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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichlorodiphenoxytitanium(IV)

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Dichlorodiphenoxytitanium(IV) crystallizes in space group $P2_1/n$ with $a = 9.82 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 14.01 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.84 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 94^\circ 50'$, and $z = 4$. Attempts to solve the structure from the Patterson failed, but direct sign determination by symbolic addition was used successfully. The final R value for 1275 reflections is 6.1%. Dichlorodiphenoxytitanium(IV) is dimERICALLY located around the center of symmetry, the two titaniums being joined with oxygen bridges, each titanium being pentacoordinated in the form of a trigonal bipyramidal. The two chlorine atoms and an oxygen atom form the equatorial plane. One of the oxygens joining titanium to the phenyl ring has a bond angle of 167° and two short bonds, indicating probable sp^2 hybridization. The other oxygen is probably using sp^2 hybrid orbitals, since it is bonded to carbon and two titaniums with bond angles near 120° . Titanium-oxygen distances are 1.744, 1.910, and 2.122 \AA . The two titanium-chlorine distances are 2.219 and 2.209 \AA , and the two carbon-oxygen distances are 1.359 and 1.422 \AA . The red color of the crystal is probably due to delocalized electrons in the C_6H_5OTi group or splitting of d energy levels of titanium due to the five ligands.

Introduction

Preliminary crystal structures have been reported for two organic compounds of titanium, tetraethyl titanate by Ibers¹ and monomethyltriethyl titanate by Witters and Caughlan.² Each of these compounds has been shown to be tetrameric in the crystalline state, the titanium atom exhibiting octahedral coordination. Apparent molecular weights indicate that the alkoxides are trimeric in benzene solutions.^{3,4} A striking difference is observed in the appearance of chlorophenoxytitanium in that a deep red color is exhibited, in contrast to the colorless alkoxides. In connection with structural studies of organic compounds of titanium, we became interested in knowing whether or not titanium would show octahedral coordination in these chlorophenoxy compounds and why the marked difference in color existed. Thus, an X-ray crystal structure analysis was started, in the hope of understanding the unusual characteristics.

Experimental Section

Crystals of $TiCl_2(OC_6H_5)_2$ were prepared by heating $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)_2$ in a closed container at $120\text{--}150^\circ$ and 1 mm pressure. The $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)_2$ disproportionates, liberating $TiCl_4$, and crystals of $TiCl_2(OC_6H_5)_2$ collect on the walls of the container.

The $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)_2$ was prepared by a method first described by Luchinskii and Altmann,⁵ which was used by Crowe and Caughlan⁶ to obtain purified crystals. This method consists of slowly mixing cold dilute solutions of phenol in petroleum ether and chloroform with a similar solution of titanium tetrachloride. Upon distilling the solvent and cooling, crystals of $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)_2$ are obtained.

Crystals of $TiCl_2(OC_6H_5)_2$ have a deep red color and are somewhat unstable in moist air although they hydrolyze much less readily than either $TiCl_4$ or the simple titanium alkoxides. Several crystals were sealed in Pyrex capillaries and one was selected for the X-ray study. Its approximate dimensions were

$0.2 \times 0.2 \times 1 \text{ mm}$. This crystal exhibited $P2_1/n$ symmetry as indicated by lattice parameters and systematic extinction, i.e., $k \neq 2n$ for the $0k0$ zone and $h + l \neq 2n$ for the $h0l$ zone; $a = 9.821 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 14.006 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.836 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 94^\circ 50' \pm 10'$. The density was measured on another crystal by flotation and was 1.49 g/cm^3 , compared to 1.50 g/cm^3 calculated for four molecules per unit cell. The linear absorption coefficient for Mo K α radiation is 10.34 cm^{-1} .

The data were collected using a General Electric single-crystal orienter and spectrogoniometer equipped with a scintillation counter for detector. Independent reflections were collected by the 2θ -scan technique (moving crystal-moving counter method) using 100-sec scans and reading the background for 50 sec on each side of the peak. The scan rate in 2θ was $2^\circ/\text{min}$; the take-off angle 4° . Zirconium-filtered molybdenum radiation was used; 2600 reflections were collected, of which 1175 were treated as observed. The data were corrected for the Lorentz-polarization factor using an IBM 1620 computer. No absorption correction was applied, since for this size crystal the effects are negligible using Mo K α radiation. For structure factor calculations, form factors used were from the literature.⁷ Anomalous terms of the form factors were not used.

Structure Determination

The first attempt to solve the structure was from a three-dimensional Patterson map.⁸ The Harker section showed peaks of correct weight and relative position to provide reasonable positions for the titanium and chlorine atoms. A partial structure factor calculation provided phases from which Fourier's were calculated in order to locate the remaining atoms. A minimum function was calculated from a sharpened Patterson. This indicated reasonable oxygen positions consistent with those from the Fourier. Using the indicated titanium, two chlorine, and two oxygen positions for a partial structure factor calculation, an R factor of 50% was obtained. The three-dimensional Fourier from these phases showed badly distorted phenyl rings. Numerous attempts were made to refine this structure, all of which failed to reduce the R factor

(1) J. A. Ibers, *Nature*, **197**, 686 (1963).

(2) R. D. Witters and C. N. Caughlan, *ibid.*, **205**, 1312 (1965).

(3) C. N. Caughlan, H. S. Smith, W. Katz, W. Hodson, and R. W. Crowe, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 5652 (1951).

(4) D. C. Bradley, R. C. Mehrotra, J. D. Stanwick, and W. J. Wardlaw, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2025 (1953).

(5) G. P. Luchinskii and E. S. Altmann, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **225**, 321 (1935).

(6) R. W. Crowe and C. N. Caughlan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **72**, 1694 (1950).

(7) J. A. Ibers, International Tables for Crystallography, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, Vol. III, Table 3.3 1A.

(8) All programs used except the least-squares refinement are from the Montana State University Crystallographic Program Library written for IBM 1620 Model II by C. N. Caughlan, C. T. Li, G. W. Svetich, K. D. Watenpaugh, and R. D. Witters.

below 35%. Also, numerous attempts were made to reinterpret the Patterson, all of which led to essentially the same conclusion.

At this point we decided to try the symbolic sign determination method described by Karle and Karle.⁹ Accordingly, the structure factors were normalized using the absolute scale factor and temperature factor from a Wilson plot.¹⁰ Computer programs for normalization of structure factors and computing relationships are available in our library.⁸

Initially, three origin-determining signs and four symbolic signs were assigned (Table I). The Σ_2 relations defined by $sE_{\vec{h}} \sim s \sum_k E_{\vec{h}-\vec{k}}$ were computed

for 242 normalized structure factors exceeding 1.4. As the relationships were built up, all the symbolic signs were eliminated except c. Subsequently, 230 signs were assigned with only one arbitrary choice. Using these two possible sets of signs, two three-dimensional E maps were computed. The correct structure was immediately apparent in the E map using $c = (-)$. Upon checking the signs after refinement, all the signs proved to be correct.

TABLE I
INITIAL CHOICE OF SIGNS

h, k, l	Sign	E	h, k, l	Sign	E
0, 5, 2	+	1.83	-3, 9, 1	a	2.93
2, 8, 1	+	2.48	2, 2, 4	b	2.27
-3, 1, 6	+	2.99	9, 2, 2	c	3.86
			-3, 1, 1	d	2.86

The x and y positions of the titanium and two chlorines were the same as those obtained from the Patterson function. The z coordinates of the titanium and two chlorines were interchanged. This had the effect of moving the $TiCl_2$ groups closer together along the c axis in the incorrect structure. However, this completely changed the interpretation of some of the peaks in the Patterson, even though giving approximately the same peak heights. The peak which caused the most difficulty in the Patterson was interpreted as a double weight Ti-Ti Harker peak, but actually was four Cl-Cl interactions located in approximately the same place. The same Ti-Cl vectors could be explained with both the correct and incorrect structure. Much of this difficulty was caused because the titanium and the chlorines in the centrosymmetrically related positions had the same y coordinate, causing multiple-weight peaks.

Refinement started with all atoms at the approximate positions determined from the E map and $R = 0.29$, where $R = \Sigma(|F_o| - |F_c|)/\Sigma|F_o|$. The structure was refined using the full-matrix least-squares refinement program of Busing, Levy, and Martin.¹¹ Three cycles varying positional parameters decreased the R index to 0.19, three cycles varying positional parameters and individual temperature factors reduced

the R index to 0.11, and three cycles varying positional parameters and anisotropic temperature factors brought the R index to 0.061. In the refinement all observed reflections were equally weighted.

Final positional and thermal parameters with standard deviations are listed in Tables II and III. Table III lists the thermal parameters, and Table IV lists the anisotropic thermal parameters in terms of the mean-square amplitudes of vibration along the principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids. The bond lengths and bond angles with standard deviations are listed in Tables V and VI. Table VII contains the observed and calculated structure factors.

TABLE II
ATOMIC COORDINATES

	x	y	z
Ti(1)	0.5031 (2) ^a	0.4714 (1)	0.3389 (2)
Cl(2)	0.3207 (3)	0.5353 (3)	0.2275 (3)
Cl(3)	0.6958 (3)	0.5269 (3)	0.2663 (3)
O(4)	0.4927 (7)	0.4166 (5)	0.5156 (6)
O(5)	0.4972 (9)	0.3628 (5)	0.2518 (7)
C(6)	0.4807 (10)	0.3167 (7)	0.5381 (9)
C(7)	0.5958 (13)	0.2656 (8)	0.5736 (11)
C(8)	0.5827 (15)	0.1675 (8)	0.5929 (12)
C(9)	0.4563 (16)	0.1256 (8)	0.5801 (12)
C(10)	0.3388 (15)	0.1779 (9)	0.5510 (12)
C(11)	0.3510 (12)	0.2769 (9)	0.5272 (11)
C(12)	0.4816 (11)	0.2919 (7)	0.1575 (11)
C(13)	0.4564 (12)	0.3191 (8)	0.0218 (11)
C(14)	0.4349 (15)	0.2486 (10)	-0.0768 (11)
C(15)	0.4444 (13)	0.1504 (10)	-0.0392 (14)
C(16)	0.4707 (13)	0.1282 (8)	0.0974 (13)
C(17)	0.4908 (13)	0.1983 (8)	0.1991 (11)

^a The number in parentheses is the standard deviation and refers to the least significant digits.

Discussion of the Structure

Figure 1 shows the arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell. Dichlorodiphenoxytitanium(IV) is a dimer located around the center of symmetry. The titanium atoms are each pentacoordinated and are connected by two oxygen bridges. The titanium-oxygen distances vary considerably, the shortest being 1.744 (10) Å, the next 1.910 (9) Å, and the longest 2.122 (9) Å. The ionic Ti-O distance in rutile is 1.944 Å, whereas in Ti_3O_5 the Ti-O distances range from 1.83 to 2.7 Å.¹²

The two titanium-chlorine distances are nearly the same (2.219 (6) and 2.209 (6) Å) and are slightly longer than those reported for $TiCl_4$, i.e., 2.185 Å.¹³

There are several noteworthy features about the structure that warrant further discussion. The plane formed by the two titaniums, the bridging oxygens O(4) and O(4'), and the carbons C(6) and C(6') is planar to within the standard error of the determination.¹⁴ The equation of the plane is $0.99709X -$

(12) S. Asbrink and A. Magneli, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 575 (1959).

(13) "Tables of Interatomic Distance and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Supplement Special Publication No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, 1965, p M20S.

(14) The Least Squares Plane Program is one of the programs written at Montana State University and is part of our Crystallographic Library. It follows the method described by V. Schomaker, J. Waser, R. E. Marsh, and G. Bergman, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 600 (1959). Each point was given unit weighting for these calculations.

(9) I. L. Karle and J. Karle, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 969 (1963).

(10) A. J. C. Wilson, *Nature*, **150**, 152 (1942).

(11) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, ORNL, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.

TABLE III
THERMAL PARAMETERS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	$\beta(1,1)^a$	$\beta(2,2)$	$\beta(3,3)$	$\beta(1,2)$	$\beta(1,3)$	$\beta(2,3)$
Ti(1)	0.0134 (3) ^b	0.0035 (1)	0.0058 (1)	0.0005 (2)	-0.0003 (2)	-0.0006 (2)
Cl(2)	0.0164 (5)	0.0068 (2)	0.0130 (4)	0.0016 (3)	-0.0049 (3)	-0.0009 (3)
Cl(3)	0.0142 (5)	0.0068 (2)	0.0136 (4)	0.0003 (3)	0.0039 (3)	-0.0015 (3)
O(4)	0.0113 (10)	0.0041 (4)	0.0063 (7)	0.0002 (5)	0.0012 (6)	-0.0004 (4)
O(5)	0.0203 (14)	0.0043 (4)	0.0082 (9)	0.0007 (7)	0.0000 (9)	-0.0016 (6)
C(6)	0.0087 (15)	0.0038 (5)	0.0059 (10)	0.0006 (8)	0.0022 (9)	-0.0005 (6)
C(7)	0.0144 (18)	0.0045 (6)	0.0113 (14)	0.0021 (10)	0.0015 (12)	0.0010 (8)
C(8)	0.0183 (21)	0.0036 (6)	0.0137 (16)	0.0007 (10)	0.0020 (15)	-0.0001 (8)
C(9)	0.0212 (23)	0.0033 (6)	0.0111 (15)	-0.0006 (11)	0.0039 (15)	-0.0007 (8)
C(10)	0.0174 (22)	0.0053 (8)	0.0124 (15)	-0.0023 (11)	0.0047 (15)	-0.0030 (9)
C(11)	0.0115 (18)	0.0060 (8)	0.0129 (14)	0.0003 (10)	0.0020 (12)	-0.0026 (8)
C(12)	0.0105 (15)	0.0046 (6)	0.0090 (12)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0030 (11)	-0.0016 (8)
C(13)	0.0145 (19)	0.0062 (7)	0.0075 (13)	-0.0012 (10)	0.0017 (12)	-0.0013 (8)
C(14)	0.0205 (23)	0.0084 (10)	0.0092 (13)	-0.0012 (13)	0.0002 (18)	-0.0031 (10)
C(15)	0.0146 (20)	0.0069 (9)	0.0159 (18)	-0.0014 (11)	0.0036 (14)	-0.0051 (11)
C(16)	0.0144 (19)	0.0041 (7)	0.0170 (18)	0.0007 (9)	0.0009 (15)	-0.0028 (10)
C(17)	0.0158 (19)	0.0042 (6)	0.0096 (13)	0.0021 (9)	0.0015 (13)	-0.0010 (7)

^a The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. ^b The number in parentheses is the standard deviation and refers to the least significant digits.

TABLE IV
THERMAL PARAMETERS

Atom	Mean-square amplitude of vibration, Å ²		
	Max	Med	Min
Ti(1)	0.0667	0.0362	0.0262
Cl(2)	0.1088	0.0637	0.0427
Cl(3)	0.0823	0.0702	0.0484
O(4)	0.0551	0.0416	0.0293
O(5)	0.1005	0.0514	0.0299
C(6)	0.0459	0.0383	0.0224
C(7)	0.0772	0.0553	0.0363
C(8)	0.0894	0.0660	0.0349
C(9)	0.1050	0.0506	0.0318
C(10)	0.1027	0.0568	0.0347
C(11)	0.0792	0.0571	0.0403
C(12)	0.0611	0.0478	0.0300
C(13)	0.0762	0.0582	0.0333
C(14)	0.1031	0.0905	0.0344
C(15)	0.1123	0.0654	0.0370
C(16)	0.0917	0.0697	0.0323
C(17)	0.0816	0.0510	0.0319

TABLE V

Bond distance, ^a Å	Bond distance, ^a Å
Ti(1)-Ti(1')	3.274 (3)
Ti(1)-Cl(2)	2.209 (6)
Ti(1)-Cl(3)	2.219 (6)
Ti(1)-O(4)	1.910 (9)
Ti(1)-O(4')	2.122 (9)
Ti(1)-O(5)	1.744 (10)
O(4)-C(6)	1.422 (14)
O(5)-C(12)	1.359 (19)
C(6)-C(7)	1.359 (24)
C(7)-C(8)	1.395 (19)
C(8)-C(9)	1.369 (28)
C(9)-C(10)	1.376 (30)
C(10)-C(11)	1.413 (21)
C(11)-C(6)	1.386 (22)
C(12)-C(13)	1.390 (21)
C(13)-C(14)	1.388 (27)
C(14)-C(15)	1.424 (25)
C(15)-C(16)	1.382 (25)
C(16)-C(17)	1.404 (26)
C(17)-C(12)	1.374 (20)

^a The number in parentheses is the standard deviation and refers to the least significant digits.

$0.05708Y - 0.0541Z = 4.6626$, where $X = x + z \cos \beta$; $Y = y$; $Z = z \sin \beta$ (x , y , and z are coordinates in terms of the nonorthogonal monoclinic cell; X , Y , and Z are orthogonal coordinates; 4.6626 is the origin to plane distance in Å). The sum of the square deviations of the atoms from this plane is 3×10^{-8} Å². The two titaniums, the two bridging oxygens, and the other two nonbridging oxygens also lie nearly in a

TABLE VI

Bond angles, deg	
Cl(2)-Ti(1)-Cl(3)	112.1 (1)
Cl(2)-Ti(1)-O(4)	120.7 (1)
Cl(2)-Ti(1)-O(4')	90.2 (2)
Cl(2)-Ti(1)-O(5)	96.7 (3)
Cl(3)-Ti(1)-O(4)	123.1 (2)
Cl(3)-Ti(1)-O(4')	89.4 (2)
Cl(3)-Ti(1)-O(5)	98.1 (3)
O(4)-Ti(1)-O(4')	71.5 (2)
O(4)-Ti(1)-O(5)	95.4 (3)
O(4')-Ti(1)-O(5)	167.0 (3)
Ti(1)-O(4)-Ti(1')	108.5 (3)
Ti(1)-O(4)-C(6)	123.2 (4)
Ti(1')-O(4)-C(6)	128.3 (4)
Ti(1)-O(5)-C(12)	165.9 (6)
O(4)-C(6)-C(7)	118.7 (7)
O(4)-C(6)-C(11)	118.1 (7)
C(11)-C(6)-C(7)	123.2 (7)
C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	118.0 (8)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	120.2 (9)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	121.9 (9)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	118.4 (9)
C(10)-C(11)-C(6)	118.2 (8)
O(5)-C(12)-C(13)	117.1 (8)
O(5)-C(12)-C(17)	119.6 (8)
C(13)-C(12)-C(17)	123.3 (8)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	118.7 (8)
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	120.2 (9)
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	118.2 (10)
C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	122.6 (9)
C(16)-C(17)-C(12)	117.0 (8)

plane. The best least-square plane formed by these has the equation $0.99683X - 0.06548Y - 0.04500Z = 4.6289$, with the sum of the square deviation from the plane 3×10^{-8} Å² and X , Y , and Z defined as above.

Titanium is pentacoordinated, the coordination being in the form of a distorted trigonal bipyramidal. Figure 2 shows the coordination with some of the bond angles, the others being listed in Table V. The equatorial plane of the trigonal bipyramidal is formed by Ti, Cl(2), Cl(3), and O(4) and has the equation $-0.02709X + 0.85075Y + 0.52487Z = 7.4018$ with the sum of the

TABLE VII

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)_2$ ^a

DETERMINED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR TACO		TACO	
3	662	-655	6
5	270	-263	7
6	693	682	8
+	0	L	9
2	51	-348	10
4	760	-722	11
10	257	-233	12
12	195	168	13
1	633	648	14
6	6	142	15
3	415	-390	16
4	455	-404	17
5	341	9	18
6	191	-224	19
7	351	324	20
9	214	-202	21
0	429	430	22
1	160	-145	23
2	1763	153	24
3	370	4	25
4	230	24	26
5	155	-156	27
6	139	171	28
7	204	214	29
8	135	-137	30
9	119	-140	31
10	127	127	32
11	139	-140	33
12	127	127	34
13	118	114	35
14	790	803	36
15	416	-406	37
16	825	624	38
17	334	7	39
18	532	-632	40
19	265	116	41
20	89	111	42
21	191	187	43
22	9	-101	44
23	669	654	45
24	3	220	46
25	406	-375	47
26	542	557	48
27	624	595	49
28	352	-381	50
29	472	-564	51
30	108	117	52
31	7	178	53
32	269	249	54
33	191	-187	55
34	149	-135	56
35	4	496	57
36	655	-682	58
37	394	-430	59
38	4	178	60
39	178	-184	61
40	1	267	62
41	2	402	63
42	352	-381	64
43	472	-564	65
44	108	117	66
45	7	178	67
46	269	249	68
47	191	-187	69
48	149	-135	70
49	4	496	71
50	655	-682	72
51	394	-430	73
52	4	178	74
53	178	-184	75
54	2	402	76
55	352	-381	77
56	472	-564	78
57	108	117	79
58	7	178	80
59	269	249	81
60	191	-187	82
61	149	-135	83
62	4	496	84
63	655	-682	85
64	394	-430	86
65	4	178	87
66	178	-184	88
67	2	402	89
68	352	-381	90
69	472	-564	91
70	108	117	92
71	7	178	93
72	269	249	94
73	191	-187	95
74	149	-135	96
75	4	496	97
76	655	-682	98
77	394	-430	99
78	4	178	100
79	178	-184	101
80	2	402	102
81	352	-381	103
82	472	-564	104
83	108	117	105
84	7	178	106
85	269	249	107
86	191	-187	108
87	149	-135	109
88	4	496	110
89	655	-682	111
90	394	-430	112
91	4	178	113
92	178	-184	114
93	2	402	115
94	352	-381	116
95	472	-564	117
96	108	117	118
97	7	178	119
98	269	249	120
99	191	-187	121
100	149	-135	122
101	4	496	123
102	655	-682	124
103	394	-430	125
104	4	178	126
105	178	-184	127
106	2	402	128
107	352	-381	129
108	472	-564	130
109	108	117	131
110	7	178	132
111	269	249	133
112	191	-187	134
113	149	-135	135
114	4	496	136
115	655	-682	137
116	394	-430	138
117	4	178	139
118	178	-184	140
119	2	402	141
120	352	-381	142
121	472	-564	143
122	108	117	144
123	7	178	145
124	269	249	146
125	191	-187	147
126	149	-135	148
127	4	496	149
128	655	-682	150
129	394	-430	151
130	4	178	152
131	178	-184	153
132	2	402	154
133	352	-381	155
134	472	-564	156
135	108	117	157
136	7	178	158
137	269	249	159
138	191	-187	160
139	149	-135	161
140	4	496	162
141	655	-682	163
142	394	-430	164
143	4	178	165
144	178	-184	166
145	2	402	167
146	352	-381	168
147	472	-564	169
148	108	117	170
149	7	178	171
150	269	249	172
151	191	-187	173
152	149	-135	174
153	4	496	175
154	655	-682	176
155	394	-430	177
156	4	178	178
157	178	-184	179
158	2	402	180
159	352	-381	181
160	472	-564	182
161	108	117	183
162	7	178	184
163	269	249	185
164	191	-187	186
165	149	-135	187
166	4	496	188
167	655	-682	189
168	394	-430	190
169	4	178	191
170	178	-184	192
171	2	402	193
172	352	-381	194
173	472	-564	195
174	108	117	196
175	7	178	197
176	269	249	198
177	191	-187	199
178	149	-135	200
179	4	496	201
180	655	-682	202
181	394	-430	203
182	4	178	204
183	178	-184	205
184	2	402	206
185	352	-381	207
186	472	-564	208
187	108	117	209
188	7	178	210
189	269	249	211
190	191	-187	212
191	149	-135	213
192	4	496	214
193	655	-682	215
194	394	-430	216
195	4	178	217
196	178	-184	218
197	2	402	219
198	352	-381	220
199	472	-564	221
200	108	117	222
201	7	178	223
202	269	249	224
203	191	-187	225
204	149	-135	226
205	4	496	227
206	655	-682	228
207	394	-430	229
208	4	178	230
209	178	-184	231
210	2	402	232
211	352	-381	233
212	472	-564	234
213	108	117	235
214	7	178	236
215	269	249	237
216	191	-187	238
217	149	-135	239
218	4	496	240
219	655	-682	241
220	394	-430	242
221	4	178	243
222	178	-184	244
223	2	402	245
224	352	-381	246
225	472	-564	247
226	108	117	248
227	7	178	249
228	269	249	250
229	191	-187	251
230	149	-135	252
231	4	496	253
232	655	-682	254
233	394	-430	255
234	4	178	256
235	178	-184	257
236	2	402	258
237	352	-381	259
238	472	-564	260
239	108	117	261
240	7	178	262
241	269	249	263
242	191	-187	264
243	149	-135	265
244	4	496	266
245	655	-682	267
246	394	-430	268
247	4	178	269
248	178	-184	270
249	2	402	271
250	352	-381	272
251	472	-564	273
252	108	117	274
253	7	178	275
254	269	249	276
255	191	-187	277
256	149	-135	278
257	4	496	279
258	655	-682	280
259	394	-430	281
260	4	178	282
261	178	-184	283
262	2	402	284
263	352	-381	285
264	472	-564	286
265	108	117	287
266	7	178	288
267	269	249	289
268	191	-187	290
269	149	-135	291
270	4	496	292
271	655	-682	293
272	394	-430	294
273	4	178	295
274	178	-184	296
275	2	402	297
276	352	-381	298
277	472	-564	299
278	108	117	300
279	7	178	301
280	269	249	302
281	191	-187	303
282	149	-135	304
283	4	496	305
284	655	-682	306
285	394	-430	307
286	4	178	308
287	178	-184	309
288	2	402	310
289	352	-381	311
290	472	-564	312
291	108	117	313
292	7	178	314
293	269	249	315
294	191	-187	316
295	149	-135	317
296	4	496	318
297	655	-682	319
298	394	-430	320
299	4	178	321
300	178	-184	322
301	2	402	323
302	352	-381	324
303	472	-564	325
304	108	117	326
305	7	178	327
306	269	249	328
307	191	-187	329
308	149	-135	330
309	4	496	331
310	655	-682	332
311	394	-430	333
312	4	178	334
313	178	-184	335
314	2	402	336
315	352	-381	337
316	472	-564	338
317	108	117	339
318	7	178	340
319	269	249	341
320	191	-187	342
321	149	-135	343
322	4	496	344
323	655	-682	345
324	394	-430	346
325	4	178	347
326	178	-184	348
327	2	402	349
328	352	-381	350
329	472	-564	351
330	108	117	352
331</td			

^a Each group of numbers contains l , $10F_0$, and $10F_c$.

square deviation of the atoms from the plane being $4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ \AA}^2$. The apex oxygen O(4') forms the longest Ti-O bond, while the other apex oxygen O(5) forms the shortest, the difference being almost 0.4 \AA.

An especially noteworthy feature is the unusually large bond angle for C(12)-O(5)-Ti. This angle is 165.9°. The other oxygen bond angles are Ti-O(4)-Ti = 108.5°, Ti-O(4)-C(6) = 123.2°, and Ti(1')-O(4)-C(6) = 128.3°. The angle at O(5) is most unusual. An oxygen bond angle of 180° has been observed in pyrophosphate anion by Levi and Peyronel,¹⁵

in $\text{Cl}_5\text{Ru}-\text{O}-\text{RuCl}_5$ by Mathieson, Mellor, and Stephen-
son,¹⁶ and in $[\text{TiCl}_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)]_2\text{O}$ by Corradini and
Allegra.¹⁷ An oxygen bond angle of about 150° has
been observed in $\text{H}_3\text{Si}-\text{O}-\text{SiH}_3$ by several authors.¹⁸
The case in $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ is somewhat different in
that the two atoms attached to oxygen are different,
whereas the others involve the same kind of atom.

- (15) G. R. Levi and B. Peyronel, *Z. Krist.*, **92**, 190 (1935).
 - (16) A. McL. Mathieson, D. P. Mellor, and N. C. Stephenson, *Acta Cryst.*, **5**, 185 (1952).
 - (17) P. Corradini and S. Allegra, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 5511 (1959).
 - (18) Reference 13, p M19S.

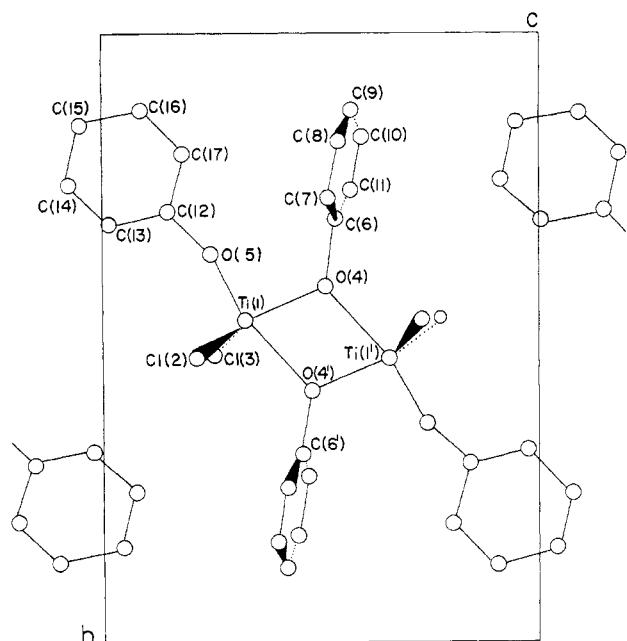


Figure 1.—Arrangement of one dimer unit of $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ projected in the unit cell.

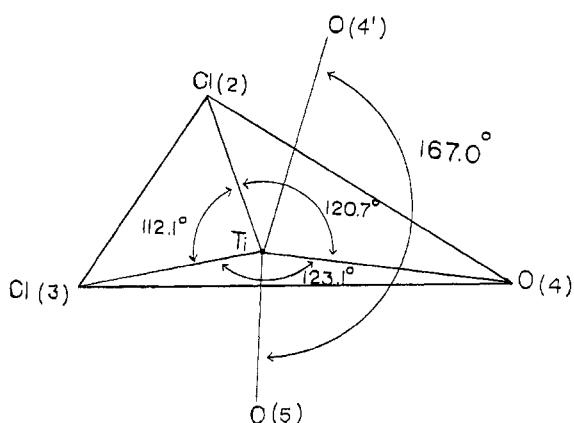


Figure 2.—Coordination around the titanium atom in $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$ dimer.

on each side of the oxygen. It should also be noted that the bond distance between C(12) and O(5) is short, *i.e.*, 1.36 (2) Å, suggesting a partial double-

bond character, and also the O(5)-Ti distance is short, *i.e.*, 1.744 Å.

Consider now the nature of the bonding around the titanium atom and the oxygen atoms. In TiCl_4 , which is tetrahedral and one would assume contains sp^3 hybridization and σ bonds, the Ti-Cl bond distance is 2.185 Å. The Ti-O distance in rutile is 1.988 Å, and this is assumed to be ionic. In $[\text{TiCl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5]_2\text{O}$ the Ti-O distance is 1.78 Å, and in this Corradini and Allegra¹⁷ postulate a partial double-bond character for this bond arising from donation of electrons from p_y and p_z filled oxygen orbitals to the d unfilled titanium orbitals. An sp hybridization is postulated for the oxygen.

Because of the planar nature of the O(4) bonds and the fact that these are directed at nearly 120° , we postulate this oxygen is sp^2 hybridized and has three σ bonds. The lone pair of electrons is apparently involved in a π bond with d orbitals of titanium. Because of the short bond distance of 1.36 Å between C(12) and O(5), this is assumed to possess double-bond character, and the large bond angle on O(5) indicates probable sp hybridization. One pair of electrons is involved in a π bond with the carbon C(12); the other pair of electrons must be involved in bonding with titanium in a π bond formed by hybridization of the p orbital on oxygen and the d orbitals of titanium.

The color is due either to delocalized electrons in the $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OTi}$ group or to splitting of the d energy levels by the five ligands surrounding the titanium. The long Ti-O bond is to be expected from repulsion of the atoms in the equatorial plane, since the two chlorines are large and the O'(4)-Ti-O(4) bond angle is only 71.5° .

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