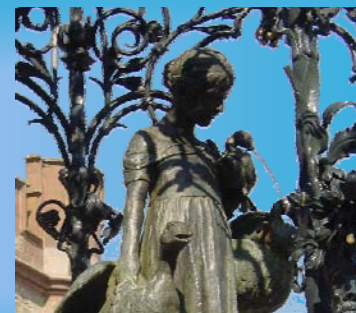




# What can a synthetic chemist learn from charge density?



Dietmar Stalke

Institut für Anorganische Chemie der Universität Göttingen

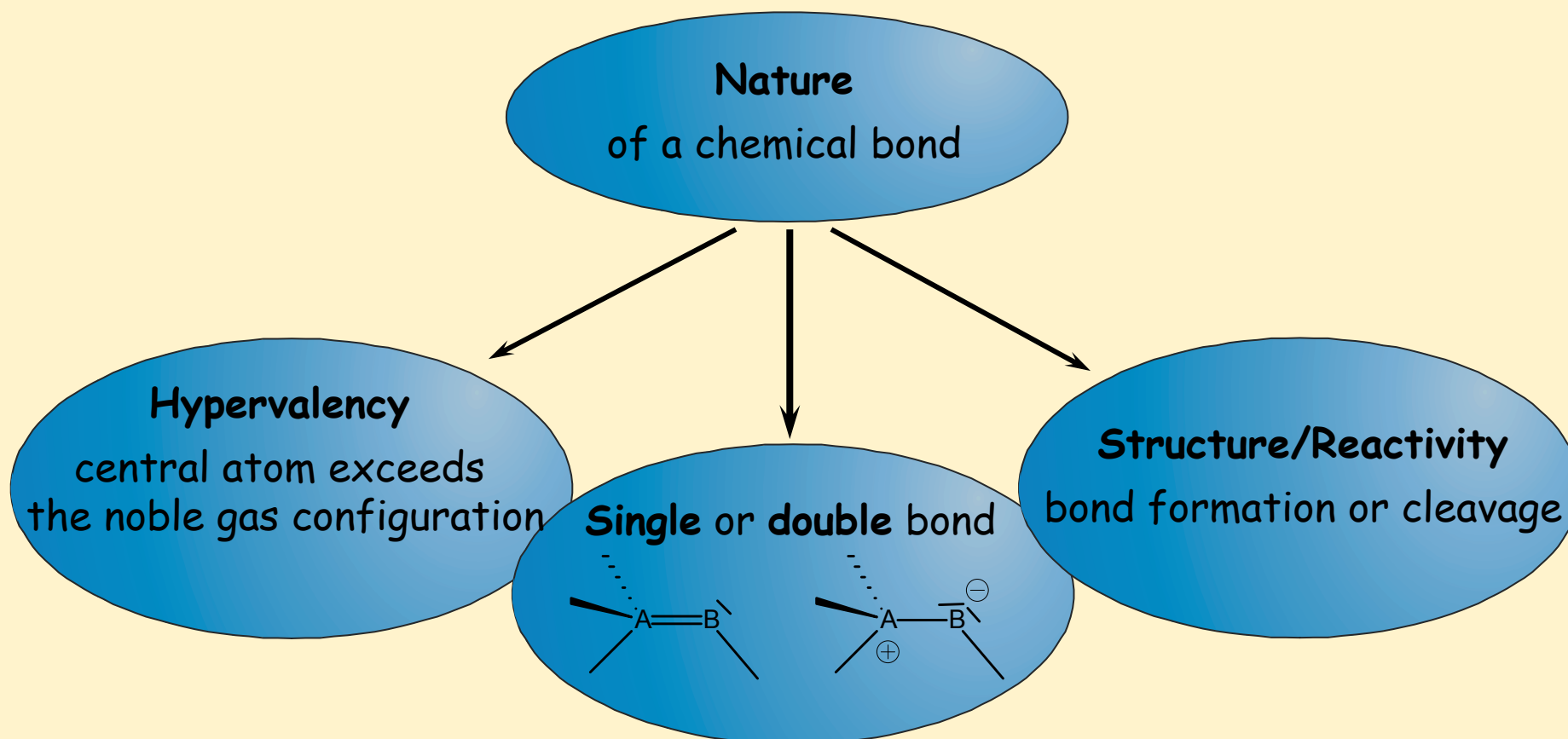


# What can a synthetic chemist learn from charge density?

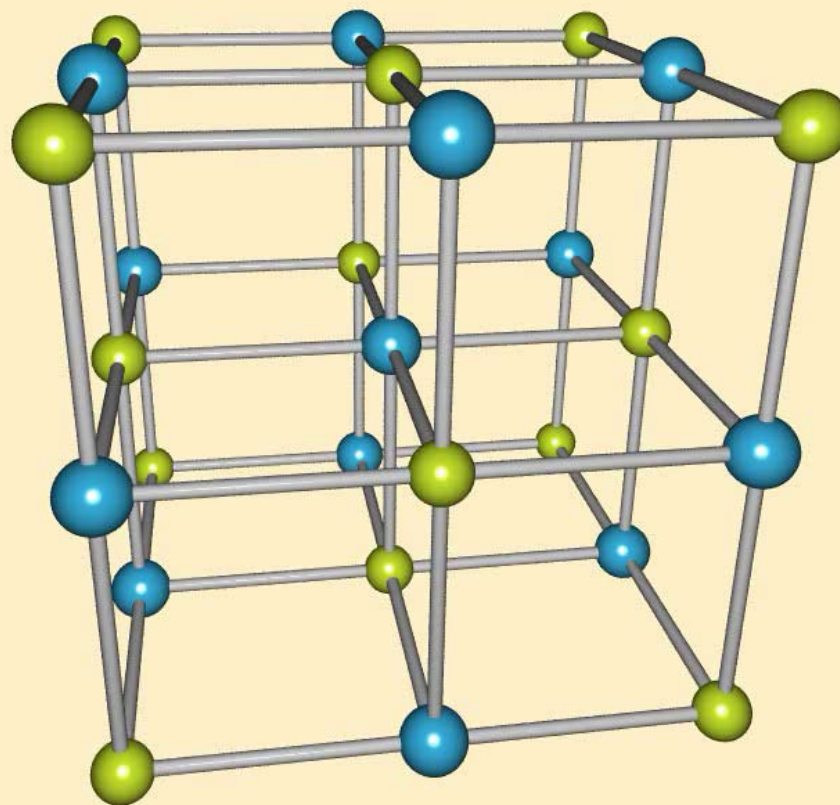


Dietmar Stalke

Institut für Anorganische Chemie der Universität Göttingen

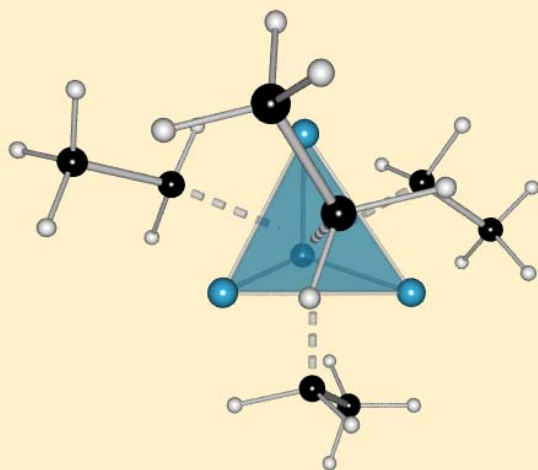


# Bond or topological connectivity ?



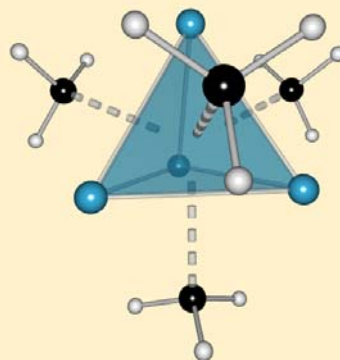
T. Stey, D. Stalke *Lead structures in lithium organic chemistry* in *The Chemistry of Organolithium Compounds*, eds. Z. Rappoport, I. Marek, John Wiley & Sons New York, **2004**, 47-120.

# $[(\text{RLi})_4]_n$ - Tetrahedra



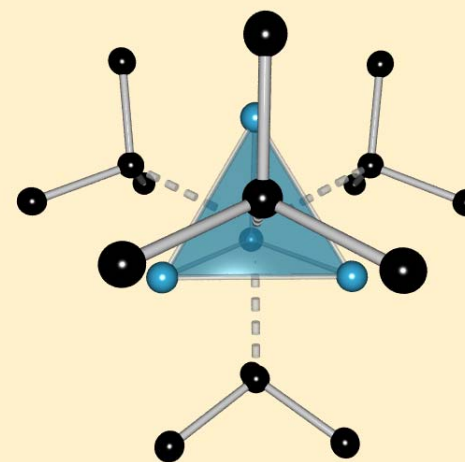
Li - C <sub>α</sub>	228
Li - C <sub>β</sub>	250
Li ... Li	253

H. J. Dietrich, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1981**, *205*, 291.



Li - C	226
Li ... Li	(236)
Li ... Li	259

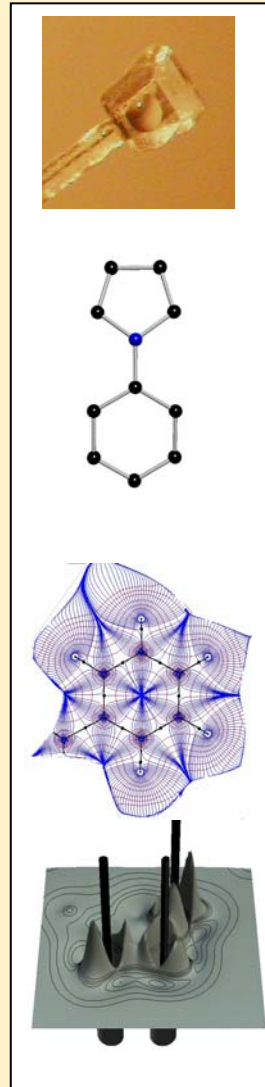
E. Weiss et al., *Chem. Ber.* **1990**, *123*, 79.



Li - C	225 pm
Li - C	237 pm
Li ... Li	241 pm

D. Stalke et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1993**, *32*, 580.

# Experimental charge density



High resolution diffraction data ( $2\theta = 3-110^\circ$  ( $\text{MoK}_\alpha$ ))



Standard structure determination

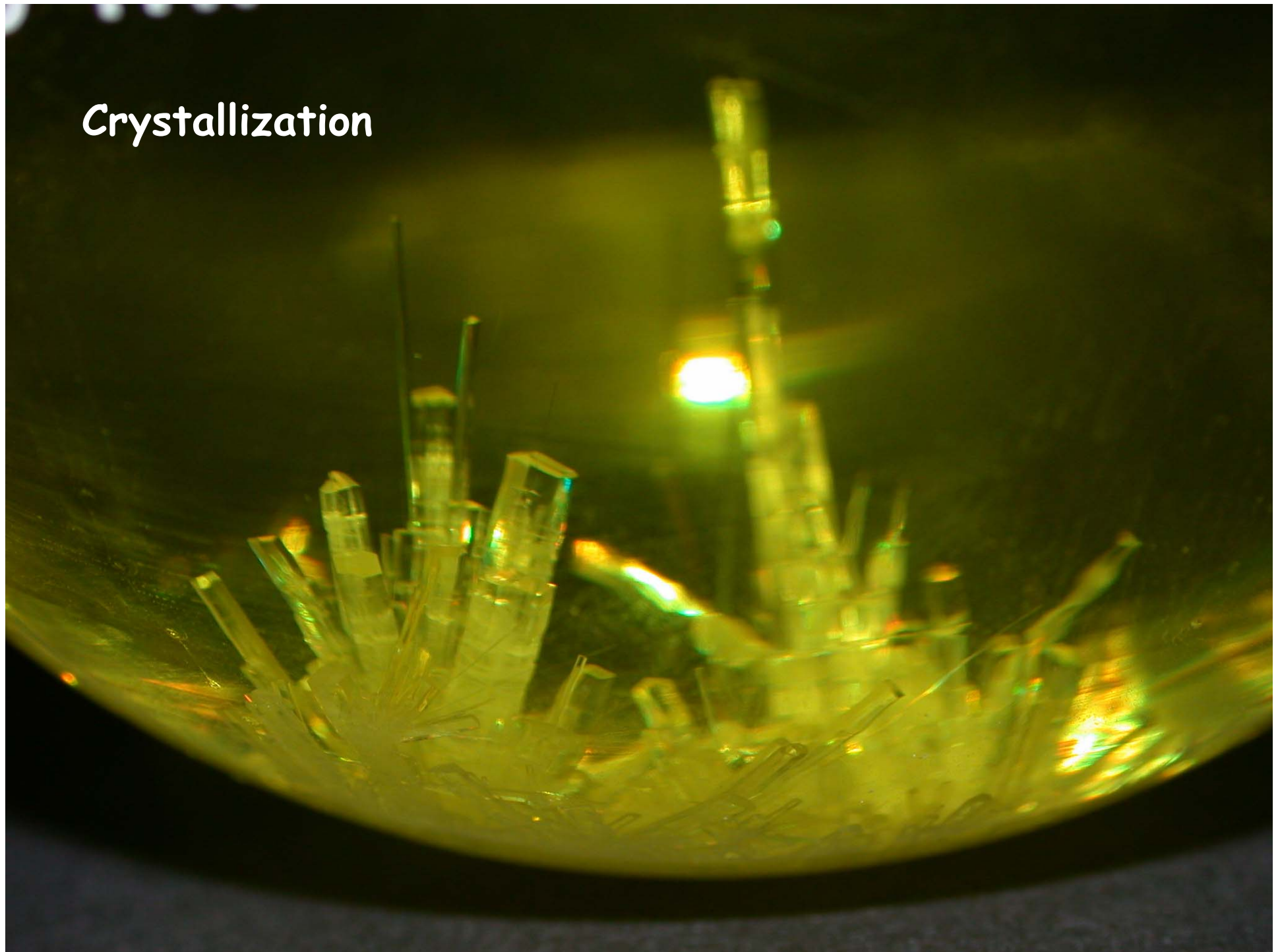


Multipole refinement



Analyses according to Bader's  
„Atoms in Molecules“ (AIM) formalism

# Crystallization

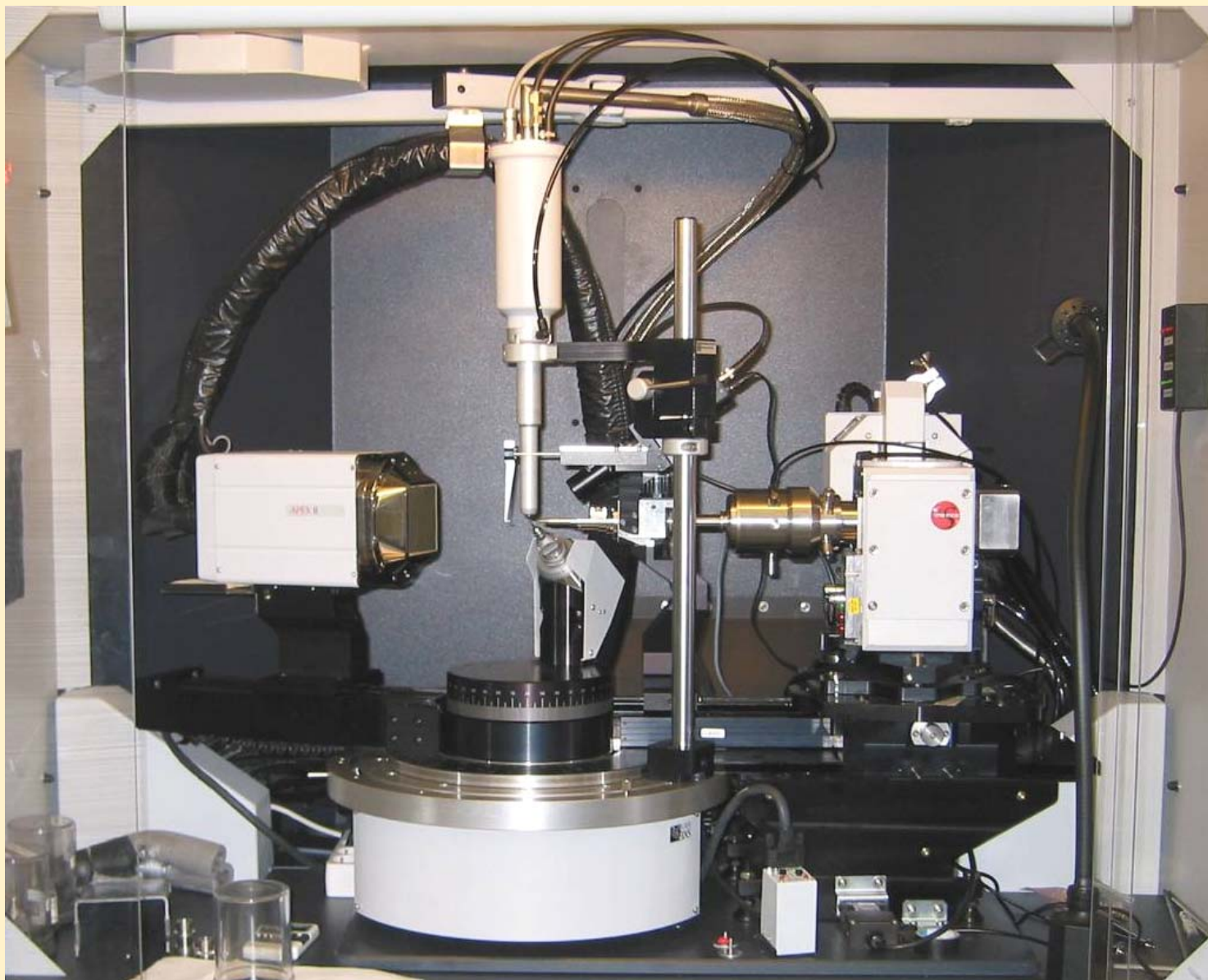




## Inert gas and low temperature crystal application

T. Kottke, D. Stalke, *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* 1993, 26, 615.

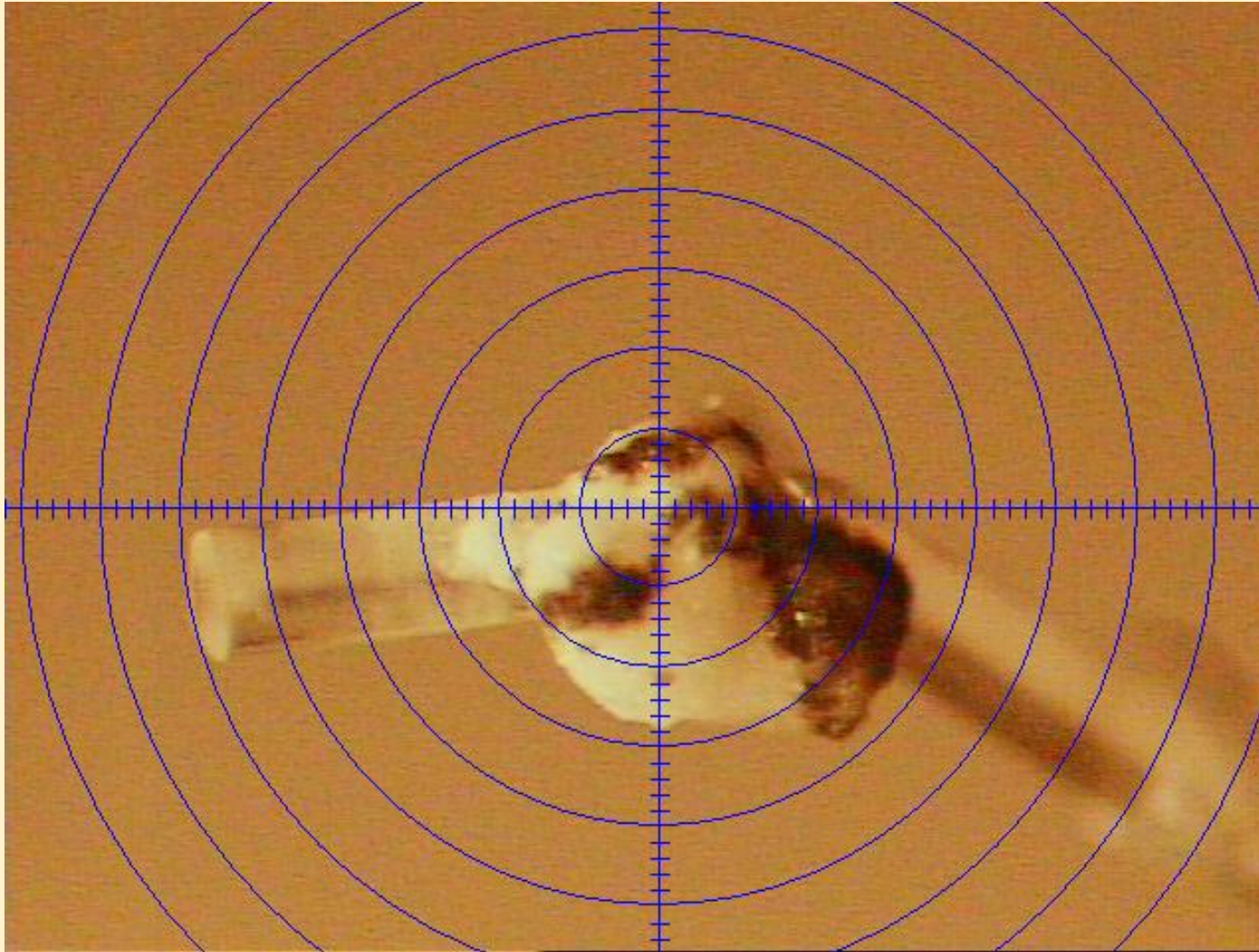
# Bruker TXS and INCOATEC Mo mirrors







Beware: Burning crystal

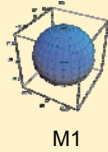


# Exquisite data from the Bruker TXS

Resolution	2 $\theta$ (MoK $_{\alpha}$ )	$\frac{\sin \theta}{\lambda}$	% Complete	Red.	Mean I/ $\sigma$	R <sub>int</sub>	R $_{\sigma}$
Inf - 1.18	36.13	0.42	99.8	22.43	145.11	0.0159	0.0047
1.18 - 0.93	46.33	0.54	100.0	23.09	117.94	0.0194	0.0058
0.93 - 0.81	53.70	0.62	100.0	20.16	97.26	0.0237	0.0072
0.81 - 0.73	60.16	0.68	99.6	6.43	52.82	0.0222	0.0133
0.73 - 0.68	65.10	0.74	99.0	5.87	46.52	0.0248	0.0150
0.68 - 0.64	69.73	0.78	98.5	6.51	45.91	0.0286	0.0160
0.64 - 0.60	75.15	0.83	98.1	10.00	55.29	0.0328	0.0129
0.60 - 0.57	79.86	0.88	97.6	9.23	44.20	0.0395	0.0168
0.57 - 0.54	85.30	0.93	97.4	6.11	35.16	0.0393	0.0217
0.54 - 0.52	89.43	0.96	94.9	4.16	26.96	0.0382	0.0291
0.52 - 0.50	94.06	1.00	93.1	3.75	20.87	0.0479	0.0390
0.50 - 0.48	99.32	1.04	94.8	3.73	16.95	0.0572	0.0491
0.48 - 0.46	105.38	1.09	94.9	3.75	15.57	0.0628	0.0533
0.46 - 0.45	108.79	1.11	92.5	3.59	14.71	0.0658	0.0577
0.45 - 0.44	112.51	1.14	94.7	3.43	12.82	0.0733	0.0667
0.44 - 0.42	121.18	1.19	75.3	2.13	10.64	0.0770	0.0817
0.52 - 0.42			91.9	3.50	16.37	0.0570	0.0503
Inf - 0.42			95.4	7.67	43.86	0.0201	0.0126

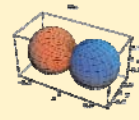
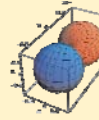
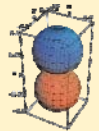
# Multipole structure refinement

MONOPOLE



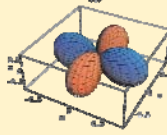
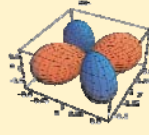
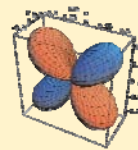
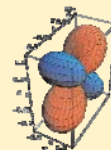
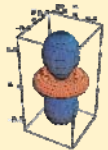
The atomic density is modelled along spherical harmonics

DIPOLE

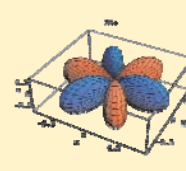
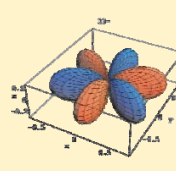
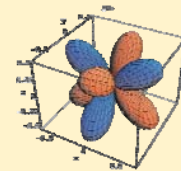
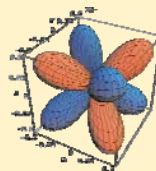
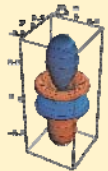


$$\rho_d(\kappa' \mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \kappa'^3 R_l(\kappa' r) \sum_{m=-l}^l P_{lm} \cdot Y_{lm} \left( \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} \right)$$

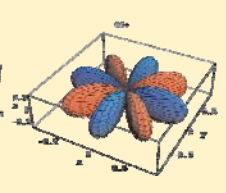
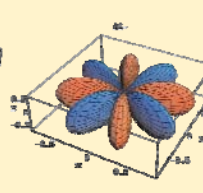
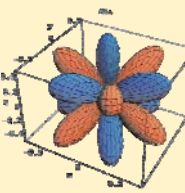
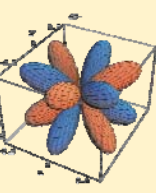
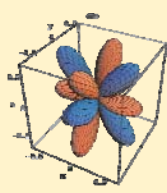
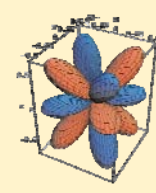
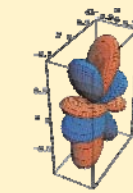
QUADRUPOLE



OCTAPOLE

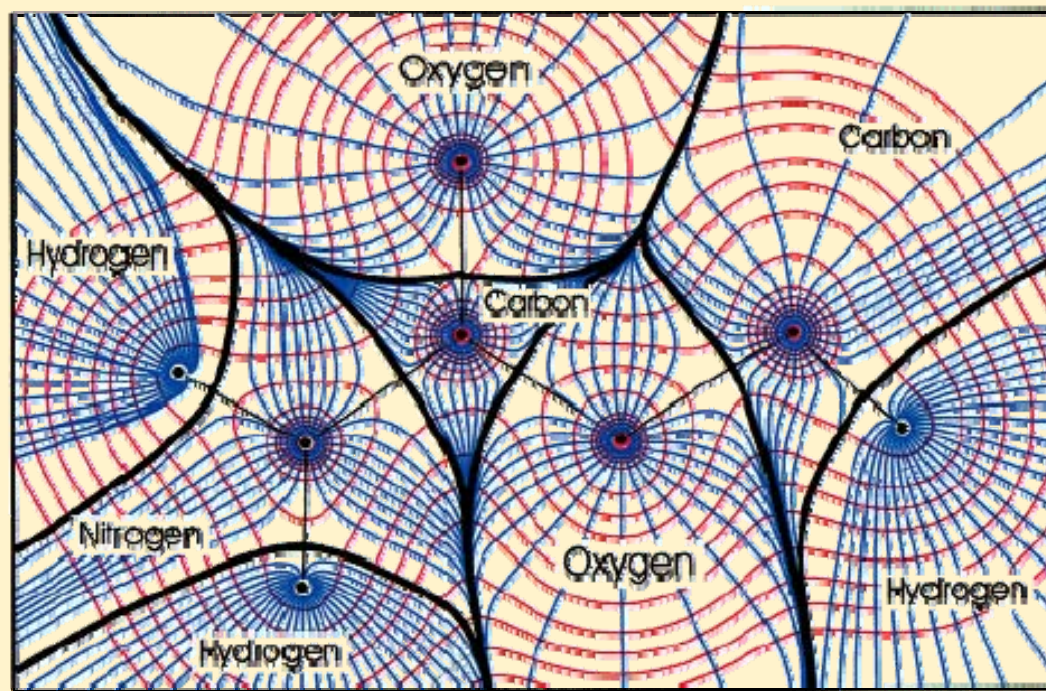
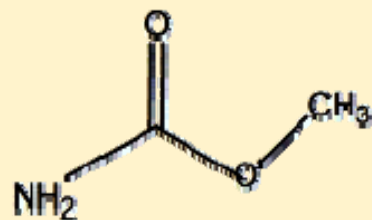


HEXADECAPOLE



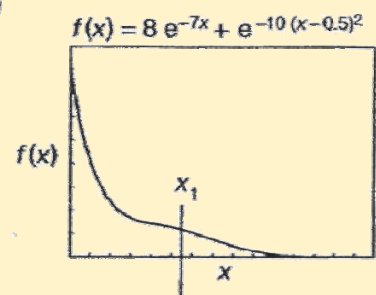
# Structure topology

The gradient vector field of methyl carbamide:

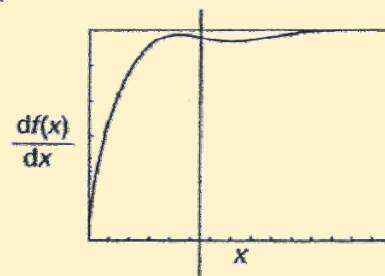


# Charge density and derivatives

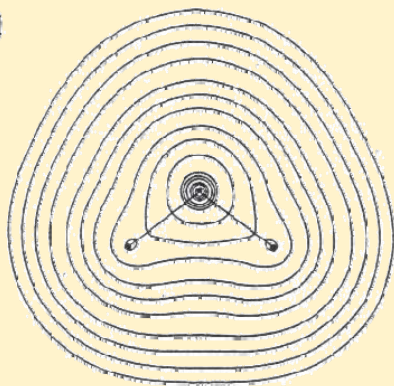
a)



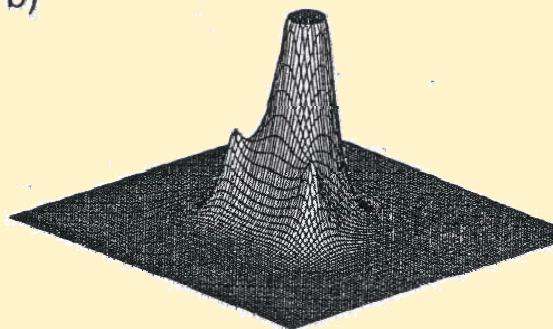
b)



a)

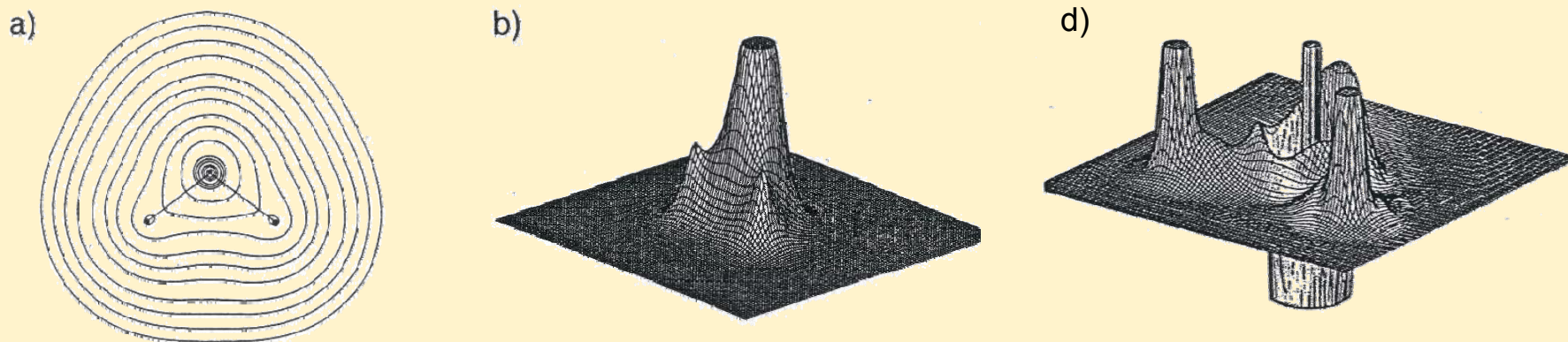
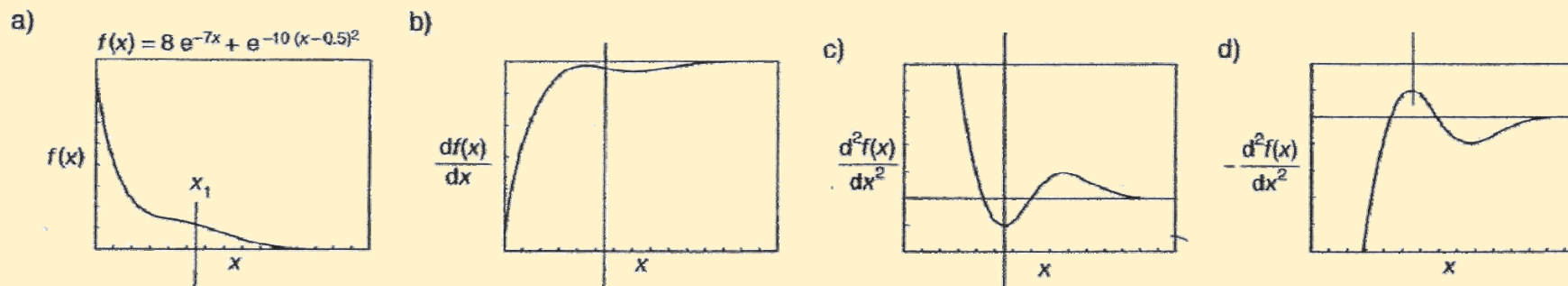


b)



Charge density distribution  $\rho = f(\mathbf{r})$

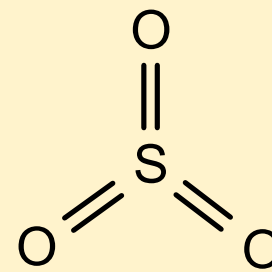
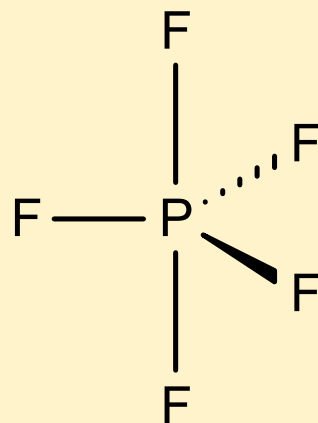
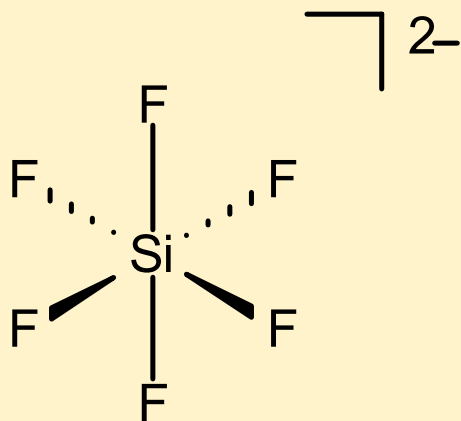
# Charge density and derivatives



Charge density distribution  $\rho = f(\mathbf{r})$

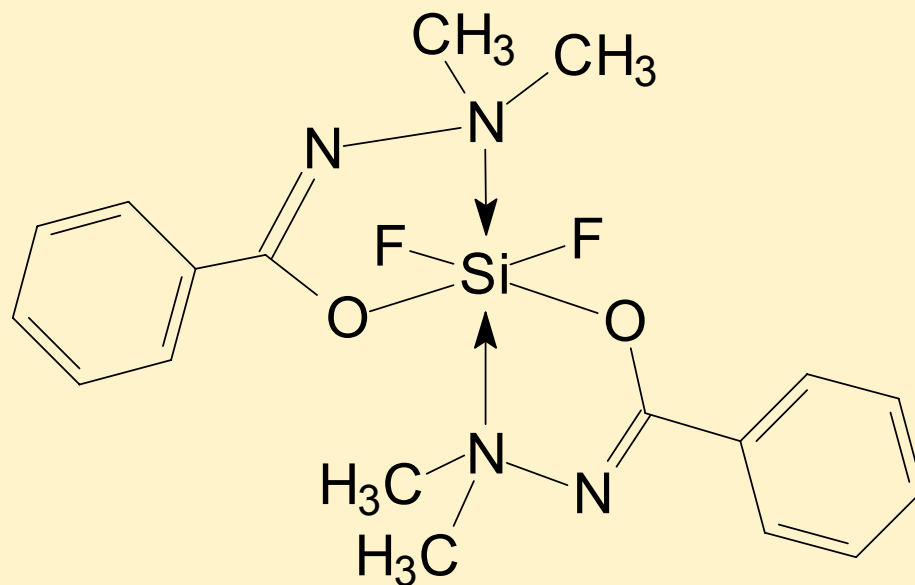
Laplacian  $-\nabla^2 \rho = -\frac{d^2f(\mathbf{r})}{dr^2}$

# Hypervalency ??



**The usual suspects:** third (or higher) period central atoms,  
 $d^nsp^m$  hybridized,  
no formal charges.

# Independent atom model vs. multipole model



Si←N  
197 pm

Si—N  
174 pm

Si=N  
157 pm

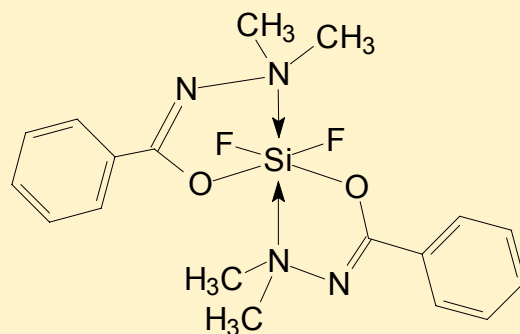
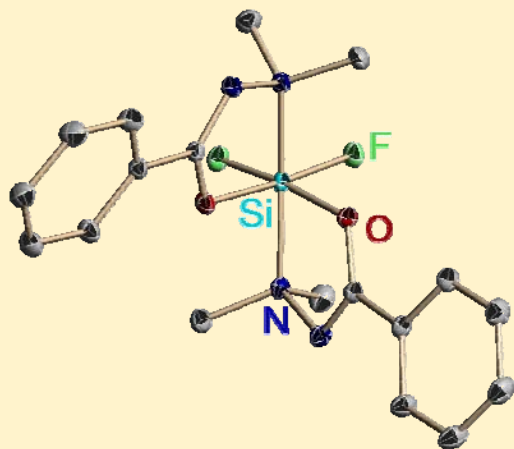
CCDC 2005

Wiberg et al. 1986



# Independent atom model vs. multipole model

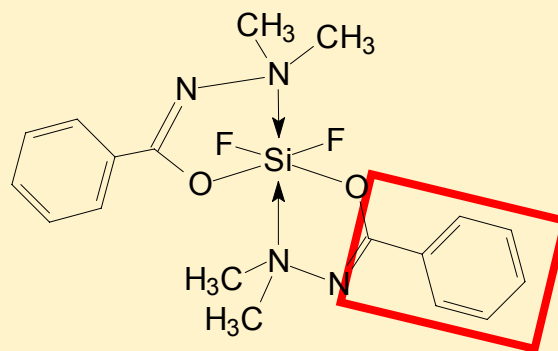
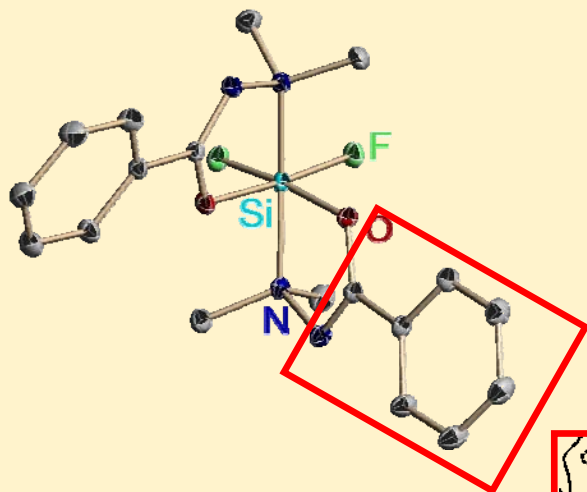
## Inoul Autom Mode (IAM)



## Multipole Model

# Independent atom model vs. multipole model

## Inoul Autom Mode (IAM)

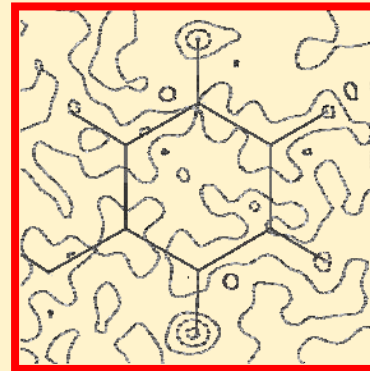
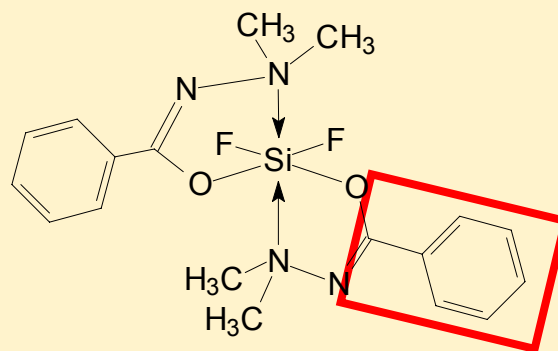
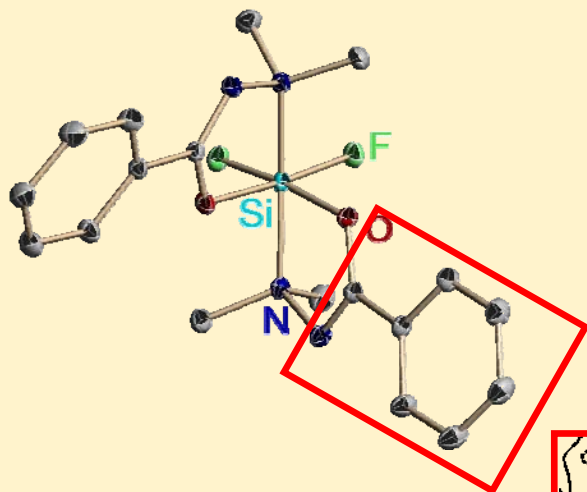


## Multipole Model

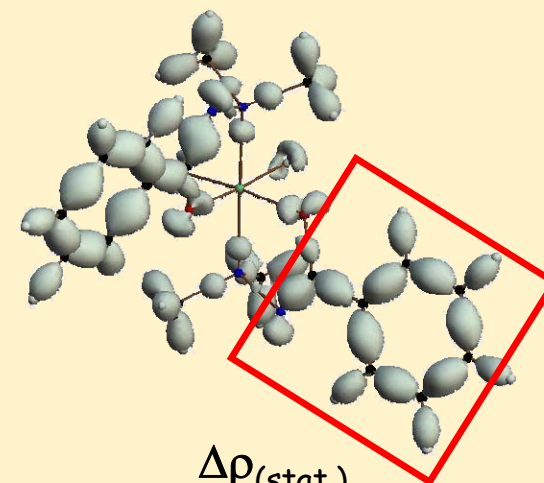


# Independent atom model vs. multipole model

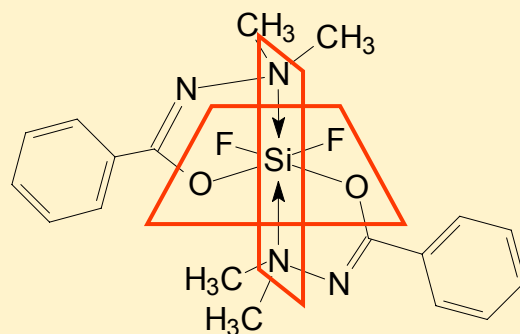
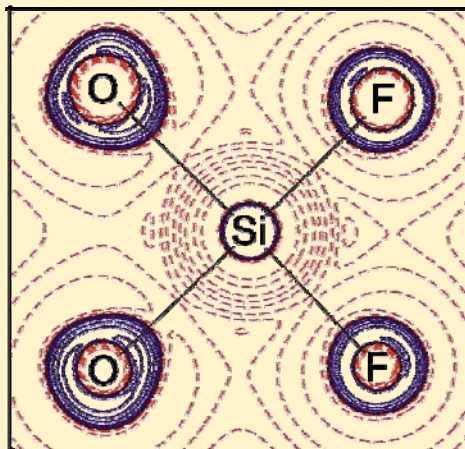
## Inoul Autom Mode (IAM)



## Multipole Model



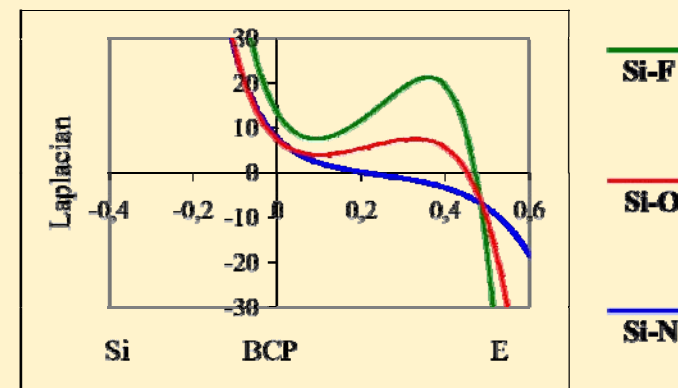
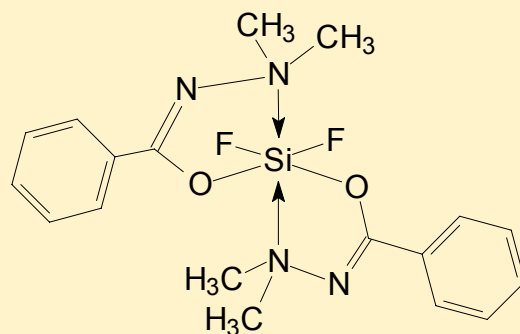
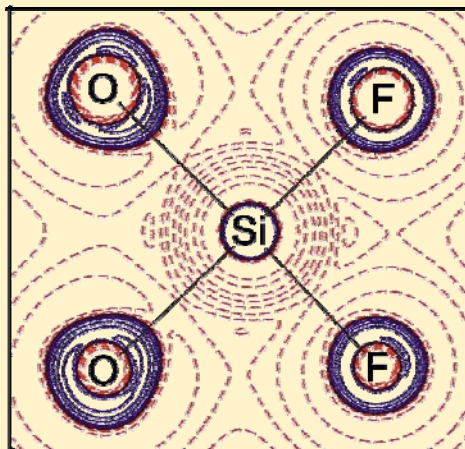
# Topology of the Si–E-bonding (E = N, O, F)



$\nabla^2\rho(r)$



# Topology of the Si–E-bonding (E = N, O, F)



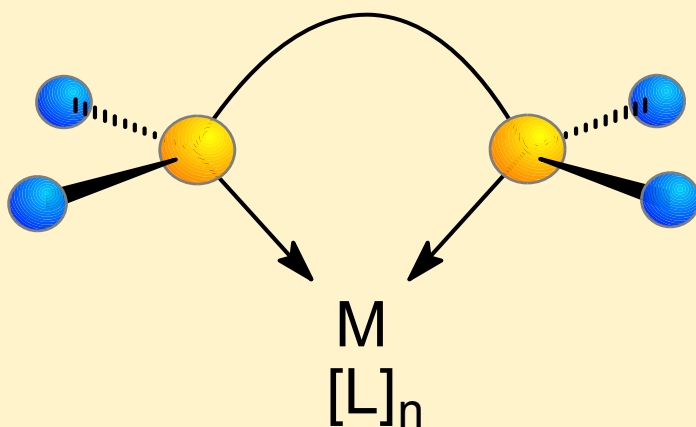
Si: + 2.78 (exp.); + 2.27 (NBO)

$\nabla^2\rho(r)$

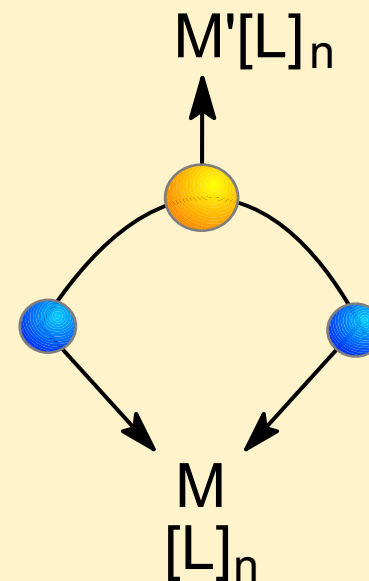


A-B	bond path	$\rho(r_{BCP})$	$\nabla^2\rho(r_{BCP})$	charge (B)	NBO-charge (B)
Si-N	197.03	0.501(16)	7.755(32)	- 0.78	- 0.43
Si-O	177.89	0.766(13)	7.373(29)	- 1.21	- 0.81
Si-F	163.97	1.015(13)	13.472(33)	- 0.80	- 0.66

# Phosphorus centred *Janus-Head* ligands

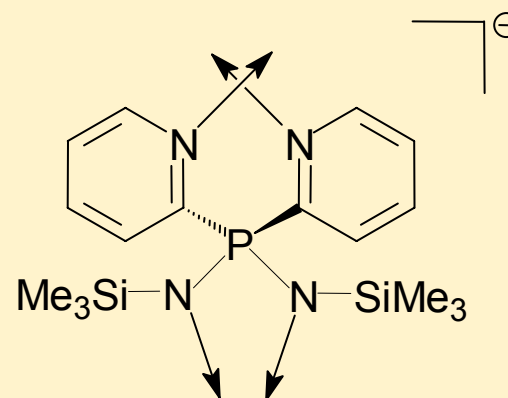
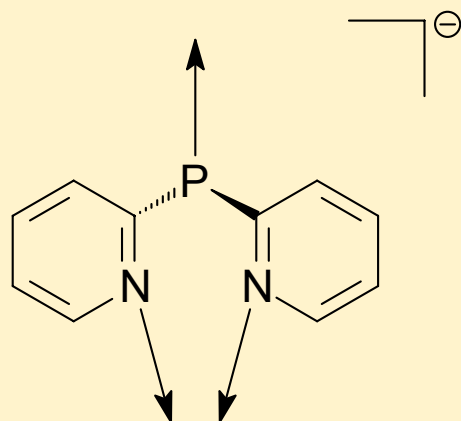
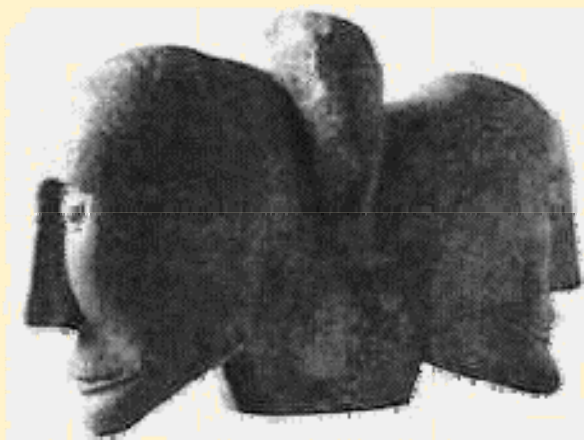


Classical chelating ligands  
asymmetrical, chiral, hemilabile



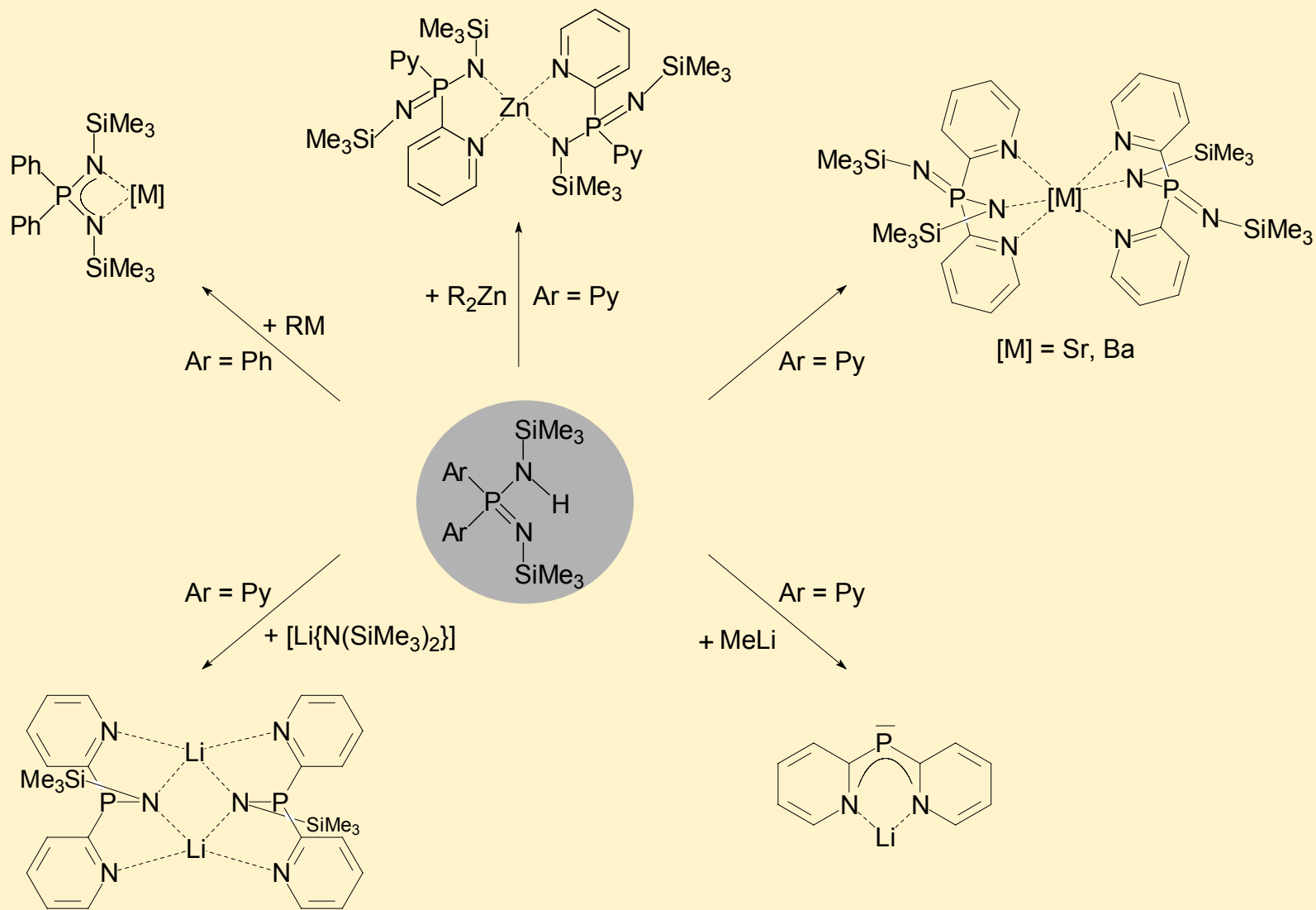
*Janus-Head* ligands  
 $\sigma/\pi$  coordination *via* the  
ligand periphery

# Phosphorus centred *Janus-Head* ligands



Reviews: L. Mahalakshmi, D. Stalke, In *Structure and Bonding*, Springer Verlag Heidelberg, 2002, 103, 85.  
D. Stalke et al., *J. Organomet. Chem.* 2002, 661, 111.

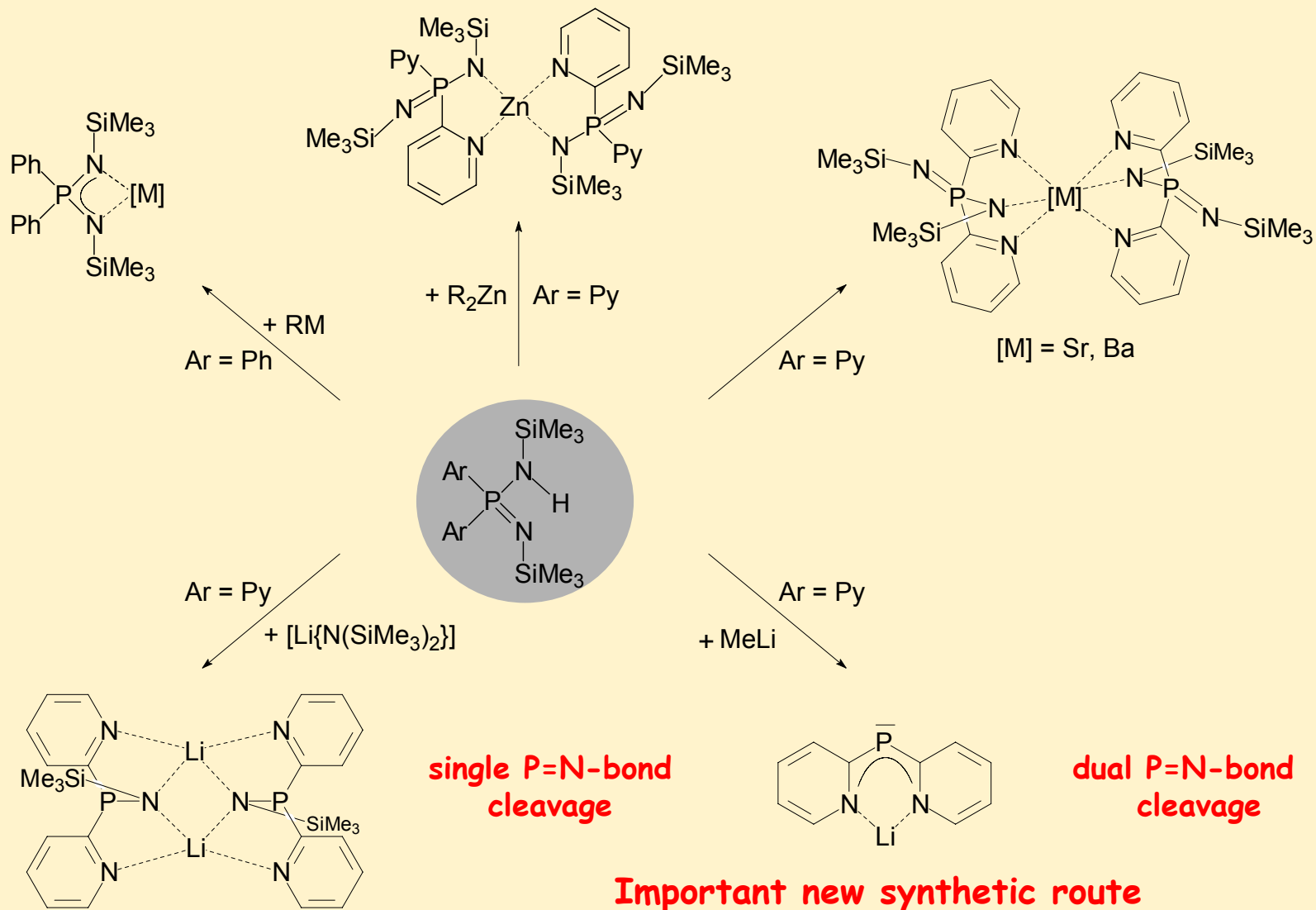
# Aminoiminophosphoranes



*Inorg. Chem.* **1993**, *32*, 1977; *Inorg. Chem.* **1997**, *36*, 2413; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 1381.

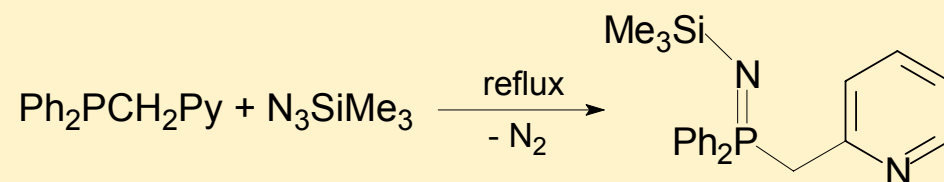


# Aminoiminophosphoranes

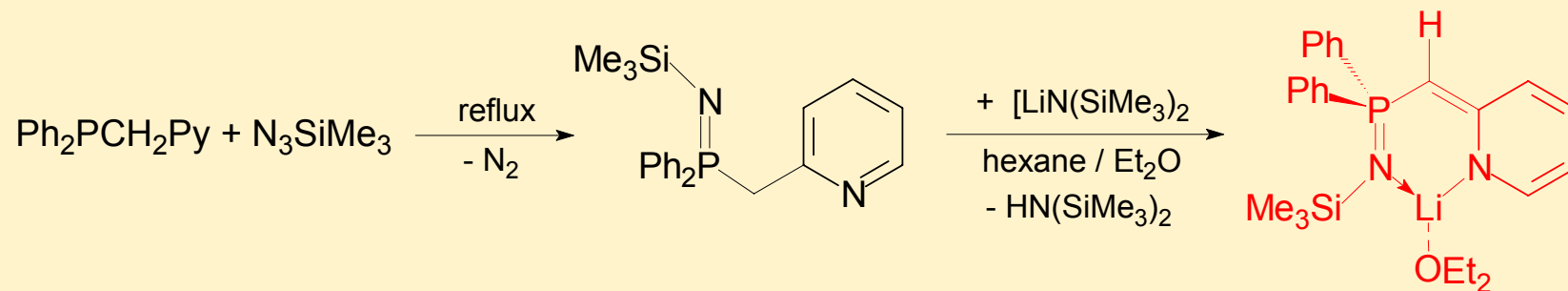


*Inorg. Chem.* **1993**, *32*, 1977; *Inorg. Chem.* **1997**, *36*, 2413; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 1381.

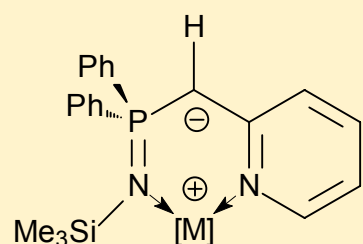
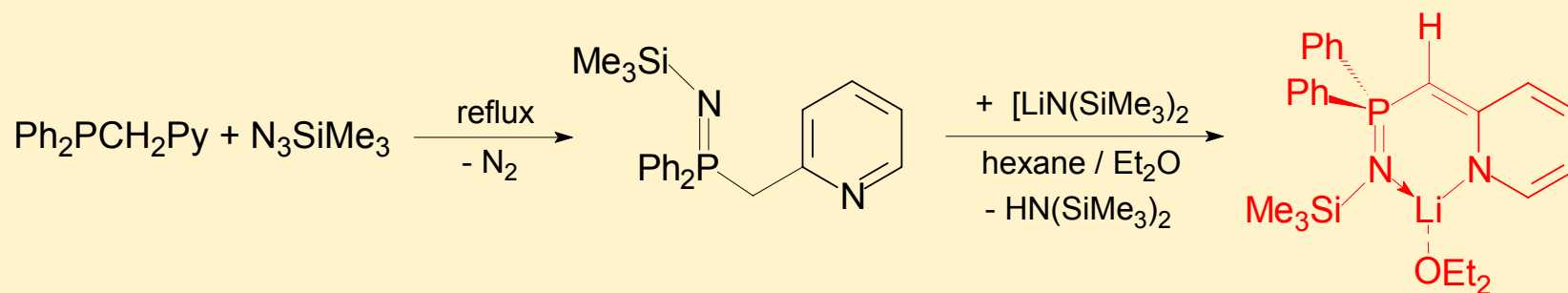
# P=N double bond ??



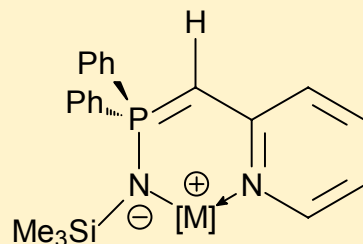
# P=N double bond ??



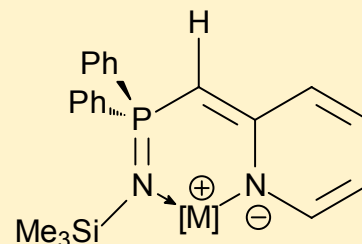
# P=N double bond ??



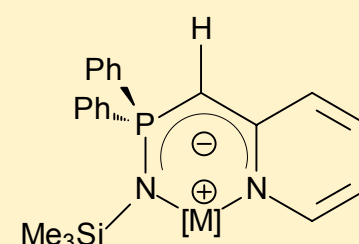
carbanion,  
ylide



amide,  
ylene



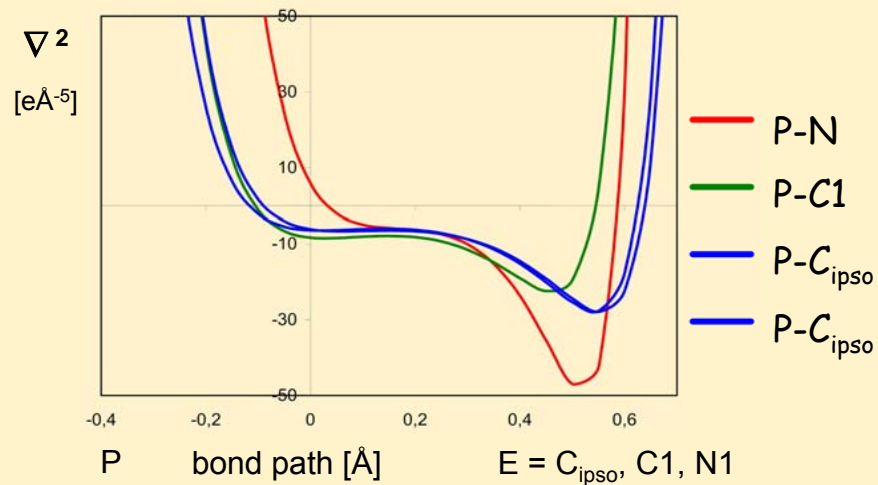
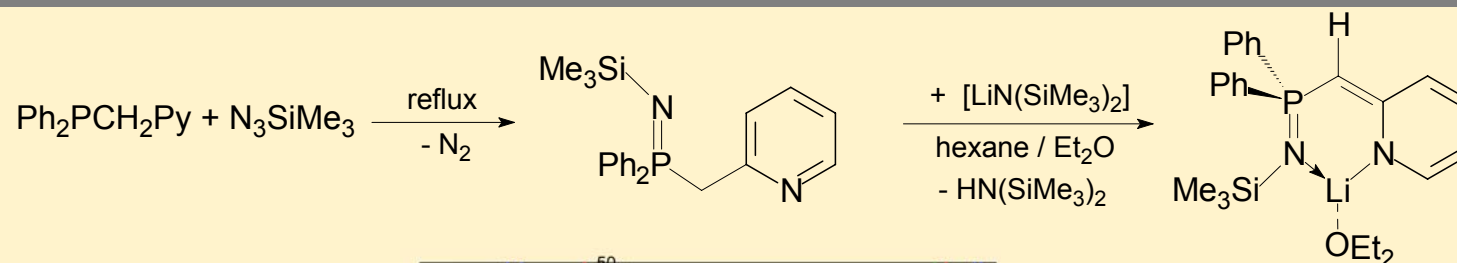
amide,  
olefin



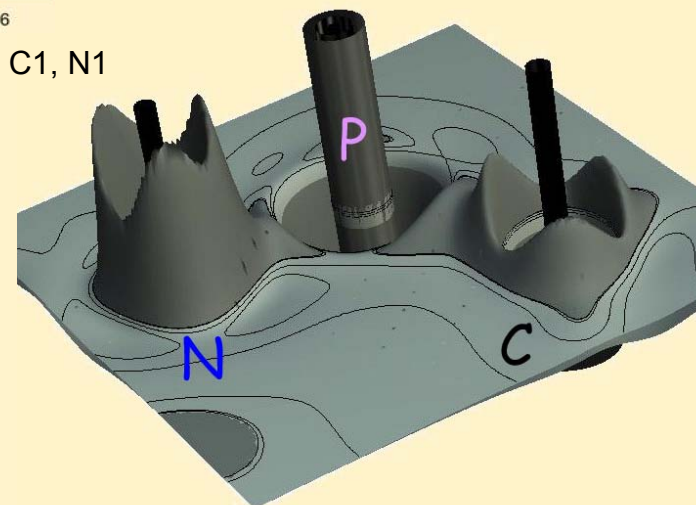
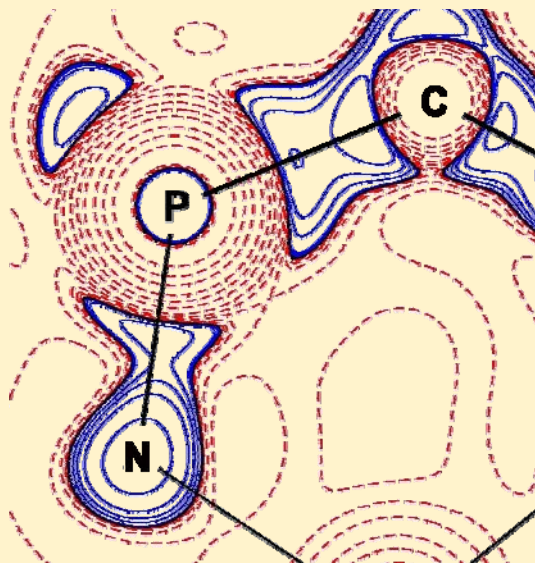
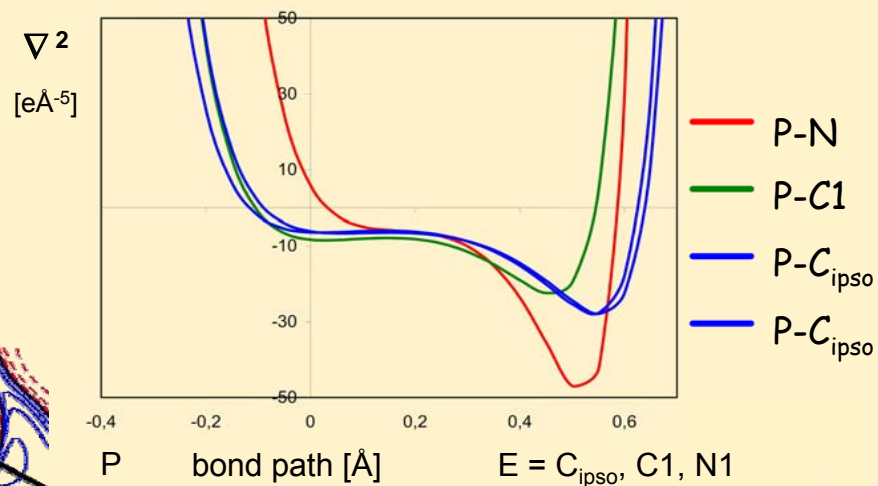
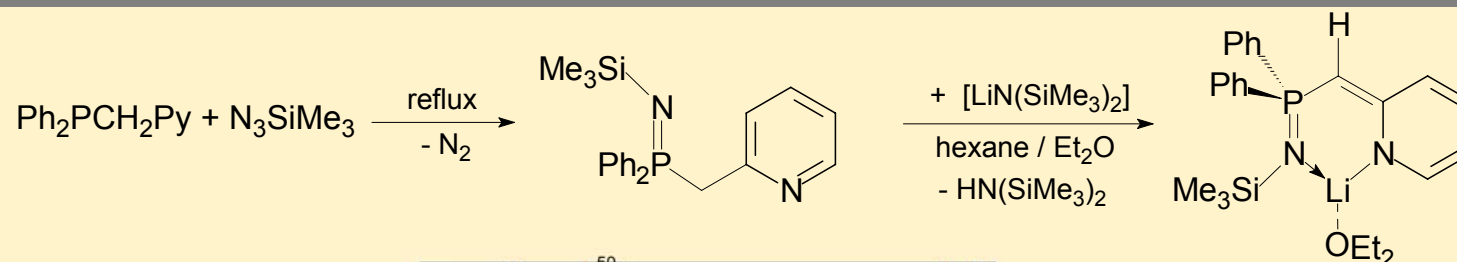
"delocalised"

All canonical forms would require hypervalent phosphorus  
in P–C or P–N multiple bonding.

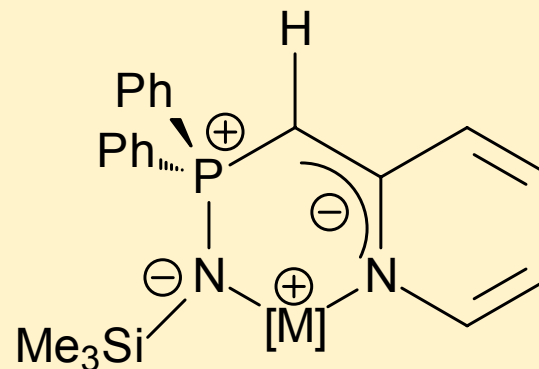
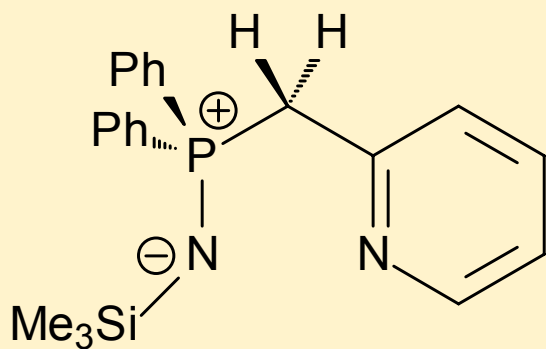
# No double bonds at phosphorus



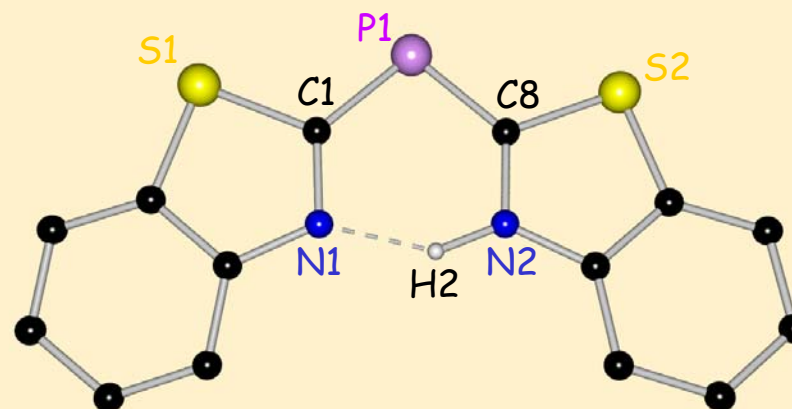
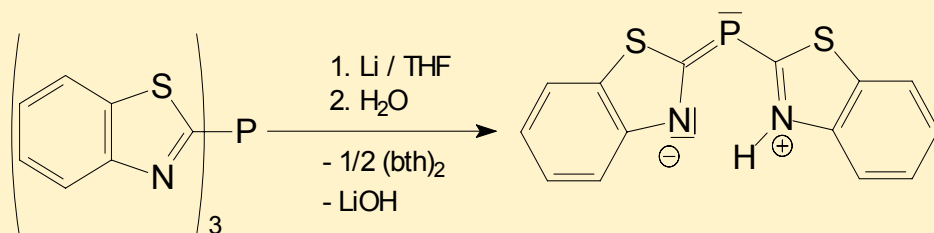
# No double bonds at phosphorus



# No double bonds at phosphorus

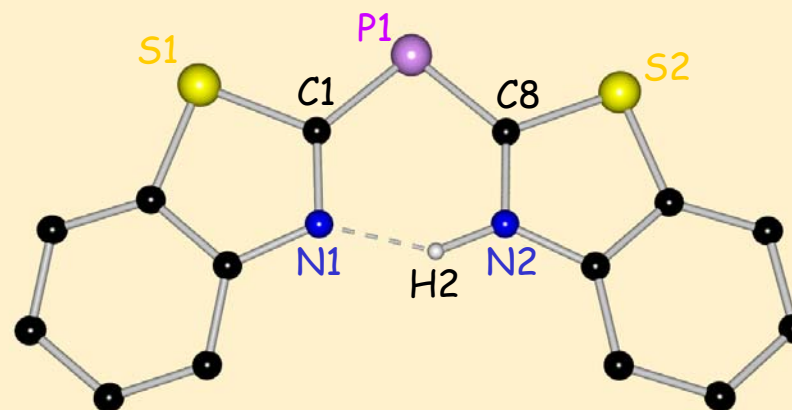
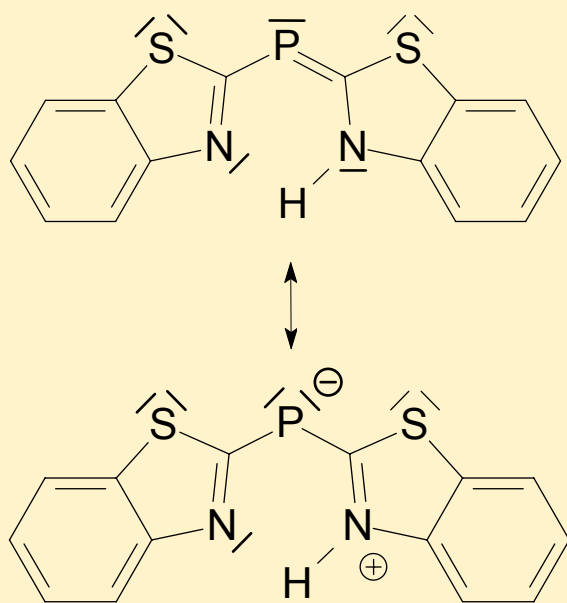
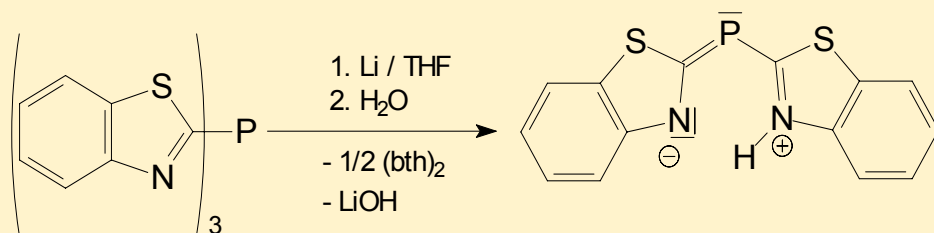


# 4 e<sup>-</sup> donor *Janus-Head* ligands

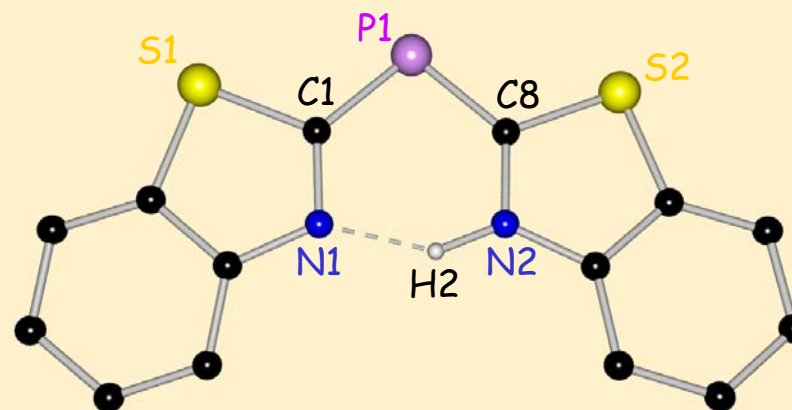
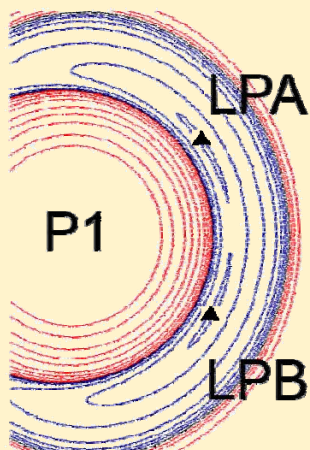
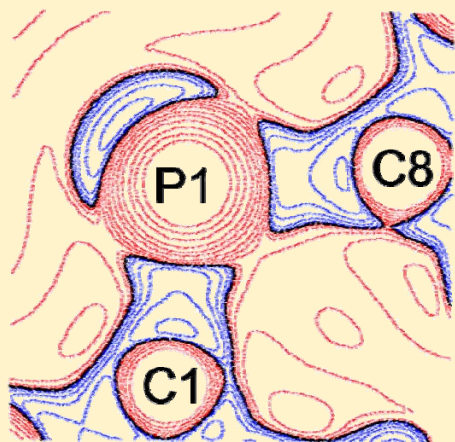
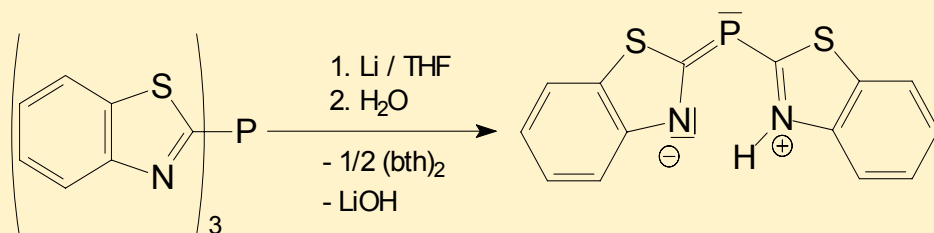




# 4 e<sup>-</sup> donor *Janus-Head* ligands

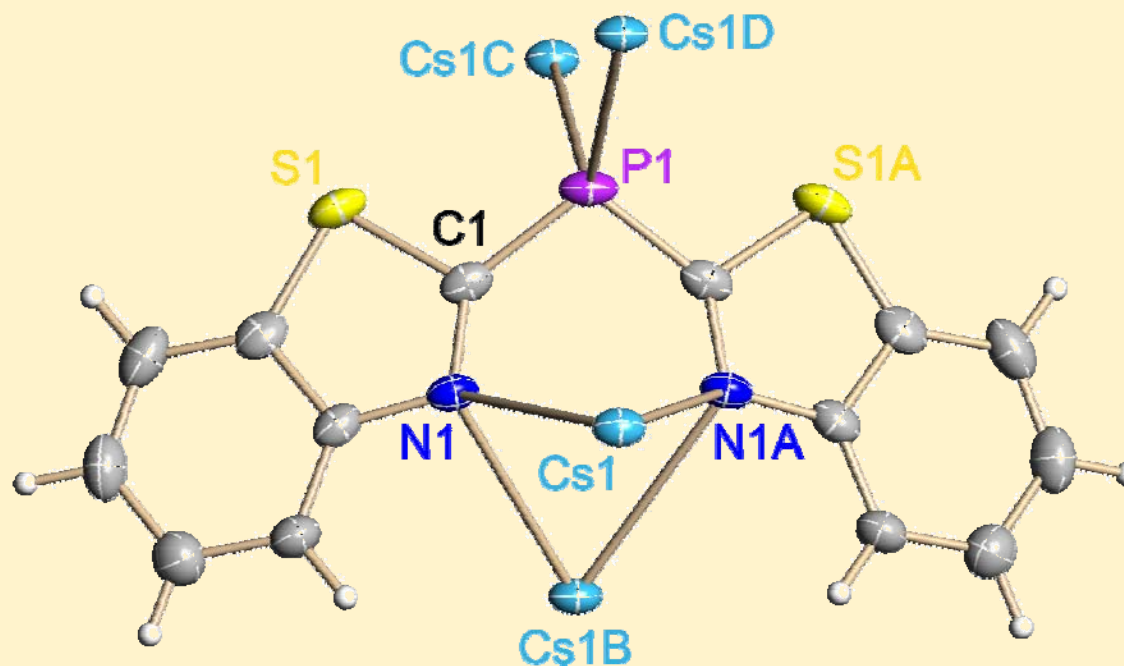
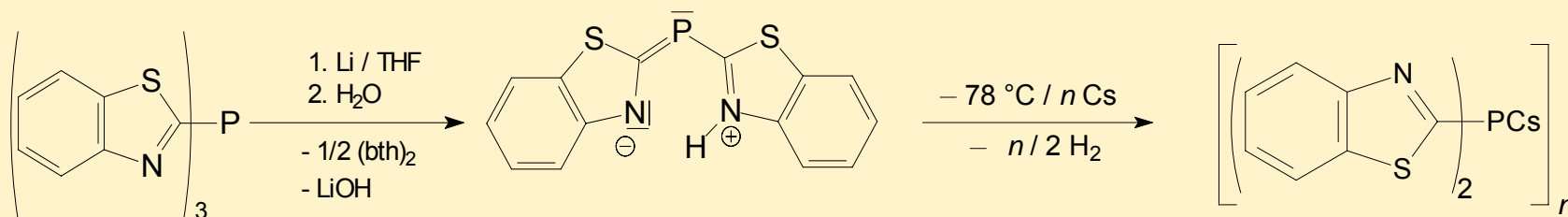


# 4 e<sup>-</sup> donor *Janus-Head* ligands

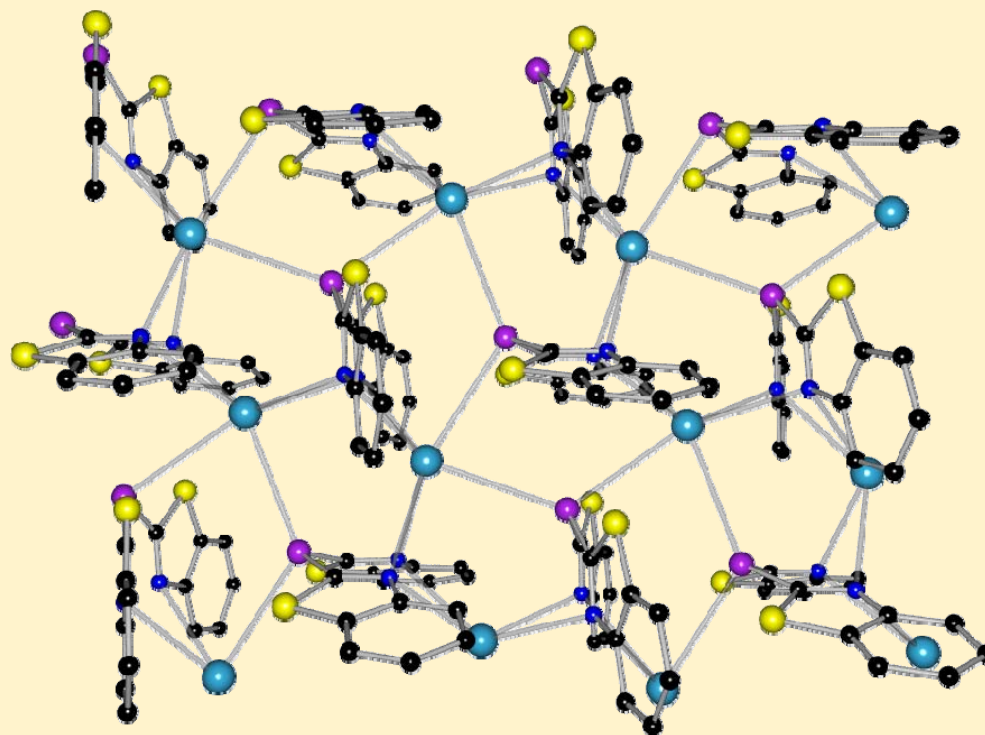
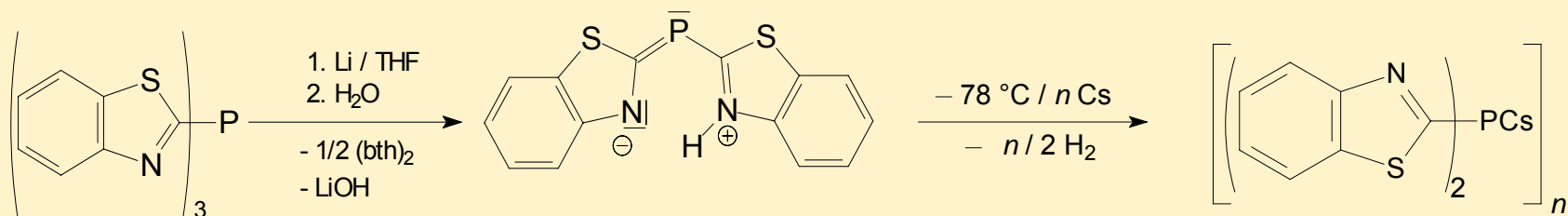


$\nabla^2\rho(r)$

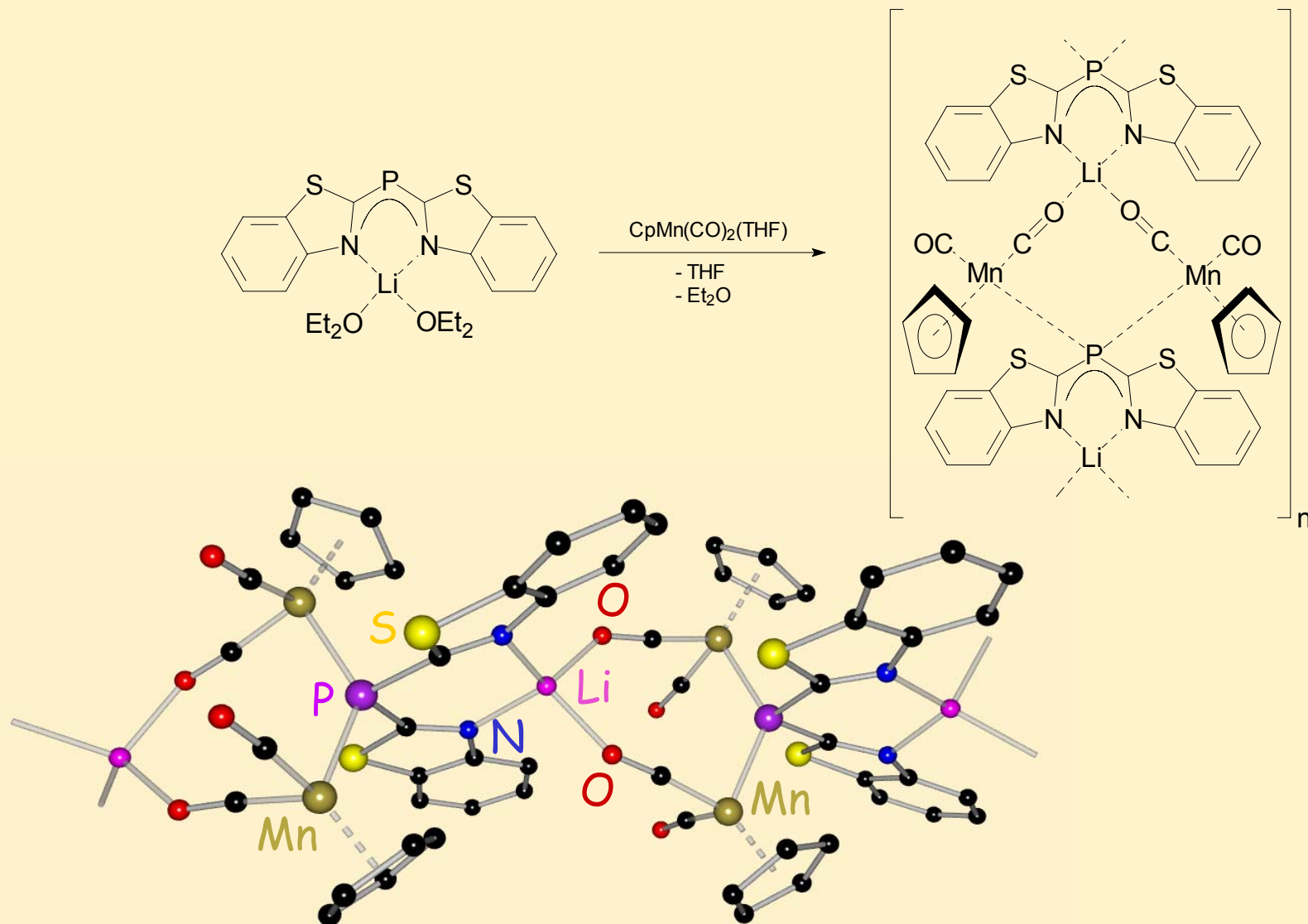
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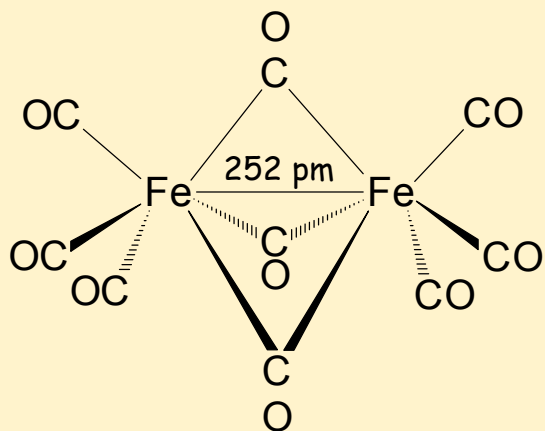
# 4 e<sup>-</sup> donor *Janus-Head* ligands



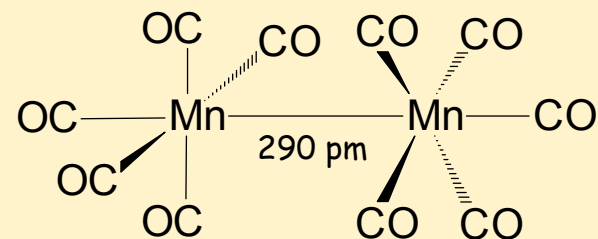
# 4 e<sup>-</sup> donor *Janus-Head* ligands



# d-Block metal–metal bonds



F. A. Cotton et al. *Dalton Trans.* **1974**, 800.



G. Bianchi et al. *Inorg. Chem.* **2000**, *39*, 2360.

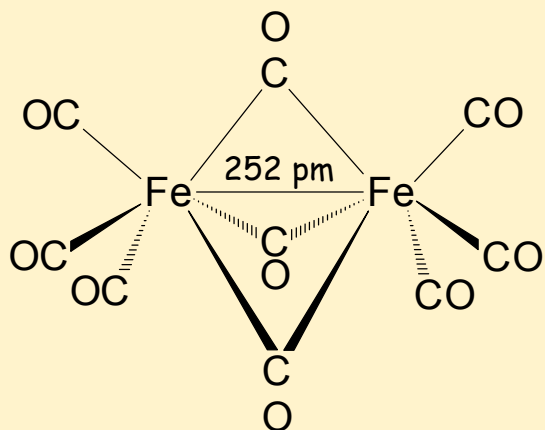
P. Macchi et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 13429.

L. J. Farrugia et al. *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. B* **2003**, *59*, 234.

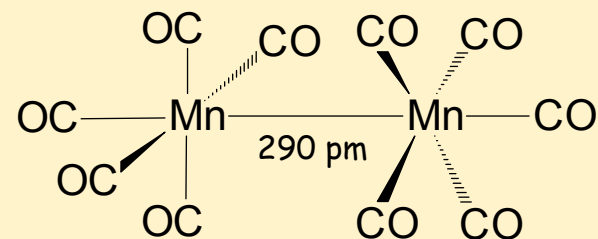
Review: P. Macchi, A. Sironi, *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2003**, *238*, 383.

*Chemical Bonds without "Chemical Bonding"?* L. J. Farrugia, C. Evans, M. Tegel, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2006**, *110*, 7952.

# d-Block metal–metal bonds



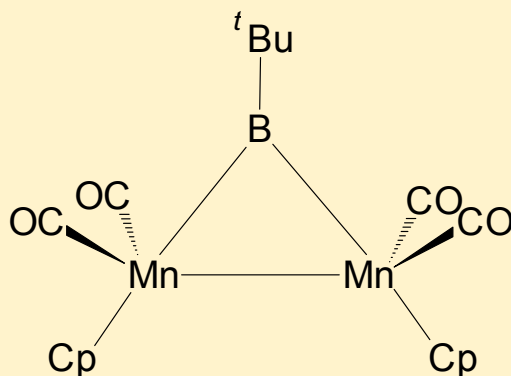
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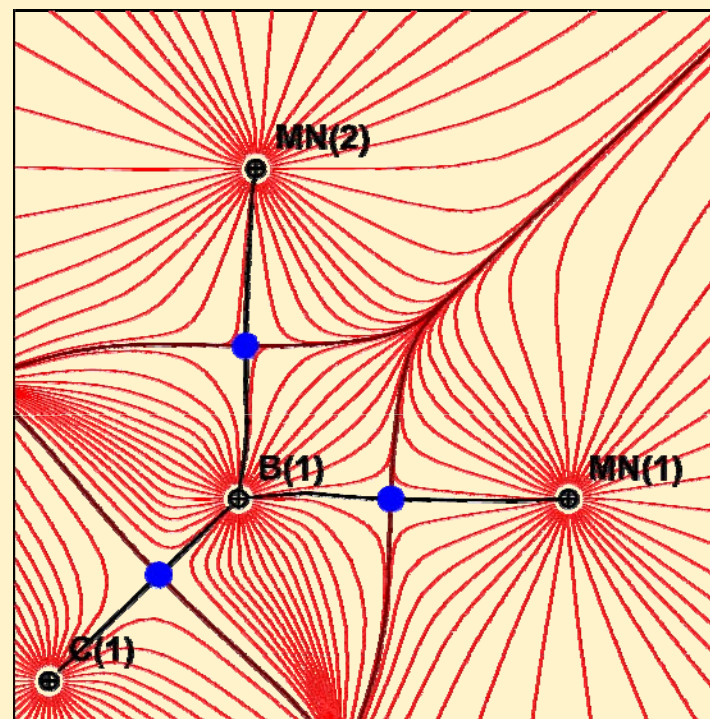
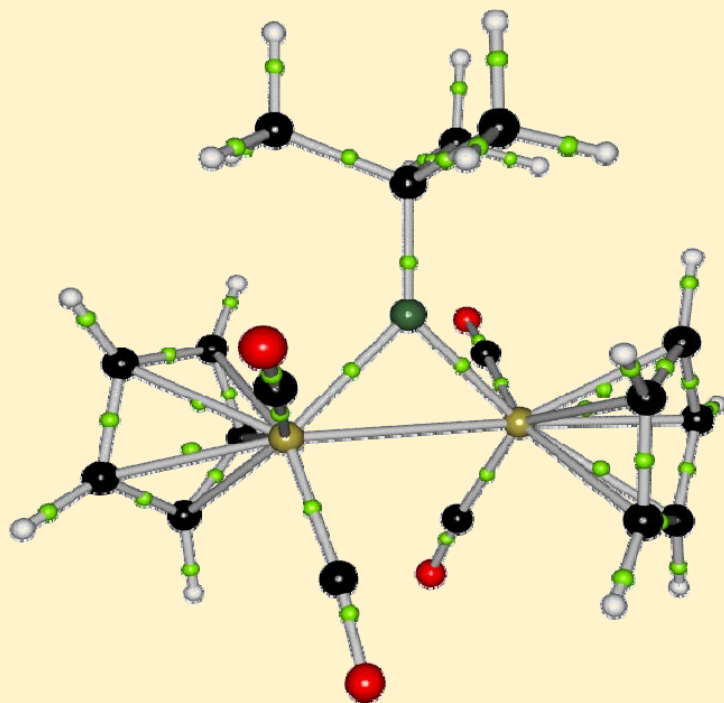


H. Braunschweig et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 4352.

Review: P. Macchi, A. Sironi, *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2003**, *238*, 383.

*Chemical Bonds without "Chemical Bonding"?* L. J. Farrugia, C. Evans, M. Tegel, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **2006**, *110*, 7952.

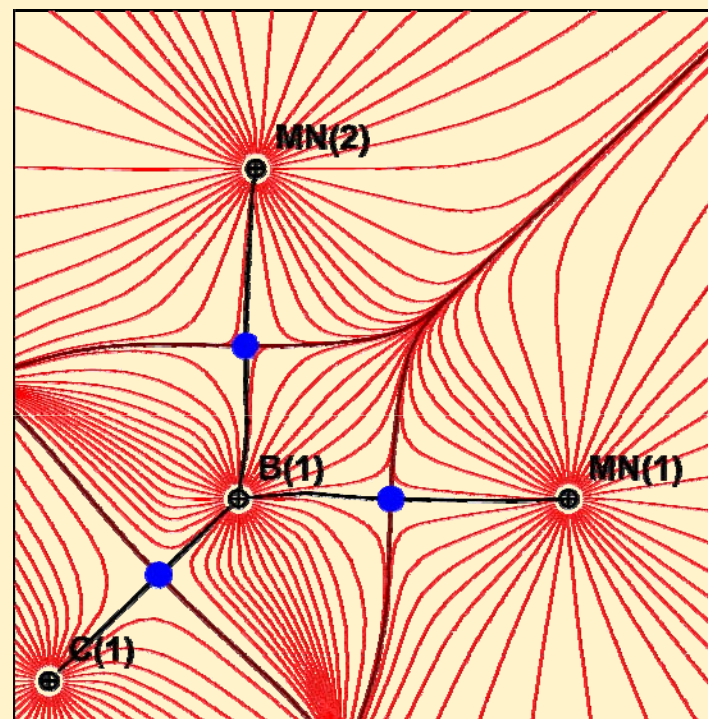
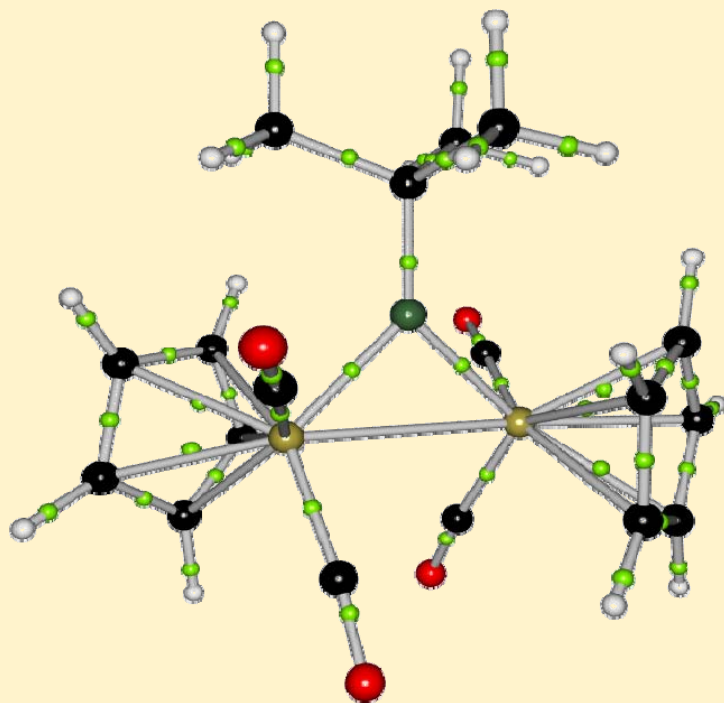
# d-Block metal–metal bonds



R1 ( $I > 3\sigma(I)$ ) / wR2 ( $I > 3\sigma(I)$ ) after multipole ref. to $\sin \theta / \lambda_{\max} = 1.187 [\text{\AA}]$	0.0162 / 0.0281 ( $w = 1/\sigma^2$ )
no. of unique reflections / $R_{\text{int}}$ / $R_{\text{sigma}}$	23961 / 0.0203 / 0.0126
$N_{\text{refl.}}$ / $N_{\text{param.}}$	53.85

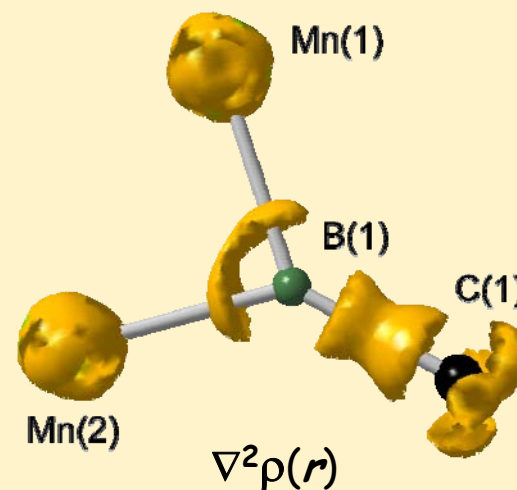
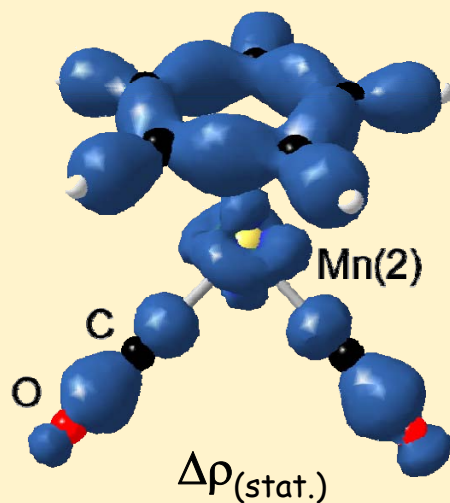
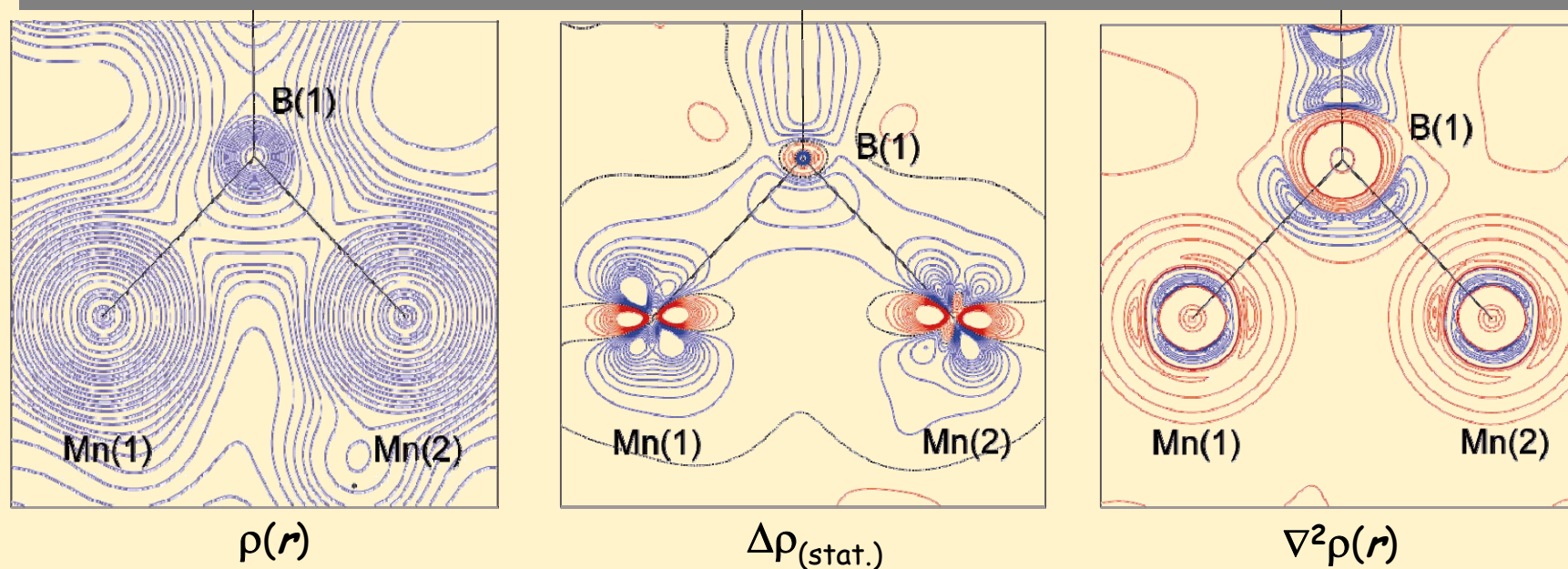


# d-Block metal–metal bonds



A–B	bond lengths	bond paths	$\rho(r_{BCP})$	$\nabla^2\rho(r_{BCP})$
Mn···Mn	2.7820(8)	-	(0.213)	(1.415)
Mn–B	2.0215(3)	2.0217	0.617	2.904
Mn–C	1.7850(3)	1.78450	0.982	14.844

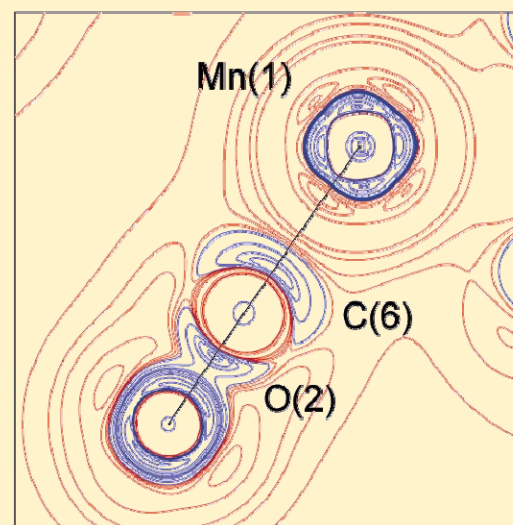
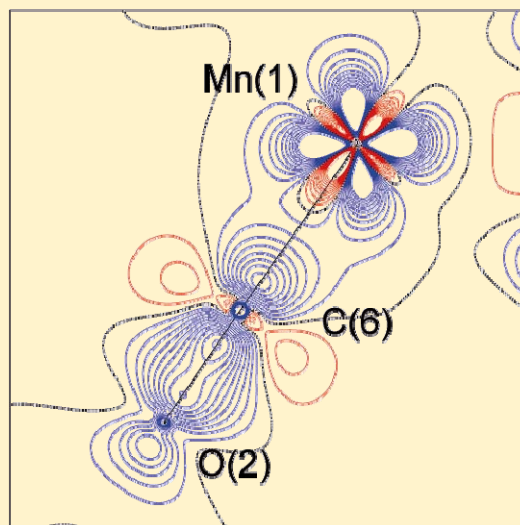
# d-Block metal–metal bonds



# d-Block metal–metal bonds

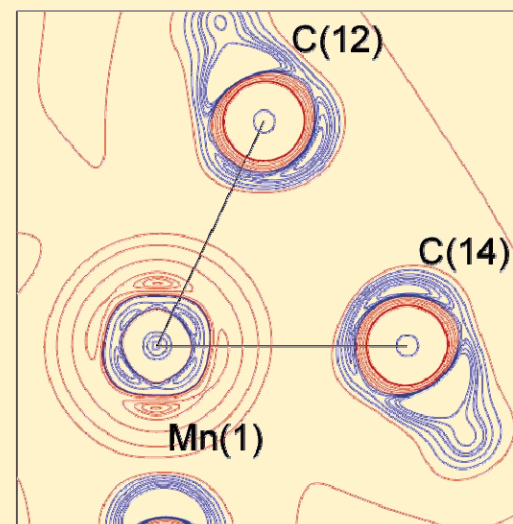
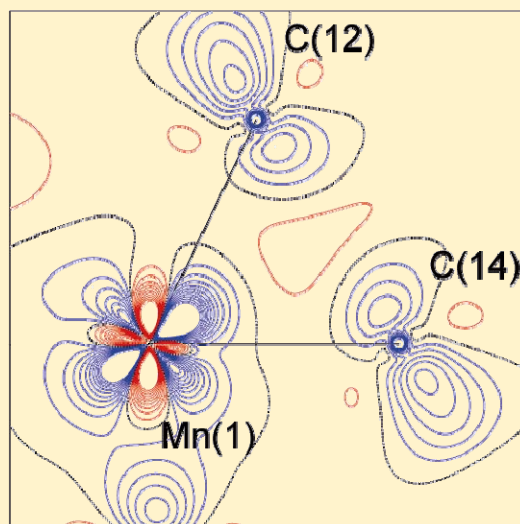
static  
deformation  
density

$$\Delta\rho_{(\text{stat.})}$$

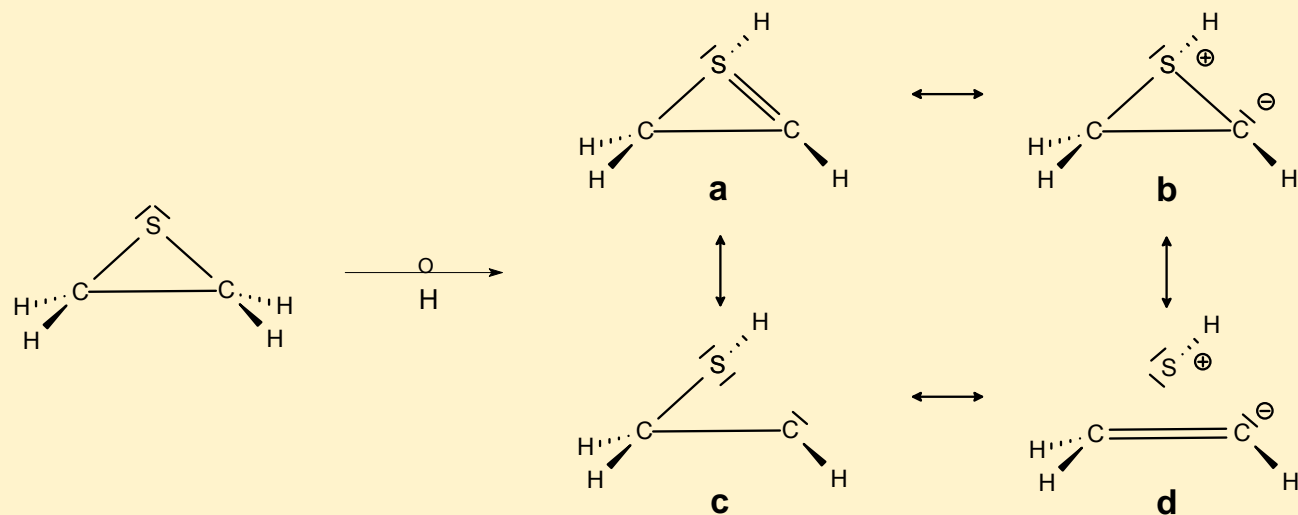


Laplacians

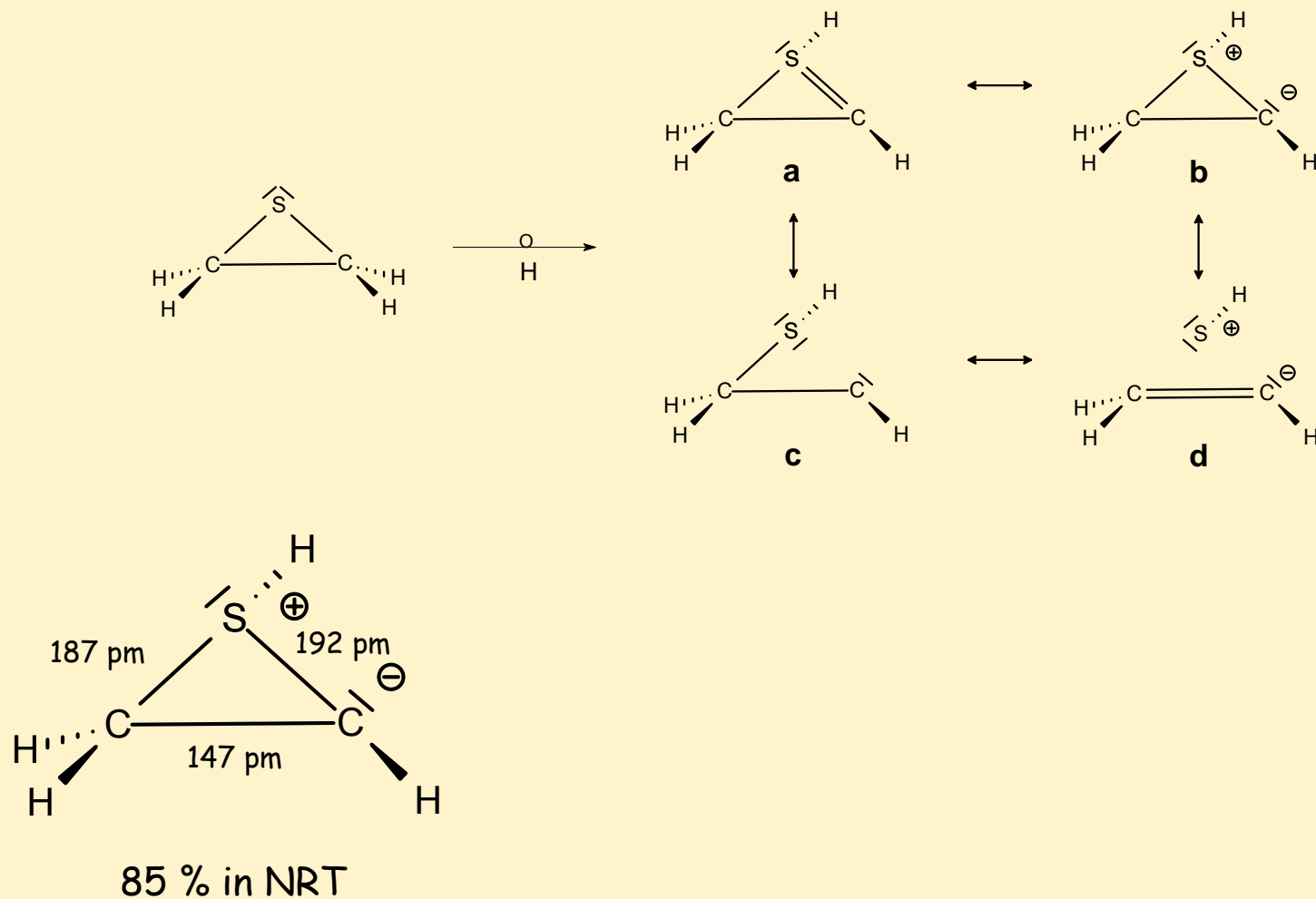
$$\nabla^2\rho(r)$$



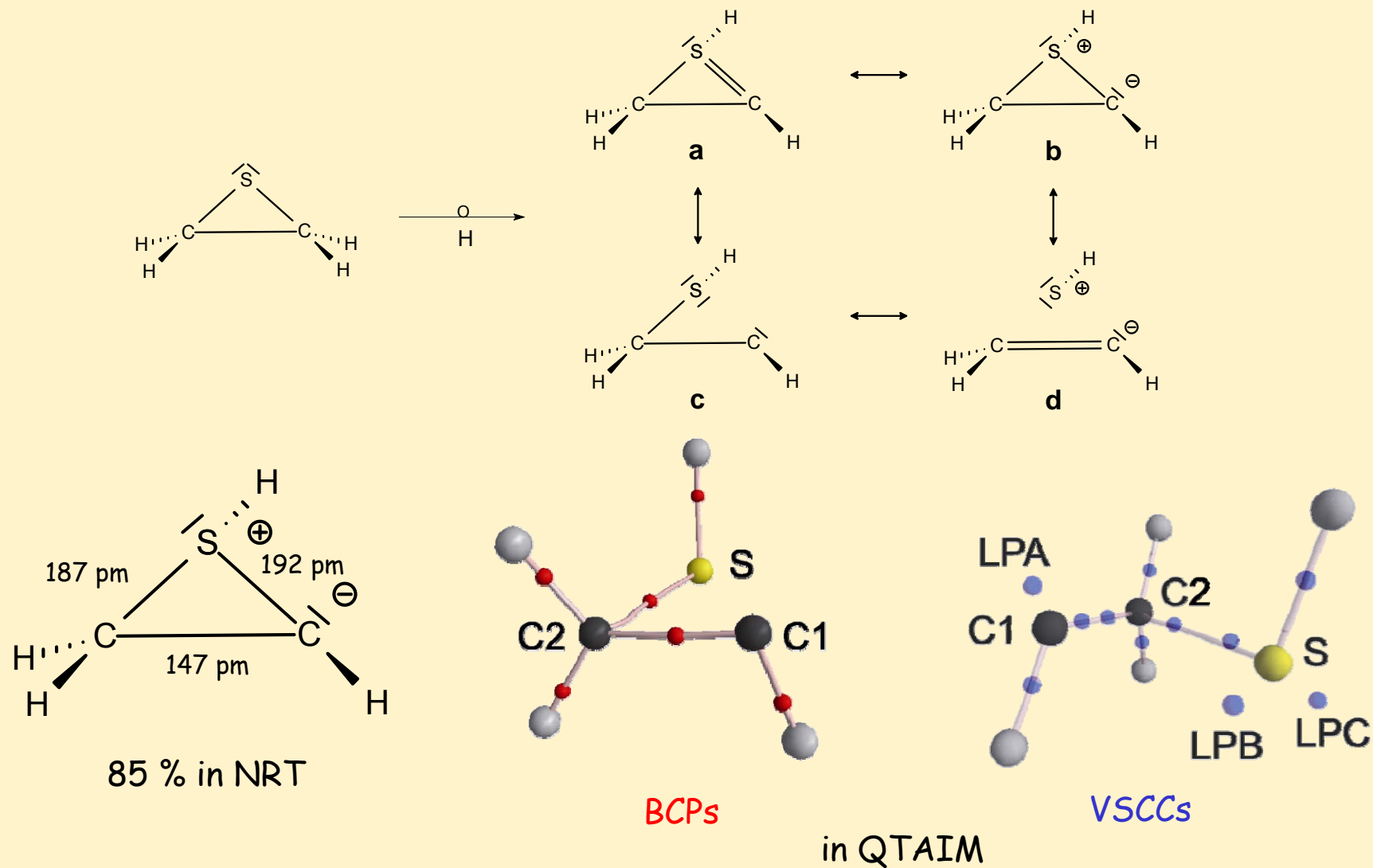
# Chemical bonds without "chemical bonding"



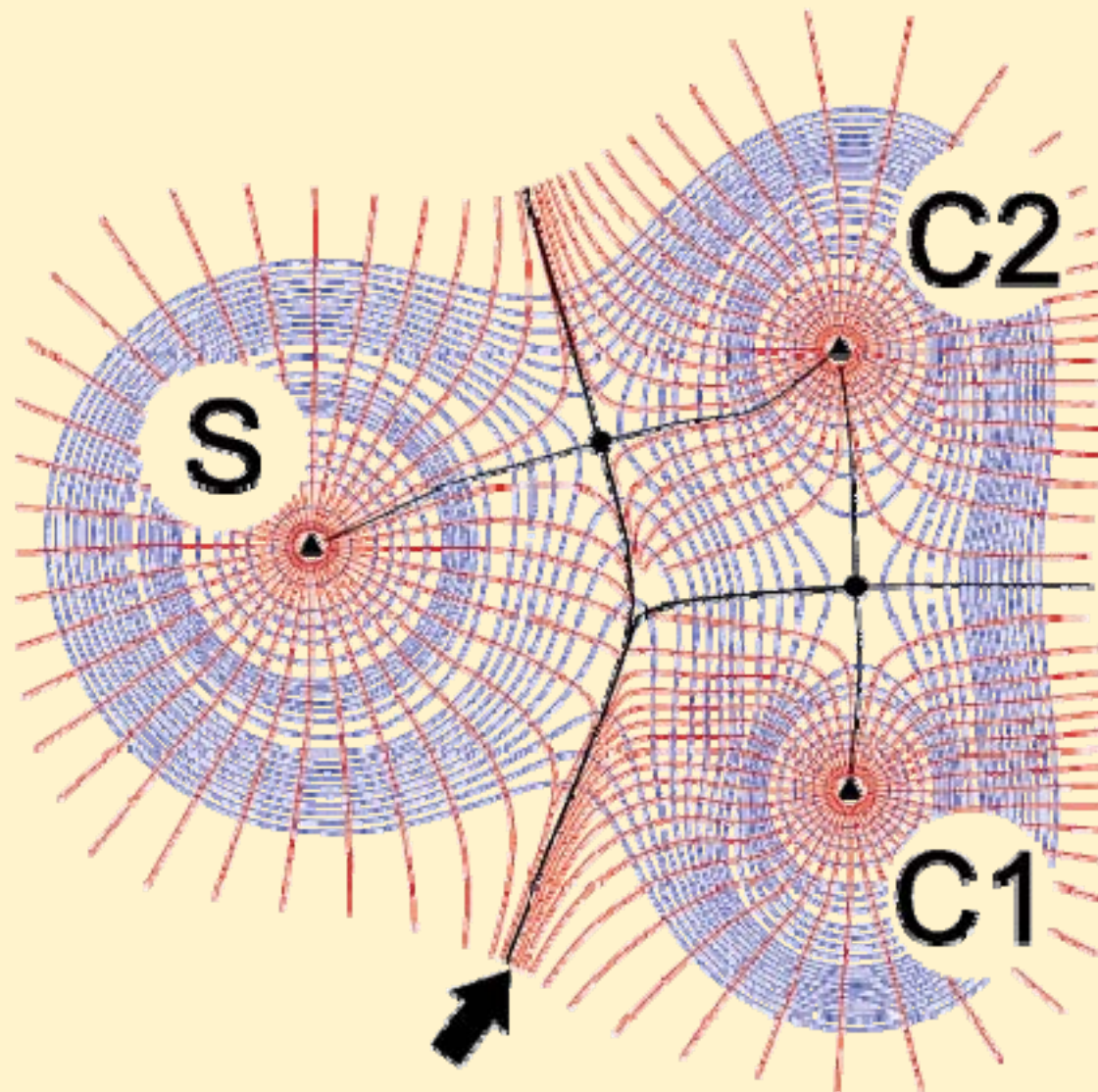
# Chemical bonds without "chemical bonding"



# Chemical bonds without "chemical bonding"



# Chemical bonds without "chemical bonding"



J. Henn, D. Stalke, *J. Comput. Chem.*, submitted.

# Lithium organics or lithium amides

According to the literature it is impossible to metalate pyridine directly with *n*-butyllithium, because this base acts as a nucleophile and the ring substitution is in favor of the deprotonation.

B. J. Wakefield, *The Chemistry of Organolithium Compounds*, Pergamon Press 1974.

D. R. Armstrong, R. E. Mulvey, D. Barr, R. Snaith, D. Reed, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1988**, 350, 191.

T. Lauterbach, K.-J. Niehues, *Butyllithium-Eigenschaften und Anwendungen*, CHEMETALL.



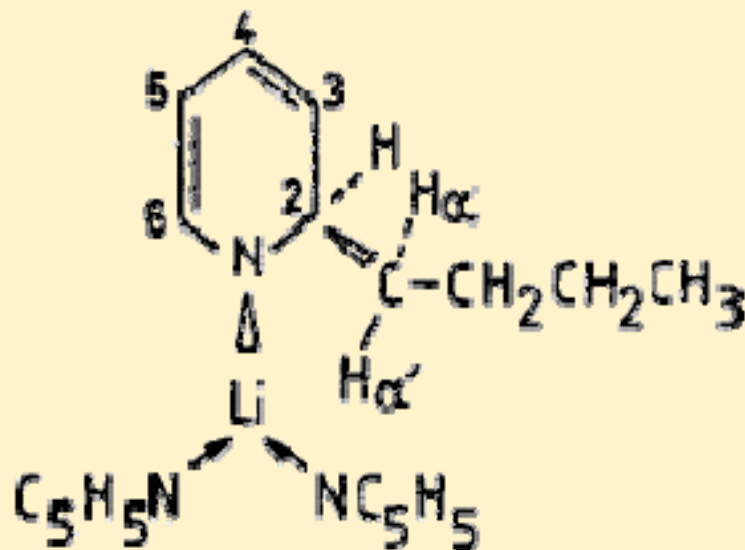
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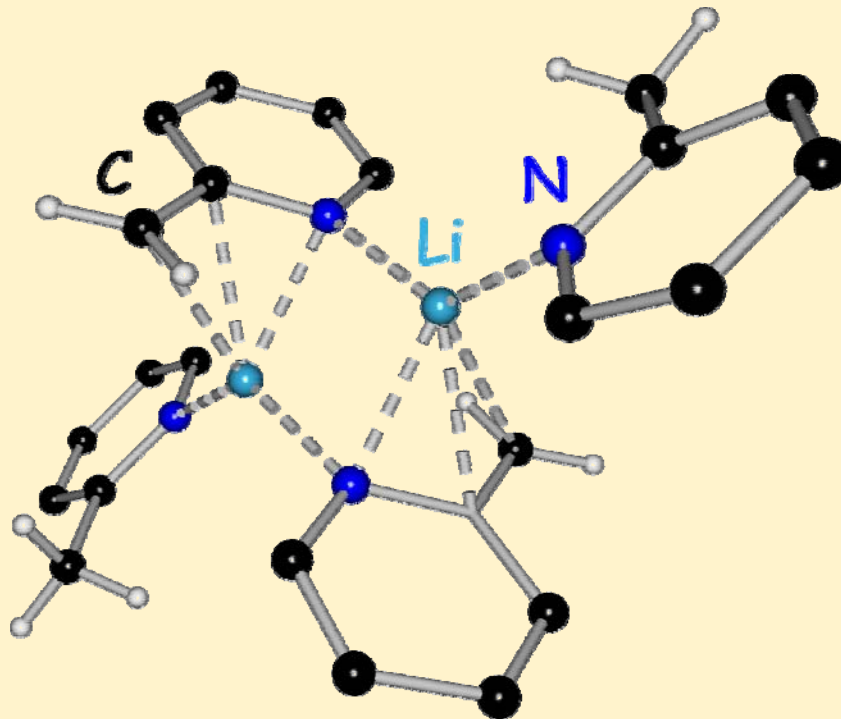
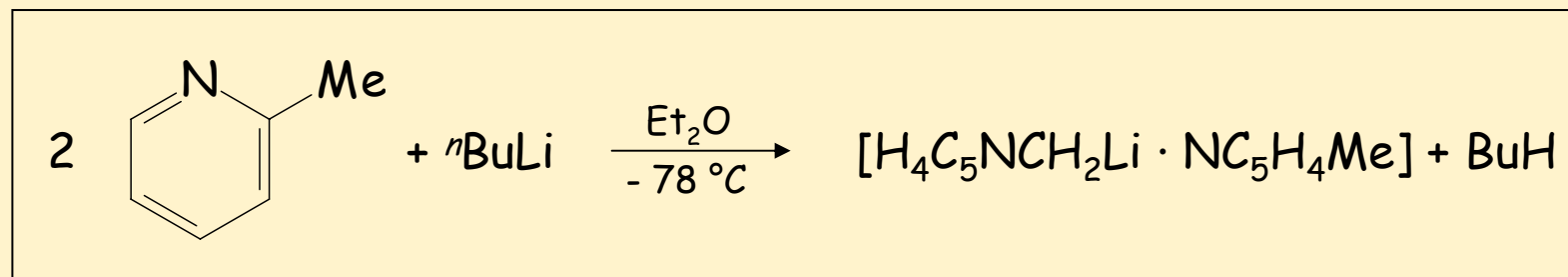
B. J. Wakefield, *The Chemistry of Organolithium Compounds*, Pergamon Press 1974.

D. R. Armstrong, R. E. Mulvey, D. Barr, R. Snaith, D. Reed, *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1988**, 350, 191.

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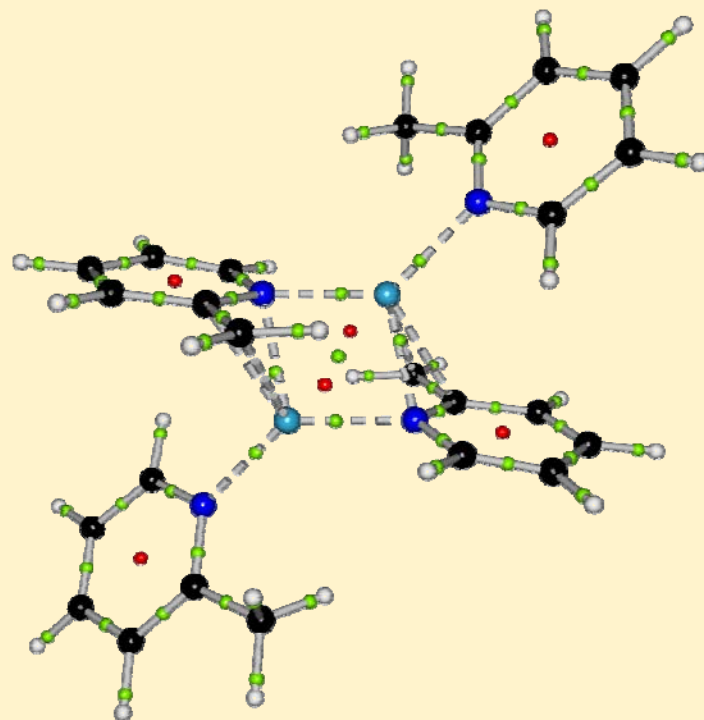


# Lithium organics or lithium amides



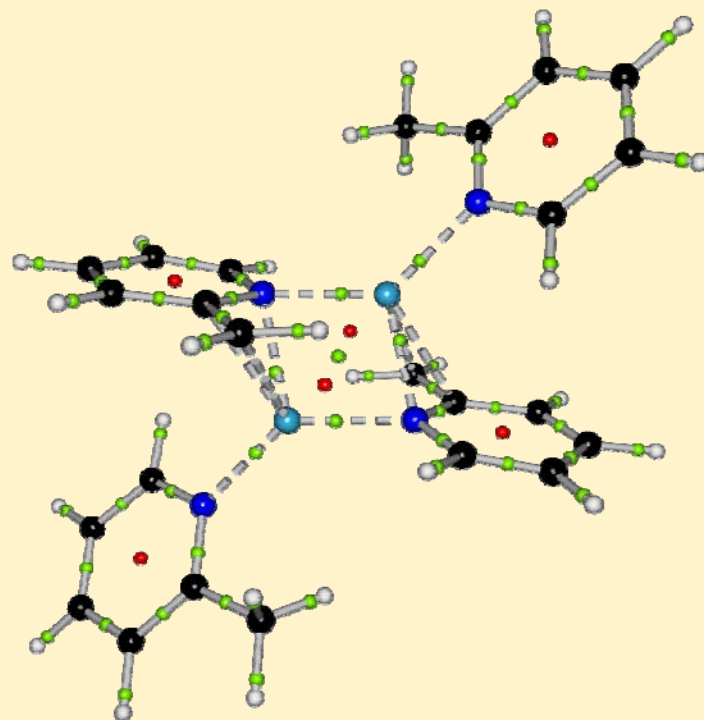
H. Ott, J. Henn, D. Leusser, D. Stalke, in preparation.

# Lithium organics or lithium amides



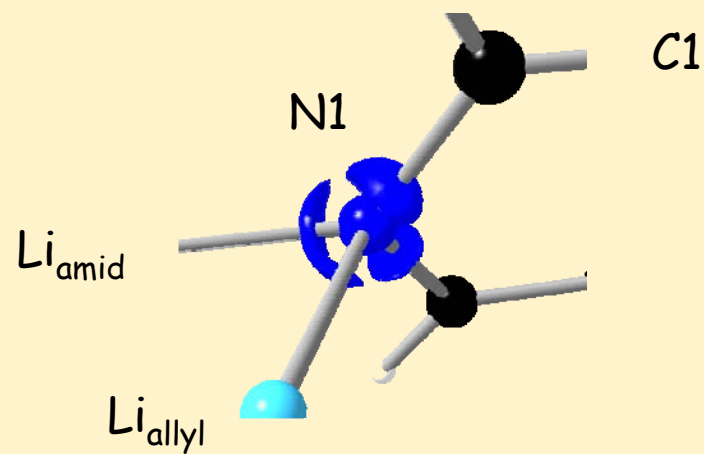
R1 (I>3 $\sigma$ (I)) / wR2 (I>3 $\sigma$ (I)) after multipole ref. to $\sin \theta / \lambda_{\max} = 1.136$ [Å]	0.0244 / 0.0417 ( $w = 1/\sigma^2$ )
no. of unique reflections / $R_{\text{int}}$ / $R_{\text{sigma}}$	13125 / 0.0202 / 0.0092
$N_{\text{refl.}}$ / $N_{\text{param.}}$	24.08

# Lithium organics or lithium amides



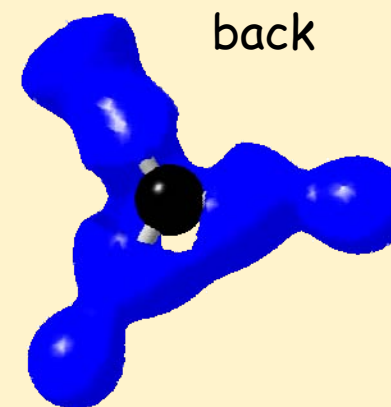
A–B	bond lengths	bond paths	$\rho(r_{BCP})$	$\nabla^2\rho(r_{BCP})$
Li–N <sub>(carb.)</sub>	1.9788(4)	1.9789	0.167	4.899
Li <sub>(allyl)</sub> –N <sub>(carb.)</sub>	2.0489(4)	2.0506	0.123	3.615
Li $\cdots$ N <sub>(donor)</sub>	2.0337(4)	2.0337	0.153	4.435
Li–C	2.4378(5)			

# Lithium organics or lithium amides

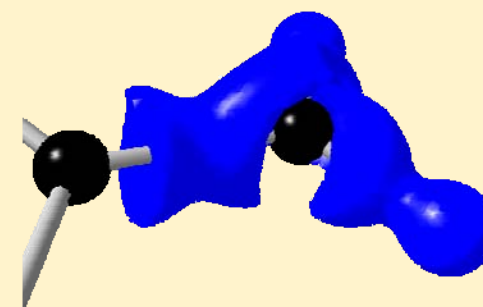
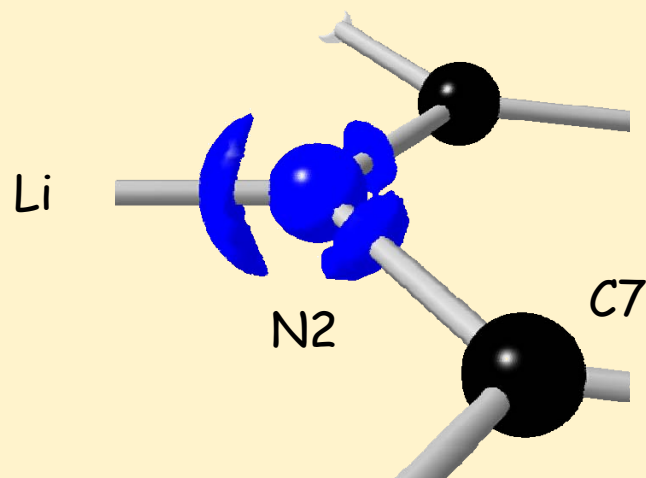


Laplacians

$$\nabla^2\rho(r)$$

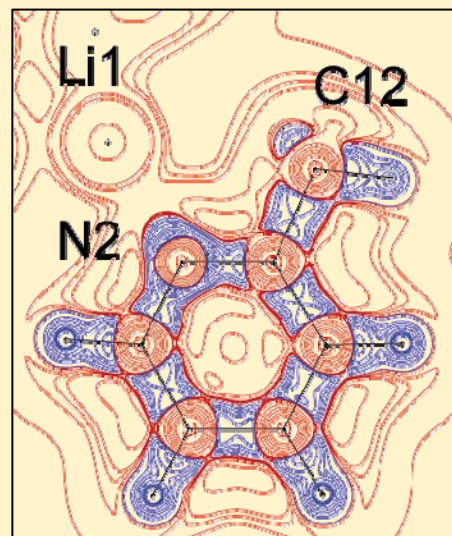
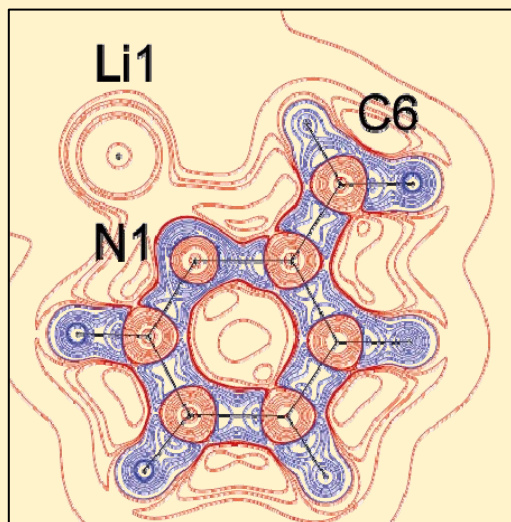
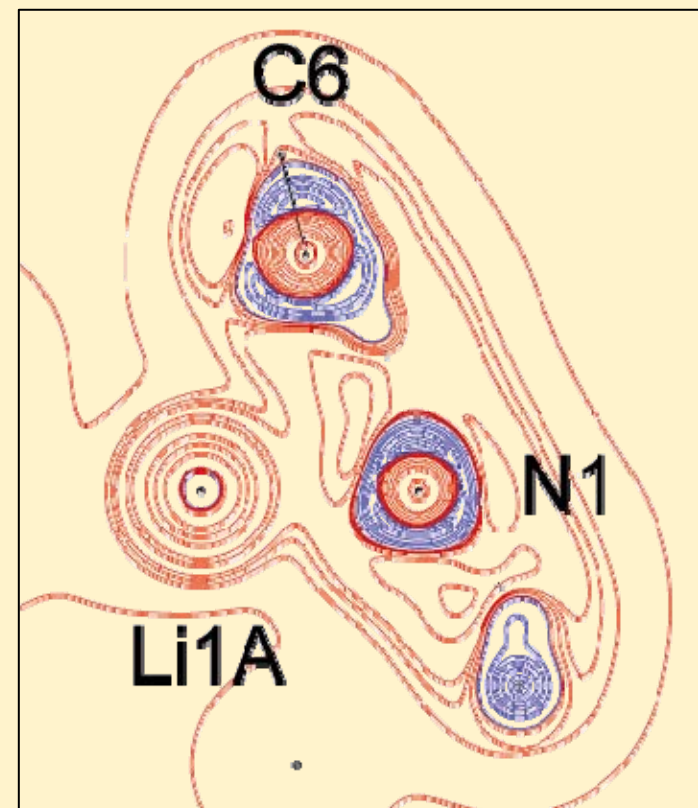
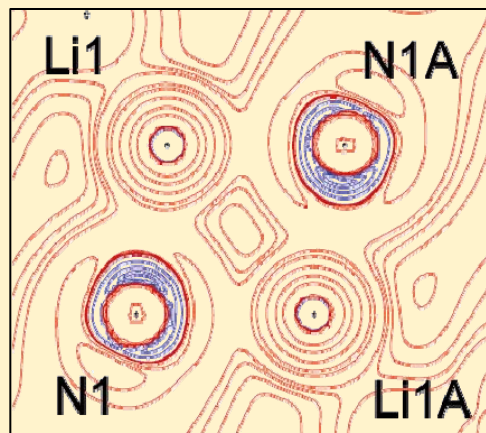
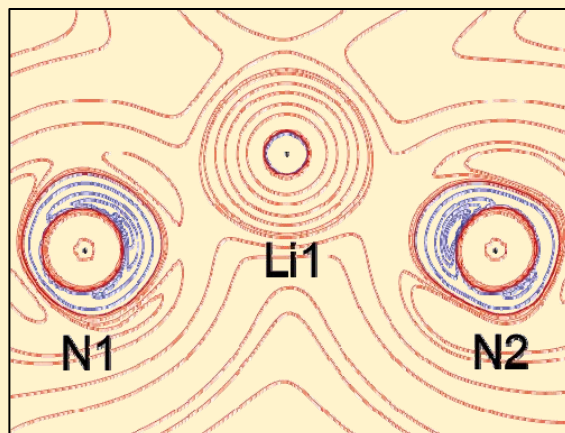


C6



top facing Li

# Lithium organics or lithium amides



# MoK<sub>α</sub> TXS in life science

## Cubic insulin

$C_{257}H_{387}N_{65}O_{66}S_6$  + soup

$a = 77.8 \text{ \AA}$

$V = 470.140 \text{ \AA}^3$

space group = I 2<sub>1</sub>3

size = 0.30 × 0.31 × 0.38 mm

detector dist. = 75 mm



H. Ott, U. Flierler, I. Dix, M. Ruf, G. M. Sheldrick, D. Stalke, in preparation.

# MoK<sub>α</sub> TXS in life science

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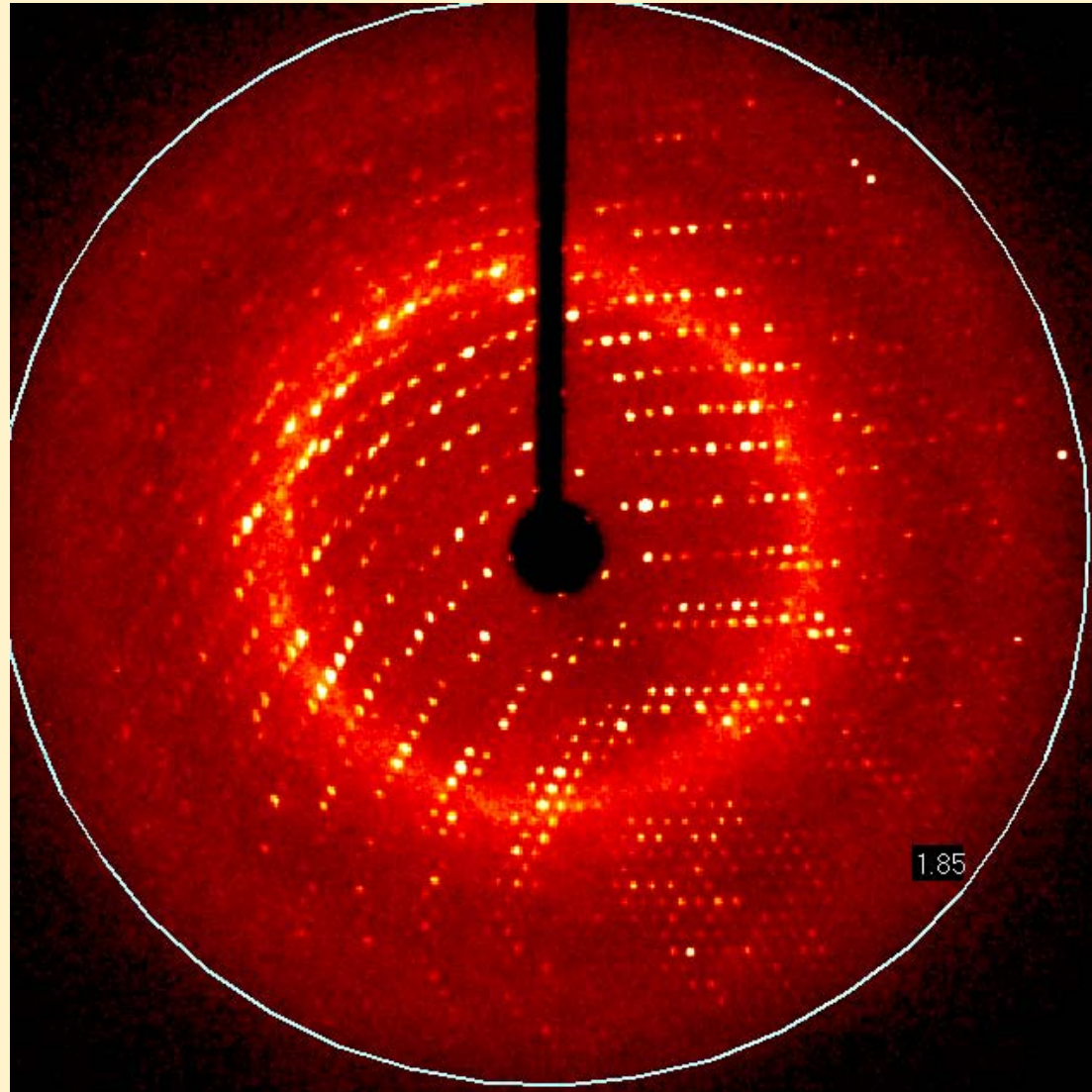
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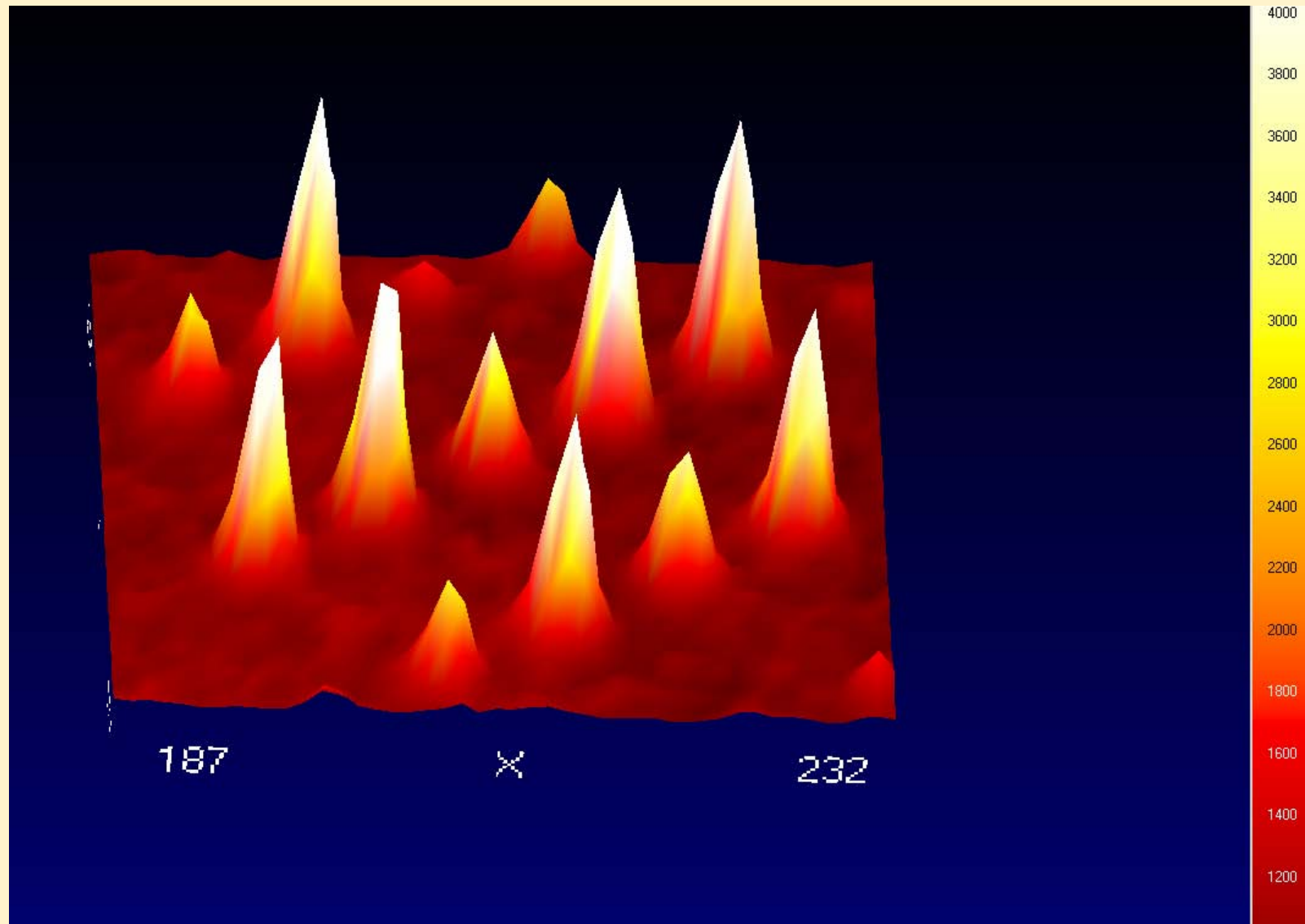
detector dist. = 75 mm



H. Ott, U. Flierler, I. Dix, M. Ruf, G. M. Sheldrick, D. Stalke, in preparation.



# MoK<sub>α</sub> TXS in life science



H. Ott, U. Flierler, I. Dix, M. Ruf, G. M. Sheldrick, D. Stalke, in preparation.



# Acknowledgement



## Finances:

ExpED priority program 1178 of the DFG

Graduiertenkolleg 690 of the DFG

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (ARC, INIDA, PROCOP)

German-Israeli Foundation

CHEMETALL GmbH / Frankfurt