

STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF  
NITRATO COBALT COMPLEXES,  
YLIDES  
AND  
TWO RELATED ORGANIC MOLECULES  
BY X-RAY ANALYSIS.

A thesis  
submitted to the University of Glasgow  
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
in the Faculty of Science

by

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SUMMARY

In this thesis the techniques of crystal structure analysis are applied to the study of bonding and molecular conformations in three classes of compounds. The contents are divided into four parts ; in PART I historical and theoretical aspects of structure determination are surveyed, with particular emphasis being placed on those techniques which were used in the present studies.

PART II is concerned with the study of five nitrate-cobalt complexes. In an introduction, aspects of the co-ordinated nitrate group are surveyed, with particular emphasis being placed on the rationalization of the distortions observed in co-ordinated nitrate groups relative to the symmetrical ( $D_{3h}$ ) structure of the free nitrate ion. This is followed by a description of the analyses of three novel cobalt complexes of formula  $[\text{CoA}_2(\text{NO}_3)\text{Cl}]_2$ , [A = pyridine, acetonitrile and tetrahydrofuran]. The three complexes are found to be centrosymmetric dimers, with asymmetrically bridging chlorine atoms. The monomeric units are described as octahedra and as sharing a meridional edge. The octahedra exhibit grossly distorted geometries, the distortions being accountable in terms of the severe constraint imposed by the short 'bite' of the nitrate group on two cis octahedral sites.

Many physical techniques have been used in attempts to rationalize the structures of series of nitrate-metal complexes. In particular, spectroscopic evidence suggested that complexes

of formula  $MA_2(NO_3)_2$  [A = amine, M = Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II)] have structures which are similar to that observed for  $Co(Me_3PO)_2(NO_3)_2$ , ie six co-ordinate with cis-bidentate nitrate groups. However no previous analyses had revealed this stereochemistry. Thus it was of interest to investigate the structures of  $CoA_2(NO_3)_2$  [A = pyridine, acetonitrile], the results of which are reported in the final section of PART II. Both analyses have revealed monomeric molecular structures having quasi  $C_2$  symmetry, and with geometries in accord with the above mentioned prediction.

PART III is devoted to a study of ylides. In an introduction, some aspects of the chemistry of ylides containing second-row 'onium species are surveyed, with particular reference to their marked stability relative to their first-row analogues. In view of the paucity of data on S(VI) 'onium ylides, the crystal and molecular structures of three dimethylsulphoxonium ylides were undertaken. The results are presented in the following three sections, and compared with their sulphur(IV) analogues and other related systems. The final section of PART III is devoted to a discussion of aspects of these analyses that are of overall relevance to the study of such systems. The literature is surveyed in tabular form, and the competition of 'onium and stabilizing groups to delocalize the negative charge on the anionic atom is discussed. Finally the conformations of ylide structures are discussed in terms of the steric requirements for electron delocalization and the minimization of non-bonding interactions.

Accounts of the structure analyses of two xanthene-9-spiro-4'-piperidine derivatives are contained in PART IV. These are the first of a series of related compounds which it is proposed to study in this laboratory. The observed geometries of the two molecules are accountable in terms of the theory of isovalent hybridization and also in terms of intramolecular non-bonded interactions.

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## PART I

### ASPECTS OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

## 1.1 HISTORICAL

The beauty of crystals has aroused the curiosity of man from earliest times and, as early as 1665, the regular external forms of native crystals had evoked speculation regarding their ultimate structure<sup>(1)</sup>. Subsequent work spread over a period of about 200 years led to the development of a geometrical theory of crystallography<sup>(2)</sup>.

In 1784, Abbe R J Haüy discovered the fundamental law of rational indices from observations on cleavage directions in calcite, and this led him to envisage a model of the crystalline state as a lattice of crystal units<sup>(3)</sup>. Interest soon became focussed on this geometrical abstraction and by 1848 Auguste Bravais had demonstrated that only 14 distinct types of space lattice are possible<sup>(4)</sup>. Combination of the lattice operation with the symmetry operations of the 32 point groups led the German mathematician Schönflies to derive the 230 possible space groups. The same results were achieved independently and almost simultaneously by Federov and Barlow<sup>(5)</sup>. However, although these theories were complete by 1894, they aroused little interest until 1919, when Niggli<sup>(6)</sup> showed how the space groups of crystals could be determined by X-ray studies.

X-rays were discovered by Röntgen in 1895, but until 1912 the nature of this very penetrating radiation was unknown. However, in 1912, the experiments of von Laue, Friedrich and Knipping showed that a crystal could act as

a three-dimensional diffraction grating for X-rays<sup>(7)</sup>. This discovery, besides establishing the nature of X-rays, provided a powerful physical means of examining crystals on the atomic scale. This technique was immediately taken up and developed by the Braggs<sup>(8)</sup>, who realised that the resulting intensity-weighted diffraction pattern could be used in the elucidation of crystal structures.

Initially, due to limited knowledge and the enormous labour of computation involved, this technique could only be applied to the study of simple inorganic structures. However, with the advent of fast electronic computers and highly sophisticated methods of analysis, it has become possible to solve increasingly complex structures such as proteins and nucleic acids<sup>(9)</sup>.

The remainder of this section is devoted to a survey of the theory and techniques used in the structure analysis of the compounds which are the subject of this thesis.

## 1.2 THE BRAGG EQUATION

After the discovery of the diffraction of X-rays by crystals, von Laue described the crystalline state as a three-dimensional diffraction grating and showed that the phenomenon of diffraction could be described in terms of a set of equations :



$$\underline{a} \cdot (\underline{S} - \underline{S}_0) = h \lambda$$

$$\underline{b} \cdot (\underline{S} - \underline{S}_0) = k \lambda$$

$$\underline{c} \cdot (\underline{S} - \underline{S}_0) = l \lambda$$

where,

$\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$  and  $\underline{c}$  are the vectors which define the unit cell,  
 $\underline{S}$  and  $\underline{S}_0$  are unit vectors in the directions of the  
incident and diffracted rays,

$\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength,

and  $h$ ,  $k$ ,  $l$  are integers, called Laue orders<sup>(10)</sup>.

However, these Laue conditions were not in a suitable  
mathematical form for the interpretation of experimental  
results<sup>(11)</sup>. But, if a lattice array of atoms scatters in  
the Laue orders  $h$ ,  $k$ ,  $l$ , this requires all points on the  
crystallographic plane  $(hkl)$  to scatter in phase, which is  
geometrically equivalent to reflection of the X-rays by  
atoms in the crystallographic plane  $(hkl)$ <sup>(12)</sup>. This provides  
an alternative description of diffraction as reflection from  
stacks of parallel, equally-spaced planes  $(hkl)$ . The  
condition for constructive interference becomes

$$2d(hkl)\sin \theta = n\lambda$$

where,

$d(hkl)$  is the interplanar spacing,

$\lambda$  is the wavelength of the radiation,

$\theta$  is the grazing angle of incidence, and

$n$  is an integer

This is the Bragg equation<sup>(13)</sup>.

### 1.3 THE RECIPROCAL LATTICE

From Bragg's law it follows that  $\sin \theta$  is inversely proportional to  $d(hkl)$ . However it is advantageous to substitute this inverse relationship by a direct one and introduce the concept of the reciprocal lattice defined by  $\underline{a}^*$ ,  $\underline{b}^*$  and  $\underline{c}^*$ , where

$$\underline{a}^* = \frac{\underline{b} \cdot \underline{c}}{\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} \times \underline{c}}$$

with similar expressions for  $\underline{b}^*$  and  $\underline{c}^*$ , and  $\underline{a}$ ,  $\underline{b}$  and  $\underline{c}$  are the crystal lattice vectors. In the reciprocal space defined by these relationships each crystal lattice plane  $(hkl)$  is transformed into a point the co-ordinates of which (measured in units of  $a^*$ ,  $b^*$  and  $c^*$ ) are  $h, k, l$ .

### 1.4 THE STRUCTURE FACTOR

The structure factor  $F(hkl)$  may be defined by

$$F(hkl) = \int_V \rho(xyz) \exp[2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)] dV$$

where  $\rho(xyz)$  is the electron density at the point  $(x, y, z)$ , in a unit cell of volume  $V$ .  $F(hkl)$  thus represents the ratio of the total radiation scattered by the contents of the unit cell in the order  $hkl$  relative to that of a single electron at the origin of the unit cell. However it is more convenient to consider the electron density as the superposition of  $N$  'atomic' electron densities<sup>(14)</sup>. The structure-factor is then given by

$$F(hkl) = \sum_j f_j(hkl) \exp[2\pi i(hx_j + ky_j + lz_j)]$$

where  $x_j$ ,  $y_j$  and  $z_j$  are the fractional co-ordinates of the

jth atom, and where

$$f_j(hkl) = V \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho_j(uvw) \exp[2\pi i(hu + kv + lw)] du dv dw$$

is the scattering factor of atom j whose electron density is  $\rho_j(uvw)$ ,  $(uvw)$  being the co-ordinates referred to  $(x_j, y_j, z_j)$  as origin<sup>(15)</sup>.

The scattering factor is thus the Fourier transform of the atomic electron-density, and represents the amplitude of the wave scattered by the atom relative to that which would be scattered by an electron at rest. As  $\sin \theta$  increases, the X-rays scattered from different parts of the atom will be increasingly out of phase and will therefore interfere destructively with each other. Thus, due to the finite size of the atom,  $f$  attenuates with increase of  $\sin \theta$  (where  $\theta$  is the Bragg angle).

Since the duration of the scattering experiment is much greater than the period of thermal vibration, thermal motion effectively increases the volume occupied by the electrons scattering the X-rays. This smearing may be allowed for by using the expression

$$f = f_0 \exp[-8\pi^2 U (\sin \theta / \lambda)^2]$$

where  $f_0$  is the scattering factor of an atom at rest (and is taken to be independent of the environment of the atom in the unit cell and of the radiation used for the experiment), and  $U$  is the mean square amplitude of isotropic vibration.

Anisotropic thermal vibration can be allowed for by the more general expression

$$f = f_0 \exp \left[ -2\pi^2 (U_{11} h^2 a^{*2} + U_{22} k^2 b^{*2} + U_{33} l^2 c^{*2} + 2U_{12} hka^*b^* + 2U_{13} hla^*c^* + 2U_{23} klb^*c^*) \right]$$

where  $U_{ij}$  ( $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ ) are the components of the symmetric tensor,  $\underline{U}$ , describing the ellipsoid of mean-square vibration with reference to the reciprocal axes.

A further complication arises from the phenomenon of Anomalous Dispersion. Scattered radiation arises from modulation of the natural oscillation of the atomic electrons induced by the electromagnetic field of the incident X-rays. The electrons thus become a source of radiation, scattering X-rays with a phase lag of  $\pi$  (Thomson scattering). However, when the X-ray frequency approaches an absorption edge of a diffracting atom, resonance effects set in and the phase lag decreases to  $\pi/2$  at resonance, and to 0 for a photon of much lower energy than the binding energy of the electron (Rayleigh scattering). It follows that near the absorption edge the scattering factor becomes a complex quantity expressible as

$$f = f_0 + \Delta f' + i\Delta f''$$

where  $f_0$  is the normal scattering factor and  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  are the correction terms required to allow for this anomalous dispersion effect<sup>(16,17)</sup>. In the case of non-centrosymmetric space groups this effect may lead to the breakdown of Friedel's law and has been used to distinguish between enantiomorphic structures<sup>(18)</sup>.

## 1.5 GEOMETRIC AND INTENSITY DATA MEASUREMENTS

Preliminary unit-cell parameters for the compounds described in this thesis were determined from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation, and

from precession photographs taken with Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation. Space-group identification was based on the systematically absent reflections. The crystal under investigation was then transferred to a Hilger and Watts'  $\gamma$ 290 diffractometer. The crystal was always in an offset position on X to prevent multiple reflections<sup>(19)</sup>.

The various photographs and initial unit-cell parameters enabled the location and indexing of two strong, low-order reflections. The angular settings were optimised by means of  $2\theta$ ,  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  scans and incorporated, together with the approximate cell dimensions, in an orientation matrix which was used to check the indexing of the reflections and to locate twelve well-defined reflections with a wide spread of  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  values and with  $\theta$  values in the typical range  $12^\circ$  to  $17^\circ$ . The angular settings of each of the reflections and their Friedel partners (to a maximum total of 23) were optimised and used in the refinement of the unit-cell parameters by least-squares methods and thence to calculate an accurate orientation matrix.

Intensity measurements were made exposing the crystal to graphite-monochromated or Zr-filtered Mo-K $\alpha$  radiation and using the  $\theta, 2\theta$  scan procedure with each reflection being scanned typically over 40 equal steps between the limits  $(2\theta_{\text{calc.}} - 0.40^\circ)$  and  $(2\theta_{\text{calc.}} + 0.40^\circ)$ . Each scan-step was counted for one second and stationary-crystal/stationary-counter background counts were made at each extreme of the scan for a total time equal to the total peak-scan time.

The intensities of three standard reflections were monitored at regular intervals both as a check on diffractometer-stability and crystal deterioration, and also to enable scaling of all reflections to a common scale. In most cases, weak reflections were not measured, those reflections with  $I \leq 2\sigma_I$  (where  $\sigma_I$  was obtained from counting statistics) being automatically identified and omitted from the counting procedure.

## 1.6 DATA REDUCTION

The data thus obtained consists of a set of 'integrated intensities'  $I(hkl)$ , which are a measure of the total amount of energy diffracted by the crystal from the planes (hkl) as the crystal rotates in the X-ray beam. The integrated intensity is defined<sup>(20)</sup> by the relationship

$$I(hkl) = E\omega I_0^{-1} = \lambda^3 N^2 r_e^2 |F(hkl)|^2 L_p V$$

where  $E$  is the energy diffracted by the crystal of volume  $V$  (assumed to be small), rotating with an angular velocity,  $\omega$ , in an X-ray beam of wavelength  $\lambda$  and intensity  $I_0$ ;

$r_e = e^2 m^{-1} c^{-2}$  is the classical radius of the electron;

$N$  is the number of unit cells per unit volume;  $F(hkl)$  is the structure-factor of the plane (hkl) and  $L$  and  $p$  are respectively the Lorentz and polarisation factors which are known functions of  $\theta$ . Thus in a particular experiment,

$$|F(hkl)| = [I(hkl) K^{-1} L^{-1} p^{-1}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

The polarisation factor,  $p$ , allows for the partial polarisation of the reflected beam, and, for an unpolarised incident beam

$$p = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)$$

where  $\theta$  is the Bragg angle of the reflection (hkl). However if the X-ray beam has been reflected from a crystal monochromator, the incident beam is also partially polarised and the modified equation becomes<sup>(21)</sup>

$$p = (1 + \cos^2 2\theta_m \cdot \cos^2 2\theta)(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)^{-1}$$

where  $\theta_m$  is the Bragg angle of the stack of reflecting planes of the crystal monochromator. This expression is valid when the primary beam, the beam reflected by the monochromator, and the diffracted beam are coplanar, the general expression being much more complex<sup>(22)</sup>. For the graphite monochromator utilized in the present studies  $\cos^2 2\theta_m$  has the value of 0.965.

The Lorentz factor, L, allows for the relative time each plane is in the reflecting condition. This may be easily envisaged in terms of the reciprocal lattice/reflecting sphere concept, the reflecting condition being the interval for which the finite reciprocal lattice point is in contact with the sphere of reflection. Therefore the duration of the reflecting condition is dependent on the individual reflection and on the method of data collection. In the present studies the Lorentz factor is given by the expression

$$L = (\sin 2\theta)^{-1}$$

The quantity K is a constant for a particular experiment and may be calculated from diffraction theory<sup>(23)</sup>.

#### 1.6.1 THE RELATIVE STRUCTURE-FACTOR

In practice it is usual to assume  $K = 1$  and to calculate relative structure-factor moduli  $|F_{rel}|$ . These may then be put on an approximate absolute scale by means of the Wilson-Plot method<sup>(24)</sup>. It has been shown that by dividing reciprocal space into concentric shells, each thin enough that the change of  $f$  with  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  within each shell is negligible, and averaging the variables over each shell, then

$$\ln \left[ \langle |F_{rel}|^2 \rangle / \sum_j f_{oj} \right] = -2(\ln K + B \langle s \rangle^2)$$

where  $K$  is the scaling factor such that

$$K \sum |F_{rel}| = \sum |F(hkl)| \quad ,$$

$s = \sin \theta/\lambda$  and  $B$  is an overall thermal parameter. A best-line fit to a plot of the left hand side of the above expression against  $\langle s \rangle^2$  gives adequate preliminary working values of  $K$  and  $B$ .

When a part-structure is known the scale factor may be obtained by correlating  $k \sum |F_{rel}|$  with  $\sum |F_{calc}|$ . Once the structure is solved, the scale factor is included as a variable parameter in the subsequent least-squares refinement.

### 1.6.2 ABSORPTION

X-rays are absorbed by crystals to varying extents leading to a reduced intensity given by the expression

$$I = I_0 \exp[-\mu t]$$

where  $I_0$  is the incident intensity,  $t$  is the distance traversed in the crystal by the beam, and  $\mu$ , the linear absorption coefficient, is a function of the elemental



composition and of the wavelength of the X-rays.

Failure to correct for high absorption manifests itself in physically meaningless values of isotropic temperature factors (even negative values in very serious cases) and to large errors in the positional parameters of the atoms. However in the present work the low linear absorption coefficients of the compounds and the small crystals used were together considered to justify neglect of absorption effects.

### 1.6.3 EXTINCTION

Extinction is the attenuation of the incident beam, when a crystal is in the reflecting position, thereby reducing the intensity of the diffracted beam. This may arise in two ways.

#### a) PRIMARY EXTINCTION

When an X-ray beam is reflected at the Bragg angle by a set of planes, it follows that the reflected beam is at the correct angle to be reflected by other planes in the stack. The phase change of  $\pi/2$  that accompanies reflection, leads to destructive interference of the n-tuply (n even) diffracted beam with the incident beam, and of the n-tuply (n odd) diffracted beams with each other. This only occurs with crystals of very low mosaicity, and so is a rare phenomenon.

## b) SECONDARY EXTINCTION

This arises for reflections of such intensity that an appreciable amount of the incident radiation is reflected by the first planes encountered by the beam. Thus the deeper planes receive an attenuated beam and therefore reflect less. Secondary extinction is therefore a function of the scattering power and relative alignment of the individual mosaic blocks, and is most pronounced for reflections occurring at low  $\sin \theta/\lambda$ . Zachariasen<sup>(25)</sup> has shown how the effects of secondary extinction can be allowed for during the least-squares refinement. However, since it is a function of the crystal perfection, it was not a problem in the cases reported in this thesis, and was ignored.

## 1.7 FOURIER SYNTHESIS AND THE PHASE PROBLEM

A crystal is a tri-periodic structure and as such may be described by a three-dimensional Fourier series. This was first suggested by W L Bragg in 1915<sup>(26)</sup>. It can be shown that a general expression for a Fourier synthesis may be written as

$$\rho(xyz) = V^{-1} \sum_h \sum_k \sum_l F(hkl) \exp[-2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)],$$

where  $\rho(xyz) = V^{-1} \sum_h \sum_k \sum_l F(hkl) \exp[-2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)]$ , finite number of terms. The above expression may be written as

$$\rho(xyz) = V^{-1} \sum_h \sum_k \sum_l [F(hkl)] \exp[i\alpha(hkl) - 2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)]$$

where  $\alpha(hkl)$  is the argument or phase of the complex quantity  $F(hkl)$ .

The above expression indicates that knowledge of the unobservable phases is a pre-requisite to the calculation of the electron distribution. This constitutes the Phase Problem. However, although the structure-factor moduli are the only directly obtainable quantities, a considerable amount of extra information may be derived from the observed data by employing rather elegant mathematical techniques. Two such methods, which were used in the present work, will now be surveyed.

### 1.8 THE PATTERSON FUNCTION AND THE HEAVY ATOM METHOD

Although it is not possible to determine the atomic positions in a straight-forward manner from the intensity data, it is possible, at least in principle, to determine the interatomic vectors. This approach was first introduced by A L Patterson in 1934-35<sup>(27)</sup>, who realised that the self-convolution of a unit cell containing N atoms, and defined by

$$P(uvw) = V \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \rho(xyz) \cdot \rho(x + u, y + v, z + w) dx dy dz$$

would consist of a set of  $N(N - 1)$  peaks, corresponding to the interatomic vectors  $(uvw)$ , together with N null-vectors superimposed at the origin. This follows from  $P(uvw)$  having appreciable magnitude only when  $\rho(xyz)$  and  $\rho(x + u, y + v, z + u)$  both correspond to atomic sites.

The elegance of this approach becomes clear when one substitutes the electron-density by the Fourier transform of the structure-factor. The function one obtains may be shown to lead to a vector-map defined by

$$P(uvw) = V^{-1} \sum_h \sum_k \sum_l |F(hkl)|^2 \exp[2\pi i(hu + kv + lw)]$$

and so may be computed directly from the phaseless structure-factor moduli. The resulting vector-map consists of a set of maxima with peak-heights proportional to the product of the scattering factors of the atoms involved. Thus the presence of heavy atoms (ie atoms of high atomic number relative to the other atoms) will give rise to heavy atom-heavy atom vectors that stand out strongly against a background of heavy-light and light-light atom vectors. Identification of the heavy atom-heavy atom vectors allows the determination of the heavy atom co-ordinates. Once the heavy atom is located, it may be used to phase the observed structure-factor moduli in a Fourier synthesis. The error in such a phasing moduli has been shown  $\frac{\sum Z_{\text{heavy}}^2}{\sum Z_{\text{related}}}$  to

$$r = \frac{\sum Z_{\text{heavy}}^2}{\sum Z_{\text{light}}^2}$$

when  $r \sim 1$ , the phasing is generally likely to be reliable enough to allow resolution of the structure to proceed without undue difficulty. As  $r$  decreases, the phasing becomes less reliable and an iterative procedure of phasing and electron-density calculations may become necessary for complete resolution. On the other hand, when  $r$  is much greater than unity, the heavy atom tends to dominate the phases and intensities to such an extent that the comparison of  $|F_o|$  and  $|F_c|$  becomes insensitive to the lighter atoms, rendering it difficult to deduce an accurate model.

## 1.9 DIRECT METHODS

In 'direct methods' the resolution of a structure is formulated as a sequence of purely mathematical operations on the observed data. Direct methods owe their inception to the derivation of inequality relationships between structure factors by Harker and Kasper<sup>(29)</sup>. However, the requirements for inequalities to hold are so severe as to restrict their application to small structures. Inequalities in fact represent the limiting cases of the more general probability approach<sup>(30)</sup> and present day methods are based on strategies which estimate a phase together with its associated probability of being correct.

Procedures of phase determination are usually expressed in terms of the normalised structure factor  $E_{\underline{h}}$ <sup>(31)</sup>, the modulus of which being defined by

$$|E_{\underline{h}}|^2 = |F_{\underline{h}}|^2 / \epsilon \sum_i f_i^2$$

where  $\epsilon$  is a symmetry dependent integer introduced to correct for space-group extinctions and  $\underline{h}$  is the vector (hkl).

Since the  $|E_{\underline{h}}|$  are uniquely determined by the crystal structure and are independent of the choice of origin<sup>(32)</sup>, the strategy used in direct methods is to obtain relationships between phases which are also origin-independent, the so called structure invariants. It can be shown that  $\sum_{\underline{h}} A_{\underline{h}} \phi_{\underline{h}}$  is a structure invariant if  $\sum_{\underline{h}} A_{\underline{h}} \underline{h} = 0$ , for integral  $A_{\underline{h}}$ . At present

the most widely used structure invariants are the triplets  $\phi_{\underline{h}_1} + \phi_{\underline{h}_2} + \phi_{\underline{h}_3}$  where  $\underline{h}_1 + \underline{h}_2 + \underline{h}_3 = 0$ , though more powerful methods involving quartets are being developed.

From the triplet structure invariant it follows that the phase of  $E_{\underline{h}}$  is correlated to the phases of  $E_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}}$  and  $E_{\underline{k}}$ , and it may be shown that

$$\phi_{\underline{h}} \simeq \left\langle \phi_{\underline{k}} + \phi_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}} \right\rangle_{\underline{k}}$$

holds for phases associated with large  $|E|$  values<sup>(33)</sup>. In practice the more efficient Tangent formula<sup>(33)</sup>

$$\tan \phi_{\underline{h}} = \frac{\sum_{\underline{k}} |E_{\underline{k}} \cdot E_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}}| \sin(\phi_{\underline{k}} + \phi_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}})}{\sum_{\underline{k}} |E_{\underline{k}} \cdot E_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}}| \cos(\phi_{\underline{k}} + \phi_{\underline{h} - \underline{k}})}$$

is used for phase determination. The reliability and variance of an estimated phase may also be determined using formulae derived by Karle and Karle<sup>(33)</sup> and in general are dependent on the magnitude of the  $|E|$ 's.

The above relationships form the basis of the symbolic addition method of Karle and Karle<sup>(33)</sup>. In this method one chooses a basic set of phases necessary to specify an origin and, in the case of non-centrosymmetric space-groups, an enantiomorph together with a small number of phases denoted by symbols<sup>(33,34)</sup>. The choice is usually a balance between large  $|E|$  values, which increase the reliability of a phase estimation, and the number of triple-phase relationships ( $\sum_2$  interactions) in which the phase is involved. The latter lead to multiple indications for unknown phases, thus

increasing the reliability of phase determination during the initial crucial stages. The symbols are then assigned values (all possible combinations of  $\pm\pi/4$ ,  $\pm3\pi/4$  or in the case of centric reflections, the values 0 or  $\pi$ ) yielding a series of alternative self-consistent phase sets. Each phase set may be used with the observed  $|E|$ 's in a Fourier synthesis (E-map), one of which may reveal the correct structure. The above procedure has been automated in the suite of computer programmes MULTAN by Germain, Main and Wolfson<sup>(35)</sup> and modifications of the procedure are available as links of the X-RAY'72 suite of crystallographic programmes<sup>(36)</sup>.

#### 1.10 ACCURACY AND LEAST SQUARES REFINEMENT

The atomic parameters obtained from a Fourier synthesis are in error due to termination of series effects. To overcome this problem and to produce a model which is a best-fit to the experimental data, one uses Legendre's method of least-squares<sup>(37)</sup>, first introduced into crystallography by Hughes<sup>(38)</sup>. The function which is usually minimised is

$$M = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta_r^2$$

where the summation is over the set of  $m$  crystallographically independent data and  $w_r$  is a weighting factor associated with each term.

For a minimum

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial p_j} = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta_r \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j} = 0, \text{ for all } p_j, \dots\dots(A)$$

where  $p_j$  are the  $n \ll m$  structural parameters.

For the trial set of values,  $p_j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ), close to their optimum values,  $\Delta$  can be expanded as a function of the parameters by a Taylor series to the first order giving

$$(\underline{P} + \underline{\epsilon}) = (\underline{P}) - \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \dots\dots(B)$$

where  $\underline{P}$  and  $\underline{\epsilon}$  represent the whole set of  $n$  parameters and changes, and  $\epsilon_i$  is a small change in  $p_i$ .

Substituting (B) in (A) gives

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j} \epsilon_i = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j}$$

which is a set of  $n$  equations in  $n$  unknowns called the normal equations. These normal equations may be expressed in matrix notation as

$$A.X = B$$

where,

$A$  is an  $n \times n$  symmetric matrix with  $a_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_i} \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j}$

$X$  is a vector of order  $n$  with  $x_j = \epsilon_j$

$B$  is a vector of order  $n$  with  $b_j = \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta \frac{\partial |F_c|}{\partial p_j}$

The set of parameter shifts is therefore given by  $X = A^{-1}.B$ .

Although the refinement of structural parameters is a non-linear process, the non-linearities are known to be negligible



when the parameter shifts are small. Nevertheless, the calculated shifts will not be exact and structural refinement has to be carried out by an iterative process.

In the least-squares refinement each observation was given an associated weight  $w$ . Absolute weights reflect the precision of measurements of  $|F_o|$  and are given by the reciprocal of the variance,  $\sigma^2$ , of the observation due to random experimental errors. However it is not practical to measure each reflection a sufficient number of times to obtain reliable estimates of the variance. Instead, relative weights may be assigned by expressions of the type

$$w = (a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2 + d \sin \theta)^{-1}$$

where the coefficients are chosen to give approximately constant averages of  $w\Delta^2$  when the set of  $w\Delta^2$  values is analysed in a systematic manner. Weights chosen in this way, besides allowing for random errors, also allow for such systematic experimental errors not paralleled in the calculated model and such defects in the model not paralleled in the data<sup>(40)</sup>.

It is customary to test the final refined model, obtained by least-squares methods, by a Fourier synthesis with  $\Delta F = (|F_o| - |F_c|)$  as coefficients, i.e.

$$\Delta\rho(xyz) = v^{-1} \sum_h \sum_k \sum_l (|F_o| - |F_c|) \exp[i\alpha - 2\pi i(hx + ky + lz)]$$

where  $\alpha$  is the phase of  $F_c$  as obtained from the model.

This 'Difference Map' will indicate any gross errors in the model. The method is free from series-termination errors and has been used to locate hydrogen atoms from X-ray data.

## 1.11 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### a) Standard Deviations of Parameters

The estimated standard deviation  $\sigma$  of a parameter  $p_i$ , when using relative weights, is given by :

$$\sigma^2 = (a_{ii}^{-1} \sum_{r=1}^m w_r \Delta^2) / (m - n)$$

where  $a_{ii}^{-1}$  is the  $i^{\text{th}}$  diagonal element of the inverse matrix  $A^{-1}$ .

The estimated standard deviations derived in this way are sometimes underestimated, particularly if block-diagonal least-squares methods are employed. The reliability of the estimated standard deviations (esd's) may sometimes be assessed by an examination of the bond lengths and angles and their associated esd's in a part of the molecule of known geometry such as a phenyl ring.

### b) The Standard Deviations of Bond-lengths and Angles<sup>(41)</sup>

The standard deviation  $\sigma(l)$  of a bond, of length  $l$ , between two independent atoms A and B is given by

$$\sigma^2(l) = \sigma^2(A) + \sigma^2(B)$$

where  $\sigma^2(A)$  and  $\sigma^2(B)$  are the variances of the co-ordinates of A and B in the direction AB. If the atoms A, B and C are

independent, the standard deviation  $\sigma(\theta)$ , of the angle  $\theta$  subtended at B is given by

$$\sigma^2(\theta) = \sigma^2(A)/AB^2 + \sigma^2(B) \left[ (1/AB^2) - (2\cos \theta/AB.AC) + (1/BC^2) \right] + \sigma^2(C)/BC^2$$

where  $\sigma^2(A)$  and  $\sigma^2(C)$  are the variances of A and C in the ABC plane and perpendicular to AB and BC respectively, and  $\sigma^2(B)$  is the variance of B in the direction tangential to the circle through ABC. This expression is only valid for orthogonal axes, the general expression being much more complex.

c) Least-Squares Planes and the  $\chi^2$  test

It is often desirable to know whether a set of four or more atoms are coplanar within experimental error. Besides being an interesting aspect of the molecular structure, the significance of deviations from co-planarity may also provide a means of judging the accuracy of a structure when a particular set of atoms (eg a phenyl ring) are expected to be co-planar. It is usual to discuss planarity in terms of the least-squares plane through the set of atoms and the deviations of the atoms from the least-squares plane<sup>(42)</sup>. The estimated standard deviation,  $\sigma_p$  of the atoms from the least-squares plane is given by

$$\sigma_p^2 = \left[ \sum_m d_m^2 \right] / (m - 3)$$

where  $d_m$  are the perpendicular distances of the m atoms to the plane. If the positional estimated standard deviations of the atoms do not differ greatly so that their mean variance  $\sigma_r^2$  is

comparable to the individual variances then, the ratio

$$\left[ (m - 3) \sigma_p^2 \right] / \sigma_r^2 = \left[ \sum_m d_m^2 \right] / \sigma_r^2$$

follows the  $\chi^2$  distribution so that

$$\chi^2 = \left[ \sum_m d_m^2 \right] / \sigma_r^2$$

for  $(m - 3)$  degrees of freedom.

The probability of the deviation from planarity due to random experimental errors can be examined from the  $\chi^2$  tables<sup>(43)</sup>.

If the probability that the plane is a good fit is less than 0.01 it may be assumed that the atoms are not coplanar, or equivalently, that at least one atom included in the mean-plane calculation deviates significantly from planarity.

d) Comparison of Bond-lengths and Angles

Although it is impossible to know the true value of experimentally derived quantities, it is possible to specify the probability that two measurements of equal quantities agree within certain limits if only random errors are present, since such errors should show a normal Gaussian distribution and so may be treated analytically. If two quantities with standard deviations  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  differ by an amount of  $\Delta q$ , the standard deviation of their difference is  $\sigma = (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . The probability P that the observed difference is due to chance is given<sup>(44)</sup> by the following limits :

If

$\Delta q \leq 1.96\sigma$	then	$P \geq 5\%$
$1.96\sigma \leq \Delta q \leq 2.58\sigma$	then	$5\% \geq P \geq 1\%$
$2.58\sigma \leq \Delta q \leq 3.29\sigma$	then	$1\% \geq P \geq 0.1\%$
$\Delta q > 3.29\sigma$	then	$P < 0.1\%$

The limits of significance are arbitrary but if  $P > 0.05$  the difference is commonly considered not significant. If  $0.05 > P > 0.01$  the difference is possibly significant. But if  $P < 0.01$  the difference is generally accepted as significant.

## PART II

### STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF NITRATO-COBALT COMPLEXES

## INTRODUCTION

The nitrate group is a versatile ligand<sup>(1)</sup> which can in principle be ionic, covalent-monodentate, covalent-bidentate, or may act as a bridging ligand in a polynuclear molecule. Examples of all these types of behaviour are known to occur in simple and complexed nitrates<sup>(2)</sup>. Complex transition metal nitrates which include other ligands in addition to covalent nitrate groups have become the subject of increased structural studies, particularly by X-ray diffraction methods<sup>(3)</sup>. Five such studies form the basis of the present report.

The nitrate ion in an isotropic environment has a symmetrical ( $D_{3h}$ ) planar structure with bonds of length 1.245(10)Å<sup>(1)</sup> (1.241(2)Å in  $\text{NaNO}_3$ <sup>(4)</sup>), and is geometrically similar to the ions  $\text{BO}_3^{3-}$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  with which it is isoelectronic. It has been suggested<sup>(5)</sup> that the nitrate ion be considered a disc of van der Waal's radius 2.31Å and thickness 2.2Å, and hence of volume 24.8Å<sup>3</sup>. This illustrates the compact nature of the nitrate ion since the volume of the spherical chloride ion is also 24.8Å<sup>3</sup>. On co-ordination, however, it is observed<sup>(3)</sup> that the dimensions of the nitrate group are distorted from those of the free ion and that the degree of distortion is dependent on the mode of bonding and the strength of the metal-nitrate interaction<sup>(6)</sup>.

From a survey of the literature<sup>(7)</sup> it is apparent that the vast majority of the structures which have been investigated by diffraction techniques contain bidentate nitrate

groups with varying degrees of asymmetry. It has been suggested<sup>(1)</sup> that the nitrate group be considered symmetrically bidentate when the difference in the metal-oxygen bonded distances,  $\Delta(M-O)$ , is less than  $0.2\text{\AA}$ , asymmetrically bidentate when  $0.2\text{\AA} < \Delta(M-O) < 0.7\text{\AA}$  and asymmetric monodentate when  $\Delta(M-O) > 0.7\text{\AA}$ . This is an arbitrary classification and not necessary for the following discussion, in which asymmetry is taken to mean  $\Delta(M-O)$  is significantly greater than zero.

In an asymmetrically bidentate co-ordinated nitrate group, it is generally observed (eg see Table 2.0.1) that :

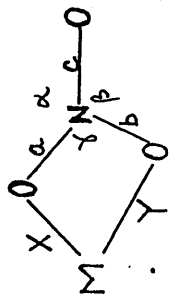
i) The terminal N-O bond (ie involving an unco-ordinated oxygen) is shorter, and the N-O bonds, involving the co-ordinated oxygen atoms, longer than those in the free ion.

ii) The O-N-O interbond angle,  $\alpha$ , opposite the shorter metal-oxygen bond is systematically increased from  $120^\circ$ , the O-N-O interbond angle,  $\gamma$ , subtended by both co-ordinated oxygen atoms is decreased from  $120^\circ$  and the third angle,  $\beta$ , is of intermediate value such that  $\beta = 360 - (\alpha + \gamma)$ , presumably to preserve the planarity of the nitrate group.

The contraction of the O-N-O interbond angle,  $\gamma$ , defined by both the co-ordinated oxygen atoms, might be considered as a consequence of the attraction of the electron clouds of these atoms by the metal cation. However the O-N-O angle is also reduced for bridging nitrate groups between copper nuclei (Figure 2.0.1, A and B),



Table 2.0.1



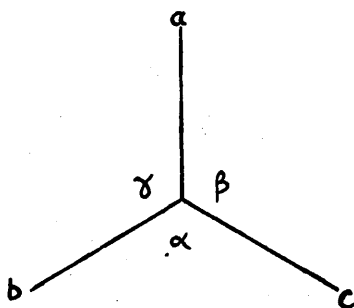
Ref.	X	Y	a	b	c	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$
58*	2.059(5)	2.292(6)	1.268(9)	1.255(9)	1.232(9)	122.5(7)	120.7(7)	116.8(6)
	2.076(6)	2.282(6)	1.270(9)	1.245(9)	1.224(11)	123.1(8)	121.2(8)	115.7(7)
**	2.054(3)	2.204(3)	1.276(5)	1.259(5)	1.207(5)	123.6(4)	122.2(4)	114.2(3)
	2.055(3)	2.197(3)	1.290(4)	1.239(5)	1.209(5)	124.3(4)	120.4(4)	115.3(3)
**	2.061(4)	2.273(5)	1.272(6)	1.261(8)	1.223(7)	124.3(5)	120.3(6)	115.4(5)
	2.074(4)	2.264(4)	1.282(6)	1.243(7)	1.226(7)	122.6(5)	121.0(5)	116.5(5)
56	2.207(9)	2.311(9)	1.287(13)	1.235(13)	1.223(13)	125.0(11)	121.0(10)	114.0(9)
**	2.154(2)	2.204(2)	1.261(2)	1.260(2)	1.219(3)	123.0(2)	121.7(2)	115.3(2)
**	2.118(5)	2.171(5)	1.265(9)	1.263(9)	1.202(9)	123.5(7)	122.0(7)	114.6(6)
70	2.010(4)	2.490(5)	1.287(7)	1.249(7)	1.214(7)	124.0(6)	119.3(5)	116.7(5)
9	1.992(2)	2.653(2)	1.281(3)	1.238(3)	1.241(3)	122.1(1)	119.2(1)	118.6(1)

\* Calculated from reported fractional co-ordinates and e.s.d.'s

\*\* Indicates this work.

where the attraction would be expected to increase the angle. An alternative interpretation consistent with the observed distortions is given by the valence-shell electron-pair-repulsion model of Gillespie and Nyholm<sup>(10)</sup>. With this model, as the electron-pairs in the O-N-O bonds are polarised towards the oxygen atoms, it is expected that the repulsion between these electron-pairs is diminished and thus the angle subtended at the nitrogen atom is reduced. This is apparent when one compares the two nitrate groups, B and C, given in Figure 2.0.1, in which the absence of a bridge involving O(2) in C, and hence a lower polarization of the N-O(2) bond, leads to the observed O(1)-N-O(2) angle in C being closer to the trigonal value of  $120^\circ$ , than it is in B.

As a third explanation for the observed distortions in the geometry co-ordinated nitrate groups it may be considered that since the O-N-O interbond angles are not all equal to  $120^\circ$ , the hybridization of the  $\sigma$ -orbitals of the nitrogen atom no longer constitute three equivalent  $sp^2$  hybrids<sup>(11)</sup>. It has been shown<sup>(11)</sup> that in the case of a planar molecule



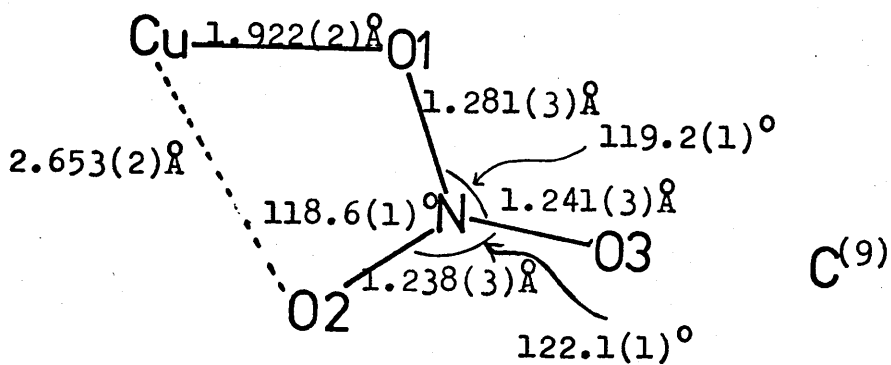
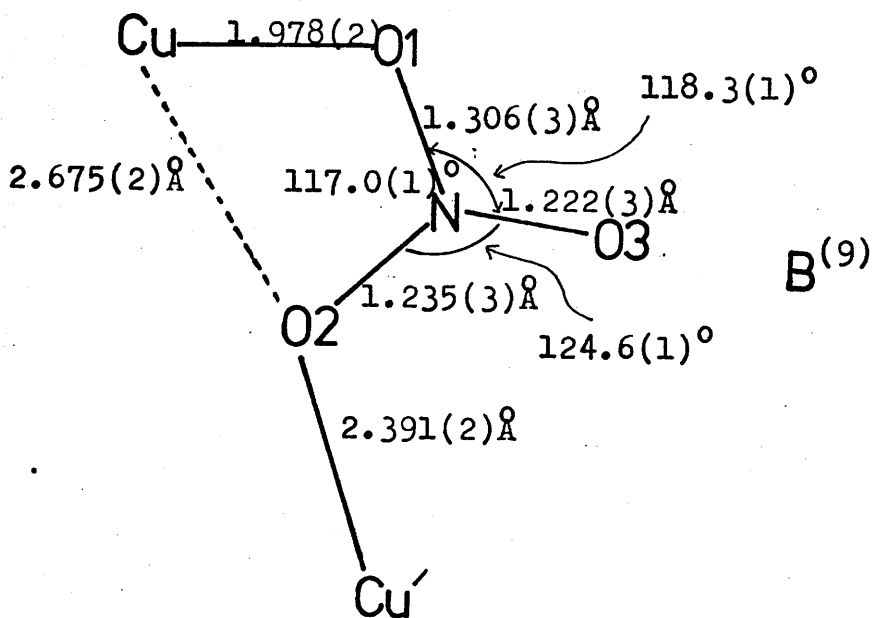
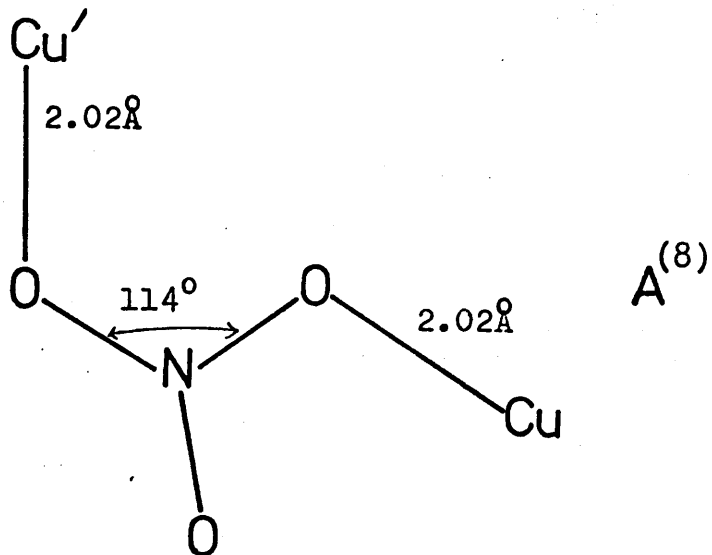


Figure 2.01

the hybridization ratio, in a hybrid orbital of the form  $s + \lambda p_{\sigma}$  is

$$\lambda_a = [-\cos \alpha / (\cos \beta \cos \gamma)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

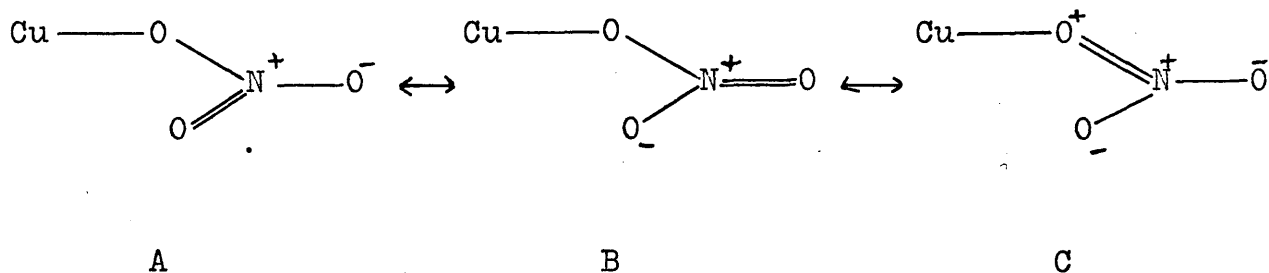
and similarly for  $\lambda_b$  and  $\lambda_c$ .

It follows, therefore, that as the O-N-O angle opposite a particular bond increases then the amount of p-character ( $\lambda$ ) in the nitrogen  $\sigma$ -orbital involved in that bond increases. Furthermore, the covalent radius of an atom varies with hybridization such that it decreases with increasing s-character<sup>(12)</sup> (in an  $sp^n$ -type hybrid,  $n \leq 3$ , this is equivalent to saying that the covalent radius increases with increasing p-character i.e.  $r_{sp^3} > r_{sp^2} > r_{sp}$ ). Hence the longest N-O bond is predicted (on the basis of the perturbation of the  $\sigma$ -bonds) to be opposite the largest O-N-O inter-bond angles. Furthermore since the polarization of the oxygen-nitrogen bond towards the oxygen is expected to increase with decreasing metal-oxygen (M-O) distances, the largest angle should be opposite the shortest M-O bond. This is in agreement with the experimental observations.

However, though the predicted order of bond lengths and angles agree with experiment, the observed changes in bond-lengths appear to be too great<sup>(13)</sup> to be solely accountable in terms of polarization of the nitrate group and rehybridization of the nitrogen atom. The effect of co-ordination on the  $\pi$ -system within the nitrate group must also be expected to

affect the bond lengths. A valence-bond consideration of the changes in  $\pi$ -bonding that occur on co-ordination (Figure 2.0.2) suggests the same order ie the N-O bond lengths are expected to be in the order  $a > b > c$ . Though, in general, this trend is exhibited by most structures, in some cases the differences may not be statistically significant.

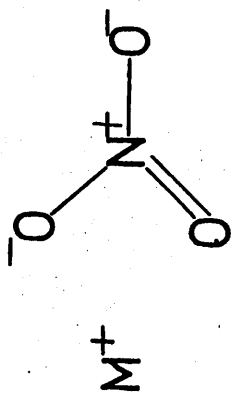
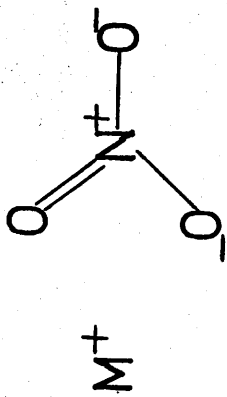
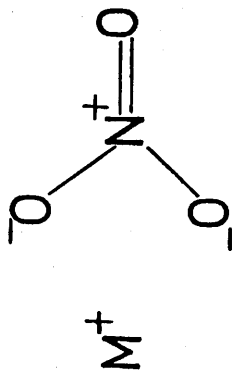
One exception to the above observations results from the analysis of  $(\text{Ph}_2\text{MeP})_3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)^{(14)}$  in which the order of the N-O bonds is reported to be  $a < b < c$ . In this case, the reverse order has been explained in terms of a larger than expected contribution from a resonance-form of type c in order to minimize the charge build-up on the copper atom



Such a canonical form is usually considered negligible due to the adjacency of like charge, and may suggest the absence of any covalent interaction. Furthermore the total (valence) bond order estimated from the dimensions of the nitrate group is 4.6 which exceeds the value of 4.0 of a free nitrate ion and contrasts with the usual values of  $\sim 4.0$  (Table 2.0.2). There does not appear to be a satisfactory explanation for this discrepancy.

The asymmetric monodentate co-ordination and symmetric

Ionic interaction



Covalent interaction

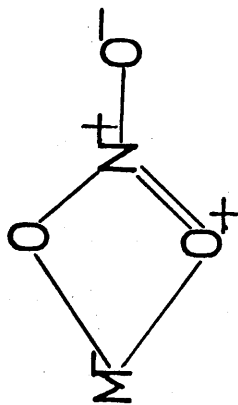
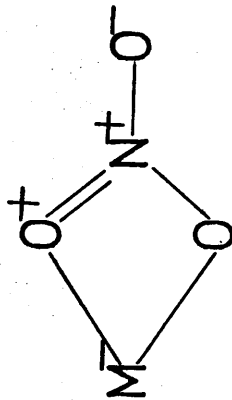
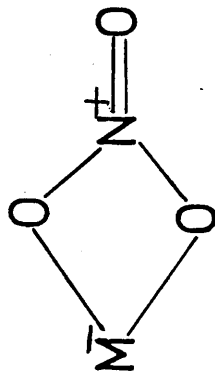


Figure 2.0.2

Table 2.0.2

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Total (valence)</u> <u>bond-order*</u>
$\text{Co}(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ON}_2)_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$	4.0
	4.0
$\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$	4.0
	4.0
$\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$	4.1
	3.9
$\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_3(\text{NO}_3)_2$	4.0
$\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_3)$	3.9
$\text{Co}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_3)$	4.0
$\text{Cu}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)(\text{NO}_3)_2$	3.9
$\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	4.0
$\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_3(\text{NO}_3)_2$	3.9
$\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ON}_2)_2(\text{NO}_3)$	3.9
	3.8
$\text{Cu}[(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{P}]_3(\text{NO}_3)$	4.6

\* estimated from the data in original paper (see text)  
and Figure 2.0.3

Figure 2.0.3

A plot of N-O bond length( $\text{\AA}$ ) (ordinate) against valence bond order (abscissa), after Addison<sup>(1)</sup>.

The following data<sup>(4,26)</sup> were used in the plot:

	N-O( $\text{\AA}$ )	Bond order
HONO	1.46	1.00
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.241	1.33
NOCl	1.140	2.00
NO <sup>+</sup>	1.060	3.00

The polynomial fit to the curve is given by

$$y = 3.459 - 3.310x + 1.552x^2 - 0.2385x^3$$



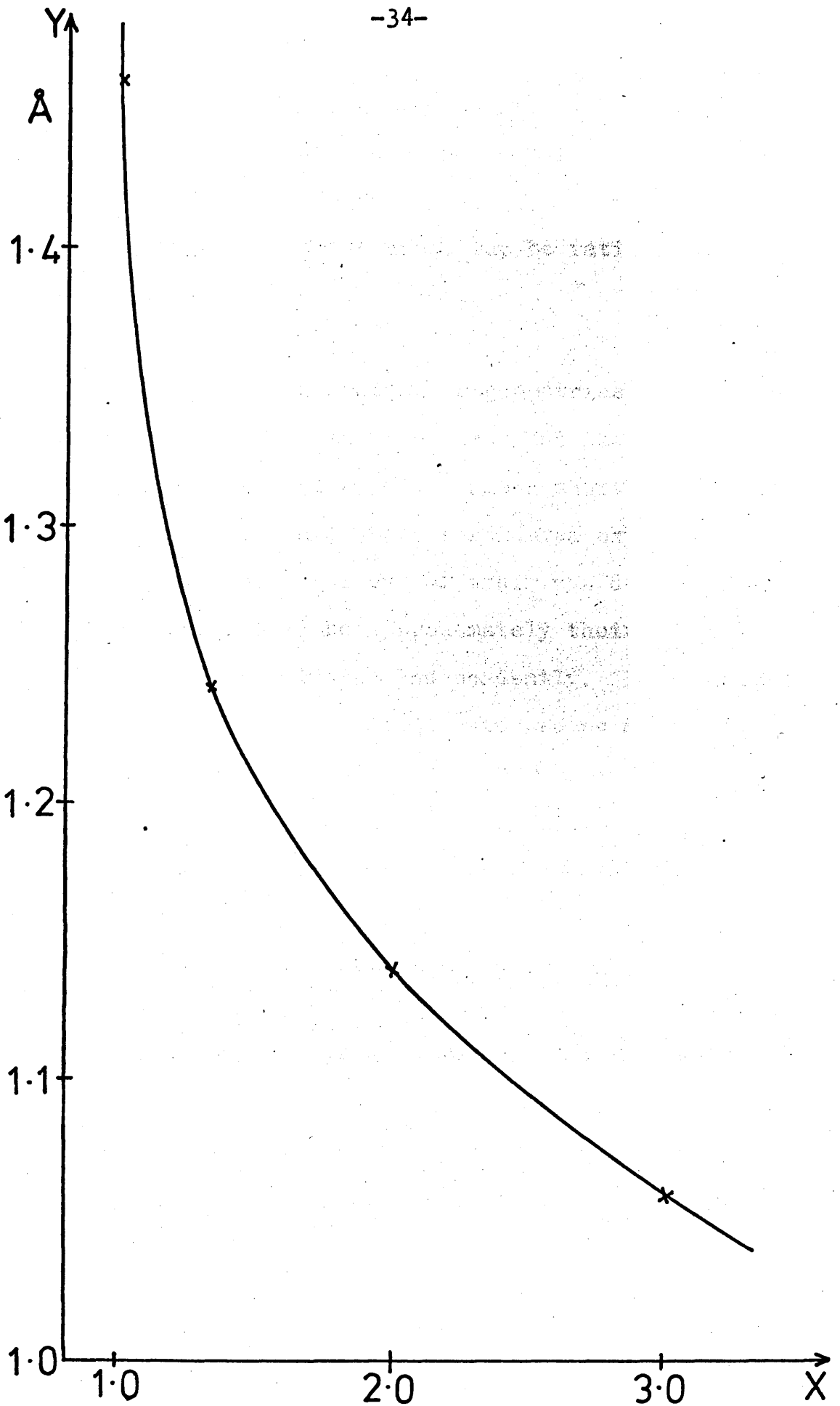


Figure 2.0.3

bidentate co-ordination modes may be considered the limiting cases of increased and decreased asymmetry, respectively, of the asymmetric bidentate mode of co-ordination. Thus the distortion observed in these cases may be rationalised in similar terms.

A discussion of the molecular geometries expected of nitrate complexes is dominated by the fact that the nitrate group is a very compact ligand and has a short 'bite' of approximately  $2.1\text{\AA}$ . Thus, the co-ordinated oxygens have a smaller separation than the sum of their van der Waal's radii [ $2.80\text{\AA}^{(16)}$ ], which would be approximately their closest approach if they co-ordinated independently. In view of this, complexes containing bidentate nitrate groups may attain unusually high co-ordination numbers<sup>(17)</sup>. Thus Ti(IV)<sup>(18)</sup>, Mn(II)<sup>(19)</sup>, Fe(III)<sup>(20)</sup> Co(II)<sup>(21)</sup> and Sn(IV)<sup>(22)</sup> are all eight co-ordinate in their tetranitrate species, whilst Ce(III)<sup>(23)</sup>, Ce(IV)<sup>(24)</sup> and Th(IV)<sup>(25)</sup> are all twelve co-ordinate in their hexanitrate anions.

The stereochemistries of many of these complexes may be correlated with those containing simple ligands. Thus, all the tetranitrate species have four nitrate groups located at the vertices of somewhat distorted tetrahedra which may be compared with their tetrachloro analogues. Such stereochemistries may be rationalized by the radius-ratio rules<sup>(26)</sup>, assuming a disc of van der Waal's radius  $2.31\text{\AA}$  for the nitrate group<sup>(5)</sup> and the values for the radii of the cations as listed by Pauling<sup>(27)</sup>.

A natural extension of these structural correlations has been the suggestion<sup>(17,28)</sup> that the nitrate ligands be viewed as occupying only one co-ordination site, situated along the line joining the central atom to the 'centroid' of the chelating oxygens, and that the geometry be discussed in terms of a polyhedron appropriate to the lower co-ordination number which then results. This concept has been used by several other workers<sup>(18,21,29-35)</sup> in the interpretation of the magnetic and spectroscopic properties of complexes, and also to describe an otherwise grossly-distorted co-ordination polyhedron. However, apart from the description of the overall geometries under consideration, it may be better to consider the bidentate nitrate group as occupying two co-ordination sites, particularly in the analysis of the perturbation of d-orbitals in an asymmetric ligand field<sup>(36)</sup>.

In the following sections, the results of studies on five novel nitrate-cobalt complexes are reported and discussed.

2.I THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF THREE

COMPLEXES OF THE FORM  $\text{Co}(\text{L})_2\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_3)$ .

- I L = PYRIDINE
- II L = ACETONITRILE
- III L = TETRAHYDROFURAN

2.1 Experimental and results for I

Bis(pyridine)chloronitratocobalt(II) dimer

Di- $\mu$ -chloro-tetrakis-(pyridine)dinitratodicobalt(II)

Crystal data

Monomer formula	$C_{10}H_{10}N_3O_3ClCo$
Formula weight	$M = 314.6$
Crystal system	Triclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 7.586(1)\text{\AA}$ $b = 11.503(1)\text{\AA}$ $c = 8.028(8)\text{\AA}$ $\alpha = 99.43(6)^\circ$ $\beta = 72.68(3)^\circ$ $\gamma = 107.50(2)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 635.8\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.63 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of monomers per unit cell	$Z = 2$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.64 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 318$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 16.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$P\bar{1} (C_i^1, \text{No. } 2)$

Data collection

Radiation used	Mo-K $\alpha$ , $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\max} = 54^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 2201$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 203$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 10.8$

## Structure Determination

The unit cell dimensions and the absence of any symmetry or systematic absences in the diffraction data suggested the possible space groups  $P1$  or  $P\bar{1}$ . The low frequency i.r. spectrum indicated that the complex contained bridging chlorine atoms, and was hence a dimer<sup>(37)</sup>. The space-group was therefore assumed to be  $P\bar{1}$ , a choice which was subsequently vindicated by successful refinement of the model with no anomalous effects.

The structure was resolved by a combination of Patterson and Fourier techniques. The co-ordinates of the cobalt and chlorine atoms were obtained from an analysis of the peaks in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.035\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and used to phase the observed structure factor moduli in a calculation of the electron density distribution, which revealed the sites of all non-hydrogen atoms.

## Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.06\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 19 cycles when  $R$  was 0.024 and  $R' (= \sum w\Delta^2 / \sum wF_o^2)$  was 0.00096. Full details of the

course of refinement are given in Table 2.1.1. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (0.2446 - 0.03074 |F_o| + 0.00179 |F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b |F_o| + c |F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  using  $|F|$ . This weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 5 revealed residual electron density peaks in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were therefore introduced at those sites and assigned thermal parameters equal to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 5. In the later stages of refinement corrections for the anomalous dispersion of cobalt and chlorine were applied, but did not contribute to any significant changes in the model.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares refinement were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density distribution being  $0.3e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure-factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for cobalt were taken from 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol III<sup>(66)</sup>,



those for chlorine, nitrogen, oxygen and carbon were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(67)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(68)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix I.

A general view of the dimer illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(69)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 2.1.1. A view of the unit cell contents along a is given in Figure 2.1.2. The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 2.1.2. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in Part I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 2.1.3 and Table 2.1.4.

TABLE 2.1.1

COURSE OF REFINEMENT

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R <sup>o</sup>
1 - 5	X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR CO,CL,O,N,C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.077	0.0058
6 - 7	AS ABOVE. HYDROGEN ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.071	0.0048
8 - 11	X,Y,Z,UIJ FOR CO,CL,O,N,C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS. HYDROGEN ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.028	0.0012
12 - 13	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED	0.026	0.0010
14 - 15	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH CORRECTIONS FOR ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CO,CL INCLUDED.	0.026	0.0010
16 - 19	AS FOR CYCLES 12-13, BUT WITH X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR H-ATOMS ALSO REFINED.	0.024	0.00096

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 8000  
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 8300  
 8400  
 8500  
 8600  
 8700  
 8800  
 8900  
 9000  
 9100  
 9200  
 9300  
 9400  
 9500  
 9600  
 9700  
 9800  
 9900  
 10000

TABLE 2.1.2

A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^5$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
CO	97742(3)	84108(2)	94232(3)
CL	80104(7)	97703(4)	93521(7)
N(3)	95663(25)	70661(16)	117757(23)
O(1)	108703(22)	71409(14)	103615(20)
O(2)	84964(22)	77614(15)	119952(20)
O(3)	93459(28)	63800(18)	128718(27)
N(1)	78312(23)	68437(14)	84835(22)
C(11)	84663(32)	59162(19)	75166(32)
C(12)	72923(36)	48967(21)	68526(36)
C(13)	53812(37)	48225(21)	71860(35)
C(14)	46912(34)	57546(21)	82147(35)
C(15)	59517(30)	67421(18)	88352(30)
N(2)	118264(22)	84971(14)	70199(20)
C(21)	135308(30)	83358(20)	68904(29)
C(22)	149083(35)	83143(21)	53245(33)
C(23)	145545(37)	85092(21)	38419(31)
C(24)	128226(40)	86928(23)	39488(31)
C(25)	114802(34)	86748(21)	55527(29)

TABLE 2.1.2 (CONT'D)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^3$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF HYDROGEN ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)
H(11)	983(4)	560(2)	729(3)	72(8)
H(12)	789(4)	429(3)	607(4)	68(7)
H(13)	457(4)	418(3)	680(3)	69(8)
H(14)	345(4)	575(3)	850(4)	80(8)
H(15)	551(4)	746(2)	961(3)	64(7)
H(21)	1378(3)	826(2)	793(3)	56(6)
H(22)	1606(4)	819(3)	530(4)	80(8)
H(23)	1548(4)	850(2)	277(4)	67(7)
H(24)	1245(4)	889(3)	306(4)	84(9)
H(25)	1034(3)	878(2)	567(3)	49(6)

TABLE 2.1.2 (CONT'D)

C. ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
CO	374(1)	362(1)	432(1)	116(1)	-77(1)	32(1)
CL	462(3)	377(2)	627(3)	139(2)	-240(2)	-6(2)
N(3)	470(9)	466(9)	573(10)	42(7)	-192(8)	116(7)
O(1)	519(8)	609(9)	597(9)	222(7)	-103(7)	83(7)
O(2)	529(8)	613(9)	545(8)	176(7)	-49(7)	82(7)
O(3)	799(13)	810(13)	889(13)	37(10)	-308(10)	447(11)
N(1)	430(8)	379(8)	512(9)	96(6)	-128(7)	14(6)
C(11)	453(11)	452(11)	707(14)	116(9)	-83(10)	-49(10)
C(12)	609(14)	459(12)	773(16)	105(10)	-111(12)	-111(11)
C(13)	628(14)	419(11)	756(15)	-7(10)	-253(12)	-3(10)
C(14)	450(12)	508(12)	831(16)	82(9)	-244(11)	66(11)
C(15)	450(11)	422(10)	654(13)	132(8)	-162(9)	14(9)
N(2)	399(8)	417(8)	439(8)	79(6)	-99(6)	36(6)
C(21)	466(11)	540(11)	509(11)	173(9)	-82(9)	56(9)
C(22)	506(12)	560(12)	643(14)	178(10)	-2(10)	39(10)
C(23)	646(14)	518(12)	500(12)	56(10)	19(11)	-10(9)
C(24)	787(17)	599(13)	467(12)	0(11)	-218(11)	69(10)
C(25)	505(12)	582(12)	519(12)	61(10)	-196(9)	76(9)

TABLE 2.1.3

## INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES.

## A. BONDED DISTANCES

CO	-CL	2.361(1)	CO	-CL'	2.523(1)	CO	-O(1)	2.204(2)
CO	-O(2)	2.154(2)	CO	-N(1)	2.147(2)	CO	-N(2)	2.083(2)
N(3)	-O(1)	1.260(2)	N(3)	-O(2)	1.261(2)	N(3)	-O(3)	1.219(3)
N(1)	-C(11)	1.337(3)	N(1)	-C(15)	1.341(3)	C(11)	-C(12)	1.379(3)
C(12)	-C(13)	1.372(4)	C(13)	-C(14)	1.377(3)	C(14)	-C(15)	1.378(3)
N(2)	-C(21)	1.332(3)	N(2)	-C(25)	1.339(3)	C(21)	-C(22)	1.377(3)
C(22)	-C(23)	1.361(3)	C(23)	-C(24)	1.368(4)	C(24)	-C(25)	1.382(3)
MEAN C-H		0.94						

## B. INTERBOND ANGLES

CL	-CO	-CL'	86.46(1)	CL	-CO	-O(1)	161.72(5)
CL	-CO	-O(2)	103.38(5)	CL'	-CO	-O(1)	91.10(4)
CL'	-CO	-O(2)	90.14(3)	O(1)	-CO	-O(2)	58.48(6)
CL	-CO	-N(1)	93.79(6)	CL	-CO	-N(2)	105.00(5)
CL'	-CO	-N(1)	177.8(5)	CL'	-CO	-N(2)	89.64(4)
O(1)	-CO	-N(1)	87.96(6)	O(1)	-CO	-N(2)	93.09(6)
O(2)	-CO	-N(1)	87.63(6)	O(2)	-CO	-N(2)	151.55(8)
N(1)	-CO	-N(2)	92.45(6)	CO	-O(1)	-N(3)	91.8(1)
CO	-O(2)	-N(3)	94.1(1)	O(1)	-N(3)	-O(2)	115.3(2)
O(1)	-N(3)	-O(3)	123.0(2)	O(2)	-N(3)	-O(3)	121.7(2)
C(15)	-N(1)	-C(11)	117.1(2)	N(1)	-C(11)	-C(12)	123.1(2)
C(11)	-C(12)	-C(13)	119.0(2)	C(12)	-C(13)	-C(14)	118.8(2)
C(13)	-C(14)	-C(15)	118.9(2)	C(14)	-C(15)	-N(1)	123.1(2)
C(25)	-N(2)	-C(21)	117.6(2)	N(2)	-C(21)	-C(22)	123.0(2)
C(21)	-C(22)	-C(23)	119.0(2)	C(22)	-C(23)	-C(24)	118.9(2)
C(23)	-C(24)	-C(25)	119.3(2)	C(24)	-C(25)	-N(2)	122.1(2)
CO	-N(1)	-C(11)	120.5(1)	CO	-N(1)	-C(15)	122.3(1)
CO	-N(2)	-C(21)	120.2(1)	CO	-N(2)	-C(25)	122.2(1)
CL	-CO	-G	132.63(4)	N(2)	-CO	-G	122.36(6)

TABLE 2.1.3 (CONT'D)

D. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES < 3.6Å

CO	...N(3)	2.57	0(1) ...0(2)	2.13	0(1) ...0(3)	2.18
O(2)	...O(3)	2.17	CO ...CO <sup>v</sup>	3.56	CL ...CL <sup>v</sup>	3.35
N(2)	...CL	3.53	N(1) ...O(1)	3.02	N(2) ...CL <sup>v</sup>	3.26
N(1)	...O(2)	2.98	N(2) ...O(1)	3.11	N(1) ...CL	3.29
N(2)	...N(1)	3.05	N(1) ...N(3)	3.23	O(2) ...CL	3.54
O(1)	...CL <sup>v</sup>	3.38	O(2) ...CL <sup>v</sup>	3.32	O(2) ...C(15)	3.48
CO	...C(11)	3.05	CO ...C(21)	2.98	CO ...C(15)	3.08
CO	...C(25)	3.02	O(1) ...C(11)	3.23	N(1) ...C(25)	3.45
O(1)	...C(21)	3.16	N(2) ...C(11)	3.27	C(15) ...CL	3.37
C(21)	...CL <sup>v</sup>	3.53				

• INDICATES THE CENTROSYMMETRICALLY RELATED ATOM OF DIMER

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES ≤ 3.6Å

O(1)	...C(14 <sup>I</sup> )	3.58	C(22) ...0(2 <sup>II</sup> )	3.33	C(23) ...0(2 <sup>II</sup> )	3.22
O(3)	...C(12 <sup>III</sup> )	3.57	N(3) ...C(24 <sup>III</sup> )	3.37	O(1) ...C(24 <sup>III</sup> )	3.60
O(3)	...C(24 <sup>III</sup> )	3.34	O(3) ...C(25 <sup>III</sup> )	3.44	O(3) ...C(11 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.45
O(3)	...C(12 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.38	O(3) ...C(13 <sup>V</sup> )	3.45	O(3) ...C(14 <sup>V</sup> )	3.54

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	1+X, Y, Z	IV	2-X, 1-Y, 2-Z
II	1+X, Y, -1+Z	V	1-X, 1-Y, 2-Z
III	X, Y, 1+Z		

TABLE 2.1.4

## LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN ANGSTROMS  
 AN ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED IN DEFINING THE PLANE

1.	EQUATION:	$-0.2101X + 0.5263Y - 0.8240Z + 2.8538 = 0$					
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:--						
	N(1)*	0.012(2)	C(11)*	-0.004(2)	C(12)*	-0.007(3)	
	C(13)*	0.012(3)	C(14)*	-0.005(2)	C(15)*	-0.006(2)	
	CO	0.0507(2)	N(2)	1.492(2)			
2.	EQUATION:	$0.1480X + 0.9755Y + 0.1627Z - 10.6831 = 0$					
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:--						
	N(2)*	-0.003(2)	C(21)*	0.011(2)	C(22)*	-0.011(2)	
	C(23)*	0.002(2)	C(24)*	0.006(3)	C(25)*	-0.005(2)	
	CO	-0.0845(2)	N(1)	-1.992(2)			
3.	EQUATION:	$0.5824X + 0.6822Y + 0.4421Z - 13.2067 = 0$					
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:--						
	N(3)*	-0.002(2)	O(1)*	0.001(2)	O(2)*	0.001(2)	
	O(3)*	0.001(2)	CO	-0.1961(2)	CL	-0.262(1)	
	N(2)	-0.286(2)	C(21)	0.323(2)	C(22)	0.240(2)	
	C(23)	-0.453(2)	C(24)	-1.072(3)	C(25)	-0.978(2)	
	N(1)	-2.320(2)					

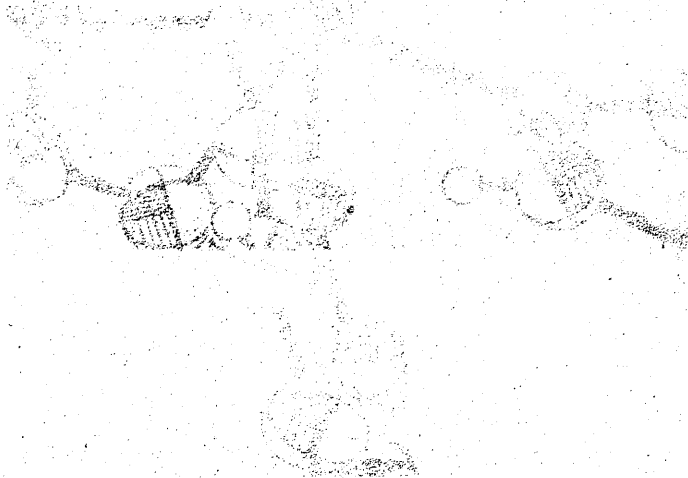


TABLE 2.1.4 (CONT'D)

4.	EQUATION:	-0.5660X - 0.7337Y - 0.3761Z + 12.9061 = 0				
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-					
	CL*	-0.007(1)	O(1)*	-0.013(2)	O(2)*	0.012(2)
	N(2)*	-0.008(2)	CO	0.0369(2)	N(3)	0.059(2)
	O(3)	0.159(2)	N(1)	2.180(2)		
5.	EQUATION:	-0.5503X - 0.7488Y - 0.3694Z + 12.8461 = 0				
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-					
	O(1)*	0.000(2)	O(2)*	0.000(2)	CO*	0.0000(2)
	CL	0.073(2)	N(2)	-0.030(2)		
6.	EQUATION:	-0.5657X - 0.7341Y - 0.3755Z + 12.8970 = 0				
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-					
	CL*	-0.016(1)	G*	-0.007(2)	N(2)*	0.000(2)
	CO*	0.0293(2)				
	(G IS THE CENTROID OF O(1) AND O(2))					
	DIHEDRAL ANGLES(°) BETWEEN PLANES					
	1 AND 2	69.6	1 AND 3	97.3	2 AND 3	34.6
	3 AND 5	174.1				

Figure 2.1.1

A general view of I giving the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



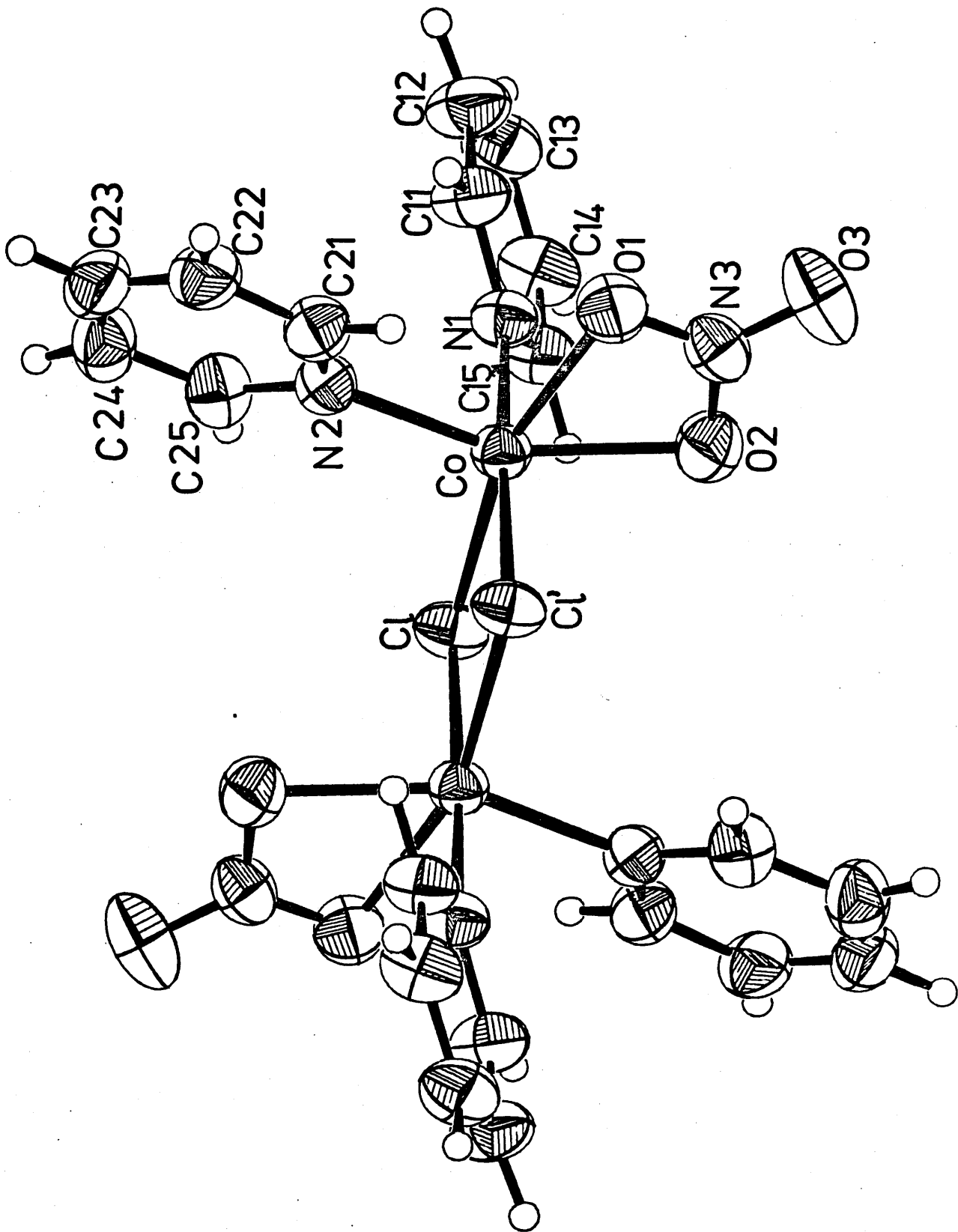
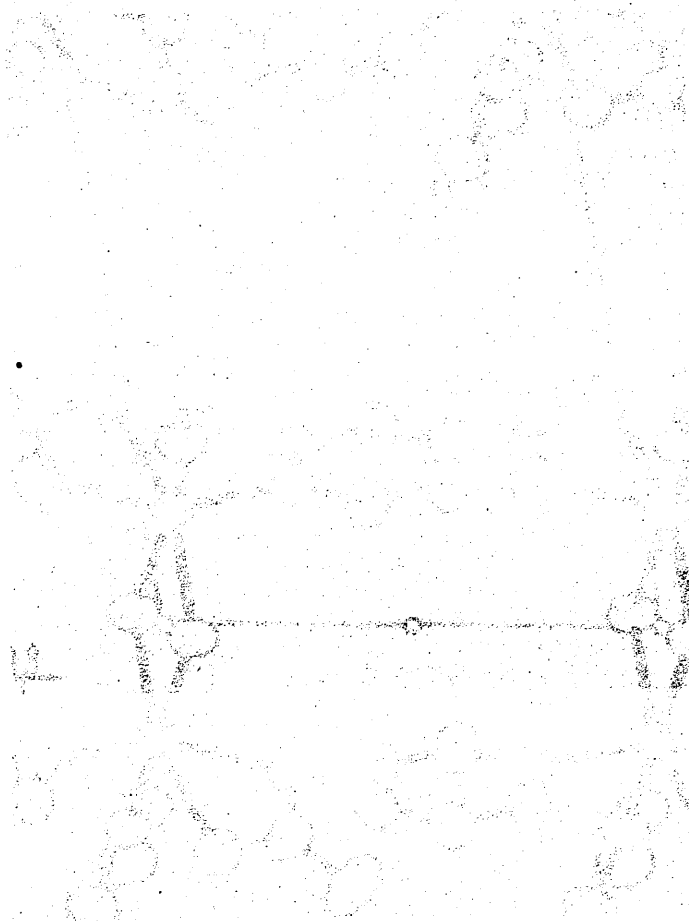
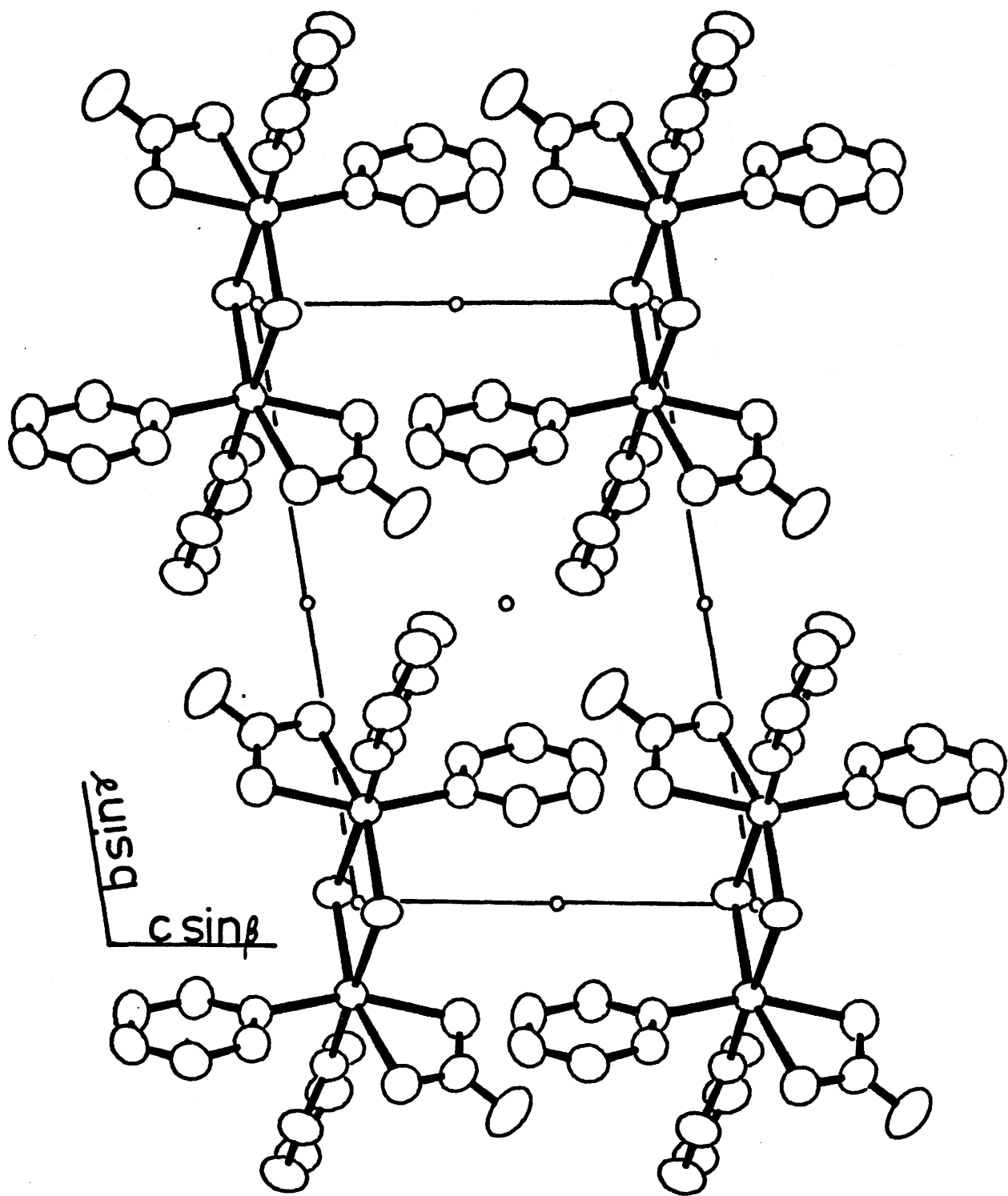


Figure 2.1.2

The molecular packing of I viewed along the  
a axis.





2.2 Experimental and results for II

Bis(acetonitrile)chloronitratocobalt(II) dimer

Di- $\mu$ -chloro-tetrakis-(acetonitrile)dinitratodicobalt(II)Crystal data

Monomer formula	$C_4H_6N_3O_3ClCo$
Formula weight	$M = 238.5$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 10.222(1)\text{\AA}$ $b = 8.218(1)\text{\AA}$ $c = 11.118(1)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 95.945(6)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 928.9\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.70\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of monomers per unit cell	$Z = 4$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.705\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 476$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 21.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$P2_1/n$
Equivalent positions	$X, Y, Z$ $\frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} - Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z$ $-X, -Y, -Z$ $\frac{1}{2} - X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, \frac{1}{2} - Z$

Data collection

Radiation used	Mo-K $\alpha$ , $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Zirconium
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\text{max}} = 50^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1038$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 109$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 9.5$

### Structure Determination

The space group is uniquely determined by its systematic absences ( $h0l$  when  $h + l$  is odd and  $0k0$  when  $k$  is odd).

The structure was resolved by a combination of Patterson and Fourier techniques. The co-ordinates of the cobalt and chlorine atoms were obtained from an analysis of the peaks in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.039\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and used to phase the observed structure factor moduli in a calculation of the electron density distribution, which revealed the sites for the acetonitrile atoms. Two further electron density calculations revealed the sites of all the non-hydrogen atoms.

### Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 16 cycles when  $R$  was 0.049 and  $R'$  was 0.0024. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 2.2.1. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (a + b |F_o| + c |F_o|^2 + 3\sin \theta)^{-1}$$

were applied, where the coefficients were obtained from



an analysis of the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F| \rangle$  and  $\sin \theta$ . The final values for the coefficients were  $a = 5.713$ ,  $b = -0.2419$ ,  $c = 0.0032$ . This weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ . A difference synthesis after cycle 9 revealed residual electron density peaks in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these sites and assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 5. The hydrogen atom parameters would not refine in a satisfactory manner, and after cycle 12 new positional co-ordinates for hydrogen atoms were calculated, and H atoms were introduced at these sites with isotropic temperature factors of  $0.06\text{\AA}^2$ , but not refined. In the later stages of refinement corrections for the anomalous dispersion of cobalt and chlorine were applied, but the corrections did not lead to any significant changes in the model.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares refinement were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model the highest peak in the residual electron density distribution being  $0.4e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for cobalt were taken from 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol III'<sup>(66)</sup>, those for chlorine, nitrogen, oxygen and carbon were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(67)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(68)</sup>.

Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix II.

A general view of the dimer illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(69)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 2.2.1. The crystal packing arrangement viewed along b is given in Figure 2.2.2. The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 2.2.2. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in Part I. Bond lengths valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 2.2.3 and Table 2.2.4.

TABLE 2.2.1

CYCLES	ATOM	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 3	X, Y, Z, U(ISO)	FOR CO, CL, O, N, C.	0.076	0.0071
		SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.		
3 - 5	X, Y, Z, U <sub>ij</sub>	FOR CO, CL, O, N, C(11), C(21).	0.060	0.0050
		X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR C(22), C(12).		
		SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.		
6 - 7	X, Y, Z, U <sub>ij</sub>	FOR CO, CL, O, N, C.	0.057	0.0046
		SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.		
8 - 9		AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED	0.056	0.0041
10 - 16*		AS ABOVE, BUT WITH CORRECTIONS FOR ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CO, CL INCLUDED. HYDROGEN ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.049	0.0024

\* PRIOR TO CYCLE 13, NEW CO-ORDINATES FOR H-ATOMS WERE CALCULATED, AND FOUR REFLECTIONS, FOR WHICH  $|\Delta F| > 2\sigma$ , WERE REMOVED FROM THE DATA SET.

TABLE 2.2.2  
 A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES( $\times 10^4$ ) OF ALL ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
CO	6080(1)	5923(1)	3925(1)
CL	6231(2)	5779(2)	5986(2)
N(2)	6656(6)	2605(8)	4252(6)
C(21)	6944(7)	1396(10)	4635(7)
C(22)	7329(9)	-0187(12)	5160(9)
N(3)	5337(6)	6622(8)	2015(6)
O(1)	5662(5)	5137(7)	2021(4)
O(2)	5419(5)	7280(6)	3047(5)
O(3)	4971(6)	7330(8)	1095(6)
N(1)	8023(6)	5672(8)	3719(6)
C(11)	9088(7)	5946(9)	3565(6)
C(12)	10454(7)	6247(11)	3372(7)
H(11)	10565	6833	2656
H(12)	10890	5168	3311
H(13)	10883	6824	4068
H(21)	7093	-0292	5990
H(22)	8313	-0293	5133
H(23)	6925	-1043	4610

TABLE 2.2.2 (CONT'D)

B. THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ )

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
CO	379(5)	331(5)	432(5)	14(5)	55(3)	9(5)
CL	351(9)	469(11)	445(10)	-50(8)	32(7)	-61(9)
N(2)	471(36)	318(37)	536(40)	71(30)	-36(30)	11(32)
C(21)	408(42)	467(52)	486(47)	-10(37)	-18(34)	-15(40)
C(22)	919(64)	474(61)	989(74)	101(54)	145(54)	191(56)
O(1)	650(31)	404(31)	504(31)	-86(32)	58(24)	20(31)
O(2)	604(34)	357(31)	575(36)	-14(25)	-49(27)	-25(27)
O(3)	865(46)	709(46)	676(41)	-164(34)	-214(34)	342(35)
N(1)	367(35)	527(41)	531(40)	3(29)	47(31)	83(32)
C(11)	473(45)	497(47)	353(40)	13(37)	-11(33)	55(34)
C(12)	364(41)	708(63)	627(54)	-78(39)	100(38)	40(45)

H-ATOMS WERE ASSIGNED U(ISO) OF  $0.06 \text{\AA}^2$

TABLE 2.2.2 (CONT'D)  
 THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ )  
 ATOM U11 U22 U33 U12 U13 U23  
 CO 379(5) 331(5) 432(5) 14(5) 55(3) 9(5)  
 CL 351(9) 469(11) 445(10) -50(8) 32(7) -61(9)  
 N(2) 471(36) 318(37) 536(40) 71(30) -36(30) 11(32)  
 C(21) 408(42) 467(52) 486(47) -10(37) -18(34) -15(40)  
 C(22) 919(64) 474(61) 989(74) 101(54) 145(54) 191(56)  
 O(1) 650(31) 404(31) 504(31) -86(32) 58(24) 20(31)  
 O(2) 604(34) 357(31) 575(36) -14(25) -49(27) -25(27)  
 O(3) 865(46) 709(46) 676(41) -164(34) -214(34) 342(35)  
 N(1) 367(35) 527(41) 531(40) 3(29) 47(31) 83(32)  
 C(11) 473(45) 497(47) 353(40) 13(37) -11(33) 55(34)  
 C(12) 364(41) 708(63) 627(54) -78(39) 100(38) 40(45)  
 H-ATOMS WERE ASSIGNED U(ISO) OF 0.06 \AA^2

TABLE 2.2.3 (CONT'D)

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES(Å) AND ANGLES(°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES.

A. BONDED DISTANCES

CO	-CL	2.363(2)	CO	-CL'	2.464(2)	CO	-O(1)	2.118(5)
CO	-O(2)	2.171(5)	CO	-N(1)	2.092(6)	CO	-N(2)	2.094(6)
N(3)	-O(1)	1.265(9)	N(3)	-O(2)	1.263(9)	N(3)	-O(3)	1.202(9)
N(1)	-C(11)	1.142(10)	C(11)	-C(12)	1.455(10)			
N(2)	-C(21)	1.109(10)	C(21)	-C(22)	1.463(13)			

B. INTERBOND ANGLES

CL	-CO	-CL'	89.9(1)	CL	-CO	-O(1)	160.7(2)
CL	-CO	-O(2)	101.4(2)	CL'	-CO	-O(1)	87.6(1)
CL'	-CO	-O(2)	89.5(1)	O(1)	-CO	-O(2)	59.4(2)
CL	-CO	-N(1)	94.1(2)	CL	-CO	-N(2)	95.3(2)
CL'	-CO	-N(1)	176.0(3)	CL'	-CO	-N(2)	89.6(2)
O(1)	-CO	-N(1)	88.5(2)	O(1)	-CO	-N(2)	103.8(2)
O(2)	-CO	-N(1)	89.3(2)	O(2)	-CO	-N(2)	163.3(3)
N(1)	-CO	-N(2)	90.4(2)	CO	-O(1)	-N(3)	94.2(4)
CO	-O(2)	-N(3)	91.8(4)	O(1)	-N(3)	-O(2)	114.6(6)
O(1)	-N(3)	-O(3)	122.0(7)	O(2)	-N(3)	-O(3)	123.5(7)
CO	-N(1)	-C(11)	176.0(6)	N(1)	-C(11)	-C(12)	178.4(8)
CO	-N(2)	-C(21)	167.4(6)	N(2)	-C(21)	-C(22)	179.0(9)
CL	-CO	-G	134.1(2)	O(21)	-CO	-G	126.0(3)

C. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES <3.6Å

CO	...N(3)	2.55	O(1)	...O(2)	2.13	O(1)	...O(3)	2.16
N(2)	...CL	3.30	N(1)	...O(1)	2.94	N(2)	...CL'	3.22
O(2)	...O(3)	2.17	CO	...CO'	3.42	CL	...CL'	3.41
N(1)	...O(2)	3.00	N(2)	...O(1)	3.32	N(1)	...CL	3.27
N(2)	...N(1)	2.97	N(1)	...N(3)	3.26	O(2)	...CL	3.51
O(1)	...CL'	3.18	O(2)	...CL'	3.27			

' INDICATES THE CENTROSYMMETRICALLY RELATED ATOM OF DIHER

TABLE 2.2.3 (CONT'D)

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.6 \text{ \AA}$

H(3) ... N(2 <sup>1</sup> )	3.62	H(3) ... C(2 <sup>1</sup> )	3.49	O(1) ... C(2 <sup>1</sup> )	3.37
O(1) ... C(22 <sup>1</sup> )	3.35	O(2) ... C(1 <sup>1</sup> )	3.57	O(3) ... N(2 <sup>1</sup> )	3.52
O(3) ... C(2 <sup>1</sup> )	3.42	O(3) ... N(1 <sup>1</sup> )	3.42	O(3) ... C(12 <sup>1</sup> )	3.31
N(2) ... C(1 <sup>1</sup> )	3.42	C(11) ... O(1 <sup>1</sup> )	3.52	C(12) ... O(1 <sup>1</sup> )	3.41
N(1) ... O(3 <sup>II</sup> )	3.54	C(11) ... O(3 <sup>III</sup> )	3.19	O(3) ... C(12 <sup>II</sup> )	3.33
O(2) ... C(22 <sup>III</sup> )	3.57	C(22) ... O(3 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.30		

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	3/2-X, 1/2+Y, 1/2-Z	III	X, 1+Y, Z
II	1/2+X, 3/2-Y, 1/2+Z	IV	1/2+X, 1/2-Y, 1/2+Z

TABLE 2.2.4

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

X,Y,Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN ANGSTROMS  
AN ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED IN DEFINING THE PLANE

1. EQUATION:  $-0.9597X - 0.2634Y + 0.0984Z + 6.2239 = 0$

DISTANCES( $\text{Å}$ ) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

N(3)*	-0.002(6)	O(1)*	0.001(5)	O(2)*	0.001(5)
O(3)*	0.001(6)	CO	0.034(1)	CL	0.174(2)
N(2)	0.003(6)	C(21)	0.127(7)	C(22)	0.207(10)

TABLE 2.2.4 (CONT'D)

2. EQUATION:  $-0.9627X - 0.2644Y + 0.0571Z + 6.3612 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -

CL*	0.015(2)	O(1)*	0.024(5)	O(2)*	-0.023(5)
N(2)*	-0.016(6)	CO	-0.030(1)	N(3)	0.021(6)
O(3)	0.067(6)	N(1)	-2.120(6)		

3. EQUATION:  $-0.9626X - 0.2648Y + 0.0573Z + 6.3675 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -

CL*	0.021(2)	G*	0.006(5)	N(2)*	-0.009(6)
CO*	-0.024(1)				

(G IS THE CENTROID OF O(1) AND O(2))

4. EQUATION:  $0.9636X + 0.2546Y - 0.0835Z - 6.2405 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -

O(1)*	0.000(5)	O(2)*	0.000(5)	CO*	0.000(1)
CL	-0.112(2)	N(2)	-0.004(6)		

DIHEDRAL ANGLES(°) BETWEEN PLANES

1 AND 4	179.0	1 AND 2	0.1	1 AND 3	2.4
---------	-------	---------	-----	---------	-----

Table 2.2.4

Table 2.2.4 showing the atomic



Figure 2.2.1

A general view of II showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



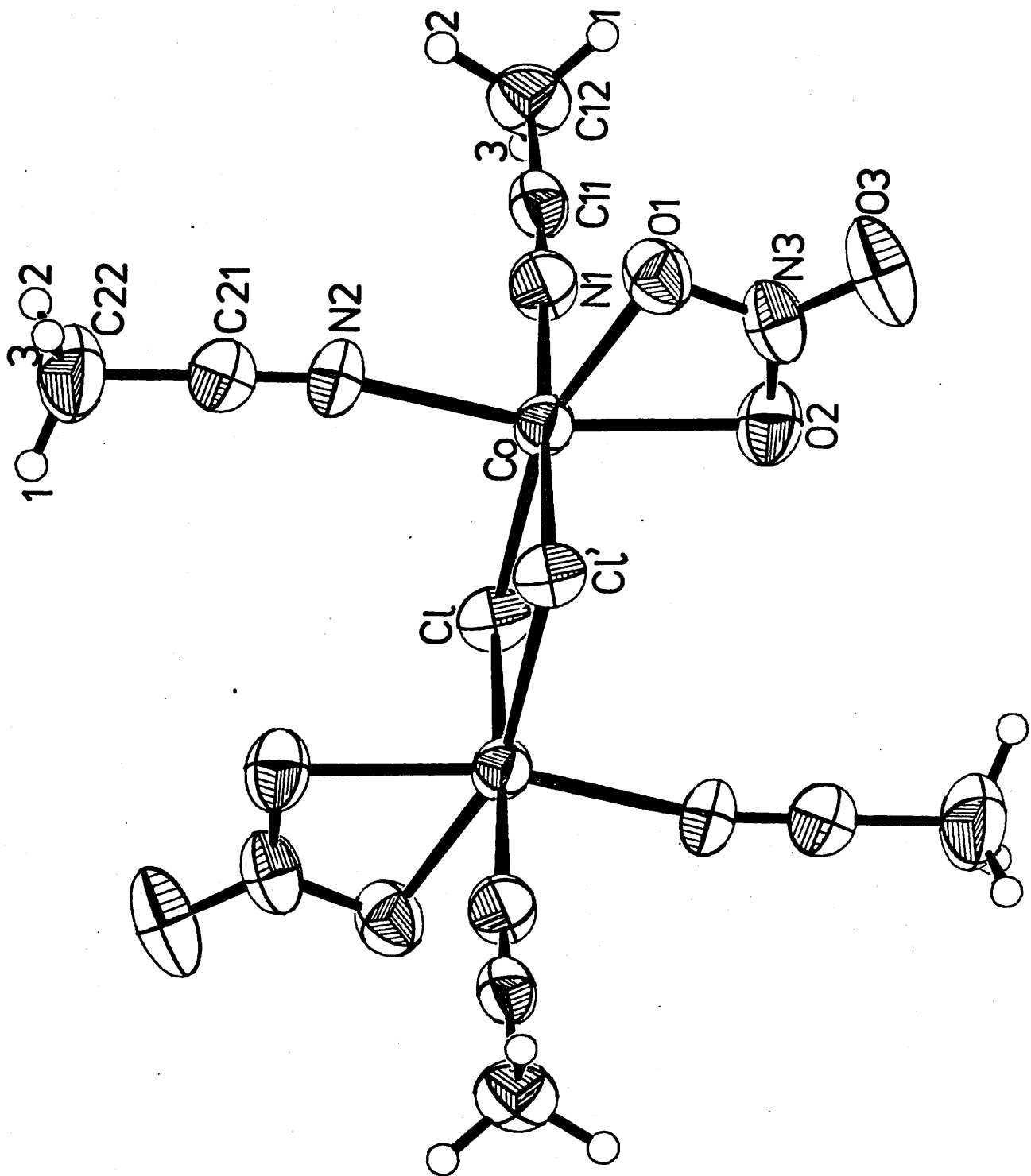
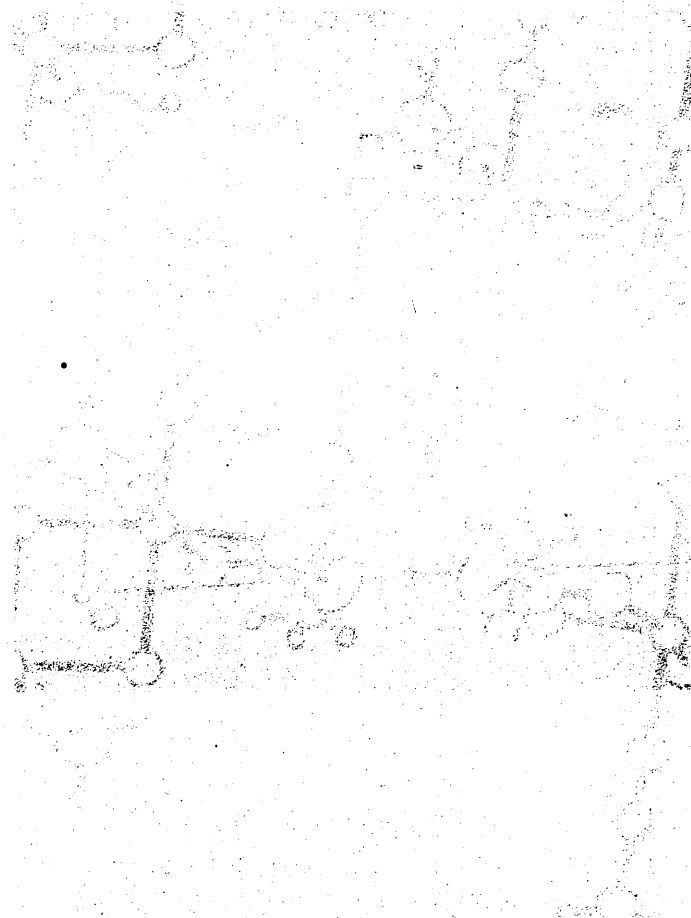
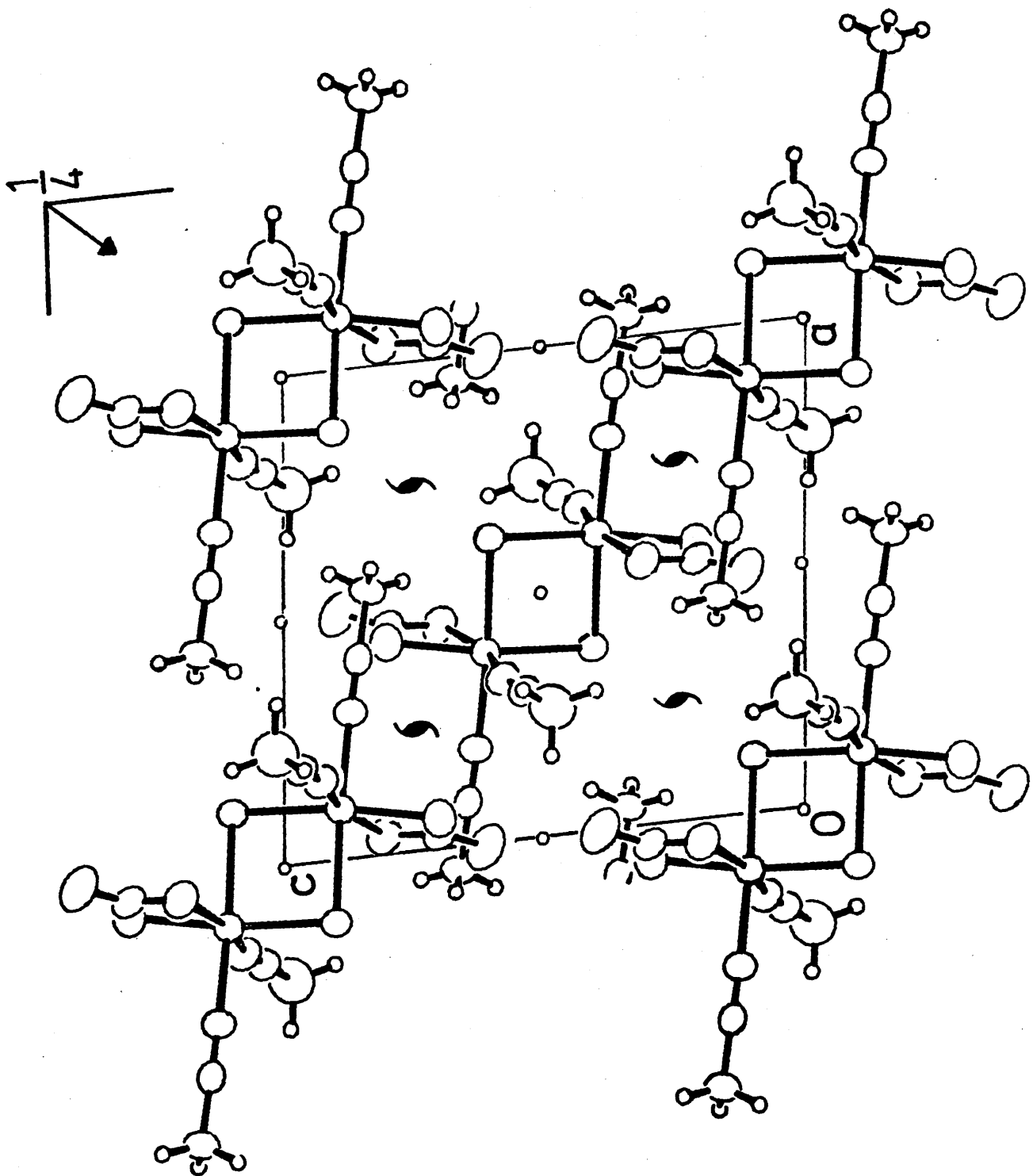


Figure 2.2.2

The molecular packing of II viewed along the  
b axis.





2.3 Experimental and results for III

Bis(tetrahydrofuran)chloronitratocobalt(II) dimer

Di- $\mu$ -chloro-tetrakis-(tetrahydrofuran)dinitratodicobalt(II)

Crystal data

Monomer formula	$C_8H_{16}O_5NClCo$
Formula weight	$M = 300.6$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 9.529(4)\text{\AA}$ $b = 8.028(2)\text{\AA}$ $c = 17.347(3)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 100.84(3)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 1303.3\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.52\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of monomers per unit cell	$Z = 4$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.53\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 620$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 15.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$P2_1/n$
Equivalent positions	$X, Y, Z$ $\frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} - Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z$ $-X, -Y, -Z$ $\frac{1}{2} - X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, \frac{1}{2} - Z$

Data collection

Radiation used	Mo-K $_{\alpha}$ , $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Zirconium
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\text{max}} = 50^{\circ}$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1267$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_{\text{I}}$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 145$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 8.7$

### Structure Determination

The space group is uniquely determined by its systematic absences ( $h0l$  when  $h + l$  is odd and  $0k0$  when  $k$  is odd).

The structure was resolved by a combination of Patterson and Fourier techniques. The co-ordinates of the cobalt and chlorine atoms were obtained from an analysis of the peaks in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.03\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and used to phase the observed structure factor moduli in a calculation of the electron density distribution, which revealed sites for all non-hydrogen atoms.

### Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 15 cycles when  $R$  was 0.057 and  $R'$  was 0.0044. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 2.3.1. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (2.801 - 0.1314 |F_o| + 0.0029 |F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an

analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 4 did not reveal any residual electron density in positions which would be stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Therefore positions for the hydrogen atoms were calculated and their calculated co-ordinates, together with isotropic thermal parameters equal to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 4, were used as fixed contributors to the structure factors. These co-ordinates were re-calculated in later stages of refinement. In the later stages of refinement corrections for the anomalous dispersion of cobalt and chlorine were applied, but the corrections did not lead to any significant changes in the model.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares refinement were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron density distribution being  $0.35e\text{\AA}^{-3}$ . In all structure factor calculations the atomic scattering factors were taken from 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol 111' <sup>(66)</sup>, those for chlorine, nitrogen, oxygen and carbon were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions <sup>(67)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart <sup>(68)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in



Appendix III.

A general view of the dimer illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(69)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 2.3.1. The crystal packing arrangement viewed along b is given in Figure 2.3.2. The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 2.3.2. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in Part I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 2.3.3 and Table 2.3.4.

TABLE 2.3.1

COURSE OF REFINEMENT

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 4	X, Y, Z, U(CISO) FOR CO, CL, O, N, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.139	0.0213
5 - 10*	X, Y, Z, UIJ FOR CO, CL, O, N, C. H-ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.058	0.0035
11 - 12	SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS. AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED	0.058	0.0044
13 - 15	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH CORRECTIONS FOR ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CO, CL INCLUDED.	0.057	0.0044

\* PRIOR TO CYCLE 8, THE CO-ORDINATES FOR H-ATOMS WERE RE-CALCULATED, AND FOUR REFLECTIONS, FOR WHICH  $|\Delta F| > 10$ , WERE REMOVED FROM THE DATA SET.

TABLE 2.3.2

A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
CO	6049(1)	4797(1)	4289(1)
CL	6232(2)	3905(3)	5608(1)
N	6814(9)	7386(11)	3653(6)
O(1)	6134(7)	6244(8)	3262(3)
O(2)	7094(7)	7160(8)	4381(4)
O(3)	7169(10)	6628(10)	3334(5)
O(11)	8015(6)	3704(8)	4193(3)
C(12)	8565(14)	2213(16)	4557(9)
C(13)	9761(13)	1674(16)	4188(9)
C(14)	10112(14)	3042(21)	3760(8)
C(15)	8938(16)	4300(20)	3712(8)
O(21)	5064(6)	2752(7)	3712(3)
C(22)	4663(18)	2647(16)	2889(6)
C(23)	3663(18)	1333(18)	2687(7)
C(24)	3487(13)	0513(15)	3391(8)
C(25)	4389(14)	1375(14)	4025(6)

TABLE 2.3.2(CONT'D)

B. CALCULATED FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES( $\times 10^4$ ) AND ASSIGNED THERMAL PARAMETERS( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF H-ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)
H(121)	8984	2411	5135	12
H(122)	7880	1334	4523	12
H(131)	10620	1236	4590	12
H(132)	9482	0702	3847	12
H(141)	11069	3496	4000	12
H(142)	10199	2666	3215	12
H(151)	9473	5319	3924	14
H(121)	8550	4410	3176	14
H(221)	4121	3717	2687	13
H(222)	5406	2473	2621	13
H(231)	2686	1811	2442	13
H(232)	3962	0585	2339	13
H(241)	2450	0521	3450	11
H(242)	3767	-0659	3366	11
H(251)	3755	1817	4393	11
H(252)	5062	0612	4321	11

TABLE 2.3.2 (CONT'D)

C. ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) FOR CO, CL;  $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$  FOR OTHER ATOMS)

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
CO	828(7)	701(7)	503(5)	8(6)	86(4)	3(5)
CL	823(14)	974(16)	513(10)	158(12)	42(9)	103(10)
N	111(6)	71(5)	112(7)	0(5)	40(5)	-2(5)
O(1)	127(5)	75(4)	62(3)	0(4)	21(3)	11(3)
O(2)	126(5)	92(4)	73(4)	-17(4)	20(4)	-10(3)
O(3)	207(9)	92(5)	146(7)	-18(6)	67(6)	28(5)
O(11)	96(4)	90(4)	85(4)	21(4)	35(3)	15(3)
C(12)	147(11)	117(9)	195(13)	35(7)	82(10)	49(9)
C(13)	105(9)	119(10)	212(14)	25(8)	57(9)	17(10)
C(14)	130(11)	192(14)	155(11)	65(11)	60(9)	53(11)
C(15)	166(12)	193(14)	162(12)	63(12)	98(10)	55(11)
O(21)	118(5)	74(4)	51(3)	-12(3)	8(3)	-2(3)
C(22)	252(16)	149(11)	59(6)	-58(11)	-3(7)	-3(7)
C(23)	250(17)	138(11)	99(9)	-73(12)	-65(10)	-12(8)
C(24)	136(10)	100(8)	131(10)	-19(7)	8(8)	-25(8)
C(25)	183(11)	100(8)	77(6)	-38(8)	21(7)	-10(6)

TABLE 2.3.3  
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES(Å) AND ANGLES(°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD  
 DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES.

A. BONDED DISTANCES

CO	-CL	2.372(2)	CO	-CL'	2.447(2)	CO	-O(1)	2.141(6)
CO	-O(2)	2.135(6)	CO	-O(11)	2.104(6)	CO	-O(21)	2.056(5)
N	-O(1)	1.247(10)	H	-O(2)	1.255(12)	N	-O(3)	1.218(13)
O(11)	-C(12)	1.408(14)	O(11)	-C(15)	1.405(17)	C(12)	-C(13)	1.474(21)
C(13)	-C(14)	1.401(22)	C(14)	-C(15)	1.498(22)			
O(21)	-C(22)	1.409(11)	O(21)	-C(25)	1.436(13)	C(22)	-C(23)	1.421(21)
C(23)	-C(24)	1.423(19)	C(24)	-C(25)	1.439(16)			

B. INTERBOND ANGLES

CL	-CO	-CL'	87.9(1)	CL	-CO	-O(1)	163.5(2)
CL	-CO	-O(2)	104.4(2)	CL'	-CO	-O(1)	90.2(2)
CL'	-CO	-O(2)	91.4(2)	O(1)	-CO	-O(2)	59.3(2)
CL	-CO	-O(11)	92.6(2)	CL	-CO	-O(21)	99.9(2)
CL'	-CO	-O(11)	179.3(13)	CL'	-CO	-O(21)	92.6(2)
O(1)	-CO	-O(11)	89.2(2)	O(1)	-CO	-O(21)	96.5(2)
O(2)	-CO	-O(11)	88.1(3)	O(2)	-CO	-O(21)	155.5(2)
O(11)	-CO	-O(21)	87.7(2)	CO	-O(1)	-N	92.6(5)
CO	-O(2)	-H	92.6(5)	O(1)	-N	-O(2)	115.5(8)
O(1)	-H	-O(3)	121.1(9)	O(2)	-H	-O(3)	123.4(8)
C(15)	-O(11)	-C(12)	109.6(10)	O(11)	-C(12)	-C(13)	107.9(11)
C(12)	-C(13)	-C(14)	106.4(11)	C(13)	-C(14)	-C(15)	107.9(12)
C(14)	-C(15)	-O(11)	106.4(12)				
C(25)	-O(21)	-C(22)	106.4(8)	O(21)	-C(22)	-C(23)	109.6(11)
C(22)	-C(23)	-C(24)	108.2(10)	C(23)	-C(24)	-C(25)	106.4(11)
C(24)	-C(25)	-O(21)	109.1(8)				
CO	-O(11)	-C(12)	126.5(7)	CO	-O(11)	-C(15)	124.9(7)
CO	-O(21)	-C(22)	123.6(6)	CO	-O(21)	-C(25)	128.8(5)
CL	-CO	-O	131.1(2)	H(2)	-CO	-O	133.5(2)

TABLE 2.3.3 (CONT'D)

C. SELECTED TORSION ANGLES

C(15)-O(11)-C(12)-C(13)	-10.2	O(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	14.2
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	-12.6	C(13)-O(14)-C(15)-O(11)	6.6
C(14)-C(15)-O(11)-C(12)	2.5	C(24)-O(21)-C(22)-C(23)	5.0
O(21)-C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	-3.6	C(22)-C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	0.8
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)-O(21)	2.3	C(24)-C(25)-O(21)-C(22)	-4.5

MEAN E.S.D. 1.4

D. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.65\text{\AA}$

CO	...N	2.53	O(1)	...O(2)	2.12	O(1)	...O(3)	2.15
O(2)	...O(3)	2.18	CO	...CO'	3.47	CL	...CL'	3.35
O(21)	...CL	3.40	O(11)	...O(1)	2.98	O(21)	...CL'	3.27
O(11)	...O(2)	2.95	O(21)	...O(1)	3.13	O(11)	...CL	3.24
O(21)	...O(11)	2.88	O(11)	...N	3.24	O(2)	...CL	3.56
O(2)	...CL	3.56	O(1)	...CL'	3.26	O(2)	...CL'	3.29
O(2)	...C(15)	3.24	CO	...C(12)	3.14	CO	...C(22)	3.07
CO	...C(15)	3.13	CO	...C(25)	3.16	O(1)	...C(15)	3.07
O(11)	...C(22)	3.65	O(1)	...C(22)	3.22	O(21)	...C(12)	3.41
C(12)	...CL	3.41	C(21)	...CL'	3.27			

' INDICATES THE CENTROSYMMETRICALLY RELATED ATOM OF DIMER

E. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES(A)  $\leq 3.7\text{\AA}$

O(3)...C(12')	3.67	O(3)...C(13')	3.59	O(3)...C(15'')	3.55
O(2)...C(13''')	3.63				

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I X, 1+Y, Z    II 3/2-X, 1/2+Y, 1/2-Z    III 2-X, 1-Y, 1-Z

TABLE 2.3.4

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN ANGSTROMS  
AN ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED IN DEFINING THE PLANE

1. EQUATION:  $-0.4270X - 0.4586Y - 0.7793Z + 9.6447 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

O(11)*	0.037(6)	C(12)*	-0.071(14)	C(13)*	0.079(15)
C(14)*	-0.058(14)	C(15)*	0.013(15)	CO	0.320(1)
CL	-0.993(2)	N	-0.189(9)	O(1)	0.973(6)
O(2)	-1.085(7)				

2. EQUATION:  $0.7913X - 0.6000Y - 0.0652Z + 1.1314 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

O(21)*	-0.028(6)	C(22)*	0.025(15)	C(23)*	-0.013(16)
C(24)*	-0.005(12)	C(25)*	0.020(12)	CO	-0.496(1)
CL	-0.409(2)				

3. EQUATION:  $0.8924X - 0.4429Y - 0.0866Z - 1.5651 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

H*	0.001(9)	O(1)*	0.000(7)	O(2)*	0.000(7)
O(3)*	0.000(9)	CO	-0.009(1)	CL	0.114(2)



TABLE 2.3.4 (CONT'D)

4. EQUATION:  $0.9057X - 0.4221Y - 0.0397Z - 2.0521 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

CL*	-0.033(2)	O(1)*	-0.058(7)	O(2)*	0.054(7)
O(21)*	0.038(6)	CO	-0.015(1)	N	0.000(9)
O(3)	0.000(9)	O(11)	2.088(6)		

5. EQUATION:  $0.9056X - 0.4223Y - 0.0396Z - 2.0484 = 0$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

CL*	-0.030(2)	G*	0.000(7)	O(21)*	0.041(6)
CO*	-0.012(1)				

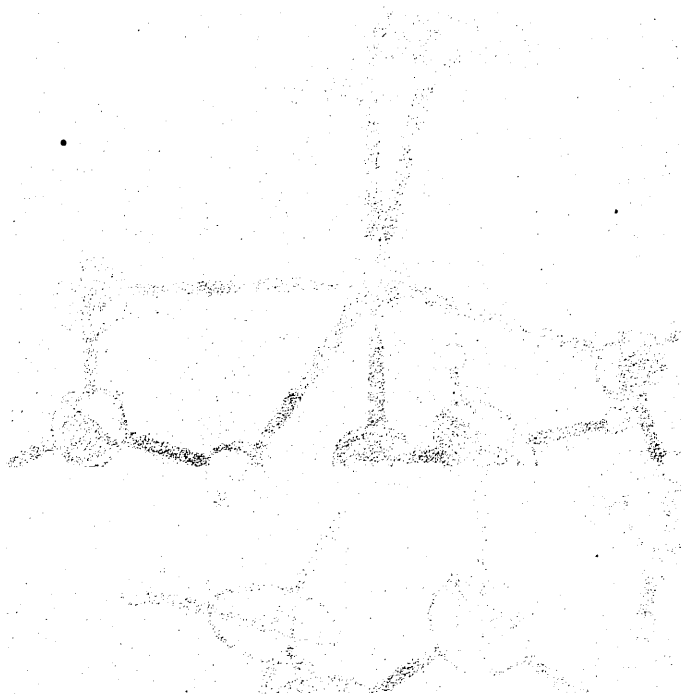
(G IS THE CENTROID OF O(1) AND O(2))

DIHEDRAL ANGLES(°) BETWEEN PLANES

1 AND 2	90.5	1 AND 3	96.3	2 AND 3	11.2
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Figure 2.3.1

A general view of III showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



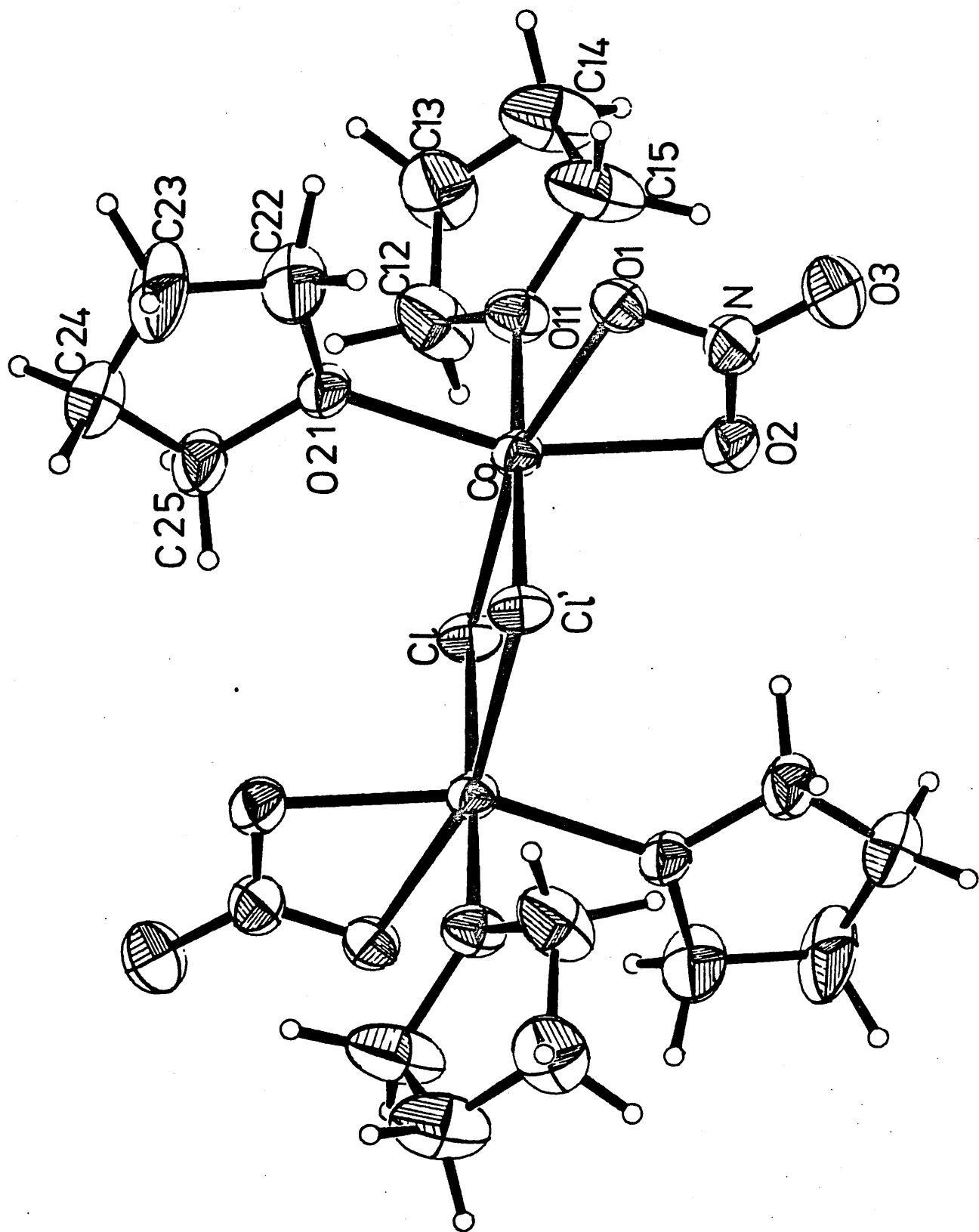
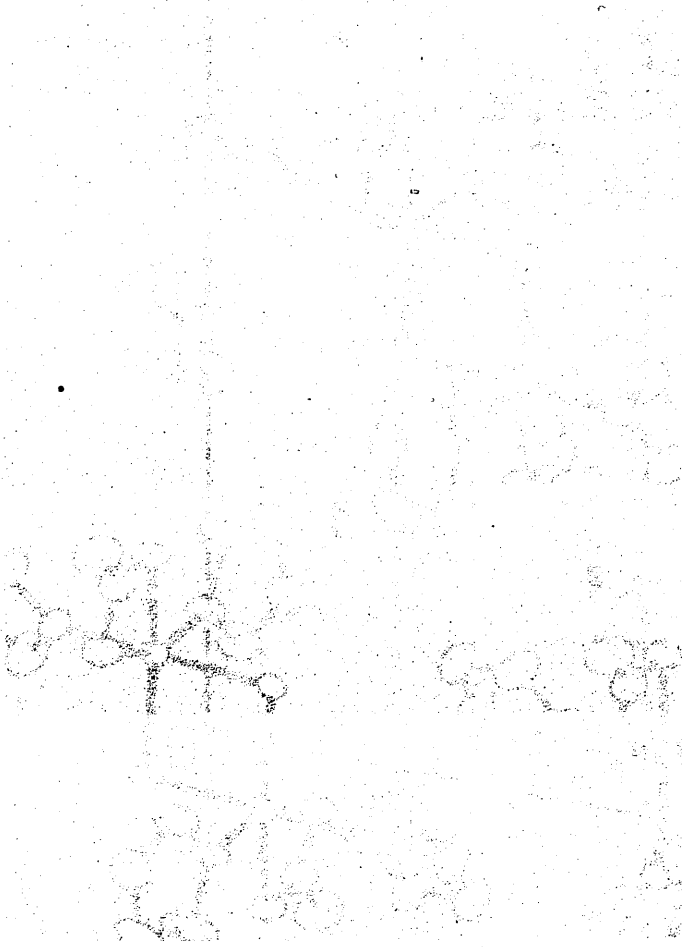
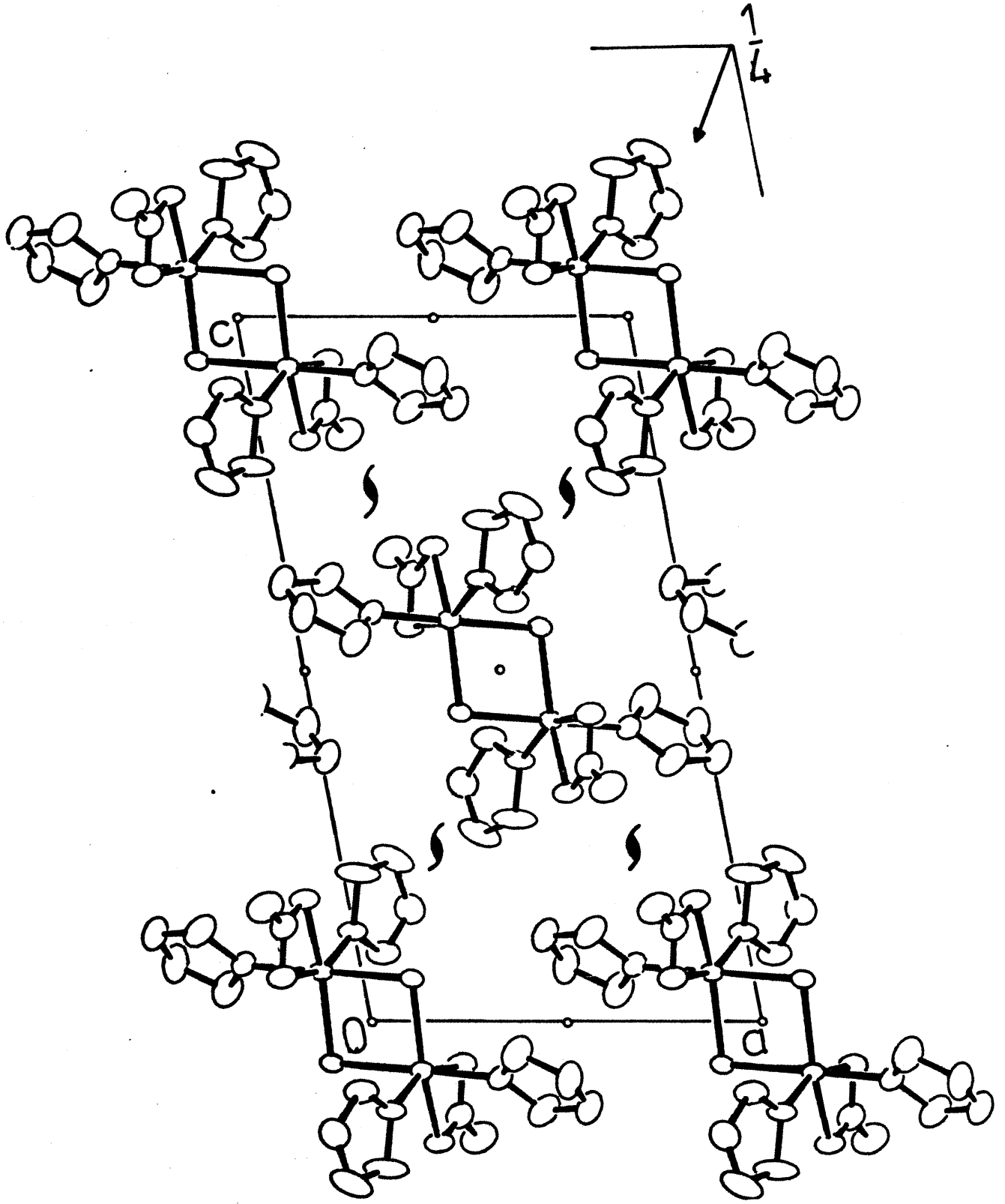


Figure 2.3.2

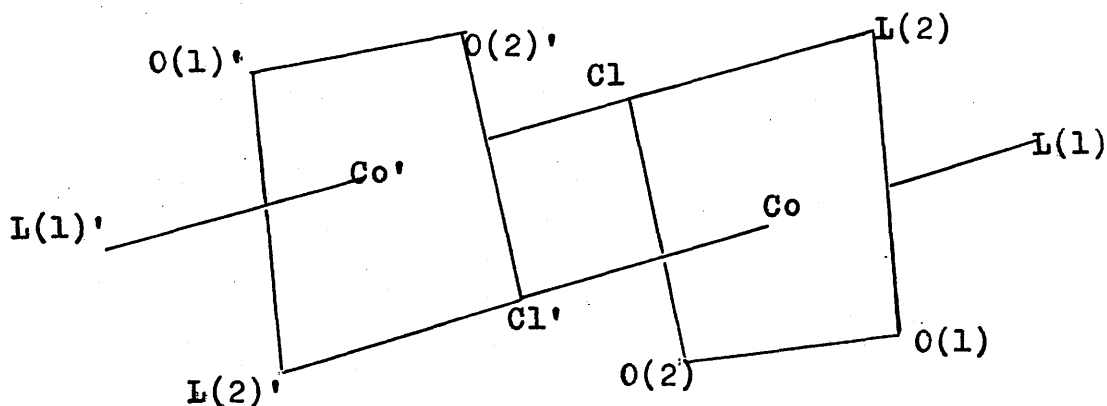
The molecular packing of III viewed along the b axis.





## 2.I Discussion of I, II and III

The three analyses have revealed that the complexes possess dimeric structures with crystallographic  $C_i$  symmetry. The dimers consist of two octahedral monomeric units sharing a meridional edge defined by the two bridging chlorine atoms.



The two monodentate ligands (L) are cis, occupying an axial and an equatorial site, the remaining two equatorial sites being occupied in each case by a bidentate nitrate group. The presence of bridging chlorine atoms is in accordance with the predictions made from infra-red studies<sup>(37)</sup>.

The present description of the dimer as two octahedra sharing a meridional edge (ie an axial and an equatorial site) is suggested by various considerations. Firstly, of the three possible choices for the equatorial plane, only the set of atoms consisting of  $Cl$ ,  $L(2)$ ,  $O(1)$  and  $O(2)$  are seen to be quasi-planar (Tables 2.1.4, 2.2.4 and 2.3.4). Thus the sum of the valence angles subtended at the cobalt atom is  $360.0^\circ$ ,  $359.9^\circ$  and  $360.1^\circ$  in I, II and III respectively.

Secondly, such a choice immediately suggests that the larger angular distortions ( $4^\circ - 30^\circ$ ) from ideal octahedral geometry are associated with the short 'bite' of the nitrate group<sup>(1)</sup>. Thus the Cl-Co-O(2) valence angles,  $103.38(5)^\circ$ ,  $101.4(2)^\circ$  and  $104.4(4)^\circ$  in I, II and III respectively, are not markedly different, the steric requirements of the associated ligands being the same in the three complexes, and yet are considerably greater than  $90^\circ$ . The Cl-Co-L(2) valence angles,  $105.00(5)^\circ$ ,  $95.3(2)^\circ$  and  $99.9(2)^\circ$  in I, II and III respectively, however, differ markedly from the octahedral values and significantly from each other, presumably due to the different steric requirements of the respective ligands for occupying the extra space around the central atom made available through the 'bite' of the nitrate group<sup>(1)</sup>.

Although the cobalt atom is 6 co-ordinate in each complex, the co-ordination geometries are severely distorted from octahedral, particularly in the equatorial planes. It has been suggested<sup>(18,21,28-35)</sup> that for complexes containing a bidentate group the description of the molecular geometry is simplified by considering the bidentate group as occupying only one co-ordination site (situated at the 'centroid' of the chelating atoms) about the metal ion. Although such a concept has its limitations<sup>(1)</sup>, and may perhaps even be unnecessary<sup>(31)</sup> this assumption of a geometry based on a lower co-ordination number is known to correlate well with the observed spectral and magnetic properties<sup>(30)</sup>. Furthermore applying this concept to the molecules under discussion provides an alternative interpretation of the observed

stereochemistries. If the 'centroid', G, of the chelating oxygens is taken as lying along the Co-N vector (where N is the central atom of the nitrate group) then Co, G, Cl and L(2) are found to be quasi-planar (Tables 2.1.4, 2.2.4 and 2.3.4), the maximum deviation from the plane being 0.0293(2), 0.024(1) and 0.041(6)Å in I, II and III respectively, with Cl' and L(1) above and below the plane thus leading to a geometry which is very close to that of a trigonal bipyramid. The angles within the plane for I, II and III are :

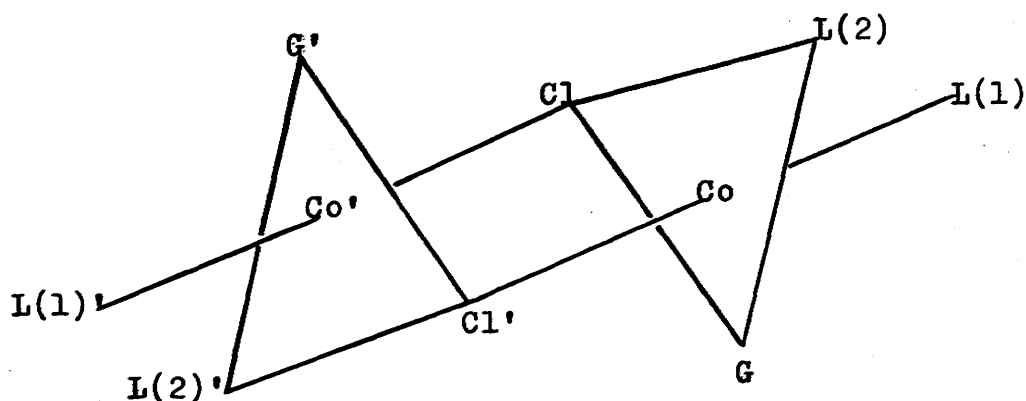
Cl-Co-G 132.63(4)°, 131.1(2)°, 134.1(2)° ;  
Cl-Co-L(2) 105.00(5)°, 95.3(2)°, 99.9(2)° ;  
L(2)-Co-G 122.36(6)°, 133.5(2)°, 126.0(3)° ; the sum of which add up to 360° in all three cases.

The equatorial Co-Cl bonds do not differ significantly from each other being 2.361(1), 2.363(2) and 2.372(2)Å in I, II and III respectively. They are, however, relatively short compared to the Co-Cl bonds, 2.405(6)Å, in  $\text{Co}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$  (octahedral, tetramer, Cl non-bridging)<sup>(38)</sup> and even more so when compared to the Co-Cl bonds, 2.50(1)Å, in  $\alpha\text{-Co}(\text{py})_2\text{Cl}_2$  (octahedral, polymer, Cl bridging)<sup>(39)</sup>. The axial Co-Cl' bonds are, however, significantly different being 2.523(1), 2.464(2) and 2.447(2)Å respectively, and are also significantly longer than the respective equatorial bonds, the difference between the Co-Cl' (axial) and the Co-Cl (equatorial) bonds being 0.16, 0.10 and 0.08Å in I, II and III respectively. Thus the bridging chlorine atoms are markedly asymmetric with respect to the cobalt atoms in the dimer. This contrasts with the symmetric chlorine bridges in  $\beta$ -dichloro-bis



(4-vinylpyridine) cobalt(II)<sup>(40)</sup> and  $\alpha$ -dichloro-bis (pyridine) cobalt(II)<sup>(39)</sup>, in which the Co-Cl bond lengths are 2.51(2) and 2.50(1) $\text{\AA}$  respectively. However  $\gamma$ -dichloro bis (pyridine) cobalt(II)<sup>(39)</sup>, which is related to the  $\alpha$ -form via a reversible solid-state phase transformation at about 150K, exhibits asymmetric bridging (2.435(5) and 2.507(5) $\text{\AA}$ ). That the phase-change results in a significant increase in density (ca. 4.4%) and is accompanied by shortening of intermolecular contacts by up to 0.9 $\text{\AA}$  suggests that the asymmetry may arise partly as a result of intermolecular interactions. It may be significant that the least asymmetric of the chloronitrato complexes being discussed (ie III) has no intermolecular contacts less than 3.55 $\text{\AA}$ .

In so far as the trigonal bipyramidal model is geometrically plausible, it is of interest that the distortions of the cobalt ligand bond lengths may then be considered as axial elongations in this model.



Thus besides the above mentioned bonds, the axial Co-N(1) bond in I, 2.147(2)Å, is significantly longer than the equatorial Co-N(2) bond, 2.083(2)Å. Similarly in III the axial Co-O(11) bond, 2.104(6)Å is significantly longer than the equatorial Co-O(21) bond, 2.056(5)Å. Such a distortion was the mechanism suggested by Zemann<sup>(41,42)</sup> for minimizing ligand-ligand repulsions in a trigonal bipyramid. The significance of the steric requirements of the pyridine ligands in I and the tetrahydrofuran ligands in III is emphasised by the cobalt-acetonitrile Co-N bonds in II. Thus the steric requirements of a linear acetonitrile group in the immediate neighbourhood of the cobalt atom are no more than that of a sharp (narrow) cone, and the two Co-N bond lengths, 2.092(6) and 2.094(6)Å are experimentally equal. It is also significant that in bis(pyridine) dinitratocobalt(II)<sup>(43)</sup> and bis(acetonitrile) dinitratocobalt(II)<sup>(43)</sup>, in which the presence of two bidentate nitrate groups leads to two pairs of octahedral sites being constrained to subtend an angle less than 60° at the cobalt, and hence to make available to the monodentate ligands a greater region of the co-ordination sphere, the four Co-N bond lengths, 2.054(4), 2.053(4), 2.054(3), 2.049(3)Å, are experimentally identical.

The nitrate groups in I, II and III are virtually planar (Tables 2.1.4, 2.2.4 and 2.3.4) and their relative internal geometries do not show any statistically significant differences. As is often found in nitrate complexes<sup>(1)</sup>, the nitrate groups show slight but significant polarisation effects as a result of cobalt-oxygen co-ordination. This is most clearly evident

in I, and to a less significant extent in II where the N-O bonds associated with co-ordinate oxygen atoms [N(3)-O(1) 1.260(2) and 1.265(9)Å respectively and N(3)-O(2) 1.261(2) and 1.263(9)Å respectively] are significantly longer than the terminal N(3)-O(3) bonds [1.219(3) and 1.202(9)Å respectively]. Moreover, the O-N-O valency angles differ from the ideal value of  $120^\circ$  in the expected manner, with the largest angle opposite the shortest cobalt-oxygen bond. The Co-O-N angles are also markedly less than the value of  $110^\circ$ <sup>(44)</sup> obtained for normal unidentate co-ordination, and hardly differ from a value of  $92.5^\circ$  which would be expected for symmetrical bi-dentate co-ordination to cobalt. The bond lengths and valency angles within the two crystallographically independent pyridine rings of I are experimentally equal (Table 2.1.3) and are in agreement with the corresponding values found in other complexes<sup>(43,45)</sup> and those reported for free pyridine<sup>(46)</sup>. Although the rings are planar within the limits of the accuracy of the analyses, the cobalt atom is removed from the planes of the pyridine rings by 0.051Å (in the direction of N(2)) from the mean plane through the N(1)-C(15) ring and by 0.085Å (in the direction of N(1)) from the mean plane through the N(2)-C(25) ring (Table 2.1.4). This may well result from crystal packing effects<sup>(47)</sup>. The dihedral angle between the mean planes through the pyridine rings is  $69.6^\circ$ .

The geometries and dimensions of the two acetonitrile groups in II are in agreement with the values found in other co-ordination compounds<sup>(48)</sup> and with those reported for free acetonitrile<sup>(49)</sup>. The ligands are linear within experimental

error but the Co-N-C angles differ from each other,  $176.0(6)^\circ$  and  $167.4(6)^\circ$ , the latter indicating a geometrically significant distortion from co-linearity of the cobalt and ligand moiety. Such distortions have often been noted<sup>(43,50)</sup> and have been attributed to intermolecular crystal packing effects<sup>(51)</sup>.

The atoms constituting the two tetrahydrofuran ligands in III are characterised by very high anisotropic thermal parameters with the major axis of the thermal ellipsoids approximately perpendicular to the planes defined by the pair of bonds from each atom to the adjoining non-hydrogen atoms. Moreover, the atoms in both rings do not deviate significantly from their mean plane (Table 2.3.4) and the sums of the endocyclic angles are  $538.2^\circ$  and  $539.7^\circ$ . These results contrast with the geometries and internal dimensions observed in other complexes with THF ligands<sup>(52)</sup> and are suggestive of disorder. The conformation of THF has been extensively studied and it is known that there are two principal conformations, an envelope conformer ( $C_s$  symmetry) and a twist or half-chair conformer ( $C_2$  symmetry). The latter possesses the lower energy, but by only  $0.1\text{kcal.mol}^{-1}$ <sup>(53)</sup>, and the two conformations are interconvertible by a dynamic process of "pseudorotation". This gives rise to two possibilities for the crystal of III. Firstly, that a dynamic equilibrium between conformers still exists in the crystal or secondly, that the crystal contains a statistical distribution of both conformers and/or of different orientations of a conformer. Both these hypotheses are revealed as disorder in an X-ray diffraction experiment and are thus indistinguishable. However, vibrational

(infra red and Raman)spectroscopy may and usually does allow such a distinction to be made<sup>(54)</sup>.

In I the plane of the bidentate nitrate group is inclined at  $174.1^\circ$  to the O(1), O(2), Co plane; the folding about the O(1)...O(2) line of  $5.9^\circ$  being towards N(1). Inspection of the intermolecular contacts (Table 2.1.3) shows that the nitrate group is involved in four close contacts  $3.4\text{\AA}$  with the pyridine (N(2)-C(25)) ligand of an adjacent dimer, which is on the side of the nitrate group remote from N(1). In the absence of such folding, presumably the C...O contacts would be too short. This sterically induced folding would account for the cobalt atom being displaced in the direction of N(1) by  $0.1961(2)\text{\AA}$  from the mean plane through the nitrate group. In II the short intermolecular contacts involving the nitrate group are such that the interactions are practically co-planar with the nitrate group (Table 2.2.3 see also Figure 2.2.2). The observed fold about the O(1)...O(2) line is  $1.0^\circ$  (Table 2.2.4) which is hardly significant. It is of interest that in III, in which there are no short contacts, the cobalt atom is coplanar with the nitrate group (Table 2.3.4).

In the molecular structures, all the groups are arranged so as to minimize steric interactions. Apart from those intermolecular distances already mentioned, all other separations are greater than or equal to the sum of the relevant van der Waal's radii.

2.II THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF TWO

COMPLEXES OF THE FORM  $\text{Co}(\text{L})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

IV L = ACETONITRILE

V L = PYRIDINE

a = 0.1

b = 204

c = 1.7

d = 8

(1150-5)

(1150-6)

(1150-7)

(1150-8)

(1150-9)

(1150-10)

(1150-11)

(1150-12)

2.4 Experimental and results for IV

Bis(acetonitrile)dinitratocobalt(II)

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_4H_6O_6N_4Co$
Molecular weight	$M = 265.0$
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 15.291(1)\text{\AA}$ $b = 16.539(2)\text{\AA}$ $c = 8.085(3)\text{\AA}$
Unit cell volume	$U = 2044.6\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.73 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 8$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.722 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 1064$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 17.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$Pbca (D_{2h}^{15}, \text{No. } 61)$

Data collection

Radiation used	$\text{Mo-K}\alpha, \lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\max} = 54^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1228$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 160$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 7.7$

### Structure Determination

The space group is uniquely determined by its systematic absences ( $0k1$  when  $k$  is odd,  $h0l$  when  $l$  is odd and  $hk0$  when  $h$  is odd).

The structure was resolved by a combination of Patterson and Fourier techniques. The co-ordinates of the cobalt atom were obtained from the Harker sections in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The cobalt atom was assigned an isotropic thermal parameter equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.028\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and used to phase the observed structure factor moduli in a calculation of the electron density distribution, which revealed sites for the atoms making up one nitrate group. A further electron-density calculation, with the phasing appropriate to the known partial structure, revealed sites for all non-hydrogen atoms.

### Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.04\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 16 cycles when  $R$  was 0.031 and  $R'$  was 0.0015. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 2.4.1. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression



$$w = (3.686 - 0.2076|F_o| + 0.0045|F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 11 revealed residual electron density peaks in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these sites and assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 6. In the later stages of refinement a correction for the anomalous dispersion of cobalt was applied, but did not lead to any significant changes in the model.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares refinement were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in residual electron density distribution being  $0.26e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure factor calculations the atomic scattering factors were taken from 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol III', (66). Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix IV.

A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal

ellipsoids<sup>(69)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 2.4.1. The crystal packing arrangement viewed along c is given in Figure 2.4.2. The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 2.4.2. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in Part I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 2.4.3 and Table 2.4.4.

TABLE 2.4.1

COURSE OF REFINEMENT

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 3	X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR CO, O, N, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.081	0.0072
4 - 6	X, Y, Z, UIJ FOR CO, O, N, C(11), C(21). X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR C(22), C(12). SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.046	0.0029
7 - 8	X, Y, Z, UIJ FOR CO, O, N, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.041	0.0025
9 - 10	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED	0.038	0.0023
11	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH CORRECTIONS FOR ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CO INCLUDED.	0.038	0.0023
12 - 16	AS ABOVE, TOGETHER WITH X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR H.	0.031	0.0015

12  
 11  
 10  
 9  
 8  
 7  
 6  
 5  
 4  
 3  
 2  
 1  
 0

TABLE 2.4.2  
 FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^5$ ) FOR NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS,  
 $\times 10^3$  FOR HYDROGEN ATOMS)

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
CO	83611(3)	40765(3)	19741(5)
N(3)	68763(23)	30385(18)	06762(47)
O(31)	70284(19)	39712(18)	22041(33)
O(32)	75518(21)	38042(19)	-02112(36)
O(33)	61435(21)	37632(20)	01440(46)
N(4)	94200(25)	29311(21)	15600(45)
O(42)	87039(21)	27921(17)	22179(42)
O(41)	95351(18)	36656(16)	10682(37)
O(43)	99829(23)	24288(21)	13465(56)
N(2)	87279(23)	42394(21)	43892(39)
C(21)	89908(24)	43062(22)	56822(44)
C(22)	93388(42)	44041(46)	73303(60)
N(1)	84003(21)	52721(19)	12931(40)
C(11)	83616(24)	59509(23)	11366(45)
C(12)	83052(49)	68202(27)	09479(75)
H(21)	913(5)	403(5)	785(10)
H(22)	916(5)	462(5)	771(9)
H(23)	994(9)	467(7)	731(13)
H(11)	788(5)	690(5)	036(9)
H(12)	871(5)	698(5)	026(10)
H(13)	851(4)	706(5)	185(9)

TABLE 2.4.2 (CONT'D)

B.

THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^4$  FOR NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS,  
 $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$  FOR HYDROGEN ATOMS)

ATOM	U11/U(ISO)	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
CO	544(3)	448(3)	427(2)	32(2)	-37(2)	22(2)
N(3)	637(21)	373(15)	710(22)	-34(13)	-180(18)	20(15)
O(31)	582(14)	791(20)	550(18)	-36(14)	-41(13)	27(15)
O(32)	723(18)	730(19)	544(15)	44(15)	-80(15)	-151(15)
O(33)	662(17)	717(19)	1069(25)	-144(16)	-338(19)	34(19)
N(4)	733(23)	510(19)	749(24)	133(18)	33(19)	13(17)
O(42)	663(16)	508(15)	953(23)	9(13)	103(17)	70(16)
O(41)	672(16)	540(16)	660(17)	100(14)	99(14)	93(14)
O(43)	914(21)	702(20)	1495(33)	338(20)	227(25)	69(22)
N(2)	672(20)	622(21)	441(17)	85(16)	-46(15)	31(15)
C(21)	475(19)	523(20)	467(21)	37(15)	5(17)	49(16)
C(22)	871(38)	904(37)	431(24)	78(33)	-141(24)	-46(25)
N(1)	646(19)	449(18)	528(16)	26(16)	-101(16)	25(14)
C(11)	562(19)	495(21)	494(18)	7(20)	-69(18)	7(17)
C(12)	951(36)	440(21)	770(31)	-57(26)	-85(36)	27(23)
H(21)	112(34)					
H(22)	98(29)					
H(23)	182(44)					
H(11)	101(29)					
H(12)	101(28)					
H(13)	94(26)					

TABLE 2.4.3

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES(Å) AND ANGLES(°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES.

A. BONDED DISTANCES

CO	-N(1)	2.053(3)	CO	-N(2)	2.049(3)	CO	-O(31)	2.054(3)
CO	-O(32)	2.204(3)	CO	-O(41)	2.055(3)	CO	-O(42)	2.197(3)
N(3)	-O(31)	1.276(5)	N(3)	-O(32)	1.259(5)	N(3)	-O(33)	1.207(5)
N(4)	-O(41)	1.290(4)	N(4)	-O(42)	1.239(5)	N(4)	-O(43)	1.209(5)
N(1)	-C(11)	1.131(5)	C(11)	-C(12)	1.448(6)			
N(2)	-C(21)	1.125(5)	C(21)	-C(22)	1.444(6)			
MEAN C-H		0.87						

B. INTERBOND ANGLES

N(1)	-CO	-N(2)	96.9(1)	N(1)	-CO	-O(31)	97.8(1)
N(1)	-CO	-O(32)	89.9(1)	N(1)	-CO	-O(41)	101.4(1)
N(1)	-CO	-O(42)	161.5(1)	N(2)	-CO	-O(31)	101.3(1)
N(2)	-CO	-O(32)	160.8(1)	N(2)	-CO	-O(41)	98.3(1)
N(2)	-CO	-O(42)	88.6(1)	O(31)	-CO	-O(32)	59.9(1)
O(31)	-CO	-O(41)	150.6(1)	O(31)	-CO	-O(42)	98.4(1)
O(32)	-CO	-O(41)	97.9(1)	O(32)	-CO	-O(42)	90.5(1)
O(41)	-CO	-O(42)	60.2(1)				
CO	-O(31)	-N(3)	96.2(2)	CO	-O(32)	-N(3)	89.7(2)
CO	-O(41)	-N(4)	94.7(2)	CO	-O(42)	-N(4)	89.6(2)
O(31)	-N(3)	-O(32)	114.2(3)	O(31)	-N(3)	-O(33)	122.2(4)
O(32)	-N(3)	-O(33)	123.6(4)	O(41)	-N(4)	-O(42)	115.3(3)
O(41)	-N(4)	-O(43)	120.4(4)	O(42)	-N(4)	-O(43)	124.3(4)
CO	-N(1)	-C(11)	169.8(3)	N(1)	-C(11)	-C(12)	179.4(11)
CO	-N(2)	-C(21)	174.7(3)	N(2)	-C(21)	-C(22)	178.9(9)

TABLE 2.4.3 (CONT'D)

C. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.6\text{\AA}$ 

CO	...N(3)	2.53	CO	...N(4)	2.51	O(31)...	O(32)	2.13
O(41)...	O(42)	2.14	O(31)...	O(33)	2.17	O(41)...	O(43)	2.17
O(32)...	O(33)	2.17	O(42)...	O(43)	2.16	N(2)...	O(41)	3.10
N(1)...	O(31)	3.09	N(2)...	O(42)	2.97	N(1)...	O(32)	3.01
N(2)...	O(31)	3.17	N(1)...	O(41)	3.18	N(2)...	N(4)	3.32
N(1)...	N(3)	3.36	O(32)...	N(4)	3.51	O(42)...	N(3)	3.52
O(32)...	O(41)	3.21	O(42)...	O(31)	3.22	N(2)...	N(1)	3.07
O(32)...	O(42)	3.12						

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.6\text{\AA}$ 

O(31)...	N(1')	3.60	C(11)...	O(32')	3.29	O(31)...	C(11')	3.24
C(11)...	O(33')	3.36	O(31)...	C(12')	3.24	C(12)...	O(32')	3.53
N(1)...	O(32')	3.53	C(21)...	O(31')	3.47	N(1)...	O(33')	3.57
C(21)...	O(33')	3.23	H(2)...	N(3')	3.47	C(21)...	N(3')	3.34
H(2)...	O(33')	3.37	C(22)...	O(31')	3.41	N(2)...	O(11')	3.51
C(22)...	O(33')	3.59	C(22)...	O(32'')	3.52	C(22)...	O(41'')	3.27
C(12)...	N(3''')	3.36	C(12)...	O(33''')	3.38	C(21)...	O(43'')	3.29
C(22)...	O(43'')	3.29	C(21)...	O(33'v)	3.48	C(22)...	O(33'v)	3.57
O(43)...	O(33'v)	2.91						

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X, Y, Z :

- I.  $3/2-X$ ,  $1-Y$ ,  $1/2+Z$ ; II.  $X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $1+Z$ ; III.  $3/2-X$ ,  $1/2+Y$ ,  $Z$ ;  
 IV.  $X$ ,  $1/2-Y$ ,  $1/2+Z$ ; V.  $1/2+X$ ,  $Y$ ,  $1/2-Z$ ; VI.  $1/2+X$ ,  $1/2-Y$ ,  $-Z$ ;

TABLE 2.4.4

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN ANGSTROMS  
AN ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED IN DEFINING THE PLANE

1. EQUATION:  $0.0526X - 0.9856Y + 0.1610Z + 5.6200 = 0$

DISTANCES(A) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

N(3)*	0.004(3)	O(31)*	-0.001(3)	O(32)*	-0.001(3)
O(33)*	-0.002(3)	CO	-0.096(1)	N(2)	-0.017(4)
C(21)	0.063(4)	C(22)	0.063(4)	N(1)	-2.130(3)

2. EQUATION:  $-0.3914X - 0.2292Y - 0.8912Z + 7.8673 = 0$

DISTANCES(A) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

N(4)*	-0.005(4)	O(41)*	0.002(3)	O(42)*	0.002(3)
O(43)*	0.002(4)	CO	-0.104(1)	N(1)	-0.090(3)
C(11)	-0.212(4)	C(12)	-0.371(6)	N(2)	-2.126(3)

THE DIHEDRAL ANGLE BETWEEN PLANES 1 AND 2 IS 86.5 DEGREES.



Figure 2.4.1

A general view of IV showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms (not shown) are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.

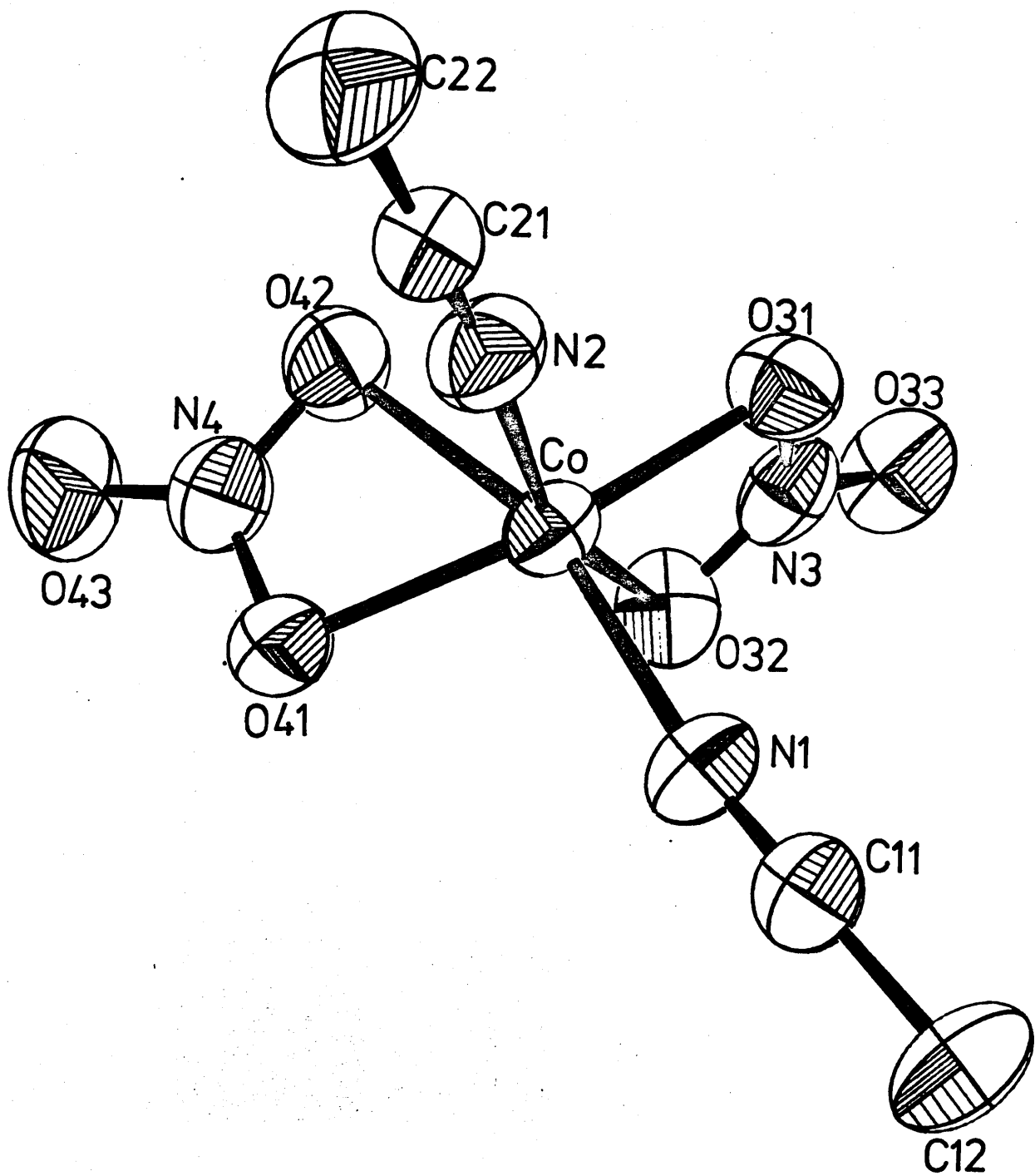
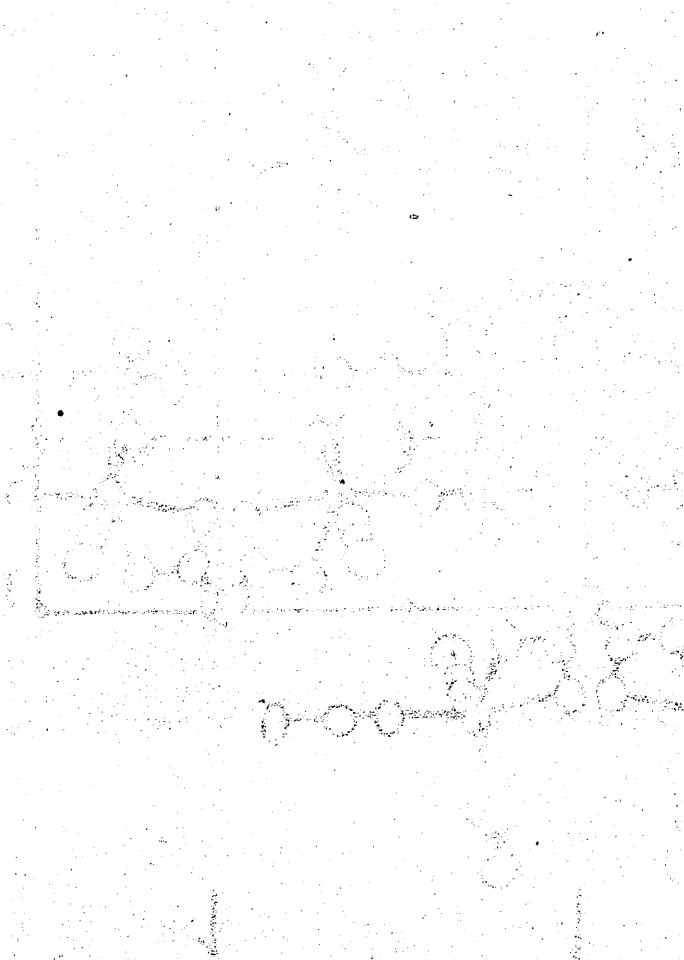
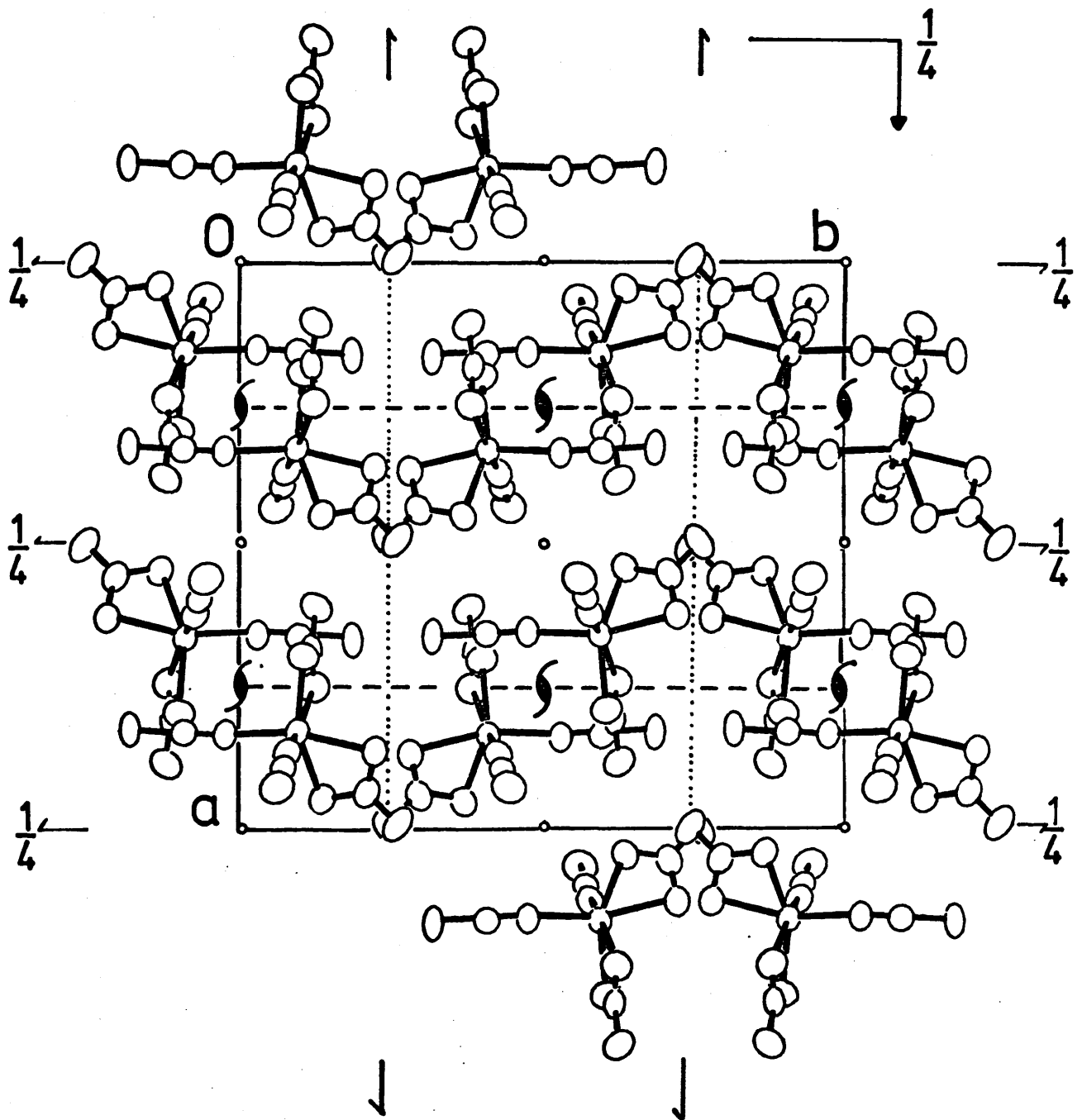


Figure 2.4.2

The molecular packing of IV viewed along the c axis.





2.5 Experimental and results for V

## Bis(pyridine)dinitratocobalt(II)

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_{10}H_{10}O_6N_4Co$
Molecular weight	$M = 341.1$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 12.082(1)\text{\AA}$ $b = 8.036(6)\text{\AA}$ $c = 14.498(2)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 90.134(8)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 1407.7\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.61 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 4$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.609 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 692$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 13.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$P2_1/c$ ( $C_{2h}^5$ , No. 14)

Data collection

Radiation used	$\text{Mo-K}\alpha$ , $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\text{max}} = 54^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1237$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 231$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 5.4$

### Structure Determination

The space group is uniquely determined by its systematic absences (h0l when l is odd and 0k0 when k is odd).

The structure was resolved by a combination of Patterson and Fourier techniques. The co-ordinates of the cobalt atom were obtained from the Harker sections in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The cobalt atom was assigned an isotropic thermal parameter equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.03\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and used to phase the observed structure factor moduli in a calculation of the electron density distribution, which revealed sites for all non-hydrogen atoms.

### Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$ ). The least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 20 cycles when R was 0.034 and R' was 0.0014. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 2.5.1. The refinement of H atom parameters necessitated the use of the block diagonal approximation to the normal equation matrix because of computer-store limitations. Two blocks were used. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (1.913 - 0.0642 |F_o| + 0.0012 |F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . The weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 5 revealed residual electron density peaks in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these sites and assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.05\text{\AA}^2$ . In the later stages of refinement a correction for the anomalous dispersion of cobalt was applied, but did not lead to any significant changes in the model.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares refinement were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron density distribution being  $0.22e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure factor calculations the atomic scattering factors were taken from 'International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, Vol 111',<sup>(66)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix V.

A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(69)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 2.5.1. The crystal packing arrangement viewed along

b is given in Figure 2.5.2. The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 2.5.2. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in Part I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 2.5.3 and Table 2.5.4.



TABLE 2.5.1

CYCLES	COURSE OF REFINEMENT	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 5	PARAMETERS REFINED X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR CO, O, H, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.088	0.0077
6 - 8	X, Y, Z, U, I, J FOR CO, O, H, C. H-ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.039	0.0015
9	SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.039	0.0020
10	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED X, Y, Z, U, I, J FOR CO, O, H, C, X, Y, Z FOR H.	0.036	0.0017
11 - 15	SCALE FACTOR, OVERALL TEMPERATURE, BLOCKED MATRIX, WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED. AS ABOVE, BUT WITH CORRECTIONS FOR ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF CO INCLUDED.	0.034	0.0015
16 - 20	AS ABOVE, TOGETHER WITH U(ISO) FOR H.	0.034	0.0014

TABLE 2.5.2  
 A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES( $\times 10^4$ ) FOR NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
CO	7504(1)	6687(1)	4364(1)
N(1)	8896(3)	7951(5)	3955(3)
C(11)	8923(5)	8948(8)	3214(4)
C(12)	9870(6)	9798(9)	2957(5)
C(13)	10801(5)	9595(9)	3471(6)
C(14)	10807(5)	8570(10)	4208(5)
C(15)	9838(4)	7769(7)	4433(4)
N(2)	6236(3)	8267(6)	4040(3)
C(21)	6293(4)	9934(8)	4101(4)
C(22)	5448(5)	10992(7)	3850(4)
C(23)	4501(5)	10302(9)	3495(4)
C(24)	4411(4)	8627(8)	3435(4)
C(25)	5284(4)	7653(7)	3709(4)
N(3)	7889(4)	3909(6)	3564(4)
O(32)	8468(4)	4266(6)	4261(4)
O(33)	7961(4)	2603(5)	3135(4)
O(31)	7216(3)	5032(5)	3304(3)
N(4)	6886(4)	5886(6)	5985(4)
O(41)	7703(3)	6836(5)	5783(2)
O(42)	6347(3)	5315(6)	5326(3)
O(43)	6645(4)	5600(7)	6791(3)

TABLE 2.5.2 (CONT'D)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^3$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS  
( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U (ISO)
H(11)	827(4)	900(6)	290(3)	33(14)
H(12)	981(5)	1049(7)	239(4)	68(19)
H(13)	1127(4)	1027(7)	335(3)	43(15)
H(14)	1152(5)	827(8)	456(4)	85(21)
H(15)	980(4)	712(6)	494(4)	45(16)
H(21)	696(4)	1033(6)	435(3)	31(13)
H(22)	558(4)	1214(7)	392(4)	53(16)
H(23)	396(4)	1098(6)	337(3)	35(14)
H(24)	390(4)	810(6)	312(3)	42(15)
H(25)	528(3)	656(5)	363(3)	11(10)

TABLE 2.5.2 (CONT'D)

C. ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) FOR NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
CO	460(6)	615(6)	615(6)	-12(4)	-69(3)	74(5)
N(1)	431(23)	575(31)	583(28)	15(20)	6(19)	42(23)
C(11)	551(32)	820(43)	723(39)	75(30)	-30(28)	149(35)
C(12)	787(45)	925(51)	927(48)	28(39)	197(38)	301(41)
C(13)	636(40)	817(40)	1227(61)	-248(37)	214(40)	-8(46)
C(14)	539(34)	1053(57)	952(48)	-139(37)	-77(32)	20(46)
C(15)	524(32)	771(43)	655(36)	-61(29)	-89(27)	23(30)
N(2)	453(22)	536(26)	508(25)	17(23)	7(17)	3(24)
C(21)	556(31)	652(42)	591(35)	-56(29)	-7(25)	37(30)
C(22)	751(40)	583(35)	666(38)	27(32)	129(31)	17(30)
C(23)	635(36)	774(45)	689(40)	221(34)	36(30)	95(34)
C(24)	529(31)	817(49)	638(36)	68(32)	-124(26)	-71(32)
C(25)	534(33)	557(33)	649(36)	-2(26)	-61(26)	-4(28)
N(3)	653(33)	553(32)	1248(49)	-74(25)	162(32)	92(31)
O(32)	860(33)	884(36)	1255(41)	215(27)	-183(29)	322(32)
O(33)	1071(36)	534(26)	1996(56)	-18(27)	341(35)	-226(32)
O(31)	639(22)	652(25)	953(29)	121(20)	-136(21)	-148(23)
N(4)	713(33)	740(34)	701(36)	-29(28)	-109(29)	161(30)
O(41)	641(23)	889(29)	638(24)	-245(23)	-105(18)	73(23)
O(42)	803(26)	911(32)	700(26)	-292(25)	-158(22)	183(24)
O(43)	1070(35)	1268(41)	597(28)	-232(31)	5(24)	215(29)

TABLE 2.5.3

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES(Å) AND ANGLES(°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES.

A. BONDED DISTANCES

CO	-N(1)	2.054(4)	CO	-N(2)	2.053(4)	CO	-O(31)	2.062(4)
CO	-O(32)	2.273(5)	CO	-O(41)	2.074(4)	CO	-O(42)	2.264(4)
N(3)	-O(31)	1.272(6)	N(3)	-O(32)	1.261(8)	N(3)	-O(33)	1.223(7)
N(4)	-O(41)	1.282(6)	N(4)	-O(42)	1.243(7)	N(4)	-O(43)	1.226(7)
N(1)	-C(11)	1.341(8)	N(1)	-C(15)	1.339(7)	C(11)	-C(12)	1.385(9)
C(12)	-C(13)	1.358(10)	C(13)	-C(14)	1.348(11)	C(14)	-C(15)	1.376(8)
N(2)	-C(21)	1.329(8)	N(2)	-C(25)	1.345(6)	C(21)	-C(22)	1.377(8)
C(22)	-C(23)	1.370(9)	C(23)	-C(24)	1.354(9)	C(24)	-C(25)	1.373(8)
MEAN C-H		0.92						

TABLE 2.5.3 (CONT'D)

B. INTERBOND ANGLES					
H(1)-C(1)-H(2)	103.6(2)	N(1)-C(1)-N(3)	104.0(2)		
H(1)-C(1)-C(2)	89.1(2)	H(1)-C(1)-C(4)	99.5(2)		
H(1)-C(1)-C(3)	157.8(2)	N(2)-C(1)-C(3)	96.3(2)		
H(2)-C(1)-C(2)	154.6(2)	H(2)-C(1)-C(4)	106.0(2)		
H(2)-C(1)-C(3)	89.1(2)	O(31)-C(1)-C(3)	59.0(2)		
O(31)-C(1)-C(2)	142.7(2)	O(31)-C(1)-C(4)	92.4(2)		
O(32)-C(1)-C(2)	93.2(2)	O(32)-C(1)-C(4)	86.6(2)		
O(41)-C(1)-C(2)	59.1(2)				
C(1)-C(2)-N(3)	97.5(3)	C(1)-C(2)-N(4)	87.9(3)		
C(1)-C(2)-H(4)	96.1(3)	C(1)-C(2)-H(3)	88.4(3)		
O(31)-N(3)-O(32)	115.4(5)	O(31)-N(3)-O(33)	120.3(6)		
O(32)-N(3)-O(33)	124.3(5)	O(41)-N(4)-O(42)	116.5(5)		
O(41)-N(4)-O(43)	121.0(5)	O(42)-N(4)-O(43)	122.6(5)		
C(1)-N(1)-C(11)	123.2(3)	C(1)-N(1)-C(15)	119.5(4)		
C(1)-N(1)-C(21)	124.7(3)	C(1)-N(2)-C(25)	118.7(4)		
C(15)-N(1)-C(11)	117.3(4)	N(1)-C(11)-C(12)	122.1(5)		
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	116.5(6)	C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	120.7(6)		
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	118.1(5)	C(14)-C(15)-N(1)	123.3(5)		
C(25)-N(2)-C(21)	116.5(4)	N(2)-C(21)-C(22)	124.0(5)		
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	117.9(5)	C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	119.6(5)		
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	119.2(5)	C(24)-C(25)-N(2)	122.8(5)		

TABLE 2.5.3 (CONT'D)

C. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.6\text{\AA}$

CO	...	N(3)	2.56	CO	...	N(4)	2.55	O(31)...	O(32)	2.14	
O(41)...	O(42)		2.15	O(31)...	O(33)		2.16	O(41)...	O(43)	2.18	
O(32)...	O(33)		2.20	O(42)...	O(43)		2.16	N(2)...	O(41)	3.30	
N(1)...	O(31)		3.24	N(2)...	O(42)		3.03	N(1)...	O(32)	3.04	
N(2)...	O(31)		3.06	N(1)...	O(41)		3.15	N(2)...	N(4)	3.51	
N(1)...	N(3)		3.51	O(32)...	N(4)		3.41	O(42)...	N(3)	3.36	
O(32)...	O(41)		3.16	O(42)...	O(31)		3.13	N(2)...	N(1)	3.23	
O(32)...	O(42)		3.11	N(1)...	O(21)		3.53	C(11)...	O(21)	3.52	
CO	...	C(11)	3.01	CO	...	C(21)	3.01	CO	...	C(15)	2.95
CO	...	C(25)	2.95	O(32)...	O(15)		3.27	O(42)...	O(25)	3.27	
O(31)...	O(25)		3.20	O(41)...	O(15)		3.30				

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES  $\leq 3.6\text{\AA}$

O(43)...	C(11')	3.45	O(43)...	H(2')	3.42	O(43)...	C(21')	3.40
O(43)...	C(22')	3.56	O(43)...	O(25')	3.53	O(33)...	C(11'')	3.16
O(33)...	C(12'')	3.24	O(33)...	C(21'')	3.26	O(33)...	C(22'')	3.46
O(42)...	C(25''')	3.40	O(43)...	C(25''')	3.58	O(42)...	O(42''')	3.43
O(31)...	C(23'V)	3.34	O(31)...	C(24'V)	3.39	O(43)...	O(33'V)	3.60

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

- I. X, 3/2-Y, 1/2+Z;
- II. X, -1+Y, Z;
- III. 1-X, 1-Y, 1-Z;
- IV. 1-X, -1/2+Y, 1/2+Z;
- V. X, 1/2-Y, 1/2+Z;

TABLE 2.5.4

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN ANGSTROMS  
 AN ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED IN DEFINING THE PLANE

1.	EQUATION: $-0.7034X - 0.3981Y + 0.5809Z + 4.9109 = 0$		
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -		
	N(3)* 0.007(6)	O(31)* -0.002(4)	O(32)* -0.002(5)
	O(33)* -0.003(5)	CO 0.131(1)	N(2) 0.419(4)
	C(21) -0.104(5)	C(22) 0.061(6)	N(1) -1.807(4)
2.	EQUATION: $-0.6022X + 0.7982Y + 0.0149Z + 4.9109 = 0$		
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -		
	N(4)* -0.008(5)	O(41)* 0.002(4)	O(42)* 0.003(4)
	O(43)* 0.003(5)	CO 0.018(1)	N(1) -0.194(4)
	C(11) 0.409(6)	C(12) 0.256(7)	N(2) 1.959(4)
3.	EQUATION: $0.2648X - 0.7698Y - 0.5807Z + 5.3975 = 0$		
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -		
	N(1)* -0.009(4)	C(11)* 0.007(6)	C(12)* 0.001(7)
	C(13)* -0.009(6)	C(14)* 0.007(7)	C(15)* 0.002(6)
	CO -0.017(1)	N(2) -1.139(4)	N(3) 2.500(5)
	N(4) -1.086(5)		
4.	EQUATION: $-0.3772X - 0.0408Y + 0.9252Z - 2.3158 = 0$		
	DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE: -		
	N(2)* -0.005(4)	C(21)* -0.003(5)	C(22)* 0.011(6)
	C(23)* -0.011(6)	C(24)* 0.004(5)	C(25)* 0.005(5)
	CO -0.095(1)	N(1) -1.320(4)	N(4) 2.390(5)
	N(3) -1.254(6)		

DIHEDRAL ANGLES(°) BETWEEN PLANES

1 AND 2	83.4;	3 AND 4	127.3;	1 AND 3	102.8;
2 AND 4	78.0;	1 AND 4	34.3;	2 AND 3	141.5;



Figure 2.5.1

A general view of V showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms (not shown) are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.

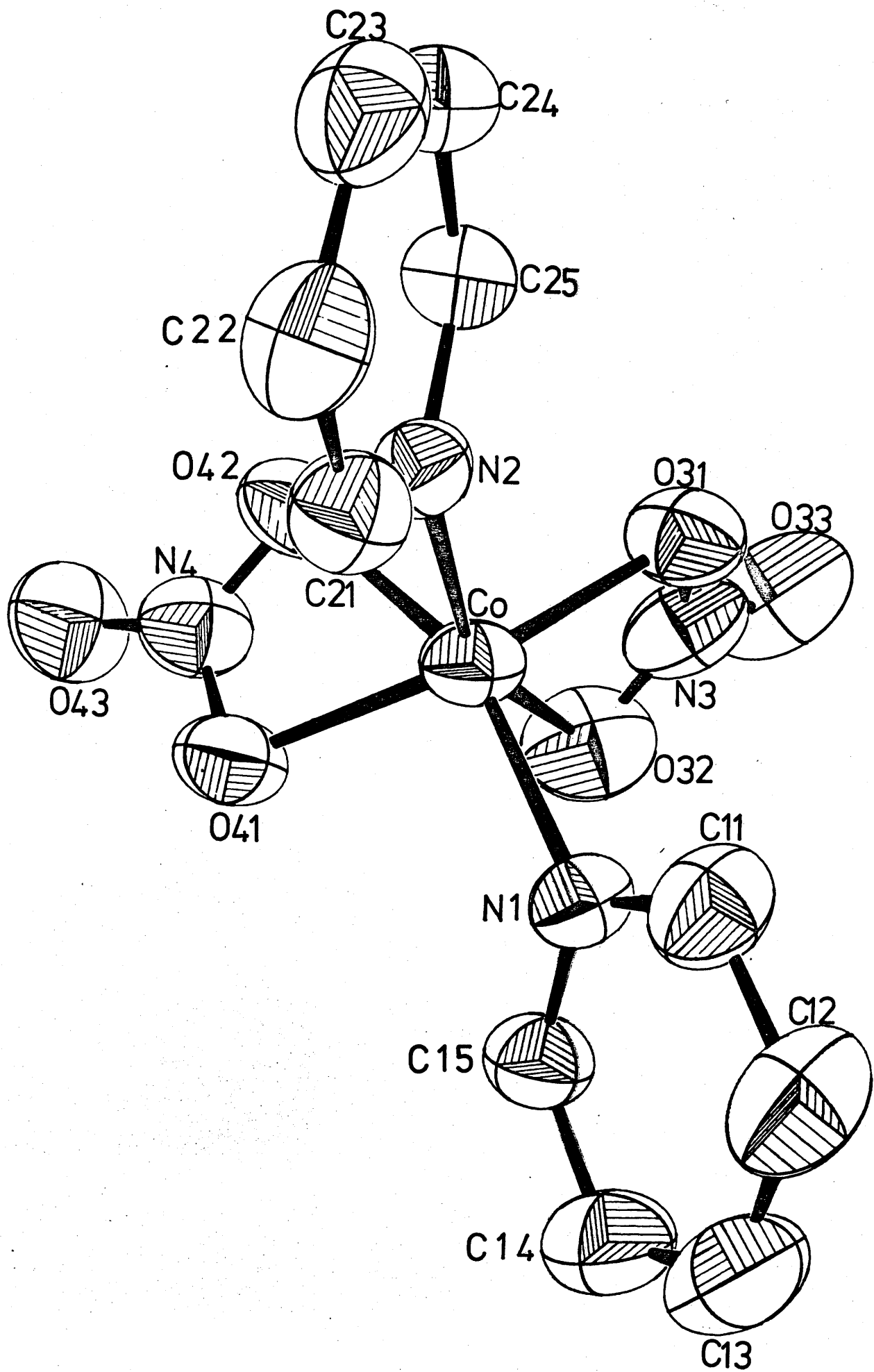
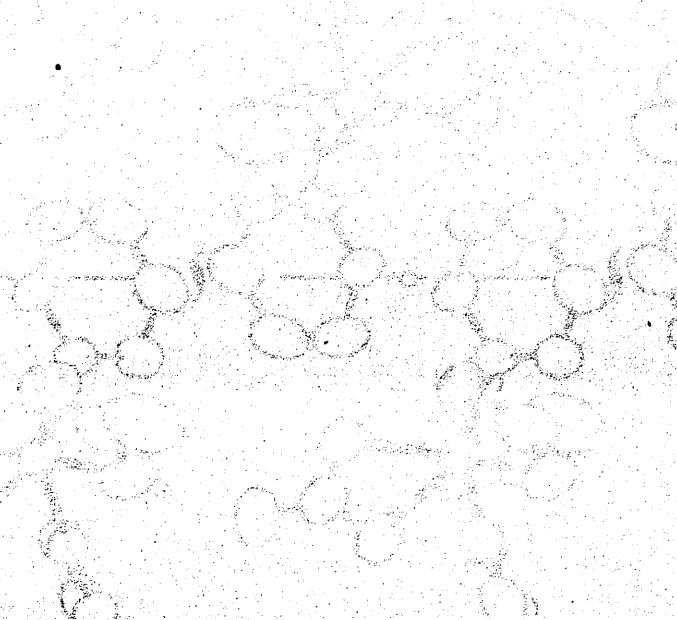
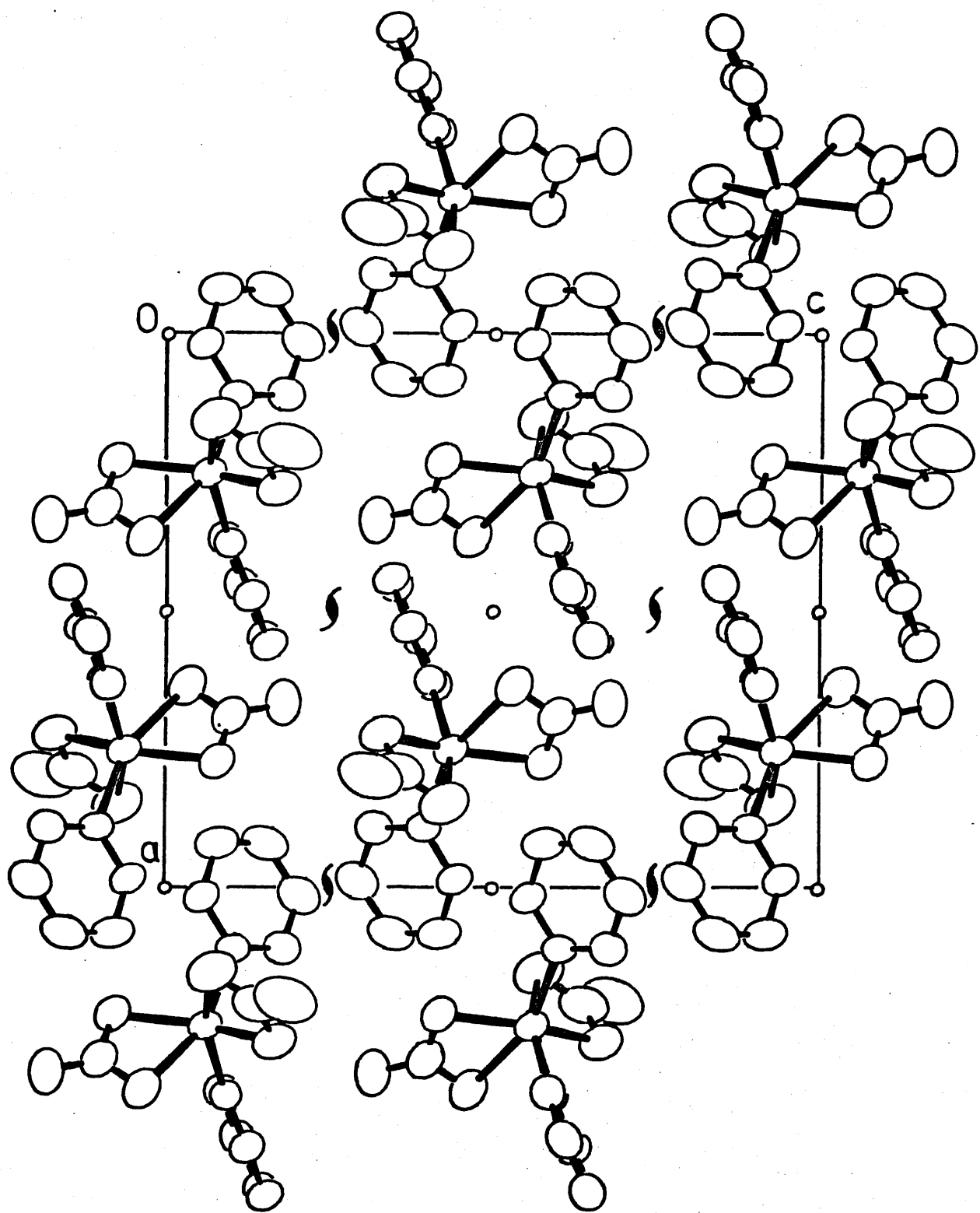


Figure 2.5.2

The molecular packing of V viewed along the b axis.





## 2.II Discussion of IV and V

The analyses of IV and V reveal that the complexes possess monomeric structures in which the cobalt atom is 6 co-ordinate. Both nitrate groups are bidentate ligands, and are equally asymmetric with respect to the cobalt atom. The overall molecular features of the complexes are very similar to those of  $\text{Co}(\text{MePO})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <sup>(34)</sup>, as had been proposed by Lever<sup>(31)</sup>.

The cobalt-nitrogen (amine) distances [2.054(3) and 2.049(3)Å in IV and 2.054(4) and 2.053(4)Å in V] are all experimentally equal. This contrasts with the expectation that Co-N(sp) bond lengths would be significantly shorter than Co-N(sp<sup>2</sup>) bond lengths, particularly in view of the greater steric requirements of a pyridine ligand relative to an acetonitrile ligand. The Co-N (acetonitrile) distances in IV [2.054(3) and 2.049(3)Å] are significantly longer than the Co(II)-N(sp) distance of 1.952(5)Å in the tetrahedral  $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_4]^{2-}$  complex-ion<sup>(55)</sup>, and is in agreement with the  $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_4]$  ion that metal-ligand distances increase with co-ordination number<sup>(56)</sup>, presumably due to steric requirements of the extra ligands. The Co-N(py) distances in V [2.054(4) and 2.053(4)Å] are significantly shorter than the corresponding distances in  $\text{Co}(\text{py})_3(\text{NO}_3)_2$  [2.152(9) and 2.124(11)Å], which is 7 co-ordinate<sup>(56)</sup>, again suggesting a bond-length dependence on co-ordination number.

The nitrate groups in IV are both equally asymmetric

with respect to the cobalt atom. Thus the short Co-O bonds [2.054(3) and 2.055(3)Å] and the longer Co-O bonds [2.204(3) and 2.197(3)Å] are respectively experimentally equal. The asymmetric disposition of the N(4)-nitrate group is paralleled by an asymmetric distortion of the nitrate group which is in agreement with the theory outlined in the introductory discussion. Thus the longest N-O bond [N(4)-O(41), 1.290(4)Å] involves the oxygen atom which exhibits the shorter co-ordination distance to cobalt [Co-O(41) 2.055(3)Å], and is also opposite the largest O-N-O interbond angle [O(42)-N(4)-O(43), 124.3(4)°]. The N(4)-O(42) is significantly shorter [1.239(5)Å] and is opposite the intermediate angle [O(41)-N(4)-O(43), 120.4(4)°]. The shortest N-O bond [N(4)-O(43) 1.209(5)Å] involves the unco-ordinated oxygen atom, and is also opposite the smallest angle [O(41)-N(4)-O(42) 115.3(3)°]. A similar trend is exhibited by the N(3)-nitrate group, but the estimated standard deviations renders the differences less significant.

In V the nitrate groups are also asymmetrically disposed with respect to the cobalt atom, but to an extent which is more marked than in IV. Thus the differences in the chelating Co-O bonds are 0.15 and 0.14Å in IV, but are 0.21 and 0.21Å in V. Since the steric requirements of pyridine ligands are greater than for acetonitrile ligands, and since it is known<sup>(57)</sup> that an amine-ligand co-ordinates more effectively than the oxygen of a nitrate group, it is not unexpected that the degree of asymmetry in V is greater than it is in IV. As in IV, the asymmetric disposition of the nitrate groups in V is paralleled by an asymmetric

distortion of the nitrate groups, with the largest O-N-O interbond angles [ $O(32)-N(3)-O(33)$   $124.3(5)^\circ$ ,  $O(42)-N(4)-O(43)$   $122.6(5)^\circ$ ] opposite the shorter cobalt-oxygen distance [ $Co-O(31)$   $2.062(4)\text{\AA}$ ,  $Co-O(41)$   $2.074(4)\text{\AA}$ ]; the terminal N-O bonds [ $N(3)-O(33)$   $1.223(7)\text{\AA}$ ,  $N(4)-O(43)$   $1.226(7)\text{\AA}$ ] being generally shorter than the N-O bonds involving co-ordinated oxygens. However the estimated standard deviations render the individual differences insignificant.

In both complexes the nitrate groups are experimentally planar, with the cobalt atom deviating significantly from the mean planes [ $0.096(1)$  and  $0.101(1)\text{\AA}$  in IV and  $0.131(1)$  and  $0.018(1)\text{\AA}$  in V], (Tables 2.4.4 and 2.5.4). This is similar to the cases in most nitrate complexes and is attributable to a folding about the line joining the co-ordinating oxygens, presumably due to intermolecular non-bonding interactions (see discussion of I, II and III). The dihedral angles between the mean planes through the nitrate groups are  $86.5^\circ$  and  $83.4^\circ$  in IV and V, which are comparable to the analogous values for other cis 6 co-ordinate complexes of the form  $ML_2(NO_3)_2$  eg  $80.1^\circ$  in  $Co(Me_3PO)_2(NO_3)_2$ <sup>(34)</sup>,  $80.0^\circ$  in  $Co(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$ <sup>(58)</sup>, and  $80.7^\circ$  in  $Zn(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_2(NO_3)_2$ <sup>(59)</sup>.

The geometries of the two pyridine rings in V are experimentally identical to each other (Table 2.5.4) and are in agreement with the geometries found for pyridine ligands in other complexes<sup>(43,45)</sup> and for free pyridine<sup>(46)</sup>. The cobalt also deviates significantly from the mean planes through the pyridine rings [ $0.017(1)$  and  $0.095(1)\text{\AA}$ ], presumably due to

crystal packing effects<sup>(47)</sup>. Similar deviations [0.07 and 0.10Å] have been observed in  $\text{Zn}(\text{py})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ <sup>(60)</sup>. The pyridine and nitrate groups are approximately staggered such that steric effects within the molecule are minimised.

The dimensions of the acetonitrile ligands in IV are experimentally identical to the corresponding values observed in  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{NCCH}_3$  and  $\text{BCl}_3 \cdot \text{NCCH}_3$ <sup>(48)</sup>. Comparison of the C-N bond distances in the co-ordinated acetonitrile groups (1.131(5) and 1.125(5)Å) with the corresponding C-N distance [ $r_e$ , 1.155(2)Å] observed in free acetonitrile<sup>(49)</sup> may indicate that a small and possibly significant<sup>(48,61)</sup> C-N bond shortening has occurred on co-ordination. This observation is possibly relevant to the origin of the general increase<sup>(62)</sup> in  $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$  stretching frequencies which occur when nitriles serve as donors, as it suggests an increase in the  $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$  force-constant in agreement with the conclusions of Purcell and Drago<sup>(63)</sup>. Both acetonitrile ligands are linear within experimental error [N(1)-C(11)-C(12) 179.4(11)°, N(2)-C(21)-C(22) 178.9(9)°] but deviate from collinearity with the central cobalt atom [Co-N(1)-C(11) 169.8(3), Co-N(2)-C(21) 174.7(3)°] to differing extents. Such distortions have often been noted<sup>(50)</sup> and have been attributed to the effects of crystal packing<sup>(51)</sup>.

Although the space group imposes no symmetry on the molecule of IV, the arrangement of the six co-ordinated atoms is such that there is a quasi two-fold rotation axis collinear with the bisector of the N(1)-Co-N(2) angle. This is clearly seen from Table 2.II.IV. The presence of  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry is to be



Table 2.II.IV

Quasi two-fold symmetry of IV

Co-ordinates( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms relative to orthogonal axes such that the xy-plane is the mean plane through N(1), N(2), O(32), O(42) and Co.

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
N(1)	-1.50	1.44	-0.34
N(2)	1.49	1.43	0.35
O(32)	-1.52	-1.49	0.34
O(42)	1.53	-1.46	-0.34
Co	-0.01	0.08	0.00
O(31)	-0.54	-0.45	1.91
O(41)	0.51	-0.44	-1.92
N(3)	-1.41	-1.32	1.58
N(4)	1.42	-1.28	-1.56
O(33)	-2.08	-1.90	2.40
O(43)	2.09	-1.86	-2.39

The quasi two-fold axis is along the y-axis and corresponds, approximately, to the internal bisector of the angle: N(1)-Co-N(2).

Table 2.II.V

Quasi two-fold symmetry of V

Co-ordinates( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms relative to orthogonal axes such that the xy-plane is the mean plane through N(1), N(2), O(32), O(42) and Co.

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
N(1)	1.63	1.36	0.40
N(2)	-1.50	1.48	-0.41
O(32)	1.43	-1.56	-0.43
O(42)	-1.56	-1.43	0.42
Co	0.00	0.15	0.03
O(31)	0.30	-0.50	-1.91
O(41)	-0.37	-0.52	1.96
N(3)	1.10	-1.46	-1.64
N(4)	-1.28	-1.36	1.63
O(33)	1.50	-2.19	-2.53
O(43)	-1.86	-2.02	2.48

The quasi two-fold axis is along the y-axis and corresponds, approximately, to the internal bisector of the angle: N(1)-Co-N(2).

expected for an ideal octahedral geometry of a gaseous molecule of the form  $\text{cis-MA}_2\text{B}_4$ , A and B being rigid uniconformational ligands. This suggests that the severe distortion, imposed by the constraining 'bite' of the nitrate ligands on adjacent (cis) pairs of co-ordination sites, is also quasi-symmetrical, the observed deviations from  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry being attributable to crystal packing effects on the ligands. The geometry of V is similar, the deviations from  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry, however, being more marked (Table 2.II.V). It is in the presence of this quasi  $\text{C}_2$  symmetry that IV and V are so similar to  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{PO})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , and conform to the suggestion<sup>(31)</sup> that complexes of the form  $\text{ML}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$  (L = amine and the nitrate groups are bidentate), would exhibit moderately distorted forms of the approximately  $\text{C}_2$  cis 6 co-ordinate  $\text{Co}(\text{Me}_3\text{PO})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . Such geometries are not restricted to bis-amine complexes, as originally proposed, since structures of the form  $\text{M}(\text{Ap})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$  M = Co<sup>(58)</sup>, Cu<sup>(64)</sup>, Zn<sup>(59)</sup>; Ap = Antipyrine exhibit analogous structures.

If the nitrate groups in the above mentioned complexes are viewed as occupying one co-ordination site situated at the centroid of the chelating oxygens as was suggested by Cotton and co-workers<sup>(17,28)</sup>, then the immediate environment of the central atom may be regarded as having, in a sense, distorted tetrahedral geometry. The extent of the distortion is considerable, but by no means beyond comparison to the distortion found in some other (strictly four co-ordinate) 'tetrahedral' complexes, eg bis(imidazole) di-acetato cobalt(II)<sup>(65)</sup>, in which the bond angles vary between  $95^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$ .

In the molecular structures the ligands are arranged so as to minimize intramolecular steric interactions. Since there are no unusually short intermolecular contacts, it may be assumed that the crystal packing has been determined by van der Waal's forces.

### PART III

#### STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF YLIDES

The nature of the ylide is dependent upon the nature of the substituents attached to the carbon atom. The nature of the ylide may be attributed to several factors.

1. The nature of the substituents attached to the carbon atom.

## INTRODUCTION

The term "ylide", first introduced by Wittig<sup>(1)</sup>, is now taken to refer to a class of compounds which may be represented as formal vicinal zwitterions,  $X^+ - Y^-$ .

Though the history of ylides reaches as far back as 1894<sup>(2)</sup>, ylide chemistry remained a field of only sporadic activity until 1953<sup>(3)</sup>, when Wittig and Geissler discovered the synthetic use of methylenetriphenylphosphorane. Since then ylides have ceased to be chemical curiosities and are now subject to increasing synthetic, structural and theoretical investigations<sup>(4,5)</sup>. A monograph by Johnson, published in 1966<sup>(6)</sup>, has provided extensive coverage of the preparation, structural and physical properties, and reactions of ylides in general.

Ylides have been described as stabilized anions<sup>(7)</sup>, and indeed the major chemical characteristic of ylides is their nucleophilicity<sup>(8)</sup>. The nature of the stabilization is complex and may be attributed to several, not necessarily independent factors.

A qualitative comparison of the stability of ylides may be made from the relative ease of their preparation and isolation, and it is well known that ylides formed from second- and higher-row elements ( $X = P, As, Sb; S, Se; Br, I$ ) possess greater stability than their first-row analogues ( $X = N, O, F$ )<sup>(5-9)</sup>. This contrast is illustrated by the

following observations :

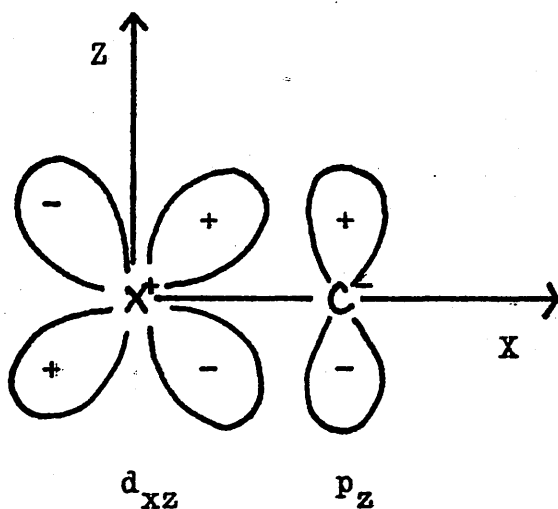
(i) Methylene(trimethyl)phosphorane is easily prepared<sup>(10)</sup> and tetramethylphosphonium iodide undergoes base-catalyzed hydrogen-deuterium exchange to the extent of 74 atom-percent after 3 hours at 62°C<sup>(11)</sup>. The implied acidity of the phosphonium ion reflects the extent of stabilization of its conjugate base ie the ylide.

(ii) The nitrogen analogue has only been prepared as the LiBr complex<sup>(12)</sup>. The free ylide decomposes rapidly to trimethylamine and methylene<sup>(13)</sup>. Tetramethylammonium iodide does not incorporate deuterium to any measurable extent under the same conditions as for the phosphonium salt (see above) even after 504 hours<sup>(11)</sup>. The acidity of  $(\text{Me})_4\text{N}^+$  has been estimated to be between that of benzene and toluene<sup>(12)</sup>.

This enhanced stability of ylides containing second-row 'onium species ( $\text{X}^+$ ) relative to the first-row analogues has been attributed to the possibility of a  $\pi$ -interaction of vacant 3d orbitals on the 'onium species with the lone-pairs of electrons on the anionic atom ( $\text{Y}^-$ )<sup>(6,8,14)</sup>. Such valence-shell expansion is not possible for first-row elements<sup>(15)</sup> since the energy gap to the next vacant orbitals is sufficiently large to preclude their involvement in any appreciable bonding. A critical review of the evidence for, and the theory behind, the involvement of d-orbitals in the bonding of second-row elements has been given by Mitchell<sup>(16)</sup>, and it seems that the postulate of d-orbital involvement in

$\pi$ -interactions is justified in the consideration of compounds containing phosphorus and sulphur in their higher oxidation states.

In carbanionic ylides of second-row elements where the carbanion moiety exhibits trigonal ( $sp^2$ ) geometry<sup>(17)</sup>, the lone-pair of electrons may be assumed to occupy a p-orbital perpendicular to the plane defined by the  $\sigma$ -bonds in the  $\overset{+}{X} - \overset{-}{C} \langle$  moiety. Clearly, such an arrangement is ideally suited to  $d_{\pi} - p_{\pi}$  overlap with a suitable d-orbital of the 'onium species.



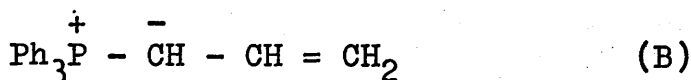
However, in the case of 'onium imines, a similar general inference is difficult to justify since the valence angle subtended at the nitrogen is observed to range from  $110^\circ$  to  $146^\circ$ <sup>(18)</sup>. It follows that the nature and orientation of the two lone-pairs of electrons on the nitrogen are indeterminate, and therefore apparently indistinguishable. It has been suggested<sup>(19)</sup> that the two lone-pairs of electrons on the imine nitrogen should be



considered to occupy two equivalent orbitals, possibly of an  $sp^3$ -hybrid nature, perturbed into non-equivalence to an extent depending on the nature of  $\pi$ -interactions with the 'onium and stabilizing groups<sup>(18)</sup>. The  $\pi$ -bonding interactions of both lone-pairs of electrons may then be resolved into two mutually perpendicular components, one perpendicular to the plane defined by the  $\sigma$ -bonds ( $\pi$ -bonding) and one in the said plane ( $\pi'$ -bonding). This approach is theoretically valid and, although somewhat detached from a geometric model of orbital interactions, it has been used to account for the bonding in phosphonitrilic compounds<sup>(20)</sup> and P-O-P, S-O-S and S-N-S bridged systems<sup>(21)</sup>.

In the case of first-row ylides no such  $\pi$ -interaction is possible between the 'onium species and the lone-pair/s of electrons of the anionic moiety. Some stabilization by the 'onium species can take place by an inductive effect through the  $\sigma$ -bond, but such an effect is known to be very small<sup>(5)</sup>. Apart from N-oxides, the free or "unstabilized" ylides are not isolable. Therefore the stability of ammonium ylides<sup>(5)</sup> must be attributed, at least principally, to the delocalization of the anionic charge by the electron-withdrawing substituents on the  $Y^-$  atom. Even second-row ylides (apart from oxides) only show marked stability (low chemical reactivity<sup>(8)</sup>) when they possess electron-withdrawing (delocalizing) substituents on the  $Y^-$  atom, and then the stability of the ylide is directly related to the electron-withdrawing nature of the substituents<sup>(8)</sup>. Thus whereas the ylide (A) is moderately reactive and decomposes slowly in air, ylide (C) is stable

to hot alkali. Ylide (B) exhibits intermediate reactivity. In marked contrast, ylide (D), in which the substituents on  $C^-$  are a source of electrons, reacts violently with air and moisture<sup>(8)</sup>.



The anionic properties and stability of ylides might also be expected to vary with the electronegativity of the negative atom ie the extent to which the net negative charge can be borne by the atom. The trend in ylide stability of isoelectronic systems ( $Y = C, N, O$ ) bears this out, and parallels the trend in electronegativity ( $C < N < O$ ), eg  $Me_3N^+ - \overset{-}{CH_2}$ ,  $Me_3N^+ - \overset{-}{NH}$ ,  $Me_3N^+ - \overset{-}{O}$ <sup>(4)</sup>.

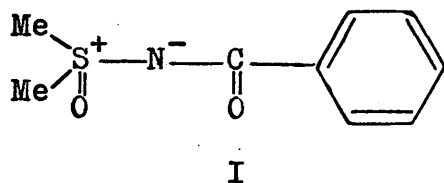
The bonding and conformational characteristics of ylides have, in recent years, become subjects of considerable interest, and a systematic study by A F Cameron and coworkers, using the techniques of X-ray crystal-structure analysis, has been in operation in Glasgow for several years. The work presented in this part was undertaken with the aim of obtaining information regarding the previously undiscussed dimethylsulphoxonium ylides. Accordingly, the crystal

structures of three such ylides have been determined. The results are presented and discussed in the first three sections. Section four is an overall discussion of aspects of these analyses that are of overall relevance to the study of ylidic systems already carried out in this department and elsewhere.

### 3.1 THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF

#### N-BENZOYLIMINODIMETHYLOXYSULPHURANE

3.1.1. Experimental and results



N-benzoyliminodimethyloxysulphurane

Preparation of crystals

Dimethylsulphoximine was prepared by the method of Johnson and Rogers<sup>(32)</sup>.

The title compound was prepared by shaking dimethylsulphoximine (0.06 mol) with benzoyl chloride (0.03 mol) in freshly distilled chloroform (100 ml) for two hours. After filtration, the chloroform was removed under vacuum and the resulting oil washed with petroleum ether. Recrystallization from water and, finally, n-pentane yielded sharp, flat needles (m.p. 107.5°, lit. 107-108°<sup>(33)</sup>).

A suitable crystal for data collection was obtained by allowing a solution of the ylide in 1,2-dichloroethane to evaporate on a watch-glass.

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_9H_{11}NO_2S$
Molecular weight	$M = 197.3$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 5.735(4)\text{\AA}$ $b = 11.450(1)\text{\AA}$ $c = 8.476(1)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 117.49(2)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 493.8\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.32\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 2$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.33\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 208$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 2.92\text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$Pc (C_s^2, \text{No. } 7)$

Data collection

Radiation used	$\text{Mo-K}\alpha, \lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\max} = 50^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 957$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 116$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 8.2$

## Structure Determination

Systematic absences in the diffraction data (h0l absent when l odd) suggested the possible space groups Pc or P2/c. A statistical analysis of the data suggested space group Pc, a choice which was subsequently vindicated by successful refinement of the model with no anomalous effects.

The structure was resolved by evaluation and analysis of the Patterson function and subsequent calculations of the electron-density distribution. The y - co-ordinate of the sulphur atom was determined from the Harker plane (0, 2Y, 0.5) in a sharpened, origin-removed vector map. The indeterminate x and z co-ordinates were assigned values of 0.5 and 0.25 respectively in order to define an origin. The sulphur atom was then used to phase the observed structure-factor moduli in an evaluation of the electron density distribution (R = 0.41). From the resulting pseudo-symmetric distribution five atomic sites, belonging to one asymmetric unit, were chosen. These were assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.03\text{\AA}^2$  and one cycle of least-squares refinement (R = 0.29) followed by two structure-factor and electron-density calculations revealed the sites of all non-hydrogen atoms.

## Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{iso} = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters (other than the x and z coordinates of the sulphur atom) converged after 12 cycles when R was 0.032 and R' was 0.0016. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 3.1.2. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (0.4198 - 0.1127|F_o| + 0.0087|F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A 'difference' synthesis after cycle 3 did not reveal any residual electron density in positions which would be stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Therefore positions for the hydrogen atoms were calculated and their calculated co-ordinates together with an isotropic thermal parameter ( $U_{iso} = 0.076\text{\AA}^2$ ) were used as fixed contributors to the structure factors. These co-ordinates were recalculated in later stages of refinement.



The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density map being  $0.13e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure-factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for sulphur were taken from ref.22, those for oxygen, nitrogen and carbon were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(23)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(24)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix VI.

The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 3.1.3. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in PART I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 3.1.4 and Table 3.1.5. A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(25)</sup> and giving the atomic numbering scheme is given in Figure 3.1.1. The molecular packing arrangement viewed down the c axis is given in Figure 3.1.2.

TABLE 3.1.1

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

	THEORETICAL		EXPERIMENTAL
	CENTRIC	ACENTRIC	
AVERAGE  E	0.798	0.886	0.920
AVERAGE  E  **2	1.000	1.000	1.000
AVERAGE  E  **2-1	0.968	0.736	0.622
E  > 1.0 (PERCENT)	31.73	36.79	39.20
E  > 1.8 (PERCENT)	7.19	3.92	2.81
E  > 2.0 (PERCENT)	4.55	1.83	0.92

TABLE 3.1.2  
COURSE OF REFINEMENT

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R <sup>1</sup>
1 - 3	Y,U(ISO) FOR S. X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR O,N,C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS. AS ABOVE BUT WITH CALCULATED HYDROGEN ATOMS INCLUDED AS FIXED CONTRIBUTORS.	0.102	0.0220
4 - 5	Y,U(IJ) FOR S. X,Y,Z,U(IJ) FOR O,N,C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS. CALCULATED H ATOM CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.089	0.0185
6 - 7	AS ABOVE*, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED.	0.069	0.0159
8 -11		0.032	0.0016

\* H-ATOM POSITIONS WERE RECALCULATED AFTER CYCLE 8, AND TWO  
DESCREPANT REFLECTIONS, FOR WHICH  $|F(OBS)| < 0.05|F(CALC)|$ ,  
WERE REMOVED FROM THE DATA SET.

TABLE 3.1.3 (CONT'D)

A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	U X/A	U Y/B	U Z/C	U13	U23
S	5000	0880(1)	2500	139(2)	-13(5)
O(1)	2956(5)	0004(2)	1977(4)	250(12)	-123(13)
O(2)	1534(5)	2482(2)	2848(4)	106(11)	-23(12)
N	5634(6)	1620(3)	4198(4)	146(12)	-12(13)
C(1)	4458(6)	3044(3)	5800(4)	220(13)	12(12)
C(2)	2572(8)	3721(4)	5957(6)	271(16)	-12(17)
C(3)	3233(9)	4397(3)	7473(6)	391(20)	-98(19)
C(4)	5752(9)	4403(3)	8822(6)	317(14)	-115(16)
C(5)	7682(9)	3729(4)	8672(6)	266(14)	-112(18)
C(6)	7024(7)	3049(3)	7171(4)	185(14)	-40(14)
C(7)	4445(11)	1784(5)	0693(6)	486(26)	224(22)
C(8)	7991(7)	0204(4)	3010(5)	204(16)	-114(16)
C(9)	3697(6)	2349(3)	4128(4)	182(12)	26(12)

B. CALCULATED FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND ASSIGNED THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U (ISO)
H(21)	0595	3749	4849	760
H(31)	1662	4903	7605	760
H(41)	6268	4904	10104	760
H(51)	9742	3752	9726	760
H(61)	8560	2562	6990	760
H(71)	4076	1293	-0533	760
H(72)	6296	2331	0979	760
H(73)	2880	2419	0350	760
H(81)	7808	-0331	1840	760
H(82)	8709	-0332	4151	760
H(83)	9519	0884	3189	760

TABLE 3.1.3 (CONT'D)

TABLE 3.1.3 ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
S	335(3)	456(3)	325(3)	-6(5)	139(2)	-13(5)
O(1)	479(14)	594(14)	595(15)	-143(13)	250(12)	-123(13)
O(2)	448(13)	671(17)	472(13)	88(12)	106(11)	-23(12)
N	395(15)	504(17)	354(14)	60(14)	148(12)	-12(13)
C(1)	416(17)	364(15)	404(15)	4(12)	220(13)	12(12)
C(2)	511(23)	552(22)	539(23)	86(18)	271(18)	-12(17)
C(3)	663(23)	615(24)	665(24)	86(20)	391(20)	-98(19)
C(4)	729(26)	491(21)	566(21)	51(18)	317(19)	-115(16)
C(5)	593(24)	494(22)	545(23)	26(18)	206(19)	-112(18)
C(6)	439(17)	429(17)	448(17)	22(14)	185(14)	-48(14)
C(7)	1056(40)	703(28)	502(24)	217(29)	486(26)	224(22)
C(8)	407(17)	649(24)	538(20)	58(17)	204(16)	-114(18)
C(9)	336(14)	470(17)	398(15)	1(13)	152(12)	26(12)

TABLE 3.1.4 INTERMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

O(2) ... S	2.92	C(19) ... O(11)	3.16	O(2) ... O(11)	3.13
C(19) ... C(17)	3.20	O(2) ... C(18)	4.68	C(9) ... C(8)	3.69
O(2) ... C(17)	3.18	N ... C(16)	2.80	O(2) ... C(12)	2.60
N ... C(12)	3.68	O(2) ... C(16)	3.62		

TABLE 3.1.4 (CONT'D)

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES

A. BONDED DISTANCES

S - C(8)	1.744 (4)	S - C(7)	1.752 (5)	S(5)	-0(1) (2)	1.448 (3)
S - N	1.561 (3)	N - C(9)	1.369 (5)	C(9)	-C(1)	1.503 (5)
C(1) - C(2)	1.386 (5)	C(2) - C(3)	1.395 (6)	C(3)	-C(4)	1.367 (6)
C(4) - C(5)	1.403 (6)	C(5) - C(6)	1.387 (6)	C(6)	-C(1)	1.392 (5)
C(9) - O(2)	1.223 (4)					

B. INTERBOND ANGLES

C(7) - S - C(8)	103.9 (2)	C(7) - S - O(1)	110.3 (2)
C(7) - S - N	110.8 (2)	C(8) - S - O(1)	109.5 (2)
C(8) - S - N	103.2 (2)	O(1) - S - N	118.0 (2)
S - N - C(9)	116.9 (2)	N - C(9) - O(2)	125.7 (3)
N - C(9) - C(1)	113.9 (3)	O(2) - C(9) - C(1)	120.3 (3)
C(9) - C(1) - C(2)	119.1 (3)	C(9) - C(1) - C(6)	121.6 (3)
C(2) - C(1) - C(6)	119.2 (3)	C(1) - C(2) - C(3)	120.5 (4)
C(2) - C(3) - C(4)	120.4 (4)	C(3) - C(4) - C(5)	119.7 (4)
C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	120.0 (4)	C(5) - C(6) - C(1)	120.2 (3)

C. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

O(2) ... S	2.82	C(9) ... O(1)	3.16	O(2) ... O(1)	3.13
C(9) ... C(7)	3.20	O(2) ... C(8)	4.48	C(9) ... C(8)	3.89
O(2) ... C(7)	3.10	N ... C(6)	2.80	O(2) ... C(2)	2.80
N - C(2)	3.68	O(2) ... C(6)	3.62	-C(9) - C(1) - C(2)	-173.4 (3)



TABLE 3.1.4 (CONT'D)

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES <4.0Å

C(5)....O(2')	3.50	C(6)....C(3'')	3.78	C(7)....O(2'')	3.69
C(8)....C(9'')	3.84	C(8)....O(1'')	3.35	C(8)....O(2'')	3.35
C(6)....C(2'')	3.85	C(5)....C(3'')	3.84	C(5)....C(7''')	3.80
C(3)....C(7''')	3.89	C(4)....C(7''')	3.63	C(5)....C(2'V)	3.89
C(5)....C(3'V)	3.97	C(8)....O(1'V)	3.26	C(4)....C(1'V)	3.61
C(3)....C(2'V)	3.81	C(4)....C(2'V)	3.78	C(4)....C(6'V)	3.90
C(3)....C(9'V)	3.95	C(3)....O(2'V)	3.76	C(3)....C(1'V)	3.90
C(4)....C(9'V)	3.95	C(1)....O(1'V)	3.83	C(9)....O(1'V)	3.77
O(1)....C(7'V)	3.52	C(6)....C(8'V)	3.79	N.....C(8'V)	3.55
N.....O(1'V)	3.83				

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	1+X, Y, 1+Z
II	1+X, Y, Z
III	X, Y, 1+Z
IV	1+X, 1-Y, 1/2+Z
V	1+X, -Y, 1/2+Z
VI	X, 1-Y, 1/2+Z
VII	X, -Y, 1/2+Z

E. SELECTED TORSION ANGLES

C(7)-S	-N	-C(9)	63.2(3)	O(1)-S	-N	-C(9)	-65.3(3)
C(8)-S	-N	-C(9)	173.9(3)	S	-N	-C(9)	-0(2)
N	-C(9)	-C(1)	8.5(5)	N	-C(9)	-C(1)	-173.4(3)
O(2)-C(9)	-C(1)	-C(2)	8.2(5)				

TABLE 3.1.5

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

1. PLANE DEFINED BY: C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4),C(5),C(6).

EQUATION:  $0.4724x + 0.7667y - 0.4347z = 0.9131$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

C(1)	-0.001(3)	C(9)	0.039(3)
C(2)	0.002(4)	O(2)	0.224(3)
C(3)	0.000(4)	N	-0.112(3)
C(4)	-0.004(4)	S	-0.065(1)
C(5)	0.005(4)	O(1)	-1.120(3)
C(6)	-0.002(3)	C(7)	1.503(5)
		C(8)	-0.108(4)

2. PLANE DEFINED BY: N,C(9),O(2),C(1).

EQUATION:  $0.5889x + 0.7286y - 0.3500z = 1.1801$

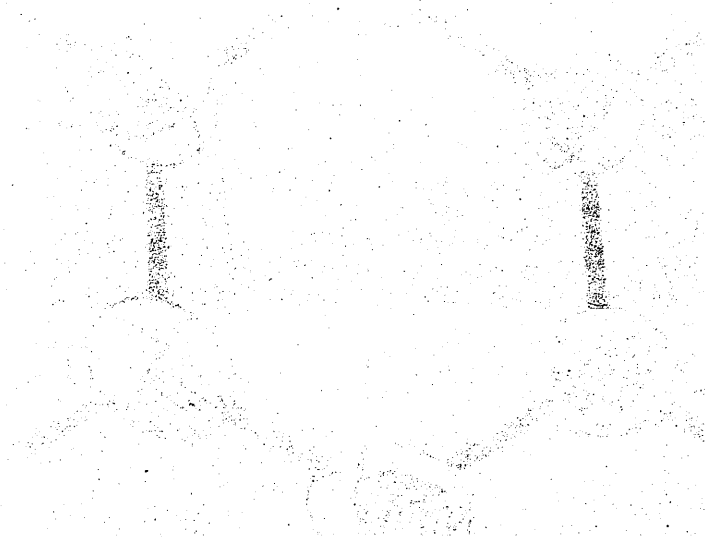
DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS TO THE PLANE:-

N	0.003(3)	S	0.009(1)
C(9)	-0.008(3)	O(1)	-1.154(3)
O(2)	0.003(3)	C(7)	1.468(5)
C(1)	0.002(3)	C(8)	0.205(4)

THE DIHEDRAL ANGLE BETWEEN PLANE 1 AND PLANE 2 IS 8.5 DEGREES

Figure 3.1.1

A general view of I showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.





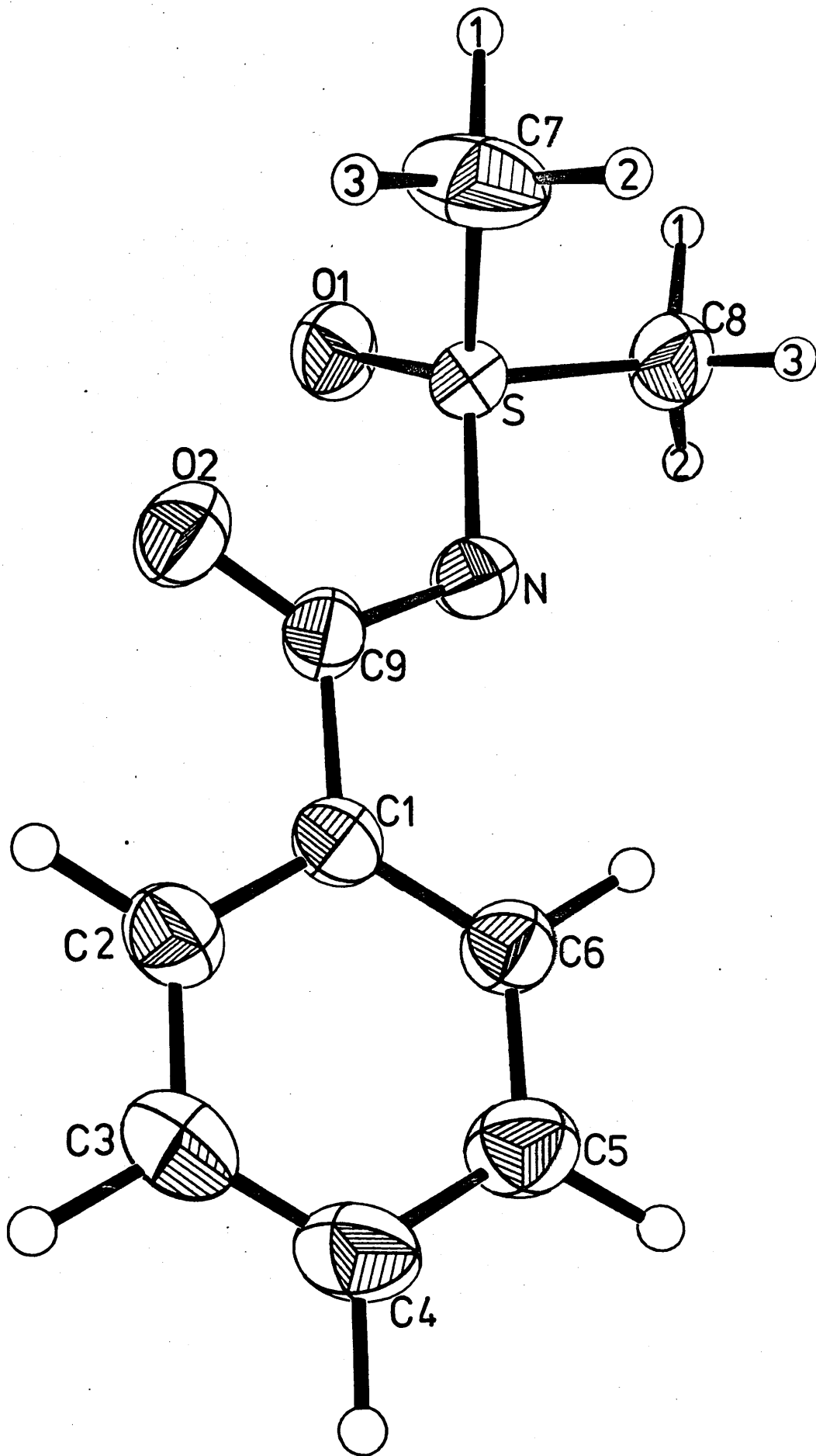
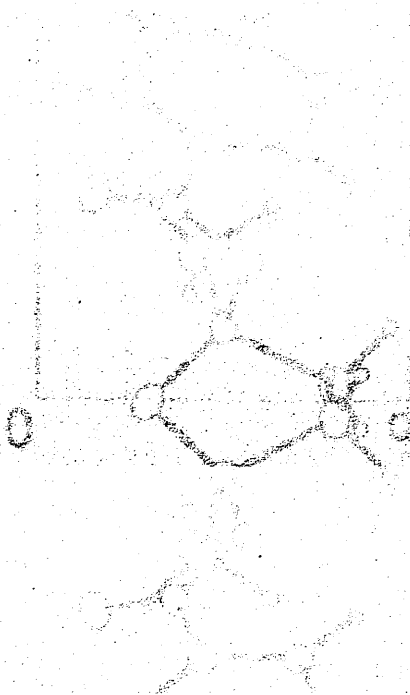
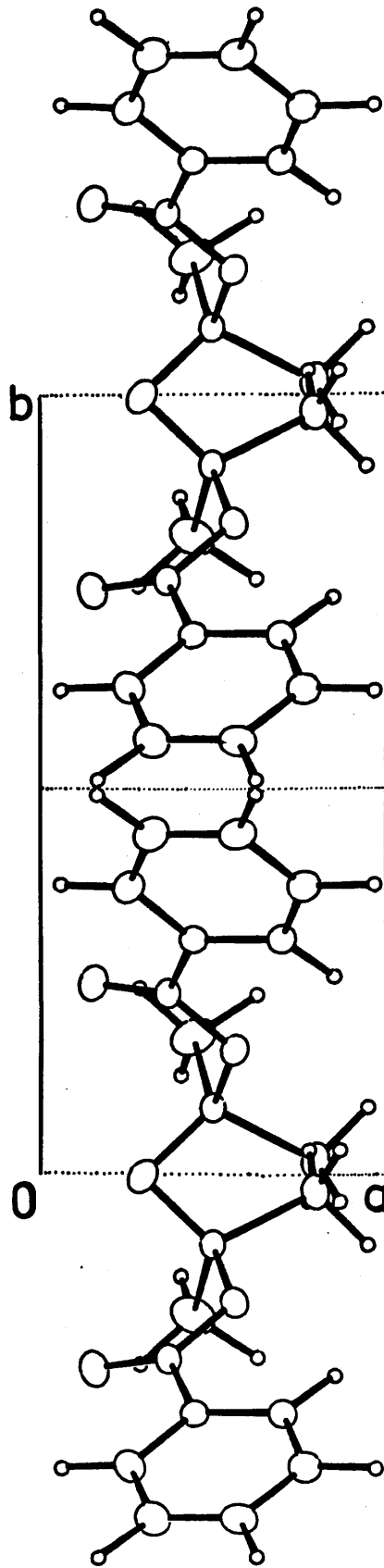
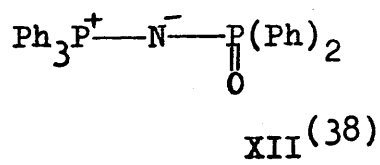
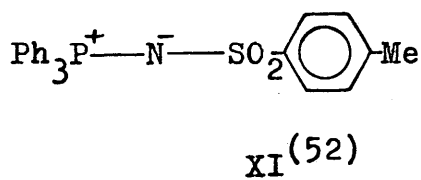
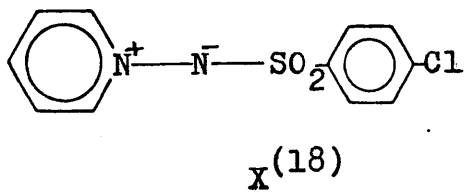
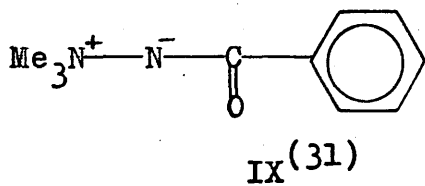
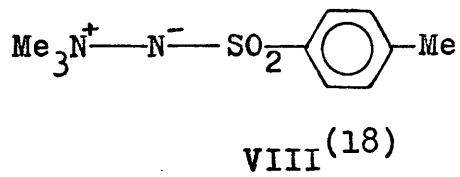
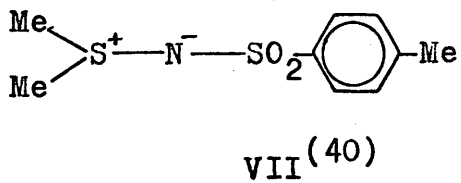
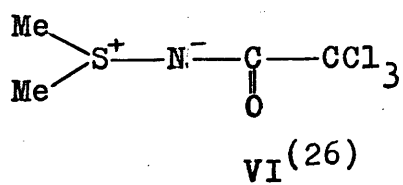
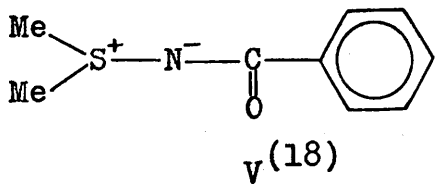
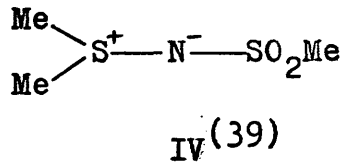
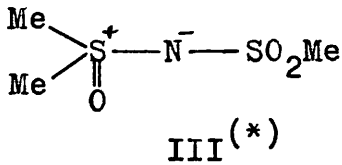
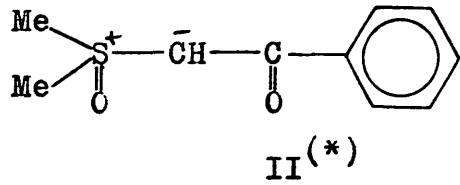
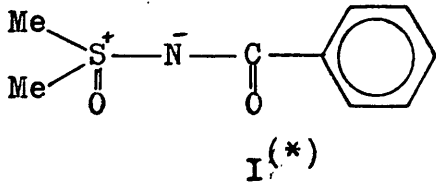


Figure 3.1.2

The molecular packing of I viewed along the c axis.







(\* ) indicates this work.

### 3.1.2 Discussion of I

Comparison of the molecular geometry of I with that of V and VI is of interest. As in the iminosulphuranes<sup>(18,19)</sup>, clear evidence of charge delocalization from the negative nitrogen atom to the 'onium group in I, by  $d_{\pi} - p_{\pi}$  interaction, is provided by the shortness of the S-N bond, 1.561(3)Å, relative to the single bond in sulphamic acid, 1.772(1)Å<sup>(18)</sup>, and to the value of 1.74Å from Pauling's covalent radii<sup>(27)</sup>. This S-N length is similar to the corresponding value observed in III, 1.552(2)Å, but is significantly shorter than the value in V, 1.659(2)Å, and other S(IV) imino sulphuranes<sup>(18)</sup>.

It is of interest to note that the S-N bond contraction of 0.098(5)Å from V (a sulphur(IV) compound) to I (a sulphur(VI)) is similar to the difference in the proposed covalent radii of 1.19Å and 1.08Å for sulphur(IV) and sulphur(VI) respectively<sup>(28)</sup>. However it is unlikely that the observed contraction is due solely to a change in effective covalent radius with oxidation number as the change in the corresponding sulphur-methyl distances [1.748(4)Å (mean) in I and 1.777(3)Å (mean) in V] is less marked.

Consideration of the N-C(O) bond length in I, 1.369(5)Å, indicates that the N-C bond has considerable double-bond character comparable to that in pyridine, 1.340(5)Å<sup>(29)</sup>. The C=O bond length shows no difference from the normal

value of  $1.215(5)\text{\AA}$ <sup>(30)</sup>. In contrast, in V, the corresponding values are  $1.344(3)\text{\AA}$  and  $1.246(3)\text{\AA}$ , and in IX, in which  $d_{\pi-p\pi}$  delocalization to the 'onium is not possible<sup>(15)</sup>, the values are  $1.313(6)\text{\AA}$  and  $1.243(5)\text{\AA}$ . Thus, relative to I, the dimensions of V and IX suggest greater delocalization to the carbonyl moiety.

It may plausibly be concluded that the dimethylsulphoxonium group in I is thus more effective in delocalizing the anionic charge than is the dimethylsulphonium group in V. This is in keeping with the observation that whereas  $(\text{Me})_2\text{S}(0)(\text{NH})$  is a stable, isolable solid<sup>(32)</sup>,  $(\text{Me})_2\text{S}(\text{NH})$  is an unstable, but characterizable oil, while  $(\text{Me})_3\text{N}(\text{NH})$  has only been postulated as a non-isolable intermediate<sup>(6)</sup>. This trend in stability is paralleled by the iso-electronic methylene analogues. The extra stability of sulphur(VI) compounds relative to sulphur(IV) compounds is reflected throughout the chemistry of sulphur, and has been attributed to the destabilization that results from the presence of the lone-pair on the sulphur(IV) atom<sup>(34)</sup>.

An interesting feature of I is the value of the valency angle  $\text{N}-\text{C}(9)-\text{O}(2)$ ,  $125.7(3)^\circ$ , which, in common with other benzoyl-stabilized ylides, eg II,V,VI,IX, is greater than the ideal trigonal value. Though intra-molecular non-bonded interactions cannot be completely discounted, it is unlikely that these are the principal causative factors since angles of comparable magnitude have been observed in acetamide<sup>(35)</sup> and in a carbamoyl chloride<sup>(36)</sup>. Furthermore, in spite of the extra  $\text{O}(1)\dots\text{O}(2)$  interaction in I, the corresponding

angle in V is identical to that in I. Even intermolecular interactions may be partially discounted since there are no unduly short intermolecular contacts in the present structure. Furthermore, similar values have been observed for pairs of similar molecules in different crystal environments eg I and V, VI and IX. However there appears to be an underlying feature which is common to the examples cited above, ie the apparent correlation between the magnitude of the angle and the nature of the opposite bond. Thus the smallest angle in the carbonyl moiety is always opposite the carbonyl bond, which is a formal double bond and, even in cases with appreciable enolate character, still has considerable  $\pi$ -character. The intermediate angle is always opposite the bond from the ylide's anionic atom to the carbonyl carbon atom, the length of which, at the least, indicates incipient  $\pi$ -character. Finally the largest angle is always opposite a formal single bond. The angles observed in I,  $113.9(3)^\circ$ ,  $120.3(3)^\circ$  and  $125.7(3)^\circ$  are identical to those in V. The above comments parallel the observations made on the dimensions of the complexed nitrate group (see PART II) and is in keeping with the theory of Coulson<sup>(37)</sup>. The discussion may have been expressed alternatively in terms of the mutual repulsion of bonds, the degree of repulsion being governed by the extent of the localized charge or double-bond character in a pair of bonds. It is intuitively plausible that the greater the double-bond character in such bonds, then the greater will be the angle subtended by these bonds.

Interatomic non-bonded interactions were partially discounted solely to simplify the discussion and to bring out an underlying feature. However, since angle bending is a low-energy process, non-bonded interactions may also be significant, although difficult to quantify. Furthermore other factors, such as the electronegativity of the atoms bonded to the carbonyl carbon, may also have a bearing on the situation<sup>(18)</sup>.

The angle subtended at the anionic nitrogen atom may also be discussed in similar terms. The angle in I,  $116.9(2)^\circ$ , is significantly greater than the corresponding angle in V,  $110.4(1)^\circ$ , and may thus reflect the greater  $\pi$ -character (increased  $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$  bonding) in the S-N bond in I relative to that in V. Therefore, to the extent that the converse is valid, the angle of  $120.2(1)^\circ$  in III and of  $146.0(2)^\circ$  in XII may reflect the increased  $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$  interaction in going from sulphur(IV) to sulphur(VI) and finally to phosphorus(V). This trend is the same as that observed in the stability of the free imines.

However the variation of the angle subtended at the imino nitrogen atom also correlates with changes in the size of the 'onium and stabilizing moieties. Thus the angle in the carbonyl-stabilized ylide, I, is smaller than that in the corresponding sulphonyl-stabilized ylide, III ( $116.9(2)^\circ$  and  $120.2(1)^\circ$  respectively). This trend is followed in the dimethyliminosulphuranes, V and IV, in which the angles are  $110.4(1)^\circ$  and  $116.2(6)^\circ$  respectively, and also in the

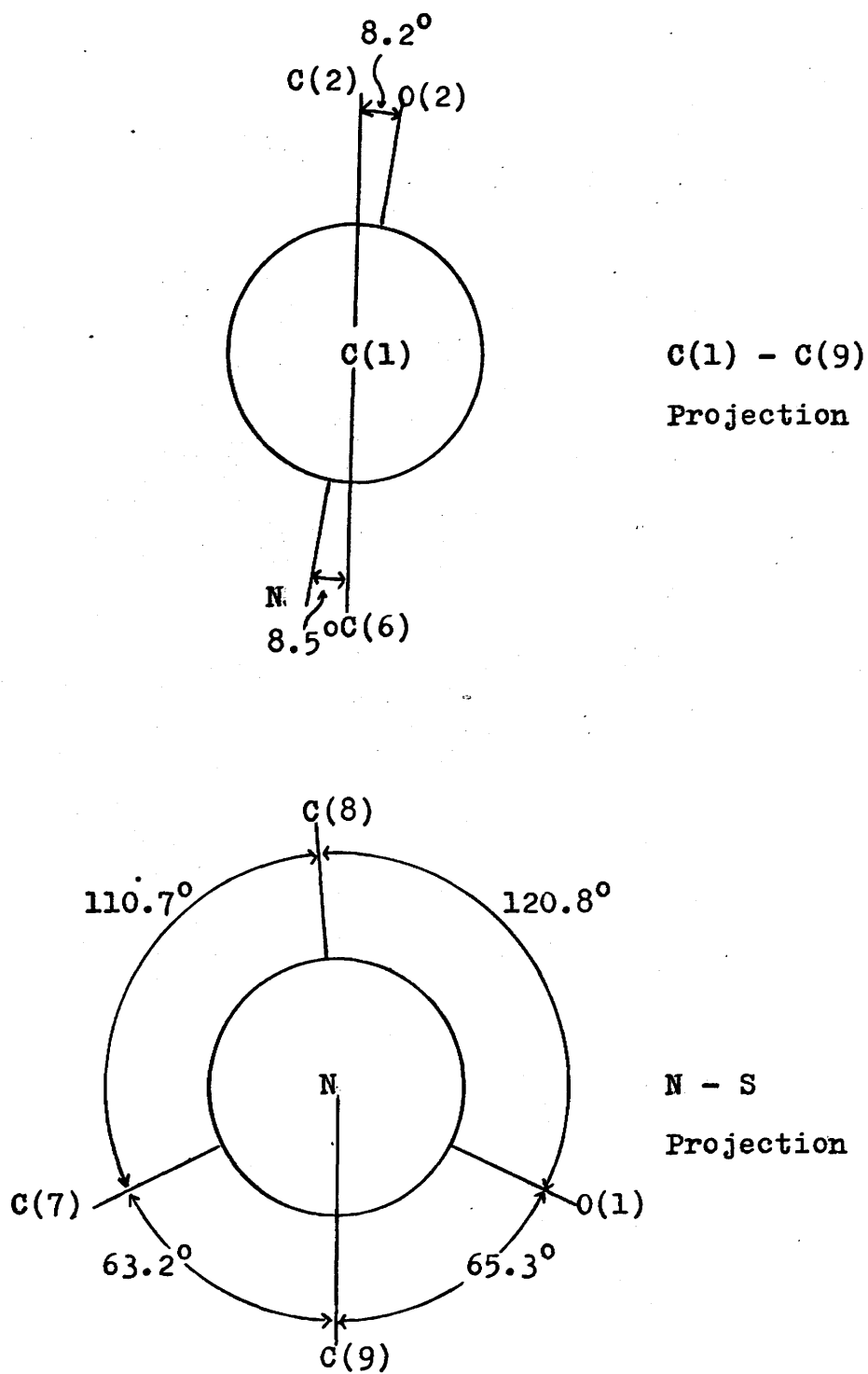


trimethylammoniumimines, IX and VIII, in which the angles are  $114.2(3)^\circ$  and  $118.0(1)^\circ$  respectively. The correlation of this angle and the size of the 'onium moiety may also be implied by the trend observed in going along the following series of sulphonyl imines : X, VII, VIII, III, XI, in which the steric requirements of the 'onium moiety increase in the given order, and the corresponding angles are  $111.9(1)^\circ$ ,  $113.4(5)^\circ$ ,  $118.0(1)^\circ$ ,  $120.2(1)^\circ$  and  $126.4(2)^\circ$  respectively. Furthermore the possible sensitivity of this angle to intramolecular non-bonded interactions may also imply that intermolecular interactions could also play a significant role. However in view of the many apparently plausible factors, which are inherently difficult to quantify, and the small number of suitably related crystal-structure analyses, the above rationalization is at best tentative.

The 'onium moiety in I exhibits distorted tetrahedral geometry which is similar to that observed in III. The S-O bond length,  $1.448(3)\text{\AA}$ , is also normal and similar to values observed in sulphonyl groups. There is no evidence that the considerable delocalization into the carbonyl moiety extends also to the benzene ring, since the C(9)-C(1) bond,  $1.503(5)\text{\AA}$ , is typical of  $C(sp^2)-C(sp^2)$  single bond lengths, and no significant deviations from normal geometry occur in the benzene ring. The torsion angle O(2)-C(9)-C(1)-C(6) of  $8.2(5)^\circ$  is similar to the values observed in V,  $9.5(2)^\circ$ , and II,  $8.4(4)^\circ$ . This twisting may arise from the need to minimise the O(2)...C(2) and N...C(6) close contacts,  $2.80$  and  $2.80\text{\AA}$  respectively.

The comparable values in V are 2.81 and 2.79 $\text{\AA}$  respectively. Also the co-planarity of the S-N-C(9)-O(2) moiety, with a torsion angle of  $-1.0(5)^\circ$  is experimentally identical to the value of  $-0.5(2)^\circ$  observed in V. In fact the solid-state of conformations of I and V are remarkably similar. They both adopt a more or less extended conformation, with the sulphonium lone-pair in V being replaced by an oxygen atom in I.

The asymmetric disposition of the distorted tetrahedral dimethylsulphoxonium group relative to the C(9)-N bond is illustrated in Figure 3.1.3 by the Newman projection along the N-S bond. This reveals the staggered arrangement of the dimethylsulphoxonium group relative to the imine moiety, which may be attributed to a minimizing of non-bonded interactions.



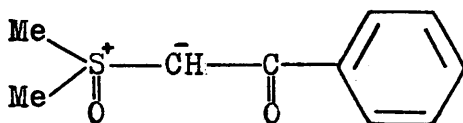
Newman projections illustrating  
the solid-state conformation of I

Figure 3.1.3

### 3.2 THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF

#### PHENACYLIDINEDIMETHYLOXYSULPHURANE

3.2.1. Experimental and results



II

Phenacylidinedimethyloxysulphurane

Preparation of crystals

The title compound was prepared by the method of Corey and Chaykovsky<sup>(41)</sup>.

A suitable crystal for data collection was obtained by allowing a solution of the ylide in a mixture of ether and pentane to evaporate slowly.

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_{10}H_{12}O_2S$
Molecular weight	$M = 196.3$
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 21.138(2)\text{\AA}$ $b = 5.740(2)\text{\AA}$ $c = 8.200(1)\text{\AA}$
Unit cell volume	$U = 994.9\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.29 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 4$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.31 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 416$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 2.86 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$Pna2_1 (C_{2v}^9, \text{No. } 33)$

Data collection

Radiation used	$\text{Mo-K}\alpha, \lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\max} = 60^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1080$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_I$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 165$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 6.5$

## Structure Determination

Systematic absences in the diffraction data (h0l absent when h odd and Okl when k + l odd) suggested the possible space groups  $Pna2_1$  or  $Pnma$  (with an interchange of the axes  $b$  and  $c$ ). A statistical analysis of the data suggested space group  $Pna2_1$ , a choice which was subsequently vindicated by successful refinement of the model with no anomalous effects.

The crystal structure was resolved by a combination of non-centrosymmetric direct methods<sup>(42)</sup>, using the multi-solution program (MULTAN) developed by Germain, Main and Woolfson<sup>(43)</sup>, and conventional structure-factor and electron-density calculations. Those 130 reflections with  $|E| > 1.40$  were used in 1500 unique  $\sum_2$  relationships. Origin and enantiomorph definition was carried out automatically and a further three reflections were included in the starting set (Table 3.2.2). Of the 32 generated phase sets, the one with the highest combined figure of merit<sup>(43)</sup> was used to compute an E-map, from which a chemically-sensible 8-atom partial structure was located. The atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.033\text{\AA}^2$ ), obtained from a Wilson plot, and were refined by two cycles of isotropic least-squares calculations. A subsequent calculation of the electron-density distribution ( $R = 0.25$ ) revealed sites for all the non-hydrogen atoms.

Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.03\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters (other than the z co-ordinate of the sulphur atom) converged after 15 cycles when R was 0.028 and R' was 0.0012. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 3.2.3.

Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (0.1308 - 0.0152 |F_o| + 0.0015 |F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to an approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 4 revealed electron density in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these locations and assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.05\text{\AA}^2$ . After cycle 7 a difference synthesis yielded improved co-ordinates for the hydrogen atoms which were then assigned thermal parameters identical to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 4.



The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density map being  $0.16e/\text{\AA}^3$ .

In all structure-factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for sulphur, oxygen and carbon were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(23)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(24)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix VII.

The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 3.2.4. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in PART I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 3.2.5 and Table 3.2.6. A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(25)</sup> and giving the numbering scheme is given in Figure 3.2.1. The molecular packing arrangement viewed down the b axis is given in Figure 3.2.2.

TABLE 3.2.1

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

	THEORETICAL		EXPERIMENTAL
	CENTRIC	ACENTRIC	
AVERAGE  E	0.798	0.886	0.912
AVERAGE  E  **2	1.000	1.000	1.000
AVERAGE  E**2 - I	0.968	0.736	0.653
E  > 1.0 (PERCENT)	31.73	36.79	38.95
E  > 1.6 (PERCENT)	10.96	7.73	5.73
E  > 2.0 (PERCENT)	4.55	1.83	1.05

TABLE 3.2.2

TRIALS OF REFINEMENT

FINAL R	FINAL $\sigma$
0.067	0.0104
0.073	0.0085
0.049	0.0045
0.032	0.0016
0.029	0.0014
0.028	0.0012

PHASES THAT REMAINED

H	K	L	PHASE	UNIT	EIGHTS
11	2	1	$\pi/4$	1.99	TS.
5	1	3	0	1.84	TS.
5	2	0	0	1.57	C(1), C(2), C(17)

SCALE FACTORS (SCALE) IN INITIAL STAGES

VARIABLE REFLECTIONS USED IN STARTING SET

H	K	L	PHASE	UNIT	EIGHTS
4	1	0	0, $\pi$	2.35	
6	4	3	$\pm\pi/4, \pm 3\pi/4$	2.02	
5	2	2	$\pm\pi/4, \pm 3\pi/4$	1.65	

C. CORRECT SOLUTION

FOR REFLECTIONS THE K L VALUES IN THESE REFLECTIONS WERE CORRECTED  
 TO BE 4 1 0. THE ELECTRONIC COUNTERS WERE  
 CALIBRATED FOR REFLECTIONS TO 1.1-1.3-1.94  
 WHICH IS NOT SUPPORTED TO GET GOOD AGREEMENT  
 BETWEEN THE DATA AND THE REFLECTIONS WERE  
 DELETED FROM THE DATA SET. THIS STRATEGY YIELDING  
 16-ATOM POSITION FROM A SUBSEQUENT DIFFERENCE SYNTHESIS.

TABLE 3.2.3

COURSE OF REFINEMENT HYDROGEN ATOMS

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 3	X,Y,U(ISO) FOR S, X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR O,C, SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.087	0.0104
3 - 4	X,Y,U,IJ FOR S, X,Y,Z,U,IJ FOR O(1),O(2), C(9),C(1), X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR C(2)-C(6),C(7), C(8),C(10).	0.073	0.0085
5 - 6	SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS, X,Y,U,IJ FOR S, X,Y,Z,U,IJ FOR O,C.	0.049	0.0045
7 - 9	HYDROGEN ATOMS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED. SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS, S AS ABOVE* BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED.	0.032	0.0016
10 - 12	S AS ABOVE, AND X,Y,Z FOR H-ATOMS.	0.029	0.0014
13 - 15	S AS ABOVE, AND U(ISO) FOR H-ATOMS.	0.028	0.0012

\* PRIOR TO CYCLE 7, THE MORE INTENSE REFLECTIONS WERE CORRECTED FOR DEAD-TIME LOSSES INHERENT IN THE ELECTRONIC COUNTER. HOWEVER THE CORRECTIONS FOR FOUR REFLECTIONS (0,1,-1; 3,1,0; 4,0,-1; 4,1,0) WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO GET GOOD AGREEMENT BETWEEN I(OBS) AND I(CALC) AND THESE REFLECTIONS WERE THEREFORE DELETED FROM THE DATA SET, THIS STRATEGY YIELDING IMPROVED H-ATOM POSITIONS FROM A SUBSEQUENT DIFFERENCE SYNTHESIS.

H(1)	4470(6)	7347(6)	1453(7)	55(1)
H(2)	3516(8)	4491(7)	2091(48)	56(1)
H(3)	3812(19)	1153(26)	2683(62)	69(1)
H(4)	4153(18)	1626(27)	1103(69)	73(1)
H(5)	4337(18)	829(9)	5994(55)	57(1)
H(6)	3842(15)	2128(8)	5347(51)	61(1)
H(7)	2561(21)	670(46)	7609(65)	76(1)
H(8)	2758(15)	2429(46)	10231(56)	61(1)
H(9)	3347(17)	777(70)	10449(56)	62(1)
H(10)	3748(17)	751(66)	8210(56)	66(1)

TABLE 3.2.4 (CONT'D)

A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U12	U13	U23
S	4526(1)	8757(1)	3481	-64(3)	5(3)	9(3)
C(7)	4853(2)	6495(7)	2289(5)	109(17)	173(16)	56(16)
C(8)	3947(2)	9954(6)	2192(4)	52(15)	-43(14)	-12(13)
O(1)	5004(1)	10502(4)	3825(3)	322(11)	-17(10)	43(10)
C(10)	4200(1)	7687(5)	5186(4)	103(11)	-23(11)	-12(12)
C(9)	3759(1)	5882(4)	5046(3)	13(9)	3(9)	-22(10)
O(2)	3601(1)	5047(3)	3693(3)	56(8)	7(6)	-56(8)
C(1)	3474(1)	4900(5)	6571(4)	20(10)	0(9)	-11(11)
C(2)	3108(1)	2897(6)	6436(4)	11(12)	33(13)	-35(13)
C(3)	2838(2)	1900(6)	7814(5)	16(17)	75(15)	41(17)
C(4)	2928(2)	2878(7)	9328(4)	26(16)	106(14)	74(16)
C(5)	3290(2)	4856(7)	9471(4)	157(18)	54(14)	-70(16)
C(6)	3559(1)	5874(6)	8108(3)	322(13)	49(10)	-62(11)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF HYDROGEN ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)
H(71)	4518(22)	5335(92)	1973(60)	82(14)
H(72)	5183(24)	5944(89)	2898(72)	94(16)
H(73)	4970(22)	7147(81)	1453(73)	85(14)
H(81)	3616(19)	8951(70)	2091(48)	58(11)
H(82)	3812(19)	11251(76)	2683(62)	69(11)
H(83)	4153(18)	10162(74)	1103(69)	73(12)
H(10)	4337(18)	8229(65)	5994(55)	57(11)
H(2)	3042(18)	2126(65)	5347(51)	61(10)
H(3)	2561(21)	0700(80)	7609(65)	76(12)
H(4)	2758(18)	2405(66)	10231(56)	61(10)
H(5)	3347(17)	5477(70)	10449(56)	62(11)
H(6)	3798(17)	7311(66)	8210(54)	66(10)



TABLE 3.2.4 (CONT'D)

INTERC. TORSION ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
S	460(3)	406(3)	361(2)	-64(3)	5(3)	9(3)
C(7)	637(20)	573(20)	569(18)	109(17)	173(16)	56(16)
C(8)	649(17)	453(16)	452(15)	52(15)	-43(14)	-12(13)
C(1)	688(12)	699(14)	514(15)	-322(11)	-17(10)	43(10)
C(10)	526(14)	486(15)	320(10)	-103(11)	-23(11)	-12(12)
C(9)	372(11)	367(11)	371(11)	13(9)	-3(9)	-22(10)
C(2)	564(10)	451(9)	378(11)	-56(8)	-7(8)	-56(8)
C(11)	349(11)	378(12)	407(11)	20(10)	0(9)	-11(11)
C(2)	532(15)	488(15)	467(15)	-111(12)	33(13)	-35(13)
C(3)	569(17)	552(17)	613(18)	-161(17)	75(15)	41(17)
C(4)	570(18)	693(22)	463(17)	-86(16)	106(14)	74(16)
C(5)	682(19)	773(23)	386(15)	-157(18)	54(14)	-70(16)
C(6)	531(14)	548(15)	420(15)	-122(13)	49(10)	-62(11)

C. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

C(7)---C(8)	163.2(2)	C(9)---C(1)---C(2)	118.0(13)
C(7)---C(1)	119.0(2)	C(9)---C(1)---C(6)	123.6(12)
C(7)---C(10)	110.7(2)	C(1)---C(1)---C(6)	118.5(13)
C(8)---C(1)	109.6(1)	C(1)---C(2)---C(3)	120.3(13)
C(8)---C(10)	111.1(2)	C(2)---C(3)---C(4)	120.6(13)
C(10)---C(1)	112.2(1)	C(3)---C(4)---C(5)	119.4(13)
C(10)---C(11)	122.3(2)	C(4)---C(5)---C(6)	120.6(13)
C(1)---C(10)	118.6(2)	C(5)---C(6)---C(1)	120.6(13)
C(1)---C(10)---C(9)	118.5(2)	C(2)---C(9)---C(1)	119.1(12)

C. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

O(2)---S	2.96	C(9)---O(1)	3.87	O(2)---O(1)	4.32
C(9)---C(7)	3.25	O(2)---C(8)	3.16	C(9)---C(8)	3.33
O(2)---C(7)	3.00	C(6)---C(10)	2.94	O(2)---C(2)	2.77
C(2)---C(10)	3.73	O(2)---C(6)	3.65		

TABLE 3.2.5 (CONT'D)

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES

A. BONDED DISTANCES

S	-C(8)	1.757(4)	S	-C(7)	1.766(4)	S	-O(1)	1.451(3)
S	-C(10)	1.675(3)	C(9)	-C(10)	1.398(4)	C(9)	-C(1)	1.499(4)
C(1)	-C(2)	1.390(4)	C(2)	-C(3)	1.389(5)	C(3)	-C(4)	1.376(6)
C(4)	-C(5)	1.375(6)	C(5)	-C(6)	1.384(5)	C(6)	-C(1)	1.391(4)
C(9)	-O(2)	1.254(3)						

MEAN C-H(METHYL) 0.92(5)

MEAN C-H(ARYL) 0.93(4)

B. INTERBOND ANGLES

C(7)	-S	-C(8)	103.2(2)	C(9)	-C(1)	-C(2)	118.0(3)
C(7)	-S	-O(1)	110.0(2)	C(9)	-C(1)	-C(6)	123.6(2)
C(7)	-S	-C(10)	110.7(2)	C(2)	-C(1)	-C(6)	118.5(3)
C(8)	-S	-O(1)	109.4(1)	C(1)	-C(2)	-C(3)	120.3(3)
C(8)	-S	-C(10)	111.1(2)	C(2)	-C(3)	-C(4)	120.6(3)
O(1)	-S	-C(10)	112.2(1)	C(3)	-C(4)	-C(5)	119.4(3)
O(2)	-C(9)	-C(10)	122.3(2)	C(4)	-C(5)	-C(6)	120.6(3)
C(1)	-C(9)	-C(10)	118.6(2)	C(5)	-C(6)	-C(1)	120.6(3)
S	-C(10)	-C(9)	118.6(2)	O(2)	-C(9)	-C(1)	119.1(2)

C. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

O(2)...	S	2.90	C(9)...	O(1)	3.87	O(2)...	O(1)	4.32
C(9)...	C(7)	3.25	O(2)...	C(8)	3.16	C(9)...	C(8)	3.33
O(2)...	C(7)	3.00	C(6)...	C(10)	2.94	O(2)...	C(2)	2.77
C(2)...	C(10)	3.73	O(2)...	C(6)	3.65			

TABLE 3.2.5 (CONT'D)

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES <4.0 Å> PLANES

O(1)...C(7 <sup>I</sup> )	3.68	C(8)...O(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.25	C(10)...C(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.92
O(1)...O(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.95	C(6)...C(3 <sup>I</sup> )	3.79	C(8)...C(4 <sup>II</sup> )	3.60
C(8)...C(5 <sup>II</sup> )	3.85	C(5)...O(2 <sup>III</sup> )	3.53	C(5)...C(8 <sup>III</sup> )	3.93
O(1)...S <sup>IV</sup>	3.97	C(10)...O(1 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.58	O(1)...C(8 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.55
C(6)...O(1 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.73	O(1)...C(7 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.34	C(10)...C(7 <sup>V</sup> )	3.57
C(6)...C(7 <sup>V</sup> )	3.68	C(9)...C(7 <sup>V</sup> )	3.72	C(1)...C(7 <sup>V</sup> )	3.67
C(5)...C(2 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.79	C(5)...C(3 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.82	O(2)...C(4 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.65
C(9)...C(3 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.88	C(1)...C(4 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.88	O(2)...C(3 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.30
C(9)...C(4 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.79	C(2)...C(4 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.99		

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	X,	1+Y,	Z
II	X,	1+Y,	-1+Z
III	X,	Y,	1+Z
IV	1-X,	2-Y,	1/2+Z
V	1-X,	1-Y,	1/2+Z
VI	1/2-X,	1/2+Y,	1/2+Z
VII	1/2-X,	1/2+Y,	1/2-Z

E. SELECTED TORSION ANGLES

C(7)-S	-C(10)-C(9)	-52.8(3)	C(10)-C(9)-C(1)-C(2)	-170.9(3)
C(8)-S	-C(10)-C(9)	61.2(3)	C(10)-C(9)-C(1)-C(6)	8.6(4)
O(1)-S	-C(10)-C(9)	-176.0(2)	O(2)-C(9)-C(1)-C(2)	8.4(4)
O(2)-C(9)-C(10)-S	-0.1(4)			

ANGLE IN DEGREES. PLANE 1 AND PLANE 2 IS 171.5 DEGREES



TABLE 3.2.6

LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

1. PLANE DEFINED BY: C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4),C(5),C(6).

EQUATION:  $-0.8177X + 0.5612Y - 0.1280Z = -5.1137$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

C(1)	-0.001(2)	C(9)	-0.019(2)
C(2)	-0.000(3)	O(2)	0.128(2)
C(3)	0.000(4)	C(10)	-0.214(3)
C(4)	0.001(4)	S	-0.254(1)
C(5)	-0.003(4)	O(1)	-0.555(3)
C(6)	0.003(3)	C(7)	-1.423(4)
		C(8)	1.268(4)

2. PLANE DEFINED BY: C(10),C(9),O(2),C(1).

EQUATION:  $0.7412X - 0.6686Y + 0.0606Z = 3.8868$

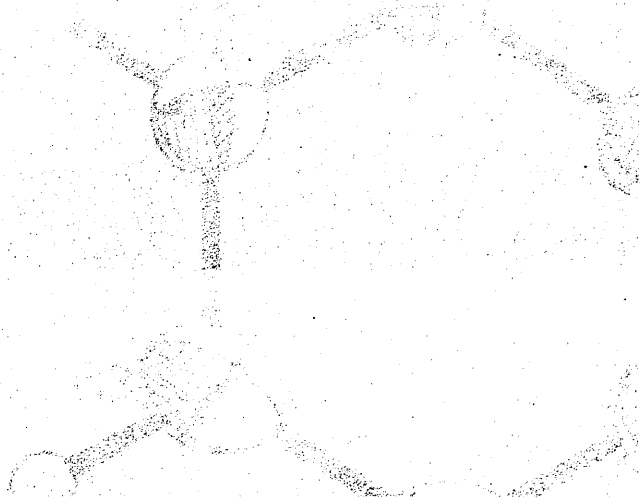
DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

C(10)	0.001(3)	S	0.016(1)
C(9)	-0.004(2)	O(1)	0.113(3)
O(2)	0.001(2)	C(7)	1.337(4)
C(1)	0.001(2)	C(8)	-1.415(4)

THE DIHEDRAL ANGLE BETWEEN PLANE 1 AND PLANE 2 IS 171.5 DEGREES

Figure 3.2.1

A general view of II showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



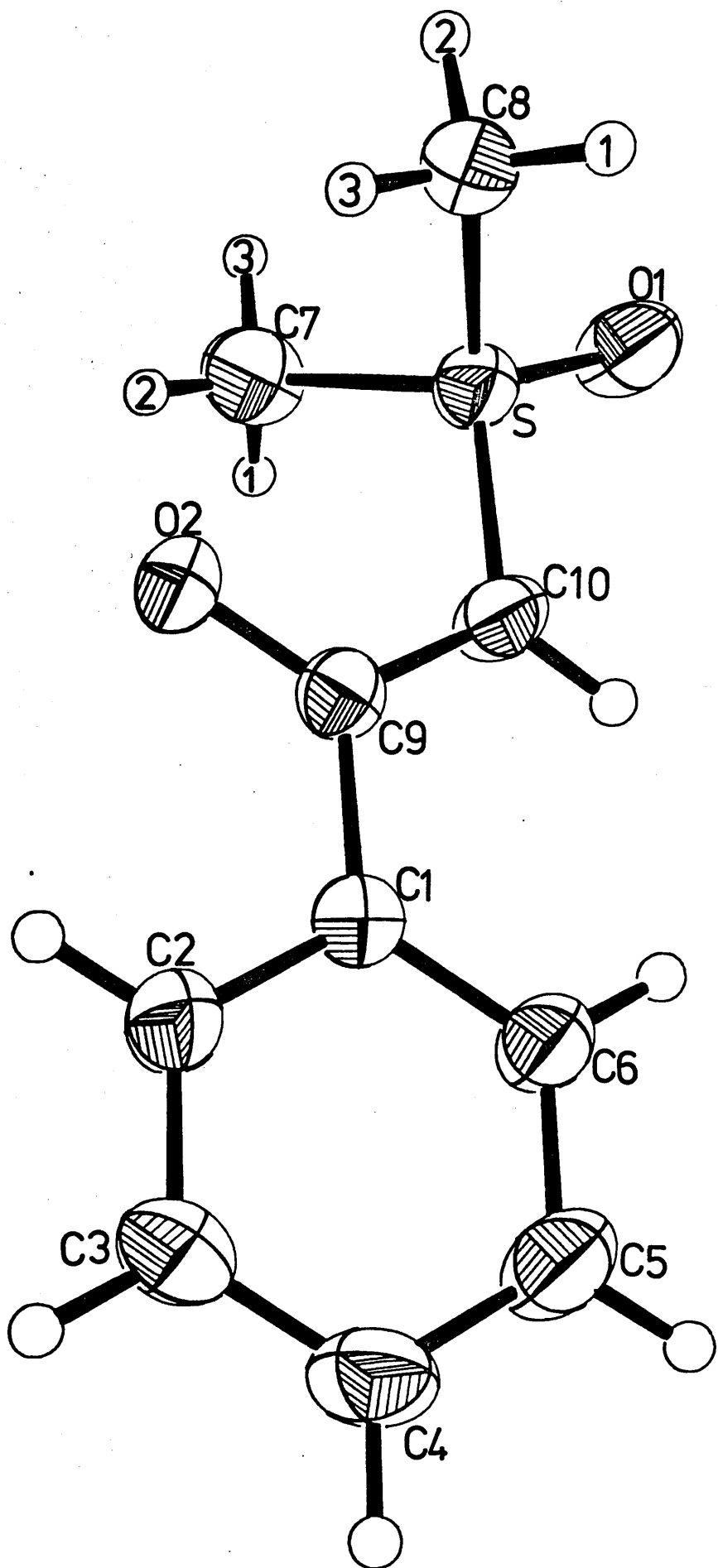
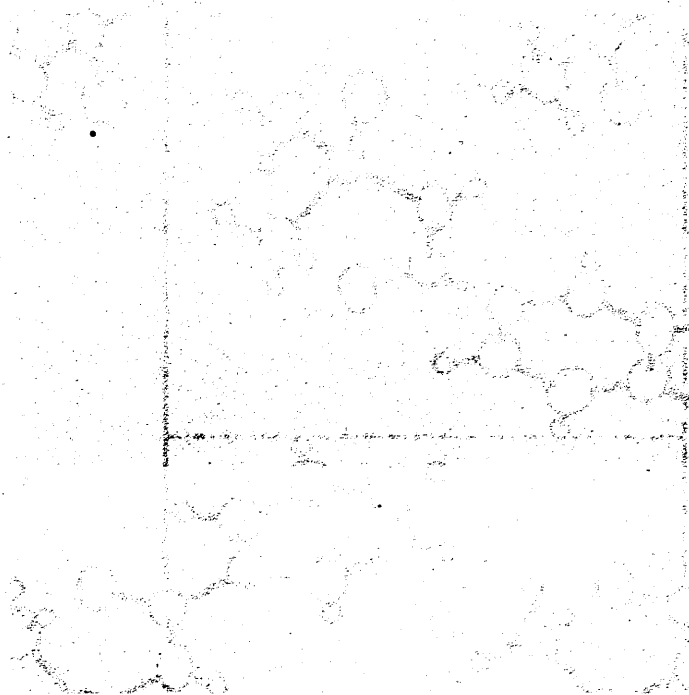
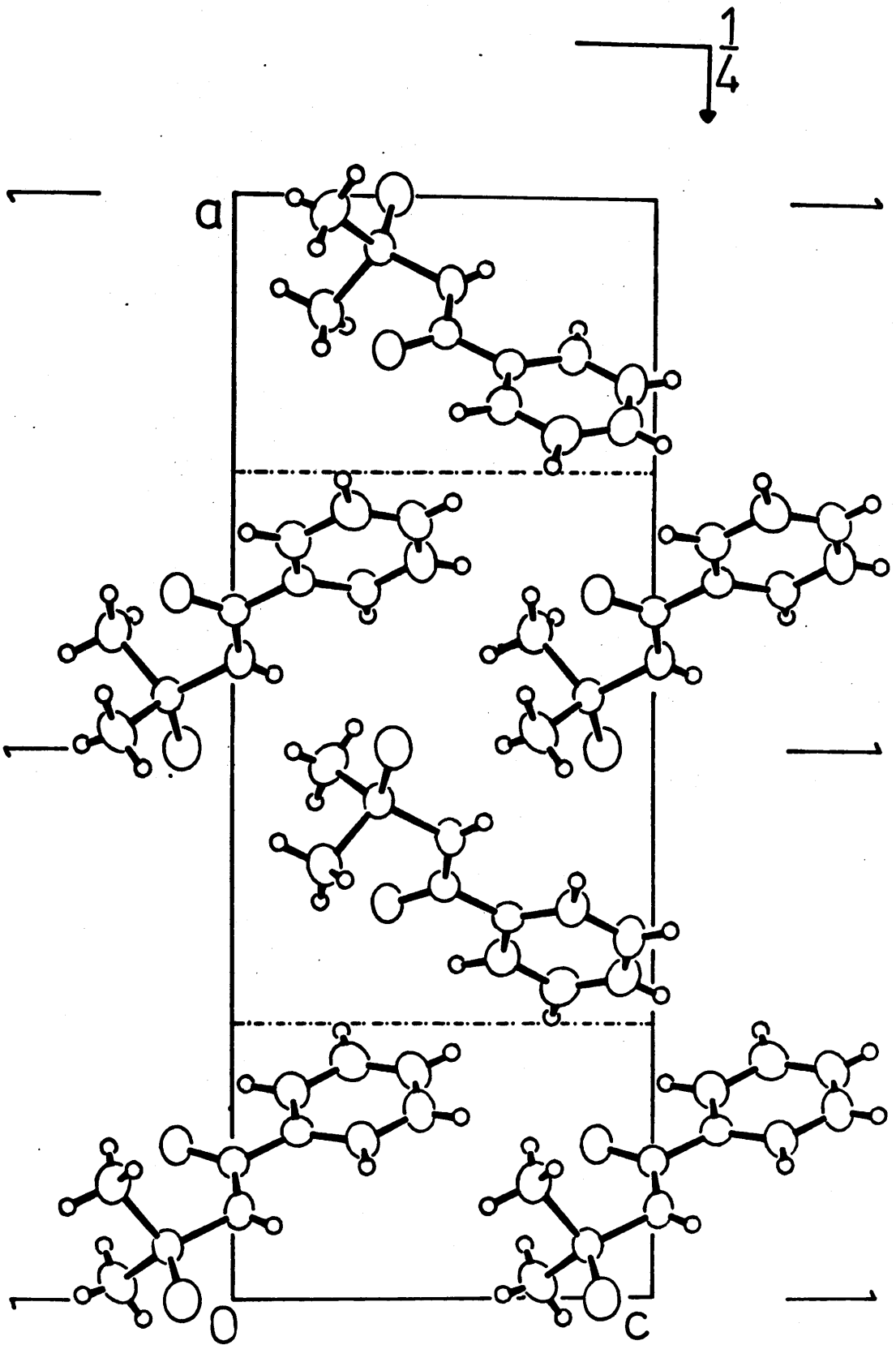
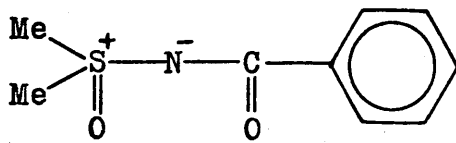


Figure 3.2.2

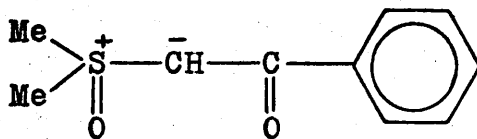
The molecular packing of II viewed along the b axis.



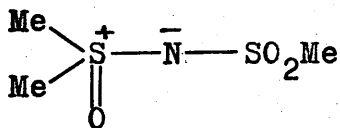




I(\*)



II(\*)



III(\*)

(\*) indicates this work.

### 3.2.2 Discussion of II

Compound II is formally iso-electronic to I, and so their molecular structures were expected to be very similar. It is thus of interest to compare and contrast the results obtained in the structure analysis of II with those of I.

As in I, and other sulphonium ylides<sup>(18,19)</sup>, charge delocalization from the carbanionic moiety to the 'onium group is indicated by shortness of the S-C(10) bond, 1.675(3)Å, which is comparable to, and probably shorter than, the C-S bond in thioacetamide<sup>(44)</sup>, 1.713(6)Å. The difference in oxidation state increases the validity of the comparison, since the covalent radius of a sulphur (II) atom is considered to be shorter, than that of a sulphur (VI) atom, by 0.05Å<sup>(28)</sup>. However, the difference of 0.114Å, between the S-C(10) bond length in II and the corresponding S-N bond length in I, is larger than the differences of 0.07Å, in the Pauling covalent radii for C(sp<sup>2</sup>) and N(sp<sup>2</sup>)<sup>(27)</sup>, and of 0.059Å in the C-C and C-N bond lengths in benzene<sup>(45)</sup> and pyridine<sup>(29)</sup> respectively. Thus it appears that delocalization of the anionic charge to the 'onium moiety in II is less effective than in I. This observation is strengthened by comparing the carbonyl moieties in II and I. Whilst in I the N-C(=O) bond, 1.369(5)Å, is possibly longer than the N-C bond, 1.340(1)Å, in pyridine, in II the C-C(=O) bond, 1.398(4)Å, is experimentally identical to that in benzene, 1.399(1)Å<sup>(45)</sup>, 1.394(5)Å<sup>(30)</sup>. Furthermore, the carbonyl C=O bond in I, 1.223(4)Å, is equal to the normal value,

1.215(5)Å<sup>9</sup>(30), whilst in II it is significantly longer (1.254(3)Å).

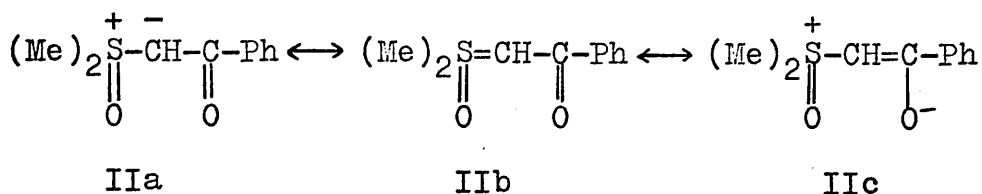
The above observation is in keeping with the fact that whereas (Me)<sub>2</sub>S(O)NH is a stable, isolable solid<sup>(32)</sup>, (Me)<sub>2</sub>S(O)CH<sub>2</sub> is a characterizable, but non-isolable, compound<sup>(41)</sup>. It does not seem likely that this difference may be accounted for by invoking π'-bonding of the in-plane component of the lone-pairs of electrons on the nitrogen with the 'onium group, since it has been shown that N-alkylation, which effectively removes the in-plane component does not produce any discernible effect on the S<sup>+</sup>-N bond<sup>(40)</sup>.

The lower degree of delocalisation in II relative to the delocalisation I may be rationalized in terms of the lower electronegativity of carbon relative to nitrogen. Since the electronegativity difference between S<sup>+</sup> and N<sup>-</sup> in I is greater than between S<sup>+</sup> and C<sup>-</sup> in II, it follows that a greater inductive withdrawal, via the σ-bond framework, will be present in I. This presents a better opportunity for back-donation<sup>(16)</sup> of the nitrogen p<sub>z</sub> lone-pair of electrons into vacant d-orbitals of the sulphur via a π-overlap relative to that of the carbon in II. Such an effect may plausibly explain the larger relative contraction of the X<sup>+</sup> - Y<sup>-</sup> bond in I, and may also account for the greater chemical stability of the free dimethylsulphoximine relative to the iso-electronic methyllide.

From the molecular dimensions and the above discussion,



it appears that the major contributing canonical forms are

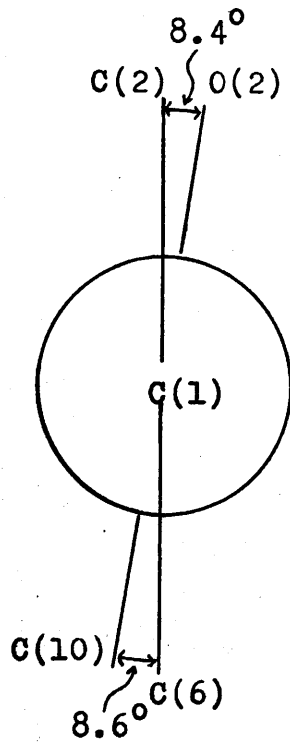


with IIa and IIc having greater weight relative to similar resonance structures for I. The greater contribution from IIc, relative to the contribution from a similar resonance structure for I, is also reflected in valence angles of the carbonyl moiety (see section 3.1.2). The decrease in  $\pi$ -character of the C-O bond is accompanied by a considerable increase in the C(10)-C(9)-C(1) angle,  $118.6(2)^\circ$ , in II, compared to  $113.9(3)^\circ$ , for the corresponding angle in I. The slight increase in  $\pi$ -character of the C(10)-C(9) bond compared to the N-C(9) bond in I is accompanied by a possibly significant decrease in the angle O(2)-C(9)-C(1),  $119.1(2)^\circ$ , compared to the corresponding value,  $120.3(3)^\circ$  in I. However, the lower electronegativity of carbon, in II, relative to nitrogen may also be a contributing factor. The angle subtended at the anionic carbon,  $118.5(2)^\circ$ , is possibly significantly greater than the corresponding angle,  $116.9(2)^\circ$ , subtended at the nitrogen in I. This may be attributed to the smaller space requirement of the C-H bonded pair of electrons in II, relative to the corresponding lone-pair on the nitrogen in I (compare the increasing H-A-H valence angle in progressing along the series H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>). However, it has also been argued (see section 3.1.2) that this angle is also sensitive to steric factors.

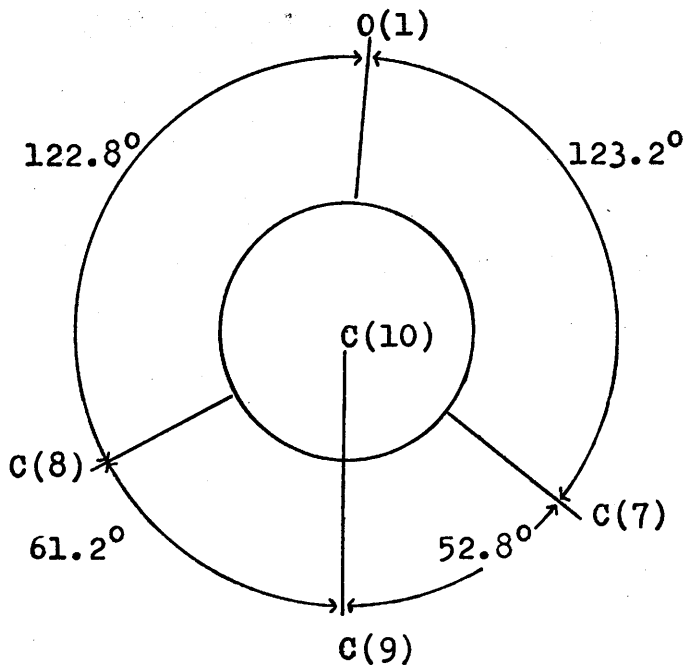
The 'onium moiety in II exhibits distorted tetrahedral geometry which is similar to that observed in I, except that it is rotated through  $120^\circ$  about the C(10)-S bond. This is illustrated in Figure 3.2.3 by the Newman projection along the C(10)-S bond. This reveals the quasi-symmetric disposition of the dimethylsulphoxonium group, which is a marked departure from the conformation observed in I and III and other iminosulphuranes<sup>(18,19)</sup>. The staggered arrangement (disregarding the eclipsed H(10)) may be attributed to a minimizing of non-bonded interactions.

As in the case I there is no evidence that the delocalization into the carbonyl moiety extends to the benzene ring in II, since the C(9)-C(1) bond,  $1.499(4)\text{\AA}$ , is experimentally identical to the corresponding value,  $1.503(5)\text{\AA}$ , in I, and is typical of C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp<sup>2</sup>) single bond lengths<sup>(30)</sup>, and no anomalous deviations from normal geometry occur in the benzene ring.

Other features of the geometry of II are similar to the corresponding ones in I. There are no abnormally short intermolecular contacts.



C(1) - C(9)  
Projection



C(10) - S  
Projection

Newman projections illustrating  
the solid-state conformation of II

Figure 3.2.3

### 3.3 THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF

#### N-METHANESULPHONYLIMINODIMETHYLOXYSULPHURANE

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... (faint text) ...

... (faint text) ...

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... (faint text) ...

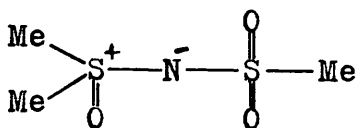
... (faint text) ...

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... (faint text) ...

... (faint text) ...

3.3.1. Experimental and results



N-methanesulphonyliminodimethyloxysulphurane

Preparation of crystals

Dimethylsulphoximine was prepared by the method of Johnson and Rogers<sup>(32)</sup>.

The title compound was prepared by shaking dimethylsulphoximine (0.11 mol) with methanesulphonyl chloride (0.05 mol) in freshly distilled chloroform (50 ml) for three hours.. After filtration, the chloroform was removed under vacuum. The resulting oil was washed with diethyl ether, leaving a white powder. Recrystallization from methanol yielded sharp, needle-like crystals [m.p. 124°; anal. Calculated for C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>3</sub>NS<sub>2</sub> : C, 21.04; H, 5.30; N, 8.18; S, 37.50. Found : C, 21.13; H, 5.37; N, 8.17; S, 37.62. M<sup>+</sup>, 171].

A suitable crystal for data collection was obtained by allowing a hot solution of the ylide in methanol to cool very slowly.

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_3H_9NO_3S_2$
Molecular weight	$M = 171.2$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 7.701(1)\text{\AA}$ $b = 16.561(1)\text{\AA}$ $c = 5.920(3)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 103.13(1)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 735.3\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.55 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 4$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.55 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 360$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 6.45 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Space group	$P2_1/n$
Equivalent positions	$X, Y, Z$ $\frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} - Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z$ $-X, -Y, -Z$ $\frac{1}{2} - X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, \frac{1}{2} - Z$

Data collection

Radiation used	$\text{Mo-K}\alpha, \lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$
Filter	Graphite monochromator, $\cos^2 2\theta = 0.965$
Upper limit for data collection	$2\theta_{\text{max}} = 54^\circ$
Number of independent reflections	$m = 1433$
Unobserved cut-off	$2\sigma_1$
Number of parameters refined	$n = 82$
Number of reflections per parameter	$m/n = 17.5$

### Structure Determination

The space group is uniquely determined by its systematic absences (h0l when h + l is odd and 0k0 when k is odd).

The structure was resolved by an evaluation of the Patterson function and subsequent structure-factor and electron-density calculations. The co-ordinates of both sulphur atoms were obtained from the Harker sections in a sharpened, origin-removed, vector map. The sulphur atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.03\text{\AA}^2$ ), and were used to phase the observed structure-factor moduli in a calculation of the electron-density distribution ( $R = 0.42$ ) which revealed sites for all non-hydrogen atoms.

### Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.038\text{\AA}^2$ ). The full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 10 cycles when R was 0.034 and R' was 0.0029. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 3.3.1. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = [1 + (\overline{|F_o|} - A/B)^2]^{-1}$$

were applied. The values of the constants A and B were

$v \langle w \Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  lead to an approximately constant  $\langle w \Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . The final values were  $A = 4.0$  and  $B = 8.0$ .

A difference synthesis after cycle 3 revealed residual electron-density peaks in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these sites and assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.076 \text{ \AA}^2$ . After cycle 7 a difference synthesis yielded improved co-ordinates for the hydrogen atoms which were then assigned thermal parameters equal to those of the adjoining carbon atom after cycle 5. The hydrogen-atom parameters would not refine in a satisfactory manner and so were included as fixed contributors to the structure factors.

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density distribution being  $0.27 e/\text{ \AA}^3$ .

In all structure-factor calculations, the atomic scattering factors were taken from ref.22. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix VIII.

The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 3.3.2. The values



of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in PART I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given in Table 3.3.3 and Table 3.3.4.

A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(25)</sup> and giving the numbering scheme is given in Figure 3.3.1. The molecular packing arrangement viewed down the c axis is given in Figure 3.3.2.

TABLE 3.3.1

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R <sup>2</sup>
1 - 2	X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR S, O, N, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.121	0.0204
3 - 4	H AS ABOVE, AND H-ATOM CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.110	0.0166
5 - 6	X, Y, Z, U(I, J) FOR S, O, N, C. SCALE FACTOR. FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS. H-ATOM CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.067	0.0108
7 - 8*	H AS ABOVE, BUT WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED.	0.044	0.0042
9 - 10	H AS ABOVE**, AND CORRECTION FOR THE ANOMALOUS DISPERSION OF S APPLIED.	0.034	0.0029

\* NEW CO-ORDINATES FOR H-ATOMS OBTAINED FROM A DIFFERENCE SYNTHESIS AFTER CYCLE 7.

\*\* PRIOR TO CYCLE 9, THE MORE INTENSE REFLECTIONS WERE CORRECTED FOR DEAD-TIME LOSSES INHERENT IN THE ELECTRONIC COUNTER. HOWEVER THE CORRECTIONS APPLIED TO 17 REFLECTIONS WERE INSUFFICIENT TO GIVE GOOD AGREEMENT ( THE LOW-VOLTAGE PEAK COUNTS ALSO SUFFERED FROM DEAD-TIME LOSSES) BETWEEN I(F(OBS)) AND I(F(CALC)) AND SO THESE REFLECTIONS WERE REMOVED FROM THE DATA SET.

TABLE 3.3.2 (CONT'D)

A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U13	U12	U11	U23
S(1)	4262(1)	3469(1)	32700(1)	42(2)	-25(2)	42(2)	7(2)
S(2)	7288(1)	4389(1)	8396(1)	-22(2)	-22(2)	45(2)	-43(2)
N	5143(2)	324306(1)	7682(3)	-2(7)	-2(7)	22(7)	-40(7)
O(1)	4729(3)	4281(1)	8620(3)	-10(8)	-10(8)	24(8)	-146(7)
O(2)	7676(2)	5227(1)	8165(3)	-173(8)	-173(8)	2(8)	162(8)
O(3)	8150(2)	3819(1)	7165(3)	165(8)	165(8)	-124(10)	
C(1)	4549(4)	513153(2)	4269(4)	-45(12)	-45(12)	145(11)	-121(10)
C(2)	1993(3)	513705(1)	6579(4)	-112(10)	-112(10)	22(9)	-35(11)
C(3)	7894(3)	514155(2)	11348(4)	-36(11)	-36(11)	-19(9)	82(10)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND ASSIGNED THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF H-ATOMS.

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)
H(11)	3990	2592	3964	625
H(12)	5773	3075	4351	625
H(13)	3894	3532	3013	625
H(21)	1373	3268	5988	220
H(22)	1589	4019	5265	220
H(23)	1934	3932	8302	220
H(31)	9159	4072	11862	377
H(32)	7468	3572	11667	377
H(33)	7136	4483	12187	377

TABLE 3.3.2 (CONT'D)

C. TOTAL ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
S(1)	347(3)	302(3)	321(3)	-26(2)	42(2)	7(2)
S(2)	254(3)	428(3)	368(3)	-22(2)	45(2)	43(2)
N	267(8)	327(8)	435(9)	-2(7)	22(7)	-40(7)
O(1)	17679(12)	415(9)	490(10)	-10(8)	24(8)	140(7)
O(2)	17457(9)	524(10)	575(10)	-173(8)	2(8)	162(8)
O(3)	15385(9)	847(14)	591(11)	106(9)	165(8)	-124(10)
C(1)	643(16)	517(14)	417(12)	-45(12)	145(11)	-121(10)
C(2)	297(10)	516(13)	535(13)	-112(10)	22(9)	-35(11)
C(3)	418(12)	513(13)	395(11)	-36(11)	-19(9)	82(10)

D. INTERMOLECULAR

INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES	INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES
C(1)-C(2)	109.4(14)
C(1)-C(3)	109.7(14)
C(1)-N	111.6(11)
C(2)-C(3)	111.7(11)
C(2)-N	101.6(11)
C(3)-N	110.4(11)
S(1)-N	109.2(11)
S(2)-N	109.2(11)

E. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES	INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES
C(2)...S(1)	3.68
C(3)...S(1)	3.93
S(2)...O(1)	3.30
O(2)...O(1)	2.60
O(2)...C(2)	2.69
S(2)...C(2)	2.60

TABLE 3.3.3

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES

A. BONDED DISTANCES					
S(1)-C(1)	1.761(3)	S(1)-C(2)	1.752(2)	S(1)-O(1)	1.443(2)
S(2)-C(3)	1.747(2)	S(2)-O(2)	1.433(2)	S(2)-O(3)	1.443(2)
S(1)-N	1.555(2)	S(2)-N	1.616(2)		
MEAN C-H	0.99				
B. INTERBOND ANGLES					
C(1)-S(1)-C(2)	105.4(1)	C(3)-S(2)-O(2)		107.2(1)	
C(1)-S(1)-O(1)	108.7(1)	C(3)-S(2)-O(3)		108.1(1)	
C(1)-S(1)-N	111.4(1)	C(3)-S(2)-N		105.5(1)	
C(2)-S(1)-O(1)	110.7(1)	O(2)-S(2)-O(3)		117.2(1)	
C(2)-S(1)-N	101.6(1)	O(2)-S(2)-N		106.3(1)	
O(1)-S(1)-N	118.2(1)	O(3)-S(2)-N		111.9(1)	
S(1)-N-S(2)	120.2(1)				
C. INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES					
O(2)...S(1)	3.88	C(3)...S(1)	3.53	C(3)...O(1)	3.42
O(3)...S(1)	3.03	S(2)...S(1)	2.75	O(3)...O(1)	3.39
S(2)...O(1)	3.30	O(3)...C(1)	3.11	S(2)...C(1)	3.50
O(2)...O(1)	>4.00	O(2)...C(1)	>4.00	C(3)...C(1)	>4.00
O(2)...C(2)	>4.00	C(3)...C(2)	>4.00	O(3)...C(2)	>4.00
S(2)...C(2)	>4.00				

TABLE 3.3.3 (CONT'D)

LEAST-SQUARES PLANE

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES <4.0 Å

C(3)...	C(2 <sup>I</sup> )	3.96	0	0(3)...	C(2 <sup>II</sup> )	3.06	C(3)...	0(3 <sup>III</sup> )	3.45
O(1)...	C(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.43		C(3)...	C(1 <sup>III</sup> )	3.80	O(2)...	0(2 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.82
O(2)...	C(3 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.51	0	0(2)...	N(7 <sup>IV</sup> )	3.71	C(2)...	C(3 <sup>V</sup> )	3.75
N	S(2 <sup>V</sup> )	3.94		C(3)...	N(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.59	C(2)...	0(2 <sup>V</sup> )	3.54
N	N(5 <sup>V</sup> )	3.62	0	N(1 <sup>VI</sup> )...	N(6 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.89	S(1)...	0(2 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.76
N	0(2 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.73		C(1)...	0(2 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.33	C(2)...	0(2 <sup>VI</sup> )	3.38
C(3)...	0(1 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.68		0(1)...	C(1 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.98	O(1)...	C(2 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.32
O(3)...	C(1 <sup>VII</sup> )	3.57	0	0(3)...	0(1 <sup>VIII</sup> )	3.78			

C(2<sup>I</sup>) 0.101  
C(3<sup>I</sup>) 1.074  
C(3) -0.714

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	1+X,	Y,	1+Z
II	1+X,	Y,	Z
III	X,	Y,	1+Z
IV	2-X,	1-Y,	2-Z
V	1-X,	1-Y,	2-Z
VI	1-X,	1-Y,	1-Z
VII	1/2+X,	1/2-Y,	1/2+Z
VIII	1/2+X,	1/2-Y,	-1/2+Z

E. SELECTED TORSION ANGLES

C(1)-S(1)-N	-S(2)	-71.7(2)	C(2)-S(1)-N	-S(2)	176.6(1)
O(1)-S(1)-N	-S(2)	55.3(2)	S(1)-N	-S(2)-O(2)	161.1(1)
S(1)-N	-S(2)-O(3)	32.2(2)	S(1)-N	-S(2)-C(3)	-85.1(1)



TABLE 3.3.4

LEAST-SQUARES PLANE

PLANE DEFINED BY: S(1),N,S(2).

EQUATION:  $-0.2376X - 0.1708Y + 0.9562Z = 2.3213$

DISTANCES(Å) OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE:-

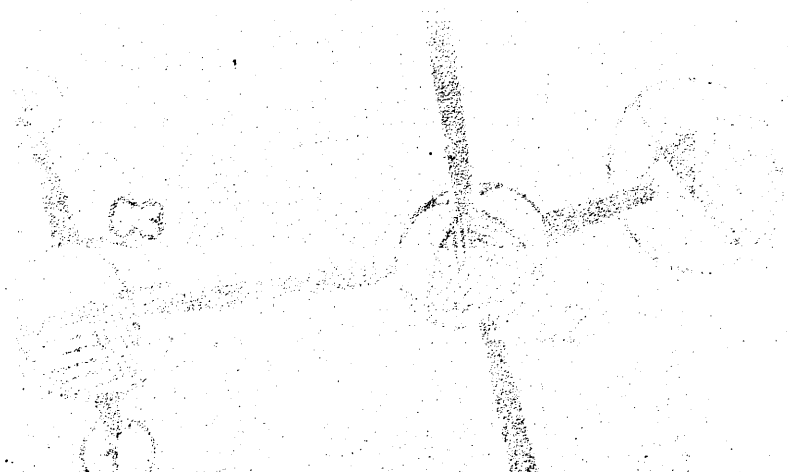
O(1)	1.049	C(1)	-1.556
O(2)	-0.444	C(2)	0.101
O(3)	-0.714	C(3)	1.674

Figure 3.3.1

A general view of III showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.

Figure 3.3.1

A general view of III showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.





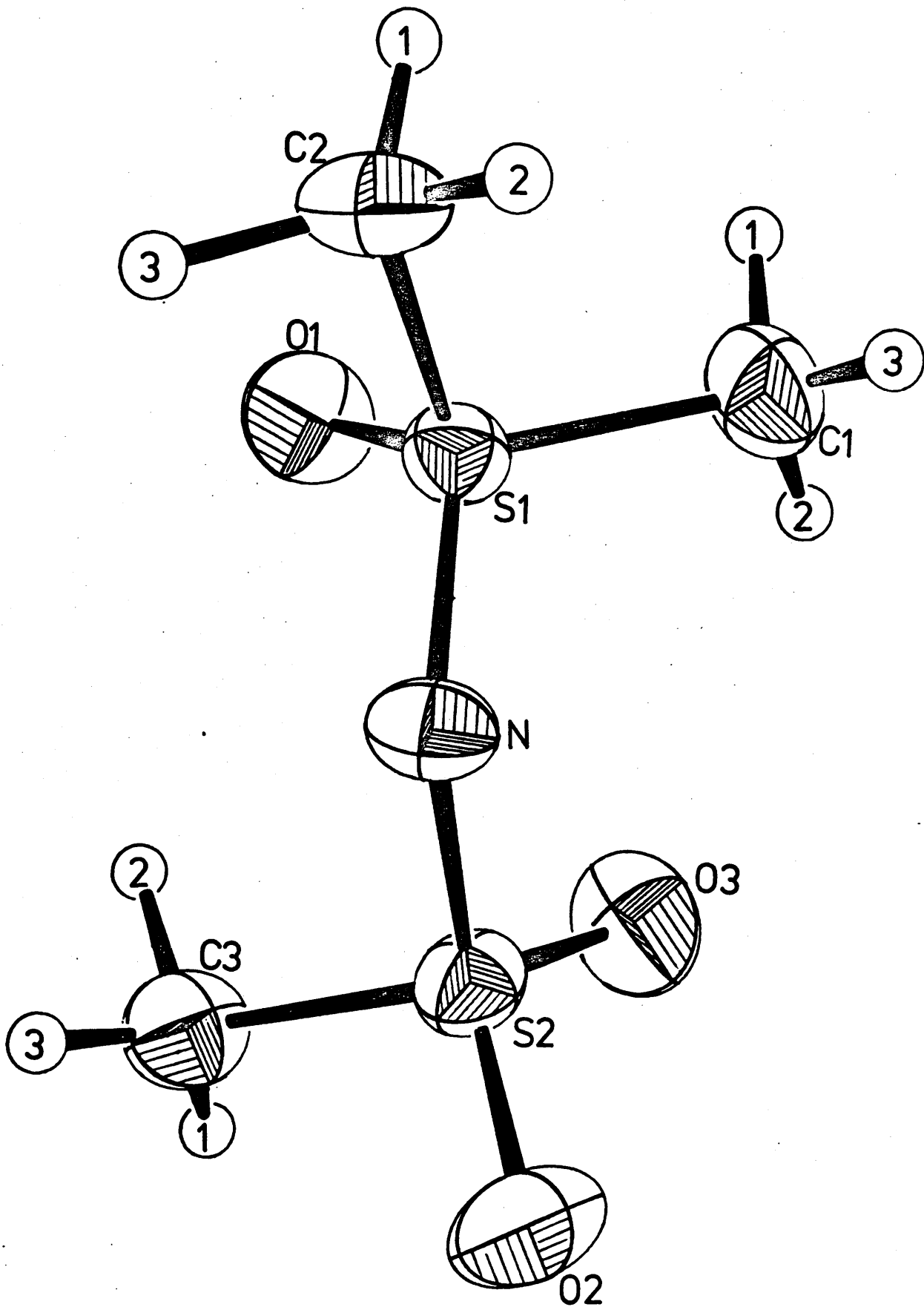
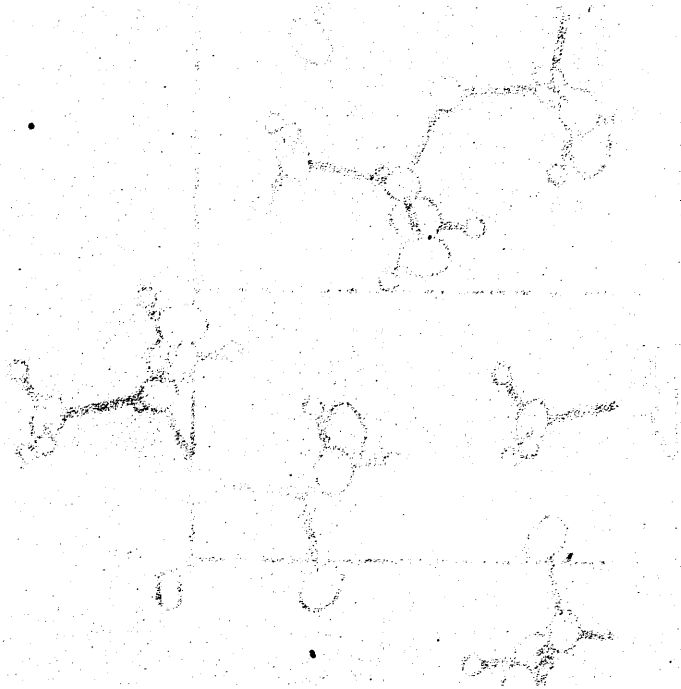
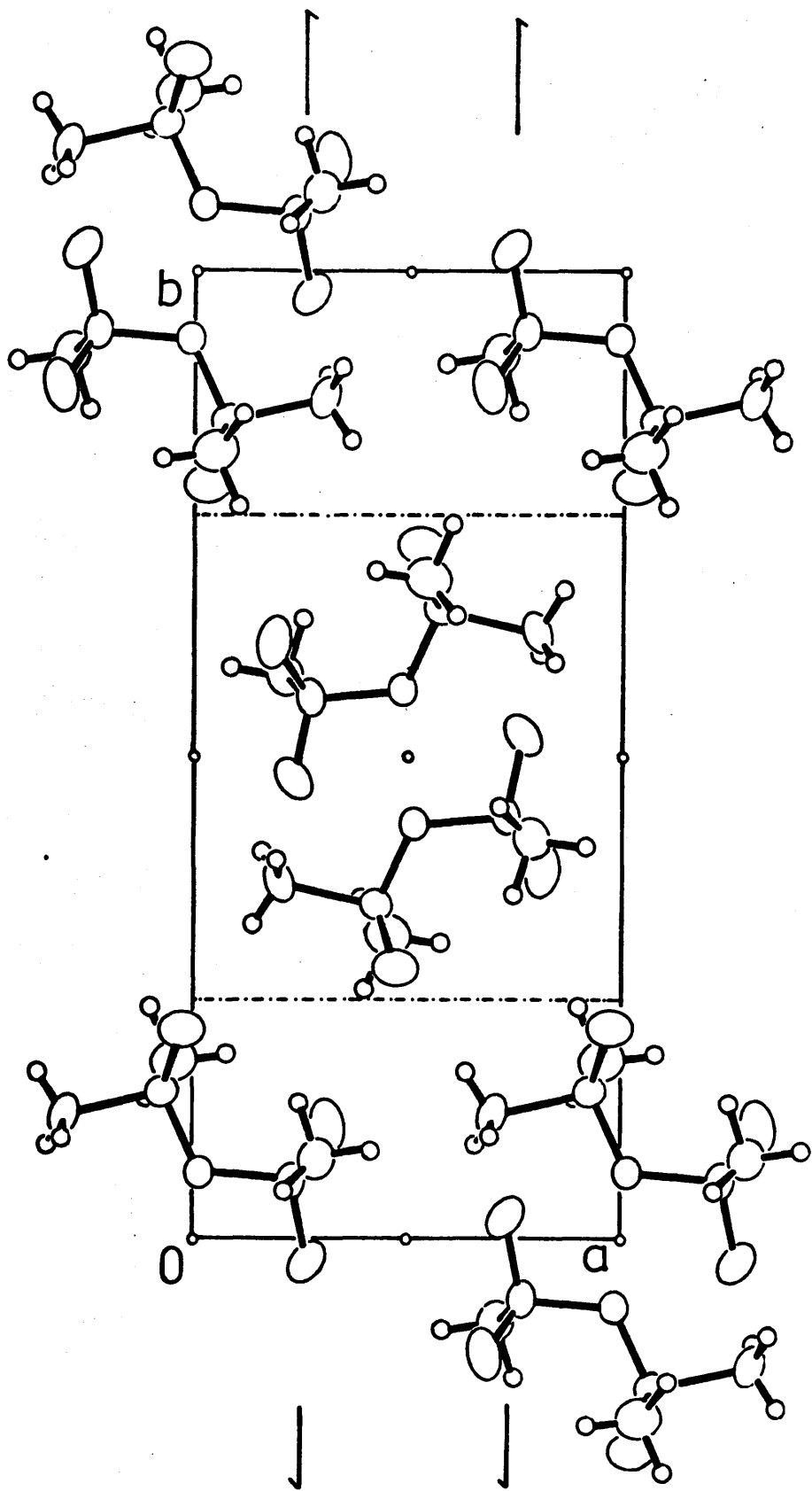
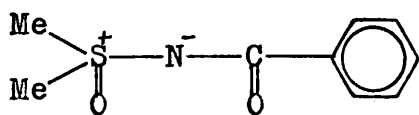


Figure 3.3.2

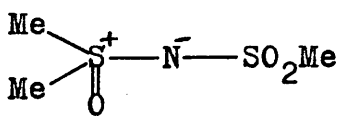
The molecular packing of III viewed along the c axis.



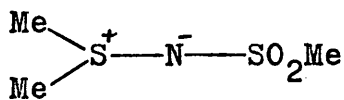




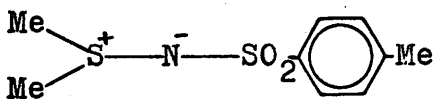
I(\*)



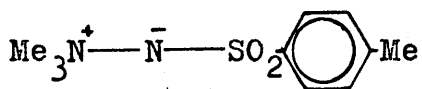
III(\*)



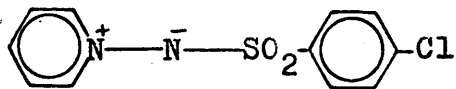
IV(39)



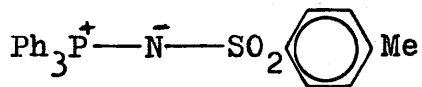
VII(40)



VIII(18)



X(18)



XI(52)

(\*) indicates this work.

### 3.3.2 Discussion of III

The structure analysis of the ylide, III, has provided further evidence supporting the involvement of d-orbitals in the ylidic bond system of second-row ylides. Furthermore, the results obtained allow comparisons to be made with bond systems in similar molecules.

As in the iminosulphuranes<sup>(18,19)</sup>, evidence of charge delocalisation from the negative nitrogen to the 'onium group in III, by  $d_{\pi}-p_{\pi}$  interaction, is provided by the shortness of the S(1)-N bond, 1.552(2)Å, relative to the single bond in sulphamic acid, 1.772(1)Å<sup>(18)</sup>, and to the value of 1.74Å from Pauling's covalent radii<sup>(27)</sup>. This S(1)-N length is similar to the corresponding value observed in I, 1.561(3)Å, but is significantly shorter than the value in IV, 1.633(9)Å, and other sulphur (IV) ylides<sup>(18,19)</sup>. Furthermore, the sulphonium-nitrogen bond, S(1)-N 1.552(2)Å, is significantly shorter than the sulphonyl-nitrogen bond, S(2)-N 1.616(2)Å. This is the reverse order to that observed in IV and other sulphonyl-stabilized dialkyl- and diarylsulphilimines<sup>(18,19)</sup>. This suggests that the dimethylsulphoxonium group is more effective in delocalizing the anionic charge than is the dimethylsulphonium group. This is in agreement with the observations made in Section 3.1.2.

Comparison of the S(1)-N bond, 1.552(2)Å, with the S-N bond lengths in  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{NH})_2$ , 1.533(2)Å<sup>(46)</sup>, 1.536(6)Å<sup>(47)</sup>,

and in  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ ,  $1.521(3)\text{\AA}^{(48)}$ , indicates considerable lengthening of the 'onium-nitrogen bond in III relative to that in an "unstabilized" sulphur (VI) imine. This suggests a significant degree of delocalization towards the sulphonyl moiety in III. It is of interest that the (interpolated) valence bond-orders<sup>(49)</sup> of the S(1)-N and S(2)-N bonds in III are 1.6 and 1.4 respectively, possibly indicating that the equivalent of one lone-pair is delocalized over the S-N-S system.

Comparison of the interbond angles in the 'onium group of III with those of the unsubstituted sulphoximine,  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ , provides further indication of delocalization to the sulphonyl group. Thus the O-S-N angle in  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$  of  $132.6(9)^\circ^{(48)}$ , whilst comparable to the N-S-N angle in  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{NH})_2$ ,  $135(1)^\circ^{(46)}$ , is considerably greater than the corresponding angle,  $118.2(1)^\circ$ , in III. This may be attributed to a lower electron density localised in the O-S(1)-N moiety in III relative to  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ . The decrease in the O-S(1)-N angle in III relative to  $\text{Me}_2\text{S}(\text{O})\text{NH}$ , presumably due to less interbond repulsion, is accompanied by a redistribution of the other angles subtended at S(1) with values closer to the ideal tetrahedral values (Table 3.3.3).

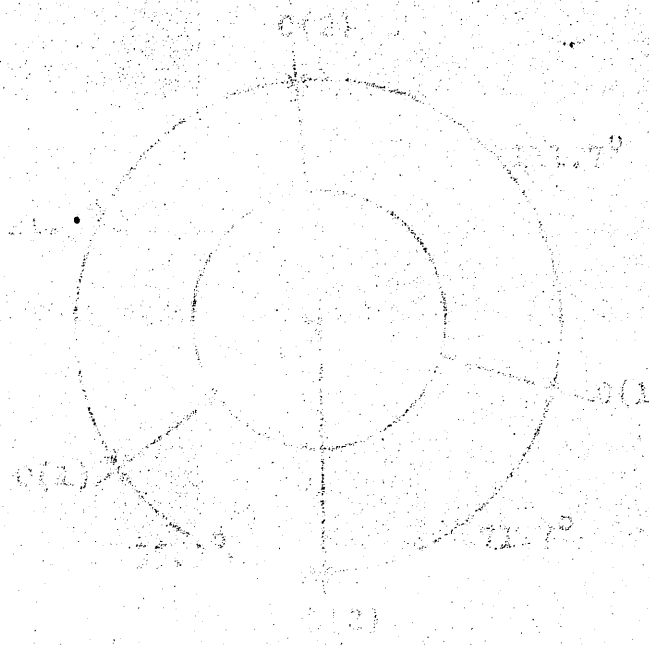
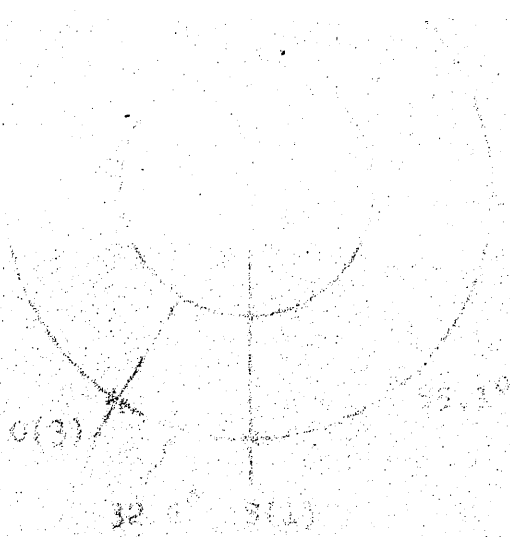
The geometry about S(2) in III is similar to that observed for other sulphonyl-stabilized ylides<sup>(18,19)</sup> and the interbond angles are similar to those observed in sulphones. Thus, in III, O(2)-S(2)-O(3),  $117.2(1)^\circ$ , is

similar to the O-S-O angle in dimethyl sulphone<sup>(50)</sup>, 117.9(8)<sup>o</sup>, and in 4,5-dihydrothiepin-1,1-dioxide<sup>(51)</sup>, 116.9(1)<sup>o</sup>. Furthermore, the sulphonyl S-O bond lengths in III, 1.433(2)Å and 1.443(2)Å, are experimentally identical to the values observed in IV, VII, VIII, X, XI, and the two cited sulphones. Thus there is no evidence that the delocalisation to the sulphonyl group extends beyond the sulphur atom. This is in agreement with the observation that conjugative effects are not relayed onto oxygen atoms attached to sulphur in sulphonyl groups<sup>(53)</sup>.

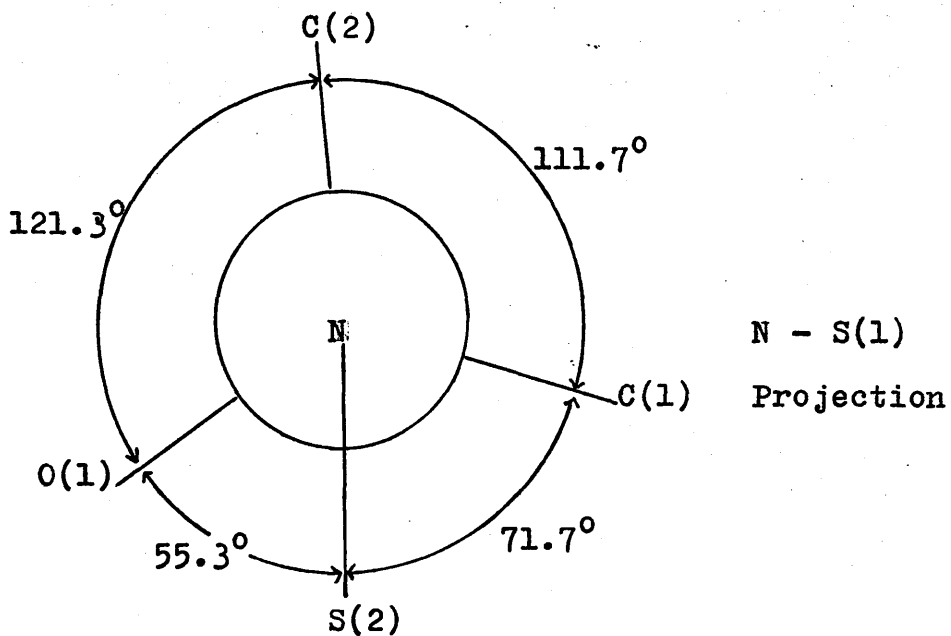
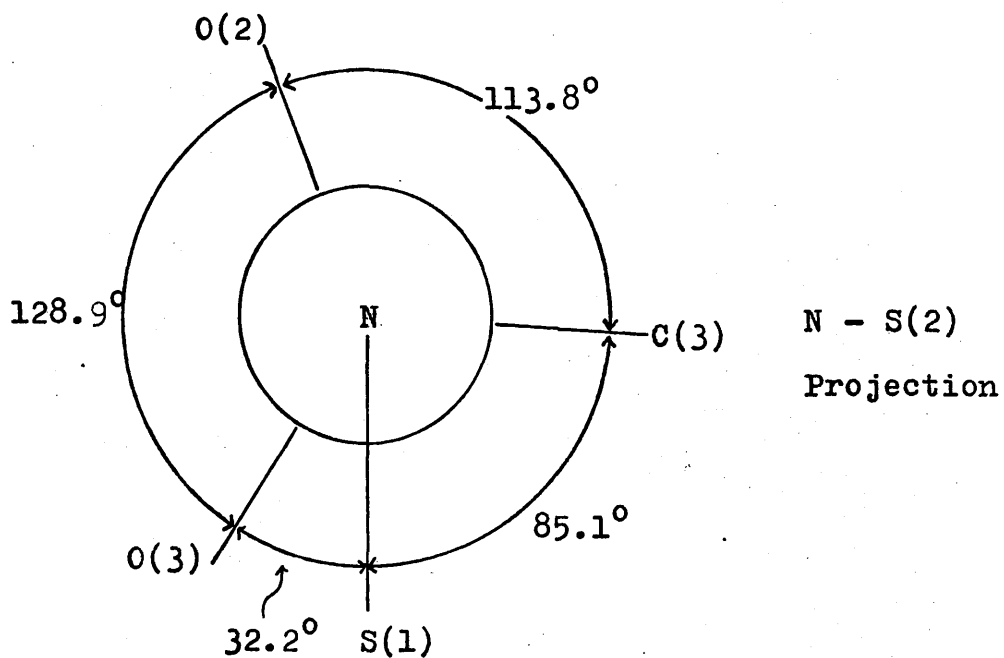
One other feature of the geometry about S(2) is the marked difference between the angles O(3)-S(2)-N, 111.9(1)<sup>o</sup>, and O(2)-S(2)-N, 106.3(1)<sup>o</sup>. This feature is paralleled in IV, VII, VIII, X and XI. Observation of the Newman projection along the N-S(2) bond (Figure 3.3.3) shows that the larger angle is associated with the syn (gauche to S(1)) oxygen, O(3). Furthermore the O(3)...S(1) intramolecular contact, 3.03Å, is shorter than the sum of the van der Waals' radii<sup>(54)</sup>. Observation of the respective Newman projections for the ylides cited above reveals that the larger angle is associated with the syn oxygen (to X<sup>+</sup>), which also has a close contact with the 'onium central atom. This suggests that the larger angle may be due to intramolecular steric effects. The shortest intermolecular contact, 3.06Å, involves the O(3)...C(2) interaction and may also be a contributing factor.

Other features of the geometry of III are covered in

the overall discussion which follows.







Newman projections illustrating  
the solid-state conformation of III

Figure 3.3.3

### 3.4 OVERALL ASPECTS OF YLIDE STRUCTURES

A review of the various structural features of ylides was concluded that there is a correlation between the positive charge on the ylide carbon and the stability of the ylide. The results are summarized in Tables 3.1-3.4 and the interpretation of the data is given in the text. It is concluded that the stability of ylides is a function of the positive charge on the ylide carbon and the nature of the substituents on the ylide carbon. The results are summarized in Tables 3.1-3.4 and the interpretation of the data is given in the text.

3.4.1-3.4.4 in which the data are given in Table 3.1-3.4.

### 3.4 Overall Discussion

Two aspects of ylides are considered here. Firstly, Hair's postulate<sup>(19)</sup> on the competition of 'onium and stabilizing groups to delocalize the negative charge on the anionic atom is discussed in the light of the more extensive data now available. Secondly, the conformations of ylide structures are discussed in terms of the steric requirements for electron delocalization and the minimization of non-bonding interactions.

In a review of the various structural studies of ylides<sup>(19)</sup> it was concluded that there is competition, between the 'onium and stabilizing groups, to delocalize the negative charge on the anionic atom. The data that is available is summarized in Tables 3.4.1-4. Table 3.4.1 clearly shows the interdependence of the two partially-multiple-bonds,  $P^+-C^-$  and  $C^-Z$ , in methylenetriphenylphosphoranes; ie the increase in the  $P^+-C^-$  bond-length in going along the series : 1,2,3,4a,4c; parallels the delocalizing ability of the substituents.

This trend is also exhibited by  $S^+(IV)-N^-$  ylides (Table 3.4.2;1-6) in which the more effective delocalization to a carbonyl group relative to a sulphonyl group<sup>(69)</sup> is accompanied by a longer  $S^+-N^-$  bond-length. However  $S^+(VI)-N^-$  ylides are dissimilar in that the  $S^+-N^-$  bond length, although apparently sensitive to the presence of a substituent, shows no variation (within the accuracy of the data) with changes in

the nature of the substituent (see Table 3.4.2;7-10). This contrasting behaviour between otherwise analogous compounds appears to correlate with the increased positive charge on the sulphur atom in S(VI)-ylides. This suggestion appears more plausible in the light of the data available for bis-ylides (Table 3.4.2; 11-16) in which the sulphur atom carries two formal positive charges, and in which the  $S^{2+}-N^{-}$  bond lengths are even shorter and show no sensitivity to the presence or nature of the substituents. The trend in  $S^{+}-N^{-}$  bond lengths parallels the decrease in S-O bond lengths in progressing along the series :  $Me_2SO^{(70)}$  (1.513(5)Å),  $SO^{(71)}$  (1.481Å),  $F_2SO^{(72)}$  (1.412Å), which was attributed<sup>(73)</sup> to a contraction of d-orbitals resulting from an increase of the effective nuclear charge ( $Z_{eff}$ ) on the sulphur atom leading to a more efficient orbital-overlap.

It is plausible that the apparent insensitivity to substituents of the  $S^{+}-N^{-}$  bond length in the quoted S(VI)-ylides and bis-ylides is due to a relatively small difference in perturbing influence of the different substituents. However competition between 'onium and stabilizing groups to delocalize the anionic charge should manifest itself in an interdependence of the  $\pi$ -interactions between the groups and the negatively charged atom separating these groups. Therefore a large enough change in the nature of the 'onium group should influence the bond between the negative atom and a common stabilizing group, and possibly be observable. This interdependence is evident in the following N-sulphonyl systems :

<u>System</u>	<u>Compound</u>	<u>S<sup>+</sup>-N<sup>-</sup>(Å)</u>	<u>N<sup>-</sup>-S(Å)</u>
S <sup>+</sup> (IV)-N <sup>-</sup> -S	1,2,3,4 (average)	1.630(4)	1.598(3)
S <sup>+</sup> (VI)-N <sup>-</sup> -S	9	1.552(2)	1.616(2)
S <sup>2+</sup> -N <sup>-</sup> -S	16 (mean)	1.523	1.685

The corresponding bond lengths in substituted methylene-sulphuranes are in agreement with the above analysis. However the paucity of data and diversity of substituents diminishes the significance of this agreement. (See Table 3.4.3)

An examination of iminophosphoranes (Table 3.4.4) of which only a few examples are available, reveals a trend which is compatible with the above discussion. Competition between the phosphonium and stabilizing groups is clearly shown by the diphenylphosphinyl,3, and dichlorophosphinyl,4, pair of ylides. Chlorine substitution should lead to an increase in the effective nuclear charge on the phosphorus atom and the consequent d-orbital contraction<sup>(73)</sup> may lead to better orbital-overlap. However the decreased P<sup>+</sup>-N<sup>-</sup> interaction in ylide 4 is less apparent than the increased N<sup>-</sup>-phosphinyl interaction and suggests an apparently low sensitivity of the P<sup>+</sup>-N<sup>-</sup> bond to N-substitution. This case may be analogous to that discussed for sulphur ylides and warrants further study.

Besides the nature of the bonding in the  $\text{>X}^+\text{-Y}^-\text{-Z-}$  moiety in ylides, the conformation adopted by the molecules is also of interest. A considerable amount of data has been accumulated and trends in the preferential conformations adopted by classes of ylides have been indicated<sup>(18,19)</sup>.

It has been observed<sup>(19)</sup> that ylides stabilized by groups containing a single p  $\pi$ -orbital system adopted a conformation in which the  $X^+-Y^--Z(=O)$  moiety was planar. A recent study<sup>(18)</sup> broadly confirms this, and any deviations from planarity have been satisfactorily accounted for in terms of intramolecular non-bonded interactions and intramolecular hydrogen-bonding<sup>(18)</sup>. The results reported in sections 3.1.1 and 3.2.1 are in agreement with the above observations. The observed conformations correspond to staggered, extended structures which, presumably, minimize steric interactions and maximize any potential delocalization of the anionic charge via p $\pi$ -p $\pi$  orbital overlap.

The solid state conformation of sulphonyl stabilized ylides has also evoked considerable interest, and on the basis of studies on five such ylides it was suggested<sup>(19)</sup> that in ylides stabilized by a multiple  $\pi$ -orbital system based on d-orbitals an  $X^+-Y^--Z(=O)$  moiety adopted a planar conformation if the anionic atom, Y, possessed one lone-pair of electrons and a conformation deviating from cis-coplanarity by  $30^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$  if Y carried two lone-pairs of electrons. However, in the light of further studies, it became apparent that this classification does not extend to ylides with other d-orbital-based stabilizing groups, and that it is not general for sulphonyl stabilized ylides<sup>(18)</sup>.

A summary of the data is given in Table 3.4.5 and a representative Newman projection down the  $Y^--S$  bond is given in Fig 3.4.1. The variability of angle  $\tau_1$ , given in Table 3.4.5

may be attributed to steric interactions, particularly the 'gauche' interactions between the 'onium moiety,  $X^+$ , and the alkyl or aryl substituent, A, on the sulphur atom, and possibly intermolecular interactions. The regularity with which such a conformation (or its mirror image) occurs is remarkable. Intuitively, if interactions were purely steric in origin one might expect the 'anti' conformation, Fig 3.4.2 to be adopted<sup>(81)</sup> particularly when A and  $X^+$  are bulky groups. This is not observed in any of the quoted examples. If one assumes that the lone-pairs of electrons on an anionic nitrogen atom are approximately staggered with respect to the sulphonyl group, it is seen, in the Newman projection Fig 3.4.1, that the out-of-plane component ( $p_z$ -orbital type) of the lone-pairs is oriented approximately along the plane that bisects the O-S-O angle. This fits in with the 'gauche effect' ie the tendency of a molecule to adopt a conformation which has a maximum number of 'gauche' interactions between the adjacent electron pairs and/or polar bonds<sup>(82)</sup>.

This preferentially adopted conformation of the sulphonyl-anion moiety is not restricted to imine-ylides. It is also adopted by the carbanionic ylides<sup>(57)</sup>, N-Alkyl-N-sulphonyl-imines<sup>(38,80)</sup>,  $\alpha$ -sulphonyl carbanions<sup>(83)</sup>,  $\alpha$ -sulphinyl carbanions<sup>(84)</sup>, benzene sulphonates<sup>(85)</sup> and sulphinates<sup>(86)</sup>. It has been suggested that this conformation is adopted because it provides the opportunity for delocalization of the anion electrons into the (partially) vacant sulphur orbitals and follows from a rationale based on an  $sp^3d^2$  model for the sulphur atom<sup>(87)</sup>. However extensive ab initio MO calculations

on the hypothetical models,  $C^-H_2S(O)H^{(88)}$  and  $C^-H_2S(O)_2H^{(89)}$ , indicate that the most stable structure for the anions fits the context of the 'gauche effect' as a result of a balance of the attractive and repulsive terms which constitute the total energy of the system<sup>(90)</sup> without any significant contribution of the sulphur d-orbitals<sup>(82)</sup>. However, in view of the wealth of chemical and physical data available, d-orbital participation seems justified, and these calculations simply show that the conformation adopted by a  $d_\pi-p_\pi$  system is insensitive to d-orbital participation. This is not surprising since in such a  $d_\pi-p_\pi$  system, ie  $X^+-Y^-SO_2R$ , the tetrahedral sulphur has (at least) two d-orbitals available for  $\pi$ -bonding and any torsion about the  $Y^-S$  bond, dictated by steric or electro-static factors, simply causes the  $p_\pi$ -orbital of  $Y^-$  to be matched with a different d-orbital combination<sup>(73)</sup>.



Table 3.4.1

Delocalization in  $P^+ - C^- - Z$  systems

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u><math>P^+ - C^-</math> (Å)</u>	<u><math>C^- - Z</math> (Å)</u>
1. $Ph_3P^+ - \bar{C}H_2$	55	1.661(8)	-
2. $Ph_3P^+ - \bar{C}H - CH = C(Me)_2$	56	1.677(3)	1.433(5)
3. $Ph_3P^+ - \bar{C}H - SO_2 - tol.$	57	1.709(19)	1.686(19)
4. $Ph_3P^+ - \bar{C}R - CO_2Me$			
a. $R = -CH_2 - CO_2H$	58	1.732(4)	1.392(6)
b. $R = -CH_2 - CO_2Bu^t$	58	1.715(5)	1.415(7)
c. $R = I$	59	1.753(5)	1.441(8)
5. $Ph_3P^+ - \bar{C}(Cl) - CO - Ph$	60	1.736(14)	1.361(20)

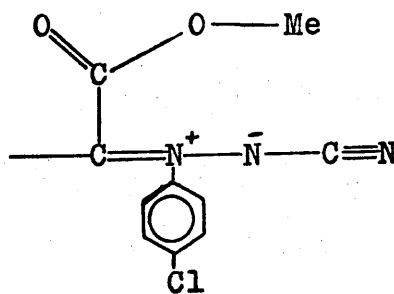


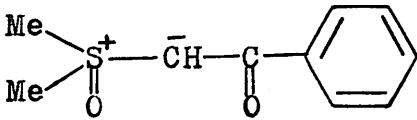
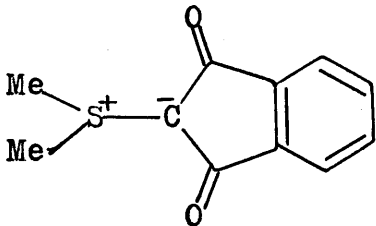
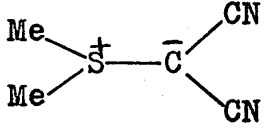
Table 3.4.2Delocalization in  $S^+ - N^- - Z$  systems

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u><math>S^+ - N^-</math> (Å)</u>	<u><math>N^- - Z</math> (Å)</u>
1. $Ph_2S^+ - N^- - SO_2 - tol.$	61	1.628(7)	1.598(5)
2. $Me_2S^+ - N^- - SO_2 - tol.$	40	1.636(8)	1.591(8)
3. $Ph.nPr.S^+ - N^- - SO_2 - tol.$	62	1.620(7)	1.618(7)
4. $Me_2S^+ - N^- - SO_2Me$	39	1.633(9)	1.581(10)
5. $Me_2S^+ - N^- - CO - Ph.$	18	1.659(2)	1.344(3)
6. $Me_2S^+ - N^- - CO - CCl_3$	26	1.667(7)	1.320(10)
7. $Me_2S^+(O) - \overset{-}{N}H$	48	1.521(3)	-
8. $(C_7H_7)_2\overset{+}{S}(O) - \overset{-}{N} - Phth.$ Phth = Phthalimido	63	1.561(6)	1.426(7)
9. $Me_2\overset{+}{S}(O) - \overset{-}{N} - SO_2Me$	*	1.552(2)	1.616(2)
10. $Me_2\overset{+}{S}(O) - \overset{-}{N} - CO - Ph$	*	1.561(3)	1.369(5)
11. $Me_2\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N}H)$	47	1.536(6)	-
	46	1.533(2)	-
12. $\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N} - Me)_2$	66	1.53(1)	-
13. $\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N} - Ph)_2$	67	1.54	-
14. $\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N} - tol.)_2$	64	1.54*	-
15. $\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N} - S - Ph)_2$	68	1.529(5)	1.659(5)
16. $\overset{2+}{S}(-\overset{-}{N} - SO_2 - tol.)_2$	65	1.523*	1.685*

\* indicates this work

\* indicates mean value

Table 3.4.3Delocalization in  $S^+ - C^- - Z$  systems

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u><math>S^+ - C^-</math> (Å)</u>	<u><math>C^- - Z</math> (Å)</u>
1.  *		1.675(3)	1.398(4)
2. 	74	1.707(4)	1.437(5) 1.420(5)
3. 	75	1.730(8)	1.388(15) 1.403(14)

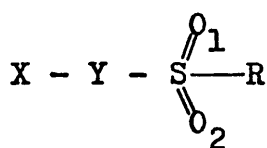
(\*) indicates this work.

Table 3.4.4Delocalization in  $P^+ - N^- - Z$  systems

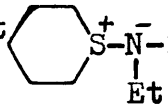
<u>Compound</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u><math>P^+ - N^-</math> (Å)</u>	<u><math>N^- - Z</math> (Å)</u>
1. $Ph_3P^+ - N^- - P^+Ph_3$	76	1.56(2)	-
		1.59(2)	-
2. $Ph_3P^+ - N^- - C_6H_4 \cdot Br$	77	1.567(6)	1.417(11)
3. $Ph_3P^+ - N^- - P(O)Ph_2$	38	1.557(2)	1.604(2)
4. $Ph_3P^+ - N^- - P(O)Cl_2$	38	1.582(2)	1.558(2)
5. $Ph_3P^+ - N^- - SO_2 - tol.$	52	1.579(4)	1.586(4)

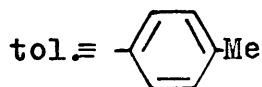
Table 3.4.5

Conformations of some sulphonyl-stabilized ylides and related compounds.



Torsion angles( $^{\circ}$ )  
 $\gamma_1 = X - Y - S - O_1$   
 $\gamma_2 = X - Y - S - O_2$

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u><math>\gamma_1</math></u>	<u><math>\gamma_2</math></u>
1. $\text{Me}_3\text{N}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	18	-40.7	-168.6
2. $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	52	37.6	167.7
3. $\text{Me}_2\text{S}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	40	36.8	167.2
4. $\text{Ph}_2\text{S}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	61	34.9	163.9
5. $\text{Me}_2\text{S}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	39	31.7	160.5
6. $\text{Me}_2\text{S}^+(\text{O})\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{Me}$	*	32.2	161.3
7. $\text{Ph.nPr.S}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	62	35.3	163.7
8. $\text{Pyridinium}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	18	54.4	-176.8
9. $\text{Penicillinium}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	38	-5.3	126.3
10. $\text{N}^-(\text{SO}_2\text{Ph})_2$	78	29.9	157.9
		-37.0	-165.0
11. $\text{NH}(\text{SO}_2\text{Me})_2$	79	33.1	136.9
		36.7	164.6
12. $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{OH}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	57	8.3	-122.8
13. $\text{Penicillinium}^+\text{NR}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$	38	-9.2	-137.3
14. $\text{Bu}^t \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10} \text{S}^+\text{N}^-\text{SO}_2\text{tol.}$ 	80	-50.9	180.0



(\* ) indicates this work.

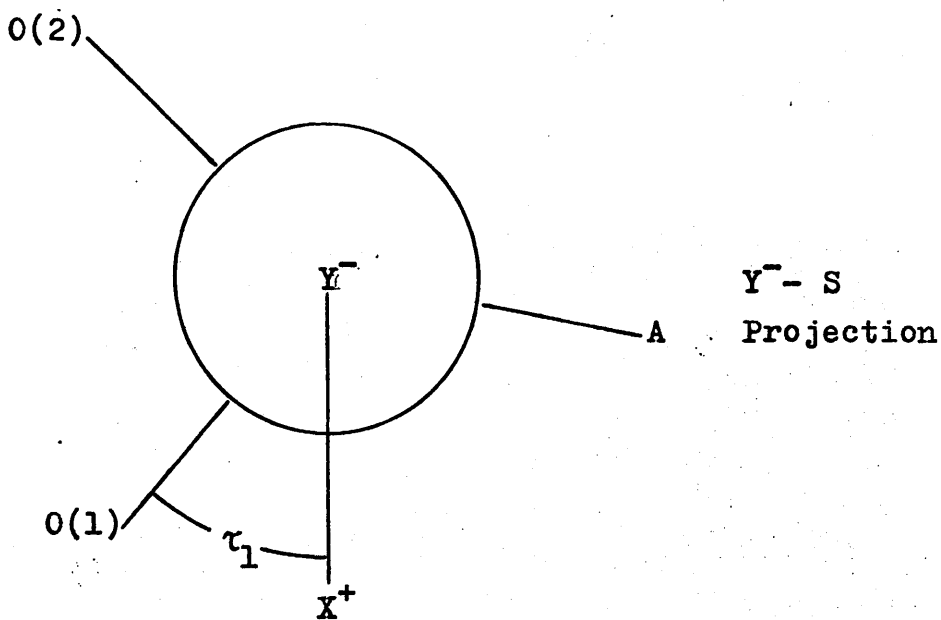


Figure 3.4.1

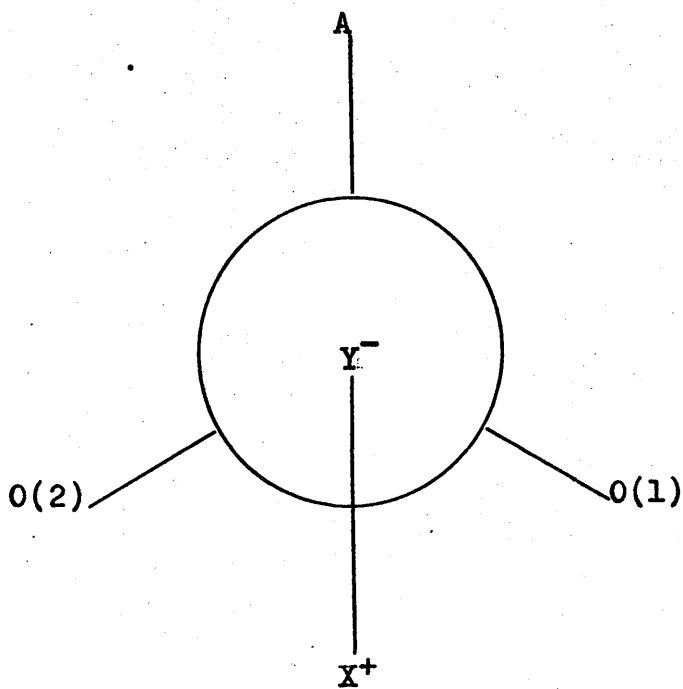


Figure 3.4.2

PART IV

THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF TWO

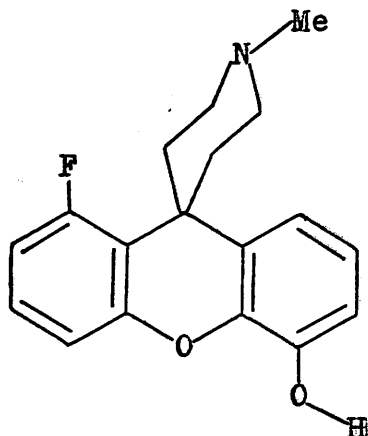
RELATED ORGANIC MOLECULES

THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF  
4-HYDROXYXANTHENE-9-SPIRO-4'-(N-METHYLPYPERIDINE)  
AND ITS 8-FLUORO DERIVATIVE

The title compounds are the first in a series of xanthene-9-spiro-4'-piperidine derivatives which it is proposed to study in this laboratory. The purpose of this investigation is to examine the detailed molecular geometries of derivatives with a range of pharmacological activities, and in which the flexibility of the parent system is modified to quasi-rigidity via substitution at certain key centres of the molecules. The additional possibility of correlating molecular geometry with pharmacological activity necessitates the future study of other suitable derivatives which will permit more detailed comparisons to be made. It is therefore not feasible to usefully discuss this aspect at this stage.



4.1 Experimental and results for I



I

8-Fluoro-4-hydroxyxanthene-9-spiro-4'-(N-methylpiperidine)

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_{18}H_{18}NO_2F$
Molecular weight	$M = 299.3$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 26.179(3) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 6.932(4) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 17.351(2) \text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 109.15(1)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 2974.5 \text{ \AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.33 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 8$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.337 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 1264$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 1.03 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Space group

I2/c

Equivalent positions

X, Y, Z

$-X, Y, \frac{1}{2} - Z$

$\frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z$

$\frac{1}{2} - X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, -Z$

$-X, -Y, -Z$

$X, -Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z$

$\frac{1}{2} - X, \frac{1}{2} - Y, \frac{1}{2} - Z$

$\frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} - Y, Z$

Data collection

Radiation used

Mo-K $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$

Filter

Graphite monochromator,

$\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$

Upper limit for data collection

$2\theta_{\max} = 54^\circ$

Number of independent reflections

$m = 1915$

Unobserved cut-off

$2\sigma_I$

Number of parameters refined

$n = 272$

Number of reflections per parameter

$m/n = 7.0$

## Structure Determination

Systematic absences in the diffraction data ( $hkl$  when  $h+k+l = 2n + 1$  and  $h0l$  when  $l = 2n+1$ ) suggested the possible space groups  $Ic$  or  $I2/c$ . A statistical analysis of the data (Table 4.1) suggested space group  $I2/c$ , a choice which was subsequently vindicated by successful refinement of the model, with no anomalous effects.

The phase problem was overcome by centrosymmetric direct phasing methods. Normalized structure factors were calculated and triplet relationships derived for the 382 reflections with  $|E| \geq 1.20$ . With a starting set of two origin-defining reflections, a solution for the 70 strongest reflections was obtained using relationships of probability  $\geq 0.75$ . A total of 318 reflections were then phased from this solution and an E-map, calculated with these reflections only, revealed clear sites for all the non-hydrogen atoms.

Structure Refinement

Prior to least-squares refinement all atoms were assigned isotropic thermal parameters equal to the overall thermal parameter ( $U = 0.024\text{\AA}^2$ ) obtained from a Wilson plot. The least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 17 cycles when  $R$  was 0.038 and  $R'$  was 0.0029. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 4.2. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (2.26 - 0.119|F_o| + 0.0039|F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference-synthesis after cycle 4 revealed residual electron-density in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these locations and assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.05\text{\AA}^2$ .

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density distribution

being  $0.16e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure-factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for carbon, oxygen and nitrogen were computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(1)</sup> those for fluorine were taken from ref.2, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(3)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix IX.

The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 4.3. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in PART I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and intermolecular data are given, together with the corresponding values for II, in Table 4.6 and Table 4.7. A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(4)</sup> and giving the numbering scheme is given in Figure 4.1. The molecular packing arrangement viewed along the b axis is given in Figure 4.2.

TABLE 4.1

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

	THEORETICAL		EXPERIMENTAL
	CENTRIC	ACENTRIC	
AVERAGE  E	0.798	0.886	0.863
AVERAGE  E  **2	1.000	1.000	1.000
AVERAGE  E**2-1	0.968	0.736	0.817
E  > 1.0 (PERCENT)	31.73	36.79	30.08
E  > 1.8 (PERCENT)	7.19	3.92	5.46
E  > 2.0 (PERCENT)	4.55	1.83	3.17
E  > 2.5 (PERCENT)	1.24	0.19	1.21

TABLE 4.2

COURSE OF REFINEMENT OF I

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R*
1 - 4	X,Y,Z,U(ISO) FOR C,O,N,F. SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.126	0.017
5 - 10*	X,Y,Z,U,IJ FOR C,O,N,F. H-ATOM CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED. SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.046	0.0027
11 - 12	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED.	0.045	0.0041
13 - 14	AS ABOVE, AND X,Y,Z FOR H-ATOMS ALSO REFINED. OVERALL THERMAL PARAMETER, BLOCKED MATRIX.	0.039	0.0030
15 - 17	AS ABOVE; U(ISO) FOR H-ATOMS ALSO REFINED.	0.038	0.0029

\* PRIOR TO CYCLE 9, THE MORE INTENSE REFLECTIONS WERE CORRECTED FOR DEAD-TIME LOSSES INHERENT IN THE ELECTRONIC COUNTER.

TABLE 4.3  
 A. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
C (1)	3943(1)	2240(3)	5608(1)
C (2)	4152(1)	2184(3)	6451(1)
C (3)	4218(1)	3846(3)	6912(1)
C (4)	4051(1)	5614(3)	6537(1)
O (4)	4060(1)	7298(2)	6931(1)
C (11)	3843(1)	5641(3)	5681(1)
C (10)	3179(1)	7256(3)	4662(1)
O (10)	3651(1)	7404(2)	5323(1)
C (5)	2794(1)	8683(4)	4587(1)
C (6)	2321(1)	8606(5)	3940(2)
C (7)	2229(1)	7113(5)	3391(2)
C (8)	2618(1)	5708(4)	3493(1)
F	2495(1)	4272(3)	2936(1)
C (9)	3114(1)	5714(3)	4121(1)
C (12)	3801(1)	3998(3)	5204(1)
C (13)	3595(1)	4319(3)	4276(1)
C (14)	3464(1)	2456(3)	3762(1)
C (15)	3952(1)	1257(3)	3774(1)
N	4363(1)	2383(2)	3561(1)
C (16)	4519(1)	4073(3)	4094(1)
C (17)	4043(1)	5372(3)	4027(1)
C (18)	4833(1)	1149(4)	3635(2)

TABLE 4.3 (CONT'D)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) FOR H-ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)	U23
H(1)	3917(8)	1048(32)	5311(12)	31(5)	7(9)
H(2)	4234(10)	0934(39)	6676(15)	53(7)	9(10)
H(3)	4368(10)	3826(35)	7546(15)	52(7)	46(10)
H(4)	4156(12)	7221(41)	7525(19)	73(8)	-22(9)
H(5)	2859(10)	9633(39)	4946(16)	55(8)	-44(7)
H(6)	2054(12)	9528(41)	3882(17)	68(8)	36(8)
H(7)	1899(13)	6990(45)	2919(19)	79(9)	54(9)
H(141)	3299(10)	2811(35)	3209(16)	48(6)	9(5)
H(142)	3230(11)	1605(37)	3930(15)	53(7)	36(12)
H(151)	4128(9)	0655(35)	4298(15)	47(6)	87(15)
H(152)	3829(11)	0165(40)	3405(16)	63(8)	-34(16)
H(161)	4681(9)	3675(34)	4654(15)	45(6)	-87(12)
H(162)	4793(10)	4726(33)	3968(14)	43(6)	-377(10)
H(171)	4180(9)	6545(33)	4357(13)	39(6)	19(9)
H(172)	3889(8)	5789(32)	3463(14)	39(6)	-11(8)
H(181)	5008(12)	0712(40)	4217(18)	69(8)	-18(8)
H(182)	5099(12)	1916(42)	3428(16)	69(8)	-57(10)
H(183)	4709(10)	-0046(38)	3245(16)	56(7)	-66(10)
C(1)	376(20)	444(22)	509(20)	52(19)	-29(7)
C(2)	432(11)	359(11)	283(9)	41(9)	-15(9)
C(3)	541(14)	602(16)	682(13)	146(18)	-9(9)
				171(11)	-20(13)

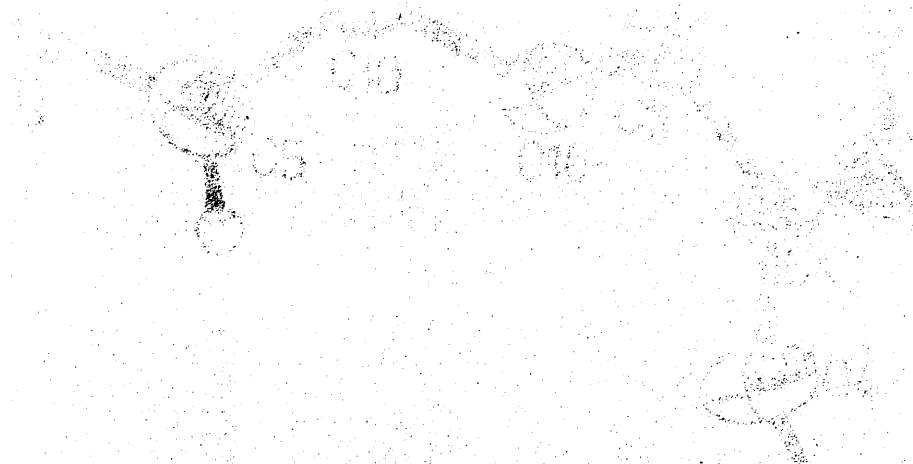


C. TABLE 4.3 (CONT'D)  
ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
C(1)	510(12)	325(11)	385(11)	2(9)	199(9)	7(9)
C(2)	555(13)	415(13)	394(11)	113(11)	230(10)	99(10)
C(3)	470(11)	503(13)	296(10)	60(10)	150(9)	46(10)
C(4)	388(10)	391(11)	313(9)	-29(9)	150(8)	-22(9)
O(4)	728(11)	420(9)	307(7)	-18(8)	167(7)	-44(7)
C(11)	357(10)	329(10)	323(9)	-15(8)	139(8)	36(8)
C(10)	387(10)	407(11)	329(10)	11(9)	150(8)	54(9)
O(10)	484(8)	311(7)	338(7)	1(6)	98(6)	9(6)
C(5)	525(13)	508(14)	470(13)	95(12)	247(11)	36(12)
C(6)	445(13)	800(20)	649(16)	219(14)	226(12)	87(15)
C(7)	406(13)	959(22)	560(15)	111(14)	53(11)	-34(16)
C(8)	424(12)	704(17)	440(12)	25(11)	79(10)	-87(12)
F	588(9)	1059(14)	685(10)	127(9)	-120(8)	-377(10)
C(9)	372(10)	450(12)	337(10)	-2(9)	129(8)	19(9)
C(12)	326(9)	359(10)	304(9)	-38(8)	131(7)	-11(8)
C(13)	350(9)	362(10)	283(9)	-28(8)	108(7)	-18(8)
C(14)	422(11)	418(12)	359(11)	-90(10)	132(9)	-57(10)
C(15)	556(13)	363(11)	378(11)	-26(10)	186(10)	-66(10)
N	405(9)	407(10)	300(8)	24(8)	129(7)	-29(7)
C(16)	376(10)	464(12)	300(9)	-52(9)	121(8)	-35(9)
C(17)	432(11)	359(11)	283(9)	-41(9)	140(8)	-9(9)
C(18)	541(14)	602(16)	482(13)	146(13)	171(11)	-20(13)

Figure 4.1

A general view of I showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



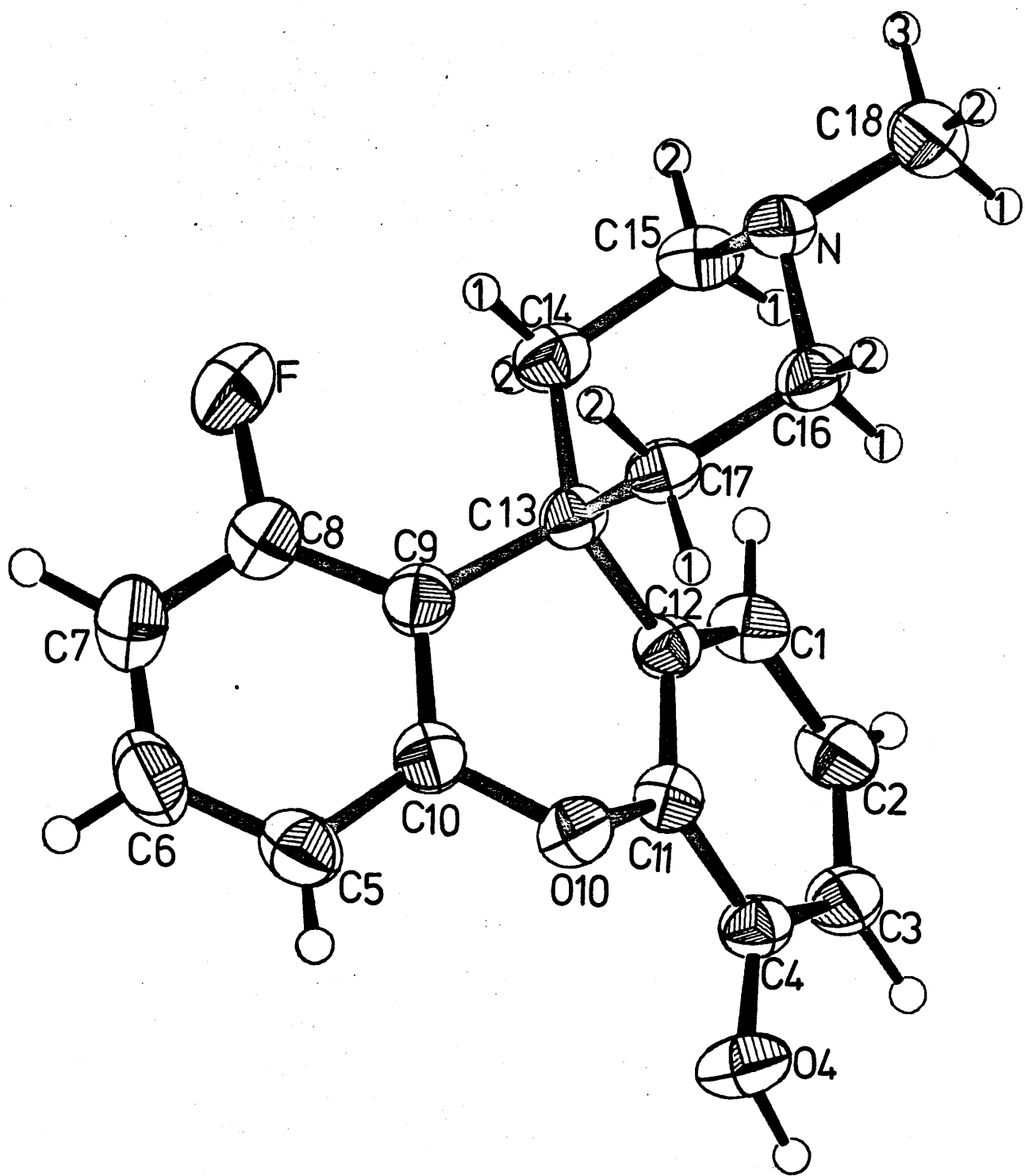
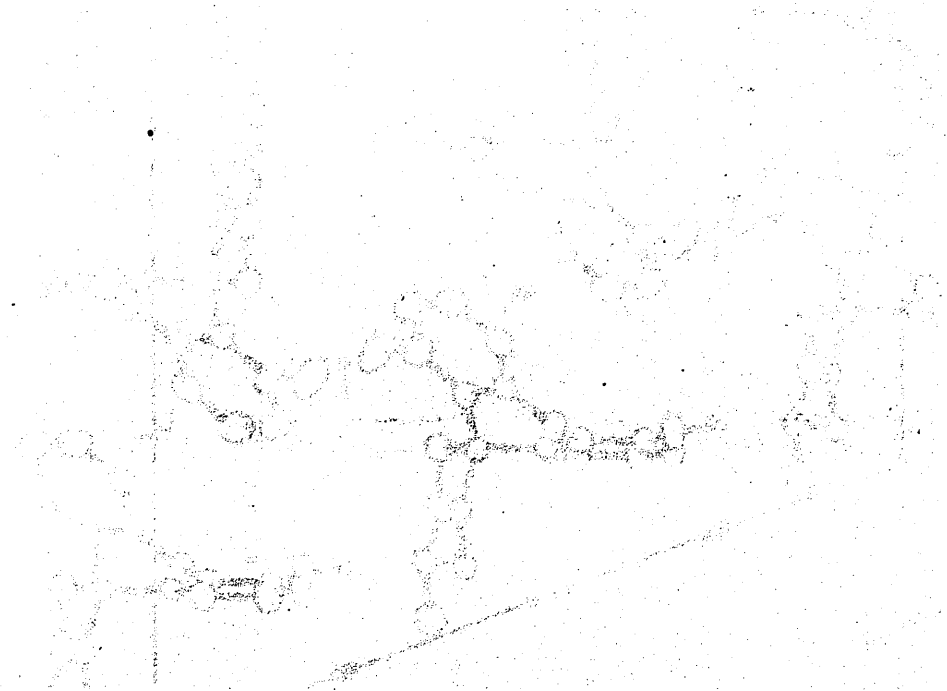
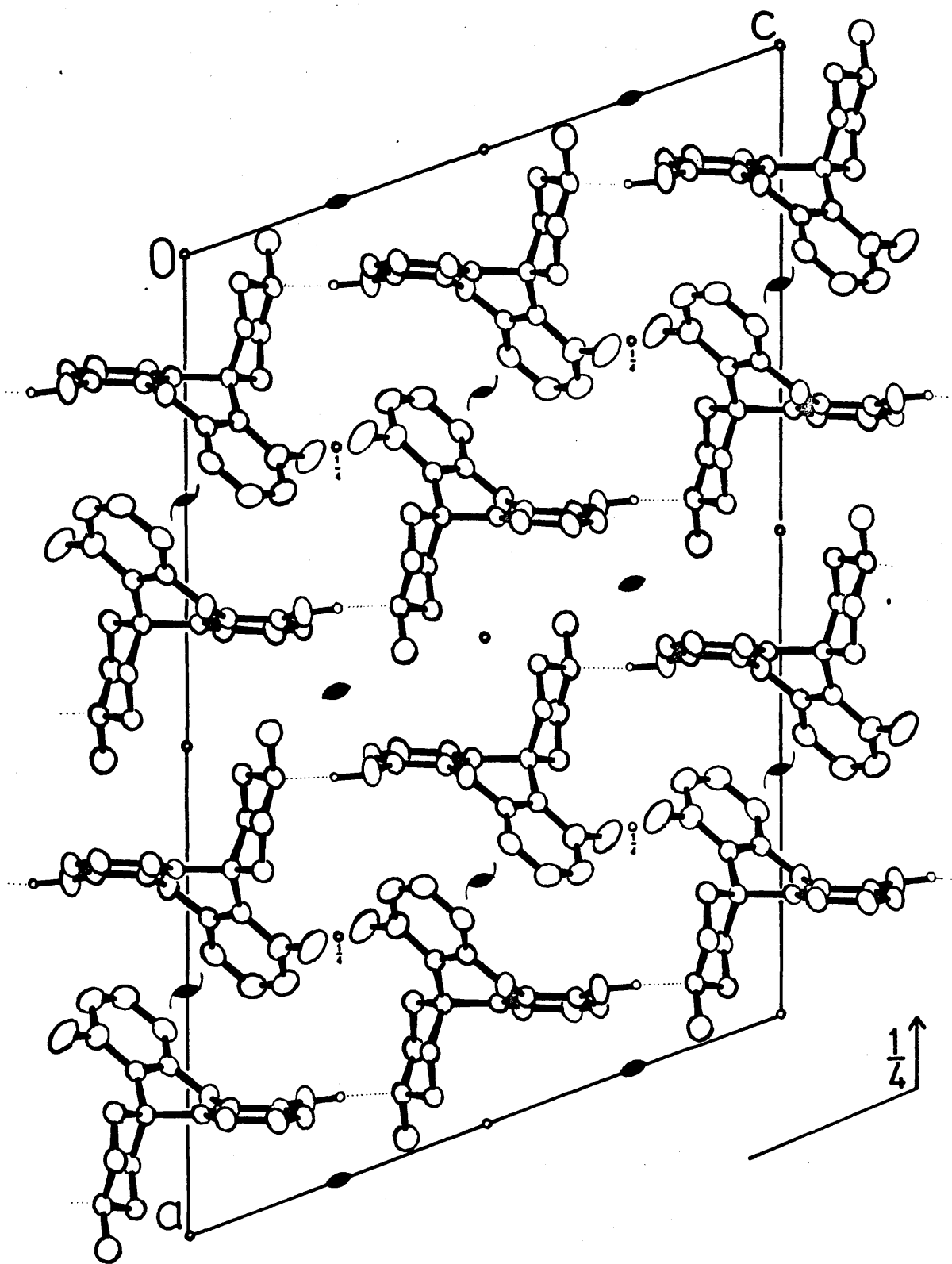


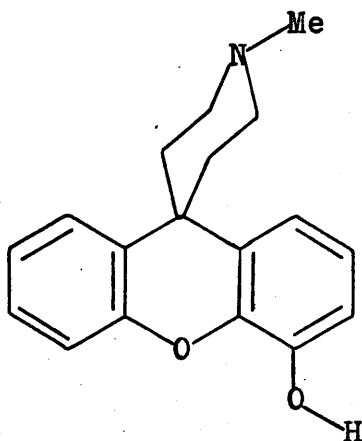
Figure 4.2

The molecular packing of I viewed along the b axis, and showing the hydrogen-bonding between molecules related by the c glide plane.





4.2 Experimental and results for II



II

4-Hydroxyxanthene-9-spiro-4'-(N-methylpiperidine)

Crystal data

Molecular formula	$C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$
Molecular weight	$M = 281.4$
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 26.277(3)\text{\AA}$ $b = 6.882(4)\text{\AA}$ $c = 17.296(2)\text{\AA}$ $\beta = 108.96(1)^\circ$
Unit cell volume	$U = 2958.1\text{\AA}^3$
Measured density	$D_m = 1.25\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of molecules per unit cell	$Z = 8$
Calculated density	$D_c = 1.263\text{ g cm}^{-3}$
Number of electrons per unit cell	$F(000) = 1200$
Linear absorption coefficient	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 0.88\text{ cm}^{-1}$

Space group

I2/c

Equivalent positions

X, Y, Z

-X, Y,  $\frac{1}{2} - Z$

$\frac{1}{2} + X$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + Y$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + Z$

$\frac{1}{2} - X$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + Y$ , -Z

-X, -Y, -Z

X, -Y,  $\frac{1}{2} + Z$

$\frac{1}{2} - X$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} - Y$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} - Z$

$\frac{1}{2} + X$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} - Y$ , Z

Data collection

Radiation used

Mo-K $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda = 0.71069\text{\AA}$

Filter

Graphite monochromator,

$\cos^2 2\theta_m = 0.965$

Upper limit for data collection

$2\theta_{\max} = 54^\circ$

Number of independent reflections

m = 1225

Unobserved cut-off

$2\sigma_I$

Number of parameters refined

n = 267

Number of reflections per parameter

m/n = 4.6

Structure Determination

The similarity between the cell parameters and diffraction patterns, together with the expected similarity in molecular structure, suggested that the crystals of II were isomorphous to and possibly quasi-isostructural with those of I. Therefore the fractional co-ordinates and isotropic thermal parameters (after cycle 4, ie at isotropic convergence) of the relevant non-hydrogen atoms of I were used in a trial refinement. The bond lengths of the isotropically refined model of II were experimentally identical to the corresponding parameters of I at the same stage of refinement.

This suggested that the trial model was acceptable, the acceptance of which being subsequently vindicated by successful refinement of the model, with no anomalous effects.



Structure Refinement

The least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale parameters converged after 19 cycles when R was 0.038 and R' was 0.0020. Full details of the course of refinement are given in Table 4.4. Initially unit weights were applied to all reflections. In later stages weights given by the expression

$$w = (8.063 - 0.2778|F_o| + 0.0038|F_o|^2)^{-1}$$

were applied. The coefficients of the quadratic expression were obtained from a least-squares fit of  $a + b|F_o| + c|F_o|^2$  to the distribution of  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with  $\langle |F_o| \rangle$  obtained from an analysis of  $w\Delta^2$  with increasing  $|F_o|$ . This weighting scheme leads to approximately constant  $\langle w\Delta^2 \rangle$  with increasing  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin \theta$ .

A difference-synthesis after cycle 3 revealed residual electron-density in positions which were stereochemically acceptable for hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were introduced at these locations and assigned isotropic thermal parameters of  $0.05\text{\AA}^2$ .

The refinement was assumed complete when the parameter-shifts calculated by a cycle of least-squares were insignificant compared to the corresponding estimated standard deviations. A final difference synthesis showed no errors in the model, the highest peak in the residual electron-density distribution being  $0.16e/\text{\AA}^3$ . In all structure-factor calculations the atomic scattering factors for carbon, oxygen and nitrogen were

computed from numerical Hartree-Fock wave functions<sup>(1)</sup>, whilst the scattering factors for hydrogen were those given by Stewart<sup>(3)</sup>. Observed and final calculated structure factors are listed in Appendix X.

The final fractional co-ordinates and thermal parameters of all atoms are given in Table 4.5. The values of  $U_{ij}$  refer to the anisotropic temperature factor expression given in PART I. Bond lengths, valence angles and other relevant intra- and inter-molecular data are given, together with the corresponding values of  $I$ , in Table 4.6 and Table 4.7. A general view of the molecule illustrating the thermal ellipsoids<sup>(4)</sup> and giving the numbering scheme is given in Figure 4.3. The molecular packing arrangement viewed along the b axis is given in Figure 4.4.

TABLE 4.4

COURSE OF REFINEMENT OF II

CYCLES	PARAMETERS REFINED	FINAL R	FINAL R'
1 - 3	X, Y, Z, U(ISO) FOR C, O, N. SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.	0.143	0.0216
4 - 8	X, Y, Z, U, J FOR C, O, N. H-ATOM CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED BUT NOT REFINED.	0.051	0.0028
9 - 10	SCALE FACTOR, FULL MATRIX, UNIT WEIGHTS.		
11 - 14	AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEIGHTING SCHEME APPLIED. AS ABOVE, AND X, Y, Z FOR H-ATOMS ALSO REFINED. OVERALL THERMAL PARAMETER, BLOCKED MATRIX.	0.050 0.039	0.0036 0.0021
15 - 19	AS ABOVE; U(ISO) FOR H-ATOMS ALSO REFINED.	0.038	0.0020

TABLE 4.5 (CONT'D)  
 FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) OF NON-HYDROGEN ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C
C(1)	3959(2)	2220(6)	5645(2)
C(2)	4171(2)	2202(6)	6490(2)
C(3)	4227(2)	3902(6)	6937(2)
C(4)	4042(1)	5638(6)	6541(2)
O(4)	4043(1)	7360(4)	6932(2)
C(5)	2756(2)	8517(7)	4532(3)
C(6)	2300(2)	8313(9)	3878(3)
C(7)	2236(2)	6775(11)	3350(4)
C(8)	2645(2)	5416(8)	3470(3)
C(9)	3121(2)	5584(6)	4116(2)
C(10)	3162(2)	7153(6)	4639(2)
O(10)	3623(1)	7378(3)	5314(1)
C(11)	3833(1)	5637(5)	5686(2)
C(12)	3808(1)	3966(5)	5224(2)
C(13)	3605(1)	4244(5)	4294(2)
C(14)	3481(2)	2347(6)	3789(3)
C(15)	3965(2)	1151(6)	3789(3)
N	4367(1)	2298(4)	3570(2)
C(16)	4525(2)	3994(6)	4106(2)
C(17)	4048(2)	5289(6)	4038(2)
C(18)	4835(2)	1049(8)	3637(3)

TABLE 4.5 (CONT'D)

B. FRACTIONAL CO-ORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF H-ATOMS

ATOM	X/A	Y/B	Z/C	U(ISO)
H(1)	3926(15)	1095(59)	5371(21)	46(12)
H(2)	4254(17)	1035(63)	6782(25)	61(13)
H(3)	4368(14)	3853(52)	7560(23)	48(11)
H(4)	4173(20)	7230(76)	7688(33)	113(18)
H(5)	2803(13)	9576(49)	4920(20)	29(9)
H(6)	2034(20)	9147(64)	3775(26)	66(15)
H(7)	1946(23)	6698(77)	2884(32)	95(19)
H(8)	2624(17)	4471(60)	3095(25)	77(13)
H(141)	3297(14)	2795(54)	3216(23)	46(11)
H(142)	3231(15)	1573(55)	3927(22)	45(11)
H(151)	4155(14)	0526(51)	4340(22)	39(10)
H(152)	3846(15)	0055(55)	3385(23)	48(11)
H(161)	4711(14)	3578(51)	4721(23)	43(10)
H(162)	4787(16)	4707(56)	3955(22)	48(12)
H(171)	4180(14)	6429(56)	4390(22)	44(11)
H(172)	3879(13)	5700(46)	3436(21)	34(9)
H(181)	5000(18)	0588(65)	4311(29)	79(14)
H(182)	5062(18)	1731(64)	3529(26)	58(15)
H(183)	4675(21)	-0192(76)	3325(31)	97(18)

TABLE 4.5 (CONT'D)

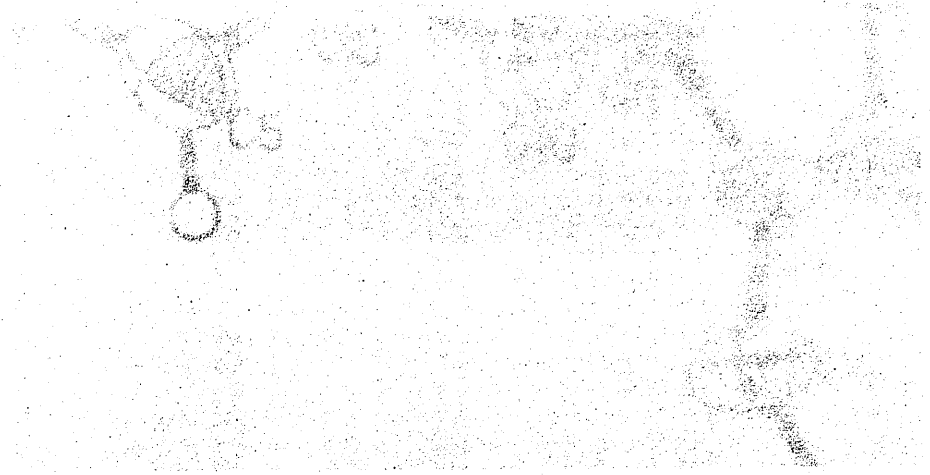
C. ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) OF NON-H ATOMS

ATOM	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
C(1)	60(3)	32(2)	46(2)	3(2)	26(2)	-1(2)
C(2)	60(3)	40(3)	43(2)	10(2)	22(2)	7(2)
C(3)	55(3)	45(2)	32(2)	6(2)	16(2)	6(2)
C(4)	44(2)	42(2)	40(2)	-4(2)	20(2)	-3(2)
O(4)	84(2)	38(2)	40(1)	-1(2)	22(1)	-6(1)
C(5)	59(3)	61(3)	56(3)	13(3)	30(3)	10(2)
C(6)	50(3)	101(5)	77(4)	36(3)	23(3)	24(4)
C(7)	55(4)	131(6)	65(4)	24(4)	8(3)	-4(4)
C(8)	48(3)	90(4)	53(3)	9(3)	12(2)	-7(3)
C(9)	41(2)	54(3)	37(2)	4(2)	15(2)	6(2)
C(10)	45(2)	43(2)	44(2)	8(2)	22(2)	11(2)
O(10)	57(2)	31(1)	39(1)	4(1)	13(1)	6(1)
C(11)	45(2)	30(2)	39(2)	1(2)	20(2)	3(2)
C(12)	39(2)	33(2)	37(2)	-3(2)	17(2)	1(2)
C(13)	42(2)	34(2)	33(2)	-6(2)	13(2)	-3(2)
C(14)	49(3)	46(3)	45(2)	-12(2)	18(2)	-7(2)
C(15)	64(3)	35(2)	41(2)	-4(2)	20(2)	-9(2)
N	47(2)	39(2)	32(2)	3(2)	15(1)	-3(2)
C(16)	42(2)	42(2)	37(2)	-4(2)	13(2)	-4(2)
C(17)	46(2)	35(2)	35(2)	-2(2)	15(2)	0(2)
C(18)	59(3)	56(3)	58(3)	7(3)	24(3)	-3(3)

numbering  
the atoms

Figure 4.3

A general view of II showing the atomic numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are numbered as the atoms to which they are bonded.



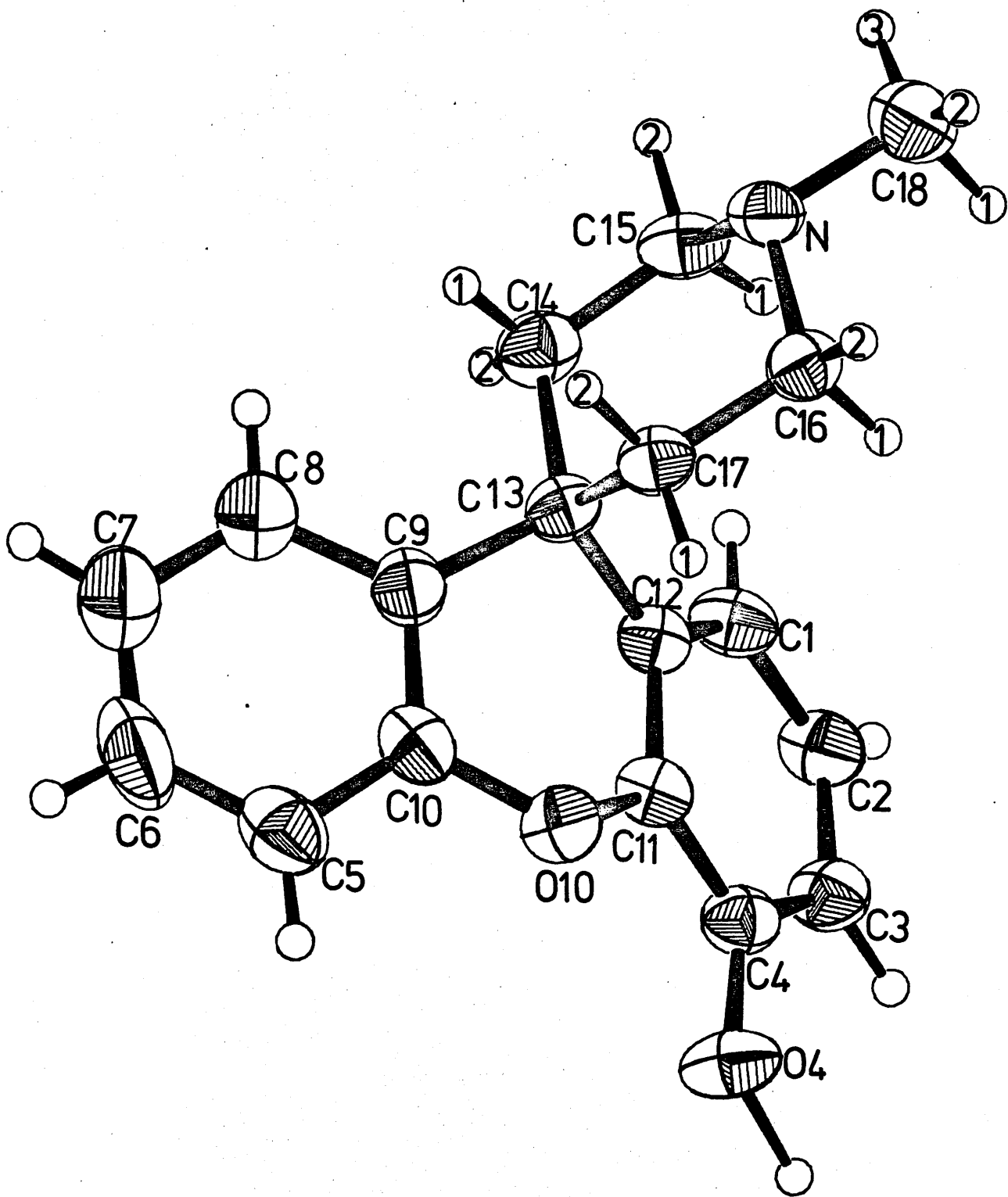
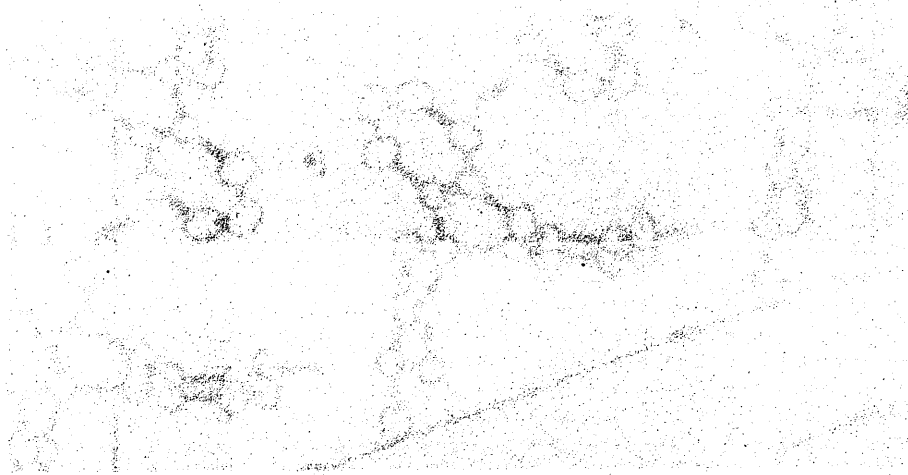
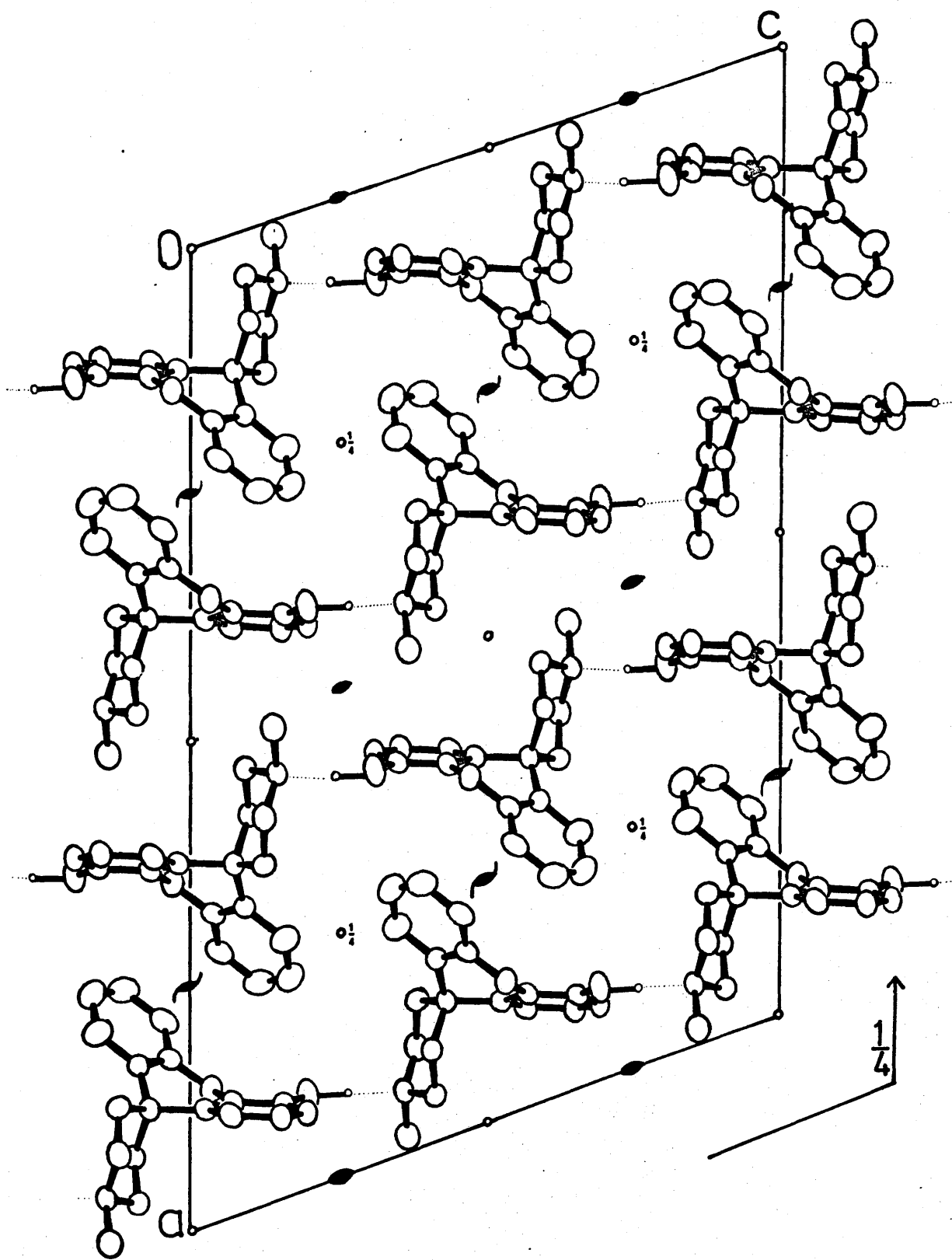




Figure 4.4

The molecular packing of II viewed along the b axis, and showing the hydrogen-bonding between molecules related by the c glide plane.





Tables 4.6 and 4.7

Interatomic distances, angles and mean planes  
for I and II

TABLE 4.6

INTERATOMIC DISTANCES (Å) AND ANGLES (°) WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS  
IN PARENTHESES

A.	BONDED DISTANCES			I		II	
	I	II		I	II		
	C(1) - C(2)	1.385(2)	C(2) - C(3)	1.381(3)	1.384(6)		
	C(3) - C(4)	1.390(3)	C(4) - C(11)	1.404(3)	1.400(5)		
	C(11) - C(12)	1.390(3)	C(12) - C(1)	1.394(3)	1.395(5)		
	C(4) - O(4)	1.349(3)	C(5) - C(6)	1.373(3)	1.360(7)		
	C(6) - C(7)	1.373(5)	C(7) - C(8)	1.378(4)	1.388(8)		
	C(8) - C(9)	1.394(3)	C(9) - C(10)	1.396(3)	1.390(6)		
	C(10) - C(5)	1.387(3)	C(8) - F	1.350(3)	-		
	C(9) - C(13)	1.539(3)	C(12) - C(13)	1.539(3)	1.533(5)		
	C(10) - O(10)	1.387(2)	C(11) - O(10)	1.388(2)	1.387(4)		
	C(13) - C(14)	1.542(3)	C(13) - C(17)	1.558(3)	1.550(6)		
	C(14) - C(15)	1.518(4)	C(17) - C(16)	1.511(3)	1.513(6)		
	C(15) - N	1.471(3)	C(16) - N	1.466(3)	1.464(5)		
	N - C(18)	1.469(3)					
			O(4) - H(4)	0.98(3)	1.24(5)		
			MEAN C-H (ARYL)	0.96	1.09		
			MEAN C-H (METHYL)	1.03	1.00		
			MEAN C-H (METHYLENE)	0.96	1.00		

TABLE 4.6 (CONT'D)

B. INTERBOND ANGLES		I		II		I		II	
C(12)-C(1)	-C(2)	120.2(2)	120.5(4)	C(1)	-C(2)	-C(3)	121.3(2)	121.0(4)	
C(2)	-C(3)	120.3(2)	119.8(4)	C(3)	-C(4)	-C(11)	117.4(2)	118.4(3)	
C(3)	-C(4)	125.1(2)	124.1(3)	O(4)	-C(4)	-C(11)	117.4(2)	117.5(3)	
C(4)	-C(11)	123.1(2)	122.5(3)	C(11)	-C(12)	-C(1)	117.5(2)	117.4(3)	
C(4)	-C(11)	116.2(2)	116.8(3)	O(10)	-C(11)	-C(12)	120.6(2)	120.6(3)	
C(11)	-C(10)	113.5(2)	113.6(3)	O(10)	-C(10)	-C(9)	119.4(2)	119.7(3)	
O(10)	-C(10)	116.6(2)	117.3(4)	C(5)	-C(10)	-C(9)	124.0(2)	123.0(3)	
C(10)	-C(5)	118.7(2)	118.2(5)	C(5)	-C(6)	-C(7)	120.2(3)	121.1(6)	
C(6)	-C(7)	119.4(2)	119.9(5)	C(7)	-C(8)	-C(9)	123.9(2)	121.1(5)	
C(7)	-C(8)	115.9(2)	-	C(9)	-C(8)	-F	120.2(2)	-	
C(8)	-C(9)	113.8(2)	116.7(4)	C(8)	-C(9)	-C(13)	129.3(2)	126.1(4)	
C(10)	-C(9)	116.9(2)	117.2(3)	C(13)	-C(12)	-C(1)	126.6(2)	126.8(3)	
C(13)	-C(12)	115.9(2)	115.8(3)	C(9)	-C(13)	-C(12)	105.0(2)	105.7(3)	
C(9)	-C(13)	114.3(2)	112.9(3)	C(12)	-C(13)	-C(14)	114.8(2)	115.2(3)	
C(9)	-C(13)	107.7(2)	108.5(3)	C(12)	-C(13)	-C(17)	108.7(1)	108.6(3)	
C(17)	-C(13)	106.1(2)	105.7(3)	C(13)	-C(14)	-C(15)	115.1(2)	115.8(3)	
C(14)	-C(15)	112.8(2)	112.5(3)	C(15)	-N	-C(18)	109.3(2)	108.6(3)	
C(16)	-N	111.0(2)	110.9(3)	C(15)	-N	-C(16)	109.9(2)	110.3(3)	
N	-C(16)	112.0(2)	111.2(3)	C(16)	-C(17)	-C(13)	112.1(2)	112.6(3)	

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IV 2. 1-x+1/2-z  
1/2-x+1/2-y+1/2-z

TABLE 4.6 (CONT'D)

C. SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR NON-BONDED DISTANCES

	I	II		I	II
C(14) ... C(17)	2.48	2.45	C(15) ... C(16)	2.40	2.40
C(14) ... C(16)	2.86	2.85	C(15) ... C(17)	2.88	2.85
C(13) ... N	3.00	3.00	C(9) ... C(11)	2.75	2.75
C(10) ... C(12)	2.76	2.76	C(13) ... O(10)	2.78	2.78
C(14) ... C(1)	3.04	3.04	C(15) ... C(1)	3.26	3.30
N ... C(1)	4.05	4.07	C(16) ... C(1)	3.66	3.66
C(17) ... C(1)	3.57	3.57	C(17) ... C(11)	3.09	3.09
C(14) ... C(8)	3.09	2.97	C(15) ... C(8)	4.56	4.44
N ... C(8)	5.08	4.96	C(17) ... C(8)	3.54	3.49
F ... C(14)	2.77	-	C(8) ... C(13)	2.65	2.59
C(1) ... C(13)	2.62	2.62	C(5) ... O(10)	2.36	2.37
C(4) ... O(10)	2.37	2.37	C(9) ... C(6)	2.83	2.79
C(7) ... C(10)	2.73	2.73			

D. INTERMOLECULAR DISTANCES < 3.6 Å

	I	II		I	II
O(10) ... C(1')	3.44	3.45	O(4) ... C(2')	3.51	3.46
C(16) ... C(16'')	3.56	3.56	O(4) ... C(18'')	3.52	3.57
C(2) ... C(18''')	3.56	3.50	O(4) ... C(15''')	3.45	3.44
O(4) ... C(18''')	3.17	3.20	O(4) ... N <sup>IV</sup>	2.69	2.69
F ... F <sup>V</sup>	2.89	-	F ... C(14 <sup>V</sup> )	3.40	-

ROMAN NUMERALS AS SUPERSCRIPTS REFER TO THE FOLLOWING EQUIVALENT POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE REFERENCE MOLECULE AT X,Y,Z :

I	X, 1+Y, Z
II	1-X, 1-Y, 1-Z
III	1-X, -Y, 1-Z
IV	X, 1-Y, 1/2+Z
V	1/2-X, 1/2-Y, 1/2-Z

TABLE 4.6 (CONT'D)

E. SELECTED TORSION ANGLES

	I	II
C(17)-C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	49.6	48.5
C(13)-C(14)-C(15)-N	-52.7	-51.8
C(14)-C(15)-N-C(16)	54.6	54.8
C(15)-N-C(16)-C(17)	-59.3	-59.9
N-C(16)-C(17)-C(13)	60.7	61.2
C(16)-C(17)-C(13)-C(14)	-52.9	-52.5
C(14)-C(15)-N-C(18)	176.6	176.5
C(17)-C(16)-N-C(18)	179.8	179.7
C(8)-C(9)-C(13)-C(14)	-13.1	-12.8
C(8)-C(9)-C(13)-C(17)	104.5	104.0
C(1)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	8.8	9.4
C(1)-C(12)-C(13)-C(17)	-109.7	-108.9
C(5)-C(10)-O(10)-C(11)	141.0	141.3
C(4)-C(11)-O(10)-C(10)	-139.8	-141.7
MEAN E.S.D.	0.2	0.4
C(12)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	0.9	1.4
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	3.1	3.7
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(11)	-3.3	-4.1
C(3)-C(4)-C(11)-C(12)	-0.2	-0.4
C(4)-C(11)-C(12)-C(1)	4.0	5.3
C(11)-C(12)-C(1)-C(2)	-4.3	-5.7
MEAN E.S.D.	0.3	0.6



TABLE 4.7 (CONT'D)

I. LEAST-SQUARES PLANES FOR I

A. EQUATIONS OF PLANES (X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN Å)

- 1.  $-0.9906X - 0.1310Y + 0.0382Z + 6.9332 = 0$
- 2.  $0.6308X + 0.5373Y - 0.5599Z - 1.9998 = 0$
- 3.  $0.6187X + 0.7780Y + 0.1091Z - 7.4110 = 0$
- 4.  $0.4940X - 0.4879Y + 0.7196Z - 7.0293 = 0$
- 5.  $0.5386X - 0.5345Y + 0.6514Z - 7.9788 = 0$
- 6.  $-0.7841X + 0.1007Y + 0.6124Z - 0.7427 = 0$
- 7.  $0.1470X + 0.1372Y - 0.9796Z + 4.7624 = 0$
- 8.  $-0.8644X - 0.3725Y + 0.3378Z + 4.2025 = 0$

B. DEVIATIONS OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE (Å).  
 ASTERISK (\*) INDICATES ATOM USED TO DEFINE PLANE

- 1. C(1)\* 0.017(2) C(2)\* 0.009(2) C(3)\* -0.024(2)  
 C(4)\* 0.013(2) C(11)\* 0.013(2) C(12)\* -0.027(2)  
 O(4) 0.083(2) O(10) 0.128(1) C(13) -0.104(2)
- 2. C(5)\* -0.009(3) C(6)\* 0.008(3) C(7)\* 0.001(3)  
 C(8)\* -0.010(3) C(9)\* 0.009(2) C(10)\* 0.000(2)  
 F -0.037(2) O(10) -0.010(1) C(13) 0.087(2)
- 3. C(9)\* 0.000(3) C(13)\* 0.000(2) C(12)\* 0.000(2)  
 C(14) -1.127(2) C(17) 1.336(2)
- 4. C(13)\* 0.000(2) C(14)\* 0.000(2) C(17)\* 0.000(2)  
 C(9) -1.233(2) C(12) 1.210(2)
- 5. C(15)\* 0.000(2) N\* 0.000(2) C(16)\* 0.000(2)  
 C(14) -1.141(2) C(17) -1.204(2) C(18) 1.176(3)



TABLE 4.7 (CONT'D)

6.	C(10)*	0.000(2)	0(10)*	0.000(1)	C(11)*	0.000(2)
7.	C(14)*	-0.026(2)	C(15)*	0.027(2)	C(16)*	-0.027(2)
	C(17)*	0.027(2)	C(13)	-0.666(2)	N(3)*	-0.653(2)
8.	C(9)*	-0.010(2)	C(10)*	0.011(2)	C(11)*	-0.011(2)
	C(12)	0.011(2)	C(13)	-0.577(2)	O(10)	-0.404(1)

C. DIHEDRAL ANGLE(°) BETWEEN PLANES:

1 AND 2	135.8;	6 AND 8	32.1;	8 AND 3	142.0;
4 AND 7	134.4;	7 AND 5	129.2;	3 AND 4	89.7;
4 AND 5	5.4;	3 AND 6	109.9;		

II. LEAST-SQUARES PLANES FOR II

A. EQUATIONS OF PLANES (X, Y, Z ARE ORTHOGONAL CO-ORDINATES IN Å)

1.  $-0.9871X - 0.1528Y + 0.0477Z + 6.9543 = 0$
2.  $0.6161X + 0.5477Y - 0.5661Z - 1.9143 = 0$
3.  $0.6009X + 0.7937Y + 0.0947Z - 7.2253 = 0$
4.  $0.4949X - 0.4763Y + 0.7268Z - 7.2075 = 0$
5.  $0.5512X - 0.5350Y + 0.6396Z - 8.1161 = 0$
6.  $-0.8018X + 0.0719Y + 0.5933Z - 0.2839 = 0$
7.  $0.1378X + 0.1362Y - 0.9810Z + 4.8615 = 0$
8.  $-0.8579X - 0.3889Y + 0.3359Z + 4.2705 = 0$

TABLE 4.7 (CONT'D)

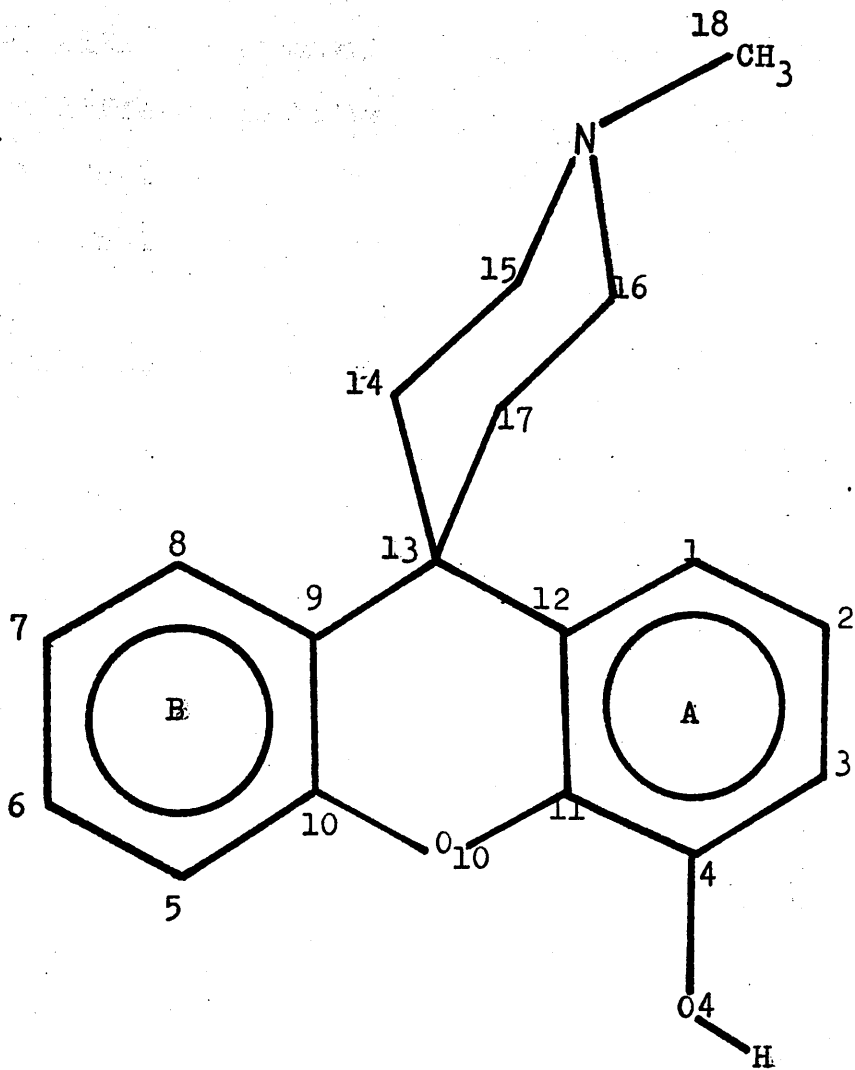
B. DEVIATIONS OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANE (Å).  
 ASTERISK(\*) INDICATES ATOM USED TO DEFINE PLANE

1.	C(1)*	0.023(4)	C(2)*	0.011(4)	C(3)*	-0.031(4)
	C(4)*	0.016(4)	C(11)*	0.017(4)	C(12)*	-0.036(4)
	O(4)	0.079(3)	O(10)	0.144(3)	C(13)	-0.126(4)
2.	C(5)*	-0.008(5)	C(6)*	0.009(6)	C(7)*	-0.002(7)
	C(8)*	-0.005(5)	C(9)*	0.006(4)	C(10)*	0.000(4)
			O(10)	-0.028(3)	C(13)	0.059(4)
3.	C(9)*	0.000(4)	C(13)*	0.000(4)	C(12)*	0.000(4)
	C(14)	-1.140(4)	C(17)	1.317(4)		
4.	C(13)*	0.000(4)	C(14)*	0.000(4)	C(17)*	0.000(4)
	C(9)	-1.231(4)	C(12)	1.202(4)		
5.	C(15)*	0.000(4)	N*	0.000(3)	C(16)*	0.000(4)
	C(14)	-1.143(4)	C(17)	-1.220(4)	C(18)	1.189(4)
6.	C(10)*	0.000(4)	O(10)*	0.000(3)	C(11)*	0.000(4)
7.	C(14)*	-0.031(4)	C(15)*	0.032(4)	C(16)*	-0.032(4)
	C(17)*	0.031(4)	C(13)	-0.658(3)	N	0.653(3)
8.	C(9)*	-0.013(4)	C(10)*	0.013(4)	C(11)*	-0.013(4)
	C(12)	0.013(4)	C(13)	-0.562(4)	O(10)	-0.389(3)

C. DIHEDRAL ANGLE (°) BETWEEN PLANES:

1 AND 2	136.0;	6 AND 8	30.8;	8 AND 3	142.4;
4 AND 7	135.2;	7 AND 5	128.6;	3 AND 4	90.7;
4 AND 5	6.9;	3 AND 6	111.6;		

1 is the 8-fluoro derivative



II

I is the 8-fluoro derivative

### 4.3 Discussion

The structure analyses of I and II have confirmed the isomorphism that was indicated by the similarity of the cell parameters and diffraction patterns. The bond-lengths of the asymmetric units are remarkably similar in that there are no significant differences between the corresponding bond lengths in I and II (Table 4.6), both sets of bond lengths being comparable with literature values for similar bond types<sup>(5)</sup>.

The relative differences that are observed between the molecules of I and II may be correlated to the direct effect on ring B of the 8-fluoro substituent in I. Thus the endocyclic valence angle subtended at C(8) in I,  $123.9(2)^\circ$ , is greater than the corresponding angle in II,  $121.1(5)^\circ$ , and compares with the value of  $123.4(4)^\circ$  observed in fluorobenzene<sup>(8)</sup> the latter value having been attributed to the rehybridization (so called isovalent hybridization) of the carbon atom under the influence of an electronegative substituent<sup>(9-10)</sup>. The endocyclic valence angles (relative to ring B) subtended at C(10) in I and II,  $124.0(2)^\circ$  and  $123.0(3)^\circ$  respectively, do not differ significantly<sup>(11)</sup>, are both larger than the normal trigonal values of  $120^\circ$  and are in agreement with the rehybridization of C(10) under the electronegative influence of the ether-type oxygen, O(10). The valence angle C(8)-C(9)-C(10) in I,  $113.8(2)^\circ$ , is more significantly deformed from the trigonal value than is the corresponding angle in II,  $116.7(4)^\circ$ , possibly to preserve the planarity of the ring<sup>(12)</sup> (the sum of the endocyclic valence angles of

ring B is  $720.0^\circ$  in both I and II). The exocyclic angle subtended at C(9) in I,  $129.3(2)^\circ$ , is larger than that subtended at C(12),  $126.6(2)^\circ$ , and larger than both the corresponding angles in II,  $126.1(4)^\circ$  and  $126.8(3)^\circ$  respectively. This may arise from the marked deformation of the valence angle C(8)-C(9)-C(10), discussed above, and the  $sp^2$  nature of C(9) (sum of valence angles is  $360.0^\circ$ ). However it may also be attributed to the peri interactions between the fluorine atom and atom C(13) and its substituents. Thus, the short F...C(14) contact of  $2.77\text{\AA}$  in I may account for the observed widening of the C(9) exocyclic angle, and may also account for the F-C(8)-C(9) angle,  $120.2(2)^\circ$ , being larger than the F-C(8)-C(7) angle,  $115.9(2)^\circ$ . These observations are paralleled by 1,8 dimethylnaphthalene<sup>(13)</sup> in which the widening of the C(9) exocyclic angle,  $125.2^\circ$ , and the asymmetry of the C(8) (and C(1)) exocyclic angles,  $124.8^\circ$  and  $116.2^\circ$ , were attributed to the strong peri interactions resulting from the close methyl...methyl contact of  $2.932\text{\AA}$ .

Except for the angular distortions discussed above, ring B shows no further unusual features. The ring bond-lengths range from  $1.373(5)\text{\AA}$  to  $1.396(3)\text{\AA}$  in I and from  $1.360(7)\text{\AA}$  to  $1.390(6)\text{\AA}$  in II and are in agreement with usually observed values<sup>(5)</sup>. The C-F bond-length in I,  $1.350(3)\text{\AA}$  is experimentally identical to the value,  $1.354(6)\text{\AA}$ , observed in fluorobenzene<sup>(8)</sup>. Ring B is planar, within the experimental error of the analyses, in both I and II (Table 4.7).

Ring A also shows typical benzene-type bond-lengths, ranging from 1.381(3)Å to 1.404(3)Å in I and from 1.384(6)Å to 1.400(5)Å in II. The C(4)-O(4) bond-lengths, 1.349(3)Å and 1.364(5)Å in I and II respectively, do not differ significantly<sup>(11)</sup> and, although shorter than the values observed in some 2,3-disubstituted phenols<sup>(14)</sup>, typically 1.402(4)Å, are comparable to the values observed in isovanillin<sup>(15)</sup> [1.358Å], p-hydroxybenzaldehyde<sup>(16)</sup> [1.357Å], and resorcinol<sup>(17)</sup> [1.364(4) and 1.353(5)Å (uncorrected for thermal motion)], all of which are involved in short O(H)...O hydrogen bonding. The angular deformations from ideal trigonal values, 117.4(2)° to 123.1(2)° for I and 117.4(3)° to 122.5(3)° for II, are not unusual for 1,2,3-trisubstituted benzene systems. Thus the corresponding values in I and II are experimentally identical and are similar to those in 2,6-xyleneol<sup>(18)</sup>, 2,3-xyleneol<sup>(14)</sup>, 3-bromo-2-methylphenol<sup>(14)</sup>, and 2-hydroxy-3-methyl benzoic acid<sup>(19)</sup>. However ring A exhibits a slight but significant boat-like distortion from planarity, suggested by the atomic deviations from the mean plane (Table 4.7) and by torsion angles of -4.3(3)° to +4.0(3)° for I and -5.7(6)° to +5.3(6)° for II. That the observed puckering is genuine is suggested by the fact that the observed distortions in I and II are experimentally identical and that rings B are planar within the accuracy of the respective analyses, thus acting as internal standards. There are no close intermolecular interactions that could account for this puckering, and although electronic conjugative effects within the phenolic moiety cannot be completely discounted there does not seem to be a clear causative factor.

The piperidine rings adopt a slightly skewed chair conformation with torsion angles in the range  $|49.6^\circ|$  to  $|60.7^\circ|$  for I and  $|48.5^\circ|$  to  $|61.2^\circ|$  for II. The corresponding torsion angles in I and II do not differ significantly from each other (Table 4.6) and are similar to the corresponding values observed in 3-benzoyl-3-ethyl-1-methylpiperidine bitartrate<sup>(20)</sup>. The deviations for N [ $0.65\text{\AA}$  in I and II] and for C(13) [ $-0.67\text{\AA}$  in I and  $-0.66\text{\AA}$  in II] from the mean-plane through the central four atoms of the piperidine moiety are similar to the values observed in other piperidine derivatives<sup>(21)</sup>. The N-methyl group adopts an equatorial orientation. This contrasts with unsubstituted piperidine and morpholine in which the N-proton is axial<sup>(22)</sup>. Presumably this is due to the greater steric requirements of a methyl group relative to a lone-pair of electrons and the unfavourable steric interactions that would arise in the axial conformer<sup>(23)</sup>.

The xanthene moiety is not planar, but is folded approximately about the C(13)-O(10) vector. The dihedral angle between the mean planes through the two phenylene rings is  $135.8^\circ$  in I and  $136.0^\circ$  in II. These values are similar to the angle of fold observed in thioxanthene<sup>(24)</sup>,  $135.3^\circ$ , and 9-sila-9,10-dihydroanthracene<sup>(25)</sup>,  $136.0^\circ$ , and do not differ markedly from a mean value of  $138.9^\circ$  observed in some 9,10-heterocyclic analogues of 9,10-dihydroanthracene<sup>(26)</sup>. Presumably this folding enables C(13) to retain  $sp^3$  valency angles comparable with those found in non-cyclic compounds, since a planar conformation, together with the fact that C(Aryl)-C( $sp^3$ ) bond lengths are greater than C(Aryl)-O bond

lengths, would lead to the pyran endocyclic angles being greatly distorted from trigonal and tetrahedral values. Furthermore, examination of a scale-model suggests that a planar xanthene system would lead to hard interactions between the C(14)- and C(17)- appended hydrogens and the C(8)- substituents. Any tilt of the piperidine ring to relieve such interactions would only serve to worsen the C(1)... piperidine interactions and to flatten the piperidine conformation. As a result of the folding, the pyran ring exhibits a boat conformation. O(10) lies 0.40Å in I and 0.39Å in II distant from the mean-plane through C(9), C(10), C(11) and C(12). The corresponding distances for C(13) are 0.58Å and 0.56Å respectively.

One aspect of this work was the investigation of the tilt, if any, of the piperidine ring towards the A ring which would possibly be induced by 8-substitution. However the conformation of the piperidine ring in I is unchanged relative to that in II, and the relevant intramolecular distances to the atoms of ring A show no significant differences. Thus the C(14)...C(13), C(14)...C(12), C(14)...C(1) distances are 1.54, 2.60 and 3.04Å in I, whilst the corresponding distances in II are 1.55, 2.60 and 3.05Å respectively. The intramolecular distances of the piperidine atoms to C(8), however, do show significant differences. Thus the C(8)...C(14) contact, 3.09Å, in I is longer than the corresponding contact, 2.97Å, in II. The C(8)...C(15) distances, 4.56 and 4.44Å respectively, and the C(8)...N distances, 5.08 and 4.96Å respectively, also show the same



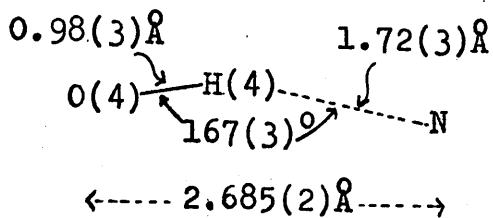
difference. However, these differences are correlated to the angular distortion at C(9) which is discussed above.

The crystal packing arrangements of I and II (Figures 4.2 and 4.4 respectively) illustrate the hydrogen-bonding that is present in the crystals, between molecules related by the c-glide plane. The geometry of the hydrogen-bonding in I and II is shown in Figure 4.5. The O(H)...N distances, 2.685(2) and 2.690(4)Å respectively, are short compared to the sum of Wallwork's donor and acceptor radii<sup>(6)</sup>, 2.81Å, and suggest relatively strong hydrogen-bonding, being comparable to the values observed in the aniline-pentachlorophenol complex<sup>(7)</sup>, 2.73Å and 2.60Å.

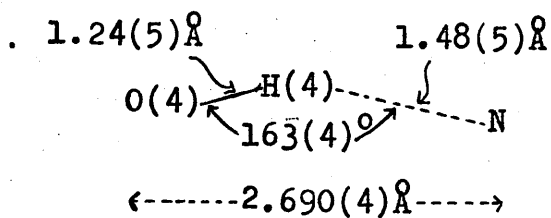
Apart from short contacts arising directly from the intermolecular hydrogen-bonding, there are no abnormally short contacts<sup>(27)</sup> indicating that the packing of the hydrogen-bonded chains of molecules is determined by van der Waal's forces.

Figure 4.5

The geometry of the hydrogen-bonding in I and II



I



II

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APPENDIX I

Structure Factor List for compound I,  
Part II.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .







6,-8,L	6,-12,L	3	111	-112	8	58	58	5	216	-212	8	45	46	6	119	-119
8	47	2	54	-60	7	61	63	4	198	-195	7	72	69	5	148	-145
7	66	1	36	-37	6	32	31	3	112	-114	6	52	54	4	150	-148
6	32	5,6,L	5,6,L	-104	5	57	55	2	131	128	5	154	151	3	57	58
5	104	0	59	58	3	88	-90	1	183	190	4	171	174	2	107	105
4	74	7	71	-72	2	68	-68	0	254	251	1	193	185	1	70	70
3	97	6	66	-64	1	74	68	5,-1,L	5,-1,L	5,-1,L	5,-1,L	16	-12	0	177	180
2	263	5	87	-86	5,2,L	5,2,L	5,2,L	9	80	-81	9	33	23	5,-7,L	5,-7,L	5,-7,L
1	321	4	94	-95	7	36	-34	8	137	-135	8	50	50	9	91	-90
0	168	3	56	-57	6	47	-48	7	81	-81	7	45	43	8	119	-122
6,-9,L	0	1	111	111	6	145	-145	6	73	-70	6	35	39	7	67	-64
5	119	0	176	177	4	86	-87	5	131	-128	5	85	86	5	91	-92
4	155	5,5,L	5,5,L	-69	3	90	-92	4	227	226	4	91	-93	4	37	38
3	192	7	60	-61	1	121	-121	3	318	316	3	26	-23	3	123	130
2	100	6	81	-84	0	5,1,L	5,1,L	2	277	273	2	83	-88	2	248	249
6,-10,L	0	5	47	-47	8	69	-72	1	376	370	1	145	-146	1	336	339
6	46	4	99	100	7	134	-130	0	377	370	0	80	-78	0	263	270
5	56	3	137	136	6	164	-159	5,-2,L	5,-2,L	5,-2,L	5,-2,L	80	-78	5,-8,L	5,-8,L	5,-8,L
4	37	2	78	76	5	150	-150	9	51	-57	9	99	-100	8	62	-63
3	31	1	230	233	4	161	-159	8	71	-68	7	99	-100	6	101	100
1	47	0	220	222	3	134	-133	7	27	-26	6	123	-121	5	155	160
0	63	5,4,L	5,4,L	91	2	115	-121	6	84	81	5	38	37	4	333	338
6,-11,L	0	5	32	41	1	139	-136	5	126	127	4	86	-87	3	251	250
5	72	4	69	68	0	71	70	4	298	297	1	104	-98	2	227	230
4	82	3	165	164	5,0,L	5,0,L	5,0,L	3	360	352	0	132	-132	1	160	157
1	36	2	101	102	8	118	-116	2	377	377	1	361	-363	0	113	114
		0	26	-25	6	151	-150	1	296	293	5,-6,L	5,-6,L	5,-6,L	5,-9,L	5,-9,L	5,-9,L
		6	64	-65	7	152	-155	0	152	153	9	72	-73	8	39	42
		5	135	-134	6	152	-155	5,-3,L	5,-3,L	5,-3,L	8	97	-97	7	92	94
		4	128	-127	5,3,L	5,3,L	5,3,L	6	194	196	7	108	-105			



5,-9,L	5,-13,L	4,7,L	7,76	77	23	24	5,360	360	4,93	-90
6,86	91	7,77	-76	77	1,47	45	4,440	439	3,181	-183
5,146	146	6,54	53	73	0,19	18	3,406	409	2,116	-112
4,302	305	5,103	-104	133	4,0,L		2,386	393	1,98	-104
3,151	151	4,125	-129	273	9,96	-93	1,196	204	0,286	-279
2,73	74	3,113	-114	242	8,89	-82	0,228	206	4,-6,L	
1,76	76	2,39	40	125	7,143	-142	4,-3,L			
5,-10,L	5,-14,L	1,86	89	108	6,119	-118	8,53	52	9,62	-67
4,97	94	0,102	103	108	5,105	-102	7,194	198	7,53	-52
3,99	95	4,6,L			4,43	-45	6,192	191	6,100	-97
2,74	74	7,75	75	39	3,150	54	5,204	208	5,113	-114
1,48	44	8,43	39	77	2,257	248	4,246	253	4,76	-74
4,10,L		7,77	78	78	1,282	282	3,108	104	3,51	-52
3,46	44	6,72	-88	155	0,290	285	2,70	72	2,113	-111
2,34	130	5,69	-69	76	4,-1,L		1,62	52	1,202	-203
1,62	-63	4,35	39	107	10,58	-57	0,166	-169	0,126	130
0,144	-146	3,67	68	-240	9,85	-83	4,-4,L		4,-7,L	
5,-11,L	4,9,L	2,172	171		8,92	-92	9,78	76	9,59	-57
5,59	59	1,163	164		6,37	42	8,88	91	8,77	-76
4,64	-64	0,266	266		5,58	60	7,123	125	7,76	-77
3,64	-63	4,5,L			4,33	28	6,86	86	6,57	58
2,66	-63	8,72	-73		2,301	-295	5,43	43	5,112	-111
1,75	-72	7,59	-60		1,106	-109	4,129	125	3,133	-137
0,120	-120	5,89	91		0,98	-91	2,36	-39	2,190	-189
5,-12,L		4,226	230		4,1,L		3,410	-404	1,114	-115
7,35	-33	2,277	275		7,125	-119	1,361	-363	0,149	-148
4,43	-42	1,162	162		6,127	-122	0,384	-378	4,-8,L	
0,40	-37	0,201	199		5,109	-108	4,-5,L		7,48	48
		4,4,L			4,115	-112	5,35	-33	6,124	127
					6,194	-196			5,234	237



3,-6,L	7	141	142	4	103	-104	3	72	70	2,6,L	7	130	126	1	29	-24	
6	100	-103	3	98	-94	1	112	-114	3	76	-78	6	131	0	372	-365	
5	130	-131	2	83	-85	0	114	-113	7	40	-43	5	97	2	0,L		
4	143	-147	1	45	-43	2,9,L	6	52	51	5	52	2	479	1			
3	112	-115	3,-13,L	3	65	64	6	65	64	4	63	0	602	9	69	-69	
2	143	-140	6	63	-63	5	56	55	3	62	64	2,2,L	493	8	66	-64	
1	206	201	5	46	-46	4	44	40	2	67	65	7	121	7	121	-118	
0	180	179	2	54	55	3	52	-52	1	82	78	9	167	6	167	-163	
3,-7,L	3,-10,L	8	64	59	73	1	154	-154	2	154	-154	8	72	5	142	-142	
8	48	-44	7	66	68	0	142	-140	1	142	-140	7	130	4	145	-139	
7	92	-96	6	57	56	3,-14,L	0	213	-213	7	51	6	31	3	164	-152	
4	48	-49	5	39	-40	2,8,L	2,9,L	6	163	162	6	163	5	144	1	384	378
3	34	30	4	130	-130	2	42	36	5	185	179	3	493	0	363	373	
2	110	112	3	138	-137	2	57	54	4	122	121	2	855	2,-1,L			
1	186	185	1	161	-159	2,12,L	7	48	47	3	318	1	781	8	47	-49	
0	27	30	1	247	-248	3	74	71	2	251	247	2,3,L	50	7	84	-80	
3,-8,L	0	177	0	177	-179	3	87	85	1	158	-57	4	50	6	130	125	
8	50	47	3,-11,L	6	64	-64	1	28	22	0	156	-158	85	5	218	212	
7	24	24	6	62	-60	2,7,L	7	59	-57	8	85	85	186	4	109	-101	
6	99	92	5	134	-134	2,11,L	6	40	-38	7	190	186	187	3	163	163	
5	152	151	4	260	-260	4	79	76	5	58	-60	6	189	2	122	-114	
4	218	220	3	283	-278	2	77	80	3	116	-116	0	420	1	125	-120	
3	121	119	2	183	-177	0	127	128	4	93	-93	2,1,L	48	0	168	164	
2	40	-40	1	36	-35	3,-12,L	2	92	-90	3	51	56	50	9	53	55	
1	94	-91	0	105	-106	2,10,L	1	22	23	2	169	165	46	8	132	128	
0	105	-106	3,-9,L	6	91	-88	0	45	43	1	27	19	146	7	108	107	
8	115	117	8	119	-119	4	89	-87	9	96	-95	9	104	6	157	-153	











-2,6,L	4	252	255	2	444	-451	6	108	110	3	174	-175	3	67	71	-3,12,L	4	55	55	3	28	28	-3,7,L
	3	268	275	1	280	-289	5	182	179	2	508	-506	1	146	-147		4	122	119	2	82	85	
	2	342	348		-2,2,L		3	296	286	1	350	-349		-2,-9,L		2	121	117	2	159	162		
	1	157	169	7	43	-46	2	395	378	-2,-5,L			6	59	61	1	77	73	1	159	162		
				6	35	-31	1	93	-89			4	41	-36									
-2,5,L	5	113	-109	5	113	-109	-2,-2,L			7	47	-47	3	76	-77	-3,11,L				7	32	-35	
	4	282	-274	4	282	-274		8	59	60	6	107	-105	2	154	-158				6	52	51	
	3	272	-264	3	272	-264	8	59	60	4	166	-161	1	212	-212				4	90	90		
	2	196	-195	2	196	-195	7	170	164	3	131	-128	-2,-10,L			1	31	-36	3	88	86		
	1	81	-84	1	81	-84	6	184	177	2	139	-138							1	31	-36		
				5	183	177	5	183	177	-2,-6,L			5	64	-62	-3,10,L				3	202	206	
	7	87	-84	4	123	121	4	123	121			4	77	-72					2	114	118		
	6	79	-81	2	167	-158	2	167	-158	5	39	-31	4	77	-72				5	72	71		
	5	87	-83	1	158	-156	5	39	-31	4	65	-65	3	136	-132				4	53	49		
	3	196	-187		-2,-3,L		1	158	-156	2	173	173	1	117	-114				2	61	-60		
	2	81	-81	8	66	64	8	66	64	1	21	25	-2,-11,L			1	159	-160	1	159	-160		
	1	133	137	7	125	123	7	125	123	-2,-7,L			4	61	-63				5	72	71		
				6	168	166	6	168	166				3	65	-63				4	53	49		
				5	66	64	5	66	64	6	56	58	4	61	-63				3	36	-34		
				4	123	-114	4	123	-114	5	160	159	3	65	-63				2	72	-73		
				3	78	-82	3	78	-82	4	124	126	2	105	-107				2	159	-163		
				2	432	-419	2	432	-419	3	19	21	1	56	-56				1	232	-239		
				1	435	-434	1	435	-434	2	133	132	-2,-12,L			1	232	-239	1	160	-156		
					-2,-4,L					1	123	122											
				8	42	41	8	42	41	-2,-8,L			3	40	-43	-3,8,L				8	88	89	
				7	26	-25	7	26	-25				1	58	56				6	43	-42		
				6	73	-69	6	73	-69										5	48	-45		
				5	28	-29	5	28	-29										4	126	-130		
				4	48	-45	4	48	-45										3	169	-178		
					-2,-1,L														2	58	-56		
				7	61	61	7	61	61				2	85	82				6	129	131		
													1	100	98				4	36	38		
																			8	78	76		
																			7	116	117		
																			6	129	131		
																			5	78	76		
																			4	36	38		
																			3	48	39		





-4,-1,L	2	142	140	-5,13,L	-5,7,L	4	161	-164	3	181	-176	3	39	31
	1	166	164	16,-68	5	45	-44	3	159	-162	2	144	139	99
2	266	263		-5,12,L	3	61	-61	2	23	-16	1	264	260	230
1	263	252		1	2	80	-77	1	268	-269	-5,-2,L	-5,-7,L	1	141
-4,-2,L	6	36	-41	1	1	103	99	-5,2,L	1	141	-141	1	141	-138
	4	27	27	1	2	67	68	6	43	-38	4	114	111	
7	38	34		-5,11,L	-5,6,L	6	124	-125	5	79	74	3	140	140
6	49	51		3	4	72	71	5	126	-131	4	72	-73	
5	24	25		3	3	142	144	4	65	-65	1	65	-63	65
2	94	-92		1	2	120	119	3	43	-45	-5,-3,L	-5,-8,L	1	64
1	117	-114		1	1	329	332	2	22	20	4	93	-97	46
-4,-3,L	5	83	84	-5,10,L	-5,5,L	1	22	19	1	22	19	3	48	29
	4	50	46	4	6	31	33	-5,1,L	6	50	-51	2	23	
5	49	-54		3	5	46	43	6	50	-104	2	71	-70	
4	95	-97		2	4	53	50	5	105	-104	1	184	-181	
3	185	-181		1	3	111	110	4	74	-75	-5,-4,L	1	58	55
2	238	-239		1	2	147	149	3	62	61	5	67	-67	
1	334	-332		1	1	39	39	2	51	51	4	76	-79	
-4,-4,L	4	60	55	-5,9,L	-5,4,L	6	33	30	1	236	232	3	54	-52
	3	120	122	4	6	33	30	4	79	77	-5,0,L	2	84	81
2	43	45		3	5	63	63	3	161	160	-5,-5,L	3	33	-33
-4,-9,L	2	43	45	2	4	21	-19	2	126	125	5	50	-55	-48
3	53	-54		1	3	248	-250	1	374	370	3	69	67	-53
1	25	-20		5	2	154	-157	2	154	-157	2	59	58	
-4,-5,L	2	60	-61	4	1	137	-136	1	137	-136	1	62	62	
	6	87	-90	3	-5,3,L	6	46	43	-5,-1,L	6	46	43	4	58
5	140	-140		2	5	79	-81	5	103	102	-5,-6,L	3	54	-57
4	105	-102		1	5	79	-81	4	150	151	4	53	48	-23



APPENDIX II

Structure Factor List for compound II,  
Part II.

Columns listed are  $\ell$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .

-12,0,L	-10,0,L	1 208 188	6 376 -384	3 105 -78	3 92 87	-8,4,L
0 176 -182	-6 146 -135	3 220 -198	-9,2,L	5 167 -147	5 294 -295	-6 151 161
-2 110 -122	-4 283 -295	4 137 155	-9,5,L	-9,5,L	6 164 -176	-4 199 -185
-12,1,L	0 239 236	5 161 -132	-6 102 129	-4 120 -127	7 299 -308	-3 121 -122
1 152 -168	-2 144 138	7 101 102	-5 211 -211	0 107 93	9 146 155	-1 145 -152
-11,0,L	-4 148 -155	-10,4,L	-3 215 -228	4 140 -122	-8,2,L	0 164 168
-11,0,L	-10,1,L	-2 125 119	-1 197 199	4 140 -122	0 169 160	2 288 279
1 107 -81	-2 172 -195	0 107 121	1 523 522	-9,6,L	-4 295 -295	3 181 174
-11,1,L	-5 172 -195	1 147 -136	4 106 100	-1 181 154	3 133 -110	6 242 -241
2 130 -122	-3 149 -133	-4 201 -187	5 323 -315	3 112 -117	-2 139 -131	7 127 -129
6 143 112	-1 181 199	5 131 127	7 113 -125	-8,0,L	-1 169 -176	-8,5,L
-11,2,L	0 181 -160	-10,5,L	9 171 156	0 256 264	0 315 297	3 269 -269
1 112 73	1 172 -189	-1 168 173	-9,3,L	2 326 305	1 176 165	-2 102 -77
0 107 -140	3 162 -144	0 103 -72	-6 99 -64	4 227 -230	2 421 411	-1 122 -110
3 179 -187	5 181 -171	3 180 -172	-4 257 -270	6 404 -414	3 236 218	1 169 176
-11,3,L	-10,2,L	-9,0,L	-3 200 -214	-2 98 63	6 316 -331	2 143 128
-2 161 185	-5 116 120	-5 183 -196	-1 108 -122	0 256 264	7 143 -141	3 117 117
0 104 -70	-4 185 -163	-3 372 -379	0 219 236	2 326 305	10 162 153	7 111 -97
-2 186 -174	-2 125 -85	-1 139 -112	2 98 101	4 227 -230	-8,3,L	-8,6,L
-4 120 -66	-1 139 -112	-1 170 173	3 114 92	6 404 -422	5 130 -112	-4 110 -85
-11,4,L	0 263 249	1 468 476	4 134 -145	10 275 265	-3 346 -339	-2 221 -228
1 103 -47	1 124 -85	5 343 -347	5 109 97	-8,1,L	-2 197 -183	2 248 252
2 110 -72	4 214 -207	9 245 240	6 222 -208	8 94 97	1 434 438	6 128 -95
	5 166 116	-9,1,L	8 94 97	-8 132 80	2 161 159	
	8 114 116	-4 336 -334	-9,4,L	-5 252 -252	4 148 169	
	-10,3,L	0 369 369	-5 124 -101	-3 297 -298	5 225 -230	-8,7,L
	-5 122 -121	2 332 330	-2 150 -139	-1 240 241	6 149 -135	1 140 170
	-1 203 183	4 334 -325	-1 128 107	0 120 -96	7 177 -163	
	0 128 -131		1 97 104	1 411 412	9 116 84	
				2 264 265		

-7,0,L	7	225	-224	-2	279	-294	-6,1,L	-7	146	154	-6,3,L	-6	246	256	-6,2,L	-6	246	256	-6,4,L	-9	101	178
-3	351	-362	11	114	125	0	117	-120	-9	188	-179	-6	121	135	-5	121	135	-6	216	216		
-1	118	129	-7,3,L	4	255	254	5	98	-86	-7	105	98	-5	361	363	-4	263	260	-5	161	155	
1	211	195	-8	171	181	6	220	-208	-5	333	329	-3	172	-160	-2	434	-443	-4	172	-159		
5	325	-356	-6	166	189	8	192	-221	-4	190	-188	-2	133	165	-1	174	163	-2	400	-400		
7	255	-267	-4	165	-199	-3	174	-191	-3	106	-99	-1	420	-425	0	614	-608	-1	184	186		
9	137	134	-3	174	-191	-2	242	-248	-1	267	-272	0	347	331	-1	182	197	0	191	-195		
-7,1,L	1	135	133	-1	96	109	2	465	442	1	205	208	2	307	317	2	307	317	1	296	287	
-5	110	-119	1	204	185	-3	291	-303	2	404	401	3	345	334	3	130	-119	2	405	404		
-4	196	-196	2	386	364	-1	275	-292	3	404	401	4	246	-269	4	261	272	3	88	-95		
-2	208	-188	4	159	147	1	107	109	5	241	256	5	130	139	5	271	-267	4	299	-292		
-1	202	-189	6	247	-251	2	98	89	6	119	-151	6	163	-182	8	192	-174	5	198	-193		
0	253	262	7	107	-119	3	334	331	7	235	-230	7	249	-255	9	175	165	6	166	-161		
1	151	152	8	154	-152	7	255	-264	8	103	79	8	93	117	8	162	-163	8	205	-202		
2	497	496	-7,4,L	1	177	181	-2	301	-303	-10	159	-174	10	116	132	9	166	154	9	132	99	
4	135	-147	-7,5,L	5	100	71	0	117	-97	-9	108	103	5	166	154	-7	166	154	-6	180	-161	
6	220	-212	-7,6,L	5	100	71	0	117	-97	-7	106	-88	6	360	363	-5	360	363	-5	220	230	
7	119	-69	-7,7,L	2	349	339	2	349	339	-6	242	256	7	104	78	-4	81	-89	-7	251	248	
10	108	112	-7,8,L	4	172	179	4	172	179	-5	136	-135	-6	213	216	-3	166	-160	-5	220	230	
-7,2,L	1	186	-201	-1	169	-155	-6,0,L	4	268	260	-4	268	260	-5	135	-155	-2	163	165	-4	204	-214
-9	122	125	0	178	194	10	169	-155	-2	439	-443	-4	165	-159	-1	431	-425	-2	297	-295		
-7	130	122	3	152	154	1	142	151	-1	148	163	-1	389	-400	0	344	331	-1	260	-277		
-4	274	-282	7	384	380	-10	169	-155	0	608	-608	0	189	-186	1	205	208	0	161	142		
-3	389	-412	7	332	-336	-6	142	151	1	175	197	1	187	-195	3	347	334	1	101	81		
-1	149	-159	-7,5,L	4	184	189	4	184	189	2	310	317	2	279	287	4	278	-269	3	453	444	
0	106	96	0	296	-288	-4	184	189	2	116	-119	2	424	404	5	155	139	4	132	-127		
1	435	432	2	220	220	0	296	-288	3	273	272	4	297	292	6	175	-182	5	111	121		
2	105	101	4	200	217	5	280	-267	4	273	272	5	195	-193	7	241	-255	6	114	-109		
3	94	102	6	115	-134	0	178	-174	5	178	-174	6	163	-161	9	144	-163	7	281	-273		
-5	104	-108	8	240	-239	8	240	-239	9	174	165	8	207	-202	10	116	132	8	205	-202		













APPENDIX III

Structure Factor List for compound III,  
Part II.

Columns listed are  $\ell$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .

















0,3,L	-13	203	208	-1	320	327	-2	223	226	-2	250	-249	-3	210	-193	-4	181	-175	0,9,L		
-11	130	135	0,4,L	0	116	127	-1	203	201	-1	203	201	-2	114	100	-3	81	71			
-10	101	102	0,5,L	0,6,L	0		0,6,L			0	99	82	-1	150	-132	-2	211	-212	-4	105	-94
-9	87	-95	-18	85	-71		-13	99	71	-13	99	71	0	99	82	-1	84	77	-1	80	83
-8	198	187	-14	191	187		-12	107	92	-12	107	92	0,7,L			0,8,L					
-7	446	-453	-11	115	132		-11	86	96	-11	86	96		94	99	-9	92	87			
-6	103	114	-9	130	117		-9	103	98	-9	103	98	-12	131	140	-5	111	-126			
-5	282	-253	-6	201	-207		-8	129	-121	-8	129	-121	-10	85	-89	-3	143	-133			
-4	318	-299	-5	325	-324		-7	75	-90	-7	75	-90	-9	99	-116	0	159	170			
-3	231	220	-4	110	-107		-6	142	-139	-6	137	-158	-7	68	-80	11	97	-89			
			-3	312	-288		-5	182	-183	-5	163	-153	-6								

APPENDIX IV

Structural Factor List for compound IV,  
Part II.

Columns listed are  $f_{11}$ ,  $(F_{11}) \times 10$ ,  $F_{10} \times 10$ .

APPENDIX IV

Structure Factor List for compound IV,  
Part II.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .

18,2,L	16,12,L	15,8,L	15,1,L	14,7,L	14,0,L
3 185 -89	0 135 -141	3 67 -58	6 108 -119	3 116 -115	2 128 -141
1 122 123	0 107 109	1 67 -250	5 192 -192	2 189 -186	0 227 -226
1 84 -103	16,3,L	15,7,L	4 118 -114	1 119 128	1 213 -229
18,0,L	2 183 -191	5 117 -103	3 270 -262	0 386 -382	13,14,L
13,6,L	1 136 -145	4 211 -188	1 181 172	14,5,L	3 95 88
0 257 255	0 107 109	3 126 106	14,13,L	2 72 -68	2 72 -68
5 132 142	16,2,L	2 132 -134	0 181 -179	3 247 -264	13,13,L
17,8,L	3 180 169	15,6,L	2 171 -195	1 453 452	4 136 134
3 138 124	1 129 -118	3 117 -105	14,12,L	14,4,L	0 81 81
17,6,L	0 204 -198	1 101 -103	2 76 79	11 79 -85	13,12,L
4 114 -100	16,1,L	15,5,L	14,11,L	0 319 317	5 88 -78
17,5,L	3 123 -123	5 233 -232	1 319 -308	3 149 145	2 155 146
2 61 -15	2 125 107	3 259 258	14,10,L	14,3,L	13,11,L
1 178 -83	1 238 235	1 157 -149	0 484 486	4 187 203	3 199 196
0 174 164	0 134 -130	15,3,L	3 120 -118	2 347 -356	5 284 210
17,4,L	16,0,L	6 223 221	14,9,L	0 484 486	13,19,L
4 184 -86	2 150 162	4 235 -239	0 132 -126	14,2,L	5 212 -218
2 130 -133	15,11,L	2 280 265	2 238 240	1 91 -90	5 91 -90
1 160 156	3 188 -172	15,2,L	1 111 -106	0 132 -126	4 119 -120
17,2,L	15,9,L	3 110 -116	0 237 -230	14,1,L	3 125 -144
3 179 -167	4 127 130	2 66 84	4 125 133	4 125 133	5 106 -96
2 113 -119	2 145 -152	1 134 133	14,8,L	3 222 217	7 159 -185
17,0,L	1 127 130	0 258 -222	2 75 -42	2 92 -93	0 189 -189
4 106 96	1 127 130	15,4,L	5 140 135	1 101 -397	0 238 233
2 273 -256	3 156 162	1 127 130	1 140 136	0 140 136	4 292 -292
		1 127 130			3 173 -167

13,9,L	15,4,L	6, 119, 129	7, 104, -119	12,3,L	3, 161, -147	6, 104, 95
4, 172, -178	6, 136, -123	2, 280, 286	3, 153, 147	4, 126, -124	5, 273, -269	5, 273, -269
2, 137, 136	5, 167, -186	12,16,L	1, 297, -288	1, 131, -123	3, 379, 374	3, 379, 374
1, 84, -103	4, 154, 159	0, 188, -188	12,7,L	0, 209, -209	2, 101, 104	2, 101, 104
13,8,L	3, 199, 204	12,14,L	1, 130, -129	12,2,L	4, 88, 97	1, 235, -229
5, 132, 142	2, 186, -176	1, 183, 180	0, 225, 240	7, 169, -179	2, 118, -114	11,7,L
3, 99, -105	1, 131, -133	0, 203, -205	12,6,L	5, 190, -98	11,12,L	7, 128, 136
13,7,L	13,3,L	12,12,L	6, 113, -112	3, 392, -390	6, 163, -157	4, 150, -166
6, 112, 113	6, 260, -252	2, 204, -203	3, 124, 109	2, 266, -266	5, 200, 194	2, 85, 81
5, 179, -54	5, 82, 94	1, 163, 159	2, 315, 314	1, 188, 183	4, 144, 138	11,6,L
4, 178, -164	4, 254, 252	0, 331, 336	1, 210, -210	0, 327, 323	2, 188, -174	6, 212, 211
3, 160, -169	3, 58, 67	12,11,L	0, 460, -463	12,1,L	11,11,L	5, 98, -98
2, 214, 212	13,2,L	0, 120, -130	12,5,L	3, 156, 162	3, 149, 145	4, 394, -393
13,6,L	7, 100, 104	12,10,L	4, 57, -60	1, 238, 232	2, 153, 157	3, 140, 135
6, 142, -134	5, 281, -269	0, 120, -130	3, 71, -55	0, 357, -343	1, 143, -148	2, 254, 262
4, 100, 93	3, 93, 85	12,9,L	2, 211, 208	12,0,L	11,10,L	11,5,L
3, 113, -97	2, 216, 213	12,8,L	1, 101, -91	6, 138, 144	6, 100, -97	8, 61, 24
2, 221, -226	13,1,L	3, 127, 128	0, 88, 99	4, 69, -71	4, 239, 240	5, 204, 210
1, 160, 156	7, 101, 102	1, 248, -243	12,4,L	2, 335, -343	2, 249, -246	4, 142, -150
13,5,L	6, 123, -130	0, 323, 302	7, 115, 111	0, 544, 543	1, 141, -136	3, 212, -218
7, 125, -125	5, 176, -176	12,9,L	4, 124, -131	11,16,L	11,9,L	2, 238, -248
5, 225, 230	4, 150, -149	2, 136, -139	3, 262, -265	2, 186, 176	6, 117, 104	8, 106, -96
3, 167, -158	3, 165, 176	1, 155, 147	2, 268, 283	11,14,L	2, 83, 90	7, 169, -185
1, 246, 248	2, 119, -121	0, 120, -130	1, 326, -332	5, 186, 185	1, 98, 93	6, 105, -109
2, 575, -561	3, 189, 183	12,8,L	0, 225, -222	11,8,L	5, 238, 253	5, 238, 253
	213,0,L				4, 292, -292	4, 292, -292
					3, 173, -167	3, 173, -167

11,4,L	10,16,L	10,11,L	10,6,L	127	129	9,13,L	4	366	370
2 145 140	0 130 128	3 178 -192	8 103 -104	2 151 145			3 340 349		
1 130 137	1 411 417	1 411 417	6 149 145	1 332 -337	6 269 262		2 350 -352		
11,3,L	10,17,L	10,10,L	5 143 -141	0 207 -214	4 306 -298		1 207 -209		
6 200 -197	1 177 -167	2 157 154	4 102 -109	10,1,L	9,11,L		9,6,L		
5 161 -35	0 85 67	1 144 151	2 306 -312	7 129 126	7 200 -197		7 128 -135		
4 138 -136	10,16,L	0 316 -318	0 122 135	6 178 -174	5 302 311		4 185 193		
1 132 -130	4 67 -28	10,9,L	10,5,L	5 164 -162	3 394 -387		3 82 82		
11,2,L	0 229 240	2 374 -377	7 150 -139	4 147 -160	2 110 82		2 78 74		
7 168 -153	10,15,L	1 220 204	3 461 468	3 217 -221	1 148 150		1 106 126		
6 91 -84	1 212 -208	0 291 277	2 164 165	2 253 254	9,10,L		9,5,L		
5 331 345	0 112 -102	10,8,L	1 477 -497	1 486 495	3 125 -115		7 272 288		
4 205 190	10,14,L	7 118 138	10,4,L	0 79 -95	9,9,L		6 143 156		
3 342 -341	5 67 -44	5 121 -114	7 145 -141	6 194 -199			5 514 -518		
2 198 -204	3 97 107	3 133 -139	6 92 100	4 96 115			4 176 -187		
1 129 -136	1 157 -155	2 142 -157	3 90 93	2 359 363			3 442 440		
11,1,L	10,13,L	1 375 375	0 308 319	0 688 -673			2 178 -179		
5 191 -183	10,12,L	0 113 111	10,3,L	9,17,L			1 372 -370		
4 68 61	3 189 183	6 151 138	6 123 -121	3 215 207			9,4,L		
3 112 129	2 240 250	5 130 132	4 367 -366	1 91 -90			6 156 150		
2 178 76	0 183 -189	4 94 93	2 676 698	9,15,L			4 144 150		
1 89 83	10,11,L	2 297 -308	1 96 -91	4 132 -127			2 158 142		
11,0,L	3 189 183	1 192 -196	0 530 -541	3 218 218			9,3,L		
6 121 -112	2 127 118	0 345 356	10,2,L	2 156 151			8 150 -150		
4 524 528			6 61 -64	6 283 -291			6 529 539		
2 575 -561			5 187 188	5 209 -213			4 661 -670		





7,8,L	3	514	-512	7,4,L	3	743	737	6,8,L	1	280	-281	6	129	-129
	2	125	-127		2	206	-207		0	632	-617	5	227	-222
	1	280	271		1	236	-233			6,4,L		4	268	-271
	7,7,L	6	309	-319	7	0,L	-210					3	261	-254
		5	323	-335	6	144	178					2	477	473
		4	282	293	5	172	132					1	549	535
		3	294	305	3	240	-242					0	136	-128
		2	714	-704	2	301	-306					7	170	168
		1	395	-392	1	250	259					4	81	-70
		7,3,L	4	407	-398	0	717	703				3	355	-365
			3	238	-241	6,11,L						2	887	880
		2	601	594	1	112	108					1	1149	1184
		1	112	106	0	188	199					0	367	-377
	7,6,L	1	189	-180	6,16,L							6,3,L		
		8	112	115	2	248	246					8	176	175
		7	166	-157	0	443	-449					5	145	-151
		6	387	-383	6,15,L							4	88	72
		4	515	-523	1	171	-174					3	290	287
		3	594	-592	6,14,L							0	273	-273
		2	386	-387	7,2,L							6,2,L		
		7,5,L	7	175	-170	7	161	158				3	122	-110
		5	406	409	3	302	-302					5	16,L	
		4	208	-205	1	337	347					4	283	-286
		3	638	-636	0	429	-428					2	274	278
		2	107	-119	6,13,L							5	15,L	
		1	166	167	1	99	95					0	298	306
		6	145	145								6	92	-88
		6	385	-388								3	127	-123



5,14,L	5,1,L	5,5,L	5,9,L	5,11,L	4,10,L	4,15,L	4,12,L	4,17,L	4,11,L	4,7,L	4,8,L	4,9,L	4,4,L	3,77	164
5 331 332	7 94 108	5 296 295	6 166 168	6 219 -222	4 342 347	4 80 -91	6 219 -222	7 363 -374	7 91 -110	9 67 -106	8 168 -159	8 230 -234	9 198 185	2 533 -536	
3 336 -338	5 140 -152	3 197 -204	5 144 -139	4 419 404	2 173 171	2 173 171	4 419 404	5 938 945	3 64 71	7 174 170	7 133 -137	7 133 -137	7 316 -315	1 807 -784	
2 320 -330	4 201 213	2 210 -210	4 200 -210	3 170 -160	1 357 -364	1 357 -364	3 170 -160	4 372 -383	0 342 -337	5 91 -90	4 206 205	4 206 205	5 209 -204	0 762 763	
1 158 -161	3 89 101	1 456 448	1 146 -146	2 169 -165	0 300 -302	0 300 -302	2 169 -165	3 728 -745	2 131 125	3 205 -205	3 209 214	3 209 214	1 742 -761		
5,13,L	2 158 -143	5,4,L	5,9,L	5,2,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,17,L	4,16,L	1 928 895	2 131 125	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	2,4,5,L	
1 503 490	1 798 -794	6 334 327	6 166 168	7 363 -374	2 582 -520	2 582 -520	3 342 -337	2 246 -242	0 725 683	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
7 102 107	3 201 -140	7 234 -239	5,9,L	5,6,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	1 928 895	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
6 118 -129	5 201 -140	6 424 430	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	0 725 683	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
4 174 174	5 201 -140	5 564 568	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	9 148 139	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
2 145 -144	5 201 -140	4 463 -472	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	8 159 -170	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
1 174 -55	5 201 -140	3 736 -746	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	6 243 239	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
5,12,L	7 246 249	2 309 309	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	5 159 -164	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
7 100 -118	5 517 -521	1 154 -173	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 91 91	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
5 208 -218	3 761 761	1 292 -292	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	7 117 114	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
4 404 -402	1 292 -292	7 246 249	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	5 170 -71	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
3 144 -145	5,7,L	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 171 -174	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
2 375 -379	7 212 -195	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	1 680 680	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
5,11,L	4 236 -235	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	0 277 270	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
7 113 110	2 323 332	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	2 246 -242	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
5 103 -104	1 188 181	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	0 357 347	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
3 285 288	5,6,L	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
2 190 -178	8 139 -131	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	2 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
1 188 -189	6 410 403	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
5,10,L	5 130 -119	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	2 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
8 145 145	4 786 -784	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	
6 305 -300	3 351 367	5,7,L	5,9,L	5,3,L	4,14,L	4,14,L	4,11,L	4,16,L	4 281 -281	0 628 -617	0 866 859	4,5,L	4,4,L	0 487 503	



2,11,L	9, 119 -135	6,2,4,L	2,1,L,L	1,16,L	6, 224 224	7, 297 -305
3, 134 124	8, 222 214	9, 114 117	9, 211 215	5, 190 188	5, 365 -369	5, 805 -788
2, 339 -340	7, 237 248	8, 141 -125	8, 242 -238	6, 143 -160	4, 366 -373	3, 983 -972
1, 633 -619	6, 195 -194	6, 155 161	7, 211 -224	4, 358 365	3, 159 153	1, 510 517
0, 460 -440	4, 105 106	5, 115 -112	6, 114 108	2, 268 -254	2, 176 168	4, 290 273
4, 571 564	3, 363 -364	4, 409 395	5, 446 426	1, 169 189	1, 131 -148	3, 150 138
3, 571 564	2, 756 751	3, 399 368	4, 185 168	1,15,L	1,7,L	2, 150 138
2, 777 -764	1, 983 977	2, 312 -323	3, 91 -65	7, 94 -89	7, 110 103	5, 492 489
4, 87 -80	0, 1806 -779	1, 1215 -1202	2, 1384 -1415	6, 131 -120	5, 288 -291	4, 457 -427
2, 319 321	2,6,L	0, 1772 1834	1, 1462 -1513	5, 123 -134	4, 114 117	3, 359 -350
1, 280 271	9, 164 -75	2,3,L	0, 1094 1118	4, 127 115	3, 255 243	2, 602 577
0, 1021 -998	8, 152 -151	10, 130 138	2,0,L	3, 72 -65	2, 113 111	1, 125 -106
7, 120 -99	7, 53 778	8, 459 -453	1, 385 380	2, 116 -117	1, 156 -145	8, 277 279
2,9,L	5, 196 -115	4, 212 216	6, 179 174	1,14,L	1,6,L	6, 277 279
4, 496 470	4, 274 -277	3, 195 -202	6, 155 -159	7, 193 199	8, 238 226	7, 141 -130
8, 254 -255	3, 264 -248	2, 689 -693	4, 667 -680	5, 352 -356	6, 575 -557	5, 288 280
6, 185 -192	2, 514 -509	1, 764 758	0, 1059 -1106	2, 227 -217	4, 610 -600	3, 94 84
5, 114 111	1, 339 322	0, 993 -989	1,19,L	1, 101 107	3, 525 -514	2, 675 -667
4, 220 -228	0, 556 -573	2,2,L	2, 85 95	1,13,L	1, 599 -573	1, 1447 1411
3, 420 423	2,5,L	9, 174 185	1,18,L	6, 190 -195	1,9,L	7, 121 -104
2, 455 448	9, 260 -257	7, 160 -156	5, 146 139	5, 174 -159	6, 264 267	6, 236 -238
1, 705 -695	8, 162 -168	6, 181 -169	3, 215 -216	4, 244 243	5, 169 -163	5, 277 282
0, 1233 -1252	7, 310 299	5, 232 -207	1,17,L	2, 86 72	4, 481 -467	4, 284 284
2,8,L	6, 105 -95	4, 342 320	5, 112 99	1, 62 72	3, 420 419	3, 564 -536
7, 75 82	5, 210 -202	3, 1174 1121	3, 175 -182	1,12,L	1, 126 -129	2, 289 -298
4, 361 -357	4, 516 503	2, 309 309	1, 192 180	7, 207 206	1,8,L	1, 527 -496
3, 279 -264	3, 416 -419	1, 864 -861				
1, 799 774	2, 76 -84	0, 1145 -1155				
0, 112 -135	1, 362 364					
2,7,L	0, 1430 1420					

1,4,L	1,2,L	0,20,L	0,14,L	0,8,L	0,4,L	0,2,L
8 243 237	7 342 338	2 146 -173	7 196 194	9 248 233	6 380 383	9 353 -360
7 265 267	6 132 127	1 117 -116	6 84 -70	8 114 105	6 85 -71	8 149 -148
6 410 -405	5 1351-1326	0,18,L	3 508 -513	7 312 -317	4 497 -472	7 397 408
5 731 -700	4 430 -436	3 150 160	1 460 463	6 153 162	3 294 -286	4 295 273
4 571 564	3 587 585	2 72 92	0 213 -215	3 429 -429	2 1228 1204	3 812 -804
3 582 547	2 393 384	1 330 -327	0,12,L	2 530 -531	1 1067-1017	2 183 -188
2 777 -764	1 1082-1058	0 168 -182	0,10,L	1 395 380	0 2802-2918	1 2095 2242
1,3,L	1,1,L	0,16,L	0,6,L	0 219 236	0,4,L	0 654 590
8 176 163	6 104 -101	2 548 559	8 213 -228	1 1888-1918	10 194 -185	
7 120 -99	5 188 -185	1 115 108	7 201 -199	0 561 584	9 294 -287	0,0,L
6 342 -341	4 716 716	0 331 -340			8 261 262	
4 496 479	3 1215 1172				7 351 362	10 212 216
3 527 -510	2 1108-1091				5 68 -72	6 317 -313
2 289 276					5 102 108	4 272 260
1 399 383	1,0,L				4 636 -615	2 1033 -975
	8 378 -394				3 361 -353	
					2 528 -520	
					1 413 399	
					0 2497-2634	

Columns listed are 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

APPENDIX V

Structure Factor List for compound V,

Part II.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .



















APPENDIX VI

Structure Factor List for Compound I,  
Part III.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $|F_c| \times 10$ ,  $\alpha$ .



5	32	24	166	-2	0,10,L	26	0,7,L	10,4,L	4	110	108	328
3	25	28	112	-5	0,9,L	195	17	35	3	73	69	107
2	26	24	144	-8	0,8,L	196	49	69	2	267	274	183
1	24	24	144	7	0,7,L	197	48	58	2	250	267	164
0	24	60	349	6	0,6,L	198	48	58	1	10,1,L	175	155
6	27	51	5	5	0,5,L	199	46	59	0	199	196	313
5	27	50	165	4	0,4,L	200	74	64	10	125	126	158
4	29	50	165	3	0,3,L	201	74	64	7	94	193	170
3	29	97	131	2	0,2,L	202	48	31	6	65	163	200
2	15	44	348	1	0,1,L	203	131	20	5	120	119	185
1	19	44	348	0	0,0,L	204	20	267	4	185	183	341
0	26	187	187	7	0,7,L	205	133	163	3	108	113	53
6	27	187	187	8	0,6,L	206	23	61	2	255	272	174
5	29	194	194	9	0,5,L	207	21	61	1	230	236	233
4	32	194	194	8	0,4,L	208	19	61	0	0,0,L	0,0,L	0,0,L
3	32	194	194	6	0,3,L	209	81	18	8	38	36	5
2	32	194	194	5	0,2,L	210	80	48	6	229	233	170
1	32	194	194	4	0,1,L	211	24	40	4	129	130	3
0	32	194	194	2	0,0,L	212	118	40	3	-1,14,L	-1,14,L	-1,14,L
6	27	29	194	10	0,5,L	213	197	40	5	48	46	336
5	22	26	239	9	0,4,L	214	191	40	2	21	24	34
4	52	54	341	8	0,3,L	215	191	40	1	36	34	163
3	26	28	343	7	0,2,L	216	80	51	-1	-1,13,L	-1,13,L	-1,13,L
2	50	51	196	6	0,1,L	217	74	51	4	24	20	151
1	38	40	115	5	0,0,L	218	66	100	2	26	29	337
0	53	52	0	4	0,0,L	219	73	16	1	58	58	5
6	31	32	160	3	0,5,L	220	35	248	0	51	49	186
5	29	29	357	2	0,4,L	221	59	251	4	33	33	205
4	39	36	110	1	0,3,L	222	28	239	2	24	24	205
3	66	67	178	0	0,2,L	223	75	146	1	24	20	151
2	141	141	353	10	0,1,L	224	69	168	9	26	29	337
1	94	92	140	8	0,0,L	225	155	0	8	58	58	5
0	51	51	166	7	0,5,L	226	88	186	7	51	49	186
6	51	51	166	6	0,4,L	227	142	171	6	33	35	205
5	51	51	166	5	0,3,L	228	129	157	5	33	35	205
4	51	51	166	4	0,2,L	229	50	153	4	33	35	205
3	51	51	166	3	0,1,L	230	42	153	3	33	35	205
2	51	51	166	2	0,0,L	231	42	153	2	33	35	205
1	51	51	166	1	0,5,L	232	42	153	1	33	35	205
0	51	51	166	0	0,4,L	233	42	153	0	33	35	205







-2,5,L

-2,3,L

-2,1,L

-3,13,L

-3,9,L

-3,8,L

6	52	53	12	9	39	40	178	-7	134	37	159	-8	74	75	181	4	-3,9,L	15	13
5	113	166	166	7	100	199	350	-6	147	46	166	-8	134	131	329	0	52	55	338
4	154	185	185	6	150	153	309	-7	134	37	159	-7	150	166	76	8	20	15	97
3	236	233	307	5	77	73	192	-1	150	62	306	1	-3,14,L	13	252	7	48	46	341
2	188	189	328	4	54	48	318	-2	150	62	186	0	152	147	177	6	49	48	139
1	154	149	24	3	91	100	47	10	51	50	161	-3	138	137	177	5	95	96	149
0	228	225	163	2	161	150	205	-9	36	36	155	-2	112	130	346	4	29	31	234
-1	50	150	149	1	264	275	181	-8	91	90	344	-3	-3,13,L	15	50	3	57	56	343
-2	134	135	348	0	300	289	158	7	103	105	343	-4	114	116	170	1	41	38	150
-3	98	101	146	-1	193	191	16	6	191	190	171	-1	23	26	178	-1	71	70	346
-4	84	86	153	-2	39	39	331	5	191	186	156	-6	-3,12,L	11	349	2	30	31	176
-6	53	56	2	-3	140	140	185	4	125	127	111	2	51	52	359	1	54	52	166
-7	23	21	217	-4	149	151	272	3	119	114	308	2	34	34	24	9	43	40	319
7	2,4,L	2,4,L	342	-5	124	130	348	2	94	100	209	1	38	39	159	-8	42	42	358
8	182	84	178	-7	62	63	175	1	236	224	162	0	33	29	346	7	24	25	188
9	45	47	257	3	166	163	186	-1	178	176	333	4	-3,11,L	198	272	5	73	75	190
7	40	36	341	1	43	43	187	-2	88	87	189	2	163	156	334	4	34	35	176
6	17	23	324	10	34	34	164	-4	170	71	351	7	31	30	17	3	92	97	339
5	69	64	145	-9	30	32	216	-5	22	19	68	6	38	38	338	2	69	74	157
4	74	71	158	-8	66	68	4	-6	73	71	169	-2	28	28	19	1	37	36	181
3	229	230	225	-7	95	96	10	-7	28	27	204	0	53	52	149	-1	69	68	28
2	210	207	16	-6	20	22	64	-8	47	43	0	-2	41	40	342	-2	89	88	349
1	98	100	226	-5	88	84	184	-5	38	33	216	-2	-3,10,L	198	106	-3	51	49	163
0	181	183	170	4	138	139	62	10	54	55	191	7	40	40	172	-1	65	68	186
-1	114	117	359	3	58	61	27	8	87	84	358	1	40	40	172	-2	65	68	186
-2	132	127	9	2	343	339	258	10	199	201	191	8	52	53	352	10	31	29	178
-3	122	127	213	1	197	206	190	6	70	79	5	7	48	51	24	9	45	47	160
-4	162	164	200	0	121	113	111	4	23	29	263	6	29	30	353	8	29	26	352
-5	48	48	147	-1	122	114	245	2	72	72	86	3	75	76	170	7	30	30	148
-6	45	48	341	-2	175	181	185	0	142	123	29	1	33	34	222	6	79	79	164
4	142	143	356	-4	86	89	48	-2	74	72	345	0	-3	34	9	-3	51	49	163











APPENDIX VII

Structure Factor List for compound II,  
Part III.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $|F_c| \times 10$ ,  $\alpha$ .









6,4,L	101	101	282	17,1,L	122	131	268	0	146	145	145	0	-4	102	101	180
-7	101	101	282	17,1,L	122	131	268	0	146	145	145	0	-4	102	101	180
-6	42	44	130	57	56	149	320	-3	114	112	320	-3	-3	96	100	258
-5	141	143	154	329	333	181	168	-1	150	161	168	-5	-2	96	93	175
-4	162	163	167	157	159	112	180	0	18	22	180	-4	-1	249	244	310
-3	245	250	172	44	44	66	169	-10	299	298	20	-10	0	430	427	330
-2	76	74	70	77,3	76	339	203	-9	86	85	207	-9	-3	45	43	200
-1	316	317	331	156	159	356	309	-8	183	180	323	-8	-2	18,3,L	168	180
0	76	72	0	196	193	208	304	-7	108	106	78	-7	-1	50	50	270
6,5,L	48	49	81	136	134	256	351	-6	144	144	226	-6	-9	146	149	49
-3	48	49	81	252	249	27	164	-5	113	114	320	-5	-8	47	47	250
-7	46	44	210	191	181	146	117	-4	131	130	23	-4	-7	150	149	311
-6	68	71	326	366	379	291	87	-3	467	442	255	-3	-6	112	115	147
-4	73	75	221	581	623	330	0	-2	191	193	152	-2	-5	97	100	144
-3	28	27	188	0	0	0	0	-1	317	322	142	-1	-4	121	128	172
-2	102	106	110	7,2,L	7,5,L	0	0	0	99	97	130	0	-3	282	288	77
-1	39	43	289	60	60	183	296	-8	38	37	296	-8	-2	90	100	304
0	145	147	330	52	51	174	87	-7	91	93	87	-7	-1	127	131	339
-3	102	106	110	89	88	66	11	-5	147	148	11	-5	0	124	133	180
-1	39	43	289	119	125	74	288	-3	79	79	288	-3	-10	6,4,L	16	173
0	145	147	330	169	168	349	250	-2	53	52	250	-2	-9	43	43	46
-3	102	106	110	197	200	220	126	-1	136	103	126	-1	-8	73	73	74
-4	122	125	182	62	62	180	180	-7	40	40	349	-7	-9	69	69	290
-4	0	13	140	82	82	351	134	-5	171	177	186	-5	-8	95	99	300
-3	162	162	190	197	200	220	180	-4	107	102	39	-4	-7	185	185	167
-1	50	47	347	93	91	276	158	-3	218	213	43	-3	-6	177	162	207
6,7,L	44	42	219	226	229	91	276	-2	347	338	313	-2	-5	204	206	123
-4	44	42	219	301	296	137	137	-1	299	300	325	-1	-4	154	156	346
-2	54	53	126	330	347	0	180	0	394	415	180	0	-2	196	180	0
0	143	144	300	7,3,L	7,7,L	0	0	-8	8,2,L	8,2,L	331	-8	0	8,5,L	178	198
-4	162	167	358	47	48	222	180	-7	72	73	331	-7	-1	43	47	329
-5	162	167	358	81	85	99	155	-4	110	107	54	-4	0	42	42	32
-5	162	167	358	114	118	359	66	-3	99	99	308	-3	-6	43	47	329
-4	162	167	358	150	158	128	145	-2	84	86	14	-2	-5	42	42	32

-3	18,5,L	117	117	206	-1	112	116	143	-7	137	139	283	-8	75	74	97
-2		216	211	246	0	177	182	180	-6	150	147	171	-7	53	51	243
-1		101	102	113					-5	161	161	165	-6	77	79	324
0		375	377	134		9,6,L			-4	174	177	325	-5	39	41	246
-1		110	109	180					-3	243	239	74	-4	110	108	237
-1									-2	95	92	33	-3	45	43	200
-3		9,3,L							-1	103	100	279	-2	159	160	109
-10		43	51	19	-6	24	32	165	0	10,2,L		130	-1	56	59	270
-8		78	76	263	-5	50	59	203	-4			341	0	160	165	0
-7		74	77	84	-4	38	41	31	-3			230		10,5,L		
-6		93	92	123	-3	54	56	257	-2	36	34	354	-2			
-5		53	59	333	-1	95	98	339	-10	45	46	81	-8			
-4		119	119	330	0	57	61	180	-8	37	35	41	-7	45	42	131
-3		235	238	256	-1	9,7,L			-7	90	92	227	-6	32	33	274
-2		138	135	286	0				-6	33	37	139	-5	63	61	20
-1		160	162	125	-4	45	46	231	-4	68	71	349	-3	63	62	257
0		359	350	180	-2	46	47	117	-3	63	60	96	-1	48	45	127
-3					0	10,0,L			-2	25	18	127	0			
-2		9,4,L			-10				-1	255	257	104	0	10,6,L		
-1		23	30	86	-9	78	77	340	0	253	254	180				
-7		23	25	34	-9	70	70	199	-6				-6	16	16	152
-5		48	50	40	-8	105	106	273	-4	10,3,L			-4	48	49	337
-4		78	73	103	-7	176	174	106	-2				-2	39	36	176
-2		77	78	285	-6	247	253	168	-1	57	53	22	-1	26	28	167
-1		164	164	126	-5	149	146	136	0				0			
0					-3	294	301	294	-5	134	132	158	-7	10,7,L		
-3		9,5,L			-2	174	175	168	-4	107	109	161	-6			
-6		73	72	156	-1	134	134	180	-3	159	157	31	-1	36	31	152
-5		50	48	340	0	10,1,L			-2	81	80	206	0			
-4		36	34	39	-3				-1	228	227	323	-3	11,1,L		
-3		84	82	236	-2				0	156	164	180	-2			
-2		65	66	313	-9	61	61	27	-10				-10	68	70	195
-10					-8	55	54	259	-8	10,4,L			-9	19	19	99
-5													-8	80	84	113









-4	19,3,L	50	49	217	51	97	50	328	21,1,L	46	47	128	-6	71	74	317	-6	42	41	164	
-3		44	44	80	97	238	85	82		37	35	265	-5	77	77	228	-4	75	72	20	
-2		38	39	195	85	82	53	176		75	74	246	-4	131	130	220	-2	51	55	330	
-1		299,1,100	320	320	54	55	55	50		81	85	271	-3	81	85	271	0	277,1,73	73	180	
0		38	38	0	54	55	20,2,L	150		38	40	186	-2	142,1,140	140	105	-3	23,2,L,39	39	254	
-5	19,4,L	31	61	189	43	39	21,2,L	141		77	81	180	-1	43	40	161	-1	61	59	90	
-3		17,1,17	253	194	41	41	53	342		66	68	300	0	113	111	30	-6	41	39	339	
-2		40	40	158	51	53	70	194		64	65	199	-5	22,1,L	22	180	-5	49,1,48	48	178	
-1		32	37	217	67	70	0	0		69	70	76	-3	54	54	268	-3	49	49	86	
0		47	48	0	20,3,L	0	20,3,L	0		30	31	340	-2	81	81	323	-1	69	65	348	
-6	19,5,L	24	23	26	24	23	26	26		111	114	312	-1	48	46	166	0	29	29	0	
-5		55	53	359	55	53	359	359		66	64	199	-5	56	64	13	0	29	29	0	
-4		41	38	191	41	38	191	191		69	70	76	-3	54	54	268	0	29	29	0	
-3		53	55	273	53	55	273	273		30	31	340	-2	81	81	323	-1	69	65	348	
-1		32	35	173	32	35	173	173		111	114	312	-1	48	46	166	0	29	29	0	
0		23	26	0	20,3,L	0	20,3,L	0		21,3,L	56	56	312	-4	18	20	197	0	29	29	0
-6	19,6,L	24	23	26	24	23	26	26		56	56	206	-2	72	74	73	-5	38	39	3	
-5		55	53	359	55	53	359	359		25	28	156	-4	18	20	197	-3	45	43	233	
-4		41	38	191	41	38	191	191		25	28	156	-2	72	74	73	-2	53	55	115	
-3		53	55	273	53	55	273	273		56	56	206	-2	72	74	73	-1	31	33	141	
-1		32	35	173	32	35	173	173		63	63	98	-4	30	29	45	0	68	64	0	
0		23	26	0	20,4,L	26	20,4,L	0		45	47	25	-4	30	29	45	-1	32	32	137	
-4	20,0,L	75	76	66	75	76	66	66		49	50	0	-3	46	46	249	-1	32	32	137	
-2		88	87	278	88	87	278	278		21,4,L	28	26	325	-2	28	26	325	-1	23,5,L	23	123
0		47	45	180	47	45	180	180		42	37	266	-1	32	29	110	-1	59	57	123	
-4	20,5,L	14	20	29	14	20	29	29		22,4,L	35	37	33	-4	35	37	33	-1	59	57	123
-3		28	29	72	28	29	72	72		21,5,L	41	34	66	0	52	46	180	-6	26	27	319
-1		55	53	305	55	53	305	305		41	34	66	0	52	46	180	-5	69	68	342	
0	20,1,L	161	161	0	161	161	0	0		68	69	0	-1	23,1,L	23	110	-3	46	49	232	
-1		62	57	132	62	57	132	132		22,0,L	113	110	-2	113	110	51	-2	113	110	51	

24,0,L	0	22	27	180	25,1,L	26,0,L	-2	49	49	129
-1	71	24,3,L			-4	-5	0	45	46	0
0	62	32	35	56	-3	64	37			
	58	28	26	155	-2	77	144	28,0,L		
24,1,L	-1	24,4,L			0	26,1,L	-3	36	39	254
-5	32	46	43	368	25,2,L	31	-1	61	59	99
-1	76	46	46	180	50	62	30	28,1,L		
	109				66	58	180			
24,2,L	0				-4	27,2,L	-2	34	38	261
					-2					

APPENDIX VIII

Structure Factor List for compound III, Part III.

Columns listed are  $I$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_o \times 10$ .



APPENDIX VIII

Structure Factor List for compound III,

Part III.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .

9,0,L	9,5,L	8,2,L	8,6,L	8,11,L	7,3,L	5	142	-142
-1 176 -79	0 74 -72	0 122 119	0 142 -135	0 22 -20	0 102 -98	-2	7,-7,L	-2
-3 90 -88	-1 201 -196	-1 127 130	-1 83 -82	-1 56 -56	-1 161 -160	-3	7,-7,L	-3
-3 77 -75	-2 179 -180	-2 29 -29	-2 34 29	-2 45 -45	-2 75 -74	0	28	-24
9,-1,L	-3 111 110	-3 180 -182	-3 49 -46	-3 33 -31	-3 19 -19	-1	125	119
0 69L 71	9,-6,L	-4 35 -31	-2 100 107	8,-12,L	-4 48 41	-2	35	-35
-2 62 -62	0 25 -28	-5 75 77	-3 8,-7,L	0 44 -43	-5 68 -69	-3	47	-41
-3 68 -71	-1 31 31	-8,-3,L	0 48 -49	-1 44 -43	-6 35 -34	-4	57	-54
-4 18 -18	-2 66 -67	0 57 -54	-1 136 136	-1 44 -43	7,-4,L	-5	60	-59
-3 100 101	-3 53 -53	-1 30 -31	-3 27 25	-3 0,L	0 23 -17	-7,-8,L	7,-8,L	-7
9,-2,L	0 146 -143	-2 133 133	8,-8,L	-1 81 -77	-1 54 -58	0	29	34
0 106 102	-9,-7,L	-3 52 -54	0 231 228	-3 63 -61	-2 187 -185	-1	19	-19
-2 33 31	0 146 -143	-4 28 -28	-3 8,-8,L	-5 63 65	-4 207 207	-2	42	40
-3 55 -52	-1 24 -20	-5 178 77	0 126 -125	7,-1,L	-5 41 -39	-3	78	73
-4 91 -93	-2 175 171	8,-4,L	-1 136 135	-7,-1,L	-6 70 -69	-4	87	-86
-2 82 79	-3 142 -42	0 152 151	-2 24 -27	0 192 -104	7,-5,L	-5	88	-84
-3 9,-3,L	8,-9,L	-1 88 -85	-3 113 -112	-1 153 149	0 20 -20	-7,-9,L	7,-9,L	-7
0 189L 88	0 124 -128	-2 124 -128	-4 57 56	-2 181 180	-1 47 42	0	214	215
-1 129 -128	-4 53 -50	-4 53 -50	8,-9,L	-3 116 -121	-2 13 15	-1	45	41
-2 126 -125	-5 28 29	-5 28 29	-1 68 63	-4 42 -43	-3 60 -59	-2	169	-166
-3 31 27	-4 144 -142	8,-5,L	-3 43 -44	-5 11 -6	-4 27 -25	-3	28	-26
-4 56 53	8,-1,L	0 149 -149	8,-10,L	-6 64 -62	-5 121 -122	-4	30	-33
9,-4,L	0 19 -18	-1 71 70	0 12 13	7,-2,L	7,-6,L	-5	33	35
-1 53 -55	-1 137 -135	-2 69 69	-1 79 79	0 39 -31	0 91 -89	-7,-10,L	7,-10,L	-7
-2 110 -112	-2 74 72	-3 26 -21	-2 115 -107	-2 113 -115	-1 33 -28	0	52	52
-4 61 -60	-3 89 88	-4 106 104	-3 15 -15	-3 124 -122	-2 73 -70	-4	10	3
9,-5,L	-4 63 -65	-2 100 100	-5 74 73	-4 60 61	-3 192 192	-5	35	32
-1 73 -68	-5 114 -114	-4 105 105	-4 105 105	-5 79 74	-4 114 109	-4	114	109
				-6 52 48				

7,-11,L	-1 182 182	-6 56 57	-5 16 -13	6,-13,L	-5,-1,L	-1 251 254
-2 64 47	-3 42 43	-6 30 32	0 96 -98	0 78 -72	-2 40 -39	
-3 21 -24	6,-5,L	-6,-9,L	-1 49 -51	-2 203 -194	-3 257 -265	
-4 96L -99	0 220 213	-1 141 -133	-2 93 -89	-3 33 30	-4 126 -119	
-5 112 -108	-1 187 -188	-2 160 157	-3 90 -86	-4 205 209	-5 136 138	
-6 99 99	-2 296 -287	-3 28 -17	6,-14,L	-5 60 -59	-6 17 20	
-7,-12,L	-3 64 64	-4 159 -157	0 78 -77	-6 39 -39	-7 23 -25	
0 62 59	-4 162 160	-5 123 123	-1 63 60	-7 76 76	5,-5,L	
-1 26 -29	6,-6,L	6,-10,L	-3 75 -74	5,-2,L	0 44 45	
-3 99 -101	0 145 -146	0 231 228	-4 36 -34	0 81 -71	-1 447 -455	
-4 21 -22	-1 83 -84	-1 55 -54	6,-15,L	-1 318 313	-2 103 104	
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	-4 195 -190			0 405 394		

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-5 68	72	109	97	97	-6	47	-47	-3	141
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-5 375	84	96	90	90	-1	56	-55	-5	36
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-2 135	68	3,L	34	34	0	184	182	0	101
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-2 49	101	74	76	76	4,-11,L	196	190	4,-15,L	97
-3 79	79	29	38	38	0	216	210	0	97
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		71	65	65	-6	279	-280	-3	91
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-3 136 -134	-1 81 85					
-4 21 19						

Columns listed are L, W, H, D, S, T, R, C, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ

APPENDIX IX

Structure Factor List for compound I,  
Part IV.

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .















-10,0,L	-9	118	115	-2	130	131	-6	330	336	-12,4,L	-12,2,L	20	125	116
10	-11	56	-55	-4	352	-351	-10	185	185	18	140	18	219	-215
-8	-11,5,L	107	107	-8	177	185	-12	146	-141	16	160	16	154	-100
4	1491	-1508	232	-11,2,L	21	194	-12	123	-129	14	362	14	346	340
2	84	82	235	21	289	-292	-12,8,L	93	-85	12	205	10	500	490
0	597	568	295	15	129	130	-2	93	-85	8	452	8	320	-294
-2	494	477	211	13	78	-79	-12,7,L	78	-79	6	412	6	125	123
-4	662	636	-175	11	404	-391	-12,7,L	53	46	4	52	4	528	-519
-6	244	255	-167	9	350	349	-12,7,L	62	-75	2	255	2	1462	-1513
-12	228	239	-82	7	749	715	-12,6,L	91	-79	0	138	0	545	581
-11,8,L	17	195	193	5	524	-492	-12,6,L	115	-115	-2	256	-2	1147	-1128
1	52	45	-80	-5	251	-246	-12,6,L	75	-80	-4	346	-4	549	-521
17	104	-109	-572	-7	355	355	-12,6,L	271	-289	-6	274	-6	497	488
-11,7,L	9	578	-572	3	1339	1284	-12,6,L	481	484	-14	287	-8	107	118
13	324	334	334	1	169	-172	-12,6,L	117	123	-14	159	-14	532	-553
10	145	-140	490	-15	524	-492	-12,6,L	75	-80	-12	112	-12	195	204
8	87	-88	-316	-11,1,L	251	-246	-12,6,L	97	-78	-17	135	-17	13,8,L	
2	100	110	-92	20	68	-69	-12,6,L	271	-289	15	98	15	60	42
-6	108	-106	492	16	106	-100	-12,6,L	481	484	13	304	13	68	
-11,6,L	3	483	490	14	149	-162	-12,6,L	117	123	11	622	11	13,7,L	
8	87	-88	-316	-11,1,L	251	-246	-12,6,L	481	484	9	484	-9	475	
2	100	110	-92	20	68	-69	-12,6,L	117	123	7	449	7	474	-469
-6	108	-106	492	16	106	-100	-12,6,L	481	484	5	221	5	89	-80
-11,6,L	3	483	490	14	149	-162	-12,6,L	481	484	3	353	3	407	381
8	87	-88	-316	16	106	-100	-12,6,L	481	484	-1	201	-1	1234	1237
2	100	110	-92	14	149	-162	-12,6,L	481	484	-3	517	-3	431	-419
-6	108	-106	492	12	264	-259	-12,6,L	481	484	-5	405	-5	58	-32
-11,6,L	3	483	490	10	146	-152	-12,6,L	481	484	-7	790	-7	318	318
8	87	-88	-316	8	430	-417	-12,6,L	481	484	-9	424	-9	99	-82
2	100	110	-92	6	65	64	-12,6,L	481	484	-11	102	-11	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	4	263	-266	-12,6,L	481	484	-13	149	-13	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	2	830	-842	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	0	96	-90	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-6	108	-106	492	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
-11,6,L	3	483	490	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
8	87	-88	-316	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114
2	100	110	-92	-2	343	326	-12,6,L	481	484	-15	145	-15	101	-114



-15,2,L	-16,5,L	-7 140 -148	20 116 -220	11 185 -191	-7 121 -126	16 221 218
-3 354 338	13 139 149	-9 471 -473	16 119 -125	9 104 103	-9 160 -163	14 133 143
-5 182 -187	5 256 -264	-11 140 131	12 208 -285	7 84 83	-13 47 -69	12 236 235
-7 359 -351	3 123 -118	-16,2,L	10 237 -249	5 46 50	8 123 -116	8 123 -116
-9 154 -156	1 129 138	20 126 -136	8 325 -310	-1 108 105	6 212 210	6 212 210
-15,1,L	3 98 -100	16 379 385	6 142 -142	-5 126 134	4 105 -97	4 105 -97
-5 179 95	-5 95 -95	14 170 168	4 952 968	-7 78 -72	0 118 -136	0 118 -136
-16,4,L	-16,4,L	10 369 363	-2 219 203	-17,3,L	-2 285 -284	-2 285 -284
16 189 -179	16 189 -179	6 156 152	-2 195 193	16 263 260	-4 83 -73	-4 83 -73
14 182 -182	14 182 -182	4 191 191	-4 159 149	14 128 131	-6 127 -117	-6 127 -117
12 171 -183	12 171 -183	2 266 -263	-6 73 -63	12 188 -191	-8 106 -106	-8 106 -106
0 87 -85	10 502 -504	0 194 205	-10 184 186	10 143 -151	-18,3,L	-18,3,L
-2 401 394	8 139 -138	-4 211 -211	-12 133 132	8 116 -111	13 346 -346	13 346 -346
-4 105 -92	2 165 172	-6 221 -228	-14 131 120	0 71 -74	11 192 -188	11 192 -188
-8 192 -203	0 93 -79	-8 212 -221	-17,7,L	-2 137 -143	9 329 332	9 329 332
-10 50 68	-2 115 116	-10 91 75	10 103 107	-4 162 163	7 223 222	7 223 222
-16,7,L	-4 163 165	-16,1,L	-17,6,L	-8 127 -119	5 68 -81	5 68 -81
-3 260 -233	-6 66 60	17 70 67	5 177 -169	-10 48 43	1 192 184	1 192 184
-1 153 148	-8 172 164	15 63 68	1 139 129	-12 69 59	-1 170 165	-1 170 165
-3 136 147	-16,3,L	13 270 271	-7 153 -142	-17,2,L	-3 320 315	-3 320 315
-16,6,L	15 537 533	11 243 237	-17,5,L	21 69 -63	-5 164 165	-5 164 165
14 75 81	13 171 173	9 281 -286	4 117 -95	17 145 147	-7 160 161	-7 160 161
12 99 98	11 393 -392	5 202 187	2 163 -159	15 348 349	-9 65 -59	-9 65 -59
4 142 -140	7 191 -183	3 481 -489	0 129 -129	11 156 154	-11 104 -101	-11 104 -101
2 162 -159	5 169 -160	1 254 -247	-17,4,L	9 299 291	-18,2,L	-18,2,L
0 156 -166	3 168 163	-3 175 -177	17 58 -52	6 139 145	16 116 -113	16 116 -113
-2 137 -137	1 226 218	-7 135 139	17 58 -52	3 139 -132	12 220 -225	12 220 -225
	-1 184 180	-11 179 -187	17 58 -52	1 157 158	10 114 108	10 114 108
	-3 203 -205	-16,0,L	17 58 -52	-1 210 -222	8 141 142	8 141 142
	-5 304 301		17 58 -52	-3 327 -312	6 197 -195	6 197 -195
			17 58 -52	-5 301 301	4 125 122	4 125 122





-21,1,L	92	200	-201	-22,0,L	-23,3,L	-2	130	-140	14	77	-70	-8	117	-115
18	145	136	128	143	131	16	274	-124	10	86	-93	-25,5,L		
16	344	-351	11	162	-157	14	98	-83	8	130	-131			
12	349	357	-1	12	168	4	182	-129	6	116	112			
6	65	77	-3	10	161	2		114	4	152	162			6
4	508	-518	-5	8	128	-2		-104	2	211	216			2
0	359	369	-7	6	404	-4		-89	0	161	149			0
-4	177	-182	-9	4	121	-6		100	-2	162	-166			0
-6	251	-255	-22,2,L	2	655	4	184	-168	-2	162	-166			-25,4,L
				0	276	10			-24,1,L					
				-2	181	10			12	224	232			19
				-6	103	10			17	162	166			1
				-8	104	19			15	185	190			2
				10	104	17			13	113	113			-25,3,L
				14	104	15			11	168	167			
				16	104	13			9	172	-79			
				18	166	9			7	452	-465			6
				20	102	7			5	148	-161			4
				22	102	5			3	161	-154			0
				24	102	1			1	184	-192			0
				26	102	-1			-1	54	-64			-6
				28	102	3			-3	139	-136			6
				30	102	3			-9	139	-136			4
				32	102	-3			-1	184	-192			0
				34	102	-5			-3	54	-64			0
				36	102	-7			-9	139	-136			-6
				38	102	-7			-24,3,L					-25,2,L
				40	102	-5			17	78	76			13
				42	102	-3			7	50	55			7
				44	102	1			-1	228	221			7
				46	102	1			-5	143	-151			1
				48	102	1			-7	172	-178			1
				50	102	-3								1
				52	102	8			-24,2,L					8
				54	102	6			16	162	162			6
				56	102	4			14	130	130			6
				58	102	12			12	75	89			2
				60	102	10			10	134	-140			0
				62	102	8			8	122	-115			0
				64	102	6			6	125	138			0
				66	102	4			4	296	296			0
				68	102	2			2	82	82			0
				70	102	2			16	69	82			-2
				72	102	0			16	69	82			-8
				74	102	-2			-2	57	-60			135
				76	102	18			-6	57	-60			135
				78	102	14			12	168	194			128
				80	102	12			10	83	72			142
				82	102	10			8	394	-400			148
				84	102	8			6	363	367			111
				86	102	6			4	772	791			108
				88	102	4			2	125	-127			151
				90	102	2			0	267	-269			146
				92	102	0			-2	155	-155			51
				94	102	-2			-6	57	-60			42
				96	102	0			-8	135	137			137

-26,5,L	9	167	162	-26,1,L	17	93	-113	1	78	-79	-28,3,L	9	80	65	-1	91	75	4	71	-69	0	120	-127				
7	128	132	15	71	-73	15	93	-27,2,L	15	93	-94	7	95	98	-3	94	-90	-2	77	-82	-31,2,L						
-26,4,L	9	108	116	108	116	11	141	143	9	81	-80	3	131	-122	-28,0,L	8	246	-243	-30,3,L	5	113	-110	13	130	120		
10	85	-99	7	152	156	9	89	78	1	78	74	1	81	-80	4	310	315	1	209	191	7	232	-225	9	158	-164	
6	50	59	3	212	215	1	78	74	-28,2,L	-2	75	81	-28,2,L	-2	75	81											
0	115	-119	-1	151	-148	-3	117	109	16	560	139	16	560	139	-29,3,L	8	80	62	-30,2,L	5	113	-110	-31,1,L	12	105	-94	
-26,3,L	-5	53	43	53	43	-7	141	-129	14	165	165	14	165	165	8	80	62	12	149	-155	12	105	-94	8	220	237	
11	149	150	-7	141	-129	-7	141	-129	12	135	-128	12	135	-128	4	69	-65	8	172	176	2	55	-42	2	55	-42	
7	116	-126	-26,0,L	18	184	-190	18	184	-190	6	158	-173	6	158	-173	-29,2,L	15	84	-74	-30,1,L	13	49	-61	-32,2,L	4	166	157
5	140	-144	10	96	-94	16	88	91	16	88	91	4	168	-163	4	69	-65	13	49	-61	13	49	-61	4	166	157	
1	173	173	8	122	-137	14	118	109	14	118	109	2	97	-108	-29,2,L	3	82	-80	9	195	-213	9	195	-213	7	382	-385
-26,2,L	10	96	6	183	-173	19	68	73	6	228	-243	-4	96	109	1	70	66	3	30	27	3	30	27	-32,0,L	4	166	157
10	105	112	-2	146	154	-4	80	86	-4	80	86	-28,1,L	17	53	-38	-29,1,L	15	84	-74	-30,0,L	13	49	-61	-32,0,L	4	166	157
2	110	115	15	99	-103	15	99	-103	15	99	-103	15	99	-103	-29,1,L	3	82	-80	9	195	-213	9	195	-213	12	52	-44
-4	151	152	13	108	-93	13	108	-93	13	108	-93	13	108	-93	14	120	113	8	162	169	8	162	169	6	103	105	
			7	199	207	7	199	207	7	199	207	7	199	207	14	120	113	8	162	169	6	103	105	6	103	105	
			5	151	155	5	151	155	5	151	155	5	151	155	12	90	-88	6	27	-24	6	27	-24	6	103	105	
			3	127	-124	3	127	-124	3	127	-124	3	127	-124	10	142	-136	4	146	-157	4	146	-157	4	146	-157	

APPENDIX X

Structure factor list for compound II, Part IV

Columns listed in order of h k l

APPENDIX X

Structure Factor List for compound II,

Part IV

Columns listed are  $l$ ,  $|F_o| \times 10$ ,  $F_c \times 10$ .





-20,-6,L	-20,-1,L	-18,-7,L	-18,-2,L	-17,-5,L	-16,-7,L
4 244 223	-1 591 -588	5 279 275	-6 266 293	4 192 -164	-1 151 -145
6 103 115	5 303 -308	-18,-6,L	-4 327 325	-17,-4,L	-16,-6,L
8 119 -103	9 153 148	0 59 63	-2 134 134	7 167 -160	2 160 -158
-20,-5,L	11 424 431	-18,-5,L	4 100 85	11 212 214	10 139 109
1 103 -109	13 238 231	3 186 177	6 209 -203	-17,-3,L	12 137 107
5 140 -145	17 125 130	5 161 -159	12 219 -207	8 150 -126	-16,-5,L
15 122 169	-20,0,L	7 132 -128	16 170 -174	10 262 -270	1 197 -181
-20,-4,L	-10 155 -83	11 108 -109	-18,-1,L	14 173 202	3 200 208
0 177 165	-4 164 172	15 72 -70	-3 348 344	16 234 213	5 227 222
6 111 112	4 301 -812	-18,-4,L	3 236 233	-17,-2,L	-16,-4,L
16 199 188	6 642 -656	5 121 -120	5 569 -666	8 201 189	-8 211 208
-20,-3,L	8 376 375	-2 270 -262	7 471 -460	5 183 -180	8 279 -267
1 138 125	10 616 623	0 174 -181	9 142 -139	3 231 228	10 447 -446
1 162 -136	14 114 -122	4 104 -79	11 191 -206	9 264 -237	14 143 -160
1 184 198	-19,-7,L	6 139 150	17 171 168	11 140 -149	-16,-3,L
3 208 211	2 99 125	12 152 148	21 149 -129	15 287 -280	-9 316 316
9 150 -171	-19,-6,L	16 273 263	-18,0,L	17 105 -116	-5 212 -217
11 131 -154	3 176 164	-10,-3,L	-8 211 -193	-17,-1,L	1 304 -306
15 205 209	5 137 138	3 188 -192	2 135 147	4 107 -109	3 134 -124
19 42 -74	-19,-5,L	-1 146 -132	4 520 -515	0 133 145	5 116 129
-20,-2,L	7 159 160	7 239 -234	8 618 612	2 176 155	7 208 206
2 332 342	13 232 -237	9 301 -309	10 239 -254	4 203 190	11 231 234
2 351 -352	6 192 -200	11 316 307	12 418 -418	8 123 129	13 109 -117
4 173 -170	-19,-4,L	13 231 214	16 228 235	12 113 -115	15 440 -440
12 152 156	1 175 -186		-17,-6,L		
16 437 -431			5 186 166		

-16,-3,L	12	201	-215	-4	165	-164	-14,-5,L	4	220	226	-13,-6,L	6	99	106				
19	100	69	-15,-7,L	-2	157	-153	-3	457	-477	-244	-7	122	-115	-8	286	-275		
-16,-2,L	-2	97	-128	4	231	-238	-1	164	-168	-302	-3	0	18	12	349	-361		
-8	232	-225	6	163	165	5	227	-230	16	332	1	95	61	16	155	-149		
-6	252	-254	10	156	137	7	159	150	-14,-1,L	-14	3	79	-97	0	139	-162		
-4	224	-231	14	107	-123	9	147	134	-9	246	-9	129	-165	-13,-2,L	0	0		
0	126	122	-15,-2,L	-7	444	432	-8	418	418	-247	-13,-5,L	11	93	118	-9	191	-199	
4	244	243	-7	216	-208	-4	226	-228	-7	172	-165	-5	329	-334	-5	329	-334	
10	332	344	9	133	113	2	76	83	-3	279	-272	-2	226	-215	-3	124	-124	
16	330	332	11	137	123	10	132	-149	1	290	-310	2	692	-593	-1	706	702	
-16,-1,L	-4	240	248	15	209	-199	16	190	-196	5	772	763	4	242	251	1	500	478
-11	204	209	-15,-1,L	17	136	-124	-14,-3,L	15	164	161	-13,-4,L	10	118	105	5	230	-226	
-1	136	125	-6	184	-171	-7	254	241	11	179	177	-7	238	240	-7	183	-206	
3	519	533	-2	302	269	-3	344	339	15	164	161	-1	327	330	13	346	326	
5	212	-206	4	454	447	-1	447	440	-14,0,L	-14	0	-7	238	240	17	156	-158	
9	253	263	4	454	447	5	117	-109	-10	364	-360	-1	214	219	-13,-1,L	0	0	
11	315	-312	12	218	-202	9	384	-371	-6	182	183	3	155	-144	-12	188	-191	
13	250	-259	16	238	241	11	192	-193	-4	325	-333	5	196	-220	-4	228	-224	
15	42	-71	16	238	241	13	220	214	2	440	-449	11	192	205	-2	277	-283	
-16,0,L	-1	110	-123	-14,-7,L	9	128	-139	15	191	-192	4	707	694	0	283	-281		
-2	333	330	7	139	160	17	83	-87	6	523	514	13	234	240	2	744	-761	
0	227	-240	11	219	-237	-14,-2,L	10	176	193	8	321	324	-13,-3,L	6	501	506		
-2	309	303	13	233	-253	-14,-6,L	18	144	129	10	176	193	-10	94	-114	-12,-7,L		
-4	740	768	15	194	-174	8	121	-120	-13,-7,L	-13	7	144	129	8	178	181		
6	224	-235	-15,-3,L	-6	140	-145	-8	319	-304	4	152	-149	-8	322	316	-6	79	-22
8	242	-242	8	121	-120	-2	404	-395	0	460	-451	0	143	148	0	36	36	
10	309	-319	-6	140	-145	2	426	403	4	152	-149	2	108	117	-7	79	-22	
												4	109	-116	-3	36	87	





-10,-1,L	5	319	-321	-9,-5,L	-10	119	106	-9,-2,L	-11	189	181	12	81	107	-7	474	-463	-2	676	-682	8	150	131	
-9	9	606	-604	-8	111	116	-8	105	107	16	131	16	131	151	11	225	-215	0	710	727	7	150	131	
11	161	-166	2	417	-420	-7	216	-212	-7	216	107	-6,-5,L	13	881	-878	13	881	2	2495	2669	7,-4,L	7,-4,L	131	
21	160	176	-4	477	-482	-5	93	-212	-5	209	-212	12	209	-212	15	101	115	4	737	-748	-11	176	196	
-10,0,L	8	190	200	6	202	-187	-1	650	-629	-3	167	161	-5	167	161	17	412	397	10	724	-748	-11	176	196
-9	10	193	209	8	190	200	1	707	-673	-1	171	-170	-3	167	161	-8,-2,L	-8,-2,L	12	252	-234	-9	272	269	
-10	237	241	3	354	-359	3	354	-359	3	354	741	3	750	741	-14	84	95	16	430	457	-5	95	98	
-8	165	-169	5	820	786	5	820	786	5	464	456	5	464	456	-10	308	-318	18	296	310	-1	412	-409	
-6	141	159	7	759	744	7	759	744	7	215	-210	9	215	-210	-4	622	-624	-7	119	-120	3	227	226	
-4	624	632	11	467	-440	11	467	-440	11	112	99	13	112	99	-2	546	549	-7,-6,L	-7,-6,L	16	430	457		
0	875	905	13	364	-359	13	364	-359	13	112	99	13	112	99	0	414	405	-3	75	-72	5	339	318	
2	288	-286	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-9,-1,L	-8,-4,L	-8,-4,L	-8,-4,L	-8,-4,L	-8,-4,L	2	905	-1006	7	176	-170	9	236	-244	
4	1308	-1333	-16	64	-86	-16	64	-86	-16	249	-242	-8	249	-242	6	655	646	7	176	-170	7,-3,L	7,-3,L	-244	
6	112	-121	-4	324	322	-4	324	322	-4	304	307	-4	304	307	8	378	353	-7,-7,L	-7,-7,L	10	333	336		
8	438	-441	4	575	-579	4	575	-579	4	140	-141	-2	140	-141	10	348	-334	2	111	-107	-4	105	97	
10	148	-164	6	309	310	6	309	310	6	154	-127	0	154	-127	12	119	-133	0	269	-256	-2	61	87	
12	250	-244	8	212	201	8	212	201	8	271	-257	6	179	-169	14	390	400	0	269	-256	0	269	-256	
14	280	-271	10	257	-246	10	257	-246	10	206	201	8	271	-257	-8,-1,L	-8,-1,L	0	269	-256	2	310	-300		
-9,-7,L	4	122	159	20	92	81	20	92	81	14	382	14	382	-389	-8,-1,L	-8,-1,L	-5	185	-206	6	343	-348		
10	160	175	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	-8,-8,L	10	206	10	206	-389	-11	213	-224	-1	106	-120	12	359	-352	
-9,-6,L	8	435	-429	0	0	-4	0	0	-4	396	380	-11	396	380	-5	309	-294	3	297	302	16	246	236	
-1	285	-286	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	-8,-6,L	7	213	7	213	224	-1	22	-46	9	218	-233	-7,-2,L	-7,-2,L	236	
3	401	-396	-4	125	-122	-4	125	-122	-4	622	608	-9	622	608	3	347	346	1	121	-135	-9	373	378	
9	160	-157	2	507	-503	2	507	-503	2	213	224	-7	213	224	5	522	531	3	297	302	-3	371	374	
1	325	-320	4	138	-158	4	138	-158	4	509	511	-5	509	511	7	703	687	1	121	-135	-1	177	-190	
7	205	-206	8	134	111	8	134	111	8	333	-337	-3	333	-337	15	223	-235	14	136	136	1	144	-154	
9	160	162	10	177	184	10	177	184	10	997	-936	-1	997	-936	-8,0,L	-8,0,L	-2	158	149	-8	179	-57		
1	325	-320	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	266	-263	1	266	-263	-6	127	140	2	492	-487	5	641	606	
7	205	-206	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	123	-140	3	123	-140	-4	754	764	4	297	-294	7	184	-187	
9	160	162	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	147	122	-4	754	764	6	334	338	13	224	-223	
1	325	-320	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	147	122	5	147	122	-4	754	764	6	334	338	13	224	-223	

-7,-1,L	13	99	-79	537	-519	4	2146	2257	-4	149	131	-1	154	-158	2	354	349
-10	199	-176	10	465	-460	6	478	500	-2	105	107	1	510	-509	6	118	128
-6	235	-230	6	687	-670	8	1286	1314	0	338	347	3	626	-637	8	183	-206
-2	128	100	8	656	-645	10	261	232	2	194	196	5	423	416	10	163	-183
0	342	-329	10	163	-172	12	220	-217	6	144	148	7	670	645	14	5	15
2	1233	1247	12	0	32	16	209	228	10	275	-303	9	183	-185	18	-4,-5,L	18
4	1360	1370	14	395	405	20	474	-455	15	180	181	11	224	235	24	1	282
6	252	254	16	170	167	20	5	10	15	180	181	13	413	413	30	3	157
8	386	-390	20	133	-137	25	-5,-8,L	10	20	180	181	15	10	10	40	7	392
10	285	-278	25	10	10	30	105	-82	30	382	-389	20	1	1	50	14	284
14	124	-133	30	159	-150	35	105	-62	40	301	277	25	-5,-1,L	232	100	15	144
16	165	178	35	212	-214	40	74	96	45	237	235	30	229	-232	150	14	4,L
-6,-8,L	17	10	40	193	-184	45	126	140	50	171	180	35	143	123	200	12	89
6	130	-121	45	116	119	50	-5,-7,L	10	55	123	157	40	175	-178	250	14	101
-6,-7,L	11	158	-144	595	-629	55	96	-76	60	74	68	45	996	-1020	300	2	52
1	260	-11	50	323	330	60	2	2	65	214	218	50	293	-295	350	0	626
3	988	-890	55	1806	1841	65	-5,-6,L	10	70	5	3	60	451	-447	400	2	348
5	470	-407	60	314	-328	70	173	200	70	222	216	65	463	433	450	6	155
7	470	-407	65	299	-307	75	213	241	75	294	295	70	125	143	500	8	237
9	470	-407	70	239	-258	80	261	-280	80	405	-404	75	0	13	550	12	67
11	200	213	75	249	-247	85	414	-423	85	120	-134	80	105	86	600	14	85
13	457	-445	80	57	-55	90	174	-157	90	304	294	85	173	-156	650	18	3,L
15	195	-216	85	146	157	95	220	-220	95	240	253	90	7	7	700	22	67
-6,-5,L	17	10	90	177	-182	100	115	-96	100	141	-136	95	4,-7,L	156	750	14	85
5	146	-164	95	272	-291	105	-5,-5,L	10	14	186	-182	100	2	86	800	18	3,L
3	148	-136	100	281	-255	110	151	149	105	2	2	6	105	86	850	22	895
1	322	-319	105	1490	-1436	115	213	-195	110	441	-436	105	125	141	900	26	471
7	232	-238	110	171	-175	120	213	-82	115	217	-217	110	178	180	950	30	557
9	165	162	115	2205	-2400	125	272	-82	115	234	225	115	4,-6,L	180	1000	34	197
11	165	162	120	2142	2296	130	133	131	120	191	182	120	125	141	1050	38	687
13	165	162	125	2	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	125	178	180	1100	42	82
15	165	162	130	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	130	178	180	1150	46	85
17	165	162	135	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	135	178	180	1200	50	85
19	165	162	140	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	140	178	180	1250	54	85
21	165	162	145	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	145	178	180	1300	58	85
23	165	162	150	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	150	178	180	1350	62	85
25	165	162	155	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	155	178	180	1400	66	85
27	165	162	160	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	160	178	180	1450	70	85
29	165	162	165	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	165	178	180	1500	74	85
31	165	162	170	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	170	178	180	1550	78	85
33	165	162	175	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	175	178	180	1600	82	85
35	165	162	180	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	180	178	180	1650	86	85
37	165	162	185	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	185	178	180	1700	90	85
39	165	162	190	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	190	178	180	1750	94	85
41	165	162	195	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	195	178	180	1800	98	85
43	165	162	200	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	200	178	180	1850	102	85
45	165	162	205	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	205	178	180	1900	106	85
47	165	162	210	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	210	178	180	1950	110	85
49	165	162	215	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	215	178	180	2000	114	85
51	165	162	220	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	220	178	180	2050	118	85
53	165	162	225	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	225	178	180	2100	122	85
55	165	162	230	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	230	178	180	2150	126	85
57	165	162	235	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	235	178	180	2200	130	85
59	165	162	240	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	240	178	180	2250	134	85
61	165	162	245	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	245	178	180	2300	138	85
63	165	162	250	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	250	178	180	2350	142	85
65	165	162	255	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	255	178	180	2400	146	85
67	165	162	260	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	260	178	180	2450	150	85
69	165	162	265	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	265	178	180	2500	154	85
71	165	162	270	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	270	178	180	2550	158	85
73	165	162	275	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	275	178	180	2600	162	85
75	165	162	280	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	280	178	180	2650	166	85
77	165	162	285	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	285	178	180	2700	170	85
79	165	162	290	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	290	178	180	2750	174	85
81	165	162	295	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	295	178	180	2800	178	85
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85	165	162	305	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	305	178	180	2900	186	85
87	165	162	310	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	310	178	180	2950	190	85
89	165	162	315	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	315	178	180	3000	194	85
91	165	162	320	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	320	178	180	3050	198	85
93	165	162	325	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	325	178	180	3100	202	85
95	165	162	330	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	330	178	180	3150	206	85
97	165	162	335	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	335	178	180	3200	210	85
99	165	162	340	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	340	178	180	3250	214	85
101	165	162	345	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	345	178	180	3300	218	85
103	165	162	350	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	350	178	180	3350	222	85
105	165	162	355	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	355	178	180	3400	226	85
107	165	162	360	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	360	178	180	3450	230	85
109	165	162	365	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	365	178	180	3500	234	85
111	165	162	370	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	370	178	180	3550	238	85
113	165	162	375	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	375	178	180	3600	242	85
115	165	162	380	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	380	178	180	3650	246	85
117	165	162	385	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	385	178	180	3700	250	85
119	165	162	390	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	390	178	180	3750	254	85
121	165	162	395	0	2142	2296	133	131	125	191	182	395	178	180	3800	25	



-1,-6,L	-1,-3,L	0,-8,L	0,-5,L	0,-1,L
1 602 600	-10 333 -337	0 109 117	-7 336 -340	1 317 -320
13 99 -98	-8 365 370	6 153 136	-1 334 -336	-17 203 -201
-1,-5,L	-4 882 -875	0,-7,L	1 325 336	-11 286 -282
1 602 600	-2 392 -405	0,-7,L	7 345 340	-7 368 370
13 99 -98	0 457 445	-5 103 -105	0,-4,L	-5 629 639
-1,-5,L	2 484 481	-3 238 247	0,-4,L	-1 422 -464
12 154 -163	4 493 -481	-1 237 222	-6 242 245	1 439 464
12 189 -192	6 341 -327	1 222 -222	0 395 385	5 645 -639
0 298 -299	12 212 221	3 247 -247	6 244 245	7 376 -370
8 291 309	-1,-2,L	7 160 162	10 151 -153	11 286 282
10 152 133	-1,-2,L	11 0 -70	0,-3,L	13 150 -153
12 164 -146	-1,-2,L	0 1364 1406	0,-3,L	17 227 201
-1,-4,L	-13 126 136	0,-6,L	0,-3,L	0,0,L
13 155 152	-11 334 341	-4 127 110	-19 190 -190	-18 322 -315
-11 261 271	-9 171 167	-2 161 -152	-13 257 269	-10 377 -373
-5 299 -299	-7 118 105	0 797 -816	-11 630 650	-8 443 -407
-3 315 -295	-5 614 -612	14 89 -68	-7 443 435	-5 434 428
5 371 -344	-3 825 -818	16 79 -123	-5 113 -101	-4 2472-2602
	-1 499 496	18 200 -208	-3 637 -616	-2 1467 1587
	1 128 -96		-1 320 320	
	3 625 -620			