

THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF $[\text{TiCl}_2(\text{18-crown-6})][\text{TiCl}_4]$

Marcus L. Cole, Robert Haigh and Cameron Jones*

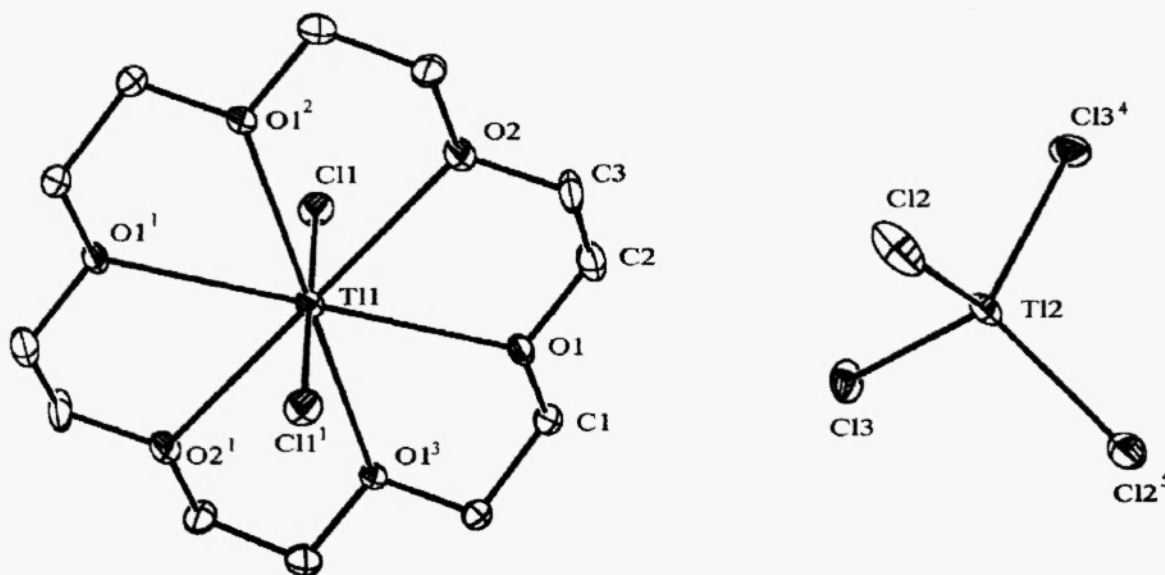
Department of Chemistry, University of Wales, Cardiff, P.O. Box 912, Park Place,
Cardiff, UK, CF10 3TB <jonesca6@cardiff.ac.uk>

Figure 1. Molecular structure of $[\text{TiCl}_2(\text{18-crown-6})][\text{TiCl}_4]$. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°): Ti(1)-Cl(1) 2.293(3), Ti(1)-O(1) 2.704(6), Ti(1)-O(2) 2.709(6), Ti(2)-Cl(3) 2.400(4), Ti(2)-Cl(2) 2.415(4), O(1)-C(2) 1.39(1), O(1)-C(1) 1.43(1), O(2)-C(3) 1.43(1), C(2)-C(3) 1.50(1), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-O(2) 86.1(2), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-O(1) 93.9(2), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-O(1) 91.9(1), Cl(1)-Ti(1)-O(1) 88.1(1), Cl(3)-Ti(2)-Cl(2) 106.69(8), Cl(3)-Ti(2)-Cl(1) 113.6(2), Cl(2)-Ti(2)-Cl(2) 116.8(3), O(1)-Ti(1)-O(2) 60.01(14). Symmetry operator used to generate equivalent atoms: ¹ -x, -y, -z+1; ² -x, y, z; ³ x, -y, -z+1; ⁴ x, y, -z+1/2; ⁵ -x+1, y, z.

Comment

The thallium centre, Ti(1), in the compound has a slightly distorted hexagonal bipyramidal geometry and all the bond lengths to this centre are unexceptional. The other thallium centre, Ti(2), has a slightly distorted tetrahedral coordination environment. The cation has 2/m symmetry and the anion m2m symmetry. The overall geometry of the molecule is close to that seen in the isostructural compound, $[\text{Ti}_2(\text{18-crown-6})][\text{TiCl}_4] \cdot [\text{I}]$.

Experimental*Preparation of $[\text{TiCl}_2(\text{18-crown-6})][\text{TiCl}_4]$:*

18-crown-6 (0.40 g, 1.51 mmol), purified by recrystallisation from acetonitrile, was added in excess (ca. 1:1 equivalents) as an ethereal solution (20 cm³) to a stirred solution of TiCl_3 (0.49 g, 1.58 mmol) cooled to -70 °C, also in ether (20 cm³). The subsequent slurry was then allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further 4 hours to yield a clear light yellow solution. Volatiles were removed *in-vacuo* and the resultant white solid recrystallised from THF (ca. 10 cm³) to yield the title product as clear colourless prisms (0.53 g, 76%), m.p. 194 °C (decomp.). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃CN, 300 K): δ 3.57 (br d, 24H, c-(OC₂H₄)₆, ³J_{THH} 8.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CD₃CN, 300 K): δ 117.1 (s, c-(C₂H₄O)₆). MS APCI: m/z (7) 540 [(M-TiCl₄), 100]. IR (Nujol) ν/cm⁻¹: 827 m, 972 m, 1106 m br, 1237 m, 1287 m sh, 1352 s sh. (found: C, 16.39; H, 2.64. Calc. for C₁₂H₂₄O₆Ti₂Cl₆: C, 16.27; H, 2.73%).

Crystallography:

Table 1. Crystal data for $[\text{TiCl}_2(18\text{-crown-6})][\text{TiCl}_4]$

Formula	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}\text{Cl}_6\text{O}_6\text{Ti}_2$	Formula weight	885.75
Crystal system	orthorhombic	Crystal size, mm	0.40x0.30x0.20
Space Group	<i>Cmcm</i>	<i>a</i> , Å	12.246(2)
<i>b</i> , Å	9.103(2)	<i>c</i> , Å	22.342(4)
<i>V</i> , Å ³	2490.6(8)	<i>Z</i>	4
Diffractometer	CAD4	$\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha)$, mm ⁻¹	13.590
<i>D</i> _{calcd} , g cm ⁻³	2.362	<i>F</i> (000)	1632
$\theta_{\text{max}}^\circ$	25.16	Reflns meas.	4736
Reflns unique	1196	Reflns with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	1038
<i>R</i> (<i>F</i> ²), <i>R</i> _w (<i>F</i> ²) (all data)	0.057, 0.125	ρ , e Å ⁻³	3.43 near Ti(2)
G.O.F	1.27	No. parameters	82
Absorp. correct. [2]	Difabs	Temp, K	150
Programs used	SHELX-97 [3], Ortep-3 [4]		
Weighting scheme	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0785P)^2]$, where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$		
Deposition number	CCDC 169849		

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge financial support from The EPSRC (studentship for MLC)

References

- [1] K.-F. Tebbe, M. El Essawi, S.A. El Khalik, *Z. Naturforsch.* (1995) **50b** 1429.
- [2] N.P.C. Walker, D. Stuart, *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A* (1983) **39** 158.
- [3] G.M. Sheldrick, *SHELX-97*, University of Göttingen, Germany (1997).
- [4] L.J. Farrugia, *Ortep-3 for Windows*, University of Glasgow (1998).

**Received: September 10, 2001 - Accepted: September 21, 2001 –
Accepted in publishable format: October 9, 2001**