The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *trans*-Bisdiethyl-selenidepalladium (II) Dichloride

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The crystal structure of *trans*-dichloro-bis-(diethylselenide)palladium(II), [PdCl$_2$(Et$_2$Se)$_2$] was determined using automatically collected counter data. The structure was refined by least squares methods using 1046 reflexions to an R-value of 7.96 %. The space group is $P\bar{1}$ with $a=7.77$ Å, $b=6.97$ Å, $c=8.02$ Å, $\alpha=58.3°$, $\beta=91.4°$, $\gamma=92.4°$, and with one molecule per unit cell.

The configuration around the selenium is pyramidal. Palladium, selenium, and chlorine atoms are located in a planar arrangement. The molecule as a whole possesses a center of symmetry.

K. A. Jensen investigated the stereochemistry of divalent platinum and palladium complexes in the 1930's. Two important papers are Refs. 1 and 2. A review (in Danish) is given in Ref. 3. Jensen found that the pair of isomers, α- and β-[PtCl$_2$(Et$_2$Se)$_2$] and a number of analogous isomeric compounds PtX$_2$Y$_2$ were *cis-trans* isomers with the ligands in a planar arrangement around the central atom. He also found that the *trans*-dialkyl sulfide and dialkyl selenide compounds have a finite dipole moment of approximately 2.4 Debye and the molecules could not therefore be centrosymmetric. In order to obtain more definite information on the conformation around the ligands Professor Jensen suggested that we carried out an X-ray structure analysis on a test compound. A palladium complex was chosen in preference of a platinum compound in order to minimize absorption effects. Diethyl selenide was chosen as a ligand since the general knowledge of bond lengths in selenium compounds is less extensive than our knowledge about sulfur compounds.

During a search of the literature on palladium complexes of the type PdX$_2$Y$_2$ we did not find reports of complete crystal structure determinations on a pair of *cis-trans* isomers. All available papers on isomeric palladium compounds rely on indirect evidence for the assignment of geometric structures to alleged pairs of isomers.

EXPERIMENTAL

The crystals supplied by Professor Jensen are brownred, platy, opaque, and rather irregularly shaped. After some searching we found a crystal of a shape which would allow for a reasonable absorption correction. The part of the crystal which was bathed by the X-ray beam was a parallelepiped of dimensions $0.20 \times 0.25 \times 0.50$ mm^3. A lump of indefinite shape was attached to the parallelepiped. This lump of crystal was kept out of the X-ray beam. A sketch of the crystal is shown in Fig. 1.

Oscillation, Weissenberg, retigraph, and precession photographs were used to establish the size and shape of the unit cell. Intensities were measured using a linear diffractometer of the Arndt-Phillips [4] design. Mo-radiation was employed. Balanced filters, SrO, ZrO$_2$, in conjunction with a scintillation counter and a pulse height discriminator simulated a practically monochromatic MoKα beam. The diffractometer output was processed by a GIER computer, using an ALGOL program [5] which evaluated intensities, applied Lp-corrections, and gave the standard deviations. 1143 of the 1998 reflexions showed intensities greater than twice their standard deviation estimated as the square rooth of the total number of counts in an intensity measurement.

The photographs showed that the crystal was not of the best quality. Satellite spots were observed and an appreciable amount of diffuse scattering was discernible on photographs. A high accuracy was not to be expected.

STRUCTURE AND REFINEMENT

The X-ray photographs indicated a triclinic unit cell. The unit cell used in this paper was chosen from the following considerations: The direct axes were chosen parallel to the sides of the parallelpiped. The reciprocal axes a^* and b^* were perpendicular to the faces A and B on the crystal as shown on Fig. 1. The choice of the reciprocal c^* axis perpendicular to the face C of the crystal would result in a centered cell. We chose a c^* direction which gave a primitive cell and therefore arrived at a rather oblique cell of dimensions $a = 7.77$ Å, $b = 6.97$ Å, $c = 8.02$ Å, $\alpha = 58.3°$, $\beta = 91.4°$, $\gamma = 92.4°$. The data were corrected for absorption using a program by Wells [6] and brought on an approximate absolute scale using a Wilson plot program written by J. Danielsen.[7] An intensity statistic is given in Table 1. A centre of symmetry is clearly indicated. The density calculated for one formula unit per unit cell is 2.07 g/cm^3. Since the compound floats on CHBr$_3$ it has a density less than 2.8 g/cm^3. We found no suitable liquid for an exact density measurement but

Table 1. Statistical test for absence or presence of center of symmetry.

Normalized structure factors	Theoretical value for centrosymmetric space groups	Theoretical value for non centrosymmetric space groups	Computed values for PdCl$_2$(Et$_2$Se)$_2$
$\langle |E| \rangle$	0.798	0.886	0.767
$\langle |E|^2 \rangle$	1.000	1.000	1.026
$\langle |E|^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.968	0.736	1.027
No$|E| > 1(\%)$	32.0	36.8	33.6
No$|E| > 2(\%)$	5.0	1.8	3.8
No$|E| > 3(\%)$	0.3	0.01	0.55

believe that we can accept the hypothesis that there is one molecule PdCl$_2$(Et$_2$Se)$_2$ per unit cell. As no piezoelectric effect was detected by the Giebe-Scheibe method we found that we had enough evidence to assume that the space group is $P\bar{1}$ (No. 2). Precession photographs of [0kl] showed pronounced bands of strong reflections, probably correlated with Pd $-$ Se vectors. Only one Pd $-$ Se projected distance was found from the transforms indicating a center of symmetry around the palladium atom. A Fourier synthesis was calculated with all signs positive. The electron density map showed besides the origin peak two other peaks which were attributed to Se and Cl. After some refining including isotropic temperature factors for Pd, Se and Cl and positional parameters for the latter two atoms a difference Fourier synthesis revealed the locations of the four carbon atoms.
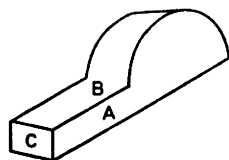

Fig. 1. Drawing of the crystal used in the X-ray investigation.
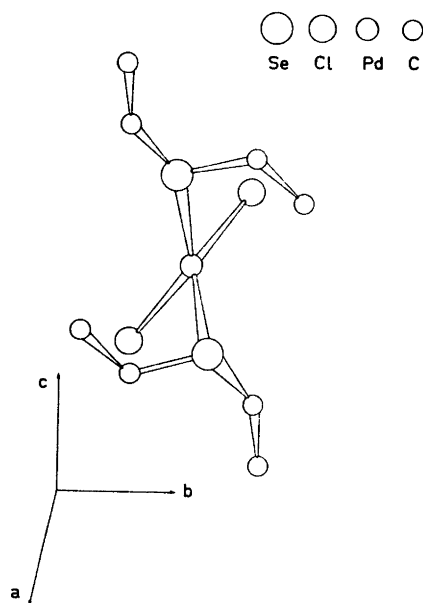
Fig. 2. Drawing of a Pd(Et$_2$Se)$_2$Cl$_2$ molecule.

The refinement was continued using the method of least-squares employing anisotropic temperature factor parameters. Atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables of Crystallography*, Vol. III, except for Pd for which the values of Cromer and Mann [8] were used. The scattering factors of Pd, Se, and Cl were corrected for anomalous dispersion effects using the values of Templeton and Dauben as published in *International Tables*. The weights employed were $w = 1/(\mu F)^2$ with $\mu F = \sqrt{F^2 + \sigma(F^2)} - |F|$. $\sigma(F^2) = \sigma(F^2)_{\text{count}} + aF^2$. $\sigma(F^2)_{\text{count}}$ is estimated from counting statistics and a was chosen so $(a = 0.06)$ that the weighted least-squares residual was independent of the size of F_o. In the last cycles of refinement reflections which were smaller

than 2·5 times their standard deviations were left out and some reflexions which were measured very close to the spindle axis of the diffractometer were also omitted as were some wrongly scaled reflexions on the ninth layer line. This left us with 1046 reflexions.

The least-squares programs used were G3,[9] which uses the block-diagonal approximation and ORFLS as incorporated in the X-ray-63 system.[10]

A plot of observed *versus* calculated structure factors gave no indication of extinction errors and a final difference Fourier synthesis revealed no higher

Table 2. Atomic parameters, coordinates in fractions of unit cell edges; standard deviations × 10^4 in parentheses.

	x	σx	y	σy	z	σz
Pd	0.0000	(0)	0.0000	(0)	0.0000	(0)
Se	0.2579	(2)	0.1221	(3)	−0.1904	(2)
Cl	0.1923	(6)	−0.1121	(9)	0.2598	(7)
C$_1$	0.3526	(21)	−0.1696	(28)	−0.1182	(27)
C$_2$	0.2226	(27)	−0.3199	(32)	−0.1547	(27)
C$_3$	0.1917	(25)	0.2324	(31)	−0.4612	(23)
C$_4$	0.3563	(29)	0.2918	(34)	−0.5783	(29)

Table 3. Temperature factor parameters. Root mean square values of principal axes of vibration ellipsoids in Å units.

	U_I	U_II	U_III
Pd	0.18	0.22	0.21
Se	0.20	0.21	0.24
Cl	0.20	0.31	0.22
C$_1$	0.17	0.24	0.29
C$_2$	0.33	0.25	0.20
C$_3$	0.30	0.25	0.18
C$_4$	0.32	0.29	0.17

Table 4. Bond lengths in Å units. Standard deviations × 10^3 in parentheses. Bond angles in degrees below.

Atoms	l	σl
Pd−Se	2.424	(7)
Pd−Cl	2.266	(9)
Se−C$_1$	1.960	(30)
Se−C$_3$	1.936	(42)
C$_1$−C$_2$	1.529	(68)
C$_3$−C$_4$	1.523	(68)

Atoms	Angles
Se−Pd−Cl	84.4
Pd−Se−C$_1$	100.8
Pd−Se−C$_3$	109.5
C$_1$−Se−C$_3$	99.1
Se−C$_1$−C$_2$	113.9
Se−C$_3$−C$_4$	108.9

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors.

h k l	Fo	Fc

(Table of observed and calculated structure factors — dense multi-column numeric data, largely illegible.)

electron density than 0.7 e/Å^3. The hydrogen atoms could not be located from this calculation. This is in accordance with the fact that hydrogen contributes on the average only 0.4 % to the intensities.

CRYSTAL DATA

Some relevant crystallographic data are given below.

Crystal system: triclinic, $a = 7.77$ Å, $b = 6.97$ Å, $c = 8.02$ Å, $\alpha = 58.3°$, $\beta = 91.4°$, $\gamma = 92.4°$. Space group $P\bar{1}$ (No. 2). Formula: C$_4$H$_{10}$Cl$_2$Se$_2$Pd. One formula unit per unit cell. Density calc. 2.07 g/cm^3. Absorption coefficient for MoKα $\mu = 68.6$ cm^{-1}.

Final atomic coordinates and temperature factor parameters are given in Tables 2 and 3. Interatomic distances and bond angles are given in Table 4 and observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 5. The structure is depicted in Fig. 2.

DISCUSSION

The atoms in PdSe$_2$Cl$_2$ are necessarily strictly coplanar if the space group $P\bar{1}$ is correct. This is in accordance with the general trend in the stereochemistry of palladium. The bond length Pd $-$ Cl $= 2.27$ Å differs little from the corresponding bond length 2.29 Å in [Pd((CH$_3$)$_2$SO)$_2$Cl$_2$].[11] We are not aware of other determinations of Pd $-$ Se bond lengths. Palladium-sulfur bond lengths are in general $0.12 - 0.15$ Å shorter than the Pd $-$ Se distance that we report. This is in agreement with the difference between reported covalent radii of S and Se.

The configuration around Se is pyramidal. The two crystallographically independent Se $-$ C bond lengths are equal within the experimental uncertainty and equal the sum of the covalent radii of the two elements. The two C $-$ C bond lengths agree well and are in accordance with the generally expected value for a single bond. The location of the hydrogen atoms were calculated assuming tetrahedral bond angles and a C $-$ H distance of 1.08 Å. The distance from Pd to H was calculated but no indication of a Pd $-$ H bond was found.

The packing of the molecules appears to be governed by Cl $-$ Cl contacts. The centrosymmetric arrangement in the crystal would give a dipole moment of zero if the same structure was maintained on dissolving the compound and if no chemical rearrangements took place. Jensen[1] reports that the dielectric constants of solutions of pure cis or trans compounds change slowly with time but that diethylselenide complexes change more rapidly. Equilibrium seems to be reached in the course of a few weeks. It is therefore unlikely that the finite dipole moments found in freshly made solutions of trans compounds are caused by the presence of appreciable amounts of cis-isomers. We will not attempt an interpretation of the discrepancy between the structures found in the solid state and in solution.

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