## Conclusions

A series of radical-radical dimerization reactions have been studied using nuclear magnetic resonance techniques. Two different reactions, involving rearrangement of the dimer and dissociation of the dimer, were observed. A mechanism involving a common
intermediate for the two reactions was proposed. Rate and thermodynamic data were determined for a series of different dimers. Solvent effects were also studied. The dominant factor in these reactions appeared to be the steric hindrance of groups substituted near the reaction site.

# The Crystal Structure of the Bicyclic Phosphate $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}{ }^{\text {1a }}$ 

D. M. Nimrod, D. R. Fitzwater, and J. G. Verkade ${ }^{\text {1b }}$<br>Contribution from the Institute for Atomic Research and Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Received August 28, 1967


#### Abstract

The structure of 1-oxo-4-methyl-2,6,7-trioxa-1-phosphabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$, has been determined by three-dimensional Fourier synthesis and full-matrix least-squares refinement of X-ray diffraction counter data. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group Pmc2 $2_{1}$, with unit cell dimensions $a=6.74 \AA$, $b=5.96 \AA, c=17.77 \AA$, four molecules per unit cell $\left(\rho_{\text {caled }}=1.53, \rho_{\text {obsd }}=1.51 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$. The data reveal that some strain is probably present in the bicyclic structure. The bonding of the oxygens to the phosphorus appears to be similar to that found in other trialkyl phosphates whose structures are known. The terminal $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ bond distance is $1.46 \pm 0.02 \AA$, and the bridging $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ distances average $1.57 \pm 0.02 \AA$. The $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ angle is $115.0 \pm$ $1.1^{\circ}$ and the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ angle is $103.7 \pm 0.6^{\circ}$. The $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ stretching frequency is compared with similar modes in open-chain phosphates and correlated qualitatively with the basicity of the oxygen.


Bicyclic alkoxy phosphites of the type $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CR}$ (where $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{CH}_{3}, \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$, and $n-\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{11}$ ) have been shown to function as strong ligands in the presence of transition metal ions, ${ }^{2}$ transition metal carbonyls, ${ }^{3}$ and boron-containing Lewis acids. ${ }^{4}$ Although the general bicyclic structure of $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ and OP $\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ was deduced from their $\mathrm{H}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{P}^{31}$ nmr spectra, ${ }^{5}$ it was of interest to determine an accurate structure of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ for several reasons. In addition to the fact that this study represents the first structural analysis of a bicyclic phosphate, the geometry of this molecule should closely approximate that of coordinated $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ in transition metal complexes and adducts. Moreover, it should have structural parameters similar to that of stable phosphonium cations of the type $\left[\mathrm{RP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}\right]^{+},{ }^{6}$ as well as the phosphonium intermediates in the Michaelis-Arbuzov reactions of $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}{ }^{7}$ It was also of interest to determine whether any of the structural features could account for the lack of extraction properties of the analogous $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ and the abnormally high $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ stretching frequency in compounds of the type $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CR} .{ }^{8}$

[^0]
## Experimental Section

Preparation. The preparation of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ has been described elsewhere. ${ }^{6}$ Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow sublimation at $100^{\circ}$ inside a water-cooled sublimation apparatus. The resulting long, needle-like, soft crystals were severed with a razor blade into near cubes. Torsional distortion of the resulting crystal was checked by examining Weissenberg photographs for drawn-out spots along the axis of rotation. A good single crystal for the collection of intensity data was obtained by this method, but later attempts to obtain suitable fresh crystals for the purpose of obtaining accurate lattice constants and for retaking part of the intensity data were not successful.

Crystal Data. Weissenberg and precession photographs with $\mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{K} \alpha$ radiation revealed mmm Laue symmetry (orthorhombic). Observed systematic extinctions ( $h 0 l, l \neq 2 n$ ) were compatible with space groups $\mathrm{Pmcm}, \mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{~cm}$, and $\mathrm{Pmc} 2_{1}$. The lattice parameters were calculated from precession and Weissenberg photographs using $\mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{K} \alpha$ radiation and from measurements using a General Electric single-crystal orienter with Mo $\mathrm{K} \alpha$ and $\mathrm{Cr} \mathrm{K} \alpha$ radiation. A leastsquares lattice constant refinement program of Williams ${ }^{9}$ was employed to obtain the following values and estimated standard deviations: $a=6.736(0.003) \AA, b=5.96(0.017) \AA, c=17.768$ ( 0.004 ) $\AA$. The calculated density for four molecules per unit cell, $1.53 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$, agrees favorably with the observed value of $1.51 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$ obtained by the flotation method in a mixture of benzene and carbon tetrachloride. On the basis of observed systematic extinctions not required by the space group symmetry along the $a$ axis, together with a moderately well-grounded knowledge of the molecular structure, the Pmcm and P 2 cm space groups were eliminated as possibilities. (Elimination of Pmem assumes that there is no disorder.)

Space requirements for the packing of the. molecules also suggest the $\mathrm{Pmc} 2_{1}$ space group. Four molecules can be arranged in this space group and can account for the extra systematic extinction by placing a molecule on the $x=0$ mirror and a crystallographically independent one on the $x=1 / 2$ mirror.

Collection and Treatment of Data. A full octant of three-dimensional X-ray diffraction intensity data was gathered at room

[^1]Table I. Comparison of Calculated and Observed Structure Factors ${ }^{a}$

${ }^{a}$ The three columns consist of $l, F_{0}(\times 10)$, and $F_{c}(\times 10)$.
temperature with zirconium-filtered molybdenum radiation from an approximately parallelepiped crystal of dimensions $0.13 \times$ $0.23 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$. The spindle axis was coincident with the $c$ axis of the unit cell which is the external needle axis of the crystal. A General Electric XRD-5 X-ray unit equipped with a single-crystal orienter and scintillation counter was used to measure the intensities with a $100-\mathrm{sec}, 1.67^{\circ}-2 \theta$ moving-crystal-moving-counter scan technique. The same $2 \theta$ range was scanned for each reflection with a $1.80^{\circ}-\omega$ offset for background correction. A low take-off angle of $1^{\circ}$ was used in order to keep several of the peaks from
overlapping. It is felt that this was a bad decision and that the collected data suffer to some extent because of the low take-off angle coupled with some slight crystal shifting. A $1.8^{\circ}$ aperature was placed between the crystal and the counter. Three standard peaks were measured periodically throughout the data taking process to monitor decomposition and crystal shifting. Nearly all of the intensities of the 1600 reflections within a $2 \theta$ sphere of $65^{\circ}$ were measured, but only those under $55^{\circ}$ were generally distinguishable from the background and were used in the refinement. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz polarization, noncharacter-

Table II. Final Parameters and Standard Errors (in Parentheses) for $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$

istic radiation, ${ }^{20}$ and crystal decomposition. No absorption correction was applied because of the small linear absorption coefficient ( $2.18 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ ) and the corresponding small difference between the transmission extremes.

An estimate of the standard deviation of the intensity for each reflection was computed by means of the following expression

$$
\sigma_{I}^{2}=\mathrm{TC}+\mathrm{Bg}+(0.05 \mathrm{TC})^{2}+(0.05 \mathrm{Bg})^{2}+(0.10 \mathrm{St})^{2}
$$

TC, Bg, and St refer to total counts, background, and streak, respectively. The last three terms represent estimates of nonstatistical systematic errors in their values. ${ }^{20}$ For those reflections for which the corrected intensity was greater than zero, a standard deviation


Figure 1. The molecular configuration of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$. The distances and angles are averages of the two crystallographically independent molecules of the asymmetric unit.
for the observed structure factor was computed by means of the expression, $\sigma_{F}=\sigma_{I} F_{0} / 2 I$. The rest of the unobserved reflections were given $\sigma_{F}$ values which were representative of the small but nonzero $F_{\circ}$ values.

[^2]Structure Determination. The space group Pmc2r permits an arbitrary origin with respect to $z$. Assuming the molecules lie on the mirrors at $x=0$ and $x=1 / 2$, by the reasoning referred to previously, a phosphorus of one of the molecules was fixed with respect to $x$ and $z$. A sharpened Patterson map and packing considerations aided in proposing an orientation for each of the independent molecules which was substantiated in subsequent refinement of the structure. A full-matrix least-squares minimization of $\Sigma w\left(\left|F_{0}\right|\right.$ $\left.\left|F_{\mathrm{c}}\right|\right)^{2}$, where $w=1 / \sigma_{F^{2}}$, using a program of Fitzwater ${ }^{21}$ on an IBM 7074 computer was initiated on part of the proposed model. Subsequent electron density computations with a program of Ledet ${ }^{12}$ and further least-square refinement gradually suggested the inclusion of the remainder of the atoms. The structure factor calculations used Hartree-Fock-Slater atomic scattering factors. ${ }^{18}$ Final refinement was done anisotropically on all atoms. The final residual factor $\left(R=\Sigma \| F_{0}\left|-\left|F_{\mathrm{c}}\right|\right| / \Sigma\left|F_{0}\right|\right)$ for relating 108 positional and thermal parameters to 781 observed reflections was 0.082 . The weighted $R$ factor $\left(R_{\mathrm{wt}}=\Sigma| | F_{\mathrm{o}} / \sigma\left|-\left|F_{\mathrm{c}} / \sigma \| / \Sigma\right| F_{\mathrm{o}} / \sigma\right|\right)$ was 0.078 . The total 1191 reflections used in the refinement yielded an unweighted $R$ factor of 0.121 and a weighted $R$ factor of 0.105 . A list of these calculated and observed structure factors is given in Table I. The final positional and thermal parameters and their standard errors are given in Table II.

Structures. The molecular structure of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ is shown in Figure 1. The interatomic distances, angles, and their errors were computed using the complete variance-covariance matrix with a program of Busing, Martin, and Levy. ${ }^{14}$ The results of these computations are listed in Tables III and IV. The two molecules in the asymmetric unit are crystallographically independent. It is felt, however, that the molecules are structurally equivalent, and that averaging corresponding distances and angles

[^3]Table III. Individual and Averaged Interatomic Distances and Their Standard Errors

| Atoms | Molecule 1 |  | Molecule 2 |  | Av dist, $\AA$ | Av std error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\AA}{\text { Dist }}$ | Std error | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dist, } \\ \AA \end{gathered}$ | Std error |  |  |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}_{1}$ | 1.491 | 0.017 | 1.436 | 0.015 | 1.464 | 0.016 |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}_{2}$ | 1.575 | 0.016 | 1.577 | 0.018 | 1.574 | 0.015 |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}_{3}$ | 1.556 | 0.012 | 1.578 | 0.012 | 1.574 | 0.015 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{2}-\mathrm{C}_{1}$ | 1.425 | 0.022 | 1.488 | 0.024 | 1.455 | 0.020 |
| $\mathrm{O}_{3}-\mathrm{C}_{2}$ | 1.467 | 0.017 | 1.439 | 0.017 | 1.455 | 0.020 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}-\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 1.524 | 0.028 | 1.516 | 0.030 | 1.519 | 0.024 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{2}-\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 1.528 | 0.018 | 1.506 | 0.018 ) | 1.519 | 0.024 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{3}-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 1. 565 | 0.023 | 1.569 | 0.024 | 1.567 | 0.023 |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{C}_{3}$ | 2.629 | 0.017 | 2.599 | 0.019 | 2.614 | 0.018 |

Table IV. Individual and Averaged Bond Angles and Their Standard Errors ${ }^{a}$

|  | Molecule 1 |  | Molecule 2 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atoms | Angle | Std |  |  |  |  |
| error |  |  |  |  |  |  |$\quad$ Angle | Std |
| :---: |
| Error | | Av |
| :---: |
| angle | | Av std |
| :---: |
| error |

${ }^{a}$ Angles in degrees. ${ }^{b}$ Primes refer to atoms related by the mirrors to the unprimed designation.
is appropriate. The packing environment for each molecule is very nearly identical. These averages are also included in Tables III and IV.

## Discussion

Molecular association in the form of dimers as shown has been postulated by Neunhoeffer and Maiwald for the related phosphate $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ from cryoscopic measurements in benzene. ${ }^{15}$ In addition to the lack of any such behavior in the crystal structure re-

ported here, further evidence for the lack of association of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}{ }^{4}$ and $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ stems from the proton nmr absorptions of these compounds in deuteriochloroform which remain quite constant upon dilution. Furthermore, our molecular weight measurements on $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ obtained over a range of concentrations in benzene and chloroform revealed only monomeric behavior as shown in Table $V$. Because of the insufficient solubility of $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3}$ $\mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ in benzene and chloroform, similar molecular weight measurements could not be carried out. However, it was found previously that $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ is monomeric in nitrobenzene by cryoscopic means. ${ }^{16}$ Thus these molecules are evidently monomeric under most conditions in spite of their high dipole moments (ca. 4 D ). ${ }^{17}$
(15) O. Neunhoeffer and W. Maiwald, Chem. Ber., 95, 108 (1962).
(16) J. G. Verkade and L. T. Reynolds, J. Org. Chem., 25, 663 (1960).

Table V. Molecular Weight Determinations of $\operatorname{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}{ }^{a, b}$

| Solvent | No. of <br> detn | Conen <br> ranges, $M$ | Found av <br> mol wt |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benzene | 8 | $0.005-0.021^{c}$ | $181 \pm 4$ |
| Chloroform | 4 | $0.006-0.027$ | $183 \pm 2$ |

${ }^{a}$ Measurements were carried out at $25^{\circ}$ on a Mechrolab Model 301A vapor pressure osmometer using benzil as a standard. ${ }^{b}$ Calculated molecular weight is 178 . ${ }^{c}$ The upper limit represents nearsaturation.

On the basis of $\mathrm{P}^{31} \mathrm{nmr}$ experiments carried out earlier in our laboratories, it was indicated that the chemical shift data for the phosphite $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ was consistent with an $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond angle of $104^{\circ 5}$ using the calculations of Parks for three-covalent phosphorus systems. ${ }^{18}$ At present, similar predictions of bond angles from $\mathrm{P}^{31}$ resonance data have not been extended to four-coordinate phosphorus compounds such as $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$. Because of the constrained nature of these molecules, however, it is probable that bondangle changes within the cage will be small from $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ to $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$. This assumption gains support from the fact that the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond angle increases by only $2.5^{\circ}$ from $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ to $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}{ }^{19,20}$ Thus the observed bond angle of $103.7^{\circ}$ in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ compares very favorably with the approximate angle of $104^{\circ}$ calculated for $\mathrm{P}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$. Because the Parks calculation involves an exponential term, the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond angle is very sensitive to the third significant figure of the electronegativity of the alkoxy groups. Inasmuch as this group electronegativity is not known and that of oxygen necessarily substituted, ${ }^{4}$ the above arguments are rendered somewhat tenuous.

The $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond distances in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3}-$ $\mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ are within experimental error of those in the only other trialkyl phosphates $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)$ and $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OC}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)$ whose structures are known. ${ }^{21}$ If there are differences in $\pi$ bonding present in these $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ links, it is not evident from their bond lengths. Because of the five-membered ring and an unconstrained $\mathrm{OCH}_{3}$ group in the two monocyclic phosphates cited above, the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}$ bond angles are different from those in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3}-$ $\mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ which consists of six-membered rings. Thus the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}$ bond angles in the strained fivemembered ring phosphates are about 99 and $112^{\circ}$, respectively, whereas in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ some of the strain is relieved by increasing these angles to about 104 and $115^{\circ}$, respectively. If the $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{C}$ bond angles in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{OH})$ (about 104 and $120^{\circ}$, respectively ${ }^{22}$ ) can be assumed to be representative of strainless angles of this type, some evidence of strain is present in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ in the $115^{\circ} \mathrm{POC}$ angles. The average $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{O}$ bond lengths and OPO bond angles in $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ are also very similar
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(22) J. D. Dunitz and J. S. Rollett, Acta Cryst., 9, 327 (1956).

Table VI. Phosphoryl Oxygen Stretching Modes for Trialkyl Phosphates in Solution

| Compound | $\nu_{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{cm}^{-1}}$ | Ref |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{O}-n-\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{9}\right)_{3}$ | 1260 | 8 |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OC}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{3}$ | 1265 | $b$ |
| $\mathrm{OPP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)_{3}$ | 1281 | $b$ |
| $\left.\mathrm{OPOC}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)$ | 1290 | $c$ |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)$ | 1300 | $d$ |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{C}_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)$ | 1311 | $e$ |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CH}_{3}{ }^{a}$ | 1319 | 8 |
| $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{2} \mathrm{CH}$ | 1340 | $f$ |
|  |  |  |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Although $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}$ is too insoluble for a solution measurement of the $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ frequency, it is expected to be nearly the same as for the more soluble $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$. ${ }^{b} \mathrm{~F}$. S. Mortimer, Spectrochim. Acta, 9, 270 (1957). ${ }^{c}$ M. G. Newton, private communication. ${ }^{d} \mathrm{~F}$. Westheimer, private communication. ${ }^{e}$ To be published. ${ }^{f}$ D. B. Denney and S. L. Varga, Tetrahedron Letters, 4935 (1966).
to those found in the adamantane thiophosphate SP$(\mathrm{OCH})_{3}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{3}\left(1.58 \AA\right.$ and $105^{\circ}$, respectively). ${ }^{23}$
(23) P. Anderson and K. E. Hjortaas, Acta Chem. Scand., 14, 829 (1960).

From Table VI, it can be seen that the center of the band assigned to the $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ stretching mode ranges from 1260 to $1340 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ in trialkyl phosphates. Only three $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ bond distances are known for such compounds: $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{CCH}_{3}(1.46 \AA), \mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right)(1.44$ $\AA),{ }^{21}$ and $\mathrm{OP}\left[\mathrm{OC}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)_{2}\right]_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{3}\right) \quad(1.44 \AA) .{ }^{21} \mathrm{Un}-$ fortunately, the uncertainties in these lengths and the $\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}$ frequencies are on the order of the differences, making conclusions concerning a bond-order-bondlength correlation impossible. From a consideration of the gross structures of the phosphates in Table VI, however, it is apparent that there is a general increase in $\nu_{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}}$ from open-chain ( $1260-1281 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ ) to monocyclic ( $1290-1311 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ ) to bicyclic (1319-1340 $\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ ) systems. That a decrease in the metal extraction properties of the phosphoryl oxygen parallels an increase in $\nu_{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}}$ has been observed by Burdett and Burger. ${ }^{24}$ From these results and the abnormally high $\nu_{\mathrm{O}=\mathrm{P}}$ value for $\mathrm{OP}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right)_{3} \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$ in Table VI, it is reasonable that this bicyclic phosphate was found to have no observable extraction ability. ${ }^{8}$ It is not clear at present what the causes of these trends are, and further studies are in progress in an effort to resolve this question.
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# Sulfur Chelates. VIII. ${ }^{1}$ Oxidative Addition of Sulfur to Dithioaryl Acid Complexes of Nickel(II) and Zinc(II) 

J. P. Fackler, Jr., D. Coucouvanis, J. A. Fetchin, and W. C. Seidel<br>Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Received December 27, 1967


#### Abstract

Sulfur-rich dithio aromatic acid complexes of nickel(II) and zinc(II) are described. The oxidative addition of sulfur to dithio aromatic acid nickel(II) complexes leads to the addition of one sulfur atom per chelate ring. The bis(perthio acid)nickel(II) species is achieved by metathesis starting with the perthio acid-zinc(II) complex. Evidence is presented that suggests the sulfur addition and abstraction reactions are metal ion influenced and that the perthiodithio mixed-ligand-nickel(II) complex contains both four- and five-membered chelate rings.


TThe oxidation of thiols to disulfides ${ }^{2,3}$ and the reductive abstraction of sulfur from disulfides by triphenylphosphine ${ }^{4,5}$ are well-known reactions in the chemistry of organic sulfur compounds. Recently ${ }^{6}$ we have described formally similar reactions involving anionic 1,1-dithiolate complexes of some group VIII metals. Certain of these complexes, $I(X=S, N C N$,

I

II

[^4]$\mathrm{CH}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{2}\right)$, etc. $)$, are oxidized chemically or with sulfur or polysulfides to sulfur-rich species which appear to be formulated as II. These complexes are reduced ${ }^{6}$ by triphenylphosphine to the original dithiolates.

In an earlier communication we demonstrated ${ }^{7}$ that the species originally formulated ${ }^{8}$ by Hieber and Brück as tetrakis(dithiobenzoato)- $\mu$-dithio-dinickel(IV) is a ligand-oxidized nickel(II) species. ${ }^{8 a}$ We have shown that this complex, III ( $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{H}$ or $\mathrm{CH}_{3}, \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ni}(\mathrm{II})$ ),
(7) J. P. Fackler, Jr. and D. Coucouvanis, ibid., 89, 1745 (1967).
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(8a) Note Added in Proof. D. Coucouvanis and S. Lippard, private communication, have shown conclusively using X-ray crystallography that $\mathrm{Fe}\left(\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{CC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{~S}_{3} \mathrm{CC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$ contains a

ring.


[^0]:    (1) (a) This work was performed in the Ames Laboratory of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Contribution No. 2125. (b) Author to whom inquiries should be addressed at the Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.
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