(15)	118.8(3)				

C(17) point in different directions relative to the plane of the 6a-thiathiophthene system.

The atoms of the dimethylamino group lie close to the least squares plane of the atoms of ring A. The equation for this plane is

$$0.43513 X + 0.84609 Y + 0.30680 Z = 6.21719$$

and the deviations from the plane for N, C(12), and C(13) are 0.035, -0.041, and 0.005 Å, respectively.

The phenyl group D is twisted 81.8° about the C(4)-C(14) bond. This twist angle was taken as the angle between the normal to the plane through C(3a), C(4), C(5), and C(14), and the normal to the plane through C(4), C(14),

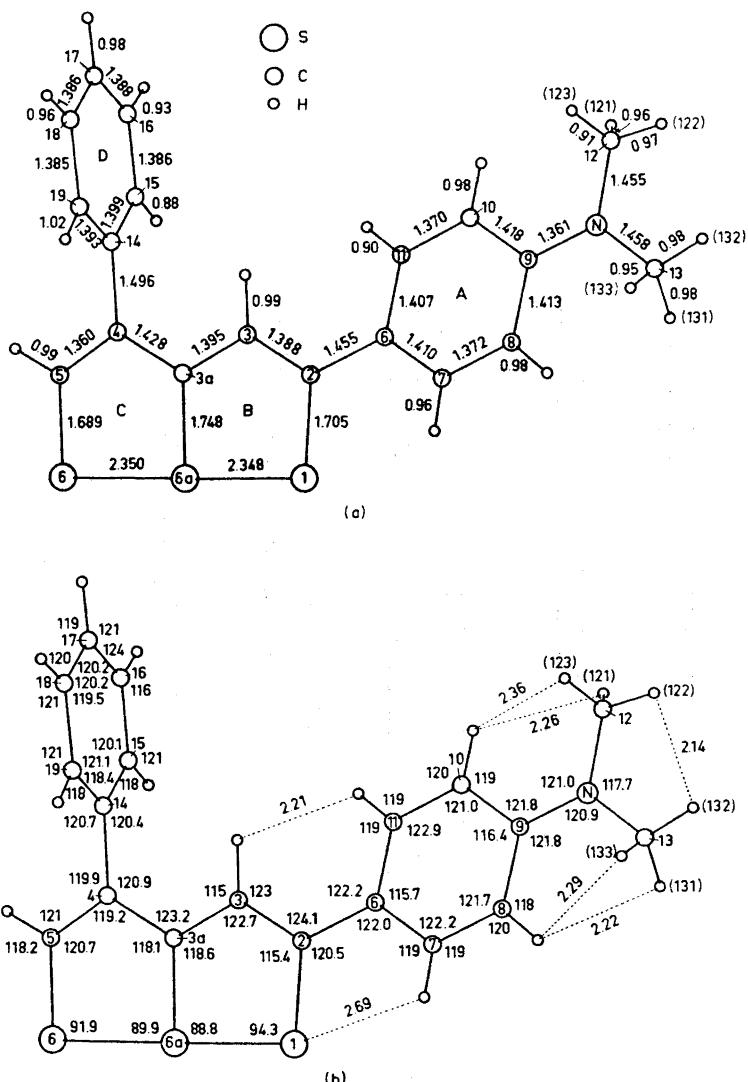


Fig. 1. (a) Bond lengths (Å) in the 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene molecule. (b) Bond angles (°) and intramolecular non-bonding distance (Å).

C(15), and C(19). Similarly, the twist angle of the *p*-dimethylanilino group about C(2)–C(6) is 12.7°.

It is seen from Fig. 1a that the *p*-dimethylanilino group has a quinoid structure. The lengths of the C(7)–C(8) and the C(10)–C(11) bonds, 1.372 and 1.370 ± 0.004 Å, are shorter than the accepted length, 1.397 Å, for the aromatic C–C bond in benzene, and the lengths of the other C–C bonds in

ring A, ranging from 1.407 to 1.418 ± 0.004 Å are longer. Furthermore, C(2)–C(6)= 1.455 ± 0.004 Å and C(9)–N= 1.361 ± 0.004 Å possess double bond character. The former bond is significantly shorter than the central C–C bond in diphenyl, 1.494 Å,⁸ and the latter is almost as short as the aromatic C–N bond in pyridin, 1.340 Å.⁹

Comparison with related molecules. A comparison of bond lengths in 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (IV) with bond lengths in 2,4-diphenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (I)¹ and 2-methyl-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (II)² is given in Fig. 2. The bond lengths given for I include corrections for

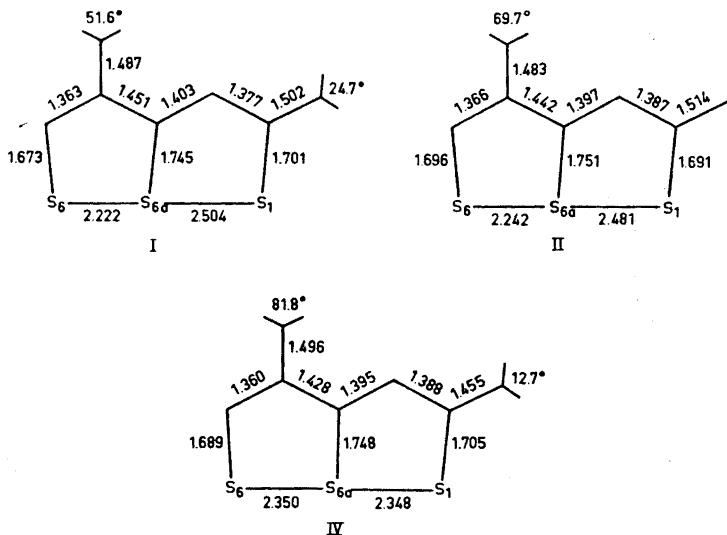


Fig. 2. Comparison of bond lengths in 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (IV) with bond lengths in 2,4-diphenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (I) and 2-methyl-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene (II).

rigid-body libration, and they are therefore somewhat different from those given in Ref. 1. The standard deviations found for the bond lengths in I are ± 0.003 , ± 0.005 to ± 0.007 , and ± 0.007 to ± 0.011 Å, for S–S, S–C, and C–C, respectively, and the standard deviations for the bond lengths in II are ± 0.002 Å for S–S, ± 0.005 Å for S–C, and ± 0.006 to ± 0.008 Å for C–C.

There is close agreement between corresponding C–C bond lengths and also between corresponding C–S bond lengths in the 6a-thiathiophthene system of the three molecules (*cf.* Fig. 2). The S–S bond lengths, however, are equal in the present structure and unequal in the structures I and II. The lengths of S(1)–S(6a) and S(6a)–S(6) in compounds IV, I and II are 2.348 and 2.350 ± 0.0013 Å, 2.504 and 2.222 ± 0.003 Å, and 2.481 and 2.242 ± 0.002 Å, respectively. Thus the introduction of a *p*-dimethylamino group in the 2-phenyl group in compound I causes a pronounced change in the sulphur-sulphur bonding.

The ultraviolet spectra of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene and 2,4-diphenyl-6a-thiathiophthene in hexane are shown in Fig. 3. One notes that the introduction of the *p*-dimethylamino group leads to bathochromic shifts of the absorption maxima. Such red shifts are often observed when, as in the present case, the substituent atom has a lone pair of electrons which participates in the π -bonding system of the molecule.¹⁰ Thus, in compound IV, π -electrons can be transferred from the nitrogen atom towards the 6a-thiathiophthene system of the molecule.

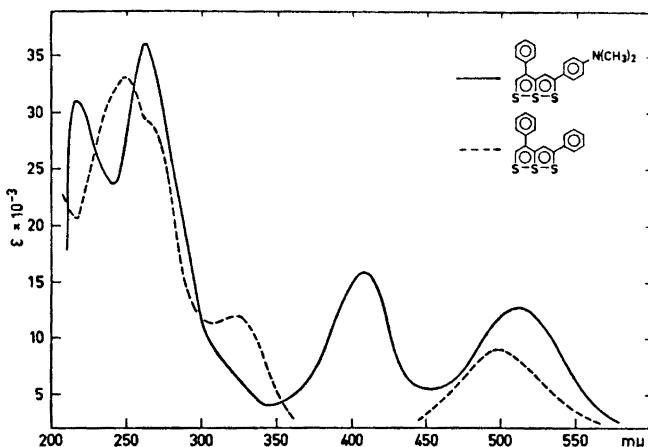


Fig. 3. Ultraviolet spectra of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene and 2,4-diphenyl-6a-thiathiophthene in hexane.

The results from CNDO/2 calculations on 6a-thiathiophthene and on monophenyl and monomethyl substituted 6a-thiathiophthalenes,^{11–13} show for the bonding in the three sulphur sequence that the σ -electron density on a terminal sulphur atom decreases when the π -electron density on this atom increases. Furthermore from these calculations there is a correlation between the σ -electron density on the terminal sulphur atoms and the lengths of the S–S bonds; the terminal sulphur atom with the lowest σ -electron density forms a shorter bond with the central sulphur atom than does the other terminal sulphur atom.

It seems likely from the above that the presence of the *p*-dimethylanilino group causes an increase in the π -electron density on S(1) in compound IV relative to the π -electron density on S(1) in compound I. As a result, the σ -electron density on S(1) in IV decreases and the S(1)–S(6a) bond becomes shorter than the corresponding bond in compound I.

The arrangement of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene molecules in the unit cell as seen along the *b*-axis and along the *a*-axis is shown in Figs. 4a and 4b. There are no intermolecular atomic distances shorter than corresponding van der Waals distances.

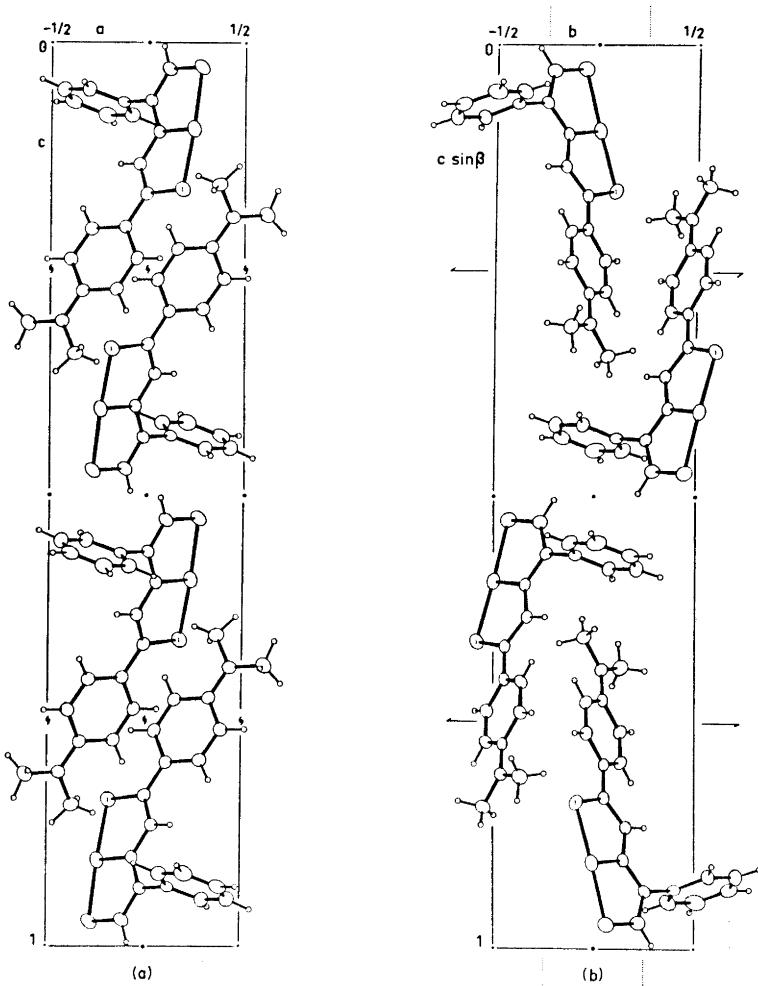


Fig. 4. The arrangement of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophene molecules as seen along the *b*-axis (a), and along the *a*-axis (b).

EXPERIMENTAL

The unit cell dimensions for crystals of 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophene were determined from the 2θ values for 15 high order reflections. The 2θ values were measured at room temperature, $t = 22^\circ\text{C}$, on the diffractometer using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. A least squares procedure gave $a = 7.158(1)$ Å, $b = 7.413(1)$ Å, $c = 33.237(3)$ Å, and $\beta = 90.14(5)^\circ$.

The molecular weight of the compound ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{S}_3\text{N}$) is 355.54, and four molecules per unit cell give a calculated density of 1.338 g/cm³, as compared with the density, 1.332 g/cm³, found by flotation.

The intensities of the reflections were collected on the diffractometer by means of the five-value scan technique.¹⁴ Reflections for which the net count was greater than two times the respective standard deviations in the net count were accepted as observed. Unobserved reflections were neglected in order to save computing time.

Lp corrections and absorption corrections were applied, the latter according to a procedure of Coppens, Leiserowitz and Rabinovich.¹⁵ The dimensions of the crystal were $0.26 \times 0.26 \times 0.05$ mm in the three axial directions; $\mu_{\text{Cu}K\alpha} = 36.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. A grid of $12 \times 12 \times 4$ points was used.

The scattering factors used for sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon were those given in the *International Tables*.¹⁶ For hydrogen, the scattering factor curve given by Stewart *et al.*¹⁷ was used.

Table 3. Atomic coordinates in fractions of corresponding cell edges. The standard deviations given in parentheses refer to the last digits of the respective values.

Atom	x	y	z
S(1)	-0.18199(12)	0.58992(11)	0.33871(3)
S(6a)	-0.23843(11)	0.50912(10)	0.40575(3)
S(6)	-0.27678(12)	0.43648(12)	0.47390(3)
C(2)	0.00519(37)	0.45032(31)	0.33370(8)
C(3)	0.04220(37)	0.34084(34)	0.36648(8)
C(3a)	-0.05753(34)	0.35223(32)	0.40232(8)
C(4)	-0.01558(35)	0.24582(35)	0.43685(8)
C(5)	-0.10834(43)	0.27811(44)	0.47173(10)
C(6)	0.11526(35)	0.45136(31)	0.29704(8)
C(7)	0.05417(41)	0.53849(36)	0.26202(9)
C(8)	0.15899(40)	0.54198(36)	0.22759(9)
C(9)	0.33456(38)	0.45850(31)	0.22547(8)
C(10)	0.39702(44)	0.37091(37)	0.26061(9)
C(11)	0.28977(41)	0.36765(36)	0.29461(9)
C(12)	0.61649(57)	0.37084(60)	0.18926(14)
C(13)	0.37256(61)	0.55396(50)	0.15566(11)
C(14)	0.12777(37)	0.10048(36)	0.43512(7)
C(15)	0.30630(46)	0.13107(51)	0.44911(10)
C(16)	0.43638(55)	-0.00594(69)	0.44866(12)
C(17)	0.38842(62)	-0.17331(61)	0.43481(11)
C(18)	0.21298(64)	-0.20449(51)	0.42023(11)
C(19)	0.08357(48)	-0.06711(40)	0.42039(10)
N	0.44092(32)	0.46619(28)	0.19172(7)
H(3)	0.1415(34)	0.2483(34)	0.3663(7)
H(5)	-0.0792(39)	0.2085(39)	0.4965(9)
H(7)	-0.0654(41)	0.5970(35)	0.2619(9)
H(8)	0.1095(41)	0.5995(37)	0.2032(9)
H(10)	0.5194(38)	0.3135(37)	0.2603(8)
H(11)	0.3362(37)	0.3147(36)	0.3168(8)
H(121)	0.7022(62)	0.4123(55)	0.2095(14)
H(122)	0.6680(64)	0.3820(56)	0.1624(15)
H(123)	0.5967(50)	0.2500(56)	0.1926(11)
H(131)	0.3400(41)	0.6786(41)	0.1623(9)
H(132)	0.4707(54)	0.5624(44)	0.1354(12)
H(133)	0.2608(53)	0.5000(47)	0.1464(12)
H(15)	0.3357(42)	0.2405(43)	0.4573(9)
H(16)	0.5519(55)	0.0215(48)	0.4598(12)
H(17)	0.4787(53)	-0.2722(59)	0.4348(11)
H(18)	0.1791(54)	-0.3233(59)	0.4115(12)
H(19)	-0.0471(48)	-0.0862(41)	0.4092(10)

Table 4. Temperature parameters U_{ij} (\AA^2) for sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon, and U (\AA^2) for hydrogen. The expressions used are $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^*b^*U_{12} + \dots)]$ and $\exp[-8\pi^2U(\sin^2\theta/\lambda^2)]$. All values are multiplied by 10^4 . Standard deviations in parentheses refer to the last digits of the respective values.

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{23}	U_{13}
S(1)	814(6)	660(5)	786(6)	352(4)	146(4)	100(4)
S(6a)	621(4)	563(5)	918(6)	225(3)	-85(4)	98(4)
S(6)	794(6)	879(6)	762(6)	285(4)	-76(4)	267(4)
C(2)	600(16)	413(15)	600(16)	76(12)	-4(12)	-59(13)
C(3)	568(16)	446(15)	565(16)	105(12)	-29(12)	12(13)
C(3a)	505(15)	430(15)	588(16)	81(11)	-59(12)	22(13)
C(4)	538(16)	532(16)	536(16)	48(12)	-85(12)	76(13)
C(5)	734(21)	791(22)	632(20)	177(16)	-18(16)	162(17)
C(6)	567(16)	389(15)	575(16)	33(11)	25(12)	-15(13)
C(7)	578(17)	537(18)	654(18)	64(13)	42(14)	-76(15)
C(8)	625(18)	547(18)	585(17)	24(13)	81(14)	-70(15)
C(9)	605(16)	386(16)	570(16)	-30(11)	-21(12)	-39(13)
C(10)	640(18)	582(19)	632(19)	131(14)	88(14)	37(15)
C(11)	662(19)	553(18)	593(18)	147(13)	138(14)	-20(15)
C(12)	787(25)	801(29)	808(27)	148(19)	88(21)	136(22)
C(13)	849(25)	729(25)	592(20)	-30(19)	87(17)	-29(19)
C(14)	563(16)	606(17)	402(13)	124(12)	-8(12)	57(12)
C(15)	638(20)	891(26)	782(23)	159(18)	-234(20)	-38(17)
C(16)	705(25)	1399(38)	789(25)	378(25)	-142(25)	-69(20)
C(17)	1028(31)	1017(30)	657(22)	561(25)	135(20)	202(21)
C(18)	1149(33)	601(23)	879(26)	245(21)	-45(19)	130(23)
C(19)	794(22)	576(19)	726(21)	137(16)	-86(15)	-21(17)
N	669(15)	570(15)	558(14)	11(11)	52(11)	10(12)

Atom	U	Atom	U	Atom	U
H(3)	874(96)	H(15)	750(104)	H(122)	1504(172)
H(5)	590(71)	H(16)	1250(189)	H(123)	1110(141)
H(7)	763(90)	H(17)	1381(135)	H(131)	828(101)
H(8)	892(94)	H(18)	1446(155)	H(132)	1111(127)
H(10)	793(91)	H(19)	1072(110)	H(133)	1111(128)
H(11)	663(85)	H(121)	1576(181)		

Table 5. Results from the rigid-body analysis of the 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiophthene molecule.

	Eigenvalues	Eigenvectors		
		Direction cosines $\times 10^4$ relative to a , b , and c^* , respectively.		
Librational tensor, L	$\begin{cases} 20.7(^{\circ})^2 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.2 \end{cases}$	-3010	-2831	9106
		-9213	3326	-2012
		-2458	-8997	-3608
Translational tensor, T	$\begin{cases} 0.0643 \text{ \AA}^2 \\ 0.0501 \\ 0.0369 \end{cases}$	-4446	-3933	8048
		8600	636	5062
		2504	9173	3099
Symmetrized screw tensor, S	$\begin{pmatrix} -201 & -115 & -40 \\ & 87 & -46 \\ & & 114 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^5 \text{ rad. \AA}$			

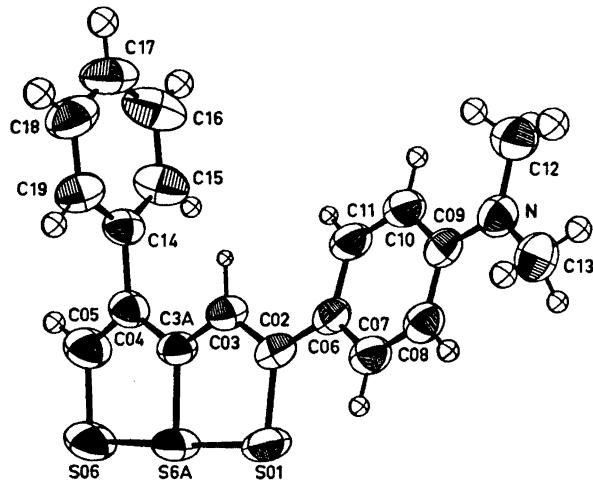


Fig. 5. The thermal ellipsoid plot showing the anisotropic vibration of the non-hydrogen atoms and the isotropic vibration of the hydrogen atoms. The latter has been scaled down by a factor of 4.

Table 6. Librational tensors from the rigid body analysis of certain parts of the 2-(*p*-dimethylaminophenoxy)-4-phenyl-6a-thiathiphene molecule. L_T refer to the 6a-thiathiphene system plus C(6) and C(14), L_A refer to the *p*-dimethylaminophenoxy group plus C(2), and L_P refer to the phenyl group plus C(4).

	Eigenvalues	Eigenvectors Direction cosines $\times 10^4$ relative to <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i> ,* respectively.		
L_T	17.5 ($^{\circ}$) ²	-6347	2359	7359
	4.9	-6462	3601	-6729
	3.1	-4237	-9026	-761
L_A	55.0	5371	552	-8416
	5.4	1371	9788	1521
	4.1	8322	-1968	5183
L_P	97.8	7328	-6535	-1896
	25.3	1974	4709	-8598
	9.4	6512	5926	4741

The full-matrix least squares program which was applied minimizes the function

$$D = \sum w[|F_o| - (1/K)|F_c|]^2$$

The weights were taken to be

$$w = 1/\sigma^2 (F_o)$$

where

$$\sigma^2(F_o) = F_o^2[I_{\text{total}} + I_{\text{background}} + (kI_{\text{net}})^2]/4I_{\text{net}}^2$$

In the latter expression k is the relative standard deviation in the scaling curve from the reference reflections. It was estimated to be 0.015 and 0.011 for the reference reflections 5,0,2 and 0,2,11, respectively, and the highest value was used.

Table 7. Continued.

F	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)
-1	6	C	115	-112	1	6	24	87	-88	4	6	24	43	-42	-2	7	5	128	126
-1	6	1	67	64	1	6	25	28	-34	5	6	1	52	-45	-2	7	6	98	-93
-1	6	4	135	137	1	6	30	27	-24	5	6	3	31	30	-2	7	7	74	70
-1	6	5	289	-270	2	6	1	27	-24	5	6	4	23	34	-2	7	8	56	-51
-1	6	7	74	74	2	6	2	57	-59	5	6	6	28	-25	-2	7	9	64	-66
-1	7	48	42	42	2	6	4	104	-103	5	6	8	73	77	-2	7	10	46	-40
-1	6	8	154	-148	2	6	5	195	-196	5	6	10	90	101	-2	7	12	34	-22
-1	6	5	36	-14	2	6	6	172	169	5	6	11	51	-59	-2	7	13	29	3
-1	6	13	62	71	2	6	7	264	265	5	6	12	111	-114	-2	7	17	32	29
-1	6	14	9C	-8	2	6	8	165	162	5	6	13	64	-61	-2	7	18	90	-88
-1	6	15	93	90	2	6	9	268	-270	5	6	14	54	-100	-2	7	19	59	-62
-1	6	17	42	41	2	6	10	134	-135	5	6	15	37	45	-2	7	20	38	42
-1	6	11	125	-125	2	6	11	42	-39	5	6	16	64	64	-2	7	21	30	-34
-1	6	4	45	41	2	6	12	66	-65	5	6	17	42	-42	-2	7	22	28	-31
-1	6	2C	105	-105	2	6	13	38	-34	5	6	18	0	103	-2	7	23	28	-36
-1	6	21	91	88	2	6	15	48	-46	6	6	1	27	-16	-2	7	24	94	98
-1	6	22	133	140	2	6	16	39	-43	6	6	2	24	26	-1	7	0	63	-66
-1	6	23	59	-66	2	6	17	37	-41	6	6	3	32	-34	-1	7	1	56	51
-1	6	24	93	102	2	6	18	29	-22	6	6	8	58	58	-1	7	2	58	44
-1	6	2C	30	-29	2	6	19	42	-43	6	6	9	26	27	-1	7	3	90	86
c	6	C	60	-60	2	6	20	26	-27	6	6	10	46	-55	-1	7	4	142	-141
c	6	3	104	104	2	6	22	76	-78	6	6	11	117	-133	-1	7	5	92	-89
c	6	4	119	-115	2	6	23	61	59	6	6	12	112	-128	-1	7	6	180	-150
c	6	5	39	39	2	6	24	66	-65	6	6	13	49	44	-1	7	7	44	40
c	6	6	280	-280	2	6	25	22	14	5	7	1	29	16	-1	7	8	109	-106
c	6	7	245	244	2	6	26	22	-19	5	7	2	28	-24	-1	7	10	150	153
c	6	8	97	55	3	6	0	58	66	-5	7	3	160	158	-1	7	11	37	37
c	6	10	221	225	3	6	1	33	-39	-5	7	4	149	-150	-1	7	12	37	-36
c	6	12	56	-49	3	6	2	39	-46	-5	7	5	32	27	-1	7	17	71	-65
c	6	14	37	-32	3	6	3	50	50	-5	7	6	33	-35	-1	7	18	44	-41
c	6	15	75	75	3	6	5	43	38	-5	7	7	87	-91	-1	7	19	100	-99
c	6	17	48	37	2	7	6	50	-48	-5	7	8	41	41	-1	7	21	40	42
c	6	18	65	-61	3	6	10	76	-72	-4	7	1	11	-39	-1	7	22	30	25
c	6	19	49	48	3	6	12	73	65	-4	7	2	66	-66	-1	7	24	21	-18
c	6	2C	118	123	3	6	13	53	54	-4	7	4	58	57	-1	7	5	55	48
c	6	21	31	-23	3	6	15	44	-53	-4	7	5	142	-136	-1	7	3	55	-42
c	6	22	215	215	3	6	16	48	-46	-4	7	6	84	81	-1	7	4	155	-156
c	6	23	105	-107	3	6	18	33	27	-4	7	7	99	-94	-1	7	5	249	-250
c	6	25	45	-42	3	6	19	43	31	-4	7	8	57	57	-1	7	6	80	-81
c	6	26	73	-75	3	6	20	47	-46	-4	7	9	42	40	-1	7	7	157	-155
c	6	6	0	104	3	6	21	25	-23	-4	7	10	41	-41	-1	7	8	179	178
c	6	3	38	38	3	6	23	45	50	-4	7	11	41	40	-1	7	9	132	139
c	6	4	178	-179	3	6	24	47	96	-4	7	12	116	-121	-1	7	11	72	71
c	6	6	111	111	3	6	25	32	-37	-4	7	13	100	105	-1	7	14	62	60
c	6	6	58	100	4	6	0	88	101	-3	7	3	151	-148	-1	7	4	48	52
c	6	7	217	210	4	6	2	35	-55	-3	7	4	84	85	-1	7	17	46	-46
c	6	6	492	476	4	6	3	27	-26	-3	7	5	43	-28	-1	7	18	62	-62
c	6	5	35	35	4	6	6	48	-54	-3	7	7	151	146	-1	7	20	44	48
c	6	11	126	123	4	6	9	156	171	-3	7	8	59	-58	-1	7	21	118	121
c	6	11	156	-155	4	6	10	183	193	-3	7	9	41	42	-1	7	22	76	-71
c	6	12	139	139	4	6	11	42	-42	-3	7	10	37	-29	-1	7	23	50	47
c	6	13	44	-39	4	6	12	55	62	-3	7	12	46	46	-1	7	24	30	44
c	6	14	69	69	4	6	13	54	52	-3	7	14	59	53	-1	7	25	62	66
c	6	17	30	-26	4	6	14	62	-61	-3	7	15	55	96	-1	7	1	72	78
c	6	15	73	-64	4	6	15	64	-67	-3	7	20	74	-70	-1	7	2	88	90
c	6	20	124	121	4	6	15	29	-26	-3	7	21	55	53	1	7	4	143	-139
c	6	21	25	33	4	6	21	62	-57	-3	7	22	27	-29	1	7	5	107	-107
c	6	22	26	32	4	6	22	37	42	-2	7	0	72	-68	1	7	6	58	59
c	6	23	165	-169	4	6	23	34	35	-2	7	2	96	94	1	7	7	112	109

Final atomic coordinates from the least squares refinement are listed in Table 3, and the temperature parameters are listed in Table 4. A pictorial representation of the thermal motion of the atoms is given in Fig. 5.¹⁸ The final list of structure factors is given in Table 7.

An analysis of the thermal parameters of the S, N, and C atoms, assuming the whole molecule to be a rigid body, was carried out according to the method by Schomaker and Trueblood.⁶ The rigid-body tensors arrived at are given in Table 5. The r.m.s. difference between observed and calculated U_{ij} 's is 0.0075 Å². Bond lengths which have been corrected according to the libration tensor L in Table 5 are given in the second column of Table 1.

Separate rigid body analyses for certain parts of the 2-(*p*-dimethylanilino)-4-phenyl 6a-thiathiophene molecule have also been carried out. The parts of the molecule treated in this way are the 6a-thiathiophene system plus C(6) and C(14), the *p*-dimethylanilino group plus C(2), and the phenyl group plus C(4). The corresponding librational tensors, L_T , L_A , and L_P from these calculations are listed in Table 6.

The rigid-body analysis of the mentioned parts of the molecule gave better fit between observed and calculated U_{ij} 's than did the rigid-body analysis of the entire molecule. Thus, from the analysis of the 6a-thiathiophene system plus C(6) and C(14), the r.m.s. difference of U_{ij} 's is 0.0037 Å². Similarly for the *p*-dimethylanilino group plus C(2), and for the phenyl group plus C(4), the r.m.s. differences are 0.0021 and 0.0028 Å², respectively.

Bond lengths which have been corrected according to the libration tensors L_T , L_A , and L_P , respectively, are listed in the first column of Table 1.

The average C-C bond length in the phenyl group of the present structure is 1.373 Å from the l values in Table 1, 1.378 Å from the l' values, and 1.390 Å from the l'' values. The C(2)-C(6) bond length became 1.455 Å when corrected according to L_T and the same value was obtained when the corrections were carried out according to L_A . Corrections according to L_T and L_P resulted in slightly different values, 1.493 and 1.498 Å, for the C(4)-C(14) bond length. The average value, 1.496 Å, is given in the first column of Table 1.

The eigenvector of L_A corresponding to the largest libration, 7.4°, is directed roughly along C(2)-C(6)-N, and the eigenvector of L_P with largest libration amplitude, 9.9°, is directed along C(4)-C(14)-C(17).

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