

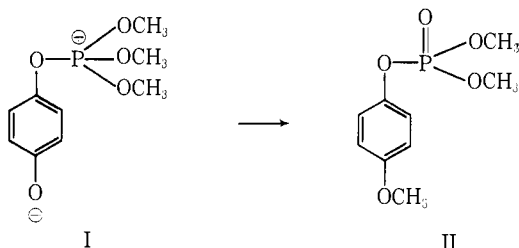
Crystal and Molecular Structures of Pentacoordinated Group V Compounds. I. 2,2,2-Triisopropoxy-4,5-(2',2''-biphenylo)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene. Orthorhombic^{1,2}

Walter C. Hamilton, Sam J. LaPlaca, Fausto Ramirez, and C. P. Smith

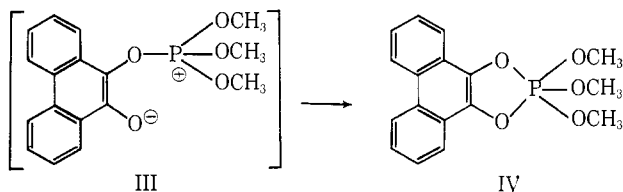
Contribution from the Departments of Chemistry, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, and the State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York. Received December 5, 1966

Abstract: The reaction of triisopropyl phosphite with phenanthrenequinone forms a 1:1 adduct, 2,2,2-triisopropoxy-4,5-(2',2''-biphenylo)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene. This cyclic unsaturated pentaoxyphosphorane crystallizes in two allotropic forms. The preparation of these forms and the crystal structure of the orthorhombic form are described in this paper. The space group is *Pbca* with eight molecules in a cell of dimensions $a = 18.18 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 25.03 \pm 0.01$ Å, and $c = 10.14 \pm 0.01$ Å. The phosphorus atom is at the center of a PO_5 trigonal bipyramid, with two isopropoxy groups in equatorial positions and one in an apical position. The phenanthrenequinone moiety forms a bridge between one apical and one equatorial position as it forms a C_9O_2P five-membered ring. The apical P-O bond length in the ring is 1.76 ± 0.02 Å. The apical bond length to the isopropoxy group is 1.66 ± 0.02 Å. The equatorial bond lengths have an average value of 1.61 Å. The C-C bond length in the five-membered ring is considerably shorter than the corresponding bond in phenanthrene. More accurate values for the geometrical parameters were obtained for the monoclinic form, discussed in paper II of this series.

The reaction of trialkyl phosphites with *p*-quinones involves an attack by phosphorus on oxygen. The product seems to be a 1:1 dipolar adduct (I), which undergoes a very rapid alkyl group translocation to a stable alkyl ether of a *p*-quinol monophosphate (II).³

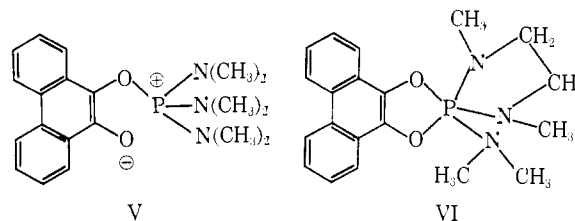


When this reaction was investigated in the series of *o*-quinones, a different and new type of structure was isolated.⁴ The product, again, was a 1:1 adduct of the phosphite and the quinone, in which the phosphorus had attacked an oxygen atom of the latter. However, no alkyl group translocation was observed in this case. The product was formulated as a cyclic unsaturated pentaoxyphosphorane (IV), a derivative of the 1,3,2-dioxaphospholene ring system.



The oxyphosphorane structure IV was originally based on the relatively large positive shift of the P^{31} nmr signal of these adducts relative to H_3PO_4 . For instance, the trimethyl phosphite adduct has $\delta P^{31} = +44.7$ ppm, and the triphenyl phosphite adduct has $\delta P^{31} = +58.7$ ppm. These positive P shifts, indicative of a rather effective shielding of the phosphorus nucleus by electrons, seem to favor the cyclic structure IV over the open-chain dipolar structure III. Moreover, the adducts are remarkably soluble in hexane and in benzene, a behavior not expected for dipolar structures like III. The infrared spectrum also favors the phospholene formulation IV.

More recently,⁵ dipolar structures like V have been made from *o*-quinones and tris(dimethylamino)phosphine; they give negative P shifts; for example, $\delta P^{31} = -38.6$ ppm for V. On the other hand, the cyclic *spiro*triaminodioxaphosphoranes (VI), made from cyclic triaminophosphines, have positive shifts; $\delta P^{31} = +29.8$ ppm.



The behavior of α -diketones, $RCOCOR$, toward tertiary phosphite esters was found to be analogous to the behavior of *o*-quinones. These results were reported by three independent groups of investigators.^{4,6,7}

(1) Research supported by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, by Public Health Service Research Grant CA-04769-07 from the National Cancer Institute, and by the National Science Foundation, Grant GP-3341.

(2) A preliminary account of this work is given by W. C. Hamilton, S. J. LaPlaca, and F. Ramirez, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 127 (1965).

(3) (a) F. Ramirez and S. Dershowitz, *J. Org. Chem.*, **22**, 856 (1957); (b) *ibid.*, **23**, 778 (1958); (c) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 587 (1959); (d) F. Ramirez, E. H. Chen, and S. Dershowitz, *ibid.*, **81**, 4338 (1959).

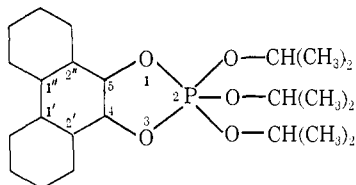
(4) (a) F. Ramirez and N. B. Desai, *ibid.*, **82**, 2652 (1960); (b) *ibid.*, **85**, 3252 (1963); (c) F. Ramirez, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, **9**, 337 (1964).

(5) (a) F. Ramirez, A. V. Patwardhan, and C. P. Smith, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 4973 (1965); (b) F. Ramirez, A. V. Patwardhan, H. J. Kugler, and C. P. Smith, *Tetrahedron Letters*, **26**, 3053 (1966).

(6) (a) G. H. Birum and J. L. Dever, U. S. Patents 2,961,455 (1960) and 3,014,949 (1961); (b) Abstracts, Division of Organic Chemistry, 134th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Chicago, Ill., Sept 1958, p 101-P.

(7) (a) V. A. Kukhtin, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **121**, 466 (1958); *Chem. Abstr.*, **53**, 1105b (1959); (b) V. A. Kukhtin and K. M. Orekhova, *J. Gen. Chem. USSR*, **30**, 1229 (1960); (c) V. A. Kukhtin and K. M. Kirillova, *ibid.*, **32**, 2755 (1962).

This paper describes the initial investigation of the crystal and molecular structure of the adduct made from phenanthrenequinone and triisopropyl phosphite, 2,2,2-triisopropoxy-4,5-(2',2''-biphenyleno)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene (VII). This adduct was obtained in two crystalline forms, monoclinic and orthorhombic. We discuss here the crystal structure of the orthorhombic form; the preliminary results have already been reported.² The following paper⁸ describes the structure of the monoclinic form and compares the two.



VII

The reaction of the quinone with the phosphite was carried out in the absence of solvent. The reaction was exothermic and the heat of the reaction raised the temperature of the mixture to 120°. The melt crystallized in the monoclinic form. Recrystallization from hexane gave the monoclinic form if the crystallization was carried out very slowly and without disturbances. If the hexane solution was cooled rapidly and crystallization was induced by scratching, the orthorhombic form resulted. Both forms had the same P³¹ and H¹ nmr spectra and the same infrared spectra in solutions. The crystal data for C₂₃H₂₉O₅P, mol wt 416.45, showed for the orthorhombic form probable space group Pbc₂: $a = 18.18 \pm 0.01$ Å, $b = 25.03 \pm 0.01$ Å, $c = 10.14 \pm 0.01$ Å, $Z = 8$, $\rho_{X\text{-ray}} = 1.20$ g cm⁻³. The monoclinic form showed probable space group P2₁/c: $a = 25.997 \pm 0.001$ Å, $b = 8.894 \pm 0.001$ Å, $c = 9.880 \pm 0.001$ Å, $\beta = 94.25 \pm 0.01^\circ$, $Z = 4$, $\rho_{X\text{-ray}} = 1.213$ g cm⁻³.

Experimental Section

Preparation of the Phenanthrenequinone-Triisopropyl Phosphite 1:1 Adduct, 2,2,2-Triisopropoxy-4,5-(2',2''-biphenyleno)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene. The quinone was recrystallized from benzene, and the phosphite ester was kept over sodium wire, decanted from it, and distilled with protection against moisture.

Triisopropyl phosphite (6.5 ml, 25.5 mmoles) was added to phenanthrenequinone (5.3 g, 25 mmoles) at 20°. The temperature of the mixture began to rise within 2 min; when it reached 37°, the reaction became strongly exothermic and the temperature rose to 122° in 1 min. The resulting reddish brown thick oil became solid at 20°; this material proved to be the *monoclinic form* of the 1:1 adduct. The crystals were dissolved in 20 ml of boiling hexane. (Although the 1:1 adduct is pale yellow, this solution was red and contained traces of undissolved phenanthrenequinone; these traces of quinone can be removed by filtration, but they do not affect subsequent steps in the purification of the adduct. The red color seems to be due to a very deeply colored complex between the 1:1 adduct as donor and the quinone as acceptor.)

The hexane solution was allowed to cool to 20°, very slowly (12 hr) and without any disturbances. The first crop of reddish crystals (6.3 g, 60% of the theory) proved to be the *monoclinic form* of the adduct. The same monoclinic form is obtained by recrystallization of the monoclinic crystals, using 2 ml of hexane/g of adduct, provided that the solution is allowed to cool to 20° very slowly as indicated above. However, if cooling is rapid and if the crystallization process is disturbed, the crystals that result have the *orthorhombic form*. It has not been possible to obtain the monoclinic crystals by recrystallization of the orthorhombic crystals from hexane by slow cooling.⁹

The *monoclinic form* of the 1:1 adduct had a softening point of 97–98°, but it melted completely at 107–108° (in an open capillary tube). The *orthorhombic form*, made by dissolving monoclinic crystals in hexane and cooling rapidly while scratching the sides of the flask with a glass rod, had a sharp melting point of 107–108°. The P³¹ and the H¹ nmr spectra of both forms were indistinguishable in CDCl₃ solution. The infrared spectra of both forms in CCl₄ solution were also identical.

The infrared spectrum was taken in a Perkin-Elmer Model 21 spectrometer and had the following bands (in cm⁻¹; w, weak; m, medium; s, strong; with respect to the C–H stretching at 2960 cm⁻¹ regarded as medium): 1650 (m), 1600 (w), 1505 (w), 1455 (m), 1380 (s), 1330 (w), 1170 (m), 1135 (w), 1105 (ms), 1060 (mw); 1015 (vs), 980 (m), 890 (w), 875 (w), and 865 (w).

The H¹ nmr spectrum, in CCl₄ solution, was taken at 60 Mcps. The spectrum examined at a 500-cps sweep width showed an 8 H¹ multiplet centered at τ 2.2 (aromatic H¹) (τ = shift in ppm from tetramethylsilane taken as 10); the methine H¹ gave a 3 H¹ multiplet at τ 5.40 (*vide infra*); the methyl H¹ gave an 18 H¹ doublet, $J_{\text{HCH}} = 6.1$ cps, centered at τ 8.75. When the spectrum was examined at a 50-cps sweep width, the methine H¹ gave a doublet, $J_{\text{HCOF}} = 8.2$ cps, of septets, $J_{\text{HCH}} = 6.2$ cps; the methyl H¹ gave a doublet, $J_{\text{HCH}} = 6.2$ cps, of doublets, $J_{\text{HCOF}} = 0.7$ cps. Examination of the methine region at 100 Mcps gave the couplings, $J_{\text{HCOF}} = 8.4$ and $J_{\text{HCH}} = 6.4$ cps; there was no indication of further fine structure and no indication of nonequivalence of the three isopropoxy groups at 30°.

The P³¹ nmr data are summarized in Table I.

Table I

Crystalline form	Solvent	δP^{31} , ppm vs. H ₃ PO ₄
Monoclinic	Benzene	+49.2
Monoclinic	CDCl ₃	+48.6
Monoclinic	Dimethylformamide	+49.0
Monoclinic	Benzene-methanol (1:1)	+49.2
Monoclinic	Chloroform-methanol (1:9)	+49.0
Orthorhombic	CDCl ₃	+48.6

The adduct, in both crystalline forms, is sparingly soluble in methanol, but quite soluble in hexane, benzene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, and chloroform.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₉O₅P: C, 66.4; H, 6.9; P, 7.4. Found: C, 66.0; H, 6.8; P, 7.3.

When the hexane filtrate (from which about 60% of the monoclinic form had been removed by the slow crystallization described above) was concentrated under vacuum until crystals appeared, an additional 20% of adduct resulted; this crop proved to be the orthorhombic form by X-ray examination.

Crystal Structure Determination

A sealed vial containing orthorhombic crystals was opened in a dry nitrogen atmosphere, and single crystals suitable for X-ray photography were sealed in glass capillaries with a wall thickness of 0.01 mm. The needle-like crystals were approximately 0.2 mm in diameter and 0.4 mm long. The c axis of the crystal was in each case parallel to the capillary axis. The unit cell and space group were determined from precession and Weissenberg photographs. The systematic absences, $h0l$ for l odd, $0kl$ for k odd, and $hk0$ for h odd, are consistent with the assigned space group.

Intensities of 754 reflections were visually estimated from integrated Weissenberg photographs of the $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, $hk3$, $hk4$, $hk6$, and $hk7$ reciprocal lattice layers.

(9) This curious behavior is undoubtedly due to the presence of seeds of the orthorhombic form being present. Clearly, there can be no difference between solutions prepared from the two crystalline forms.

(8) R. D. Spratley, W. C. Hamilton, and J. Ladell, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 2272 (1967).

Table II. Final Positional Parameters and Rm.s Displacements^a

Table with 5 columns: Atom, x, y, z, $\langle \delta r^2 \rangle^{1/2}$. Rows include atoms P, O2, O1, O4, C41, C42, C43, O5, C51, C52, C53, O3, C31, C32, C33, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14.

^a Standard deviations for x, y, and z are those obtained from the least-squares analysis as described in the text and are indicated in parentheses in terms of the least significant figure in the parameter value. The atoms are identified in Figure 1.

Structure factors were derived in the usual way by application of Lorentz and polarization factors. No absorption correction was applied; the linear absorption coefficient for Cu K α radiation is 12.96 cm⁻¹. The structure was solved by location of the phosphorus atom from a three-dimensional Patterson function and by a series of difference electron density syntheses. No attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms.

A separate isotropic temperature factor was applied to each atom, and a series of least-squares refinements reduced the value of

$$R = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}$$

to 0.13. We had hoped for better agreement at this stage of the refinement. This fact together with the fact that the estimated errors of the bond lengths in the phenanthrene ring were rather large led us to collect a complete new set of data, this time using a scintillation counter and a 2 θ - θ -scan technique with the crystal mounted on a General Electric single crystal orienter.¹⁰ Nickel-filtered Cu K α radiation was again used. Refinement of the structure based on this data set resulted in parameter values substantially the same as those obtained previously and an agreement factor R which was no better. It now seemed probable that the lack of agreement at this stage was due to the fact that the relatively large thermal motions were not being accounted for properly by the individual isotropic temperature factors. The final series of refinements was

Table III. Observed (FO) and Calculated (FC) Structure Factors in Electrons for Orthorhombic Crystals (all values have been multiplied by 10)

Large table with columns for h, k, l and FO, FC values. Rows represent different reflections (hkl).

based on the 893 independent reflections from the two data sets and a model in which each atom was described as an anisotropic harmonic oscillator. Eight scale

(10) T. Furnas, "Single Crystal Orienter Instruction Manual," General Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1966.

Table IV. Some Bond Distances in Angstroms and Angles in Degrees in Orthorhombic Phenanthrenequinone-Triisopropylphosphite^a

Bond		Angle		Bond		Angle	
PO ₅ Trigonal Bipyramid				Five-Membered Ring			
P-O ₁	1.76	O ₁ -P-O ₂	89	C ₁ -O ₁	1.32	C ₁ -O ₁ -P	113
P-O ₂	1.62	O ₂ -P-O ₃	87	C ₂ -O ₂	1.48	C ₂ -O ₂ -P	112
P-O ₃	1.63	O ₁ -P-O ₅	85	C ₁ -C ₂	1.26	O ₂ -C ₂ -C ₁	112
P-O ₄	1.60	O ₅ -P-O ₃	97	P-O ₁	1.76	O ₁ -C ₁ -C ₂	114
P-O ₅	1.58	O ₁ -P-O ₄	91	P-O ₂	1.62	O ₁ -P-O ₂	89
		O ₄ -P-O ₃	92				
		O ₂ -P-O ₅	120				
		O ₂ -P-O ₄	121				
		O ₄ -P-O ₅	119				
Phenanthrene Ring							
C ₁ -C ₂ , 1.26 ($\sigma = 0.04$); mean of 15 other C-C, 1.42 ($\sigma = 0.05$); C-C-C angles, 109-132; mean, 120 ($\sigma = 6$)							
Isopropoxy Groups (Mean Values)							
O-C 1.47 ($\sigma = 0.02$)				P-O-C 128 ($\sigma = 3$)			
C-C 1.54 ($\sigma = 0.04$)				O-C-C 106 ($\sigma = 3$)			
				C-C-C 115 ($\sigma = 2$)			

^a These values are not as accurate as those for the monoclinic allotrope.⁸ The standard deviations of P-O, O-C, and C-C distances are about 0.02, 0.03, and 0.04 Å, respectively. The standard deviations of the bond angles range from 1° for O-P-O angles to 5° for some of C-C-C angles. The atoms are labeled as in Figure 1.

factors, one for each of the Weissenberg layers and one for the counter data, were also included as parameters in the least-squares refinements. The least-squares refinement was carried out on the structure amplitudes, with the counter data being weighted by $w = (\sigma^2 + 0.0025F^2)^{-1}$, where σ^2 is the estimated variance of F based on the Poisson counting statistics, and the visual photographic data by $w = (0.01F^2)^{-1}$, except that reflections with intensities lying below a preassigned minimum value were given constant weight. As the least-squares program used did not permit simultaneous refinement of the 269 parameters, the final refinement consisted of alternating cycles of refinement of partial parameter sets as shown in tabular form below.

Cycle	Parameters refined
N-3	Scale and 14 atoms in phenanthrene ring
N-2	15 other atoms
N-1	3 × 29 position parameters
N	6 × 29 thermal parameters

The value of R had converged at this point to 0.088 for calculated structure amplitudes based on the positional parameters in Table II and the anisotropic thermal parameters which are not quoted. The standard deviations are those estimated by the usual methods from the least-squares refinements on cycles N and N-1. These will be underestimates of the marginal standard deviations if there is any correlation between the two parameter sets refined as blocks.

A final difference Fourier synthesis, $\rho_{\text{obsd}} - \rho_{\text{calcd}}$, was calculated. The maximum electron density in this synthesis was 0.463 e Å⁻³, indicating that no atoms other than hydrogen remain to be located.

The observed and calculated structure factors are presented in Table III.

Description of the Molecular Structure

Interesting interatomic distances and angles are presented in Table IV. These are not as accurate as those for the monoclinic form,⁸ to which reference should be made for definitive bond lengths.

As shown in Figure 1, the phosphorus atom lies at the center of a trigonal bipyramid of the five oxygen

atoms which are covalently bound to the phosphorus. The distortions from the ideal O-P-O angles of 90 and 120° are slight. Two of the isopropoxy groups are bound to the phosphorus in equatorial positions and one in an apical position. The phenanthrenequinone

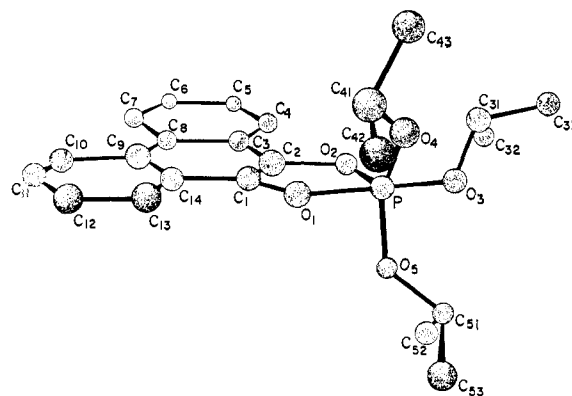


Figure 1. Molecular structure of orthorhombic phenanthrenequinone-triisopropyl phosphite 1:1 adduct.

thus forms with the phosphorus a five-membered ring which bridges the remaining equatorial and apical positions.¹¹ The bonding in this compound is discussed in the following paper.⁸ We remark here only that the apical bonds are lengthened relative to the equatorial bonds, as is typical of pentacoordinated phosphorus compounds, and that, further, the bonds to the phenanthrene ring are longer than equivalent bonds to the isopropoxy groups.

The phenanthrene ring, the phosphorus atom, and three of the oxygen atoms lie within 0.07 Å of the plane

$$5.904x - 16.753y + 6.7784z = -0.7855$$

where x , y , and z are the fractional coordinates of the atoms in question.

(11) In a discussion of the possible geometries of the *transition states* in the acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of ethylene hydrogen phosphate, and in the exchange of oxygen between the latter and the water solvent, P. C. Haake and F. H. Westheimer (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **83**, 1102 (1961)) suggested structures in which the five-membered ring is in an apical-equatorial position, found here.

The large amplitudes of thermal motion and the size of the molecule with the attendant complexity of possible vibrations, librations, and other motions would make any detailed discussion of the thermal motion somewhat pretentious. Since the accuracy of these parameters is quite low, we have not quoted the individual values but have given only the root-mean-square displacements in Table II. There are significant anisotropies, and the amplitudes of motion are in general larger as the distance from the P atom increases.

The intermolecular packing is apparently determined entirely by interactions between carbon atoms or the hydrogens attached to them. There are six independent distances less than 4.0 Å between carbon atoms of phenanthrene groups in adjacent molecules: 3.55, 3.73, 3.77, 3.78, 3.79, 3.87. There are two such distances between carbon atoms of isopropyl groups: 3.86, 3.90. The remaining eleven distances are between phenanthrene carbon and isopropyl carbon:

3.50, 3.72, 3.72, 3.75, 3.75, 3.76, 3.89, 3.89, 3.94, 3.95, 3.97. There is nothing singular to be noted about these distances. Any detailed discussion of the intermolecular forces would require knowledge of the hydrogen-atom positions—which were not determined.

The intramolecular nonbonded distances are normal except for the four short distances between oxygen atoms and the central carbon atom of neighboring isopropyl groups. These are (in Å) O₂-C₃₁, 2.804; O₁-C₄₁, 2.695; O₄-C₃₁, 2.960; O₃-C₅₁, 2.700. This represents what must be an extreme overcrowding of the molecule, a factor which perhaps explains the relative instability of these kinds of molecules and perhaps the advantage derived from having a five-membered ring involving two of the oxygen atoms which may minimize such interactions. Intramolecular overcrowding might be, at least partially, responsible for the differences in molecular structure observed among adducts of phenanthrenequinone with tris(dialkylamino)phosphines, for example, V and VI.

Crystal and Molecular Structures of Pentacoordinated Group V Compounds. II. 2,2,2-Triisopropoxy-4,5-(2',2''-biphenyleno)-1,3,2-dioxaphospholene. Monoclinic^{1a}

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Contribution from the Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, and Philips Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, New York. Received December 5, 1966

Abstract: The crystal and molecular structures of the monoclinic allotrope of the phenanthrenequinone-triisopropyl phosphite 1:1 adduct have been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. The space group is P2₁/c with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 25.997 \pm 0.001$ Å, $b = 8.894 \pm 0.001$ Å, $c = 9.880 \pm 0.001$ Å, and $\beta = 94.25 \pm 0.01^\circ$. The final R factor for 2183 independent reflections is 0.109. The molecular structure is a trigonal bipyramid of oxygen atoms around the phosphorus with two isopropoxy groups in equatorial positions and one in an apical position. The phenanthrenequinone moiety bridges one apical and one equatorial position, thereby forming a C₂O₂P five-membered ring. The apical P-O bonds show the lengthening (relative to the equatorial bonds) commonly observed in PX₅ structures. In addition, P-O bonds in the five-membered ring are further lengthened, an effect that can be attributed to molecular π bonding.

A preliminary account of the molecular and crystal structures of the phenanthrenequinone-triisopropyl phosphite 1:1 adduct (PQTP), orthorhombic form, has been given.² A fuller account of this work including details of the preparative chemistry is in paper I of this series.³ This paper reports the results of a single crystal X-ray investigation of a second crystal modification of this species. Although the work reported in paper I established the molecular geometry in the compound beyond any doubt, the present study has resulted in bond lengths of much greater accuracy. The crystal data show a monoclinic form of probable space group P2₁/c; $a = 25.997 \pm 0.001$ Å, $b = 8.894 \pm 0.001$ Å, $c = 9.880 \pm 0.001$ Å, $\beta = 94.25 \pm 0.01^\circ$, $\rho_{X\text{-ray}} = 1.213$ g cm⁻³.

(1) (a) This work supported in part by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; (b) Brookhaven National Laboratory; (c) Philips Laboratories.

(2) W. C. Hamilton, S. J. LaPlaca, and C. P. Smith, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 127 (1965).

(3) Paper I: W. C. Hamilton, S. J. LaPlaca, F. Ramirez, and C. P. Smith, *ibid.*, **89**, 2268 (1967).

Experimental Section

A suitable crystal prepared as described in I was ground into a sphere of diameter 0.432 mm and mounted in a Lindemann glass capillary; the intensities of 2817 reflections were measured on the automatic single crystal X-ray diffractometer PAILRED⁴ using monochromatized copper K α radiation. The following reciprocal lattice layers were investigated: $hk0$, $hk\bar{1}$, $hk\bar{2}$, $hk\bar{3}$, $hk\bar{4}$, $hk\bar{5}$, $hk\bar{6}$, $hk\bar{7}$, $0kl$, $2kl$, $3kl$, $4kl$, and $5kl$. Structure factors were derived in the usual way by application of Lorentz and polarization factors and an absorption correction. The absorption correction was calculated by the expression

$$A = K_0 + K_1\theta + K_2\theta^2 + K_3\theta^3$$

where the expansion coefficients K_i were obtained from a least-squares fit to values tabulated for a spherical specimen.⁵ The observed intensities were placed on approximate absolute scales by Wilson's method⁶ and the resulting 14 scale factors reduced to a

(4) See, for example, J. Ladell, *Trans. Am. Cryst. Assoc.*, **1**, 86 (1965).

(5) 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography,' Vol. II, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1959.

(6) A. J. C. Wilson, *Nature*, **150**, 152 (1942).