

Mean Amplitudes of Vibration and Perpendicular Amplitude Correction Coefficients for the *cis* and *trans* Isomers of 1,3,5-Hexatriene

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The mean amplitudes of vibration have been calculated from spectroscopic data for *cis*-1,3,5-hexatriene and *trans*-1,3,5-hexatriene. The results are compared with recent electron diffraction data. Also given are the calculated results of perpendicular amplitude correction coefficients (*K* values).

The purpose of this work is to report the mean amplitudes of vibration for *cis* and *trans* 1,3,5-hexatriene as calculated from a normal-coordinate analysis of the molecules. The same principles were used in the similar work on 1,3-butadiene.¹

Structural data from recent electron diffraction investigations^{2,3} were adopted as equilibrium parameters. The experimental frequencies from Lippincott *et al.*^{4,5} were employed. The same references are cited in a recent spectroscopic work on butadiene and *trans*-hexatriene.⁶

An initial force field was constructed from assumed compliants transferred from related molecules. It was attempted to apply as far as possible the same compliant values for similar coordinates in the two isomer forms of hexatriene. Table 1 shows the calculated frequencies for *cis* and *trans* based on formally the same force field. Several steps of iterations were executed for both molecules before the final force fields were established. During this process it was found reasonable to abandon the reported value⁵ of 758 cm⁻¹ for $\nu_4(B_g)$ in the *trans* isomer on the basis of the frequency values calculated here. Otherwise all the observed fundamentals from Lippincott and Kenney⁵ were adopted.

Table 1. Calculated (I) and observed (II) frequencies (cm^{-1}) for the *cis* and *trans* 1,3,5-hexatriene isomers.

C_{2v}		<i>cis</i>		C_{2h}	<i>trans</i>	
		I	II		I	II
A_1	1	3091	3097	A_g	1	3091
	2	3042	3030		2	3044
	3	3035	3015		3	3036
	4	2995	3015		4	3008
	5	1603	1622		5	1644
	6	1568	1570		6	1574
	7	1396	1392		7	1390
	8	1298	1314		8	1295
	9	1214	1182		9	1211
	10	1152	1136		10	1177
	11	1085	1083		11	1126
	12	386	393		12	473
	13	148	167		13	362
B_1	1	961	990	B_g	1	1088
	2	906	910		2	954
	3	743	818		3	901
	4	571	589		4	607
	5	294	358		5	448
A_2	1	1030	978	A_u	1	957
	2	948	902		2	912
	3	909	883		3	842
	4	735	709		4	639
	5	341	331		5	274
	6	261	264		6	157
B_2	1	3100	3110	B_u	1	3100
	2	3061	3080		2	3059
	3	3032	3050		3	3029
	4	3001	3050		4	3001
	5	1626	1612		5	1604
	6	1468	1449		6	1409
	7	1286	1280		7	1286
	8	1202	1148		8	1207
	9	1133	1148		9	1138
	10	978	950		10	971
	11	531	479		11	469
	12	248	243		12	98
						(98)

^a Transferred from the *cis* isomer.

^b Frequencies in parenthesis are calculated in the present work.

Table 1 shows the final assignments used in the present calculations. For the *trans* isomer in particular it deviates in some respects from the assignment of Popov *et al.*⁶

The final force constants of the present calculations were adjusted to fit exactly the assigned frequencies (II) shown in Table 1. These refinements were performed individually for the two rotational isomers.

The final force fields were used to calculate the mean amplitudes of vibration.⁷ The results at absolute zero and 298°K for every type of bonded and nonbonded atom pairs are shown in Tables 2 (*cis*-hexatriene) and 3 (*trans*-

Table 2. Calculated and observed mean amplitudes of vibration (u) and calculated perpendicular amplitude correction coefficients (K) for *cis*-1,3,5-hexatriene; Å units.

Distance	(Equil.)	u		Obs. ³	K	
		Calc.	$T=0$		Calc.	$T=0$
C ₆ —H ₆	(1.104)	0.0770	0.0770		0.0192	0.0232
C ₆ —H _{6'}	(1.104)	0.0770	0.0770		0.0213	0.0253
C ₅ —H ₅	(1.104)	0.0774	0.0774	0.085 ₄	0.0180	0.0213
C ₄ —H ₄	(1.104)	0.0774	0.0774		0.0173	0.0201
C ₅ =C ₆	(1.337)	0.0446	0.0447	0.043 ₀	0.0042	0.0067
C ₃ =C ₄	(1.368)	0.0456	0.0458	0.044 ₂	0.0035	0.0051
C ₄ —C ₅	(1.458)	0.0473	0.0476	0.052 ₅	0.0026	0.0039
C ₄ ···C ₃	(2.442)	0.0624	0.0704	0.057 ₃	0.0022	0.0040
C ₃ ···C ₅	(2.500)	0.0633	0.0747	0.059 ₃	0.0018	0.0029
C ₂ ···C ₅	(3.015)	0.0783	0.1125	0.066 ₆	0.0017	0.0028
C ₃ ···C ₆	(3.707)	0.0636	0.0706	0.087 ₇	0.0011	0.0020
C ₂ ···C ₈	(4.351)	0.0786	0.1121	0.090 ₂	0.0008	0.0012
C ₁ ···C ₆	(5.686)	0.0784	0.1106	0.095 ₀	0.0003	0.0005
C ₆ ···H ₅	(2.085)	0.1008	0.1020		0.0126	0.0181
C ₃ ···H ₄	(2.089)	0.0976	0.0995		0.0114	0.0150
C ₅ ···H ₆	(2.094)	0.1009	0.1012		0.0127	0.0169
C ₅ ···H _{6'}	(2.150)	0.0972	0.0975		0.0132	0.0191
C ₅ ···H ₄	(2.232)	0.0973	0.0987		0.0094	0.0124
C ₄ ···H ₅	(2.239)	0.0999	0.1009		0.0100	0.0137
C ₄ ···H ₆	(2.725)	0.1335	0.1447		0.0089	0.0124
C ₆ ···H ₄	(2.729)	0.1266	0.1419		0.0074	0.0101
C ₂ ···H ₅	(2.751)	0.1497	0.1898		0.0080	0.0115
C ₃ ···H ₅	(2.810)	0.1339	0.1528		0.0072	0.0100
C ₂ ···H ₄	(3.452)	0.1005	0.1058		0.0061	0.0080
C ₄ ···H ₆	(3.431)	0.0982	0.1010		0.0080	0.0117
C ₁ ···H ₅	(4.040)	0.1502	0.1943		0.0048	0.0063
C ₃ ···H ₆	(4.091)	0.1322	0.1427		0.0053	0.0075
C ₁ ···H ₄	(4.531)	0.1073	0.1122		0.0043	0.0057
C ₃ ···H _{6'}	(4.592)	0.1090	0.1158		0.0049	0.0069
C ₂ ···H _{6'}	(4.991)	0.1350	0.1681		0.0045	0.0061
C ₂ ···H ₆	(5.014)	0.1262	0.1463		0.0040	0.0050
C ₁ ···H ₆	(6.318)	0.1274	0.1432		0.0030	0.0040
C ₁ ···H _{6'}	(6.319)	0.1365	0.1722		0.0031	0.0039
H ₆ ···H _{6'}	(1.902)	0.1274	0.1276		0.0243	0.0315
H ₂ ···H ₅	(2.106)	0.1879	0.2367		0.0208	0.0300
H ₃ ···H ₄	(2.301)	0.1440	0.1482		0.0194	0.0268
H ₅ ···H _{6'}	(2.354)	0.1614	0.1637		0.0181	0.0239
H ₄ ···H ₆	(2.547)	0.1909	0.2150		0.0133	0.0170
H ₆ ···H ₅	(3.099)	0.1224	0.1230		0.0177	0.0265
H ₄ ···H ₅	(3.211)	0.1230	0.1235		0.0130	0.0177
H ₄ ···H _{6'}	(3.825)	0.1443	0.1565		0.0121	0.0172
H ₃ ···H ₅	(3.893)	0.1499	0.1650		0.0092	0.0116
H ₂ ···H _{6'}	(4.459)	0.1904	0.2380		0.0092	0.0125
H ₃ ···H ₆	(4.706)	0.1722	0.1883		0.0081	0.0110
H ₆ ···H ₂	(4.893)	0.1732	0.2080		0.0070	0.0084
H ₃ ···H _{6'}	(5.504)	0.1312	0.1339		0.0061	0.0073
H ₆ ···H ₁	(6.805)	0.1659	0.1750		0.0055	0.0076
H ₁ ···H _{6'}	(6.808)	0.1876	0.2319		0.0055	0.0071
H _{6'} ···H ₁	(7.068)	0.1607	0.1837		0.0051	0.0062

Table 3. Calculated and observed mean amplitudes of vibration (u) and calculated perpendicular amplitude correction coefficients (K) for *trans*-1,3,5-hexatriene; Å units.

Distance	(Equil.)	u		Obs. ^a	K	
		Calc.	$T=0$		298°K	Calc.
$\text{C}_6\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(1.104)	0.0773	0.0773		0.0188	0.0258
$\text{C}_6\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(1.104)	0.0773	0.0773	0.089 ₃	0.0225	0.0313
$\text{C}_5\cdots\text{H}_5'$	(1.104)	0.0775	0.0775		0.0172	0.0226
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{H}_4'$	(1.104)	0.0778	0.0778		0.0169	0.0197
$\text{C}_5=\text{C}_6$	(1.337)	0.0441	0.0442	0.043 ₈	0.0048	0.0122
$\text{C}_3=\text{C}_4$	(1.368)	0.0457	0.0458	0.044 ₃	0.0023	0.0027
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{C}_5$	(1.458)	0.0467	0.0470	0.053 ₁	0.0033	0.0067
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{C}_6$	(2.442)	0.0595	0.0675	0.058 ₂	0.0040	0.0126
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{C}_5$	(2.500)	0.0598	0.0739	0.058 ₀	0.0020	0.0039
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{C}_6$	(3.707)	0.0610	0.0674	0.084 ₀	0.0024	0.0082
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{C}_5$	(3.857)	0.0618	0.0688	0.066 ₀	0.0007	0.0009
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{C}_6$	(4.941)	0.0723	0.1010	0.095 ₂	0.0009	0.0025
$\text{C}_1\cdots\text{C}_6$	(6.126)	0.0699	0.0818	0.092 ₅	0.0002	0.0002
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{H}_4$	(2.089)	0.0970	0.0994		0.0093	0.0112
$\text{C}_5\cdots\text{H}_5'$	(2.094)	0.1000	0.1002		0.0149	0.0283
$\text{C}_6\cdots\text{H}_5$	(2.085)	0.0993	0.1004		0.0124	0.0238
$\text{C}_5\cdots\text{H}_6$	(2.150)	0.0974	0.0976		0.0130	0.0257
$\text{C}_5\cdots\text{H}_4$	(2.232)	0.0966	0.0985		0.0096	0.0151
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{H}_5$	(2.239)	0.0987	0.0996		0.0101	0.0169
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{H}_4$	(2.665)	0.1274	0.1613		0.0080	0.0113
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{H}_6$	(2.725)	0.1304	0.1413		0.0098	0.0219
$\text{C}_6\cdots\text{H}_4$	(2.729)	0.1221	0.1401		0.0095	0.0194
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{H}_5$	(2.810)	0.1277	0.1519		0.0076	0.0122
$\text{C}_4\cdots\text{H}_6$	(3.431)	0.0967	0.0993		0.0111	0.0260
$\text{C}_1\cdots\text{H}_4$	(3.996)	0.1259	0.1557		0.0059	0.0120
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{H}_6$	(4.091)	0.1291	0.1390		0.0062	0.0142
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{H}_5$	(4.265)	0.1273	0.1496		0.0037	0.0048
$\text{C}_3\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(4.592)	0.1067	0.1145		0.0078	0.0186
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{H}_6$	(5.103)	0.1528	0.2092		0.0042	0.0076
$\text{C}_1\cdots\text{H}_5$	(5.137)	0.1501	0.2207		0.0038	0.0059
$\text{C}_2\cdots\text{H}_6$	(5.913)	0.1042	0.1127		0.0046	0.0090
$\text{C}_1\cdots\text{H}_5$	(6.385)	0.1461	0.1823		0.0023	0.0028
$\text{C}_1\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(7.033)	0.1125	0.1296		0.0032	0.0044
$\text{H}_6\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(1.902)	0.1274	0.1276		0.0249	0.0383
$\text{H}_5\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(2.354)	0.1582	0.1603		0.0196	0.0352
$\text{H}_3\cdots\text{H}_5$	(2.513)	0.1836	0.2399		0.0157	0.0223
$\text{H}_4\cdots\text{H}_6$	(2.547)	0.1840	0.2109		0.0157	0.0283
$\text{H}_3\cdots\text{H}_4$	(3.049)	0.1207	0.1212		0.0114	0.0131
$\text{H}_6\cdots\text{H}_5$	(3.099)	0.1221	0.1226		0.0170	0.0342
$\text{H}_4\cdots\text{H}_5$	(3.211)	0.1223	0.1229		0.0125	0.0205
$\text{H}_4\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(3.825)	0.1408	0.1551		0.0155	0.0322
$\text{H}_3\cdots\text{H}_6$	(4.625)	0.1538	0.1632		0.0080	0.0154
$\text{H}_2\cdots\text{H}_5$	(4.894)	0.1538	0.1591		0.0053	0.0058
$\text{H}_3\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(4.683)	0.1682	0.2119		0.0111	0.0227
$\text{H}_6\cdots\text{H}_2$	(5.060)	0.2157	0.3264		0.0079	0.0126
$\text{H}_2\cdots\text{H}_6'$	(6.193)	0.1616	0.2134		0.0061	0.0101
$\text{H}_6\cdots\text{H}_1$	(6.816)	0.1709	0.1823		0.0037	0.0039
$\text{H}_6\cdots\text{H}_1'$	(7.178)	0.1849	0.2504		0.0050	0.0066
$\text{H}_1\cdots\text{H}_6$	(7.989)	0.1346	0.1391		0.0053	0.0063

hexatriene). In order to facilitate the identification of atom pairs their equilibrium separations as calculated from the adopted parameters are included (in Å units) as parenthesized values in the tables.

Tables 2 and 3 include the recently observed^{2,3} mean amplitudes from electron diffraction. The agreement with those of the present calculations is seen to be generally good.

Finally the perpendicular amplitude correction coefficients, also referred to⁷ as values of *K*, were calculated for the hexatriene isomers. The results are included in Tables 2 (*cis*-hexatriene) and 3 (*trans*-hexatriene). The *K* values, as well as the mean amplitudes, are of great interest in the refined interpretations of modern gas electron diffraction measurements.

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