

X-RAY ANALYSES AND MOLECULAR ORBITAL CALCULATIONS OF PYRIDINIUM DICYANOMETHYLIDES

Kiyoshi Matsumoto,* Hideki Katsura, Akihiro Okada, Takane Uchida †
and Akikazu Kakehi † †

Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8501 Japan.

† Faculty of Education, Fukui University, Fukui 910-8507

† † Faculty of Engineering, Shinshu University, Nagano 380-8533 Japan

Abstract: Comparative studies have been described between X-ray analyses and molecular orbital calculations of *p*-substituted (H, Me, and Ac) pyridinium dicyanomethylides. Generally, *ab initio* calculations represent the geometry more well than semi-empirical methods.

The chemistry of cycloimmonium ylides has become extensive and numerous reactions have been reported.¹⁻³ The concept of *N*-ylides is introduced to heterocyclic chemistry using common printed representation: N^+-C^- . While this gives a sense of structure and charge separation the changes imply that the nitrogen and carbon are bound by a single covalent bond with an open valence on carbon. The experimentally derived solid phase N-C bond is found to have a bond length of 1.42 Å,⁴ being smaller than that expected for a $C_{sp2}-N_{sp2}$ bond. Few heterocyclic texts and reviews delve into the details of this intriguing structure.¹ Indeed, a theoretical treatment of this moiety is still lacking.⁵ Previously, we have investigated substituent effects on ¹³C and ¹⁵N-NMR chemical shifts of the ylidic carbons and nitrogens of *p*-substituted pyridinium dicyanomethylides and bis(methoxycarbonyl)methylides.⁶ Furthermore, sufficiently good correlations were found between the ¹³C- and ¹⁵N-NMR chemical shifts and the partial charges obtained by different computational methods (AM1, PM3, MNDO) of some *p*-substituted pyridinium dicyanomethylides⁷ and bis(methoxycarbonyl)methylides.⁸ Therefore, our research efforts led us to explore the best theoretical representation of several different aromatic *N*-ylides with the view to finding the computationally *inexpensive* method that could be reasonably expected to afford correct geometrical predictions. Thus we embarked to examine the case of pyridinium dicyanomethylides **1** as one of the simplest prototypical members of this series for which experimental data in the solid phase were and now are readily available. The classical CNDO calculations on this ylide **1a** with geometry determined by X-ray analysis⁴ is reported to diverge.⁵ In this paper, we describe briefly the results of X-ray crystal measurements of **1a-c** and the successful molecular orbital calculations as well as the data derived from both semi-empirical and *ab initio* molecular orbital calculations on the optimized geometry of **1a-c**.

X-ray crystal measurements of **1a-c** were also successful in our hands.⁹ *Ab initio* and semi-empirical molecular orbital calculations were performed employing the commercially available softwares.^{15, 16} The results are summarized in Tables 1~3 along with the previously obtained values (X ray) for **1a**.

First, we focussed our attention on the C-N bond length. Naturally, our bond length (1.424 Å) is almost exactly same as the previously obtained value of 1.420 Å, though the bond lengths of N1-C2, C2-C3, and C3-C4 were rather shorter than the previous ones. Previously it was found that substituents like CN, PhCO, and MeCO, cause deshielding of the ylidic carbons (C_7) while the ¹⁵N chemical shifts are at higher fields. On the contrary, the alkyl-substituted pyridinium dicyanomethylides have more upfield ¹³C chemical shifts for C_7 and more downfield ¹⁵N chemical shifts for N_1 as compared with the unsubstituted pyridinium dicyanomethylide **1a**. Thus, when the substituents have a strong electron-withdrawing effect the contribution of resonance structures analogous to **1ab** becomes predominant and, in these pyridine *N*-ylides, the nitrogen-carbon bonds possess substantial double-bond character.^{7,8} In agreement with this, **1b** having methyl group at 4-position had slightly longer bond length (1.427 Å) than that of the parent ylide **1a**, whereas **1c** having acetyl group had shorter bond length (1.415 Å) than **1a**. Inspection of Tables 1~3 clearly shows that semi-empirical calculations fail to give accurate

Table 2. Experimental and calculated bond lengths and bond angles of **1b**

Bond (Å)	X-ray	STO-3G	STO-3G*	3-21G	3-21G*	4-31G	6-31G	6-31G*	6-31G**	6-311G	6-311G*	6-311G**	D95	MINDO/3	MINDO/3	AM1	PM3
N1-C2	1.354	1.378	1.378	1.350	1.350	1.353	1.350	1.343	1.341	1.349	1.340	1.340	1.354	1.384	1.398	1.381	1.387
C2-C3	1.364	1.378	1.376	1.371	1.371	1.370	1.375	1.363	1.374	1.374	1.374	1.374	1.382	1.396	1.398	1.395	1.388
C3-C4	1.384	1.392	1.392	1.345	1.385	1.384	1.389	1.387	1.386	1.389	1.385	1.385	1.396	1.422	1.415	1.399	1.395
C4-C5	1.384	1.397	1.397	1.330	1.390	1.387	1.393	1.385	1.391	1.393	1.390	1.391	1.400	1.421	1.411	1.401	1.397
C5-C6	1.354	1.372	1.372	1.337	1.387	1.368	1.372	1.363	1.369	1.370	1.368	1.368	1.378	1.394	1.398	1.395	1.388
C5-N1	1.354	1.381	1.382	1.354	1.351	1.358	1.354	1.341	1.346	1.353	1.345	1.345	1.358	1.384	1.362	1.382	1.388
C7-N1	1.427	1.425	1.425	1.424	1.431	1.408	1.432	1.427	1.427	1.433	1.428	1.428	1.433	1.362	1.398	1.333	1.382
C7-C8	1.390	1.415	1.415	1.337	1.387	1.392	1.392	1.403	1.400	1.393	1.398	1.398	1.399	1.444	1.412	1.410	1.409
C7-C9	1.393	1.415	1.415	1.337	1.387	1.392	1.392	1.403	1.400	1.393	1.398	1.398	1.399	1.444	1.412	1.410	1.409
C3-N10	1.146	1.167	1.162	1.148	1.148	1.150	1.157	1.141	1.144	1.152	1.138	1.138	1.162	1.163	1.165	1.165	1.163
C3-N11	1.149	1.167	1.162	1.148	1.143	1.150	1.157	1.141	1.144	1.152	1.138	1.138	1.162	1.163	1.165	1.165	1.163
C1-C12	1.509	1.523	1.523	1.511	1.511	1.489	1.504	1.503	1.505	1.502	1.504	1.505	1.508	1.487	1.504	1.478	1.483
Angle (°)	X-ray	STO-3G	STO-3G*	3-21G	3-21G*	4-31G	6-31G	6-31G*	6-31G**	6-311G	6-311G*	6-311G**	D95	MINDO/3	MINDO/3	AM1	PM3
N1-C2-C3	121.1	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.8	121.8	121.6	121.9	121.9	121.6	124.2	121.9	121.7	121.3
C2-C3-C4	121.6	121.3	121.3	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.1	121.0	120.9	121.1	120.9	120.9	121.0	124.9	121.3	120.7	120.6
C3-C4-C5	116.2	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.3	116.3	116.1	116.1	116.2	116.1	116.1	116.3	112.0	116.5	117.5	118.2
C4-C5-C6	121.6	121.4	121.4	120.9	120.9	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.0	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.0	121.6	121.6	120.7	120.6
C5-C6-N1	121.0	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.8	121.8	121.6	121.9	121.6	121.6	124.2	121.9	121.8	121.3
C3-N1-C2	113.6	117.5	117.5	118.5	118.5	116.5	118.5	118.4	118.4	118.5	118.3	118.1	118.6	113.2	116.9	117.9	118.1
C2-N1-C7	121.0	121.3	121.3	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.9	120.9	120.9	121.0	120.9	120.8	123.1	121.4	120.1	120.8
C5-N1-C7	121.5	121.2	121.2	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.6	123.7	121.7	122.0	121.7
N1-C7-C8	113.7	118.5	118.5	118.1	118.1	118.3	118.3	118.6	118.6	118.3	118.6	120.7	118.7	121.8	121.8	121.2	121.4
N1-C7-C9	119.0	116.5	118.5	118.1	118.1	118.2	118.3	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.5	118.2	118.6	121.6	121.4	121.2	121.4
C3-C7-C9	121.2	123.0	123.0	123.8	123.8	123.5	123.5	123.8	123.0	123.4	123.0	123.0	122.6	113.8	117.3	117.7	117.2
C7-C3-N10	171.4	179.9	179.9	179.5	179.5	177.9	177.8	177.3	177.3	178.2	177.5	177.5	179.0	-	-	-	-
C7-C3-N11	171.3	179.9	179.9	179.5	179.5	177.8	177.7	177.2	177.2	178.1	177.5	178.1	178.9	-	-	-	-
C3-C4-C12	122.4	122.1	122.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.3	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.5	122.3	122.3	124.2	122.2	121.7	121.4
C5-C4-C12	121.5	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.1	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.5	121.4	123.8	121.1	120.8	120.4

Table 3. Experimental and calculated bond lengths and bond angles of **1c**

Bond (Å)	X-ray	STO-3G	STO-3G*	3-21G	3-21G*	4-31G	6-31G	6-31G*	6-31G**	6-311G	6-311G*	6-311G**	D95	MINDO/3	MINDO/3	AM1	PM3
N1-C2	1.354	1.378	1.383	1.356	1.356	1.353	1.356	1.349	1.346	1.355	1.344	1.344	1.360	1.391	1.398	1.385	1.356
C2-C3	1.362	1.394	1.394	1.383	1.383	1.384	1.374	1.374	1.374	1.373	1.374	1.373	1.381	1.398	1.398	1.394	1.374
C3-C4	1.393	1.394	1.394	1.383	1.383	1.384	1.388	1.385	1.385	1.387	1.384	1.384	1.393	1.426	1.414	1.399	1.383
C4-C5	1.375	1.397	1.397	1.386	1.383	1.387	1.391	1.389	1.389	1.391	1.388	1.388	1.398	1.430	1.416	1.404	1.366
C5-C6	1.374	1.371	1.371	1.365	1.365	1.366	1.370	1.369	1.368	1.368	1.367	1.367	1.376	1.390	1.400	1.382	1.365
C6-N1	1.366	1.336	1.386	1.361	1.361	1.358	1.361	1.352	1.352	1.360	1.351	1.351	1.348	1.391	1.398	1.385	1.361
C7-N1	1.415	1.414	1.414	1.411	1.411	1.408	1.411	1.408	1.408	1.411	1.409	1.409	1.416	1.350	1.386	1.375	1.411
C7-C8	1.388	1.419	1.419	1.391	1.391	1.392	1.397	1.404	1.404	1.397	1.402	1.402	1.403	1.448	1.414	1.413	1.391
C7-C9	1.384	1.419	1.419	1.391	1.391	1.392	1.397	1.404	1.404	1.397	1.402	1.402	1.403	1.448	1.414	1.413	1.391
C8-N10	1.140	1.161	1.161	1.147	1.147	1.150	1.155	1.143	1.143	1.150	1.137	1.137	1.160	1.162	1.164	1.164	1.147
C9-N11	1.176	1.161	1.161	1.147	1.147	1.150	1.155	1.143	1.143	1.150	1.137	1.137	1.160	1.162	1.164	1.164	1.147
C4-C12	1.516	1.524	1.524	1.495	1.495	1.489	1.492	1.506	1.506	1.491	1.508	1.508	1.499	1.502	1.506	-	1.495
C12-C14	1.494	1.540	1.540	1.509	1.509	1.501	1.502	1.506	1.509	1.499	1.509	1.509	1.510	-	1.412	1.492	1.509
C12-O13	1.215	1.223	1.223	1.213	1.213	1.215	1.202	1.192	1.192	1.218	1.186	1.186	1.224	1.212	1.219	1.492	1.213
Angle (°)	X-ray	STO-3G	STO-3G*	3-21G	3-21G*	4-31G	6-31G	6-31G*	6-31G**	6-311G	6-311G*	6-311G**	D95	MINDO/3	MINDO/3	AM1	PM3
N1-C2-C3	121.2	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.5	121.8	121.7	121.5	123.0	122.0	121.7	121.4
C2-C3-C4	121.0	121.1	121.1	120.4	120.4	120.7	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.6	124.9	122.0	121.6	120.8
C3-C4-C5	117.3	117.0	117.0	117.5	117.5	117.1	117.0	116.9	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.9	117.1	110.5	115.3	117.7	117.8
C4-C5-C6	121.0	121.5	121.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.6	120.8	120.6	120.6	120.7	124.0	122.4	120.7	120.8
C5-C6-N1	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.2	121.2	121.4	121.4	120.6	121.6	121.4	121.7	121.6	121.4	123.0	122.0	121.7	121.4
C3-N1-C2	118.5	117.6	117.6	118.6	118.6	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.6	123.0	121.5	121.1	121.1
C2-N1-C7	120.6	121.2	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.7	122.4	121.3	121.4	120.6
C3-N1-C7	120.9	121.2	121.2	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.6	122.4	121.3	121.4	120.5
N1-C7-C3	119.3	118.8	118.8	118.7	118.7	118.8	118.8	119.0	119.0	118.9	119.0	119.0	119.2	122.3	121.3	121.4	118.6
N1-C7-C3	119.3	118.8	118.8	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.8	118.8	118.7	118.8	118.8	119.0	122.3	121.3	121.4	118.6
C3-C7-C3	121.1	122.4	122.4	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.2	122.2	122.5	122.2	122.2	121.8	115.5	117.4	117.2	116.8
C7-C8-N10	177.7	179.9	179.9	179.9	179.9	178.5	178.3	177.9	177.8	178.7	178.0	178.0	179.4	-	-	-	-
C7-C9-N11	177.6	180.0	180.0	179.7	179.7	178.1	177.9	177.4	177.4	178.3	177.6	177.6	179.1	-	-	-	-
C3-C4-C12	122.2	124.0	124.0	122.8	122.8	123.7	123.6	124.1	124.1	123.6	124.1	124.1	123.5	126.2	123.7	-	-
C5-C4-C12	120.5	119.1	119.0	118.0	118.0	119.2	119.3	119.1	119.0	119.4	119.0	119.0	119.4	123.3	121.0	-	-
C4-C12-O13	119.3	119.9	119.3	119.4	119.4	119.2	119.1	119.2	119.1	119.8	119.2	119.1	119.1	123.3	120.2	-	-
O13-C12-C14	122.7	122.2	122.2	122.8	122.8	121.4	121.2	121.9	121.9	121.2	122.1	122.1	121.4	-	-	120.8	121.2
C4-C12-C14	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	119.4	119.7	118.9	119.0	119.0	118.8	118.8	119.6	-	-	-	-

representations of the ylidic moiety (N^+-C^- , C7-N1) of pyridinium dicyanomethylides **1**, while, in general, *ab initio* calculations represent more well this bond length, even if we use lower levels of *ab initio* calculations such as STO-3G. In the case of **1c**, PM3 method (1.411 Å) reproduces this moiety as well as *ab initio* methods do.

Next, the geometry including bond lengths and bond angles was considered. In the case of the parent ylide **1a**, the 3-21G, 4-31G, 6-31G, and D-95 methods (standard deviations from X-ray data=0.005) afforded best reproduction of bond lengths, while the 4-31G method gave the smallest standard deviation (0.9) from X-ray data with respect to the bond angles. Thus, the 4-31G method seems to be best for reproduction of total geometry of **1a**. The analogous analyses regarding **1b** showed that the 3-21G method had smaller standard deviations of 0.003 for bond lengths and 0.8 for bond angles, though the D-95 method gave more smaller standard deviation (0.5) for bond angles but larger one (0.006) for bond lengths. In contrast with **1a** and **1b**, 4-acetylpyridinium dicyanomethylide **1c** seems to need higher levels of *ab initio* calculations to represent the total geometry. Indeed, the smallest standard deviations (0.011, 0.012) for bond lengths were obtained by D95 and 6-31G respectively, while the deviations (0.7, 0.7, 0.8) for bond angles were obtained by 6-311G*, 6-311G**, and 6-31G. Thus, the 6-31 level of calculation is presumably appropriate for reasonable representation of the geometry of **1c**.

In conclusion, semi-empirically derived values (MNDO, AM 1, PM3) show poor agreement with solid phase derived bond lengths and angles, whereas *ab initio* methods seems to provide better agreement with experiment.

Further work on comparative studies of related ylides between X-ray data and molecular orbital calculations specifically including Density Functional Theory Approach (DFT) Method is in progress and will be subjects of further communications.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported in part by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan (No. 08221214 to KM).

References

- (1) I. Zugravescu and M. Petrovanu, *N-Ylide Chemistry*, McGraw Hill International, New York (1976)
- (2) G. Surpateanu, J. P. Cateau, P. Karafiloglu and A. Lablanche, *Tetrahedron*, **32**, 2647 (1976)
- (3) K. Matsumoto, H. Katsura, T. Uchida, K. Aoyama and T. Machiguchi, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 2599 (1996) and previous work from our laboratory.
- (4) C. Buss, R. Desiderato and R. L. Sass, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 3157 (1964)
- (5) Ref. 2, page 2649
- (6) K. Matsumoto, T. Uchida and C. Uno, *Heterocycles*, **19**, 1849 (1982); K. Matsumoto, T. Uchida, Y. Ikemi, H. Fujita, K. Aoyama and M. Asahi, *Heterocycles*, **24**, 339 (1986)
b) K. Matsumoto, T. Uchida, K. Aoyama, T. Tanaka and M. Asahi, *Chem. Express*, **1**, 419 (1986); **1**, 423 (1986)
- (7) K. Matsumoto, H. Katsura, T. Uchida, K. Aoyama and T. Machiguchi, *Heterocycles*, **45**, 2443 (1997)
- (8) K. Matsumoto, M. Ciobanu, K. Aoyama and T. Uchida, *Heterocyclic Communications*, **3**, 499 (1997)
- (9) Data were collected at T=20°C on a Rigaku AFC5S diffractometer; **1a**: $C_8H_5N_3$, M=143.15, yellow prism, dimensions 0.100 x 0.600 x 0.540 mm, monoclinic, space group = $P2_1/m$, $a = 3.881(5) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.542(5) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.183(5) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 94.81(1)^\circ$, $U = 348.4(5) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.364 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F(000) = 148$. Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$) $\mu = 0.082 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, ω -2 θ scan mode with ω scan width = $1.31 + 0.30 \tan \theta$, ω scan speed $32.0 \text{ deg min}^{-1}$, 951 reflections were collected in the range $6.0 < 2\theta < 55.0$ and 835 unique reflections ($R_{int} = 0.016$) were used in the refinement. The structure was solved by direct methods¹⁰ using full-matrix least squares on F for all non-hydrogen atoms using Lorentz polarization and absorption corrections to give $R = 0.043$, and $R_w = 0.052$ for 588 independent observed reflections with $I > 2.00 \sigma(I)$ and 67 variables for $2\theta_{max} = 55.0^\circ$. The final difference map maximum and minimum were 0.20 and $-0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$, respectively. **1b**: $C_9H_7N_3$, M=157.17, yellow prism, dimensions 0.280 x 0.760 x 1.000 mm, triclinic, space group = $P\bar{1}$ (#2), $a = 7.520(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.915(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 7.300(1) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 106.86(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 115.52(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 75.58(1)^\circ$, $U = 418.3(1) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.248 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F(000) = 164$. Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$) $\mu = 0.074 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, ω -2 θ scan mode with ω scan width = $1.52 + 0.30 \tan \theta$, ω scan speed $32.0 \text{ deg min}^{-1}$, 2066 reflections were collected in the range $5.0 < 2\theta < 55.0$ and 1917 unique reflections ($R_{int} = 0.024$) were used in the refinement. The structure was solved by direct

- methods using full-matrix least squares on F for all non-hydrogen atoms using Lorentz polarization and absorption corrections to give $R=0.046$, and $R_w=0.055$ for 1358 independent observed reflections with $I > 2.00\sigma(I)$ and 156 variables for $2\theta_{\max}=55.0^\circ$. The final difference map maximum and minimum were 0.18 and $-0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$, respectively. **1c**: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}$, $M=185.18$, dark prism, dimensions $0.080 \times 0.320 \times 0.840 \text{ mm}$, monoclinic, space group $=P2_1/c$ (#14), $a=10.169(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b=8.968(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c=10.602(2) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta=115.52(1)^\circ$, $U=418.3(1) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z=4$, $D_c=1.356 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F(000)=384$. Mo- $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=0.71069 \text{ \AA}$) $\mu=0.082 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, ω - 2θ scan mode with ω scan width $=1.73 + 0.90\tan\theta$, ω scan speed $32.0 \text{ deg min}^{-1}$. 2490 reflections were collected in the range $6.0 < 2\theta < 55.0$ and 2225 unique reflections ($R_{\text{int}}=0.458$) were used in the refinement. The structure was solved by direct methods¹⁰ using full-matrix least squares on F for all non-hydrogen atoms using Lorentz polarization and absorption corrections to give $R=0.060$, and $R_w=0.058$ for 894 independent observed reflections with $I > 2.00\sigma(I)$ and 156 variables for $2\theta_{\max}=55.0^\circ$. The final difference map maximum and minimum were 0.24 and $-0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$, respectively. The atomic scattering factors for all atoms and the anomalous dispersion correction factors for atoms other than hydrogen were taken from the literature.¹¹⁻¹³ All calculations were performed using TEXAN¹⁴ crystallographic software package of Molecular Structure Corporation
- (10) MITHRIL: C. J. Gilmore, *J. Appl. Cryst.*, **17**, 42 (1984); DIRDIF: P. T. Beurskens, Technical Report 1984/1, Crystallography Laboratory, Toernooiveld, 6525 Ed Nijmegen, Netherlands
 - (11) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Weber, International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, Vol. IV, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, UK, 1974, Table 2.2A
 - (12) J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **17**, 781 (1964)
 - (13) D. T. Cromer, International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, Vol. IV, The Kynoch, Birmingham, UK, 1974, Table 2.3.1
 - (14) TEXRAY Structure Analysis Package, Molecular Structure Corporation, 1985
 - (15) Semi-empirical calculations were performed using CAChe systems (Version 3.7, CAChe Scientific, Oxford Molecular Group; MINDO/3: R. C. Bingham, M. J. S. Dewar, and D. H. Lo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **97**, 1294 (1975); MNDO: M. J. S. Dewar and W. J. Thiel, **99**, 4899 (1977); AM1: M. J. S. Dewar, E. G. Zoebisch, E. F. Hearnly, and J. J. P. Stewart, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **107**, 3902 (1985); PM3: J. J. P. Stewart, *J. Comp. Chem.*, **10**, 209 (1989) and references cited
 - (16) *Ab initio* calculations were performed by IBM R6000 computer using Mulliken 2.0 package (Version 2.0, IBM Corporation). STO-3G : W. J. Hehre, R. F. Stewart and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **51**, 2657 (1969); W. J. Hehre, R. Ditchfield, R. F. Stewart and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **52**, 2769 (1970); W. J. Pietro, B. A. Levi, W. J. Hehre and R. F. Stewart, *Inorg. Chem.*, **19**, 2225 (1980); W. J. Pietro and W. J. Hehre, *J. Comput. Chem.*, **4**, 241 (1983). STO-3G* : J. B. Collins, P. v. R. Schleyer, J. S. Binkley and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **64**, 5142 (1976). 3-21G : W. J. Pietro, M. M. Francl, W. J. Hehre, D. J. DeFrees, J. A. Pople and J. S. Binkley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **104**, 5039 (1982). 3-21G* : W. J. Pietro, M. M. Francl, W. J. Hehre, D. J. DeFrees, J. A. Pople and J. S. Binkley, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **104**, 5039 (1982). 4-31G : R. Ditchfield, W. J. Hehre and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **54**, 724 (1971); W. J. Hehre and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **56**, 4233 (1972); J. D. Kill and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **62**, 2921 (1975); W. J. Hehre and W. A. Lathan, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **56**, 5255 (1972). 6-31G : W. J. Hehre, R. Ditchfield and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **56**, 2257 (1972); J. S. Binkley, J. A. Pople, and W. J. Hehre, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **66**, 879 (1977); M. M. Francl, W. J. Pietro, W. J. Hehre, J. S. Binkley, D. J. DeFrees and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **77**, 3654 (1982). 6-31G* : P. C. Hariharan and J. A. Pople, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, **66**, 217 (1972); M. M. Francl, W. J. Pietro, W. J. Hehre, J. S. Binkley, D. J. DeFrees and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **77**, 3654 (1982). 6-31G** : W. J. Hehre, L. Radom, P. v. R. Schleyer and J. A. Pople, *Ab initio Molecular Orbital Theory*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1986, p.82. 6-311G : R. Krishnan, M. J. Frisch and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **72**, 4244 (1980). 6-311G* : R. Krishnan, M. J. Frisch and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **72**, 4244 (1980). 6-311G** : R. Krishnan, M. J. Frisch and J. A. Pople, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **72**, 4244 (1980). D95 : T. H. Dunning, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **55**, 2823 (1970); T. H. Dunning and P. J. Hay, *Gaussian Basic Sets for Molecular Calculations in Method of Electronic Structure Theory*, ed. H. F. Schaefer III, Plenum Press, New York, 1977. D95* : T. H. Dunning, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **55**, 3958 (1971); E. Magnusson and H. F. Schaefer III, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **83**, 5721 (1985)

Received on July 27, 1998