

**MS10 O1**

**Charge Density Studies of Fe(II) Complexes in Different Spin States** Yu Wang<sup>a</sup>, J.J. Lee<sup>b</sup>, C.F. Sheu<sup>a</sup>, T.H. Shih<sup>a</sup>, I.J. Hsu<sup>a</sup>, <sup>a</sup>*Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan;* <sup>b</sup>*NSRRC, Hsin-Chu, Taiwan.* Email: [wangyu@ntu.edu.tw](mailto:wangyu@ntu.edu.tw)

**Keywords:** charge density, spin transition, iron complexes

Charge density studies on a few octahedrally coordinated Fe(II) complexes will be presented. The spin state of Fe(II) exhibits either high spin (HS) or low spin (LS) depending upon the ligand field strength of the coordinated ligands. Electron density distribution around the metal should be greatly different for the two spin states, namely a quintet  $^5T_2$  and a singlet  $^1A_1$  states. In order to eliminate any possible experimental differences, we choose a few systems where a HS and a LS state coexist in the same lattice. The comparison of these two spin states are quite clear, it gives a good example for the illustration of the d-orbital distributions of the 3d-transition metal as well as the metal-ligand bond for HS and LS state respectively in Fe(II) complexes. Complimentary x-ray absorption spectroscopy and the IR stretching frequency are also measured to monitor the spin transition. A DFT calculation is studied on one of the isolated molecules, comparable electron density distribution as well as the topological properties associated with the bond critical point with respect to the experimental observations will be discussed.

**MS10 O2**

**Metal-ligand bonds in coordination compounds** Miroslav Kohout, *Max Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solids, Dresden, Germany.* E-mail: [kohout@cpfs.mpg.de](mailto:kohout@cpfs.mpg.de)

**Keywords:** electron localization, electron density, pair density

The analysis of chemical bonding in real space can be performed using different position dependent functionals. Recently proposed Electron Localizability Indicator (ELI) is based on integrals over specially designed micro-cells [1]. Loosely speaking, ELI is proportional to the charge that is needed to form a same-spin electron pair. Thus, ELI is connected with the correlation of electronic motion of same-spin electrons [2]. In regions of space, where the bonding occurs, the same-spin electron try to avoid each other. The examination of metal-ligand bonds is complicated by the participation of the inner shell metal orbitals [3]. Some strategies, how to approach this difficult task will be presented.

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**MS10 O3**

**Experimental charge density study and topological properties of Fidarestat** El-Eulmi Bendeif<sup>a</sup>, Christian Jelsch<sup>a</sup>, Benoit Guillot<sup>a</sup>, Claude Lecomte<sup>a</sup> & Wolfgang Morgenroth<sup>b</sup>, <sup>a</sup>*(LCM<sup>3</sup>B), Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy, France.*, <sup>b</sup>*(HASYLAB), DESY Hamburg, Germany.*

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**Keywords:** Charge density, Topological analysis, Interaction energy

During the last decade, although a variety of compounds have been observed to inhibit aldose reductase (AR), most drug candidates were not approved for clinical use because of unacceptable side effects and lack of efficacy. Fidarestat (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>F) is a new human Aldose Reductase (hAR) Inhibitor. It is a potential candidate therapeutic agent for treatment of diabetic complications because it is currently being tested on human patients [1]. We will present here the accurate crystal structure and the experimental charge density based on high resolution synchrotron diffraction data collected at 100K of this new inhibitor. The density parameters are obtained by least-squares fitting of the model with the software *MoPro* [2], following the Hansen-Coppens formalism [3]. Experimental deformation densities allow a first qualitative view of the non-spherical density and reveal fine details, coherent with the chemistry of the molecule, as for instance lack of electron density in the C—F bond [4-6], and larger density accumulation on imidazole moiety C—N and C—O bonds. The topological analysis of the total electron density performed using the *VMoPro* program [7] will be discussed. As the electrostatic properties are of major importance in numerous biological processes, accurate electrostatic potential and interaction energies calculations of the human aldose reductase complex with fidarestat will also be discussed. This will enable to give useful insight on the specific inhibition activity.

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**MS10 O4**

**Metal-metal bonding in the  $\mu$ -BMn<sub>2</sub> triangular motif of  $[\mu\text{-B}'\text{Bu}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_2]_2$**  Ulrike Flierler<sup>a</sup>, Michael Burzler<sup>b</sup>, Holger Ott<sup>a</sup>, Dirk Leusser<sup>a</sup>, Julian Henn<sup>a</sup>, Holger Braunschweig<sup>b</sup>, Dietmar Stalke<sup>a</sup> <sup>a</sup>*Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Goettingen.* <sup>b</sup>*Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Wuerzburg.* E-mail: [uflierler@chemie.uni-goettingen.de](mailto:uflierler@chemie.uni-goettingen.de)

**Keywords:** electron density distribution, transition-metal complexes, metal-metal interaction

The nature of the metal-metal bond in polynuclear transition metal complexes is a topic of constant debate. The novel approaches of the quantum mechanic theory of atoms in molecules<sup>[1]</sup> may shade some light on that issue<sup>[2-4]</sup>. New theoretically and experimentally derived criteria have been introduced to describe these bonds in more detail<sup>[5,6]</sup>.