

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2-Oxo-2-phenyl-4,4-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane

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Crystals of 2-oxo-2-phenyl-4,4-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane are monoclinic, space group $P2_1$, with $Z=2$. Unit-cell dimensions are $a=5.82 \pm 0.02$, $b=10.23 \pm 0.03$, $c=9.70 \pm 0.02$, $\beta=99.0^\circ \pm 5'$. The structure has been solved from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis and refined using an absolute weighting scheme. The final R index was 12% compared with a theoretical R index of 11%. The phosphorinane ring has a chair conformation with the phenyl group lying in the axial position.

Introduction

Although conformations of six-membered rings have been widely studied in the last ten years and reviewed recently (Anderson, 1965), the conformation of six-membered phosphorus heterocyclics has aroused further interest (Hargis & Bentrude, 1968). In studying the nuclear magnetic resonance spectra and resulting coupling constants of phosphorus heterocyclics, some interesting results have been obtained and in the hope of explaining these, crystal structure analysis of some of these compounds is being undertaken. This paper describes one such analysis.

Experimental

Thirty-nine grams of phenylphosphoryl chloride in 100 ml toluene were added slowly to 20.8 g of 2,2-dimethylpropane-1,3-diol and 41 g of trimethylamine in 300 ml toluene at 5°C. The mixture was heated to 100°C for one hour and the amine salt filtered off. During evaporation of the solvent, the product crystallized. The compound was recrystallized from benzene.

Crystal data

2-Oxo-2-phenyl-4,4-dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane. Molecular formula $C_{11}H_{15}O_3P$, m.p. 104°C, M.W. 226.22.

Monoclinic

$a=5.82 \pm 0.02$, $b=10.23 \pm 0.03$, $c=9.70 \pm 0.02$ Å

$\beta=99.0^\circ \pm 5'$

$V=570.42$ Å³

$D_x=1.32 \pm 0.02$ g.cm⁻³

$D_o=1.30 \pm 0.05$ g.cm⁻³

$Z=2$

$\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha)=0.23$ cm⁻¹

Absent spectra: $0k0$ when k is odd

Space group: $P2_1$ (or $P2_1/m$)

Two well formed crystals of approximate dimensions $0.5 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$ mm were used, one mounted about the b axis and the other about the c axis. Unit-cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and zero-layer Weissenberg photographs with copper radiation at room temperature.

Equi-inclination data were collected for $k=0 \rightarrow 9$ on a Hilger & Watts linear diffractometer with the crystal mounted about the b axis. The balanced filter technique was used with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=0.7107$ Å) and a 30 sec oscillation motor. The data were reduced to structure factors by correction for Lorentz and polarization effects in the usual way. No corrections for absorption were made. The total number of reflexions recorded with net counts greater than zero was 635.

Structure determination

A three-dimensional unsharpened Patterson function showed only two peaks about 1.5 Å from the origin and not four as expected from the approximately tetrahedral $P(O_3-C)$ system. These peaks were identified as vectors between the phosphorus atom and the surrounding four atoms, both being double peaks due to vectors on either side of the mirror plane $y=0$. The corresponding vectors between these four atoms were also identified and the position of the phosphorus atom was obtained from the Harker section $y=\frac{1}{2}$. At this stage the possibility of space group $P2_1/m$ could be excluded.

A structure factor calculation based on these coordinates in space group $P2_1$ gave a reliability factor of 0.40 and from the resulting Fourier summation the positions of the carbon atoms were found. These indicated a chair conformation for the phosphorinane ring and an axial position for the phenyl group. Least-squares refinement using a Hughes weighting scheme with isotropic temperature factors reduced R to 0.15.

Refinement

Further refinement was carried out using an absolute weighting scheme (Killean & Lawrence, 1969). This

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gives a weight $w(\mathbf{h})$ for each structure factor $F(\mathbf{h})$ having a variance $\sigma^2(\mathbf{h})$ of

$$w(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2(\mathbf{h})} = \left[\frac{K}{4Lp} \frac{I+B}{I-B} + c^2|F(\mathbf{h})|^2 + k^2\langle|F(\mathbf{h})|^2\rangle \right]^{-1}$$

where K is a scale factor, I is the integrated peak count, B is the background count, c is the fractional error in $|F(\mathbf{h})|$ and k is the average fractional error in the scattering curves due to bonding electrons.

Since each integrated reflexion was measured for only 15 sec, the variance of $|F(\mathbf{h})|$ due to counting statistics was fairly large and, assuming values of c^2 and k^2 of 0.0025 and 0.0010 respectively, the theoretically expected R index (Killean, 1967) given by

$$R = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right) \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} \sigma(\mathbf{h})}{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} |F(\mathbf{h})|},$$

was 0.11.

The structure was refined using this weighting scheme with the assumed values of c and k and gave a final R index of 0.134 and a value of

$$\frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} w(\mathbf{h})|\Delta(\mathbf{h})|^2}{(m-n)},$$

where m and n represent the number of observations and variables respectively, of 1.24.

Corrected values of c and k were then calculated using the G index (Kitaigorodski, 1957) defined as

$$\begin{aligned} G^2 &= \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} |\Delta(\mathbf{h})|^2}{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} |F(\mathbf{h})|^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} \sigma(\mathbf{h})^2}{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} |F(\mathbf{h})|^2} \\ &= S^2 + c^2 + k^2. \end{aligned}$$

At this point of refinement, $G^2 = 0.0200$ and $S^2 = 0.0153$.

$$c^2 + k^2 = 0.0047.$$

Various values of

$$\frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} w(\mathbf{h})|\Delta(\mathbf{h})|^2}{(m-n)}$$

were then calculated for values of c and k subject to $c^2 + k^2 = 0.0047$ and the minimum value occurred when $c^2 = 0.0027$ and $k^2 = 0.0020$.

Further refinement using this new weighting scheme gave a final R index of 0.119 and a final value of

$$\frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} w(\mathbf{h})|\Delta(\mathbf{h})|^2}{(m-n)}$$

of 0.99. In the final refinement only those reflexions for which $|F(\mathbf{h})| > 3\sigma(\mathbf{h})$ were included.

As can be seen, the final R index agrees with the theoretically expected value. Obviously, this value could have been reduced by increasing the time taken to measure each reflexion but it was felt that, using the 30 sec motor and thus obtaining an R index of 0.11, sufficient accuracy in the positional and thermal parameters of the atoms would be achieved to determine the stereochemistry unambiguously. The final value of

$$\frac{\sum_{\mathbf{h}} w(\mathbf{h})|\Delta(\mathbf{h})|^2}{(m-n)}$$

was very close to its theoretical value of unity, justifying the choice of weighting scheme. The final value of k of 0.04 suggests about a 4% error in the form factors due to bonding.

No clear evidence of hydrogen atoms was found in a difference synthesis which, in view of the large R index obtained, was not surprising.

Table 1 gives the final coordinates and their standard deviations, Table 2 the anisotropic temperature parameters and Table 3 the structure factors. Large discrepancies between the observed and calculated structure factors occurred for two reflexions 001 and 002; the diffracted beam was almost certainly obscured by the back-stop during the measurement of the 001 intensity. For all other reflexions the discrepancy was less than three times the standard deviation.

Table 1. Final coordinates and standard deviations

	x/a	y/b	z/c
P	0.2320 (10)	-0.0008 (7)	0.1624 (6)
O(1)	0.0721 (23)	0.0941 (14)	0.0715 (13)
O(2)	0.1067 (32)	-0.0937 (18)	0.2392 (14)
O(3)	0.3766 (24)	-0.0736 (15)	0.0613 (13)
C(1)	0.1535 (40)	0.1631 (21)	-0.0393 (23)
C(2)	0.2538 (44)	0.0753 (23)	-0.1407 (21)
C(3)	0.4560 (33)	-0.0008 (30)	-0.0519 (20)
C(4)	0.0696 (45)	-0.0213 (25)	-0.2062 (23)
C(5)	0.3702 (47)	0.1519 (29)	-0.2492 (24)
C(6)	0.4407 (38)	0.0963 (19)	0.2802 (17)
C(7)	0.3469 (42)	0.2142 (19)	0.3275 (22)
C(8)	0.4895 (52)	0.2838 (26)	0.4224 (21)
C(9)	0.7074 (44)	0.2376 (30)	0.4727 (21)
C(10)	0.7974 (46)	0.1234 (24)	0.4221 (18)
C(11)	0.6582 (37)	0.0548 (23)	0.3198 (19)

Molecular geometry

Fig. 1 shows the projection of the structure down the a axis, showing the labelling used. Bond lengths and valency angles are listed in Tables 4 and 5.

In the solid state the phosphorinane ring has a chair conformation, slightly flattened compared with the cyclohexanering. The arrangement around the phosphorus atom is approximately tetrahedral with the phenyl group and phosphorus-oxygen double bond lying in the axial and equatorial positions respectively. The methoxy and phenoxy derivatives of the compound

Table 2. Final anisotropic temperature factors $\times 10^5$ defined as $\exp[-(B_{1j}h^2 + B_{2j}k^2 + B_{3j}l^2)]$

	B ₁₁	B ₂₂	B ₃₃	B ₂₃	B ₁₃	B ₁₂
P	2261	896	915	-678	-26	-296
O(1)	2022	892	1241	-285	-202	-315
O(2)	6843	1334	943	380	1162	-488
O(3)	2905	1135	1071	677	85	-149
C(1)	4045	596	1266	133	-950	599
C(2)	5157	857	756	-37	-223	1352
C(3)	2067	1219	1357	-692	1152	-2363
C(4)	5698	933	1307	-1228	71	619
C(5)	5109	1871	1113	207	1820	-2368
C(6)	3869	799	302	-273	1541	-263
C(7)	5600	578	1253	304	3822	-252
C(8)	8081	1301	610	-1515	2313	-3376
C(9)	4192	2326	587	508	-1217	-2957
C(10)	6545	1231	329	-784	542	-2832
C(11)	2356	1543	882	1428	126	1111

seem to indicate that this is the sterically preferred conformation (Edmundson, 1964; Geise, 1967).

Table 3. Measured and calculated values of the structure factors, $\times 100$, for reflexions having $|F(h)| > 3\sigma(h)$

h k l	measured	calculated	h k l	measured	calculated	h k l	measured	calculated	h k l	measured	calculated
1 111 323	0	6106 4639	0 413 423	0	1710 1345	3 3 2 L	-1	1146 1130	4 1 1 L	0	490 411
2 2 20 608	0	4106 4639	1 309 583	1	499 882	2 1437 1258	-1	699 476	0	531 605	
3 307 811	-1	5781 5647	-1 430 497	-1	900 120	3 974 793	4	1127 1095	3	246 207	
4 404 802	1	333 617	2 408 319	2	900 120	4 758 759	-4	1112 1263	4	664 631	
5 423 207	-2	2985 3711	-2 569 720	-2	1583 1317	5 831 287	5	822 872	5	699 504	
6 446 509	-3	140 1807	-3 1162 2	-3	1127 1272	6 1127 1272	-6	407 295	6	664 631	
7 420 1097	-5	3783 3674	-5 1068 1141	-5	2932 2015	7 1314 1186	7	168 807	7	590 678	
8 481 799	1	680 660	6 602 4	6	540 495	8 801 925	0	413 720	8	397 390	
9 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	9 1102 1259	9	1122 1175	9	635 649	
10 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	10 1102 1259	10	1122 1175	10	635 649	
11 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	11 1102 1259	11	1122 1175	11	635 649	
12 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	12 1102 1259	12	1122 1175	12	635 649	
13 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	13 1102 1259	13	1122 1175	13	635 649	
14 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	14 1102 1259	14	1122 1175	14	635 649	
15 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	15 1102 1259	15	1122 1175	15	635 649	
16 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	16 1102 1259	16	1122 1175	16	635 649	
17 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	17 1102 1259	17	1122 1175	17	635 649	
18 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	18 1102 1259	18	1122 1175	18	635 649	
19 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	19 1102 1259	19	1122 1175	19	635 649	
20 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	20 1102 1259	20	1122 1175	20	635 649	
21 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	21 1102 1259	21	1122 1175	21	635 649	
22 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	22 1102 1259	22	1122 1175	22	635 649	
23 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	23 1102 1259	23	1122 1175	23	635 649	
24 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	24 1102 1259	24	1122 1175	24	635 649	
25 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	25 1102 1259	25	1122 1175	25	635 649	
26 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	26 1102 1259	26	1122 1175	26	635 649	
27 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	27 1102 1259	27	1122 1175	27	635 649	
28 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	28 1102 1259	28	1122 1175	28	635 649	
29 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	29 1102 1259	29	1122 1175	29	635 649	
30 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	30 1102 1259	30	1122 1175	30	635 649	
31 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	31 1102 1259	31	1122 1175	31	635 649	
32 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	32 1102 1259	32	1122 1175	32	635 649	
33 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	33 1102 1259	33	1122 1175	33	635 649	
34 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	34 1102 1259	34	1122 1175	34	635 649	
35 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	35 1102 1259	35	1122 1175	35	635 649	
36 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	36 1102 1259	36	1122 1175	36	635 649	
37 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	37 1102 1259	37	1122 1175	37	635 649	
38 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	38 1102 1259	38	1122 1175	38	635 649	
39 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	39 1102 1259	39	1122 1175	39	635 649	
40 480 804	-4	619 714	-4 802 339	-4	467 214	40 1102 1259	40	1122 1175	40	635 649	

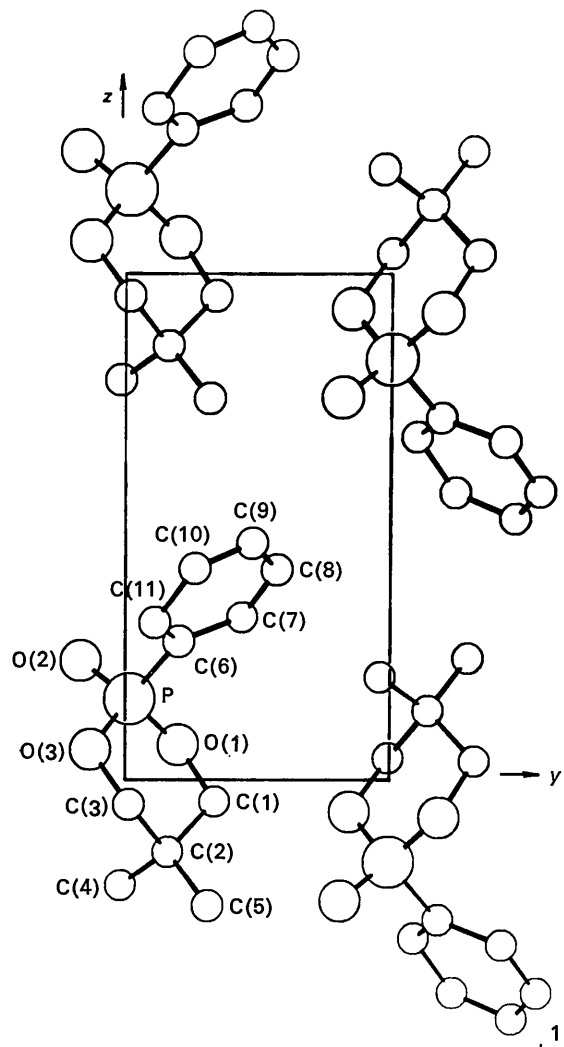


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure down the a axis, showing the labelling used.

The first figure for reflexion 208 should read 694 instead of 4694.

Table 4. Final bond lengths and standard deviations

Bond	Length
P—O(1)	1.53 (2) Å
P—O(2)	1.47 (2)

Table 4 (*cont.*)

Bond	Length
P—O(3)	1.57 (2)
P—C(6)	1.82 (2)
O(1)—C(1)	1.43 (2)
O(3)—C(3)	1.46 (2)
C(1)—C(2)	1.51 (3)
C(2)—C(3)	1.55 (3)
C(2)—C(4)	1.52 (4)
C(2)—C(5)	1.55 (3)
C(6)—C(7)	1.43 (3)
C(7)—C(8)	1.34 (3)
C(8)—C(9)	1.37 (4)
C(9)—C(10)	1.40 (3)
C(10)—C(11)	1.37 (3)
C(6)—C(11)	1.33 (3)

Table 5. *Intermolecular bond angles and standard deviations*

	Angle
O(1)—P—O(2)	113.5 (0.9)°
O(1)—P—O(3)	106.2 (0.8)
O(2)—P—O(3)	111.4 (0.9)
O(1)—P—C(6)	107.6 (0.9)
O(2)—P—C(6)	111.7 (0.9)
O(3)—P—C(6)	106.5 (0.9)
O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	113.8 (1.7)
O(3)—C(3)—C(2)	111.8 (1.5)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	105.8 (1.8)
C(1)—C(2)—C(4)	109.8 (2.0)
C(1)—C(2)—C(5)	113.2 (1.9)
C(3)—C(2)—C(4)	109.8 (2.0)
C(3)—C(2)—C(5)	104.8 (2.0)
P—C(6)—C(7)	114.3 (1.7)
P—C(6)—C(11)	121.0 (1.6)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	116.2 (2.0)
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	120.1 (2.0)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	122.6 (2.0)
C(10)—C(11)—C(6)	118.2 (2.0)
C(11)—C(6)—C(7)	124.7 (2.0)
P—O(1)—C(1)	120.4 (1.5)
P—O(3)—C(3)	119.3 (1.5)
C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	118.0 (2.0)
C(4)—C(2)—C(5)	113.5 (2.0)

The single-bonded phosphorus–oxygen distance (mean 1.55 Å) and double-bonded phosphorus–oxygen distance (1.47 Å) agree with those found in several structures. Kraut & Jensen (1963) allot values of 1.56 and 1.49 Å respectively to these bonds. They have also observed that oxygen–phosphorus–oxygen angles increase with decreasing oxygen–phosphorus distances, and it can be seen that this confirmed by the present results. The P–C distance of 1.82 ± 0.02 Å compares satisfactorily with standard P–C distances (1.87 ± 0.02 Å), while, in the phosphorinane ring, the C–C distances are the expected value (mean 1.53 Å) and the C–O distances (mean 1.45 Å) are not significantly different from the usually accepted value for this bond, 1.43 Å. Large valency angles for oxygen atoms have been found in organic phosphates (Svetich & Caughlan, 1965) and this is the case in the present structure (mean value 120°). The carbon valency angles are normal except for the C–C–C angle in the heterocyclic ring which is unusually small (105°).

Bond distances in the benzene ring give an average value of 1.37 Å and bond angles an average value of 120°.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II)

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Crystals of $\text{Cu}(\text{OH}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{N}_4\text{H}_4)_2\text{Cl}_2$ are triclinic ($P\bar{1}$): $a = 5.42$ (1), $b = 6.45$ (1), $c = 9.31$ (1) Å, $\alpha = 74.5$ (0.2), $\beta = 80.4$ (0.3), $\gamma = 84.7$ (0.3)°, $Z = 1$. The structure was solved and refined by means of three-dimensional Fourier methods (final $R = 8.3\%$). The Cu^{II} atom lies on a centre of symmetry and is surrounded by a planar arrangement of two water molecules ($\text{Cu}-\text{O} = 2.00$ Å) and two nitrile nitrogen atoms ($\text{Cu}-\text{N} = 1.92$ Å) from two dicyandiamide molecules. Two chlorine atoms, in the *trans* position with respect to that plane ($\text{Cu}-\text{Cl} = 2.87$ Å), complete the coordination polyhedron to form an elongated octahedron.

The crystal structure of dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II) has been determined in order to study the behaviour of dicyandiamide in metal-coordination.

Dichlorodiaquobis(dicyandiamide)copper(II) occurs as blue-green triclinic platelets elongated along [100]. Cell constants, determined from Weissenberg and rota-