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Characterization of the Product Formed by Reaction of Cycloheptatriene with the Strong Inorganic Oxidant Bis[*cis*-(1,2-perfluoromethylene-1,2-dithiolato)]nickel¹

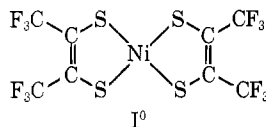
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The preparation of $(C_7H_7)[Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]_2]$ and complete characterization by single-crystal X-ray diffraction and electron paramagnetic resonance studies is described. The material is composed of planar tropylium cations sandwiched between the $S_2C_2(CF_3)_2$ (thiete) ligands of alternate square-planar nickel dithiete anions. Each ligand interacts face to face with only one tropylium cation, the result being a sawtooth-like chain structure. The packing implicates the ligand as bearing the anionic charge. The mean plane-to-plane contact is 3.9 Å and the disordered tropylium cations are inclined 17° to the inorganic anion. A three-line powder epr spectrum leads unambiguously to the assignment of the principal g values for $Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]^-$ as $g_{xx} = 2.137$, $g_{yy} = 2.044$, and $g_{zz} = 1.996$. The crystals studied were monoclinic, belonging to space group $P2_1/n$ with $a_0 = 13.00$ (3) Å, $b_0 = 9.48$ (2) Å, $c_0 = 8.69$ (2) Å, and $\beta = 92.0$ (3)° and containing two formula units per unit cell. The structure was solved using 1221 unique reflections collected by a film method and refined to a final R factor of 13.7% based on F . The inorganic anion is crystallographically required to be centrosymmetric, and the tropylium cation is required to be disordered.

Introduction

We have recently characterized the donor-acceptor complexes formed by the π acceptor bis[*cis*-(1,2-perfluoromethylene-1,2-dithiolato)]nickel (I^0 , nickel dithiete) with the π bases pyrene and perylene.³



The tendency of I^0 to interact with aromatic molecules forming semiconducting molecular solids while resting in its own right, has led us to speculate on the possibilities of studying organic reactions which might be catalyzed or at least promoted by square-planar acceptor (or donor) coordination compounds.

The role of the metal ion in such weakly interacting systems might be similar to that postulated by Mango and Schachtschneider⁴ and by Merk and Pettit⁵ for reactions going through well-defined organometallic intermediates. For this reason we are presently studying the effect of I^0 and various other square-planar coordination compounds on forbidden electrocyclic and antitropic reactions.⁶

However, since I^0 is a very strong oxidizing agent ($I^0/e = I^-$, +1.0 V vs. sce),⁷ carbonium ions can be produced and readily so if they possess much electronic stabilization energy. Thus we might expect to see a rearrangement, an oxidation, or conceivably an oxidation-rearrangement of the organic substrate.

It is the purpose of this report to show that cycloheptatriene undergoes the "equivalent" of a two-electron oxidation in the presence of I^0 , to give a tropylium salt of I^- .

Experimental Section

$Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]_2$ was prepared using the method of Davison, *et al.*⁸ Other reagents and solvents, used without purification, were pentane (Matheson Coleman and Bell, practical grade), cycloheptatriene (J. T. Baker, practical grade), benzene (Mallinckrodt, reagent grade), and acetone (solvent grade).

Oxidation of 1,3,5-Cycloheptatriene by Nickel Dithiete.—A 0.5-g (0.98-mmol) sample of $Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]_2$ was dissolved in 100 ml of pentane, and to this deep violet solution was added a solution of 0.09 g (0.98 mmol) of C_7H_8 in pentane. A green-black precipitate slowly settled. No gas evolution was observed. The precipitate was filtered, washed with pentane, and recrystallized from benzene; yield, 0.27 g (53%), mp 190–191°.

Reaction of Tropylium Tetrafluoroborate with Nickel Dithiete Monoanion.—A 1.0-g (1.96-mmol) sample of $Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]_2$ was dissolved in acetone to produce the nickel thiete monoanion.⁸ Water (60 ml) was added to this solution, followed by 0.45 g (2.5 mmol) of $C_7H_7^+BF_4^-$ in 15 ml of water. The green-black precipitate was filtered and washed with water. After air drying the precipitate was recrystallized from benzene; yield, 0.8 g (65%); mp 189.5–191°. Products from the two syntheses had identical magnetic properties, *vide infra*.

Magnetic Measurements.—The magnetic susceptibility measurements were made on a variable-temperature Faraday microbalance using $HgCo(CNS)_4$ as a reference.⁹ Electron paramagnetic resonance (epr) measurements were made on a Varian V-4502 spectrometer operating at 9.5 GHz using 100-kHz field modulation. The Klystron microwave frequency was measured using a Hewlett-Packard Model 2590A frequency converter and Model 5245L frequency counter. The magnetic field was measured using a proton gaussmeter and the frequency counter described above.

X-Ray Diffraction

A single crystal (0.3 × 0.8 × 0.3 mm) taken from the tropylium oxidation experiments was mounted on its needle axis, [010], in a borosilicate capillary. The cell

(8) A. Davison, N. Edelstein, R. H. Holm, and A. H. Maki, *ibid.*, **2**, 1227 (1963).

(9) B. N. Figgis and R. S. Nyholm, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4190 (1958).

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NIH Predoctoral Fellow
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F. D. Mango and J. H. Schachtschneider, *ibid.*, **89**, 2484 (1967).
W. Merk and R. Pettit, *ibid.*, **89**, 4788 (1967).

R. Hoffmann and R. B. Woodward, *Accounts Chem. Res.*, **1**, 17 (1968).
A. Davidson, N. Edelstein, R. H. Holm, and A. H. Maki, *Inorg. Chem.*, **3**, 1 (1964).

TABLE II

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁ ^b	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Final Parameters ^a for (C ₇ H ₇)[Ni[S ₂ C ₂ (CF ₃) ₂] ₂]									
Ni	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8 (1)	0.9 (2)	2.7 (1)	-0.2 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.3 (1)
S ₁	-0.1148 (3)	-0.1149 (5)	0.1174 (5)	3.5 (1)	3.6 (3)	4.5 (2)	-0.4 (1)	-0.1 (1)	0.7 (1)
S ₂	0.1127 (3)	-0.0460 (5)	0.1774 (5)	4.1 (2)	1.7 (2)	4.6 (2)	-0.6 (1)	-0.3 (1)	1.5 (1)
C ₁	-0.054 (1)	-0.180 (2)	0.280 (2)	3.9 (3)					
C ₂	0.050 (1)	-0.144 (2)	0.306 (2)	3.6 (3)					
C ₃	-0.117 (1)	-0.274 (2)	0.373 (2)	4.5 (3)					
C ₄	0.111 (2)	-0.191 (3)	0.445 (2)	5.5 (4)					
F ₁	-0.208 (1)	-0.300 (2)	0.318 (1)	9.4 (8)	16.6 (15)	6.7 (7)	-7.0 (9)	1.0 (6)	5.1 (8)
F ₂	-0.135 (1)	-0.212 (2)	0.519 (2)	13.9 (11)	7.3 (9)	6.6 (7)	-2.7 (8)	4.0 (7)	1.0 (6)
F ₃	-0.077 (2)	-0.393 (2)	0.415 (3)	15.3 (14)	4.5 (9)	23.0 (21)	2.3 (9)	10.5 (15)	8.0 (11)
F ₄	0.198 (1)	-0.132 (3)	0.457 (2)	9.7 (10)	19.6 (21)	14.0 (3)	-6.6 (11)	-6.4 (9)	11.9 (14)
F ₅	0.070 (1)	-0.173 (3)	0.574 (1)	14.9 (13)	19.4 (19)	4.4 (6)	1.0 (14)	-2.4 (7)	2.7 (9)
F ₆	0.137 (2)	-0.326 (2)	0.441 (2)	18.8 (17)	9.5 (13)	9.3 (10)	4.8 (12)	-4.7 (10)	0.5 (9)
Derived Parameters of Tropylium Group ^c									
Γ ₁	-0.099 (4)	0.396 (6)	0.003 (8)	7.9 (11)					
Γ ₂	-0.101 (4)	0.501 (6)	-0.114 (6)	7.1 (10)					
Γ ₃	-0.027 (3)	0.604 (4)	-0.144 (4)	4.3 (6)					
Γ ₄	0.067 (3)	0.628 (4)	-0.066 (5)	4.0 (5)					
Γ ₅	0.111 (3)	0.557 (5)	0.061 (5)	5.4 (8)					
Γ ₆	0.073 (4)	0.444 (7)	0.143 (6)	6.9 (10)					
Γ ₇	-0.021 (4)	0.371 (4)	0.118 (4)	5.1 (8)					

Standard deviation of last significant figure is in parentheses. ^b Listing of *B*₁₈₀ or *B*_{*i**j*} = 4*b*_{*i**j*}/*a*_{*i*}**a*_{*j*}*, where *a*_{*i*}* is the *i*th reciprocal lattice vector and the transform of the probability distribution (Tr) = exp[-(*h*²*b*₁₁ + *k*²*b*₂₂ + *l*²*b*₃₃ + 2*hkb*₁₂ + ...)]. ^c The group parameters are *x* = 0.00, *y* = 0.50, *z* = 0.00, *φ* = 0.64 (1), *θ* = 0.661 (1), and *ρ* = 1.59 (3), where the positions are in fractional coordinates and the angles are in radians.

scattered individually during refinement, following original adjustment based on *hk0* precession intensities.

The atomic-scattering powers of Ni and S were corrected for the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion.¹¹ Scattering powers for Ni⁺, F⁻, neutral S, and C were taken from standard tables.¹²

In the last six cycles of refinement the data were weighted according to the function *w* = (1.0 + (*F*₀/*F*_{hkl}) + (*F*₀²/800.0))⁻¹, and the function minimized was (|*F*₀| - |*F*_{hkl}|)².

Determination of Structure

The search of the peaks in the Patterson map confirmed the presence of the 2₁ axis (*vide supra*) and the choice of *C*_{2h} as the space group. This means that both the nickel and cation sit on centers of symmetry, and as a consequence the tropylium cation is disordered. The positions of the two unique sulfur atoms were determined from the same Patterson map.

After the coordinates of the sulfur atoms were improved by least-squares refinement, an electron density map was computed. However, while the remaining atoms of the inorganic group were readily recognized in this map, and the location of the tropylium ion was apparent, its individual atoms were not resolved. Therefore, six cycles of refinement of the individual layer scale factors along with nickel thiolate atom coordinates and temperature factors were undertaken, reducing the residue (*R*) to 0.25.¹⁸ At this point a difference electron density map was computed and the tropy-

TABLE III

DISTANCES ^a (Å) IN (C ₇ H ₇)[Ni[S ₂ C ₂ (CF ₃) ₂] ₂] ^b			
Ni-S ₁	2.136 (4)	C ₃ -F ₁	1.29 (2)
Ni-S ₂	2.135 (4)	C ₃ -F ₂	1.43 (2)
S ₂ -C ₁	1.71 (2)	C ₃ -F ₃	1.30 (3)
S ₂ -C ₂	1.69 (2)	C ₄ -F ₄	1.27 (3)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.40 (2)	C ₄ -F ₅	1.27 (3)
C ₁ -C ₃	1.46 (3)	C ₄ -F ₆	1.33 (3)
C ₂ -C ₄	1.49 (3)	C-C in tropylium cation	1.4 (1)

^a Standard deviations in parentheses. ^b Labeling corresponds to that in Figure 1.

lium cation was revealed but still was poorly resolved due to disorder and a large apparent librational amplitude.

The organic cation was placed in the refinement as a D_{7h} rigid group with C-C = 1.40 Å, and six more cycles of refinement, now including the added group positional, rotational, and individual atom temperature factors, reduced the residue to 0.17. The nickel dithiolate atoms, except the carbons, were now refined anisotropically to give a residue of 0.137. When the seven tropylium carbon atoms were refined individually, the residue fell to 0.134. Since this is an insignificant improvement¹⁴ and gives no useful information, the constrained model was retained as the final structure. The weighted residue¹⁵ was 0.181 and the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.80.

The observed and final calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Table I, and the final positional and thermal parameters are given in Table II.

Bond lengths, angles, and best planes are listed in Tables III-V. Standard deviations of these derived

(11) D. H. Templeton in "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 214, Table 3.3.2.B.

(12) J. A. Ibers, ref 11, p 202, Table 3.3.1.A.

(13) *R*₁ = Σ(|*F*₀| - |*F*_{hkl}|)/Σ|*F*₀|.

(14) W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

(15) *R*₂ = {Σ*w*(|*F*₀| - |*F*_{hkl}|)²/Σ*w*|*F*₀|²}^{1/2}.

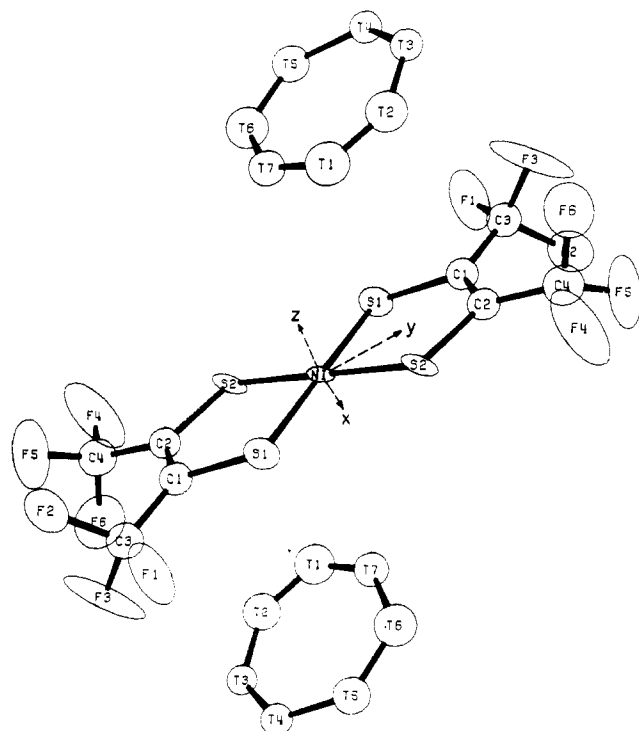


Figure 1.—A perspective view of the $(C_7H_7)[Ni(S_2C_2(CF_3)_2)_2]$ salt showing the environment of the nickel thiete but not the disorder in $C_7H_7^+$. The labeling corresponds to that in the tables. The coordinate system is for reference to the magnetic data.

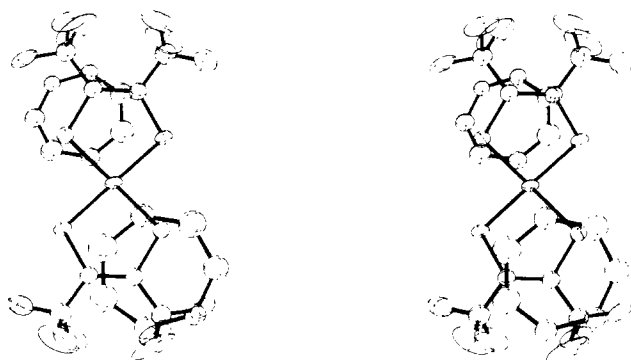


Figure 2.—A view down the normal to $Ni[S_2C_2(CF_3)_2]^-$ showing the interaction between $C_7H_7^+$ and the thiete ligands. These drawings constitute a stereopair and may be viewed with a hand viewer.

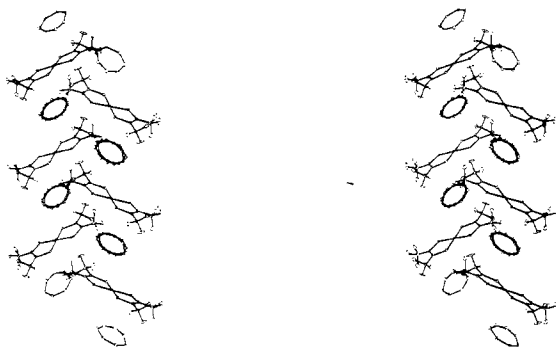


Figure 3.—A section of the $(C_7H_7)[Ni(S_2C_2(CF_3)_2)_2]$ structure showing the chainlike column structure. These drawings constitute a stereopair and may be viewed with a hand viewer.

TABLE IV

BOND ANGLES ^a IN $(C_7H_7)[Ni(S_2C_2(CF_3)_2)_2]^b$			
Angle	Value, deg	Angle	Value, deg
S_1-Ni-S_2	91.4 (1)	$C_1-C_3-F_3$	117 (2)
$Ni-S_1-C_1$	105.5 (6)	$F_1-C_3-F_2$	103 (2)
$Ni-S_2-C_2$	104.7 (6)	$F_1-C_2-F_3$	107 (2)
$S_1-C_1-C_2$	117 (1)	$F_2-C_3-F_3$	100 (2)
$S_2-C_2-C_1$	121 (1)	$C_2-C_4-F_4$	113 (2)
$S_1-C_1-C_3$	115 (1)	$C_2-C_4-F_5$	117 (2)
$C_2-C_1-C_3$	128 (2)	$C_2-C_4-F_6$	114 (2)
$S_2-C_2-C_4$	116 (1)	$F_4-C_4-F_5$	105 (2)
$C_1-C_2-C_4$	123 (2)	$F_4-C_4-F_6$	101 (2)
$C_1-C_3-F_1$	116 (2)	$F_5-C_4-F_6$	105 (2)
$C_1-C_3-F_2$	111 (2)		

^a Standard deviations in parentheses. ^b Labeling corresponds to that in Figure 1.

TABLE V

DEVIATIONS FROM BEST LEAST-SQUARES PLANES THROUGH GROUPS OF ATOMS (Å)

$$\text{Plane I: } -0.2737x + 0.8204y + 0.5020z + 0.0219 = 0$$

$$\text{Plane II: } -0.2712x + 0.8263y + 0.4935z + 0.0177 = 0$$

Plane I			Plane II		
Atom	Wt	Dev	Atom	Wt	Dev
Ni	59	-0.022	T ₁	0	3.42
S ₁	32	0.015	T ₂	0	3.72
S ₂	32	0.008	T ₃	0	4.13
C ₁	12	0.014	T ₄	0	4.34
C ₂	12	0.038	T ₅	0	4.19
C ₃	12	-0.080	T ₆	0	3.81
C ₄	12	0.076	T ₇	0	3.46
Ni	0	-0.018	S ₁	32	0.000
S ₁	32	0.000	S ₂	32	0.000
S ₂	32	0.000	C ₁	12	-0.014
C ₁	12	-0.014	C ₂	12	0.014
C ₂	12	0.014	C ₃	0	-0.122
C ₃	0	-0.122	C ₄	0	0.037
C ₄	0	0.037			

^a The coordinate system is defined by $y \parallel b$ and $z \parallel c^*$.

parameters were estimated using Cruickshank's method.¹⁶

Discussion

The conclusion that this material is indeed ionic is based primarily on its magnetic properties. First, the bulk susceptibility, which follows the Curie-Weiss law from 77 to 300°K, corresponds to a magnetic moment of 1.81 BM (β). This is to be compared to the value (1.82 β) reported for $[(C_6H_5)_4As][Ni(S_2C_2(CF_3)_2)_2]^8$ and the theoretical spin-only value of 1.73 β .

Second, the powder epr consists of three lines which have g values corresponding to a spatial averaging of the principal g values¹⁷ of the nickel dithiete monoanions *via* electron spin exchange between those anions on magnetically inequivalent crystal sites. It is interesting to note here that the relative orientation of the anion pairs which are undergoing the averaging process enables us to make an unambiguous assignment of the principal g values for the nickel dithiete monoanion. These are $g_{xx} = 2.137$, $g_{yy} = 2.044$, and $g_{zz} = 1.996$ ^{17, 18} (Figure 1).

Disorder of the tropylium ion prevented meaningful refinement of that group, but there certainly is no indication that it is of other symmetry than planar D_{7h} .

The nickel dithiete monoanion can be compared with

(16) D. W. J. Cruickshank and A. P. Robertson, *Acta Cryst.*, **6**, 698 (1953).

(17) These are referred to the coordinate system given by R. D. Schmitt and A. H. Maki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 2288 (1968). This paper summarizes the magnetic properties of most of the square-planar sulfur complexes of nickel.

(18) A glass $(CH_3Cl_2-CHCl_2)$ spectrum of the salt gave g values of 1.995, 2.044, and 2.135; the averaged powder spectrum gave g values of 2.017, 2.030, and 2.128.

the neutral nickel dithiete species found in the perylene donor-acceptor molecular solid.³ The neutral species has an Ni-S distance of 2.122 Å, 0.013 Å shorter than the 2.135 Å for the presently reported monoanion. While expansion of the Ni-S bond upon a one-electron reduction of the nickel complex is consistent both with theoretical predictions¹⁹ and with the existing structural data,²⁰ it is only on the borderline of being statistically significant.

The perfluoromethyl carbons are very much bent out of the plane of the inorganic anion, seemingly as a consequence of either intramolecular or packing forces, but the large fluorine vibrational amplitudes shown in Figure 1 (mean amplitudes of 0.2–0.8 Å) imply that the CF₃ groups are nearly free rotors. Fluorine amplitudes of about the same size are extant in the structure of the cobalt dithiete dimer²¹ but are small in the closely packed perylene-nickel dithiete molecular solid.³

The interaction between the organic cation and thiete ligands is illustrated in Figure 2 in which the view is normal to the nickel dithiete anion. The closest con-

(19) G. N. Schrauzer and V. P. Mayweg, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 3585 (1965).

(20) D. Sartain and M. R. Truter, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1264 (1967).

(21) J. H. Enemark and W. N. Lipscomb, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 1729 (1965).

tacts (ranging between 3.4 and 4.3 Å, Table V) are between the tropylium ion and the thiete ligands, with the tropylium ion being in effect sandwiched between alternate thiete ligands to form a chainlike structure (Figure 3). The tropylium cations are inclined by 17° to the plane of the nickel dithiete monoanion.

Summary and Conclusions

The ability of nickel dithiete to behave as a strong organic oxidizing agent has been demonstrated by its reaction with cycloheptatriene to form the tropylium salt of nickel dithiete monoanion.

The packing in this ionic compound is loose compared to the neutral donor-acceptor complexes previously studied.³ This implies that, for the nickel dithiete aromatic complexes, the covalent ground state may be more strongly binding than the excited ionic state.

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Preparation, Structure, and Properties of Bis(N,N-di-*n*-butyldithiocarbamato)gold(III) Bromide and Bis(N,N-di-*n*-butyldithiocarbamato)gold(III) Tetrabromoaurate(III)

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The preparation, electric conductivity, and ultraviolet and infrared spectra of the compounds bis(N,N-di-*n*-butyldithiocarbamato)gold(III) bromide and tetrabromoaurate(III), [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂]Br and [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂][AuBr₄], are reported. The crystal structure of the bromide has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis. This compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2/c. The unit-cell dimensions, measured from photographs, are $a = 11.45 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 4.97 \pm 0.01$ Å, $c = 22.62 \pm 0.03$ Å, and $\beta = 97.45 \pm 0.10^\circ$, with two molecules per unit cell. Photometric measurement of equiinclination Weissenberg photographs yielded 1164 intensities. The structural parameters were refined by least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 0.09. The structure analysis and all reported properties agree with the ionic structure [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂]⁺Br⁻. The Au(III) is coordinated in planar fashion by four S atoms, the two nonequivalent Au-S distances being 2.309 ± 0.006 and 2.334 ± 0.006 Å. Preparation and properties of the tetrabromoaurate agree with a similar ionic structure [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂]⁺[AuBr₄]⁻. This complex easily rearranges into the non-ionic complex dibromo-N,N-di-*n*-butyldithiocarbamato-gold(III). Other reactions and interconversions among [AuS₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂]₂, Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₃, [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂][AuBr₂], AuBr₂S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂, [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂]Br, and [Au(S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)₂][AuBr₄] are described and discussed. Remarkable shifts of the C-N stretching frequency in the infrared spectra of the bromide and the tetrabromoaurate as compared with that of the analogous dibromoaurate¹ are explained in terms of the crystallographic positions of the anions near the nitrogen atom of the cation.

Introduction

Recently the structure and properties of the compounds [Au(dtc)₂][AuBr₂]¹ and AuBr₂(dtc)² (dtc = N,N-di-*n*-butyldithiocarbamate = S₂CN(*n*-C₄H₉)₂)

(1) P. T. Beurskens, H. J. A. Blaauw, J. A. Cras, and J. J. Steggerda, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 805 (1968).

(2) P. T. Beurskens, J. A. Cras, and J. J. Steggerda, *ibid.*, **7**, 810 (1968).

were reported. The structure of the former was proved to be [Au(dtc)₂]⁺[AuBr₂]⁻ with Au(III)- and Au(I)-containing complex ions, respectively. We have now prepared the new complexes [Au(dtc)₂]Br and [Au(dtc)₂][AuBr₄]. The preparations and electrical conductivity measurements reveal these structures to be ionic also, with the same cation, Au(dtc)₂⁺. However,