

Refinement of the Crystal Structure of the Charge Transfer Compound Pyridine — Iodomonochloride

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The crystal structure of the charge transfer complex of pyridine and iodomonochloride has been refined by three-dimensional X-ray methods using 884 observed reflections collected by counter methods. The geometry of the complex as found in an earlier investigation has been verified; the accuracy in bond length measurements is improved by a factor of ten relative to the earlier results.

The compound is planar with a linear N—I—Cl arrangement. The N—I and I—Cl bond lengths are 2.29 Å and 2.510 Å, respectively.

The majority of crystal structure determinations of charge transfer complexes between *n*-donor molecules and halogen or organic halides have been based on two-dimensional X-ray data. The crystal parameters of the heavy halogen atoms have usually been measured with fair accuracy; the positions of the atoms in the donor molecule were often more uncertain. Even if the general geometry of such complexes is quite well known,¹ the separation of the electron donor-electron acceptor atoms has in most cases been measured with uncertainties of the order 0.1 Å.

The charge transfer complex formed by pyridine and iodomonochloride² is one of the more stable addition compounds of this type. It was therefore selected as possibly suited for a reexamination by improved experimental methods.

EXPERIMENTAL. STRUCTURE REFINEMENT

Solutions of equimolecular amounts of pyridine and iodomonochloride in carbon tetrachloride were mixed. The yellow precipitate of the complex was dissolved in hot methanol; on slow cooling needle-formed crystals separated.

Unit cell parameters were determined from diffractometer measurements. The crystal data for the pyridine-ICl complex, C₅H₅NICl, mol. wt. 241.5 are: Monoclinic; *a* = 4.274 (0.002) Å; *b* = 12.319 (0.004) Å; *c* = 14.094 (0.004) Å;

$\beta = 94.99$ (0.02) $^\circ$ (figures in parentheses are estimated standard deviations); $V = 739.3$ Å³; $Z = 4$; calculated density 2.17 g cm⁻³; $F(000) = 448$; $\mu = 4.64$ mm⁻¹; space group $P2_1/c$.

Three-dimensional intensity data were recorded with the use of an automatic Picker diffractometer. The radiation was Nb-filtered MoK α and the take-off angle 4 $^\circ$. The crystal had dimensions 0.08 \times 0.08 \times 0.2 mm³ and was mounted with the needle-axis (a) along the diffractometer ϕ -axis. The $\omega - 2\theta$ scanning mode was employed, the 2θ scan speed being 2 $^\circ$ min⁻¹ through the scan range from 1.2 $^\circ$ below $2\theta(\alpha_1)$ to 1.2 $^\circ$ above $2\theta(\alpha_2)$. Background counts were taken for 40 sec at each of the scan range limits.

The intensities of two standard reflections measured for every 50 reflections showed a decrease of 20 % during the three days of data collection. The data were adjusted according to this decrease and the estimated standard deviation of the intensities was taken as the square root of the total counts with a 5 % addition for the uncertainty in the adjustments.

Out of the 1417 reflections which were measured, 884 had intensities larger than twice the estimated standard deviation. These were regarded as "observed" whereas the remaining reflections were excluded from the refinement calculations.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects.

Atomic form factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*³ for all atoms.

Computer programs employed in the structure determination are described in Ref. 4.

The coordinates for iodine and chlorine atoms given by Hassel and Rømming² formed the basis for the calculation of a three-dimensional Fourier map. From this all other non-hydrogen atoms were localized, and the refinement of the parameters proceeded by least-squares methods. Anisotropic thermal parameters were introduced, and in the final refinement stages hydrogen atoms in calculated positions (C-H distance 1.04 Å) were also taken into account. The hydrogen atomic parameters were not refined, however. The R -factor converged during the refinements to the value 0.065.

Inspection of the observed and calculated structure factors revealed that for low scattering angles the observed values were consistently higher than the calculated ones. This may be caused by too low background counts at the lower 2θ scan limit, which may happen at low scattering angles if the cut-off in intensity due to the β -filter falls within the scan range. Least-squares refinement with the omission of the 75 reflections with $\sin \theta/\lambda$ less than 0.2 resulted in the final R -value of 0.056. The weighted R -factor is 0.057. The procedure lowered the standard deviations in the parameters by 10–20 %.

A comparison of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 1; the final parameters for non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 2 the temperature factor being on the form $\exp -(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$. Magnitudes and directions of the ellipsoids of thermal vibration are given in Table 3. No rigid-body corrections due to librational thermal motion was applied.

Table 1. Continued.

2	9	7	167	150	3	10	-1	396	-397	3	6	-10	211	230	3	2	b	259	236	3	0	-4	354	-336	k	3	-10	336	320		
2	9	5	214	213	3	10	-2	169	127	3	6	-11	185	-157	3	2	7	243	240	3	0	-6	933	839	k	4	-9	280	285		
2	9	4	332	361	3	10	-3	144	157	3	6	-12	208	196	3	2	6	188	178	3	0	-8	327	298	k	4	-7	203	-238		
2	9	3	477	470	3	10	-6	169	-111	3	5	-13	227	164	3	2	5	-13	227	164	3	0	-10	349	320	k	4	-5	214	-231	
2	9	-1	442	437	3	10	-7	189	-208	3	5	-10	306	208	3	2	k	459	-478	3	0	-12	394	376	k	4	-3	461	512		
2	9	-2	434	409	3	9	-9	190	187	3	5	-9	243	250	3	2	3	377	-385	k	0	-12	201	166	k	4	-1	135	-135		
2	9	-3	268	272	3	9	-8	229	-229	3	5	-8	414	420	3	2	2	304	307	k	0	-8	485	450	k	4	1	265	-325		
2	9	-6	342	348	3	9	-5	231	-211	3	5	-5	259	-230	3	2	1	292	-308	k	0	-4	478	418	k	4	3	141	191		
2	9	-7	303	308	3	9	-4	228	247	3	5	-4	469	-474	3	2	0	303	341	k	0	-2	264	244	k	4	7	335	-319		
2	9	-8	198	204	3	9	-3	328	335	3	5	-3	363	370	3	2	-1	645	693	k	0	0	269	260	k	4	5	191	-166		
2	9	-11	286	238	3	9	0	166	-176	3	5	-2	239	252	3	2	-2	322	-315	k	0	2	615	571	k	4	5	4	299	311	
2	9	-12	490	136	3	9	1	297	-329	3	5	0	336	365	3	2	-3	450	-406	k	0	6	247	279	k	4	5	0	251	-318	
2	10	-9	324	323	3	9	2	226	234	3	5	1	416	464	3	2	-4	160	-136	k	1	9	254	233	k	4	5	-3	224	-244	
2	10	-8	171	148	3	9	3	157	129	3	5	2	443	-481	3	2	-5	362	-329	k	1	5	256	277	k	4	5	-2	250	284	
2	10	-7	151	142	3	9	6	206	-202	3	5	5	152	129	3	2	-6	553	504	k	1	k	172	182	k	4	5	-5	250	235	
2	10	-5	316	324	3	9	7	166	-146	3	5	6	443	435	3	2	3	282	-280	k	1	3	282	280	k	4	5	-6	240	-279	
2	10	-4	210	-179	3	8	8	217	-208	3	5	7	182	182	3	2	-8	245	-237	k	1	1	195	210	k	4	5	-7	150	-131	
2	10	-3	237	220	3	8	k	432	453	3	5	8	224	-218	3	2	-9	134	129	k	1	3	-109	-176	k	4	5	-10	187	236	
2	10	-1	261	258	3	8	2	201	-214	3	k	9	406	-401	3	2	-10	275	-258	k	1	-1	451	428	k	4	6	-8	281	-264	
2	10	0	185	168	3	8	0	227	-249	3	k	7	215	219	3	1	-2	328	-338	k	1	-2	228	189	k	4	6	-7	158	-134	
2	10	1	321	532	3	8	-1	130	-159	3	k	5	281	228	3	1	-13	290	326	k	1	-5	466	429	k	4	6	-4	234	252	
2	10	2	430	142	3	8	-2	321	341	3	k	3	389	-413	3	1	-10	226	-194	k	1	-6	260	216	k	4	6	-3	183	200	
2	10	3	223	195	3	8	-6	436	-466	3	k	1	191	-205	3	1	-9	410	-462	k	1	-7	370	345	k	4	6	0	203	-218	
2	10	5	245	253	3	8	0	170	161	3	k	-1	890	943	3	1	-8	278	239	k	1	-11	259	234	k	4	6	2	269	301	
2	11	8	262	265	3	7	-9	313	313	3	k	-3	397	387	3	1	-7	302	267	k	2	-10	173	123	k	4	7	5	222	-189	
2	11	4	277	264	3	7	-5	409	-416	3	k	5	412	-409	3	1	-5	695	598	k	2	-9	233	231	k	4	7	3	163	240	
2	11	2	303	290	3	7	-3	510	529	3	k	-7	459	440	3	1	-4	312	-286	k	2	-8	221	254	k	4	7	1	156	193	
2	11	0	227	236	3	7	1	432	-427	3	k	-11	427	412	3	1	-3	692	-761	k	2	-7	223	194	k	4	7	-1	251	-307	
2	11	-2	370	387	3	7	3	325	350	3	k	-14	245	208	3	1	-2	207	174	k	2	-5	246	202	k	4	7	-5	252	308	
2	11	-6	339	366	3	7	5	309	281	3	k	-12	152	-128	3	1	0	203	240	k	2	-4	272	239	k	4	7	-7	225	-245	
2	11	-8	258	243	3	7	7	286	-267	3	k	-10	350	354	3	1	1	673	736	k	2	-3	469	433	k	4	8	-2	187	-176	
2	12	-5	221	206	3	6	10	180	136	3	3	-9	211	205	3	1	2	325	-315	k	2	-2	235	230	k	4	8	2	295	319	
2	12	-3	157	205	3	6	8	168	-183	3	3	-8	638	623	3	1	3	369	-377	k	2	-1	135	120	k	4	9	0	169	140	
2	12	-1	187	156	3	6	6	182	-136	3	3	-5	124	99	3	1	k	112	-82	k	2	0	166	226	k	4	9	-1	212	-190	
2	12	1	358	354	3	6	k	436	464	3	3	-4	709	-675	3	1	5	328	-340	k	2	1	219	247	k	4	1	-1	197	-203	
2	12	5	179	169	3	6	3	173	234	3	3	-3	236	231	3	1	-3	694	-221	k	2	2	306	237	k	4	3	-2	238	-253	
2	13	k	181	136	3	6	1	370	-394	3	3	-2	322	331	3	1	7	374	374	k	2	3	169	201	k	4	5	2	193	-168	
2	13	3	258	210	3	6	0	313	-333	3	3	0	510	570	3	1	11	270	-293	k	2	5	203	199	k	4	5	2	214	218	
2	13	2	208	-113	3	6	-1	330	343	3	3	1	262	277	3	0	12	171	-109	k	2	7	233	238	k	4	5	1	-3	308	246
2	13	-1	218	-210	3	6	-2	357	355	3	3	2	561	612	3	0	10	223	-211	k	3	6	177	169	k	4	5	1	1	208	-182
2	13	-3	162	152	3	6	-3	212	-212	3	3	6	574	582	3	0	6	494	-429	k	3	k	351	370	k	4	5	1	2	169	122
3	12	-1	216	249	3	6	-4	173	185	3	3	8	274	-249	3	0	6	145	142	k	3	0	371	-436	k	4	5	0	0	351	-320
3	11	-4	290	257	3	6	-5	242	-227	3	3	10	161	-163	3	0	k	979	-926	k	3	-2	319	340	k	4	5	0	-2	223	159
3	11	0	183	208	3	6	-6	529	-515	3	3	11	172	-115	3	0	2	456	429	k	3	-4	183	162	k	4	5	0	-4	196	159
3	11	2	250	244	3	6	-7	212	241	3	2	10	171	-155	3	0	0	405	369	k	3	-5	137	-149	k	4	5	0	-6	246	-228
3	10	3	199	204	3	6	-8	227	207	3	2	9	354	-328	3	0	-2	788	-706	k	3	-6	375	-358	k	4	5	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$).

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
I	2938	681	1501	514	65	52	1	57	-1
	2	1	1	6	1	1	4	2	1
Cl	4943	-737	2680	809	84	67	19	14	44
	10	3	3	26	3	2	18	13	5
N	1199	1966	405	622	64	48	6	23	-2
	26	9	8	73	9	7	47	37	14
C1	-467	2827	682	673	68	61	-19	32	-17
	34	13	10	99	11	9	62	56	18
C2	-1549	3615	53	833	66	95	63	34	-1
	40	13	14	127	13	14	64	65	22
C3	-860	3484	-896	1318	80	68	-124	-68	34
	51	14	13	167	15	12	84	73	21
C4	734	2606	-1178	1109	94	59	-56	26	-29
	46	15	12	147	16	10	78	63	22
C5	1690	1852	-489	735	76	67	2	65	-8
	36	13	12	105	12	11	62	53	19

DISCUSSION

Bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 4 and in Fig. 1. Standard deviations were calculated from the correlation matrix ignoring standard deviations in cell parameters.

The complex is planar; none of the atoms deviates by more than the

Table 3. R.m.s. amplitudes of vibration $(\bar{u}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (Å) and B -values along the principal axes of vibration given by the components of a unit vector \mathbf{e} in fractional coordinates ($\times 10^3$).

Atom $(\bar{u}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	B	e_x	e_y	e_z
I	.233	4.29	126	-7
	.223	3.92	22	81
	.210	3.49	-197	5
Cl	.293	6.76	-33	54
	.274	5.91	229	18
	.215	3.64	40	58
N	.240	4.54	2304	9
	.222	3.88	40	-73
	.218	3.74	22	35
C1	.255	5.14	64	-41
	.249	4.90	-222	1
	.219	3.79	41	170
C2	.308	7.48	4	3
	.281	6.23	225	23
	.219	3.79	-66	78
C3	.367	10.64	-209	23
	.263	5.48	108	43
	.221	3.85	3	65
C4	.322	8.19	229	-17
	.281	6.24	35	67
	.226	4.03	37	43
C5	.267	5.62	170	-15
	.253	5.05	157	35
	.238	4.47	-42	72

Table 4. Bond lengths (Å) and angles ($^\circ$). Estimated standard deviations (in parentheses) apply to the last significant digits.

Bond length		Angle	
I - Cl	2.510(4)	Cl - I - N	178.7(3)
I - N	2.29(1)	I - N - C1	119.7(9)
N - C1	1.35(2)	I - N - C5	120.5(10)
N - C5	1.30(2)	I - N - C3	179.9(7)
C1 - C2	1.37(2)	N - C1 - C2	122(1)
C2 - C3	1.40(3)	C1 - C2 - C3	117(2)
C3 - C4	1.37(2)	C2 - C3 - C4	122(2)
C4 - C5	1.38(2)	C3 - C4 - C5	117(2)
		C4 - C5 - N	123(1)
		C5 - N - C1	120(1)

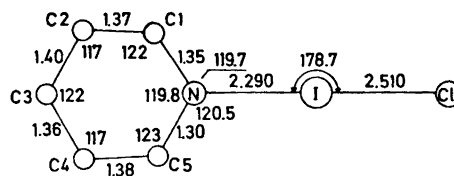


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Å) and angles ($^\circ$) in $C_5H_5N.ICl$.

standard deviation from a least squares plane through all non-hydrogen atoms. The pyridine part of the complex has dimensions in full agreement with those in pyridine itself;⁵ if any distortion of the molecule has taken place by the complex formation, the accuracy of the present structure determination does not allow a demonstration of this.

The N–I–Cl arrangement is nearly linear, the angle being 179°. The line defined by the three atoms does also pass through the carbon atom opposite to the nitrogen atom. The complex seems indeed to possess a two-fold axis of symmetry through C3–N–I–Cl.

The charge transfer bond length N–I of 2.29 Å and the I–Cl bond of 2.510 Å agree well with the results of the earlier investigation. The two bonds are 0.23 Å and 0.19 Å longer than the corresponding covalent radius sums, respectively. This corresponds to a very strong complex, and the relative bond lengths are in perfect agreement with those expected from the empirical rules reported for the bond lengths in charge transfer complexes in which iodine acts as the electron acceptor.⁶

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