

THE STRUCTURE OF THE NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE)/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE CYCLOADDITION REACTION PRODUCT

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(Received March 19th, 1973)

SUMMARY

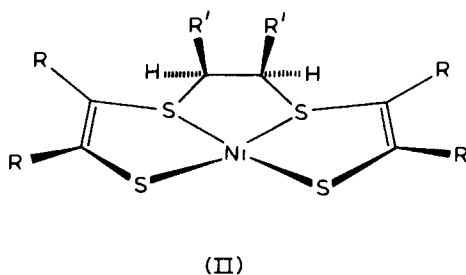
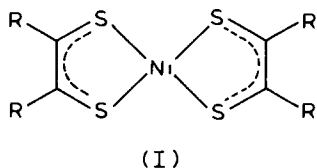
The synthesis and chemistry of the cycloaddition products formed by reaction of various dienes with nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) is reported.

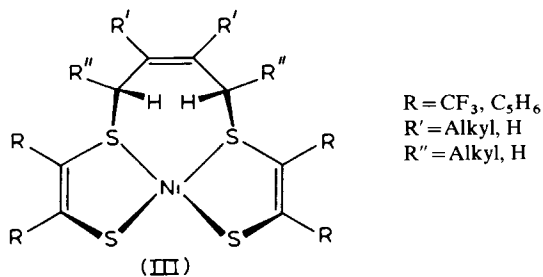
An orbital correlation model previously proposed in describing these and the related olefin reactions is supported by an X-ray diffraction study of the 2,3-dimethylbutadiene/nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) structure. This study confirms that the products formed by olefins and dienes are close structural relatives.

Briefly the structures show a tetradentate sulfur ligand coordinated to square planar nickel. The central ring of the three chelate ring structure is formed in the cycloaddition reaction, and in the present case of a seven membered ring is completely strain free. Bond lengths and molecular properties suggest that reaction is redox in nature with nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) being the oxidant or acceptor molecule. The crystals studied were monoclinic $P2_1/c$ with $a=7.393(9)$, $b=13.624(21)$, $c=20.003(26)$ Å and $\beta=90.80(5)^\circ$. The unit cell contains 4 formula units and the structure was solved using 1333 diffractometer measured intensities and refined to a final R factor of 0.094 based on F .

INTRODUCTION

Reactions^{1,2} of nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolates), (I), with olefins give the cycloaddition products (II), which dissociate upon irradiation in the visible-ultra-violet region to give free olefin and (I). Conjugated olefins react much more rapidly to give related products (III). Furthermore, (III) is found to be in thermal equilibrium





with (I) and free olefin. Thus we were led to propose an orbital correlation model which serves as a classification scheme for these reactions³. (Fig. 1).

Pivotal to this scheme, of course, is the structural relationship between products II and III. Since a structure proof has not been possible by spectroscopic or chemical means we would like to present the results of a single crystal X-ray diffraction study which shows the structures to be those given in Fig. 1.

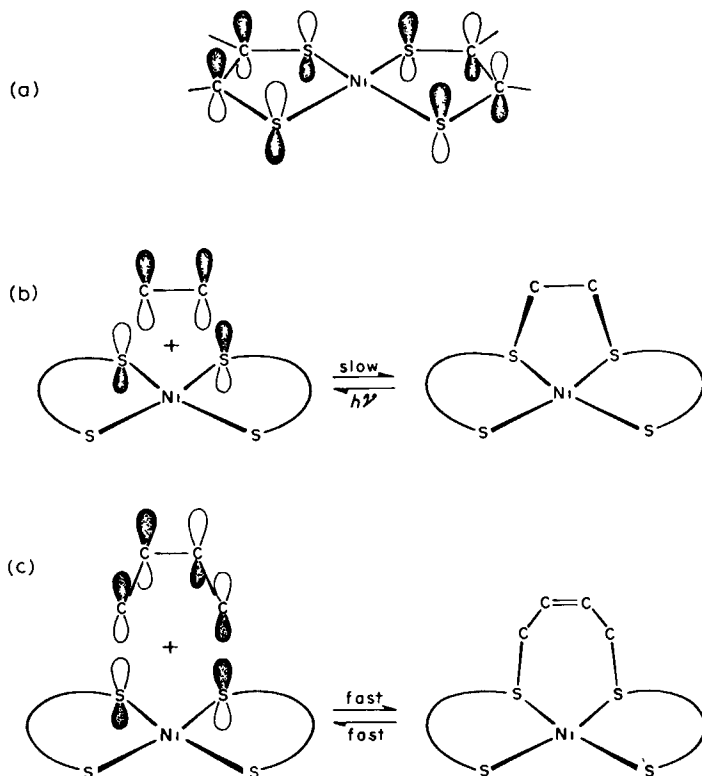


Fig 1 An orbital correlation for the reaction of olefins with nickel bis(1,2-ethanedithiolate).

(a) Lowest lying unoccupied orbital (b_{2g})

(b) Correlation of orbital (a) above with the highest occupied orbital of ethylene to show that the reaction is orbitally forbidden

(c). The same correlation, but with butadiene showing the reactions to be orbitally allowed

EXPERIMENTAL

Yellow-green prismatic crystals of the 2,3-dimethylbutadiene/nickel bis[1,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,2-ethenedithiolate adduct, (III), were grown by slow diffusion of nickel bis[1,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,2-ethenedithiolate (100 mg; 0.196 mmol. in 50 ml hexane) into a CCl_4 solution of the olefin (1 gm; 12.2 mmol in 5 ml), M.p. 153–154° dec. Found: C, 28.31; H, 1.71. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{12}\text{S}_4\text{Ni}$ calcd.: C, 28.35; H, 1.70%. A well-formed needle $0.1 \times 0.7 \times 0.1$ mm $a/b/c$ was selected for the X-ray work.

Precession (Mo-K_α) and Weissenberg (Cu-K_α) photographs indicated that the crystal was monoclinic and the space group $\text{P}2_1/c$ is uniquely determined by the systematic absences for $0k0$, $k \neq 2n$; $h0l$, $l \neq 2n$. The unit cell constants $a = 7.393(9)$, $b = 13.624(21)$, $c = 20.003(26)$ Å and $\beta = 90.80(5)^\circ$ were determined from a least squares fit of 12 carefully centered reflections having $2\theta > 20^\circ$ using Mo-K_α radiation ($\lambda = 0.70926$ Å). The density observed by flotation, 1.93 gm/ml, is in acceptable agreement with the 1.96 gm/ml calculated for 4 formula units per cell.

Reflection data were collected under computer control using a Picker FACS II four-circle diffractometer with a crystal to scintillation detector distance of 320 cm and pulse height analyzer set to accept 90% of a reflections intensity. The moving crystal-moving counter technique was used and the 2θ scan rate was $1^\circ/\text{min}$. The 2θ scan range was $(1.5 + \Delta)$ where Δ is included to account for the variation in 2θ separation of α_1 and α_2 peaks and the 10 sec background counts taken at the lower and upper limits were averaged to give the background. Mo-K_α radiation made monochromatic by Bragg reflection from a graphite crystal was used in collecting the 1333 unique intensities, of a possible 1970 in the limiting sphere $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.48 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, which were 3σ above background.

The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects but not for absorption, since the linear absorption coefficient was small (14.8 cm^{-1}). Three standards, remeasured every 50 reflections, showed only small statistical fluctuation during the data collection.

The structure was readily solved by heavy atom methods* and full matrix least squares refinement with all atoms but carbon allowed to vibrate anisotropically converged to final weighted** and unweighted*** residues (based on F) of 0.094 and 0.095 respectively. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight is 1.49. Observed and final calculated structure factors**** are given in Table 1, and positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table 2. Structural parameters derived from the X-ray data are presented in Tables 3–5.

(continued on p 446)

* The programs used were local modifications of Eiss' REDAT for data reduction, Zalkin's FORDA P for Patterson and electron density maps, Busing, Levy, and Martin's ORFLS for least squares refinement, Johnson's ORTEP for drawings and Rao's and Lin's GEOM for distances, angles and planes

** $\omega R = [\omega(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \omega F_o^2]^{1/2}$ where $\omega = 4F_o^2/L^2 \sigma(I)$, L being the reciprocal Lorentz-polarization correction, and $\sigma(I) = [P + (t/20)^2 B + (0.045I)^2]^{1/2}$

*** $R = ||F_o| - |F_c|| / |F_o|$

**** The atomic scattering power of Ni was corrected for the real and imaginary part of the anomalous dispersion see ref 4 Scattering powers for Ni^+ , F^- , and neutral S,N,C, and H were taken from ref. 5

TABLE I

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (x 2.4) IN ELECTRONS FOR NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE

Table with columns: h, k, l, Fobs, Fcalc, and various phase values. The table contains multiple rows of data for different reflections, with some cells containing asterisks or other symbols indicating specific conditions or errors.

Table with 16 columns of numerical data, likely representing bond lengths or angles in Angstroms or degrees. The data is organized into a grid with some missing values indicated by asterisks.

TABLE 2

FINAL PARAMETERS IN NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE)/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE

Atom	x^a	y	z	B_{11}^b	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
N ₁	0 0412(4)	0 1445(2)	0 0610(2)	2 4(2)	3 8(2)	3 5(2)	0 2(1)	0 7(1)	0 6(1)
S ₁₁	0 2141(8)	0 0178(5)	0 0705(3)	2 2(3)	4 1(4)	3 4(4)	0 5(3)	0 8(3)	0 7(3)
S ₁₂	-0 0933(9)	0 1057(5)	0 1540(3)	2 9(4)	4 0(4)	3 3(4)	0 2(3)	0 5(3)	0 5(3)
S ₂₁	-0 1201(9)	0 2772(5)	0 0472(3)	2 3(3)	3 7(4)	3 5(4)	-0 1(3)	1 1(3)	0 3(3)
S ₂₂	0 1970(8)	0 1805(5)	-0 0260(3)	2 0(2)	4 1(4)	3 5(4)	0 2(3)	1 0(3)	0 3(3)
C ₁₁	0 146(3)	-0 040(2)	0 143(1)	3 3(6)					
C ₁₂	0 009(3)	-0 008(2)	0 179(1)	3 4(6)					
C ₁₃	0 258(4)	-0 125(2)	0 166(1)	4 1(6)					
C ₁₄	-0 065(4)	-0 054(2)	0 240(2)	4 3(7)					
F ₁₁	0 357(2)	-0 160(1)	0 1153(8)	9 (1)	9 (1)	7 (1)	6 (1)	2 4(9)	3 5(9)
F ₁₂	0 171(2)	-0 200(1)	0 1891(8)	6 (1)	3 2(8)	10 (1)	-1 2(7)	1 0(9)	1 2(8)
F ₁₃	-0 383(2)	-0 097(1)	0 2120(7)	4 7(8)	6 2(9)	6 2(9)	0 6(7)	-2 0(9)	1 0(7)
F ₁₄	-0 186(2)	0 007(1)	0 2688(7)	9 (1)	7 (1)	4 9(9)	0 1(8)	3 2(8)	1 9(8)
F ₁₅	-0 159(2)	-0 134(1)	0 2296(7)	9 (1)	8 (1)	6 (1)	-4 (1)	3 1(8)	-1 2(9)
F ₁₆	0 058(2)	-0 074(1)	0 2853(7)	8 (1)	7 (1)	2 9(7)	0 4(8)	0 1(8)	0 3(7)
C ₂₁	-0 057(3)	0 325(2)	-0 030(1)	3 3(6)					
C ₂₂	0 093(3)	0 285(2)	-0 059(1)	3 1(6)					
C ₂₃	-0 160(3)	0 407(2)	-0 059(2)	4 3(7)					
C ₂₄	0 192(3)	0 330(2)	-0 120(1)	3 2(6)					
F ₂₁	-0 269(2)	0 448(1)	-0 0098(8)	5 7(9)	6 (1)	8 (1)	2 3(8)	2 0(8)	0 5(8)
F ₂₂	-0 266(2)	0 387(1)	-0 1094(8)	4 4(8)	5 9(9)	7 (1)	1 (1)	-1 0(7)	-0 0(8)
F ₂₃	-0 061(2)	0 485(1)	-0 0776(7)	5 9(9)	4 (1)	9 (1)	-0 4(7)	0 3(8)	1 5(8)
F ₂₄	0 317(2)	0 272(1)	-0 1415(7)	5 6(9)	5 8(9)	8 8(9)	2 2(8)	3 2(7)	1 0(8)
F ₂₅	0 090(2)	0 355(1)	-0 1663(7)	4 6(8)	6 2(9)	4 1(8)	0 6(7)	0 1(6)	0 3(7)
F ₂₆	0 288(2)	0 408(1)	-0 0969(8)	6 0(9)	9 (1)	8 (1)	-4 1(9)	3 5(9)	-0 7(9)
C ₁	-0 330(3)	0 076(2)	0 132(1)	3 3(6)					
C ₂	-0 443(3)	0 169(2)	0 146(1)	2 5(5)					
C ₃	-0 450(3)	0 242(2)	0 103(1)	3 1(5)					
C ₄	-0 358(3)	0 233(2)	0 032(1)	4 0(6)					
C ₅	-0 526(3)	0 169(2)	0 214(1)	3 8(6)					
C ₆	-0 550(3)	0 339(2)	0 114(1)	4 2(6)					

^aEstimated standard deviation of last significant figure given in parentheses ^bAll temperature factors are in units of $[\text{\AA}]^2$, with $B_{ij} = 4b_{ij}/a_i^2 a_j^2$ and $\text{Tr} = \exp[-(h^2 b_{11} + k^2 b_{22} + l^2 b_{33} + 2h k b_{12} + 2h l b_{13} + 2k l b_{23})]$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis and properties

The straw-yellow adducts of nickel bis(1,2-ethanedithiolate) with 1,3-butadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene and 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene are readily prepared from (I) and the appropriate olefin in hydrocarbon solvents.

All three adducts decompose slowly in air with loss of olefin; butadiene being lost over a period of several hours while the 2,3-dimethyl-butadiene adduct, (III), is stable for several weeks. The materials are slightly soluble in hydrocarbon solvents, and very soluble in polar solvents (*e.g.* dichloromethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane *etc.*) in which they disproportionate to give initially the monoanion of (I) and free olefin. Long periods of storage in the very polar solvents leads to complete decomposition with the predominant product being an insoluble violet powder which is tentatively

TABLE 3

BOND LENGTHS IN NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE)/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE^a

Ni-S ₁₁	2 155(7)	C ₁₃ -F ₁₁	1 35(3)
Ni-S ₂₂	2 157(7)	C ₁₃ -F ₁₂	1 29(3)
Ni-S ₁₂	2 186(8)	C ₁₃ -F ₁₃	1 34(3)
Ni-S ₂₁	2 181(8)	C ₁₄ -F ₁₄	1 36(3)
		C ₁₄ -F ₁₅	1 30(3)
S ₁₁ -C ₁₁	1 73(2)	C ₁₄ -F ₁₆	1 31(3)
S ₂₂ -C ₂₂	1 74(2)	C ₂₃ -F ₂₁	1 39(3)
S ₁₂ -C ₁₂	1 79(3)	C ₂₃ -F ₂₂	1 31(3)
S ₂₁ -C ₂₁	1 75(2)	C ₂₃ -F ₂₃	1 35(3)
S ₁₂ -C ₁	1 84(2)	C ₂₄ -F ₂₄	1 30(3)
S ₂₁ -C ₄	1 88(3)	C ₂₄ -F ₂₅	1 24(3)
		C ₂₄ -F ₂₆	1 35(3)
C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	1 33(3)		
C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	1 37(3)	<C-F>	1 33(4)
		C ₂ -C ₃	1 30(3)
C ₁₁ -C ₁₃	1 50(4)		
C ₁₂ -C ₁₄	1 48(4)	C ₁ -C ₂	1 55(3)
C ₂₁ -C ₂₃	1 46(4)	C ₃ -C ₄	1 59(3)
C ₂₂ -C ₂₄	1.55(4)	C ₂ -C ₅	1 51(3)
		C ₃ -C ₆	1 54(3)
<C-C>	1 50(4)	<C-C>	1 54(3)

^a Estimated Standard deviations of last significant figures in parentheses

TABLE 4

SELECTED BOND ANGLES IN NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE)/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE

Angle (°)			
S ₁₁ -Ni-S ₁₂	90 5(4)	S ₁₁ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₃	123(2)
S ₁₂ -Ni-S ₂₁	93 1(4)	S ₁₁ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₂	117(2)
S ₂₁ -Ni-S ₂₂	90.4(4)	C ₁₂ -C ₁₁ -C ₁₃	121(2)
S ₂₂ -Ni-S ₁₁	86'0(4)	S ₁₂ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₄	116(2)
		S ₁₂ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₁	117(2)
Ni-S ₁₁ -C ₁₁	104 9(9)	C ₁₁ -C ₁₂ -C ₁₄	127(2)
Ni-S ₂₂ -C ₂₂	104 6(9)	S ₂₁ -C ₂₁ -C ₂₃	119(2)
Ni-S ₁₂ -C ₁₂	104 7(9)	S ₂₁ -C ₂₁ -C ₂₂	117(2)
Ni-S ₁₂ -C ₁	107.0(9)	C ₂₂ -C ₂₁ -C ₂₃	124(2)
C ₁₂ -S ₁₂ -C ₁	106 (1)	S ₂₂ -C ₂₂ -C ₂₄	114(2)
Ni-S ₂₁ -C ₂₁	105 5(9)	S ₂₂ -C ₂₂ -C ₂₁	122(2)
Ni-S ₂₁ -C ₄	105 1(9)	C ₂₁ -C ₂₂ -C ₂₄	124(2)
C ₂₁ -S ₂₁ -C ₄	104 (1)		
S ₁₂ -C ₁ -C ₂	107 (1)	<C-C-F>	113(3)
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₃	122 (2)		
C ₁ -C ₂ -C ₅	113 (2)		
C ₃ -C ₂ -C ₅	126 (2)	<F-C-F>	106(3)
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₄	121 (2)		
C ₂ -C ₃ -C ₆	125 (2)		
C ₄ -C ₃ -C ₆	114 (2)		
S ₂₁ -C ₄ -C ₃	104 (2)		

TABLE 5

SOME BEST LEAST-SQUARE PLANES IN NICKEL BIS(1,2-ETHENEDITHIOLATE)/2,3-DIMETHYLBUTADIENE

Atom	Used in fitting plane	Distance from plane (\AA)
<i>Plane 1</i>		
Ni	^a	0.040(3)
S ₁₁	^a	0.015(6)
S ₁₂	^a	-0.033(7)
S ₂₁	^a	0.013(7)
S ₂₂	^a	-0.034(6)
C ₁		1.56
C ₂		1.28
C ₃		1.25
C ₄		1.64
C ₅		0.95
C ₆		0.92
$0.651x + 0.527y + 0.546z = 1.93$		
<i>Plane 2</i>		
C ₁	^a	-0.035(23)
C ₂	^a	0.029(21)
C ₃	^a	-0.009(22)
C ₄	^a	0.024(24)
C ₅	^a	0.015(23)
C ₆	^a	-0.025(19)
S ₁₁		-2.55
S ₁₂		-1.81
S ₂₁		-1.79
S ₂₂		-2.62
$0.823x + 0.410y + 0.393z = -0.612$		
The angle between plane 1 and 2 is 14.9°		

^a Means this atom contributed to the least square fit of the plane

formulated as a polymeric metal-sulfur bridged complex on the basis of its infrared spectrum and its reaction with Lewis bases to give the monoanion of (I).

Cycloaddition products analogous to (III) have been formed with a variety of other conjugated olefins (1,3-pentadiene, cyclopentadiene, *cis*, *trans*- and *trans*, *trans*-2,4-hexadiene, and 1,3-cyclohexadiene), but none of these have been isolated and they have been characterized only by their optical spectra.

Consistent with the previous description of this reaction as an oxidative cycloaddition 1,3-hexachlorobutadiene fails to show any reaction with (I).

*Structure of the nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate)/2,3-dimethylbutadiene adduct**

Cycloaddition product (III), is as shown in Fig. 2, an undistorted square planar monomer in which the addition of the olefin has produced a third chelate ring. Ligation occurs via formation of an identical pair of sulfur-carbon bonds between *cis*-sulfur atoms and the 1,4-carbon atoms of the diolefin. The newly formed carbon-sulfur bonds, approximately 0.1 Å longer than the corresponding bonds

* See Note added in Proof.

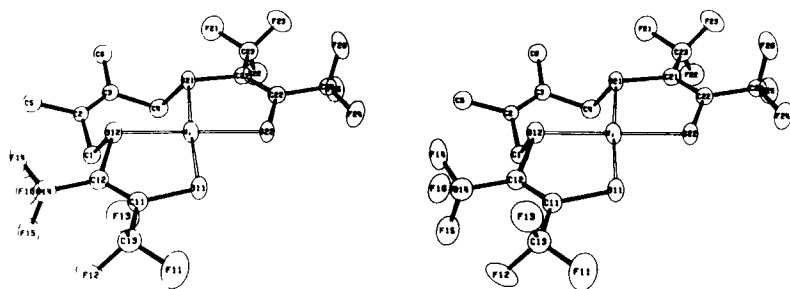


Fig 2. The adduct. In this particular case, the Nickel bis[1,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)1,2-ethenedithiolate/2,3-dimethylbutadiene adduct is shown. This is a stereopair and can best be seen with the aid of a hand viewer.

in the nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) moiety, are very reasonable lengths for C–S single bonds⁶. Planarity of the NiS₄ unit in (III) as contrasted with the extreme warping of the plane in nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate)/norbornadiene¹ is a consequence of the strain-free seven-membered chelate ring in the former.

The bound olefin, also planar, deviates from being parallel to the NiS₄ plane by 15°. Tetrahedral hybridization for C₁ and C₄ is clearly indicated by the bond angles and lengths around these carbons as well as the observed ¹H geminal coupling constant of 13.5 Hz^{3,7}. Shrinkage of the C₂–C₃ bond to 1.30 Å is a further indication of the major role played by the π electronic structure of the olefin in the cycloaddition reaction.

Besides conversion of two sulfur atoms to the tetrahedral stereochemistry required by the new adduct S–C bonds, the significant structural features of the nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) moiety are the increase in nickel–sulfur and sulfur–carbon and decrease in ethene carbon–carbon bond lengths over the corresponding parameters in (I)⁸. Both ESR studies⁹ and HMO calculations¹⁰ indicate that the lowest unoccupied MO of (I) is Ni–S, S–C antibonding and C–C bonding (Fig. 1a); thus the bond length changes resulting from adduct formation imply that (I) has served the role of an acceptor or π acid. As pointed out in previous reports of this series^{1,3} the IR and UV-visible spectra as well as the electrochemistry corroborate that (I) accepts π electron density from olefins in the cycloaddition reactions.

CONCLUSION

Dienes and olefins form cycloaddition products with nickel bis(1,2-ethenedithiolate) which are close structural relatives. This fact along with the evidence that the reactions are redox in nature, (an alternate, but equivalent description would be π acid-base reaction), further corroborates the orbital correlation scheme presented earlier in an attempt to unify the description of these reactions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

R.M.W. would like to thank the staff at the Australian National University (especially Drs. Alan Sargeson and David Buckingham) for their generosity during his residence as Visiting Fellow 1972–73. This research was supported in part by a grant, GP-19254, from the National Science Foundation.

NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

Clark *et al.*¹¹ have recently given the structure of Palladium bis(*cis*-1,2-diphenylethylene-1,2-dithiolate)/Cyclohexa-1,3-diene adduct. Their conclusions are consistent with this report in every respect

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