

STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF METALLIC COMPLEXES

A Thesis submitted for the degree of  
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by

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### Summary

This thesis describes the determination of the structures of six compounds using single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. These comprise four organometallic complexes and two organic compounds. The four complexes were solved by the heavy atom method whilst the organic structures were solved using the symbolic-addition method. Almost all the calculations were carried out using the "X-ray 70" and "X-ray 72" crystallographic computer program systems and the data were measured on a Siemens A.E.D. four-circle diffractometer. All the structures are presented separately. The two organic structures were solved with a view to gaining experience of direct methods and are thus included in Appendices I, II.

Nickel (ethylethylenediamine)<sub>2</sub>(O<sub>2</sub>N)<sup>+</sup>BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>32</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>NiO<sub>2</sub>), is monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions a = 11.338(1), b = 16.291(1), c = 11.934(1)Å, β = 112.015(8)<sup>o</sup>, space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c and Z = 4. Least-squares refinement, using 2382 independent reflections gave a final R of 0.053. The nitrite group was found to be a chelate although a metal O - N - O bridge was thought might occur from spectral measurements. Steric factors in nitrite co-ordination are discussed.

Cobalt (thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub> dichloride, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>4</sub>CoS<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) is monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions a = 12.371(1), b = 8.3010(4), c = 14.185(1)Å<sup>o</sup>, β = 117.180(6)<sup>o</sup>, space group C2/c and Z = 4. Least-squares refinement, using 1079 observed reflections gave a final R of 0.054. The pyrimidine-2-thiolato ligand is bidentate co-ordinating through both N and S atoms.

Hydridotris-(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) Tetrafluoroborate, (C<sub>54</sub>H<sub>46</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>P<sub>3</sub>Ru) is monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions a = 20.755(2), b = 12.784(1), c = 18.609(3)Å<sup>o</sup>, β = 109.06(2)<sup>o</sup>, space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c

and  $Z = 4$ . Least-squares refinement, using 4658 observed reflections gave a final  $R$  of 0.039. This cation possesses an arene group which is  $\pi$ -bonded to the metal. Although the compound was originally obtained as a methanol solvate only ill-defined traces of the methanol could be located in the interstices of the structure.

Hydridophenoxybis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) Diphenol is monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions  $a = 20.221(1)$ ,  $b = 9.561(1)$ ,  $c = 23.744(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta = 106.24(1)^\circ$ , space group  $P2_1/a$  and  $Z = 4$ . Least-squares refinement, using 4226 observed reflections gave a final  $R$  of 0.029. The two phenol molecules of solvation are hydrogen bonded to the phenoxy group. This compound also possesses a  $\pi$ -bonded arene to metal and is essentially similar to the ruthenium cation considered above. The two structures have been compared and the structural similarities discussed.

The structure of cambogin, ( $C_{38}H_{50}O_6$ ) a benzophenone derivative isolated from the roots of the plant Garcinia Cambogia has been solved by its dibrosylate derivative ( $C_{50}H_{56}O_{10}Br_2S_2$ ). The crystals are monoclinic,  $a = 10.140(2)$ ,  $b = 21.269(3)$ ,  $c = 12.378(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta = 105.84(1)^\circ$ , space group  $P2_1$  and  $Z = 2$ . Least-squares refinement, using 2469 observed reflections gave a final  $R$  of 0.098. The absolute configuration has been determined. The present structure determination has been compared to the structure of its enantiomer isoxanthochymol isolated from different species of Garcinia. The mechanism of formation of both compounds is discussed.

The ketol bishydropulegone, ( $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ ) is orthorhombic with unit-cell dimensions  $a = 10.8378(5)$ ,  $b = 14.3917(9)$ ,  $c = 11.7720(4)\text{\AA}$ , space group  $P2_12_12_1$  and  $Z = 4$ . Least-squares refinement, using 1676 observed reflections gave a final  $R$  of 0.047. The structure is compared extensively with the related deshydropulegone and the nor and iso series of the ketols have been compared.

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*To Mida*

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER I

General Experimental Procedures.

*"Everything is simpler than  
you think and at the same  
time more complex than you  
imagine"*  
... Goethe.

## GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Structural crystallography is ultimately concerned with the measurement of intensities of reflections from a single-crystal specimen since the intensity of an  $(hkl)$  reflection is proportional to the square of the corresponding structure amplitude. This may be accomplished by either photographic or counter methods. The latter technique is the more efficient and accurate method. All the data collected for the structures described in this thesis were collected personally using a Siemens four-circle off-line diffractometer. (A.E.D.; Automatische Einkristalle Diffraktometer).

### Preliminary Investigation of a Crystal

The crystalline sample was first carefully examined under a polarising microscope. The object of this is to obtain as much information from the sample as possible by studying its directions of uniform extinction under crossed polars to enable one to choose from the sample a single crystal which is well-formed, with no apparent imperfections, and of a suitable size for X-ray photographs and data to be collected. Having selected a suitable specimen, it was first mounted on a glass-fibre with vacuum grease and either oscillation and Weissenberg or precession photographs taken. These initial photographs were taken in order to obtain the unit-cell dimensions and space group of the crystal and to confirm that the specimen is in fact a single crystal.

### Diffractometer Data Collection

The A.E.D. is simply a four-circle instrument with a standard Eulerian arrangement of  $\omega$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$  and  $\phi$  circles ( Figs I ,II) . In normal use as in standard data collections, the instrument is operated as a

Fig. I

The central mechanism of the A.E.D. showing the Eulerian cradle arrangement.

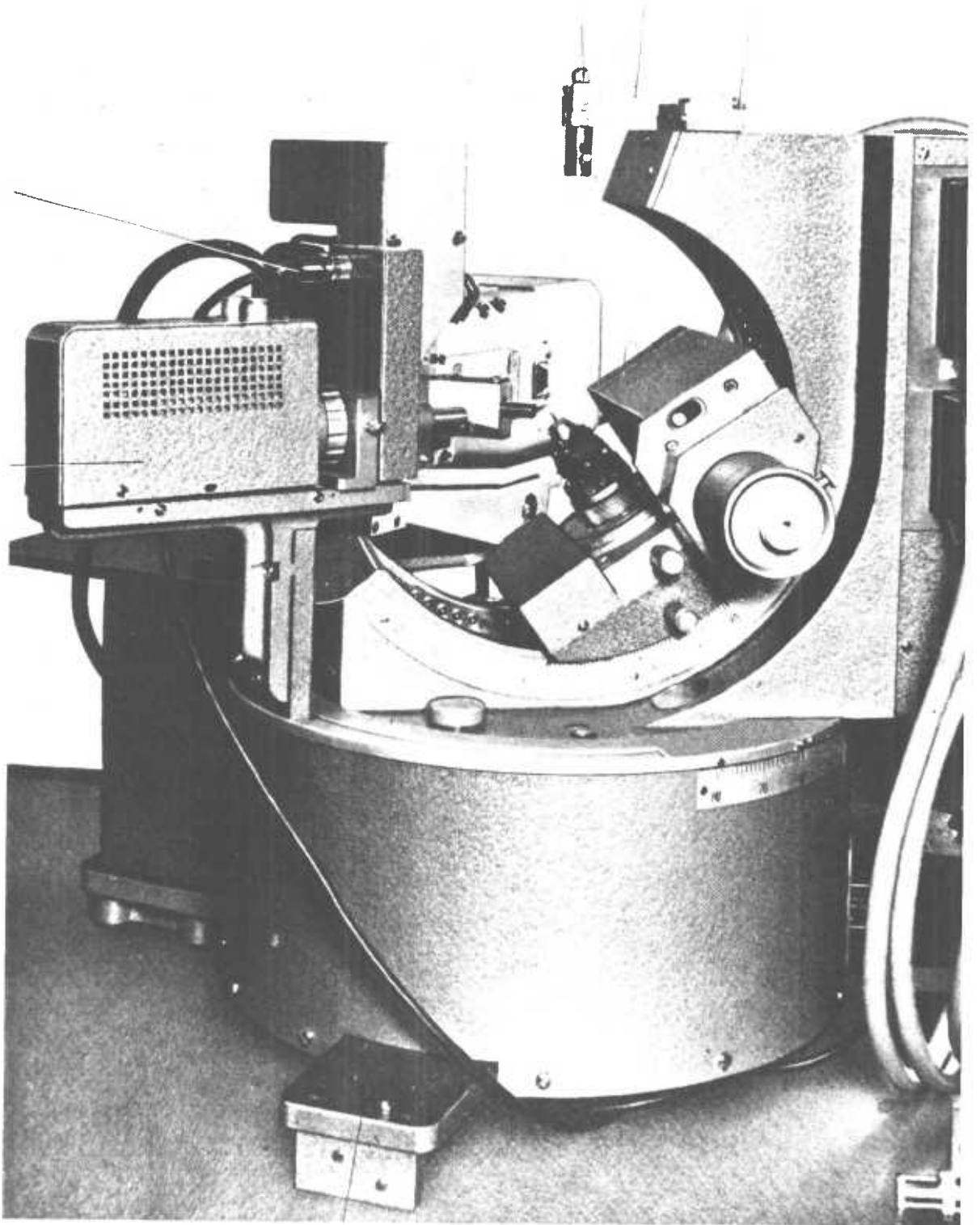
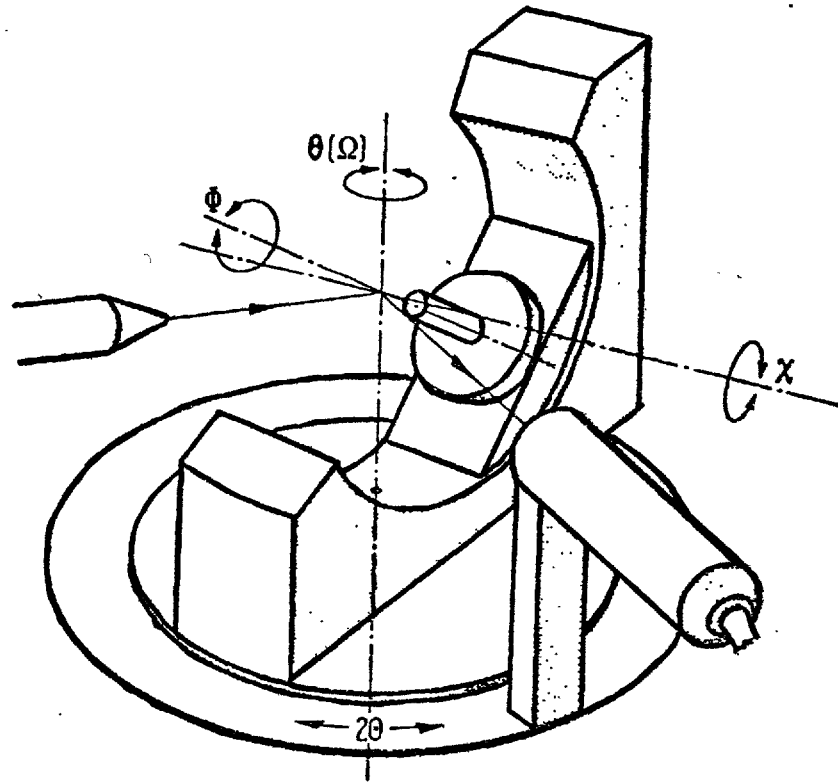


Fig. II

Diagrammatic representation of the Eulerian cradle of the A.E.D.





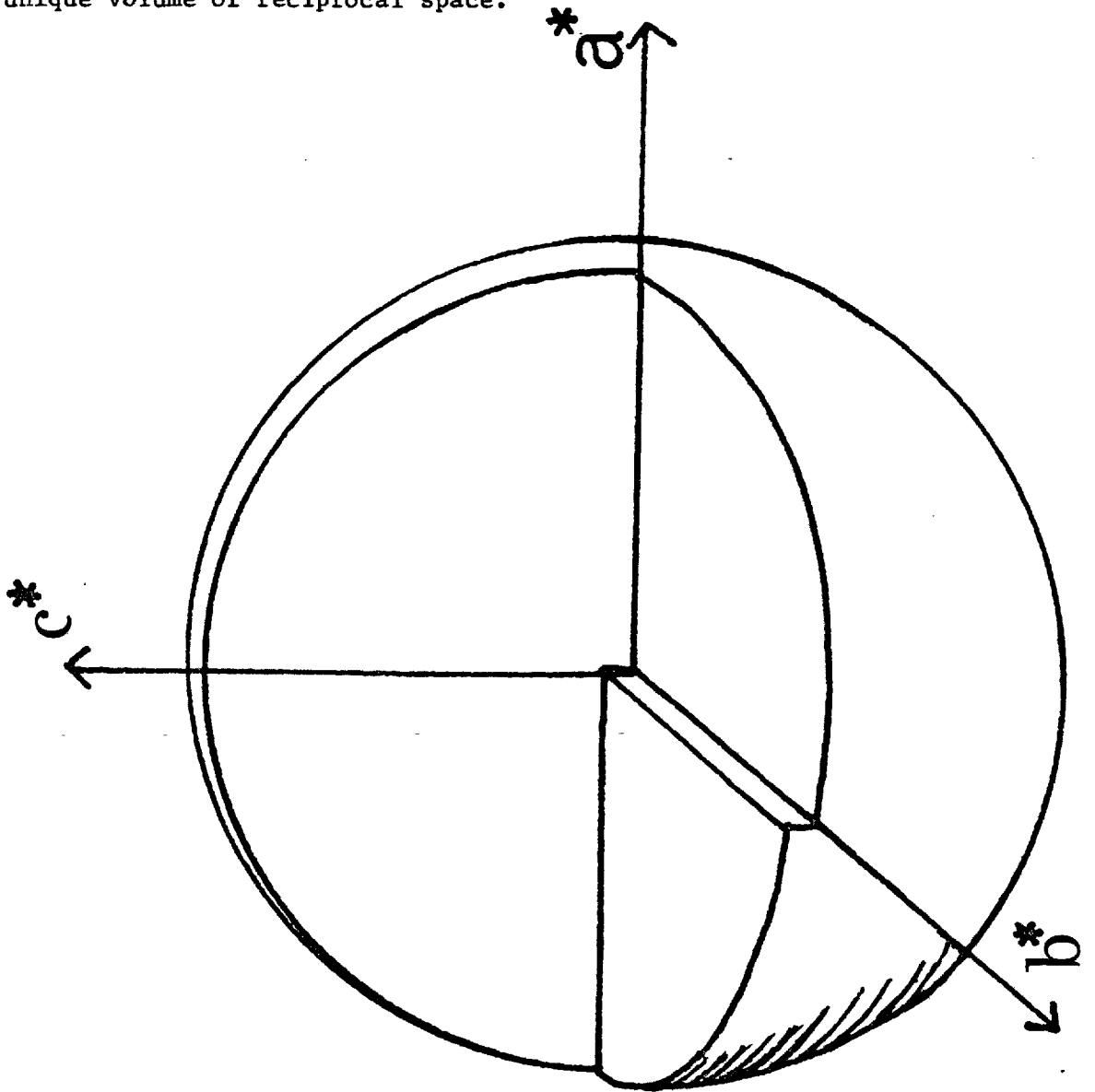
three-circle one with  $\omega$  coupled to  $2\theta$  in a  $\theta = 2\theta$  relationship. As a consequence of this mode of operation it utilizes normal-beam equatorial geometry, i.e. the reciprocal lattice vector co-incides with the intersection of the planes of the  $\theta$  and  $\chi$  circles when in the reflecting orientation with the plane of the  $\chi$  circle bisecting the angle between the incident and diffracted beams. The three circles which determine the orientation of the crystal are designated the  $\theta$  (or.  $\omega$ ) circle, the  $\chi$ -circle which is carried on the  $\theta$ -circle and whose axis is normal to the  $\theta$ -axis, and the  $\phi$  circle which is mounted on the  $\chi$ -circle and carries the goniometer head supporting the crystal.

The instrument is an off-line instrument in that its operation is dependent on computers whilst it is not directly linked to any computer. In the automatic mode of operation, it is driven by a 'steering tape' which is a five-track punched paper tape produced by a computer, and the results are output in a similar way. All the operations of the A.E.D. can also be controlled manually, but this is usually only used for the preliminary setting-up of the crystal and the determination of accurate lattice parameters.

The design of the instrument is such that the  $\phi$ -circle can be set at any angle between  $0^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$ . The range of the  $\theta$ -circle extends only to  $72.5^\circ$ , such that reflections at a Bragg angle greater than ca.  $71^\circ$  cannot be measured. The  $\chi$ -circle movement is also limited, its range being  $-5^\circ$  to  $91^\circ$ , so that little more than a hemisphere of reciprocal space is accessible (Fig. III). This is not usually a problem since the collection of a hemisphere of reciprocal space is usually adequate even for a triclinic crystal. If for any reason more data are required, a crystal inverter can be used. These restrictions on the amount of data that can easily be collected for any one setting of a crystal, are more than compensated by

Fig. III

The unique volume of the sphere of reflection for a monoclinic crystal. The  $hkl$ -ranges were chosen so that data was only collected for the unique volume of reciprocal space.



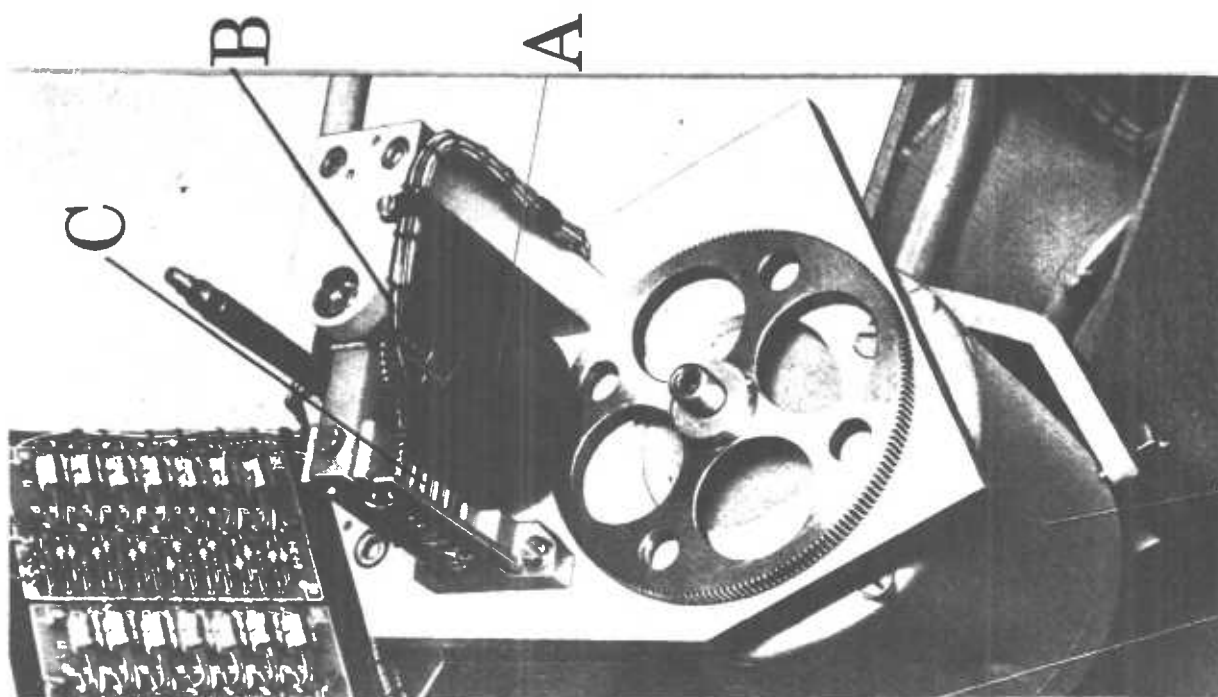
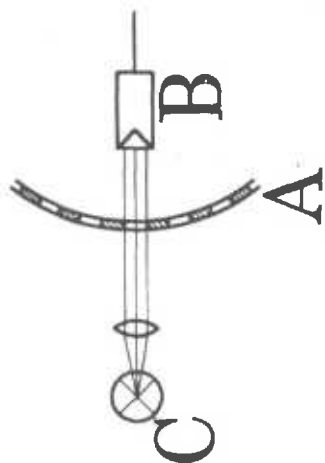
For the monoclinic case it was only necessary to collect one quadrant of the sphere of reflection minus half the zero layer.

the extra mechanical stability and rigidity of the machine, and by the absence of obscuration or collision problems which otherwise occur.

The three setting circles are each driven by a magnetic impulse motor, one pulse driving a circle through one bit or hundredth of a degree (or  $0.02^\circ$  for  $2\theta$ ). When moving between reflections it slews at  $10^\circ$  per second. They may be driven either automatically, by paper-tape input or from the control desk which forms part of the paper-tape reader. Additionally, each circle can be de-coupled from its motor drive and set by hand. The three circles can be driven simultaneously thus saving time during data collection. During automatic operation, intensity measurements for each reflection begin and end at the  $\alpha_1$  peak, thus the angular circle increments calculated and specified on the steering tape are those which are required to move from the  $\alpha_1$  peak of one reflection to the next. Manually, each circle can be set accurately to the nearest  $0.01^\circ$ , but when automatic data collection is in operation one must be able to say with some confidence that the circles are in the correct angular positions for a particular reflection. This check is implemented by using a combination of coded digitiser drums and photocells such that 50 distinct positions within a range of  $0.5^\circ$  can be recognised. (Fig. IV; "A" is the metal digitiser drum, "B" is a bank of photocells and "C" is a row of lamps which is flashed when the drum is in the checking position). This means that positions which are exact multiples of half a degree apart cannot be distinguished, but as an error is unlikely to be more than a few bits this ambiguity is not important. If the check is successful and the coded signals from the photocells agree with the data specified on the steering tape, a single character indicating agreement is punched on the output tape. If the check finds that the circle position is incorrect, a search of  $\pm 20$  bits is automatically initiated. The circle

Fig. IV

Diagrammatic representation of the photocell arrangement  
utilised in the A.E.D. mechanism.



stops at the correct position if it lies within that range, otherwise the machine stops. An additional check which is done less often during data collection is to verify the absolute zero-positions of the three circles: this ensures that setting errors of  $0.5^{\circ}$  or more have not occurred.

All the data collected for structure determination in this thesis was measured with a Na (Tl) I scintillation counter and utilised Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation at a take-off angle of  $6.0^{\circ}$  with a nickel  $\beta$  filter. The X-ray generator used with the A.E.D. has its own high voltage stabiliser, the kV being specified to  $\pm 0.1\%$  for  $\pm 10\%$  fluctuations in mains voltage. This stability determines the reliability and rate of accurate data collection. Collimators of diameter 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, or 1.0 mm have been used depending on the crystal size, bearing in mind that the beam has a homogeneous diameter of about 1.4 x the collimator size at the crystal position. This beam should bathe the crystal completely, but not be too wide so as to minimise the signal-to-noise ratio in the detector. The photomultiplier assembly is continuously cooled by water to ensure a constant amplification factor. The counter also has a collimation system, and is normally used with a circular aperture so that while the entire diffracted beam is accepted stray radiation is minimised.

All the intensity measurements have been done by integrating over a reflection peak using a  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan. This process is conducted in  $0.01^{\circ}$  steps in  $\theta$  ( $0.02$  in  $2\theta$ ), but before the scan is made, a suitable measuring time per step is chosen by the A.E.D.'s own logic subject to a maximum acceptable time per step which is manually pre-set on a dial. For strong reflections the diffractometer controller logic uses the fastest scan rate and can attenuate the incident X-ray beam by utilising a succession of graded attenuator foils. The result is that, except for the weakest

reflections an approximately constant total count is achieved rather than adhere to a constant time. The main advantage of such a system is that it gives nearly constant statistical accuracy throughout the measurements. The advantages of a constant count, as distinct from a constant-time-per-reflection diffractometer experiment, have been discussed by Killean.<sup>1</sup>

The integration procedure used for measurement of reflections throughout this work has been the "five-value" measurement, as illustrated in Fig. V. When the optimum measuring time per step has been selected at the  $K\alpha_1$  peak, the reflection is scanned through  $\Delta\theta_1$  (decreasing  $\theta$ ) and the count  $I_1$  recorded. The background,  $I_2$ , on this low  $\theta$  side of the peak is then counted, followed by a scan through  $\Delta\theta_1 + \Delta\theta_2$  in increasing  $\theta$  giving the count  $I_3$ , representing the entire peak. The background on the high- $\theta$  side of the peak,  $I_4$ , is then measured and finally the reflection is scanned back through  $\Delta\theta_2$  to the  $K\alpha_1$  peak, giving the count  $I_5$ . The  $\Delta\theta_1$  and  $\Delta\theta_2$  values are chosen so that the scans extend well into the background on either side of the peak. The counting times in this process have the relationship

$$(t_1 + t_5) = t_2 = t_3 = t_4 \quad \text{where } t_1 \propto \Delta\theta_1 \text{ and } t_5 \propto \Delta\theta_2$$

and the net count is given by:-

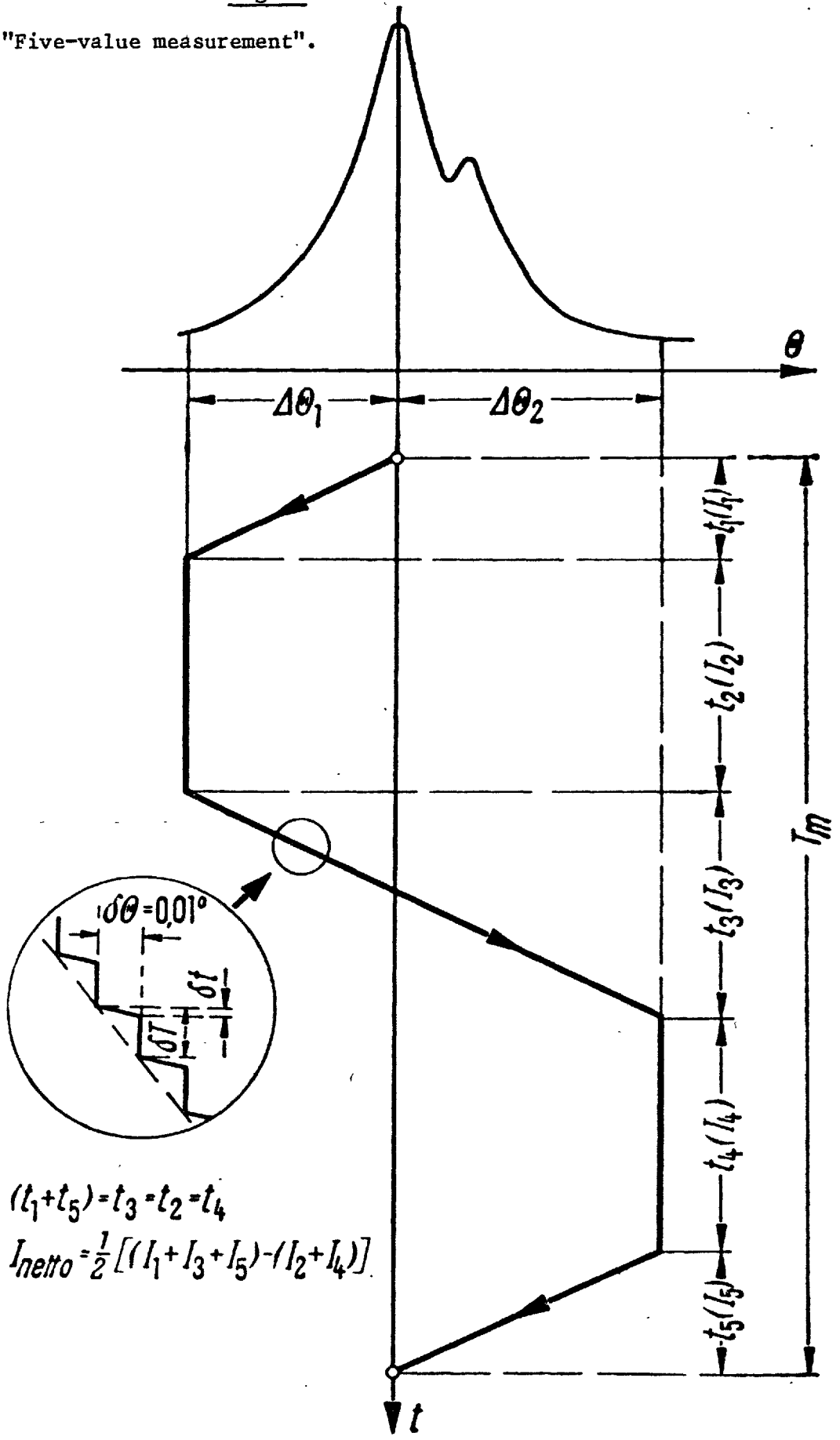
$$I_{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{2} [ (I_1 + I_3 + I_5) - (I_2 + I_4) ]$$

The total time for any complete scan is thus dependent on the selected measuring time per step and the  $\Delta\theta_1$  and  $\Delta\theta_2$  values chosen.

The five counts are punched onto the output tape, followed by two code digits; one indicating the attenuator used (if any) and the other the measuring time factor. The crystal alignment is checked by means of chosen control reflections every 200 reflections and in order to detect possible deterioration of the crystal or drift in the generator or detector a reference reflection is monitored every 25 or 50 reflections.

Fig. V

"Five-value measurement".



$$(t_1 + t_5) = t_3 = t_2 = t_4$$

$$I_{netto} = \frac{1}{2} [(l_1 + l_3 + l_5) - (l_2 + l_4)]$$

### Procedure for setting a crystal on the A.E.D.

When a crystal suitable for data collection has been selected it is mounted on a quartz fibre with some "Araldite" adhesive, the fibre being set in a special brass "pip" with dental wax so that the fibre protrudes to a distance of 0.5 - 1.0 cm. Since the A.E.D. room is maintained at a constant temperature ca. 12°C., the crystal and goniometer head should be allowed to equilibrate in the room for at least twelve hours before any measurements are made.

The crystal must now be set accurately on the A.E.D. in such a way that the  $\phi$  - axis corresponds to a real crystal axis. One needs at this stage to define a standard orientation, to which any crystal setting can be referred. The convention used on the A.E.D. is that the crystal rotates about its  $c$  - axis (i.e.  $\chi = 0.0^\circ$  for the  $a^*b^*$  plane), the  $a^*$  vector corresponds to  $\phi = 0.0$  and the axes must form a right-handed set. If it is physically more convenient to set a crystal about another axis, the true orientation may be referred to this standard by means of a simple transformation so long as a right-handed set is chosen.

The crystal is first centred and brought to the centre of the three circles of the diffractometer with the aid of the attachable telescope. The  $a^*$  and  $b^*$  vectors (assuming standard setting) are initially located by setting the  $\theta$  circle at angles corresponding to strong low-angle axial reflections and then scanning through  $\phi$  until the reflection is detected. This enables the zero-position of the  $\phi$  -circle to be set coincident with the  $a^*$  vector. The crystal can then be set accurately by the use of horizontal half-shutters fitted in front of the detector.

The Stoß goniometer head which was used during data collections has the extremely useful facility that the turret carrying the crystal mount can be rotated relative to the arcs, and can also be raised or lowered



to permit fine adjustments in centring. The turret was therefore rotated to bring  $a^*$  and  $b^*$  approximately parallel to the arcs so that the easily recognisable axial reflections could be utilised for the alignment procedure. The arcs are then adjusted so that the ratios of the half-counts are the same for  $h00$  and  $\bar{h}00$  and for  $0k0$  and  $0\bar{k}0$ , both being approximately 1:2. If the half-to full-count ratio diverges significantly from this value, this is usually an indication that the crystal is not at the centre of the beam and a vertical height adjustment is necessary.

Once the crystal is set accurately, the accurate data required for the production of steering tapes must be obtained, i.e. accurate lattice parameters and integrating scan widths  $\Delta\theta_1$  and  $\Delta\theta_2$ . For the accurate measurement of lattice parameters, the normal detection collimator (pin-hole type) is replaced by a "slit collimator". This has a vertical slit, approximately 0.2mm wide, which is put close to the scintillator to improve the resolution in  $\theta$ .

Values of the cell parameters obtained from photographs were used to generate a list of approximate setting angles, using the program SEKO<sup>2</sup>, in order to facilitate the task of finding reflections in the initial stages. A suitable  $h00$  reflection at a fairly high  $\theta$  value (ca.  $60^\circ$ +) is selected if available using preliminary photographs and is then located on the A.E.D. . The peak is then scanned so that the reflection profile is obtained and hence accurate values of  $\theta$  for the  $K\alpha_1$  and  $K\alpha_2$  peaks. This process is then repeated for one or two more  $h00$  reflections and thus a value of  $a^*$  is determined. Values of  $b^*$  and  $c^*$  are obtained in a similar way. If the crystal symmetry is such that  $\gamma^* \neq 90^\circ$ , its value can be obtained by scanning suitable axial reflections simultaneously in  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ . An initial  $\theta$ - $\phi$  scan on an  $h00$  reflection gives the exact value of  $\phi$  corresponding to  $a^*$ , which can then be set to  $0.00^\circ$ . A further  $\theta$ - $\phi$  on an  $0k0$  reflection then gives the optimum  $\phi$ -value

corresponding to  $\gamma^*$ .

Unless the crystal symmetry is low or the number of high-angle axial reflections is small, this procedure is sufficient to obtain accurate lattice parameters. Hence for triclinic crystals, or monoclinic mounted about a non-unique axis,  $\theta$ -values for some off-axial reflections, in addition to axial ones, are refined by least-squares to give the cell parameters. This refinement is usually carried out using the program CEDI as a binary deck for submission to the I.C. 6400 computer via the instant turnaround service. In most cases, a dozen or more accurately measured reflections give rise to cell dimensions with standard deviations ca.  $0.002 \text{ \AA}$ , an accuracy which is quite acceptable for calculating setting angles to the nearest  $0.01^\circ$ .

Estimation of the required integrating scan widths throughout the range of  $\theta$  necessitates the profiling of certain appropriate reflections. For this purpose, the circular collection collimator is used and reflections are selected, using a preliminary Weissenberg photograph, for which the spread in  $\theta$  for a given  $\theta$  is the maximum over the whole range of  $\phi$  (this allows for variations of spot size due to crystal shape). By choosing reflections which lie at fairly regular intervals throughout the range of  $\theta$ , the integration angles,  $\Delta\theta_1$  and  $\Delta\theta_2$ , can be tabulated as functions of  $\theta$ .

The steering tapes can now be computed. The approximate number of reflections which will be generated is given by the formula

$$N_{\text{TOTAL}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left( \frac{2 \sin \theta_{\text{max}}}{\lambda} \right)^3 \cdot V \cdot f.$$

where  $\theta_{\text{max}}$  is the maximum value of  $\theta$  to which data is to be collected,  $\lambda$  is the radiation wavelength,  $V$  is the volume of the unitcell and  $f$  is the fraction of the sphere to be collected. This formula applies to primitive unitcells and does not allow for space-group absences.

Finally reference and control reflections must be chosen and their frequency in the steering tapes specified. The reference reflection

monitors the stability of the X-ray tube and counting equipment and checks that the crystal is not suffering X-ray damage or is decomposing. It is also used for scaling the data after collection and so is usually measured every 25 reflections, or every 50 if a high rate of data collection is used. The control reflections are used to check the setting of the crystal, and are usually the same reflections which were originally used to set the goniometer arcs. These controls are measured less frequently usually every 250 - 300 reflections, and both the full counts and those with half-shutters inserted are recorded. Both reference and control reflections should be strong so that they are measured quickly and accurately. The frequency of the zero-checks, that is when the circles are driven to their zero positions and checked, also has to be specified and is usually of the same frequency as the reference reflection.

Once the steering tapes are generated, the only remaining decision before commencing automatic data-collection is the choice of the maximum time per step. The choice is usually a compromise between a time fast enough to give a short period for data collection, and one long enough to give low statistical errors (1%) for all but the weakest reflections. In practice the most commonly used maximum stepping times are 0.24 and 0.6 seconds per step which produce respectively approximately 600 and 260 measurements per day for most crystals.

Once the steering tape has been engaged in the console tape reader and the A.E.D. controls set to the correct settings for automatic operation, the data collection should proceed to completion automatically. Barring machine breakdowns and tape changes, the diffractometer can then be left unattended; nevertheless it is advisable to check the output frequently so that immediate action can be initiated if the crystal orientation has changed.

Finally, before removing the goniometer from the A.E.D. it

is necessary to measure the crystal's shape and the orientation of its faces in preparation for an absorption correction. This is usually done by making scaled drawings of the crystal from different directions using the attachable calibrated microscope.

#### Processing of the A.E.D. Output

During automatic data collection on the A.E.D. all the measured data are output on five-track punched paper tape. Thus, for every reflection including reference and controls, the title  $(hkl)$ , the digitiser checks, the five counts and the measuring time and attenuator code numbers used are all recorded. During the course of the present work, all A.E.D. output tapes obtained have been processed using the computer program SODI which was written by Dr. P.G.M. Troughton in EXCHLF for use on the old ATLAS system and later rewritten by Drs. Fletcher and Stephens<sup>2</sup> in Fortran IV for use on the University of London and Imperial College CDC machines.

This program tests the digitiser checks, evaluates the net intensities, applies scale factors determined by the reference reflections to bring all the data onto a common arbitrary scale, and applies a Lorentz-polarization correction to produce a final list of  $F_o^2$  values and  $\sigma(F)$  values. The program also applies certain tests to check that the measurement has proceeded correctly. If the net count has a value less than 2.58 times its own standard deviation (i.e. below the 99% confidence limit, Appendix III;) a reflection is judged to be unobserved. In addition to the printout, the program outputs a computer card for each reflection, containing the Miller indices, the intensity and  $\sigma(F)$  written in a format suitable for input to the X-ray system and the other programs used in structure solution and refinement.

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CHAPTER II

Crystallographic Computing.

*"Men have become the tools  
of their tools"*

*... Thoreau.*

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC COMPUTING

This chapter gives a brief account of the computer programs utilised in the structure determinations described later in this thesis.

Almost all crystallographic calculations deal with large amounts of data and require millions of simple mathematical operations, so many in fact that one man however dedicated could never complete some of the individual least-squares or Fourier calculations by hand in a lifetime.

Thus programs need to be efficient and data handling made as convenient as possible. Program structure for most crystallographers usually requires hiding the difficulties of using the computer for a whole series of programs behind an easily understandable calling sequence. In this laboratory, there are two main divisions in the programs which are available.

The X-ray 70<sup>1</sup> system, which is a suite of programs linked together is available to perform the majority of the necessary calculations of the crystallographer. This system has been superseded by the X-ray 72<sup>2</sup> system which has extended the suite of programs and internal options available. After compilation of the program and its subsequent storage on disc or tape the program is executed simply by informing the operating system of the location of the primary program and providing a single block of data cards. The data cards have a four-level structure. Firstly the start and finish cards, then cards to pass information to the operating system, e.g., CRYLSQ to call a general crystallographic least-squares program, and finally the crystallographic data itself. These data are arranged in a series of data files that are added to and modified during the course of calculations so as to enable a whole series of calculations

to be performed in one job.

The advantages of this system are that one firstly has a uniformity of data-card input which makes for greater ease of handling and secondly one may save the data scratch files between runs and thus be able to keep a history of calculations made to date.

Additional programs exist to perform specialist tasks specific to this laboratory, e.g., SEKO and SODI<sup>3</sup> (the diffractometer programs as discussed in Chapter I) and others to provide extra options not readily available within the X-ray program suites. There are often errors and ambiguities in standard packages and special cases are not always covered. There are slightly adapted versions of the standard program with provision for special cases, or special coding to circumvent an ambiguity, or even more simply to effect a different output layout or make adjustment to the size of the calculation. Plotting programs are also free-standing as they depend largely on the computer installation, its operating system and do not fit easily into a standard package. Other specialist programs written or modified within this laboratory are available and provide extra choice in the techniques of structure solution. e.g., NORMAL, MULTAN, ESORT, etc.

The X-ray links used during the present work are:-

DATRDN:- Written by J.M. Stewart, M.A. Jarski, B. Morosin and R.V. Chastain.

Process reflection data to give observed structure amplitudes which are stored on magnetic tape together with scattering factors, cell parameters and symmetry operations.

LOADAT:- Written by J.M. Stewart and L. Plastas.

Loads atomic positions in binary data file.

FC:- Written by J.M. Stewart and R. Braun.

Calculates structure factors with or without an anomalous



dispersion correction. Can also be used to calculate a fixed atom contribution.

ORFLS:- Written by W.R. Busing, K.O. Martin and H.A. Levy and adapted for the X-ray system by J.M. Stewart *et al.*

A full-matrix least-squares refinement program.

BLOKLS:- An adaptation of ORFLS using the block-diagonal matrix approximation.

CRYLSQ:- Written by F.A. Kundell.

General crystallographic least-squares program.

FOURR:- Written by D.F. High *et al.*

Uses structure factors from FC or least-squares output to calculate a variety of Patterson, Fourier, or difference Fourier syntheses in all symmetries.

BONDLA:- Written by D.F. High, J.M. Stewart and R.V. Chastain.

Calculates interatomic and intermolecular distances and bond angles with their standard deviations.

BONDAT:- Written by J.M. Stewart *et al.*

Calculates the positions of tetrahedral, trigonal or linearly bonded hydrogen atoms.

LSQPL :- Written by J.M. Stewart *et al.*

Calculates the best least-squares line or plane through a set of atoms and the deviations of these and other atoms from the line or plane.

MODIFY:- Written by J.M. Stewart.

Binary data file editing and generation of pseudo-data e.g. inputting of phase information for E map to solve a direct-method problem.

LISTFC:- Written by J.M. Stewart *et al.*

Outputs final structure factor lists in a format suitable for reproduction in theses and publications.

Other programs used in the laboratory are:-

ICABS:- An absorption/extinction correction program originally written by Coppens *et al*<sup>4</sup> and adapted by Dr. F.A. Stephens.

This program permits corrections to be applied to crystals of any shape provided that the indices of the bounding faces can be determined and the morphology is good enough to permit reliable measurement of the linear dimensions.

An absorption correction has to be applied to account for a reduction in intensity of both the incident and diffracted rays on passage through a crystal. Busing and Levy<sup>5</sup> have suggested a three-dimensional numerical integration technique to evaluate this effect. This is essentially a 3-D numerical equivalent of Albrecht's graphical method. Grid intervals need to be optimised with regard to speed and accuracy of calculation and this is accomplished by means of trial runs on about 25 - 40 reflections chosen to cover the full range of absorption effects.

In this approach the path lengths are derived from the vector analysis method suggested by Coppens *et al*<sup>4</sup>. Other alternative methods of correction have been suggested by Howells<sup>6</sup>, Furnas<sup>7</sup>, J. de Menlenaer<sup>8</sup> and North<sup>9</sup>. Some have been compared by Coppens *et al*<sup>10</sup>.

The transmission factor, A, for hkl reflection is given by:-

$$A(hkl) = \frac{1}{V} \int_V \exp - [\mu(r_i + r_d)] dv$$

where  $r_i$  is the path length of the incident beam before being scattered by the volume element  $dv$ , and  $r_d$  is the path length after scattering.  $V$  is the volume of the crystal.  $\mu$  is the linear absorption coefficient of the crystal for the wave length given and is defined as:-

$$\mu = \rho \sum_i w_i \mu_{m_i}$$

where  $w_i$  is the relative weight of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element in the crystal and  $\mu_m$  is the mass absorption coefficient of the element.  $\rho$  is the density of the crystal. The integral is evaluated by a Gaussian integration, which

approximates it to the weighted sum of a number of terms. The crystal is described in terms of up to twenty bounding faces and the distance of each face from an arbitrary point usually near to the centre of gravity of the crystal. A grid of regularly spaced sampling points is set up and the components of the incident and diffracted beams for each reflection are then derived according to the vector analysis method of Coppens *et al.*<sup>4</sup> These are used in a three-dimensional Gaussian integration technique where the transmission factor is obtained as the weighted sum over all the other points. The transmission factor becomes:-

$$A(hk\ell) = \sum_r^n W_r \cdot a(r)$$

$1 < N \leq 3200$  where  $W_r$  is the Gaussian weight of the  $r^{\text{th}}$  point and  $a(r)$  is the transmission factor of the  $hk\ell$  reflection at that point.

ORTEP:- A thermal ellipsoid plot program written by C.K. Johnson and described in Oak Ridge National Laboratory Report ORNL - 3794. This program has been adapted by Dr. F.A. Stephens. It can be used to produce any type of crystal-structure illustration, including stereoscopic pairs.

NORMAL:- A program which can calculate E-values and punch out a specified number of the highest E's. (Output suitable for input to MULTAN or PHASEM).

ESORT:- Written by D.J. Williams.

This program sorts the E's into their respective parity groups ready for submission to  $\Sigma_2$  program to give lists of triple interactions for hand generating of phases.

MULTAN:- Written by Main, Germain and Woolfson.

A general program for generating sets of phases for direct method solution. Chooses possible best starting sets and generates phases.

PHASEM:- Written by Michael Drew, University of California.

A program for investigating phase relationships between

reflections in non-centrosymmetric space groups.

All the formulae used in this program are quoted by Karle and Karle<sup>11</sup>. The prerequisites for using the program are a set of  $|E|$  values for a crystal.

There are two main sections in the program, the subroutines PHISUM and PHITAN, which use the formulae

$$\phi_{\underline{h}'} \approx \langle \phi_{\underline{h}} + \phi_{\underline{h-h}'} \rangle_{\underline{h}'} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

and

$$\tan \phi_{\underline{h}} \approx A/B \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

where

$$A = \sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}'} E_{\underline{h-h}'}| \sin (\phi_{\underline{h}'} + \phi_{\underline{h-h}'})$$

$$B = \sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}'} E_{\underline{h-h}'}| \cos (\phi_{\underline{h}'} + \phi_{\underline{h-h}'})$$

PHISUM takes as input a set of reflections whose phases are known either symbolically or numerically. By application of formula (1), the subroutine attempts to find the phases of other reflections from the known  $\phi_{\underline{h}'}$ ,  $\phi_{\underline{h-h}'}$  values. Before a phase  $\phi_{\underline{h}}$  is considered determined, the phase pairs  $(\phi_{\underline{h}'}, \phi_{\underline{h-h}'})$  must give the same value for  $\phi_{\underline{h}}$  and the  $\alpha$  value must be greater than some input value (See Appendix IV).

When formula (1) has been used to the utmost, the subroutine PHITAN is employed using the tangent formula (2). Use of this formula requires numerical values of all phases and the program allows symbols to be given differing values successively. Determination of phases for all  $\underline{h}$  can thus be carried out from a small starting set of reflections, all with numerical  $\phi_{\underline{h}}$ .

The preceding has been a brief summary of the program systems available within the laboratory but has neglected one important problem, namely the handling of large amounts of data for input to these programs

and systems. A structure which requires in excess of 4000 reflection data for solution is not uncommon and thus the standard deck for input to the computer may be ca. 4500 cards.

The system which I prefer is to use the UPDATE format of storing source card images on magnetic tape. The update facility allows the storage of source card images on magnetic tape or disc. Blocks of cards can be logically grouped under a deckname and within each deck the cards are numbered. The deck list numbers run down the right-hand side of the listing and are generated by UPDATE on the card images prepared for input to the assembler. Corrections can be made to the card image stored on tape by inserting new card(s) before or after a numbered card or by deleting card images. The 'Update' source deck can then be made available for input to the appropriate compiler or program. Two magnetic tapes are utilised in the process of creating and maintaining this program library and data system.

All computer calculations performed throughout the present work have been carried out on the Imperial College CDC 6400 and the University of London CDC 6400, 6600 and 7600 series computers. The UPDATE system is a CDC feature which provides the useful facility of storing data in a readily accessible manner in a binary format on permanent file or magnetic tape.

### Least-Squares Refinement

Before considering the least-squares refinement of the transformation matrix for an arbitrarily-orientated crystal, it is best to discuss the least-squares refinement of cell parameters as this is a simpler illustration of the least-squares principle.

The method of 'Least-squares' was first postulated by Legendre and was placed on a logical foundation by Gauss and Laplace. Least-squares minimizes the sum of squares of the differences between observed and calculated values. The method finds many applications in crystallographic calculations.

Consider the following:

$$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

where  $\underline{A}$  is of the order  $m \cdot n$ ,  $\underline{x}$  is vector of order  $n$  and  $\underline{b}$  vector of order  $m$ ; further  $m > n$ . Suppose in this case that  $\underline{b}$  represents the intensity data and  $\underline{x}$  the positional, thermal and scale parameters of the structure. We can define a residual vector  $\underline{r}$  so that:-

$$\underline{r} = \underline{b} - \underline{A} \underline{x}$$

If the data set represented by  $\underline{b}$  and  $\underline{A}$  contained equally precise and independent elements then the criterion that  $\underline{r}^T \underline{r}$  should be as small as possible will yield the parameters  $\underline{x}$ . Suppose now that  $\underline{B}$  and  $\underline{d}$  are of the same order as  $\underline{A}$  and  $\underline{b}$  but the data set has elements whose errors vary and are not independent, i.e.,

$$\underline{B} \underline{x} = \underline{d}$$

Then a matrix  $\underline{X}$  can be constructed such that  $X_{ij}$  is the expectation value of the product  $r_i r_j$  where  $r_i$  and  $r_j$  are the residuals of the equations  $i$  and  $j$ .  $\underline{X}$  is symmetric and positive definite and a matrix  $\underline{W}$  which is lower triangular of order  $m$ , can be chosen such that:-

$$\underline{W} \underline{X} \underline{W}^T = \underline{I}$$

$$\text{Now set } \underline{W} \cdot \underline{B} = \underline{A}$$

$$\underline{W} \cdot \underline{d} = \underline{b}$$

The aim is to derive a set of 'normal equations' whose solution minimises  $r^T r$ , the sum of squares of residuals.

$$M = \underline{r}^T \cdot \underline{r} = (\underline{b} - \underline{Ax})^T \cdot (\underline{b} - \underline{Ax}) = \underline{b}^T \cdot \underline{b} - 2\underline{b}^T \underline{Ax} + \underline{x}^T \underline{A}^T \underline{Ax}$$

The normal equations:-

$$\frac{\delta M}{\delta \underline{x}} = -2\underline{b}^T \underline{A} + 2\underline{x}^T \underline{A}^T \underline{A}$$

$$\delta M / \delta \underline{x} = 0 \text{ at the minimum of } M \text{ with respect to all elements of } \underline{x}$$

so:-

$$\underline{A}^T \underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{A}^T \underline{b}$$

From the structure factor equations we get a set of non-linear observational equations.

Given a set of observable data  $\phi_1 \dots \phi_n$ , and an equivalent calculated set of  $f_i$  based on the unknowns  $\underline{x}$  by the non linear equation:-

$$f_i = f_i(\underline{x})$$

If the measurements  $\phi_i$  are independent and if each is estimated to be uncertain by  $(\sqrt{w_i})^{-1}$ , we minimise:-

$$M(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i (\phi_i - f_i(\underline{x}))^2$$

This M may have more than one local minimum so the solution may not be unique. Suppose we have an approximate solution  $\underline{X}_0$  we want to try and refine, and further this solution lies near to one particular local minimum so that  $\underline{X} = \underline{X}_0 + \delta \underline{x}$  where every element  $\delta x$  is small compared to  $\underline{X}$  then:-

$$M(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \left[ \phi_i - \left[ f_i(\underline{x}_0) + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\delta f_i}{\delta x_j} \delta x_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\delta^2 f_i}{\delta x_j \delta x_k} \delta x_j \delta x_k + \dots \right] \right]^2$$

From the assumption that  $\delta x$  is much smaller than  $x$  it would seem reasonable to ignore the terms  $\delta x_j \cdot \delta x_k$  and all such higher terms so:-

$$M(\underline{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \left[ \phi_i - f_i(\underline{x}_0) - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\delta f_i}{\delta x_j} \delta x_j \right]^2$$

Ignoring the cross terms this form is equivalent to the linear form and hence a set of normal equations can be generated.

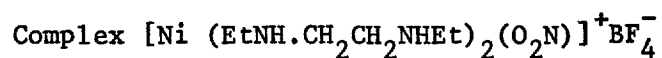
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CHAPTER III

Steric Factors in Nitrite Co-ordination: Crystal Structure of the



*"When a man writes from his own mind, he writes very rapidly. The greater part of a writer's time is spent in reading, in order to write; a man will turn over half a library to make one book."*

*... Samuel Johnson.*

### Abstract

The preparations, electronic and infrared spectra are reported for the compounds  $\text{NiD}_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{X}$  ( $\text{X} = \text{BF}_4$  or  $\text{ClO}_4$ ;  $\text{D} = \text{NN}'$ - and  $\text{NN}-\text{R}_2$ -ethylenediamine, where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ ). The structure of the  $\text{NN}'\text{-Et}_2\text{en}$  complex has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffractometer data. The crystals are monoclinic, with unit cell dimensions:  $a = 11.338(1)$ ,  $b = 16.291(2)$ ,  $c = 11.934(1)$ ,  $\beta = 112.015(8)^\circ$ , space group  $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$  and  $Z = 4$ . The structure was refined by least-squares to  $R = 0.053$  for 2522 independent reflections.

The complex is monomeric with a chelating nitrite forming part of a distorted octahedral environment about nickel. The diethylethylenediamine molecules are arranged in cis-positions and there is an approximation to a diad axis in the cation. The steric factors leading to this geometry, as distinct from M-ONO-M bridging, are discussed.

## Introduction

Structural studies of metal-nitrite complexes have shown the nitrite ligand to be unusually varied in its mode of co-ordination. This versatility which is perhaps the most interesting feature of this group as a ligand, arises from the number of lone pairs (one on the nitrogen atom and two on each of the oxygen atoms), which can be utilised in forming donor bonds to metal atoms. Furthermore,  $\pi$ -electrons can be donated or accepted by this ligand, thus assisting in the stability of the complex.

The nitrite ion has frequently been characterised by infra-red and electron absorption spectra. I have included a section explaining the spectral criteria normally employed in predicting the mode of co-ordination taking place.

These criteria have been utilised in the later structural section, however, the spectral results do not permit a reliable differentiation to be made between the presence of a type III bridge and a chelating nitrite group.

## Absorption Spectra of the Nitrite Group

### Infrared Spectra

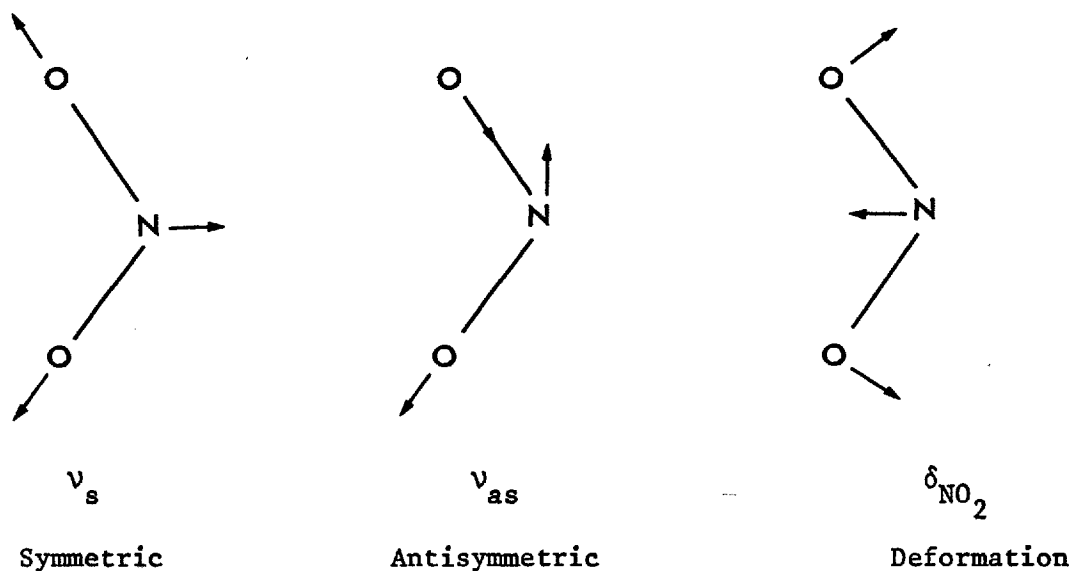
The unco-ordinated nitrite group possesses a point-group symmetry  $C_{2v}$ , with three non-degenerate vibrational modes, all of which are infrared active. These are,  $\nu_s$ , the symmetric nitrogen oxygen stretches;  $\nu_{as}$ , the antisymmetric nitrogen oxygen stretches; and  $\delta_{NO_2}$  the  $NO_2$  deformation. (Fig. 1).

#### 1) Free Nitrite Ion

The measurement of the infrared and Raman spectra of sodium nitrite, space group  $Immm$ , in the solid state and in  $H_2O$  and  $D_2O$  solution by a number of workers<sup>1 2</sup>, led to a general agreement on the observation of three peaks at  $823 \pm 3$  (medium, sharp),  $1250 \pm 30$  (very strong; broad) and  $1326 \pm 2$   $cm^{-1}$  (very weak, sharp). Further conclusion was made that the peak at  $828$   $cm^{-1}$  <sup>was readily</sup> assigned as  $\delta_{NO_2}$ , the band at  $1326$   $cm^{-1}$  assigned as  $\nu_s$ , based on the Raman polarisability of an aqueous solution, of single crystals, the fluorescence spectrum; and the broad intense absorption centred at  $\sim 1250$   $cm^{-1}$  as  $\nu_{as}$  in agreement with the Raman spectra of an aqueous solution and a single crystal of sodium nitrite. The spectra of potassium nitrite<sup>3</sup>, silver nitrite<sup>4</sup> and barium nitrite<sup>5</sup> are similar to that of sodium nitrite, the nitrite group is therefore apparently unusual in having  $\nu_s$  higher than  $\nu_{as}$ , resembling  $OF_2$  and  $O_3$ , which is its isoelectronic compound. However, this can be accounted for by the presence of the two negatively charged oxygen atoms which result in the relatively large interaction constant.

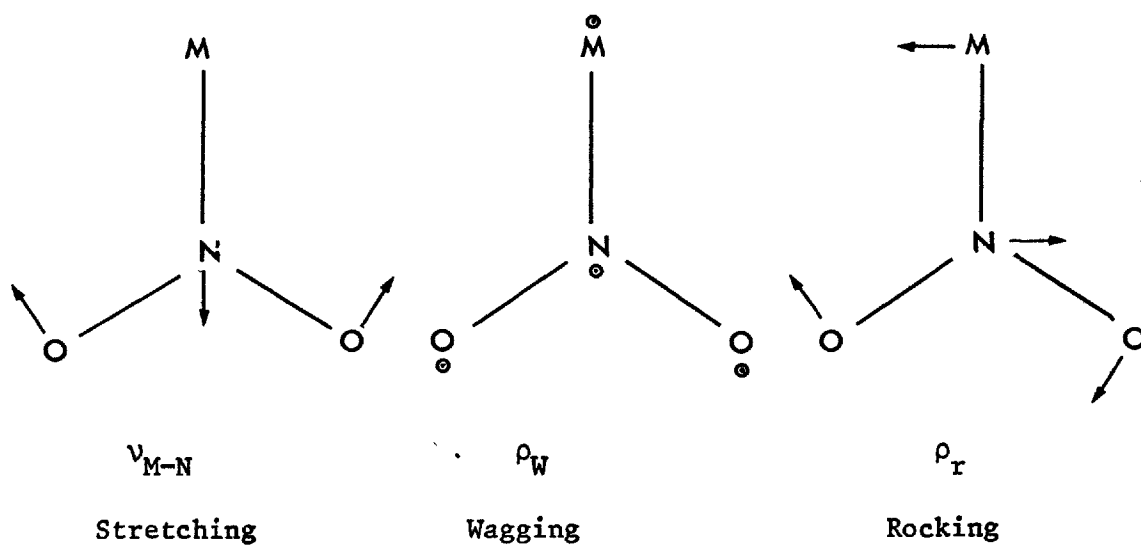
In a metal complex the values of the  $\nu_s$  and  $\nu_{as}$  stretching frequencies of the nitrite group are quite characteristically different from their free-ion values depending on a particular type of co-ordination.

Figure 1 (a)



The fundamental vibrations of the free nitrite ion,

Figure 1 (b)



The vibrations of the M-NO<sub>2</sub>

The value of deforming  $\delta_{\text{NO}_2}$  appears, on the other hand, not to change significantly.

## 2) Nitro Ligand

Co-ordination via nitrogen in a nitrocomplex causes a quite different effect on its vibrational spectrum from oxygen co-ordination. The bonding via nitrogen tends to increase  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  significantly, whereas  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  is only slightly increased above its free-ion value. Thus,  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  is raised in the nitrocomplexes of Co(III) and Pt(II) to  $\sim 1400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  while  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  remains virtually unaltered from its free-ion value at  $\sim 1330 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ <sup>6,7</sup>. The effect has been explained by the induction of a positive charge on the nitrogen atom, which causes a decrease in the negative charge on the oxygen atoms, hence the non-bonded interaction term between them, while the double-bond character of the nitrogen-oxygen bonds is increased.

A frequency at  $\sim 600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in many nitrocomplexes of Co(III)<sup>8,9,10</sup> and at  $462 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in  $\text{K}_2\text{CdNi}(\text{NO}_2)_6$  has been assigned by Nakamoto *et al*<sup>8</sup> as a wagging vibration  $\rho_{\text{w}}$  characteristic of the nitro co-ordination. The corresponding mode of vibration has not been observed in nitrocomplexes and compounds containing bridged nitrite groups.

## 3) Nitrito Ligand

As a monodentate ligand, oxygen co-ordination in nitritocomplexes causes the lowering of one stretching frequency towards that of a nitrogen-oxygen single bond, the other being raised towards that of a nitrogen-oxygen double bond. The  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  frequency is lowered whereas that of  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  is increased.

## 4) Chelating Nitrite Ligand

When both oxygen atoms of the nitrite group are employed for chelation, it is expected that there would be only a slight change in the bonding order of the nitrogen-oxygen bonds. A

strong band is found at  $\sim 1200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a medium one at  $\sim 1300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the chelating nitrite groups in the solid compounds  $\text{NiL}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$  (where L = pyridine, 2-methylpyridine and quinoline), the bands are assigned as  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  and  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  respectively, which illustrates that both  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  and  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  are slightly reduced.

5) Bridging ( $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{N}}\text{O}$ ) Ligand

For bidentate co-ordination using nitrogen and oxygen as a bridge, the nitrite group was found to have an appreciable increase in  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  but only a slight reduction in  $\nu_{\text{as}}$ . The nitrogen-oxygen stretching frequencies occur at  $\sim 1240$  and  $\sim 1430 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in each of the complexes of  $\text{Ni}(\text{ethylenediamine})(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Ni}(\text{N-methylethylenediamine})(\text{NO}_2)_2$  and  $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$ . It was interpreted that nitrogen and oxygen co-ordination in this type of bridging resulted in the slight lowering of  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  from its free ion value, and the raising of the mean of  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  and  $\nu_{\text{as}}$ .<sup>11</sup> A similar spectral result was found in the compound  $(\text{Ni}(\text{ethylenediamine})_2 \text{NO}_2)\text{BF}_4$  which was confirmed by the X-ray crystallographic method to contain the bridging via nitrogen and oxygen of the nitrite group.<sup>12</sup> Compounds of the family  $\left[ \text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3 \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{OH} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{NO}_2 \end{array} \text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_3 \right]^{3+}$  possessing nitrite infrared frequencies at  $1200$  and  $1500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were therefore deduced to possess this type of bridging.

6) Bridging ( $\overset{\text{NO}}{\text{O}}$ ) Ligand

Bridging via a single oxygen atom by a nitrite ion is expected to affect the infrared spectrum in a similar manner as a monodentate nitrito type of bonding when a single oxygen atom is co-ordinated. A very strong band of  $\nu_{\text{as}}$  at  $\sim 1020 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a generally strong peak of  $\nu_{\text{s}}$  at  $\sim 1475$  was found by Hitchman<sup>11</sup> to be a characteristic spectrum of a series of compounds  $\text{NiL}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$  (where L = isoquinoline, 3-methylpyridine, 4-methylpyridine and N,N-diethylethylenediamine) and  $\text{NiL}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot 1/3\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (where L = pyridine and 3-methyl-

pyridine). These bands were similar to those found for monodentate oxygen bonding.

As evidence from magnetic moments and electronic spectra suggested that the co-ordination number of each nickel ion in these complexes was six, implying bidentate co-ordination by the nitrite group, it was concluded by Hitchman<sup>11</sup> that the only bidentate nitrite bonding likely to have infrared frequencies similar to those of a monodentate nitrito co-ordination was bridging via a single oxygen atom.

The manner of bridging via a single oxygen atom was furthermore supported by the magnitude of the difference of  $\nu_{as}$  and  $\nu_s$  from their free-ion values, as the effect on the nitrite infrared spectrum of two nickel ions attached to a single oxygen atom of a nitrite group should be appreciably more than that produced when one nickel ion was bonded. The values of  $\nu_{as}$  and  $\nu_s$  at frequencies of  $\sim 1020$  and  $\sim 1457$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were between those observed for monodentate nitrito groups co-ordinated to Co(III) and Pt(IV).

### Electronic Spectra

The analysis of the electronic absorption spectrum of a nitrite complex is relatively more difficult than its infrared spectrum.

The energies of the 'd - d' electronic transitions in a nitrite complex, as measured by the electronic absorption spectra, provides two significant items of information on the nature of the bonding in a nitrite complex.

The first is derived in conjunction with the magnetic susceptibility and often indicates the approximate symmetry of the ligand field, i.e. whether the complex is planar, tetrahedral or octahedral. Stoichiometric consideration then leads to a conclusion that the nitrite group co-ordinates as a monodentate or bidentate ligand.

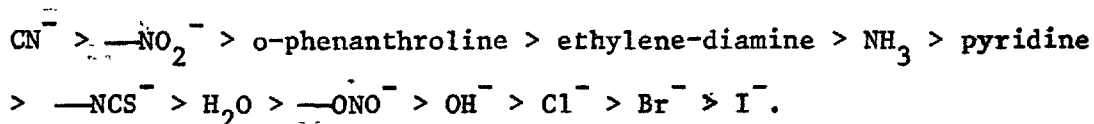
The second useful item of information generally provided by the



electronic spectrum is whether the nitrite groups are co-ordinated via nitrogen or oxygen. Nitrite groups co-ordinated via oxygen only - nitrito, chelated, and bridged via a single oxygen atom group - are at the weak end of the spectrochemical series, whereas nitrite ions co-ordinated only or partly by nitrogen i.e. nitro and bidentate  $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{--NO--}}$  bridging are at the strong end. For example the oxygen-bonded nitrite groups have an energy of the 'd - d' electronic transition value of  $\sim 9,000\text{cm}^{-1}$  when octahedrally co-ordinated to Ni(II), while those bonded via nitrogen have a corresponding value of  $\sim 13,000\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### 1) Nitro- and Nitrito- Ligands

The nitro- and nitrito- groups can be readily distinguished from a study of the spectrochemical series. Jørgensen<sup>13</sup> listed the following spectrochemical series in order of decreasing field strength:



The nitro- group is therefore a relatively strong ligand, while the nitrito- group is a fairly weak ligand. For transition metal ions, particularly of the first series, the 'd - d' bands in a nitro-complex will generally be of considerably higher energy than the corresponding ones in the analogous nitritocomplex. By comparing the electronic spectrum of a nitrite complex with those of similar compounds containing other ligands, the effective ligand field strength of the nitrito-groups, and hence their mode of co-ordination as a nitro or nitrito bonding can be deduced. For example, the energies of the first spin-allowed electronic transitions for the isomeric forms of  $(\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{--ONO})\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $(\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{--NO}_2)\text{Cl}_2$  and two related compounds,  $(\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{H}_2\text{O})\text{Cl}_3$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6\text{Cl}_3$ , are 20600, 21900; 20600 and 21000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  respectively<sup>13 14</sup>.

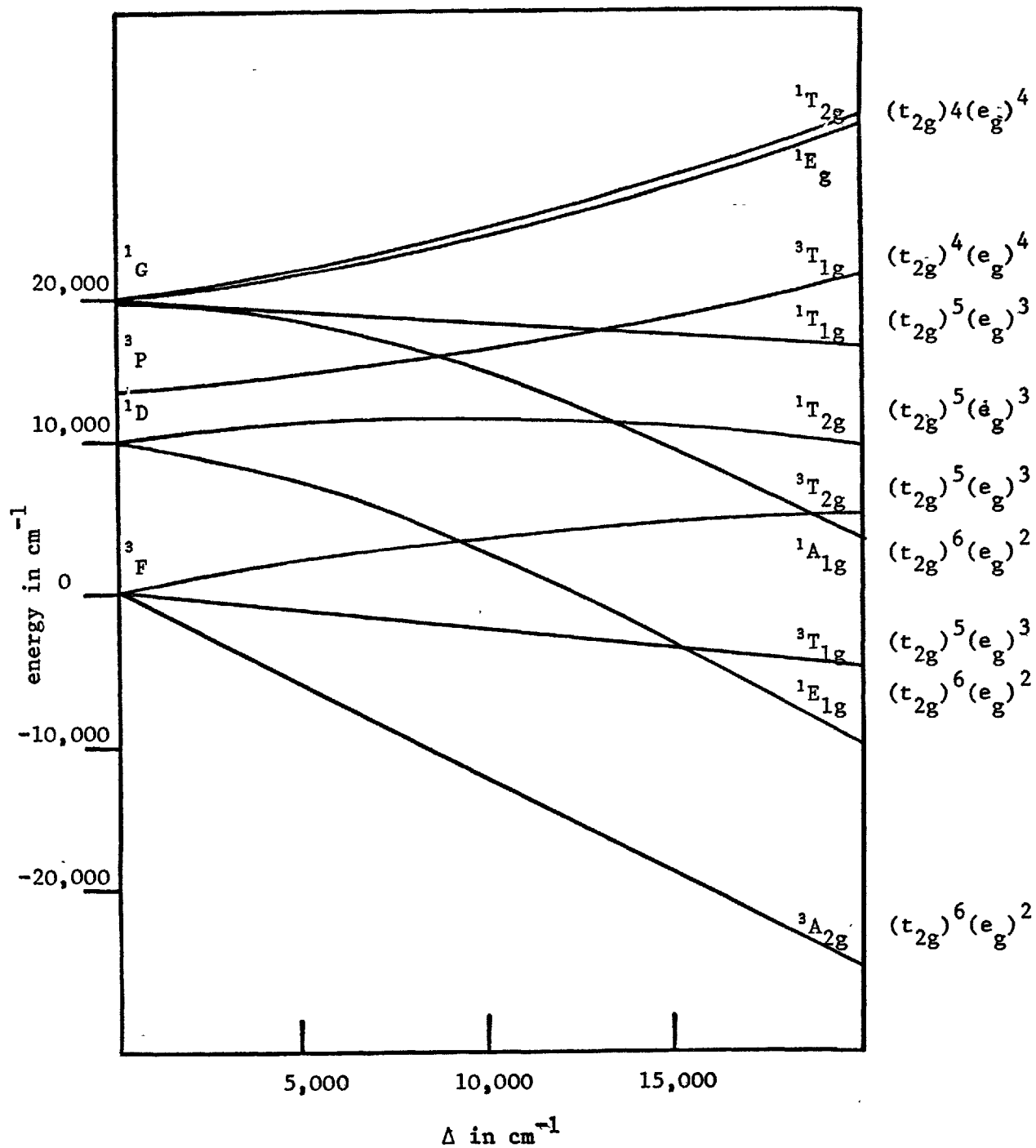
The ligand-field splitting parameter,  $\Delta$  values, for nitro and nitrito bonding, can be approximately obtained by the 'average environment' treatment as suggested by Jørgensen<sup>13</sup>. In a nickel (II) complex, the partial energy level for the nickel ion, of symmetry  $d^8$ , in an octahedral field may be considered. (Fig. 2). The six-co-ordinate nickel ions with spin-triplet ground states exhibit three main bands, for three spin-allowed transitions from the ground state  $^3A_{2g}$  to the three triplet states  $^3T_{2g}$ ,  $^3T_{1g}(F)$  and  $^3T_{1g}(P)$  in  $O_h$  ligand field symmetry. The first electronic transition  $^3A_{2g}$  to  $^3T_{2g}$  approximates to  $\Delta$  value, which is  $\sim 12,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in a typical nitrocomplex  $\text{Ni}(\text{N-ethylethylenediamine})_2(-\text{NO}_2)_2$  and  $10,360 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in a typical nitritocomplex  $\text{Ni}(\text{N,N'-diethylethylenediamine})_2(-\text{ONO})$ . By taking the  $\Delta$  value of the diamines as  $11,500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ <sup>13</sup>, it follows from the values in the two compounds that the  $\Delta$  values of the nitro- group and of the nitrito- group are  $\sim 13,000$  and  $8,100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively. The corresponding values of  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  are  $10,800$  and  $8,500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively.

Similar values for the nitro- and nitrito- groups in the isomeric forms of  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5(\text{NO}_2)]\text{Cl}_2$  were deduced when the difference in oxidation state of the metal ion was taken into account. The difference in ligand-field strength between the nitro- and nitrito- group is usually large enough for correct assignments to be generally made.

## 2) Chelating Ligand

The electronic spectra of complexes containing chelating nitrite groups indicates a relatively weak ligand nature of the chelating nitrite group. The compounds  $\text{NiL}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$  (where L = pyridine, 2-methylpyridine and quinoline),  $\text{Ni}(\text{N,N,N',N'-}$

Figure 2



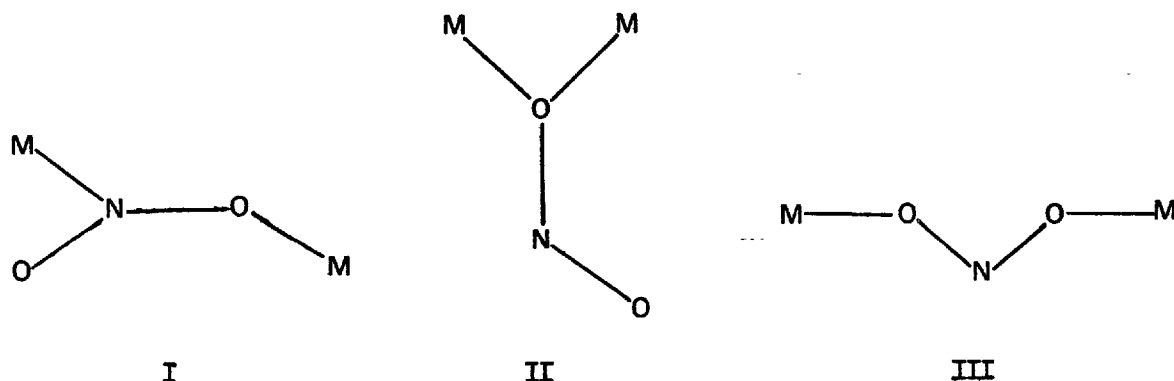
tetramethylethylenediamine)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and Ni(N,N,N',N'-tetraethyl-ethylenediamine)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, all of which were confirmed by the magnetic moment values of 2.9 - 3.3 B.M. to possess six-coordinate, paramagnetic nickel (II) imply the bidentate co-ordination of the nitrite group. The band maxima of these complexes suggest that the nickel (II) in each of them is surrounded by fairly weak ligands.<sup>11</sup>

### 3) Bridging (-NO<sup>0</sup>-) Ligand

The nitrite bridging via a nitrogen atom and an oxygen atom produces a high ligand field, as the nitrogen atom of the anion is involved in the co-ordination, and thus imposes relatively high energies of the band maxima on the electronic absorption spectrum.

The band maxima of Ni(ethylenediamine)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>, whose structure has been confirmed by X-rays to contain <sup>0</sup>-NO- bridging, are at ~20,200 and ~12,500 - 10,900 cm<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>11 12</sup> These band energies are very similar to those found for Ni(ethylenediamine)<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and suggests that the Δ value of a <sup>0</sup>-NO- bridging nitrite group is close to that produced by a nitro- group and is very high, suggesting a relatively strong ligand field around each nickel ion, whereas Ni(diamine)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, known to contain chelating anions, has a fairly weak ligand field with bands at ~17,000 and 10,000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

The nitrite ion is an extremely versatile ligand. As a monodentate ligand it can coordinate either via nitrogen forming a nitro-complex, or via oxygen, giving a nitrito complex. Alternatively it can use both oxygen atoms to form a chelate ring, or it can bridge two metal atoms as in I-III.



Although definite examples of bridges of types I and II have been demonstrated by X-ray structural studies<sup>15 16</sup>, there are no proven examples of type III bridges.

Earlier work had shown that with nickel nitrite complexes the mode of nitrite coordination depended on the steric influences of other ligands present. In complexes of the type  $\text{NiD}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$  (where D = a substituted ethylenediamine), nitrite coordinated via nitrogen for ethylenediamine and N-monoalkyl-ethylenediamines<sup>17</sup> but via one oxygen atom as the extent of substitution on amino and/or methylene hydrogens was increased<sup>18</sup>. Very heavily substituted diamines, such as NNN'-tetraalkylethylenediamines gave only  $\text{NiD}(\text{O}_2\text{N})_2$  complexes in which the anions were chelating<sup>12 19</sup>.

These observations suggested that the type I bridge, known to be present in  $\text{Ni}(\text{en})_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{BF}_4$ <sup>15</sup>, would be less favoured as alkyl substitution on the diamine was increased, and that by a suitable choice of diamine, compounds of stoichiometry  $\text{NiD}_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{BF}_4$ , containing type III bridges might be obtained.

The structural study of  $\text{Ni}(\text{EtNHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH.Et})_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{BF}_4$  presented

here is part of a general study of the compounds  $\text{NiD}_2(\text{NO}_2) \text{X}$  ( $\text{X} = \text{BF}_4$  or  $\text{ClO}_4$ ;  $\text{D} = \text{NN}'$ - and  $\text{NN-R}_2$ -en where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ ), with a view to studying steric factors in nitrite co-ordination.

## Experimental

### Preparation

All the complexes except  $\text{Ni}(\text{EtNHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHEt})_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{BF}_4$  were prepared by the following method. A methanolic solution of nickel nitrite<sup>19</sup> was refluxed with an equimolar quantity of hydrated nickel perchlorate (or tetrafluoroborate) after the addition of 2,2,-dimethoxypropane. This solution was then added dropwise and with stirring to a methanolic solution of the appropriate amount of the diamine. After concentration and cooling, crystals formed, and these were collected and dried in vacuo.

The compound  $\text{Ni}(\text{EtNHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHEt})_2(\text{NO}_2)(\text{BF}_4)$  was obtained by a modification of the above procedure. A concentrated aqueous solution of nickel nitrite and nickel tetrafluoroborate was prepared by adding solid potassium nitrite (0.85g) to an aqueous solution of nickel tetrafluoroborate hexahydrate (3.4g) and filtering off the precipitated potassium tetrafluoroborate. This solution was then added dropwise, with stirring, to a methanolic solution of the diamine. Large green crystals of the complex separated after the solution had been cooled for several hours.

Microanalytical results are given in Table 1 along with relevant spectral data, and ligand abbreviations. Physical measurements were carried out as described previously.<sup>19</sup>

### X-Ray Studies

The dark green crystals of  $\text{Ni}(\text{s-dieen})_2(\text{NO}_2)(\text{BF}_4)$  were rather irregular in shape. They were stored in their mother liquor as they tended to powder on prolonged exposure to air. Crystals used for X-ray studies were coated with varnish. When examined under polarized light they were opaque so no useful optical information was obtained.

Preliminary photographs gave the Laue symmetry  $2/m$ , monoclinic, with the unique-axis,  $b$ , corresponding to one of the shorter dimensions

Complex <sup>a</sup>	Colour	Characterisation Data Analytical Data (%) <sup>b</sup>			Nitrite i.r. band frequencies (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Electronic band frequencies (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>c</sup>
		C	H	N		
Ni(s-dimen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(ClO <sub>4</sub> )	Dark purple	25.45 (25.25)	6.2 (6.4)	18.5 (18.4)	1300m, 1230s, <sup>d</sup>	18,180; ~14,900wsh; 10,500; ~8300brsh
Ni(s-dimen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(BF <sub>4</sub> )	Dark purple	26.3 (26.1)	6.2 (6.6)	19.1 (19.0)	1300m, 1215s, <sup>d</sup>	18,000; 10,500 <sup>e</sup>
Ni(a-dimen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(ClO <sub>4</sub> )	Bright green	25.3 (25.25)	6.25 (6.4)	18.45 (18.4)	1295mw, 1215vs, 857ms	16,800; ~12,500wsh; 10,050;
Ni(a-dimen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(BF <sub>4</sub> )	Bright green	26.5 (26.1)	6.3 (6.6)	19.3 (19.0)	1295mw, 1217s, 859m	16,650; ~12,400wsh; 10,000
Ni(s-dieen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(ClO <sub>4</sub> )	Blue green	33.2 (33.0)	7.1 (7.4)	16.3 (16.0)	1315m <sup>e</sup> , 1210vs, 861m, 829w	17,350; ~12,500wsh; 10,250 <sup>e</sup>
Ni(s-dieen) <sub>2</sub> (NO <sub>2</sub> )(BF <sub>4</sub> )	Blue green <sup>c</sup>	34.15 (34.0)	7.2 (7.6)	16.6 (16.5)	1295mw <sup>e</sup> , 1210vs, 861m	17,400; ~14,700wsh; ~12,500wsh; 10,250 <sup>e</sup> .

<sup>a</sup> Ligand abbreviations : s-dimen = NN'-dimethylethylenediamine; a-dimen = NN-dimethylethylenediamine;  
s-dieen = NN'-diethylethylenediamine.

<sup>b</sup> Required values in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> When powdered; dark green when crystalline.

<sup>d</sup> Amine bands in region of  $\delta(\text{NO}_2)$ .

<sup>e</sup> Assignment uncertain because of amine bands.

<sup>f</sup> Reflectance spectra.

<sup>g</sup> Asymmetric to lower energy.



of the crystal.

Preliminary unit-cell dimensions were:-

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underline{a} = 11.34\text{\AA} & \underline{D}_m = 1.42 \\ \underline{b} = 16.30\text{\AA} & \underline{D}_c = 1.41 \\ \underline{c} = 11.94\text{\AA} & \underline{U} = 2046\text{\AA}^3 \\ \beta = 112^\circ & \underline{Z} = 4 \end{array}$$

The systematic absences were:-

$$\begin{array}{ll} hkl & \text{none} \\ h0l & l = 2n + 1 \\ 0k0 & k = 2n + 1 \end{array}$$

Thus the space group is unambiguously determined as  $\underline{P2}_1/\underline{c}$ .

Intensity data were collected for a crystal of dimensions ca. 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.3 mm<sup>3</sup> mounted about the b axis on a Siemens off-line automatic four-circle diffractometer.

#### Crystal Data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{32}\text{BF}_4\text{N}_5\text{NiO}_2$ ,  $\underline{M} = 433.9$ , Monoclinic  $\underline{a} = 11.338(1)$ ,  
 $\underline{b} = 16.291(2)$ ,  $\underline{c} = 11.934(1)$   $\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta = 112.015(8)^\circ$ ,  $\underline{U} = 2043.6\text{\AA}^3$ ,  
 $\underline{D}_m$  (by flotation) = 1.42,  $\underline{D}_c = 1.41$ ,  $\underline{Z} = 4$ ,  $\underline{F}_{000} = 896$ ,  $\mu = 18.13\text{cm}^{-1}$   
 Space group  $\underline{P2}_1/\underline{c}$  from systematic absences :  $h0l$ ,  $l = 2n + 1$ , and  
 $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ .

$\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation at a take-off angle of  $6^\circ$ , a nickel  $\beta$  filter and a Na(Tl)I scintillation counter were used. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique was employed, with a 'five-value' measuring procedure<sup>20</sup> to give 2522 independent reflections measured to  $\theta = 60^\circ$ , of which 140 were judged to be unobserved.<sup>20</sup> The net count of the reference reflection did not vary significantly during the data collection (ca. 6 days). The data were scaled using the reference reflection and the Lorentz and polarisation corrections were applied.

#### Solution and Refinement of Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson map was computed from which the

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nickel atom position was readily obtained. Least-squares refinement of this position gave  $\underline{R} = 0.495$ . A difference-Fourier synthesis calculated on the basis of this atom position, with a rejection ratio of 0.5, showed the positions of a further eight meaningful atoms and inclusion in least-squares refinement gave  $\underline{R} = 0.38$ . All the remaining atomic positions were then found including the tetrafluoroborate group, but owing to a large degree of disorder in this group it was excluded from the next refinement in order to redetermine its position ( $\underline{R} = 0.277$  without  $\text{BF}_4$ ). The tetrafluoroborate group was then more accurately determined from the resultant difference-Fourier. Refinement of all the non-hydrogen atoms with isotropic temperature factors gave  $\underline{R} = 0.184$ . All atoms were then allowed to refine anisotropically to give  $\underline{R} = 0.095$ . At this stage, the data were corrected for absorption effects, according to the method of Busing and Levy<sup>22</sup>, using a 10 x 10 x 10 grid, with crystal pathlengths determined by the vector analysis procedure of Coppens *et al*<sup>23</sup>. Further anisotropic refinement brought  $\underline{R}$  to 0.087. An anomalous dispersion correction for nickel was then applied ( $\underline{R} = 0.076$ ). Two misprocessed reflections and three reflections suffering from extinction were removed during the refinement procedure. When the hydrogen atoms, located from the latest difference-Fourier were included as a "fixed-atom contribution",  $\underline{R}$  fell to 0.053. (Final  $\underline{R}$ -factor of less than  $\underline{R} = 0.103$ ). The scattering form factors used were those tabulated by Cromer and Weber<sup>24</sup>, and the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion correction were those given by Cromer.<sup>25</sup> A final difference-Fourier was relatively featureless.

Tables 2 and 3 list the final coordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms and the coefficients of their anisotropic temperature factors respectively. The standard deviations have been obtained using the full-matrix least-squares refinement procedure ORFLS of X-ray 70. (See chapter II). The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 4. Structure amplitudes are listed at the end of the chapter.

## Discussion

Compounds of the type  $\text{Ni}(\text{diamine})_2(\text{NO}_2)\text{X}$  ( $\text{X} = \text{BF}_4$  or  $\text{ClO}_4$ ) were readily obtained with a-dimen, s-dimen, and s-dieen. The electronic spectra of the solid compounds (Table 1) indicate the absence of type I bridges, as the spin-allowed d-d bands are at much lower energies than in the compounds  $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{X}$ . For these last, the two lowest energy bands were observed at  $\overset{26}{\text{ca.}} 20,000$  and  $\text{ca. } 12,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Whereas the corresponding bands in the spectra of the compounds described here are at  $16,000\text{--}18,200$  and  $10,000\text{--}10,500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively. The absence of Type I bridging is supported by the nitrite band frequencies in the infrared (i.r.) spectra (Table 1), particularly by the absence of an N-O stretch in the region  $1390\text{--}1440 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . These results also show the absence of a single oxygen bridge (type II).

However, the spectral results do not permit a reliable differentiation to be made between the presence of a type III bridge and a chelating nitrite group. Both types of nitrite coordination would be expected to affect the internal modes of the  $\text{NO}_2^-$  group in a similar way. Moreover the only significant difference in the electronic spectra would be differences in the splittings of the orbital triplet levels between a trans  $\text{NiN}_4\text{O}_2$  system for the chelating nitrite. As such differences are too ill-defined for diagnostic purposes, one of the series of complexes was chosen for X-ray study - the compound  $\text{Ni}(\text{s-dieen})_2(\text{NO}_2)(\text{BF}_4)$ .

The structural study showed that in this compound the nitrite group acts as a chelate and not a bridging group. The structure of the cation  $[\text{Ni}(\text{s-dieen})_2(\text{O}_2\text{N})]^+$  is shown in Figure 3, the relevant bond lengths and angles are listed in Tables 5 and 6, and the molecular packing is shown in Figure 4 (drawn using the program ORTEP<sup>27</sup>). Intermolecular contacts are listed in Table 7. The coordination about the nickel atom is distorted octahedral. Within each chelate ring formed

by s-dieen both ethyl groups point upward towards the nitrite group. This arrangement allows the s-dieen molecules to occupy cis positions without undue steric strain whilst leaving sufficient room for the nitrite group to chelate. The atoms N<sub>6</sub> and N<sub>33</sub> lie in the plane containing Ni, O<sub>1</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub> (deviations from the plane are 0.02 and 0.009 Å respectively, plane 2, Table 8). As expected, the constraint imposed upon the angle O<sub>1</sub>-Ni-O<sub>3</sub> by the "bite" of the nitrite group, permits the angle N<sub>6</sub>-Ni-N<sub>33</sub> to open out from an ideal octahedral angle of 90° to 101.8°. However, the departure from linearity for N<sub>3</sub>-Ni-N<sub>66</sub> is quite small (angle N<sub>3</sub>-Ni-N<sub>66</sub> = 173.6°) and there is almost a diad relationship within the cation. The trans Ni-N bonds (to N<sub>3</sub> and N<sub>66</sub>) are somewhat longer (2.15 and 2.16 Å) than those to N<sub>33</sub> (2.13 Å) and N<sub>6</sub> (2.10 Å), and all are longer than the Ni-N bonds (2.09 Å) in Ni(tetmen)(O<sub>2</sub>N)<sub>2</sub><sup>12</sup>. The angles at the nitrite group (O<sub>1</sub>-N<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>3</sub> and O<sub>1</sub>-Ni-O<sub>3</sub>) are quite similar to those of the tetmen compound, but the nitrite chelation is more symmetric [Ni-O, 2.10 and 2.12 Å compared with 2.07 and 2.15 Å, and 2.06 and 2.12 Å for the two nitrites in Ni(tetmen)(O<sub>2</sub>N)<sub>2</sub><sup>12</sup>].

In conclusion, although the steric factors in Ni(s-dieen)<sub>2</sub>(ONO)<sub>2</sub> are sufficient to favour nitrito-coordination<sup>18</sup> as compared with nitro-coordination, they are insufficient in the range of compounds reported here to prevent the cis-chelation of the diamine required for nitrite chelation. In turn, the relatively small steric requirements of the chelating nitrite group facilitate this cis-arrangement of diamine coordination, as they permit any unfavourable diamine-diamine contacts to open out by distortion from octahedral geometry. The present results suggest that the type III bridging nitrite may be rather elusive, as the further increase in steric hindrance required to prevent a cis-arrangement for the diamine would probably result in only one molecule coordinating to the metal ion.

Fig. 3

Structure of the cation  $\text{Ni}(\text{ethylethylenediamine})_2(\text{O}_2\text{N})^+$ .

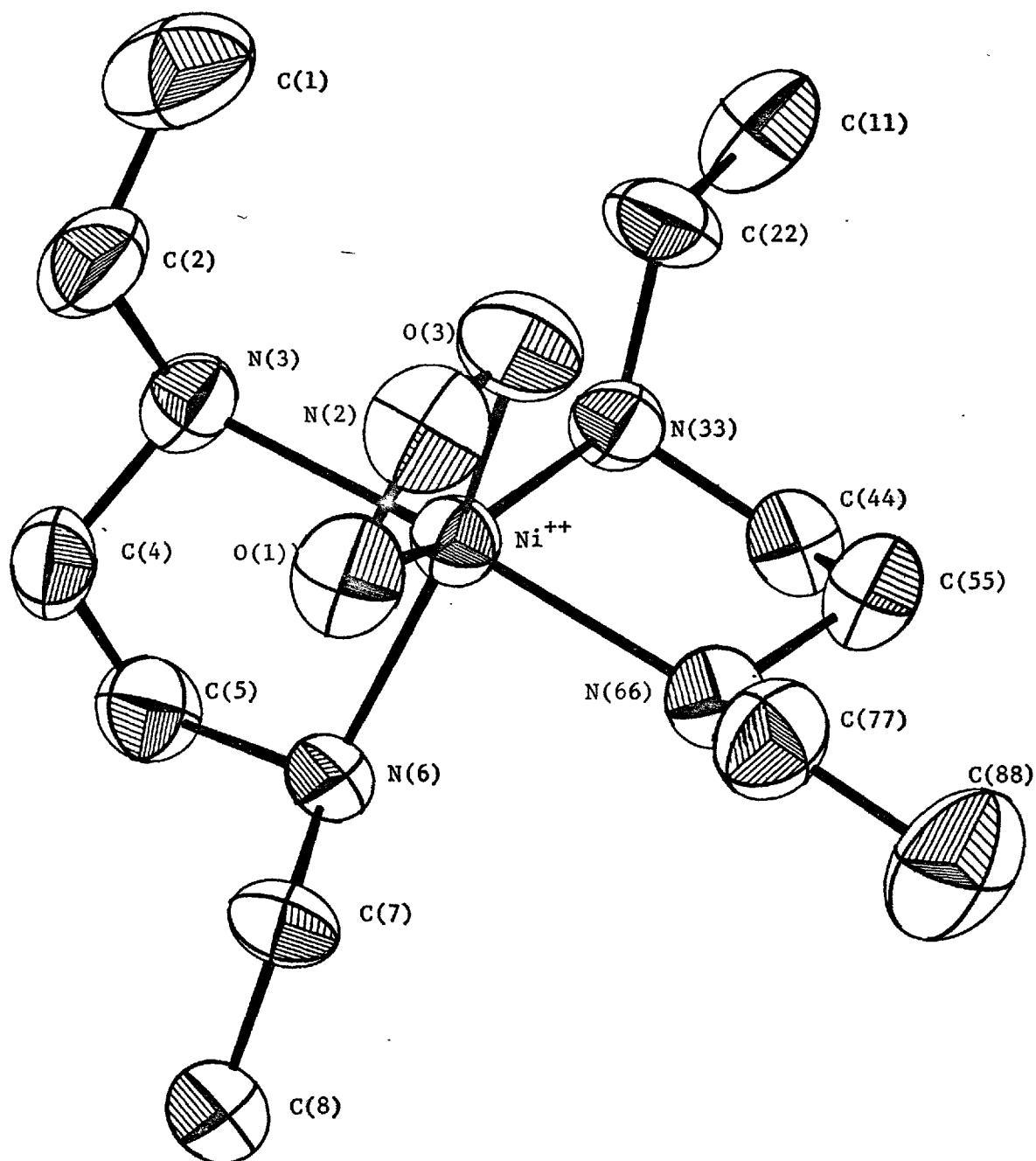


Fig. 3a

Schematic diagrams of the cation.

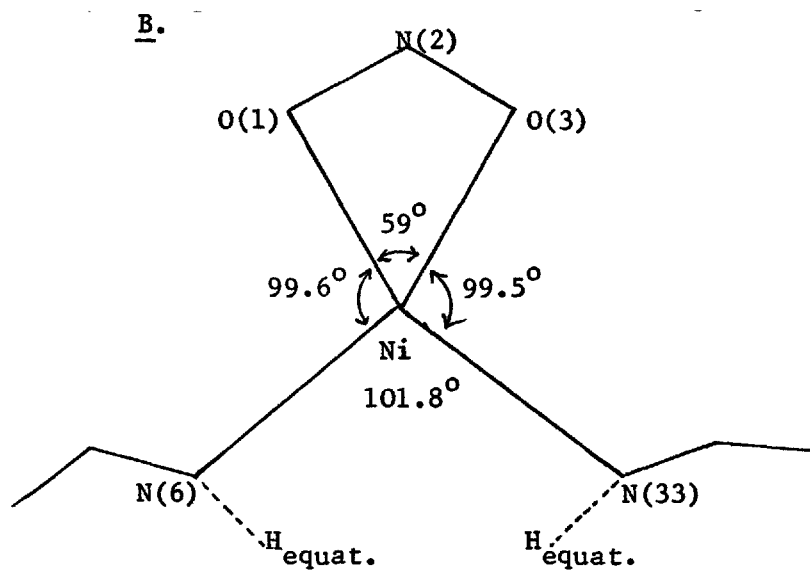
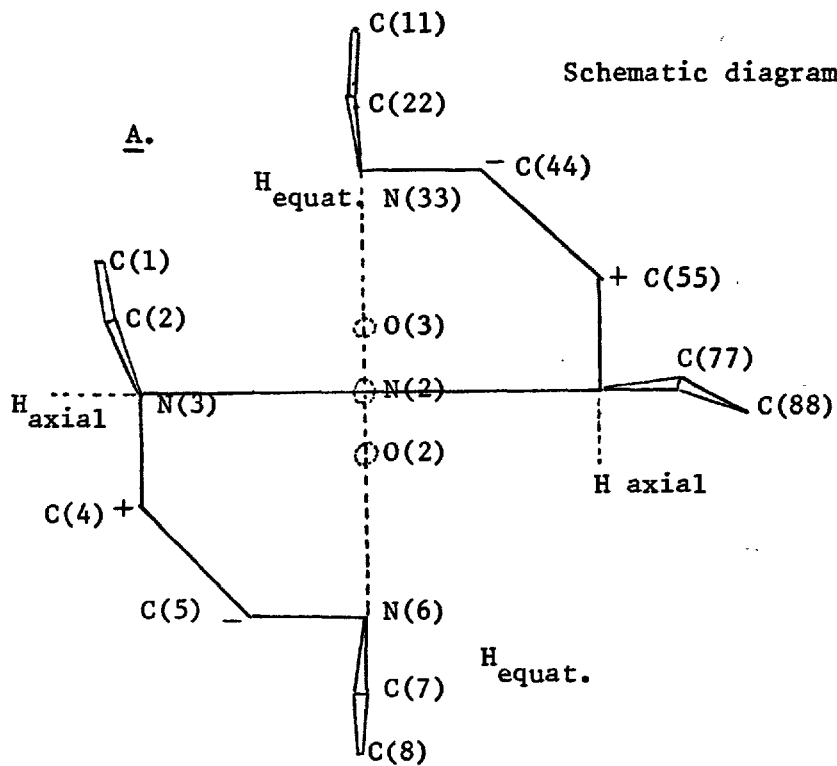


Fig. 4

Stereoscopic packing diagram of the complex

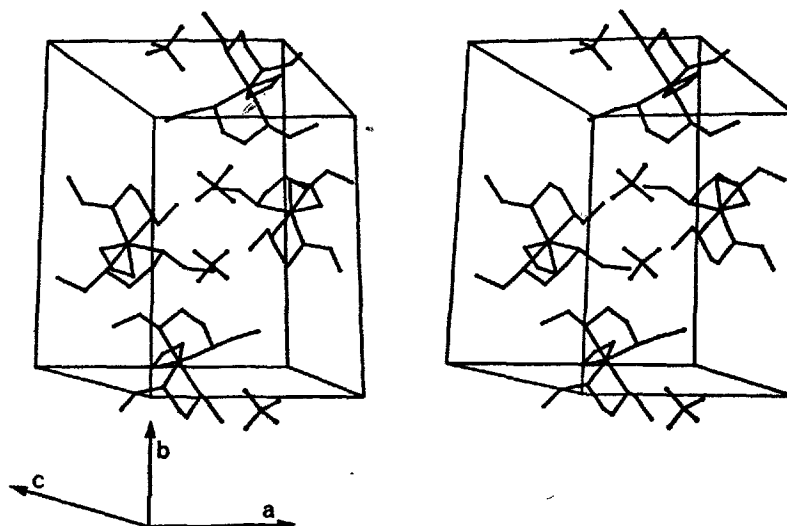
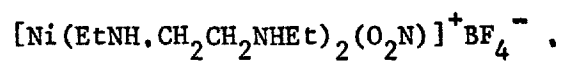


TABLE 2

## Non-Hydrogen Atomic Positions

	x	y	z
Ni <sup>++</sup>	0.23274(6)	0.09381(4)	0.23013(6)
O <sub>1</sub>	0.0491(3)	0.0877(2)	0.0961(3)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.0694(5)	0.1403(3)	0.0282(4)
O <sub>3</sub>	0.1808(3)	0.1686(2)	0.0734(3)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.3261(7)	-0.0756(4)	-0.0272(5)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.2647(5)	-0.0060(3)	0.0164(4)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.2960(3)	-0.0059(2)	0.1485(3)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.2513(5)	-0.0806(3)	0.1906(4)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.2814(4)	-0.0715(3)	0.3246(4)
N <sub>6</sub>	0.2172(3)	0.0018(2)	0.3473(3)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.0817(4)	-0.0158(3)	0.3333(5)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.0695(5)	-0.0738(3)	0.4271(5)
C <sub>11</sub>	0.6145(5)	0.1885(4)	0.2854(6)
C <sub>22</sub>	0.4740(5)	0.1678(3)	0.2317(5)
N <sub>33</sub>	0.4243(3)	0.1337(2)	0.3206(3)
C <sub>44</sub>	0.4220(5)	0.1942(3)	0.4122(4)
C <sub>55</sub>	0.3045(5)	0.2465(3)	0.3630(5)
N <sub>66</sub>	0.1898(3)	0.1935(2)	0.3282(3)
C <sub>77</sub>	0.0747(5)	0.2456(3)	0.2737(5)
C <sub>88</sub>	-0.0430(6)	0.2053(4)	0.2798(6)
B	0.6458(6)	-0.0693(4)	0.3318(5)
F <sub>1</sub>	0.5537(4)	-0.1225(3)	0.2706(4)
F <sub>2</sub>	0.6912(7)	-0.0313(4)	0.2619(5)
F <sub>3</sub>	0.5957(3)	-0.0153(2)	0.3929(3)
F <sub>4</sub>	0.7403(3)	-0.1109(2)	0.4148(3)



Table 3

Anisotropic Thermal Parameters

The anisotropic thermal ellipsoid has the form:-

$$\exp - (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)$$

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$	
Ni <sup>++</sup>	855(8)	395(3)	823(7)	-5(4)	353(6)	35(4)	$\times 10^{-5}$
O <sub>1</sub>	115(4)	68(2)	117(4)	-2(2)	31(3)	2(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
N <sub>2</sub>	138(6)	71(3)	106(5)	7(3)	31(4)	10(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
O <sub>3</sub>	139(4)	60(2)	106(3)	2(2)	51(3)	11(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>1</sub>	281(11)	78(4)	138(7)	12(5)	114(7)	-18(4)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>2</sub>	163(7)	59(3)	99(5)	0(3)	60(4)	-8(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
N <sub>3</sub>	108(4)	42(2)	84(4)	-4(2)	47(3)	-4(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>4</sub>	128(6)	42(2)	126(5)	-5(3)	58(4)	-4(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>5</sub>	117(5)	46(2)	123(5)	6(3)	56(4)	14(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
N <sub>6</sub>	83(4)	42(2)	84(3)	-3(2)	37(3)	3(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>7</sub>	96(5)	57(2)	139(6)	-4(3)	61(4)	5(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>8</sub>	141(6)	57(3)	180(7)	-16(3)	98(6)	6(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>11</sub>	131(6)	62(3)	245(9)	-26(3)	114(6)	20(4)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>22</sub>	128(6)	48(3)	143(6)	-12(3)	79(5)	-6(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
N <sub>33</sub>	89(4)	40(2)	102(4)	-13(2)	45(3)	-3(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>44</sub>	130(6)	56(2)	107(5)	-20(3)	54(4)	-14(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>55</sub>	156(6)	44(2)	137(6)	-12(3)	87(5)	-14(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
N <sub>66</sub>	109(4)	43(2)	96(4)	9(2)	52(3)	6(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>77</sub>	163(7)	56(3)	128(6)	32(4)	61(5)	10(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
C <sub>88</sub>	131(7)	81(4)	232(9)	25(4)	76(7)	10(5)	$\times 10^{-4}$
B	134(7)	47(3)	93(6)	8(4)	43(5)	4(3)	$\times 10^{-4}$
F <sub>1</sub>	162(5)	119(3)	327(7)	3(3)	34(5)	-114(4)	$\times 10^{-4}$
F <sub>2</sub>	698(7)	134(4)	327(9)	29(6)	340(11)	87(5)	$\times 10^{-4}$
F <sub>3</sub>	157(4)	67(2)	195(4)	27(2)	37(3)	-32(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$
F <sub>4</sub>	180(4)	94(2)	157(4)	46(2)	69(3)	17(2)	$\times 10^{-4}$

Table 4

Hydrogen atomic positions; located from difference-Fourier  
and unrefined.  $\times 10^3$

	$x$	$y$	$z$
H <sub>11</sub>	429	-70	14
H <sub>12</sub>	300	-135	-1
H <sub>13</sub>	300	-77	-125
H <sub>21</sub>	288	53	-14
H <sub>22</sub>	158	-12	-28
H <sub>31</sub>	400	-1	191
H <sub>41</sub>	151	-90	145
H <sub>42</sub>	301	-135	176
H <sub>51</sub>	250	-127	358
H <sub>52</sub>	384	-67	371
H <sub>61</sub>	269	22	441
H <sub>71</sub>	38	43	339
H <sub>72</sub>	34	-41	244
H <sub>81</sub>	116	-133	424
H <sub>82</sub>	120	-49	519
H <sub>83</sub>	-27	-88	418
H <sub>111</sub>	630	233	357
H <sub>112</sub>	666	133	322
H <sub>113</sub>	652	213	221
H <sub>221</sub>	422	224	195
H <sub>222</sub>	458	124	161
H <sub>331</sub>	481	82	365
H <sub>441</sub>	423	162	491
H <sub>442</sub>	505	232	435
H <sub>551</sub>	303	290	431

Table 4 (Continued)

H <sub>552</sub>	303	280	284
H <sub>661</sub>	187	163	408
H <sub>771</sub>	90	303	321
H <sub>772</sub>	60	256	180
H <sub>881</sub>	-59	148	232
H <sub>882</sub>	-28	195	373
H <sub>883</sub>	-127	244	240

TABLE 5

Bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with estimated standard deviations in parentheses

Ni <sup>++</sup> - O <sub>1</sub>	2.099(3)	Ni <sup>++</sup> - N <sub>33</sub>	2.132(3)
Ni <sup>++</sup> - O <sub>3</sub>	2.123(3)	Ni <sup>++</sup> - N <sub>66</sub>	2.161(4)
Ni <sup>++</sup> - N <sub>3</sub>	2.151(4)	O <sub>1</sub> - N <sub>2</sub>	1.258(7)
Ni <sup>++</sup> - N <sub>6</sub>	2.102(4)	N <sub>2</sub> - O <sub>3</sub>	1.261(6)

C <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>2</sub>	1.521(9)	C <sub>11</sub> - C <sub>22</sub>	1.515(7)
C <sub>2</sub> - N <sub>3</sub>	1.481(6)	C <sub>22</sub> - N <sub>33</sub>	1.483(7)
N <sub>3</sub> - C <sub>4</sub>	1.477(6)	N <sub>33</sub> - C <sub>44</sub>	1.479(7)
C <sub>4</sub> - C <sub>5</sub>	1.513(7)	C <sub>44</sub> - C <sub>55</sub>	1.503(7)
C <sub>5</sub> - N <sub>6</sub>	1.476(6)	C <sub>55</sub> - N <sub>66</sub>	1.484(6)
N <sub>6</sub> - C <sub>7</sub>	1.509(6)	N <sub>66</sub> - C <sub>77</sub>	1.487(6)
C <sub>7</sub> - C <sub>8</sub>	1.511(8)	C <sub>77</sub> - C <sub>88</sub>	1.513(9)

B - F <sub>1</sub>	1.342(7)
B - F <sub>2</sub>	1.292(11)
B - F <sub>3</sub>	1.392(8)
B - F <sub>4</sub>	1.338(6)

TABLE 6

Selected Bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with estimated standard deviations  
in parentheses

$O_1 - Ni^{++} - O_3$	59.17(15)
$N_6 - Ni^{++} - N_{33}$	101.78(13)
$N_3 - Ni^{++} - N_{66}$	173.61(12)
$O_1 - Ni^{++} - N_3$	91.31(14)
$O_3 - Ni^{++} - N_{66}$	90.09(14)
$O_1 - Ni^{++} - N_6$	99.59(14)
$O_3 - Ni^{++} - N_{33}$	99.46(14)
$O_1 - Ni^{++} - N_{33}$	158.62(15)
$O_3 - Ni^{++} - N_6$	158.60(13)
$O_1 - Ni^{++} - N_{66}$	95.05(14)
$O_3 - Ni^{++} - N_3$	93.66(14)
$N_3 - Ni^{++} - N_6$	83.56(15)
$N_{33} - Ni^{++} - N_{66}$	83.67(14)
$N_3 - Ni^{++} - N_{33}$	90.61(14)
$N_6 - Ni^{++} - N_{66}$	94.79(15)
$O_1 - N_2 - O_3$	111.68(36)

Table 7

Intermolecular distances ( $\text{Å}^\circ$ ) with values less than  $3.5\text{Å}$ .

		<u>Symmetry operation</u>	
$F_4 - N_6$	3.229(5)	$C_5 - F_3$	3.433(6)
$F_4 - N_{66}$	3.166(5)	$N_6 - F_3$	3.038(4)
			} (1-x, -y, 1-z)
$C1 - F2$	3.240(9)		(1-x, -y, -z)
$C55 - F1$	3.407(8)		} (1-x, $\frac{1}{2} + y$ , $\frac{1}{2} - z$ )
$C22 - F1$	3.430(7)		

Table 8

Least-squares planes of selected atoms

The equations of the planes can be expressed in terms of  $\underline{Px} + \underline{Qy} + \underline{Rz} = \underline{S}$  in direct space.

	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Atoms defining plane</u>	<u>Not defining plane</u>
<u>Plane 1</u>	9.03	9.48	-5.39	1.79	Ni -0.040; O(1) -1.032 N(2) 0.007; O(3) 1.036 N(3) 0.052; N(66)-0.023	N(33) 1.569 N(6) -1.683
<u>Plane 2</u>	-6.07	11.35	7.69	1.40	Ni 0.021; O(1) 0.031 N(2) -0.015; O(3) -0.021 N(33) 0.009; N(6) -0.024	N(3) -2.112 N(66) 2.168
<u>Plane 3</u>	-5.89	11.65	7.49	1.44	Ni, O(1), O(3)	N(2) -0.014
<u>Plane 4</u>	8.71	2.93	3.37	3.08	Ni, N(3), N(6)	C(1) -0.548; C(2) -0.781. C(4) -0.478; C(5) 0.279. C(7) -1.280; C(8) -1.227.
<u>Plane 5</u>	2.23	10.19	-9.24	-0.65	Ni, N(33), N(66)	C(11) 1.301; C(22) 1.274. C(44)-0.237; C(55) 0.485. C(77) 0.783; C(88) 0.072.

## Angles between planes

1 ^ 2	84.3°
2 ^ 3	1.5°

## CHAPTER III

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $\underline{h}$  and  $\underline{k}$  and list values of  $\underline{l}$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.



		0,0,L			0,5,L	3	25	22	3	152	158	9	52	49
4	382	398	1	326	330	4	99	78	4	115	117	10	75	73
6	335	349	2	88	87	5	207	203	5	190	193	11	95	88
8	77	63	3	623	627	6	95	85	6	200	196			
10	65	72	4	187	189	7	21	17					1,2,L	
			5	297	300	8	92	91		0,15,L		-11	207	201
			6	50	36	9	64	55	1	82	78	-10	116	126
			7	236	222	10	91	92	2	110	115	-9	205	203
1	116	123	8	45	10				3	191	189	-8	181	178
2	9	13	9	247	234		0,10,L		4	45	43	-7	245	241
4	616	586	10	76	74	0	698	713	5	82	80	-6	69	37
5	452	431	11	112	109	1	314	305				-5	55	57
6	227	225				2	372	366		0,16,L		-4	440	445
7	185	178			0,6,L	3	25	7				-3	24	40
8	189	193	0	273	288	4	81	85	0	29	20	-2	716	702
9	310	305	1	163	178	5	237	246	1	86	69	-1	387	405
10	97	102	2	529	560	6	149	143	2	78	81	0	181	127
11	178	169	3	212	202	7	182	184	3	14*	4	1	95	96
			4	458	467	8	102	107	4	159	160	2	310	316
			5	48	39	9	21	18				3	17	24
1	882	880	6	377	389					0,17,L		4	107	109
3	415	434	7	43	51		0,11,L		1	26	24	5	363	360
4	140	107	8	97	97	1	87	94	2	49	54	6	91	65
5	583	593	9	97	85	2	69	73				7	351	342
6	164	158	10	15*	16	3	140	133		1,0,L		8	95	74
7	162	175	11	14*	9	4	36	26				9	226	226
8	139	124				6	49	50	-10	195	205	10	140	135
9	132	128		0,7,L		7	170	166	-8	553	554		86	79
10	57	59	1	41	36	8	88	83	-6	376	370			
11	15*	5	2	144	144	9	151	145	-4	85	75		1,3,L	
			3	387	375				0	299	284	-10	84	68
			4	64	63		0,12,L		2	110	109	-9	159	182
1	77	80	5	105	101	0	549	560	4	66	72	-8	318	319
3	71	78	6	190	179	1	223	222	6	446	464	-7	141	133
4	40	35	7	174	163	2	200	168	8	365	375	-6	819	846
5	205	181	8	163	160	3	227	222	10	194	192	-5	561	558
6	323	328	9	148	141	4	44	38				-4	663	674
7	87	78	10	90	89	5	76	73		1,1,L		-3	74	73
8	328	336				6	48	43				-2	975	975
9	15*	18		0,8,L		7	67	51	-11	33	38	-1	627	628
10	164	164	0	270	269	8	53	54	-10	15*	6	1	361	335
11	71	71	1	583	597				-9	192	214	2	465	472
			2	73	52				-8	48	43	3	22	27
			3	442	456		0,13,L		-7	27	45	4	579	591
0	337	370	4	99	96	1	115	119	-6	354	351	5	174	169
2	148	152	5	194	202	2	106	116	-5	315	265	6	436	443
3	302	324	6	129	126	3	29	12	-4	473	450	7	85	85
5	162	173	7	282	272	4	43	47	-3	507	493	8	88	87
6	486	491	8	136	158	5	45	57	-2	757	737	9	24	14
7	244	245	9	117	110	6	95	96	-1	1415	1505	10	23	21
8	74	73	10	41	52	7	72	71	1	842	864	11	15*	20
9	154	166							2	37	16			
10	36	50		0,9,L			0,14,L		3	232	255		1,4,L	
11	66	58	1	142	134	0	77	55	4	473	486			
			2	93	109	1	114	105	5	110	123	-11	80	76
						2	80	95	6	357	369	-10	95	98
									7	156	143	-9	170	173
									8	48	43	-8	148	152













	6.8,L		-1	113	120	6	128	132	3	29	46	0	217	214
			0	15*	5				4	22	24	1	34	41
-3	275	261	1	55	65		7.1,L		5	51	52	2	163	161
-2	91	95	2	70	64				6	29	28	3	16*	5
-1	289	281	3	124	127	-11	25	25				4	150	161
0	231	225	4	16	27	-10	70	56		7.4,L		5	94	90
1	207	209				-9	391	393						
2	128	124		6.12,L		-8	159	144	-11	146	150		7.7,L	
3	107	95				-7	290	282	-10	33	36			
4	65	51	-8	123	126	-6	180	172	-9	74	77	-11	62	68
5	87	88	-7	161	154	-5	293	274	-8	83	77	-10	135	128
6	31	41	-6	73	67	-4	124	128	-7	42	37	-9	72	80
			-5	198	196	-3	447	468	-6	76	52	-8	99	93
	6.9,L		-4	108	85	-2	198	188	-5	25	2	-7	18*	10
			-3	184	182	-1	183	199	-4	40	23	-6	212	208
-10	48	46	-2	211	186	0	68	75	-3	147	152	-5	140	145
-9	78	69	-1	63	64	1	166	145	-2	16	10	-4	349	345
-8	92	95	0	104	99	2	57	43	-1	175	157	-3	199	201
-7	74	71	1	27	24	3	322	305	0	115	105	-2	262	263
-6	94	106	2	54	56	4	99	97	1	142	129	-1	141	153
-5	14*	2	3	54	42	5	51	46	2	53	48	0	221	225
-4	108	115				6	16*	9	3	65	56	1	115	116
-3	289	292		6.13,L					4	154	166	2	81	80
-2	183	185					7.2,L		5	121	107	3	15*	7
-1	167	162	-7	23	24				6	117	119	4	51	43
0	226	218	-6	86	77	-11	166	165				5	53	47
1	142	142	-5	46	41	-10	63	52		7.5,L				
2	123	117	-4	29	34	-9	17	15					7.8,L	
3	68	72	-3	18	13	-8	188	183	-11	131	134			
4	91	87	-2	22	25	-7	198	193	-10	15*	13	-10	14*	9
5	79	82	-1	32	21	-6	149	128	-9	132	131	-9	84	85
			0	125	118	-5	17	27	-8	19	6	-8	36	37
	6.10,L		1	15	18	-4	40	15	-7	69	71	-7	54	51
			2	137	129	-3	182	172	-6	95	99	-6	103	101
-6	79	86				-2	36	15	-5	437	441	-5	34	25
-6	335	336		6.14,L		-1	492	490	-4	121	111	-4	217	198
-7	182	188				0	117	86	-3	670	666	-3	202	218
-6	345	341	-6	58	54	1	196	205	-2	81	85	-2	39	45
-5	87	75	-5	90	89	2	89	84	-1	528	534	-1	167	176
-4	95	88	-4	66	66	3	235	231	0	105	117	0	86	94
-3	27	22	-3	159	155	4	70	55	1	193	186	1	175	181
-2	118	114	-2	84	85	5	277	274	2	21	16	2	15*	9
-1	48	45	-1	50	49	6	86	75	3	63	37	3	159	160
0	285	285	0	17	20				4	49	54	4	57	59
1	35	35	1	14*	5		7.3,L		5	47	50	5	111	109
2	142	142							6	71	63			
3	50	59		6.15,L		-11	27	18					7.9,L	
4	65	62				-10	203	189		7.6,L				
5	57	56	-2	14*	9	-9	17	18				-10	151	146
						-8	275	263	-11	54	43	-9	112	106
	6.11,L			7.0,L		-7	24	22	-10	127	120	-8	357	354
-6	85	80	-10	69	71	-6	443	435	-9	95	80	-7	185	189
-6	38	37	-8	16*	18	-5	35	21	-8	53	47	-6	158	157
-7	58	58	-6	23	21	-4	345	337	-7	14*	18	-5	174	175
-6	51	52	-4	157	183	-3	219	216	-6	51	52	-4	100	81
-5	156	154	-2	186	205	-2	332	316	-5	135	157	-3	136	129
-4	76	84	0	276	271	-1	228	218	-4	45	37	-2	135	130
-3	55	35	2	260	254	0	219	211	-3	42	50	-1	90	83
-2	106	101	4	251	249	1	194	212	-2	14*	19	0	70	53
						2	40	30	-1	83	96			



	7.9.L		7.14.L		-9	75	86	-7	108	117	1	98	116	
1	134	130	-3	51	53	-8	29	24	-6	64	44	2	144	138
2	40	38	-2	50	44	-7	77	87	-5	158	170	3	37	36
3	120	117				-6	49	37	-4	280	273			
4	128	122				-5	91	111	-3	208	211		8.10.L	
				8.0.L		-4	76	85	-2	343	353			
						-3	26	11	-1	78	87	-8	199	200
	7.10.L		-10	82	67	-2	301	331	0	200	198	-7	102	95
			-8	294	299	-1	33	54	1	57	47	-6	201	196
6	36	38	-6	390	393	0	163	171	2	19	4	-5	98	97
	66	71	-4	478	496	1	43	36	3	42	38	-4	101	93
	31	34	-2	61	58	2	154	152	4	51	49	-3	40	25
	149	146	0	118	142	3	183	180				-2	19	34
	63	63	2	220	203	4	169	161				-1	63	58
	50	57	4	32	41	5	71	79				0	129	117
	159	151								8.7.L		1	64	68
	131	132		8.1.L			8.4.L		-10	67	70	2	116	113
	63	68							-9	15*	0			
	108	108	-11	16*	8	-11	193	190	-8	68	70		8.11.L	
	65	57	-10	16*	14	-10	191	187	-7	31	37			
	178	181	-9	16*	7	-9	137	131	-6	15*	14		14*	6
3	77	69	-8	47	56	-8	109	94	-4	98	93	-7	26	25
			-7	77	66	-7	213	208	-3	153	155	-6	30	25
			-6	65	69	-6	237	213	-2	65	59	-4	84	89
			-5	68	88	-5	228	226	-1	15*	14	-3	165	163
	15*	14	-4	106	110	-4	319	315	0	132	129	-2	56	52
	176	176	-3	52	30	-3	113	101	1	63	61	-1	160	154
	128	116	-2	211	235	-2	425	438	2	139	144	0	26	26
	113	104	-1	265	253	-1	149	153	3	116	122	1	123	121
	36	30	0	143	151	0	101	100	4	90	91			
	115	110	1	126	142	1	139	145					8.12.L	
	15*	14	2	253	247	2	27	10						
	15*	5	3	180	182	3	45	36		8.8.L		-6	72	73
	102	96	4	223	214	4	119	111	-10	14*	13	-5	72	65
	100	109	5	172	170	5	22	21	-9	146	146	-4	158	156
	28	22							-8	16*	16	-3	170	168
3	128	132		8.2.L			8.5.L		-7	175	182	-2	75	77
									-6	173	177	-1	110	113
									-5	203	216	0	64	66
	7.12.L		-11	134	135	-11	106	115	-4	79	85		9.0.L	
			-10	16*	2	-10	88	86	-3	109	109			
7	24	13	-9	288	298	-9	35	37	-2	244	276			
	43	51	-8	146	153	-8	82	74	-1	24	16	-10	66	84
	77	75	-7	383	387	-7	15*	6	0	31	33	-8	22	16
	24	12	-6	228	226	-6	74	57	1	102	90	-6	163	160
	15*	1	-5	303	306	-5	114	127	2	15*	7	-4	45	37
	94	97	-4	177	165	-4	15*	3	3	95	84	-2	15*	19
	123	127	-3	458	466	-3	42	44				0	25	25
	148	153	-2	94	97	-2	66	84		8.9.L		2	344	354
	77	80	-1	110	116	-1	92	88				4	214	219
2	102	91	0	172	169	0	54	53						
			1	36	20	1	32	11	-9	37	33			
	7.13.L		2	177	167	2	57	52	-8	31	29		9.1.L	
			3	191	177	3	142	148	-7	38	42			
	86	77	4	17	18	4	15*	3	-6	73	66	-11	15*	1
	56	45	5	16*	14				-5	109	112	-10	165	165
	138	124					8.6.L		-4	38	38	-9	215	205
	24	19		8.3.L					-3	17	10	-8	182	178
	118	108							-2	196	208	-7	395	398
	16	8	-11	35	32	-11	100	103	-1	131	130			
0	51	38	-10	16	4	-10	75	80	0	172	176			





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CHAPTER IV

The crystal and molecular structure  
of Cobalt (thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub>dichloride.

*"A long time ago a noted specialist said  
that his secret of success as a physician  
was keeping the patient's head cool and  
his feet warm. And it is just now  
becoming generally known that 'a hot head'  
and 'cool feet' are enough to bring  
disaster to even a well man."*

*... O. Byron Cooper.*

COBALT THIOPYRIMIDINE DICHLORIDE

There has recently been considerable interest in the roles played by ambidentate ligands because such molecules may co-ordinate to the metal through either or both possible co-ordinating atoms; those containing nitrogen and sulphur have been of especial interest.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

The complexing behaviour of an ambidentate ligand with a particular metal can often be predicted using either Ahrland, Chatt and Davies idea of class (a) or class (b) behaviour,<sup>4</sup> or Pearson's extension of this idea to hard and soft acids and bases.<sup>5</sup> These theories recognise the large difference between the co-ordination affinities of the first and second elements from Groups Vb, VIb and VIIb of the Periodic Table, i.e. N and P, O and S, F and Cl. The class (a) acceptors form their stablest compounds with the first ligand atom of each group, whereas the class (b) acceptors favour the second (or subsequent) ligand atom. Most metals in their common oxidation states show class (a) behaviour while class (b) behaviour is shown by the heavier metals of group VIII.

In Pearson's notation, class (a) metals are 'hard' and class (b) metals 'soft'. Since ligand atoms of the first row such as N, O and F are also classified as 'hard' whereas P, S, and Cl are 'soft' the general rule suggested is that 'hard' acids bind strongly to 'hard' bases while 'soft' acids bind strongly to 'soft' bases.

However, it has often been difficult to characterise unambiguously by physical methods the identity of the ligating atoms and to ascertain whether their co-ordination behaviour is determined by their steric or electronic properties e.g. the presence or absence of  $\pi$ -acceptor ligands. Electronic influences are important in such simple ligands as  $\text{SCN}^-$ ,  $\text{CN}^-$  and  $\text{NO}_2^-$  and as the identity of the ligating atom can be readily inferred from simple infra-red criteria, these ligands have been extensively studied.

Even with simple ligands such as thiocyanate, where electronic effects are expected to be dominant, steric effects cannot be neglected. In  $\text{NCS}^-$  the ligand is linear when bonding through nitrogen but bent when co-ordinating through sulphur. The greater steric effect occurring in the latter case is shown in the related complexes  $[\text{Pd}(\text{dien})(\text{SCN})]^+$  and  $[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{dien}(\text{NCS})]^+$ .<sup>6</sup>

The greater steric hindrance brought about by changing dien to  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{dien}$  results in a change of co-ordinating atom of  $\text{SCN}^-$  from sulphur to nitrogen in an attempt to relieve the steric strain. Additionally, sulphur co-ordination can be stabilised by the acceptance of electron density from non-bonding d-orbitals on the metal ( $d_{xz}$ ,  $d_{xy}$  and  $d_{yz}$ ) into empty sulphur d-orbitals.

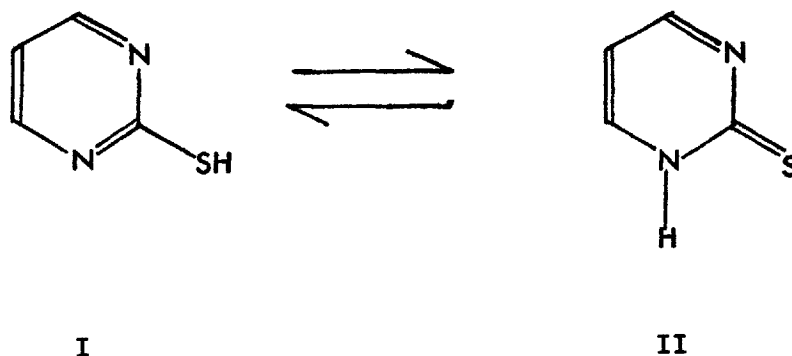
With more complex ligands, simple criteria such as the change in frequency of a particular vibrational mode are not usually definitive and extremely careful use of spectroscopic techniques is generally necessary.

Metal-sulphur chromophores are of especial interest with a view to predicting how analogous biological molecules will co-ordinate.

The metal-sulphur bond has recently been studied by physical measurements in a group of related pyridine-thiols and in all cases the ligand was shown to be bound to the metal via the sulphur rather than the nitrogen atom.<sup>1</sup> [Bonding through the oxygen atom has also been confirmed for the hydroxy analogues.<sup>1</sup>] However, a recent X-ray study<sup>7</sup> has demonstrated the existence of a chelating pyridine-thiolate anion which is to be expected on account of the loss of the proton.

The present work on the related Cobalt thiopyrimidine and hydroxypyrimidine dichlorides and their Iron analogues was carried out with a view to examine the behaviour of the thiopyrimidine ligand (tautomers I and II).





Metal atoms may be expected to co-ordinate with this ligand through either one of the nitrogen atoms of resonance form I, or through the sulphur atom of form II (less likely in I). There was some experimental evidence (Table I) suggesting that in the Cobalt (thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub> Cl<sub>2</sub> there is a distorted co-ordination and the ligand chelates to produce a four-membered ring. This has been demonstrated in the present structure determination. It was also found that the Cobalt and Iron thiopyrimidine chlorides were isomorphous. The hydroxy analogues of these complexes were prepared as it was hoped to obtain a crystallographic comparison but owing to the inherent disorder in all the crystal specimens prepared, despite having excellent morphologies, not even unit-cell information was obtainable. (The compounds were not isomorphous *with* their thiopyrimidine analogues).

### Experimental

Preparation: A warm solution of Cobalt(II) dichloridehexahydrate (1 mmol) in ethanol (5cm<sup>3</sup>) was added to a hot solution of 2-pyrimidenethiol (2 mmol) in ethanol (10cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was then heated with stirring for ca 10 minutes after which time the ligand had dissolved and a green crystalline precipitate appeared. The solid was filtered from the hot solution under nitrogen, washed with ethanol (3 x 3cm<sup>3</sup>) and ether (2 x 3cm<sup>3</sup>)

Table 1

Spectroscopic and Magnetic Data for  $\text{Co}(\text{thiopyrimidine})_2\text{Cl}_2$   
and  $\text{Co}(\text{hydroxypyrimidine})_2\text{Cl}_2$

 $\text{Co}(\text{Pym-2-SH})_2\text{Cl}_2$ 

1. Magnetic moment  $\mu_{\text{eff.}} = 4.62 \text{ B.M.}$

2. Electronic spectrum

Bands	Assignments
17.36 kk	
15.75 kk	${}^4\text{T}_1(\text{P}) \longleftarrow {}^4\text{A}_2$
10.64 kk	
6.62 kk	${}^4\text{T}_{1g}(\text{F}) \longleftarrow {}^4\text{A}_2$
5.53 kk	

Implies a distorted co-ordination.

 $\text{Co}(\text{Pym-2-OH})_2\text{Cl}_2$ 

1. Magnetic moment  $\approx$  *Unknown for lack of a suitable specimen.*

2. Electronic spectrum

Bands	Assignments
16.45 kk	${}^4\text{T}_1(\text{P}) \longleftarrow {}^4\text{A}_2$
6.90 kk	${}^4\text{T}_{1g}(\text{F}) \longleftarrow {}^4\text{A}_2$

These bands are consistent with tetrahedral co-ordination,

The spectra<sup>um</sup> of the thiopyrimidine complex is shown  
in Fig.6 and is compared with the tetrahedral  $\text{Co}(\text{quinoline})_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

and dried in a vacuum over concentrated sulphuric acid.

The ligand (2-pyrimidine thiol) was obtained commercially and was purified prior to use by recrystallisation from an ethanol-water (1:1) mixture; melting point 228 - 230°C. Gravimetric analysis indicated the formula,  $\text{CoCl}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{S})_2$

Found %			Calculated %		
C	H	N			
27.11	2.31	15.81	27.11	2.28	15.83

Crystals suitable for X-ray work and with a well developed morphology were grown from ethanol. They were dark green in colour and when examined under polarised light were opaque so no useful optical information was obtained.

The crystal chosen for data collection had the shape outlined in Fig. 1 and approximate dimensions 0.1 x 0.1 x 0.2 mm.<sup>3</sup>

Preliminary photographs gave the Laue symmetry as  $2/m$ , monoclinic, with c-axis parallel to the elongated direction of the crystal.

Preliminary unit-cell dimensions were as follows:-

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underline{a} = 12.30\text{\AA} & \underline{D}_m = 1.72\text{g cm}^{-3} \\ \underline{b} = 8.25\text{\AA} & \underline{D}_c = 1.80\text{g cm}^{-3} \\ \underline{c} = 14.25\text{\AA} & \underline{U} = 1288\text{\AA}^3 \\ \beta = 117^\circ & \underline{Z} = 4 \end{array}$$

The systematic absences were:-

$$hkl \quad h + k = 2n$$

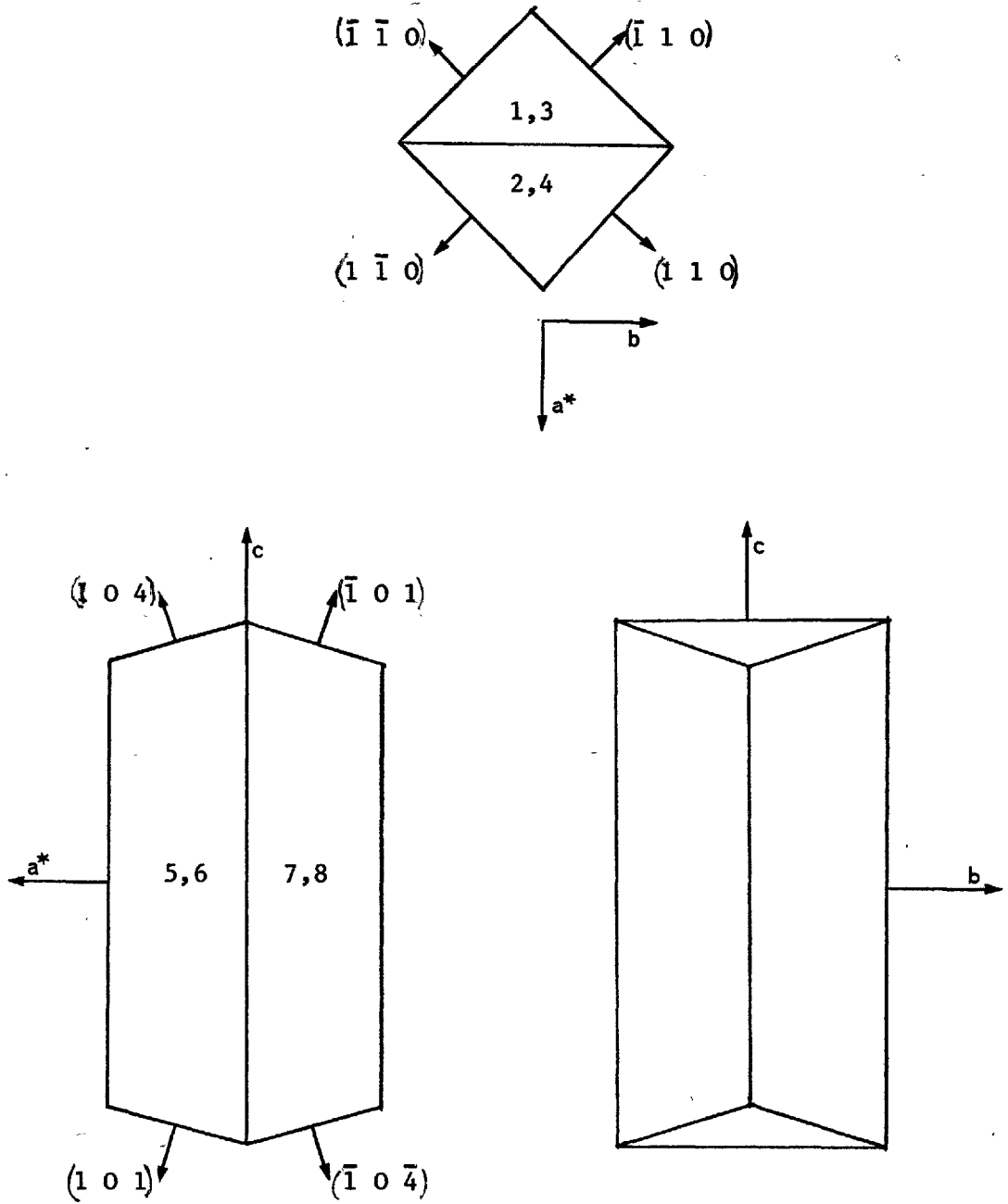
$$h0l \quad l = 2n$$

Thus the space group is either centrosymmetric  $\underline{C2/c}$  or non-centrosymmetric  $\underline{Cc}$ . From visual inspection of the intensity statistics the former is favoured although for  $\underline{Z} = 4$  in this <sup>centric</sup> space group the molecules must be situated in special positions.

The revised unit-cell dimensions obtained by least squares from

Fig. 1

Morphology of the Cobalt(thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub>dichloride crystal.



$\theta$ -scans for 22 reflections are:-

$$\underline{a} = 12.371(1)\text{\AA} \quad \beta = 117.180(6)^\circ$$

$$\underline{b} = 8.3010(4)\text{\AA} \quad \underline{V} = 1356.7\text{\AA}^3$$

$$\underline{c} = 14.851(1)\text{\AA} \quad \underline{D}_c = 1.73\text{g cm}^{-3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{abs}} = 97.25\text{cm}^{-1} \text{ for Cu-K}\alpha \text{ radiation. } \bar{\lambda} = 1.5418\text{\AA}.$$

Intensity data were collected using filtered Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation to a  $\theta$ -value of  $70^\circ$ , and altogether 1206 independent reflections were measured, of which 27 were judged as "unobserved" [ $I_{\text{net}} < 2.58 \sigma(I)$ ].

### Structural Solution

A three-dimensional Patterson map was computed which indicated that the Cobalt, Chlorine and sulphur atoms lay in positions indicating space group  $C2/c$ , the Cobalt atom being situated on a 2-fold axis. Least-squares refinement on these positions gave  $R = 0.313$ . A difference-Fourier synthesis calculated on the basis of these atomic positions revealed the positions of all the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. Isotropic refinement of these atoms gave  $R = 0.123$ . All atoms were then allowed to refine anisotropically to give  $R = 0.075$ . At this stage, the data were corrected for absorption. The correction was made according to the method of Busing and Levy<sup>9</sup> using an  $8 \times 8 \times 12$  grid, with crystal pathlengths determined by the vector analysis procedure of Coppens *et al*<sup>10</sup>. Further anisotropic refinement, eliminating four misprocessed reflections and six low-angle reflections which suffered from extinction brought  $R$  to 0.058. An anomalous dispersion correction for cobalt and sulphur was then applied. When the hydrogen atoms, which were located from the latest difference map, were included as "fixed-atom contributions",  $R$  fell to 0.054. ( $R$ -factor of less-than = 0.076). The scattering form-factors used were those tabulated by Cromer and Waber,<sup>11</sup> and the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion correction were those given by Cromer!<sup>12</sup> The final difference-Fourier was featureless.

Tables 2 and 3 list the final co-ordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms and the coefficients for the anisotropic temperature factors respectively. The standard deviations have been obtained using the full-matrix least-squares refinement procedure ORFLS of X-ray 70. The co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 4. Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed at the end of the chapter.

### Description of the structure and discussion

The complex is monomeric and possesses a diad symmetry axis. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 2 which is a view down the diad. Fig. 3 shows the molecular packing and indicates the hydrogen bonding present; Fig. 4 is a stereo pair diagram of the unit-cell contents.

The pyrimidine - 2 - thiolato - ligand is bidentate, co-ordinating through both the nitrogen and sulphur atoms. The Co co-ordination is distorted octahedral with the N atoms trans, and the pairs of Cl and S atoms cis. The more important bond lengths and angles are shown in Tables 4 and 5 respectively. The Co - Cl distance of 2.369Å and Co - N distance of 2.098 are within the expected range of values of octahedral Co - Cl and Co - N bonds.<sup>13 17</sup>

It can be seen that the drive to achieve octahedral co-ordination for Co(II) tolerates a considerable strain in the pyrimidine-2-thiolate, notably at the Co-N-C and N-C-S angles. The values are 111.8(3)<sup>o</sup> and 116.2(3)<sup>o</sup> respectively, both being less strained than those in the Ruthenium pyridine-2-thiolato complex.<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 5). The Co-S-C angle is 71.9(2)<sup>o</sup> (cf. 80<sup>o</sup> in the Ru-pyridine 2-thiolato analogue) whereas one expects a value of 90<sup>o</sup> if the sulphur atom utilises pure p orbitals; values of 100 - 110<sup>o</sup> are more usually found. Like the Ru complex, the angle which departs most from the ideal octahedral co-ordination geometry is the N-Co-S angle of Ca. 59.1(1)<sup>o</sup> (cf. 67<sup>o</sup> in Ru analogue). The atom which deviates most from the ideal octahedral co-ordination geometry is thus the S-atom. Table 6 shows the shortest

inter-molecular non-bonded interactions. It is notable that the hydrogen of the SH group has moved and become participant in a hydrogen bond between atom N2 of the pyrimidine ring and the Chlorine atom; this is shown schematically in Fig 3. The intramolecular crowding is considerable and may account for the large degree of distortion from an octahedral environment of cobalt.

The pyrimidine 2-thiolato ligand considered here, the pyrimidine 2-thiolato ligand<sup>7</sup> and the free pyridine 2-thiol molecule as reported by Penfold<sup>18</sup> are compared in Fig. 5. It can be seen that the C-S bond length found here is the same as that in the pyridine-thiol molecule where it was considered due to a degree of double bond character resulting from the contribution of a third tautomeric form of the molecule, that of a  $\alpha$ -pyridone. It was also postulated that this accounted for the large variations in bond lengths found within the ring of the pyridine-thiol molecule. In the present study, the bond lengths in the pyrimidine ring do not vary as much and this may be due to the presence of the extra nitrogen within the ring with a consequent more marked tendency toward aromatic delocalisation. It may thus be concluded that the C-S bond in this structure has a larger degree of double bond character than the corresponding pyridine-2-thiolato ligand found in reference 7.

The dihedral angle between the thiopyrimidine four-membered chelate ring and the pyrimidine ligand is  $8.2^\circ$ ; the deviations of the atoms from their respective planes are listed in Table 7. The distance between the planes of the pyrimidine rings related through the centres of symmetry is  $3.21 \text{ \AA}$ ; this feature of the packing may be seen in the stereo-packing diagram (Fig. 4).



Fig. 2

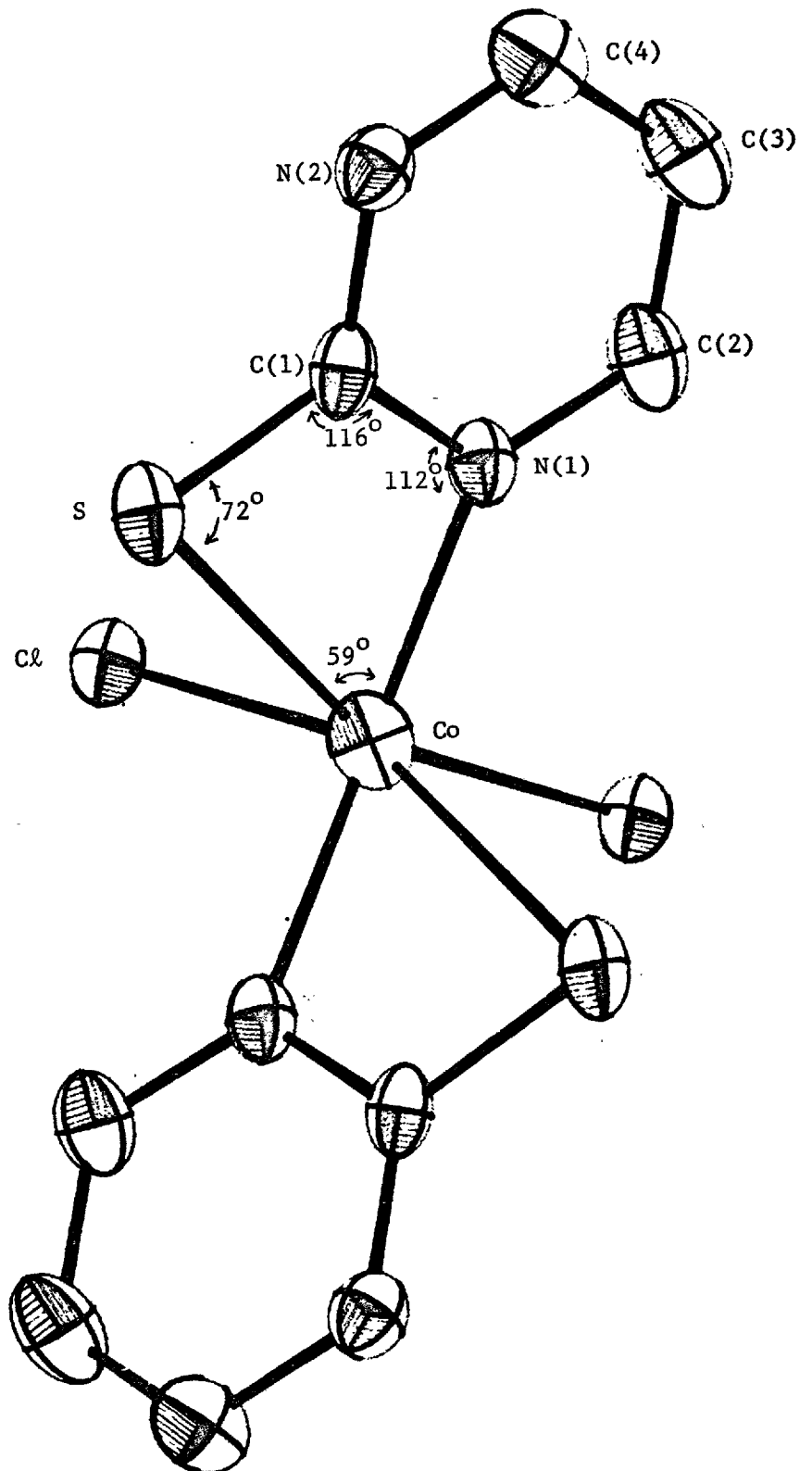
Structure of Cobalt(thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub>dichloride.

Fig. 3

Molecular packing in  $\text{Co}(\text{thiopyrimidine})_2\text{dichloride}$   
showing the hydrogen bonding between molecules.

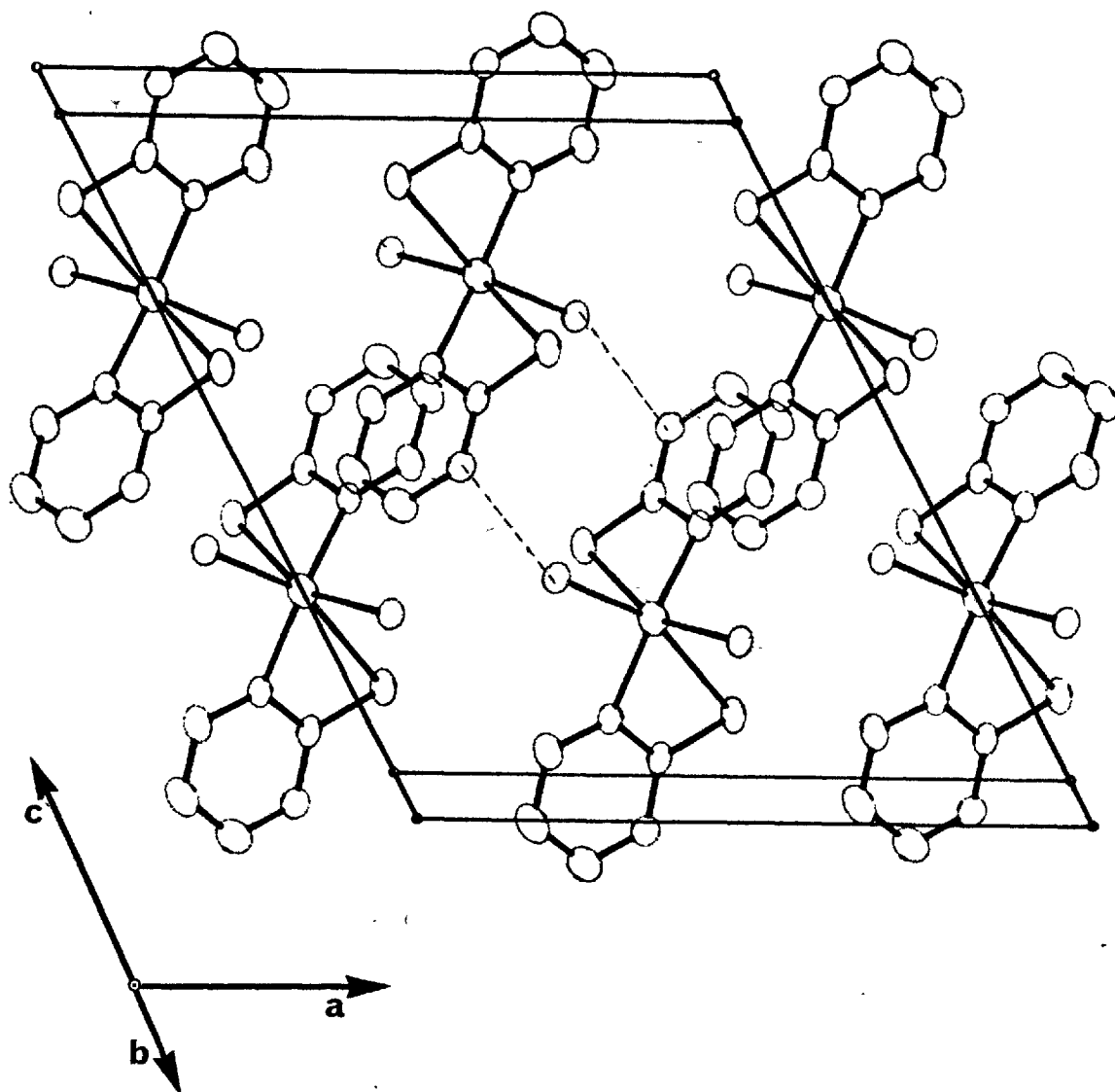


Fig. 4

Stereoscopic packing diagram of the complex  
of Cobalt(thiopyrimidine)<sub>2</sub>dichloride,

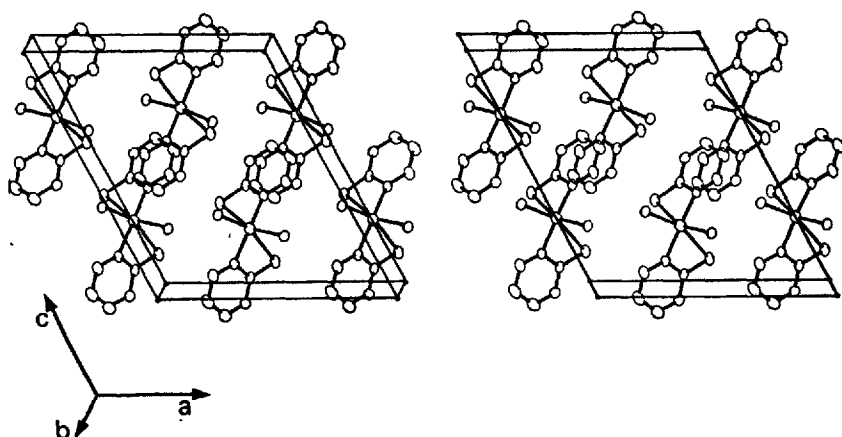
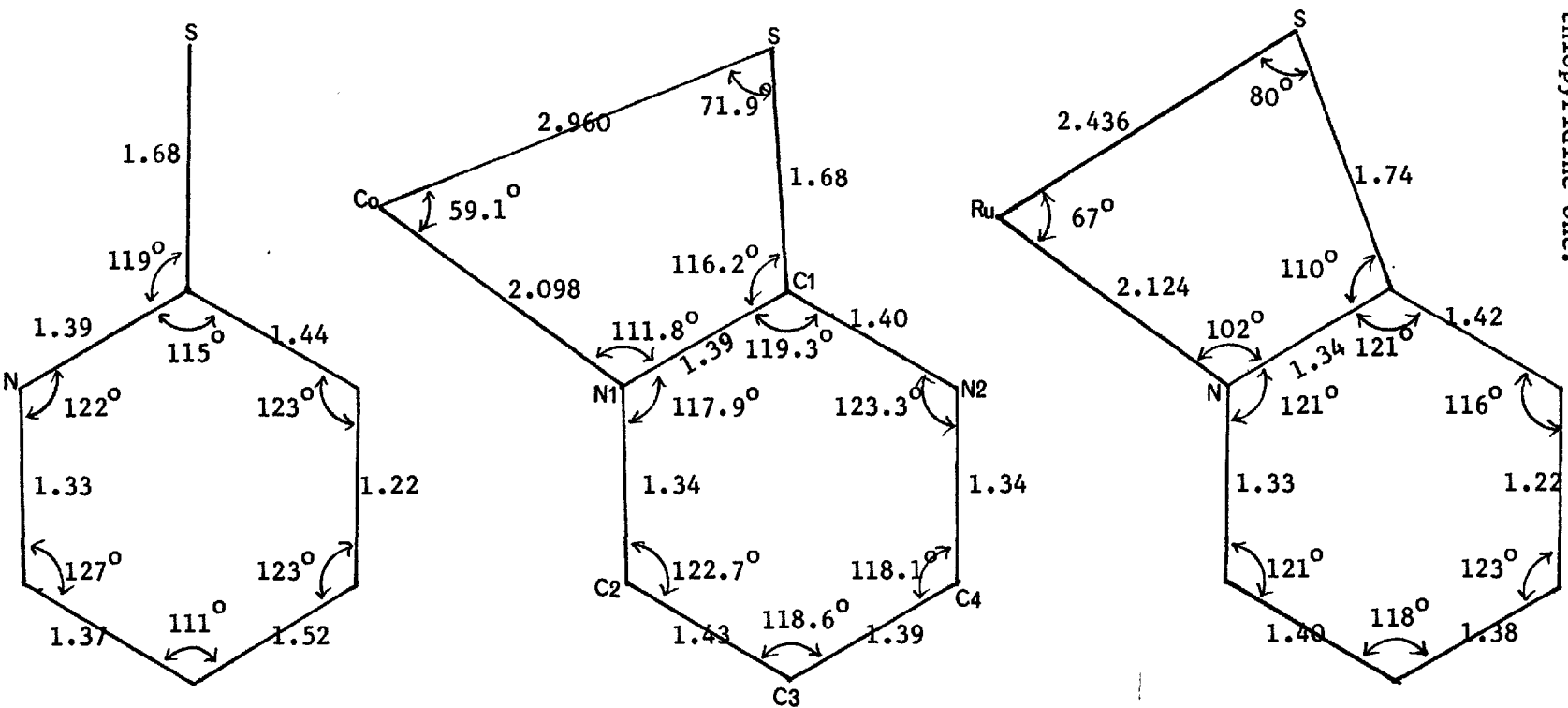


Figure 5

Comparison of the thiopyrimidine complex with the analogous Ru thiopyridine one.



The free thiopyridine is shown for comparative values in the un-complexed state.

Fig. 6

The absorption spectra of the Cobalt thiopyrimidine complex.

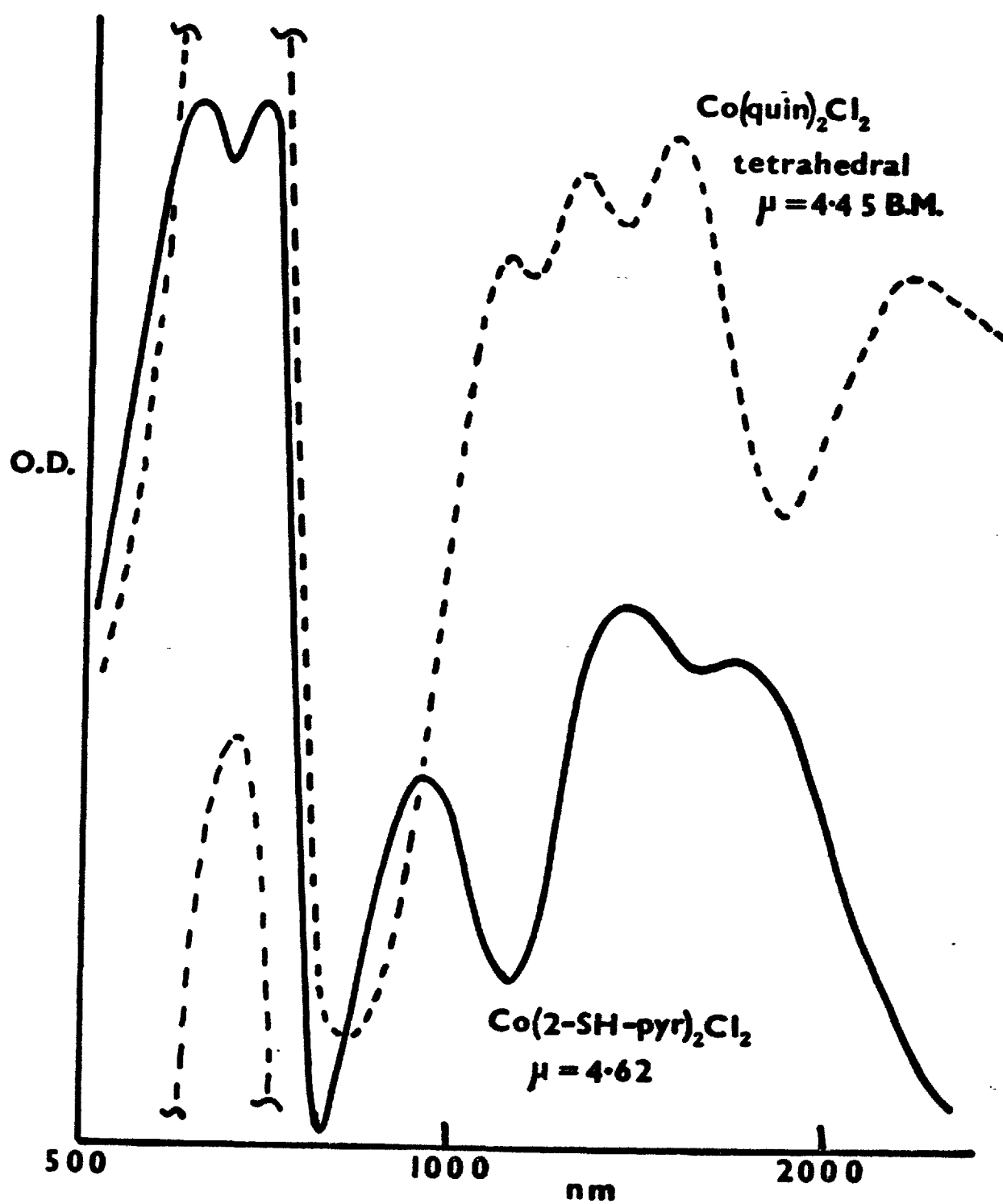


Table 1

## Non-hydrogen atomic positions

ATOM	x	y	z
Co <sup>2+</sup>	0.5	0.60309(15)	0.25
Cl	0.61317(10)	0.78926(15)	0.20592(9)
S	0.54799(11)	0.35239(17)	0.13107(11)
C <sub>1</sub>	0.4051(4)	0.4173(6)	0.0630(4)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.2446(4)	0.5680(6)	0.0617(4)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.1664(5)	0.5191(7)	-0.0398(5)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.2137(5)	0.4230(7)	-0.0895(4)
N <sub>1</sub>	0.3612(4)	0.5215(5)	0.1118(3)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.3294(4)	0.3739(5)	-0.0380(3)

Table 2

## Anisotropic thermal parameters.

The anisotropic thermal ellipsoid has the form

$$\exp - (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)$$

ATOM	$\beta_{11} \times 10^5$	$\beta_{22} \times 10^5$	$\beta_{33} \times 10^5$	$\beta_{12} \times 10^5$	$\beta_{13} \times 10^5$	$\beta_{23} \times 10^5$
Co <sup>2+</sup>	512(9)	1437(20)	500(7)	—	219(7)	—
Cl	474(10)	924(19)	400(7)	-37(10)	254(7)	-12(9)
S	417(10)	1049(21)	562(9)	66(11)	273(8)	-21(10)
	$\beta_{11} \times 10^4$	$\beta_{22} \times 10^4$	$\beta_{33} \times 10^4$	$\beta_{12} \times 10^4$	$\beta_{13} \times 10^4$	$\beta_{23} \times 10^4$
C <sub>1</sub>	44(4)	63(7)	46(3)	-9(4)	30(3)	-1(4)
C <sub>2</sub>	46(4)	91(8)	58(4)	14(5)	24(3)	5(4)
C <sub>3</sub>	50(4)	97(9)	64(4)	12(5)	15(4)	11(5)
C <sub>4</sub>	62(5)	90(8)	48(4)	-16(5)	18(3)	11(4)
N <sub>1</sub>	40(3)	80(6)	40(3)	4(4)	22(3)	-5(3)
N <sub>2</sub>	53(4)	82(6)	40(3)	-13(4)	26(3)	-4(3)

Table 3Hydrogen atomic positions  $\times 10^3$ 

ATOM	x	y	z
H <sub>2</sub>	210	637	98
H <sub>3</sub>	78	553	76
H <sub>4</sub>	160	397	-164
H <sub>22</sub>	361	295	-118



Table 4

Bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ), with estimated standard deviations  
in parentheses.

Co - Cl	2.369(2)
Co - S	2.960(2)
Co - N <sub>1</sub>	2.098(4)
N <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>2</sub>	1.343(6)
C <sub>2</sub> - C <sub>3</sub>	1.429(8)
C <sub>3</sub> - C <sub>4</sub>	1.385(10)
C <sub>4</sub> - N <sub>2</sub>	1.341(6)
N <sub>2</sub> - C <sub>1</sub>	1.404(6)
C <sub>1</sub> - N <sub>1</sub>	1.388(8)
C <sub>1</sub> - S	1.675(4)

Table 5

Selected bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) with estimated standard deviations in parentheses. Others are shown in Fig. 5

Nomenclature used is that  $\text{Cl}^1$  is the diad related atom to  $\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{S}^1$  to  $\text{S}$  etcetera.

$\text{Cl} - \text{Co} - \text{Cl}^1$	98.58(7)
$\text{Cl} - \text{Co} - \text{S}$	89.36(5)
$\text{Cl} - \text{Co} - \text{N}$	105.26(14)
$\text{Cl} - \text{Co} - \text{N}^1$	99.10(13)
$\text{Cl} - \text{Co} - \text{S}^1$	158.18(3)
$\text{S} - \text{Co} - \text{S}^1$	90.65(6)
$\text{S} - \text{Co} - \text{N}^1$	93.39(14)
$\text{S} - \text{Co} - \text{N}^1$	59.12(13)
$\text{N} - \text{Co} - \text{N}^1$	142.32(17)
$\text{S} - \text{C}_1 - \text{N}_1$	116.2(3)
$\text{Co} - \text{N}_1 - \text{C}_1$	111.8(3)
$\text{C}_1 - \text{S} - \text{Co}$	71.9(2)
$\text{S} - \text{C}_1 - \text{N}_2$	124.6(4)
$\text{Co} - \text{N}_1 - \text{C}_2$	129.9(4)

Table 6

Selected Intermolecular non-bonded distances Å

$N_2 - Cl$	3.191(5)Å	} (1-x, 1-y, -z)
$N_2 - S_1$	3.360(5)Å	
$S_1 - H_2$	2.892(9)Å	( $\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$ )
$C_1 - C_4$	3.289(8)Å	( $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -z$ )
$Cl_1 - H_4$	3.138(9)Å	} ( $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{3}{2}-y, -z$ )
$Cl_1 - H_3$	2.615(9)Å	

The bond  $N_2 - Cl_1$  is a H-bond with the hydrogen almost symmetrically placed between the two atoms.

Intermolecular  $N_2 - H_{22} = 1.5\text{Å}$ .

Table 7

Deviations ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from plane of pyrimidine ring.

		Deviation $\Delta$ ( $\text{m}\text{\AA}$ )
Atoms defining plane	C <sub>1</sub>	23
	C <sub>2</sub>	0
	C <sub>3</sub>	20
	C <sub>4</sub>	-18
	N <sub>1</sub>	-21
	N <sub>2</sub>	-4
	S	103
	Co	-347

Deviations of atoms in distorted four-membered ring

Atoms defining plane	Co	-26
	S	34
	C <sub>1</sub>	-67
	N <sub>1</sub>	59

The dihedral angle between the normals to the above two planes =  $8.24^\circ$ . This tilt of the pyrimidine ring relative to the chelate ring is due to packing forces, the normal separation between the two rings being  $3.21\text{\AA}$ .

## CHAPTER IV

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $k$  and  $l$  and list values of  $h$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.



H,1,13			-2	369	251	-10	151	113	-10	846	848	H,2,14	
			0	121	29	-8	395	339	-8	749	734		
-9	411	411	2	260	160	-6	153	91	-6	589	582	-12	263 285
-7	210	204	4	346	371	-4	1226	1242	-4	117	82	-10	68 56
-5	248	259	6	419	432	-2	730	777	-2	683	735	-8	258 265
-3	501	534	8	341	360	2	596	650	0	230	236	-6	296 287
-1	232	227	10	175	142	4	763	797	2	237	215	-4	342 363
1	58	16	12	507	526	6	795	800	4	180	155	-2	146 154
3	265	236				8	263	255	6	229	219	0	295 292
			H,2,2										
H,1,14			-12	177	176	H,2,6			H,2,10			H,2,15	
-13	75	47	-10	147	139	-14	62	48	-14	338	376	-12	186 165
-11	69	19	-8	197	173	-12	408	424	-12	41*	17	-10	177 152
-9	305	298	-6	106	116	-10	182	176	-8	513	522	-8	117 81
-7	646	633	-4	1048	1005	-8	168	160	-6	578	563	-6	119 95
-5	248	269	-2	1775	1616	-6	657	617	-4	275	260	-4	78 71
-3	118	92	0	1237	1312	-4	151	155	-2	202	192	-2	72 66
-1	75	52	2	861	849	-2	605	635	0	379	404	0	173 155
1	208	208	4	644	641	0	614	630	2	411	426		
			H,2,3			H,2,7							
H,1,15			6	497	512	0	404	381	2	130	135	H,2,16	
			8	192	200	2	83	82	4	196	196		
-11	434	444	10	205	212	4	362	362	6	40	9	-10	41 47
-9	105	108	12	71	78	6	292	295				-8	360 363
-7	368	380							H,2,11			-6	71 79
-5	45	38										-4	164 168
-3	248	269										-2	92 118
-1	52	34											
			H,2,4			H,2,8							
H,1,16			-14	65	23	-14	374	375	-14	265	294	H,3,0	
			-12	144	118	-12	474	468	-12	159	156		
-11	42	18	-10	197	180	-10	867	865	-8	673	659	1	637 662
-9	223	213	-8	265	258	-8	412	391	-6	425	420	3	754 769
-7	113	106	-6	719	711	-6	327	257	-4	815	848	5	912 907
-5	162	153	-4	1251	1263	-4	237	186	-2	402	422	7	249 232
-3	145	139	0	390	451	0	213	243	0	491	488	9	643 646
			H,2,5			H,2,9						11	87 93
H,1,17			2	545	587	2	319	348	2	267	257	H,3,1	
			4	349	351	2	408	421	4	105	85		
-7	56	64	6	156	146	4	530	530	H,2,12				
-5	31*	23	8	167	146	6	526	518	-14	154	180	-13	306 300
			H,2,6			H,2,10						-11	244 227
H,2,0			8	519	502	-12	170	177	-10	173	176	-9	342 318
			10	73	19	-8	276	265	-8	276	265	-7	462 473
0	368	376	-14	142	152	-6	68	54	-6	68	54	-5	1172 1153
2	693	656	-12	345	350	-4	42*	11	-4	42*	11	-3	969 952
4	542	565	-10	213	221	-2	97	100	0	367	360	-1	127 15
6	479	476	-8	605	566	0	367	360	2	214	211	1	156 76
8	44	37	-6	196	163	-6	174	166	4	126	130	5	682 708
10	104	128	-4	1225	1183	-4	349	331	2	214	211	7	573 565
12	324	341	-2	643	648	-2	584	618	4	126	130	9	247 236
			H,2,1			H,2,5			H,2,13			11	325 316
			0	218	196	2	242	226	-12	150	155	H,3,2	
-12	354	332	2	152	135	4	278	286	-10	67	11	-13	382 396
-10	665	662	4	256	265	6	305	300	-8	195	180	-11	202 195
-8	686	677	6	430	432	8	352	341	-6	171	158	-9	332 321
-6	1314	1307	8	46	16	8	352	341	-4	132	119	-7	609 565
-4	1623	1613	10	253	258				-2	382	390		
			H,2,2			H,2,6							
			-14	158	137	-14	93	58	0	595	586		
			-12	349	333	-12	550	560	2	383	358		





H, 4, 8			H, 4, 13			5	209	140	H, 5, 7			H, 5, 12		
-10	86	27	-12	330	352	7	216	208	-13	153	169	-11	151	129
-8	131	99	-10	243	240	9	538	559	-11	414	427	-9	49	19
-6	174	182	-8	95	99	H, 5, 3			-9	60	51	-7	72	23
-4	404	408	-6	227	229	-11	243	242	-7	369	370	-5	352	341
0	597	603	-4	228	224	-9	202	204	-5	465	458	-3	512	496
2	219	197	-2	87	91	-7	304	306	-3	83	90	-1	114	81
4	265	259	0	140	154	-5	399	391	-1	211	212	1	201	195
6	104	82	H, 4, 14			-3	681	695	1	178	177	H, 5, 13		
H, 4, 9			-10	265	266	-1	589	607	3	41*	25	H, 5, 13		
-12	38*	2	-8	457	443	1	163	121	5	328	316	-11	239	245
-10	294	299	-6	424	416	3	38*	33	7	217	224	-9	143	149
-8	243	234	-4	124	99	5	181	170	H, 5, 8			-7	42	36
-6	320	318	-2	108	78	7	196	192	-13	281	289	-5	141	145
-4	283	298	0	117	111	9	318	329	-11	146	157	-3	60	42
-2	347	350	H, 4, 15			H, 5, 4			-9	108	86	-1	277	270
0	67	44	-10	96	84	-11	69	32	-7	500	480	H, 5, 14		
2	420	407	-8	98	101	-9	402	393	-5	763	773	-9	86	76
4	390	385	-6	69	50	-7	1029	1013	-3	347	348	-7	51	13
6	81	70	-4	320	320	-5	389	391	-1	312	288	-5	306	293
H, 4, 10			-2	343	326	-3	548	507	1	275	264	-3	389	371
-12	196	183	-1	390	399	-1	390	399	3	631	612	H, 6, 0		
-10	277	260	1	995	1034	3	429	431	5	269	262	H, 6, 0		
-8	91	47	H, 5, 0			5	144	125	H, 5, 9			0	132	131
-6	156	129	3	143	142	7	69	10	-11	246	251	2	125	107
-4	181	157	5	139	96	9	279	274	-9	383	375	4	277	283
-2	124	98	7	357	357	H, 5, 5			-7	395	398	6	83	51
0	607	599	9	385	385	-13	28*	25	-5	93	89	8	366	369
2	484	479	11	338	348	-11	132	139	-3	191	194	10	402	421
4	100	48	H, 5, 1			-9	159	160	-1	43*	36	H, 6, 1		
H, 4, 11			-11	389	391	-7	612	611	1	319	298	-10	393	406
-12	352	353	-9	138	134	-5	286	266	3	156	160	-8	561	555
-10	201	209	-7	194	183	-3	164	164	5	169	167	-6	399	400
-8	115	118	-5	708	665	-1	482	490	H, 5, 10			-4	60	1
-6	99	101	-3	321	311	1	480	479	-11	152	132	-2	66	8
-4	517	518	-1	640	633	3	159	160	-9	159	151	0	456	469
-2	267	254	1	376	388	5	307	305	-7	334	331	2	297	292
0	239	229	3	454	473	7	142	148	-5	646	653	4	465	456
2	126	106	5	232	230	9	160	161	-3	96	35	6	167	172
4	365	372	7	74	73	H, 5, 6			-1	61	39	8	346	356
H, 4, 12			9	198	191	3	303	292	1	268	248	10	389	412
-12	157	142	11	88	84	-13	100	66	H, 5, 11			H, 6, 2		
-10	424	413	H, 5, 2			-11	62	53	-11	109	111	-10	122	108
-8	580	573	-11	100	81	-9	261	250	-9	214	227	-8	180	162
-6	52	12	-9	582	566	-7	585	581	-7	163	158	-6	833	831
-4	197	196	-7	509	486	-5	469	449	-9	152	153	-4	472	463
-2	91	76	-5	235	233	-3	215	225	-7	272	259	-2	454	468
0	189	181	-3	165	174	-1	220	240	-5	203	198	0	181	173
2	63	11	-1	352	367	1	413	417	-3	253	238	2	108	105
			1	928	971	3	615	610	-1	225	216			
			3	541	564	5	109	53	1	253	238			
						7	58	19	3	225	216			





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CHAPTER V

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of  
Hydridotris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) Tetrafluoroborate.

*"Achievements ordinarily  
follow in due course when  
a person, after planning  
his work, works his plan."*

*... Elsie Bowman.*

Abstract

The crystal structure of the title compound  $[\text{RuH}(\eta\text{-PhPPH}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^+\text{BF}_4^-$  has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffractometer data, and refined using least-squares techniques to  $R$  0.039 for 5138 independent reflections. Crystals are monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions

$a = 20.755(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $b = 12.784(1)\text{\AA}$ ,  $c = 18.609(3)\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta = 109.06(2)^\circ$ ,  
space group  $P2_1/c$  and  $Z = 4$ .

The complex cation is mononuclear and the metal atom has a co-ordination consisting of two  $\sigma$ -bonded triphenylphosphine groups, a hydride hydrogen, and a phenyl ring of the third triphenylphosphine bonded as an arene to the metal. Ru-P bond distances for the two  $\sigma$ -bound triphenylphosphine groups are  $2.312\text{\AA}$  and  $2.331\text{\AA}$  respectively and the P-Ru-P angle is  $98.7^\circ$ . The six Ru-C distances are in the range  $2.244\text{-}2.324\text{\AA}$ , and the centroid of the  $\pi$ -bonded ring is  $1.777\text{\AA}$  from the ruthenium atom. Ru-H is ca  $1.67\text{\AA}$ .

Although the compound was originally obtained as a methanol solvate only ill-defined traces of the methanol could be located in the interstices of the structure.

## Introduction

Owing to the importance of catalysts in homogenous hydrogenation of alkenes, further catalytic studies have been undertaken by Wilkinson and co-workers. Previous work on the protonation of hydridoacetotris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) by fluoroboric acid<sup>1</sup> has been extended and our present X-ray study complements the chemical work.

The action of fluoroboric or other non-complexing strong acids on several ruthenium phosphine complexes, notably  $\text{RuH}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ ,  $\text{RuH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  and  $\text{Ru}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ , in methanol solution gives labile red solutions that under hydrogen become yellow-orange and catalyse the homogeneous hydrogenation of alkenes.<sup>1</sup> The proper characterisation of these species proved difficult due to the low solubility but it seemed that they were cationic. Sanders<sup>2</sup> has shown that in the interaction of tritylhexafluorophosphate with  $\text{RuH}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  a similar red salt is formed,  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_4]^+\text{PF}_6^-$  which on standing in dichloromethane slowly gave a yellow salt  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_3]^+\text{PF}_6^-$ . It was proposed that one of the phenyl rings of one triphenylphosphine group was  $\pi$ -bonded to the metal.

During additional work by Wilkinson and co-workers on the species produced in the protonation, the title  $\pi$ -complex has been made.<sup>3,4</sup>

The initial red species in methanol and acetone is  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_3\text{S}]^+$  where S = solvent. The methanol solution ages in the absence of excess triphenylphosphine to yellow  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{MeOH})]^+$  but in the presence of excess  $\text{PPh}_3$  forms the stable  $\pi$ -bonded  $[\text{RuH}(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PPh}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^+$  which is the subject of the present study. These complexes share a common feature in that they obey the eighteen electron or rare gas rule.

Owing to the great stability of this ionic title complex it

is catalytically inactive in the hydrogenation of alkenes. We have determined the X-ray crystal structure of this complex in order to confirm the presence of the  $\pi$ -bonded model in the present system and support the  $^{31}\text{P}$  n.m.r. in characterising the complex.

Preliminary details of the title structure have been reported.<sup>5</sup>



### Experimental

Pale yellow needles of the salt  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_3]\text{BF}_4$  were crystallised from methanol. On heating a suspension of  $\text{RuH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  with a large excess of fluoroboric acid in methanol, the compound was obtained on cooling.<sup>3</sup>

### Crystal Data

$\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{46}\text{BF}_4\text{P}_3\text{Ru}(\text{O}_{\frac{1}{2}}?)$ ,  $M = 975.8$ , Monoclinic,  $a = 20.755(2)$ ,  
 $b = 12.784(1)$ ,  $c = 18.609(3)$ ,  $\beta = 109.062(8)$ ,  $U = 4666.8\text{\AA}^3$ ,  
 $D_m = 1.40$  (by flotation),  $Z = 4$ ,  $D_c = 1.39\text{gcm}^{-3}$ ,  $F(000) = 1952$ .  
 Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 1.5418\text{\AA}$ ;  $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha) = 42.2\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Space group  
 $P2_1/c$  from systematic absences;  $h0l$ ,  $l = 2n+1$ ;  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n+1$ .

The needles are elongated about the  $c$ -axis. A crystal of size ca  $0.05 \times 0.05 \times 0.18\text{mm}$ <sup>3</sup> was selected and mounted about its  $c$  axis. X-ray intensity data were collected on a Siemens four-circle diffractometer using Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation at a take-off angle of  $6^\circ$ , a Ni  $\beta$ -filter and a Na(Tl)I scintillation counter. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique was employed, using a 'five-value' measuring procedure. A total of 5138 independent reflections were measured (to  $\theta = 60^\circ$ ) of which 480 were judged to be unobserved. Lorentz and polarisation corrections were applied and at a later stage the data were corrected for absorption. This correction was calculated according to the method of Busing and Levy<sup>6</sup> using a  $10 \times 10 \times 10$  grid with crystal pathlengths determined by the vector analysis procedure of Coppens *et al.*<sup>7</sup>

### Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier methods. The Crystal Structure Calculations System 'X-ray 70' and its updated version of 1972<sup>8</sup> were used for the calculations which were carried out on the Imperial College CDC 6400 and the University of London

CDC 6400, 6600 and 7600 series computers.

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis gave a quite easy solution for the ruthenium atom and a few cycles of least squares gave the standard agreement factor  $\underline{R} = 0.548$ . Subsequently, the three phosphorus atoms were found ( $\underline{R} = 0.375$ ) and on the next difference Fourier sixteen meaningful carbon positions were found ( $\underline{R} = 0.356$ ). All the atoms were then located and isotropic refinement gave  $\underline{R} = 0.183$ . When all the expected non-hydrogen atoms were allowed to refine anisotropically, there still remained a residual peak in the difference Fourier map and it was suspected that this could be residual methanol solvent ( $D_m = 1.40$ ,  $D_c = 1.39$ ). This position was then assigned to be that of an oxygen atom with a partial occupancy of half an atom. Addition of this atom and refinement as previously gave  $\underline{R} = 0.055$ . The hydride hydrogen was now clearly visible in a difference Fourier synthesis together with the phenyl hydrogens. Addition of the phenyl hydrogen atoms as a fixed-atom contribution with isotropic temperature factors of their parent carbon atoms reduced  $\underline{R}$  to 0.041.

Towards the end of refinement, a weighting scheme of the type suggested by Hughes<sup>8</sup> was utilised where  $w = 1$  for  $F < F^*$ ,  $\sqrt{w} = F^*/F$  for  $F > F^*$ , with  $F^* = 39.7$  being the final value. The application of this weighting scheme had little effect on  $\underline{R}$  but decreased the estimated standard deviations by ca 15%.

The full procedure for optimising the hydride position was then applied<sup>10</sup> using  $\lambda^{-1} \sin \theta$  cut-offs of 0.25, 0.35, 0.45 and  $0.56 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . An optimum value of  $Ru(1) - H(1)$  of  $1.67 \text{ \AA}$  was obtained. The final  $\underline{R}$  obtained = 0.039 and the final difference Fourier was relatively featureless with a maximum electron-density peak of  $0.6e/\text{ \AA}^3$  which was part of a small ripple around the ruthenium atom.

Atomic scattering factors used were those of Cromer and Waber<sup>11</sup> except those for hydrogen which were obtained from Stewart *et al*<sup>12</sup>.

The correction for the effects of the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion correction for ruthenium and phosphorus were made using the tabulated values after Cromer,<sup>13</sup>

Table 1 lists the fractional co-ordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms with their estimated standard deviations (obtained from CRYLSQ of X-ray '70 and are thus a slight underestimate of the true deviations). Table 2 contains the coefficients in the expression for the anisotropic Debye-Waller factor :-

$$\exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}a^2h^2 + U_{22}b^2k^2 + U_{33}c^2l^2 + 2U_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2U_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2U_{23}b^*c^*kl) ].$$

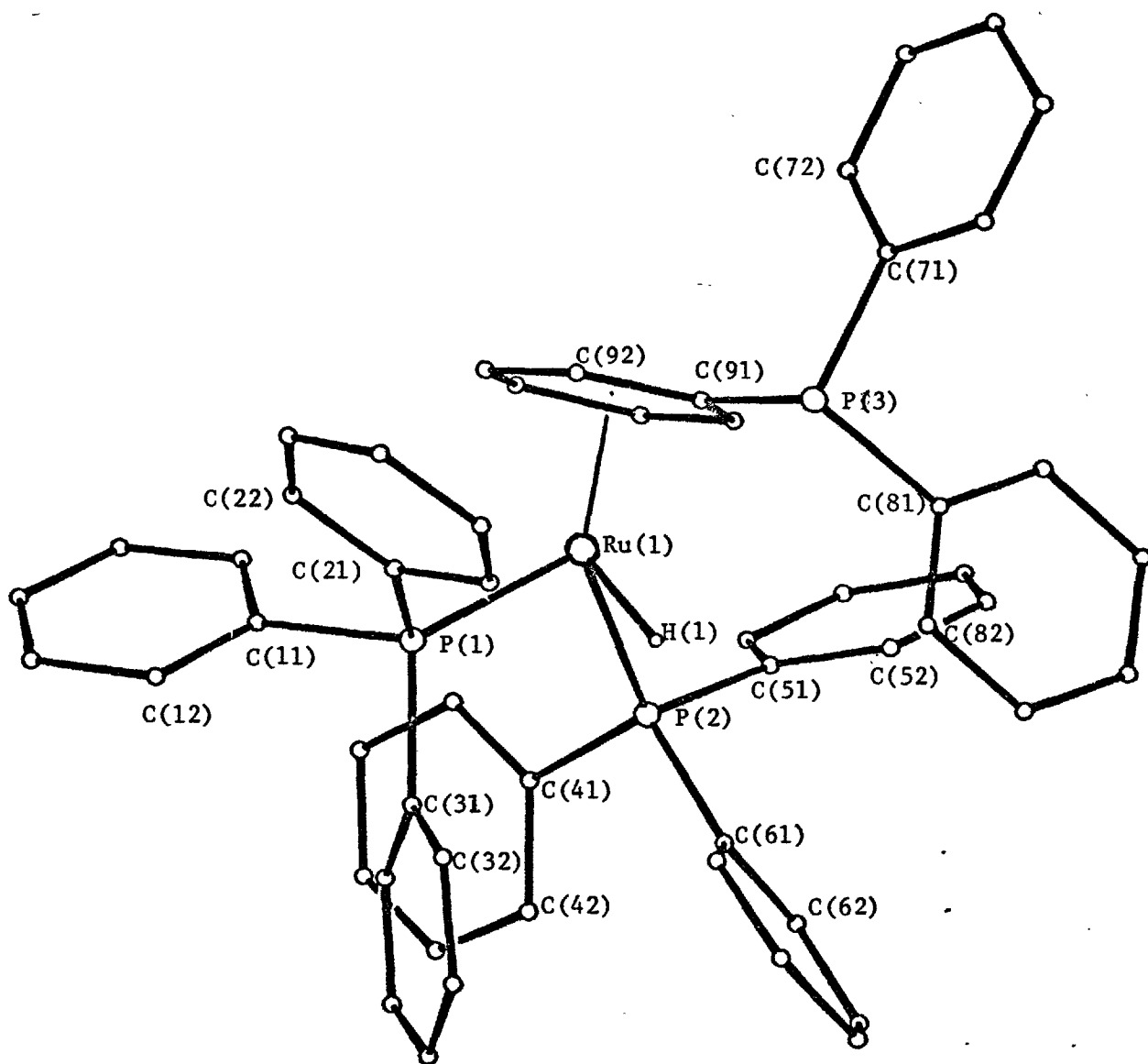
The unrefined co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 3. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed at the end of the chapter.

### Description of the Structure and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the structure of the cation. The central metal atom may be considered to have a distorted tetrahedral co-ordination if the centre of gravity of the  $\eta$ -bonded phenyl ring is considered as a single co-ordination position. The remaining phosphorus atoms of the two  $\sigma$ -bonded triphenylphosphines together with the hydride hydrogen complete the co-ordination about the metal. The more important bond lengths and bond angles are quoted in Tables 4 and 5 respectively.

The two cis Ru-P distances [Ru(1)-P(1) 2.312 $\text{\AA}$  and Ru(1)-P(2) 2.331 $\text{\AA}$ ] are similar and of the order expected for normal cis P-bonded triphenylphosphines. The range of literature values for Ru-P bonds vary between 2.2-2.45 $\text{\AA}$ ; the long end of the range being usually associated with trans influences and steric effects [a value of 2.425 $\text{\AA}$  is found in Ru(NPEt<sub>2</sub>Ph)Cl<sub>3</sub>(PEt<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub><sup>14</sup> which shows a predominant trans effect] whilst the shorter end may be considered characteristic of the apical third Ru-P bond in five co-ordinate complexes usually associated with two longer Ru-P trans bonds,<sup>15,16,17</sup> The distances to which the present structural values are more directly comparable may be considered to be those of Ru-P (cis to P) which are intermediate in the range; e.g. a mean of 2.326 $\text{\AA}$  in Ru(pyS)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup> and 2.346 $\text{\AA}$  in Ru(HCS)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.<sup>19</sup> The P(1)-Ru(1)-P(2) angle is 98.68(4) $^\circ$  whilst the P(1)-Ru(1)-H(1) and P(2)-Ru(1)-H(1) are 81 $^\circ$  and 76 $^\circ$  respectively. The stereochemistry may thus be regarded as quasi-tetrahedral or distorted octahedral whichever one may prefer. This almost symmetrical placement of the hydride hydrogen relative to the two metal-bonded P atoms is expected and the reduction in angle may be explained by the presence of a large flat arene ring close to the Ru atom which pushes the other three ligand atoms together to give less than tetrahedral

Figure 1.



Atoms are numbered in sequence around each ring in the order C(m1) - C(m6), where m is the number of the ring. Atoms C(m3) - C(m6) have been omitted for the sake of clarity.

angles between them. The metal-carbon (arene) bond lengths average  $2.269\text{\AA}$  whilst the distance of the ruthenium atom to the calculated centre of the arene ring is  $1.777\text{\AA}$ . These values may be compared to the mean metal-carbon distance of  $2.208\text{\AA}$  in the structure of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ru}(\text{BPh}_4)$ .<sup>20</sup> The distance of the Ru atom from the plane through the six atoms of the arene ring is  $1.701\text{\AA}$ . In this latter structure, the packing constraints are less severe (no bulky triphenylphosphine groups) thus the ring is more strongly bonded to the metal than in the present case. Additionally the present value of  $1.777\text{\AA}$  is rather longer than the value of  $1.726\text{\AA}$  in  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6)\text{Cr}(\text{CO})_3$ <sup>22</sup> confirming this steric effect.

It is also notable that the carbon-carbon bond lengths in the arene (average =  $1.411\text{\AA}$ ) are greater than those in the unbound rings (average =  $1.384\text{\AA}$ ) which indicates the drift of the  $\pi$ -cloud towards the ruthenium atom with a consequential slight decrease in bond order around the ring. The corresponding values in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ru}(\text{BPh}_4)$ <sup>20</sup> are  $1.408\text{\AA}$  and  $1.379\text{\AA}$  respectively and thus confirm a similar effect present in the structure. The above values compare quite well with that of  $1.401\text{\AA}$  observed in the planar ring of bis(hexamethylbenzene)ruthenium(0).<sup>23</sup>

The arene ring of the present structure is almost planar, the largest deviation from the plane of all six carbons being  $0.017\text{\AA}$ . The plane of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ru}(\text{BPh}_4)$ <sup>20</sup> is also nearly planar (max. deviation is  $0.011\text{\AA}$ ) and compares reasonably well with the present structure. In the case of the complex  $\text{Rh}[\text{P}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]_3\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ , the  $\eta$ -phenyl ring is not planar and may best be described as boat-shaped with two of the carbon atoms tilted out of the plane of the best four atoms away from the Rh atom. (deviations: C(51)  $0.093\text{\AA}$  and C(54)  $0.060\text{\AA}$ ). There is some considerable variation in the bending at the C(ml) carbon atoms of the phenyl rings in that each phosphorus atom lies reasonably close to two of its three rings (max. deviation =  $0.098\text{\AA}$ ) whilst the third ring deviates to nearly twice this distance from the plane (max. deviation =  $0.185\text{\AA}$ ). The deviations shown

at P(3) are significantly greater than those of P(1), P(2). This is probably a crystal packing effect. The planarity of the phenyl rings are shown in Table 6 together with the distances of the respective phosphorus atoms from the planes.

The position of the hydride hydrogen has been optimised and the Ru(1)-H(1) bond length of 1.67Å agrees very well with that of 1.68Å in RuH(CO<sub>2</sub>Me)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>,<sup>15</sup> 1.68Å in RuHCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub><sup>16</sup> and of 1.67Å in RuH(naphthyl)[2-bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane].<sup>24 25</sup>

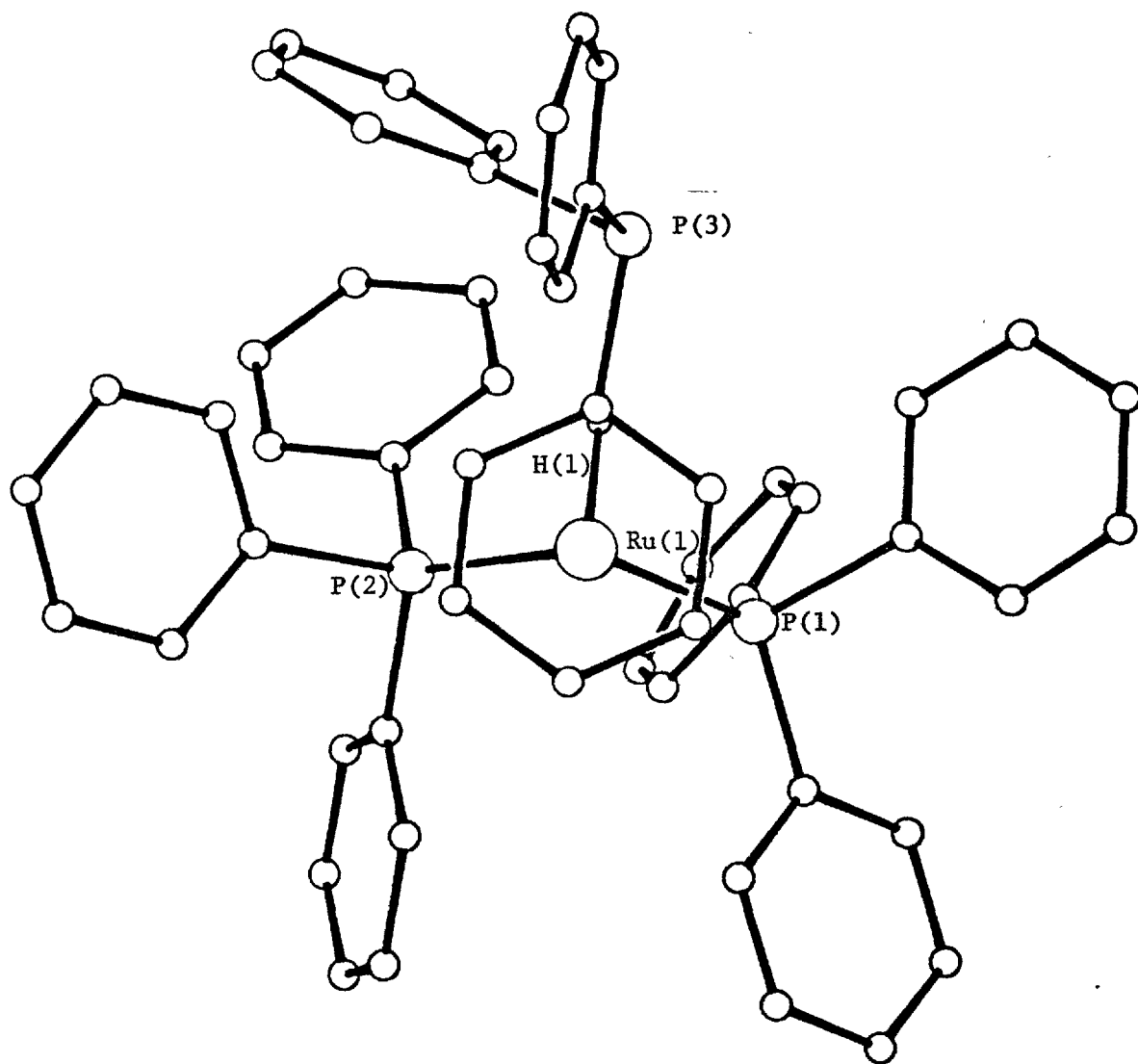
The mean P-C distance of 1.834Å is similar to that found in many transition-metal complexes. However, there are small variations between these bonds, and the bond angles at phosphorus, which may be related to the degree of distortion from ideal tetrahedral geometry at P. This mean value can be compared to the means obtained in RuH(CO<sub>2</sub>Me)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub><sup>15</sup> - 1.841Å; RuHCl(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> - 1.841Å<sup>16</sup> and in Ru(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(pyS)<sub>2</sub> - 1.845Å<sup>18</sup>. P-C (phenyl) distances are appreciably shorter in a less distorted tetrahedral environment found in the benzyl-triphenylphosphonium ion<sup>26</sup> where the mean P-C (phenyl) distance is 1.790Å. The present structure has mean values of 115.7° for Ru(1)-P-C and of 102.3° for C-P-C valence angles respectively which may be considered as normal for this type of complex. Means of 116.4° and 101.5° are reported in the related structure of RuH(CO<sub>2</sub>Me)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.<sup>15</sup>

Fig. 2 shows a view of the Ru-atom and the arene ring in projection. It is notable that the alignment of the Ru(1)-H(1) is in the same direction as P(3)-C(91).

The molecular packing is shown in the stereoscopic view (Fig. 3) which was drawn using the ORTEP program.<sup>27</sup> Although the present structure has been compared with its most directly related structures, there still remains another structure which deserves mention; the structure of the triclinic complex Mo(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>3</sub>(η-PhPMe<sub>2</sub>)<sup>28</sup> is of interest (although it has not been determined very accurately) in that it also displays π-bonding

Fig. 2

A view normal to the plane of the arene ring showing the alignment of the hydride hydrogen with the P(3)-C(91) vector.





of a phenyl ring as an arene to a metal as in the present structure. The metal-carbon (arene) bond lengths average  $2.28(2)\text{\AA}$  which is considerably shorter than one might have anticipated from a comparison with the value of the mean  $\pi$ -cyclopentadienyl Mo-C bond lengths of  $2.37\text{\AA}$  in  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$ .<sup>29</sup> The arene ring in this structure is nearly planar with little variation in C-C bond length (mean value of  $1.43\text{\AA}$ ).

The complex cation in the present structural study is inherently stable thermodynamically owing to its achievement of a rare gas configuration. It seems that the Ru-atom strives to obtain this energetically favourable state and will thus bind with any six electron donor system to form a stable complex.

Fig. 3

A stereoscopic view of the unit-cell showing the packing of the molecules.

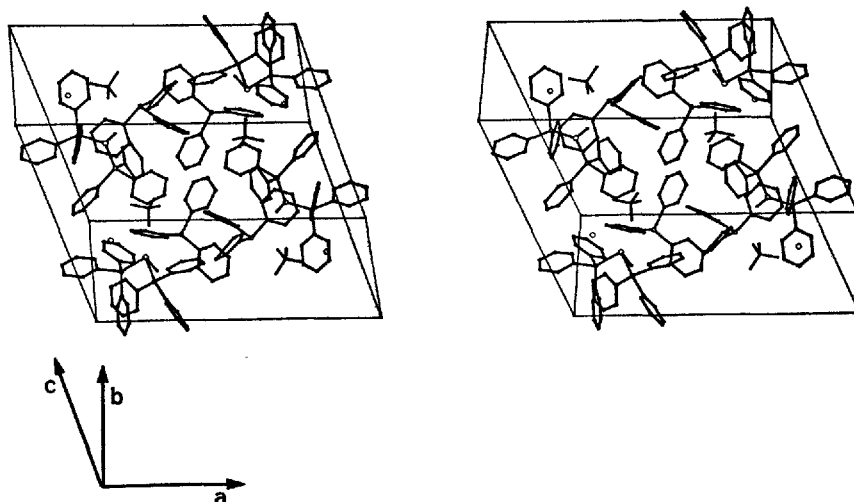


Table 1.

Fractional co-ordinates of non-hydrogen atoms with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

All ring carbon atoms are numbered C(mn) where m is the ring number and n is the atom number in the ring; n is such that C(m1) is attached to the P atom and other ring atoms are numbered in succession such that C(m4) is para to C(m1). The  $\pi$ -bonded phenyl ring is C(9n).

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
Ru(1)	0.24136(2)	0.16770(3)	0.24150(2)
P(1)	0.14874(5)	0.05966(9)	0.22744(6)
P(2)	0.24010(6)	0.16796(10)	0.11580(6)
P(3)	0.40391(6)	0.10245(10)	0.39084(6)
C(11)	0.0641(2)	0.1173(4)	0.2115(2)
C(12)	- 0.0087(2)	0.0529(5)	0.2044(3)
C(13)	- 0.0554(3)	0.0967(7)	0.1924(3)
C(14)	- 0.0641(3)	0.2041(8)	0.1867(3)
C(15)	- 0.0100(3)	0.2668(6)	0.1919(3)
C(16)	0.0542(3)	0.2242(5)	0.2043(3)
C(21)	0.1646(2)	- 0.0106(4)	0.3180(2)
C(22)	0.1263(2)	0.0070(4)	0.3652(3)
C(23)	0.1430(3)	- 0.0442(5)	0.4358(3)
C(24)	0.1966(3)	- 0.1125(5)	0.4578(3)
C(25)	0.2348(3)	- 0.1291(4)	0.4112(3)
C(26)	0.2200(2)	- 0.0779(4)	0.3429(3)
C(31)	0.1265(2)	- 0.0416(4)	0.1539(2)
C(32)	0.0919(2)	- 0.0073(4)	0.0802(2)
C(33)	0.0792(2)	- 0.0788(5)	0.0191(3)
C(34)	0.0999(3)	- 0.1803(5)	0.0323(3)
C(35)	0.1326(3)	- 0.2147(4)	0.1052(3)
C(36)	0.1456(2)	- 0.1467(4)	0.1663(3)
C(41)	0.1613(2)	0.2081(5)	0.0425(3)
C(42)	0.1361(3)	0.1629(6)	- 0.0290(3)
C(43)	0.0757(5)	0.2026(12)	- 0.0806(5)
C(44)	0.0412(5)	0.2814(13)	- 0.0618(8)

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C(45)	0.0641(4)	0.3257(8)	0.0079(6)
C(46)	0.1251(3)	0.2876(6)	0.0602(3)
C(51)	0.3015(2)	0.2643(4)	0.1045(2)
C(52)	0.3701(2)	0.2390(4)	0.1317(2)
C(53)	0.4188(2)	0.3110(4)	0.1299(3)
C(54)	0.3994(2)	0.4101(4)	0.1007(2)
C(55)	0.3321(3)	0.4350(4)	0.0729(3)
C(56)	0.2826(2)	0.3628(4)	0.0740(3)
C(61)	0.2681(3)	0.0522(4)	0.0771(3)
C(62)	0.2872(4)	0.0624(6)	0.0117(4)
C(63)	0.3104(5)	- 0.0247(8)	- 0.0176(5)
C(64)	0.3147(5)	- 0.1188(7)	0.0160(6)
C(65)	0.2959(4)	- 0.1308(5)	0.0809(5)
C(66)	0.2733(3)	- 0.0446(4)	0.1103(3)
C(71)	0.4617(2)	0.1929(4)	0.4581(2)
C(72)	0.4465(3)	0.2953(5)	0.4696(3)
C(73)	0.4916(3)	0.3563(5)	0.5249(3)
C(74)	0.5533(3)	0.3131(6)	0.5704(3)
C(75)	0.5685(3)	0.2128(6)	0.5597(3)
C(76)	0.5231(2)	0.1514(4)	0.5048(3)
C(81)	0.4469(2)	0.0840(4)	0.3190(2)
C(82)	0.4272(3)	- 0.0034(5)	0.2734(3)
C(83)	0.4620(4)	- 0.0276(5)	0.2218(3)
C(84)	0.5149(4)	0.0333(6)	0.2192(4)
C(85)	0.5335(3)	0.1201(6)	0.2637(4)
C(86)	0.4998(3)	0.1465(4)	0.3138(3)
C(91)	0.3334(2)	0.1921(4)	0.3447(2)
C(92)	0.2750(2)	0.1854(4)	0.3684(2)
C(93)	0.2197(2)	0.2529(4)	0.3373(3)
C(94)	0.2219(3)	0.3314(4)	0.2848(3)
C(95)	0.2795(3)	0.3368(4)	0.2606(3)
C(96)	0.3349(2)	0.2678(4)	0.2904(2)
B(1)	0.7291(4)	0.1277(6)	0.2451(4)
F(1)	0.6805(2)	0.0636(3)	0.2011(2)
F(2)	0.7496(3)	0.0917(5)	0.3174(3)
F(3)	0.7856(3)	0.1303(6)	0.2275(4)
F(4)	0.7060(3)	0.2247(4)	0.2433(4)
O(1)*	0.8948(5)	0.0063(7)	0.3444(6)

\* Probably a trace of the solvated methanol; the occupancy factor of this atom was fixed at one half.

Table 2

## Anisotropic thermal parameters

	$10^4 \underline{u}_{11}$	$10^4 \underline{u}_{22}$	$10^4 \underline{u}_{33}$	$10^4 \underline{u}_{12}$	$10^4 \underline{u}_{13}$	$10^4 \underline{u}_{23}$
Ru(1)	430(2)	534(3)	331(2)	16(2)	132(1)	-4(2)
P(1)	401(6)	602(7)	389(6)	70(5)	135(5)	54(5)
P(2)	532(7)	742(9)	358(6)	-140(6)	142(5)	0(6)
P(3)	526(7)	641(8)	414(6)	53(6)	100(5)	36(6)
	$10^3 \underline{u}_{11}$	$10^3 \underline{u}_{22}$	$10^3 \underline{u}_{33}$	$10^3 \underline{u}_{12}$	$10^3 \underline{u}_{13}$	$10^3 \underline{u}_{23}$
C(11)	50(3)	80(4)	44(2)	16(3)	17(2)	5(2)
C(12)	42(3)	106(4)	69(3)	7(3)	20(2)	4(3)
C(13)	56(3)	165(7)	77(4)	5(4)	26(3)	5(4)
C(14)	66(4)	163(7)	71(4)	48(5)	17(3)	-3(4)
C(15)	78(4)	124(5)	70(4)	49(4)	11(3)	-3(4)
C(16)	64(3)	92(4)	61(3)	30(3)	16(2)	4(3)
C(21)	47(2)	66(3)	42(2)	-1(2)	15(2)	3(2)
C(22)	61(3)	72(3)	49(3)	-6(2)	20(2)	2(2)
C(23)	84(4)	89(4)	49(3)	-15(3)	31(3)	13(3)
C(24)	78(4)	91(4)	52(3)	-13(3)	10(3)	23(3)
C(25)	61(3)	82(4)	65(3)	-12(3)	7(3)	27(3)
C(26)	50(3)	75(3)	54(3)	2(3)	12(2)	15(3)
C(31)	39(2)	62(3)	51(2)	-4(2)	19(2)	-3(2)
C(32)	42(2)	85(3)	41(2)	-6(2)	11(2)	7(2)
C(33)	56(3)	89(4)	51(3)	-4(3)	16(2)	1(3)
C(34)	59(3)	92(4)	65(3)	-7(3)	19(3)	-17(3)
C(35)	67(3)	65(3)	81(4)	-2(3)	25(3)	-10(3)
C(36)	57(3)	68(3)	57(3)	1(2)	17(2)	-1(3)
C(41)	56(3)	130(5)	50(3)	-32(3)	6(2)	28(3)
C(42)	100(5)	179(7)	46(3)	-77(5)	-3(3)	29(4)
C(43)	117(7)	302(16)	59(4)	-138(9)	-21(5)	64(7)
C(44)	64(5)	318(19)	133(10)	-44(7)	-5(5)	132(12)
C(45)	61(4)	219(10)	133(7)	2(5)	17(4)	95(7)
C(46)	52(3)	152(6)	87(4)	-3(3)	14(3)	54(4)
C(51)	56(3)	68(3)	33(2)	-11(2)	13(2)	1(2)
C(52)	58(3)	71(3)	47(2)	-6(3)	22(2)	2(2)
C(53)	52(3)	78(4)	57(3)	-7(3)	21(2)	-6(3)
C(54)	65(3)	74(4)	52(3)	-17(3)	21(2)	-1(3)

Table 2 (Continued)

	$10^3\text{U}_{11}$	$10^3\text{U}_{22}$	$10^3\text{U}_{33}$	$10^3\text{U}_{12}$	$10^3\text{U}_{13}$	$10^3\text{U}_{23}$
C(55)	74(3)	66(3)	64(3)	-8(3)	20(3)	10(3)
C(56)	56(3)	76(4)	54(3)	-4(3)	14(2)	9(3)
C(61)	88(3)	86(4)	59(3)	-36(3)	46(3)	-33(3)
C(62)	177(7)	128(6)	89(4)	-78(5)	93(5)	-57(4)
C(63)	234(10)	148(8)	154(7)	-107(7)	150(8)	-94(7)
C(64)	186(8)	124(7)	221(10)	-88(7)	156(8)	-112(7)
C(65)	113(5)	97(5)	156(6)	-43(4)	91(5)	-68(5)
C(66)	67(3)	81(4)	81(3)	-24(3)	42(3)	-30(3)
C(71)	58(3)	71(4)	44(2)	-3(2)	18(2)	4(2)
C(72)	79(3)	78(4)	48(3)	-7(3)	9(2)	+4(3)
C(73)	108(5)	89(4)	64(3)	-20(4)	25(3)	-10(3)
C(74)	75(4)	137(6)	57(3)	-38(4)	22(3)	-18(4)
C(75)	54(3)	138(6)	58(3)	-14(4)	16(3)	-7(4)
C(76)	50(3)	101(4)	53(3)	0(3)	12(2)	3(3)
C(81)	60(3)	74(3)	41(2)	16(3)	10(2)	3(3)
C(82)	72(3)	88(4)	54(3)	24(3)	10(3)	-1(3)
C(83)	100(5)	103(5)	64(4)	36(4)	19(3)	-9(3)
C(84)	100(5)	119(6)	72(4)	41(4)	38(4)	21(4)
C(85)	90(4)	116(5)	77(4)	20(4)	44(3)	22(4)
C(86)	73(3)	86(4)	61(3)	10(3)	28(3)	13(3)
C(91)	53(2)	59(3)	34(2)	0(2)	8(2)	-6(2)
C(92)	56(3)	72(3)	35(2)	4(3)	16(2)	-1(2)
C(93)	64(3)	78(4)	51(3)	4(3)	24(2)	-17(3)
C(94)	73(3)	68(3)	60(3)	16(3)	14(3)	-6(3)
C(95)	75(3)	61(3)	51(3)	0(3)	12(2)	-7(2)
C(96)	61(3)	53(3)	39(2)	1(2)	11(2)	-1(2)
B(1)	88(5)	78(5)	90(5)	-11(4)	15(4)	2(4)
F(1)	87(2)	93(2)	114(3)	-9(2)	-4(2)	0(2)
F(2)	267(7)	239(7)	97(3)	-138(6)	-13(4)	32(4)
F(3)	120(4)	277(7)	242(7)	-54(4)	93(4)	-69(5)
F(4)	151(4)	97(3)	269(7)	-16(3)	26(4)	-18(4)
O(1)	144(8)	83(6)	122(7)	-7(5)	18(6)	-7(5)

Table 3

Fractional co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms. Except for H(1), these are numbered according to the carbon atom to which they are attached.

	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
H(1)	0.276	0.053	0.231
H(12)	0.015	- 0.025	0.208
H(13)	- 0.096	0.050	0.189
H(14)	- 0.110	0.236	0.178
H(15)	- 0.017	0.344	0.186
H(16)	0.094	0.272	0.208
H(22)	0.086	0.057	0.349
H(23)	0.115	- 0.031	0.470
H(24)	0.208	- 0.149	0.508
H(25)	0.275	- 0.180	0.427
H(26)	0.250	- 0.089	0.310
H(32)	0.067	0.037	0.034
H(33)	0.054	- 0.036	- 0.027
H(34)	0.091	- 0.231	- 0.011
H(35)	0.147	- 0.290	0.114
H(36)	0.168	- 0.153	0.222
H(42)	0.161	0.103	- 0.043
H(43)	0.059	0.169	- 0.134
H(44)	- 0.002	0.303	- 0.101
H(45)	0.037	0.385	0.020
H(46)	0.142	0.322	0.112
H(52)	0.384	0.167	0.153
H(53)	0.468	0.292	0.150
H(54)	0.435	0.463	0.100
H(55)	0.318	0.507	0.051
H(56)	0.233	0.382	0.053
H(62)	0.289	0.122	- 0.023
H(63)	0.312	0.034	- 0.052
H(64)	0.322	- 0.195	0.029

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	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
H(65)	0.304	- 0.207	0.096
H(66)	0.259	- 0.053	0.157
H(72)	0.402	0.327	0.437
H(73)	0.480	0.430	0.534
H(74)	0.586	0.358	0.610
H(75)	0.613	0.183	0.592
H(76)	0.535	0.077	0.498
H(82)	0.389	- 0.050	0.277
H(83)	0.446	- 0.090	0.187
H(84)	0.540	0.012	0.183
H(85)	0.573	0.164	0.260
H(86)	0.514	0.210	0.347
H(92)	0.274	0.132	0.407
H(93)	0.178	0.245	0.352
H(94)	0.183	0.382	0.265
H(95)	0.282	0.390	0.222
H(96)	0.376	0.273	0.273



Table 4

Selected bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ), with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

Ru(1) - P(1)	2.312(1)	Ru(1) - C(91)	2.245(4)
Ru(1) - P(2)	2.331(1)	Ru(1) - C(92)	2.244(4)
Ru(1) - H(1)	1.67	Ru(1) - C(93)	2.256(5)
Ru(1) - C*	1.777	Ru(1) - C(94)	2.324(5)
		Ru(1) - C(95)	2.290(5)
Mean Ru - C	2.269	Ru(1) - C(96)	2.254(4)

.... where C\* is the centroid of the  $\eta$ -bonded phenyl ring.

P(1) - C(11)	1.837(5)	P(2) - C(61)	1.822(6)
P(1) - C(21)	1.841(4)	P(3) - C(71)	1.833(4)
P(1) - C(31)	1.830(4)	P(3) - C(81)	1.848(5)
P(2) - C(41)	1.827(4)	P(3) - C(91)	1.836(4)
P(2) - C(51)	1.833(5)	Mean P - C	1.834

Mean phenyl C - C bonds.

Ring		Ring	
C(1 $\underline{n}$ )	1.381	C(5 $\underline{n}$ )	1.379
C(2 $\underline{n}$ )	1.381	C(6 $\underline{n}$ )	1.381
C(3 $\underline{n}$ )	1.389	C(7 $\underline{n}$ )	1.382
C(4 $\underline{n}$ )	1.377	C(8 $\underline{n}$ )	1.380
Overall mean			1.381

$\eta$ -bonded ring C(9 $\underline{n}$ ), individual values.

C(91) - C(92)	1.421(7)	C(94) - C(95)	1.409(9)
C(92) - C(93)	1.401(6)	C(95) - C(96)	1.411(7)
C(93) - C(94)	1.412(8)	C(96) - C(91)	1.408(6)
Overall mean			1.411

Table 5

Selected bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ), with estimated standard deviations  
in parentheses.

P(1) - Ru(1) - P(2)	98.68(4)	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(11)	119.62(17)
P(1) - Ru(1) - H(1)	81	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(21)	107.12(13)
P(2) - Ru(1) - H(1)	76	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(31)	120.35(15)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C*	127.92(4)	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(41)	117.60(19)
P(2) - Ru(1) - C*	128.95(4)	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(51)	109.63(13)
H(1) - Ru(1) - C*	125	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(61)	119.69(17)
	Ru(1) - C* - P(3)	89.64(2)	
	Mean Ru - P - C (rings 1 to 6) .....	115.67	
C(11) - P(1) - C(21)	102.7(2)	C(51) - P(2) - C(61)	100.2(3)
C(11) - P(1) - C(31)	99.7(2)	C(71) - P(3) - C(81)	102.2(2)
C(21) - P(1) - C(31)	105.4(2)	C(71) - P(3) - C(91)	99.8(2)
C(41) - P(2) - C(51)	102.2(2)	C(81) - P(3) - C(91)	103.9(2)
C(41) - P(2) - C(61)	104.8(2)		
	Mean C - P - C (rings 1 to 9) .....	102.32	

Table 6

Planarity of groups of atoms in the molecule and distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) from calculated least-square planes. Equations of the planes are expressed as  $\underline{P}x + \underline{Q}y + \underline{R}z = \underline{S}$  in direct space.

				Deviations ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from plane			
				Atoms defining plane		Not defining plane	
<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>				
-2.95	0.81	18.24	3.75	C(11) 0.010; C(12)-0.008; C(13)-0.001 C(14) 0.008; C(15)-0.006; C(16)-0.004	P(1) 0.005		
10.06	9.67	4.78	3.08	C(21)-0.011; C(22)-0.001; C(23) 0.009 C(24)-0.007; C(25)-0.006; C(26) 0.014	P(1) 0.076		
20.07	2.97	-7.73	1.21	C(31) 0.014; C(32)-0.008; C(33)-0.003 C(34) 0.008; C(35)-0.002; C(36)-0.009	P(1) 0.194		
13.90	8.45	-10.02	3.57	C(41) 0.007; C(42)-0.009; C(43) 0.004 C(44) 0.001; C(45) 0.001; C(46) 0.000	P(1) 0.029		
-5.59	4.19	17.56	1.25	C(51) 0.009; C(52)-0.003; C(53)-0.005 C(54) 0.007; C(55) 0.000; C(56)-0.008	P(2) 0.147		
16.50	2.63	5.22	4.96	C(61)-0.001; C(62)-0.001; C(63)-0.001 C(64) 0.000; C(65)-0.003; C(66) 0.003	P(2) 0.043		
-14.31	-3.79	15.81	-0.09	C(71)-0.008; C(72) 0.003; C(73) 0.000 C(74) 0.001; C(75)-0.005; C(76) 0.009	P(3) 0.098		
9.10	-7.11	9.76	6.58	C(81) 0.006; C(82) 0.003; C(83)-0.012 C(84) 0.011; C(85)-0.002; C(86)-0.007	P(3) 0.185		
3.86	8.27	11.88	6.96	C(91) 0.006; C(92) 0.006; C(93)-0.017 C(94) 0.016; C(95)-0.003; C(96)-0.007	P(3) 0.085	Ru(1) -1.776	

## CHAPTER V

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $\underline{k}$  and  $\underline{l}$  and list values of  $\underline{h}$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.

















H.1.16			-16	66	64	H.2.0			H.2.3			10	720	762
-17	372	392	-15	282	301	12	51	42	-22	292	270	11	200	193
-16	56*	62	-14	194	206	13	161	178	-21	356	347	12	114	145
-15	646	656	-13	236	240	14	220	205	-20	195	184	13	571	577
-14	55*	38	-12	377	390	15	429	448	-19	160	158	14	427	444
-13	549	581	-11	394	403	16	387	377	-18	349	333	15	73	64
-12	344	356	-10	454	467	17	459	454	-17	86	94	16	168	180
-11	457	476	-9	613	610	18	55*	35	-16	493	511	17	83	74
-10	239	253	-8	334	325	19	238	243	-15	179	193	18	137	117
-9	625	634	-7	201	200	20	50*	7	-14	481	474	19	163	150
-8	276	278	-6	427	432	21	178	183	-13	437	447	H.2.6		
-7	874	854	-5	279	292				11	743	715	-23	45*	24
-6	157	169	-4	214	220	H.2.1			12	234	254	-22	49*	36
-5	457	447	-3	198	207	-22	199	180	13	539	523	-21	55	37
-4	374	383	-2	357	368	-21	176	184	14	395	393	-20	52*	24
-3	514	632	-1	70	4	-20	475	448	15	332	335	-19	445	437
-2	598	626	0	466	463	-19	290	308	16	180	171	-18	64	44
-1	529	519	1	136	145	-18	103	99	17	158	169	-17	524	523
0	314	317	2	341	330	-17	102	82	18	105	113	-16	655	661
1	108	111	3	57	56	-16	592	597	19	164	181	-15	294	286
2	650	651	4	240	249	-15	203	205	20	75	66	-14	167	170
3	323	324	H.1.19			-14	819	831	H.2.4			-13	50	37
4	351	364	-16	182	174	-13	578	599	-22	47*	14	8	273	263
5	267	259	-15	251	262	12	727	747	-21	68	56	9	74	99
6	341	345	-14	125	126	13	609	626	-20	129	113	10	436	417
7	255	246	-13	279	283	14	220	233	-19	250	240	11	222	224
8	300	294	-12	289	292	15	287	287	-18	197	204	12	135	140
H.1.17			-11	77	72	16	126	125	-17	296	306	13	276	285
-18	50*	17	-10	59	41	17	539	546	-16	271	272	14	345	335
-17	189	187	-9	53*	5	18	303	295	-15	208	219	15	418	428
-16	120	99	-8	121	107	19	204	216	-14	548	561	16	170	170
-15	302	303	-7	139	121	20	223	217	-13	166	170	17	226	227
-14	56	54	-6	140	152	21	303	292	-12	365	345	18	136	125
-13	307	322	-5	224	229	H.2.2			10	308	308	H.2.7		
-12	212	213	-4	135	134	-22	48	15	11	265	259	-23	297	287
-11	159	154	-3	190	196	-21	125	126	14	50*	16	-22	277	280
-10	377	407	-2	181	181	-20	51*	11	15	236	237	-21	266	263
-9	240	236	-1	75	76	-19	159	159	16	50*	1	-20	303	303
-8	108	116	0	222	222	-18	205	196	17	214	217	-19	221	222
-7	317	308	1	49*	30	-17	90	70	18	68	50	-18	499	504
-6	146	159	2	81	99	-16	500	494	19	186	193	-17	209	203
-5	306	295	H.1.20			-15	50*	34	H.2.5			-16	92	43
-4	399	411	-13	314	324	-14	427	425	-23	267	250	-15	299	290
-3	291	305	-12	158	163	-13	52	65	-22	120	128	-14	621	623
-2	412	434	-11	335	346	11	99	117	-21	148	148	-13	486	478
-1	56*	64	-10	91	103	12	74	61	-20	172	159	-12	949	947
0	74	58	-9	116	137	13	65	83	-19	52*	1	7	488	465
1	118	106	-8	161	172	14	141	124	-18	457	449	8	1001	1000
2	453	455	-7	221	232	15	252	272	-17	406	406	9	545	532
3	149	144	-6	100	102	16	183	182	-16	161	152	10	355	359
4	158	163	-5	348	360	17	418	413	-15	671	689	11	889	891
5	96	86	-4	114	122	18	52*	30	-14	48*	20	12	310	307
6	147	134	-3	86	91	19	338	334	-13	466	451	13	441	457
H.1.18			-2	305	322	20	49*	34	-12	314	297	14	204	196
-17	347	362				21	129	137	9			15	82	94
												16	97	103















H.6.10			-13	57*	51	-1	58*	28	6	162	156	H.7.4		
-14	518	515	-12	504	495	0	383	375	7	200	191	-17	94	90
-13	528	521	-11	55*	5	1	381	363	8	382	360	-16	109	108
-12	535	527	-10	324	317	2	413	410	9	125	117	-15	263	263
-11	116	94	-9	127	125	3	355	351	10	175	171	-14	116	129
-10	519	513	-8	608	588				11	123	121	-13	337	326
-9	91	79	-7	97	103				12	302	281	-12	229	241
-8	853	642	-6	422	401				13	300	310	-11	83	61
-7	619	597	-5	272	270	-12	60*	56	14	239	224	-10	122	133
-6	1006	969	-4	94	89	-11	203	197	15	264	255	-9	576	555
-5	414	406	-3	522	508	-10	137	143				-8	353	319
-4	487	475	-2	420	423	-9	186	180	H.7.2			-7	750	675
-3	893	873	-1	59	50	-8	238	238	-16	264	269	-6	117	166
-2	205	190	0	398	394	-7	179	183	-15	173	170	-5	221	224
-1	386	365	1	166	174	-6	59	32	-14	167	174	-4	435	451
0	820	812	2	147	141	-5	75	95	-13	551	554	-3	398	386
1	155	147	3	295	297	-4	90	97	-12	57*	67	-2	129	136
2	619	602	4	206	202	-3	130	152	-11	748	708	-1	499	496
3	231	220	5	289	271	-2	59*	64	-10	281	275	0	64	34
4	158	138	6	95	87	-1	57*	22	-9	717	682	9	130	138
5	441	435	7	237	248	0	155	139	-8	91	120	10	220	215
6	189	165	H.6.13			1	162	143	-7	760	721	11	210	213
7	279	269	-15	167	160	H.6.16			6	417	427	12	411	428
8	55*	26	-14	57*	39	-9	241	236	7	852	855	13	79	57
9	237	245	-13	260	248	-8	583	566	8	120	105	14	216	235
H.6.11			-12	57*	32	-7	412	392	9	569	594	H.7.5		
-16	147	140	-11	58	35	-6	602	577	10	416	414	-17	182	178
-15	56*	13	-10	79	95	-5	353	331	11	72	33	-16	89	63
-14	189	184	-9	77	89	-4	479	494	12	566	565	-15	254	260
-13	58*	67	-8	354	369	-3	243	237	13	201	175	-14	139	122
-12	235	235	-7	55*	5				14	372	385	-13	166	176
-11	281	303	-6	122	130	H.7.0			15	70	50	-12	156	153
-10	68	69	-5	59*	25	6	175	155	H.7.3			-11	82	85
-9	295	308	-4	149	144	7	565	561	-17	148	128	-10	251	241
-8	57*	73	-3	261	275	8	305	317	-16	235	245	-9	153	159
-7	62	85	-2	269	273	9	810	809	-15	176	183	-8	302	303
-6	230	209	-1	79	80	10	384	383	-14	52*	8	-7	428	406
-5	294	288	0	106	93	11	592	607	-13	301	268	-6	57	60
-4	57	45	1	126	136	12	187	160	-12	54*	32	-5	591	559
-3	159	138	2	189	151	13	237	247	-11	53*	11	-4	429	413
-2	124	144	3	118	128	14	444	449	-10	55	41	1	116	131
-1	290	266	4	56*	26	15	200	204	-9	248	219	2	211	197
0	128	139	5	66	70	16	244	249	-8	67	53	3	97	108
1	108	114	H.6.14			H.7.1			-7	371	333	4	158	168
2	132	133	-13	195	185	-16	305	295	-6	380	346	5	232	240
3	55*	13	-12	464	462	-15	349	347	4	283	299	6	405	398
4	56*	6	-11	128	128	-14	57*	3	5	89	94	7	156	167
5	128	129	-10	677	663	-13	412	405	6	499	512	8	694	696
6	105	130	-9	121	114	-12	118	106	7	103	108	9	157	160
7	56*	46	-8	733	718	-11	444	444	8	125	116	10	283	262
8	53*	32	-7	109	89	-10	336	314	9	67	55	11	96	87
H.6.12			-6	401	366	-9	210	186	10	63	51	12	119	134
-16	403	425	-5	372	351	-8	356	333	11	241	226	13	224	214
-15	57*	23	-4	554	553	-7	313	293	12	98	82			
-14	458	448	-3	313	299	-6	132	131	13	56*	29			

	H,7,6		7	122	121	1	55*	4	5	87	86	-5	467	450
-16	152	176	8	383	365	2	158	162	6	301	301	-4	237	232
-15	294	303	9	56*	32	3	305	328	7	70	55	-3	478	461
-14	443	467	10	58*	50	4	535	549				-2	97	83
-13	296	293	11	248	255	5	234	238		H,7,12		-1	336	328
-12	215	206				6	394	373				0	200	229
-11	347	335		H,7,8		7	56*	13	-14	67	85	1	213	203
-10	55*	42	-16	218	237	8	158	169	-13	398	394			
-9	694	655	-15	210	225	9	287	296	-12	93	104		H,7,15	
-8	222	238	-16	218	237				-11	388	395	-9	223	211
-7	437	413	-15	210	225		H,7,10		-10	301	285	-8	127	124
-6	475	468	-14	161	161	-16	57*	52	-9	276	280	-7	326	330
-5	227	202	-13	242	230	-15	363	372	-8	107	96	-6	60*	20
-4	193	180	-12	97	122	-14	237	221	-7	379	350	-5	58*	55
-3	917	862	-11	948	930	-13	697	696	-6	58*	64	-4	220	227
-2	48*	29	-10	56*	44	-12	266	257	-5	253	226	-3	142	157
-1	836	823	-9	827	807	-11	771	765	-4	426	421	-2	57*	18
0	84	86	-8	191	167	-10	181	148	-3	415	426			
1	746	727	-7	422	401	-9	297	267	-2	292	302		H,8,0	
2	629	643	-6	200	154	-8	413	373	-1	470	470	0	749	684
3	968	998	-5	834	784	-7	450	431	0	115	118	1	102	109
4	181	202	-4	122	147	-6	234	200	1	155	157	2	591	551
5	847	860	-3	960	912	-5	751	721	2	80	77	3	155	164
6	287	266	-2	170	159	-4	124	94	3	85	78	4	354	318
7	596	616	-1	717	692	-3	414	394	4	77	72	5	51*	62
8	481	495	0	569	592	-2	631	612	5	241	248	6	322	298
9	583	604	1	840	826	-1	616	600		H,7,13		7	115	112
10	376	386	2	475	479	0	334	338	-13	94	98	8	363	376
11	402	401	3	487	480	1	627	611	-12	118	103	9	332	349
12	231	254	4	61	36	2	65	28	-11	185	197	10	614	635
			5	443	444	3	193	190	-10	58*	40	11	177	188
	H,7,7		6	102	105	4	250	263	-9	363	370	12	300	308
-17	326	317	7	424	441	5	175	180	-8	59*	34	13	297	299
-16	162	154	8	585	615	6	274	280	-7	435	434	14	124	113
-15	306	290	9	283	282	7	151	142	-6	60	73	15	78	78
-14	128	115	10	353	371	8	270	287	-7	435	434			
-13	203	204	11	236	240				-6	60	73		H,8,1	
-12	181	172					H,7,11		-5	226	230			
-11	103	80		H,7,9		-15	90	98	-4	57*	29	-15	307	312
-10	365	358	-16	59	34	-14	56*	20	-3	145	151	-14	179	165
-9	298	280	-15	388	388	-13	58*	16	-2	61	52	-13	105	97
-8	146	124	-14	217	222	-12	59	50	-3	145	151	-12	709	708
-7	577	558	-13	142	136	-11	170	172	-2	61	52	-11	296	297
-6	146	124	-12	182	197	-10	65	50	-1	288	292	-10	459	438
-5	577	558	-11	68	31	-9	122	116	0	57*	1	-9	436	427
-4	106	109	-10	430	438	-8	63	70	1	134	129	-8	580	594
-3	565	532	-9	218	213	-7	520	516	2	149	142	-7	116	123
-2	90	87	-10	430	438	-6	101	91	3	262	267	-6	441	440
-1	370	365	-9	218	213	-5	57*	34	4	208	200	-5	54	45
0	100	58	-8	85	90	-4	428	424		H,7,14		-4	873	856
1	354	362	-7	609	581	-3	58*	35	-11	405	389	-3	268	282
2	65	76	-6	386	380	-2	56*	34	-10	145	131	-2	576	557
3	263	289	-5	576	534	-1	56*	6	9	480	471	-1	196	178
4	136	135	-4	168	132	0	84	73	8	178	190	0	395	396
5	341	337	-3	132	150	1	140	137	7	267	261	1	242	260
6	65	42	-2	296	294	2	291	307	6	60*	38	2	769	737
	602	616	-1	116	92	3	61	63				3	112	109
	373	375	0	146	132	4	426	421						

	H.8.1		-4	415	427	-10	253	264	-11	246	257	-10	663	671	
			-3	48*	15	-9	147	157	-10	994	1004	-9	60*	49	
4	617	634	-2	232	234	-8	549	564	-9	59*	74	-8	182	164	
5	271	254	-1	199	211	-7	307	310	-8	422	439	-7	341	331	
6	342	346	0	440	428	-6	308	341	-7	163	161	-6	709	701	
7	600	605	1	153	141	-5	156	147	-6	485	467	-5	166	159	
8	747	765	2	566	552	-4	219	215	-5	56*	51	-4	762	777	
9	481	511	3	164	159	-3	84	85	-4	549	537	-3	155	159	
10	257	249	4	64	66	-2	569	555	-3	55*	4	-2	425	427	
11	217	222	5	482	495	-1	71	72	-2	826	807	-1	469	481	
12	212	193	6	253	238	0	565	560	-1	68	68	0	487	477	
13	392	407	7	256	280	1	190	173	0	477	472	1	589	588	
14	248	231	8	545	568	2	200	184	1	551	558	2	421	409	
			9	86	77	3	328	310	2	473	458	3	345	346	
	H.8.2		10	110	115	4	391	382	3	393	395	4	193	185	
-15	166	175	11	389	398	5	239	239	4	375	343	5	388	401	
-14	56*	23	12	344	348	6	477	477	5	58*	26	6	326	320	
-13	124	127	13	317	313	7	57*	29	6	348	349	7	589	604	
-12	362	360				8	211	184	7	365	378	8	326	320	
-11	270	263		H.8.4		9	266	262	8	426	435	7	589	604	
-10	514	516	-16	67	58	10	409	403	9	360	365	8	226	218	
-9	93	79	-15	253	274	11	248	253	10	433	421				
-8	285	254	-14	294	297	12	328	331					H.8.10		
-7	317	306	-13	354	367					H.8.8		-14	390	396	
-6	335	311	-12	163	144					-15	216	219	-13	57*	34
-5	134	134	-11	180	164	-15	234	246	-14	61*	60	-14	390	396	
-4	717	695	-10	317	314	-14	266	289	-13	59*	48	-13	57*	34	
-3	52*	40	-9	187	178	-13	184	184	-12	421	426	-12	415	414	
-2	942	856	-8	207	185	-12	154	138	-11	132	139	-11	107	100	
-1	84	70	-7	51*	22	-11	114	105	-10	572	551	-10	413	382	
0	387	346	-6	51*	20	-10	422	407	-9	456	484	-9	58*	20	
1	330	321	-5	116	95	-9	82	74	-8	220	201	-8	58*	17	
2	531	484	-4	232	219	-8	373	376	-7	56*	44	-7	233	237	
3	167	167	-3	253	245	-7	63	36	-6	360	352	-6	79	67	
4	68	72	-2	447	428	-6	99	95	-5	58*	52	-5	58*	30	
5	190	192	-1	217	231	-5	491	446	-6	360	352	-4	327	308	
6	96	91	0	516	492	-4	143	123	-5	58*	52	-3	58*	26	
7	200	231	1	284	276	-3	141	133	-4	671	664	-2	312	318	
8	498	508	2	185	168	-2	587	575	-3	66	59	-1	454	460	
9	248	258	3	181	184	-1	54*	5	-2	425	416	0	349	357	
10	57*	30	4	258	256	0	319	313	-1	90	94	1	272	264	
11	403	422	5	95	81	1	316	295	0	393	394	2	60*	36	
12	89	76	6	313	347	2	152	158	1	547	525	3	67	52	
13	377	411	7	91	107	3	513	505	2	524	538	4	58*	17	
14	92	103	8	448	470	4	215	246	3	222	211	5	58*	53	
			9	197	202	5	78	93	4	126	149	6	246	249	
	H.8.3		10	179	189	6	58*	9	5	59*	64	7	188	202	
-15	55*	50	11	157	163	7	58*	4	6	240	266				
-14	354	365	12	139	134	8	481	497	7	191	190		H.8.11		
-13	72	65	13	229	244	9	161	171	8	295	317				
-12	474	455				10	390	403	9	263	270		-13	57*	47
-11	100	105		H.8.5		11	226	253					-12	286	287
-10	315	316	-16	303	306					H.8.9		-11	59*	15	
-9	258	258	-15	159	162					-15	252	279	-10	377	373
-8	485	495	-14	391	390	-15	208	225	-14	449	441	-9	181	184	
-7	54*	13	-13	291	302	-14	350	351	-13	59*	27	-8	237	253	
-6	518	510	-12	198	198	-13	389	402	-12	615	616	-7	131	117	
-5	52*	75	-11	190	193	-12	315	318	-11	87	103	-6	566	571	



	H,9,8		-2	165	143	3	381	404	9	276	294	-7	88	102
			-1	465	455	4	410	399	10	185	200	-6	67	40
6	59*	41	0	368	384	5	197	193				-5	146	145
7	88	71	1	187	192	6	312	323				-4	446	457
	H,9,9		2	262	276	7	153	147		H,10,4		-3	59*	26
			3	124	130	8	450	486	-12	281	299	-2	595	586
-13	622	643		H,9,12		9	356	375	-11	152	143	-1	152	140
-12	58*	4				10	358	373	-10	59*	80	0	256	259
-11	665	657	-8	178	165	11	174	173	-9	184	174	1	71	64
-10	61*	2	-6	61	52		H,10,2		-8	159	171	2	258	263
-9	389	387	-7	59*	52				-7	143	119	3	57*	23
-8	66	55	-5	123	116	-12	182	171	-6	102	102	4	95	92
-7	279	269	-4	109	125	-11	61*	75	-5	331	344	5	58*	18
-6	292	260	-3	117	113	-10	152	142	-4	78	66	6	121	134
-5	699	701	-2	86	72	-9	69	69	-3	202	205	7	125	123
-4	176	180	-1	128	110	-8	59*	40	-2	433	428	8	58*	30
-3	516	524	0	59*	34	-7	139	146	-1	68	64			
-2	299	314	1	180	183	-6	78	55	0	432	429		H,10,7	
-1	521	514		58*	49	-5	92	90	2	239	232	-12	292	295
0	569	579				-4	140	152	3	58*	1	-11	255	247
1	627	642		H,9,13		-3	187	177	4	137	142	-10	276	292
2	479	490				-2	98	87	5	93	88	-9	61*	42
3	283	291	-5	57*	31	-1	243	242	6	160	178	-8	357	361
4	260	276	-4	367	384	0	466	466	7	58*	10	-7	62*	35
5	224	233		122	124	1	416	405	8	220	239	-6	388	394
6	334	345				2	441	439	9	141	141	-5	103	102
	H,9,10			H,10,0		3	123	130				-4	466	494
			0	326	334	4	58*	34		H,10,5		-3	62*	16
-12	61*	70	1	194	174	5	130	138	-12	248	252	-2	520	540
-11	110	110	2	586	586	6	236	229	-11	220	214	-1	59*	38
-10	143	136	3	59*	52	7	58*	5	-10	338	335	0	412	423
-9	103	117	4	448	452	8	371	379	-9	60*	22	1	312	314
-8	58*	57	5	215	201	9	156	179	-8	295	306	2	397	425
-7	237	242	6	163	161	10	180	171	-7	58*	22	3	259	267
-6	88	87	7	79	69	11	177	180	-6	355	364	4	326	335
-5	56*	6	8	411	430		H,10,3		-5	216	237	5	160	161
-4	151	137	9	61*	70				-4	462	459	6	386	398
-3	62*	35	10	316	317	-12	492	502	-3	58*	21		H,10,8	
-2	67	47	11	171	167	-11	203	201	-2	365	364	-11	198	177
-1	83	73	12	79	83	-10	392	386	-1	58*	5	-10	323	343
0	88	116				-9	60*	28	0	417	397	-9	74	69
1	58*	4		H,10,1		-8	422	428	1	62*	22	-8	61*	39
2	130	138				-7	73	65	2	361	365	-7	60*	37
3	56*	21	-12	430	443	-6	211	208	3	321	311	-6	206	201
4	96	97	-11	216	255	-5	105	100	4	152	153	-5	84	97
5	135	145	-10	573	593	-4	234	228	5	174	190	-4	389	393
	H,9,11		-9	239	227	-3	77	54	6	240	256	-3	63*	36
			-8	393	361	-2	463	446	7	145	143	-2	256	257
-11	421	432	-7	158	141	-1	145	115	8	302	306	-1	59*	47
-10	124	118	-6	244	218	0	291	279	9	233	262	0	166	186
-9	418	440	-5	59*	63	1	153	138				1	192	210
-8	260	253	-4	412	386	2	60*	19		H,10,6		2	219	224
-7	394	417	-3	62*	82	3	192	195	-12	95	101	3	135	169
-6	58*	9	-2	691	657	4	105	117	-11	137	127	4	138	136
-5	219	221	-1	66	56	5	362	388	-10	346	356	5	57*	36
-4	57*	14	0	679	640	6	130	131	-9	60*	4			
-3	388	390	1	196	182	7	225	275	-8	147	160			
			2	550	544	8	193	177						





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CHAPTER VI

The Crystal and Molecular Structure  
of Hydridophenoxybis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) Diphenol  
A Complex with a Phenoxy Group Co-ordinated to Ruthenium as a  
 $\pi$ -Bonded Arene.

Abstract

The crystal structure of the title molecule has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data by Patterson and Fourier methods, and refined using least-squares techniques to  $R = 0.029$  for 4520 independent reflections. X-ray intensity data were collected on a Siemens four-circle diffractometer using Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation. Crystals are monoclinic with unit-cell dimensions

$$\underline{a} = 20.331(1)\text{\AA}, \quad \underline{b} = 9.561(1)\text{\AA}, \quad \underline{c} = 23.744(2)\text{\AA}, \quad \beta = 106.24(1),$$

Space group  $\underline{P}2_1/\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{Z} = 4$ .

The complex is monomeric and the metal atom has a co-ordination consisting of two  $\sigma$ -bonded triphenylphosphine groups, a hydride hydrogen and a phenoxy ring bonded as an arene to the metal. Ru-P bond distances for the two triphenylphosphine groups are 2.314 $\text{\AA}$  and 2.303 $\text{\AA}$  respectively and the P-Ru-P angle is 97.3 $^\circ$ . Five of the six Ru-C distances are in the range 2.246 — 2.301 $\text{\AA}$ , whilst the sixth is considerably longer 2.482 $\text{\AA}$ . The six membered ring is markedly non-planar. The Ru-H distance has been optimised (1.54 $\text{\AA}$ ) and is rather shorter than expected.

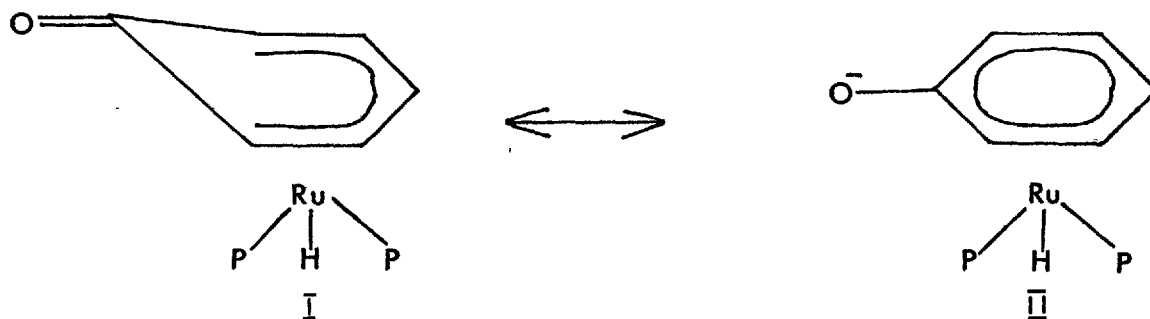
The two phenol molecules of solvation are hydrogen bonded to the phenoxy group.

## Introduction

The title compound has been prepared by the action of excess phenol on  $\text{RuH}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  in toluene.<sup>1</sup> This was done as part of an investigation into the catalytic behaviour of Ruthenium complexes by Professor Wilkinson and co-workers.

The infra-red and nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of the complex show certain unusual features which are best accounted for by postulating that the phenoxy group is not bound to the ruthenium through the oxygen atom, but rather as an arene through the  $\pi$ -electron cloud of the phenyl ring.

In a complex of this kind, the phenoxide moiety may be considered as being a resonance hybrid of a uninegative five electron donor containing a carbon-oxygen double bond (I) or as a neutral six electron donor with the negative charge localised on the oxygen atom (II).



This present X-ray investigation, which complements our previous studies on the cation  $[\text{RuH}(\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PPh}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^+$  was carried out to confirm that  $\pi$ -bonding of the phenoxide ring, which had not been previously crystallographically characterised, although it may occur in  $\text{Rh}(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{OPh}$ ,<sup>2</sup> is occurring, and to ascertain the contributions of the two canonical forms,

## Experimental

Hydridophenoxybis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) crystallises from the solution obtained by the reaction of excess phenol on  $\text{RuH}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  in toluene as a phenol solvate. Suitable crystals were obtained and the unit-cell dimensions and space group were determined from preliminary Weissenberg and oscillation photographs.

### Crystal Data

$\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_3\text{P}_2\text{Ru}$ ,  $M = 907.9$ , Monoclinic

$a = 20.331(1)\text{\AA}$ ,  $b = 9.561(1)$ ,  $c = 23.744(2)\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta = 106.24(1)^\circ$ ,  
 $U = 4431.3\text{\AA}^3$ ,  $D_m = 1.36\text{g.cm}^{-3}$  (by flotation),  $Z = 4$ ,  $D_c = 1.36\text{g.cm}^{-3}$   
 $F(000) = 1880$ , Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 1.5418\text{\AA}$ ;  $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha) = 39.94\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  
 Space group  $\text{P}2_1/a$  from systematic absences:  $h0l$ ,  $h = 2n + 1$ ;  
 $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ .

The needles are elongated about the  $b$  axis. A crystal of size ca,  $0.21 \times 0.27 \times 0.08\text{mm}^3$  was selected and mounted about the  $b$  axis on a Siemens off-line automatic four-circle diffractometer using Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation at a take-off angle of  $6^\circ$ , a Ni  $\beta$ -filter and a Na(Tl)I scintillation counter. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique was employed, using a 'five-value' measuring procedure. A total of 4520 independent reflections were measured (to  $\theta = 50^\circ$ ), of which 294 were judged to be unobserved, i.e.  $I < 2.58\sigma(I)$ . The net count of the reference reflection measured at every 50 reflections did not deteriorate significantly during the entire data collection (ca. 13 days). The data were converted to a common arbitrary scale by use of the reference reflection and Lorentz and polarisation corrections were applied. The data were corrected at a later stage for absorption effects and this was done according to the method of Busing and Levy<sup>3</sup> using a  $10 \times 10 \times 10$  grid with crystal pathlengths determined by the vector analysis procedure of Coppens *et al.*<sup>4</sup>

## Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier methods. All calculations were carried out using the Crystal Structure Calculations Systems "X-ray<sup>4</sup>'70" and its updated version "X-ray '72"<sup>5</sup> using either the Imperial College CDC, 6400 or the University of London CDC, 6400, 6600 and 7600 computers.

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis gave a straightforward solution for the ruthenium atom, and three cycles of least-squares gave the standard agreement factor  $\underline{R}$  0.45. From subsequent difference-Fourier syntheses all the remaining 59 non-hydrogen atoms were located, and anisotropic refinement gave  $\underline{R}$  0.082. Correction for absorption and refinement as previously gave  $\underline{R}$  0.051. Addition of the phenyl, phenoxy and phenolic hydrogen atoms, obtained from the latest difference-Fourier map, as a fixed-atom contribution with isotropic temperature factors of their respective parent atoms, reduced  $\underline{R}$  to 0.035. The hydride hydrogen and one of the two phenol - OH hydrogens were also found; the hydride hydrogen was later optimised using the full procedure of La Placa and Ibers.<sup>6</sup>

At this stage of refinement, after inclusion of all atoms save the one unlocatable hydrogen-bonded-hydrogen a weighting scheme of the type suggested by Hughes<sup>7</sup> was used, where  $w = 1$  for  $F < F^*$ ,  $\sqrt{w} = F^*/F$  for  $F \geq F^*$ , with  $F^* = 85$  being the final value. The application of the weighting scheme reduced  $\underline{R}$  to 0.029. The hydride hydrogen was at this stage redetermined and optimised;  $\underline{R}$  remained unchanged.

Atomic scattering factors used were those of Cromer and Waber<sup>8</sup> except those for hydrogen which were obtained from Stewart *et al.*<sup>9</sup> The correction for the effects of the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous dispersion correction for ruthenium and phosphorus were made using the tabulated values after Cromer.<sup>10</sup>

Table 1 lists the fractional co-ordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms with their estimated standard deviations. (These are obtained from the CRYSLQ program of X-ray '70 and are thus a slight underestimate of the true deviations). Table 2 contains the coefficients in the expression for the anisotropic Debye-Waller factor:-

$$\exp [-2\pi(U_{11}a^*{}^2h^2 + U_{22}b^*{}^2k^2 + U_{33}c^*{}^2l^2 + 2U_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2U_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2U_{23}b^*c^*kl)],$$

while the unrefined co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 3. The observed and the calculated structure amplitudes are listed at the end of the chapter.



### Description of the Structure and Discussion

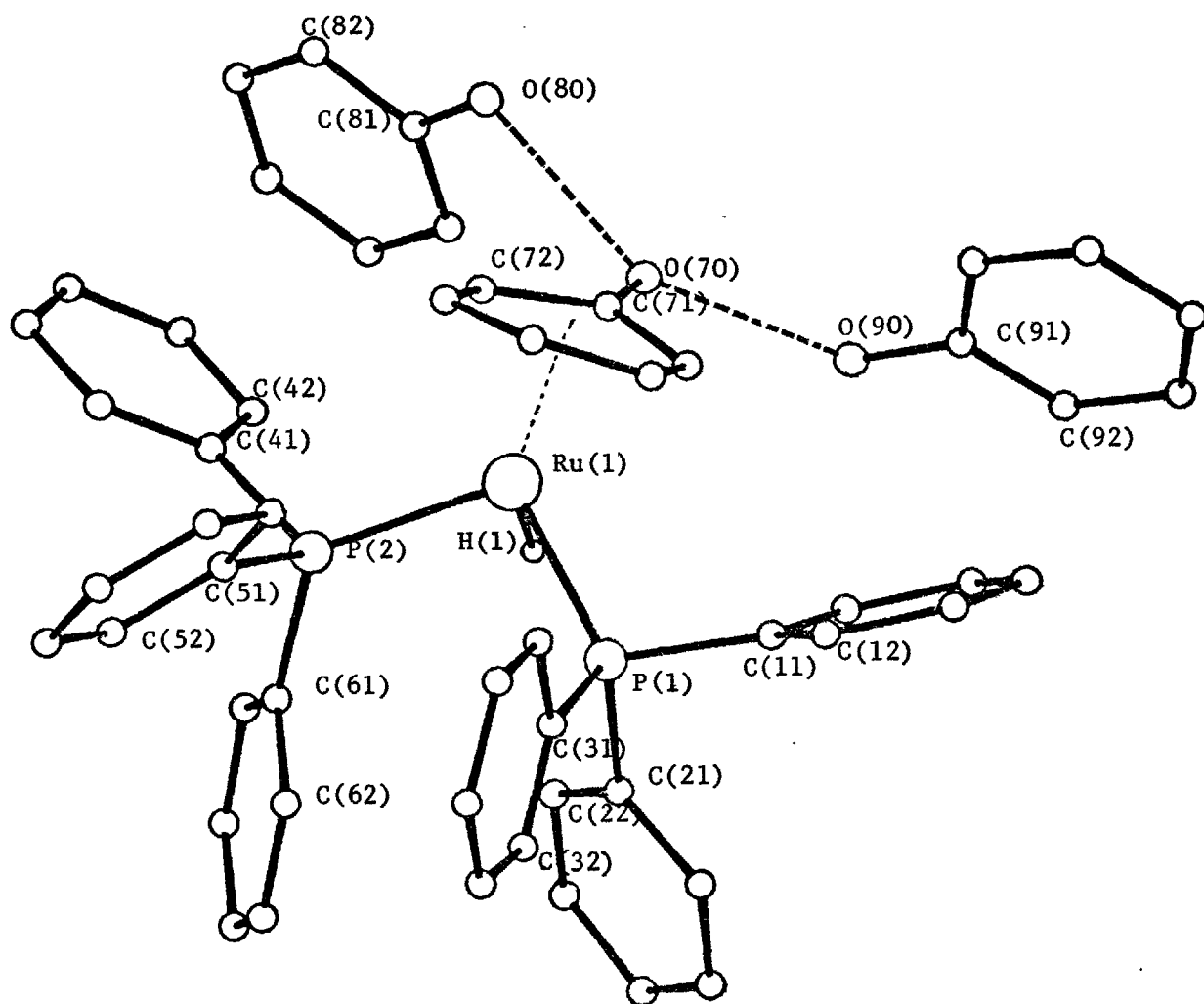
Figure 1 shows the molecular structure of the complex as well as the relative orientation of the two hydrogen-bonded phenol solvate groups. The central metal atom may be considered to have a distorted tetrahedral co-ordination, as in the structure discussed in the previous chapter, if one considers the  $\eta$ -bonded phenoxy ring as a single co-ordination position. The two  $\sigma$ -bound triphenylphosphine groups and the hydride hydrogen complete the co-ordination about the metal. The more important bond lengths and bond angles are quoted in Tables 4 and 5 respectively.

The two *cis* Ru-P distances [Ru(1)-P(1) 2.314 $\text{\AA}$  and Ru(1)-P(2) 2.303 $\text{\AA}$ ] are similar to those in the structure of RuH(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>( $\eta$ -Ph,P,Ph<sub>2</sub>)<sup>+</sup>, (A), [Ru(1)-P(1) 2.312 $\text{\AA}$  and 2.331 $\text{\AA}$ ] discussed in Chapter V, and the previous comparisons made there to the values of 2.336 $\text{\AA}$  in Ru(PyS)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>11</sup> and 2.346 $\text{\AA}$  in Ru(HCS)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>12</sup> hold true. The P(1)-Ru(1)-P(2) angle is 97.32° (98.68° in A) and the P(1)-Ru(1)-H(1) and P(2)-Ru(1)-H(2) angles are 77° and 86° respectively.

The metal-carbon (arene) bond lengths average 2.309 $\text{\AA}$  although the Ru(1)-C(71) distance is significantly longer, being 2.482 $\text{\AA}$ . The mean Ru-C distance excluding C(71) and C(74) is 2.268 $\text{\AA}$  which is comparable to the value of 2.269 $\text{\AA}$  in the previous structure determination (A). The arene ring is markedly non-planar (Table 6) and thus two centroids of the ring were calculated, one using all the six atoms and the other using the four atoms C(72), C(73), C(75), and C(76).

The distances of ruthenium to the calculated centroids are 1.829 $\text{\AA}$  and 1.789 $\text{\AA}$  respectively. It is again notable that the carbon-carbon bond lengths in the arene (mean of 1.415 $\text{\AA}$ ) are greater than those in the unbound phenyl rings (mean of 1.384 $\text{\AA}$ ). These values are equivalent to those found in the previous structure (A) for which the corresponding values are 1.411 $\text{\AA}$  and 1.384 $\text{\AA}$  respectively. This again indicates the

Figure 1



Atoms are numbered in sequence around each ring in the order C(m1)-C(m6), where m is the number of the ring. Atoms C(m3)-C(m6) have been omitted for the sake of clarity.

drift of the  $\pi$ -electron cloud towards the ruthenium atom with a consequential slight decrease in bond order around the ring. The arene ring is not planar and is boat-shaped with atom C(71) being significantly out of plane ( $0.185\text{\AA}$ ) from the plane of C(72), C(73), C(75), C(76) whilst C(74) deviates considerably less ( $0.052\text{\AA}$ ) from this plane.

The bond distances and bond angles around the arene ring demonstrate this bending of the phenoxy ring. C(71)-C(72) and C(71)-C(76) are longer than the other four C-C bonds within the ring, ( $1.438\text{\AA}$  and  $1.431\text{\AA}$  respectively as compared to a mean of  $1.406\text{\AA}$  for the four distances) whilst the valence angles inside the ring are reduced at the apical positions [C(72)-C(71)-C(76) =  $114.4^\circ$ ; C(73)-C(74)-C(75) =  $117.8^\circ$ ]. The planarity of the phenyl, phenoxy and phenol rings are shown in Table 6 together with the distances of particular atoms from the best planes.

The position of the hydride hydrogen has been determined and the Ru(1)-H(1) bond length of  $1.54\text{\AA}$  is shorter than the expected value of  $1.67$ - $1.68\text{\AA}$  as quoted in Chapter V. This hydrogen position was optimised using  $\text{Sin}\theta^{-1}\lambda$  cut-off values as previously; a diffraction ripple of ca  $0.4e/\text{\AA}^3$  was situated near the hydrogen peak and may be the cause of this experimentally short value.

The mean P-C distance of  $1.839\text{\AA}$  is similar to that found in many transition metal complexes and is a very good agreement with the previously determined mean value of  $1.834\text{\AA}$  in structure A. The angular distortion at P is similar to that encountered in the structure of  $\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\eta\text{-Ph,P,Ph}_2)^+$ , A. Mean values of  $116.3^\circ$  for Ru-P-C and of  $101.8^\circ$  for C-P-C valence angles can be compared with the corresponding values of  $115.7^\circ$  and  $102.3^\circ$  in A. A further comparison of these values with those found in  $\text{RuH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ <sup>13</sup>, of  $116.4^\circ$  and  $101.5^\circ$  respectively demonstrates the similar distortions experienced at the phosphorus

atoms in these structures.

Fig. 2 shows a composite view of structure A and the title compound viewed normal to the arene ring. There is a great similarity between the two, and the alignment of P(3)-C(91) in A and C(71)-O(70) in the same direction as Ru-H in the present structure is notable and is suggestive of some weak interaction between these atoms.

The intermolecular packing is shown in the stereoscopic view (fig. 3) which was drawn using the ORTEP program.<sup>14</sup>

A least-squares planes calculation shows that the six phenyl and the two phenol rings are satisfactorily planar; the maximum deviation for all the planes is 0.015 Å. The  $\pi$ -bonded phenoxy ring is distinctly non-planar as has been previously discussed. The planarity of this  $\pi$ -bonded arene-ring can be compared to those found in other structures. The structures of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\eta\text{-Ph.P.Ph}_2)]^+$ , (A), as discussed in Chapter V;  $\text{Rh}[\text{P}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]_2 \text{B}(\eta\text{-Ph-BPh}_3)$ , (C), and  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ru}(\eta\text{-Ph-BPh}_3)$ , (D),<sup>15</sup> are comparable and the results of this are of significant interest.<sup>16</sup>

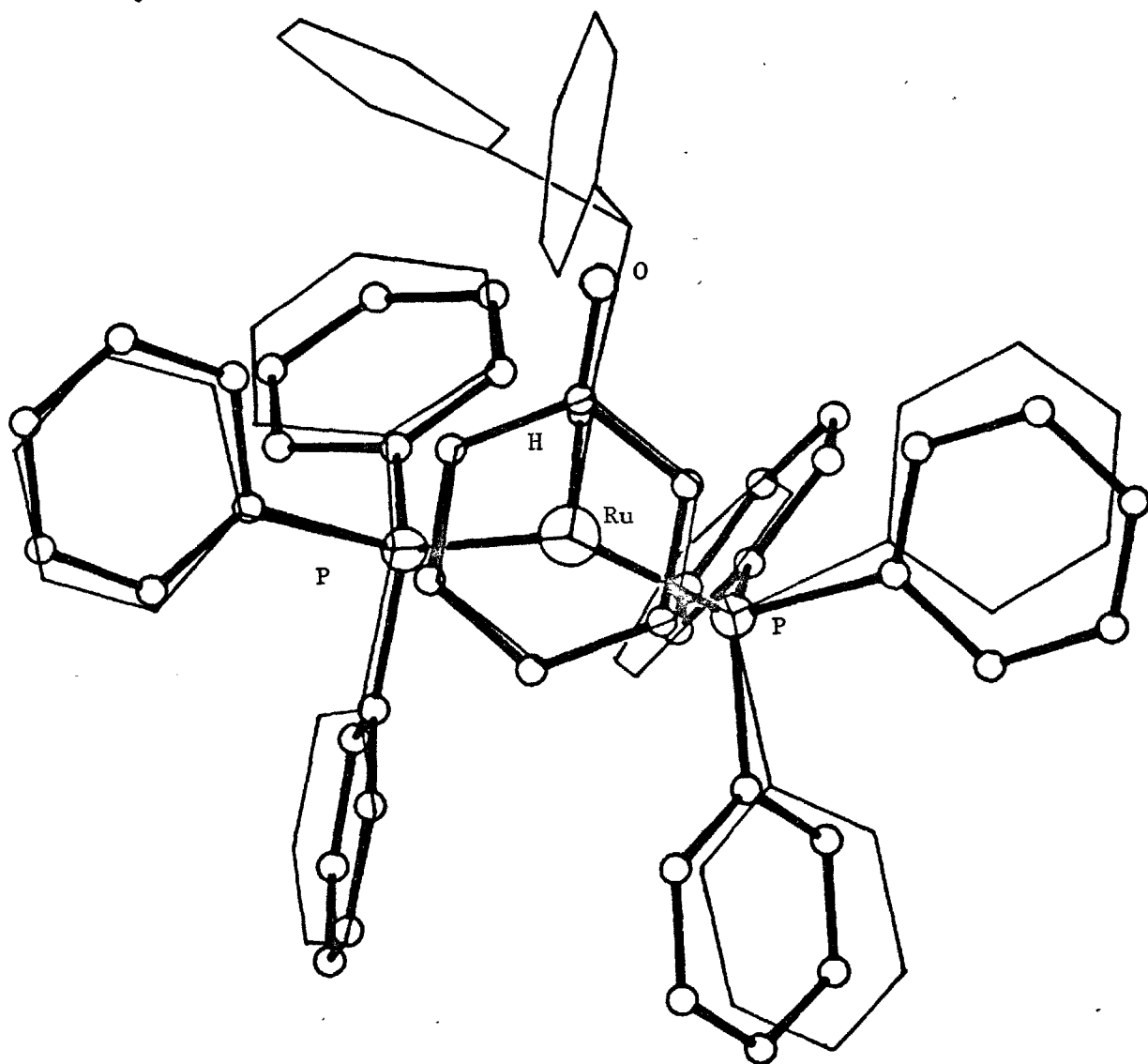
The least-squares planes of both the C(m1)-C(m6) and C(m2), C(m3), C(m5), C(m6) planes have been calculated for all these structures and are tabulated in Table 7. The present structural determination has been identified as (B) in the scheme for ease of reference.

It is notable that the  $\pi$ -bonded arene in structures A and D are almost planar, the maximum deviations being 0.017 Å and 0.011 Å respectively for the planes calculated on all six atoms. B is the most distorted plane of all while plane C is in an intermediate category.

A further comparison may be drawn between the metal-arene plane distance experienced in the three ruthenium structures A, B and D. The corresponding values based on planes of all six atoms are 1.776 Å, 1.826 Å and 1.701 Å respectively whilst the values based on the four atom plane are 1.771 Å, 1.789 Å and 1.690 Å. The bond order in

Fig. 2

A superimposition diagram of the present structure with that presented in the previous chapter. The orientation is such that the arene ring is in the plane of the paper. The present structure is in bold style.



The mirror image of the present structural co-ordinates were used to plot the above diagram to achieve a suitable comparison with the earlier structural study.

reducing strength of metal-arene bonds is  $D > A > B$ . The position of D in this respect may be accounted for if one considers that the steric factors in this structure are at a minimum with no bulky triphenylphosphines to cause intermolecular crowding. The phenoxy group experiences less delocalisation than one would encounter in a phenyl ring owing to the presence of the electron withdrawing oxygen atom and as a consequence the metal-arene bonds in B are the longest.

The two solvate phenol molecules are hydrogen-bonded to the phenoxy group, the O-O H-bond distances being  $2.672\text{\AA}$  and  $2.736\text{\AA}$  respectively. The hydrogen atom of the former H-bond ( $O_{70} - O_{90}$ ) was readily locatable in the difference-Fourier synthesis but the second hydrogen atom could not be located. The fact that it is attached to the solvate molecule rather than to the  $\pi$ -bonded ring is demonstrated by the C-O bond lengths. These are  $1.367$  and  $1.363\text{\AA}$  in the phenol molecules compared to  $1.277\text{\AA}$  in the phenoxy group. The C-O distances in the two phenol molecules are unexceptional and may be compared to  $1.36$  and  $1.35\text{\AA}$  in p-Nitrophenol<sup>17</sup> and  $1.36$ ,  $1.37\text{\AA}$  in o-Aminophenol - hydrochloride.<sup>18</sup> On the other hand, C=O double bond lengths found in related aromatic systems are  $1.22\text{\AA}$  in p-Benzoquinone<sup>19</sup> and  $1.23\text{\AA}$  in Tetrahydroxy-p-benzoquinone dihydrate.<sup>20</sup>

The distance of  $1.277\text{\AA}$  found in the phenoxy group in this structure, and the marked non-planarity of the arene ring show that the resonance form I plays an important role in this molecule.

Fig. 3

A stereoscopic view of the unit-cell showing the packing in the molecules.

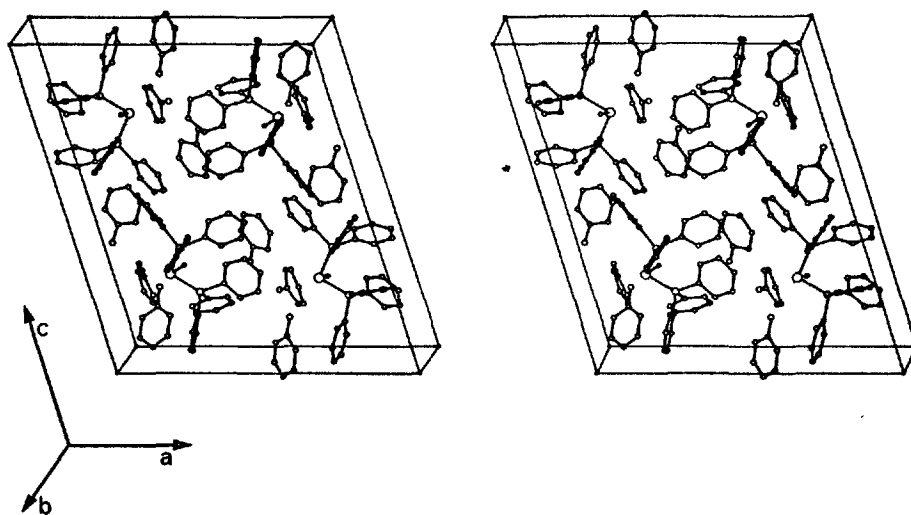


Table 1

Fractional co-ordinates of non-hydrogen atoms with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

All ring carbon atoms are numbered C(mn) where m is the ring number and n is the atom number in the ring; n is such that C(m1) is attached to the P or O atoms, and other ring atoms are numbered in succession such that C(m4) is para to C(m1). The  $\pi$ -bonded phenyl ring is C(7n).

	x	y	z
Ru(1)	0.20697(1)	0.18435(3)	0.23376(1)
P(1)	0.28697(5)	0.19437(10)	0.18112(4)
P(2)	0.27458(5)	0.27876(10)	0.31978(4)
C(11)	0.2473(2)	0.1411(4)	0.1045(2)
C(12)	0.2312(2)	0.2322(4)	0.0574(2)
C(13)	0.1975(3)	0.1819(6)	0.0016(2)
C(14)	0.1800(2)	0.0437(5)	-0.0072(2)
C(15)	0.1962(2)	-0.0475(5)	0.0391(2)
C(16)	0.2303(2)	0.0001(4)	0.0948(2)
C(21)	0.3630(2)	0.0824(4)	0.1967(2)
C(22)	0.3829(2)	0.0005(4)	0.2470(2)
C(23)	0.4412(2)	-0.0821(5)	0.2579(2)
C(24)	0.4796(2)	-0.0844(5)	0.2180(2)
C(25)	0.4593(2)	-0.0073(5)	0.1673(2)
C(26)	0.4014(2)	0.0755(5)	0.1562(2)
C(31)	0.3201(2)	0.3694(4)	0.1736(2)
C(32)	0.3885(2)	0.4041(5)	0.1815(2)
C(33)	0.4071(3)	0.5426(6)	0.1751(2)
C(34)	0.3587(3)	0.6454(5)	0.1613(2)
C(35)	0.2908(3)	0.6139(5)	0.1530(2)
C(36)	0.2720(2)	0.4766(4)	0.1603(2)
C(41)	0.2384(2)	0.2372(4)	0.3811(2)
C(42)	0.2201(2)	0.1001(4)	0.3888(2)
C(43)	0.1919(2)	0.0646(5)	0.4337(2)
C(44)	0.1811(3)	0.1663(6)	0.4708(2)
C(45)	0.1981(3)	0.3019(6)	0.4639(2)



C(46)	0.2271(2)	0.3384(5)	0.4193(2)
C(51)	0.2850(2)	0.4699(4)	0.3260(2)
C(52)	0.3354(2)	0.5312(4)	0.3717(2)
C(53)	0.3425(2)	0.6759(5)	0.3751(2)
C(54)	0.2995(3)	0.7588(5)	0.3330(2)
C(55)	0.2494(3)	0.7009(5)	0.2885(2)
C(56)	0.2426(2)	0.5573(4)	0.2849(2)
C(61)	0.3642(2)	0.2229(4)	0.3489(2)
C(62)	0.4151(2)	0.2889(5)	0.3301(2)
C(63)	0.4826(2)	0.2468(6)	0.3496(2)
C(64)	0.5002(2)	0.1344(7)	0.3873(3)
C(65)	0.4510(3)	0.0672(5)	0.4062(2)
C(66)	0.3830(2)	0.1109(5)	0.3873(2)
O(70)	0.0897(1)	-0.0938(3)	0.2219(1)
C(71)	0.1035(2)	0.0342(5)	0.2149(2)
C(72)	0.1101(2)	0.1366(5)	0.2605(2)
C(73)	0.1128(2)	0.2807(4)	0.2493(2)
C(74)	0.1155(2)	0.3297(5)	0.1943(2)
C(75)	0.1209(2)	0.2309(5)	0.1524(2)
C(76)	0.1185(2)	0.0858(4)	0.1633(2)
O(80)	0.0211(2)	-0.0933(5)	0.3060(2)
C(81)	0.0544(2)	-0.1620(5)	0.3564(2)
C(82)	0.0295(3)	-0.1373(7)	0.4043(3)
C(83)	0.0616(3)	-0.2051(8)	0.4565(3)
C(84)	0.1157(4)	-0.2898(7)	0.4596(3)
C(85)	0.1378(4)	-0.3094(6)	0.4101(3)
C(86)	0.1074(3)	-0.2456(6)	0.3580(3)
O(90)	0.1120(2)	-0.3024(3)	0.1547(1)
C(91)	0.0819(2)	-0.2964(5)	0.0957(2)
C(92)	0.1046(3)	-0.3889(5)	0.0604(2)
C(93)	0.0771(3)	-0.3862(6)	0.0007(2)
C(94)	0.0275(3)	-0.2922(7)	-0.0251(2)
C(95)	0.0036(3)	-0.2008(6)	0.0096(3)
C(96)	0.0302(2)	-0.2029(5)	0.0706(2)

Table 2

Anisotropic thermal parameters.

ATOM	$\underline{U}_{11} \times 10^4$	$\underline{U}_{22} \times 10^4$	$\underline{U}_{33} \times 10^4$	$\underline{U}_{12} \times 10^4$	$\underline{U}_{13} \times 10^4$	$\underline{U}_{23} \times 10^4$
Ru (1)	248(2)	296(2)	293(2)	2(1)	93(1)	12(1)
P(1)	296(5)	304(6)	302(5)	9(4)	101(4)	30(4)
P(2)	335(6)	298(6)	327(6)	-12(4)	120(4)	-9(4)
	$\underline{U}_{11} \times 10^3$	$\underline{U}_{22} \times 10^3$	$\underline{U}_{33} \times 10^3$	$\underline{U}_{12} \times 10^3$	$\underline{U}_{13} \times 10^3$	$\underline{U}_{23} \times 10^3$
C(11)	33(2)	36(2)	27(2)	-3(2)	12(2)	-5(2)
C(12)	52(3)	43(3)	33(3)	-3(2)	11(2)	5(2)
C(13)	77(3)	69(4)	31(3)	-7(3)	9(2)	7(3)
C(14)	64(3)	72(4)	37(3)	-16(3)	14(2)	-16(2)
C(15)	62(3)	46(3)	55(3)	-11(2)	25(2)	-15(2)
C(16)	49(3)	38(2)	40(3)	-1(2)	18(2)	-3(2)
C(21)	29(2)	32(2)	35(2)	0(2)	11(2)	-2(2)
C(22)	42(2)	34(2)	38(2)	4(2)	11(2)	-2(2)
C(23)	49(3)	43(3)	45(3)	15(2)	5(2)	2(2)
C(24)	33(2)	46(3)	69(3)	8(2)	10(2)	-10(3)
C(25)	37(2)	55(3)	58(3)	5(2)	24(2)	-3(3)
C(26)	39(2)	53(3)	46(3)	3(2)	21(2)	6(2)
C(31)	39(2)	34(2)	27(2)	-5(2)	11(2)	1(2)
C(32)	41(3)	55(3)	41(3)	-13(2)	7(2)	6(2)
C(33)	54(3)	73(4)	47(3)	-35(3)	3(2)	5(3)
C(34)	83(4)	43(3)	43(3)	-21(3)	11(3)	1(2)
C(35)	76(4)	35(3)	58(3)	-4(3)	25(3)	1(2)
C(36)	52(3)	33(3)	50(3)	-5(2)	23(2)	1(2)
C(41)	29(2)	39(2)	31(2)	-1(2)	10(2)	3(2)
C(42)	45(2)	41(3)	36(2)	-5(2)	11(2)	2(2)
C(43)	53(3)	54(3)	45(3)	-16(2)	9(2)	9(3)
C(44)	60(3)	89(4)	43(3)	-17(3)	25(2)	4(3)
C(45)	71(3)	74(4)	52(3)	-9(3)	37(3)	-13(3)
C(46)	53(3)	48(3)	47(3)	-4(2)	24(2)	-6(2)
C(51)	39(2)	30(2)	41(2)	-5(2)	17(2)	-4(2)
C(52)	50(3)	39(3)	51(3)	-5(2)	13(2)	-5(2)
C(53)	63(3)	43(3)	61(3)	-15(2)	27(3)	-15(3)
C(54)	85(4)	29(2)	63(3)	-2(3)	39(3)	2(3)

C(55)	78(3)	35(3)	56(3)	4(3)	19(3)	5(2)
C(56)	58(3)	36(2)	45(3)	0(2)	12(2)	2(2)
C(61)	34(2)	37(2)	28(2)	-3(2)	8(2)	-8(2)
C(62)	41(3)	52(3)	51(3)	-3(2)	18(2)	-7(2)
C(63)	39(3)	80(4)	76(4)	-5(3)	24(3)	-11(3)
C(64)	37(3)	93(4)	84(4)	13(3)	7(3)	-18(4)
C(65)	55(3)	62(3)	57(3)	17(3)	1(3)	-1(3)
C(66)	41(3)	48(3)	41(2)	3(2)	4(2)	-6(2)
O(70)	48(2)	50(2)	47(2)	-18(1)	15(1)	-1(1)
C(71)	22(2)	51(3)	35(2)	-8(2)	8(2)	1(2)
C(72)	25(2)	58(3)	39(2)	-3(2)	16(2)	2(2)
C(73)	26(2)	49(3)	57(3)	7(2)	18(2)	-4(2)
C(74)	29(2)	45(3)	62(3)	11(2)	9(2)	10(3)
C(75)	23(2)	60(3)	36(2)	3(2)	2(2)	12(2)
C(76)	27(2)	50(3)	35(2)	-6(2)	6(2)	-2(2)
O(80)	80(3)	109(3)	96(3)	-7(2)	23(2)	11(3)
C(81)	56(3)	74(3)	42(3)	-29(3)	-5(3)	26(3)
C(82)	58(3)	106(5)	89(5)	-12(3)	23(3)	17(4)
C(83)	103(5)	150(6)	65(4)	-56(5)	29(4)	0(4)
C(84)	122(6)	102(5)	75(4)	-35(4)	-7(4)	39(4)
C(85)	108(5)	66(4)	106(5)	17(4)	4(4)	13(4)
C(86)	66(3)	54(3)	88(4)	8(3)	0(3)	4(3)
O(90)	85(2)	59(2)	48(2)	4(2)	15(2)	3(2)
C(91)	51(3)	48(3)	49(3)	-11(2)	14(2)	2(2)
C(92)	68(3)	52(3)	58(3)	6(3)	16(3)	1(3)
C(93)	75(4)	79(4)	57(4)	6(3)	14(3)	-10(3)
C(94)	75(4)	99(5)	53(3)	10(4)	-1(3)	-8(3)
C(95)	58(3)	88(4)	74(4)	14(3)	-9(3)	-2(3)
C(96)	46(3)	63(3)	67(3)	-2(3)	14(3)	-11(3)

Table 3

Fractional co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms.

Except for H(1), H(900), these are numbered according to the carbon atom to which they are attached.

	x	y	z
H(1)	0.249	0.049	0.252
H(900)	0.100	-0.200	0.174
H(12)	0.245	0.337	0.064
H(13)	0.185	0.249	-0.033
H(14)	0.155	0.008	-0.049
H(15)	0.183	-0.151	0.032
H(16)	0.242	-0.070	0.130
H(22)	0.354	0.002	0.276
H(23)	0.456	-0.143	0.296
H(24)	0.524	-0.144	0.227
H(25)	0.487	-0.013	0.137
H(26)	0.387	0.135	0.118
H(32)	0.425	0.326	0.192
H(32)	0.458	0.570	0.181
H(34)	0.373	0.747	0.157
H(35)	0.255	0.692	0.142
H(36)	0.221	0.453	0.156
H(42)	0.228	0.022	0.361
H(43)	0.179	-0.038	0.439
H(44)	0.159	0.140	0.504
H(45)	0.191	0.377	0.493
H(46)	0.239	0.442	0.414
H(52)	0.368	0.469	0.403
H(53)	0.380	0.721	0.409
H(54)	0.305	0.866	0.335
H(55)	0.217	0.766	0.258
H(56)	0.205	0.515	0.251
H(62)	0.402	0.371	0.301
H(63)	0.520	0.299	0.336
H(64)	0.551	0.102	0.402
H(65)	0.464	-0.018	0.435
H(66)	0.346	0.059	0.402
H(72)	0.113	0.105	0.303
H(73)	0.113	0.351	0.282

H(74)	0.114	0.436	0.186
H(75)	0.126	0.264	0.113
H(76)	0.128	0.015	0.133
H(82)	-0.013	-0.071	0.400
H(83)	0.042	-0.181	0.493
H(84)	0.139	-0.346	0.498
H(85)	0.183	-0.373	0.416
H(86)	0.123	-0.259	0.319
H(92)	0.144	-0.461	0.080
H(93)	0.096	-0.452	-0.028
H(94)	0.006	-0.290	-0.070
H(95)	-0.035	-0.126	-0.011
H(96)	0.012	-0.132	0.098

Table 4

Selected bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) with estimated standard deviations

in parentheses.

Ru(1) - P(1)	2.314(1)	Ru(1) - C(71)	2.482(4)
Ru(1) - P(2)	2.303(1)	Ru(1) - C(72)	2.279(4)
Ru(1) - H(1)	1.54	Ru(1) - C(73)	2.246(4)
Ru(1) - C <sub>C*</sub> <sup>71-76</sup>	1.829(4)	Ru(1) - C(74)	2.301(4)
Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>1</sub></sub>	1.789(4)	Ru(1) - C(75)	2.258(3)
		Ru(1) - C(76)	2.289(3)
Mean Ru(1) - C	2.309(4) .. excluding C(71), C(74)		2.268(4)

...where C<sub>C\*</sub><sup>71-76</sup> is the centre of gravity of the  $\pi$ -bonded phenyl ring and C<sub>C\*<sub>1</sub></sub> is the centre of gravity of atoms C(72), C(73), C(75) and C(76) only.

P(1) - C(11)	1.844(4)	P(2) - C(41)	1.849(4)
P(1) - C(21)	1.832(4)	P(2) - C(51)	1.841(4)
P(1) - C(31)	1.831(4)	P(2) - C(61)	1.837(4)
Mean P - C	.....	1.839(4)	

Mean phenyl C - C bonds :-

Ring		Ring	
C(1 <sub>n</sub> )	1.383	C(4 <sub>n</sub> )	1.382
C(2 <sub>n</sub> )	1.386	C(5 <sub>n</sub> )	1.383
C(3 <sub>n</sub> )	1.384	C(6 <sub>n</sub> )	1.383

Mean C - C ..... 1.384

Mean phenol and phenoxy C - C bonds :-

Ring			
C(7 <sub>n</sub> )	1.415	}	mean 1.382
C(8 <sub>n</sub> )	1.385		
C(9 <sub>n</sub> )	1.379		

 $\pi$ -bonded ring C(7<sub>n</sub>), individual values :-

C(71) - C(72)	1.438(6)	C(74) - C(75)	1.398(6)
C(72) - C(73)	1.407(6)	C(75) - C(76)	1.414(6)
C(73) - C(74)	1.403(7)	C(76) - C(71)	1.431(6)

Table 4 (continued)

## Phenol and phenoxy C - O bonds :-

C(71) - O(70)	1.277(5)
C(81) - O(80)	1.367(6)
C(91) - O(90)	1.363(5)

## Hydrogen bonds :-

O(70) ...H(900) - O(90)	2.672(5)
O(70) ...H(800) - O(80)	2.736(4)

Table 5

Selected bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ), with estimated standard deviations in parentheses. (Atom nomenclature as for table 4).

P(1) - Ru(1) - P(2)	97.32(4)	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(11)	110.01(13)
P(1) - Ru(1) - H(1)	77.	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(21)	123.22(14)
P(2) - Ru(1) - H(1)	86.	Ru(1) - P(1) - C(31)	115.09(14)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>71-76</sub></sub>	128.3(1)	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(41)	110.12(11)
P(1) - Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>1</sub></sub>	128.3(1)	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(51)	119.16(12)
P(2) - Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>71-76</sub></sub>	128.8(1)	Ru(1) - P(2) - C(61)	120.17(13)
H(1) - Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>71-76</sub></sub>	122.	Mean Ru(1) - P - C	116.30(13)
H(1) - Ru(1) - C <sub>C*<sub>1</sub></sub>	122.	[rings ( <u>1n</u> ) - ( <u>6n</u> )]	

C(11) - P(1) - C(21) 98.6(2)

C(11) - P(1) - C(31) 103.1(2)

C(21) - P(1) - C(31) 104.0(2)

C(41) - P(2) - C(51) 102.2(2)

C(41) - P(2) - C(61) 102.2(2)

C(51) - P(2) - C(61) 100.3(2)

Mean C - P - C  
[rings (1n) - (6n)] 101.8(2)

$\pi$ -bonded ring (7n):-

O(70) - C(71) - C(72)	122.2	C(72) - C(73) - C(74)	121.2(4)
O(70) - C(71) - C(76)	123.4(4)	C(73) - C(74) - C(75)	117.8(4)
C(72) - C(71) - C(76)	114.4(4)	C(74) - C(75) - C(76)	121.4(4)
C(71) - C(72) - C(73)	121.6(4)	C(75) - C(76) - C(71)	121.4(4)



Table 6

Planarity of groups of atoms in the molecule and distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) from calculated least-squares planes. Equations of the planes are expressed as  $\underline{Px} + \underline{Qy} + \underline{Rz} = \underline{S}$  in direct space.

				Deviations ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from plane		
				Atoms defining plane		Not defining plane
<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>			
18.98	-0.50	1.88	2.45	C(71)-0.099; C(72) 0.060; C(73) 0.018 C(74)-0.058; C(75) 0.016; C(76) 0.063	O(70)-0.283 Ru(1) 1.826	
19.05	-0.21	1.73	2.52	C(72)-0.001; C(73) 0.001 C(75)-0.001; C(76) 0.001	C(71)-0.185 O(70)-0.409 C(74)-0.052 Ru(1) 1.789	
19.67	-1.77	-10.34	3.54	C(11)-0.008; C(12) 0.002; C(13) 0.004 C(14)-0.004; C(15)-0.002; C(16) 0.008	P(1)-0.115	
8.97	7.30	7.83	5.38	C(21) 0.015; C(22)-0.010; C(23)-0.004 C(24) 0.011; C(25)-0.005; C(26)-0.008	P(1) 0.027	
-3.37	1.54	23.28	3.54	C(31)-0.007; C(32) 0.001; C(33)-0.009 C(34) 0.002; C(35) 0.002; C(36) 0.012	P(1) 0.011	
15.74	-1.56	8.81	6.73	C(41) 0.002; C(42)-0.005; C(43) 0.003 C(44) 0.001; C(45)-0.004; C(46) 0.002	P(2)-0.034	
-16.87	0.39	18.19	1.31	C(51)-0.003; C(52) 0.003; C(53) 0.002 C(54)-0.006; C(55) 0.006; C(56)-0.001	P(2)-0.016	
-1.26	5.99	18.12	7.20	C(61) 0.002; C(62)-0.007; C(63) 0.008 C(64)-0.004; C(65)-0.002; C(66) 0.003	P(2)-0.078	
11.62	7.41	2.32	0.26	C(81)-0.001; C(82) 0.004; C(83)-0.005 C(84) 0.003; C(85)-0.000; C(86)-0.001	O(80) 0.004	
15.12	6.36	-6.57	-1.29	C(91) 0.012; C(92)-0.002; C(93)-0.009 C(94) 0.009; C(95) 0.001; C(96)-0.011	O(90) 0.041	

Table 7

Planarity of the  $\pi$ -bonded arene six-membered rings of related named structures and distances ( $\text{\AA}$ ) from calculated least-squares planes. Equations of the planes are expressed as  $\underline{P}x + \underline{Q}y + \underline{R}z = \underline{S}$ .

- A Structure of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\eta\text{-PhPPh}_2)]^+$   
 B Structure of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\eta\text{-PhO})] \cdot (\text{PhOH})_2$   
 C Structure of  $\text{Rh}[\text{P}(\text{OCH}_3)_3]_2(\eta\text{-Ph-BPh}_3)$   
 D Structure of  $(\pi\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ru}(\eta\text{-Ph-BPh}_3)$

Deviations ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from plane

					Atoms defining plane			Not defining plane
	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>				
A(i)	3.86	8.27	11.88	6.96	C(91) 0.006; C(92) 0.006; C(93)-0.017 C(94) 0.016; C(95)-0.003; C(96)-0.007	P(3) 0.085 Ru(1)-1.776		
A(ii)	3.76	8.32	11.86	6.94	C(92) 0.007; C(93)-0.007 C(95) 0.007; C(96)-0.007	C(91) 0.002 C(94) 0.031 P(3) 0.068 Ru(1)-1.771		
B(i)	18.98	-0.50	1.88	2.45	C(71)-0.099; C(72) 0.060; C(73) 0.018 C(74)-0.058; C(75) 0.016; C(76) 0.063	O(70)-0.283 Ru(1) 1.826		
B(ii)	19.05	-0.21	1.73	2.52	C(72)-0.001; C(73) 0.001 C(75)-0.001; C(76) 0.001	C(71)-0.185 O(70)-0.409 C(74)-0.052 Ru(1) 1.789		
C(i)	11.57	5.83	-0.03	12.37	C(51) 0.056; C(52)-0.039; C(53)-0.013 C(54) 0.046; C(55)-0.027; C(56)-0.023	Rh(1)-1.867 B(1) 0.372		
C(ii)	11.52	5.91	-0.03	12.32	C(52)-0.007; C(53) 0.007 C(55)-0.007; C(56) 0.007	C(51) 0.093 C(54) 0.060 B(1) 0.422 Rh(1)-1.841		
D(i)	2.03	-4.56	13.08	6.60	C(41) 0.010; C(42)-0.011; C(43) 0.001 C(44) 0.010; C(45)-0.010; C(46) 0.000	Ru(1)-1.701 B(1) 0.135		
D(ii)	2.03	-4.85	13.08	6.59	C(42)-0.005; C(43) 0.005 C(45)-0.005; C(46) 0.005	C(41) 0.017 C(44) 0.015 Ru(1)-1.69 B(1) 0.141		
Angles between planes;					A(i) - A(ii)	0.4 $^\circ$		
					B(i) - B(ii)	1.81 $^\circ$		
					C(i) - C(ii)	0.45 $^\circ$		
					D(i) - D(ii)	0.0 $^\circ$		

## CHAPTER VI

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $\underline{k}$  and  $\underline{l}$  and list values of  $\underline{h}$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.

H.O.,-23			4	686	668	6	1297	1305	4	1612	1628	H.O.,-2		
2	636	619	6	218	137	8	207	227	6	2467	2410	2	2033	1965
4	285	280	8	299	298	10	230	216	8	2541	2575	4	342	290
6	325	317	10	715	678	12	1378	1385	10	1946	1982	6	670	599
8	110	123	12	598	599	14	943	936	12	965	966	8	962	950
			14	464	464	16	1260	1254	14	916	936	10	1242	1254
			16	182	184	18	953	953	16	110	123	12	1438	1420
			H.O.,-22			H.O.,-11			18	899	886	14	686	689
2	364	333							20	529	528	16	613	601
4	98	99	H.O.,-16			H.O.,-10			H.O.,-6		18	141	154	
6	408	441	2	814	788	2	600	602			H.O.,-1			
8	922	922	4	1051	1029	4	661	657	2	199	225	2	679	647
10	758	750	6	983	961	6	372	375	4	1205	1142	4	334	334
12	451	425	8	853	844	8	183	245	6	1390	1340	6	462	452
			10	309	311	10	1164	1143	8	1374	1389	8	1200	1173
			12	59*	33	12	685	688	10	312	289	10	1063	1053
			14	488	521	14	225	228	12	167	188	12	722	721
			16	740	757	16	473	468	14	242	264	14	749	751
			18	837	853	18	297	295	16	98	142	16	303	293
			H.O.,-21			H.O.,-15			18	297	287	18	579	567
2	1047	1021	2	1460	1444	2	1209	1216	H.O.,-5		H.O.,0			
4	519	505	4	601	601	4	292	332	2	3199	3194	2	2786	2856
6	73	102	6	128	116	6	690	716	4	3361	3552	4	845	850
8	454	436	8	305	323	8	94	107	6	3279	3356	6	1401	1344
10	825	810	10	428	403	10	943	936	8	2476	2523	8	791	747
12	559	554	12	346	353	12	1188	1176	10	1882	1893	10	2178	2153
			14	295	289	14	674	681	12	756	767	12	1778	1757
			16	124	124	16	777	790	14	358	337	14	475	471
			18	63*	26	18	1019	1030	16	529	530	16	533	506
			H.O.,-20			H.O.,-14			18	752	752	18	300	306
2	593	570	2	1391	1338	2	228	219	H.O.,-4		H.O.,1			
4	188	174	4	934	943	4	272	242	2	1081	1095	0	467	404
6	957	944	6	1255	1245	6	1035	1020	4	1463	1418	2	597	529
8	799	785	8	819	803	8	2749	2792	6	111	141	4	107	185
10	555	550	10	55*	45	10	1434	1462	8	692	656	6	729	733
12	495	469	12	638	626	12	380	397	10	1462	1481	8	1493	1456
14	249	259	14	1030	1017	14	138	138	12	735	769	10	230	203
			16	1213	1203	16	110	103	14	680	676	12	840	817
			18	890	912	18	941	941	16	189	212	14	572	558
			H.O.,-19			H.O.,-13			16	218	226	16	430	412
2	203	224	2	1444	1412	H.O.,-8			18	289	293	18	317	304
4	487	469	4	297	316	2	1246	1234	H.O.,-3		H.O.,2			
6	310	315	6	538	496	4	120	189	2	577	615	0	3127	3341
8	464	437	8	331	327	6	802	794	4	2703	2727	2	1055	951
10	565	560	10	908	853	8	619	594	6	683	693	4	283	197
12	750	748	12	491	494	10	728	722	8	665	674	6	2145	2028
14	771	779	14	349	326	12	224	243	10	797	805	8	173	213
16	403	423	16	68*	46	14	568	580	12	368	356	10	1393	1388
			18	120	135	18	737	734	14	560	595	12	1415	1375
			H.O.,-18			H.O.,-12			16	564	566			
2	238	240	2	1506	1465	H.O.,-7			18	824	836			
4	364	375	4	998	983	2	955	905						
6	694	678												
8	555	540												
10	595	604												
12	244	227												
14	63*	46												
16	317	324												
			H.O.,-17											
2	938	935												

H,0,2			4	1508	1494	10	846	851	2	501	519	H,1,-20		
14	652	643	6	1805	1773	12	277	288	4	281	288	1	594	609
16	566	558	8	1332	1302	H,0,13			6	219	217	2	347	335
18	307	314	10	383	379	0	1812	1835	H,0,20			3	755	767
H,0,3			12	80	108	2	174	247	0	335	342	4	133	138
0	335	298	14	243	244	4	579	583	2	574	587	5	287	311
2	522	559	16	842	843	6	341	333	4	946	981	6	111	125
4	1080	1101	H,0,8			8	687	682	H,0,21			7	64	75
6	554	596	0	296	264	10	955	926	0	576	596	8	466	467
8	471	457	2	1096	1064	12	573	553	2	814	847	9	251	237
10	703	703	4	327	368	H,0,14			0	576	596	10	748	715
12	1276	1251	6	1518	1477	0	869	884	2	814	847	11	432	418
14	485	482	8	1058	1051	2	167	174	H,0,22			12	741	718
16	613	603	10	135	180	4	209	210	0	496	498	13	473	459
18	725	705	12	73	101	6	531	532	H,1,-19			14	686	694
H,0,4			14	163	168	8	781	772	H,1,-23			1	59	68
0	163	220	16	523	498	10	574	550	2	426	402	2	289	328
2	121	170	H,0,9			12	376	371	3	302	320	3	122	133
4	454	467	0	254	309	H,0,15			4	47*	37	4	86	91
6	403	403	2	1206	1238	0	886	923	5	110	114	5	51*	59
8	1929	1951	4	1607	1631	2	320	342	6	312	301	6	255	260
10	1347	1317	6	694	689	4	244	258	7	233	227	7	239	244
12	695	679	8	255	258	6	79	79	8	453	429	8	868	852
14	192	189	10	389	392	8	777	779	9	68	79	9	161	156
16	57*	57	12	226	234	10	662	640	H,1,-22			10	367	341
18	198	196	14	1034	1011	H,0,16			1	134	145	11	161	155
H,0,5			0	673	686	0	78*	60	2	339	350	12	237	231
0	3166	3121	2	514	370	2	104	88	3	302	320	13	52*	28
2	2669	2646	4	1615	1621	4	524	510	4	344	339	14	149	145
4	1720	1714	6	609	613	6	848	860	5	452	426	15	102	103
6	1334	1359	8	861	842	8	625	640	6	73	82	H,1,-18		
8	1299	1283	10	432	447	10	365	339	7	164	162	1	315	304
10	367	373	12	462	451	H,0,17			8	67	60	2	649	630
12	868	855	14	365	352	0	856	906	9	373	367	3	721	730
14	405	395	H,0,11			2	280	294	10	51*	49	4	399	404
16	731	733	0	357	397	4	114	116	11	436	418	5	152	157
H,0,6			2	842	870	6	278	249	12	88	90	6	62	29
0	936	885	4	950	975	8	822	821	H,1,-21			7	80	92
2	717	672	6	71	102	H,0,18			1	57	38	8	719	721
4	448	410	8	191	203	0	549	592	2	239	246	9	73	111
6	636	644	10	395	362	2	526	540	3	49*	19	10	548	534
8	1560	1531	12	810	789	4	707	706	4	68	77	11	172	166
10	295	330	14	769	743	6	854	863	5	404	409	12	698	688
12	475	454	H,0,12			8	260	263	6	679	672	13	511	508
14	52*	57	0	1462	1495	H,0,19			7	476	459	14	797	815
16	156	146	2	498	479	0	202	234	8	705	685	15	526	534
H,0,7			4	746	727	H,1,-17			9	190	188	16	517	516
0	502	485	6	576	575	10	770	762	10	770	762	1	48*	22
2	1356	1370	8	735	721	11	218	209	11	218	209	2	352	321

H.1.-17			H.1.-14			H.1.-11			H.1.-8			H.1.-5		
3	178	178	1	396	380	16	55*	51	10	304	300	2	449	425
4	687	658	2	886	888	17	50*	38	11	346	320	3	679	654
5	87	90	3	96	93	18	55	64	12	1056	1059	4	71	146
6	1087	1065	4	1091	1055	19	50*	56	13	325	337	5	329	343
7	53*	92	5	197	198	H.1.-11			14	749	763	6	1029	1076
8	861	849	6	383	383	1	72	80	15	47*	80	7	211	202
9	90	93	7	69	71	2	868	885	16	567	584	8	1533	1528
10	187	177	8	221	199	3	111	138	17	264	262	9	401	424
11	193	186	9	475	456	4	956	966	18	274	279	10	1391	1414
12	54*	67	10	449	451	5	293	315	19	372	359	11	498	502
13	383	404	11	673	666	6	1105	1082	H.1.-8			12	966	967
14	240	228	12	481	476	7	450	468	1	1252	1223	13	327	320
15	312	302	13	363	352	8	771	788	2	136	140	14	558	566
16	487	476	14	192	193	9	312	325	3	131	109	15	160	172
17	52*	63	15	265	260	10	42*	14	4	824	796	16	314	317
H.1.-16			16	98	69	11	180	192	5	430	407	17	502	506
1	379	376	17	53*	72	12	185	196	6	1873	1881	18	519	517
2	699	690	18	96	107	13	170	159	7	269	259	19	317	317
3	538	540	H.1.-13			14	905	914	8	1248	1259	20	734	736
4	964	973	1	320	331	15	165	171	9	118	147	H.1.-5		
5	47*	32	2	1232	1241	16	1010	1033	10	1127	1179	1	1347	1277
6	178	180	3	784	774	17	574	582	11	250	231	2	1784	1696
7	96	104	4	1843	1829	18	611	622	12	665	692	3	1304	1295
8	339	334	5	964	953	19	143	158	13	44*	33	4	754	770
9	77	73	6	1543	1515	H.1.-10			14	375	380	5	67	56
10	404	426	7	471	471	1	693	675	15	111	105	6	386	393
11	321	305	8	432	453	2	69	109	16	261	257	7	35*	7
12	644	638	9	615	613	3	586	562	17	386	388	8	194	195
13	368	361	10	45*	40	4	305	318	18	800	803	9	825	833
14	631	642	11	415	409	5	536	496	19	334	323	10	376	393
15	325	324	12	384	368	6	379	409	20	741	737	11	991	987
16	300	291	13	48*	48	7	318	318	H.1.-7			12	614	612
17	51*	23	14	726	728	8	983	969	1	1552	1409	13	414	410
H.1.-15			15	79	72	9	384	362	2	194	201	14	132	161
1	513	503	16	1187	1206	10	505	529	3	166	236	15	276	268
2	1082	1061	17	360	356	11	520	492	4	1122	1057	16	243	242
3	1030	995	18	870	895	12	632	652	5	334	287	17	190	186
4	1036	1004	19	150	152	13	232	228	6	963	939	18	49*	20
5	400	393	H.1.-12			14	266	256	7	1649	1620	19	108	102
6	1121	1098	1	298	297	15	314	308	8	555	506	20	449	432
7	312	316	2	1016	989	16	52*	65	9	304	300	H.1.-4		
8	718	712	3	549	533	17	294	305	10	358	373	1	391	412
9	358	357	4	626	593	18	406	406	11	282	274	2	551	544
10	149	161	5	418	392	19	325	331	12	459	456	3	354	317
11	74	84	6	387	352	H.1.-9			13	46	79	4	547	507
12	48*	61	7	42*	66	1	794	789	14	192	209	5	79	93
13	302	292	8	870	843	2	204	163	15	118	131	6	1388	1425
14	420	415	9	763	772	3	58	101	16	60	116	7	364	360
15	269	273	10	651	654	4	1568	1564	17	370	373	8	1751	1785
16	807	807	11	512	497	5	471	471	18	235	216	9	513	531
17	75	79	12	235	248	6	683	656	19	371	371	10	1389	1392
18	798	789	13	142	156	7	1242	1250	20	321	316	11	259	277
			14	80	94	8	352	356	H.1.-6			12	191	187
			15	59	48	9	85	60	1	1384	1312	13	171	171
									2			14	531	528
									3			15	109	110

H.1.-4			8	81	118	0	159	160	16	427	421	12	338	328
16	612	614	9	161	160	1	652	700	17	410	388	13	258	257
17	180	182	10	997	1014	2	1461	1414	18	515	520	14	52*	4
18	600	590	11	822	837	3	939	890				15	51*	77
19	421	416	12	1101	1109	4	868	817	H.1.5			16	425	413
			13	425	421	5	475	414	0	496	512	H.1.6		
			14	1048	1040	6	175	194	1	1535	1463	0	918	928
			15	228	229	7	937	913	2	1082	1063	1	625	623
			16	328	322	8	64	96	3	634	615	2	2331	2337
1	363	292	17	149	145	9	738	737	4	370	358	3	1086	1104
2	1151	1159	18	230	228	10	339	332	5	75	57	4	1698	1701
3	541	483	19	167	158	11	57	72	6	963	945	5	639	647
4	1362	1372	H.1.0			12	847	853	7	665	656	6	872	885
5	1480	1508	1	385	376	13	46*	51	8	1371	1353	7	456	477
6	33*	89	2	426	395	14	636	632	9	467	470	8	769	764
7	325	313	3	1777	1774	15	228	229	10	1035	1026	9	100	95
8	807	827	4	3005	3040	16	494	466	11	88	99	10	268	266
9	271	301	5	1688	1676	17	374	366	12	775	782	11	140	159
10	541	570	6	953	923	18	540	536	13	49*	53	12	259	233
11	652	657	7	1109	1069	H.1.3			14	340	330	13	55	72
12	1269	1283	8	726	725	0	1708	1641	15	174	183	14	519	514
13	269	271	9	454	458	1	541	583	16	51	25	15	250	242
14	603	602	10	50	37	2	346	337	17	75	79	16	394	381
15	484	473	11	306	294	3	883	889	H.1.6			H.1.8		
16	606	616	12	206	213	4	598	586	0	1368	1339	0	293	279
17	48*	28	13	45*	41	5	253	298	1	170	193	1	100	84
18	69	64	14	871	864	6	372	388	2	1659	1632	2	283	299
19	68	67	15	48*	68	7	116	118	3	305	333	3	341	325
H.1.-2			16	392	373	8	680	677	4	1573	1583	4	942	935
1	125	75	17	273	259	9	585	564	5	755	767	5	260	263
2	518	524	18	431	411	10	1665	1647	6	1543	1540	6	1330	1350
3	408	450	19	145	151	11	235	238	7	558	562	7	283	292
4	114	156	H.1.1			12	1048	1060	8	1504	1488	8	533	552
5	612	578	0	2710	2688	13	238	230	9	46*	51	9	564	559
6	480	506	1	848	809	14	595	568	10	444	436	10	520	511
7	501	458	2	2263	2283	15	266	278	11	387	383	11	216	207
8	564	586	3	1370	1320	16	318	293	12	346	338	12	211	223
9	515	563	4	1203	1141	17	179	179	13	395	383	13	57	39
10	425	428	5	327	295	18	153	162	14	480	465	14	521	516
11	239	243	6	834	817	H.1.4			15	374	366	15	198	194
12	42*	10	7	382	377	0	1289	1194	16	388	391	H.1.10		
13	58	83	8	119	147	1	570	551	17	435	420	0	851	868
14	816	822	9	322	336	2	2456	2432	H.1.7			1	628	624
15	147	162	10	1765	1755	3	68	108	0	181	181	2	935	950
16	657	652	11	878	880	4	1022	1051	1	948	941	3	274	281
17	269	263	12	1536	1532	5	443	442	2	339	308	4	1054	1076
18	540	519	13	304	299	6	656	655	3	127	121	5	183	188
19	374	369	14	660	654	7	268	290	4	650	647	6	890	894
H.1.-1			15	49	48	8	306	309	5	560	542	7	133	103
1	647	653	16	400	394	9	41*	22	6	801	813	8	164	160
2	2701	2810	17	155	167	10	333	323	7	144	161	9	281	266
3	480	505	18	349	357	11	628	617	8	476	489	10	135	145
4	459	477	19	116	107	12	971	979	9	218	228	11	54	57
5	1003	1001	H.1.2			13	506	497	10	601	593			
6	114	86	14	683	678	14	683	678	11	369	362			
7	336	357	15	395	385	15	395	385						

H.1.10			0	386	436	2	453	473	H.2.-21		9	145	154	
12	353	339	1	225	217	3	60	42	1	651	628	10	153	145
13	115	147	2	715	744	4	110	106	2	256	221	11	113	110
14	508	493	3	167	188	5	73	76	3	541	545	12	54*	32
15	320	308	4	178	179	6	500	532	4	267	230	13	51*	29
H.1.11			5	293	309	7	345	348	5	485	486	14	51*	28
0	402	394	6	376	372	8	486	500	6	151	171	15	387	397
1	158	156	7	172	183	H.1.19			7	327	336	16	234	234
2	116	139	8	672	664	0	443	451	8	457	457	H.2.-17		
3	294	287	9	84	81	1	61	89	9	219	229	1	727	713
4	442	460	10	692	684	2	418	418	10	627	629	2	598	593
5	429	420	11	356	350	3	49*	55	11	256	258	3	760	778
6	815	822	12	678	680	4	566	584	12	448	454	4	461	429
7	695	691	H.1.15			5	77	87	H.2.-20			5	585	572
8	709	714	0	927	956	6	537	566	1	51*	70	6	157	140
9	485	482	1	197	204	H.1.20			2	439	438	7	200	217
10	597	585	2	231	254	0	635	664	3	51*	31	8	273	258
11	181	182	3	77	71	1	149	143	4	247	252	9	352	353
12	114	103	4	143	150	2	165	161	5	490	478	10	485	476
13	118	118	5	168	155	3	175	185	6	136	102	11	305	289
14	207	197	6	186	190	4	96	96	7	750	744	12	471	482
H.1.12			7	230	228	5	66	67	8	453	446	13	593	599
0	695	729	8	249	255	H.1.21			9	212	210	14	491	500
1	88	131	9	81	73	0	482	504	10	347	340	15	439	425
2	1012	1064	10	497	502	1	49*	55	11	270	258	16	279	265
3	42*	63	11	51*	35	2	779	795	12	287	250	H.2.-16		
4	680	680	H.1.16			3	241	242	13	222	218	1	129	110
5	314	302	0	636	672	0	482	504	14	205	197	2	659	654
6	177	190	1	300	308	1	779	795	H.2.-19			3	496	500
7	98	91	2	741	770	2	241	242	1	575	557	4	956	964
8	362	350	3	223	254	H.1.22			2	61	106	5	534	545
9	56	64	4	49*	51	0	473	475	3	882	866	6	1010	991
10	394	399	5	319	322	1	152	164	4	500	470	7	70	126
11	293	281	6	480	489	H.2.-23			5	782	779	8	777	750
12	520	497	7	283	278	4	215	207	6	156	162	9	70	104
13	54*	59	8	668	648	5	230	220	7	56	47	10	195	198
H.1.13			9	379	385	6	177	189	8	564	558	11	106	115
0	1100	1138	10	658	666	7	74	66	9	140	131	12	52*	17
1	88	94	H.1.17			H.1.22			10	365	370	13	439	431
2	52	24	0	171	179	1	50*	49	11	307	300	14	196	176
3	324	326	1	235	257	2	82	90	12	460	472	15	654	677
4	817	802	2	80	95	3	130	131	13	850	865	16	513	542
5	417	418	3	49*	56	4	165	155	14	308	290	17	320	321
6	607	597	4	628	657	H.2.-22			15	684	675	H.2.-15		
7	356	369	5	129	118	1	50*	49	H.2.-18			1	614	605
8	459	477	6	476	477	2	82	90	1	428	428	2	354	348
9	63	77	7	83	68	3	130	131	2	77	65	3	559	552
10	544	540	8	456	450	4	165	155	3	338	338	4	434	448
11	233	234	9	56	67	5	169	177	4	284	299	5	305	297
12	287	282	H.1.18			6	117	103	5	244	227	6	426	407
H.1.14			0	585	596	7	631	629	6	689	663	7	361	355
1			1	90	99	8	515	522	7	64	110	8	61	57



H,2,-15			5	837	861	H,2,-9			15	205	208	10	147	87
10	200	196	6	788	771	1	263	267	16	325	313	11	908	917
11	604	596	7	682	673	2	581	563	17	588	578	12	594	611
12	284	276	8	398	403	3	561	576	18	466	467	13	943	966
13	655	651	9	198	209	4	481	475	19	490	480	14	398	398
14	381	381	10	66	58	5	418	435	H,2,-6			15	474	474
15	543	545	11	68	65	6	612	605	1	101	168	16	260	257
16	148	139	12	433	424	7	1295	1286	2	217	241	17	91	87
17	115	106	13	399	391	8	1735	1748	3	801	788	18	50*	21
18	79	76	14	825	815	9	1036	1063	4	851	810	19	199	190
H,2,-14			15	617	612	10	890	911	5	922	942	H,2,-3		
1	57	68	16	812	808	11	555	546	6	574	553	1	362	321
2	1129	1090	17	385	398	12	485	494	7	523	503	2	655	612
3	637	618	18	393	386	13	76	82	8	285	262	3	325	301
4	772	776	19	302	282	14	264	278	9	212	207	4	1712	1654
5	934	924	H,2,-11			15	294	292	10	178	187	5	1371	1341
6	803	801	1	633	597	16	205	230	11	397	401	6	936	959
7	781	771	2	595	590	17	534	539	12	68	95	7	711	747
8	439	404	3	268	243	18	586	585	13	455	467	8	1162	1138
9	610	615	4	606	604	H,2,-8			14	77	101	9	531	517
10	169	164	5	338	331	1	1672	1651	15	270	259	10	654	657
11	275	286	6	177	173	2	333	319	16	173	167	11	890	895
12	282	264	7	324	346	3	757	743	17	437	448	12	127	145
13	431	403	8	645	660	4	649	612	18	162	181	13	232	232
14	561	555	9	771	776	5	1553	1591	19	99	98	14	379	390
15	674	678	10	604	606	6	480	469	H,2,-5			15	47*	58
16	740	747	11	373	393	7	484	475	1	394	374	16	624	630
17	502	500	12	315	317	8	102	96	3	640	615	17	221	230
18	558	557	13	267	275	9	197	213	4	486	396	18	354	347
H,2,-13			14	167	171	10	588	605	5	800	792	19	546	544
1	906	880	15	451	439	11	520	530	6	1472	1496	H,2,-2		
2	441	422	16	365	377	12	464	475	7	1193	1242	1	1550	1518
3	144	142	17	51	60	13	163	188	8	544	538	2	2295	2342
4	602	604	18	242	247	14	482	503	9	833	858	3	985	982
5	68	87	19	350	368	15	444	442	10	919	949	4	168	207
6	344	328	H,2,-10			16	404	422	11	799	799	5	46	70
7	305	301	1	423	454	17	625	639	12	704	708	6	120	131
8	272	250	2	362	364	18	81	74	13	653	647	7	490	486
9	651	645	3	479	526	19	334	330	14	165	176	8	419	404
10	207	193	4	655	650	H,2,-7			15	49*	48	9	551	558
11	648	648	5	777	792	1	76	77	16	526	543	10	448	444
12	127	132	6	358	359	2	209	213	17	336	334	11	927	912
13	611	605	7	748	754	3	412	384	18	281	277	12	953	951
14	64	61	8	300	291	4	226	178	19	566	568	13	1127	1113
15	54*	53	9	398	400	5	1008	1001	H,2,-4			14	489	470
16	56	64	10	164	80	6	1112	1137	1	250	312	15	403	389
17	193	182	11	560	546	7	1318	1339	2	2072	2035	16	378	366
18	243	245	12	290	290	8	1283	1334	3	1028	988	17	81	97
H,2,-12			13	87	123	9	548	582	4	1118	1117	18	52	14
1	385	372	14	602	616	10	881	920	5	1146	1156	19	227	221
2	750	719	15	763	764	11	584	599	6	172	160	H,2,-1		
3	597	620	16	618	621	12	538	542	7	1148	1145	1	763	779
4	956	941	17	798	830	13	385	373	8	445	420	2	1864	1806
			18	410	421	14	123	105	9	1020	1015			



H.2,14			6	424	430	4	54	44	13	374	369	15	564	572
2	63	78	7	295	288	5	236	223	14	65	92	16	50*	14
3	404	410	H.2,19			6	52	48	15	464	456	17	194	200
4	187	182	0	435	460	7	51*	34	16	52*	42	H.3,-13		
5	419	443	1	286	290	8	58	70	H.3,-16			1	625	611
6	297	298	2	412	413	9	379	374	1	795	792	2	412	432
7	536	536	3	382	391	10	373	364	2	66	58	3	1385	1324
8	621	615	4	55	20	11	705	699	3	648	633	4	81	104
9	300	299	5	49*	49	12	218	207	4	362	350	5	1350	1332
10	317	306	6	334	337	13	692	686	5	391	384	6	253	249
11	354	345	H.2,20			H.3,-19			6	275	286	7	914	912
H.2,15			0	283	285	1	319	317	7	50*	33	8	108	105
0	220	220	1	65	98	2	70	62	8	135	128	9	367	359
1	661	692	2	408	432	3	52*	50	9	781	782	10	49	52
2	361	350	3	328	340	4	212	202	10	465	472	11	49*	24
3	491	499	4	534	537	5	283	263	11	711	712	12	383	376
4	176	157	H.2,21			6	221	221	12	256	274	13	380	383
5	168	179	0	400	421	7	385	353	13	785	780	14	262	269
6	391	387	1	400	432	8	176	169	14	315	293	15	738	750
7	110	118	2	329	333	9	495	489	15	694	686	16	457	460
8	420	414	H.2,22			10	66	67	16	97	104	17	714	735
9	316	308	0	398	399	11	355	374	H.3,-15			18	289	274
10	363	346	1	400	432	12	151	172	1	382	369	H.3,-12		
H.2,16			2	329	333	13	88	84	2	312	312	1	178	211
0	163	152	H.3,-22			14	50*	20	3	854	851	2	638	639
1	168	166	2	305	323	H.3,-18			4	459	419	3	432	416
2	119	149	3	512	506	1	964	965	5	765	759	4	259	234
3	277	268	4	50*	47	2	250	225	6	723	715	5	132	138
4	175	209	5	302	291	3	714	702	7	683	677	6	196	203
5	458	466	6	126	115	4	52*	49	8	184	204	7	394	403
6	196	193	7	73	81	5	667	661	9	213	203	8	141	107
7	309	297	8	241	232	6	79	73	10	49*	21	9	769	758
8	371	364	H.3,-21			7	93	72	11	52*	13	10	152	143
9	347	346	1	260	259	8	134	121	12	87	93	11	529	533
H.2,17			2	51*	39	9	467	468	13	570	566	12	178	170
0	610	637	3	250	262	10	431	447	14	54*	56	13	76	122
1	483	514	4	122	129	11	607	617	15	798	803	14	52*	31
2	602	603	5	432	415	12	169	172	16	329	317	15	80	73
3	445	465	6	93	101	13	743	748	17	661	662	16	50*	28
4	177	177	7	437	418	14	87	85	H.3,-14			17	223	227
5	53	63	8	229	212	15	745	737	1	634	628	18	223	213
6	471	460	9	653	643	H.3,-17			2	256	266	H.3,-11		
7	153	154	10	464	480	1	186	194	3	449	427	1	427	456
8	411	406	11	421	417	2	302	302	4	48	50	2	564	575
H.2,18			H.3,-20			3	155	141	5	439	445	3	1216	1209
0	56	38	1	671	666	4	244	237	6	67	48	4	179	189
1	284	300	2	58	76	5	574	570	7	163	153	5	1150	1143
2	401	425	3	699	692	6	676	689	8	293	298	6	501	486
3	452	464				7	293	289	9	509	514	7	1183	1182
4	494	474				8	380	367	10	50*	49	8	451	441
5	406	425				9	130	138	11	620	625	9	546	545
						10	87	77	12	227	229	10	47	21
						11	62	101	13	576	568	11	47*	41
						12	53*	17	14	109	115			

H.3,-11			6	385	400	H.3,-5			15	948	930	12	237	243
12	492	498	7	1556	1565	1	552	581	16	56	38	13	346	337
13	429	426	8	512	532	2	777	741	17	253	251	14	326	311
14	619	636	9	1279	1265	3	510	548	18	62	52	15	380	373
15	791	789	10	600	602	4	594	546	H.3,-2			16	140	113
16	322	319	11	600	624	5	692	685	1	205	195	17	496	480
17	762	753	12	272	289	6	110	113	2	210	194	18	161	164
18	445	428	13	245	266	7	245	278	3	140	155	H.3.1		
H.3,-10			14	129	145	8	172	179	4	401	396	0	983	1002
1	76	104	15	489	484	9	659	650	5	549	607	1	1080	1122
2	119	119	16	67	70	10	655	654	6	111	123	2	355	341
3	116	118	17	619	621	11	579	619	7	870	913	3	1296	1303
4	713	689	18	87	85	12	45*	55	8	385	369	4	1006	1018
5	388	397	19	930	923	13	615	620	9	764	791	5	277	264
6	305	315	H.3,-7			14	62	73	10	308	312	6	267	265
7	1104	1103	1	854	836	15	720	720	11	232	245	7	308	319
8	487	477	2	151	127	16	72	70	12	133	114	8	780	756
9	732	741	3	905	926	17	438	432	13	45*	4	9	1036	1043
10	410	418	4	39*	55	18	46*	7	14	47*	39	10	123	163
11	708	713	5	711	719	19	87	90	15	121	94	11	874	889
12	161	167	6	81	83	H.3,-4			16	251	258	12	349	339
13	283	281	7	732	714	1	94	76	17	465	457	13	803	789
14	137	149	8	378	358	2	506	464	18	93	91	14	524	525
15	145	144	9	231	229	3	179	168	H.3,-1			15	399	406
16	231	244	10	175	170	4	231	257	1	809	834	16	360	348
17	396	391	11	488	492	5	495	527	2	765	753	17	51*	24
18	198	181	12	47	57	6	427	425	3	1646	1632	18	49*	13
H.3,-9			13	369	388	7	789	789	4	1511	1502	H.3.2		
1	1039	1000	14	143	143	8	1228	1263	5	1161	1129	0	165	126
2	119	110	15	355	360	9	1853	1859	6	241	246	1	839	853
3	869	869	16	207	220	10	379	363	7	1192	1194	2	453	442
4	57	71	17	389	385	11	285	307	8	206	230	3	2179	2189
5	1160	1170	18	54	43	12	141	130	9	728	756	4	276	243
6	41*	36	19	54	79	13	293	294	10	229	241	5	1213	1193
7	848	841	H.3,-6			14	180	169	11	957	980	6	46	38
8	41*	27	1	949	932	15	51*	65	12	103	116	7	1049	1046
9	482	477	2	328	307	16	279	284	13	1056	1047	8	473	458
10	50	45	3	51	55	17	293	310	14	435	425	9	399	383
11	160	151	4	147	184	18	405	426	15	882	875	10	451	444
12	276	277	5	381	410	19	506	505	16	352	358	11	54	42
13	351	338	6	92	102	H.3,-3			17	135	127	12	613	603
14	426	436	7	1201	1210	1	1325	1345	18	94	108	13	497	502
15	691	687	8	851	870	2	67	91	H.3.0			14	359	347
16	176	186	9	1161	1183	3	1288	1293	1	456	464	15	801	803
17	542	536	10	845	864	4	377	386	2	35*	42	16	235	215
18	248	246	11	870	871	5	537	516	3	119	180	17	546	528
19	531	527	12	89	90	6	56*	45	4	358	339	H.3.3		
H.3,-8			13	168	190	7	602	587	5	1285	1305	0	1354	1326
1	608	627	14	74	80	8	414	394	6	75	76	1	1415	1403
2	215	184	15	48*	52	9	1724	1718	7	770	793	2	364	344
3	602	574	16	55	60	10	295	308	8	234	237	3	904	950
4	265	284	17	572	583	11	1057	1083	9	136	159	4	228	197
5	966	964	18	368	388	12	180	155	10	145	132	5	207	205
			19	684	674	13	1202	1219	11	251	234	6	563	540



H. 4. -16			11	399	402	11	132	118	9	1207	1240	6	412	412
9	135	130	12	183	197	12	248	260	10	317	326	7	1012	1001
10	57	11	13	471	482	13	557	558	11	704	696	8	178	188
11	181	165	14	317	324	14	252	86	12	230	235	9	1175	1156
12	53*	7	15	328	338	15	648	641	13	65	73	10	144	170
13	449	459	16	119	116	16	92	89	14	243	248	11	1030	1024
14	72	58	17	132	136	17	701	703	15	217	219	12	145	139
15	484	481	H. 4. -12			H. 4. -9			16	150	151	13	889	892
H. 4. -15			1	899	897	1	455	452	17	628	621	14	159	148
1	982	972	2	101	87	2	44*	2	18	67	62	15	665	662
2	162	147	3	1091	1097	3	726	717	H. 4. -6			16	118	137
3	697	684	4	53*	19	4	376	365	1	453	471	17	347	347
4	51*	17	5	971	969	5	601	586	2	284	273	18	49*	20
5	251	251	6	207	205	6	392	377	3	745	764	H. 4. -3		
6	231	201	7	1071	1064	7	952	981	4	401	411	1	679	657
7	94	88	8	180	193	8	266	269	5	798	802	2	639	615
8	351	352	9	644	630	9	1099	1116	6	220	201	3	61	71
9	494	478	10	115	108	10	593	594	7	708	709	4	65	29
10	311	309	11	48*	36	11	514	543	8	92	78	5	895	930
11	870	856	12	302	324	12	331	334	9	857	857	6	62	59
12	73	86	13	771	789	13	195	207	10	353	365	7	902	911
13	839	837	14	269	273	14	181	190	11	255	258	8	354	355
14	157	158	15	649	661	15	52*	57	12	191	184	9	867	865
15	703	691	16	137	150	16	49*	50	13	494	503	10	329	316
16	50*	38	17	536	533	17	528	526	14	281	277	11	399	408
H. 4. -14			H. 4. -11			H. 4. -8			15	815	824	12	47*	19
1	530	515	1	490	450	1	884	852	16	422	427	13	221	215
2	348	344	2	395	401	2	512	505	17	328	311	14	50	54
3	863	869	3	81	66	3	839	843	18	197	205	15	162	161
4	221	228	4	243	208	4	1044	1001	H. 4. -5			16	61	67
5	732	730	5	302	313	5	1144	1115	1	776	767	17	440	456
6	161	172	6	47*	46	6	334	349	2	107	58	18	49*	15
7	709	708	7	799	813	7	834	837	3	146	165	H. 4. -2		
8	91	102	8	237	217	8	128	124	4	77	95	1	1145	1136
9	474	472	9	974	979	9	135	132	5	822	837	2	889	872
10	50*	30	10	269	260	10	118	104	6	948	949	3	1169	1168
11	177	171	11	475	476	11	164	170	7	1001	1032	4	605	587
12	204	228	12	49*	36	12	132	121	8	42*	6	5	524	505
13	474	475	13	240	271	13	213	227	9	891	905	6	759	765
14	292	277	14	48*	18	14	513	522	10	52	40	7	520	520
15	437	450	15	53	36	15	524	526	11	921	928	8	198	184
16	275	296	16	183	164	16	380	403	12	189	201	9	875	895
H. 4. -13			H. 4. -10			H. 4. -7			13	430	434	10	339	359
1	488	481	1	1026	1023	1	435	432	14	78	81	11	1174	1184
2	268	268	2	608	627	2	82	64	15	145	151	12	102	97
3	257	266	3	1173	1155	H. 4. -4			16	187	213	13	914	906
4	163	180	4	354	354	1	534	529	17	465	468	14	98	110
5	50*	37	5	1032	1040	2	116	70	18	80	79	15	825	811
6	594	592	6	360	344	3	177	165	H. 4. -1			16	117	145
7	377	372	7	1182	1180	4	118	95	1	1153	1131	17	206	205
8	472	480	8	46*	49	5	650	649	2	538	519	18	46*	17
9	425	427	9	690	681	6	450	448	3	579	609	H. 4. -1		
10	718	730	10	254	272	7	1201	1198	4	247	245	1	391	368
									5	243	245			

H.4,-1			H.4,2			H.4,5			2	68	39	10	59	71
2	94	59	0	122	77	0	821	801	3	315	313	11	509	509
3	201	236	1	1115	1156	1	661	679	4	220	225	12	58	44
4	459	461	2	293	217	2	457	456	5	637	658	H.4,12		
5	177	205	3	536	562	3	1828	1868	6	310	322	0	246	254
6	324	323	4	406	399	4	82	104	7	827	835	1	242	262
7	1058	1090	5	734	738	5	1266	1289	8	256	259	2	47*	19
8	186	192	6	173	173	6	461	453	9	767	758	3	531	534
9	860	846	7	961	974	7	534	555	10	61	47	4	230	219
10	358	366	8	135	117	8	115	118	11	454	452	5	927	918
11	82	94	9	656	665	9	62	66	12	103	115	6	202	217
12	45*	19	10	234	246	10	237	233	13	379	359	7	966	980
13	246	252	11	639	643	11	298	281	14	163	166	8	343	356
14	181	191	12	187	185	12	453	464	H.4,9			9	883	862
15	249	245	13	739	741	13	696	686	0	457	472	10	79	82
16	79	70	14	151	158	14	376	397	1	364	376	11	502	508
17	517	531	15	345	333	15	1060	1051	2	51	36	H.4,13		
H.4,0			16	49*	18	H.4,6			3	908	937	0	95	94
0	401	368	17	60	60	0	699	675	4	208	203	1	788	812
1	1349	1361	H.4,3			1	849	867	5	792	790	2	56	92
2	730	731	0	892	843	2	126	54	6	52	30	3	422	426
3	1159	1174	1	1018	1034	3	402	397	7	406	415	4	61	32
4	408	386	2	1129	1134	4	564	593	8	380	386	5	57	78
5	161	160	3	1173	1190	5	334	328	9	182	186	6	50*	34
6	349	346	4	224	207	6	153	144	10	105	119	7	51*	25
7	442	465	5	1693	1724	7	589	578	11	565	576	8	108	109
8	237	227	6	283	267	8	123	125	12	53*	41	9	383	389
9	627	660	7	900	905	9	556	539	13	554	538	10	73	90
10	152	141	8	503	514	10	49*	16	H.4,10			H.4,14		
11	986	975	9	232	219	11	228	239	0	577	568	0	169	166
12	84	78	10	102	107	12	104	112	1	143	133	1	49	17
13	875	887	11	134	142	13	165	162	2	68	69	2	50*	29
14	133	122	12	91	92	14	54*	39	3	549	559	3	405	414
15	694	678	13	491	501	15	108	113	4	137	110	4	146	147
16	164	170	14	55	41	H.4,7			5	961	974	5	470	467
17	69	63	15	812	803	0	294	282	6	176	179	6	361	375
H.4,1			16	49*	20	1	922	965	7	1028	1038	7	908	932
0	66	61	H.4,4			2	136	120	8	570	580	8	152	178
1	994	995	0	311	303	3	1235	1271	9	692	677	9	647	637
2	393	408	1	795	842	4	52	26	10	182	186	H.4,15		
3	1369	1353	2	463	481	5	1025	1056	11	658	676	0	63	64
4	351	319	3	622	618	6	432	414	12	72	60	1	799	826
5	1314	1331	4	125	132	7	463	460	13	284	266	2	222	234
6	875	888	5	838	866	8	209	211	H.4,11			3	262	273
7	804	798	6	66	38	9	142	122	0	46*	3	4	225	228
8	255	271	7	356	343	10	241	229	1	529	532	5	332	336
9	124	160	8	115	88	11	225	212	2	60	73	6	46*	37
10	266	264	9	508	521	12	249	253	3	330	348	7	300	297
11	349	355	10	158	182	13	636	614	4	48*	6	8	142	141
12	228	229	11	663	665	14	174	164	5	161	167	H.4,8		
13	396	391	12	48*	12	0	322	321	6	178	192	0	322	321
14	131	140	13	376	377	1	741	756	7	56*	54	1	741	756
15	509	498	14	74	74	H.4,8			8	59	70	H.4,8		
16	72	61	15	143	138	0	322	321	9	54*	59	H.4,8		
17	671	653	16	112	116	1	741	756	H.4,8			H.4,8		

H.4.16			H.5,-18			14 56 52			2 278 277			5 829 839		
0	54*	42	1	1048	1056	H.5,-14			3	986	976	6	211	210
1	244	258	2	432	415	1 640 639			4	554	544	7	491	499
2	243	262	3	451	452	2 53* 68			5	928	937	8	345	345
3	138	143	4	227	196	3 569 539			6	805	804	9	326	323
4	74	65	5	368	357	4 93 89			7	734	725	10	79	114
5	435	456	6	236	212	5 203 205			8	181	184	11	308	303
6	49*	31	7	50*	34	6 298 304			9	873	871	12	60	52
7	488	487	8	125	124	7 448 446			10	50*	39	13	88	100
H.4.17			9	165	175	8 404 394			11	51*	33	14	103	105
0	233	233	10	395	382	9 294 283			12	51*	63	15	489	508
1	706	714	11	685	677	10 263 251			13	570	592	16	291	286
2	244	273	H.5,-17			11 586 595			14	192	178	17	362	343
3	627	653	1	94	68	12 226 226			H.5,-10			1	836	824
4	212	222	2	131	118	13 957 960			2	211	215	2	709	687
5	114	90	3	50*	77	14 247 250			3	147	124	3	1161	1133
6	72	94	4	51*	57	15 263 249			4	105	119	4	610	585
H.4.18			5	408	406	H.5,-13			5	49*	19	5	811	799
0	135	132	6	133	133	1 464 456			6	688	715	6	293	295
1	157	182	7	573	559	2 187 173			7	222	216	7	426	411
2	53	49	8	194	178	3 909 908			8	819	814	8	239	237
3	424	441	9	78	93	4 374 374			9	283	287	9	74	79
4	193	203	10	81	83	5 828 817			10	419	431	10	148	156
5	401	423	11	323	339	6 538 532			11	103	126	11	189	177
H.4.19			12	150	135	7 411 397			12	315	335	12	487	489
0	92	67	H.5,-16			8 131 135			13	59	59	13	614	632
1	686	704	1	787	774	9 464 479			14	452	457	14	676	693
2	69	83	2	700	705	10 157 166			15	325	324	15	428	418
3	407	418	3	504	474	11 48* 17			16	150	157	16	496	514
H.4.20			4	389	375	12 59 63			H.5,-9			17	282	281
0	88	70	5	281	277	13 209 204			1	816	801	H.5,-6		
1	323	365	6	290	296	14 67 69			2	551	549	1	607	589
H.5,-20			7	72	50	15 357 363			3	871	897	2	143	145
4	257	247	8	93	95	H.5,-12			4	382	371	3	223	217
5	329	305	9	396	392	1 208 209			5	1287	1281	4	219	222
6	269	258	10	386	356	2 87 78			6	320	329	5	449	464
H.5,-19			11	727	725	3 323 325			7	778	787	6	590	584
1	129	121	12	205	205	4 51* 11			8	94	96	7	449	478
2	136	169	13	874	882	5 538 533			9	656	658	8	502	511
3	78	48	H.5,-15			6 597 601			10	48*	27	9	708	731
4	87	75	1	207	214	7 873 878			11	85	115	10	345	332
5	170	175	2	242	257	8 606 596			12	97	95	11	917	920
6	248	235	3	466	456	9 587 574			13	489	504	12	193	202
7	335	331	4	53*	60	10 601 602			14	185	165	13	196	213
8	128	124	5	718	716	11 238 242			15	634	639	14	51*	6
9	168	160	6	243	226	12 509 507			16	220	219	15	246	256
H.5,-18			7	545	540	13 509 508			H.5,-8			16	51*	55
1	129	121	8	183	172	14 516 523			1	258	246	17	412	411
2	136	169	9	141	165	15 126 131			2	186	173	H.5,-5		
3	78	48	10	52*	95	16 49*			3	165	155	1	957	949
4	87	75	11	53*	24	H.5,-11			4	247	256	2	430	432
5	170	175	12	95	75	1 755 742			H.5,-7			3	433	463
6	248	235	13	80	93	2 211 215			H.5,-10			4	610	585
7	335	331	H.5,-17			3 957 960			H.5,-13			5	811	799
8	128	124	1	94	68	4 374 374			H.5,-16			6	293	295
9	168	160	2	131	118	5 828 817			H.5,-19			7	426	411
H.4.16			3	50*	77	6 538 532			H.5,-20			8	239	237
0	54*	42	4	51*	57	7 411 397			H.5,-1			9	74	79
1	244	258	5	408	406	8 131 135			H.5,-2			10	148	156
2	243	262	6	133	133	9 464 479			H.5,-3			11	189	177
3	138	143	7	573	559	10 157 166			H.5,-4			12	487	489
4	74	65	8	194	178	11 48* 17			H.5,-5			13	614	632
5	435	456	9	78	93	12 59 63			H.5,-6			14	676	693
6	49*	31	10	81	83	13 209 204			H.5,-7			15	428	418
7	488	487	11	323	339	14 67 69			H.5,-8			16	496	514
H.4.17			12	150	135	15 357 363			H.5,-9			17	282	281
0	233	233	H.5,-16			H.5,-12			H.5,-10			H.5,-11		
1	706	714	1	787	774	1 208 209			1 211 215			1 836 824		
2	244	273	2	700	705	2 87 78			2 147 124			2 709 687		
3	627	653	3	504	474	3 323 325			3 105 119			3 1161 1133		
4	212	222	4	389	375	4 51* 11			4 49* 19			4 610 585		
5	114	90	5	281	277	5 538 533			5 688 715			5 811 799		
6	72	94	6	290	296	6 597 601			6 222 216			6 293 295		
H.4.18			7	72	50	7 873 878			7 819 814			7 426 411		
0	135	132	8	93	95	8 606 596			8 283 287			8 239 237		
1	157	182	9	396	392	9 587 574			9 419 431			9 74 79		
2	53	49	10	386	356	10 601 602			10 283 287			10 148 156		
3	424	441	11	727	725	11 238 242			11 419 431			11 189 177		
4	193	203	12	205	205	12 509 507			12 103 126			12 487 489		
5	401	423	13	874	882	13 509 508			13 315 335			13 614 632		
H.4.19			H.5,-15			H.5,-13			14 59 63			14 676 693		
0	92	67	1	207	214	1 464 456			15 150 157			15 428 418		
1	686	704	2	242	257	2 187 173			16 280 274			16 496 514		
2	69	83	3	466	456	3 909 908			H.5,-10			17 282 281		
3	407	418	4	53*	60	4 374 374			H.5,-13			H.5,-6		
H.4.20			5	718	716	5 828 817			H.5,-16			H.5,-9		
0	88	70	6	243	226	6 538 532			H.5,-19			H.5,-12		
1	323	365	7	545	540	7 411 397			H.5,-20			H.5,-15		
H.5,-20			8	183	172	8 131 135			H.5,-1			H.5,-18		
4	257	247	9	141	165	9 464 479			H.5,-2			H.5,-11		
5	329	305	10	52*	95	10 157 166			H.5,-3			H.5,-4		
6	269	258	11	53*	24	11 48* 17			H.5,-4			H.5,-7		
H.5,-19			12	95	75	12 59 63			H.5,-5			H.5,-10		
1	129	121	13	80	93	13 209 204			H.5,-6			H.5,-13		
2	136	169	H.5,-16			14 67 69			H.5,-7			H.5,-16		
3	78	48	1	94	68	15 357 363			H.5,-8			H.5,-19		
4	87	75	2	131	118	H.5,-12			H.5,-9			H.5,-20		
5	170	175	3	50*	77	H.5,-15			H.5,-10			H.5,-1		
6	248	235	4	51*	57	H.5,-18			H.5,-13			H.5,-4		
7	335	331	5	408	406	H.5,-20			H.5,-16			H.5,-7		
8	128	124	6	133	133	H.5,-1			H.5,-19			H.5,-10		
9	168	160	7	573	559	H.5,-2			H.5,-20			H.5,-13		





H,5,11			H,5,16			9	222	223	8	494	477	H,6,-8		
5	717	725	0	474	475	10	93	93	9	378	376	1	512	506
6	665	678	1	901	961	11	53*	41	10	49*	27	2	601	777
7	920	927	2	366	369	H,6,-15			12	315	308	3	627	605
8	554	565	3	460	468	1	675	665	12	315	308	4	772	789
9	718	725	4	182	181	2	652	624	13	209	215	5	459	459
10	104	111	5	67	53	3	368	363	14	461	444	6	526	526
11	573	535	6	47*	5	4	505	498	H,6,-11			7	402	397
H,5,12			H,5,17			5	96	74	1	201	193	8	173	153
0	139	171	0	50*	19	6	250	258	2	258	247	9	143	140
1	127	149	1	52*	49	7	52*	33	3	492	476	10	100	101
2	52*	87	2	214	208	8	258	249	4	225	209	11	277	288
3	158	178	3	254	255	9	383	368	5	557	545	12	220	220
4	169	167	4	340	344	10	90	132	6	532	535	13	278	254
5	255	255	H,5,18			11	594	593	7	530	515	14	405	417
6	166	172	0	466	475	12	475	455	8	425	413	15	307	301
7	192	198	1	687	717	H,6,-14			9	189	197	H,6,-7		
8	96	125	2	537	548	1	119	107	10	328	319	1	65	73
9	266	270	3	280	267	2	56*	83	11	415	413	2	205	195
10	52*	45	H,5,19			3	284	291	12	465	482	3	48*	15
H,5,13			0	97	104	4	499	476	13	154	160	4	136	142
0	125	137	H,6,-18			5	243	240	14	272	288	5	456	453
1	87	90	2	213	207	6	522	500	H,6,-10			6	781	782
2	56	39	3	105	98	7	181	174	1	410	399	7	420	417
3	324	319	4	262	265	8	555	538	2	535	509	8	697	696
4	362	371	5	163	161	9	293	290	3	912	878	9	396	396
5	829	844	6	431	420	10	55	66	4	941	919	10	521	512
6	519	527	7	52*	68	11	120	128	5	565	586	11	63	106
7	854	832	H,6,-17			12	99	102	6	717	702	12	381	393
8	381	398	1	981	975	13	258	274	7	916	912	13	54	51
9	578	593	2	608	599	H,6,-13			8	342	331	14	61	75
H,5,14			3	696	693	1	184	190	9	600	608	15	124	134
0	255	259	4	500	497	2	253	240	10	459	480	H,6,-6		
1	281	294	5	200	186	3	51*	34	11	51*	19	1	324	324
2	227	231	6	121	121	4	65	62	12	60	69	2	709	705
3	397	407	7	69	68	5	238	224	13	201	206	3	471	449
4	296	284	8	373	364	6	578	580	14	279	298	4	174	196
5	162	160	9	114	106	7	170	169	15	180	192	5	452	447
6	52*	35	H,6,-16			8	638	643	H,6,-9			6	256	251
7	206	206	1	54*	19	9	303	307	1	77	63	7	47*	26
8	125	139	2	139	171	10	294	293	2	510	514	8	64	65
H,5,15			3	339	347	11	420	409	3	299	287	9	282	277
0	70	70	4	203	194	12	495	503	4	90	90	10	269	263
1	189	206	5	215	215	13	215	219	5	565	552	11	223	211
2	301	299	6	361	343	H,6,-12			6	478	475	12	664	652
3	423	421	7	144	183	1	427	422	7	559	558	13	568	568
4	418	445	8	318	319	2	460	453	8	296	289	14	589	602
5	502	499	H,6,-5			3	727	724	9	459	464	15	608	614
6	366	365	1	977	944	4	474	461	10	272	271	H,6,-5		
7	379	362	2	126	131	5	829	834	11	574	569	1	977	965
												2	126	131



H,6,13			8	123	131	H,7,-9			11	52*	42	7	141	169
2	505	483	9	288	300	1	286	270	12	378	376	8	414	422
3	112	113	H,7,-13			2	751	728	13	52	46	9	183	189
4	250	264	1	54*	41	3	522	531	H,7,-5			10	319	303
5	53*	31	2	763	735	4	834	813	1	85	76	11	244	261
6	86	109	3	172	191	5	446	443	2	744	743	12	53*	49
7	52*	22	4	953	941	6	802	802	3	160	167	13	124	116
H,6,14			5	199	196	7	485	498	4	203	203	H,7,-1		
0	136	158	6	661	640	8	545	547	5	292	289	1	214	215
1	421	447	7	53*	62	9	175	167	6	60	66	2	690	703
2	79	101	8	294	298	10	157	170	7	227	245	3	63	58
3	405	426	9	106	100	11	156	163	8	51*	36	4	435	441
4	436	436	10	52*	31	12	160	161	9	145	138	5	260	257
5	266	260	H,7,-12			H,7,-8			10	495	504	6	48*	9
6	532	551	1	52*	7	1	98	96	11	229	222	7	612	616
H,6,15			2	407	401	2	149	140	12	534	531	8	532	521
0	607	647	3	72	57	3	247	236	13	175	161	9	387	401
1	455	447	4	56*	15	4	696	693	H,7,-4			10	1011	1011
2	441	421	5	56*	38	5	264	275	1	569	590	11	262	256
3	53*	82	6	418	409	6	604	590	2	148	135	12	740	734
4	204	218	7	86	87	7	94	97	3	156	162	13	533	527
5	224	232	8	470	470	8	552	539	4	169	178	H,7,0		
H,6,16			9	87	76	9	51*	49	5	144	141	1	101	89
0	53*	17	10	486	477	10	720	727	6	691	693	2	611	601
1	53*	30	11	52*	45	11	50*	44	7	71	66	3	48*	57
2	158	180	H,7,-11			12	380	366	8	1020	1037	4	456	459
3	239	257	1	419	423	13	54	33	9	134	127	5	242	232
H,6,17			2	743	714	H,7,-7			10	538	546	6	276	292
0	593	625	3	685	684	1	57*	51	11	50*	34	7	265	257
1	512	530	4	788	759	2	694	668	12	275	277	8	344	344
H,7,-15			5	452	454	3	257	235	13	209	205	9	281	272
1	50*	12	6	720	708	4	441	443	H,7,-3			10	52*	63
2	224	209	7	503	506	5	170	186	1	100	114	11	52*	32
3	286	288	8	489	483	6	86	110	2	555	579	12	332	338
4	515	500	9	348	353	7	52*	61	3	205	222	13	52*	55
5	156	140	10	201	197	8	149	154	4	316	330	H,7,1		
6	544	522	11	289	284	9	51*	30	5	252	245	0	808	786
7	190	173	12	142	135	10	50	55	6	59	66	1	166	164
8	297	278	H,7,-10			11	52*	32	7	467	482	2	738	749
H,7,-14			1	140	118	12	422	420	8	224	222	3	137	141
1	87	78	2	414	405	13	115	117	9	560	568	4	612	620
2	487	490	3	173	167	H,7,-6			10	714	706	5	63	61
3	58	52	4	196	178	1	662	670	11	123	120	6	69	69
4	464	463	5	188	185	2	54*	24	12	683	672	7	173	185
5	53*	49	6	345	320	3	53*	18	13	454	448	8	627	635
6	76	75	7	299	295	4	594	598	H,7,-2			9	52*	42
7	59*	31	8	378	370	5	49*	45	1	337	331	10	716	716
			9	102	90	6	452	469	2	48*	36	11	207	196
			10	475	475	7	91	101	3	71	81	12	732	736
			11	207	203	8	814	807	4	194	200	H,7,2		
			12	356	342	9	51*	43	5	49*	28	0	429	419
						10	834	863	6	453	452			

H,7,2			H,7,6			5	100	128	H,8,-10			10	215	198
1	312	316	0	337	347	6	342	335	1	54*	37	H,8,-5		
2	751	741	1	554	559	7	53*	7	2	584	560	1	400	400
3	214	206	2	531	518	H,7,11			3	58*	53	2	189	158
4	675	666	3	617	643	0	393	395	4	847	823	3	354	364
5	128	116	4	779	772	1	113	107	5	249	257	4	423	430
6	469	462	5	492	486	2	373	386	6	670	647	5	152	148
7	231	232	6	902	899	3	144	149	7	185	193	6	614	619
8	432	425	7	216	208	4	103	134	8	435	420	7	135	120
9	68	60	8	515	527	5	259	251	H,8,-9			8	717	703
10	227	218	9	134	133	6	536	563	1	431	443	9	300	298
11	110	124	10	62	67	H,7,12			2	58*	40	10	570	556
12	259	255	H,7,7			0	535	541	3	179	165	H,8,-4		
H,7,3			0	268	275	1	52*	15	4	330	315	1	314	311
0	1093	1082	1	76	86	2	217	222	5	267	264	2	877	865
1	185	176	2	331	355	3	77	88	6	676	659	3	104	117
2	562	558	3	107	113	4	290	284	7	53*	49	4	738	742
3	315	318	4	210	207	5	147	160	8	682	671	5	301	329
4	250	238	5	257	263	H,7,13			9	339	332	6	69	71
5	374	375	6	101	120	0	180	202	H,8,-8			7	504	519
6	189	174	7	265	268	1	276	294	1	204	204	8	161	148
7	87	86	8	609	592	2	51*	43	2	474	468	9	52*	22
8	426	436	9	139	162	3	50*	35	3	211	207	10	443	443
9	132	130	10	488	480	4	265	249	4	514	500	H,8,-3		
10	420	416	H,7,8			5	245	249	5	245	249	1	346	350
11	50*	32	0	762	793	H,7,14			6	363	360	2	55*	23
12	435	424	1	249	263	0	376	374	7	103	103	3	420	412
H,7,4			2	718	744	1	48*	40	8	52*	48	4	477	478
0	560	562	3	101	90	2	286	299	9	51*	22	5	97	67
1	777	782	4	649	634	H,7,15			10	89	74	6	441	442
2	1038	1024	5	65	64	0	62	73	H,8,-7			7	227	222
3	608	625	6	600	608	H,8,-12			1	84	74	8	512	529
4	1146	1149	7	111	121	1	115	101	2	56*	22	9	170	161
5	409	405	8	172	181	2	459	434	3	183	178	10	663	666
6	869	849	9	52*	64	3	53*	18	4	308	281	H,8,-2		
7	364	356	H,7,9			4	714	684	5	210	236	1	264	252
8	555	557	0	232	223	5	54*	23	6	478	462	2	706	705
9	87	88	1	53*	23	6	660	645	7	70	63	3	51*	46
10	50*	11	2	105	106	H,8,-11			8	875	855	4	344	351
11	50*	29	3	55*	54	1	259	245	9	397	383	5	557	582
H,7,5			4	436	443	2	55*	64	H,8,-6			6	208	221
0	823	812	5	54*	37	3	62	57	1	95	98	7	457	457
1	59*	62	6	613	619	4	195	179	2	415	392	8	314	305
2	154	188	7	226	234	5	57*	24	3	74	96	9	49*	34
3	163	161	8	822	800	6	399	383	4	444	431	10	548	530
4	158	175	H,7,10			7	55*	36	5	163	175	H,8,-1		
5	547	541	0	775	791	1	158	149	6	67	80	1	116	99
6	88	103	1	158	149	2	346	357	7	62	51	2	413	399
7	254	253	2	346	357	3	61	73	8	270	266			
8	471	451	3	61	73	4	401	401	9	134	136			
9	151	147	4	401	401									
10	317	316												
11	216	219												



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I, II

The following two structural investigations were undertaken as exercises to gain practical experience of "direct methods" as a technique of structure determination. This was done in order to implement in a practical way the theory studied during my M.Sc degree in Crystallography and the dissertation on "Phase Probability and Image-Seeking Methods", which was undertaken as part of that degree and thus to broaden my experience of crystallographic techniques.

The first compound studied was Cambogin ( $C_{38}H_{50}O_6$ ) extracted from the roots of the plant Garcinia Cambogia Desr (Guttiferae). Both Cambogin and its dibrosylate were crystallised from methanol with material supplied by Professor Govindachari. Preliminary photographs were taken on both substances to ascertain in each case the probable difficulty of structural solution. It was decided to use the dibrosylate ( $C_{50}H_{56}O_{10}Br_{12}S_2$ ) to determine the absolute configuration of the molecule by utilising the anomalous dispersion contribution of the bromine and sulphur atoms and this has been successfully achieved. Concordant structure solutions were obtained by both heavy-atom and direct-method techniques; the Patterson map was readily solved and its solution was later confirmed by the direct-method solution.

The structure of the ketol ( $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ ) supplied by Professor Pascual Vila was also solved by direct methods using the powerful phase-expansion procedure of the program MULTAN.

APPENDIX I

The crystal and molecular structure  
of Cambogin dibrosylate.

*"Nothing is really work unless  
you would rather be doing  
something else."*

*... Sir James Barrie.*

## Appendix I

### Introduction

A large number of xanthenes<sup>1</sup> and complex xanthone derivatives e.g. morellin<sup>2</sup>, and 3,8-linked biflavonoids, e.g. morelloflavone (fukugetin)<sup>3 4</sup>, have been isolated from Garcinia (Guttiferae).

Xanthochymol (I), isoxanthochymol (IIa) and its presently confirmed enantiomer, Cambogin (IIb), are all derivatives of maclurin (III) modified in the A ring by the substitution of five prenyl groups.

The mass spectra of both isoxanthochymol and cambogin demonstrate the presence of a dihydroxybenzoyl group, two C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub> groups and one C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub> group. Using these results and U.V. and N.M.R. data, and making the assumption that the biogenetic precursor of these compounds is maclurin (III) in which the catechol group is unchanged and the phloroglucinol unit has become the target of attack by five "active isoprene" groups, Karanjgoakar *et al*<sup>5</sup> proposed the part structure IV for isoxanthochymol<sup>5</sup>. This was confirmed and completed (IIa) by an X-ray study of its dibrosylate.<sup>5</sup>

Scheinman *et al*<sup>6</sup> had earlier demonstrated the significance of maclurin in xanthone biosynthesis by a statistical analysis of xanthenes in higher plants. It is now clear that prenylation of both rings A and B of maclurin is involved in the biosynthesis of morellin, whereas prenylation of ring A alone is involved in the biosynthesis of xanthochymol, isoxanthochymol and cambogin.

### General

The structure of cambogin, a benzophenone derivative isolated from the roots of the plant Garcinia Cambogia has been solved via its dibrosylate derivative. Cambogin was isolated by Drs. Pai and Rao of the Chemistry Department of Presidency College, Madras. Preliminary studies by these workers based solely on spectroscopic data for lack

of material suggested that either of the two structures (V or VI) were likely, though some variant of the isoxanthochymol skeleton was also possible.<sup>7</sup>

Since it proved difficult to differentiate between these structures by chemical means, samples of cambogin and its di-p-bromobenzene-sulphonate were sent to this laboratory for further study through the kind intermediacy of Professor Govindachari.

The gem-dimethyl group close to the dihydroxybenzoyl group is more hindered in structure VI than in V, but inspection of models shows that it does not seem to be overcrowded even in VI. In the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of cambogin (Fig. 1), it appears that none of the four tertiary methyl groups present in the molecule is significantly shielded. This evidence which is negative would also not dismiss any variant of isoxanthochymol, since the dihydroxybenzoyl group is not rigidly attached and its shielding effect on the methyl groups may be small. Additionally, the evidence for the presence of a geranyl side chain on the chromane ring and the position of the  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -dimethylallyl group was derived solely from mass spectral data and a supposed biogenetic route.<sup>5</sup> The proposed structures were therefore far from certain.

After the structure of cambogin had been determined from three-dimensional data (see later experimental section) it proved to have the same structural skeleton as isoxanthochymol whose stereochemistry, though found by X-rays, was not fully defined in ref. 5. This seemed rather strange in the light of the melting point and optical rotary measurements (Table I);

Table I

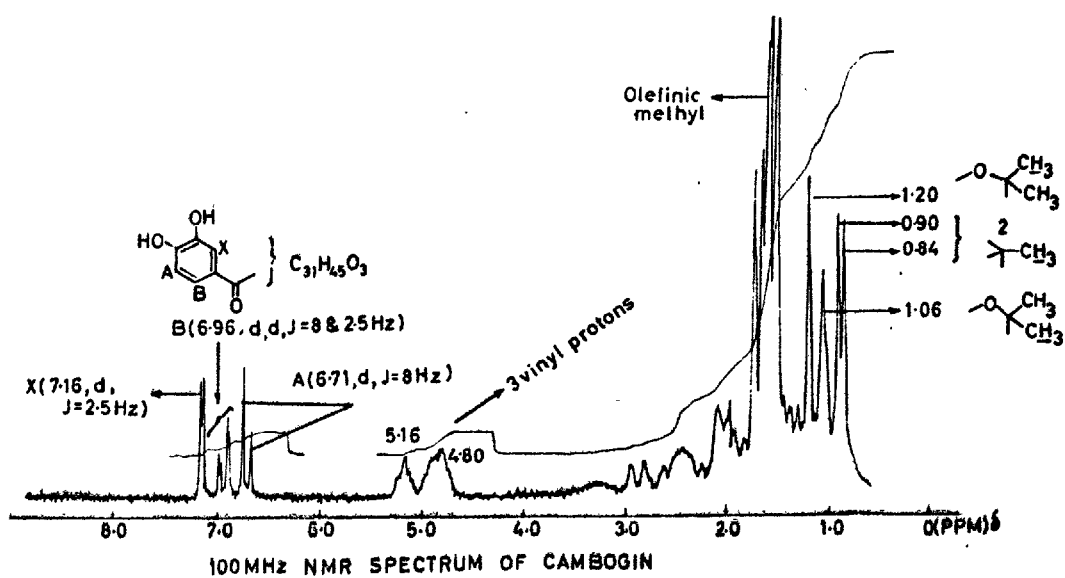
Comparative Data for Cambogin and Isoxanthochymol

	mpt.	$[\alpha]_D^{25}$ (1% in EtOH)
isoxanthochymol	218 - 225° *	+179.2
cambogin	242 - 244°	-212.6°

\* depressed by at least 5° on admixture with cambogin

Fig. 1

## Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrum of Cambogin.



the  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 's are opposite in sign but not equal, whilst the mpt's are quite different. This suggested that the compounds were epimers rather than enantiomers. The two starred centres (\*) in IIa indicate the two possible epimeric positions which were not defined in ref. 5.

A direct comparison between the two structures was not immediately possible as no crystallographic data or co-ordinates had been published for isoxanthochymol.<sup>5</sup> Reference to Dr. Palmer, who did the X-ray work, elicited the surprising result that the two compounds had the same space group, almost identical cell parameters and closely corresponding atomic co-ordinates. In view of the opposite signs of  $[\alpha]_D$  for these substances, (see Table I) it appeared that the two compounds must be enantiomeric, but from the lack of agreement of the numerical values of the mpt's and optical rotations it seems likely that the specimen of isoxanthochymol, while probably chemically pure, is not so optically homogenous as that of cambogin.

It thus remained to determine the absolute configuration of the two species. The absolute configuration of cambogin has been confirmed (see experimental section) and fortuitously it had the same configuration as the arbitrary heavy-atom and direct methods solution. Quite by chance, too, isoxanthochymol had been solved in the enantiomeric configuration, thus both sets of co-ordinates quoted represent the true chiralities. Dr. Palmer considered that his data, which were collected from three crystals, despite being refined to  $R$  0.09 suggest but are not strong enough to prove that isoxanthochymol has the enantiomeric configuration. The specimens which he studied had decomposed, so the m.p.t.,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  and chirality could not be checked.

### Experimental

Preliminary data for cambogin and its dibrosylate are compared in Table 2. The crystals of the dibrosylate were colourless rectangular blocks.

Table 2

Comparative table of preliminary results of cambogin and its dibrosylate.

<u>Cambogin:</u>	$C_{38} H_{50} O_6$ ; $M = 602$
Orthorhombic;	$a = 11.1\text{\AA}$ , $b = 14.52\text{\AA}$ , $c = 20.7\text{\AA}$
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$ ; $Z = 4$ ; $D_c = 1.2\text{g cm}^{-3}$

Intensity data for a 24-hour Weissenberg were discernible to  $\theta \approx 50^\circ$ , though larger crystals than the specimen examined were available. There would probably be enough data for a direct-method solution, but the presence of 44 non-hydrogen atoms would make the possibility of success unsure.

<u>Cambogin dibrosylate:</u>	$C_{50} H_{56} O_{10} Br_2 S_2$ ; $M = 12.4\text{\AA}$
Monoclinic;	$a = 10.64\text{\AA}$ , $b = 21.0\text{\AA}$ , $c = 12.4\text{\AA}$ , $\beta = 105^\circ$
Space group	$P2_1$ ; $Z = 2$ ; $D_c = 1.29\text{g cm}^{-3}$

Intensity data for a 24-hour Weissenberg ran to  $\theta \approx 45^\circ$ . Nevertheless this compound was thought preferable as it poses a straight heavy-atom solution and also the presence of bromine and sulphur atoms enables the determination of the absolute configuration which is required. This compound was recrystallised in this laboratory from methanol owing to the deterioration of the crystal samples in transit. The specimens used were coated with picture varnish.



Crystal data

$C_{50} H_{56} O_{10} Br_2 S_2$ , mpt.  $104^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D = -107.75^\circ$   
 (C = 0.8 in EtOH)  $\underline{M} = 1040.9$ , monoclinic,

$\underline{a} = 10.140(2)$ ,  $\underline{b} = 21.269(3)$ ,  $\underline{c} = 12.378(2)$ ,

$\beta = 105.84(1)^\circ$ ,  $\underline{U} = 2568.2 \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $\underline{D}_m$  (by flotation) =  $1.36 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,

$\underline{Z} = 2$ ,  $\underline{D}_c = 1.34 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\underline{F}(000) = 1136$ .

Optical activity and systematic absences uniquely indicated space group  $\underline{P2}_1$  (NO. 4). Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\bar{\lambda} = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ );  $\mu(\text{Cu} - \text{K}\alpha) = 38.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

The crystal chosen for intensity measurements was a rectangular block  $\underline{ca}$   $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}^3$  mounted about  $\underline{b}$ . Intensities were measured on a Siemens off-line automatic four-circle diffractometer with filtered Cu -K $\alpha$  radiation (See Chapter I). A total of 3268 independent reflections (to  $\theta = 55^\circ$ ) were measured by means of the  $\theta - 2\theta$  scan technique with the five-value measuring procedure. Of these, 799 reflections were judged to be unobserved, i.e.  $I < 2.58\sigma(\underline{I})$ . The net count of the reference reflection measured as a reference every 50 reflections deteriorated by approximately 20% during the data collection (ca. 8 days). The data were converted to a common arbitrary scale by use of the reference reflection and Lorentz and polarisation corrections were applied.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The structure was solved by both direct methods and the heavy-atom method.

Initially, the largest four-hundred  $|E|$  values were calculated using the free standing program NORMAL. All  $|E|$ 's greater than 1.7 were then sorted into their various parity groups for input to the program SIGMA which gave lists of all  $\Sigma 2$  interactions of each reflection encountered amongst the input reflection data. The program listed the interacting reflections, the  $E_1 x E_2 x E_3$  value and

the probability of the relationship. Three origin and one enantiomorph defining reflections were chosen using the criteria explained in Appendix IV.

	h	k	l	E	Phase
	2	0	1	2.71	0
	1	0	4	2.75	0
	0	1	2	3.28	$\pi/2$
a	1	6	1	2.69	
b	1	5	2	2.43	
c	3	3	$\bar{1}$	2.69	

The starting set input to the PHISUM subroutine was identical to that of the hand calculation and it was successful in assigning 124 consistent relationships from the 179 starting terms with  $|E| > 1.7$ . The symbolic phases a,b,c were each given values ranging in steps of 250 millicycles from 125 to 875mc, the enantiomorph fixing reflection  $|G|$  being restricted to values between 0 to  $\pi$ . Owing to this enantiomorph restriction only  $2 \times 4 \times 4$  combinations were required to be computed.

The sum with the lowest  $R_{\text{Karle}}$  (0.205) and the highest  $\langle t \rangle_{\text{h}}$  (0.921) and  $\langle \alpha \rangle$  (109.3) was from starting values of  $a = 125\text{mc}$ ,  $b = 125$ ,  $c = 125$ . The corresponding E-map computed from these numerical phases clearly showed the positions of the bromine and sulphur atoms and some forty other meaningful atomic positions. Isotropic refinement in CRYLSQ, using phases based on these positions gave  $R = 0.29$ . Comparison of these atomic positions with the heavy-atom solution confirmed the results of this exercise. Looking back at this direct-method solution with the heavy-atom solution as a model, it would have been possible to find an additional six atoms from the E-map although their relative peak heights were much lower than that which one would expect for a carbon atom.

A three-dimensional, origin-removed Patterson was calculated whilst the above direct-methods calculations were still taking place. One bromine was easily located with the aid of the Harker section  $V = \frac{1}{2}$  of the map, but, owing to the overlap of some Harker peaks and the occurrence of a number of strong non-Harker peaks on the Harker section, the second bromine was more difficult to find. The x and z co-ordinates of the first Br atom were found and its y co-ordinate was arbitrarily fixed at 0.25. The second Br's y co-ordinate was calculated using the Br(1) - Br(2) intervectors with the fixed y-value for Br(1). Their y co-ordinates differed substantially, (Ca.  $0.32b \cong 6.8\text{\AA}$ ). It is notable that the presence of this second bromine atom at such a height separation is convenient insofar as it breaks the pseudo-plane of symmetry normally encountered in  $P2_1$  when only one heavy atom is present.

After assignment of the bromines, tentative assignments of the sulphurs were made. Three cycles of isotropic least-squares refinement of Br and S atoms gave  $\underline{R} = 0.41$ . The remaining non-hydrogen atoms were located from successive difference syntheses, and three cycles of isotropic refinement of all these atoms gave  $\underline{R} = 0.147$ . Some six misprocessed reflections and three low-angle reflections suffering from extinction were removed. Anisotropic refinement on all atoms brought  $\underline{R}$  to 0.106. Some twenty-four hydrogen atoms were then found from the corresponding difference-synthesis and allowance for these as a fixed atom contribution brought  $\underline{R}$  to 0.098. (No further H-atoms were located).

At this stage, an absorption correction was applied according to the method of Busing and Levy<sup>8</sup>, with crystal path lengths determined by the procedure of Coppens *et al.*<sup>9</sup> Further anisotropic refinement increased  $\underline{R}$  to 0.102 and despite checks on the measurements of the crystal and assignment of the crystal faces no error could be found. It was decided to ignore this correction as no significant improvement could be seen in the standard deviations of the atoms.

### Absolute Configuration

The method used was that suggested by Ibers and Hamilton,<sup>10</sup> the commonly named "R-factor-ratio test". Two sets of structure factors were computed using the latest positional co-ordinates with  $\Delta f$  for both bromine and sulphur being +ve and -ve respectively. The results gave  $\underline{R} = 0.093$  and  $0.099$  respectively for all data, but when the centric  $h0l$  data were excluded, the respective  $\underline{R}$  values were  $0.0895$  and  $0.0952$ . The ratio  $R^-/R^+ = \mathcal{R}$  is thus  $1.064$  which, by reference to Hamilton's Tables,<sup>10</sup> indicates very strongly that the absolute stereochemistry is depicted by Fig. 3.

The refinement was carried out for 3268 reflections and 577 parameters. Hence there were 2691 degrees of freedom.

The statement, "The second absolute configuration is correct" is a one-dimensional hypothesis since it involves changing only the signs of all the y co-ordinates. To extrapolate to 2691 degrees of freedom, the Hamilton formula can be used:

$$\mathcal{R}_{1,2691,0.005} \approx 1 + \frac{120}{2691} \left( \mathcal{R}_{1,120,0.005} - 1 \right)$$

The value of  $\mathcal{R}_{1,120,0.005}$  obtained from Hamilton's tables for the 0.005 level of significance (the lowest listed) is  $1.034$ .

Hence:

$$\mathcal{R}_{1,2691,0.005} \approx 1 + 0.0445 \times (1.034 - 1) \approx 1.0015$$

whence

$$\mathcal{R}_{1,2691,0.005} - 1 \approx 0.0015$$

As this value is very much smaller than  $\left(\frac{R^-}{R^+} - 1\right) = 0.064$  it follows that the probability that the structure corresponds to the mirror image of the structure whose co-ordinates are given in Table 3 is  $\ll 0.005$  and so can be strongly rejected. All the diagrams of

Cambogin shown in this chapter depict the correct absolute configuration.

### Description of the Structure and Discussion

The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 3 and the corresponding packing diagram in Fig. 4. Tables 3 and 4 list the final co-ordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms and the coefficients for the anisotropic temperature factors. The standard deviations have been estimated from block-diagonal matrix refinement and are, therefore, a slight underestimate of the true deviations. Tables 5 and 6 list the final co-ordinates of the enantiomer and the coefficients for the anisotropic temperature factors supplied by Dr. Palmer. Table 7 lists the co-ordinates of the 24 hydrogen atoms in cambogin obtained from the latest difference-Fourier; these are unrefined.

Fig. 5a, 5b compares the numbering schemes used by us for cambogin and by Dr. Palmer for isoxanthochymol. Fig. 6, 7, and 8, 9 show the bond lengths and angles for the two structures with estimated standard deviations. Least-squares planes and dihedral angles for both molecules have been calculated; least-squares planes are tabulated in Tables 8 and 9 whilst dihedral angles are shown in Figs. 10 and 11.

Detailed discussion of the differences between these two structures will be deferred to a full paper later, but first impressions suggest that they may be due in part to lack of homogeneity in the isoxanthochymol specimen. The much greater susceptibility of isoxanthochymol to X-ray damage reported by Dr. Palmer may also point in the same direction. The matter cannot be pressed very far, however, in view of the limited accuracy of both determinations - again due in part to radiation damage. However despite this limitation it has been possible successfully to determine the absolute configuration of cambogin.

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed at the end of the chapter.

Steric Considerations and the possible Mechanism of formation of  
Cambogin and Isoxanthochymol.

Previously, the two asymmetric positions marked with stars in IIa were only considered with respect to whether cambogin and isoxanthochymol were enantiomers or epimers. If one considers the stereochemistry at these two centres one can gain insight into the possible biogenesis of these compounds.

In cambogin (VII) Prenyl  $\sigma$  is in the equatorial position with respect to a boat-shaped ring C. This ring is doubtless constrained in this conformation by the need to arrange  $\sigma$  equatorially (principally to relieve congestion between prenyls  $\nu$  and  $\sigma$ ). The presence of the ether oxygen (instead of methylene) has also helped by removing the hydrogen-methyl steric interaction which would otherwise have resisted the boat configuration. However, had prenyl  $\sigma$  been  $\beta$ -oriented in VII (or  $\alpha$  in VIII) it would have gone equatorial and thus allowed ring C to become a chair, which is energetically slightly more favourable.

Prenyl  $\tau$  is axial to a chair-shaped ring D. In this case the efforts of  $\tau$  to become equatorial by flipping the ring to a boat are strongly resisted by the eclipsed interactions between both methyls and the adjacent two substituent C-C bonds. It is thus evident that a marked reduction in strain could result from changing  $\tau$  to the  $\beta$ -orientation in VII ( $\alpha$  in VIII). So one is tempted to look at these steric factors in relation to the possible biogenesis of these compounds.

Karanjgoakar *et al*<sup>5</sup> suggested that isoxanthochymol is formed via some intermediate akin to Compound X. The analogous precursor of cambogin is, therefore, IX. These part-structures have only one dissymmetric centre (starred) at which the prenyl  $\lambda$  can be  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$ .

At the other side of the ring there are two identical prenyls. IX and X are therefore enantiomers. When prenyl  $\lambda$  is  $\beta$  as in IX it will orient itself equatorially and so tilt the carbonyl bridge to the  $\beta$ -side of the plane of the remainder of ring B. It then follows that the  $\beta$ -oriented prenyl  $\mu$  will bridge to the hydroxyl to form ring C, and the  $\alpha$ -oriented prenyl  $\nu$  bridges the hexenone ring B to form ring D, thus forming the nucleus of cambogin.

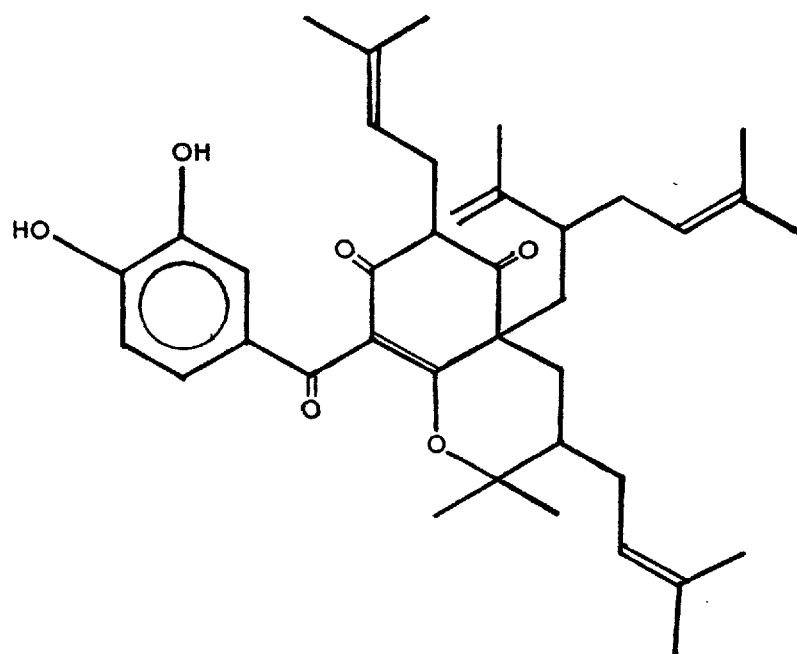
However, when prenyl  $\lambda$  is  $\alpha$ -oriented as in X it deflects the carbonyl  $\alpha$ , so this time it is the  $\beta$ -oriented prenyl  $\mu$  which cyclises across ring B and the  $\alpha$ -prenyl  $\nu$  which bridges to the hydroxyl to form the nucleus of isoxanthochymol. As the addition of the remaining prenyls  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  was thought to be performed simultaneously with these closures (and the geometry of their attachment is consistent with this assumption), it would give rise to versions of VII and VIII that were exact enantiomers. Thus the existence of these two enantiomers seems to substantiate the proposed mechanism of Karanjgoakar *et al*<sup>5</sup> and traces them back to the simpler enantiomers IX and X. It is rather easier to understand that different members of the *Garcinia* might produce these stereo-selectively, though it should be borne in mind that in the present state of our knowledge we cannot be sure that they do so homogeneously. The query mentioned earlier as to the homogeneity of the isoxanthochymol specimen is relevant here, and we cannot at present rule out the possibility that the work up procedures may have interfered with the chirality ratio and helped to produce crystals of the major constituent through spontaneous resolution.

Fig. 2

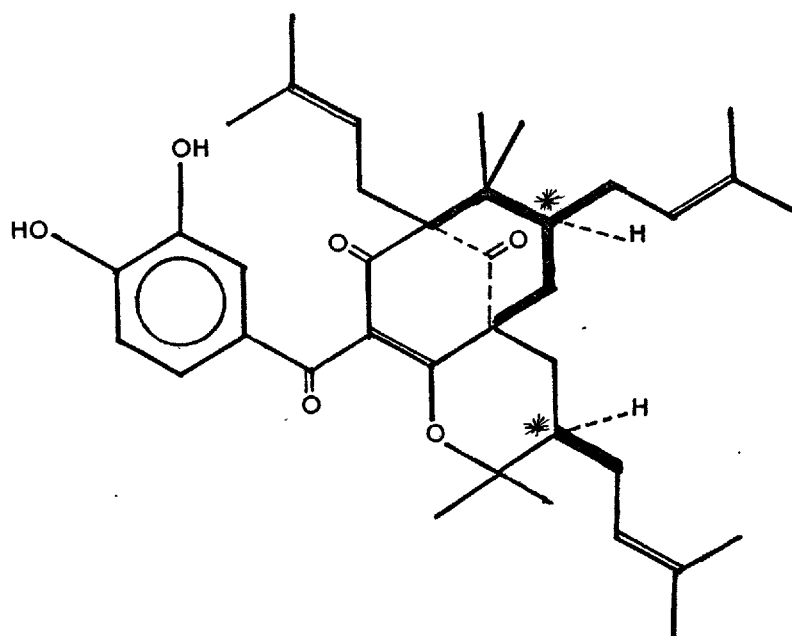
Schematic Diagrams  
of molecular formulae referred to in text.

I - X

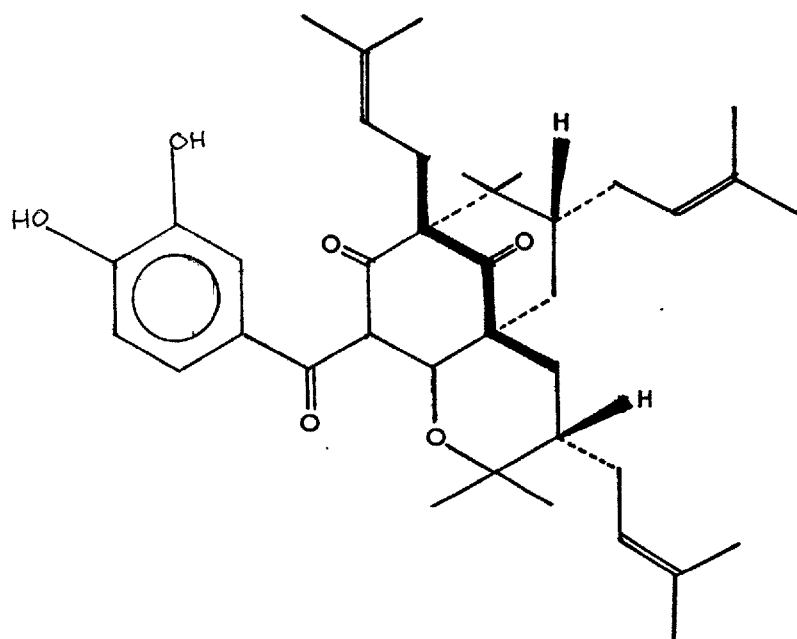




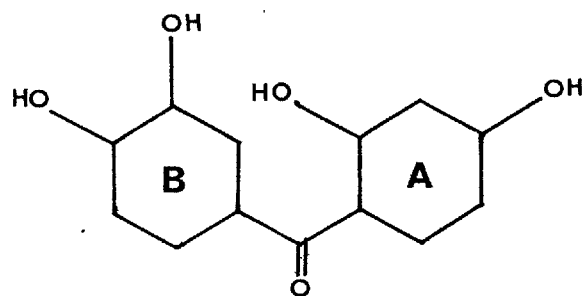
I



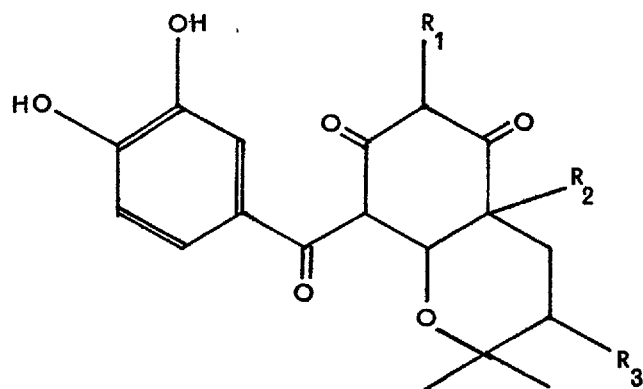
IIa



IIb



III

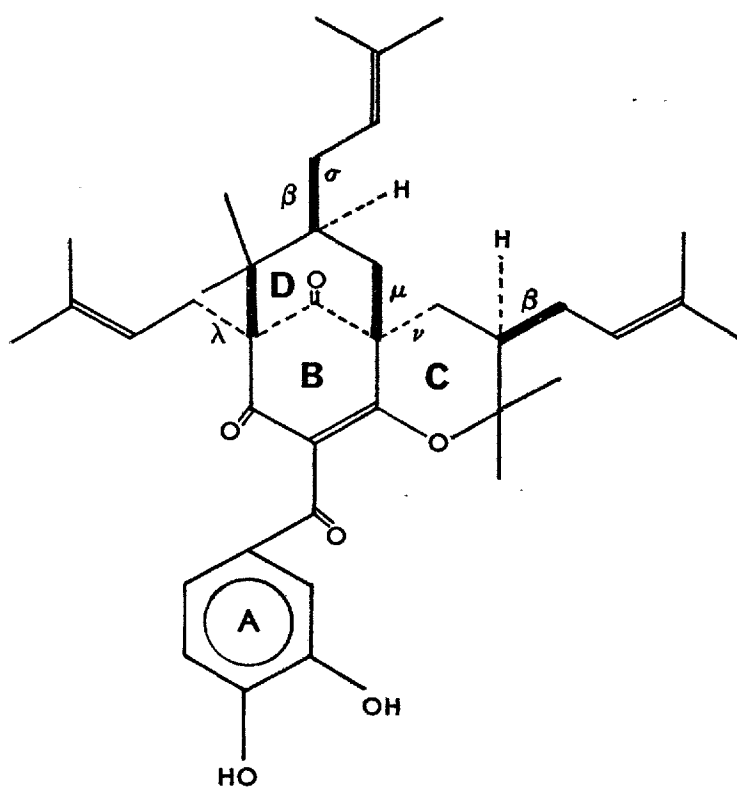
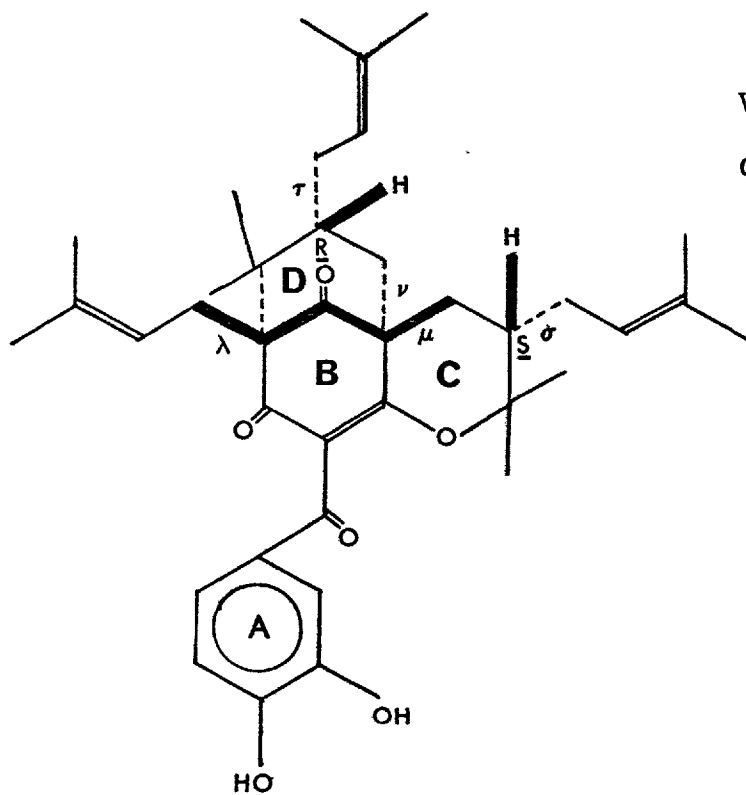


IV

$R_1$   
 $R_2$   
 $R_3$

} Position of  
 attachment of  
 isoprene units





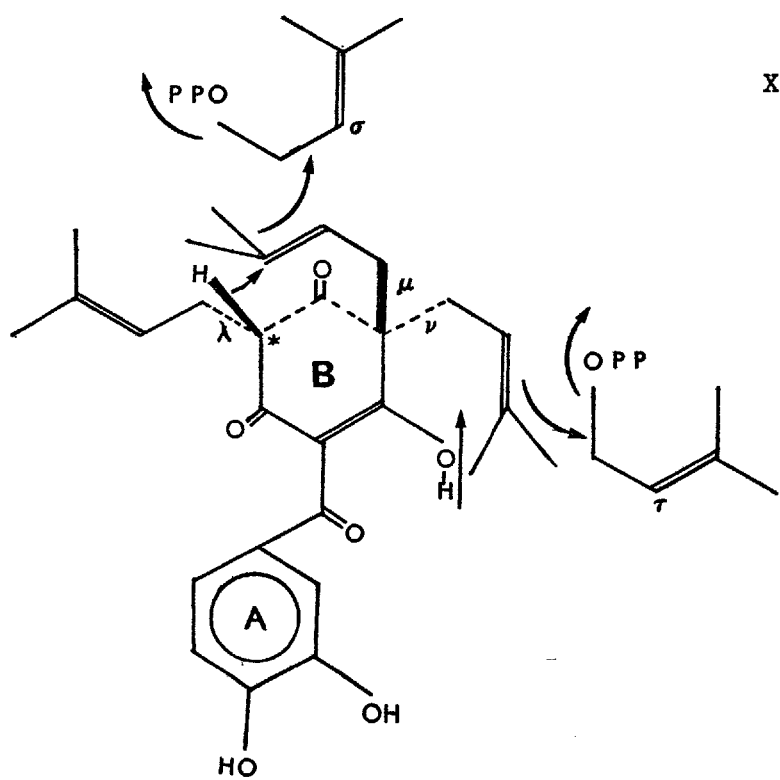
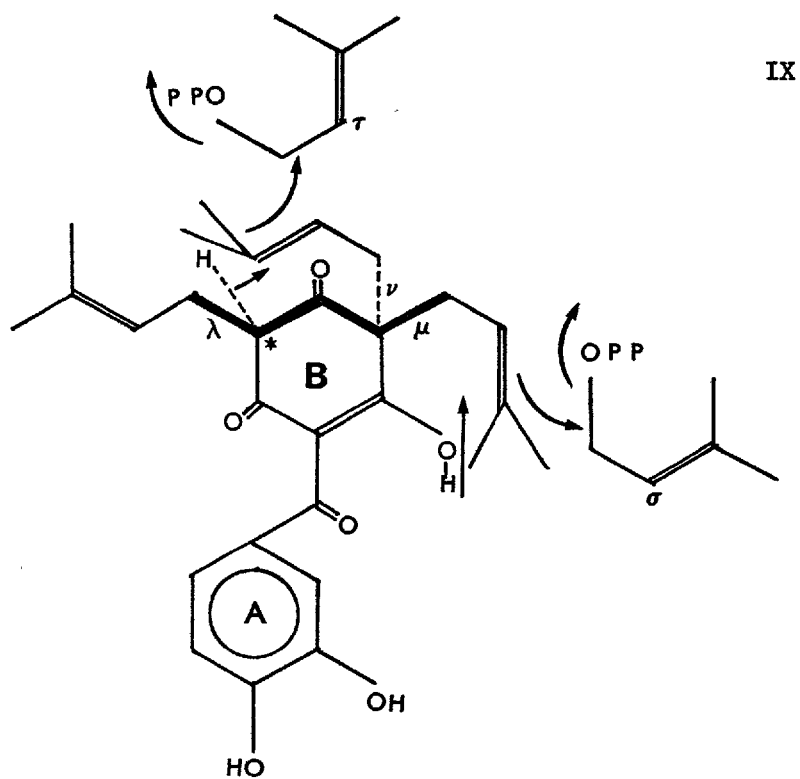


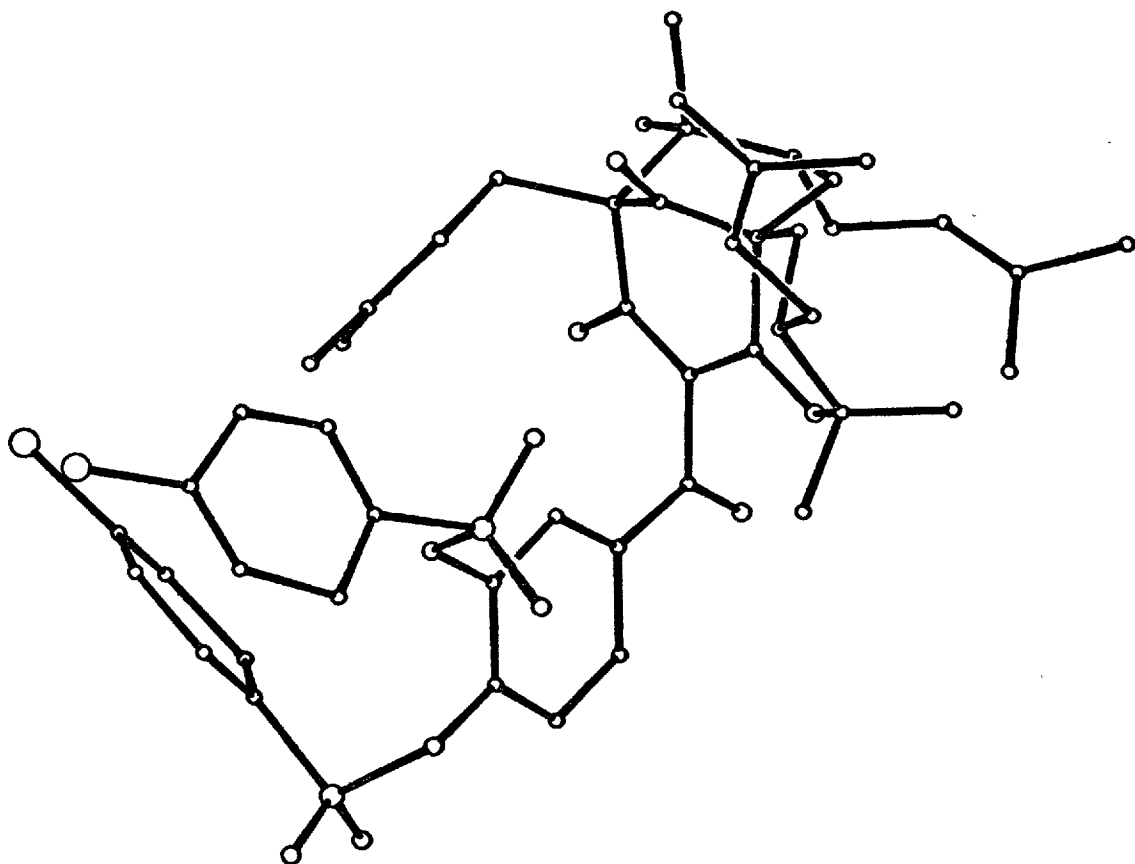
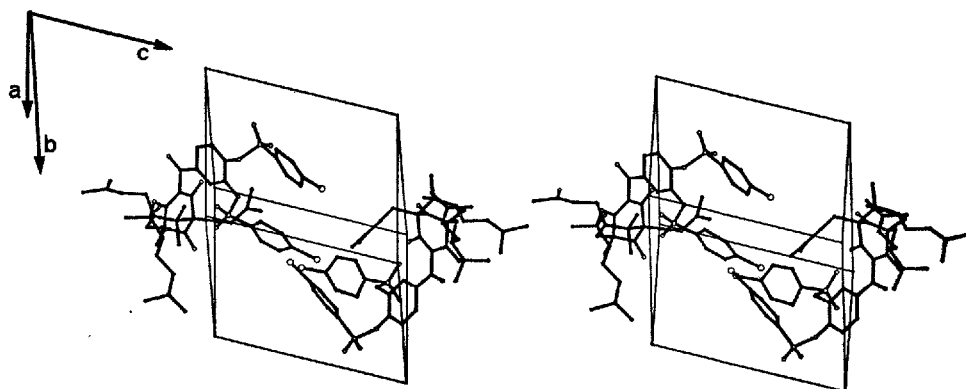
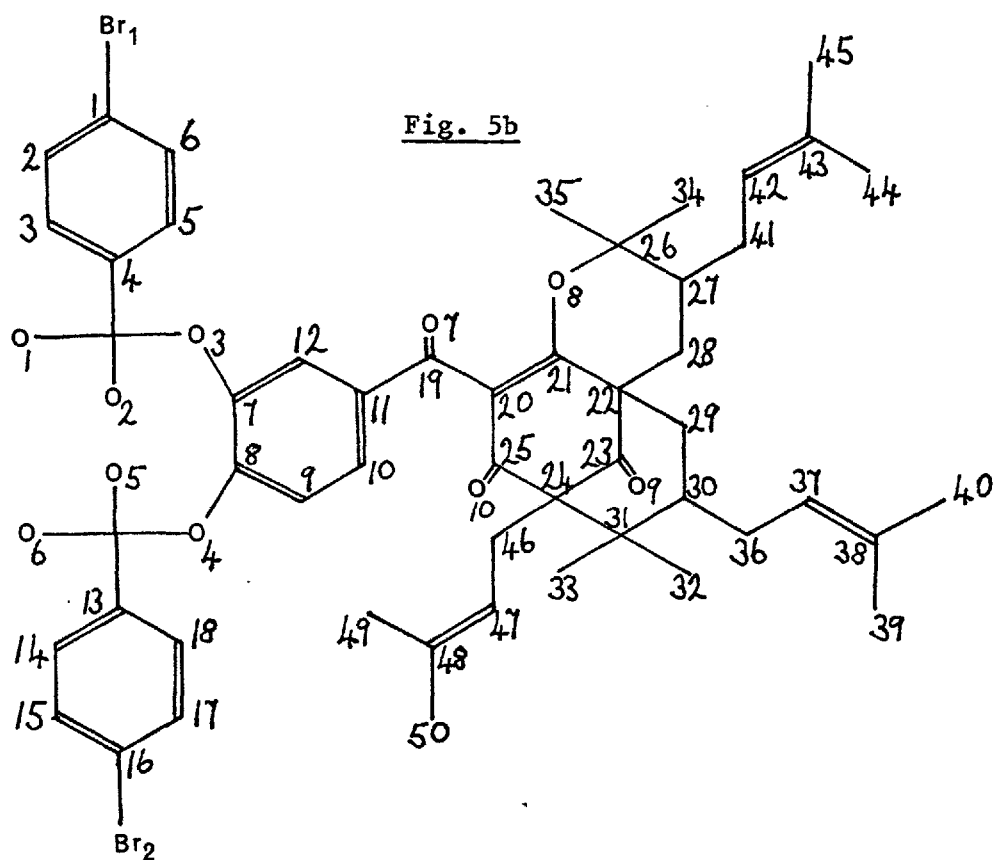
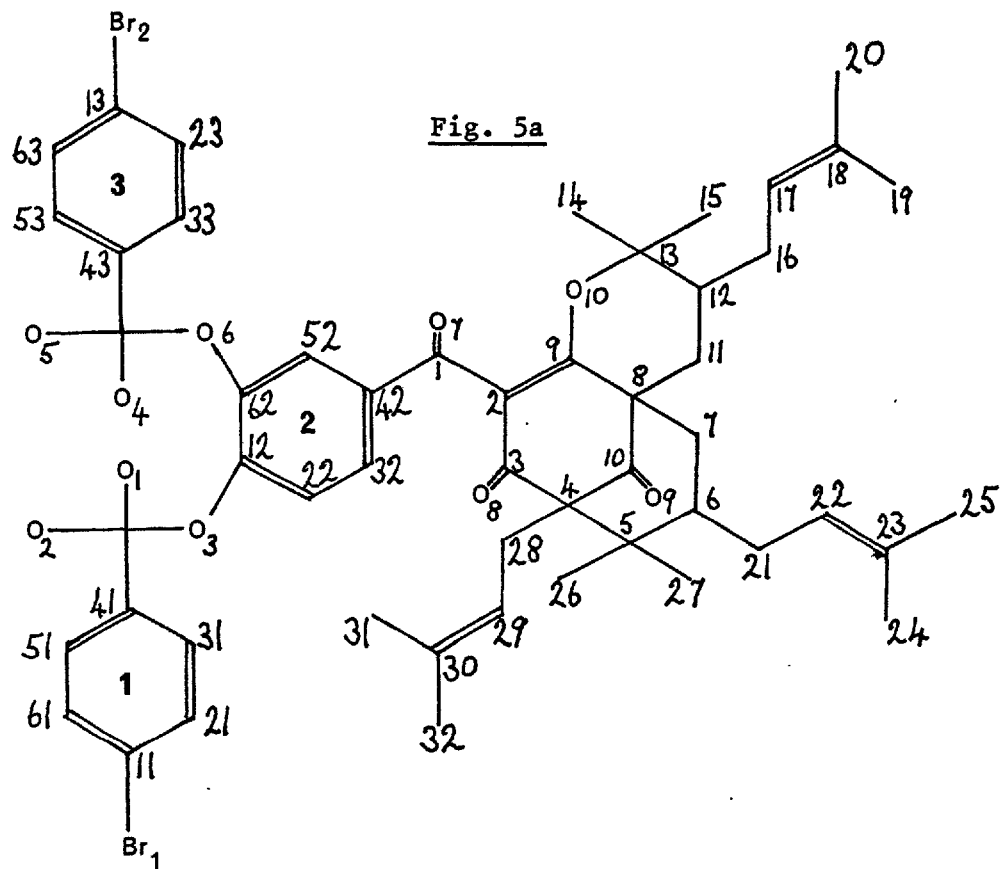
Fig. 3Molecular Structure of Cambogin Dibrosylate.

Fig. 4

Stereoscopic packing diagram of Cambogin Dibrosylate.





Comparison of the numbering in Cambogin and Isoxanthochymol.















Table 3

Cambogin enantiomer.

Fractional co-ordinates of non-hydrogen atoms

Estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

ATOM	x	y	z
Br(1)	0.4063(3)	0.25	0.4252(3)
Br(2)	0.4483(3)	-0.0670(2)	0.6571(4)
S(1)	0.7302(5)	0.1170(3)	0.1203(5)
S(2)	0.9027(6)	0.0534(3)	0.6015(7)
C(11 1)	0.505(2)	0.221(2)	0.353(3)
C(21 1)	0.559(2)	0.244(1)	0.282(2)
C(31 1)	0.640(2)	0.218(1)	0.211(2)
C(41 1)	0.650(2)	0.152(1)	0.211(2)
C(51 1)	0.594(2)	0.117(1)	0.286(2)
C(61 1)	0.521(2)	0.148(2)	0.356(2)
O(1)	0.763(1)	0.1604(9)	0.034(1)
O(2)	0.681(1)	0.0604(7)	0.067(1)
O(3)	0.843(1)	0.0951(6)	0.240(1)
C(12 1)	0.908(2)	0.142(1)	0.307(2)
C(22 1)	0.976(2)	0.177(1)	0.254(2)
C(32 1)	1.054(2)	0.223(1)	0.331(2)
C(42 1)	1.060(2)	0.228(1)	0.479(2)
C(52 1)	0.990(2)	0.193(1)	0.532(2)
C(62 1)	0.916(2)	0.1466(9)	0.452(2)
C(13 1)	0.574(2)	-0.036(1)	0.642(2)
C(23 1)	0.636(3)	-0.052(1)	0.541(3)
C(33 1)	0.741(3)	-0.030(1)	0.528(3)
C(43 1)	0.782(2)	0.021(1)	0.612(2)
C(53 1)	0.737(2)	0.042(1)	0.709(2)
C(63 1)	0.635(3)	0.014(1)	0.723(2)
O(4)	0.964(2)	0.018(1)	0.532(3)
O(5)	0.966(2)	0.081(1)	0.728(2)
O(6)	0.847(1)	0.1113(6)	0.506(1)
O(7)	1.199(1)	0.3078(8)	0.505(1)
O(8)	1.030(2)	0.3643(7)	0.668(1)
O(9)	1.069(1)	0.2361(8)	1.029(1)
O(10)	1.279(1)	0.2011(7)	0.753(1)
C(1)	1.140(2)	0.275(1)	0.554(2)
C(2)	1.145(2)	0.280(1)	0.707(2)

C(3)	1.082(2)	0.3256(9)	0.750(2)
C(4)	1.070(2)	0.3259(8)	0.895(2)
C(5)	1.154(2)	0.380(1)	0.984(2)
C(6)	1.275(2)	0.369(1)	-0.016(2)
C(7)	1.318(2)	0.301(1)	1.017(2)
C(8)	1.226(2)	0.2498(9)	0.950(2)
C(9)	1.215(1)	0.2402(9)	0.798(2)
C(10)	1.119(2)	0.2663(9)	0.960(1)
C(11)	1.271(2)	0.184(1)	1.027(2)
C(12)	1.241(2)	0.129(1)	0.924(2)
C(13)	1.306(2)	0.1362(9)	0.813(2)
C(14)	1.260(3)	0.094(1)	0.691(2)
C(15)	1.429(2)	0.134(1)	0.852(3)
C(16)	1.273(2)	0.065(1)	1.003(2)
C(17)	1.191(3)	0.056(1)	1.087(3)
C(18)	1.217(3)	0.035(1)	1.224(3)
C(19)	1.349(3)	0.008(2)	1.275(3)
C(20)	1.129(3)	0.027(1)	1.304(3)
C(21)	1.316(2)	0.398(1)	0.871(3)
C(22)	1.439(2)	0.404(1)	0.913(2)
C(23)	1.518(2)	0.373(1)	0.884(3)
C(24)	1.501(3)	0.320(2)	0.784(3)
C(25)	1.640(2)	0.383(2)	0.947(4)
C(26)	1.146(2)	0.375(1)	1.138(2)
C(27)	1.108(3)	0.446(1)	0.927(2)
C(28)	0.944(2)	0.337(2)	0.885(2)
C(29)	0.874(2)	0.280(1)	0.830(2)
C(30)	0.791(2)	0.279(1)	0.719(3)
C(31)	0.722(2)	0.221(1)	0.661(3)
C(32)	0.763(3)	0.331(2)	0.608(4)



Table 4.

Cambogin enantiomer.

Anisotropic thermal parameters

	$U_{11} \times 10^3$	$U_{22} \times 10^3$	$U_{33} \times 10^3$	$U_{12} \times 10^3$	$U_{13} \times 10^3$	$U_{23} \times 10^3$
Br(1)	125(3)	256(5)	98(2)	44(3)	6(2)	-59(3)
Br(2)	136(3)	132(3)	127(3)	-40(2)	13(2)	23(2)
S(1)	97(4)	82(4)	61(3)	4(3)	3(3)	-13(3)
S(2)	107(5)	101(5)	107(5)	6(4)	15(4)	50(4)

	$U_{11} \times 10^2$	$U_{22} \times 10^2$	$U_{33} \times 10^2$	$U_{12} \times 10^2$	$U_{13} \times 10^2$	$U_{23} \times 10^2$
C(11 1)	6(2)	38(6)	14(3)	2(30)	3(2)	6(3)
C(21 1)	9(2)	12(2)	10(2)	6(2)	-3(1)	-7(2)
C(31 1)	9(2)	9(2)	10(2)	-1(1)	-3(1)	-1(1)
C(41 1)	10(2)	8(1)	6(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	0(1)
C(51 1)	16(2)	9(2)	7(1)	-5(2)	3(2)	0(1)
C(61 1)	8(2)	31(4)	4(1)	-2(2)	0(1)	-1(2)
O(1)	15(1)	14(1)	5(1)	-2(1)	2(1)	3(1)
O(2)	14(1)	8(1)	8(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	-3(1)
O(3)	8(1)	7(1)	9(1)	1(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
C(12 1)	7(1)	9(2)	6(1)	-3(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(22 1)	17(2)	11(2)	3(1)	-4(2)	0(1)	1(1)
C(32 1)	12(2)	12(2)	6(1)	-1(2)	4(1)	1(1)
C(42 1)	8(1)	9(1)	3(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(52 1)	7(1)	9(1)	4(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(62 1)	7(1)	6(1)	7(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C(13 1)	15(2)	6(1)	5(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-1(1)
C(23 1)	22(4)	7(2)	7(2)	-1(2)	-6(2)	0(1)
C(33 1)	14(2)	10(2)	8(2)	-4(2)	4(2)	1(2)
C(43 1)	9(1)	9(2)	5(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(53 1)	10(2)	6(1)	9(2)	-3(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(63 1)	21(3)	6(2)	7(1)	4(2)	2(2)	2(1)
O(4)	20(2)	13(2)	25(3)	11(2)	14(2)	10(2)
O(5)	16(2)	22(2)	8(1)	-8(2)	-5(1)	5(1)
O(6)	10(1)	7(1)	7(1)	-1(1)	2(1)	2(1)
O(7)	14(1)	13(1)	5(1)	-5(1)	2(1)	2(1)
O(8)	18(2)	6(1)	7(1)	4(1)	2(1)	1(1)
O(9)	11(1)	12(1)	5(1)	-1(1)	0(1)	1(1)
O(10)	9(1)	10(1)	6(1)	0(1)	2(1)	0(1)

C(1)	7(1)	11(2)	5(1)	-1(1)	0(1)	1(1)
C(2)	6(1)	9(1)	5(1)	0(1)	1(1)	-1(1)
C(3)	9(1)	5(1)	7(1)	2(1)	1(1)	1(1)
C(4)	12(2)	4(1)	4(1)	-2(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C(5)	11(2)	7(1)	7(1)	0(1)	3(1)	0(1)
C(6)	7(1)	9(1)	7(1)	0(1)	3(1)	-2(1)
C(7)	12(2)	9(2)	4(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)
C(8)	8(1)	7(1)	4(1)	-2(1)	1(1)	0(1)
C(9)	6(1)	8(1)	7(1)	0(1)	2(1)	0(1)
C(10)	8(1)	8(1)	4(1)	-3(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
C(11)	12(2)	7(1)	6(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(12)	13(2)	7(1)	6(1)	0(1)	0(1)	0(1)
C(13)	9(2)	5(1)	6(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-1(1)
C(14)	23(3)	9(1)	6(1)	1(2)	4(2)	-1(1)
C(15)	8(2)	11(2)	14(2)	0(2)	0(1)	2(2)
C(16)	14(2)	9(2)	9(2)	2(2)	1(2)	4(1)
C(17)	16(3)	9(2)	13(2)	0(2)	2(2)	8(2)
C(18)	16(3)	9(2)	13(2)	-3(2)	1(2)	-3(2)
C(19)	16(3)	21(4)	11(2)	-6(3)	-5(2)	6(2)
C(20)	17(3)	15(3)	9(2)	-2(2)	6(2)	-2(2)
C(21)	11(2)	10(2)	11(2)	-4(2)	3(1)	2(1)
C(22)	9(2)	8(2)	10(2)	-2(1)	5(1)	0(1)
C(23)	9(2)	12(2)	10(2)	-3(2)	4(1)	-3(2)
C(24)	22(3)	13(3)	12(2)	-2(2)	5(2)	-2(2)
C(25)	15(3)	16(3)	17(3)	-2(2)	1(2)	1(3)
C(26)	14(2)	13(2)	5(1)	-5(2)	4(1)	-4(1)
C(27)	21(3)	6(2)	8(2)	-2(2)	2(2)	0(1)
C(28)	7(1)	9(2)	9(1)	0(1)	1(1)	-1(1)
C(29)	7(1)	9(2)	11(2)	-2(1)	1(1)	-1(1)
C(30)	11(2)	9(2)	10(2)	1(1)	0(1)	-1(1)
C(31)	11(2)	10(2)	18(3)	-2(1)	-3(1)	-3(1)
C(32)	17(3)	11(2)	16(3)	-2(2)	-2(2)	5(2)

Table 5

Isoxanthochymol enantiomer.

Fractional co-ordinates of non-hydrogen atoms

Estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

ATOM	x	y	z
BR(1)	0.6618(2)	-0.1149	-0.0538(2)
BR(2)	0.4252(2)	0.2013(2)	-0.0968(2)
S(1)	0.6020(4)	0.0045(2)	0.4031(3)
S(2)	0.1238(3)	0.0689(2)	0.2318(3)
O(1)	0.727(1)	0.0300(8)	0.464(1)
O(2)	0.582(2)	-0.0330(6)	0.459(1)
O(3)	0.5074(8)	0.0634(4)	0.3463(7)
O(4)	0.2414(8)	0.0471(4)	0.3443(7)
O(5)	0.038(1)	0.1145(6)	0.2651(9)
O(6)	0.070(1)	0.0107(5)	0.1828(9)
O(7)	0.5078(8)	0.2597(5)	0.6968(8)
O(8)	0.7560(8)	0.1541(4)	0.7780(7)
O(9)	1.0371(8)	0.1906(5)	0.5649(7)
O(10)	0.664(1)	0.3167(5)	0.5237(9)
C(1)	0.643(1)	-0.0830(7)	0.081(1)
C(2)	0.546(2)	-0.1019(8)	0.133(2)
C(3)	0.535(1)	-0.0783(8)	0.233(1)
C(4)	0.619(1)	-0.0294(7)	0.283(1)
C(5)	0.720(1)	-0.0073(6)	0.232(1)
C(6)	0.730(1)	-0.0325(7)	0.136(1)
C(7)	0.456(1)	0.1001(6)	0.420(1)
C(8)	0.312(1)	0.0934(6)	0.412(1)
C(9)	0.256(1)	0.1300(7)	0.479(1)
C(10)	0.335(1)	0.1722(7)	0.553(1)
C(11)	0.479(1)	0.1794(6)	0.558(1)
C(12)	0.532(1)	0.1437(6)	0.4891(9)
C(13)	0.216(1)	0.1056(6)	0.150(1)
C(14)	0.284(2)	0.0713(7)	0.090(1)
C(15)	0.354(2)	0.101(1)	0.019(1)
C(16)	0.345(2)	0.165(1)	0.007(1)
C(17)	0.277(2)	0.1983(9)	0.064(1)
C(18)	0.212(1)	0.1708(8)	0.140(1)

C(19)	0.559(1)	0.2260(6)	0.6371(9)
C(20)	0.710(1)	0.2320(6)	0.6446(9)
C(21)	0.799(1)	0.1946(6)	0.7130(9)
C(22)	0.955(1)	0.2021(6)	0.724(1)
C(23)	0.967(1)	0.2208(6)	0.6138(9)
C(24)	0.897(1)	0.2804(6)	0.564(1)
C(25)	0.744(1)	0.2801(6)	0.0575(1)
C(26)	0.820(1)	0.0899(6)	0.805(1)
C(27)	0.930(1)	0.0838(7)	0.740(1)
C(28)	1.027(1)	0.1395(7)	0.769(1)
C(29)	1.018(1)	0.2561(8)	0.807(1)
C(30)	0.979(1)	0.3225(7)	0.766(1)
C(31)	0.978(1)	0.3334(7)	0.645(1)
C(32)	1.136(1)	0.330(1)	0.639(1)
C(33)	0.925(2)	0.3988(7)	0.601(1)
C(34)	0.703(2)	0.0459(8)	0.755(2)
C(35)	0.868(2)	0.0891(8)	0.930(1)
C(36)	0.859(2)	0.3505(8)	0.809(1)
C(37)	0.911(2)	0.3577(8)	0.935(1)
C(38)	0.885(2)	0.3254(8)	1.017(1)
C(39)	0.779(2)	0.271(1)	0.998(2)
C(40)	0.963(3)	0.337(1)	1.143(2)
C(41)	1.007(2)	0.0197(8)	0.766(2)
C(42)	1.108(2)	0.0103(8)	0.691(1)
C(43)	1.229(2)	-0.0154(9)	0.724(2)
C(44)	1.311(2)	-0.023(1)	0.640(2)
C(45)	1.288(3)	-0.037(2)	0.830(3)
C(46)	0.887(1)	0.2890(7)	0.440(1)
C(47)	0.829(1)	0.2361(7)	0.3678(9)
C(48)	0.711(1)	0.2306(7)	0.293(1)
C(49)	0.604(2)	0.280(1)	0.263(2)
C(50)	0.680(2)	0.1688(9)	0.223(1)

Table 6

Isoxanthochymol enantiomer.

Anisotropic temperature factors.

ATOM	B <sub>11</sub>	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	B <sub>12</sub>	B <sub>13</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>
BR(1)	7.1(1)	8.3(1)	7.0(1)	1.26(9)	1.60(8)	-2.48(9)
BR(2)	6.08(9)	17.0(2)	6.8(1)	-4.9(1)	0.77(7)	3.1(1)
S(1)	6.0(2)	6.7(2)	5.2(2)	3.3(2)	1.3(2)	-0.0(2)
S(2)	2.8(1)	5.0(2)	5.3(2)	-0.9(1)	0.3(1)	0.4(1)
O(1)	6.8(7)	13.8(11)	9.1(8)	5.5(8)	-2.5(6)	-6.3(8)
O(2)	15.9(12)	7.6(7)	9.2(8)	6.5(8)	8.5(8)	4.6(6)
O(3)	3.7(3)	4.2(4)	4.9(4)	1.0(3)	1.9(3)	-0.3(3)
O(4)	3.8(4)	4.2(4)	4.5(4)	-0.8(3)	1.0(3)	0.0(3)
O(5)	3.7(4)	7.7(6)	7.6(6)	1.6(4)	1.9(4)	-0.6(5)
O(6)	5.4(5)	5.1(5)	6.8(5)	-2.5(4)	-0.4(4)	-0.3(4)
O(7)	2.6(3)	6.8(5)	6.8(5)	0.0(4)	2.1(3)	-2.1(4)
O(8)	3.2(3)	5.2(4)	5.1(4)	0.3(3)	1.6(3)	0.7(4)
O(9)	3.2(3)	6.7(5)	5.4(4)	1.4(4)	1.1(3)	-0.9(4)
O(10)	3.3(4)	5.0(5)	8.5(6)	1.0(4)	2.5(4)	1.9(5)
C(1)	3.4(6)	5.6(7)	7.9(9)	0.7(6)	0.5(6)	1.1(7)
C(2)	4.8(7)	5.7(8)	9.3(10)	-1.1(6)	2.2(7)	-2.0(8)
C(3)	4.5(7)	6.2(8)	7.8(9)	-0.2(6)	2.8(6)	-0.6(8)
C(4)	3.5(6)	5.0(7)	5.9(7)	2.1(5)	0.7(5)	-0.0(6)
C(5)	3.8(6)	4.3(6)	6.1(7)	-0.4(5)	1.9(5)	-1.1(5)
C(6)	3.3(6)	6.1(8)	5.8(8)	-0.2(6)	0.7(5)	0.6(6)
C(7)	2.0(4)	4.7(6)	4.4(5)	0.3(4)	0.6(4)	-0.5(5)
C(8)	2.9(5)	4.7(6)	3.9(5)	-0.8(5)	0.7(4)	-0.4(5)
C(9)	1.3(4)	5.7(7)	7.4(7)	-0.1(5)	1.6(5)	-1.2(6)
C(10)	1.8(5)	5.7(7)	6.7(7)	0.0(5)	1.5(5)	-0.5(6)
C(11)	2.1(4)	4.2(6)	4.7(6)	-0.3(4)	0.8(4)	-0.2(5)
C(12)	1.6(4)	4.1(6)	4.4(5)	-0.2(4)	1.2(4)	-0.1(5)
C(13)	2.9(5)	4.5(6)	4.5(6)	-0.9(5)	0.7(4)	-0.3(5)
C(14)	6.1(8)	4.6(7)	7.9(9)	-0.2(6)	2.9(7)	0.0(7)
C(15)	5.8(9)	10.5(14)	5.7(8)	0.2(9)	1.9(7)	-0.7(9)
C(16)	4.4(7)	9.8(13)	4.5(7)	-2.3(8)	-0.6(6)	2.0(8)
C(17)	6.7(9)	6.2(9)	6.4(8)	-2.3(8)	-0.7(7)	1.5(8)
C(18)	5.4(7)	6.2(9)	4.3(6)	-2½6(6)	-1.0(5)	0.7(6)

C(19)	1.9(4)	4.9(6)	3.8(5)	0.0(4)	0.8(4)	0.6(5)
C(20)	1.5(4)	4.2(5)	4.2(5)	0.0(4)	0.5(4)	-0.2(5)
C(21)	2.2(4)	5.1(6)	4.1(5)	-0.5(5)	0.7(4)	-0.8(5)
C(22)	1.4(4)	4.5(6)	5.9(6)	-0.1(4)	0.2(4)	-1.0(5)
C(23)	2.0(4)	4.5(6)	3.7(5)	-0.8(4)	0.5(4)	-0.9(5)
C(24)	2.5(5)	3.8(6)	5.3(6)	-0.7(4)	1.7(4)	-0.4(5)
C(25)	2.1(5)	4.9(6)	3.9(5)	-0.2(5)	0.9(4)	-0.4(5)
C(26)	4.0(6)	3.8(6)	4.6(6)	-0.2(5)	0.3(5)	0.6(5)
C(27)	4.1(6)	4.5(7)	8.2(9)	0.8(5)	2.4(6)	0.4(6)
C(28)	3.8(6)	5.6(7)	5.6(7)	1.2(6)	0.7(5)	0.4(6)
C(29)	2.0(5)	6.8(9)	6.1(7)	-0.7(5)	0.4(5)	-1.7(6)
C(30)	3.9(6)	4.8(6)	6.0(7)	-0.4(5)	1.9(5)	-1.2(6)
C(31)	3.6(5)	4.9(6)	4.2(6)	-1.1(5)	1.7(4)	-0.4(5)
C(32)	3.1(6)	11.8(12)	6.7(8)	-4.5(7)	2.7(6)	-2.9(8)
C(33)	7.0(9)	3.9(7)	7.3(8)	-0.5(6)	1.6(7)	0.1(6)
C(34)	6.4(9)	5.8(8)	9.6(11)	-1.3(7)	3.2(8)	0.3(8)
C(35)	7.7(10)	6.7(9)	6.9(9)	2.5(8)	2.7(8)	2.4(7)
C(36)	6.2(8)	5.7(7)	6.3(8)	-0.3(6)	3.3(7)	-2.0(6)
C(37)	5.9(8)	6.5(8)	5.0(7)	-1.2(7)	2.1(6)	-1.3(6)
C(38)	7.1(9)	6.2(8)	6.9(9)	-0.9(7)	3.2(7)	-1.8(7)
C(39)	8.4(11)	9.0(12)	10.1(12)	-4.4(10)	5.2(10)	-1.7(10)
C(40)	14.6(19)	9.3(13)	6.4(10)	-1.5(13)	3.3(11)	-2.0(9)
C(41)	7.0(9)	5.0(8)	9.2(11)	2.8(7)	2.2(8)	1.7(8)
C(42)	8.8(11)	6.1(9)	5.6(7)	3.2(8)	1.4(7)	-0.3(7)
C(43)	5.7(9)	5.8(9)	9.3(11)	-0.5(7)	1.8(9)	-0.9(8)
C(44)	9.2(12)	8.9(12)	11.2(13)	-1.9(11)	6.1(11)	-1.8(11)
C(45)	7.1(12)	15.0(23)	14.7(22)	3.8(14)	3.8(14)	-4.3(19)
C(46)	4.5(6)	5.2(7)	5.0(6)	-1.0(5)	2.5(5)	-0.3(5)
C(47)	4.1(6)	5.6(7)	3.0(5)	0.1(5)	0.3(4)	0.1(5)
C(48)	5.4(7)	5.4(7)	5.1(7)	-1.0(6)	1.7(6)	0.9(6)
C(49)	6.6(10)	8.8(12)	9.8(12)	3.1(9)	0.1(9)	-0.5(10)
C(50)	9.9(12)	7.9(11)	4.7(7)	-4.1(10)	0.8(7)	-1.6(7)

Table 7

Fractional co-ordinates of hydrogen atoms ( $\times 10^3$ ) obtained from the latest difference-Fourier.

ATOM		x	y	z
H21	1	546	292	268
H31	1	685	247	165
H51	1	603	70	292
H61	1	478	122	408
H22	1	972	170	153
H32	1	1102	251	287
H52	1	989	200	632
H23	1	596	-83	468
H33	1	783	-51	465
H53	1	774	78	773
H63	1	603	32	798
H61		1360	357	5
H71		1367	286	1120
H17		1133	98	1030
H112		1250	179	1120
H141		1267	48	715
H143		1293	110	620
H162		1350	71	1050
H203		1147	12	1405
H251		1653	417	900
H262		1150	333	1175
H271		1100	452	825
H282		933	381	850

Table 8

Cambogin molecule

Mean planes through various groups of atoms of the cambogin structure.

The displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from their planes.

Atoms which do not define the plane are grouped below the atoms defining the plane.

<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>	
C(13 1)	-0.009	C(11 1)	0.012
C(23 1)	0.046	C(21 1)	-0.030
C(33 1)	-0.056	C(31 1)	0.032
C(43 1)	0.034	C(41 1)	-0.020
C(53 1)	0.001	C(51 1)	0.002
C(63 1)	-0.156	C(61 1)	0.005
Br(2)	0.042	Br(1)	-0.163
S(1)	-0.000	S(1)	-0.108
O(6)	1.575	O(3)	1.408
<u>C</u>		<u>D</u>	
C(12 1)	0.020	C(22 1)	0.010
C(22 1)	-0.010	C(32 1)	-0.010
C(32 1)	0.008	C(52 1)	0.010
C(42 1)	-0.019	C(62 1)	-0.010
C(52 1)	0.029	C(12 1)	0.057
C(62 1)	-0.028	C(42 1)	-0.055
O(3)	-0.124	O(3)	-0.052
O(6)	-0.004	O(6)	0.031
C(1)	-0.005	C(1)	-0.080
O(7)	0.012	O(7)	-0.079
C(2)	-0.025	C(2)	-0.119



Table 8 (continued)

<u>E</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>G</u>	
C(2)	-0.054	C(2)	-0.019	C(2)	-0.104
C(10)	0.013	C(3)	0.096	C(3)	0.092
O(9)	0.025	C(4)	-0.084	C(4)	0.113
C(6)	0.016	C(8)	0.075	C(10)	-0.331
		C(9)	-0.067	C(8)	0.287
C(13)	1.172			C(9)	-0.054
C(4)	1.288	C(10)	-0.601		
C(5)	1.339	O(9)	-1.525	O(9)	-1.139
C(9)	-1.227	C(7)	1.600	C(7)	1.860
C(8)	-1.167	C(16)	2.867	C(6)	1.741
C(7)	-1.239	C(5)	1.397	C(5)	1.675
<u>H</u>		<u>I</u>		<u>J</u>	
C(9)	-0.081	C(8)	0.063	O(10)	0.056
C(8)	0.079	C(7)	-0.060	C(13)	-0.055
C(3)	0.082	C(4)	-0.061	C(8)	-0.052
C(4)	-0.080	C(5)	0.058	C(11)	0.051
C(2)	-0.041	C(10)	0.631	C(9)	-0.346
C(10)	-0.591	C(9)	-1.303	C(12)	-0.731
C(7)	1.610	C(2)	-2.019	C(16)	-0.762
C(5)	1.409	C(3)	-1.522	C(14)	-0.935
				C(15)	1.318

Table 8 (continued)

(i) Equations of the planes may be expressed in direct space as

$$\underline{P}x + \underline{Q}y + \underline{R}z = \underline{S}$$

Plane	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>
A	-4.47	14.02	-5.43	-6.56
B	6.99	1.85	6.44	6.2
C	-8.33	15.00	-0.31	-5.55
D	-8.49	14.63	-0.42	-5.81
E	-8.83	14.33	0.09	-5.98
F	8.61	15.02	-0.61	13.65
G	8.18	14.94	0.75	14.18
H	8.57	15.03	-0.48	13.72
I	-5.28	-5.43	9.64	1.27
J	10.99	6.87	0.74	15.94

(ii) Selected angles between planes ( $^{\circ}$ )

Plane C	Plane D	1.49	Plane D	Plane G	88.12
C	F	89.98	D	H	88.65
C	G	89.51	H	I	69.60
C	H	89.97	H	J	27.00
D	F	88.68	I	J	79.8

Table 9Isoxanthochymol molecule

Mean planes through various groups of atoms of the isoxanthochymol structure.

The displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from their planes.

Atoms which do not define the plane are grouped below the atoms defining the plane.

<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>	
C(1)	-0.010	C(16)	-0.006
C(6)	0.001	C(17)	-0.014
C(5)	-0.001	C(18)	0.018
C(4)	0.008	C(13)	-0.003
C(3)	-0.018	C(14)	-0.017
C(2)	0.019	C(15)	0.022
Br(1)	0.017	Br(2)	-0.109
S(1)	0.064	S(2)	-0.128
O(3)	1.662	O(4)	1.372
<u>C</u>		<u>D</u>	
C(8)	0.005	C(9)	0.016
C(9)	0.011	C(10)	-0.016
C(10)	-0.012	C(12)	0.016
C(11)	-0.004	C(7)	-0.016
C(12)	0.020		
C(7)	-0.020	C(8)	0.014
		C(11)	-0.012
C(4)	-0.866	O(4)	-0.072
O(3)	0.030	O(3)	0.039
C(19)	-0.004	C(19)	-0.022
O(7)	0.018	O(7)	-0.003
C(20)	-0.038	C(20)	-0.061

Table 9 (continued)

<u>E</u>		<u>F</u>		<u>G</u>	
C(20)	-0.000	C(20)	-0.026	C(20)	-0.108
C(23)	0.001	C(25)	0.092	C(25)	0.084
O(9)	-0.001	C(24)	-0.057	C(24)	0.122
C(30)	0.000	C(22)	0.068	C(23)	-0.321
		C(21)	-0.057	C(22)	0.275
C(25)	1.261			C(21)	-0.051
C(24)	1.290	C(23)	-0.593		
C(31)	1.238	O(9)	-1.503	O(9)	-1.116
C(21)	-1.166	C(29)	1.560	C(29)	1.811
C(22)	-1.239	C(30)	2.237	C(30)	2.452
C(29)	-1.287	C(31)	1.372	C(31)	1.640
<u>H</u>		<u>I</u>		<u>J</u>	
C(21)	-0.076	C(22)	0.048	O(8)	0.054
C(22)	0.073	C(29)	-0.048	C(26)	-0.054
C(25)	0.074	C(24)	-0.047	C(22)	-0.053
C(24)	-0.072	C(31)	0.047	C(28)	0.053
C(20)	-0.054	C(23)	0.659	C(21)	-0.341
C(23)	-0.580	C(21)	-1.370	C(27)	-0.728
C(29)	1.571	C(20)	-2.053	C(41)	-0.837
C(31)	1.387	C(25)	-1.589	C(35)	1.345
				C(34)	-0.998

Table 9 (continued)

(i) Equations of the planes may be expressed in direct space as

$$\underline{P}x + \underline{Q}y + \underline{R}z = \underline{S}$$

Plane	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>
A	-5.41	14.27	-4.33	-5.00
B	6.63	1.77	6.74	2.63
C	-0.40	14.88	-8.36	-2.19
D	-0.43	14.79	-8.40	-2.23
E	-0.48	13.53	-9.01	-3.01
F	-0.53	15.15	8.51	8.65
G	0.80	15.11	8.07	9.38
H	-0.37	15.17	8.46	8.76
I	9.70	-4.91	-5.33	4.37
J	0.74	7.04	10.96	10.11

(ii) Selected angles between planes ( $^{\circ}$ )

Plane C	Plane D	0.36	Plane D	Plane G	89.35
C	F	89.97	D	H	89.71
C	G	89.69	H	I	71.17
C	H	89.96	H	J	26.88
D	F	89.71	I	J	80.10

## APPENDIX I

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $h$  and  $l$  and list values of  $k$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.

1.K,-10			1	40*	59	4	93	69	2	46	24	8	110	105
1	50	56	2	40*	41	5	42*	19	3	88	93	9	49	67
2	59	56	3	39*	34	6	66	62	4	88	85	10	53	80
3	61	64	4	40*	35	7	140	119	5	42*	31	11	134	141
4	54	71	5	39*	20	8	85	83	6	75	58	12	102	106
5	39*	25	6	39*	65	9	41*	45	7	70	56	13	76	62
6	41	43	5	39*	20	10	94	66	8	62	63	14	42*	37
7	39*	17	6	89	65	11	51	51	9	45	46	15	51	56
									10	40*	26			
2.K,-10			7.K,-10			4.K,-9			8.K,-9			3.K,-8		
0	152	141	0	39*	8	0	170	149	0	57	42	0	156	132
1	83	76	1	39*	14	1	164	155	1	97	86	1	154	153
2	104	71	2	48	33	2	53	36	2	41*	28	2	78	83
3	57	57	3	39*	5	3	125	137	3	84	53	3	189	181
4	40*	29	4	68	58	4	43*	58	4	42*	31	4	115	86
5	139	124	5	46*	28	5	70	46	5	90	68	5	224	224
6	62	58				6	100	89	6	44*	45	6	78	83
7	39*	28	8.K,-10			7	178	161	7	75	59	7	75	53
8	48	35	0	37*	21	8	43*	28	8	41*	14	8	130	127
			1	38*	25	9	156	139				9	165	160
3.K,-10			1.K,-9			9.K,-9			8.K,-8			4.K,-8		
0	44	73	0	145	116	0	66	81	0	43*	67	0	118	144
1	78	61	1	58	58	1	97	74	1	42*	26	1	43*	58
2	40*	36	2	40*	25	2	70	29	2	71	40	2	186	180
3	40*	38	3	110	127	3	121	95	3	41*	28	3	109	75
4	40*	8	4	44	59	4	109	116	4	42*	17	4	70	54
5	39*	36	5	41*	53	5	45	40	5	42*	34	5	128	144
6	55	79	6	121	111	6	156	153	6	41*	26	6	133	82
7	79	55	7	110	104	7	74	69	7	217	208	7	137	115
8	101	110	8	51	52	8	94	100	8	51	53	8	85	72
4.K,-10			9	74	78	9	54	30	9	67	68	9	74	86
0	60	67	10	39*	42	10	42*	54	10	223	232	10	45*	64
1	56	38	11	40*	22	11	41*	27	11	126	112	11	81	97
2	70	59	2.K,-9			6.K,-9			1.K,-8			5.K,-8		
3	60	57	0	103	119	0	42*	33	0	253	253	0	88	71
4	40*	40	1	74	72	1	41*	29	1	56	85	1	59	40
5	40*	15	2	175	175	2	42*	14	2	67	68	2	118	145
6	39*	24	3	84	97	3	168	128	3	223	232	3	151	144
7	60	64	4	103	109	4	43*	30	4	126	112	4	43*	41
8	46	29	5	123	127	5	102	79	5	43*	14	5	68	62
5.K,-10			6	54	45	6	105	95	6	43*	28	6	43*	40
0	40*	39	7	60	43	7	43*	28	7	101	110	7	139	144
1	40*	16	8	42*	31	8	105	95	8	68	72	8	156	157
2	43	68	9	40*	20	9	43*	28	9	263	253	9	188	186
3	41*	90	10	73	60	10	41*	15	10	56	85	10	159	120
4	39*	48	11	79	76	11	56	43	11	43*	28	11	44*	5
5	39*	63	12	52	65					43*	38			
6	39*	27	3.K,-8			7.K,-9			2.K,-8			5.K,-8		
7	38*	23	0	41*	70	0	42*	33	0	185	165	0	43*	57
6.K,-10			1	119	110	1	41*	29	1	43*	48	1	165	145
0	40*	3	2	66	79	2	42*	14	2	97	94	2	151	144
			3	41*	24	3	168	128	3	133	160	3	43*	41
							43*	30	4	83	73	4	68	62
							102	79	5	97	89	5	43*	40
							43*	54	6	111	100	6	139	144
									7	76	70	7	156	157
												8	188	186
												9	159	120
												10	44*	5

5.K.-8			2	43*	62	10	78	81	8	123	153	11	49	20
11	44*	35	3	61	36	11	344	328	10	49	41	12	44*	23
12	75	66	4	44*	13	12	86	67	11	167	178	13	42*	11
13	63	52	5	107	78	13	121	94	12	100	88	9.K.-7		
14	61	44	6	45*	20	14	77	75	13	43*	21	0	68	75
6.K.-8			7	43*	11	15	92	88	14	106	82	1	71	64
0	43*	11	8	42*	32	16	43*	29	15	44	27	2	118	141
1	44*	38	9	42*	23	17	42*	29	16	43*	53	3	123	124
2	138	113	10		29	3.K.-7			6.K.-7			4	44*	19
3	44*	23	10.K.-8			0	51	84	0	136	131	5	47	29
4	44*	44	0	55	41	1	153	131	1	87	92	6	77	91
5	164	161	1	90	75	2	48	67	2	267	238	7	68	38
6	59	32	2	99	76	3	86	67	3	118	146	8	48	31
7	173	172	3	82	62	4	56	73	4	173	130	9	44*	34
8	214	182	4	43*	29	5	66	63	5	92	89	10	44*	14
9	67	58	5	60	54	6	63	76	6	42*	53	11	43*	18
10	82	64	6	42*	18	7	207	187	7	174	163	12	44	48
11	44*	5	7	42*	4	8	122	126	8	126	119	10.K.-7		
12	76	49	11.K.-8			9	141	120	9	52	54	0	43*	27
13	68	57	0	42*	37	10	238	246	10	46	78	1	55	26
7.K.-8			1	41*	12	11	58	46	11	85	92	2	43*	60
0	44*	10	2	83	47	12	201	187	12	46	39	3	44*	32
1	106	74	1.K.-7			13	114	91	13	54	64	4	45*	74
2	57	42	0	48	29	14	174	169	14	130	95	5	44	25
3	45*	46	1	209	226	15	78	69	15	53	57	6	44*	31
4	218	195	2	134	145	16	59	36	7.K.-7			7	77	38
5	145	117	3	82	65	17	68	55	0	209	221	8	56	25
6	57	54	4	262	256	4.K.-7			1	196	165	9	43*	22
7	60	49	5	217	220	0	39	38	2	237	216	10	43*	15
8	62	49	6	107	99	1	182	169	3	176	161	11.K.-7		
9	87	53	7	50	71	2	49	49	4	199	176	0	50	40
10	49	35	8	215	224	3	89	96	5	126	136	1	49	37
11	57	34	9	147	147	4	109	71	6	104	95	2	94	62
12	43*	24	10	165	166	5	115	109	7	103	127	3	57	18
13	41*	37	11	262	256	6	55	44	8	151	128	4	44*	26
8.K.-8			12	128	118	7	161	166	9	66	49	5	45*	48
0	88	92	13	46*	32	8	222	197	10	76	91	6	87	46
1	60	50	14	69	65	9	43*	19	11	80	73	7	56	34
2	52	40	15	64	80	10	90	98	12	52	50	8	41*	13
3	125	103	16	69	65	11	138	147	13	78	69	1.K.-6		
4	44*	51	17	63	50	12	62	56	14	55	26	0	54	53
5	49	48	2.K.-7			13	108	98	15	41*	13	1	87	75
6	44*	32	0	136	125	14	48	55	8.K.-7			2	332	343
7	64	47	1	340	322	15	43*	23	0	278	235	3	427	419
8	54	49	2	145	157	5.K.-7			1	257	237	4	275	273
9	76	74	3	40*	17	0	46	19	2	154	151	5	135	110
10	71	66	4	198	203	1	74	70	3	131	145	6	56	64
11	42*	4	5	257	257	2	283	257	4	85	58	7	150	134
9.K.-8			6	56	49	3	80	45	5	103	95	8	378	361
0	131	135	7	151	153	4	188	194	6	56	48	9	220	228
1	53	54	8	101	97	5	109	112	7	119	110	10	184	201
			9	202	207	6	92	91	8	72	45	11	56	46
						7	184	190	9	62	71			
						8	142	113	10	79	77			



1.K.-6			4	77	66	7.K.-6			1	96	75			
12	74	65	5	280	262	0	41*	39	2	59	68	0	732	773
13	147	167	6	276	273	1	164	158	3	45*	5	1	415	453
14	130	97	7	216	231	2	196	207	4	66	62	2	402	411
15	57	52	8	41*	19	3	181	162	5	45*	23	3	531	541
16	44*	31	9	161	162	4	59	56	6	128	80	4	306	312
17	52	61	10	126	115	5	121	154	7	46*	57	5	340	310
18	96	82	11	71	45	6	56	81	8	45*	30	6	66	68
			12	125	126	7	169	158	9	45*	11	7	264	283
			13	134	123	8	47	44	10	107	88	8	38	48
			14	46*	11	9	119	129	11	63	49	9	315	319
			15	46*	53	10	79	60	12	44*	39	10	133	158
			16	111	105	11	46*	31	11.K.-6			11	40*	14
			17	76	83	12	46*	42	0	46*	34	12	207	212
			18	43*	26	13	96	95	1	45*	12	13	109	103
			5.K.-6			14	79	81	2	58	55	14	233	227
			0	37*	82	15	53	32	3	97	80	15	201	195
			1	60	56	16	44*	12	4	46*	15	16	141	146
			2	257	232	8.K.-6			5	96	90	17	95	90
			3	249	255	0	77	40	6	46*	10	18	46*	24
			4	229	247	1	153	143	7	77	54	19	44*	46
			5	40*	65	2	113	85	8	44*	21	20	73	68
			6	187	202	3	204	203	9	44*	25	3.K.-5		
			7	297	291	4	95	62	12.K.-6			0	327	325
			8	175	170	5	108	104	0	44*	5	1	320	309
			9	43*	77	6	66	96	1	79	16	2	295	292
			10	137	116	7	44*	20	2	65	49	3	211	233
			11	46*	24	8	78	67	3	53	19	4	373	402
			12	136	139	9	102	72	4	65	52	5	236	216
			13	93	106	10	92	97	5	45	48	6	249	225
			14	46*	48	11	45*	21	1.K.-5			7	111	97
			15	56	72	12	67	95	0	310	314	8	37*	42
			16	46	62	13	45*	12	1	378	420	9	113	106
			17	115	104	14	111	87	2	503	528	10	250	241
			18	55	41	15	44*	8	3	400	433	11	214	208
			6.K.-6			9.K.-6			4	171	173	12	46	34
			0	83	68	0	64	103	5	197	219	13	215	199
			1	253	275	1	44*	39	6	202	189	14	206	191
			2	170	177	2	97	83	7	460	455	15	77	82
			3	39*	24	3	117	132	8	38*	22	16	84	77
			4	118	130	4	64	74	9	297	290	17	96	80
			5	102	124	5	62	66	10	196	186	18	55	59
			6	46	65	6	140	139	11	103	139	19	56	69
			7	178	175	7	59	34	12	129	118	4.K.-5		
			8	124	127	8	45*	68	13	124	106	0	269	311
			9	200	227	9	61	79	14	65	77	1	341	340
			10	63	44	10	45*	15	15	208	192	2	133	109
			11	79	84	11	106	99	16	160	154	3	171	162
			12	45*	25	12	111	70	17	47*	53	4	213	207
			13	46*	38	13	54	53	18	69	72	5	67	94
			14	109	115	14	42*	26	19	44*	36	6	262	271
			15	122	103	10.K.-6			20	48	37	7	49	76
			16	45*	50	0	136	126	2.K.-5			8	192	202
			17	80	65	0	136	126	1	187	193	9	243	260
			4.K.-6						2	155	154	10	238	219
0	349	372							3	105	85	11	187	193
1	197	209												
2	165	154												
3	105	85												

4.K,-5			2	251	253	2	45*	24	19	109	90	7	351	356
12	44*	33	3	257	246	3	108	131	20	51	55	8	244	270
13	45*	44	4	41*	60	4	51	52	2.K,-4			9	231	208
14	162	146	5	100	111	5	65	59	0	372	365	10	266	281
15	47*	60	6	99	80	6	47*	44	1	147	168	11	192	183
16	65	86	7	208	192	7	82	91	2	429	401	12	128	137
17	99	102	8	139	133	8	47*	35	3	708	727	13	142	127
18	110	71	9	83	51	9	66	38	4	350	314	14	53	66
19	47	42	10	83	72	10	52	40	5	102	121	15	114	108
5.K,-5			11	49	53	11	47*	25	6	427	415	16	80	80
0	275	334	12	64	50	12	46*	27	7	114	151	17	168	158
1	70	66	13	170	149	13	45*	45	8	349	385	18	49*	65
2	70	83	14	137	115	14			9	530	529	19	66	54
3	91	94	15	47*	18	11.K,-5			10	245	241	20	68	68
4	151	138	16	92	73	0	46*	16	11	176	164	5.K,-4		
5	120	97	17	45*	35	1	95	79	12	207	196	0	264	280
6	345	369	8.K,-5			2	47*	25	13	186	163	1	517	548
7	118	117	0	147	113	3	46*	21	14	168	157	2	195	231
8	199	194	1	307	323	4	57	46	15	224	198	3	127	132
9	70	81	2	100	120	5	47*	40	16	89	56	4	204	233
10	124	126	3	55	68	6	115	84	17	68	65	5	205	244
11	64	78	4	93	85	7	47*	26	18	138	126	6	125	120
12	194	207	5	75	73	8	49	28	19	48*	14	7	240	270
13	113	105	6	43*	4	9	46*	30	20	47*	10	8	65	45
14	46*	49	7	122	102	10	46*	29	3.K,-4			9	163	178
15	46*	53	8	45*	61	11	45*	12	0	299	344	10	132	106
16	46*	24	9	133	133	12.K,-5			1	373	405	11	133	134
17	46*	41	10	110	106	0	47*	16	2	478	501	12	161	140
18	69	71	11	92	86	1	46*	23	3	73	122	13	95	108
19	72	61	12	104	124	2	78	28	4	297	336	14	101	92
6.K,-5			13	54	60	3	46*	9	5	393	411	15	49*	67
0	44	22	14	47*	35	4	46*	29	6	564	580	16	73	78
1	87	70	15	140	115	5	57	33	7	180	158	17	48*	79
2	102	98	16	64	38	6	45*	18	8	148	144	18	87	74
3	324	320	9.K,-5			7	50	38	9	79	74	19	47*	26
4	64	39	0	43*	30	1.K,-4			10	172	190	6.K,-4		
5	191	206	1	74	78	0	115	170	11	448	489	0	322	367
6	62	87	2	173	157	1	473	450	12	150	143	1	361	395
7	111	109	3	101	93	2	206	173	13	188	154	2	149	160
8	190	197	4	113	102	3	461	512	14	182	179	3	72	60
9	171	163	5	134	125	4	396	418	15	166	156	4	100	124
10	107	71	6	100	84	5	174	162	16	76	51	5	190	175
11	102	91	7	49	63	6	139	154	17	96	72	6	369	402
12	72	112	8	61	56	7	434	406	18	97	94	7	67	89
13	153	136	9	95	85	8	107	126	19	65	71	8	162	184
14	55	64	10	105	104	9	377	366	20	68	52	9	42*	72
15	109	86	11	65	55	10	271	269	4.K,-4			10	43*	48
16	106	101	12	45*	15	11	40*	57	0	384	403	11	80	54
17	46*	25	13	46*	46	12	110	100	1	441	459	12	102	92
18	44*	5	14	54	50	13	274	261	2	280	334	13	100	121
7.K,-5			15	83	59	14	85	77	3	215	219	14	57	53
0	43	60	10.K,-5			15	101	114	4	494	538	15	77	65
1	75	41	0	101	100	16	93	98	5	479	515	16	53	42
			1	65	52	17	110	102	6	185	192	17	78	73
						18	48*	51				18	130	100



9.K,-3			5	71	47	0	450	444	13	121	122	2	131	100
1	304	318	6	73	45	1	243	240	14	150	126	3	184	185
2	177	165	7	50	37	2	453	418	15	268	251	4	64	41
3	46*	63	8	63	36	4	470	488	16	65	68	5	67	48
4	157	142	9	48*	21	5	316	309	17	164	187	6	45*	77
5	68	85	13.K,-3			6	338	365	18	128	117	7	257	257
6	111	114	0	48*	19	7	371	399	19	51*	38	8	103	108
7	86	74	1	47*	3	8	45	58	20	87	54	9	191	175
8	99	94	3	46*	16	9	140	131	6.K,-2			10	160	157
9	107	108	0			10	304	303	0	457	440	11	49*	56
10	50*	71	0			11	139	109	1	473	488	12	51*	54
11	65	80	1.K,-2			12	226	238	2	340	385	13	138	127
12	78	61	0	822	730	13	147	154	3	84	82	14	51*	39
13	48*	27	1	185	176	14	180	170	4	510	546	15	60	44
14	72	48	2	499	483	15	53	51	5	155	187	16	60	59
15	101	77	3	872	875	16	86	96	6	165	186	17	50*	25
16	47*	17	5	534	592	17	117	96	7	185	245	9.K,-2		
10.K,-3			6	295	282	18	77	81	8	91	112	0	83	100
0	80	55	7	177	167	19	150	119	9	161	157	1	74	61
1	103	102	8	346	379	20	490	551	10	156	147	2	88	84
2	99	105	9	114	102	4.K,-2			11	265	250	3	278	245
3	72	49	10	150	139	0	490	551	12	253	260	4	125	112
4	104	99	11	130	132	1	358	539	13	48*	31	5	47*	3
5	57	50	12	144	163	2	490	370	14	205	225	6	108	97
6	100	105	13	260	238	3	175	162	15	49*	23	7	145	145
7	97	112	14	268	229	4	155	166	16	51*	62	8	103	132
8	124	89	15	46*	50	5	168	236	17	120	100	9	74	50
9	96	98	16	47*	14	6	579	658	18	50*	38	10	138	126
10	50*	10	17	62	78	7	223	283	19	49*	15	11	50*	32
11	50*	27	18	100	109	8	504	500	20	50	53	12	50*	20
12	49*	26	19	62	40	9	258	241	7.K,-2			13	73	52
13	50*	57	20	75	59	10	287	306	0	412	411	14	114	81
14	58	34	2.K,-2			11	160	158	1	167	192	15	50*	13
11.K,-3			0	174	111	12	164	106	2	128	122	16	50	27
0	89	72	1	788	760	13	141	123	3	155	169	10.K,-2		
1	52*	46	2	475	416	14	77	84	4	49	63	0	48*	14
2	50*	63	3	580	629	15	136	111	5	230	214	1	89	75
3	71	54	4	255	251	16	174	169	6	141	155	2	48*	24
4	51*	55	5	430	366	17	105	110	7	257	262	3	191	186
5	91	83	6	222	244	18	206	178	8	66	63	4	66	67
6	81	80	7	825	852	19	50*	15	9	169	189	5	98	103
7	51*	31	8	315	332	20	49*	17	10	139	133	6	66	50
8	50*	26	9	77	103	5.K,-2			11	137	136	7	158	148
9	70	57	10	37*	56	0	40	15	12	88	93	8	119	102
10	69	49	11	40*	75	1	174	200	13	50*	35	9	53	71
11	99	53	12	94	102	2	257	296	14	107	90	10	50*	15
12	47*	14	13	132	100	3	202	171	15	92	64	11	65	50
12.K,-3			14	45*	26	4	396	441	16	117	120	12	68	63
0	57	35	15	289	292	5	724	762	17	51*	48	13	70	33
1	68	32	16	82	69	6	47	72	18	50*	32	14	49*	22
2	50*	34	17	71	67	7	329	340	19	48*	14	11.K,-2		
3	50*	44	18	93	90	8	256	260	8.K,-2			0	76	47
4	50*	33	19	51*	59	9	141	144	0	136	118	1	134	113
			20			10	228	265	1	152	158			
			3.K,-2			11	186	167						
						12	140	152						



	1,K,0		0	129	108	12	51*	43	6	82	81	4	1399	1428
			1	651	659	13	104	111	7	65	61	5	704	558
11	100	88	2	288	299	14	101	108	8	283	256	6	330	374
12	96	91	3	256	295	15	230	224	9	90	93	7	570	539
13	194	215	4	502	564	16	94	78	10	134	127	8	242	246
14	87	101	5	186	224	17	87	75	11	73	70	9	357	394
15	123	129	6	437	459	18	52*	35	12	53*	27	10	345	354
16	109	108	7	161	165	19	52*	48	13	106	85	11	216	239
17	160	152	8	257	264				14	79	41	12	248	249
18	87	58	9	570	595		7,K,0		15	50*	33	13	43*	14
19	130	139	10	207	220		0	243				14	102	125
20	51*	13	11	124	124	0	243	238		10,K,0		15	250	245
			12	67	76	1	250	253	0	51*	43	16	89	125
			13	108	58	2	45*	71	1	86	90	17	51*	41
			14	53	75	3	131	133	2	115	104	18	98	83
0	220	110	15	211	199	4	166	140	3	52*	45	19	53*	31
3	359	304	16	110	135	5	329	301	4	153	110	20	52*	37
4	742	783	17	95	110	6	356	354	5	52*	53			
5	393	480	18	134	143	7	82	93	6	77	61		1,K,1	
6	177	214	19	92	61	8	48*	8	7	178	164	0	670	587
7	125	172	20	53*	65	9	136	144	8	52*	39	2	841	830
8	246	257				10	140	138	9	76	64	3	633	429
9	222	252		5,K,0		11	243	207	10	75	59	4	1302	1220
10	290	320	0	157	134	12	309	285	11	53*	47	5	1112	1088
11	91	90	1	186	223	13	105	98	12	88	75	6	1363	1441
12	295	316	2	229	239	14	87	98	13	50*	28	7	249	299
13	150	136	3	344	386	15	53*	55				8	507	506
14	192	196	4	478	490	16	83	55				9	260	279
15	169	156	5	133	162	17	83	79		11,K,0		10	350	344
16	54	49	6	143	161	18	50*	8	0	52*	17	11	358	365
17	100	97	7	495	518				1	52*	9	12	300	297
18	75	74	8	190	187		8,K,0		2	150	116	13	149	147
19	172	162	9	56	88	0	45*	30	3	54*	36	14	44*	70
20	52*	32	10	88	88	1	291	261	4	148	131	15	45*	34
			11	142	143	2	187	193	5	53*	28	16	137	138
			12	247	219	3	56	47	6	53*	47	17	59	65
0	226	165	13	204	205	4	49	43	7	51*	16	18	82	75
1	308	365	14	178	182	5	226	217	8	118	83	19	111	97
2	558	514	15	58	55	6	143	135	9	70	57	20	65	63
4	220	250	16	53*	9	7	48*	31	10	52*	45			
5	135	167	17	94	70	8	124	106	11	48*	21		2,K,1	
6	696	743	18	80	88	9	203	211				0	1660	1774
7	338	444	19	94	80	10	139	133				1	1178	1205
8	273	297	20	50*	15	11	123	135	0	51*	17	2	1072	985
9	320	361				12	94	104	1	109	78	3	731	768
10	38*	37		6,K,0		13	101	109	2	76	51	4	712	743
11	114	144	0	555	626	14	55	58	3	52*	48	5	1203	1220
12	178	172	1	208	206	15	86	91	4	51*	40	6	654	684
13	229	226	2	273	207	16	51*	52	5	101	75	7	350	370
14	45*	25	3	129	151	17	62	57	6	50*	30	8	360	372
15	72	61	4	297	294				7	49*	29	9	430	434
16	51*	48	5	377	399		9,K,0					10	351	394
17	150	149	6	244	271	0	48*	10		0,K,1		11	213	268
18	132	125	7	143	165	1	214	193	0	507	474	12	233	241
19	57	66	8	126	112	2	216	176	1	93	83	13	44*	40
20	53*	39	9	276	267	3	80	49	2	266	223	14	248	267
			10	391	390	4	74	89	3	1474	1362	15	118	122
	4,K,0		11	311	319	5	49*	17						



	4.K,2		12	144	147	10	89	86	3	112	123	15	85	71
1	201	246	13	55*	45	11	57	62	4	526	502	16	65	63
2	582	630	14	88	79	12	55*	46	5	681	711	17	57*	60
3	234	265	15	55*	56	13	54*	40	6	177	198	18	78	59
4	260	294	16	56*	60				7	585	589	19	67	71
5	184	206	17	54*	29		10.K,2		8	542	531	20	54*	31
6	142	166	18	55*	41		0	97	9	85	111			
7	42*	54				0	1	66	10	127	114		4.K,3	
8	377	385		7.K,2		1	2	66	11	333	352	0	382	424
9	219	217	0	368	378	2	3	55*	12	224	220	1	424	453
10	159	161	1	57	70	3	4	77	13	87	61	2	218	188
11	160	186	2	77	48	4	5	93	14	71	82	3	393	428
12	80	78	3	72	70	5	6	57*	15	75	66	4	87	96
13	124	97	4	101	74	6	7	58*	16	55*	19	5	96	73
14	168	140	5	294	290	7	8	63	17	87	63	6	242	289
15	65	64	6	211	189	8	9	65	18	58*	49	7	215	204
16	86	79	7	104	116	9	10	73	19	56*	32	8	175	176
17	57	72	8	84	92	10	11	58	20	73	60	9	254	235
18	103	74	9	171	155	11		55*				10	124	130
19	73	62	10	219	202		11.K,2			2.K,3		11	54	47
20	53*	41	11	94	83	0	0	55*	0	495	524	12	112	109
			12	56*	42	1	1	117	1	412	424	13	201	194
	5.K,2		13	56*	50	2	2	56*	2	626	619	14	79	76
0	108	103	14	55*	35	3	3	65	3	137	76	15	136	126
1	173	202	15	60	49	4	4	65*	4	715	728	16	56*	54
2	529	548	16	132	106	5	5	55*	5	430	445	17	55*	19
3	165	166	17	54*	29	6	6	65	6	879	900	18	56*	31
4	178	200				7	7	54*	7	580	597	19	58	56
5	228	228		8.K,2				54*	8	279	279			
6	120	126	0	166	172		0.K,3		9	389	391		5.K,3	
7	94	118	1	177	148		0	961	10	259	273	0	75	85
8	235	253	2	52*	61	0	1	472	11	140	149	1	89	81
9	55	66	3	119	153	1	2	546	12	112	129	2	279	294
10	183	167	4	251	243	2	3	683	13	75	76	3	353	372
11	50*	21	5	54*	48	3	4	292	14	53*	82	4	460	473
12	133	127	6	217	191	4	5	488	15	134	128	5	139	132
13	59	46	7	54*	17	5	6	511	16	62	44	6	314	331
14	201	207	8	111	105	6	7	185	17	158	137	7	312	309
15	64	70	9	62	62	7	8	389	18	64	50	8	166	167
16	87	89	10	83	84	8	9	69	19	56*	23	9	280	275
17	56*	32	11	70	67	9	10	346	20	55*	13	10	52*	58
18	56*	46	12	57*	66	10	11	100				11	126	124
19	55*	34	13	55*	40	11	12	143		3.K,3		12	98	113
			14	56*	30	12	13	49	0	804	808	13	71	94
	6.K,2		15	54*	46	13	14	260	1	296	304	14	56*	22
0	43*	15				14	15	52*	2	372	399	15	125	101
1	266	258		9.K,2		15	16	66	3	408	419	16	57*	51
2	283	260	0	169	169	16	17	73	4	414	388	17	56*	56
3	309	302	1	98	99	17	18	67	5	285	250	18	55*	55
4	184	195	2	158	141	18	19	56*	6	374	384			
5	208	228	3	78	63	19	20	56*	7	167	194		6.K,3	
6	136	123	4	66	73				8	268	292	0	314	321
7	48*	40	5	56*	50		1.K,3		9	269	271	1	272	274
8	165	177	6	126	107		0	699	10	401	424	2	62	35
9	132	130	7	206	178	0	1	698	11	192	190	3	300	281
10	139	116	8	72	83	1	2	285	12	51*	52	4	159	175
11	96	88	9	85	65	2			13	146	106			
									14	147	155			









1,K,9			2,K,9			8	86	97	6	57*	38	6	58*	28
5	131	144	0	60*	21		3,K,9			0,K,10				
6	61*	79	1	67	55									
7	92	119	2	83	93	0	60*	46	0	59*	7	0	59*	61
8	62*	76	3	61*	64	1	59	50	1	152	134	1	58*	38
9	102	84	4	60*	22	2	79	91	2	59*	30	2	112	112
10	58*	28	5	106	86	3	58*	22	3	59*	67	3	58*	52
			6	83	103	4	72	70	4	125	148			
			7	60*	62	5	60	65	5	58*	45			

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APPENDIX II

Crystal and molecular structure  
of the ketol bishydropulegone.

*"We learn wisdom from failure much  
more than from success. We discover  
what will do by finding out what will  
not do; and he who never made a  
mistake never made a discovery."*

*... Samuel Smiles.*

## Introduction

The structure determination of the ketol bishydropulegone ( $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ ) was undertaken as part of a larger research study within this laboratory of reductive dimerization products of R(+)-pulegone.

The ketol chosen for the structural study was one of four sent here for preliminary investigation. All the ketols are orthorhombic  $P2_12_12_1$  and their respective unit-cell dimensions are given in Table 1. Bishydropulegone (m.p.  $102^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D + 85^\circ$ ) was chosen because it had quite short unit-cell lengths and the intensity data on an overnight Weissenberg photograph were visible to  $\theta = 55^\circ$ . The measured density was  $1.1 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  ( $D_c = 1.11$  for  $Z = 4$ ), thus it posed a straightforward non-centrosymmetric  $P2_12_12_1$  direct method problem.

The structure of the related deshydropulegone ( $C_{20}H_{28}O$ ) has been determined by a colleague, Dr. A. Quick, in this laboratory and thus it has been compared quite extensively with the present structure.

These two structures, together with two earlier X-ray studies<sup>14,15</sup> of related compounds (one of which<sup>15</sup> has been shown to be incorrectly named) and the published chemical and physico-chemical data of the five ketol dimers, have permitted a Scheme to be drawn up which defines the absolute stereochemistries of all the key compounds in the family. In particular, in the nor (normal) and iso series of isomers the methyl group at C12 is cis and trans respectively relative to the hexanone ring and the gem-dimethyl groups; this is a reversal of the earlier arbitrary assumption made by Pascual *et al*.<sup>3</sup> It is notable that one of the bonds in the five-membered ring is abnormally long in all four structures due to severe steric interactions.

Professor Rogers is to be thanked for the contribution re. chemical comments on the interconversions of the ketols and provision of background information.

Table 1Preliminary Comparative data for Four Ketols.

All crystals were orthorhombic, space group  $P2_12_12_1$ .

Bishydropulegone (nor): m.p.  $102^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $[\alpha]_D + 850^\circ$ ;  
prismatic needle-shaped crystals  
Intramolecular H-bonding occurs.

$\underline{a} = 10.84\text{\AA}$   
 $\underline{b} = 14.40\text{\AA}$   
 $\underline{c} = 11.78\text{\AA}$

Intensity to  $\theta \approx 55^\circ$  (on one day  
Weissenberg photograph).

Ketol IV (iso): m.p.  $115^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $[\alpha]_D = -99.3$ ;  
Needle-shaped crystals  
Intramolecular H-bonding occurs.

$a = 11.86\text{\AA}$   
 $b = 8.57\text{\AA}$   
 $c = 17.13\text{\AA}$

$\theta \approx 45^\circ$

Harries-Roeder Ketol (nor): m.p.  $118^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $[\alpha]_D + 59.9^\circ$ ;  
Needle-shaped crystals.

$a = 6.85\text{\AA}$   
 $b = 8.29\text{\AA}$   
 $c = 34.26\text{\AA}$

$\theta \approx 45^\circ$

Isobishydropulegone (iso): m.p.  $138^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $[\alpha]_D + 61^\circ$

$a = 12.34\text{\AA}$   
 $b = 18.14\text{\AA}$   
 $c = 29.4\text{\AA}$

$\theta \approx 45^\circ$



The reductive dimerization of (+)R-pulegone (I) carried out under various conditions has produced a number of compounds. The first, reported by Harries and Roeder<sup>11</sup> (1899), was for long regarded as a diol, and the existence of others in impure forms was indicated by the work of Law<sup>12</sup> (1912) and Müller<sup>13</sup> (1921), but the matter was not pursued.

Recently Pascual and his co-workers have extensively explored the chemistry of the immediate products and numerous derivatives and have reported them in a series of papers.<sup>1-10</sup> They recognized the Harries-Roeder compound as a ketol and have isolated and characterized four others which occupy a key position in these studies. Comparative data are given in Table 2. They have shown through an elaborate series of chemical correlations that the five ketols and their derivatives fall into two isomeric series called nor(mal) and iso, whose absolute stereochemistries can be represented by IIa or IIb.<sup>3</sup> In paper III Pascual, for the purposes of argument, arbitrarily assigned these two stereochemistries to the iso- and nor- series respectively, but in his latest paper(X)<sup>10</sup> he has produced n.m.r. evidence for reversing the assignment. Meanwhile two X-ray studies were undertaken on bromoderivatives in order to make the assignment unambiguously.

The first<sup>14</sup> was of dibromodehydrobispulegone (mpt. 188-9°,  $[\alpha]_D = -92.9^\circ$ ) whose structure (IV)(C in the Scheme given later), therefore, identifies IIa with the nor series. (Unfortunately this X-ray result was presented without either drawing this conclusion or inferring the absolute configuration from the R configuration at C(12).) The second<sup>15</sup> was published while the present study was in progress. It described the structure of a compound that was identified by name only as monobromodehydrobispulegone. However, its structure (V, D in the Scheme) - again reported without drawing the distinction - indicated that it was in the other series and a check with Prof. Pascual, who supplied the compounds, confirmed that it was wrongly named: it was

Table 2

The five  $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$  Ketols

Name	Series	mpt.	$[\alpha]_D$	Intramolecular hydrogen bond?	References
Harries-Roeder ketol	nor	118°	+57.9°	Yes	11 (14/II)* <u>H</u>
Bishydropulegone	nor	102°	+85°	Yes	1 (5/1) <u>F</u>
Isobishydropulegone	iso	138°	+61°	No	1 (6/1) <u>K</u>
4th ketol	iso	115°	-99.3°	Yes	6 (1/VI) <u>L</u>
5th ketol	nor	147°	+70.3°	No	7 (1/VII) <u>G</u>

\* This indicates the first or most significant reference to the Compound in Pascual's series of papers. Thus this compound is designated 14 in paper II of the series and was first characterised in reference 11. Its stereochemistry is depicted as H in the Scheme.

in fact monobromodeshydroisobispulegone (mpt. 251° dec.;  $[\alpha]_D = +54.2$ ). Brief details of this correction have been submitted to Acta Crystallographica.

In the present study, the structure of the ketol bishydropulegone ( $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ ) has been determined [the second ketol in Table 2 (VII, F in the scheme)] and is compared with the structure of deshydrobispulegone ( $C_{20}H_{28}O$ , mpt. 120°,  $[\alpha]_D = +16.4$ ; VI, A in the Scheme) which was determined by Dr. A. Quick. To facilitate comparison with the earlier X-ray structures we have adopted the same numbering scheme as was used in IV though this differs from that used by Pascual *et al* (see III). The two new structures were known to be in the nor-series, so the stereochemistries found provide further evidence for identifying IIA with the nor-series. As Pascual *et al* have isolated the achiral compounds, VIIIA and VIIIb,<sup>8,10</sup> it is clear that the distinction between the two series is best drawn, not by defining the chirality at C(9) (our numbering), but by noting the relative orientation of the methyl group at C(12) (C(5') in Pascual's numbering) and the gem-dimethyls with reference to the 6-membered spiro-ring B: they are cis in the nor-series and trans in the iso-series.

It is now possible to combine the chemical and physico-chemical results with those of the X-ray studies to produce a comprehensive and consistent stereochemical Scheme (see adjoining page), which agrees with but goes beyond Pascual's latest assignments. Models of the eight possible ketol isomers shown in the Scheme suggest that three (E, M and probably J) are almost certainly too overcrowded to exist. This restriction, taken with the data in Table 2 relating to the relevant series and the presence or absence of intramolecular hydrogen bonding, identifies stereoformulae G, K, L in the Scheme with the compounds shown in Table 2. The remaining two hydrogen-bonded ketols (F, H) in the nor-series are distinguished by the X-ray results of the structure presented here, (F).

SCHEME OF THE KETOLS

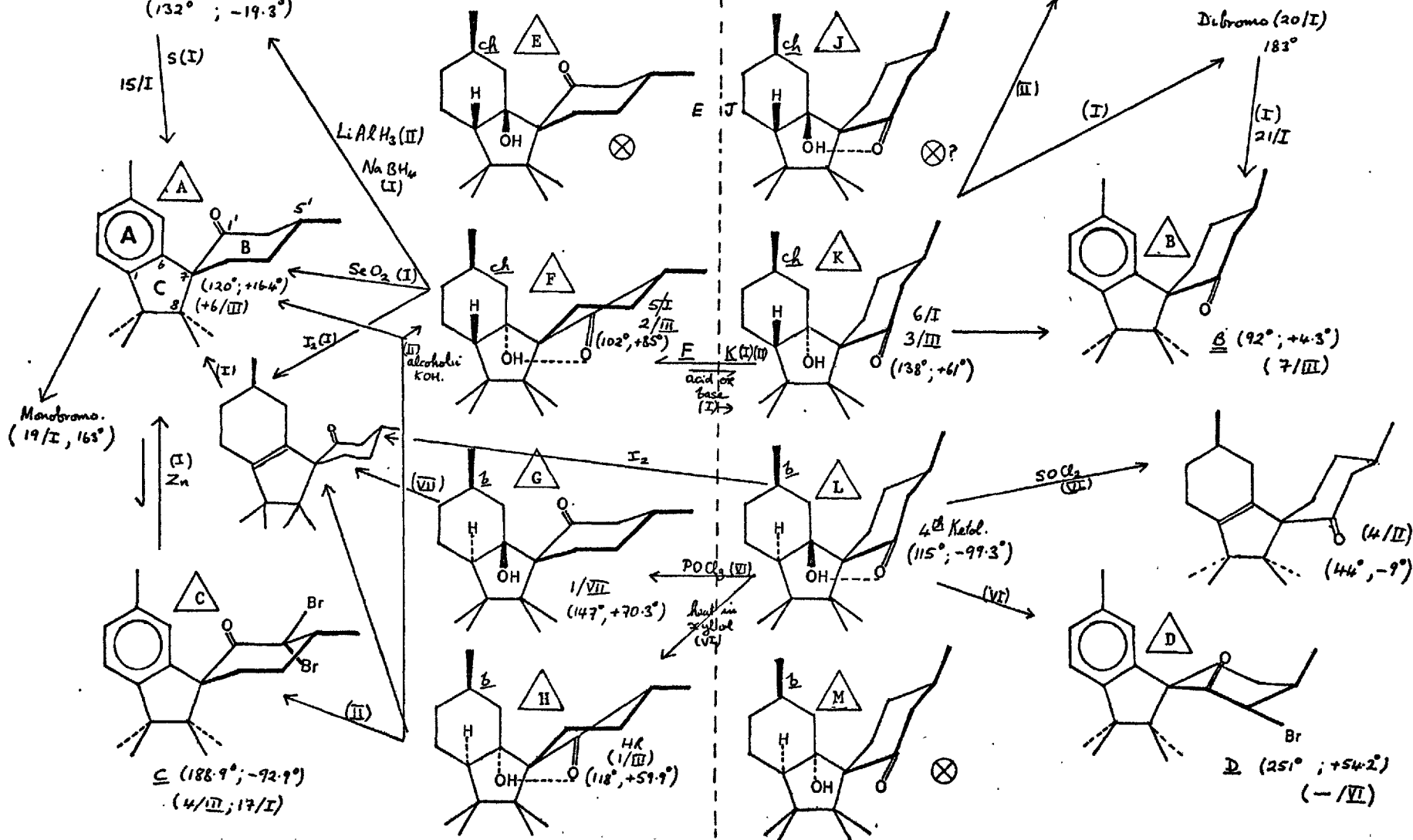
⊗ = too congested to be feasible; b = boat; ch = chair.

$C_{20}H_{34}O_2$

Bishpulgol.  
2/I (135.5°; -18.5°)  
(132°; -19.3°)

← Bishydrofulgane Series (Carbonyl  $\alpha$ ) | Iso-bishydrofulgane Series (Carbonyl  $\beta$ ) →

$C_{20}H_{31}O_2$   
Isobishpulgol.



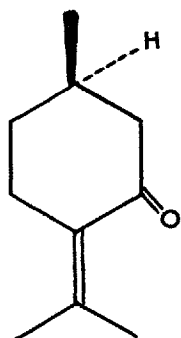
To avoid further confusion substances are identified in this Scheme by their mpt. and  $[\alpha]_D$  and by both letters and numeric references as explained at the foot of Table 2. The arrows indicate some of the more significant known reactions and relationships, and Roman numerals beside an arrow indicate in which of Pascual's papers the reaction is reported. It is believed that in all the interconversions between the ketols (at least) the bond C(5) - C(9) ruptures to give a keto-enol, but is later rejoined. Some of the conversions deserve comment.

- 1) The acid or base catalysed equilibrium between isomers F and K is strongly biased toward F. In this case the keto-enol preserves the configuration at C4 and rings A and B. The bias in favour of F is undoubtedly due to the presence of the hydrogen bond which will inhibit rupture of C(5) - C(9) and may well tend to form in the keto-enol even before these atoms rejoin. Of the four possible ways they may rejoin E and J can be ruled out as being too crowded.
- 2) The transition from L to G in the presence of  $\text{POCl}_3$  at low temperatures follows a similar path and again the major component of the equilibrium is the hydrogen-bonded L. M is too sterically hindered to be formed.
- 3) The transition from L to H by refluxing in xylol suggests that the latter is the thermodynamically more stable isomer. Examination of models of the two isomers shows no obvious reason for this difference: both contain ring A in a boat form and similar amounts of congestion. However, models of the keto-enol intermediate just prior to fusion to form either L or H reveal interesting steric factors in favour of H, in whose precursor the ketone  $\pi$ -orbital is angled downward to make a good overlap with the  $\pi$ -orbital on C(9), whereas in the precursor of L it is angled upward and the overlap is poor. It is also much less easy to proximate these atoms to produce L because of collisions between the oxygens and between the methyl-carrying ends of rings A and B, and also

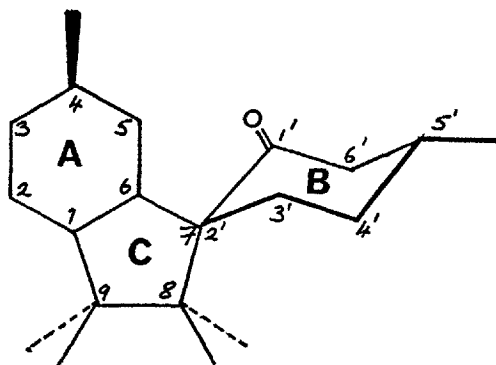
due to the intervention of the hydrogen on C(4) between the rings in the precursor of L.

4) The 100% conversion from H to F in alcoholic KOH involves epimerization at C(4) - possibly via a di-enol, which would entail loss of distinction between rings A and B. The driving force in this case seems to be the conversion of ring A from boat to chair and the release of some congestion. The conclusion seems to be that F (bishydropulegone) is the thermodynamically most stable of the ketols, though the energy differences are probably quite small.

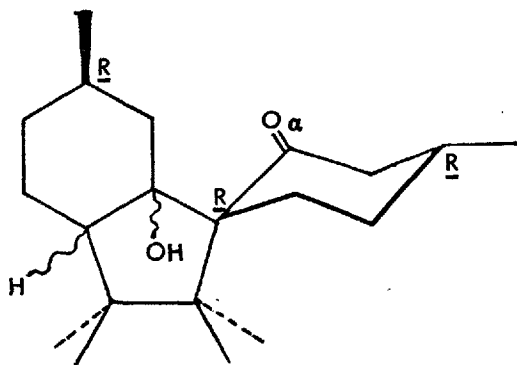
Individual features of the present crystal structure will be discussed later and compared with the three related structures, but it is evident that, even in the ketol F where congestion is greatest, the length of C(5) - C(9) is not abnormal, so it does not appear to be under strain. However, C(8) - C(9) is in all four structures exceptionally long (A 1.615, F 1.603, C 1.69, D 1.69<sup>0</sup>) and C(7) - C(8) is also somewhat long. The five-membered ring is, therefore, under considerable strain which provides the driving force, but rupture when it does occur takes place under electronic influences along the path between the two oxygen atoms.



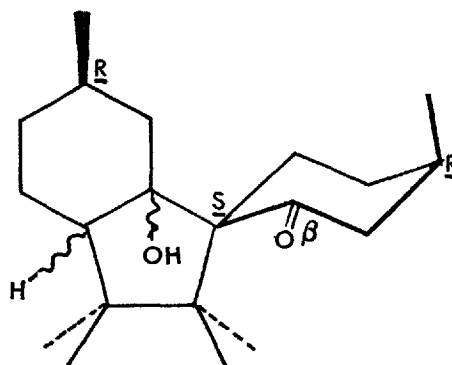
I



III

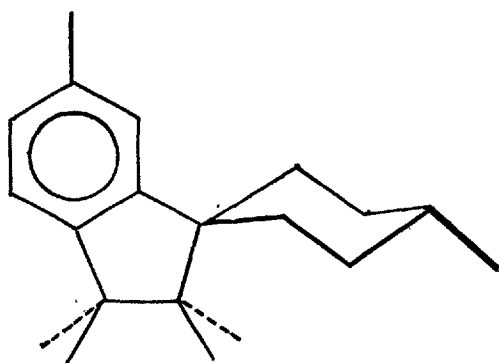


IIa

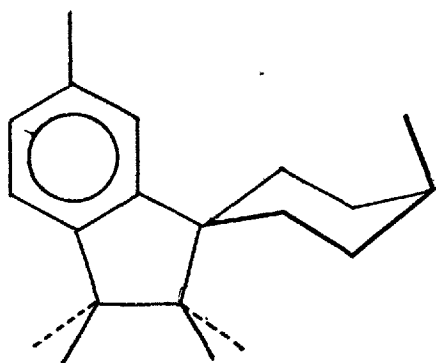


IIb

~ indicates that either stereochemistry ( $\alpha$  or  $\beta$ ) is possible .

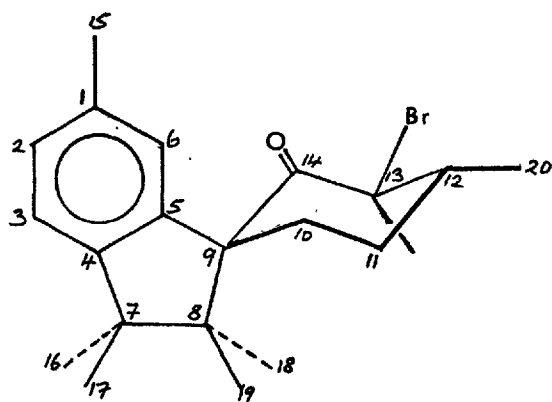


VIIIa

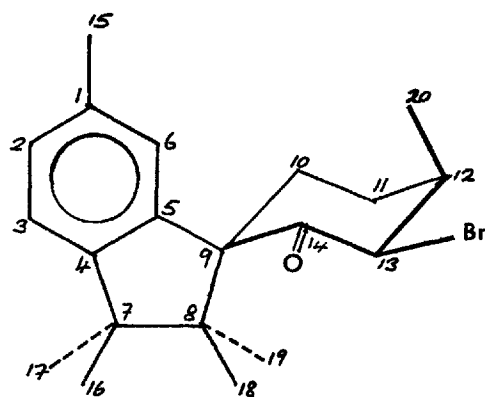


VIIIb

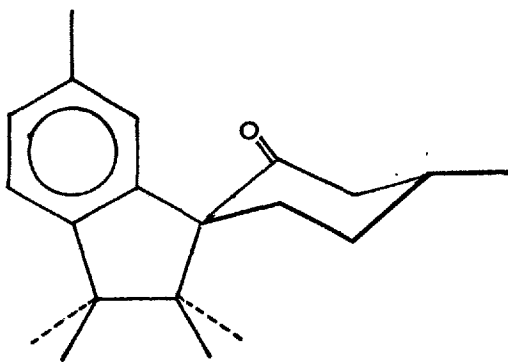




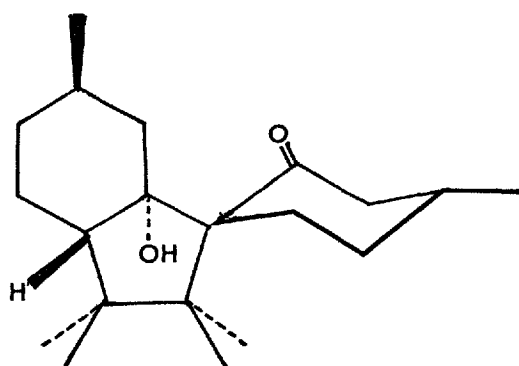
IV



V



VI



VII

Experimental

The crystals were colourless blocks.

Crystal Data

$C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ ,  $M = 306.5$ , orthorhombic,

$a = 10.8378(5)$ ,  $b = 14.3917(9)$ ,  $c = 11.7720(4)\text{\AA}$ ,

$U = 1836.1\text{\AA}^3$ ,  $D_m = 1.11\text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  (by flotation),  $Z = 4$ ,

$D_c = 1.108\text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ,  $F(000) = 680$ .

Space group  $P2_12_12_1$  (no. 19) uniquely from systematic absences.

Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\bar{\lambda} = 1.5418\text{\AA}$ ).  $\mu(\text{Cu-K}\alpha) = 5.38\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

A crystal ca.  $0.35 \times 0.4 \times 0.4\text{mm}^3$  was mounted along its  $a$ -axial direction and data were measured on a Siemens off-line automatic four-circle diffractometer, with filtered Cu-K $\alpha$  radiation. A total of 1783 independent reflections (to  $\theta = 65^\circ$ ) were measured by use of the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique and the 'five-value' measuring procedure.<sup>16</sup> Of these, 107 reflections were judged to be unobserved, i.e.  $I < 2.58 \sigma(I)$ . The net count of the reference reflection measured after every 50 reflections, did not alter significantly during the data collection (ca. 3 days). The data were scaled by use of this reference and Lorentz and polarisation corrections were applied. No absorption corrections were applied.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

The structure was solved by direct methods using two distinct routes. Initially, hand iteration was utilised but difficulty was experienced in the phase expansion procedure due to the fact that, though several starting sets were tried, the best had not been chosen. The program MULTAN,<sup>17</sup> which chooses the most likely starting set, was then applied to a list of 202 reflections having normalised structure factors  $|E| \geq 1.48$ . Phases were computed from a starting set of seven reflections three of which determined the origin (0 4 7, 5 11 0, and 7 6 0) and one

the enantiomorph (1 11 3).

Table A

Starting set of reflections from MULTAN

Values in brackets are those phases assigned during tangent-formula run with highest overall figure of merit (FOM).

h	k	l	E	Phase	
5	11	0	3.11	90°	Origin
0	4	7	2.22	360°	defining
7	6	0	2.09	90°	reflections
1	11	3	3.21	(29°)	Enantiomorph fixing
0	12	2	2.39	360°	reflection * (See Appendix IV). Fixed value.
4	12	0	3.89	(360°)	
6	1	9	3.02	(129°)	
Absolute figure of merit =				0.7462	* Inconsistent with parities
Combined figure of merit =				2.0524	of origin defining reflect-
RESID				= 25.99,	ions.

The E map, calculated from the phase solution with the highest combined figure of merit (2.0524), gave plausible positions for some sixteen of the non-hydrogen atoms in the structure. The remaining six atoms were obtained from the difference-Fourier map calculated on the basis of the known atomic positions. The solution refined with isotropic temperature factors to  $\underline{R} = 0.135$ ,  $\underline{R} = \frac{\sum |F_o - F_c|}{\sum F_o}$ , and a difference-Fourier map computed at this stage showed no major unassigned peaks. The structure was then refined anisotropically, reducing  $\underline{R}$  to 0.102, and from the corresponding difference-Fourier all the 34 hydrogen positions were found. These were assigned temperature factors that were isotropic equivalents of their parent atoms. When all these atoms were included in the full-matrix least-squares procedure of ORFLS,  $\underline{R}$  dropped to 0.078. Two misprocessed reflections were removed. Subsequent refinement reduced  $\underline{R}$  to a final value of 0.047. It was not found necessary to use other than unit weights throughout the refinement pro-

cedures. A final difference map showed no significant peaks. Atomic scattering factors were taken from Cromer and Waber,<sup>18</sup> except those for hydrogen which were taken from Stewart,<sup>19</sup> Davidson, Simpson. Fig. 1 shows the atom numbering used. Tables 3 and 4 list the final co-ordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms and their anisotropic temperature factors. The co-ordinates of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table 5 and the observed and calculated structure factors are listed at the end of the chapter.

The bond lengths in all four X-ray structures are compared in Table 6, the angles in Table 7, and some of the intramolecular distances in Table 8. The torsion angles are shown in fig. 2, supplemented by Table 9. Table 10 gives the details of the best planes and deviations of atoms from these planes and mutual inclinations of the planes for the structures bishydropulegone and deshydropulegone.

Throughout the tables, the numbering shown in V has been adopted for structure D.<sup>15</sup> It differs from the published numbering in that C<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>17</sub>, and C<sub>18</sub>, C<sub>19</sub> have been interchanged. This has been done so as to keep C<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>18</sub> on the same side of the plane of rings A and C as the carbonyl and to permit torsion angles to be compared.

## Discussion

The conformation of the bishydropulegone (F) molecule is shown in Fig. 3. It differs from deshydropulegone (A)<sup>bis</sup> chiefly from the character of the ring A which is aromatic in A and saturated in F although the addition of the hydroxyl group in F has greatly increased the overcrowding. Both the present structure F and the structure determination by Dr. A. Quick of A have been refined to similar fairly high levels of accuracy. It is thus possible to compare and discuss the differences with some confidence. The other related structures C and D<sup>14 15</sup> were not determined very accurately, consequently it is not possible to compare these so effectively. (For C, 329 visually estimated intensities, no absorption correction or allowance for hydrogen atoms, refined to  $R = 0.161$ ; for D, 692 photometer estimated intensities, no absorption correction or allowance for hydrogen atoms, refined to  $R = 0.107$ ). Compound C differs from A only in that it possesses a gem-dibromo group, thus comparisons between A and C are limited by the accuracy of the C structure determination.

As expected the aromatic ring (A) in deshydropulegone (A, VI) has a mean bond length of  $1.388\text{\AA}$ , mean bond angle of  $120.0^\circ$  and mean deviation of its atoms from the best plane of  $0.007\text{\AA}$  (See Table 10a, Plane A). Its immediate substituent atoms also lie close to this plane. In this compound ring C has an envelope conformation with C(8) lying  $0.449\text{\AA}$  out of plane on the  $\beta$  side. This deviation has the effect of slewing both the gem-dimethyl at C(7) and ring B away from the gem-dimethyl on C(8) toward the  $\alpha$  side. Newman diagrams for these twists are shown in Fig. 4. Ring B has a shape and dimensions typical of a cyclohexanone ring. (See later).

In bishydropulegone (F, VII) a distinctly different geometry is

obtained. Ring A is a typical slightly flattened chair-shaped cyclohexane ring with mean bond length  $1.523\text{\AA}$ , bond angle  $111.0^\circ$ , and torsion angle  $56.0^\circ$ . Fusion with a five-membered ring has not distorted it much, though the common bond, C(4)-C(5)  $1.495\text{\AA}$ , is distinctly and significantly short. The substituent atoms, C(15), C(7), C(9) are all equatorial, whereas O(22) is axial. Ring C again has an envelope conformation, but this time it is C(5) which deviates ( $0.634\text{\AA}$ ) to the  $\alpha$  side. The consequences are that the two gem-dimethyl groups are nearly exactly eclipsed (the torsion angle C(4)[C(7)-C(8)]C(9) is only  $4.0^\circ$ , and see the Newman diagram Fig. 4). It also deflects ring B to the  $\beta$  side of the molecule, thus making room for the hydroxyl group (which is intramolecularly hydrogen-bonded to O(21) at  $2.643\text{\AA}$ ). The four atoms in ring C are very closely coplanar ( $\bar{\Delta} = 0.006\text{\AA}$ , Plane C, Table 10b) and their plane is nearly parallel ( $5^\circ$ ) to the plane of C(2), C(3), C(5), C(6) in ring A (Plane B, Table 10b).

There is little difference between the details of ring B in the two compounds. Mean values of the  $\text{Csp}^3\text{-Csp}^3$  bond lengths, bond and torsion angles are:-

<u>A</u>	$1.535\text{\AA}$ ;	$110.5^\circ$ ;	$53.0^\circ$
<u>F</u>	$1.534$ ;	$110.6$ ;	$52.3$

The mean of the  $\text{Csp}^3\text{-Csp}^2$  bond lengths do, however, differ (A  $1.547$ , F  $1.510\text{\AA}$ ), and so do the C = O bonds (A  $1.210\text{\AA}$ , F  $1.227\text{\AA}$ ) but the latter is to be expected as a result of the hydrogen bonding.

These general conformational differences can be traced in Table 8 which gives a selection of the intramolecular nonbonded contacts, and this Table gives some idea of the general overcrowding and particularly the multiple contacts made by O(22).

There are certain features of ring C that require some attention. First, bond C(5)-C(9), which in the ketols is believed to rupture to form the keto-enol, has in A, VI a value  $1.520(5)\text{\AA}$  typical of  $\text{Csp}^3\text{-Csp}^2_{\text{ar}}$ ,

whereas in the ketol it is  $1.564(4)\text{\AA}$ . This is slightly, but just significantly longer than a normal  $\text{Csp}^3\text{-Csp}^3$  bond and is to be expected in view of the general overcrowding in the ketol. The lengths of C(4)-C(7) show a similar difference, but they are not significantly different from standard values doubtless due to the presence of one hydrogen among the six terminating atoms. On the other hand, the lengths of the other two bonds, C(7)-C(8) and C(8)-C(9) (especially) are elongated. Thus

	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
C(7)-C(8)	$1.577(5)\text{\AA}$	$1.587(5)\text{\AA}$	$1.68\text{\AA}$	$1.63(3)\text{\AA}$
C(8)-C(9)	$1.603(4)\text{\AA}$	$1.615(5)\text{\AA}$	$1.69\text{\AA}$	$1.69(3)\text{\AA}$

The latter is consistently and severely stretched in all four structures, though no great significance should be attached to the lengths in C, D, because of the low accuracy of those studies. The bond length C(7)-C(8) can be regarded as slightly but significantly stretched in the two more accurate structures. The greater stretching for both bonds occurs in A and this is almost certainly a consequence of the strained  $\text{sp}^2$  angles at C(4) and C(5) and the relative shortness of the three bonds flanking those angles compared with the less strained  $\text{sp}^3$  angles in F.

An examination of the Newman diagrams about C(7)-C(8) (Fig. 4) shows that the longer <sup>band</sup> (in A) is associated unexpectedly with the less eclipsed orientation. Likewise the difference between the two values of C(8)-C(9) does not correlate with the non-eclipsed angles in fig. 5. One is inclined, therefore, to attribute these large stretches mainly to the multiple contacts between C(8)-C(9) on the one hand and the ring B atoms C(10), C(11), C(13), C(14), on the other (see Table 8). In F there is additional contact between C(18) and O(21) because of the slewing of ring B. This is also revealed in a more marked flattening

of ring B in F near the spiro junction (one of two torsion angles flanking C(9) =  $45.5^\circ$  in A,  $42.3^\circ$  in F). It is also noteworthy that the nonbonded distance C(7)-C(9) is the same in both structures (2.527 in A, 2.525Å in F), so, as the bond angle at C(8) is limited by the ring constraints, the bonds C(7)-C(8) and C(8)-C(9) are necessarily long. A comparison of bond lengths, and valence angles for ring B is shown in Fig. 6.

A further interesting effect is that certain  $sp^3$  angles are consistently small that might well have been expected to be splayed.

Thus:

	<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>
C(16)-C(7)-C(17)	$106.4^\circ$	$105.5^\circ$
C(4)-C(7)-C(8)	$102.3^\circ$	$105.2^\circ$
C(18)-C(8)-C(19)	$106.1^\circ$	$103.4^\circ$
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	$104.2^\circ$	$105.2^\circ$
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	$106.7^\circ$	$107.3^\circ$
C(4)-C(9)-C(8)	$101.6^\circ$	$101.3^\circ$

i.e., in each case the angles included between, say, the gem-dimethyls and the angle between the other two bonds are small, whereas the other four angles at the same  $sp^3$  atom show no such trend. The same trends were detected though less reliably in the two earlier studies.

A stereoscopic packing diagram of the bishydropulegone structure is shown in Fig. 7, drawn using the structure illustration program ORTEP (as referred to previously). Only Van der Waals contacts occur in the structure.



Fig. 1

Numbering Scheme used.

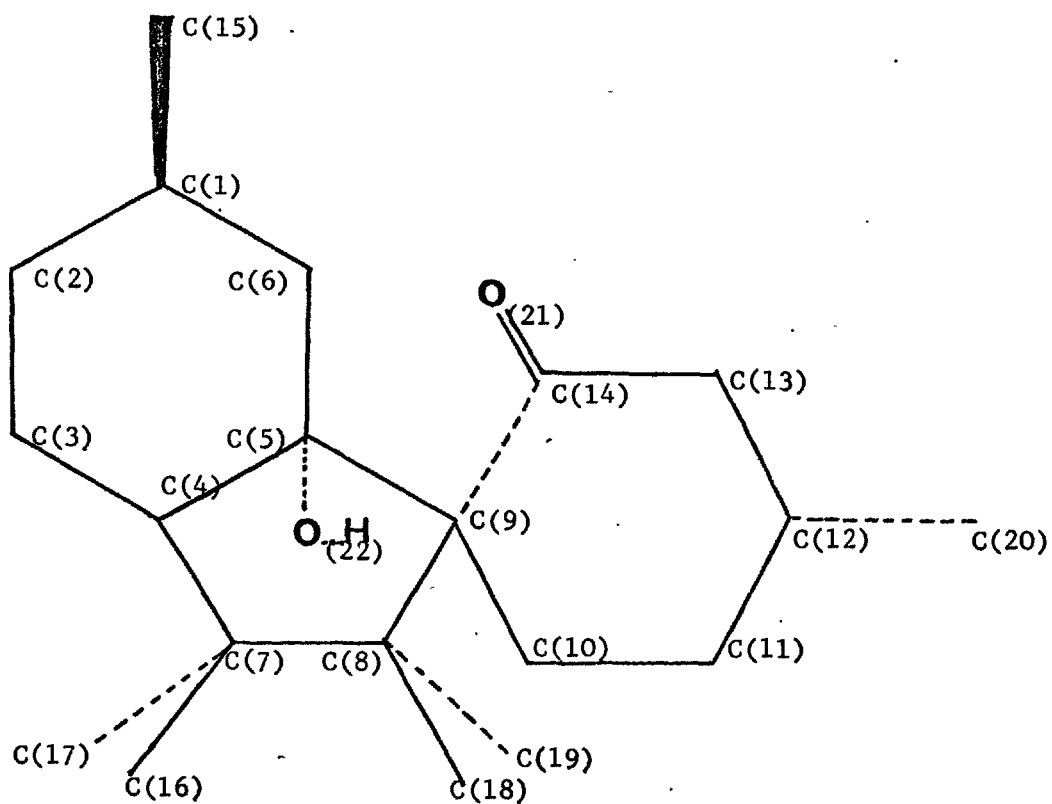
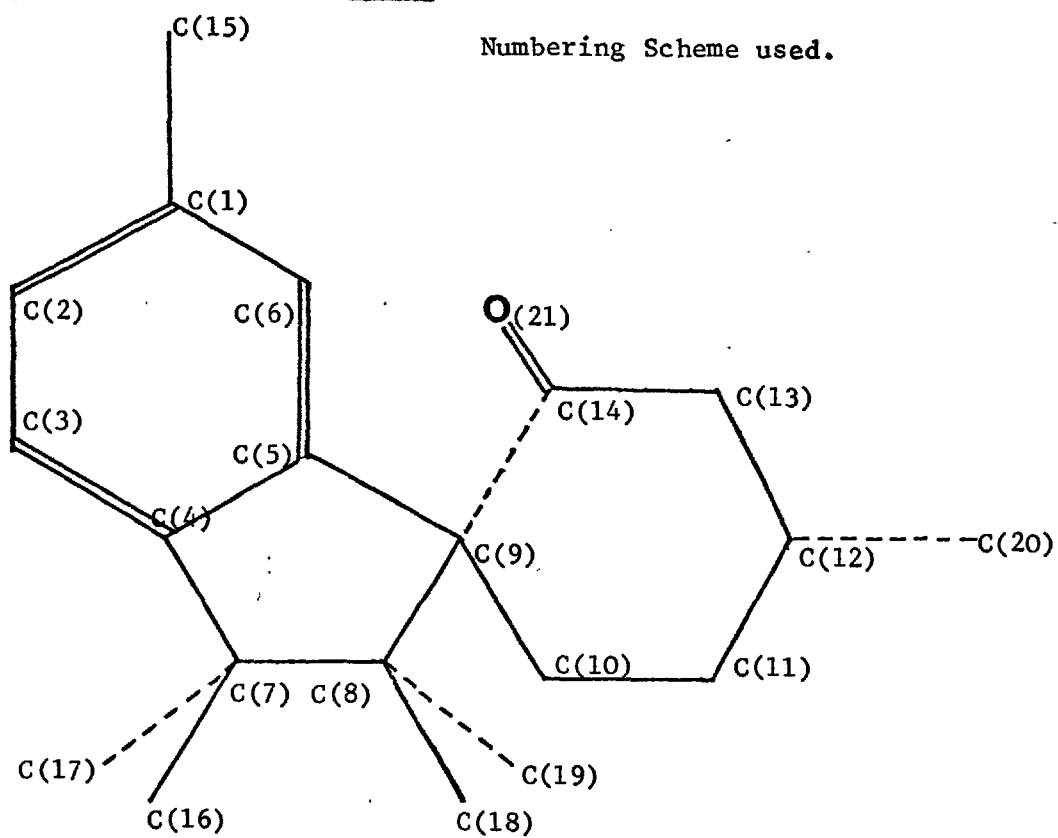


Fig. 2

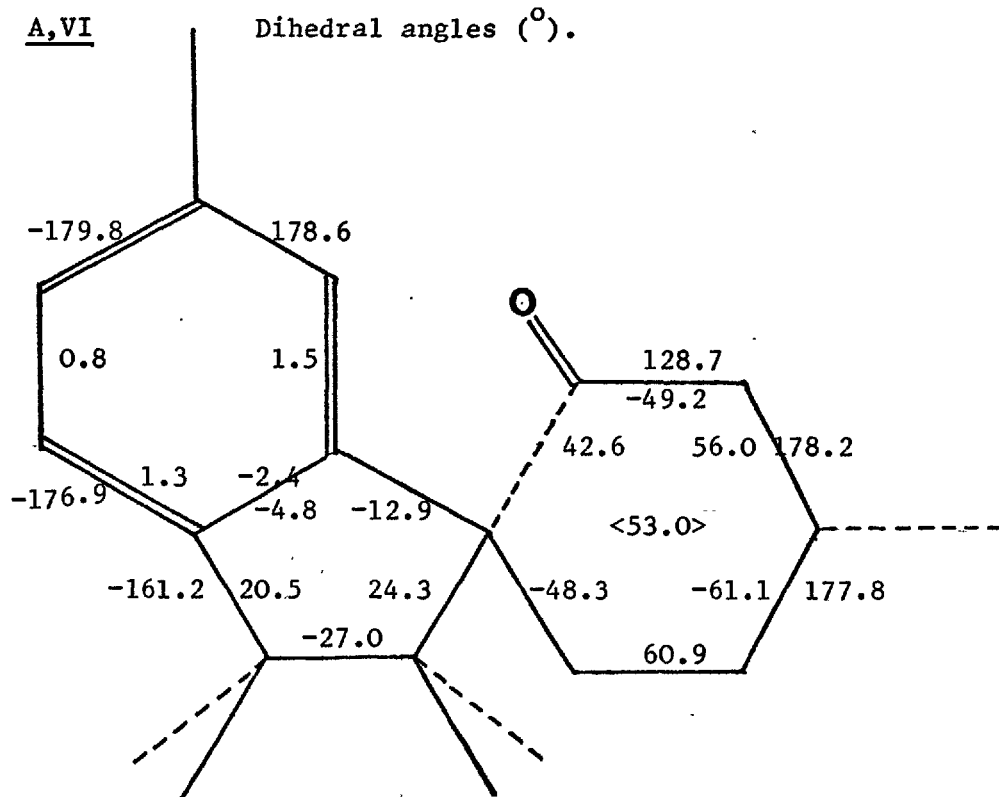
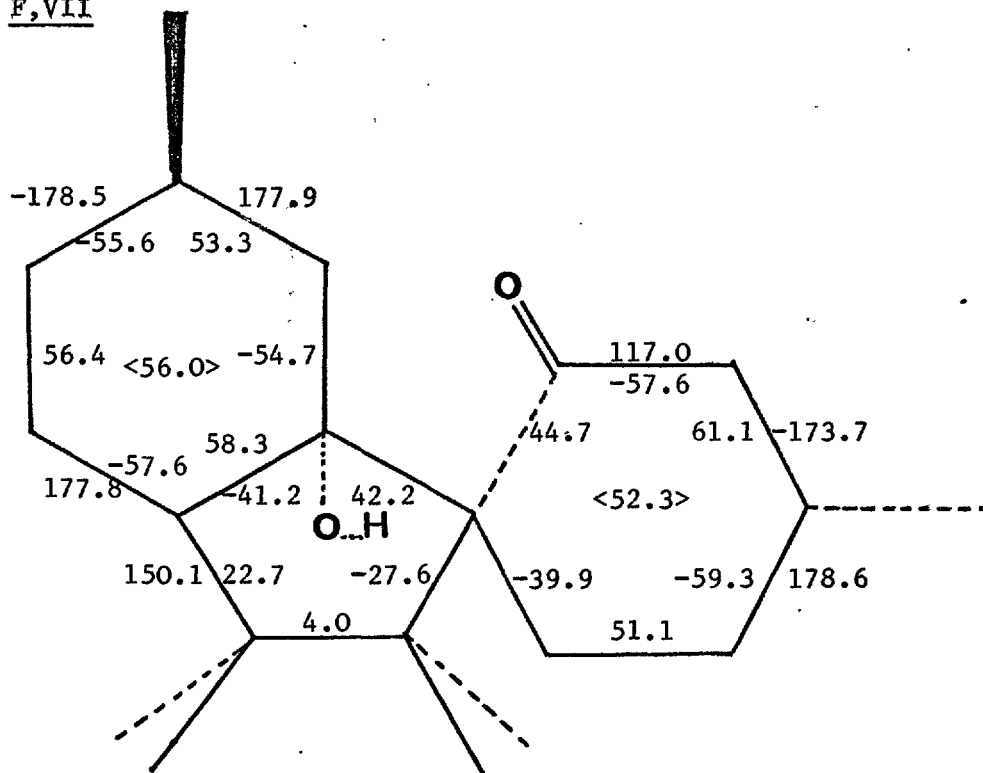
F,VII

Fig. 3

Molecular Structure of the ketol bishydropulegone.

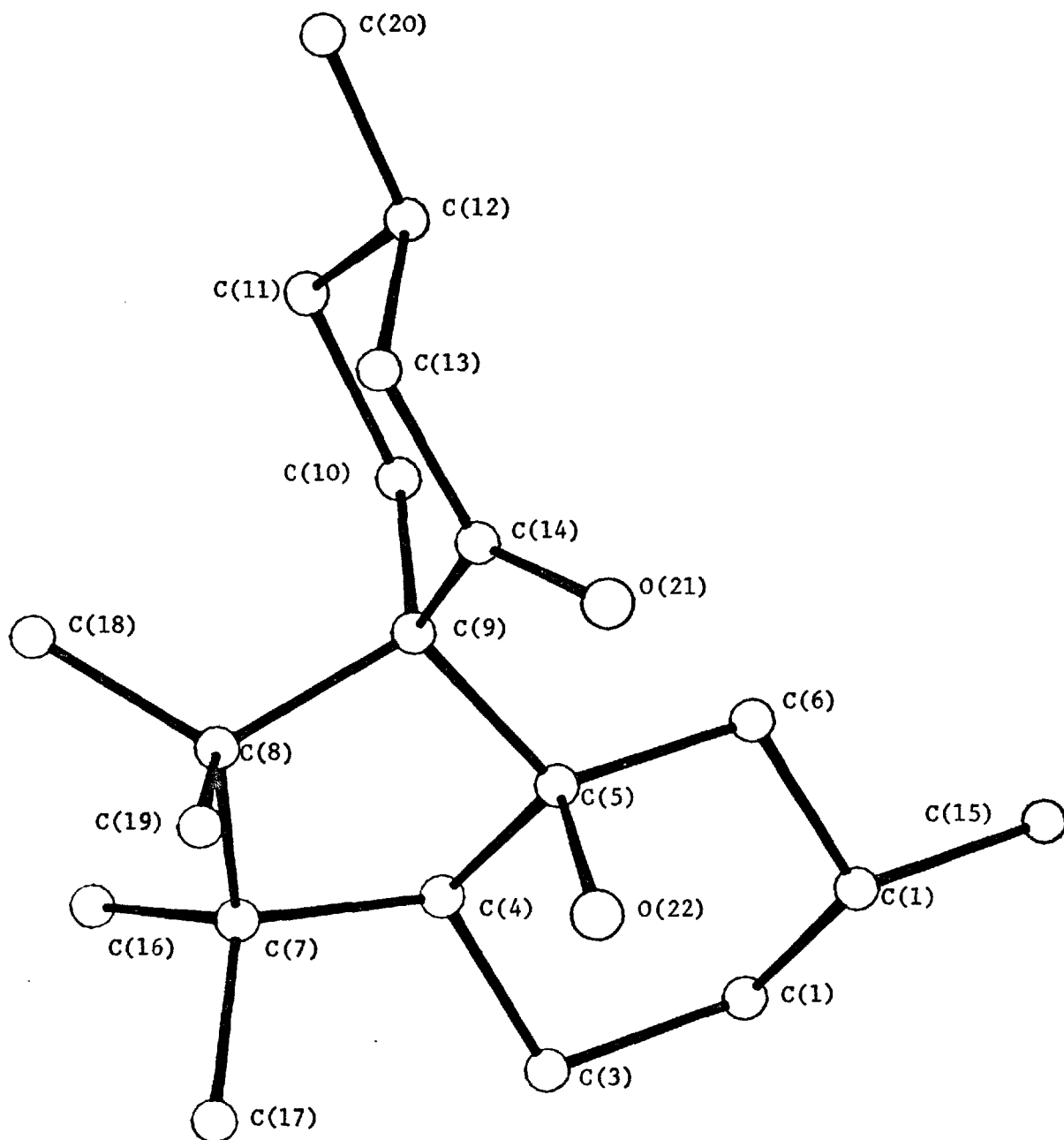


Fig. 4

Newman Diagrams.

Bond C(7)-C(8)

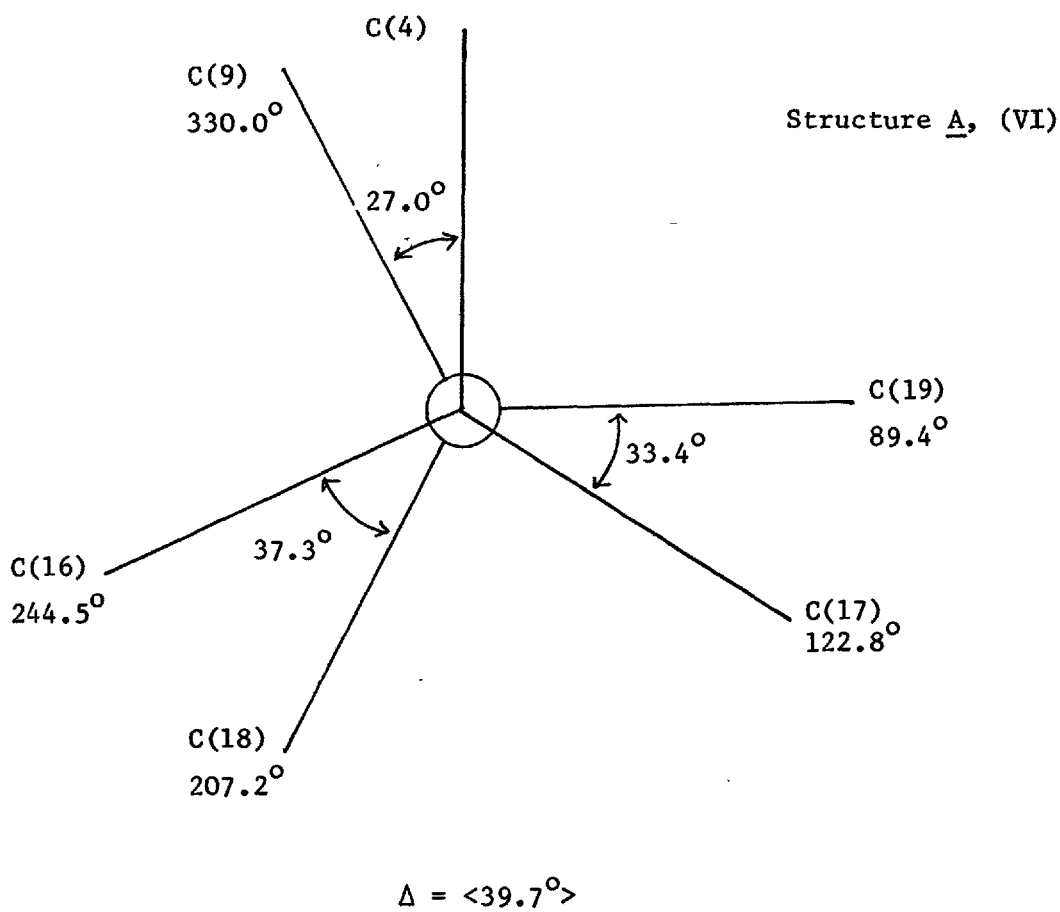
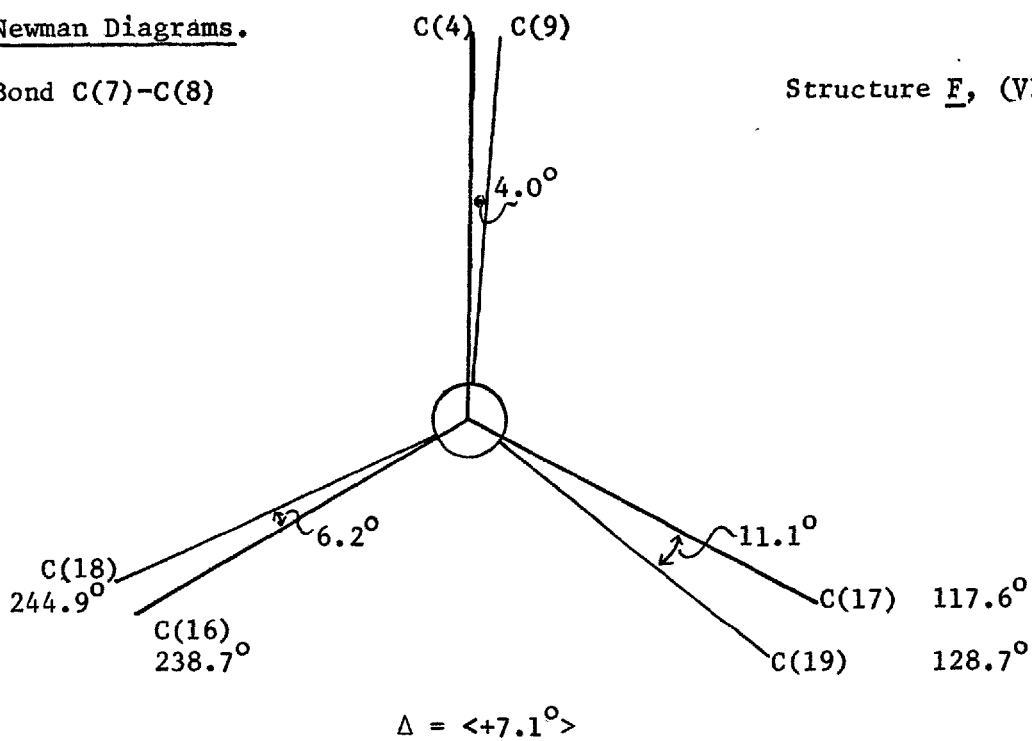
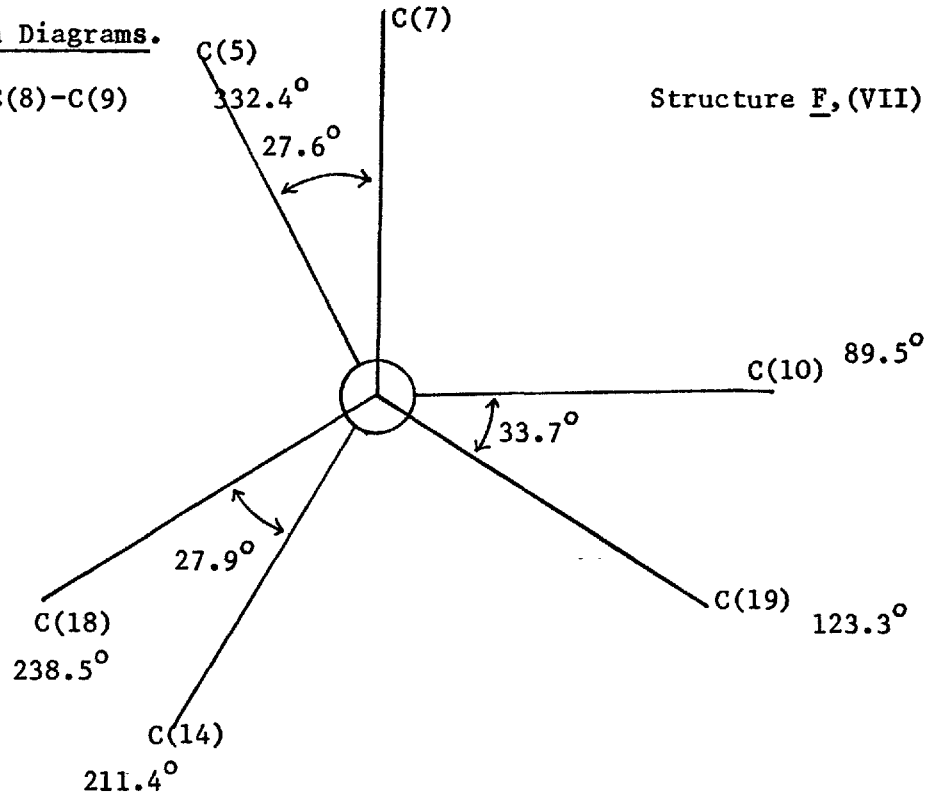
Structure E, (VII)

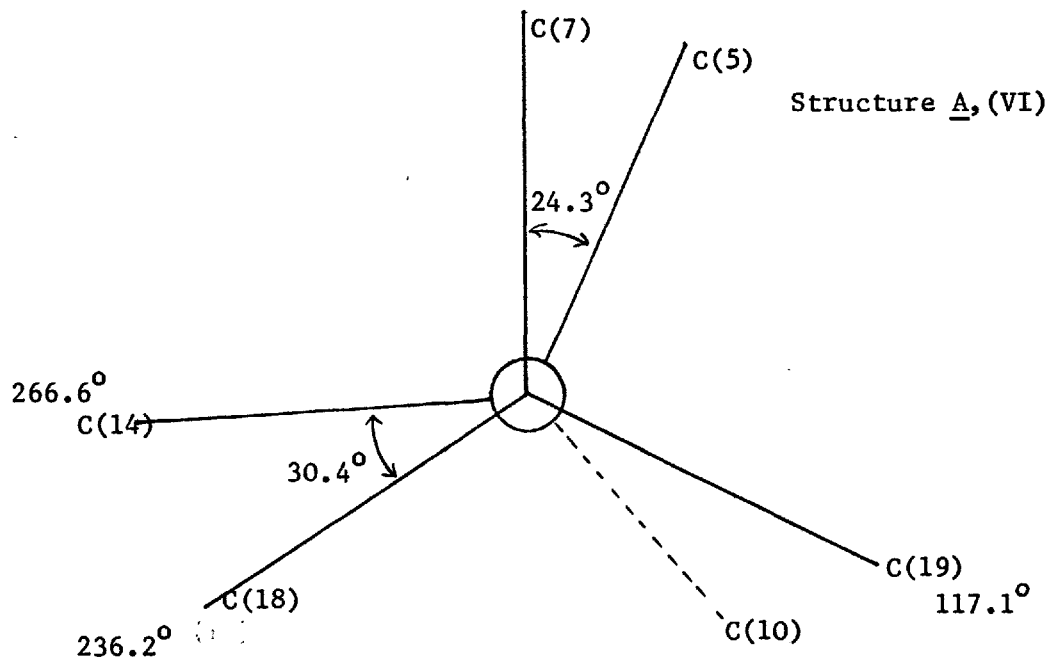
Fig. 5

Newman Diagrams.

Bond C(8)-C(9)

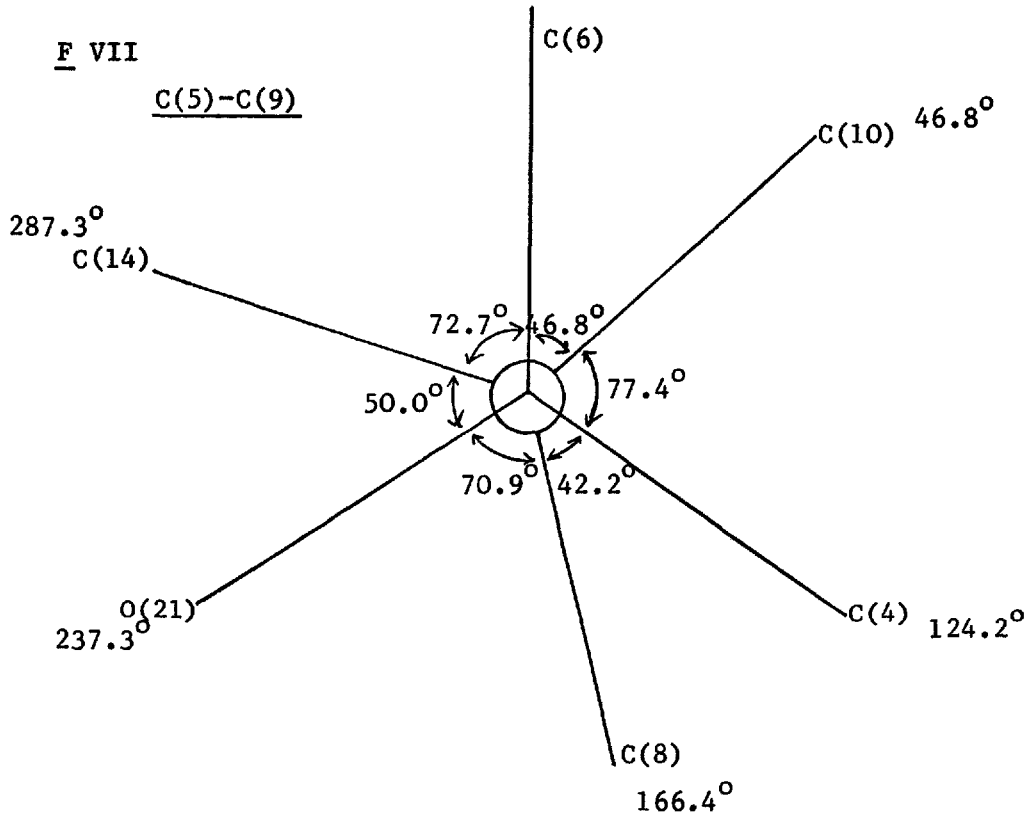


$$\Delta = \langle -29.4 \rangle$$



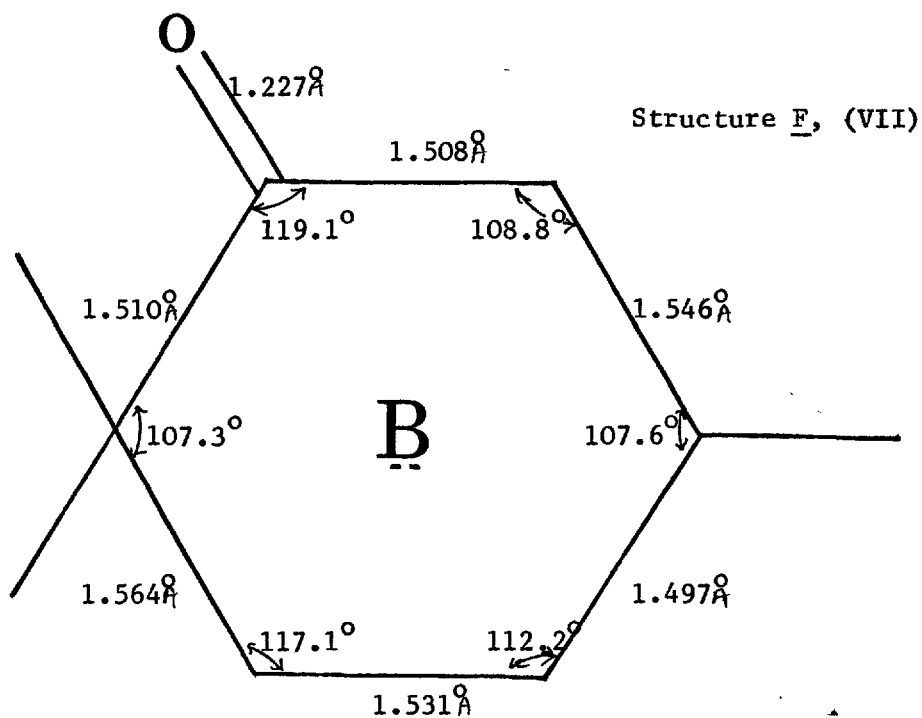
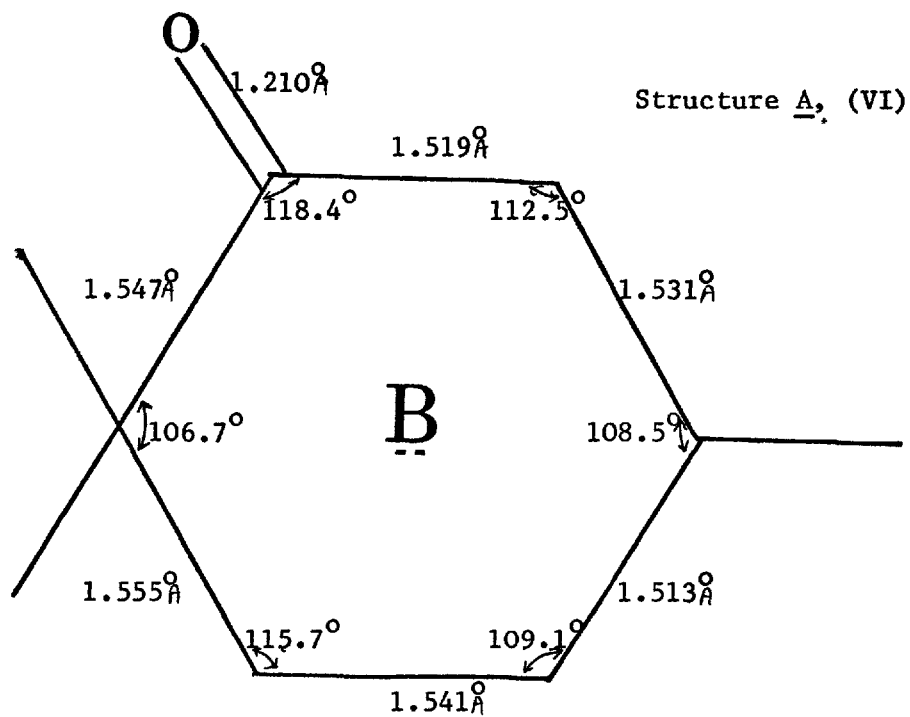
Incomplete data available

Fig. 5



Average departure from eclipsed orientation = 46.3°

Fig. 6



Comparison of the bond lengths (Å) and valence angles (°) in ring B for both deshydropulegone and bishydropulegone.

Fig. 7

Stereoscopic packing diagram of the ketol bishydropulegone,

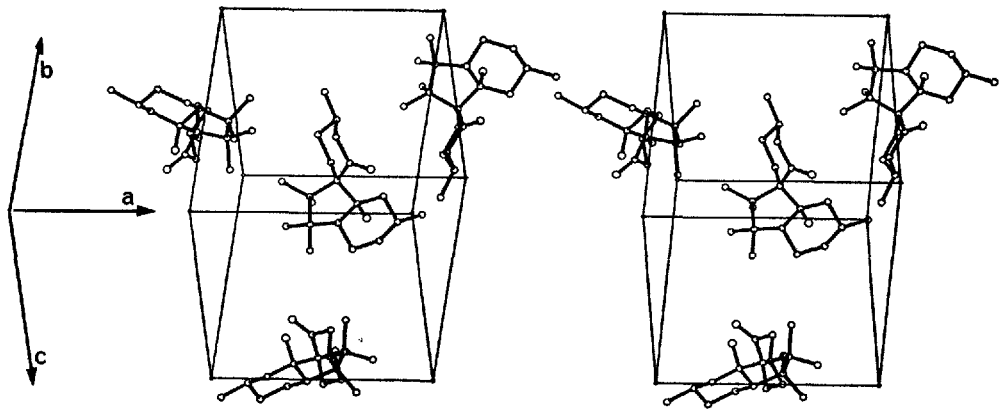




Table 3

Atomic co-ordinates of non-hydrogen positions with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

## ATOM

C <sub>1</sub>	0.8196(3)	0.5760(3)	0.4312(3)
C <sub>2</sub>	0.7448(4)	0.6636(3)	0.4222(4)
C <sub>3</sub>	0.6213(4)	0.6485(2)	0.3592(3)
C <sub>4</sub>	0.5499(3)	0.5722(2)	0.4203(3)
C <sub>5</sub>	0.6218(3)	0.4837(2)	0.4264(2)
C <sub>6</sub>	0.7464(3)	0.4979(3)	0.4877(3)
C <sub>7</sub>	0.4191(3)	0.5447(2)	0.2778(3)
C <sub>8</sub>	0.4047(3)	0.4387(2)	0.4088(3)
C <sub>9</sub>	0.5278(3)	0.4125(2)	0.4772(2)
C <sub>10</sub>	0.5157(3)	0.4284(2)	0.6081(2)
C <sub>11</sub>	0.4587(3)	0.3497(3)	0.6781(3)
C <sub>12</sub>	0.5189(3)	0.2581(3)	0.6548(3)
C <sub>13</sub>	0.5033(3)	0.2373(2)	0.5267(3)
C <sub>14</sub>	0.5666(3)	0.3128(2)	0.4596(3)
C <sub>15</sub>	0.9407(4)	0.5910(4)	0.4967(4)
C <sub>16</sub>	0.4050(4)	0.5644(3)	0.2484(3)
C <sub>17</sub>	0.3257(4)	0.6098(3)	0.4373(4)
C <sub>18</sub>	0.3936(4)	0.3750(3)	0.3021(3)
C <sub>19</sub>	0.2847(3)	0.4194(3)	0.4741(3)
C <sub>20</sub>	0.4676(4)	0.1762(4)	0.7247(4)
O <sub>21</sub>	0.6541(3)	0.2905(2)	0.3993(2)
O <sub>22</sub>	0.6511(2)	0.4587(2)	0.3091(2)

Table 4.

## Anisotropic thermal parameters

ATOM	$U_{11} \times 10^3$	$U_{22} \times 10^3$	$U_{33} \times 10^3$	$U_{12} \times 10^3$	$U_{13} \times 10^3$	$U_{23} \times 10^3$
C <sub>1</sub>	61(2)	83(3)	50(2)	-29(2)	-2(2)	4(2)
C <sub>2</sub>	92(3)	64(2)	72(3)	-34(2)	5(3)	3(2)
C <sub>3</sub>	85(3)	48(2)	70(2)	-3(2)	-1(2)	11(2)
C <sub>4</sub>	62(2)	46(2)	43(2)	1(2)	2(2)	-2(2)
C <sub>5</sub>	47(3)	50(2)	33(2)	-2(2)	3(1)	-2(1)
C <sub>6</sub>	49(2)	69(2)	45(2)	-11(2)	-2(2)	7(2)
C <sub>7</sub>	55(2)	59(2)	50(2)	12(2)	-5(2)	1(2)
C <sub>8</sub>	38(2)	61(2)	44(2)	4(2)	-2(1)	-5(2)
C <sub>9</sub>	41(2)	50(2)	34(2)	-1(1)	3(1)	-1(1)
C <sub>10</sub>	59(2)	63(2)	35(2)	-9(2)	1(2)	0(2)
C <sub>11</sub>	57(2)	88(3)	42(2)	-16(2)	1(2)	10(2)
C <sub>12</sub>	53(2)	80(3)	70(2)	-17(2)	-12(2)	34(2)
C <sub>13</sub>	59(2)	49(2)	76(3)	-6(2)	1(2)	9(2)
C <sub>14</sub>	46(2)	51(2)	56(2)	-1(2)	-2(2)	3(2)
C <sub>15</sub>	69(3)	140(4)	72(3)	-49(3)	-7(2)	8(3)
C <sub>16</sub>	94(3)	87(3)	63(2)	9(3)	-22(2)	22(2)
C <sub>17</sub>	68(3)	77(3)	109(4)	30(2)	8(3)	-4(3)
C <sub>18</sub>	63(2)	70(2)	57(2)	-8(2)	-9(2)	-14(2)
C <sub>19</sub>	40(2)	86(3)	73(2)	6(2)	3(2)	9(2)
C <sub>20</sub>	93(3)	113(4)	89(3)	-35(3)	-14(3)	54(3)
O <sub>21</sub>	73(2)	60(1)	91(2)	15(1)	30(2)	2(1)
O <sub>22</sub>	58(1)	62(1)	37(1)	0(1)	9(1)	-2(1)

Table 5

Fractional co-ordinates ( $\times 10^3$ ) for the hydrogen atoms in the ketol, bishydropulegone (F,VII) with standard deviations in parentheses.

ATOM	<u>x</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>z</u>
H(11)	852(3)	548(2)	353(3)
H(21)	787(3)	718(2)	385(3)
H(22)	711(5)	695(3)	500(5)
H(31)	645(3)	621(2)	209(3)
H(32)	575(3)	700(3)	351(3)
H(42)	540(3)	595(2)	499(3)
H(61)	791(3)	427(2)	492(3)
H(62)	727(3)	522(2)	566(3)
H(101)	600(3)	439(2)	636(2)
H(102)	480(2)	491(2)	619(2)
H(111)	464(4)	368(3)	751(3)
H(112)	366(3)	336(2)	659(2)
H(12)	607(3)	256(2)	666(3)
H(131)	537(3)	173(2)	508(3)
H(132)	407(3)	234(2)	508(3)
H(151)	1004(4)	642(3)	456(4)
H(152)	917(4)	618(3)	562(3)
H(153)	1000(5)	531(4)	495(4)
H(161)	475(3)	533(2)	203(3)
H(162)	310(4)	525(3)	229(4)
H(163)	415(4)	636(2)	234(3)
H(171)	343(3)	689(2)	405(3)
H(172)	241(4)	597(3)	404(4)
H(173)	340(5)	589(4)	510(5)
H(181)	467(3)	388(2)	259(3)
H(182)	386(3)	306(2)	325(2)
H(183)	316(4)	368(3)	269(4)
H(191)	273(3)	345(2)	485(3)
H(192)	292(3)	469(2)	545(3)
H(193)	215(3)	448(2)	429(3)
H(201)	497(7)	80(5)	700(5)
H(202)	469(4)	199(3)	791(3)
H(203)	387(5)	161(3)	726(4)
H(221)	660(4)	396(3)	325(3)

Table 6

Comparison of bondlengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ) in the four structures.

	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
C(1)-C(2)	1.502(6)	1.375(5)	1.42	1.35(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.546(6)	1.389(6)	1.39	1.38(3)
C(3)-C(4)	1.523(5)	1.393(5)	1.40	1.42(3)
C(5)-C(6)	1.545(5)	1.396(5)	1.39	1.34(3)
C(6)-C(1)	1.528(5)	1.393(5)	1.40	1.44(3)
C(4)-C(5)	1.495(4)	1.380(5)	1.41	1.33(3)
C(4)-C(7)	1.555(5)	1.517(5)	1.46	1.42(3)
C(7)-C(8)	1.577(5)	1.587(5)	1.68	1.63(3)
C(8)-C(9)	1.603(4)	1.615(5)	1.69	1.69(3)
C(9)-C(5)	1.564(4)	1.522(5)	1.48	1.51(3)
C(9)-C(10)	1.564(4)	1.555(5)	1.62	1.58(3)
C(10)-C(11)	1.531(5)	1.541(6)	1.68	0.61(3)
C(11)-C(12)	1.497(6)	1.513(6)	1.59	1.53(3)
C(12)-C(13)	1.546(5)	1.531(5)	1.60	1.52(4)
C(13)-C(14)	1.508(5)	1.519(5)	1.46	1.53(4)
C(14)-C(9)	1.510(5)	1.547(5)	1.48	1.45(3)
C(1)-C(15)	1.537(6)	1.503(6)	1.44	1.62(3)
C(7)-C(16)	1.557(5)	1.557(6)	1.60	1.57(4)
C(7)-C(17)	1.547(6)	1.531(6)	1.62	1.504(3)
C(8)-C(18)	1.560(5)	1.537(6)	1.67	1.62(3)
C(8)-C(19)	1.537(5)	1.546(6)	1.60	1.56(3)
C(12)-C(20)	1.541(7)	1.546(6)	1.52	1.50(4)
C(14)-O(21)	1.227(4)	1.210(4)	1.27	1.19(3)
C(5)-O(22)	1.462(4)			

Table 7Comparison of bond angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) in the four structures.

Angle	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
C(2)-C(1)-C(15)	112.2(4)	120.4(3)	126	121(2)
C(6)-C(1)-C(15)	109.1(3)	120.3(3)	122	119(2)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	111.6(3)	119.3(3)	112	120(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	112.5(3)	121.6(4)	120	122(2)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	108.3(3)	118.7(3)	126	118(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	111.8(3)	120.4(3)	111	119(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(7)	119.7(3)	127.8(3)	121	
C(5)-C(4)-C(7)	105.9(3)	111.7(3)	113	116(2)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	111.5(3)	120.1(3)	122	125(2)
C(4)-C(5)-C(9)	103.7(3)	112.6(3)	111	114(2)
C(6)-C(5)-C(9)	118.5(3)	127.3(3)	127	
C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	110.3(3)	119.7(3)	126	117(2)
C(4)-C(7)-C(8)	105.2(3)	102.3(3)	106	102(2)
C(4)-C(7)-C(16)	111.0(3)	108.0(3)		
C(4)-C(7)-C(17)	107.3(3)	113.0(3)		
C(8)-C(7)-C(16)	113.2(3)	111.9(3)		
C(8)-C(7)-C(17)	114.7(3)	115.1(8)		
C(16)-C(7)-C(17)	105.5(3)	106.4(3)	109	104(2)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	105.2(3)	104.2(3)	109	102(2)
C(7)-C(8)-C(18)	112.9(3)	112.4(3)		
C(7)-C(8)-C(19)	112.0(3)	109.8(3)		
C(9)-C(8)-C(18)	109.3(3)	115.5(3)		
C(9)-C(8)-C(19)	114.3(3)	108.8(3)		
C(18)-C(8)-C(19)	103.4(3)	106.1(3)	103	111(2)
C(5)-C(9)-C(8)	101.3(2)	101.6(3)	98	99(2)
C(5)-C(9)-C(10)	109.6(3)	109.0(3)		
C(5)-C(9)-C(14)	112.9(3)	110.2(3)		
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	113.1(3)	116.9(3)	117	
C(8)-C(9)-C(14)	112.8(3)	112.3(3)	104	
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	107.3(3)	106.7(3)	112	

	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	117.1(3)	115.7(3)	109	113(2)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	112.2(3)	109.1(3)	109	110(2)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	107.6(3)	108.5(3)	111	108(2)
C(11)-C(12)-C(20)	114.7(3)	111.5(3)	109	114(2)
C(13)-C(12)-C(20)	109.5(3)	109.8(3)	120	113(2)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	108.8(3)	112.5(3)	111	108(2)
C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	119.1(3)	118.4(3)	129	117(2)
C(9)-C(14)-C(21)	122.9(3)	122.2(3)	117	124(2)
C(13)-C(14)-O(21)	117.9(3)	119.3(3)	113	119(2)
C(4)-C(5)-O(22)	106.1(2)			
C(6)-C(5)-O(22)	106.5(2)			
C(9)-C(5)-C(22)	109.9(2)			

Table 8

Selected intramolecular distances (Å)

C(3)-C(16)	2.94	3.32
C(3)-C(17)	3.38	3.09
C(16)-C(18)	2.80	2.90
C(17)-C(19)	2.81	2.88
C(18)-C(14)	2.79	2.96
C(19)-C(10)	2.96	2.89
C(15)-C(13)	> 3.50	3.27
C(19)-C(11)	3.21	3.50
C(19)-C(14)	3.42	
C(16)-C(14)	> 3.50	3.48
C(18)-C(10)	> 3.50	
C(6)-C(10)	3.04	3.04
C(6)-C(14)	3.32	3.30
C(6)-C(21)	3.32	3.34
C(18)-C(21)	3.28	3.32
O(22)-O(21)	2.64 (H-Bond)	
O(22)-C(1)	2.87	
O(22)-C(3)	2.81	
O(22)-C(7)	2.92	
O(22)-C(8)	2.93	
C(22)-C(14)	2.90	
O(22)-C(16)	3.15	
O(22)-C(18)	3.04	

Table 9Comparison of torsion angles ( $^{\circ}$ ) other than those shown in Fig. 2

	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>
C(2)[C(3)-C(4)]C(7)	177.8	-176.9
C(7)[C(4)-C(5)]C(6)	-169.8	
C(3)[C(4)-C(5)]C(9)	-173.1	
C(3)[C(4)-C(7)]C(8)	150.1	-161.2
C(3)[C(4)-C(7)]C(16)	27.4	
C(3)[C(4)-C(7)]C(17)	-87.4	
C(5)[C(4)-C(7)]C(16)	-100.0	-97.8
C(5)[C(4)-C(7)]C(17)	145.2	144.5
C(4)[C(7)-C(8)]C(18)	-115.1	-152.8
C(4)[C(7)-C(8)]C(19)	128.7	89.4
C(16)[C(7)-C(8)]C(9)	125.3	89.5
C(16)[C(7)-C(8)]C(18)	6.2	-37.3
C(16)[C(7)-C(8)]C(19)	-110.0	-155.1
C(17)[C(7)-C(8)]C(9)	-113.6	-149.8
C(17)[C(7)-C(8)]C(18)	127.3	84.4
C(17)[C(7)-C(8)]C(19)	11.1	-33.4
C(7)[C(8)-C(9)]C(10)	89.5	
C(7)[C(8)-C(9)]C(14)	-148.6	-93.4
C(18)[C(8)-C(9)]C(5)	93.9	148.1
C(18)[C(8)-C(9)]C(10)	-149.0	
C(18)[C(8)-C(9)]C(14)	-27.0	30.3
C(19)[C(8)-C(9)]C(5)	-150.9	-92.8
C(19)[C(8)-C(9)]C(10)	-33.7	
C(19)[C(8)-C(9)]C(14)	88.2	149.5
C(4)[C(5)-C(9)]C(10)	-77.4	
C(4)[C(5)-C(9)]C(14)	163.1	
C(6)[C(5)-C(9)]C(8)	166.4	
C(6)[C(5)-C(9)]C(10)	46.8	42.2
C(6)[C(5)-C(9)]C(14)	-72.2	
C(5)[C(9)-C(10)]C(11)	-162.8	-167.3
C(8)[C(9)-C(10)]C(11)	85.1	
C(5)[C(9)-C(14)]C(13)	165.5	
C(8)[C(9)-C(14)]C(13)	-80.4	-86.7



	<u>F</u>	<u>A</u>
C(5) [C(9)-C(14)] O(21)	-8.8	
C(8) [C(9)-C(14)] O(21)	105.2	
C(10) [C(9)-C(14)] O(21)	-129.7	-135.1
C(1) [C(6)-C(5)] O(21)	60.6	
C(3) [C(4)-C(5)] O(21)	-57.3	
C( ) [C(4)-C(5)] O(21)	74.7	
C(8) [C(9)-C(5)] O(21)	-70.9	
C(10) [C(9)-C(5)] O(21)	169.5	
C(14) [C(9)-C(5)] O(21)	50.0	

Table 10a

Mean planes through various groups of atoms of the deshydro<sup>bis</sup>pulegone  
(A) structure.

The displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from their planes.

Atoms which do not define the plane are marked by an asterisk(\*)

Plane <u>A</u>		<u>B</u>		<u>C</u>	
C(1)	-0.008	C(4)	0.082	C(4)	0.025
C(2)	0.009	C(5)	0.034	C(5)	-0.025
C(3)	0.000	C(7)	-0.160	C(7)	-0.013
C(4)	-0.011	C(8)	0.173	C(9)	0.014
C(5)	0.012	C(9)	-0.130	C(8)*	0.449
C(6)	-0.002				

<u>D</u>		<u>E</u>		<u>F</u>	
C(1)	0.032	C(9)	0.160	C(9)	0.314
C(2)	0.079	C(10)	-0.231	C(10)	-0.285
C(3)	0.029	C(11)	0.290	C(11)	0.133
C(4)	-0.055	C(12)	-0.272	C(12)	-0.324
C(5)	-0.061	C(13)	0.211	C(13)	0.358
C(6)	-0.034	C(14)	-0.157	C(14)	0.096
C(7)	-0.183			C(20)	0.021
C(8)	0.271			C(21)	-0.312
C(9)	-0.078				

<u>G</u>	
C(10)	-0.038
C(11)	0.038
C(13)	-0.039
C(14)	0.039
C(9)*	0.589
C(12)*	-0.710

Table 10b

Mean planes through various groups of atoms of bishydropulegone (F) structure,

The displacements ( $\text{\AA}$ ) of atoms from their planes.

Atoms which do not define the plane are marked by an asterisk(\*)

<u>A</u>		<u>B</u>	
C(1)	-0.223	C(2)	0.006
C(2)	0.234	C(3)	-0.006
C(3)	-0.241	C(5)	0.006
C(4)	0.251	C(6)	-0.006
C(5)	-0.236	C(1)*	-0.645
C(6)	0.216	C(4)*	0.674
C(15)*	0.285	C(15)*	-0.595
C(7)*	-0.039	C(7)*	0.852
C(9)*	0.217	C(9)*	0.726
O(21)*	-1.695	O(21)*	-1.390
O(22)*	-1.459	O(22)*	-1.180

<u>C</u>		<u>D</u>	
C(4)	-0.0163	C(9)	-0.131
C(7)	0.025	C(10)	0.154
C(8)	-0.024	C(11)	-0.242
C(9)	0.016	C(12)	0.294
C(5)*	-0.634	C(13)	-0.272
C(3)*	-0.649	C(14)	0.198
C(6)*	-0.509	O(21)*	0.645
C(10)*	1.469	O(22)*	0.919
C(14)*	-0.741	C(20)*	-0.043
C(16)*	-1.152	C(5)*	0.710
C(17)*	1.313	C(8)*	-1.624
C(18)*	-1.321		
C(19)*	1.101		

Table 10b (continued).

<u>E</u>		<u>F</u>	
C(10)	-0.021	C(9)	0.009
C(11)	0.021	C(14)	-0.029
C(13)	-0.021	C(13)	0.009
C(14)	0.021	C(21)	0.011
C(9)*	0.730		
C(5)*	-0.109	O(22)*	-0.553
C(12)*	0.836	C(5)*	0.325
O(21)*	-0.366	H(221)*	-0.377
O(22)*	0.602		

<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>I</u>	
C(15)	C(5)	C(9)	
C(1)	C(6)	C(12)	
C(4)	O(22)	C(20)	
C(2)*	1.250	C(4)*	1.257
C(3)*	1.242	C(9)*	-1.134
C(15)*	-1.253	C(7)*	1.016
C(6)*	-1.253	C(8)*	-0.551
C(7)*	-0.243	O(21)*	-2.611
O(22)*	-1.244	C(16)*	1.679
		C(17)*	1.754
		C(18)*	-1.117
		C(19)*	-1.004
		C(13)*	-1.134
		C(14)*	-1.220
		C(11)*	1.277
		C(10)*	1.224
		C(4)*	0.943
		C(5)*	-0.122
		C(7)*	0.888
		C(8)*	0.208
		O(21)*	-2.256
		O(22)*	-1.394

Table 10b (continued).

(i) Equations of the planes may be expressed in direct space where

$$\underline{P}x + \underline{Q}y + \underline{R}z = \underline{S}.$$

Plane	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>
A	-2.26	4.42	10.93	5.63
B	-5.34	3.88	9.74	2.71
C	-4.47	4.05	10.20	4.16
D	10.45	0.23	3.11	7.23
E	9.50	-2.82	5.17	6.86
F	7.00	1.54	8.90	8.57
G	-0.07	13.90	-3.06	6.63
H	-0.11	13.92	-3.00	5.39
I	-4.07	9.26	7.85	5.42

(ii) Angles between planes ( $^{\circ}$ )

Plane <u>A</u>	plane <u>B</u>	17.46	plane <u>C</u>	plane <u>E</u>	87.91
A	C	12.35	D	E	16.57
A	G	86.77	D	I	79.86
B	C	5.12	E	F	28.70
B	F	70.32	E	I	80.63
B	G	87.23			
B	H	86.85			

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## APPENDIX II

Comparison of observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The data are listed in groups of constant  $\underline{h}$  and  $\underline{k}$  and list values of  $\underline{l}$ ,  $10|F_o|$  and  $10|F_c|$ . Reflections marked "\*" were classified as unobserved.

	0.0,L		4	195	177	0	296	295	2	197	198	11	21	19
4	177	177	5	238	239	1	53	55	3	33	40	12	10*	6
6	82	78	6	43	31	2	70	70	4	72	78	13	10*	1
8	61	54	7	327	327	3	114	120	5	21	22			
10	141	149	8	59	64	4	86	92	6	10*	11		1.1,L	
12	69	82	9	86	84	5	52	56	7	10*	1			
	0.1,L		10	11*	3	6	240	236	8	24	30	2	450	467
			11	21	18	7	27	18	9	9*	10	3	471	465
			12	17	13	8	31	29				4	255	249
			13	37	38	9	155	148		0.13,L		5	270	264
3	305	296				10	22	27	1	24	31	6	169	158
4	568	568		0.5,L		11	50	50	2	19	21	7	109	111
5	457	464				12	9*	6	3	29	44	8	125	126
6	435	435	1	490	508				4	121	122	9	20	12
7	17	23	2	119	116		0.9,L		5	35	40	10	56	58
8	35	38	3	13	8	1	9*	13	6	10*	17	11	79	84
9	28	25	4	79	80	2	78	72	7	34	34	12	50	57
10	33	36	5	85	91	3	102	106	8	11	14	13	48	54
11	25	27	6	142	148	4	41	34						
12	35	36	7	42	40	5	119	129		0.14,L			1.2,L	
13	72	76	8	59	64	6	30	24	0	79	71	2	420	412
	0.2,L		9	28	17	7	120	125	1	47	49	3	120	110
			10	33	31	8	47	40	2	50	44	4	236	223
1	274	264	11	25	25	9	85	86	3	11*	4	5	137	133
2	352	342	12	10*	15	10	40	38	4	50	48	6	328	321
3	472	469	13	9*	3	11	64	65	5	42	47	7	105	103
4	148	149		0.6,L					6	48	42	8	118	121
5	205	194					0.10,L		7	9*	7	9	31	30
6	174	159	0	356	365	0	88	104				10	127	134
7	278	268	1	172	173	1	127	133		0.15,L		11	42	39
8	34	25	2	332	336	2	221	233				12	10*	7
9	19	17	3	232	229	3	115	119	1	20	11	13	46	53
10	139	145	4	47	48	4	179	175	2	16	13		1.3,L	
11	151	162	5	116	119	5	38	36	3	38	34	0	9*	6
12	44	46	6	68	53	6	38	47	4	20	13	1	58	59
13	16	19	7	110	102	7	77	75	5	30	25	2	57	56
	0.3,L		8	94	89	8	24	27	6	9*	6	3	384	381
			9	69	71	9	106	114				4	306	289
1	456	480	10	16	17	10	10*	2		0.16,L		5	180	173
2	269	260	11	11*	10	11	25	28				6	394	377
3	271	268	12	13	15				0	36	26	7	108	107
4	212	208		0.7,L			0.11,L		1	10*	13	8	203	196
5	318	313							2	17	11	9	98	106
6	9*	12	1	74	84	1	35	36	3	53	33	10	59	64
7	79	80	2	222	217	2	38	46	4	22	17	11	17	14
8	47	39	3	15	12	3	41	26				12	31	32
9	70	83	4	241	240	4	123	124		1.0,L		13	22	23
10	127	126	5	82	73	5	84	83	1	412	442			
11	68	73	6	82	80	6	125	126	2	541	581		1.4,L	
12	52	53	7	184	189	7	102	108	3	453	452	0	273	280
13	87	95	8	16	6	8	51	49	4	81	72	1	160	162
	0.4,L		9	34	31	9	21	26	5	350	338	2	213	214
			10	17	19	10	10	10	6	134	118	3	310	303
0	247	250	11	42	42				7	78	70	4	158	152
1	257	260	12	36	36		0.12,L		8	35	41	5	150	156
2	155	163		0.8,L		0	108	103	9	74	71			
3	156	154				1	158	148	10	84	95			



1,4,L			1,8,L			1,12,L			5	97	99	2,4,L		
7	110	115	0	100	102	0	64	66	6	129	127	0	58	67
8	59	62	1	109	114	1	171	175	7	25	23	1	479	492
9	142	147	2	101	97	2	74	81	8	133	136	2	100	89
10	104	108	3	155	158	3	14	10	9	46	53	3	133	139
11	21	16	4	45	50	4	76	89	10	18	2	4	366	344
12	44	45	5	123	125	5	75	76	11	13	6	5	196	190
13	27	31	6	73	75	6	11*	5	12	17	17	6	117	116
			7	57	60	7	40	37	13	9*	2	7	224	222
			8	133	135	8	14	10	2,1,L			8	51	58
			9	49	48	9	28	27	0	258	265	9	49	47
0	625	671	10	41	42	1,13,L			2	526	524	10	94	96
1	264	280	11	13	10	0	52	60	3	143	142	11	83	81
2	218	227	12	41	40	1	11*	5	4	65	41	12	25	27
3	132	123	1,9,L			2	52	57	5	180	172	13	9*	8
4	197	178	0	14	19	3	35	40	6	133	131	2,5,L		
5	100	98	1	108	113	4	49	52	7	215	221	1	307	308
6	161	151	2	118	121	5	52	54	8	22	24	2	450	457
7	21	21	3	52	46	6	27	27	9	106	107	3	340	333
8	48	52	4	52	54	7	29	26	10	36	39	4	145	137
9	83	85	5	80	89	8	28	26	11	16	23	5	194	191
10	83	83	6	14	16	1,14,L			12	34	38	6	121	115
11	24	23	7	74	78	0	10*	3	13	10	9	7	117	116
12	11	11	8	197	200	1	42	36	2,2,L			8	32	19
13	17	14	9	58	55	2	45	46	0	362	381	9	73	77
			10	69	68	3	27	18	1	334	334	10	21	19
			11	27	28	4	41	40	2	114	108	11	39	39
			1,10,L			5	21	20	3	125	117	12	39	44
0	70	70	0	11	7	6	32	30	4	441	424	13	10	10
1	173	177	1	173	179	7	32	24	5	402	388	2,6,L		
2	310	317	2	188	198	1,15,L			6	334	328	1	294	314
3	334	323	3	97	95	0	10*	5	7	160	153	2	468	467
4	246	242	4	93	93	1	76	60	8	99	91	3	206	211
5	153	150	5	112	109	2	46	38	9	70	70	4	100	93
6	62	63	6	74	79	3	18	15	10	76	76	5	97	88
7	35	31	7	126	126	4	48	44	11	57	56	6	39	39
8	91	87	8	70	72	5	26	25	12	10*	17	7	68	69
9	49	47	9	32	32	6	11	5	13	31	35	8	126	127
10	31	31	10	26	27	1,16,L			2,3,L			9	46	45
11	22	24	11	33	34	0	79	49	0	196	207	10	67	62
12	14	13	1,11,L			1	10*	6	1	249	246	11	24	22
			0	52	53	2	80	61	2	203	188	12	45	50
			1	117	123	3	22	20	3	361	354	2,7,L		
			2	205	209	4	17	15	4	260	253	0	170	168
			3	299	309	5	63	68	5	304	286	1	158	150
			4	42	46	6	31	32	6	149	137	2	125	124
			5	63	68	7	22	17	7	194	197	3	62	67
			6	31	32	8	78	77	8	73	64	4	79	70
			7	22	17	9	66	64	9	166	167	5	23	18
			8	25	25	10	66	64	10	133	131	6	71	70
			9	44	42	1	26	34	11	20	22	7	93	91
			10	10	11	2	377	368	12	19	19	8	97	92
						3	231	225	13	29	31	9	46	44
						4	29	31						

	2,7,L		7	25	26	2	31	33	11	51	51	6	144	149
10	28	33	8	40	39	3	105	110	12	42	45	7	47	45
11	60	62	9	20	17	4	38	36	13	12	15	8	73	74
12	36	42	10	26	27	5	110	109				9	40	36
				2,12,L		6	227	224		3,4,L		10	63	64
	2,8,L					7	28	28				11	16	12
0	93	99	0	73	65	8	111	114	0	33	34	12	21	22
1	26	34	1	74	75	9	81	88	1	140	141			
2	65	58	2	102	105	10	11*	13	2	124	121		3,8,L	
3	30	34	3	28	19	11	52	56	3	282	264			
4	88	88	4	83	80	12	24	26	4	106	104	0	12	4
5	121	114	5	38	41	13	31	34	5	103	103	1	63	62
6	106	104	6	19	17				6	80	86	2	55	62
7	102	99	7	25	19		3,1,L		7	154	150	3	124	125
8	70	72	8	10*	1	0	8*	9	8	278	280	4	91	98
9	60	54	9	9*	7	1	234	230	9	18	17	5	82	82
10	67	65		2,13,L		2	602	616	10	82	83	6	161	165
11	25	27				3	133	128	11	31	27	7	128	136
12	21	21	0	41	41	4	97	101	12	37	42	8	92	85
			1	95	83	5	362	371	13	43	50	9	18	22
	2,9,L		2	54	52	6	66	65		3,5,L		10	58	55
0	59	62	3	27	34	7	88	86				11	50	48
1	32	32	4	13	6	8	89	98	0	65	67			
2	45	47	5	36	36	9	47	51	1	275	291		3,9,L	
3	120	118	6	23	23	10	52	51	2	610	601	0	71	68
4	26	28	7	31	31	11	21	20	3	194	188	1	140	142
5	53	55	8	44	41	12	35	38	4	180	166	2	21	19
6	50	45				13	19	18	5	173	170	3	92	97
7	140	142		2,14,L					6	168	168	4	132	137
8	38	45	0	11	2		3,2,L		7	71	72	5	122	128
9	28	30	1	27	26	0	15	15	8	102	101	6	157	159
10	26	24	2	31	30	1	125	131	9	104	104	7	76	82
11	25	28	3	38	36	2	206	192	10	59	62	8	83	84
			4	44	46	3	357	339	11	48	53	9	112	108
	2,10,L		5	60	64	4	47	31	12	24	25	10	11	12
0	140	144	6	52	47	5	83	92		3,6,L		11	26	24
1	82	78	7	24	21	6	152	146					3,10,L	
2	125	130				7	16	13	1	231	240	0	87	83
3	52	55		2,15,L		8	129	128	2	146	136	1	73	68
4	102	108	0	25	18	9	87	87	3	149	138	2	87	91
5	105	111	1	33	25	10	111	113	4	160	146	3	57	68
6	51	51	2	23	17	11	78	83	5	111	96	4	123	126
7	48	52	3	36	35	12	37	41	6	88	84	5	125	122
8	77	73	4	11	11	13	29	34	7	29	20	6	43	46
9	19	15	5	9*	6				8	78	77	7	92	96
10	34	34	6	49	45		3,3,L		9	63	64	8	31	28
						0	184	184	10	39	36	9	33	35
	2,11,L			2,16,L		1	169	167	11	43	45	10	44	45
0	173	168	0	53	41	2	211	207	12	40	42			
1	88	88	1	34	23	3	205	196		3,7,L			3,11,L	
2	114	114	2	16	11	4	142	139	0	237	240	0	122	125
3	82	89	3	60	45	5	191	193	1	249	255	1	83	88
4	119	124				6	89	83	2	178	178	2	45	54
5	49	47		3,0,L		7	84	89	3	35	28	3	114	116
6	59	62				8	278	281	4	137	126	4	51	51
						9	145	149	5	86	79			
						10	113	115						

3,11,L			4,0,L			7	151	154	3	82	86	5	37	45
5	38	42	0	58	61	8	293	294	4	39	31	6	28	33
6	34	39	1	269	275	9	81	82	5	114	109	7	40	41
7	43	42	2	574	571	10	61	54	6	117	114	8	54	55
8	14	14	3	463	456	11	48	46	7	103	104	9	13	12
9	20	21	4	379	372	12	33	37	8	100	96	4,12,L		
10	10	6	5	98	103	4,4,L			9	45	47	0	266	250
3,12,L			6	208	202	10	36	39	10	36	39	1	112	114
0	13	18	7	26	24	0	33	35	11	28	23	2	66	69
1	94	93	8	129	130	1	194	192	4,8,L			3	27	24
2	112	106	9	103	105	2	206	198	0	43	44	4	68	66
3	13	14	10	11*	2	3	152	142	1	64	65	5	32	32
4	39	45	11	89	93	4	148	143	2	119	121	6	40	36
5	36	35	12	12	9	5	144	143	3	112	110	7	17	19
6	12	14	13	33	34	6	232	227	4	85	86	8	11	11
7	49	48	4,1,L			7	57	55	5	141	148	4,13,L		
8	11	9	0	150	161	8	99	98	6	95	97	0	80	81
9	48	50	1	236	235	9	111	106	7	126	121	1	63	63
3,13,L			2	544	544	10	134	134	8	67	65	2	48	52
0	11*	11	3	298	294	11	21	22	9	43	42	3	16	21
1	61	54	4	262	257	4,5,L			10	54	50	4	23	24
2	37	37	5	265	261	0	88	92	11	10	7	5	38	38
3	85	90	6	180	183	1	131	119	4,9,L			6	78	76
4	67	66	7	222	230	2	171	176	0	42	38	7	24	23
5	45	40	8	214	217	3	219	225	1	58	58	4,14,L		
6	11	7	9	21	18	4	96	86	2	19	20	0	10*	1
7	57	52	10	112	117	5	116	102	3	44	49	1	12	14
8	26	25	11	80	81	6	127	125	4	132	135	2	21	18
3,14,L			12	37	41	7	75	73	5	57	56	3	15	18
0	25	20	13	9*	1	8	118	118	6	127	132	4	40	30
1	33	32	4,2,L			9	44	47	7	86	86	5	9*	10
2	48	49	0	201	205	10	40	41	8	50	48	6	35	29
3	10*	11	1	146	145	11	39	39	9	16	17	4,15,L		
4	22	24	2	409	379	12	30	30	10	50	45	0	35	21
5	39	35	3	234	213	4,6,L			4,10,L			1	10*	6
6	56	51	4	109	100	0	133	132	0	36	38	2	40	35
7	66	59	5	108	109	1	240	240	1	101	103	3	11	19
3,15,L			6	76	76	2	174	168	2	33	35	4	65	52
0	14	8	7	113	109	3	173	167	3	79	82	4,16,L		
1	48	35	8	262	261	4	110	106	4	53	50	0	9*	3
2	32	27	9	225	227	5	48	50	5	33	29	1	18	14
3	10*	9	10	104	108	6	68	61	6	81	81	5,0,L		
4	75	66	11	14	15	7	64	59	7	46	50	1	588	583
5	11	11	12	50	53	8	69	69	8	82	86	2	215	202
3,16,L			13	34	43	9	77	74	9	32	29	3	235	221
0	9*	1	4,3,L			10	76	75	10	33	30	4	139	135
1	17	11	0	50	51	11	13	14	4,11,L					
2	40	27	1	136	133	12	36	36	0	31	29			
3	41	31	2	110	107	4,7,L			1	119	114			
			3	166	162	0	15	25	2	111	115			
			4	261	245	1	236	243	3	106	106			
			5	130	116	2	126	123	4	46	49			
			6	123	125									

	5,0,L		5,4,L		11	9*	8	2	77	73	7	60	61
5	12*	4	0	209	216		5,8,L	3	27	29	8	47	45
6	213	214	1	18	22			4	11*	9	9	44	43
7	114	114	2	269	264	0	31	5	33	32	10	58	58
8	80	79	3	186	194	1	25	6	33	33	11	29	28
9	45	47	4	136	130	2	41	7	24	23	12	34	36
10	23	24	5	210	216	3	47	8	13	16			
11	12	18	6	68	69	4	67						
12	12	10	7	73	72	5	79		5,13,L			6,2,L	
			8	90	90	6	51	0	46	37	0	186	192
	5,1,L		9	66	72	7	125	1	10*	6	1	104	105
0	9*	10	10	82	79	8	45	2	24	22	2	139	137
1	68	65	11	11	7	9	55	3	14	17	3	139	136
2	440	430	12	35	41	10	13	4	20	23	4	60	51
3	354	343						5	30	28	5	96	101
4	236	220		5,5,L			5,9,L	6	11	6	6	33	39
5	137	129	0	123	118	0	46	7	22	22	7	35	35
6	66	73	1	289	303	1	54				8	156	156
7	161	160	2	129	136	2	22		5,14,L		9	75	74
8	117	116	3	169	156	3	40	0	22	19	10	13	16
9	77	78	4	162	160	4	55	1	38	34	11	10*	7
10	23	21	5	89	79	5	78	2	14	10	12	32	40
11	10*	10	6	98	94	6	163	3	27	26			
12	32	32	7	102	97	7	57	4	43	38		6,3,L	
			8	20	19	8	31	5	29	21	0	9*	9
	5,2,L		9	72	70	9	18				1	116	111
0	109	114	10	58	63	10	9*		5,15,L		2	56	62
1	250	239	11	22	24			0	11	9	3	50	51
2	112	101	12	16	14		5,10,L	1	10	6	4	119	119
3	152	149				0	113	2	29	24	5	81	79
4	82	78		5,6,L		1	118	3	48	37	6	102	104
5	70	70	0	41	40	2	63				7	137	143
6	103	105	1	64	66	3	77				8	69	72
7	235	237	2	128	134	4	63		6,0,L		9	95	94
8	104	107	3	135	125	5	11*	0	35	41	10	63	65
9	120	119	4	28	29	6	25	1	57	65	11	10*	6
10	83	81	5	25	17	7	30	2	87	86			
11	94	98	6	24	27	8	62	3	89	83	0	84	98
12	9*	4	7	117	114	9	33	4	101	98	1	13	22
			8	28	27			5	61	61	2	118	118
	5,3,L		9	35	35		5,11,L	6	32	33	3	231	225
0	164	166	10	22	25	0	225	7	11*	0	4	44	41
1	65	54	11	42	46	1	105	8	105	105	5	70	75
2	41	41				2	45	9	26	24	6	59	56
3	64	59		5,7,L		3	18	10	11*	3	7	152	146
4	36	37	0	10*	11	4	35	11	10*	4	8	46	46
5	162	160	1	40	43	5	24	12	18	20	9	79	79
6	127	125	2	57	53	6	60				10	32	34
7	59	62	3	37	47	7	40		6,1,L		11	26	24
8	230	232	4	82	82	8	21	0	27	28			
9	86	86	5	48	47	9	35	1	178	164		6,5,L	
10	72	70	6	64	66			2	153	148	0	65	68
11	42	44	7	23	17		5,12,L	3	94	93	1	143	142
12	26	33	8	34	32	0	94	4	105	114	2	18	8
			9	88	86	1	11*	5	38	34	3	103	100
			10	28	30			6	147	149	4	61	55

6.5.L			5	45	46	7.0.L			7.4.L			1	62	61
5	89	84	6	51	54	1	28	21	0	148	150	2	128	131
6	86	87	7	32	30	2	138	129	1	64	70	3	106	107
7	64	67	8	46	49	3	119	120	2	58	57	4	126	129
8	104	103	9	51	50	4	59	60	3	14	17	5	55	55
9	52	51	6.10.L			5	84	82	4	41	42	6	44	40
10	10	9	0	11*	2	6	123	119	5	79	78	7	39	36
11	9*	6	1	17	8	7	22	20	6	98	98	8	16	18
6.6.L			2	12	12	8	52	48	7	80	71	9	17	12
0	197	203	3	78	74	9	92	94	8	46	45	7.9.L		
1	131	131	4	90	100	10	28	31	9	63	63	0	105	102
2	243	244	5	81	79	11	21	22	10	10*	4	1	83	88
3	147	147	6	90	97	7.1.L			11	19	22	2	56	63
4	77	74	7	26	27	0	167	172	7.5.L			3	31	28
5	57	54	8	31	32	1	136	140	0	169	189	4	18	20
6	63	60	9	14	12	2	33	35	1	176	182	5	77	76
7	41	38	6.11.L			3	93	90	2	159	165	6	67	64
8	42	41	0	51	42	4	41	42	3	126	131	7	12	11
9	16	14	1	30	33	5	57	65	4	60	62	8	15	18
10	33	33	2	23	24	6	99	103	5	63	63	7.10.L		
11	24	29	3	22	20	7	63	64	6	22	23	0	34	32
6.7.L			4	60	56	8	79	80	7	52	43	1	31	36
0	185	191	5	28	29	9	42	41	8	26	26	2	11	10
1	24	27	6	60	60	10	55	55	9	16	13	3	63	59
2	35	37	7	21	19	11	36	34	10	47	44	4	11*	4
3	151	154	8	43	37	7.2.L			7.6.L			5	33	31
4	29	31	6.12.L			0	25	7	0	221	237	6	24	28
5	74	70	0	11*	13	1	133	133	1	97	96	7	57	53
6	66	63	1	26	15	2	159	157	2	84	88	8	26	23
7	67	69	2	31	31	3	73	85	3	89	85	7.11.L		
8	42	43	3	19	14	4	129	125	4	182	192	0	11*	8
9	10*	5	4	22	25	5	50	53	5	11*	7	1	26	24
10	22	21	5	48	49	6	79	72	6	51	53	2	69	67
6.8.L			6	22	20	7	176	181	7	28	24	3	21	19
0	35	35	7	34	30	8	12	12	8	18	19	4	18	18
1	95	102	6.13.L			9	45	41	9	10*	3	5	30	27
2	36	39	0	10*	4	10	26	29	10	38	39	6	14	12
3	29	24	1	13	14	11	15	19	7.7.L			7	29	26
4	35	43	2	32	33	7.3.L			0	341	353	7.12.L		
5	114	112	3	25	28	0	19	11	1	63	70	1	58	50
6	94	99	4	28	22	1	21	25	2	171	170	2	40	38
7	69	60	5	25	24	2	66	54	3	66	70	3	29	29
8	20	18	6	24	22	3	40	40	4	34	28	4	19	15
9	39	39	6.14.L			4	133	131	5	52	55	5	38	37
10	62	62	0	18	15	5	123	121	6	71	70	6	34	29
6.9.L			1	10	16	6	71	67	7	21	19	7.13.L		
0	54	54	2	31	21	7	143	141	8	10*	2	0	10*	16
1	47	46	3	35	26	8	65	67	9	39	38	1	17	16
2	124	127	4	36	32	9	44	44	10	27	26	2	43	33
3	83	82				10	35	32	7.8.L			3	27	23
4	139	143				11	43	43	0	47	42			

	7,13,L		7	78	81	0	156	154	5	11*	7	0	11*	1
4	10	7	8	32	37	1	63	68	6	48	45	1	56	58
			9	15	11	2	92	93	7	11*	8	2	39	37
	7,14,L		10	53	52	3	47	55	8	26	23	3	54	58
						4	89	94	9	9*	7	4	72	69
0	9*	5		8,4,L		5	60	61				5	69	72
1	14	13	0	154	166	6	11	11		9,1,L		6	45	42
			1	87	86	7	11	12	0	256	271	7	31	28
	8,0,L		2	131	135	8	25	21	1	91	88	8	18	17
0	89	88	3	169	169				2	76	70			
1	248	247	4	71	68		8,9,L		3	59	60		9,6,L	
2	51	54	5	97	101	0	46	48	4	39	37	0	52	50
3	40	39	6	125	126	1	27	30	5	16*	20	1	41	46
4	44	42	7	29	33	2	97	95	6	19	21	2	60	61
5	11*	13	8	43	42	3	21	21	7	10*	12	3	75	67
6	46	48	9	41	37	4	38	39	8	48	46	4	60	64
7	11*	13	10	17	18	5	35	37	9	49	46	5	35	38
8	23	27		8,5,L		6	10*	7				6	21	18
9	56	67	0	174	180	7	11	12		9,2,L		7	42	39
10	38	35	1	200	204				0	15	16	8	31	33
	8,1,L		2	74	70		8,10,L		1	58	58			
0	162	173	3	44	41	0	69	61	2	98	96		9,7,L	
1	188	190	4	102	104	1	30	27	3	95	95	0	67	66
2	133	126	5	101	98	2	25	24	4	32	35	1	48	47
3	16	20	6	66	62	3	42	42	5	87	91	2	38	37
4	95	96	7	50	51	4	32	32	6	67	67	3	35	38
5	16	20	8	44	48	5	28	29	7	22	25	4	26	33
6	55	58	9	31	31	6	19	14	8	43	44	5	36	37
7	46	47		8,6,L		7	12	14	9	46	47	6	32	32
8	11*	12	0	98	104							7	14	13
9	23	22	1	174	176		8,11,L		0	119	120			
10	27	32	2	83	91	0	10*	4	1	88	93		9,8,L	
	8,2,L		3	42	39	1	67	60	2	111	110	0	37	39
0	15	8	4	14	12	2	56	53	3	72	72	1	70	72
1	70	73	5	27	18	3	14	15	4	91	92	2	51	53
2	129	133	6	44	46	4	20	16	5	63	64	3	10*	6
3	41	30	7	37	34	5	22	19	6	66	68	4	28	25
4	62	57	8	33	34				7	105	111	5	38	41
5	47	49	9	23	18		8,12,L		8	15	16	6	38	34
6	99	103		8,7,L		0	32	30	9	13	10	7	48	45
7	44	44	0	55	53	1	14	12						
8	44	45	1	105	112	2	33	28		9,4,L		0	35	37
9	55	53	2	143	149	3	64	59	0	115	116	1	30	25
10	25	23	3	101	107	4	9*	5	1	130	131	2	27	22
	8,3,L		4	72	70				2	112	110	3	32	36
0	111	115	5	73	73		8,13,L		3	50	51	4	31	28
1	134	133	6	24	26	0	12	11	4	68	70	5	49	46
2	104	107	7	23	24	1	33	24	5	55	56	6	34	37
3	45	45	8	39	35				6	63	65			
4	115	118	9	23	24		9,0,L		7	74	71		9,10,L	
5	70	65		8,8,L		1	12*	3	8	32	34	0	10*	0
6	97	95				2	151	157	9	15	21	1	10*	4
						3	63	60		9,5,L		2	38	36
						4	11*	12						

9,10,L			10,3,L			4 46 52			2 28 31			11,8,L		
3	20	20	0	68	71	5	63	63	3	36	37	0	9*	3
4	18	18	1	69	69	6	31	32	4	61	58	1	10	10
5	9*	10	2	11*	9	10,8,L			5	26	21	2	48	47
9,11,L			3	52	46	0	11*	16	11,3,L			12,0,L		
0	10*	14	4	78	81	1	37	34	0	17	20	0	26	25
1	41	35	5	89	85	2	21	21	1	16	22	1	10	13
2	46	40	6	56	52	3	36	33	2	37	36	2	23	20
3	33	27	7	25	23	4	28	26	3	28	25	3	33	30
10,0,L			8	24	23	10,9,L			4	32	30	4	15	17
0	34	34	10,4,L			0	39	33	5	33	28	12,1,L		
1	132	126	0	11*	2	1	17	15	6	39	35	0	10*	3
2	15	12	1	16	16	2	29	25	11,4,L			1	62	59
3	11*	1	2	25	24	3	17	16	0	11*	4	2	19	20
4	29	30	3	80	81	4	9	11	1	61	59	3	19	17
5	90	87	4	23	24	10,10,L			2	27	26	4	22	17
6	46	49	5	25	29	0	39	35	3	39	36	12,2,L		
7	25	22	6	47	43	1	11	11	4	58	55	0	10*	3
8	26	22	7	28	28	2	52	44	5	21	21	1	10*	6
10,1,L			10,5,L			11,0,L			6	38	36	2	53	50
0	74	82	0	83	85	11,5,L			0	48	49	3	37	34
1	59	53	1	65	67	0	48	49	1	36	40	4	44	44
2	22	23	2	45	46	1	11*	9	2	60	57	12,3,L		
3	83	82	3	37	39	2	72	70	3	10*	5	0	19	20
4	26	29	4	17	16	3	59	50	4	45	47	1	58	50
5	28	29	5	46	43	4	10*	3	5	37	36	2	56	54
6	27	27	6	38	37	5	33	33	11,6,L			3	39	41
7	16	11	7	30	33	6	28	29	0	10*	6	12,4,L		
8	32	32	10,6,L			7	39	39	1	37	37	0	52	50
10,2,L			0	102	101	11,1,L			2	47	46	1	24	20
0	11*	3	1	105	105	0	46	48	3	19	18	2	12	13
1	91	86	2	35	37	1	65	62	4	24	24	3	45	41
2	81	80	3	31	32	2	11*	6	5	14	13	12,5,L		
3	45	42	4	23	24	3	56	54	11,7,L			0	41	39
4	80	81	5	24	21	4	59	57	0	19	14	1	16	20
5	49	44	6	10	10	5	45	48	1	13	15	2	19	17
6	99	99	7	24	23	6	40	40	2	13	14			
7	51	53	10,7,L			11,2,L			3	27	26			
8	19	18	0	51	48	0	14	17	4	28	27			
			1	42	38	1	18	19						
			2	37	40									
			3	27	22									

APPENDIX III

Statistical tests used in  
processing A.E.D. output.



APPENDIX IIIStatistical tests used in processing A.E.D. output

It may be shown that, when counting X-ray quanta from a fully stabilised, smoothed-output tube, using a proportional or scintillation counter, the counting rate values follow a Poissonian distribution if the number of counts is large, and the standard deviation for a counting rate of  $n$  p/s is  $\sqrt{n}$ .

From a well known statistical theorem the variances of the sum or difference of several quantities are both equal to the sum of the variances of the separate quantities. Hence for a five-value measurement on the A.E.D., the standard deviation of  $[I_1 + I_3 + I_5 - (I_2 + I_4)]$  may be taken as  $(I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Now  $I_{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{2} [I_1 + I_3 + I_5 - (I_2 + I_4)]$  and hence its standard deviation may be taken as

$$\sigma(I_{\text{net}}) = \frac{1}{2} (I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Similarly

$$\sigma(I_1 + I_5 - I_3) = (I_1 + I_3 + I_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

It may be shown that, for quantities obeying a Gaussian law, there is a 99% probability that a value will lie within  $\pm 2.58$  standard deviations of the mean value, a 90% probability for  $\pm 1.64$  standard deviations, a 50% probability for  $\pm 0.67$  standard deviation. Thus if the overall peak count,  $I_3$ , obtained by the five-value measuring routine is acceptably near equality with the sum of the two half-peak counts,  $(I_1 + I_5)$  we should have

$$|I_1 + I_5 - I_3| < Q(I_1 + I_3 + I_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

where  $Q$  takes one of the values given above. Similarly, if the reflection count is significantly above background, we should have

$$I_{\text{net}} > Q \sigma(I_{\text{net}})$$

Experience has shown a value of 2.58 for  $Q$  to be satisfactory for both tests.

The test for approximate equality of the two half-peak counts

$$\frac{I_1^2 + I_5^2}{I_1 I_5} < 4$$

is not very stringent, as it allows  $I_5$  to vary between about  $0.27I_1$  and  $3.7I_1$ . This fairly generous latitude is necessary, however, since in some cases a peak may be genuinely asymmetrical, e.g. due to absorption in irregularly shaped crystals.

Intensity scaling, and Lorentz-Polarisation correction for A.E.D. output.

In the expression

$$F_o^2 = K.(Lp)^{-1}.I_o$$

the scale factor  $K$  is calculated as follows. Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be the  $I_o$  values for the reference reflection at the beginning and end of the block of data containing the reflection for which  $K$  is required, and let  $R$  be the arbitrary value set for the  $I_o$  of the reference reflection during SODI input. The values  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  may be converted to  $R$  by means of scale factors  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  such that

$$K_1 R_1 = K_2 R_2 = R$$

The value of  $K$  to be used for all reflections in the block between  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is the arithmetic mean of  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ .

The Lorentz factor,  $L$ , for a diffractometer used in normal-beam equatorial mode is

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

and for unpolarised radiation, the correction factor,  $p$ , is

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

hence,

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

APPENDIX IV

Phase determination for  
non-centrosymmetric structures.

*"Some people never learn anything  
because they understand everything  
too soon."*

*... Alexander Pope.*

APPENDIX IVPhase Determination for Non-centrosymmetric Structures

In general, phases can be anywhere between 0 and  $2\pi$  radians. The rules for selecting the initial phases for non-centrosymmetric space groups are that three phases, the parities of which are linearly independent, may be chosen arbitrarily and one other may be designated in the range 0 to  $\pi$  to fix the enantiomorph.

The  $\Sigma 2$ -type formula,

$$\langle \phi_{\underline{h}} \rangle = \langle \phi_{\underline{h}'} + \phi_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'} \rangle_{\underline{h}'} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

must be used with care since ambiguities can sometimes arise in the averaging e.g. if two estimates of a phase are respectively  $\pi/10$  and  $-2\pi/10$  (which is  $\equiv 18\pi/10$ ), the average  $\langle \phi \rangle$  is  $-\pi/20$  (or  $19\pi/20$ ) which is  $\pi$  apart. This ambiguity, which would produce misleading results, can be overcome by only accepting concurrent phase indications; the average of all the contributors is then the same as that of a single contributor. If these contributors vary in value, the phase can be considered as undetermined.

The program PHASEM includes provision for calculation of the reliability index  $R_k$ ,

$$R_k = \frac{\sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}}|_o - |E_{\underline{h}}|_c}{\sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}}|_o}$$

and output of tangent-refined phases in a form suitable for direct calculation of E-maps using the X-ray 70 system. The value of  $R_k$  has been found to give a good indication of the consistency, and hence the correctness of a particular set. (The set of normalised structure factors greater than 1.7 being usually used.) The tangent formula is capable of refining phases which are found approximately, using the  $\Sigma 2$  formula and extending the list of known phases once

the phases of a number of them are approximately known numerically. A rough guide is that if a phase is initially within about  $\pi/4$  radians from its value, then the tangent formula is capable of refining it.

The usual difficulty in direct methods is the problem of defining a unique origin and the choice made is fundamental to the entire procedure.

Non-centrosymmetric structures can exist in two enantiomorphic forms, which both give the same intensity distribution. There is thus an ambiguity of  $\pm\pi/2$  radians in the origin set, and so it becomes necessary 'to fix' the enantiomorph. This procedure is simple for space group  $P2_12_12_1$  because when an origin is chosen, it is uniquely defined, whereas in  $P2_1$  there is no such restriction. A series of rules have been derived which are useful in specifying the origin and enantiomorph-defining reflections for both primitive<sup>1 2</sup> and centred<sup>3</sup> space groups.

In the space group  $P2_12_12_1$ , any one- or two dimensional reflection has a phase of 0 or  $\pi$ , or  $\pm\pi/2$ , depending on its parity. This occurs because all three projections are centrosymmetric. It is thus a relatively simple matter to choose three zonal reflections which are linearly independent analogous to the centrosymmetric case. The sign of each phase (0 or  $\pi$ , or  $\pi/2$ ), can be arbitrarily fixed. Hence, for ketol bishydropulegone

h	k	l	E	$\phi$	Parity
5	11	0	3.11	$\pi/2$	uu0
0	4	7	2.22	0	Ogu
7	6	0	2.09	$\pi/2$	ug0

where g and u denote even and odd parities respectively. The phases of reflections of type gu0, uuu, and ugu are linearly dependent on these three and are formed by combining them in pairs. The three zonal parity groups Oug, Ouu, and uu0 are not linearly dependent

on these three starting origin-defining reflections and can all be assigned an arbitrary phase of  $\pm \pi/2$ . This ambiguity may be resolved by the choice of a suitable fourth reflection which can combine with any of the others in the starting set to give linearly dependent phases with no ambiguities. The fourth reflection chosen by MULTAN in the case of the ketol was the 1 11 3 ( $E = 3.21$ ), <sup>for</sup> which a phase of  $\pm \pi/2$  was recommended.\*

For space group  $P2_1$ , the enantiomorph may not be defined in this manner although restriction of a symbolic phase between 0 and  $\pi$  radians is all that is necessary to fix it. The origin set must be of the type  $h_1 0 \ell_1$  and  $h_2 0 \ell_2$  and  $h_3 1 \ell_3$ , where  $h_1 0 \ell_1$  and  $h_2 0 \ell_2$  are two different terms from the parities  $g0u$ ,  $u0g$  and  $u0u$ .

The basic set of starting phases, together with the symbolic phases used should be associated with large E values and capable of entering into a large number of  $\Sigma 2$ -type relationships, so that the phase expansion process goes well with a large propagation of phases. This problem of obtaining the best starting set comprising reflections which interact well with the reflection data is sometimes difficult and elusive. It was for this reason that the computer program MULTAN was used to obtain the best starting set using the powerful CONVERGENCE routine<sup>4</sup>.

#### General Procedure for Phase determination

The program PHASEM written by M.G.B. Drew<sup>5</sup> was used. A set of normalised structure factors greater than 1.7 is used as input data. The first part of the program calculates the phases of these input reflections throughout the sphere of reflection, since all the reflections in the sphere must be used in the phase determining formulae,

\* Prof. Rogers has subsequently shown that the MULTAN choice is wrong: in this case it should have been 0 or  $\pi$ .

A simple set of algorithms is used for this purpose :-

$$\phi_{hkl}^- = \pi/2 [1 + (-1)^{rh+sk+t\ell+1}] - \phi_{hkl}$$

$$\phi_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{\ell}} = \pi/2 [1 + (-1)^{uh+vk+w\ell+1}] - \phi_{hkl}$$

$\phi_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{\ell}}$  is then fixed by these two algorithms. Examples of generating integers illustrate the technique.

	r	s	t	u	v	w
$P2_1^2 2_1^2 2_1$	1	0	1	0	1	1

When h is reversed,  $\phi_{\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{\ell}}$  is set equal to  $-\phi_{hkl}$  : As a consequence, phases of  $-\phi_{hkl}$  and  $\pi + \phi_{hkl}$  can occur in the  $\bar{h}$  region.

All combinations of  $\underline{h}'$  and  $\underline{h}-\underline{h}'$  for a given  $\underline{h}$  are now listed; these are computed using the  $\Sigma 2$ -type relationship. A choice of origin and enantiomorph defining reflections can now be made, together with three symbolic phases. Employment of the  $\Sigma 2$  formula 1 in a symbolic addition process then enables the phases of a number of reflections in the list to be uniquely determined in terms of symbols. Occasionally a phase will be determined absolutely. An  $\alpha$  value may be defined :

$$\alpha_{\text{Drew}} = \frac{\alpha}{2\sigma_3\sigma_2^{-3/2}}$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{2\sigma_3}{\sigma_3^{3/2}} |E_{\underline{h}}| (A^2 + B^2)^{1/2} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_n = \sum_{j=1}^N Z_j^n \quad Z_j = \text{Atomic Number of the } j\text{th atom in unit cell containing } N \text{ atoms.}$$

with 
$$A = \sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}}, E_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'}| \sin(\phi_{\underline{h}'} + \phi_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'})$$

and 
$$B = \sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}}, E_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'}| \cos(\phi_{\underline{h}'} + \phi_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'})$$

For equal atom structures,  $\alpha_{\text{Drew}}$  reduces to  $\alpha/\sqrt{N}$ . Phase indications are only accepted if their variance is less than about 0.5 square radians. (Variance is the square of the standard deviation). It has been experimentally determined that this limiting value usually corresponds

to an  $\alpha$  limit of about  $2.5^6$ . If this lower limit is taken for  $\alpha$ , then  $\alpha_{\text{Drew}}$  becomes  $1.25N^{\frac{1}{2}}$  (as an approximate guide). Thus, during the process of symbolic addition, if a triple product  $E_{\underline{h}}E_{\underline{h}'}E_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'}$  has a value less than this, the phase indication will be rejected.

The tangent formula,

$$\tan \phi_{\underline{h}} \approx A/B$$

is now utilised to find the best set of phases corresponding to numerical values of the symbols. e.g. if a symbol can range between 0 and 1000 millicycles, four different sets in steps of 250 millicycles from 125 mc. are tried: (125, 375, 625, 875 mc.) Thus for three symbols, there are numerous solutions corresponding to the combinations of symbols tried.

During the procedure of tangent refinement, each phase must satisfy two conditions to be introduced into the set. Firstly, its  $\alpha$  value must be greater than the preset minimum, and additionally its consistency index  $t_{\underline{h}}$ , defined as

$$t_{\underline{h}} = \frac{(A^2 + B^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sum_{\underline{h}'} |E_{\underline{h}} E_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'}|}$$

must be greater than its preset value. This value is a measure of how well the sum of the contributing phases ( $\phi_{\underline{h}} + \phi_{\underline{h}-\underline{h}'}$ ) agree with each other. The value usually chosen is within the range  $0 < t < 1.0$  although preset values of between 0.25 and 0.40 have been experimentally found to be satisfactory<sup>7</sup>. The number of terms introduced in each cycle can also be varied (this enables a small number of consistent phases to be added at each cycle).

The best set of phases thus obtained is the one with the lowest  $R_k$  index and the highest  $\langle \alpha \rangle$  and  $\langle t_{\underline{h}} \rangle$  values. An additional measure of consistency was introduced into this program by Drew and is provided<sup>5</sup> by the  $R_{\text{Drew}}$  which is defined as



$$R_{\text{Drew}} = \frac{\sum_{\underline{h}} |E_{\underline{h}}| (1 - t_{\underline{h}})}{\sum_{\underline{h}} |E_{\underline{h}}|}$$

The program calculates  $R_D$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $t_{\underline{h}}$  values and thus the set of phases with the lowest  $R$  value and the highest  $\langle \alpha \rangle$  and  $\langle t_{\underline{h}} \rangle$  values is probably, though not necessarily, the correct solution.

Cards can then be punched and an E map calculated using these phases.

### MULTAN

In the paper by Germain, Main and Woolfson, details are given of the "CONVERGENCE" method for obtaining the best possible starting set of phases. It does this by testing the effectiveness of using particular sets of origin and enantiomorph-fixing selections and by selecting additional reflections.

A modified tangent formula was introduced which included a weighting scheme.

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

$$= \frac{T_{\underline{h}}}{B_{\underline{h}}}$$

where  $W_{\underline{h}}$  is the weight associated with the phase  $\phi_{\underline{h}}$ ,

Each weight is computed from

$$W_{\underline{h}} = \tanh \sigma_3 \sigma_2^{-3/2} |E_{\underline{h}}| (T_{\underline{h}}^2 + B_{\underline{h}}^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= \tanh (\alpha_{\underline{h}}/2)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha_{\underline{h}} = 2\sigma_3 \sigma_2 |E_{\underline{h}}| (T_{\underline{h}}^2 + B_{\underline{h}}^2)^{1/2}$$

In the CONVERGENCE routine of MULTAN, the values of  $\langle \alpha_{\underline{h}}^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$  are evaluated for each reflection (from a consideration of the number of interactions each reflection is involved with regard to the entire reflection data). The lowest value of  $\langle \alpha_{\underline{h}}^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is then sought. The reflections corresponding to these values are then removed from the data and their computer program code numbers and the values of  $\langle \alpha_{\underline{h}}^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$  are listed. This process is continued with the proviso that the origin and enantiomorph fixing reflections are never removed from the system. Ultimately, the process 'converges' on the four starting reflections.

As a guide to the best phase sets MULTAN calculates the "absolute figure of merit (FOM) for each phase set. It is defined by

$$\text{FOM} = \frac{\sum_{\underline{h}} \alpha_{\underline{h}} - \sum_{\underline{r}} \alpha_{\underline{r}}}{\sum_{\underline{e}} \alpha_{\underline{e}} - \sum_{\underline{r}} \alpha_{\underline{r}}}$$

where  $\sum_{\underline{h}} \alpha_{\underline{h}}$  is the sum of the calculated  $\alpha$ 's,  $\sum_{\underline{r}} \alpha_{\underline{r}}$  is the value of  $\sum_{\underline{h}} \alpha_{\underline{h}}$  assuming random phases and  $\sum_{\underline{e}} \alpha_{\underline{e}}$  is the sum of the estimated  $\alpha$ 's. The value of FOM for a correct set of phases is expected to be about 1.2 .

MULTAN additionally calculates a quantity termed the RESID which is equal to  $R_{\text{Karle}}$  when all the  $\Sigma 2$ -type relationships are used. RESID should be a minimum for the correct phase set.

In the structure determination of bishydropulegone, the MULTAN program was used to determine the best starting set of origin-defining and enantiomorph-fixing reflections. The choice of enantiomorph-fixing reflection is restricted to those parity groups which are independent of the starting set and not defined by them.

The origin-defining set was the 5 11 0, 0 4 7 and 7 6 0 reflections which were assigned phases of  $\pi/2$ , 0 and  $\pi/2$  respectively ;

Thus;-

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \pi/2 & 5 & 11 & 0 & uu0 & \\
 & & & & & > \text{uuu} \\
 0 & 0 & 4 & 7 & 0gu & > \text{gug} \\
 & & & & & > \text{ugu} \\
 \pi/2 & 7 & 6 & 0 & ug0 & \\
 & & & & & \overline{\text{guu}}
 \end{array}$$

It may thus be seen that one must seek a suitable term among  $uu0$ ,  $0gu$  and  $0uu$  parities which will give  $\Delta\phi$  sums of  $\pm \pi/2$ . Thus either  $0gu$  or  $0uu$  parities of reflection may be used for this purpose.

The routine FASTAN within the MULTAN program chooses an enantiomorph-fixing reflection from the input data in a manner which will constrain the choice to these two parity groups, but if it cannot find a suitable reflection within these parity groups it will then release this restriction and choose a general reflection. In the bishdropulegone structure determination, the 1 11 3 reflection of parity  $uuu$  was chosen in the starting set with the highest FOM and lowest RESID values. One could thus say that the constraining of this particular reflection with a value of  $\pi/2$  was incorrect,\* although if it had been of quite a different value, the RESID value would have been much higher and the absolute FOM much lower. The result of this would have been that this particular starting set would not have been chosen.

\* See footnote to p. 322.

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*"So little done, so much to do."  
... C.J. Rhodes.*