

The crystal structure and properties of $\text{TiCl}_4\{\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3\}$ and $[\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_6\{\mu\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2\}]$.

Autorzy

Piotr Sobota

Sławomir Szafert

Tadeusz Głowiak

Rok wydania

1996

Czasopismo

Journal of Organometallic
Chemistry

Numer woluminu

526

Strony

329-333

DOI

10.1016/S0022-
328X(96)06572-2

Kolekcja

Naukowa

Język

Angielski

Typ publikacji

Artykuł

Streszczenie

The reactions of TiCl_4 with $\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3$ and AlCl_3 with $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ in CH_2Cl_2 gave $[\text{TiCl}_4\{\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3\}]$ (**1**) and $[\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_6\{\mu\text{-C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2\}]$ (**2**) respectively. The crystal structures of **1** and **2** have been determined by a single crystal X-ray diffraction studies and refined by full-matrix least squares techniques to $R_1 = 0.0272$ and 0.0282 (for 2654 and 1274 unique non-zero reflections) for **1** and **2** respectively. The crystals of **1** belong to the space group $C2/c$ with $Z = 8$ and $a = 17.131(8)$, $b = 10.715(3)$, and $\beta = 92.97(3)^\circ$. The titanium atom in **1** is octahedrally coordinated by four terminal chlorine atoms and two oxygen atoms in cis position from the coordinated triester molecule. Crystals of **2** are monoclinic, space group and $\beta = 116.65(2)^\circ$. In the molecular dimeric compound, each aluminium atom is tetrahedrally coordinated by three terminal chlorine atoms and one oxygen atom from the bridging diethyl succinate molecule.

Słowa kluczowe

Olefin polymerization, Crystal structure, Titanium, Aluminium,
Ester compounds

Adres publiczny

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-328X\(96\)06572-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-328X(96)06572-2)

Strona internetowa wydawcy

<http://www.elsevier.com>