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Tetra- μ_3 -tert-butanolato-tetrathallium(I)

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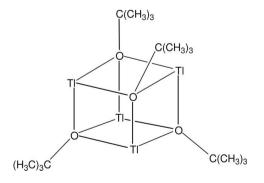
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 173 K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.030$ Å; R factor = 0.042; wR factor = 0.083; data-to-parameter ratio = 20.4.

The title compound, $[Tl_4(C_4H_9O)_4]$, featuring a $(Tl-O)_4$ cube, crystallizes with a quarter-molecule (located on a special position of site symmetry $\overline{4}$.) and a half-molecule (located on a special position of site symmetry 23.) in the asymmetric unit. The Tl-O bond distances range from 2.463 (12) to 2.506 (12) Å. All O-Tl-O bond angles are smaller than 90° whereas the Tl-O-Tl angles are wider than a rectangular angle.

Related literature

For the use of bulky silyl chalcogenolate ligands of the type $ESiR_3^-$ and alkyl chalcogenolates $E(alkyl)^-$ (E=O, S, Se, Te) with especially bulky alkoxides to stabilize transition metal centres, see: Wolczanski (2009); Kückmann *et al.* (2005, 2008, 2010). For substitution reactions of transition metal atoms, see: Kern *et al.* (2008); Lerner *et al.* (2002, 2005). The title compound was prepared according to a slightly changed published procedure, see: Schmidbaur *et al.* (1968).



Experimental

Crystal data

[Tl₄(C₄H₉O)₄] Z = 8 $M_r = 1109.93$ Mo Kα radiation Cubic, $P\overline{4}3n$ $μ = 25.49 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ a = 17.1500 (15) Å T = 173 K $V = 5044.2 (8) \text{ Å}^3$ $0.21 \times 0.18 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS II two-circle diffractometer 13612 measured reflections 1489 independent reflections 1226 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ Blessing, 1995) $R_{\rm int} = 0.084$

 $T_{\min} = 0.075, \ T_{\max} = 0.185$

Refinement

 $\begin{array}{ll} R[F^2>2\sigma(F^2)]=0.042 & \text{H-atom parameters constrained} \\ wR(F^2)=0.083 & \Delta\rho_{\max}=1.77 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ S=1.00 & \Delta\rho_{\min}=-1.01 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ 1489 \text{ reflections} & \text{Absolute structure: Flack (1983),} \\ 73 \text{ parameters} & 711 \text{ Friedel pairs} \\ 6 \text{ restraints} & \text{Flack parameter: } 0.00 \text{ (7)} \\ \end{array}$

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *XP* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: KJ2165).

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supporting information

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Tetra-*µ*₃-*tert*-butanolato-tetrathallium(I)

Florian Blasberg, Hans-Wolfram Lerner and Michael Bolte

S1. Comment

In a number of recent studies bulky silyl chalcogenolate ligands of the type $ESiR_3$ and alkyl chalcogenolates E(alkyl) (E = O, S, Se, Te) with especially bulky alkoxides have been used to stabilize transition metal centers (Wolczanski, 2009; Kückmann et al. 2005, 2008, 2010). In macromolecular chemistry, these ligands have also found application. Chalcogenbased ligands offer a variety of possible binding modes. Chalcogenolates are often found bridging two or more metal ions. Normally, transition metal complexes possess 6 e⁻ thiolate ligands in a μ_3 -binding mode. Recently, however, we have shown that the anion of the mixed-valence Mn(I/II) complex $Na(thf)_{6}[(OC)_{3}Mn(\mu-SSitBu_{3})_{3}MnSSitBu_{3}]$ contains a terminal thiolate ligand with a linear Mn—S—Si unit (Kückmann et al. 2008). The prerequisite for six-electron donation (2 σ - and 4 π -electrons) comparable with Cp is thus fulfilled. One approach is to create such complexes by substitution reactions of transition metal halogenides with alkali metal alkoxides as M⁺[OC(CH₃)₃] or alkali metal siloxides $M^{+}[OSiR_{3}]$ - (Kern et al. 2008; Lerner et al. 2005, 2002). In most cases the reactions that occur between alkali metal alkoxides and transition metal halides are not quantitative. Another approach to complexes with chalcogen coordination is to start from thallium alkoxides which react almost quantitatively with transition metal chlorides due to the poor solubility of TlCl. In this paper we report the synthesis and the crystal structure of [TlOtBu]₄. The title compound [TIOtBu]₄ was prepared according to a slightly changed published procedure (Schmidbaur et al. 1968), as shown in Fig. 2. The following modifications have been made in our approach: thallium ethoxide was used instead of thallium methoxide and potassium tert-butoxide was substituted for sodium tert-butoxide.

S2. Experimental

In a flame-dried vial 1.1 ml thallium ethoxide (3.77 g, 15.1 mmol) was added to 1.70 g potassium *tert*-butoxide (15.1 mmol) in 50 ml benzene. After flame-sealing, the vial was heated to 80 °C for four days. The vial was opened, the crude reaction mixture filtered hot under an nitrogen atmosphere, the solid residue was washed with 20 ml benzene and the combined filtrates evaporated to dryness. The remaining colorless solid was suspended in ether and allowed to settle. A sample of the supernatant was transferred to a flame-dried Schlenk vessel and stored at -35°C. After two days colorless crystals of the composition [TIO*t*Bu]₄ deposited and were separated from the mother liquor (Yield 15%).

S3. Refinement

H atoms were located in a difference map, but geometrically positioned and refined using a riding model with fixed individual displacement parameters [U(H) = 1.5 $U_{eq}(C)$] and with C—H = 0.98 Å.

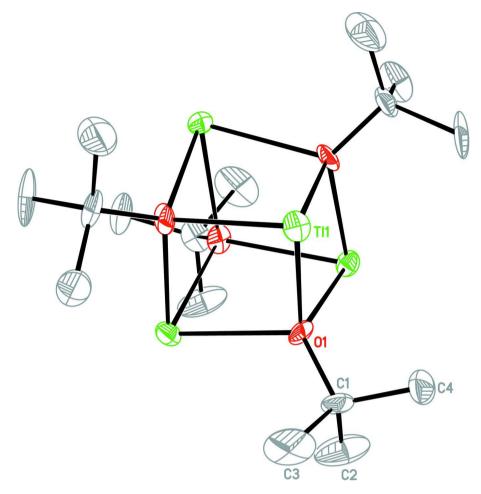


Figure 1

Perspective view of one of the two independent molecules of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme for the symmetry independent atoms; displacement ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level; H atoms are omitted for clarity.

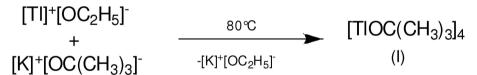


Figure 2
Preparation of the title compound.

Tetra-*µ*₃-tert-butanolato-tetrathallium(I)

Crystal data

[Tl₄(C₄H₉O)₄] $D_{\rm x} = 2.923~{\rm Mg~m^{-3}}$ $M_r = 1109.93$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cubic, $P\overline{4}3n$ Cell parameters from 7201 reflections Hall symbol: P-4n 2 3 $\theta = 3.4-25.9^{\circ}$ a = 17.1500 (15) Å $\mu = 25.49 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $V = 5044.2 (8) \text{ Å}^3$ T = 173 KZ = 8Plate, colourless F(000) = 3904 $0.21 \times 0.18 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS II two-circle diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(MULABS; Spek, 2009; Blessing, 1995)

 $T_{\min} = 0.075, T_{\max} = 0.185$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$

 $wR(F^2) = 0.083$

S = 1.00

1489 reflections

73 parameters

6 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant

direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier

map

13612 measured reflections 1489 independent reflections 1226 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.084$

 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^{\circ}, \, \theta_{\text{min}} = 3.4^{\circ}$

 $h = -18 \rightarrow 20$

 $k = -19 \rightarrow 20$

 $l = -20 \rightarrow 18$

Hydrogen site location: inferred from

neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.037P)^2]$

where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$

 $\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 1.77 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\min} = -1.01 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 711 Friedel

pairs

Absolute structure parameter: 0.00 (7)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and F-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\hat{A}^2)

	x	У	Z	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
T11	0.66760 (4)	0.91953 (4)	0.57229 (3)	0.02168 (17)	
O1	0.8130 (7)	0.9310 (7)	0.5635 (7)	0.022 (2)	
C1	0.8550 (13)	0.8777 (10)	0.6115 (13)	0.029 (4)	
C2	0.9386 (12)	0.8950 (18)	0.6078 (19)	0.059 (8)	
H2A	0.9478	0.9485	0.6256	0.088*	
H2B	0.9569	0.8895	0.5539	0.088*	
H2C	0.9671	0.8586	0.6414	0.088*	
C3	0.8400 (19)	0.7958 (10)	0.583 (2)	0.059 (7)	
H3A	0.7839	0.7853	0.5844	0.089*	
Н3В	0.8669	0.7588	0.6177	0.089*	
H3C	0.8596	0.7901	0.5301	0.089*	
C4	0.8261 (16)	0.8852 (14)	0.6961 (12)	0.041 (6)	
H4A	0.8368	0.9380	0.7153	0.061*	
H4B	0.8533	0.8472	0.7290	0.061*	
H4C	0.7698	0.8753	0.6980	0.061*	

supporting information

T11A	0.42129 (4)	0.42129 (4)	0.42129 (4)	0.0223 (2)	
O1A	0.5652 (6)	0.4348 (6)	0.4348 (6)	0.020 (4)	
C1A	0.6118 (13)	0.3882 (13)	0.3882 (13)	0.020 (7)	
C2A	0.6960 (12)	0.3942 (13)	0.4110 (14)	0.035 (5)	
H2A1	0.7125	0.4488	0.4086	0.053*	
H2A2	0.7277	0.3631	0.3751	0.053*	
H2A3	0.7027	0.3746	0.4643	0.053*	

Atomic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
T11	0.0231 (3)	0.0211 (3)	0.0208 (3)	-0.0047 (3)	0.0036 (3)	0.0011 (3)
O1	0.031 (6)	0.020(6)	0.015 (6)	0.005 (5)	-0.005(5)	0.009(5)
C1	0.036 (10)	0.016 (9)	0.034 (12)	0.012(8)	-0.009(9)	0.003(8)
C2	0.023 (10)	0.065 (16)	0.09(2)	0.006 (12)	0.006 (13)	0.040 (14)
C3	0.09(2)	0.007(8)	0.08(2)	0.007 (11)	-0.018 (18)	0.008 (12)
C4	0.063 (16)	0.041 (13)	0.019 (10)	0.018 (11)	0.007 (10)	0.003 (8)
Γl1A	0.0223 (2)	0.0223 (2)	0.0223 (2)	-0.0035(3)	-0.0035(3)	-0.0035(3)
O1A	0.020(4)	0.020(4)	0.020(4)	0.005 (5)	0.005 (5)	-0.005(5)
C1A	0.020(7)	0.020(7)	0.020(7)	0.003(8)	0.003(8)	-0.003(8)
C2A	0.025 (8)	0.041 (8)	0.041 (9)	0.011 (6)	0.007(7)	-0.010(7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

T11—O1 ⁱ	2.463 (12)	C4—H4A	0.9800
Tl1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.493 (11)	C4—H4B	0.9800
Tl1—O1	2.506 (12)	C4—H4C	0.9800
O1—C1	1.42(2)	Tl1A—O1A	2.490 (8)
O1—Tl1 ⁱⁱ	2.463 (12)	Tl1A—O1A ⁱⁱⁱ	2.490 (8)
O1—Tl1i	2.492 (11)	$T11A$ — $O1A^{iv}$	2.490(8)
C1—C2	1.47 (3)	O1A—C1A	1.38 (4)
C1—C3	1.51 (3)	O1A—Tl1A ⁱⁱⁱ	2.490(8)
C1—C4	1.54(3)	O1A—Tl1A ^{iv}	2.490 (8)
C2—H2A	0.9800	C1A—C2A ^v	1.50(2)
C2—H2B	0.9800	C1A—C2A ^{vi}	1.50(2)
C2—H2C	0.9800	C1A—C2A	1.50(2)
С3—Н3А	0.9800	C2A—H2A1	0.9800
C3—H3B	0.9800	C2A—H2A2	0.9800
С3—Н3С	0.9800	C2A—H2A3	0.9800
O1 ⁱ —Tl1—O1 ⁱⁱ	81.0 (4)	H3B—C3—H3C	109.5
01 ⁱ —T11—01	78.3 (4)	C1—C4—H4A	109.5
O1 ⁱⁱ —T11—O1	77.8 (4)	C1—C4—H4B	109.5
$O1^{i}$ — $T11$ — $T11^{vii}$	41.8 (3)	H4A—C4—H4B	109.5
$O1^{ii}$ — $T11$ — $T11^{vii}$	41.2 (3)	C1—C4—H4C	109.5
O1—T11—T11 ^{vii}	84.3 (2)	H4A—C4—H4C	109.5
C1—O1—T11 ⁱⁱ	119.7 (10)	H4B—C4—H4C	109.5
C1—O1—T11 ⁱ	119.3 (11)	O1A—Tl1A—O1A ⁱⁱⁱ	78.9 (6)

supporting information

T11 ⁱⁱ —O1—T11 ⁱ	97.0 (4)	O1A—T11A—O1A ^{iv}	78.9 (6)
C1—O1—Tl1	114.7 (11)	$O1A^{iii}$ — $T11A$ — $O1A^{iv}$	78.9 (6)
Tl1 ⁱⁱ —O1—Tl1	101.8 (4)	C1A—O1A—T11A ⁱⁱⁱ	117.7 (11)
Tl1 ⁱ —O1—Tl1	101.0 (4)	C1A—O1A—T11A ^{iv}	117.7 (11)
O1—C1—C2	109.8 (17)	$T11A^{iii}$ — $O1A$ — $T11A^{iv}$	100.1 (5)
O1—C1—C3	109.2 (17)	C1A—O1A—T11A	117.7 (11)
C2—C1—C3	110 (2)	Tl1A ⁱⁱⁱ —O1A—Tl1A	100.1 (5)
O1—C1—C4	109.1 (16)	T11A ^{iv} —O1A—T11A	100.1 (5)
C2—C1—C4	110 (2)	O1A—C1A—C2A ^v	111.4 (15)
C3—C1—C4	109 (2)	O1A—C1A—C2A ^{vi}	111.4 (15)
C1—C2—H2A	109.5	C2A ^v —C1A—C2A ^{vi}	107.4 (16)
C1—C2—H2B	109.5	O1A—C1A—C2A	111.4 (15)
H2A—C2—H2B	109.5	C2A ^v —C1A—C2A	107.4 (16)
C1—C2—H2C	109.5	C2A ^{vi} —C1A—C2A	107.4 (16)
H2A—C2—H2C	109.5	C1A—C2A—H2A1	109.5
H2B—C2—H2C	109.5	C1A—C2A—H2A2	109.5
C1—C3—H3A	109.5	H2A1—C2A—H2A2	109.5
C1—C3—H3B	109.5	C1A—C2A—H2A3	109.5
НЗА—СЗ—НЗВ	109.5	H2A1—C2A—H2A3	109.5
C1—C3—H3C	109.5	H2A2—C2A—H2A3	109.5
Н3А—С3—Н3С	109.5		
O1 ⁱ —T11—O1—C1	-137.9 (13)	T11—O1—C1—C4	-53.8 (18)
O1 ⁱⁱ —T11—O1—C1	139.0 (13)	O1A ⁱⁱⁱ —T11A—O1A—C1A	139.7 (13)
Tl1 ^{vii} —Tl1—O1—C1	-179.8 (12)	$O1A^{iv}$ — $T11A$ — $O1A$ — $C1A$	-139.7 (13)
O1 ⁱ —T11—O1—T11 ⁱⁱ	91.4 (5)	O1A ⁱⁱⁱ —T11A—O1A—T11A ⁱⁱⁱ	10.8 (5)
O1 ⁱⁱ —T11—O1—T11 ⁱⁱ	8.2 (4)	$O1A^{iv}$ — $T11A$ — $O1A$ — $T11A^{iii}$	91.49 (15)
Tl1 ^{vii} —Tl1—O1—Tl1 ⁱⁱ	49.5 (3)	$O1A^{iii}$ — $T11A$ — $O1A$ — $T11A^{iv}$	-91.49 (15)
O1 ⁱ —T11—O1—T11 ⁱ	-8.2(4)	$O1A^{iv}$ — $T11A$ — $O1A$ — $T11A^{iv}$	-10.8(5)
O1 ⁱⁱ —T11—O1—T11 ⁱ	-91.4 (5)	T11A ⁱⁱⁱ —O1A—C1A—C2A ^v	68.4 (10)
Tl1 ^{vii} —Tl1—O1—Tl1 ⁱ	-50.1 (3)	T11A ^{iv} —O1A—C1A—C2A ^v	-171.6 (10)
T11 ⁱⁱ —O1—C1—C2	-53 (2)	T11A—O1A—C1A—C2A ^v	-51.6 (10)
T11 ⁱ —O1—C1—C2	66 (2)	T11A ⁱⁱⁱ —O1A—C1A—C2A ^{vi}	-171.6 (10)
T11—O1—C1—C2	-174.2 (19)	$T11A^{iv}$ — $O1A$ — $C1A$ — $C2A^{vi}$	-51.6 (10)
Tl1 ⁱⁱ —O1—C1—C3	-173.5 (18)	Tl1A—O1A—C1A—C2A ^{vi}	68.4 (10)
Tl1 ⁱ —O1—C1—C3	-55 (2)	Tl1A ⁱⁱⁱ —O1A—C1A—C2A	-51.6 (10)
Tl1—O1—C1—C3	65 (2)	Tl1A ^{iv} —O1A—C1A—C2A	68.4 (10)
Tl1 ⁱⁱ —O1—C1—C4	67.6 (19)	T11A—O1A—C1A—C2A	-171.6 (10)
Tl1 ⁱ —O1—C1—C4	-173.7 (14)		

Symmetry codes: (i) -x+3/2, -z+3/2, y-1/2; (ii) -x+3/2, z+1/2, -y+3/2; (iii) -x+1, y, -z+1; (iv) -x+1, -y+1, z; (v) -z+1, -x+1, y; (vi) -y+1, z, -x+1; (vii) x, -y+2, -z+1.