

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 1,3-Diphenyl-1,3-propanedione-(1,6-dichloro-1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium(I)

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The crystal and molecular structure of 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanedione-(1,6-dichloro-1,5-cyclooctadiene)-rhodium(I) has been determined by single-crystal X-ray methods. The unit cell is orthorhombic with $a=9.56$ (1), $b=20.50$ (2), $c=10.65$ (1) Å, $V=2087$ Å³, and contains four formula units. The space group is *Pnma*. The crystal structure has been determined from single-crystal diffractometer data by symbolic addition methods and refined by the least-squares method. The final *R* value is 0.040. The molecule is discussed in terms of a conjugated system.

The investigation of the chemical and physical properties of the coordination compounds of Rh(I) with various donors such as ethylene, dienes, or CO has resulted in a number of relevant findings in the field of the catalysis of industrially important reactions, such as the oxo process, isomerization, dimerization and polymerization of unsaturated compounds (Rinehart, Smith, Witt & Romeyn, 1962). The catalytic activity of these complexes is strongly dependent on the character of ligands coordinated with the central metal atom. In the series of 1,3-substituted propanedione rhodium(I) chelates the catalytic activity depends on the character of the substituents of the propanedione ring (Bouchal, Škramovská, Čoupek, Pokorný & Hrabák, 1972). An analysis of the n.m.r. spectra allowed a qualitative interpretation of this dependence on the basis of the pseudoconjugated character of the chelate ring (Bouchal, Škramovská, Schmidt & Hrabák, 1972). The changes in electron density caused by substitution are transferred in the hybrid orbitals of the central metal atom, thus affecting also the bond with the donor. A quantitative interpretation necessitates a knowledge of the structure of these complexes, which has led to their study by X-ray diffraction methods (Huml & Ječný, 1971).

Experimental

Yellow crystals of 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propanedione-(1,6-dichloro-1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium(I) were obtained in the laboratory headed by Dr Hrabák in this Institute (Bouchal, Škramovská, Schmidt & Hrabák, 1972).

Crystal data

1,3-Diphenyl-1,3-propanedione-(1,6-dichloro-1,5-cyclooctadiene)rhodium(I), C₂₃H₂₁O₂Cl₂Rh, F.W. 503.22; m.p. 216–218°C; orthorhombic; $a=9.56$ (1); $b=20.50$ (2); $c=10.65$ (1) Å; $V=2087$ Å³. (The cell dimensions are weighted averages obtained from single-crystal diffractometer measurements of axial reflexions.)

$Z=4$; $F(000)=1016$;
 $D_x=1.594$; $D_m=1.59$ g cm⁻³ (floatation in aqueous CsCl solution at room temperature);
 $\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha)=94.79$ cm⁻¹.

Absent reflexions were determined from single-crystal photographs:

$0kl$ for $k+l$ odd,
 $hk0$ for h odd.

Space group: *Pna2*₁ or *Pnma*. The latter was indicated by statistical tests and confirmed by the subsequent refinement. The crystal, ground to a spherical shape, radius $r=0.095$ mm, was mounted along the c axis on a manual four-circle diffractometer provided with a scintillation counter and pulse-height analyser. The intensity data were collected by the $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique. The following scan intervals were used:

2° for $2\theta \leq 40^\circ$,
 3° for $40^\circ < 2\theta \leq 90^\circ$,
 4° for $2\theta > 90^\circ$.

The background was measured at the beginning and end of each scan. Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation was employed. If the pulse number exceeded 20 000 c.p.s., Al attenuation filters were used. The standard reflexion 080 was measured after every 25 reflexions and used for data scaling.

No evidence of crystal decomposition could be detected during the measurement of the intensity data. 1792 independent reflexions with $2\theta < 128^\circ$ were measured, of which 1482 were above the threshold value (*i.e.* net count higher than 30 pulses, or net count higher than 10% of the background). The intensities were corrected for the L_p factors. Absorption corrections for a sphere, ranging from 2.88 to 3.61, were applied to the measured intensities. No extinction correction was considered. The absolute scale and approximate overall temperature factor were determined from all three-dimensional data by Wilson's method (Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber, 1966). All calculations were carried out with an IBM 7040 computer.

Structure determination and refinement

The approximate structure was readily deduced by symbolic addition procedures, and refined by block-diagonal least-squares methods with the programs of Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Huber (1966). The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_c| - |F_o|)^2$. The weighting scheme, chosen to ensure reasonable constancy of $w\Delta F^2$ with respect to $|F_o|$ and $\sin^2 \theta$, was $w = w_1 w_2$, where

$$w_1 = 1.0 \quad \text{for } |F_o| \leq 50.0, \\ = (50.0/F_o)^2 \quad \text{for } |F_o| > 50.0, \\ w_2 = 1.0 \quad \text{for } \sin^2 \theta < 0.30, \\ = (\sin^2 \theta / 0.30)^2 \quad \text{for } \sin^2 \theta \geq 0.30.$$

The scattering factor curves were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The curve for rhodium was corrected for anomalous scattering. Isotropic least-squares refinement, followed by anisotropic refinement, reduced the R value ($= \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, for all observed reflexions) from 0.220 to 0.045.

A difference synthesis for all reflexions with $\sin \theta / \lambda < 0.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ was calculated at this point and the H(C2)–H(C7), H(C11) and H(C121) hydrogen atoms were found at the expected positions. Their contributions were subsequently included in the structure-factor calculations. The parameters of H(C7), H(C11) and H(C121) with initial isotropic temperature factors made

Table 2. Parameters and e.s.d.'s of hydrogen atoms

Fractional coordinates are $\times 10^4$. Parameters of H(C2) to H(C6) were not refined.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	B (\AA^2)
H(C2)	3650	790	4572	5.58
H(C3)	2307	–241	4858	6.97
H(C4)	566	–303	6577	6.96
H(C5)	138	637	7955	6.07
H(C6)	1452	1665	7648	4.40
H(C7)	1919	2500	6385	2.61
	101	0	88	1.77
H(C11)	7200	1455	5269	4.25
	95	41	81	1.66
H(C121)	9567	2040	4378	6.98
	133	64	114	2.56

H(C91), H(C92) and H(C122) omitted from the F_c calculation.

equal to those of the corresponding carbon atoms were also refined during the calculation procedure. Several attempts to localize the remaining hydrogen atoms H(C91), H(C92) and H(C122) failed and these atoms were not included in the final calculation of structure factors. It was not possible to locate the missing hydrogen atoms on the final difference map. The refinement was complete when R was 0.040. None of the shifts indicated in the final cycle exceeded $\frac{1}{3}$ of the corresponding e.s.d. The resulting atomic parameters with the corresponding e.s.d. are given in Tables 1 and 2. The observed and calculated structure factors are in Table 3.

Table 1. Final parameters and e.s.d.'s of non-hydrogen atoms

Temperature factor = $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$. B_i (\AA^2) are the temperature factors corresponding to the principal radii of the thermal motion ellipsoids. All the other values are $\times 10^5$.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	B_1	B_2	B_3
C(1)	26389	12903	60819	862	247	907	56	–213	223	5.10	3.59	2.67
	50	26	49	50	13	47	42	84	42			
C(2)	28719	7537	53251	1569	243	1326	–20	324	158	5.33	6.61	3.80
	74	29	66	77	14	63	57	131	54			
C(3)	21204	1824	54712	2311	243	2145	–270	476	207	8.30	10.22	3.62
	107	34	98	121	16	113	74	205	71			
C(4)	11571	1432	64277	2047	317	2515	–314	556	653	7.98	12.56	3.55
	101	41	112	116	20	136	82	216	88			
C(5)	9034	6716	72030	1511	426	2004	–152	693	880	6.23	12.12	3.31
	85	42	91	89	23	106	79	167	85			
C(6)	16419	12435	70303	1125	313	1145	34	387	370	4.25	6.96	3.28
	62	31	60	63	17	57	55	103	51			
C(7)	28502	25000	61174	744	253	786	0	220	0	2.51	4.23	3.74
	69	0	66	66	18	60	0	115	0			
C(8)	34432	18973	58494	830	260	602	1	–76	130	3.05	4.53	2.50
	50	25	43	47	13	36	41	73	36			
C(9)	70857	21440	23663	2800	488	1158	838	2063	212	2.69	14.31	6.54
	115	46	76	153	22	67	105	184	72			
C(10)	70487	18270	35183	937	352	881	383	301	–89	6.59	4.30	2.38
	57	31	51	54	16	47	52	88	48			
C(11)	76147	18226	47154	858	446	1063	441	–119	134	2.44	8.12	4.81
	57	36	59	56	20	54	56	100	63			
C(12)	89605	21372	50967	903	633	2047	58	–930	250	2.70	11.27	9.15
	69	54	98	64	29	104	74	142	95			
Cl	59956	11629	30472	1588	373	1468	398	–16	–540	6.00	9.16	3.48
	20	9	18	21	5	18	18	35	15			
O	46395	18052	53328	802	238	920	85	324	85	2.61	4.74	3.70
	34	17	33	34	8	32	28	59	30			
Rh	59746	25000	46654	594	259	643	0	78	0	2.12	4.33	2.94
	5	0	4	4	1	4	0	8	0			

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors (x 10)

An asterisk indicates an unobserved reflexion, for which the threshold value is given.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for observed and calculated structure factors across various indices (h, k, l).

motion. The equations of weighted mean planes calculated by the least-squares method and some dihedral angles of these planes are given in Table 5.

Central atom

The coordination bonds Rh–O, 2.034 (3) Å, and distances Rh–C(10), 2.104 (6), and Rh–C(11), 2.088 (6) Å,

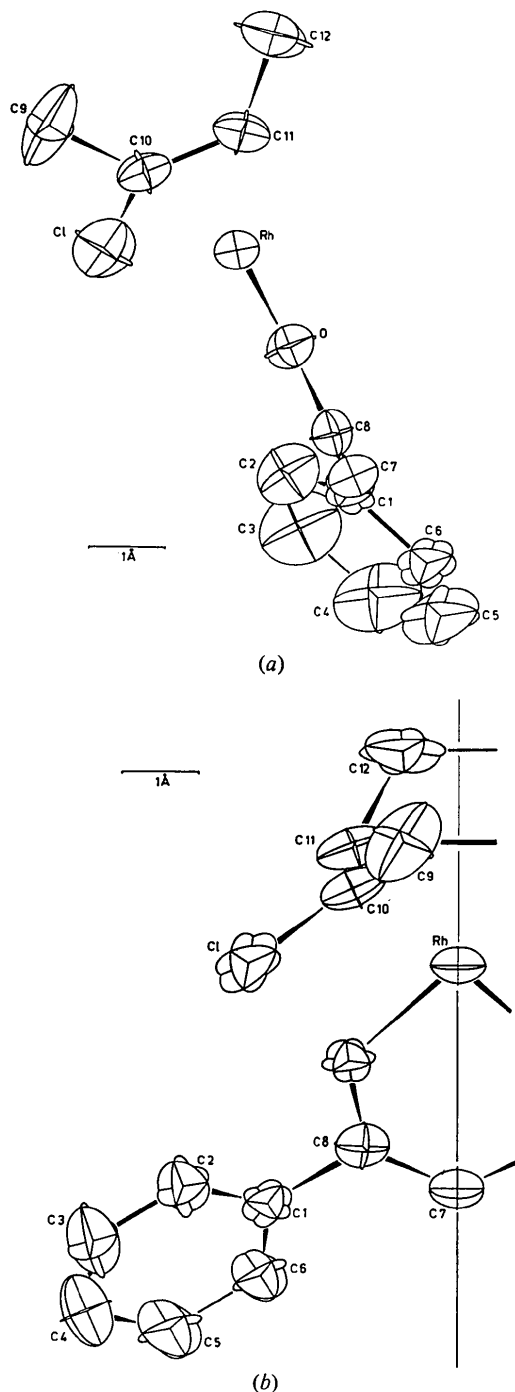


Fig. 2. Thermal motion ellipsoids of 50% probability. (a) Projection along the y axis. (b) Projection along the z axis.

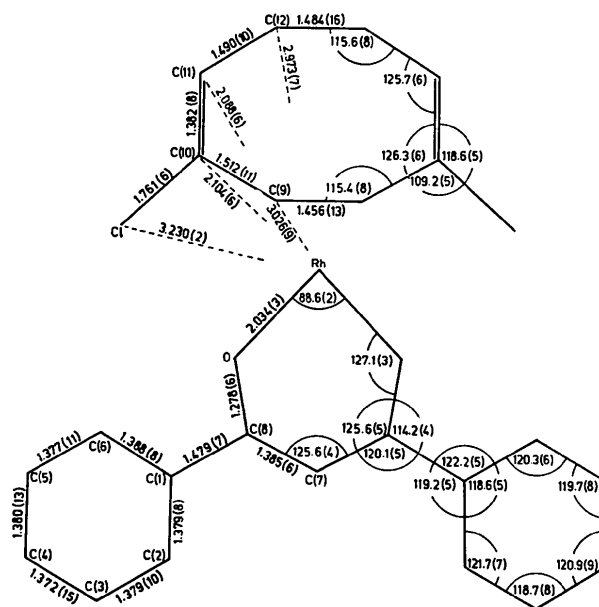


Fig. 3. The bond lengths (Å) and some valence angles ($^{\circ}$) of the non-hydrogen atoms. Dashed lines are the C–Rh distances.

correspond to the usual values found in the literature (Thomas & Stanko, 1973). This result is also in good accordance with the n.m.r. spectra where no spin interaction with the Rh nucleus has been observed for any of the chelates measured (Kříž & Bouchal, 1973). The angle O–Rh–Oⁱ, 88.6 (2) $^{\circ}$ and the rhodium angle formed with the centres of the double bonds C(10)=C(11) and C(10ⁱ)=C(11ⁱ), 88.5 (6) $^{\circ}$ are close to 90 $^{\circ}$ (*cf.* Ibers & Snyder, 1962) and indicate that the prevailing orbitals that participate in the hybridization of the Rh orbitals are $4p_x$, $4p_y$ and $4d$ of a suitable symmetry; the orbital $5s$ participates to a much smaller extent (superscript i designates an atom mirror-coupled with the independent atom).

Chelate ring

A slight shifting of the Rh atom away from the plane of the chelate residue [O, Oⁱ, C(8), C(8ⁱ), C(7)] which allows a better overlapping of non-hybridized $4p_z$, $4d_{xz}$ and $4d_{yz}$ orbitals with the π -system of the chelate ring is in agreement with the hybridization of the Rh orbitals described above. Although small (0.09 Å), this deviation still seems to be significant. The value of the χ^2 test for the whole chelate ring is 208.90, although for the chelate residue it is $\chi^2 = 1.90$. The extension of the C(8)=O, 1.278 (6) Å, bond and shortening of the C(7)–C(8), 1.385 (6) Å, bond indicate a strong conjugation which forms a pseudoaromatic system from the chelate ring. The slight widening of the valence angles C(7)–C(8)–O, 125.6 (5) $^{\circ}$, and C(8)–O–Rh, 127.1 (3) $^{\circ}$, is probably necessitated by the tendency of the orbitals of the central atom to attain symmetry (the coordination bond length Rh–O, 2.034 (3) Å, and the distance of Rh

from the centre of the double bond of diene, 1.979 (6) Å, are close to each other). The fact that the Rh–diene bond obviously dictates to a certain extent the configuration of the chelate suggests that this bond is at least as strong as that between Rh and the chelating agent. This is also in accordance with the fragmentation of the mass spectrum (Ryska, Bouchal & Hrabák, 1973).

Phenyl substituents

The weighted average value of the C–C bond in the phenyl ring is 1.383 (2) Å, which is less than the normal value 1.394 Å (Sutton, 1965) for the aromatic C–C bond. The fact that $\chi^2=1.61$ and $P=90\%$ ($\nu=5$) for the phenyl ring clearly indicate that the observed differences between the bonds are insignificant. However, some of the differences between the angles of the phenyl ring lie in the significance range [weighted average 119.9 (3)°, maximum deviation 1.8° ($\sigma=0.7^\circ$), $\chi^2=17.36$, $\nu=5$, $P<0.5\%$]. The planarity test ($\chi^2=4.11$) shows that the σ values calculated by the least-squares method are realistic and may be used for testing the other optimal planes in the structure. The normal of the plane of the phenyl ring is somewhat inclined to the direction of the C(8)–C(1) bond forming with it an angle of 89.1°. The angle between the direction of the C(8)–C(1) bond and the direction of the connecting line C(1)–C(4) is 2.0°. The angle between the normal of the chelate ring and the direction of the C(8)–C(1) bond is 95.5°. A slight shortening of the C(8)–C(1) bond indicates a certain, though incomplete conjugation. This incomplete conjugation is reflected in a marked rotation of the planes of the aromatic rings against the plane of the chelate ring (27.5°) and in an angle of 38.1° formed between the planes of the aromatic rings. However, as can be proved by calculations, the measure of conjugation is still high enough (approximately 90%).

The phenyl rings form zigzag ribbons in the structure. Some closest intermolecular distances are: C(1)–C(5ⁱⁱ), 3.819 (10); C(2)–C(5ⁱⁱ), 3.907 (11); C(3)–C(4ⁱⁱⁱ), 3.775 (15); C(4)–C(4ⁱⁱⁱ), 3.796 (16) Å (superscript ii means an atom related to an independent atom by a glide $x+\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$; iii stands for an atom related by a centre of symmetry).

Diene ring

The angle between the C(10)–C(11) double bond and the normal of the chelate ring is only 5.1°, which makes it possible for almost all 4p and 4d orbitals of the central metal atom to take part in the overlapping with the π -electrons of the C=C bond. The C=C bond is slightly extended, which corresponds to a decrease in the

density of the π -electrons while preserving at the same time the sp^2 hybridization of the orbitals, as is also confirmed to a certain degree by the valency angles.

The distance of the Cl atom from the C(9), C(10), C(11), C(12) plane (plane 1) is 0.58 Å in the outwards direction. The direction of the Cl–C(10) bond forms an angle of 64.2° with the normal of plane 1. The distance of Cl from the plane of the phenyl ring is 0.30 Å; all intramolecular contacts of Cl with the C atoms of the phenyl ring are longer than 3.75 Å.

To illustrate the ordering of molecules in the structure, some shortest intermolecular contacts between the atoms of the diene ring are given: Cl–C(3ⁱⁱⁱ), 3.642 (9); Cl–C(4ⁱⁱⁱ), 3.846 (9); Cl–C(4^{iv}), 3.781 (10); C(8)–C(9ⁱⁱ), 3.530 (9); C(8)–O¹, 2.939 (6); C(9)–Rhⁱⁱ, 3.873 (10) Å (superscript iv designates an atom conjugated with an independent one by a twofold screw axis).

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