



Gas Electron Diffraction — Eliminating Ambiguities of Quantum Chemistry

Sebastian Blomeyer

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Ferrocenes

Ferrocenes – history



1966 – gas-phase structure of Ferrocene^[1]

1968 – rotational barrier of Ferrocene^[2]

1979 – gas-phase structure and rotational barrier of Me₁₀Ferrocene^[3]

⋮

2010 – gas-phase structure and rotational barrier of Cl₁₀Ferrocene^[4]

2015 – F₅Ferrocene^[5]

[1] R. K. Bohn, A. Haaland, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1966**, *5*, 470.

[2] A. Haaland, J. E. Nilsson, *Acta Chem. Scand.* **1968**, *22*, 17.

[3] A. Almenningen, A. Haaland, S. Samdal, J. Brunvoll, J. L. Robbins, J. C. Smart, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1979**, *173*, 293.

[4] L. Phillips, M. K. Cooper, A. Haaland, S. Samdal, N. I. Giricheva, G. V. Girichev, *Dalton Trans.* **2010**, *39*, 4631.

[5] K. Sünkel, S. Weigand, A. Hoffmann, S. Blomeyer, C. G. Reuter, Yu. V. Vishnevskiy, N. W. Mitzel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 126-129.

Ferrocenes – GED



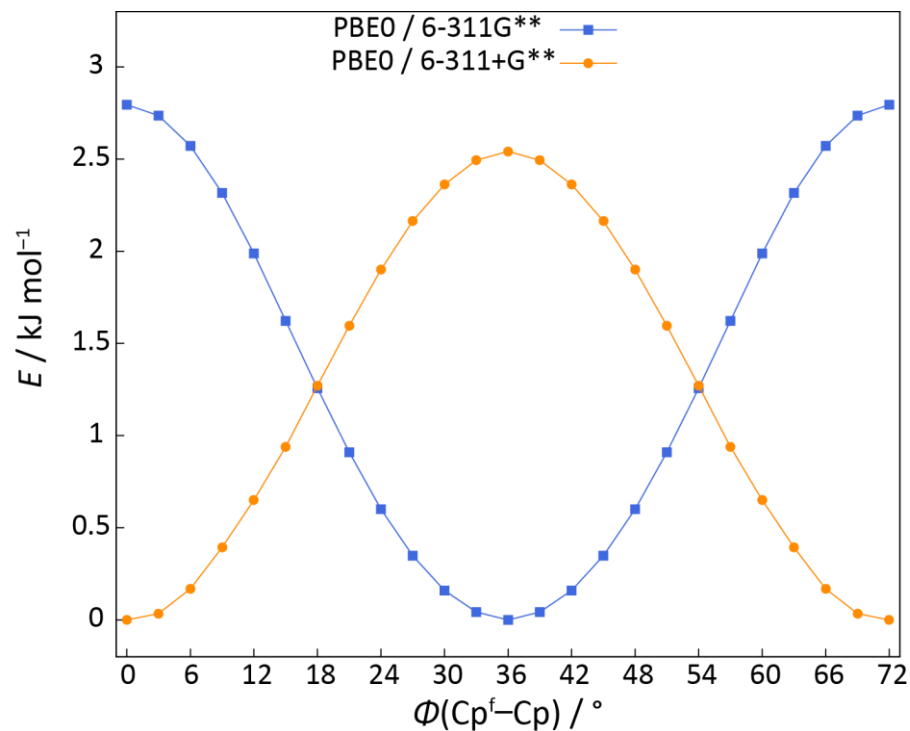
compound (Fc=Ferrocene)	$\Delta E / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	$\text{C}_5\text{-X}$ bending (+ towards, - away from Fe)
$\text{H}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[1,2]}$	-3.8(13)	+3.7(9)°
$\text{Me}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[3]}$	+4.2(13)	-3.4(5)°
$\text{Cl}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[4]}$	+0.8(2)	-3.7(3)°

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{ecl}} - E_{\text{stag}}$$

1,2,3,4,5-Pentafluoroferrrocene:
first “mixed-ligand” and
first fluorinated metallocene in GED

→ hard to predict any structural feature

F₅Ferrocene – QC



Method		$\Delta E / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	$d(\text{Fe}-\text{C}_F) / \text{\AA}$
PBE0	6-311G(d,p)	+2.7	1.999
	6-311+G(d,p)	-2.3	2.007
	cc-pVTZ	-2.2	2.013
MP2	6-311G(d,p)	-5.8	1.862
	6-311+G(d,p)	-20.8	1.865
	cc-pVTZ	-17.1	1.856

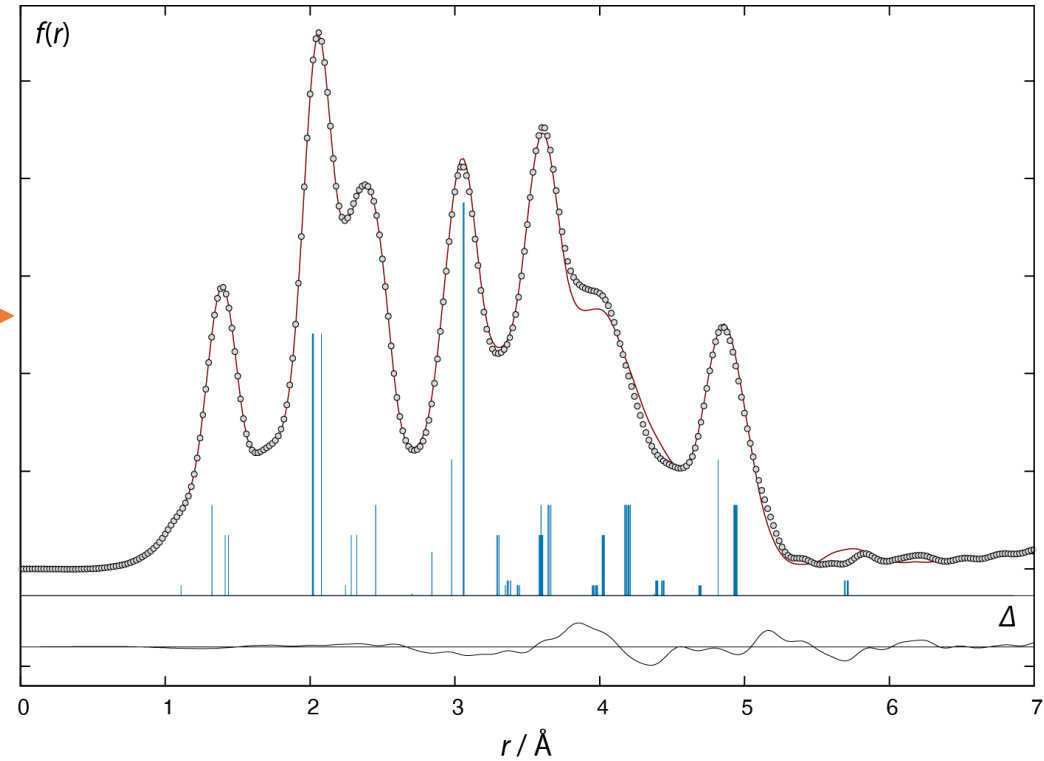
$$\Delta E = E_{\text{ecl}} - E_{\text{stag}}$$

F₅Ferrocene – GED



GED models:

- $\Phi = 0^\circ$: $R_f = 5.8 \%$
- $\Phi = 36^\circ$: $R_f = 7.8 \%$
- Φ refined: $\Phi = 15.5(13)^\circ$, $R_f = 4.8 \%$



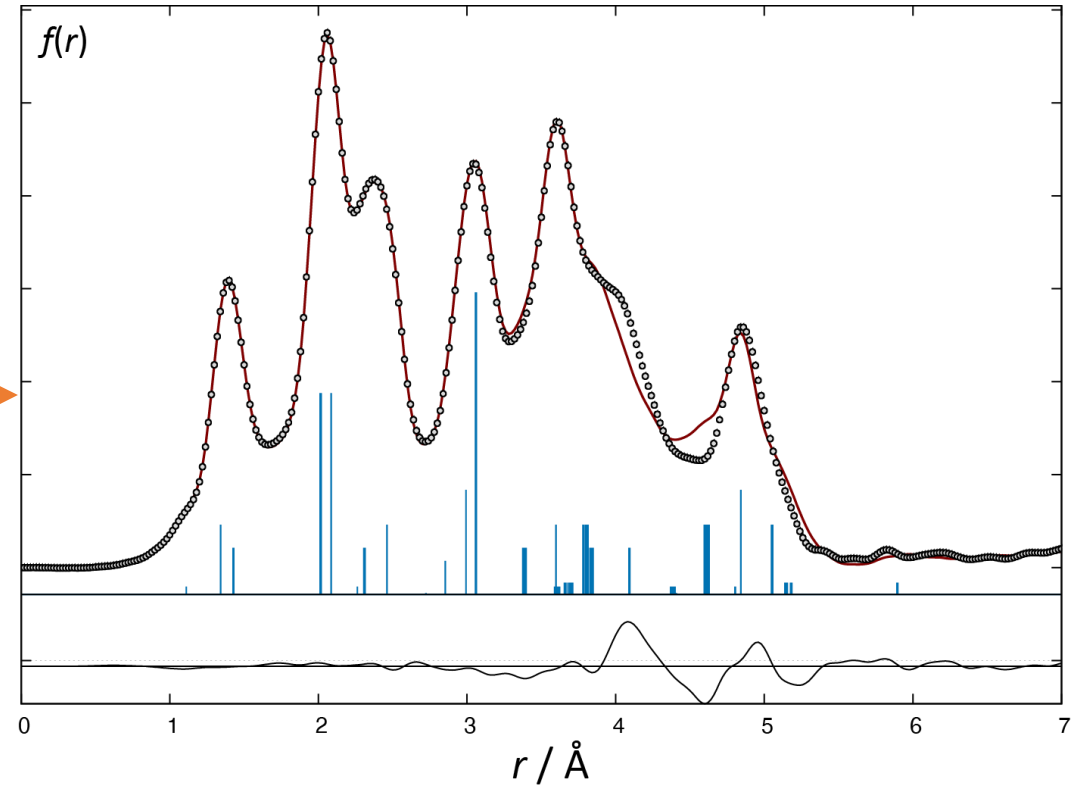
sample provided by:
Prof. Dr. K. Sünkel, LMU München

F₅Ferrocene – GED



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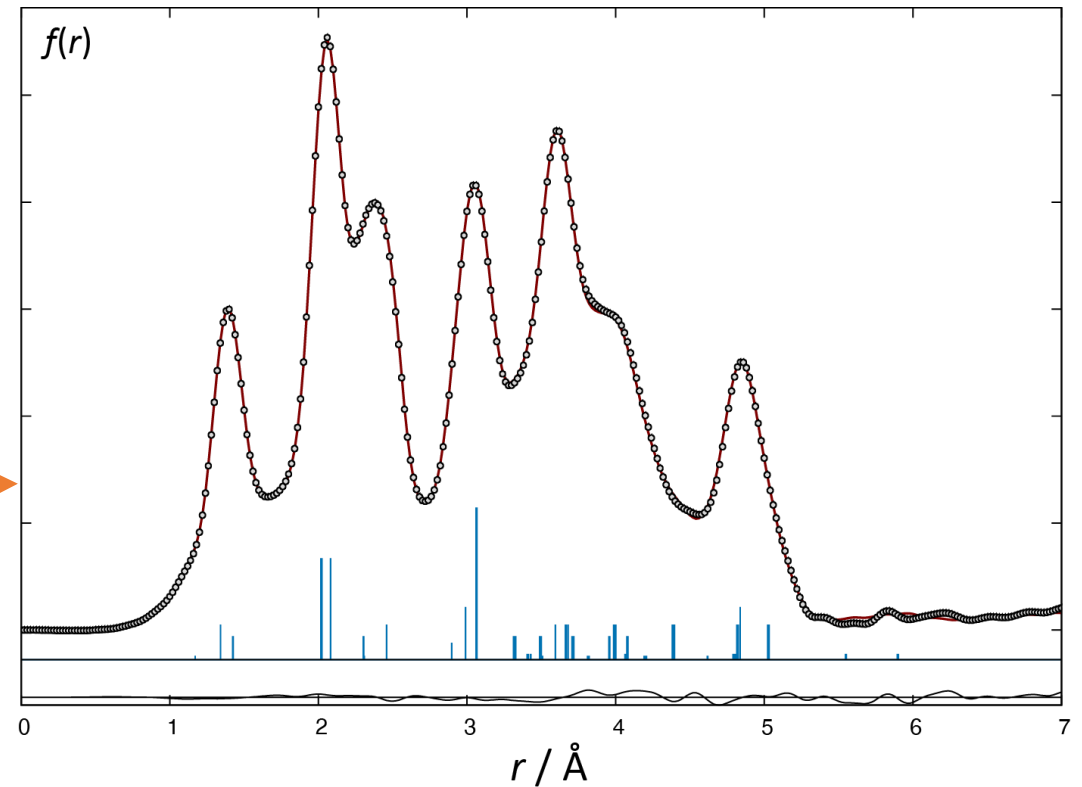
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F₅Ferrocene – GED



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F₅Ferrocene – GED

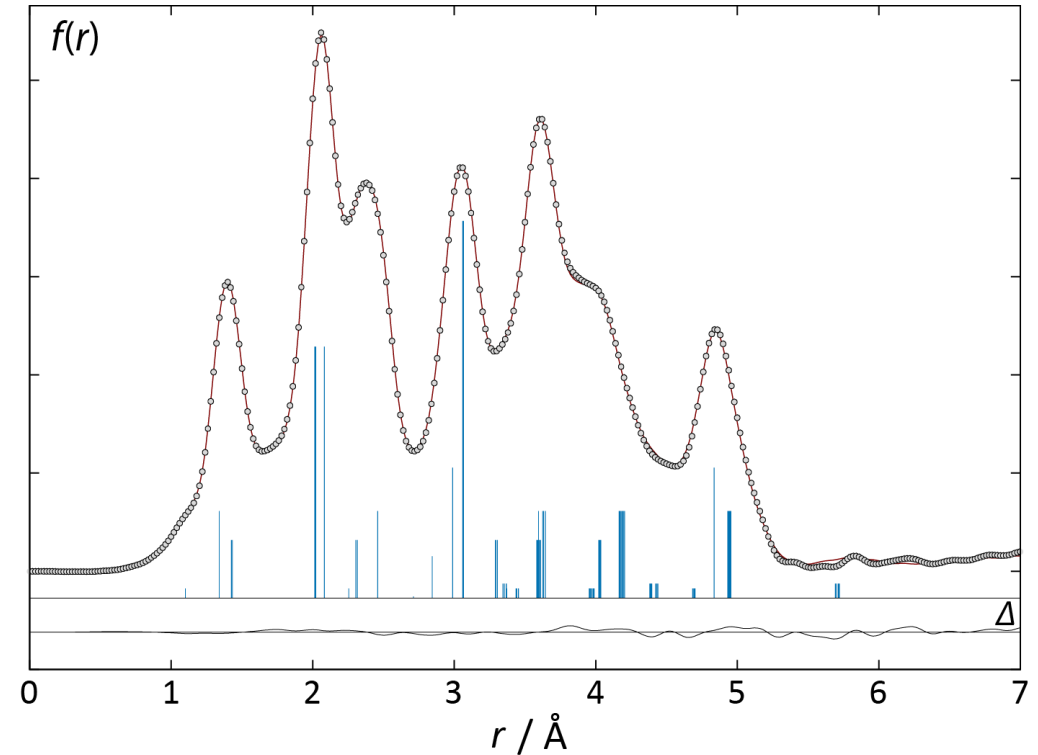


internal rotation

- isolated vibrational mode
 - $\tilde{\nu} = 27 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (PBE0/cc-pVTZ)
- external potential
 - $V(\Phi) = V_5 [(1 - \cos(5\Phi))] / 2$

Results^[5]:

- eclipsed minimum
- $V_5 = 2.4(8) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
- C₅–H bent inwards (+1.6(6)°)
- C₅–F bent outwards (–3.7(3)°)
- $d(\text{Fe}-(\text{C}_5\text{F}_5)) < d(\text{Fe}-(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5))$:
 - 1.606(5) Å vs. 1.679(4) Å



$$R_f = 4.4 \%$$

Ferrocenes – structures



compound (Fc=Ferrocene)	$\Delta E / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	$\text{C}_5\text{-X bending}$ (+ towards, – away from Fe)
$\text{H}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[1,2]}$	-3.8(13)	+3.7(9)°
$\text{Me}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[3]}$	+4.2(13)	-3.4(5)°
$\text{Cl}_{10}\text{Fc}^{[4]}$	+0.8(2)	-3.7(3)°
$\text{F}_5\text{Fc}^{[5]}$	-2.4(8)	$\text{C}_5\text{-H: } +1.6(6)^\circ, \text{C}_5\text{-F: } -3.7(3)^\circ$
Cl_5Fc (PBE0/cc-pVTZ)	-1.3	$\text{C}_5\text{-H: } +2.9^\circ, \text{C}_5\text{-Cl: } -4.4^\circ$
Br_5Fc (PBE0/cc-pVTZ)	-0.8	$\text{C}_5\text{-H: } +3.1^\circ, \text{C}_5\text{-Br: } -4.3^\circ$
F_{10}Fc (PBE0/cc-pVTZ)	-3.2	-2.7°

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{ecl}} - E_{\text{stag}}$$

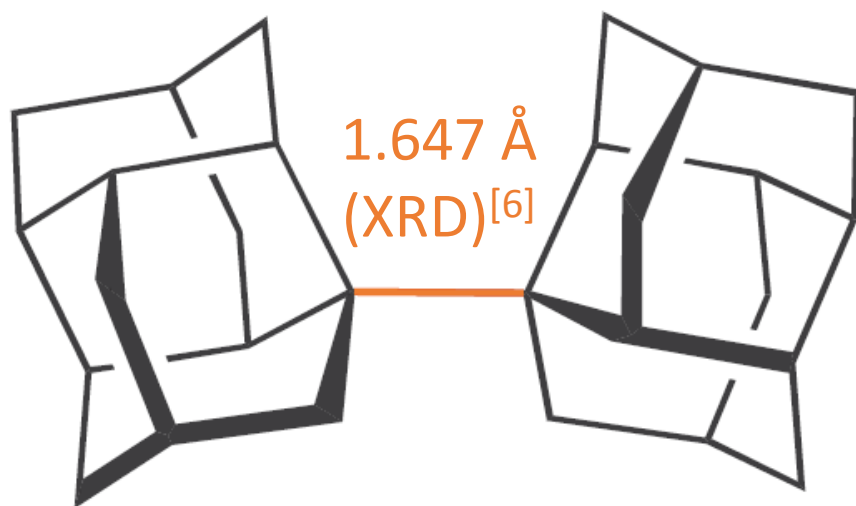
→ equilibrium structure: interplay of steric repulsion and dispersive attraction

→ bending: ligand-specific and -intrinsic effect



1-(1-Diamantyl)diamantane

Bis-diamantane – QC



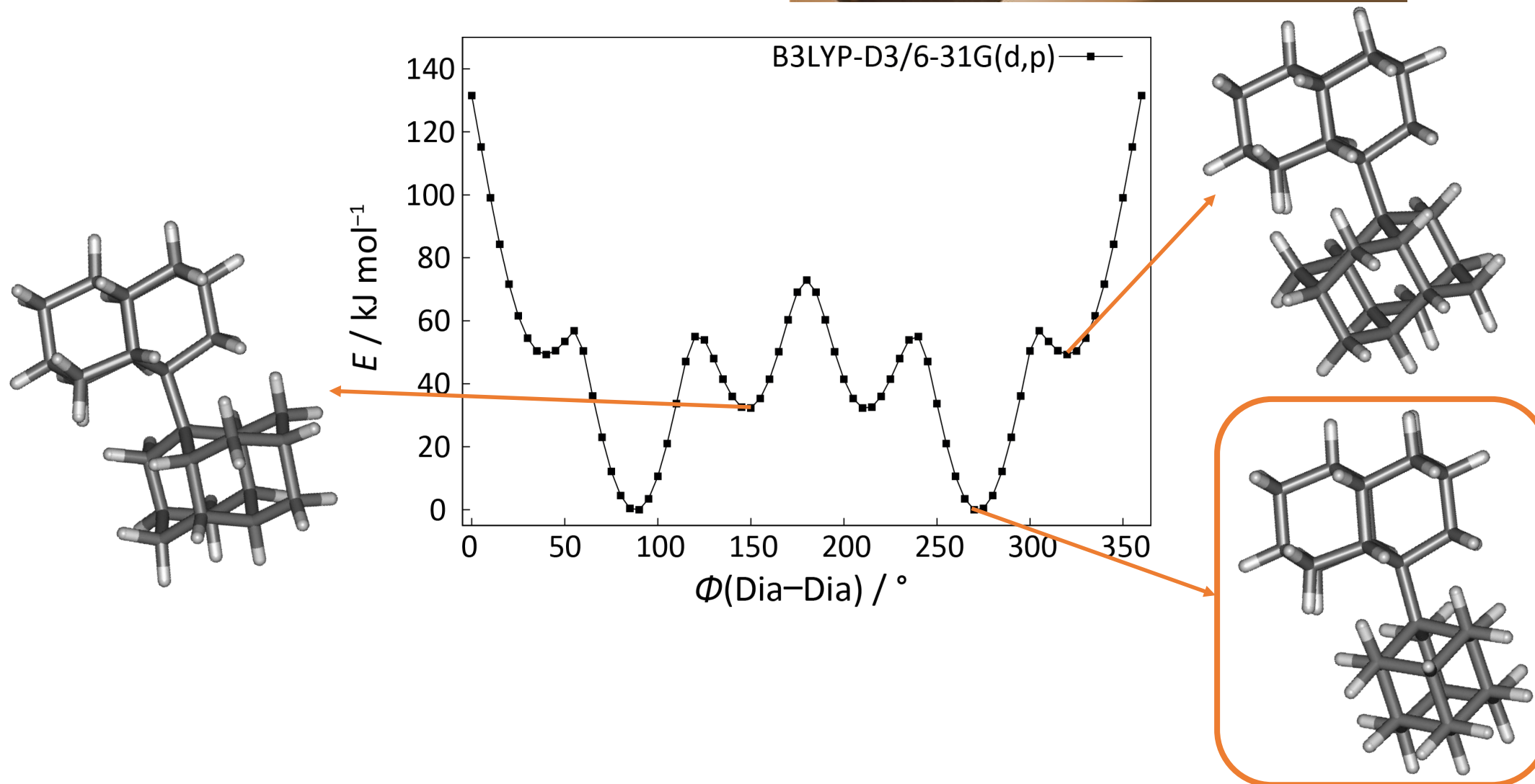
QC method	$d(\text{C}-\text{C})_{\text{long}} / \text{Å}$
B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)	1.674 ^[6]
B3LYP-D/6-31G(d,p)	1.648 ^[6]
B3LYP-D3/6-31G(d,p)	1.665
B3LYP-D3/cc-pVTZ	1.664
MP2/6-311G(d,p)	1.636

“...we estimate that a value of 1.655 Å would be the most realistic approximation of the central bond length [...] in the gas phase.”^[7]

[6] P. R. Schreiner, L. V. Chernish, P. A. Gunchenko, E. Yu. Tikhonchuk, H. Hausmann, M. Serafin, S. Schlecht, J. E. P. Dahl, R. M. K. Carlson, A. A. Fokin, *Nature* **2011**, 477, 308.

[7] A. A. Fokin, L. V. Chernish, P. A. Gunchenko, E. Yu. Tikhonchuk, H. Hausmann, M. Serafin, J. E. P. Dahl, R. M. K. Carlson, P. R. Schreiner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 13641.

Bis-diamantane – QC

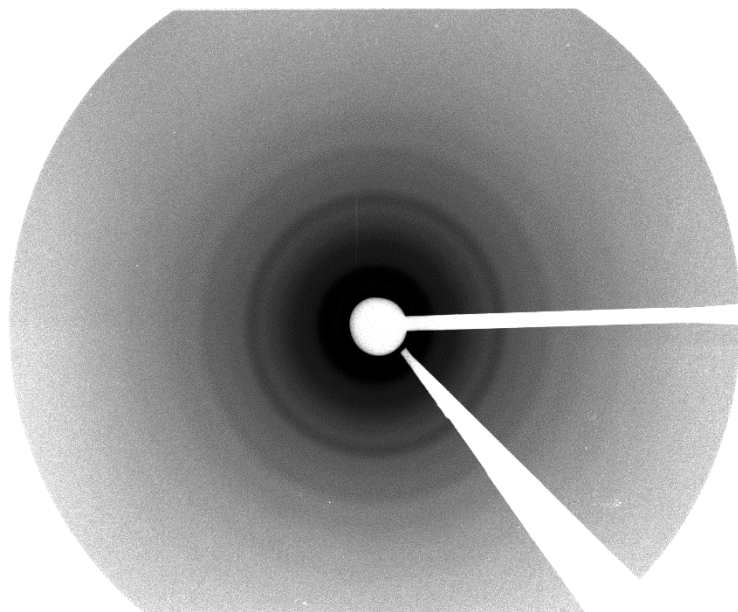


Bis-diamantane – GED

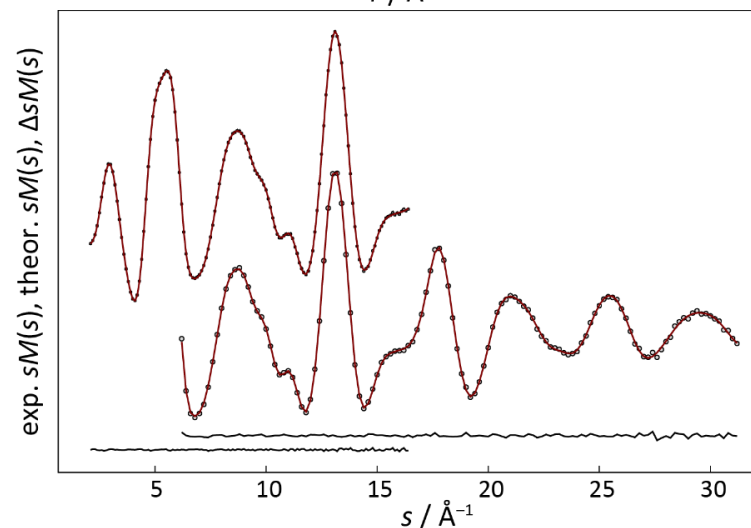
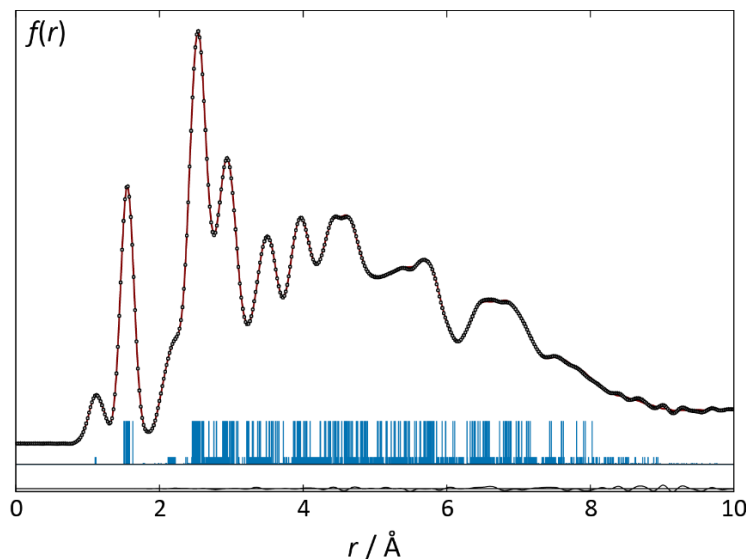


GED experiments at 310 °C:

- very intense diffraction



sample provided by:
Prof. Dr. P. R. Schreiner, JLU Gießen



$$R_f = 1.68 \%$$

$$\Phi \approx 40^\circ \rightarrow R_f = 3.9 \%$$

$$\Phi \approx 150^\circ \rightarrow R_f = 4.5 \%$$

atom-richest
compound @ BI

Bis-diamantane – GED



distance/angle [$\text{\AA}/^\circ$]	r_e / Φ_e (GED)
$d(\text{C}-\text{C})_{\text{long}}$	1.603(12)
$d(\text{C}-\text{C})_{\text{other}}$	1.524(5)–1.567(5)
$\Phi(\text{Dia-Dia})$	92.3(15)

$d(\text{C}-\text{C})_{\text{long}}$ significantly shorter than:

- all calculations (shortest: 1.636 \AA)
- XRD (1.647 \AA)
- “estimated” value (1.655 \AA)

→ calculations: underestimate strength of dispersion forces

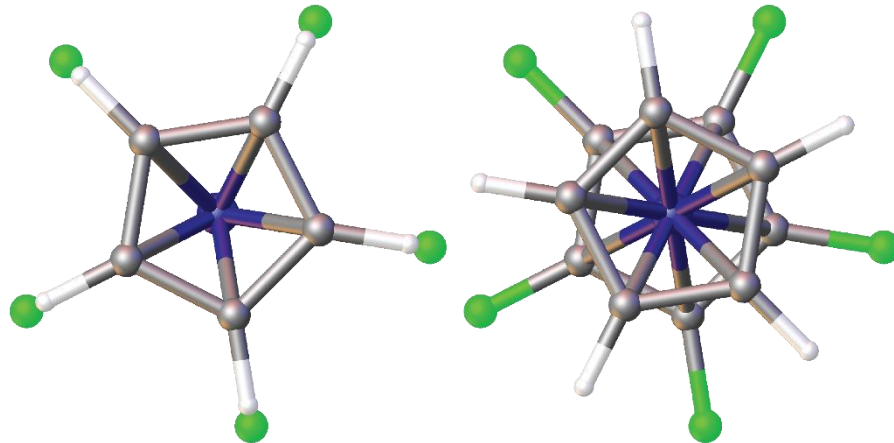
→ GED structures: benchmarks for improvements?

Summary



Flexibility in

1,2,3,4,5-Pentafluoroferrrocene



eclipsed equilibrium

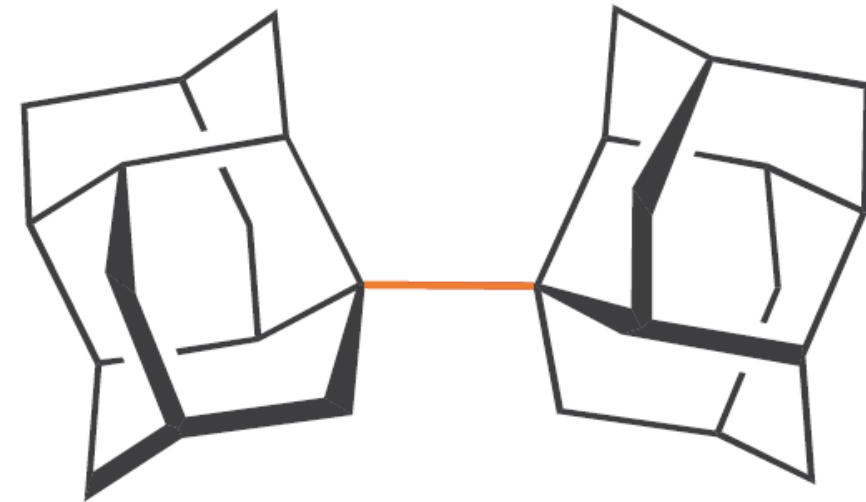
$$\Delta E = 2.4(8) \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

H atoms bent inwards

F atoms bent outwards

Dispersion Forces in

1-(1-Diamantyl)diamantane



1.636–1.674 Å (QC)

vs.

1.603(12) Å (GED)

