

The Crystal Structure of the 2:1 Complex Between Antimony Tribromide and Pyrene

G. Bombieri, G. Peyronel, and I. M. Vezzosi

Received December 3, 1971

The structure of the complex 2SbBr_3 -pyrene has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data collected by counter methods. The unit cell is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$; $a = 10.669(4)$, $b = 13.001(4)$ and $c = 7.634(3)$ Å, $\beta = 90.00(12)^\circ$, 2 molecules per unit cell. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a conventional $R = 0.079$. The structure consists of SbBr_3 molecules stacked in the bc plane and alternating with layers of pyrene molecules in the plane $x = 1/2$. Two SbBr_3 molecules are centrosymmetrically bonded to the pyrene molecule through the Sb atom. The antimony atom has distances of: 3.30 Å from the pyrene plane, 2.50 Å from two bromine atoms occupying equatorial positions in a plane almost parallel to the plane of pyrene (7° , 47°) 2.49 Å from the bromine atom occupying the axial position opposite to the antimony-pyrene bond, 3.49 and 3.65 Å from two other bromine atoms of other complex units. The three intramolecular bonds and the three intermolecular contacts correspond to a distorted octahedral coordination.

Introduction

Molecular complexes between aromatic hydrocarbons and antimony trihalides have been isolated since the earliest work of Smith *et al.*^{1,2} and Menshutkin³. Other works deal with the interpretation of these complexes, but only a few with a comparison of the complexing power of the different antimony halides. From the order of «melting point elevation», observed by thermal analysis of the binary systems, Shinomya⁴ affirmed that SbCl_3 is more strongly additive than SbBr_3 . A spectrophotometric study on the 1:1 complexes of pyrene with SbCl_3 and SbBr_3 in dichloromethane solution⁵ showed that the stability constant is greater for the SbBr_3 - than for the SbCl_3 - complex. This different behaviour may be due either to a greater solvation of SbCl_3 , which has a higher dipole moment than SbBr_3 , or to greater acceptor properties of the bromine atom in SbBr_3 .

Recently some crystal structure determinations have

been carried out on the SbCl_3 -complexes: 2:1 and 4:1 with dibenzyl⁶; 4:1 with stilbene⁶; 1:1 with aniline⁷; 2:1 with naphthalene⁸; 2:1 with phenanthrene⁹. It may be of interest to investigate the structure SbBr_3 -arene complex and to compare the behaviour of the two halides in the solid compounds. As the complexes of pyrene have been extensively studied in solution⁵, the 2SbBr_3 -Pyrene complex was chosen for this study.

Experimental Section

The complex 2SbBr_3 -Pyrene was prepared using the method previously described⁽⁵⁾ and slowly recrystallized. Because of its hygroscopicity a small crystal ($0.085 \times 0.051 \times 0.187$ mm) was mounted under dry nitrogen in a Lindemann glass capillary.

Crystal Data. Bis antimony tribromide pyrene; $\text{Sb}_2\text{Br}_6\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}$; Monoclinic $P2_1/c$ (C_{2v}^{5h}); $a = 10.669(4)$ Å; $b = 13.001(4)$ Å; $c = 7.634(3)$ Å; $\beta = 90.00(12)^\circ$; $D_c = 2.90$ g. cm^{-3} for, $Z = 2$ molecules per cell, $\mu = 145.58$ cm^{-1} for $\text{Mok}\alpha$ radiation $\lambda = 0.7107$ Å.

Space group data were determined from preliminary precession and Weissenberg photographs. The unit cell dimensions were measured on a Siemens four-circle automatic diffractometer using nickel filtered $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.54178 Å). Twenty medium to high angle reflections were accurately centered and used for least squares refinement of the lattice parameters using a program which is a part of the program package for the computer controlled diffractometer Siemens AED.

The intensities of the 3050 independent reflections in the Mo sphere with $\theta \leq 30^\circ$ were obtained using the «five-values» measuring technique and the $\omega:2\theta$ scan.

The reflections which passed the test: net count greater than $2\sigma_1$ were 1235, all the others treated as unobserved were given zero weight in the subsequent refinement.

The intensity of a reference reflection -4 5 1 recorded after each group of twenty reflections as a check of the stability of the instrument and of the crystal

(1) Watson Smith, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)*, 35, 309 (1879).

(2) Watson Smith and G. W. Davis, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)*, 41, 411 (1882).

(3) B. B. Menshutkin, *J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.*, 43, 1275 (1911).

(4) C. Shinomiya, *Bull. Chem. Soc., Japan*, 15, (7), 259 (1940).

(5) G. Peyronel, I. M. Vezzosi and S. Buffagni, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 4, 605 (1970).

(6) R. Hulme *Acta Cryst.*, 21, A 143 (1966).

(7) R. Hulme and J. C. Scruton, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1968, 2448.

(8) R. Hulme and J. T. Szymanski, *Acta Cryst.*, B25, 753 (1969).

(9) A. Demaldè, A. Mangia, N. Nardelli, G. Pelizzi and M. E. Vidoni, *Acta Cryst.*, B28, 147 (1972).

Table I. Positional and thermal parameters (and their e.s.d's). For non-hydrogen atoms thermal parameters are defined by $T = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

	x ($\times 10^4$)	y ($\times 10^4$)	z ($\times 10^4$)	B (\AA^2)		
Sb	1644(1)	1233(1)	93(2)			
Br ₁	3218(3)	1935(2)	2209(4)			
Br ₂	687(3)	35(2)	2288(4)			
Br ₃	153(3)	2686(2)	507(4)			
C ₁	5421(25)	69(21)	691(36)			
C ₂	5377(27)	-505(22)	2208(36)			
C ₃	6269(31)	-285(25)	3551(36)			
C ₄	7133(37)	399(33)	3415(45)			
C ₅	7229(24)	963(26)	1861(49)			
C ₆	6360(27)	859(22)	487(42)			
C ₇	6464(33)	1395(29)	-1156(49)			
C ₈	5602(33)	1226(26)	-2374(48)			
H ₃	6215	-712	4732			4.3
H ₄	7765	534	4464			5.6
H ₅	7982	1488	1713			4.6
H ₇	7213	1914	-1387			5.3
H ₈	5653	1661	-3547			5.3
	$\beta_{11}(\times 10^4)$	$\beta_{22}(\times 10^4)$	$\beta_{33}(\times 10^4)$	$\beta_{12}(10^4)$	$\beta_{13}(10^4)$	$\beta_{23}(10^5)$
Sb	105(2)	39(1)	141(3)	-3(1)	6(2)	12(1)
Br ₁	97(3)	54(2)	195(6)	-7(2)	-16(3)	-15(3)
Br ₂	111(3)	40(1)	179(6)	-12(2)	-9(3)	11(2)
Br ₃	133(3)	43(1)	174(6)	20(2)	-3(4)	6(2)
C ₁	74(26)	48(16)	189(55)	22(18)	7(27)	-15(25)
C ₂	96(31)	61(19)	199(59)	49(21)	69(35)	21(26)
C ₃	119(35)	64(21)	123(55)	42(24)	-61(35)	1(27)
C ₄	127(42)	95(30)	236(70)	59(31)	-101(43)	-46(38)
C ₅	34(27)	84(25)	335(89)	-3(19)	4(35)	-55(38)
C ₆	79(28)	46(16)	248(69)	23(18)	6(34)	21(27)
C ₇	110(37)	85(28)	261(78)	-1(26)	20(44)	42(38)
C ₈	126(37)	69(21)	285(81)	30(25)	125(48)	36(35)

specimen showed no evidence of any deterioration of the sample. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects but not for extinction or absorption.

All calculations were carried out on an IBM 360/44 computer using for Fourier calculations programs written by Immirzi¹⁰, for full-matrix least squares a local version of the ORFLS¹¹, for Wilson plot, bond lengths and angles and least-squares planes Ahmed's programs¹².

Form factors for neutral Sb, Br, C, H were taken from F.H. Moore¹³.

The effects of anomalous dispersion for Sb and Br were accounted for by adding $\Delta f' = -0.6$ and -0.3 electrons to the scattering curve of antimony and of bromine. The effects of $\Delta f'' = 2.0, 2.6$ electrons respectively were neglected for this centric structure.

The approximate positional parameters of the antimony and the three bromine atoms were obtained from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. A structure factor calculation followed by a difference Fourier synthesis phased by the Sb and Br atoms revealed the position of all the carbon atoms. Four cycles of full matrix least-squares refinement with individual isotropic temperature factors and unit weights resulted in a residual $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ of 0.136. Hydrogen atom positions were calculated and

included with isotropic temperature factors equal to those of the carbon atom to which they were attached. At this point the Mills and Rollet weighting scheme in the form.

$$w = [1 + \frac{|F_o| - b}{a}]^{-1}$$

was used with $a = 40, b = 60$.

A final five cycles of anisotropic refinement of all the non hydrogen atoms (hydrogen parameters were not refined) yielded a residual R of 0.079 and R weighted of 0.097 for all the observed reflections.

The changes in all refined parameters were < 0.15 . A three-dimensional difference Fourier calculated at the end of refinement was relatively featureless except for some positive peaks of about $1 e / \text{\AA}^3$ around the Sb and the Br positions.

Results and Discussion

The final positional and thermal parameters, with their e.s.d's, are given in Table I; the F_o and F_c values in Table II. Interatomic distances and angles, with their e.s.d's, are given in Table III. Views of the 2SbBr₃ pyrene complex perpendicular to ring and along the Sb-Br(3) bond are given respectively in fig. 1 and fig. 2. The packing of the molecules as viewed down the c axis is given in fig. 3.

The distances of the Sb, Br and C atoms from the mean least-squares plane of the pyrene molecule are given in Table IV.

(10) A. Immirzi, *Ricerca Sci.*, 37, 850 (1967).

(11) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin and H. A. Levy, ORNL TM 305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, 1962.

(12) F. R. Hall, M. E. Pippy and C. P. Huber, NCR Crystallographic Programs for the IBM/360 System, World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs, 1966.

(13) F. H. Moore, *Acta Cryst.*, 16, 1169 (1963).

The pyrene molecule is centrosymmetric in the 1/200 position and symmetrically bonded to two SbBr3 molecules in general position. The structure consists of single layers of pyrene molecules inclined at about 45° on the plane x = 1/2 and double layers of antimony tribromide molecules parallel to the plane x = 0. The asymmetric unit corresponds to half a molecule of py-

rene and one molecule of SbBr3. The antimony atom, the atoms Br(1) and Br(2) of an SbBr3 molecule lie in a plane almost parallel to the plane of the pyrene molecule (angle of 7°, 47'). The atom Br(3) points away from the pyrene molecule and the bond Sb-Br(3) is almost normal to the plane Sb-Br(1). A second SbBr3 molecule, related to

Table II. Observed and calculated structure factors.

Table with multiple columns representing observed and calculated structure factors for various hkl reflections. The table is organized into groups based on the Miller indices (h, k, l) and includes observed values, calculated values, and their differences. The data is presented in a grid-like format with some cells containing specific values and others containing labels for the corresponding reflection group.

Table III. Interatomic distances and angles (and their e.s.d.'s.).

Sb-Br(1)	2.502(3)Å	C(1)-C(1')	1.40(4)Å
Sb-Br(2)	2.505(3)	C(1)-C(2)	1.38(4)
Sb-Br(3)	2.490(3)	C(2)-C(3)	1.43(4)
Sb-C(1')	3.61(3)	C(3)-C(4)	1.29(4)
Sb-C(2')	3.75(3)	C(4)-C(5)	1.40(4)
Sb-C(3')	3.77(3)	C(5)-C(6)	1.41(4)
Sb-C(4')	3.66(3)	C(6)-C(7)	1.44(4)
Sb-C(5')	3.44(3)	C(7)-C(8)	1.33(4)
Sb-C(6')	3.48(3)	C(8)-C(2')	1.41(4)
Br(1)-Sb-Br(2)	93.9(1) ^o	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	124(2) ^o
Br(1)-Sb-Br(3)	94.0(1)	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119(2)
Br(2)-Sb-Br(3)	97.3(1)	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	122(2)
C(1')-C(1)-C(2)	123(2)	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	123(2)
C(1')-C(1)-C(6)	117(2)	C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	117(2)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	120(2)	C(7)-C(6)-C(1)	120(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	118(2)	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	118(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(8')	117(2)	C(7)-C(8)-C(2')	124(2)
C(3)-C(2)-C(8')	124(2)		
Bromine contacts.			
Sb-Br(2'')	3.494(3)Å	Br(2'')-Sb-Br(1)	170.3(1) ^o
Sb-Br(1''')	3.652(3)	Br(2'')-Sb-Br(2)	76.4(1)
Br(3)-Br(2''')	3.600(4)	Br(2'')-Sb-Br(3)	88.2(1)
Br(2)-Br(2'')	3.790(4)	Sb-Br(2)-Sb''	103.6(1)
Br(3)-Br(3''')	3.848(4)	Br(1''')-Sb-Br(1)	81.0(1)
Br(2)-Br(3''')	3.891(4)	Br(1''')-Sb-Br(2)	174.9(1)
Br(1)-C(8''')	3.51(3)	Br(1''')-Sb-Br(3)	82.8(1)
		Br(1''')-Sb-Br(2'')	108.7(1)
		Sb-Br(1''')-Sb''	108.6(1)

Asymmetric units: () = x, y, z ; (') = $1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$; (')' = $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$; (''') = $x, 1/2-y, z-1/2$; (''''') = $-x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z$; (''''''') = $x, 1/2-y, 1/2+z$.

Table IV. Distances from the mean least-squares plane of the pyrene molecule: $0.6049x - 0.6907y - 0.3963z - 3.2266 = 0$.

Sb	-3.301	Br(2)	-3.507
Br(1)	-3.356	Br(3)	-5.693
C(1)	-0.001	C(5)	-0.011
C(2)	-0.029	C(6)	0.040
C(3)	-0.001	C(7)	-0.042
C(4)	0.015	C(8)	-0.006

naphthrene⁹. In this last structure two crystallographically non-equivalent SbCl₃ molecules are bonded from the same side to the phenanthrene molecule. The following distances in the three complexes may be compared:

	Sb— distance (Å)		Distances (Å) of the Sb atom from the arene mean plane
	in the plane X-Sb-X	⊥ to the plane X-Sb-X	
2SbCl ₃ · Naphthalene ⁸	2.348(2) 2.347(2)	2.367(2)	3.223
2SbCl ₃ · Phenanthrene ⁹	2.350(4) 2.349(4) 2.338(3) 2.359(3)	2.359(3) 2.398(3)	3.27 2.94
2SbBr ₃ · Pyrene (this work)	2.500(3) 2.505(3)	2.490(3)	3.301

In both the SbCl₃ complexes the Sb-Cl bonds, normal to the ClSbCl plane, are a little but significantly longer than the Sb-Cl bonds lying in the plane. In the 2SbBr₃·Pyrene complex the three bonds have almost equal values, very close to the mean Sb-Br di-

stance (2.49 Å) found in the solid SbBr₃¹⁴, the Sb-Br(3) bond normal to the BrSbBr plane being a little shorter than the other two. In the phenanthrene complex the shorter Sb-arene contact is opposite to the longer Sb-Cl distance normal to the ClSbCl plane.⁹ This seems to suggest some dependency of this last bond from the strength of the Sb-arene bond.

In the 2SbBr₃·Pyrene complex the shortest Sb-C distances, Sb-C(5') = 3.44(3) and Sb-C(6') = 3.48(3)Å (Table III), concern carbon atoms which are not involved in the shortest C-C distances, C(3')-C(4') = 1.29(4) and C(7')-C(8') = 1.33(4)Å, observed in the coordinated pyrene molecule.

These C-C bonds are also the shortest in the free pyrene molecule (15): C(3)-C(4) = 1.344 and C(7)

-C(8) = 1.315 Å. On the contrary in the 2SbCl₃·Naphthalene complex (8) the most significant change in the naphthalene bonds regards two adjacent C-C bonds which are the closest to the antimony atom and are the shortest in the complex molecule. This seems

(14) D. W. Cushen and R. Hulme, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1962, 2218.(15) A. Camerman and J. Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, 18, 636 (1965).

to indicate a weaker Sb-arene bond in the $2\text{SbBr}_3\cdot\text{Pyrene}$ complex.

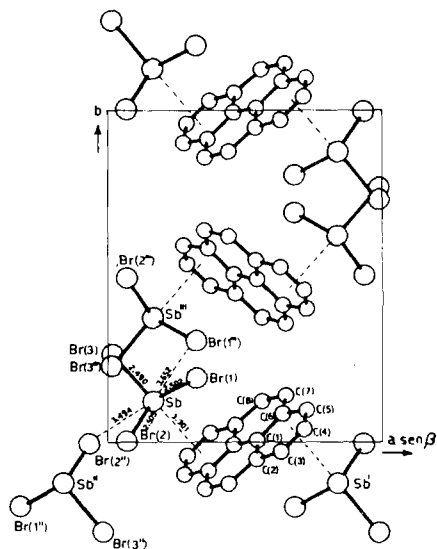


Figure 3. Packing of the molecules as viewed down the c axis and environment of the Sb atom showing a distorted octahedral coordination.

On the other side the shortest Br-C contact, $\text{Br}(1)-\text{C}(8''''') = 3.51(3)\text{\AA}$, regards a carbon atom involved in one of the two shortest C-C bonds, $\text{C}(8)-\text{C}(7) = 1.33(4)\text{\AA}$, observed in the coordinated pyrene molecule. This could suggest a weak interaction of the bromine atom with the aromatic ring¹⁶.

Unlike $2\text{SbCl}_3\cdot\text{Phenanthrene}$ there are $\text{Sb}\dots\text{Cl}$ contacts (3.26, 3.49, 3.41, 3.55 Å) which were considered sufficiently shorter than the sum of the Van der Waals radii to complete the distorted octahedral coordination around antimony⁹. Similarly in the crystal structure of $2\text{SbBr}_3\cdot\text{Pyrene}$ the two shortest $\text{Sb}\dots\text{Br}$ contacts, $\text{Sb}-\text{Br}(2'') = 3.494(3)$ and $\text{Sb}-\text{Br}(1''') = 3.652(3)\text{\AA}$ (Table III), make angles with the other Sb-Br bonds (Table III) which correspond to a deformed octahedral coordination of five bromine atoms and the arene molecule around the antimony atom (Figure 1).

Acknowledgment. We wish to thank Dr. N. Isaac of the University Chemical Laboratory of Cambridge for the figures.

This work has been supported by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche of Italy.

(16) T. Okuda, A. Nakao, M. Shiroyama and H. Negita, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 41, 61 (1968).