Novel TCNQ-stacking motifs in (12-crown-4)-complexes of alkali metal TCNQ salts†

Bingjia Yan, ‡ Peter N. Horton, ‡ Simon C. Weston, ‡ Andrea E. Russell § and Martin C. Grossel †* 

An investigation of the solid-state behaviour of five 12-crown-4 alkali metal TCNQ complexes, (12-crown-4)Li(TCNQ) (1), (12-crown-4)Na(TCNQ) (2), (12-crown-4)Li(TCNQ)₂ (3), (12-crown-4)Na(TCNQ)₂ (4), and (12-crown-4)K(TCNQ)₂ (5), reveals an unusual “cross-stitch” packing motif with the extended face-to-face π-stacked TCNQ⁻ columns present in complexes 1 and 2. The effect of the presence of additional neutral TCNQ⁰ has also been explored.

In this paper, we report the synthesis and crystallographic studies of five 12-crown-4 alkali metal TCNQ complexes, two simple TCNQ salts: (12-crown-4)Li(TCNQ) (1), and (12-crown-4)Na(TCNQ) (2); and three related complex TCNQ salts: (12-crown-4)Li(TCNQ)₂ (3), (12-crown-4)Na(TCNQ)₂ (4), and (12-crown-4)K(TCNQ)₂ (5) (see Scheme 1).

Experimental procedure

General consideration

All experiments were conducted under a nitrogen atmosphere unless stated otherwise. Acetonitrile was dried over calcium hydride and distilled before use. Diethyl ether was dried over sodium wire and was freshly decanted before use. All chemicals were commercially available and used as received, unless otherwise stated.

Physical measurements

Melting points were measured on an electrothermal melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Elemental analyses were performed by Medac Ltd., Chobham Business Centre, Chertsey Road, Chobham, Surry, GU24 8JB. IR (KBr discs) spectra were obtained using a Golden Gate sampling attachment on a Mattson Satellite 3000 FTIR. Raman spectra

Scheme 1 Structures of TCNQ complexes (1-5) investigated in this study.
were collected using a Renishaw In-Via system with a high powered near Infrared (HPNIR) 785 nm laser and microscope using a 50× objective. ESI mass spectra were obtained using a solarIX (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany) mass spectrometer equipped with a 4.7 T magnet and FT-ICR cell.

**Single crystal X-ray diffraction data collection and processing**

A suitable crystal was selected and measured following a standard method for each compound. For 1 on a Rigaku 007HF diffractometer equipped with Varimax confocal mirrors and an AFC11 goniometer and an enhanced sensitivity (HG) Saturn 944+ detector at 100 K. For 2 on a Rigaku SPIIDER RAPID diffractometer at 120 K with an image plate detector. For 3, 4, and 5 on a Rigaku AFC12 goniometer equipped with HG Saturn724+ detector mounted at the window of a FR-E+ SuperBright molybdenum rotating anode generator with either VHF Varimax optics (70 μm focus) (3 and 4) or HF Varimax optics (100 μm focus) (5) at 100 K. Cell determination and data collection were carried out using CrystalClear. Data reduction, cell refinement, and absorption correction were carried out using either CrystalClear (2) or CrystAlisPro (1, 3, 4, 5). Structures were solved with Olex2 using the ShelXT and refined using ShelXL.

**General procedure for preparation of simple TCNQ salts (1) and (2)**

A solution of the alkali metal TCNQ salt (1 mol equiv.) and 12-crown-4 (2 mol equiv.) in anhydrous acetonitrile (50 ml) was boiled for 5 minutes, and filtered whilst hot. The mixture was then left to cool. The solvent was allowed to evaporate slowly over a period of several days during which a crystalline solid formed which was separated by filtration. This solid was washed with dry diethyl ether (50 ml), and was then dried in vacuum to give the resulting small crystals.

**Preparation of (12-crown-4)2Li(TCNQ) (1)**

Reaction of LiTCNQ (0.424 g, 2 mmol) and 12-crown-4 (0.700 g, 4 mmol) achieved small crystals of 1 as black chunks (0.437 g, 78%). MS (solution) (MeCN) [ESI'] \( m/z \): 204.1 (TCNQ'). (ESI') \( m/z \): 375.2 (2 × crown + Na'), 199.2 (crown + Na'). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2968, 2915, 2875 (saturated C–H stretch), 1035, 937, 1361 (C–C ring stretch), 986 (C–C ring stretch), 819, 718 (C–H out of plane bend). Raman \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2214 (C–N stretch), 1384 (C–C stretch), 1208 (C–C–H bending). M.p. 234 °C (dec.). Elemental analysis: calculated: C: 56.29%, H: 6.44%, N: 9.94%. Found: C: 59.80%, H: 6.15%, N: 10.36%.

**Preparation of (12-crown-4)2Na(TCNQ) (2)**

Reaction of NaTCNQ (0.454 g, 2 mmol) and 12-crown-4 (0.700 g, 4 mmol) afforded 2 as small shiny black needles (0.269 g, 47%). MS (solution) (MeCN) [ESI'] \( m/z \): 204.1 (TCNQ'). (ESI') \( m/z \): 375.2 (2 × crown + Na'), 199.2 (crown + Na'). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2962, 2916, 2875 (saturated C–H stretch), 2127, 2150 (C=C stretch) (lit.34 2177, 2156), 1567 (C=C(CN)2 stretch), 1505 (C=C ring stretch), 1361 (C=C–H bend), 1177 (C=C–C and C–C ring stretch), 986 (C–C ring stretch), 820, 718 (C–H out of plane bend). Raman \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2257 (C=C stretch), 1609 (C=C–C stretch), 1389 (C=C–N stretch), 1206 (C=C–H bending). M.p. 226 °C (dec.) (lit.34 185–187 °C). Elemental analysis: calculated: C: 58.03%, H: 6.22%, N: 9.67%. Found: C: 57.64%, H: 6.16%, N: 9.48%.

**Preparation of (12-crown-4)2Li(TCNQ) (3)**

Reaction of LiTCNQ (0.0211 g, 0.1 mmol), neutral TCNQ4 (0.0204 g, 0.1 mmol) and 12-crown-4 (0.0352 g, 0.2 mmol) gave 3 as dark green crystalline solid (0.0212 g, 28%). MS (solution) (MeCN) [ESI'] \( m/z \): 204.7 (TCNQ'). (ESI') \( m/z \): 375.6 (2 × crown + Na'), 199.4 (crown + Na'). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2970, 2940 (saturated C–H stretch), 2215, 2188 (C=C–N stretch), 1538 (C=C–C(CN)2 stretch), 1507 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1327 (C=C–H bend), 1134 (C=C–C and C=C ring stretch), 953 (C=C ring stretch), 861, 694 (C–H out of plane bend). Raman \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2216 (C=C stretch), 1606 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1385 (C=C–N stretch), 1207 (C=C–C–H bending). M.p. 312 °C (dec.).

**Preparation of (12-crown-4)2Na(TCNQ) (4)**

Reaction of NaTCNQ (0.0227 g, 0.1 mmol), neutral TCNQ4 (0.0204 g, 0.1 mmol) and 12-crown-4 (0.0352 g, 0.2 mmol) gave 4 as black crystalline solid (0.01085 g, 14%). MS (solution) (MeCN) [ESI'] \( m/z \): 204.5 (TCNQ'). (ESI') \( m/z \): 375.7 (2 × crown + Na'), 199.5 (crown + Na'). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2969, 2935, 2881 (saturated C–H stretch), 2223, 2201, 1777 (C=C–N stretch), 1560 (C=C–C(CN)2 stretch), 1506 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1302 (C=C–H bend), 1136 (C=C–C and C=C ring stretch), 951 (C=C ring stretch), 848, 689 (C–H out of plane bend). Raman \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2212 (C=C–N stretch), 1602 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1382 (C=C–C(3) stretch), 1206 (C=C–C–H bending). M.p. 310 °C (dec.).

**Preparation of (12-crown-4)2K(TCNQ) (5)**

Reaction of KTCNQ (0.0972 g, 0.4 mmol), neutral TCNQ4 (0.0816 g, 0.4 mmol) and 12-crown-4 (0.1408 g, 0.8 mmol) afforded 5 as a black crystalline solid (0.01942 g, 24%). MS (solution) (MeCN) [ESI'] \( m/z \): 204.4 (TCNQ'). (ESI') \( m/z \): 375.8 (2 × crown + Na'), 199.6 (crown + Na'). IR \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2965, 2926, 2877 (saturated C–H stretch), 2195, 2179, 2167 (C=C–N stretch), 1560 (C=C–C(CN)2 stretch), 1508 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1363 (C=C–H bend), 1181 (C=C–C and C=C ring stretch), 956 (C=C–C ring stretch), 828, 700 (C=C–H out of plane bend). Raman \( \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} \): 2217 (C=C–N stretch), 1608 (C=C–C ring stretch), 1390 (C=C–C(N) stretch), 1204 (C=C–C–H bending). M.p. >300 °C (dec.). Elemental analysis: calculated: C: 60.06%, H: 5.04%, N: 14.00%. Found: C: 59.82%, H: 4.44%, N: 15.74%.
Result and discussion

Complexes involving “simple” TCNQ− salts (1 and 2)

Crystallisation of Li or NaTCNQ from anhydrous acetonitrile in the presence of two equivalents of 12-crown-4 afforded black single crystals of the bis-crown ether complexes (1) and (2) suitable for X-ray structural study. It should be noted that crystallisation of LiTCNQ with 1 equivalent of 12-crown-4 also only produced that bis-crown ether complex (1). Attempts to isolate crystalline samples of (12-crown-4)2KTCNQ also failed, however the salt (12-crown-4)2K(I)TCNQ (5) was successfully prepared instead.

For (12-crown-4)2LiTCNQ (1) and (12-crown-4)2NaTCNQ (2), some difficulties were encountered during the X-ray crystal structure solution as the 12-crown-4 moieties are disordered. The atomic occupancy of the disordered 12-crown-4 units in 1 is 0.504(2): 0.496(2) and 0.5: 0.5 in 2, respectively. Complexes 1 and 2 are iso-structural. In each case, the alkali metal cation (Li+ and Na+) is sandwiched between two 12-crown-4 units and is thus completely screened from the TCNQ− counter anion (see Fig. 1). This situation is similar to that seen previously for the (15-crown-5)2KTCNQ (6),1 in which one K+ cation is sandwiched between two disordered 15-crown-5 ether ligands at room temperature, the presence of the ionophore sandwich preventing direct cation–anion contacts.1

The TCNQ− anions are face-to-face π-stacked in both 1 and 2 (see Fig. 2), in which neighbouring anion planes are tilted in respect to each other (6.27° in 1 and 6.89° in 2) forming a novel “cross-stitch”-like stack (see Fig. 2a and c). A top view of adjacent TCNQ− units reveals that neighbouring TCNQ− anions are significantly long-axis slipped and slightly short-axis slipped (see Table 1 and Fig. 3 for the key structural details). Furthermore, adjacent TCNQ− anions are mutually twisted in respect to each other (26.02° in 1 and 26.00° in 2) (see Fig. 2b and d). To our knowledge, this “cross-stitch”-like twisted packing motif of neighbouring TCNQ− units is a novel packing motif for alkali metal TCNQ complexes.

In the solid state, both 1 and 2 the TCNQ− moiety and the cation-crown ether complex (12-crown-4)2M+ (M+ = Li+ and Na+) form mixed 1:2 alternating sheets, in a manner similar to that previously reported for 6 (see Fig. 4a and b).

| Complex | π−π separation/Å | Long-axis slippage/Å | Short-axis slippage/Å | Ref. |
|---------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1. (at 100 K) | — | 2.40 | 0.26 | This work |
| 2. (at 100 K) | — | 2.34 | 0.23 | This work |
| 3. (at 100 K) | 3.153 | 1.99 | 0.48 | This work |
| 4. (at 100 K) | 3.123 | 2.04 | 0.33 | This work |
| 5. (at 100 K) | 3.125 | 2.03 | 0.30 | This work |
Viewed from the side, both the TCNQ$^-$ dimers and the cation barrels formed by the (12-crown-4)$_2$M$^+$ (M$^+$ = Li$^+$ and Na$^+$) moieties in 1 and 2 are assembled further into infinite extended columns (see Fig. 5). The centroid–centroid distance between adjacent TCNQ$^-$ units within the column is 4.155 Å in 1 and 4.154 Å in 2. This packing motif in both 1 and 2 is clearly different from that seen for 6. In the latter case, TCNQ$^-$ anion dimers are isolated from each other, being surrounded by (15-crown-5)$_2$K$^+$ cation barrels.\(^1\)

**Complex TCNQ salts (3, 4, and 5)**

Crystallisation of Li$^+$, Na$^+$, and K$^+$TCNQ$^-$ from anhydrous acetonitrile in the presence of 12-crown-4 and one molar equivalent of neutral TCNQ$^0$ afforded crystals of the complex salts of (12-crown-4)$_2$M(TCNQ$^-$)(TCNQ$^-$) ($\text{M}^+ = \text{Li}^+$, Na$^+$, or K$^+$) \(^3\), \(^4\), and \(^5\), respectively. These three complex TCNQ salts (3, 4, and 5) are iso-structural.

In the solid-state, the alkali metal cation ([Li$^+$, Na$^+$, or K$^+$]) in each of the complex TCNQ salts (3–5) is coordinated to and sandwiched between two 12-crown-4 units. The resulting cation “barrels” of (12-crown-4)$_2$M$^+$ (M$^+$ = Li$^+$, Na$^+$, and K$^+$) inhibit any direct interaction between alkali metal cations and the TCNQ units (M$^+$–NC), with the cation complexes sitting in channels between the infinite columns of face-to-face π-stacked (TCNQ)$^2$ moieties (see Fig. 6 for example).

In 3–5, neighbouring (TCNQ)$^-$ units form extended face-to-face π-stacked columns. Within the (TCNQ)$_2$ units, the TCNQ moieties are significantly long-axis slipped (see Table 1 and Fig. 3 for the key structural details) with a vertical π–π separation of 3.153 Å in 3, 3.123 Å in 4, and 3.125 Å in 5, respectively. Additionally, individual TCNQ units adopt a shallow boat conformation, as previously reported by Akutagawa for Na$^+$([12]-crown-4)$_2$TCNQ$^2$ at 100 K\(^26\) (see Fig. 7).

Furthermore, in 3–5, two pairs of TCNQ dimer units assemble into extended tetramers forming parallel sheets, which are separated by the corresponding cation barrels of (12-crown-4)$_2$M$^+$ (M$^+$ = Li$^+$, Na$^+$, and K$^+$) (see Fig. 8). This observation of tetramer packing motif is consistent with that reported by Akutagawa and co-workers for Li$^+([12]$-
crown4)2(TCNQ)2, and Na+[(12-crown)4]2(TCNQ)2, in which two kinds of TCNQ units (A and B) form A⋯B face-to-face π-stacked dimers at 100 K with additional interdimer interactions A⋯(B⋯A). The peak between 1390 and 1380 cm⁻¹ is ascribed to stretching bands for cyano groups in neutral TCNQ0. In the spectra, the C=N stretches of TCNQ columns make it difficult to distinguish between the TCNQ⁻ and neutral TCNQ0 components [please refer to ESI† (Fig. S3 and S4) for the corresponding figures in 4 and 5]. This repetitive pattern of tetramers further assembles into infinite TCNQ columns (see Fig. 9). The similarity of the bond lengths within the TCNQ columns makes it difficult to distinguish between the TCNQ⁻ and neutral TCNQ0 components [please refer to ESI† (Fig. S3 and S4) for the corresponding figures in 4 and 5].

**Vibrational spectra of ionophore-encapsulated alkali metal TCNQ complexes (1–5)**

Vibrational spectroscopy provides a convenient probe into the chemical nature of TCNQ species. Table 2 presents key data for TCNQ complexes 1–5 together with literature data for comparison. In the infrared (IR) region, two bands are seen which are associated with the C==N stretches characteristic of the TCNQ⁻ anion in 1 and 2. An extra band (at ~2200 cm⁻¹) indicates the presence of neutral TCNQ0 in 3–5. In the spectra, the C==C and C==N stretching bands of TCNQ units will generate obvious Raman peaks because the π electrons are strongly polarisable. For the TCNQ complexes (1–5), the peaks in the region 2217 and 2206 cm⁻¹ are ascribed to stretching bands for cyano groups in TCNQ molecules. The peak between 1390 and 1380 cm⁻¹ reflects electron transfer between neutral TCNQ0 and TCNQ⁻.17,36

**Conclusions**

In this paper, we have explored the solid-state architecture of five ionophore-encapsulated alkali metal TCNQ complexes (1–5). The “simple” TCNQ⁻ salts 1 and 2 are isostructural. The 12-crown-4 moiety in both complexes is disordered with one alkali metal cation sandwiched between two crown ethers. Neighbouring TCNQ⁻ anions are twisted with respect to each other and form face-to-face π-stacks with further assembling into infinite columns instead of isolated dimers as observed in (15-crown-5)2K⁺ analogue.1 In the solid-state, the three complex TCNQ salts (3, 4, and 5) consist of [TCNQ]4⁻ units, which are packed into repetitive tetramers throughout the crystal structures and separated by cation barrels of (12-crown-4)2M⁺ moieties.

**Conflicts of interest**

There are no conflicts to declare.

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