

Crystal Structure of Trimeric Phosphonitrilic Bromide

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The structure of trimeric phosphonitrilic bromide was refined by three-dimensional differential Fourier synthesis. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $Pcmm$, with four molecules in a cell with dimensions: $a = 6.63 \pm 0.01$, $b = 13.36 \pm 0.02$, $c = 14.43 \pm 0.02$ Å. The $(PN)_3$ ring is not planar and has a slight chair conformation similar to that found for trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride. No indications were obtained on the equivalence of the PN bond lengths because of the high values of the corresponding standard deviations. Some short intermolecular approaches have been found. The geometry of the molecule is compared with that of other similar compounds.

Introduction

The crystal and molecular structures of several trimeric phosphonitrilic compounds have been investigated in recent years and interesting correlations with their electronic structures have been established (Craig, 1959; Dewar, Lucken & Whitehead, 1960). X-ray diffraction analyses have been carried out on trimeric phosphonitrilic fluoride (Dougill, 1963) and chloride (Cipollini, Pompa & Ripamonti, 1958; Pompa & Ripamonti, 1959; Giglio, 1960; Wilson & Carroll, 1960), on 2,2-diphenyl-4,4,6,6-tetrachlorocyclophosphazatriene (Mani, Ahmed & Barnes, 1965) and on sodium trimetaphosphimate tetrahydrate (Olthof, Miggelsen and Vos, 1965). In order to obtain further information on this class of compound and to examine the influence of substituents on the molecular conformation the structure of trimeric phosphonitrilic bromide (TPB) was undertaken.

A preliminary study on the crystal structure of TPB has previously been reported (Bode, 1949; De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1962). In this paper the results of a three-dimensional analysis are discussed.

The molecule and the numbering of atoms are shown in Fig. 1.

Experimental

Prismatic crystals, elongated along a , suitable for X-ray analysis were prepared by slow evaporation of a solution of TPB in benzene. The X-ray photographs were taken with a crystal enclosed in a sealed thin-walled glass capillary since the compound sublimates slowly at room temperature. From oscillation and precession photographs, taken with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation, the unit-cell parameters were found to be

$$a = 6.63 (\pm 0.01), b = 13.36 (\pm 0.02), \\ c = 14.43 (\pm 0.02) \text{ \AA}$$

in good agreement with those found by Bode (1949).

The orthorhombic unit cell contains four molecules corresponding to a calculated density of 3.18 g.cm^{-3} .

The lack of a piezoelectric effect and the systematic absences in the reflexions indicate $Pcmm$ to be the space group.

Intensity data were collected with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation by means of multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs about a for layer lines 0 to 3. The zero-layer about the c axis was recorded to provide cross-correlation of the a -axis data. Only 538 independent reflexions, which are about 41% of the total, were estimated visually with a set of standard strips.

Care was taken to choose a crystal having approximately cylindrical shape, with a mean cross-section diameter of about 0.25 mm, so as to facilitate the absorption correction (Bradley, 1935). The linear absorption coefficient of TPB is 267 cm^{-1} . Afterwards, the intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and velocity factors and for change of spot shape on upper layer equi-inclination photographs (Phillips, 1954) by a data reduction program written for an IBM 1620 computer (Damiani, De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1962).

Structure determination

The structure of TPB projected on (100) and (001) had been previously determined (De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1962).

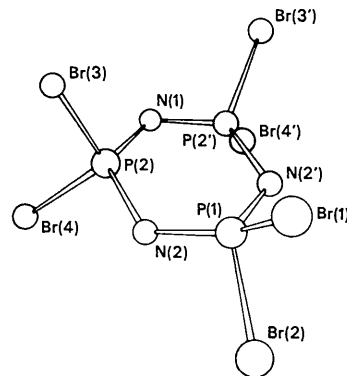


Fig. 1. TPB molecule and atomic numbering.

monti, 1962), giving to the phosphorus and nitrogen atoms the same fractional coordinates as established for trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride because of the very close crystallographic and structural similarity between these two compounds. The coordinates of the bromine atoms were derived from those of the chlorine atoms assuming a P-Br bond length of 2.2 Å. The atomic parameters were then refined by means of two-dimensional Fourier differential synthesis until the reliability indices were $R_{0kl}=0.21$ and $R_{hko}=0.17$.

At this stage, starting with the atomic coordinates thus obtained and isotropic temperature parameters, two three-dimensional cycles of structure factors and Fourier synthesis were calculated with programs written for the IBM 1620 computer by Van der Helm (1961*a, b*). The R index was reduced from 0.40 to 0.26. All the calculations were performed with the atomic scattering factors of McWeeny (1951) for nitrogen atoms and those of James & Brindley (1931) for phosphorus and bromine atoms. The refinement was carried out by means of differential synthesis, calculated with a program written for the IBM 1620 computer (Damiani, De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1963), which uses output data of Van der Helm's structure-

factor program as input data. During the first three cycles individual isotropic temperature factors were assigned and only the positional parameters were adjusted. In the next three cycles individual anisotropic temperature factors were used by comparing observed and calculated curvatures. The R index dropped to 0.16.

Since the Weissenberg photographs contained two diagonal lines on which absorption is very large and this phenomenon is due to X-ray surface reflexion fields (Wells, 1937; Buerger, 1938) it was decided to make a rough correction for this effect by multiplying the F_0 of the 38 reflexions lying on the diagonal lines by appropriate scale factors. These factors were calculated by averaging the ratios F_c/F_0 for each layer. The refinement was then continued until the average shift in the atomic coordinates, in terms of their standard deviations, was less than 0.5σ .

The final observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 1; for these values R is 0.132. The final atomic parameters, reported in Table 2 with their estimated standard deviations (Cruickshank, 1949), do not differ appreciably from those obtained before the last correction. The lower accuracy of the x co-

Table 1. Comparison between final observed and calculated structure factors

Values are multiplied by 10.

H					K					L					FO					FC				
H	K	L	FO	FC	H	K	L	FO	FC	H	K	L	FO	FC	H	K	L	FO	FC	H	K	L	FO	FC
0	0	0	2	434	237	0	0	0	1	10	4	234	210	10	5	13	66	60	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	4	2543	2510	0	0	0	1	10	4	763	-700	10	5	13	187	-162	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	6	486	-465	0	0	0	1	10	4	116	99	10	5	13	92	-76	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	8	1631	-1678	0	0	0	1	12	4	101	67	10	5	13	159	141	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	10	1260	1227	0	0	0	1	12	4	63	63	10	5	13	57	-41	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	12	682	651	0	0	0	1	12	4	64	64	10	5	13	57	-41	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	14	260	-260	0	0	0	1	16	4	92	-69	10	5	13	86	-65	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	16	92	-106	0	0	0	1	16	4	92	-69	10	5	13	86	-65	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	18	55	-37	0	0	0	1	20	4	133	-181	10	5	13	124	-91	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	20	260	-260	0	0	0	1	20	4	133	-181	10	5	13	124	-91	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	22	1717	1693	0	0	0	1	24	4	163	-228	10	5	13	171	-128	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	24	2399	-2393	0	0	0	1	24	4	163	-228	10	5	13	171	-128	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	26	1773	-1713	0	0	0	1	28	4	192	-267	10	5	13	209	-156	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	28	1021	-1042	0	0	0	1	32	4	224	-315	10	5	13	247	-187	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	30	396	354	0	0	0	1	36	4	258	-370	10	5	13	285	-219	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	32	185	136	0	0	0	1	40	4	294	-403	10	5	13	323	-248	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	34	92	-73	0	0	0	1	44	4	332	-467	10	5	13	361	-277	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	36	260	-260	0	0	0	1	48	4	372	-519	10	5	13	400	-306	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	38	540	-519	0	0	0	1	52	4	414	-571	10	5	13	439	-335	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	40	1142	-1399	0	0	0	1	56	4	458	-633	10	5	13	479	-364	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	42	269	-338	0	0	0	1	60	4	504	-695	10	5	13	518	-393	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	44	214	231	0	0	0	1	64	4	552	-757	10	5	13	558	-422	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	46	21737	-17311	0	0	0	1	68	4	602	-819	10	5	13	598	-451	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	48	130	150	0	0	0	1	72	4	654	-881	10	5	13	639	-480	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	50	549	582	0	0	0	1	76	4	708	-943	10	5	13	680	-509	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	52	185	179	0	0	0	1	80	4	764	-1005	10	5	13	721	-538	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	54	234	264	0	0	0	1	84	4	822	-1067	10	5	13	762	-567	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	56	280	261	0	0	0	1	88	4	882	-1129	10	5	13	803	-596	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	58	616	559	0	0	0	1	92	4	944	-1191	10	5	13	844	-625	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	60	228	223	0	0	0	1	96	4	1008	-1253	10	5	13	885	-654	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	62	127	-111	0	0	0	1	100	4	1074	-1315	10	5	13	926	-683	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	64	66	52	0	0	0	1	104	4	1142	-1377	10	5	13	967	-712	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	66	754	-745	0	0	0	1	108	4	1212	-1439	10	5	13	1008	-741	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	68	4107	-4091	0	0	0	1	112	4	1284	-1501	10	5	13	1049	-770	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	70	578	-595	0	0	0	1	116	4	1358	-1563	10	5	13	1090	-799	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	72	647	782	0	0	0	1	120	4	1434	-1625	10	5	13	1131	-828	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	74	935	985	0	0	0	1	124	4	1512	-1687	10	5	13	1172	-857	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	76	861	867	0	0	0	1	128	4	1592	-1749	10	5	13	1213	-886	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	78	336	314	0	0	0	1	132	4	1674	-1811	10	5	13	1254	-915	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	80	460	439	0	0	0	1	136	4	1758	-1873	10	5	13	1295	-944	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	82	284	284	0	0	0	1	140	4	1844	-1935	10	5	13	1336	-973	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	84	124	-150	0	0	0	1	144	4	1932	-1997	10	5	13	1377	-1002	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	86	334	-346	0	0	0	1	148	4	2022	-2059	10	5	13	1418	-1031	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	88	277	284	0	0	0	1	152	4	2114	-2121	10	5	13	1459	-1060	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	90	236	320	0	0	0	1	156	4	2208	-2183	10	5	13	1500	-1089	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	92	655	-734	0	0	0	1	160	4	2304	-2245	10	5	13	1541	-1118	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	94	6731	758	0	0	0	1	164	4	2402	-2307	10	5	13	1582	-1147	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	96	831	-427	0	0	0	1	168	4	2502	-2369	10	5	13	1623	-1176	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	98	283	-34	0	0	0	1	172	4	2604	-2431	10	5	13	1664	-1205	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	100	635	-504	0	0	0	1	176	4	2708	-2493	10	5	13	1705	-1234	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	102	616	183	0	0	0	1	180	4	2814	-2555	10	5	13	1746	-1263	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	104	176	183	0	0	0	1	184	4	2922	-2617	10	5	13	1787	-1292	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	106	335	-103	0	0	0	1	188	4	3032	-2679	10	5	13	1828	-1321	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	108	64	115	0	0	0	1	192	4	3144	-2741	10	5	13	1869	-1350	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	110	635	-115	0	0	0	1	196	4	3258	-2803	10	5	13	1910	-1379	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	112	635	-115	0	0	0	1	200	4	3374	-2865	10	5	13	1951	-1408	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	114	185	138	0	0	0	1	204	4	3492	-2927	10	5	13	1992	-1437	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	116	355	-220	0	0	0	1	208	4	3612	-2989	10	5	13	2033	-1466	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	118	168	167	0	0	0	1	212	4	3734	-3051	10	5	13	2074	-1495	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	120	168	167	0	0	0	1	216	4	3858	-3113	10	5	13	2115	-1524	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	122	1032	948	0	0	0	1	220	4	3984	-3175	10	5	13	2156	-1553	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	124	462	-523	0	0	0	1	224	4	4112	-3237	10	5	13	2197	-1582	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	126	465	-537	0	0	0	1	228	4	4242	-3299	10	5	13	2238	-1611	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	128	738	744	0	0	0	1	232	4	4374	-3361	10	5	13	2279	-1640	0	0	0	2	2	2
0	0	0	130	58	97	0	0	0	1	236	4													

ordinates must be ascribed to the lack of reflexions of layer lines with $h > 3$. Furthermore the low percentage of the reflexions used in the refinement and the absorption effect, approximately corrected, do not allow one to attach any physical meaning to the numerical values of anisotropic thermal parameters, listed in Table 3. The comparison between observed and calculated peak heights is given in Table 4. The e.s.d.'s of the electron density and of its first derivatives are: $\sigma(\rho) = 0.40 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$; $\sigma(A_h) = 0.78$, $\sigma(A_k) = 1.04$, $\sigma(A_l) = 0.92 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}$.

Table 2. Final fractional atomic coordinates
(e.s.d.'s $\times 10^3 \text{ \AA}$)

	x	$\sigma(x)$	y	$\sigma(y)$	z	$\sigma(z)$
N(1)	0.591 ₃	60	0.250 ₀	—	0.136 ₃	33
N(2)	0.428 ₇	59	0.147 ₃	30	-0.003 ₃	37
P(1)	0.410 ₅	16	0.250 ₀	—	-0.059 ₅	7
P(2)	0.553 ₄	19	0.146 ₅	7	0.091 ₆	8
Br(1)	0.580 ₇	8	0.250 ₀	—	-0.190 ₀	4
Br(2)	0.101 ₅	9	0.250 ₀	—	-0.108 ₉	5
Br(3)	0.847 ₇	10	0.071 ₆	5	0.083 ₀	5
Br(4)	0.381 ₈	9	0.050 ₃	4	0.180 ₄	4

Table 3. Final temperature factors

Temperature factor = $\exp[-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2)]$

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}
N(1)	0.02691	0.00600	0.00927
N(2)	0.02521	0.00720	0.00865
P(1)	0.01538	0.00720	0.00650
P(2)	0.02291	0.00590	0.00713
Br(1)	0.03108	0.00958	0.00852
Br(2)	0.02982	0.01150	0.00972
Br(3)	0.02975	0.01060	0.01100
Br(4)	0.03125	0.00903	0.00915

Table 4. Electron densities and curvatures

Values in parentheses are from F_o differential synthesis.

	ρ $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$	$-A_{hh}$ $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$	$-A_{kk}$ $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$	$-A_{ll}$ $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$	A_{hk} $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$	A_{hl} $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$	A_{kl} $\text{e.}\text{\AA}^{-5}$
N(1) Obs.	4.94	12.8	31.7	27.4	—	-2.4	—
Calc.	(5.29)	(16.6)	(30.5)	(29.7)	—	(0.0)	—
N(2)	5.11	13.3	34.5	25.2	2.1	-3.8	-6.4
	(5.06)	(13.3)	(34.0)	(25.6)	(2.4)	(-1.4)	(-4.7)
P(1)	15.79	49.2	138.9	130.4	—	-13.1	—
	(15.86)	(50.8)	(139.5)	(129.2)	—	(-12.6)	—
P(2)	15.20	42.1	147.3	113.6	3.9	0.3	4.2
	(15.10)	(42.7)	(145.3)	(113.9)	(2.3)	(1.4)	(4.5)
Br(1)	32.95	93.8	241.5	242.6	—	3.9	—
	(32.71)	(96.8)	(241.2)	(241.5)	—	(3.7)	—
Br(2)	30.89	90.1	212.4	203.3	—	-6.6	—
	(29.91)	(89.0)	(211.3)	(202.4)	—	(-5.0)	—
Br(3)	28.70	80.8	202.7	175.6	3.5	4.3	-3.2
	(28.71)	(82.7)	(201.2)	(176.3)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(-1.4)
Br(4)	32.55	91.6	263.7	218.8	-5.0	4.9	13.7
	(32.57)	(95.4)	(259.7)	(217.2)	(-2.8)	(2.4)	(5.5)

Table 5. Bond lengths and angles with their standard deviations

	l	$\sigma(l)$		θ	$\sigma(\theta)$
N(1)P(2)	1.55 \AA	0.035 \AA	P(2)N(1)P(2')	126.8°	2.6°
N(2)P(1)	1.60	0.033	P(2)N(2)P(1)	118.6	2.4
N(2)P(2)	1.60	0.045	N(2)P(1)N(2')	118.3	1.8
P(1)Br(1)	2.20	0.011	N(1)P(2)N(2)	115.8	2.0
P(1)Br(2)	2.17	0.017	Br(1)P(1)Br(2)	101.7	0.4
P(2)Br(3)	2.20	0.019	Br(3)P(2)Br(4)	103.4	0.4
P(2)Br(4)	2.14	0.013			

The intramolecular distances and angles with their standard deviations, estimated with the Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) and Darlow (1960) formulae, are shown in Table 5. A view of the arrangement of the molecules in the crystal, showing the closest intermolecular contacts less than the normal van der Waals distances, is shown in Fig. 2.

Discussion

The most interesting feature of the structure lies in the geometry of the molecule. The equation of the ring least-squares plane, calculated according to Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959) and using unitary weights for all the atoms, is:

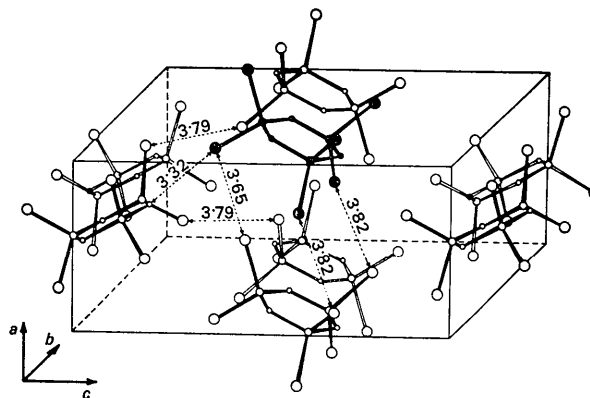


Fig. 2. Drawing of the unit cell showing the molecular packing and the closest intermolecular approaches.

$$2.2227x - 2.3384z = 1.$$

These coefficients are referred to the crystallographic axes and x and z are fractional coordinates. The distance of this plane from the origin of the unit cell is 2.69 Å. The deviations of the atoms from the plane are in Å:

N(1), -0.012; N(2), -0.106; P(1), 0.138; P(2), 0.043.

Therefore the (PN)₃ ring in the TPB molecule has a slight chair conformation and deviates from planarity appreciably more than in the hexachloro (Giglio, 1960) and in the diphenyltetrachloro (Mani, Ahmed & Barnes, 1965) derivative, in which the average distances of P and N atoms from the least-squares plane are 0.037 and 0.042 Å respectively. Since the ring is planar in the hexafluoro derivative (Dougill, 1963) it seems reasonable to think that the deviation from planarity increases on lowering the degree of electronegativity of the ligands and at the same time the aromaticity decreases.

Unfortunately only rough indications have been obtained of the PN bond lengths of TPB because of the high values of the corresponding standard deviations, and the equivalence of these bonds cannot be established or excluded. However, the mean values of the PN bonds seem to increase from the hexafluoro and hexachloro compounds (1.56 Å) to the diphenyltetrachloro and hexabromo derivatives (1.58 Å) and this should cause a loss of aromaticity. These results are in qualitative agreement with the theoretical expectation that the bond strength should be greater if the electronegativity of the ligand increases (Paddock, 1964). Another noticeable effect might be the progressive departure from regular tetrahedral hybridization of the phosphorus orbitals when the ligands are less electronegative.

To show the situation in TPB some values of the bond angles in the two crystallographically non-equivalent PNB₂ units of the molecule are shown in Fig. 3. Moreover, the distances of Br(1) and Br(2) from the plane N(2)P(1)N(2') and those of Br(3) and Br(4) from the plane N(1)P(2)N(2) are 1.39, -1.92 Å and 1.64, -1.74 Å respectively. These values show a

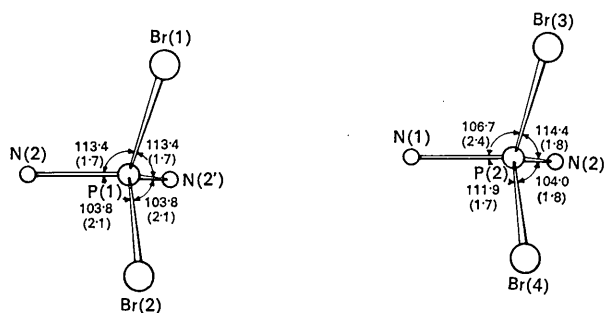


Fig. 3. Some bond angles and their standard deviations (°) in the two crystallographically non-equivalent PNB₂ units of the TPB molecule.

considerable deviation from regular tetrahedral geometry and a probable smaller conjugation between the ring and the exocyclic π -systems.

It might be also noted that, on the average, the bond angles on the nitrogen atoms of the (PN)₃ rings are larger, although not always significantly, than those on the phosphorus atoms in all the compounds of the series thus far studied, except in the case of trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride investigated by Wilson & Carroll (1960).

Finally it should be mentioned that the shorter intermolecular approaches (Fig. 2) occur mainly in directions approximately parallel to the a axis and correspond to the shortest contacts in the hexachloro derivative. This situation is confirmed by inspection of the anisotropic thermal parameters, which show that, generally, the atoms present directions of maximum and minimum vibration respectively along the c and a axes.

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