

Strukturaufklärung in der molekularen anorganischen Chemie

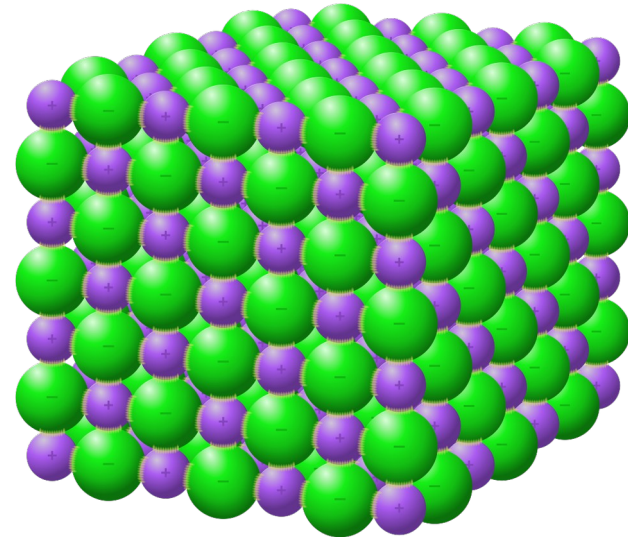
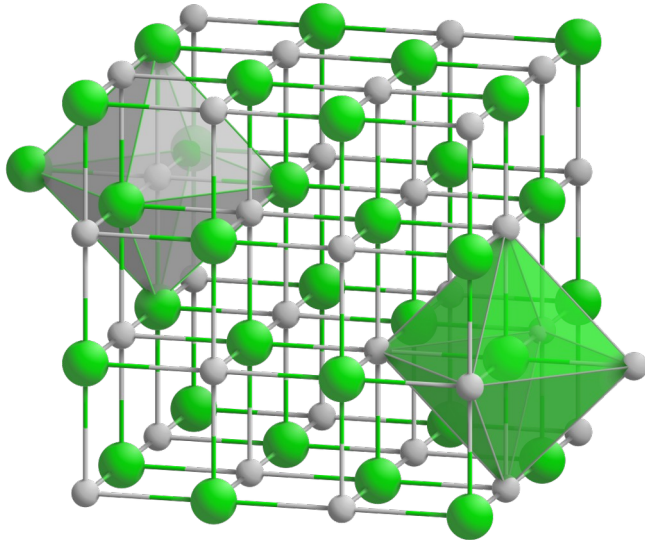
11. Strukturverfeinerung,

Phasenabhängige Strukturen

Strukturverfeinerung

Als Anekdote...

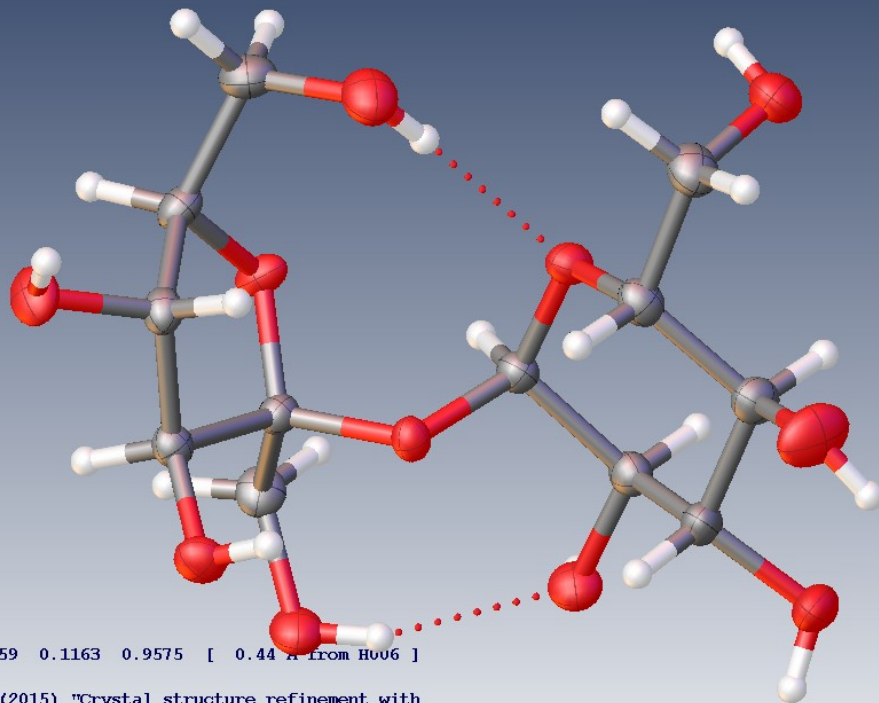
Natriumchlorid



Kubisch $Fm\bar{3}m$

Dichte $\rho = 2.1615 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3} \rightarrow r(\text{Na}-\text{Cl})$ aus ρ [Versuche selber zu rechnen]

Olex2 für XRD



Deepest hole -0.18 at 0.3159 0.1163 0.9575 [0.44 Å from H006]

Please cite: G.M. Sheldrick (2015) "Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL", Acta Cryst., C71, 3-8 (Open Access) if SHELXL proves useful.

```
+++++  
+ sucrose finished at 20:45:34 Total elapsed time: 0.50 secs +  
+++++  
Hoofst y: -0.0(4), Parson's q: -0.3(5), Flack x: 0.6(9)
```

Sucrose P2₁

/home/yjura/Apps/Olex2/sucrose/sucrose.res

C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁

a = 7.7727(9)	α = 90°	Z = 3	R ₁ 3.11 %
b = 8.7216(11)	β = 102.983(11)°	Z' = 1.5	
c = 10.8637(11)	γ = 90°	V = 717.63(15)	

d min (Mo)	0.73	I/σ(I)	32.7	Rint	3.39%	Full 50.5°	99.7		
2θ = 58.4°						95% to 58.4°			
Shift	-0.003	Max Peak	0.2	Min Peak	-0.2	Goof	1.059	Hoofst	-0.0(4)

Cell contents from UNIT instruction and atom list do not agree

Home Work View Tools Info

Solve Refine Draw Report

Program ShelXL L.S. Cycles 5 Peaks 4

hkl file sucrose.hkl hkl: Tue Jan 11 20:44:18 2022

Weight .035 | .033 .079 | .096 EXTI 0.020(4) ACTA

Use Solvent Mask This is the Olex2 implementation of BYPASS (a.k.a. SQUEEZE)

Refinement Settings Extra

Toolbox Work

Labels Labels OFF/ON

C H O ... Add H

QC to QH Hx H H H Z' = 1.5

Select atom(s) and then mFit mSplit Split SAME SHIFT+Move

MAP Show Map Map Settings

Peak & Uiso Sliders

Growing

Finishing

History

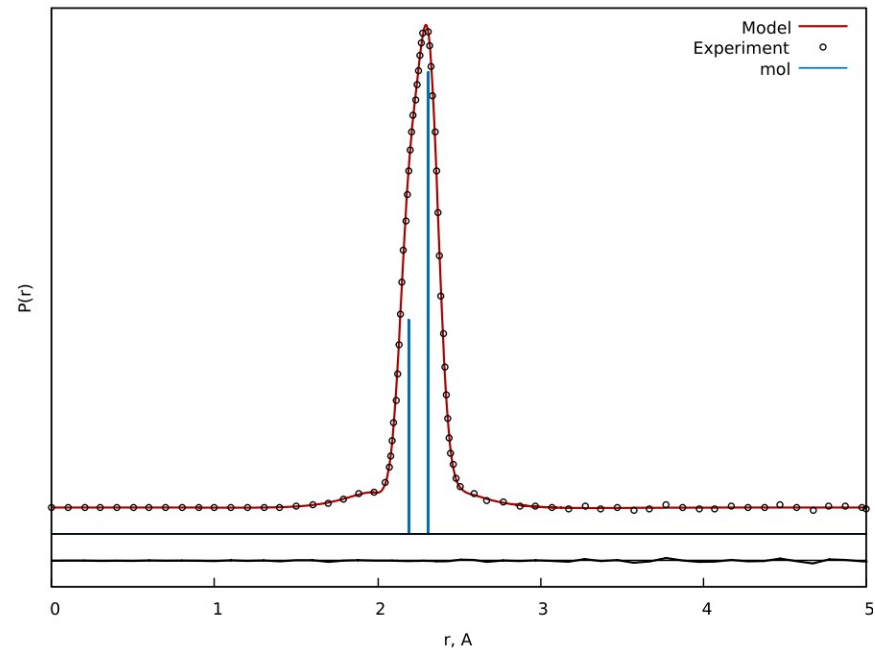
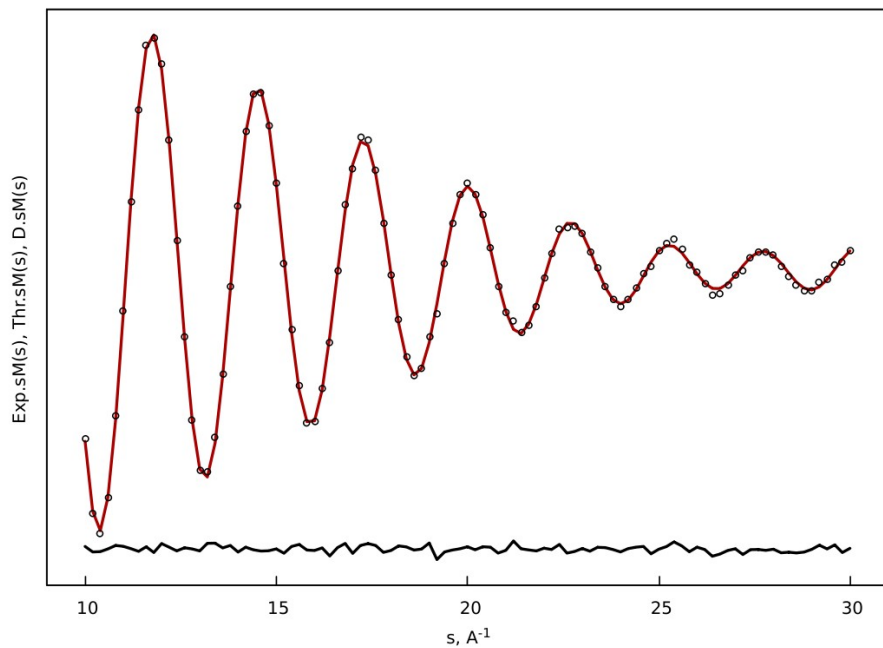
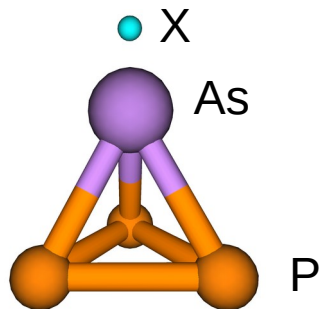
Select

Naming

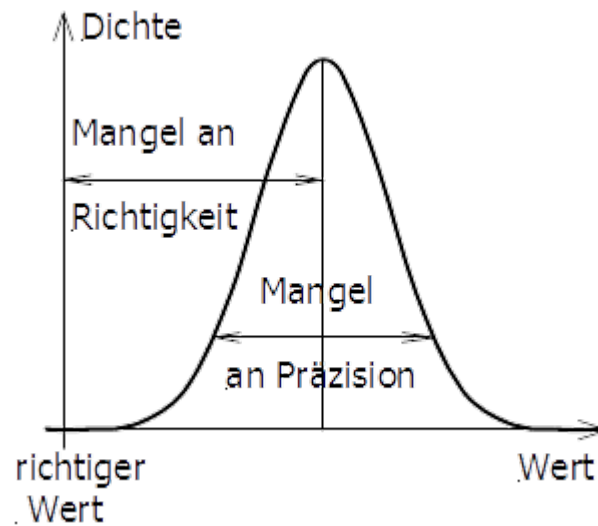
Sorting

UNEX für GED u./o. Rot. Konstanten

s. Beispiel für AsP_3



Statistik



Präzision \neq Richtigkeit
Präzision + Richtigkeit = Genauigkeit

Phasenabhängige Strukturen



Feststoff

≠



Flüssigkeit

≠

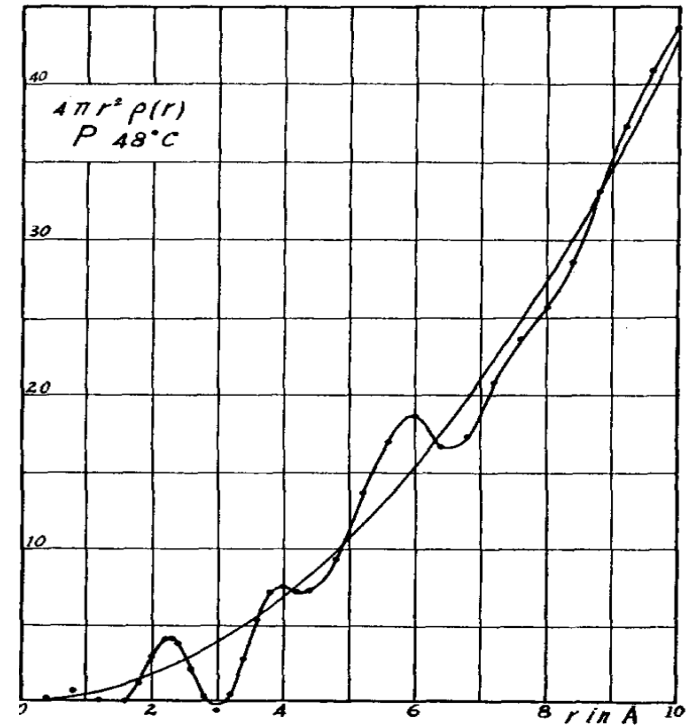
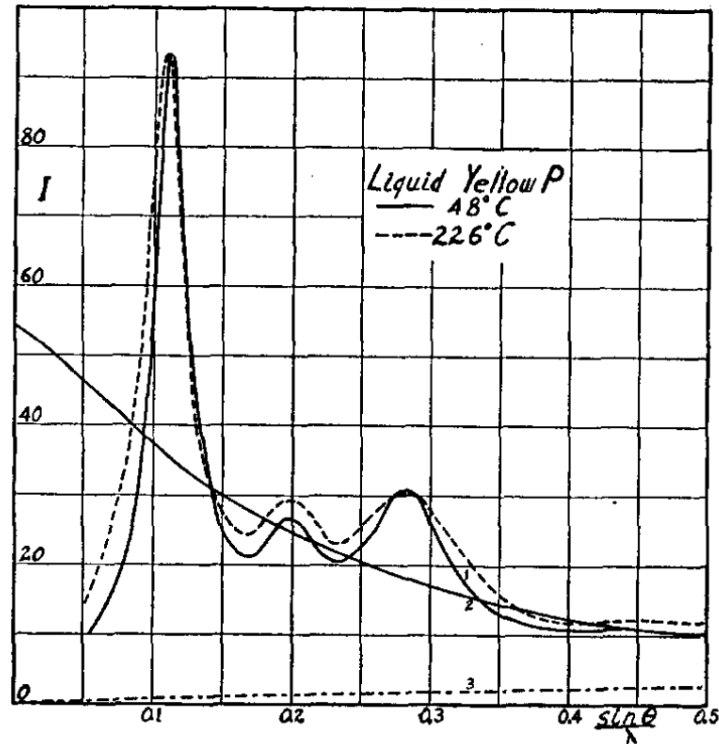


Gas

Themen

- Bindungslängenvariationen
- Schwache Bindungen / Sterische Effekte
- Packungseffekte generell
- Mesomerie / Polarität
- Dative Bindungen / Polarität
- Polymorphie
- Dispersive Wechselwirkungen

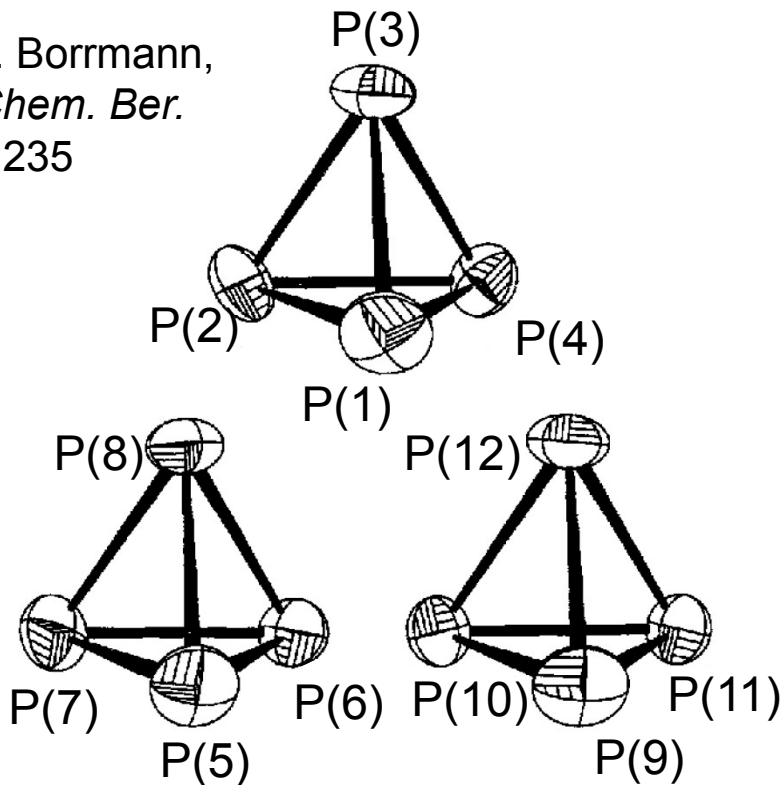
XRD an flüssigem P₄



$r = 2.25 \text{ \AA}$ bei 48°C

P₄ Kristall

A. Simon, H. Borrmann,
J. Horakh, *Chem. Ber.*
1997, 130, 1235



P(1)-P(2)	2.1819(5)	
P(1)-P(3)	2.1910(5)	
P(1)-P(4)	2.1801(5)	
P(2)-P(3)	2.1828(5)	
P(2)-P(4)	2.1849(5)	
P(3)-P(4)	2.1768(5)	
P(5)-P(6)	2.1771(5)	
P(5)-P(7)	2.1756(5)	← min
P(5)-P(8)	2.1866(5)	
P(6)-P(7)	2.1920(5)	← max
P(6)-P(8)	2.1777(5)	
P(7)-P(8)	2.1808(5)	
P(9)-P(10)	2.1851(5)	
P(9)-P(10)	2.1834(5)	
P(9)-P(12)	2.1834(5)	
P(10)-P(11)	2.1818(5)	
P(11)-P(12)	2.1841(5)	
P(10)-P(12)	2.1874(5)	

Vgl.:

GED: $r_g(\text{P-P}) = 2.1994(3) \text{ \AA} @ 373 \text{ K}$

XRD am flüssigk.: 2.25 @ 321 K

Rechnung: $r_e = 2.1860$ [CCSD(T)-F12/apwCV5Z]

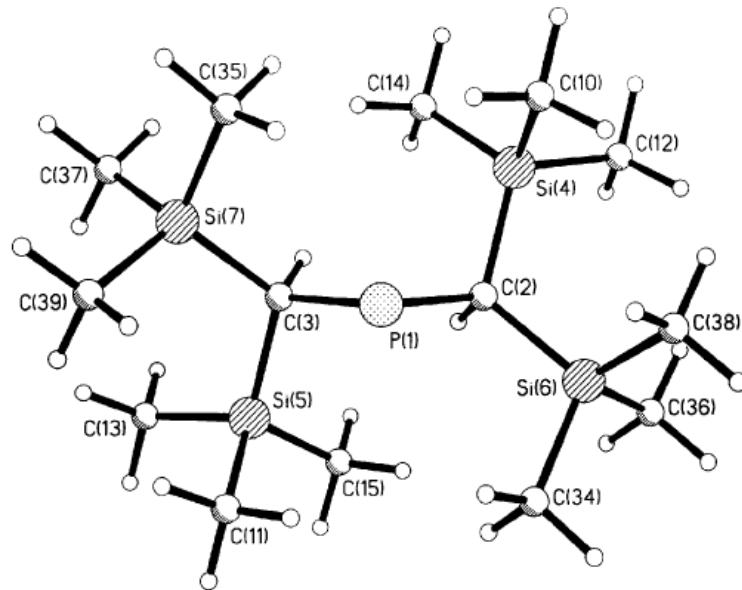
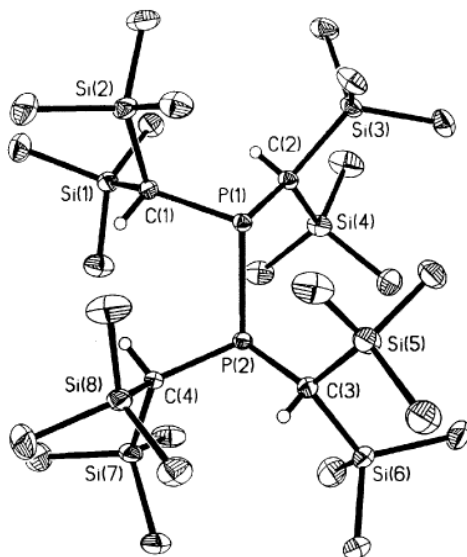
XRD Durchschnitt: 2.183(5) \AA

Schwache Bindungen + Sterische Effekte

“Persistente Phosphinyl-Radikale vs. Diphosphin: ein molekularer Kistententeufel“



P–P
2.310(1) Å



P–C
C–P–C

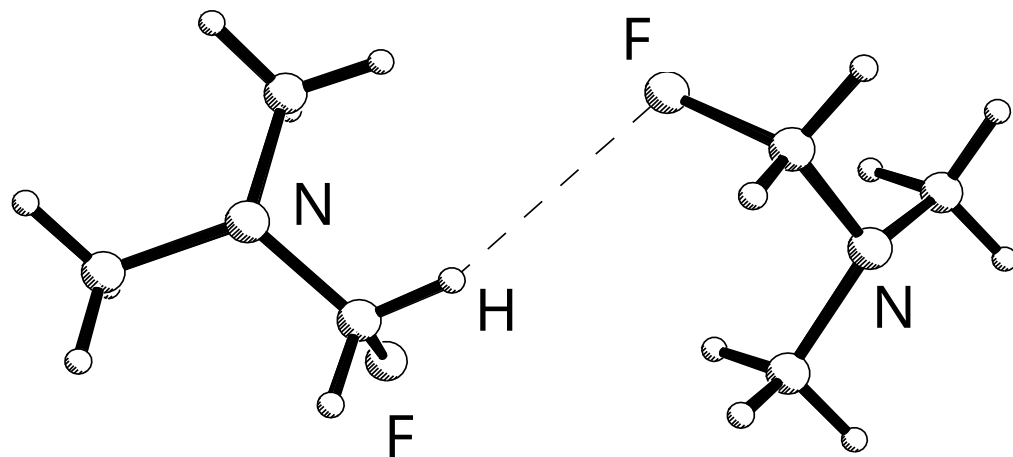
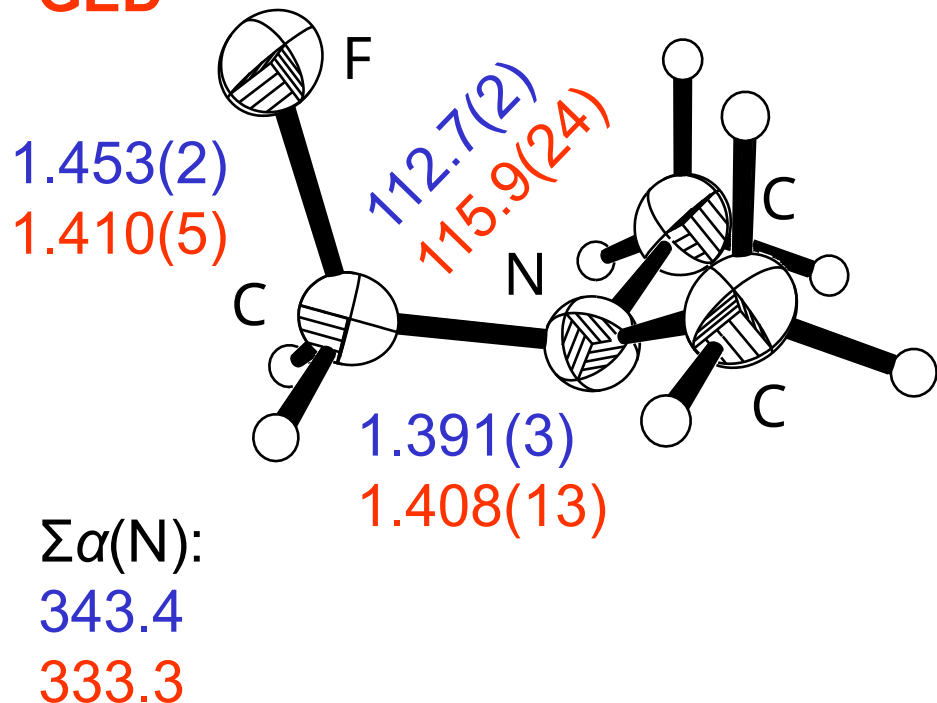
Festkörper (dimer)
1.893(2)-1.896(2)
103.6(1)-107.9(1)

Gasphase (monomer)
1.856(9) Å
103.9(10)°

S. L. Hinchley, D. W. H.
Rankin, A. H. Cowley, et al.
Chem. Commun. **2000**, 2045

Polarität + Mesomere Effekte

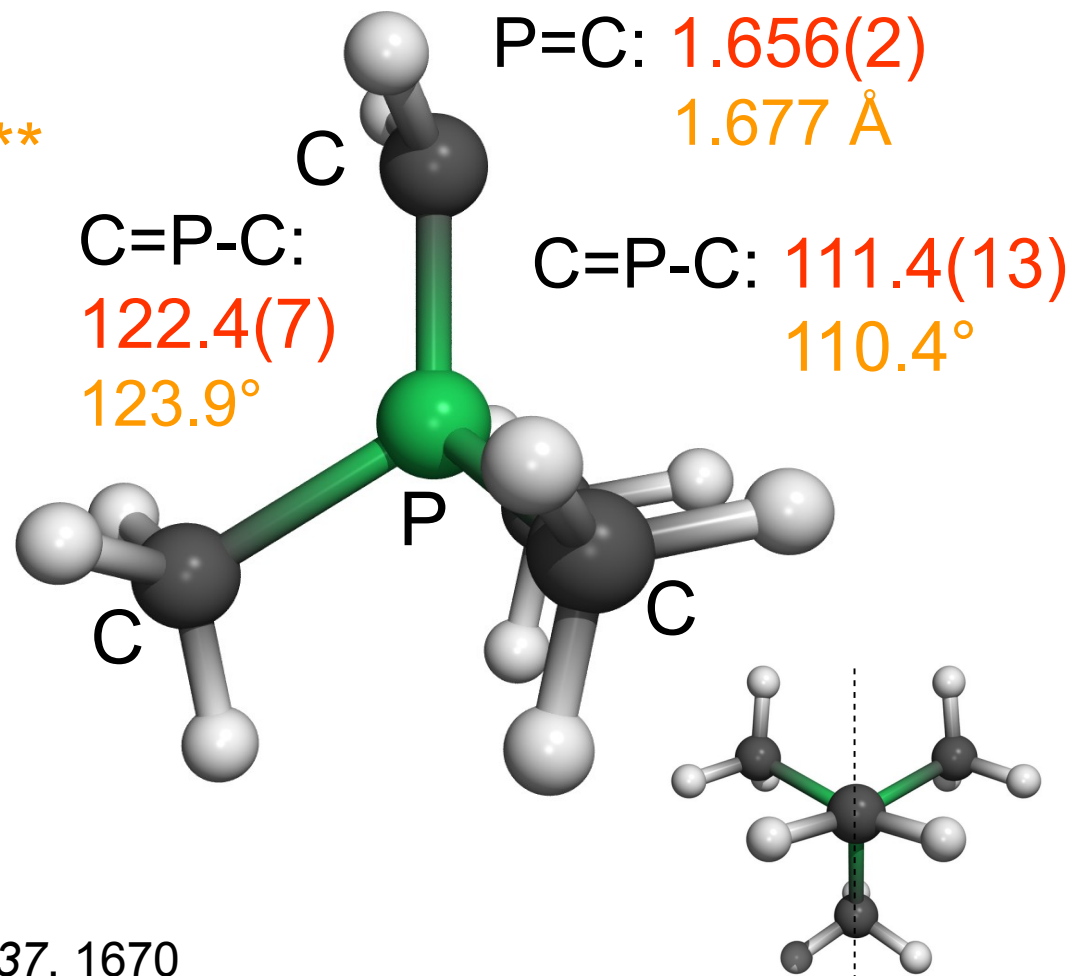
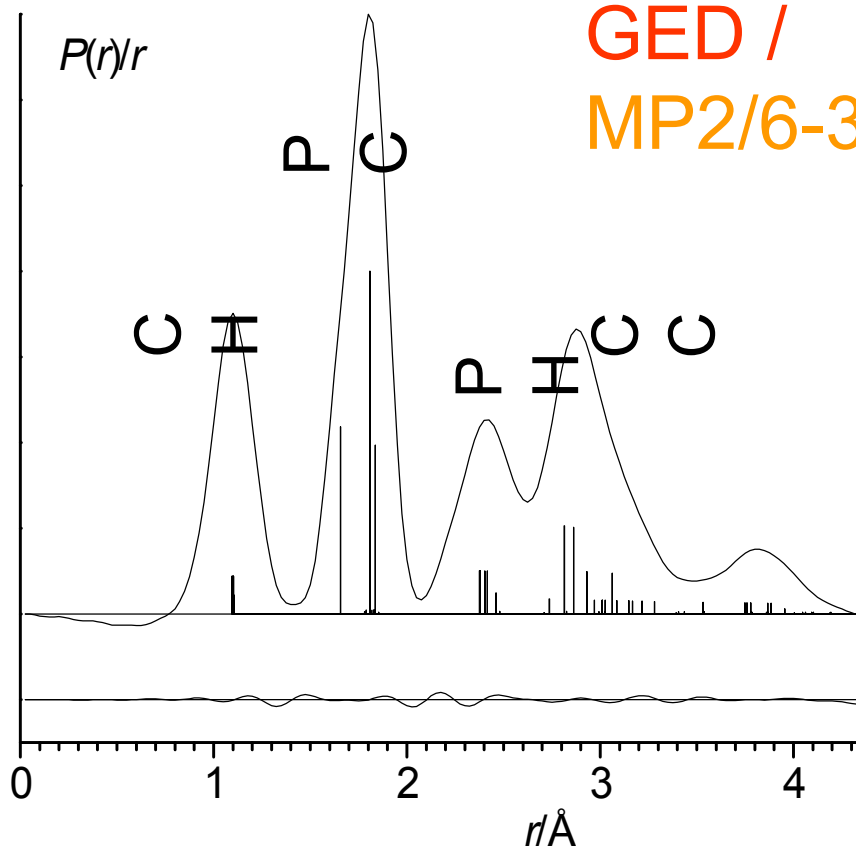
XRD
GED



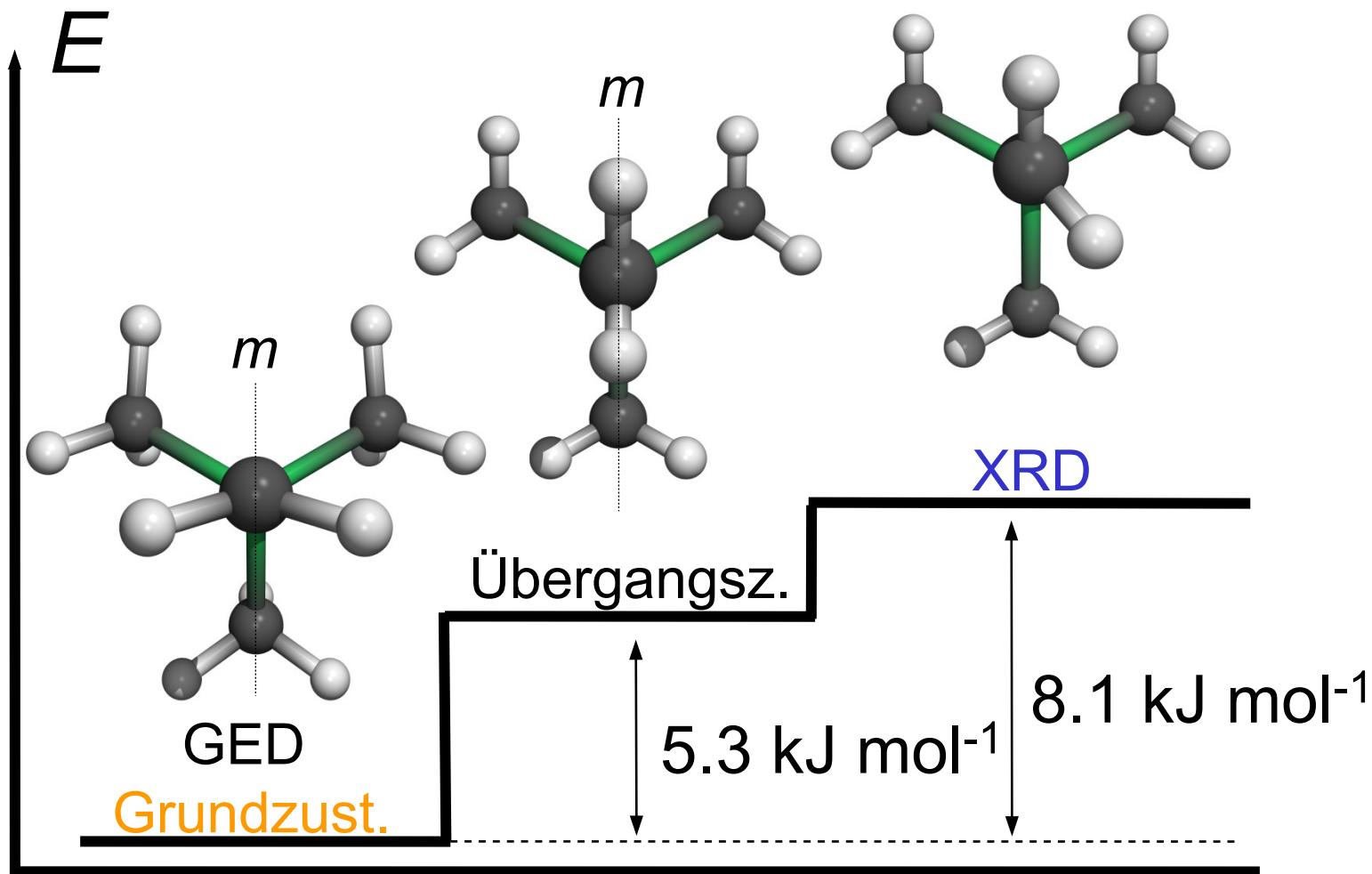
XRD: K. Vojinovic, N. W. Mitzel

GED: H. Oberhammer et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 3720

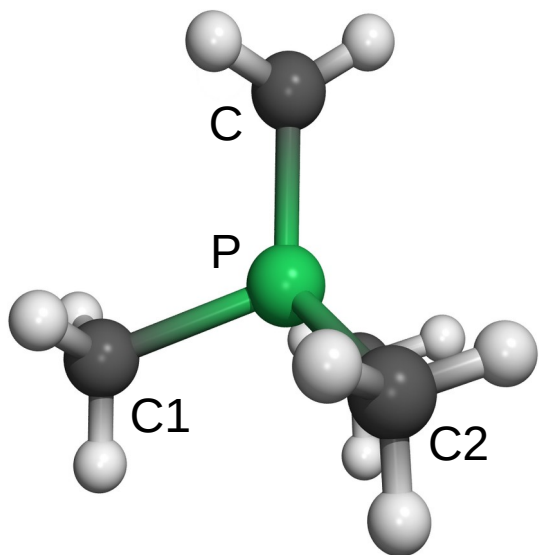
Packungseffekte: $\text{Me}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$



Me₃P=CH₂ (Rechnungen)



Packungseffekte: $\text{Me}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$ (XRD)



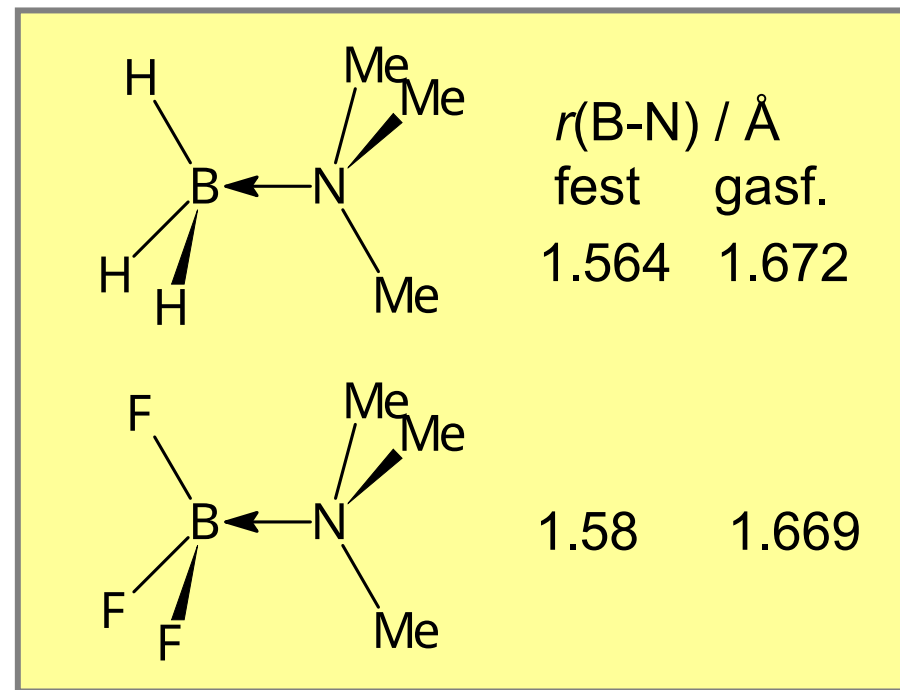
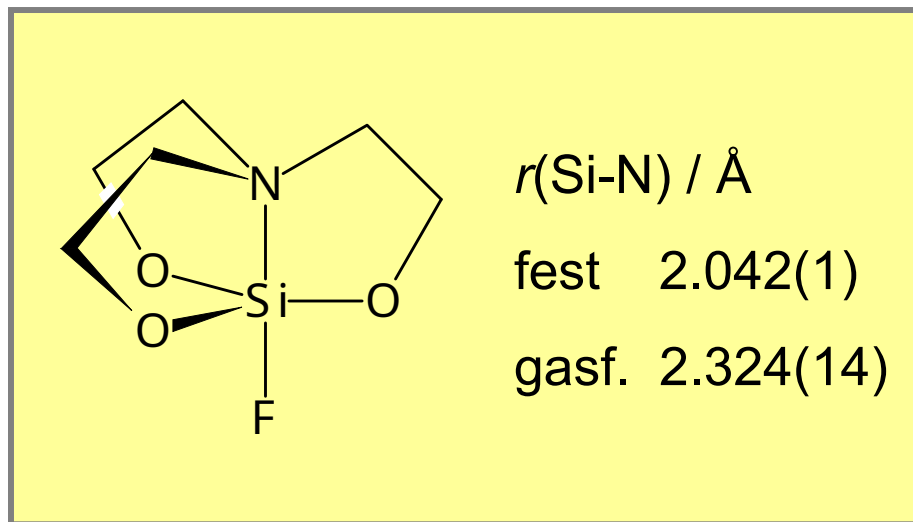
Die molekulare Geometrie im Festkörper ist ähnlich derjenigen eines berechneten Übergangszustandes der Rotation der CH_2 -Gruppe um die $\text{P}=\text{C}$ -Bdg.

	XRD	TS MP2/6-311G**
C=P-C1	110.6(2)°	110.3°
C=P-C2	115.6(1)°	117.5°
C1-P-C2	105.6(1)°	104.8°
C2-P-C2'	102.9(2)°	100.5°

Vgl. Gas:

C=P-C: 122.4(7)°

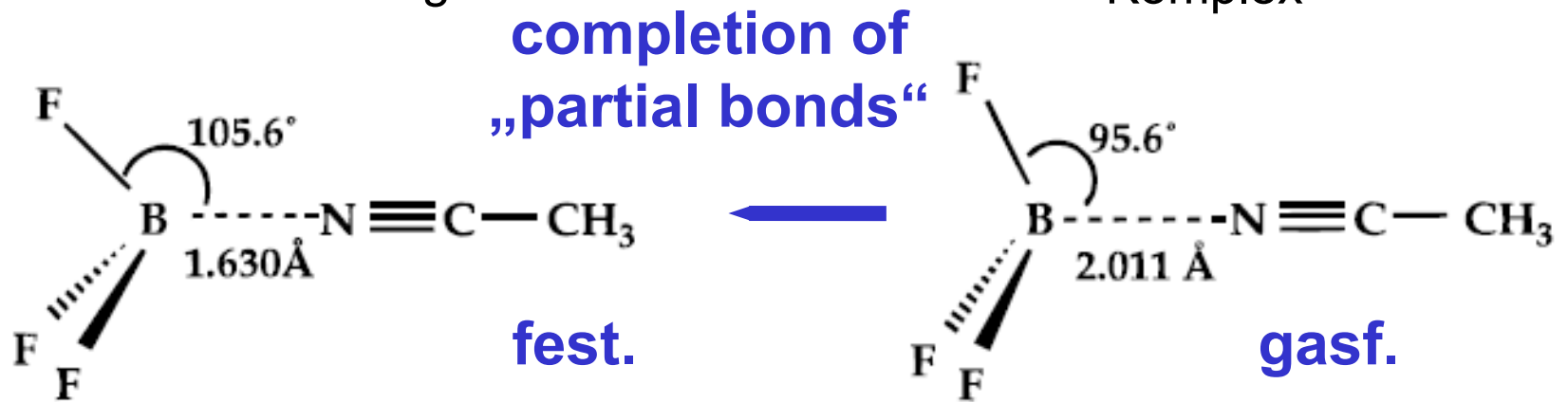
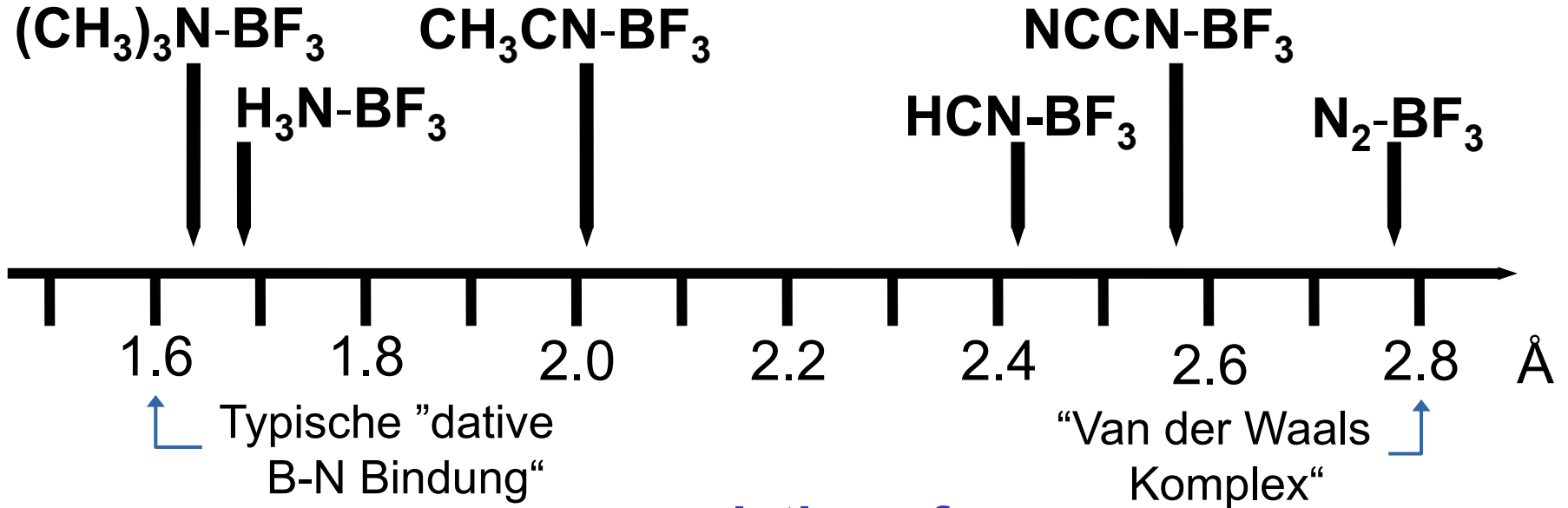
Dative Bindungen / Polarität



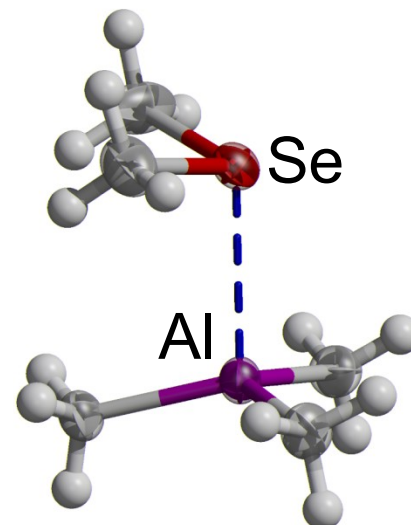
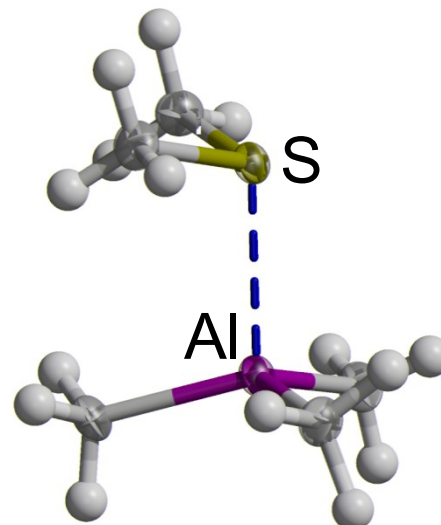
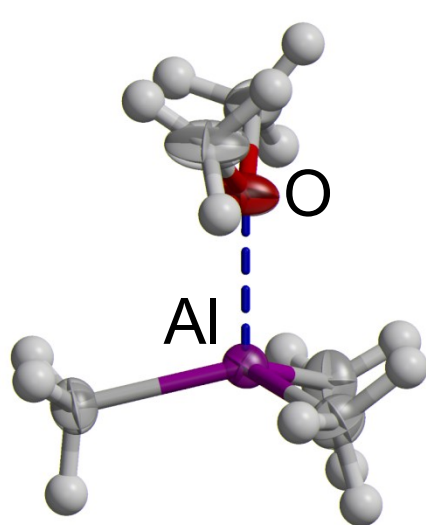
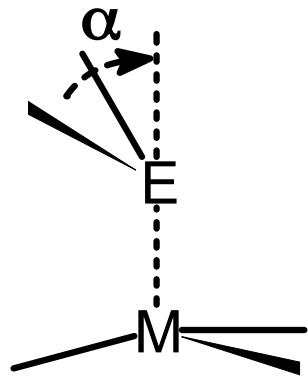
Review:

K. R. Leopold, M. Canagaratna, J. A. Phillips, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1997**, 30, 57.

Gasphasen-Werte für B-N



Me₂E-AlMe₃-Addukte



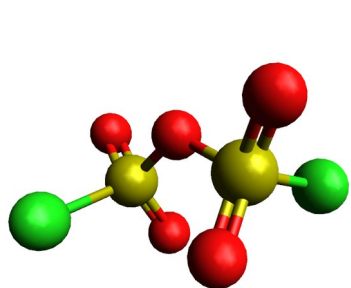
Al-E [Å]	1.940(2) 2.014(14)	2.461(av) 2.55(2)	2.605(av) [?]
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α [°]	12.5(1)° 5(4)°	69.2(av)° 31(5)°	73.6(av)° [?]
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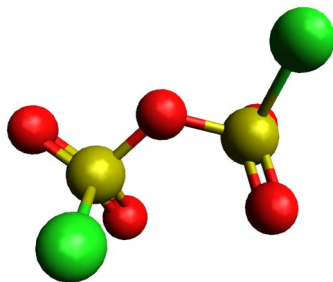
XRD
GED

Polymorphie: Cl(O)₂SOS(O)₂Cl

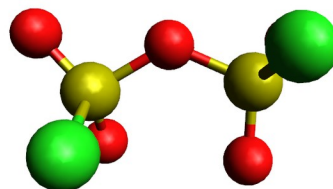
Gas:



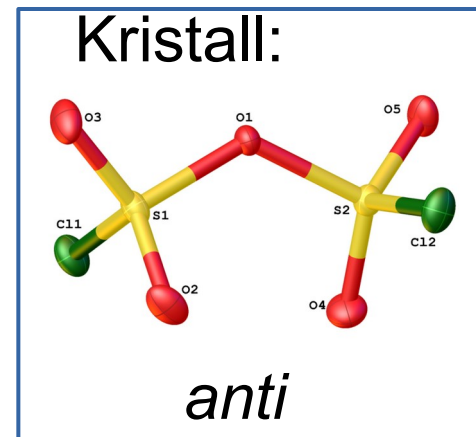
anti



gauche



syn



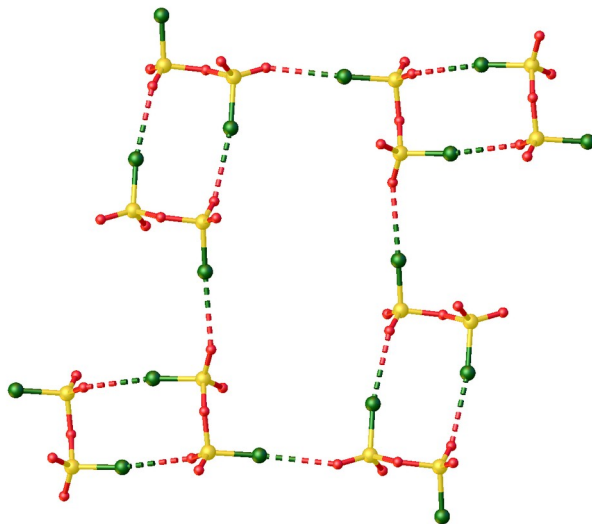
	Anteil	S-Cl	S-O	Cl-S-S-Cl
Gas <i>anti</i>	50	1.993(11)	1.642(10)	80.5(7)
Gas <i>gauche</i>	25	2.006(11), 2.004(11)	1.641(12) – 1.660(12)	163.0(15)
Gas <i>syn</i>	25	1.989(11)	1.639(13) – 1.640(13)	-110.9(15)

Polymorphie: $\text{Cl}(\text{O})_2\text{SOS}(\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$ (XRD)

Phase 1

$P2_1/c$, $Z = 4$

$\rho = 2.211 \text{ g/cm}^3$



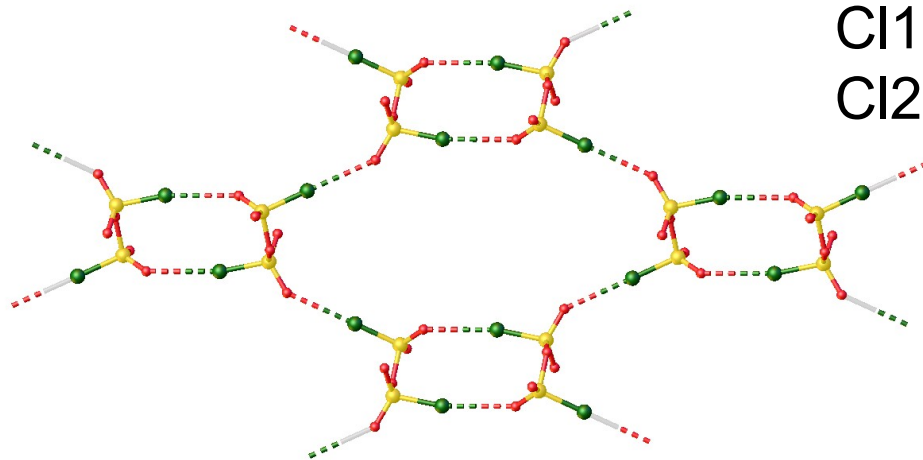
Cl1-S1 1.9729(2)

Cl2-S2 1.9661(2)

Phase 2

$P2_1/c$, $Z = 4$

$\rho = 2.234 \text{ g/cm}^3$



Cl1-S1 1.9724(1)

Cl2-S2 1.9714(1)

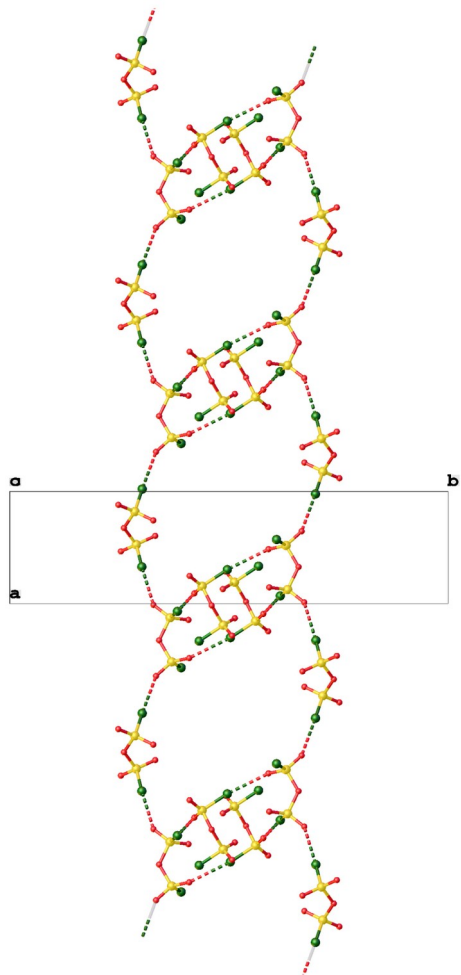
Polymorphie: $\text{Cl}(\text{O})_2\text{SOS}(\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$ (XRD)

Cl1-S1 1.9729(1)
Cl2-S2 1.9661(1)

Phase 3

$P2_1/c$, $Z = 4$

$\rho = 2.212 \text{ g/cm}^3$

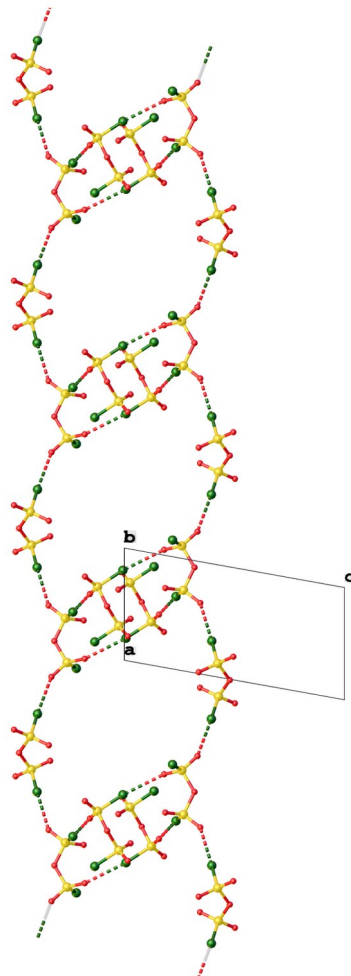


S1-Cl1 1.9708(2)
S2-Cl2 1.9763(3)
S3-Cl3 1.9786(3)
S4-Cl4 1.9674(2)
S5-Cl5 1.9715(2)
S6-Cl6 1.9754(2)

Phase 4

$P\bar{1}$, $Z = 12$

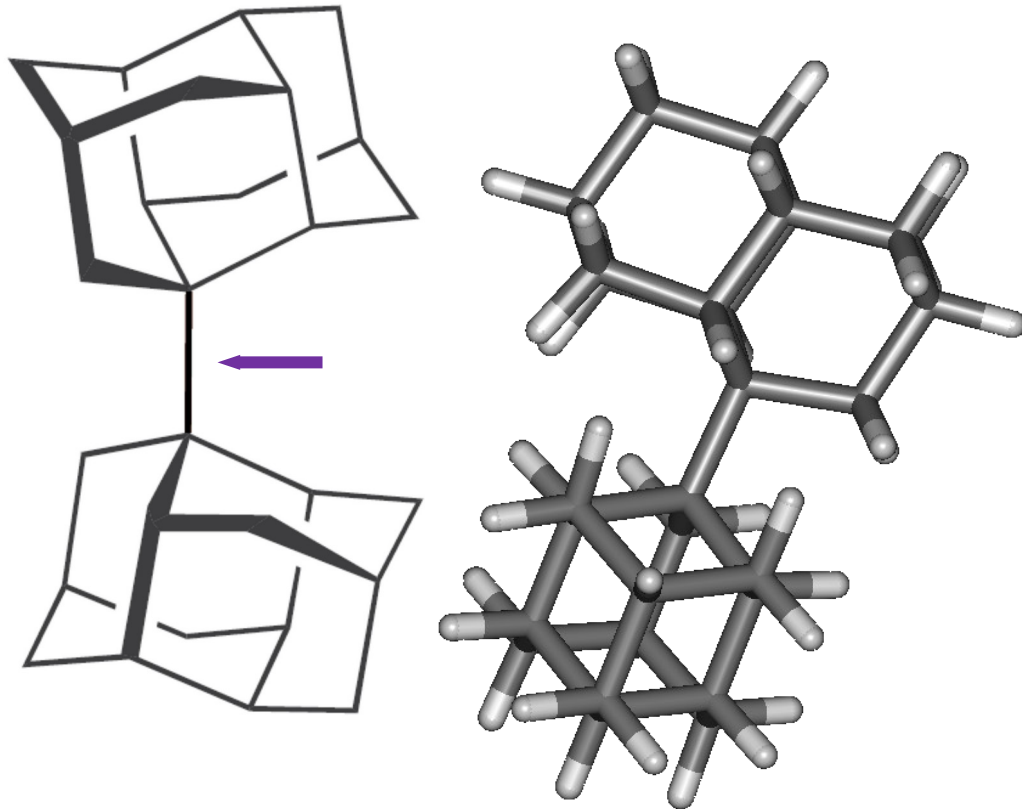
$\rho = 2.211 \text{ g/cm}^3$



Dispersive Wechselwirkungen

Bis(diamantan) $C_{28}H_{38}$

Zentral- $r(C-C)$, Å

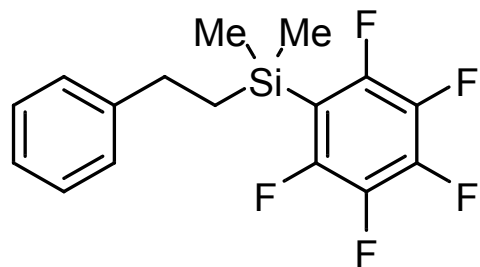


B3LYP/6-31G(d,p)	1.674*
B3LYP-D3/6-31G(d,p)	1.653*
B97D/6-31G(d,p)	1.668*
M06-2X/6-31G(d,p)	1.648*
XRD, Einkristall	1.647(4)*
GED, Gasphase	1.630(5)

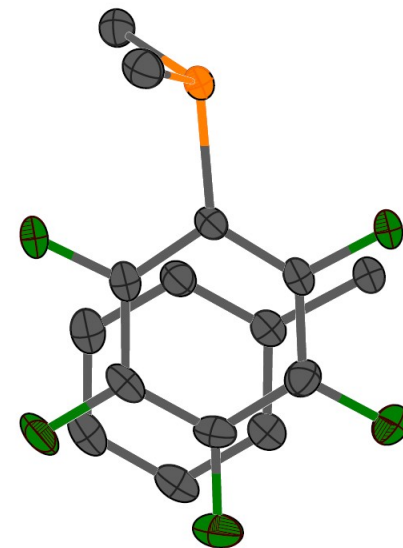
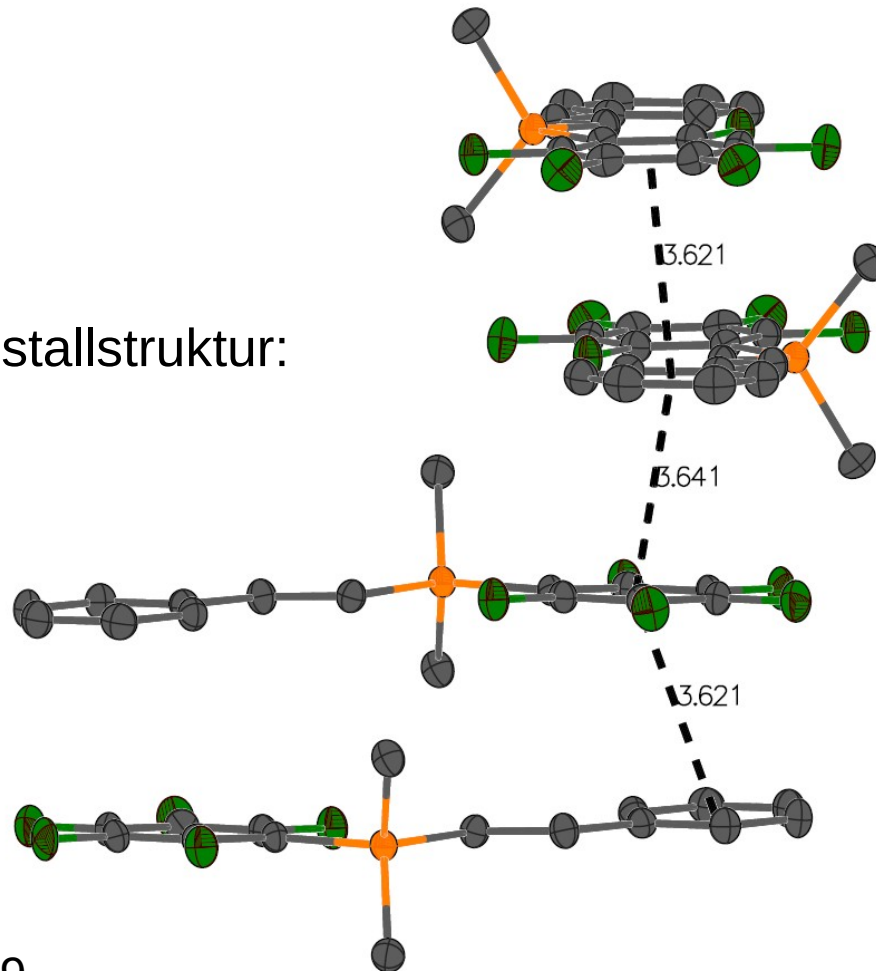
A. A. Fokin et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*,
2017, 139, 16696.

Übersichtsartikel:
N. W. Mitzel, J.-H. Lamm,
Acc. Chem. Res., 2023, 56, 3379.

Dispersion + Polarität

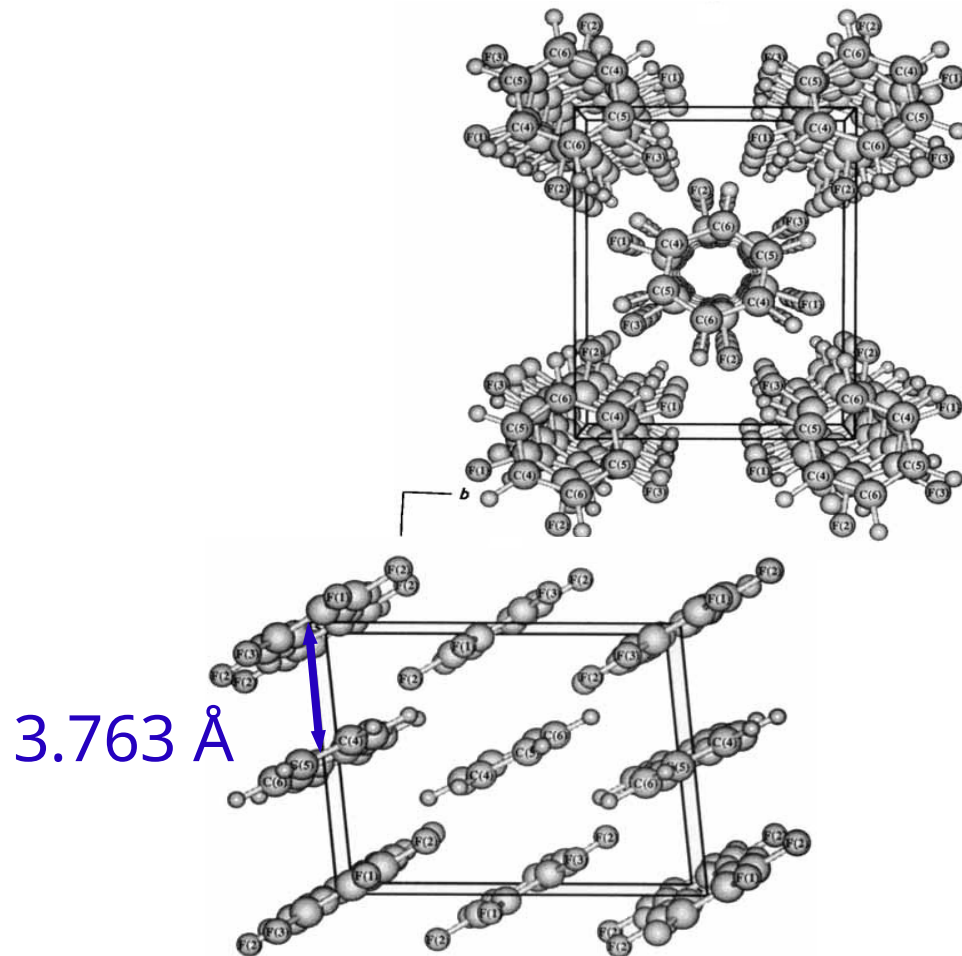
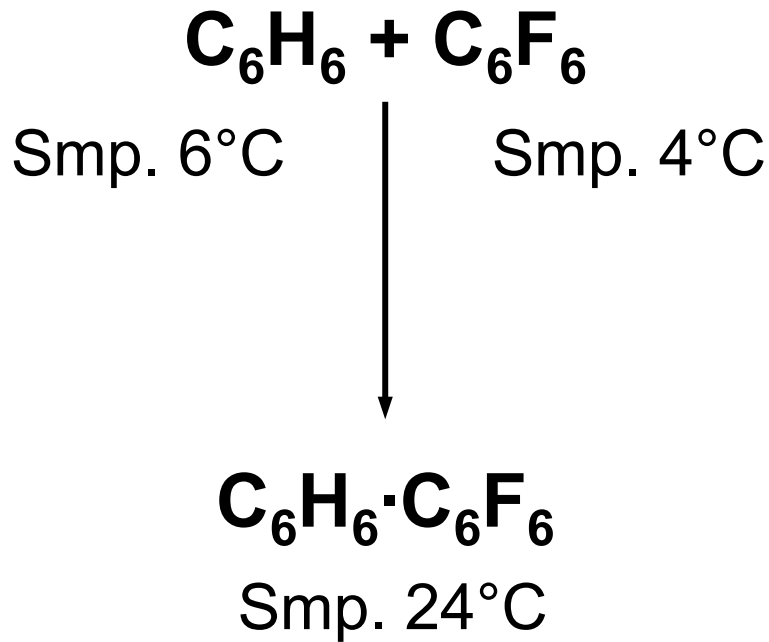


Kristallstruktur:



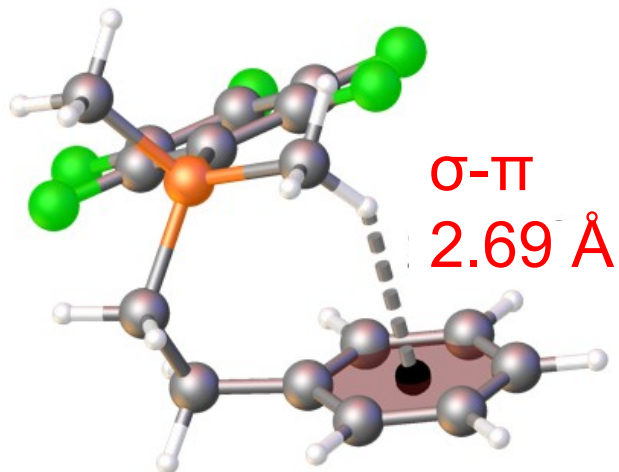
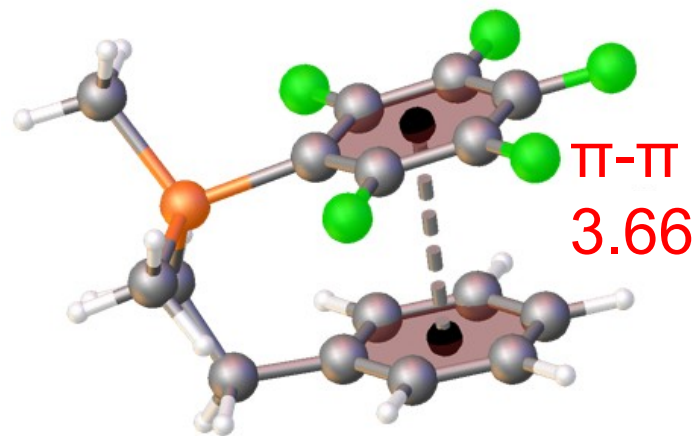
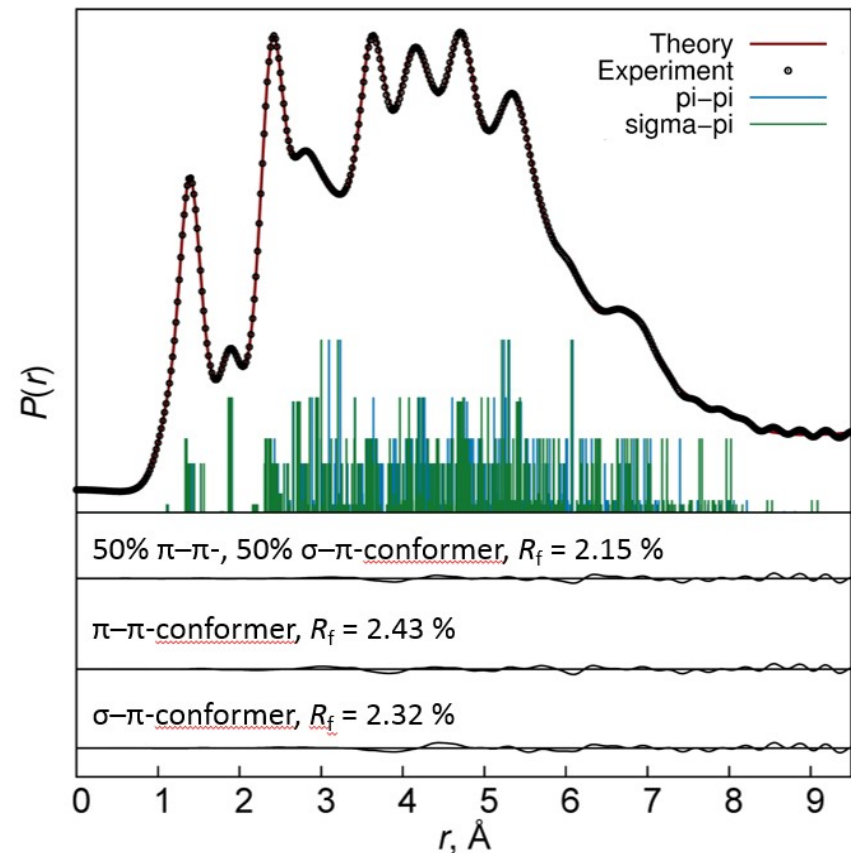
S. Blomeyer et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2017, 56, 13259.

Vgl: $C_6H_6 \cdot C_6F_6$ – Kristallstruktur



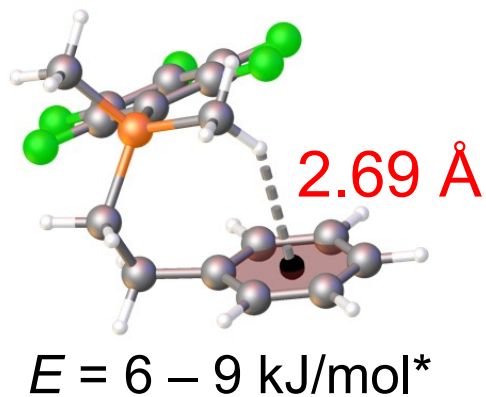
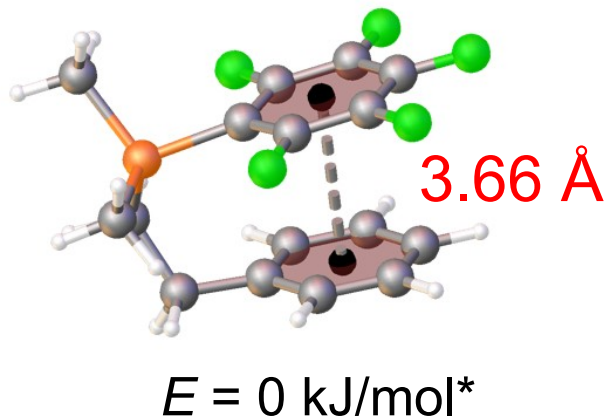
J. H. Williams,
J. K. Cockcroft, N. Fitch,
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **1992**, 31, 1655

$\text{H}_5\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Si}(\text{Me})_2\text{C}_6\text{F}_5$ – GED



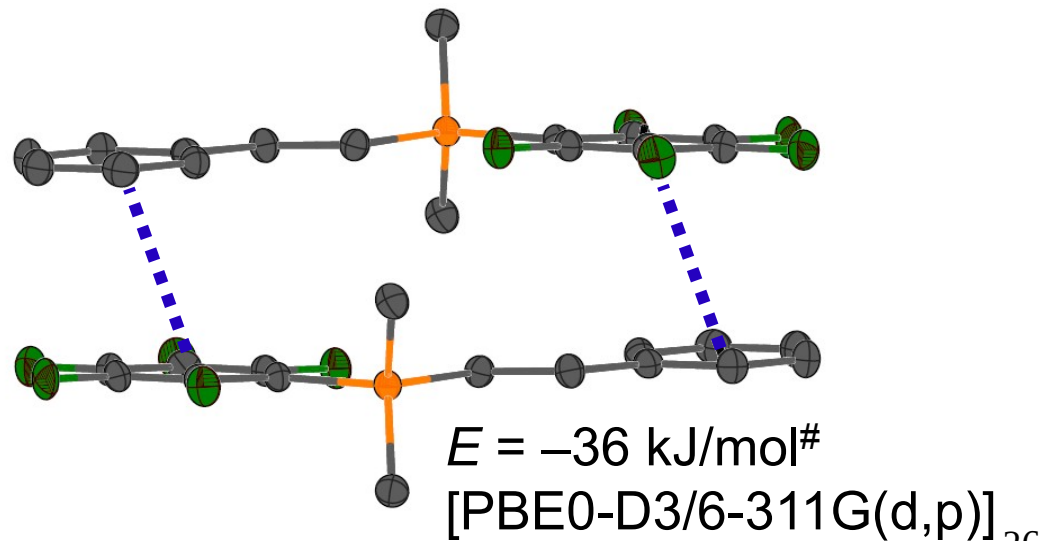
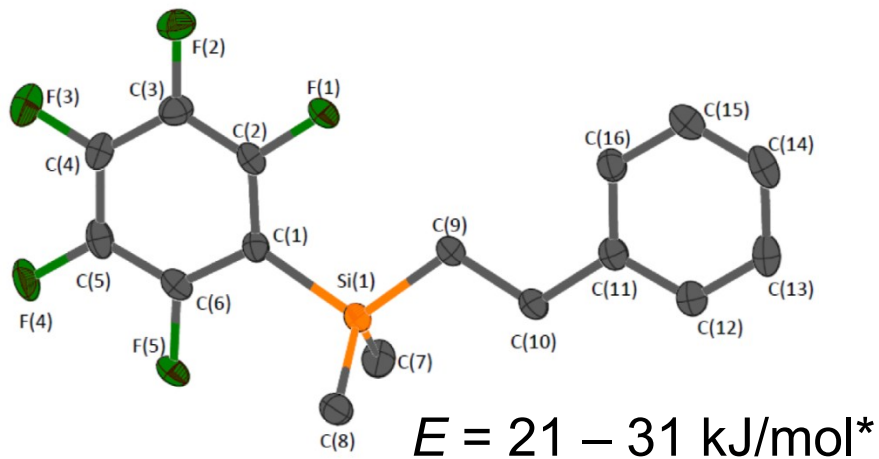
S. Blomeyer et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2017, 56, 13259.

Gasphase/Festkörper



* Einzelmolekül mit
B97D/
TPSS-D3/
PBE0-D3/
B3LYP-D3/
B2PLYP-D3

Vgl. Kristall:



Molekül(e) des Tages

Decamethylsilicocene – The First Stable Silicon(II) Compound: Synthesis, Structure, and Bonding

Peter Jutzi*^a, Udo Holtmann^a, Dieter Kanne^a, Carl Krüger^b, Richard Blom^c, Rolf Gleiter^d, and Isabella Hyla-Krystin^d

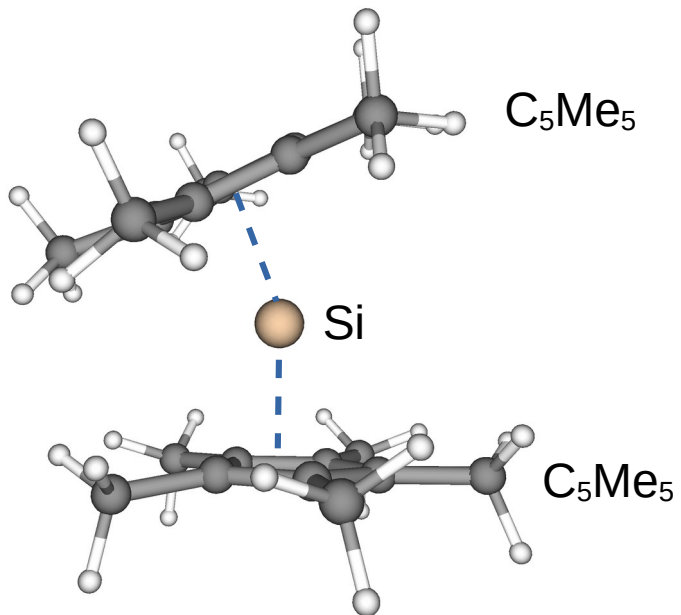
Fakultät für Chemie der Universität Bielefeld^a,
Universitätsstraße, D-4800 Bielefeld, F. R. G.

Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung^b,
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, D-4330 Mülheim-Ruhr, F. R. G.

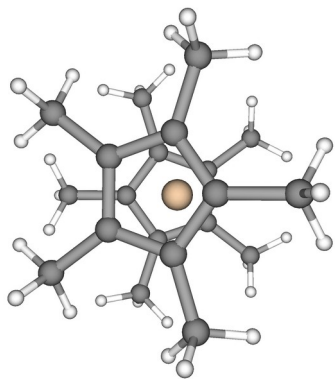
Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo^c,
Blindern, N-0315 Oslo 3, Norway

Organisch-Chemisches Institut der Universität Heidelberg^d,
Im Neuenheimer Feld 270, D-6900 Heidelberg, F. R. G.

Rechnungen

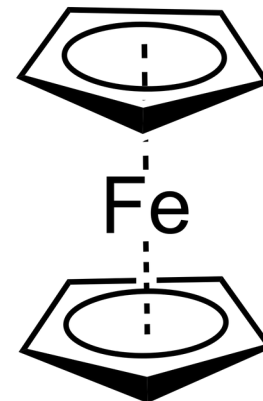
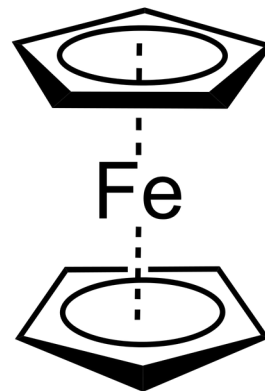


Gestaffelt?
Ekliptisch?
Gewinkelt?



Vgl. Ferrocen:

gestreckt

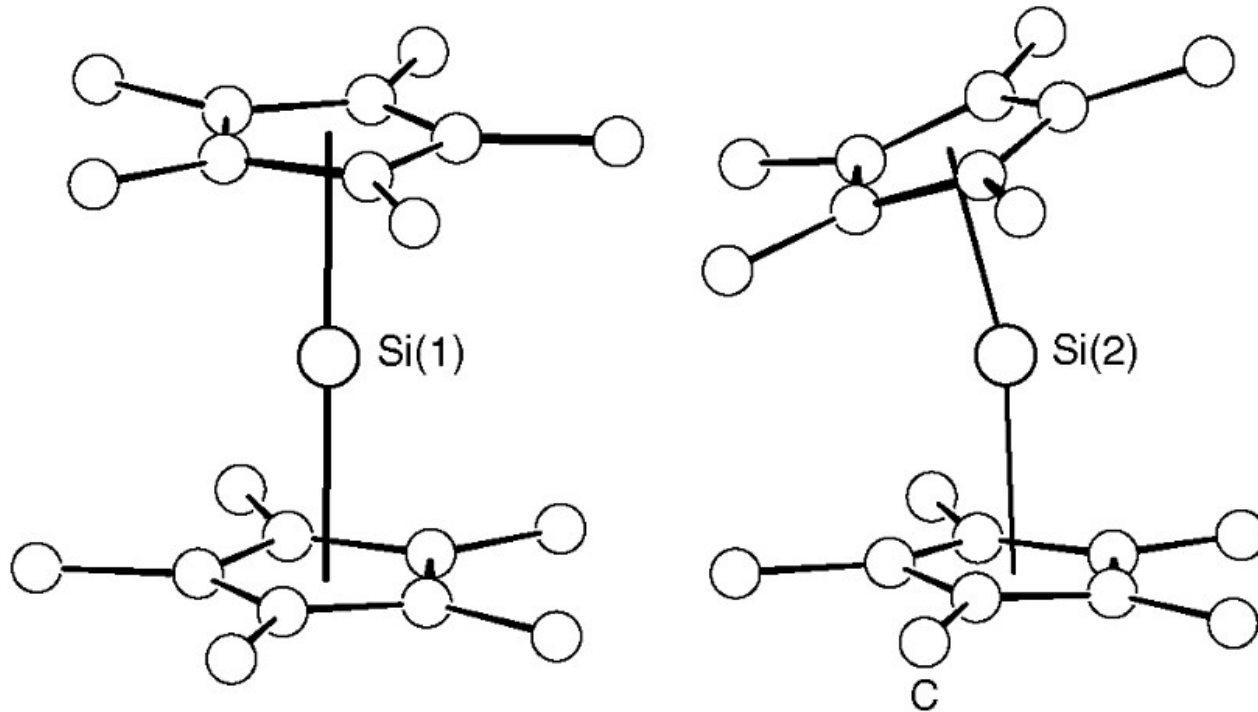


~Gestaffelt
im Kristall
(**ND**, Brock, 1997

Ekliptisch
in der Gasphase
(**GED**, Haaland,
1968)

T-abh!
Fehlordnung!)

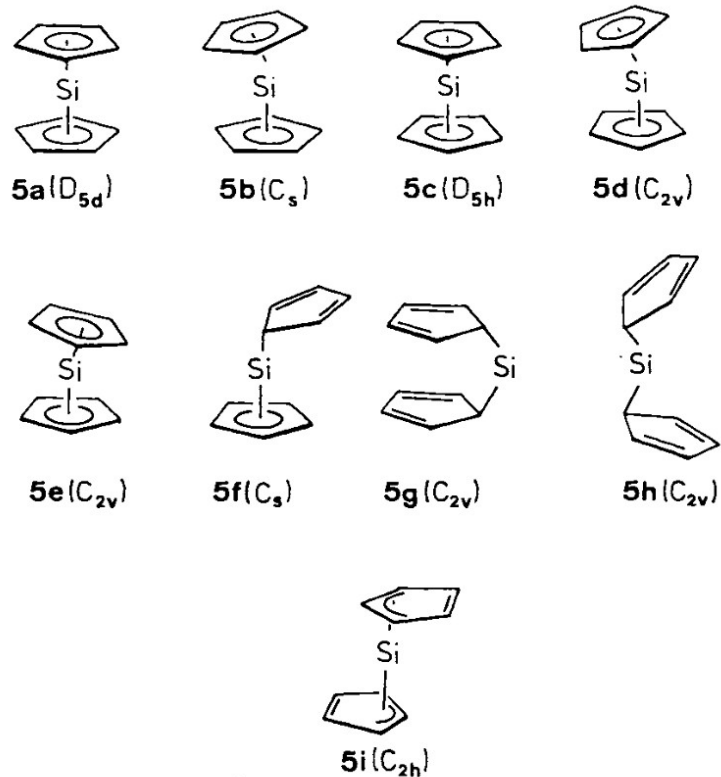
Kristallstruktur



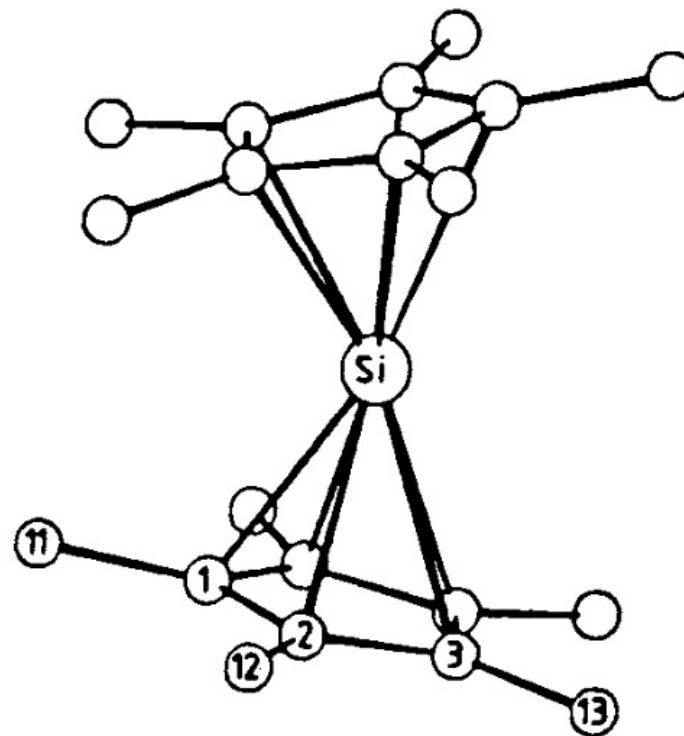
Gestaffelt, gestreckt **und** gewinkelt!

Gasphase: GED

Getestete Modelle



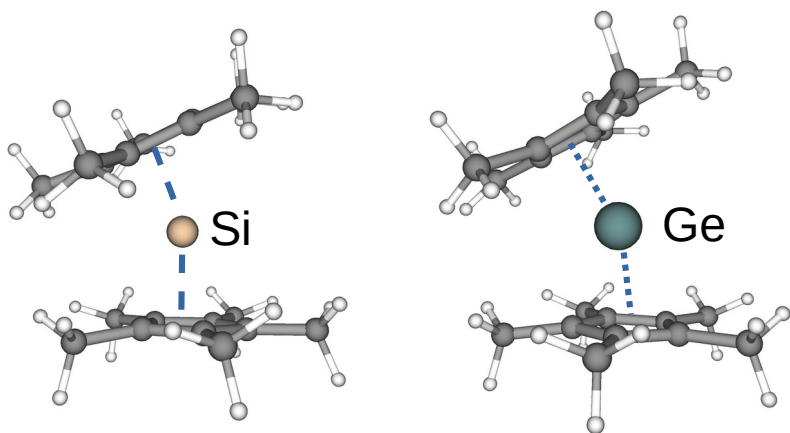
Das beste Modell (5b) ist gestaffelt und gewinkelt



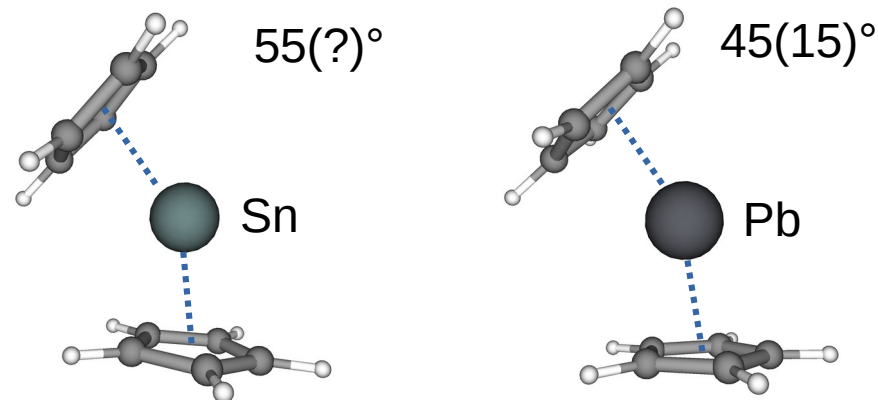
Gasphase / Festkörper

Method ^{a)}	d^b [Å]	$r(M-C)^c$ [Å]	δ^d [Å]	$\angle C_5C_5$ [°]	Ref.	
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Si 4a	X	2.11	2.42(1)	0	0	this work
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Si 4b	X	2.12	2.42(6)	0.023	25.3	this work
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Si 4	GED	2.129(12)	2.45(2)	0.021	22.4(12)	this work
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Ge 6	GED	2.21(3)	2.52(3)	0.015	23(3)	14)
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Sn 7	X	2.39	2.68	0.023	36	26)
(Me ₅ C ₅) ₂ Pb 8	X	2.48	2.79	0.029	43	27)

a) X = X-ray crystallography, GED = gas-phase electron diffraction. — b) The distance from the central atom to the ring centroid. —
c) Mean distances. — d) Mean values of the distances from the center of mass of each C₅ ring to the projection of the group 14 element into the ring plane.



Vgl. GED f. Sn(Cp)₂ und Pb(Cp)₂:



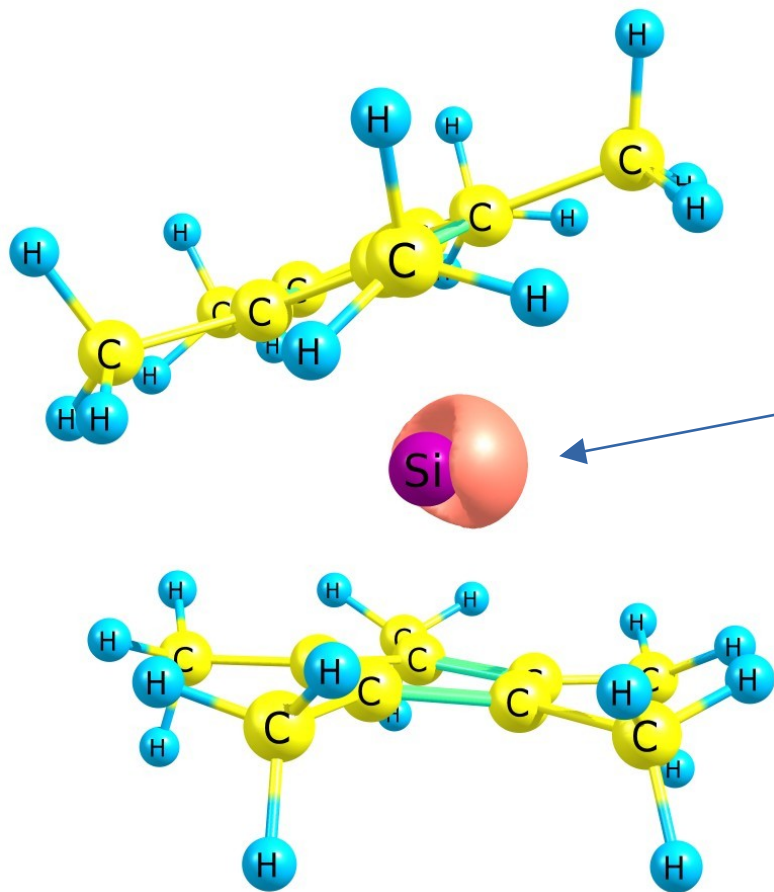
Si(C₅Me₅)₂: NBO

NBO: **N**atural **B**ond **O**rbitals
(F. Weinhold)

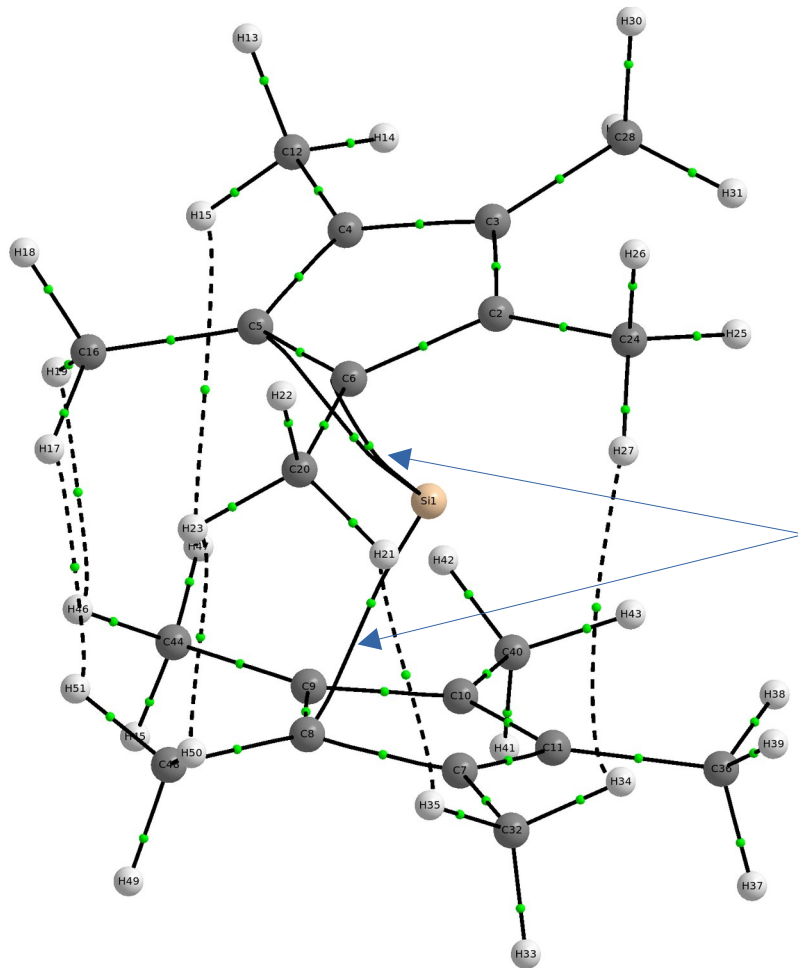
[PBE0-D3BJ/def2-TZVPP]

NBO #26: freies Elektronenpaar an Si,
 $n = 1.98 e$,
keine WWs mit anderen NBOs!

Stereochemisch aktiv!



Si(C₅Me₅)₂: QTAIM



QTAIM:
Quantum Theory of Atoms In Molecules
(R. Bader)

Bindungspfad für Si-C

Quellen / Literatur

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