

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 1,1-Bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin

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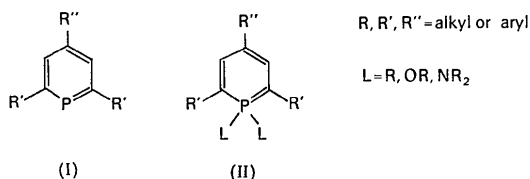
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1,1-Bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin, $C_{27}H_{29}PN_2$, crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $Pbca$ with $a = 13.993$, $b = 15.657$, and $c = 21.624$ Å; there are eight formula units in the cell. The structure was determined by the symbolic addition procedure and refined by three-dimensional least-squares calculations. The final conventional R index is 0.091 for 3932 reflections. The coordinating ligands about the phosphorus atom form a distorted tetrahedron with P-N and P-C distances of 1.66 and 1.74 Å respectively. The PC_5 ring is essentially planar. The molecular geometry indicates a delocalized 6π electron system.

Introduction

Phosphorins are heterocyclic phosphorus compounds with structure formulas (I) and (II).



A number of phosphorins have been synthesized recently by Dimroth, Hettche, Städe & Steuber (1969) and by Märkl (1968). As evidenced by chemical and spectroscopic data, the PC_5 ring of the phosphorins is an aromatic system with the phosphorus atom participating in π -bonding. Though π -bonding properties of phosphorus are of considerable current interest, there is little agreement about the proper theoretical description of the π -bonding that occurs in phosphorus compounds. On the other hand, π -bonding in certain aromatic heterocyclic compounds, such as pyridine, is relatively well understood. Since the PC_5 ring of phosphorins is an analog of pyridine, the phosphorins are good model systems for studying the π -bonding properties of phosphorus when it is incorporated as part of a familiar aromatic system.

A necessary prerequisite for a detailed analysis of the bonding in phosphorins is the knowledge of their exact geometries, particularly the configurations around the phosphorus atoms. Crystallographic studies of some phosphorins have been reported (Bart & Daly, 1968; Fischer, Hellner, Chatzidakis & Dimroth, 1968; Daly & Märkl, 1969; Thewalt, 1969; Daly, 1970). In this paper we report the crystal and molecular structure of 1,1-bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin (Fig. 1). A preliminary report of

this work has been published (Thewalt, Bugg & Hettche, 1970).

Experimental

A sample of 1,1-bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin was generously supplied by Professor K. Dimroth. The compound was crystallized as yellow, fluorescing plates by slowly evaporating an ethanol solution at room temperature. Weissenberg photographs showed that the crystals are orthorhombic. The space group $Pbca$ was indicated by the following systematic absences of reflections: $0kl$ absent when k is odd; $h0l$ absent when l is odd; and $hk0$ absent when h is odd. The crystal used for the determination of lattice constants and for the collection of intensity data was cut from a larger crystal and had dimensions 0.32, 0.25, 0.12 mm in the directions parallel to a , b and c , respectively.

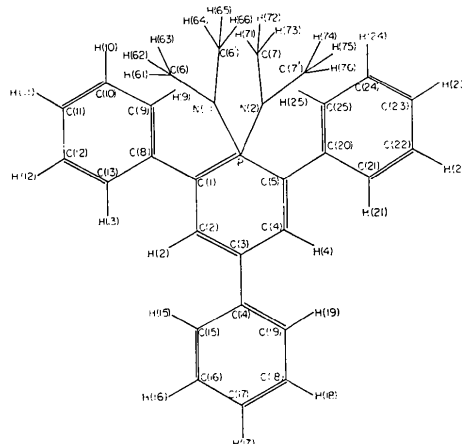


Fig. 1. Structural formula and numbering scheme for 1,1-bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin.

The crystal was mounted on a Picker FACS-1 diffractometer with **b** parallel to the ϕ axis of the diffractometer. The 2θ values for 17 high angle reflections ($\text{Cu } K\alpha_1$, $\lambda=1.54051 \text{ \AA}$) were measured; the cell dimensions were determined by a least-squares analysis which minimized the differences between observed and calculated 2θ values. The density of the crystals was measured by flotation in an aqueous sodium bromide solution. Crystal data are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Crystal data for 1,1-bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin

$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{PN}_2$	M.W. 412.5
Space group <i>Pbca</i>	$Z=8$
$a=13.993(1) \text{ \AA}$	$D_m=1.16(1) \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$b=15.657(2)$	$D_x=1.155 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
$c=21.624(2)$	$F(000)=1760$
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)=1.54051 \text{ \AA}$	

Intensity values were measured with the diffractometer, using nickel-filtered copper radiation, a scintillation detector, and a $\theta-2\theta$ scanning technique. A scan speed of $1^\circ/\text{min}$ was used, and the background was counted for 20 seconds at each terminus of the scans. The 3932 unique reflections in the range $4^\circ \leq 2\theta \leq 128^\circ$ were measured. The intensity values were assigned variances, $\sigma^2(I)$, according to the statistics of the scan and background counts, as well as an additional term $(0.03S)^2$, S being the scan counts. The data were corrected for geometric factors. Absorption corrections were applied, using a modified version of the computer program *ORABS* (Wehe, Busing & Levy, 1962). By means of a K curve (Karle & Hauptman, 1953), the structure amplitudes, $|F|$, were placed on an approximately absolute scale and normalized structure factor magnitudes, $|E|$, were derived. The statistical distribution of E values, with the theoretical values for centrosymmetric space groups given in parentheses, are:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle |E| \rangle &= 0.817 (0.798) \\ \langle |E|^2 \rangle &= 0.997 (1.00) \\ \langle |E^2 - 1| \rangle &= 0.915 (0.968).\end{aligned}$$

Determination and refinement of the structure

Using a computer program, the structure was solved by the symbolic addition procedure for centrosymmetric space groups (Karle & Karle, 1966). The origin was specified by the assignments: $S(7,1,14) = S(1,2,1) = S(5,4,14) = -$, where S means 'sign of'. Phases for two additional reflections, $5,2,5$ and $12,6,3$, were assigned the symbols a and b , respectively. These five starting reflections had large E values and were involved in a relatively large number of Σ_2 interactions. Beginning with this set of reflections and considering first only reflections with $E \geq 2.8$, phases or symbols were assigned to additional reflections by iterative application of the Σ_2 formula. Additional reflections were added by lowering the E limit between successive cycles. In the presence of numerous supporting indica-

tions, with no (or in later cycles, relatively few) contradictions, a new phase assignment was automatically accepted. Following this procedure, the set of phase assignments was continuously expanded until all reflections with $E \geq 1.8$ were included. During the final cycles, it became obvious that a was $-$ and b was $+$. An E map, calculated by using the final set of phases, clearly revealed the positions of the nonhydrogen atoms, although some of the carbon atoms of the phenyl groups were represented by weak peaks. A few spurious peaks were also present in the E map, but these did not seriously complicate efforts to obtain the trial structure.

The trial structure was refined by least-squares, using the complete set of three-dimensional data. The diagonal approximation was used in the early stages of refinement. The block-diagonal approximation was used in the later stages. The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|/k)^2$ where k is a scale factor and w is equal to $\{2|F_o|/\sigma(F_o^2)\}^2$. Atomic scattering factors for P, N, and C were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), and those for H were from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Initially, the heavy atom positional and isotropic temperature parameters were refined to an R index ($\sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$) of 0.163. Subsequent anisotropic refinement lowered R to 0.133. At this stage the 29 hydrogen atoms were easily located in a difference Fourier synthesis. Assuming that all hydrogen atoms had isotropic temperature factors of 3.0 \AA^2 and keeping the hydrogen parameters fixed, further refinement resulted in an R index of 0.113. At this stage, the agreement between observed and calculated structure factors was generally consistent with the estimated errors in the values of F_o , but we noticed that nine reflections showed discrepancies greatly exceeding their estimated errors. It is possible that these reflections were affected by extinction, but it is more likely that they were incorrectly measured. These nine reflections were assigned zero weights. Finally, all positional parameters were refined along with anisotropic temperature parameters for the heavy atoms and isotropic temperature parameters for

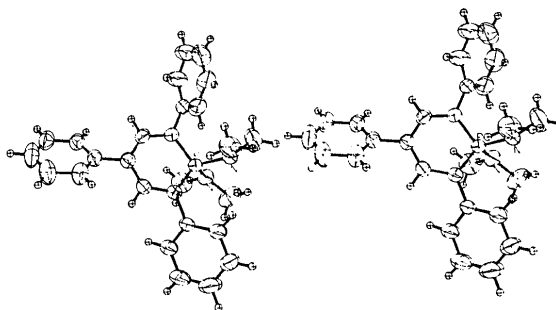


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic view of the molecule. The heavy atoms are represented by ellipsoids defined by the principal axes of the thermal vibration and scaled to include 50% probability. The hydrogen atoms are represented by spheres of 0.1 \AA radius. This drawing was prepared using the computer program *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965).

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

From left to right, the columns contain values of I, 10F0, and 10F1. An asterisk indicates that the reflection was given zero weight in the least-squares calculations.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into several sections, each starting with a header row (e.g., 0 235 776, 22 59 35) and followed by rows of data points. Some values are marked with asterisks to indicate zero weight reflections.

Table 2 (cont.)

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, likely representing reflection indices and intensity values for X-ray diffraction. The table is organized in a grid-like fashion with various numbers and some letters interspersed.

the hydrogen atoms. During the final cycle of refinement all parameter shifts were less than 35% of the estimated standard deviations. The final R index for all 3932 reflections is 0.091. The

R index based on F^2 (= sum(F_o^2 - F_c^2) / sum F_o^2) is 0.085. The final goodness of fit, {sum(F_o^2 - F_c^2 / k^2) / (m - s)}^1/2, where m is the number of reflections used and s is the number of parameters refined, is 1.98. Table 2 lists the observed

Table 2 (cont.)

[A large grid of numerical data, likely representing atomic parameters for various elements and isotopes, arranged in columns and rows. The data includes values for different atomic numbers and isotopes, with some entries in parentheses indicating specific conditions or uncertainties.]

Table 3. Final parameters for the nonhydrogen atoms and their standard deviations

All values have been multiplied by 10⁵. The temperature factors are of the form exp [-(h²β₁₁ + . . . + klβ₂₃)].

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β ₁₁	β ₂₂	β ₃₃	β ₂₂	β ₂₃	β ₃₃
P	16786 (4)	13614 (4)	9242 (3)	347 (3)	-38 (6)	-5 (4)	370 (2)	9 (4)	168 (1)
N(1)	20792 (15)	22131 (13)	13004 (10)	580 (12)	-95 (21)	-96 (14)	477 (10)	-85 (13)	224 (5)
N(2)	14904 (14)	6828 (14)	15001 (9)	460 (11)	58 (20)	102 (13)	516 (10)	115 (13)	212 (5)
C(1)	24989 (17)	9838 (16)	3841 (10)	400 (12)	-48 (22)	25 (16)	418 (11)	47 (13)	193 (5)
C(2)	22618 (18)	9722 (17)	-2391 (10)	496 (14)	-67 (24)	76 (15)	467 (12)	4 (14)	192 (5)
C(3)	13953 (17)	11908 (16)	-5082 (11)	504 (14)	-135 (23)	-25 (15)	470 (13)	-25 (14)	181 (5)
C(4)	6486 (17)	14610 (17)	-1319 (11)	449 (13)	-102 (24)	-128 (15)	471 (12)	58 (16)	224 (6)
C(5)	6523 (16)	15813 (16)	5010 (11)	375 (12)	-16 (21)	-9 (15)	460 (12)	26 (14)	189 (5)
C(6)	22266 (26)	29684 (20)	9102 (15)	1064 (25)	-443 (34)	54 (29)	534 (15)	-67 (23)	432 (10)
C(6')	28008 (24)	21721 (22)	17962 (15)	900 (22)	113 (38)	-518 (23)	832 (19)	-417 (22)	404 (8)
C(7)	9975 (24)	9514 (23)	20769 (14)	1020 (23)	404 (40)	443 (22)	910 (20)	300 (22)	288 (7)
C(7')	12262 (23)	-1776 (19)	13206 (15)	874 (22)	-316 (32)	101 (26)	525 (15)	220 (21)	431 (9)
C(8)	35150 (16)	8523 (16)	5799 (11)	377 (12)	14 (21)	68 (14)	409 (11)	15 (14)	214 (5)
C(9)	37603 (18)	3941 (18)	11036 (12)	454 (14)	-85 (26)	11 (18)	609 (15)	251 (18)	291 (7)
C(10)	47036 (20)	3100 (21)	12854 (14)	500 (16)	54 (31)	-129 (21)	815 (18)	426 (22)	408 (9)
C(11)	54175 (20)	6563 (23)	9399 (16)	437 (15)	-9 (32)	-93 (24)	871 (20)	313 (27)	506 (10)
C(12)	51939 (21)	11125 (24)	4234 (16)	453 (16)	-202 (34)	204 (22)	1041 (23)	393 (26)	454 (10)
C(13)	42487 (19)	12186 (20)	2430 (13)	443 (14)	-43 (29)	107 (18)	748 (17)	280 (19)	305 (7)
C(14)	12643 (18)	11761 (16)	-11872 (11)	574 (15)	-304 (23)	-21 (16)	468 (12)	-37 (14)	187 (5)
C(15)	17352 (23)	5857 (19)	-15567 (12)	944 (21)	-68 (35)	-96 (21)	592 (15)	-39 (18)	220 (6)
C(16)	16247 (26)	5939 (22)	-21992 (13)	1214 (27)	-194 (42)	38 (25)	763 (19)	-151 (20)	230 (7)
C(17)	10552 (25)	11828 (20)	-24732 (13)	1237 (27)	-550 (40)	-148 (23)	826 (18)	47 (21)	187 (6)
C(18)	5797 (22)	17757 (20)	-21194 (12)	819 (19)	-448 (32)	-183 (20)	724 (17)	204 (19)	241 (7)
C(19)	6911 (19)	17670 (18)	-14843 (11)	610 (15)	-305 (27)	-70 (17)	582 (14)	27 (17)	206 (6)
C(20)	-2457 (17)	18286 (19)	8211 (11)	419 (13)	254 (26)	4 (16)	662 (14)	274 (16)	228 (6)
C(21)	-10918 (20)	14185 (22)	6613 (15)	440 (15)	53 (32)	87 (21)	806 (19)	338 (23)	438 (9)
C(22)	-19535 (22)	16733 (26)	9402 (18)	484 (17)	55 (37)	105 (26)	1221 (25)	764 (30)	621 (12)
C(23)	-19494 (24)	23009 (28)	13824 (16)	811 (20)	1153 (41)	393 (25)	1559 (29)	700 (29)	439 (10)
C(24)	-11266 (24)	27078 (27)	15397 (15)	968 (22)	1404 (40)	136 (25)	1515 (29)	-2 (28)	324 (10)
C(25)	-2842 (21)	24695 (23)	12590 (13)	678 (17)	711 (33)	24 (21)	1010 (20)	-122 (23)	276 (8)

and calculated structure factors. The final heavy atom parameters and their standard deviations are given in Table 3; those for the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 4. Since the block-diagonal approximation was used for the least-squares refinement, the e.s.d.'s in Tables 3 and 4 are probably underestimates of the true values and perhaps should be increased. With the calculated standard deviations increased by 50%, the average estimated standard deviations in the positional parameters are about 0.001, 0.003, 0.005, and 0.04 Å for the P, N, C, and H atoms.

Table 4. Final parameters of the hydrogen atoms

The x, y, z values have been multiplied by 10^4 .

	x	y	z	B
H(2)	2766 (14)	844 (13)	-523 (9)	3.8 (5)
H(4)	78 (14)	1603 (12)	-333 (8)	3.2 (5)
H(9)	3273 (17)	145 (14)	1355 (10)	5.5 (6)
H(10)	4829 (19)	-35 (17)	1643 (11)	7.2 (7)
H(11)	6105 (21)	630 (20)	1072 (13)	9.6 (9)
H(12)	5629 (20)	1324 (18)	167 (13)	8.6 (8)
H(13)	4058 (20)	1544 (18)	-127 (12)	7.9 (8)
H(15)	2093 (18)	168 (15)	-1376 (10)	6.6 (7)
H(16)	2009 (19)	197 (16)	-2418 (12)	7.9 (7)
H(17)	958 (18)	1216 (16)	-2902 (12)	6.8 (7)
H(18)	164 (17)	2223 (15)	-2294 (11)	6.8 (7)
H(19)	361 (16)	2170 (14)	-1249 (9)	4.6 (5)
H(21)	-1082 (18)	931 (17)	354 (11)	6.7 (7)
H(22)	-2479 (21)	1334 (18)	784 (13)	9.1 (8)
H(23)	-2519 (24)	2384 (22)	1617 (14)	11.9 (10)
H(24)	-1110 (22)	3236 (22)	1834 (15)	11.3 (10)
H(25)	332 (21)	2741 (19)	1379 (13)	9.3 (9)
H(61)	1758 (22)	2962 (20)	581 (14)	10.6 (9)
H(62)	2913 (21)	2949 (19)	736 (13)	9.1 (8)
H(63)	2160 (26)	3463 (22)	1195 (15)	12.7 (10)
H(64)	3457 (27)	2164 (26)	1636 (17)	15.4 (12)
H(65)	2687 (24)	2650 (20)	2073 (19)	11.7 (10)
H(66)	2660 (21)	1587 (18)	2049 (13)	9.0 (8)
H(71)	1231 (22)	1560 (21)	2189 (15)	11.3 (10)
H(72)	355 (23)	804 (22)	2034 (15)	11.4 (10)
H(73)	1190 (20)	538 (19)	2410 (14)	10.2 (9)
H(74)	616 (21)	-199 (18)	1219 (12)	9.2 (8)
H(75)	1447 (17)	-305 (16)	891 (11)	6.8 (7)
H(76)	1334 (20)	-575 (19)	1670 (12)	9.0 (8)

At the conclusion of refinement, a three-dimensional electron density difference map was calculated with only the heavy atom contributions included in the values for the calculated structure factors. This map showed regions of electron density in excess of 0.35 e.Å⁻³ at all hydrogen positions. A final difference Fourier synthesis calculated with both heavy atom and hydrogen atom contributions included in the values for the calculated structure factors showed no peaks or troughs exceeding 0.35 e.Å⁻³ in magnitude.

Description and discussion of the structure

Fig. 2 shows a stereoscopic view of the molecule. Bond distances and angles involving only heavy atoms are listed in Table 5. The C-H bond lengths range from 0.91 to 1.09 Å. The twelve N-C-H angles of the methyl groups have a mean value of 108°.

Table 5. Bond distances and bond angles

These values contain no corrections for thermal motions. Standard deviations were calculated from the values of Table 3, increased by 50%.

P—N(1)	1.660 (3) Å	C(9)—C(10)	1.383 (6) Å
P—N(2)	1.658 (3)	C(10)—C(11)	1.360 (7)
P—C(1)	1.741 (4)	C(11)—C(12)	1.362 (7)
P—C(5)	1.737 (4)	C(12)—C(13)	1.389 (6)
N(1)—C(6)	1.467 (6)	C(14)—C(15)	1.388 (6)
N(1)—C(6')	1.474 (6)	C(14)—C(19)	1.383 (6)
N(2)—C(7)	1.486 (5)	C(15)—C(16)	1.398 (6)
N(2)—C(7')	1.450 (6)	C(16)—C(17)	1.355 (7)
C(1)—C(2)	1.388 (5)	C(17)—C(18)	1.375 (7)
C(1)—C(8)	1.498 (5)	C(18)—C(19)	1.382 (6)
C(2)—C(3)	1.388 (5)	C(20)—C(21)	1.391 (6)
C(3)—C(4)	1.390 (5)	C(20)—C(25)	1.381 (6)
C(3)—C(14)	1.480 (5)	C(21)—C(22)	1.406 (7)
C(4)—C(5)	1.381 (5)	C(22)—C(23)	1.371 (8)
C(5)—C(20)	1.486 (5)	C(23)—C(24)	1.359 (8)
C(8)—C(9)	1.384 (5)	C(24)—C(25)	1.377 (7)
C(8)—C(13)	1.383 (5)		
N(1)—P—N(2)	101.6 (2)°	C(1)—C(8)—C(9)	122.5 (3)°
N(1)—P—C(1)	112.3 (2)	C(1)—C(8)—C(13)	119.9 (4)
N(1)—P—C(5)	112.2 (2)	C(9)—C(8)—C(13)	117.5 (4)
N(2)—P—C(1)	113.0 (2)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	121.2 (4)
N(2)—P—C(5)	113.0 (2)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	120.4 (5)
C(1)—P—C(5)	105.0 (2)	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	119.4 (4)
P—N(1)—C(6)	114.4 (3)	C(11)—C(12)—C(13)	120.8 (5)
P—N(1)—C(6')	123.6 (3)	C(12)—C(13)—C(8)	120.6 (4)
C(6)—N(1)—C(6')	110.9 (4)	C(3)—C(14)—C(15)	121.5 (4)
P—N(2)—C(7)	121.5 (3)	C(3)—C(14)—C(19)	121.5 (4)
P—N(2)—C(7')	115.8 (3)	C(15)—C(14)—C(19)	117.0 (4)
C(7)—N(2)—C(7')	111.7 (4)	C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	120.9 (5)
P—C(1)—C(2)	119.9 (3)	C(15)—C(16)—C(17)	120.4 (5)
P—C(1)—C(8)	118.9 (3)	C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	120.0 (4)
C(2)—C(1)—C(8)	120.0 (3)	C(17)—C(18)—C(19)	119.5 (5)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	127.8 (4)	C(18)—C(19)—C(14)	122.3 (4)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	119.1 (4)	C(5)—C(20)—C(21)	118.9 (4)
C(2)—C(3)—C(14)	121.4 (4)	C(5)—C(20)—C(25)	122.8 (4)
C(4)—C(3)—C(14)	119.5 (4)	C(21)—C(20)—C(25)	118.2 (4)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	128.2 (4)	C(20)—C(21)—C(22)	119.5 (5)
P—C(5)—C(4)	119.9 (3)	C(21)—C(22)—C(23)	119.9 (5)
P—C(5)—C(20)	120.3 (3)	C(22)—C(23)—C(24)	120.9 (5)
C(4)—C(5)—C(20)	119.6 (3)	C(23)—C(24)—C(25)	119.2 (6)
		C(24)—C(25)—C(20)	122.2 (5)

The four ligands around the phosphorus atom form a distorted tetrahedron, with approximate $mm2$ symmetry. The dihedral angle between the planes C(1), P, C(5) and N(1), P, N(2) is 89.9°. The angles C(1)—P—C(5) and N(1)—P—N(2) are smaller than a perfect tetrahedral angle of 109.5°; the other bond angles involving P are larger than 109.5°. Similar geometry around the phosphorus atom was found in the related

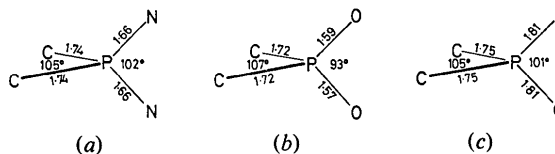


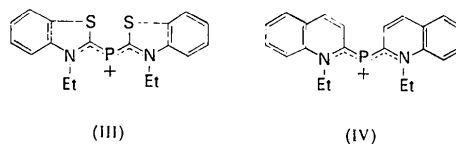
Fig. 3. Comparison of the coordination of the phosphorus atom in (a) present compound, (b) 1,1-dimethoxy-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin (Thewalt, 1969), (c) 1,1-dimethyl-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin (Daly, 1970).

compounds 1,1-dimethyl-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin (Daly & Märkl, 1969; Daly, 1970) and 1,1-dimethoxy-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin (Thewalt, 1969). Fig. 3 compares the bonding to P in the three compounds. Although the stereochemistry is approximately the same for these three phosphorins, it appears that the π -bonding in systems (a) and (b) of Fig. 3 is different from that in system (c). The O and N atoms in (a) and (b) have a lone pair of electrons which might participate in π -bonding with appropriate $3d$ orbitals of P [Cruikshank's (1961) concept of $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$ bonding]. In 1,1-dimethyl-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin [Fig. 3(c)] no such additional π -bonding is possible.

Evidence for the double bond character of the P-N bonds is provided by their lengths (1.660 and 1.658 Å); these bonds are considerably shorter than single bonds (1.77 Å in $[\text{PO}_3-\text{NH}_3]\text{Na}$; Cruickshank, 1964). The possibility of P-N π -bonding is also consistent with the finding that the amino groups are more nearly planar than nonconjugated amino groups [the sum of the bond angles at N(1) equals 348.9° and at N(2) equals 349.0° , compared with the 328.5° expected for an undistorted, tetrahedral amino group]. π -bonding between P and N also has been proposed to explain the relatively short exocyclic P-N bonds in tetrameric and hexameric phosphonitric dimethylamides (Wagner & Vos, 1968; Bullen, 1962).

The two P-C bond distances of 1.741 and 1.737 Å are equal within experimental error and are intermediate between the lengths expected for P-C single bonds and those expected for P-C double bonds involving tetracoordinate phosphorus [1.823 and 1.661 Å in $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$; Bart, 1969]. Similar P-C distances (between 1.72 and 1.75 Å) were found in the phos-

phorins depicted in Fig. 3(b) and (c) as well as in phosphorins with no exocyclic substituents bonded to the phosphorus atom (Fischer, Hellner, Chatzidakis & Dimroth, 1968; Bart & Daly, 1968). Phosphorus bonding which is similar to that found in the phosphorins occurs in the phosphamethin cations (III) and (IV).



The P-C distances in (III) and (IV) range from 1.75 to 1.81 Å and the C-P-C angles are 104.6° (III) and 100.4° (IV) (Allmann, 1966; Kawada & Allmann, 1968). The agreement between the C-P-C angles in cations (III) and (IV) and in the phosphorins gives an indication that the phosphorins are essentially strain-free at P.

The PC_5 central ring is almost planar. Table 6 lists the deviations of atoms from the least-squares plane through the ring (plane I). To compensate for the relatively small C-P-C angle (105.0°) the average of the other ring angles must be greater than 120° . Actually, only two angles [at C(2) and C(4)] are larger than 120° . The remaining ring angles are nearly equal to 120° . Similar distributions of ring angles were found in 1,1-dimethoxy-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin and in 1,1-dimethyl-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin. The four C-C bond lengths of the PC_5 ring do not deviate significantly from their average value of 1.387 Å, and are in close agreement with the C-C bond distances present in other aromatic systems.

The geometry of the PC_5 ring indicates a delocalized 6π -electron system, similar to that found in benzene or pyridine. It is likely that the π -bonding in the PC_5 ring accounts for the relatively high stability of the compound. There has been much discussion about possible models for π -bonding in phosphorus compounds (Craig, MacColl, Nyholm, Orgel & Sutton, 1954; Cruickshank, 1961; Mitchell, 1969; Coulson, 1969; Marsmann, Van Wazer & Robert, 1970; Bartell, Su & Yow, 1970).

The $3p_z$, $3d_{xz}$, and $3d_{yz}$ orbitals of phosphorus all have suitable symmetry for conjugation with the $2p_z$ orbitals of the aromatic carbon atoms (z perpendicular to the PC_5 plane; x in the P-C(3) direction; y completing an orthogonal set of axes). Recent molecular orbital calculations by Oehling & Schweig (1970) using the CNDO method (Complete Neglect of Differential Overlap) have shown that the $3p_z$ orbital of phosphorus makes a large contribution to the π -bonding in 1,1-dimethoxy-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin. The calculations also demonstrate that the phosphorus d orbitals make a major contribution to the P-C σ bonds. It is reasonable to expect that similar results would be obtained from molecular orbital calculations for 1,1-bis(dimethylamino)-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin.

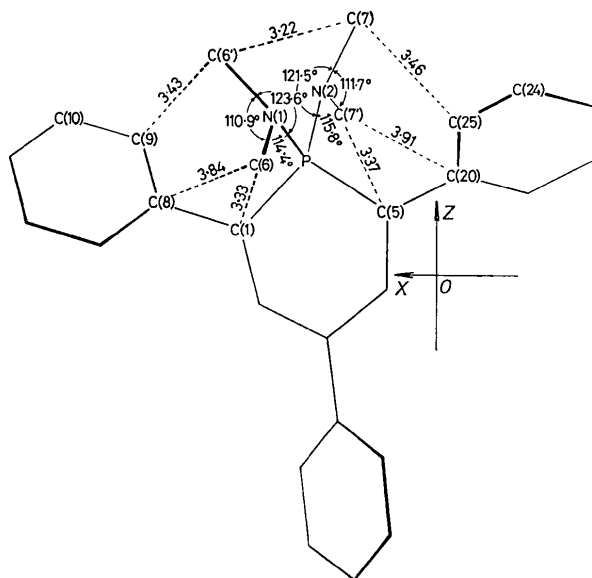


Fig. 4. A view of a molecule along the y axis showing selected bond angles and non-bonded intramolecular contacts. For complete labeling of atoms, see Fig. 1.

The lengths of the eighteen C–C bonds in the phenyl rings range from 1.355 to 1.406 Å. The mean value is 1.379 Å, which is somewhat shorter than the value of 1.394 Å expected for C–C aromatic bonds (Sutton, 1965). This apparent bond shortening may be due to the omission of thermal-vibration corrections. Information concerning least-squares planes through the phenyl groups is given in Table 6 (planes II, III and IV). The phenyl groups intersect the central ring with dihedral angles ranging from 32.5 to 47.4°. Comparable dihedral angles of *ca.* 45° have been observed in gaseous triphenylbenzene (Bastiansen, 1949).

Table 6. Deviations from, and angles between the least-squares planes

The equations of the planes (with *x*, *y*, *z* representing fractional coordinates) are in the form: Deviation (Å)=

(Plane I)	$4.461x + 14.714y - 2.663z - 2.492$
(Plane II)	$-0.908x + 13.068y + 11.826z - 1.485$
(Plane III)	$-2.138x + 10.610y - 15.555z - 0.718$
(Plane IV)	$10.896x + 9.744y - 1.735z - 2.731$

Plane	Deviation	Plane	Deviation
I	P	III	C(20) -0.002
	C(1) -0.032		C(21) -0.008
	C(2) 0.011		C(22) 0.013
	C(3) 0.018		C(23) -0.010
	C(4) -0.018		C(24) 0.001
	C(5) -0.008		C(25) 0.005
	C(8)* 0.176		
	C(11)* 0.640	IV	C(14) -0.001
	C(14)* 0.119		C(15) 0.001
	C(17)* 0.378		C(16) 0.000
	C(20)* -0.130		C(17) 0.001
	C(23)* -0.344		C(18) -0.001
	N(1)* 1.346		C(19) 0.001
	N(2)* -1.222		
II	C(8) -0.005		Angle between
	C(9) -0.007	Planes	planes
	C(10) 0.013	I, II	45.9°
	C(11) -0.008	I, III	47.4
	C(12) -0.002	I, IV	32.5
	C(13) 0.009		

Atoms excluded from the calculations of the least-squares planes are indicated by an asterisk. P was given twice the weight of a C atom.

The N–P–N angle of 101.6° is slightly larger than the O–P–O angle in 1,1-dimethoxy-2,4,6-triphenylphosphorin; this is probably due to steric repulsion between the dimethylamino groups. The closest intramolecular, nonbonded contact between methyl carbon atoms is C(6')–C(7)=3.22 Å. The average N–C distance is 1.469 Å; the average P–N–C and C–N–C angles are 118.8° and 111.3°, respectively. The P–N–C bond angles cover a fairly large range of values; similar disparities among P–N–C angles have been found in other molecules containing P[N(CH₃)₂]₂ groups (Bullen, 1962; Wagner & Vos, 1968; Born, 1969). The conformations of the methylamino groups and the twist of phenyl rings II and III are such that the molecule has approximate C₂ symmetry, with the

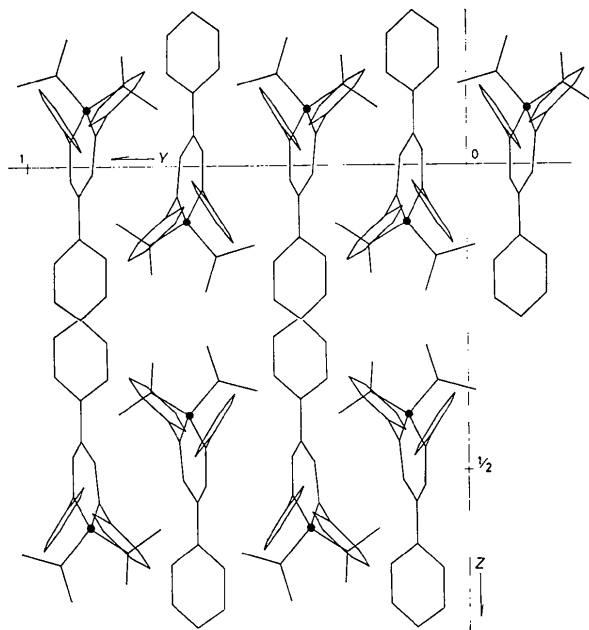


Fig. 5. Projection of the structure along the *x* axis.

pseudo twofold axis passing through atoms C(3) and P. As a consequence of this, corresponding intramolecular nonbonded contacts of the two sets of dimethylamino groups with their neighboring phenyl rings are very similar. This geometry is depicted in Fig. 4. The crystal packing is shown in Fig. 5. There are no unusually short intermolecular contacts. Ellipsoids depicting the thermal motion of the nonhydrogen atoms are shown in Fig. 2. The thermal motion is consistent with the molecular geometry; the central ring and its immediate substituents are vibrating in a nearly isotropic pattern, while the phenyl and methyl groups show considerable anisotropic motion.

The computer programs used in this study included the thermal ellipsoid plotting program *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965); the absorption correction program *ORABS* (Wehe, Busing & Levy, 1962); and a block-diagonal least-squares program, which was obtained from Dr James Trotter at the University of British Columbia. The other programs were written in our laboratories.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Pyreno-(1', 2': 1, 2)-pyrene. An Example of the Use of Linear Least-Squares for Structure Solution

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Pyreno-(1', 2': 1, 2)-pyrene, $C_{30}H_{16}$, crystallizes in the monoclinic system. There are four molecules in a cell of dimensions $a=13.17$, $b=7.71$, $c=20.32$ Å, $\beta=118.5^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/c$. The structure was solved in the b -axis projection by molecular transform techniques. The y coordinates were subsequently derived by a linear least-squares procedure. The structure has been refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods to a conventional R value of 0.11 over 2284 intensity data, measured on a linear diffractometer. As a result of intramolecular overcrowding the molecule is propeller shaped, the minimum non-bonding C...C and H...H distances involving overcrowded atoms being 2.96 and 2.03 Å respectively. The observed bond lengths are in agreement with those predicted by simple VB and MO arguments.

In hydrocarbons of the 3,4-benzphenanthrene type a planar carbon skeleton would result in a non-bonded hydrogen-hydrogen contact of approximately 0.5 Å. Ferguson & Robertson (1963) and Trotter (1964) have reviewed the structural studies of such molecules. From these studies it is clear that the intramolecular overcrowding is mainly relieved by out of plane distortions spread over the entire carbon skeleton of the molecule; no study, however, is sufficiently accurate for any conclusions to be made regarding the effect of the overcrowding on bond distances and angles.

On the basis of a comparison between the observed bond lengths and those calculated from various theoretical models, Burns & Iball (1960) have suggested that in chrysene, overcrowding is at least partly re-

lieved by extension of two of the carbon-carbon bonds by 0.03–0.04 Å; this suggestion has been widely accepted (e.g. Cruickshank & Sparks, 1960; Coulson & Haigh, 1963). The overcrowded hydrogen atoms in chrysene are about 1.7 Å apart. Since 3,4-benzphenanthrene and its derivatives are much more severely overcrowded than chrysene, larger departures of the bond lengths from predicted values might be expected. To investigate this we have determined the structure of pyrenopyrene.

Experimental

Crystal data

Pyrenopyrene, $C_{30}H_{16}$, F.W. 376.5. Monoclinic, $a=13.17$, $b=7.71$, $c=20.32$ Å; $\beta=118.5^\circ$; $V=1813$ Å³;