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Phosphonitrilic Derivatives. Part X.¹ The Crystal Structure **598**. of Trimeric Phosphonitrilic Fluoride.

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An X-ray crystal-structure analysis of the trimeric phosphonitrilic fluoride, $(PNF_2)_3$, shows that four discrete molecules with symmetry m and planar P-N rings, crystallise in an orthorhombic cell, with the dimensions a = 6.948, b = 12.190, c = 8.723 Å, and space group *Pnma*. The three crystallographically non-equivalent P-N bond lengths are found, by threedimensional anisotropic refinement, to be 1.546, 1.563, and 1.572 A. The average P-F bond length is 1.521 Å; the ring angles are 119.6° and 121.1° at nitrogen, and 119.5° and 119.3° at phosphorus.

ACCURATE crystal-structure analyses have been reported for four tetrameric phosphonitrilic derivatives; ² of these, the fluoride 2c is unique in having a large angle at the nitrogen atom. The present study, on trimeric phosphonitrilic fluoride, was undertaken to investigate the effect, on the geometry of the six-membered P-N ring, of replacing the chlorine atom in trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride³ by fluorine. Jagodzinski and Oppermann⁴ have reported a preliminary structure analysis which they do not intend to continue.

EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals of trimeric phosphonitrilic fluoride were kindly prepared by Mr. J. Emsley. The very high volatility of the material prevented manipulation of the crystals in the open air, even in a room kept at -13° ; a method similar to that used by McGeachin and Tromans ^{2c} was adopted. Liquid, introduced into a thin-walled glass capillary tube, of internal diameter 0.2 mm., was crystallised by cooling. It was found possible to grow single cylindrical crystals, with the required axis along the length of the tube, by alternately warming and cooling the tube.

Thermal splitting always occurred if the crystals were cooled to $140^{\circ}\kappa$; consequently all the photographs were taken at room temperature. Cell dimensions were obtained from oscillation photographs in the Straumanis position. The intensities were measured on multiplefilm, equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs, recorded for the layers 0kl-4kl, h0l-h6l, and hk0-hk5. A total of 744 of the possible 880 reflections gave measurable intensities; these were estimated visually by comparison with a calibration strip. Lorentz, polarisation, and absorption corrections were calculated and applied on the Leeds University Pegasus computer ⁵ by a programme written by Mr. J. G. F. Smith.

The three-dimensional refinement was carried out on the Pegasus computer by the method of least squares,⁵ the S.F.L.S. programme being used. The scattering factor used for phosphorus was that of Tomiie and Stam⁶ and for nitrogen and fluorine those of Berghuis et al.⁷ were used; for atoms situated on the mirror plane, halves of these values were used. The weighting factor used for the initial cycles was $1/\bar{F}_0$; this was changed to $1/(a + F + cF^2)$ for the last three cycles in order to decrease the effect of some strong low-order planes. The calculation of molecular dimensions and the analysis of the thermal motion were carried out on the Pegasus computer.⁵

Crystal Data.— $(PNF_2)_3$. M = 249.0. M. p. 27.8°. Orthorhombic. a = 6.948, b = 12.190, c = 8.723, all ± 0.006 Å; U = 728.8 Å³. $D_{\rm m}$ was not measured. Z = 4, $D_{\rm c} = 2.24$ g./ml., F(000) = 360. Space group either Pnma (D_{2k}^{16} No. 62), implying molecular symmetry m, or $Pn2_1a$ (C_{2v}^{9} No. 33), implying molecular symmetry 1. Cu- K_{α} radiation. $\mu = 80.2$ cm.⁻¹.

² (a) Hazekamp, Migchelsen, and Vos, Acta Cryst., 1962, **15**, 539; (b) Bullen, J., 1962, 3193; (c) McGeachin and Tromans, J., 1961, 4777; (d) Dougill, J., 1961, 5471. ³ Wilson and Carroll, J., 1960, 2548.

⁴ Jadgodzinski and Oppermann, Z. Krist., 1960, 113, 241.

⁵ Cruickshank, Pilling, and (in part) Bujosa, Lovell, and Truter, "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-Ray Crystal Analysis," Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961.

⁴ Tomiie and Stam, Acta Cryst., 1958, **11**, 126.

⁷ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, Acta Cryst., 1955, 8. 478.

¹ Part IX, Dougill, J., 1961, 5471.

Structure Determination.—Statistical analysis ⁸ of the intensity distribution of the 0kl reflections provided evidence for choosing the space-group Pnma; it was confirmed by the solution of the structure. This implies that the molecule must be situated on the mirror plane perpendicular to the *b*-axis.

Although the co-ordinates of the phosphorus atoms were found from Patterson projections they were not sufficiently accurate to solve the structure in projection. Three-dimensional intensity measurements were used to calculate a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, from



- FIG. 1. (a) The bond lengths (Å) and angles in the $(PNF_2)_3$ molecule before correction for the rotational oscillations; the mirror plane is through $N_2P_2F_3F_4$. (The standard deviations are given in parentheses.)
- (b) The heights of the atoms above and below the best molecular plane. (The standard deviations perpendicular to the plane are given in parentheses.) The bond lengths (Å) after correction for rotational oscillations.



FIG. 2. A clinographic drawing of the structure showing the shortest intermolecular distances in (Å).

which accurate phosphorus co-ordinates were derived. Fourier methods were used to locate the nitrogen and the fluorine atoms on two projections. Two-dimensional refinement, by alternate structure-factor and difference-Fourier calculations, was discontinued at R(hk0) = 0.25 and R(0kl) = 0.22.

Individual isotropic temperature factors were used for the first three cycles of the threedimensional refinement; thereafter refinement was carried out anisotropically. For the first

⁸ Howells, Phillips, and Rogers, Acta Cryst., 1950, 3, 210.

TABLE 1. Observed and calculated structure factors $(\times 10)$ (only those structure factors which were used in the least-squares refinement are included).

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TABLE 1. (Continued.)

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$[F_{6}]_{6}^{6}6_{9}^{6}5_{8}^{2}2_{3}^{4}4_{1}^{6}7_{6}^{6}6_{9}^{5}5_{2}^{2}2_{6}^{4}6_{9}^{6}1_{1}^{6}7_{6}^{6}6_{9}^{5}5_{2}^{2}2_{4}^{4}4_{1}^{6}7_{6}^{6}6_{9}^{5}5_{2}^{2}2_{6}^{4}6_{9}^{4}1_{9}^{2}1_{2}^{2}0_{1$
$ \begin{array}{c} F_{\rm c} & \\ -757 \\ -587 \\ -453 \\ -102 \\ -577 \\ -587 \\ -453 \\ -102 \\ -1136 \\ -102 \\ -1136 \\ -11$

cycles of refinement, during which the R value decreased from 0.251 to 0.096, the observed structure factors had not been corrected for absorption. Another five cycles were computed with the corrected observations; R decreased from 0.122 to 0.076 (for observed reflections only). Thirteen badly correlated planes were omitted from the least-squares refinement.

Results.—A list of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 1. The final co-ordinates with the standard deviations are given in Table 2; the bond lengths and angles shown in Fig. 1a were calculated from co-ordinates given in Table 2. The correction for rotational oscillation to the bonds P(2)-N(1), P(1)-N(1), and P(1)-N(2) are 0.0098, 0.0086, and 0.0099 Å, respectively, and to each of the four P-F bonds it is 0.0072 Å. The correction to the angles is less than 10' in each case.

TABLE 2.

Atomic co-ordinates (in Å) before the correction for thermal motion; four places of decimals are given since these were used to calculate the bond lengths (σ is twice the

standard deviation of the last least-squares cycle).

Atomic co-ordinates as fractions of the cell edge.

	x	σχ	У	σy	z	σz	x a	у/b	z/c
P(1)	1.2091	0.0030	1.6889	0.0028	-0.7903	0.0032	0.1740	0.1385	-0.0906
$\mathbf{P}(2)$	-0.7243	0.0042	3.0475	0	0.5325	0.0044	-0.1042	0.2500	0.0610
N(1)	-0.0746	0.0112	1.7124	0.0106	0.1018	0.0118	-0.0102	0.1402	0.0117
N(2)	1.8534	0.0144	3.0475	0	-1.2499	0.0136	0.2668	0.2500	-0.1433
$\mathbf{F}(1)$	$2 \cdot 2691$	0.0082	0.8439	0.0088	-0.1078	0.0100	0.3266	0.0692	-0.1236
$\mathbf{F}(2)$	0.9444	0.0096	0.8277	0.0074	-2.0128	0.0090	0.1359	0.0679	-0.2302
$\mathbf{F}(3)$	-0.9010	0.0132	3.0475	0	2.0471	0.0116	-0.1291	0.2500	0.2347
$\mathbf{F}(4)$	-2.1949	0.0105	3.0475	0	0.1334	0.0138	-0.3159	0.2500	0.0153

To allow for the uncertainty of the thermal-oscillation corrections, the standard deviations in the co-ordinates were taken to be twice those obtained from the last cycle of the least-squares refinement. The bond standard deviations calculated from these values are shown in Fig. 1a. Table 3 gives the parameters of anisotropic thermal motion, from which were calculated the

TABLE 3.

Thermal parameters (units in 10^{-4} Å²).

	U_{11}	σ	U_{22}	σ	U_{33}	σ	U_{12}	σ	U_{13}	σ	U_{23}	σ
P(1)	586	8	485	7	664	8	43	11	29	11	97	12
P(2)	504	10	678	11	633	10	0	0	0	0	143	17
N(1)	658	28	600	26	843	32	-155	47	125	44	234	48
N(2)	591	36	576	33	659	37	0	0	0	0	175	58
$\mathbf{F}(1)$	745	24	761	24	1058	31	447	40	476	43	85	40
$\mathbf{F}(2)$	1037	30	673	21	845	26	-186	45	-350	39	215	43
$\mathbf{F}(3)$	864	36	1065	42	665	30	0	0	0	0	385	54
$\mathbf{F}(4)$	507	28	991	43	1005	42	0	0	0	0	16	50

principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids 9 for the individual atoms and their direction cosines which respect to the orthorhombic axes.⁹ Analysis has shown that the molecule, which is assumed to behave as a rigid body, is oscillating with torsional amplitudes of $4 \cdot 2^{\circ}$, $5 \cdot 4^{\circ}$, and

TABLE 4.

Co-ordinate corrections (in Å) due to the rotational oscillation.¹⁰

		x	У	z			x	У	z
P(1)		+0.0032	-0.0088	-0.0023	F(1)		+0.0089	-0.0117	+0.0023
P(2)		+0.0075	0	+0.0045	F(2)		+0.0009	-0.0118	-0.0083
N(1)		-0.0036	-0.0087	+0.0023	F(3)		-0.0062	0	+0.0118
N(2)	.	+0.0075	0	-0.0042	F(4)	•••••	-0.0141	0	+0.0001

 4.7° about the three molecular axes, defined as the normal to the ring, the line joining atoms P(2) and N(2), and the mutually perpendicular direction, respectively.¹⁰ The corrections ¹¹ for the rotational oscillations given in Table 4 are thought to be reliable since the agreement

⁹ Cruickshank, Acta Cryst., 1956, 9, 747.

¹⁰ Cruickshank, Acta Cryst., 1956, 9, 754.

¹¹ Cruickshank, Acta Cryst., 1956, 9, 757.

between the observed and the calculated U_{ij} values is satisfactory. The atomic numbers were convenient to use as weighting factors when the best plane through the phosphorus and the nitrogen atoms was calculated. The direction cosines of this plane are -0.5676, 0.0000, and -0.8233; the distance of the atoms from the plane are shown in Fig. 1b. The shortest intermolecular distances between fluorine atoms and between fluorine and nitrogen atoms are shown in Fig. 2.

Description of the Structure.-The clinographic projection (Fig. 2) shows the discrete molecules consisting of planar six-membered rings arranged in a herring-bone pattern, similar to trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride³ and other planar-ring molecules. The dihedral angle between the planes of the molecules related by symmetry is 69°.

The intermolecular distances, shown in Fig. 2, are all greater than the sum of the van der Waals radii for fluorine and nitrogen atoms given by Pauling ¹² (2.70 Å for F-F and $2 \cdot 85$ Å for F–N).

The difference of 0.026 Å in the lengths of bonds P(2)-N(1) and P(1)-N(1) is possibly significant,¹³ when the standard deviations given in Fig. 1a are used; all other equivalent bond lengths are not significantly different. All non-bonded intramolecular distances between two atoms not bonded to a common atom are greater than $3 \cdot 1$ Å, the value for the contact P(2)-N(2).

DISCUSSION

The space group of the trimeric phosphonitrilic fluoride is the same as that of the chloride trimer³ and the lengths of the *b*-axes are almost equal. Although the type of packing in the two structures is the same, the difference in the van der Waals radius of fluorine and chlorine is thought to cause the dihedral angle between the molecular planes in the chloride to be 20° less than in the fluoride and accounts for the inequality of the *a*- and *c*-axes in the two structures.

The shortest intermolecular F-F distance (2.95 Å) is shorter than any found in the tetrameric fluoride 2c or in (PCF₃)₄. In discussing the van der Waals radius of fluorine in the structures of (PCF₃)4¹⁴ and hydrogen fluoride¹⁵ Atoji and Lipscomb suggest that this length should be 1.50 Å. In view of the results reported here it appears that this distance should not be greater than 1.45 Å.

It was necessary to explain the non-planarity of the trimeric chloride ring by a short intermolecular N-Cl contact. In the fluoride the N-F distances are normal and, within experimental error, the ring is planar (Fig. 1b). The slightly longer P(1)-N(1) bond length in the fluoride molecule cannot be explained by abnormally short distances made by N(2), either within the molecule or between molecules.

The average P-N bond length of 1.560 Å (1.570 Å after correction for thermal motion) is significantly shorter than that found in octamethylcyclotetraphosphonitrile (1.595 Å); it is not significantly shorter than the values observed in trimeric phosphonitrilic chloride ³ (1.59 Å), the tetrameric chloride 2a (1.570 Å), or the tetrameric phosphonitrile dimethylamide ²⁶ (1.578 Å).

The short P-N bond length (1.51 Å) observed in the tetrameric fluoride ^{2c} is associated with the large angle at the nitrogen atom $(147 \cdot 2^{\circ})$. This short bond is thought ¹⁶ to be due to in-plane π' -bonding, which occurs when the d_{xy^-} or $d_{x^*-y^*}$ -orbitals on the phosphorus



atom overlap the lone-pair orbital on the nitrogen atom. This type of bonding is considered less important than the π -bonding due to overlap of d_{xz} and d_{yz} -orbitals on phosphorus with the p-orbital on nitrogen. The observed angle at phosphorus in a number of compounds¹⁷ where bonding is thought to occur is 120°. In the present case of a six-membered ring the angle at the nitrogen can-

not exceed 120°, so reducing the participation of the lone pair in the π '-bond system.

17 Romers, Ketelaar, and MacGillavry, Acta Cryst., 1951, 4, 114; Ondik, Block, and MacGillavry. ibid., 1961, 14, 555.

¹² Pauling, "Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd edn., Cornell University Press, p. 260.

¹³ Cruickshank and Robertson, Acta Cryst., 1953, 6, 698.

 ¹⁴ Palenik and Donohue, Acta Cryst., 1962, 15, 564.
¹⁵ Atoji and Lipscomb, Acta Cryst., 1954, 7, 173.
¹⁶ Craig and Paddock, J., 1962, 4118.

[1963]

The P-N bond length is, therefore, longer than that in the tetrameric fluoride (by 0.05 Å), whereas the analogous difference for the chlorides is only 0.02 Å. It is to be expected, therefore, that the difference in the P-N bond energies will also show a parallel greater difference in the fluorides.

Within experimental error, the average length of the P-F bond (1.521 Å) agrees with the length reported for the tetrameric fluoride (1.514 Å) and the oxyfluorides of phosphorus.¹⁸ The angles FPF are slightly smaller than those reported for the tetramer, but the difference is not significant.

It is a pleasure to thank Dr. M. R. Truter for her advice, and I am grateful to the Directors and staff of the Computing Laboratory for carrying out some of the calculations, to Albright and Wilson (Mfg.) Ltd. for financial support, and to the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited and the Royal Society for the loan of some of the equipment.

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¹⁸ Williams, Sheridan, and Gordy, J. Chem. Phys., 1952, 20, 164; cf. Sutton et al., "Interatomic Distances," Chem. Soc. Special Publ. No. 11, 1958, M55.