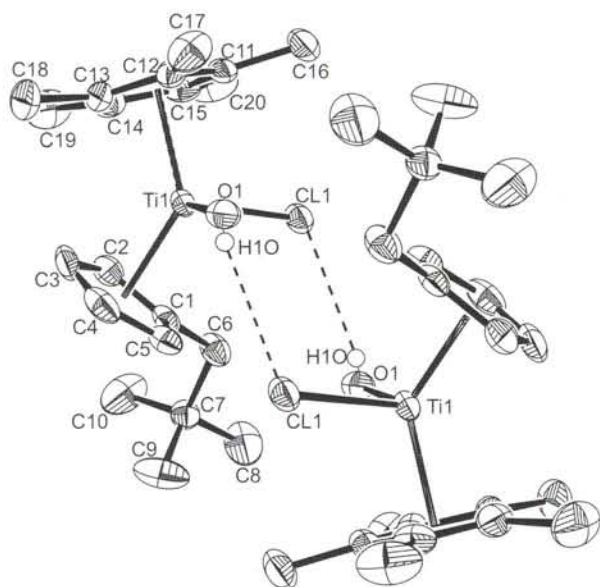


Crystal structure of $(\eta^5\text{-pentamethylcyclopentadienyl})(\eta^5\text{-1-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)cyclopentadienyl})(\text{hydroxy})\text{titaniumchloride}$, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClTi}$

J. Stroot, D. Haase, W. Saak and R. Beckhaus*

Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Fachbereich Chemie, PF 2503, D-26111 Oldenburg, Germany

Received September, 13, 2001, accepted December 12, 2001; CCDC-No. 1267727



Abstract

$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClTi}$, monoclinic, $P12_1/c1$ (No. 14), $a = 12.8041(9)$ Å, $b = 9.2935(4)$ Å, $c = 17.348(1)$ Å, $\beta = 110.027(7)^\circ$, $V = 1939.5$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{int}}(F) = 0.033$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.078$, $T = 193$ K.

Source of material

0.09 g (5.0 mmol) water (in 5 ml of THF) was added to a stirred solution of 1.764 g (5.0 mmol) of $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ti}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{H})^t\text{Bu})\text{Cl}$ in 20 ml of THF at ambient temperature. The colour of the reaction mixture changed immediately from green to orange. After stirring the solution at 298 K for an additional 0.5 h the solvent was removed in vacuo and the product was recrystallized from *n*-hexane (10 ml); by fractionated crystallization suitable crystals for diffraction are obtained at 273 K, crystallization at 213 K yields 1.52 g (82%) $\text{Cp}^*(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3)\text{Ti}(\text{OH})\text{Cl}$.

Discussion

Pentafulvene complexes of titanium are easily available through reductive complexation of fulvenes to cyclopentadienyltitanium fragments [1]. Due to the strong nucleophilic reactivity of the dianionic fulvene ligand, substituted titanocene derivatives are formed with electrophiles. In such a manner the title compound is formed from $\text{Cp}^*\text{Ti}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{C}(\text{H})^t\text{Bu})\text{Cl}$ and water. The crystal structure of the reaction product shows weak intermolecular O–H...Cl interaction ($d(\text{O}\cdots\text{Cl}) = 338.1$ pm). Concentration dependence of the ¹H-NMR chemical shift of the hydroxide proton

(Ti–OH, 0.1 M: 8.72 ppm, 0.001 M: 8.46 ppm) point out that this interaction also exists in solution. Using Cp instead of Cp* ligands, the Ti–O–Ti species are formed [2,3].

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	orange prism, size 0.10 × 0.23 × 0.45 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	5.82 cm ^{−1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Stoe IPDS, 127 exposures, $\Delta\varphi = 1.5^\circ$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	52.06°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	13957, 3766
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2584
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	332
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [4], SHELXL-97 [5] ORTEP-3 [6]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(1O)	4e	0.484(2)	0.007(3)	0.102(2)	0.012(9)
H(2)	4e	0.095(2)	0.070(3)	−0.077(2)	0.034(6)
H(3)	4e	0.153(2)	−0.043(3)	0.060(2)	0.046(8)
H(4)	4e	0.321(2)	−0.179(3)	0.086(2)	0.049(8)
H(5)	4e	0.376(2)	−0.160(3)	−0.032(2)	0.042(8)
H(6A)	4e	0.309(2)	−0.012(3)	−0.173(2)	0.039(7)
H(6B)	4e	0.205(2)	0.079(3)	−0.189(2)	0.045(8)
H(8A)	4e	0.260(5)	−0.106(6)	−0.309(3)	0.15(2)
H(8B)	4e	0.144(2)	−0.019(3)	−0.329(2)	0.041(9)
H(8C)	4e	0.136(3)	−0.163(4)	−0.356(2)	0.07(1)
H(9A)	4e	0.272(4)	−0.276(5)	−0.200(3)	0.10(2)
H(9B)	4e	0.159(3)	−0.338(4)	−0.249(2)	0.07(1)
H(9C)	4e	0.193(4)	−0.302(5)	−0.155(3)	0.11(2)
H(10A)	4e	0.026(4)	−0.006(5)	−0.268(3)	0.12(2)
H(10B)	4e	0.024(3)	−0.109(4)	−0.197(3)	0.09(1)
H(10C)	4e	0.002(3)	−0.173(4)	−0.284(2)	0.07(1)
H(16A)	4e	0.435(3)	0.493(4)	0.033(3)	0.09(1)
H(16B)	4e	0.520(3)	0.403(4)	0.084(2)	0.08(1)
H(16C)	4e	0.464(3)	0.534(5)	0.114(3)	0.11(2)
H(17A)	4e	0.455(4)	0.219(5)	0.277(3)	0.11(2)
H(17B)	4e	0.508(4)	0.336(6)	0.254(3)	0.12(2)
H(17C)	4e	0.513(4)	0.164(5)	0.233(3)	0.10(1)
H(18A)	4e	0.173(3)	0.083(4)	0.182(2)	0.07(1)
H(18B)	4e	0.251(3)	0.164(4)	0.253(2)	0.07(1)
H(18C)	4e	0.288(3)	0.031(5)	0.224(2)	0.10(1)
H(19A)	4e	0.044(4)	0.147(5)	0.052(3)	0.12(2)
H(19B)	4e	0.046(3)	0.279(4)	−0.008(3)	0.08(1)
H(19C)	4e	0.039(3)	0.327(4)	0.068(2)	0.08(1)
H(20A)	4e	0.262(3)	0.474(4)	−0.056(2)	0.08(1)
H(20B)	4e	0.188(3)	0.549(5)	−0.020(2)	0.09(1)
H(20C)	4e	0.166(3)	0.405(5)	−0.076(3)	0.10(1)

* Correspondence author

(e-mail: ruediger.beckhaus@uni-oldenburg.de)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Ti(1)	4e	0.32809(3)	0.12030(4)	0.03714(2)	0.0249(2)	0.0238(2)	0.0200(2)	-0.0069(2)	0.0072(1)	-0.0002(2)
Cl(1)	4e	0.39150(5)	0.22516(6)	-0.06499(3)	0.0435(3)	0.0315(3)	0.0292(3)	-0.0126(2)	0.0166(2)	-0.0030(2)
O(1)	4e	0.4698(2)	0.0582(2)	0.1053(1)	0.034(1)	0.030(1)	0.043(1)	-0.0018(9)	0.0140(8)	-0.0085(9)
C(1)	4e	0.2378(2)	-0.0338(2)	-0.0868(1)	0.031(1)	0.026(1)	0.027(1)	-0.0128(9)	0.0060(9)	-0.0038(9)
C(2)	4e	0.1599(2)	0.0133(3)	-0.0512(2)	0.028(1)	0.037(1)	0.038(1)	-0.011(1)	0.007(1)	-0.009(1)
C(3)	4e	0.1895(2)	-0.0491(3)	0.0282(2)	0.051(2)	0.047(2)	0.039(2)	-0.032(1)	0.026(1)	-0.013(1)
C(4)	4e	0.2847(2)	-0.1278(3)	0.0421(2)	0.056(2)	0.030(1)	0.031(1)	-0.016(1)	0.007(1)	0.004(1)
C(5)	4e	0.3171(2)	-0.1172(2)	-0.0275(1)	0.038(1)	0.025(1)	0.033(1)	-0.007(1)	0.007(1)	-0.005(1)
C(6)	4e	0.2338(2)	-0.0104(3)	-0.1730(2)	0.043(2)	0.038(1)	0.027(1)	-0.014(1)	0.008(1)	-0.003(1)
C(7)	4e	0.1621(2)	-0.1209(3)	-0.2354(1)	0.031(1)	0.036(1)	0.024(1)	-0.007(1)	0.0063(9)	-0.006(1)
C(8)	4e	0.1838(4)	-0.0998(5)	-0.3160(2)	0.074(2)	0.087(3)	0.033(2)	-0.031(2)	0.015(2)	-0.016(2)
C(9)	4e	0.1969(4)	-0.2730(4)	-0.2060(3)	0.094(3)	0.041(2)	0.055(2)	0.001(2)	0.002(2)	-0.018(2)
C(10)	4e	0.0409(3)	-0.1049(6)	-0.2468(3)	0.035(2)	0.110(3)	0.056(2)	-0.003(2)	0.001(1)	-0.041(2)
C(11)	4e	0.3664(2)	0.3621(2)	0.0942(1)	0.043(1)	0.028(1)	0.024(1)	-0.011(1)	0.017(1)	-0.0090(9)
C(12)	4e	0.3740(2)	0.2718(2)	0.1603(1)	0.029(1)	0.034(1)	0.020(1)	-0.0033(9)	0.0081(9)	-0.0052(9)
C(13)	4e	0.2687(2)	0.2083(2)	0.1463(1)	0.034(1)	0.032(1)	0.029(1)	-0.0048(9)	0.017(1)	-0.003(1)
C(14)	4e	0.1939(2)	0.2674(3)	0.0725(2)	0.027(1)	0.040(1)	0.037(1)	-0.001(1)	0.006(1)	-0.011(1)
C(15)	4e	0.2542(2)	0.3604(2)	0.0394(1)	0.050(1)	0.029(1)	0.023(1)	0.006(1)	0.010(1)	0.000(1)
C(16)	4e	0.4583(4)	0.4556(4)	0.0877(2)	0.091(3)	0.054(2)	0.057(2)	-0.045(2)	0.050(2)	-0.027(2)
C(17)	4e	0.4753(2)	0.2511(4)	0.2344(2)	0.038(2)	0.072(2)	0.026(1)	0.003(2)	0.003(1)	-0.008(2)
C(18)	4e	0.2428(3)	0.1152(4)	0.2077(2)	0.065(2)	0.052(2)	0.046(2)	-0.014(2)	0.036(2)	-0.000(2)
C(19)	4e	0.0692(2)	0.2531(5)	0.0438(3)	0.029(2)	0.079(3)	0.072(3)	0.006(2)	0.003(2)	-0.024(2)
C(20)	4e	0.2069(4)	0.4538(4)	-0.0344(2)	0.106(3)	0.050(2)	0.036(2)	0.028(2)	0.017(2)	0.012(2)

Acknowledgment. We thank the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (03C0276G/4).

References

1. Beckhaus, R.; Lützen, A.; Haase, D.; Saak, W.; Stroot, J.; Becke, S.; Heinrichs, J.: Ein neuartiger Zugang zu Fulvenkomplexen des Titans - Diastereoselektive Komplexierung von Pentafulvenen an Cyclopentadienyltitan-Fragmente. *Angew. Chem.* **113** (2001) 2112-2115; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **40** (2001) 2056-2058.
2. Stroot, J.: Zur Chemie von Fulven-Komplexen des Titans und Zirconiums - Struktur, Bindungsverhältnisse und Reaktivität. PhD Thesis, Universität Oldenburg, Germany 2001.
3. Pellny, P.-M.; Burlakov, V. V.; Baumann, W.; Spannenberg, A.; Rosenthal, U.: The Influence of the Cp* (η^5 -C₅Me₅) and Cp (η^5 -C₅H₅) on the Stability and Reactivity of Titanocene and Zirconocene Complexes: Reactions of the Bis(trimethylsilyl)acetylene Permethylnmetallocene Complexes (η^5 -C₅Me₅)₂M(η^2 -Me₃SiC₂SiMe₃), M = Ti, Zr, with water H₂O and CO₂. *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **625** (1999) 910-918.
4. Sheldrick, G. M.: Phase Annealing in SHELX-90: Direct methods for Larger Structure. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A46** (1990) 467-473.
5. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. A Program for Refining Crystal Structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.
6. Farrugia, L. J.: ORTEP-3 for Windows - a version of ORTEP-III with Graphical User Interface (GUI). *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **30** (1997) 565.