

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
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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  $a = 9.82$  Å,  $b = 14.01$  Å,  $c = 9.84$  Å,  $\beta = 94^\circ 50'$ , 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 bipyramid. 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  $167^\circ$  and two short bonds, indicating probable  $sp$  hybridization. The other oxygen is probably using  $sp^2$  hybrid orbitals, since it is bonded to carbon and two titaniums with bond angles near  $120^\circ$ . Titanium-oxygen distances are 1.744, 1.910, and 2.122 Å. The two titanium-chlorine distances are 2.219 and 2.209 Å, and the two carbon-oxygen distances are 1.359 and 1.422 Å. 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 Ibers<sup>1</sup> and monomethyltriethyl titanate by Witters and Caughlan.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3,4</sup> 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 chlorophenoxide 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  $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)$  in a closed container at  $120$ – $150^\circ$  and 1 mm pressure. The  $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)$  disproportionates, liberating  $TiCl_4$ , and crystals of  $TiCl_2(OC_6H_5)_2$  collect on the walls on the container.

The  $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)$  was prepared by a method first described by Luchinskii and Altmann,<sup>5</sup> which was used by Crowe and Caughlan<sup>6</sup> 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  $TiCl_3(OC_6H_5)$  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

$0.2 \times 0.2 \times 1$  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;  $a = 9.821 \pm 0.003$  Å,  $b = 14.006 \pm 0.004$  Å,  $c = 9.836 \pm 0.003$  Å, and  $\beta = 94^\circ 50' \pm 10'$ . The density was measured on another crystal by flotation and was  $1.49$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>, compared to  $1.50$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> calculated for four molecules per unit cell. The linear absorption coefficient for Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation is  $10.34$  cm<sup>-1</sup>.

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  $2\theta$ -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  $2\theta$  was  $2^\circ$ /min; the take-off angle  $4^\circ$ . 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  $K\alpha$  radiation. For structure factor calculations, form factors used were from the literature.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> Accordingly, the structure factors were normalized using the absolute scale factor and temperature factor from a Wilson plot.<sup>10</sup> Computer programs for normalization of structure factors and computing relationships are available in our library.<sup>8</sup>

Initially, three origin-determining signs and four symbolic signs were assigned (Table I). The  $\Sigma_2$  relations defined by  $sE_{\vec{h}} \sim s \sum_k E_{\vec{h}-\vec{k}} \cdot E_{\vec{k}}$  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  $\text{TiCl}_2$  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.<sup>11</sup> 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) <sup>a</sup>	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)

<sup>a</sup> 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  $\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5$  the Ti-O distances range from 1.83 to 2.7 Å.<sup>12</sup>

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  $\text{TiCl}_4$ , *i.e.*, 2.185 Å.<sup>13</sup>

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.<sup>14</sup> 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*, **160**, 152 (1942).

(11) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, ORFLS, 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) <sup>b</sup>	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 (13)	-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)

<sup>a</sup> The form of the anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup>		
	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, <sup>a</sup> Å		Bond distance, <sup>a</sup> Å	
Ti(1)-Ti(1')	3.274 (3)	C(8)-C(9)	1.369 (28)
Ti(1)-Cl(2)	2.209 (6)	C(9)-C(10)	1.376 (30)
Ti(1)-Cl(3)	2.219 (6)	C(10)-C(11)	1.413 (21)
Ti(1)-O(4)	1.910 (9)	C(11)-C(6)	1.386 (22)
Ti(1)-O(4')	2.122 (9)	C(12)-C(13)	1.390 (21)
Ti(1)-O(5)	1.744 (10)	C(13)-C(14)	1.388 (27)
O(4)-C(6)	1.422 (14)	C(14)-C(15)	1.424 (25)
O(5)-C(12)	1.359 (19)	C(15)-C(16)	1.382 (25)
C(6)-C(7)	1.359 (24)	C(16)-C(17)	1.404 (26)
C(7)-C(8)	1.395 (19)	C(17)-C(12)	1.374 (20)

<sup>a</sup> 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  $3 \times 10^{-8}$  Å<sup>2</sup>. 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  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  Å<sup>2</sup> and  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  defined as above.

Titanium is pentacoordinated, the coordination being in the form of a distorted trigonal bipyramid. Figure 2 shows the coordination with some of the bond angles, the others being listed in Table V. The equatorial plane of the trigonal bipyramid 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



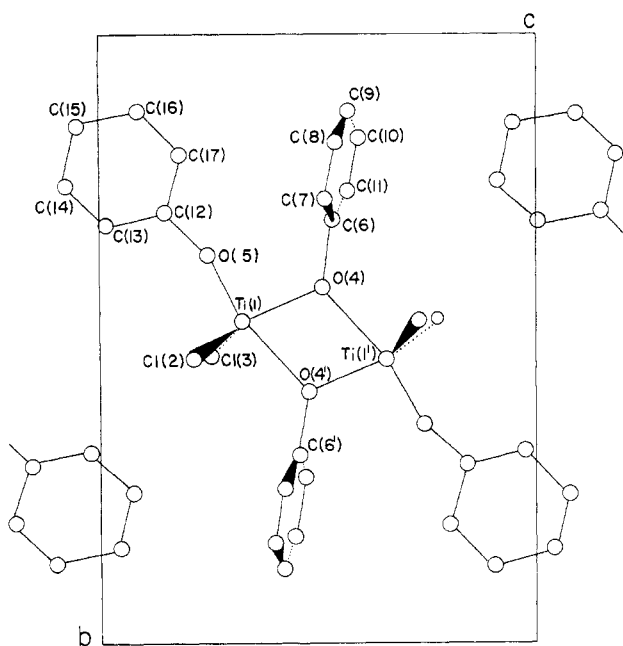


Figure 1.—Arrangement of one dimer unit of  $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$  projected in the unit cell.

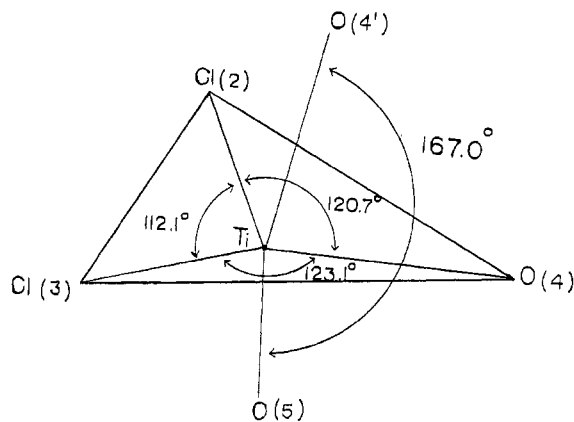


Figure 2.—Coordination around the titanium atom in  $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$  dimer.

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  $\text{TiCl}_4$ , which is tetrahedral and one would assume contains  $\text{sp}^3$  hybridization and  $\sigma$  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  $[\text{TiCl}_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_5]_2\text{O}$  the Ti–O distance is 1.78 Å, and in this Corradini and Allegra<sup>17</sup> 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  $\text{sp}$  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  $120^\circ$ , we postulate this oxygen is  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized and has three  $\sigma$  bonds. The lone pair of electrons is apparently involved in a  $\pi$  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  $\text{sp}$  hybridization. One pair of electrons is involved in a  $\pi$  bond with the carbon C(12); the other pair of electrons must be involved in bonding with titanium in a  $\pi$  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  $71.5^\circ$ .

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