

N(3)—C(8)—C(9)	113.8 (7)	111.0 (4)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	111.5 (7)	113.6 (5)
N(4)—C(10)—C(9)	112.1 (6)	112.8 (4)
N(1)—C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	-63.9 (6)	61.5 (4)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)—N(2)	66.8 (6)	-65.0 (4)
C(4)—N(2)—C(3)—C(2)	173.9 (9)	-173.2 (5)
C(3)—N(2)—C(4)—C(5)	168.7 (8)	-166.0 (5)
N(2)—C(4)—C(5)—N(3)	-47.6 (4)	53.5 (3)
C(8)—N(3)—C(5)—C(4)	172.0 (8)	-176.9 (5)
C(5)—N(3)—C(8)—C(9)	172.0 (9)	-172.8 (5)
N(3)—C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	66.3 (7)	-69.6 (4)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)—N(4)	-66.2 (7)	61.9 (4)

For both structures, NRCVAX (Gabe, Le Page, White & Lee, 1987) was used for all calculations.

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and possible hydrogen bonds have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: AS1127). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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trans-Di- μ -chloro-bis[chloro(tributylphosphine)palladium]

PENNY A. CHALONER, SHALIZA Z. DEWA AND
 PETER B. HITCHCOCK

*School of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences,
 University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, England*

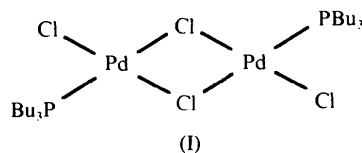
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Abstract

The structure of *trans*-di- μ -chloro-bis[chloro(tributylphosphine)palladium], $[\text{Pd}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{27}\text{P})_2]$, is planar with an inversion centre between the metal atoms. Bond lengths are typical of related species.

Comment

The title complex (I) was prepared (Hartley, 1970) as a precursor to palladium complexes of diaziridines. The structures of a range of related platinum complexes have been determined. In $[\text{Pt}_2(\mu\text{-Cl})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2]$ (Blake, Gould, Marr, Rankin & Schröder, 1989) the terminal metal–chlorine bonds were 2.282 (3) Å in length,



compared with 2.270 (1) Å here. Bonds between the Pt atoms and bridging halogens were 2.318 (3) and 2.431 (1) Å (the longer bond being for the halogen *trans* effect), compared with 2.314 (1) and 2.439 (1) Å here. Angles at the Pt and Cl atoms were also similar. In $[\text{PdPt}(\mu\text{-Cl})_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2]$ (Clark, Ferguson, Jain & Parvez, 1985) the two metals were disordered and the complex possessed a centre of symmetry. Related complexes which have been structurally characterized include the platinum derivative of di-*tert*-

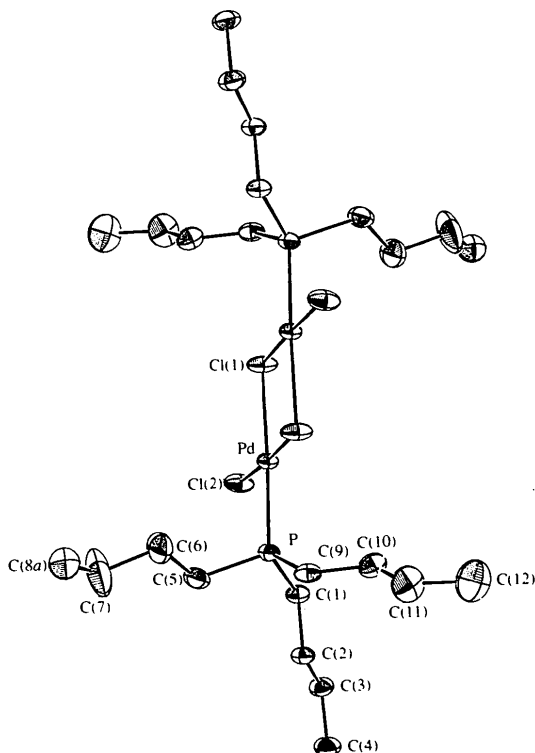


Fig. 1. Molecular structure and numbering scheme (ORTEP; Johnson, 1965). The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

butylcyclopropylphosphine (Simms, Shang, Lu, Youngs & Ibers, 1987), tripropylphosphine (Black, Mais & Owston, 1969) and $(CF_3)_2P=N=PPh_3$ (Ang, Cai, Kwik & Rheingold, 1990).

Experimental

Crystal data

$[Pd_2Cl_4(C_{12}H_{27}P)_2]$

$M_r = 762.3$

Monoclinic

$C2/c$

$a = 21.728$ (9) Å

$b = 12.624$ (6) Å

$c = 13.838$ (7) Å

$\beta = 113.80$ (4)°

$V = 3473$ Å³

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.46$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71069$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 7-10^\circ$

$\mu = 1.44$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Block

$0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.15$ mm

Orange

Crystal source: recrystallized from hot absolute ethanol

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4

diffractometer

$\theta-2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction:

empirical

$T_{\min} = 0.90$, $T_{\max} = 1.00$

3272 measured reflections

3194 independent reflections

2463 observed reflections

$[|F^2| > 2\sigma(F^2)]$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.02$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25^\circ$

$h = 0 \rightarrow 25$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 15$

$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

2 standard reflections

frequency: 60 min

intensity decay: 0.6%

Refinement

Refinement on F

$R = 0.035$

$wR = 0.046$

$S = 1.4$

2463 reflections

148 parameters

H-atom parameters not

refined, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.3 \times U_{\text{eq}}$

of parent

$w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.09$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.46$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16$ e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors

from *MolEN* (Fair, 1990)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

U_{iso} for disordered C(8); $U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i \cdot a_j$ for others.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}/U_{\text{eq}}$
Pd	0.26155 (2)	0.15327 (3)	0.59556 (2)	0.048 (1)
Cl(1)	0.22038 (8)	0.16603 (9)	0.40388 (8)	0.075 (1)
Cl(2)	0.23913 (8)	-0.02301 (10)	0.58586 (9)	0.080 (1)
P	0.29443 (6)	0.14227 (10)	0.76911 (8)	0.052 (1)
C(1)	0.3468 (2)	0.0287 (4)	0.8296 (3)	0.058 (2)
C(2)	0.3739 (2)	0.0258 (4)	0.9495 (3)	0.063 (2)
C(3)	0.4124 (3)	-0.0732 (4)	0.9979 (4)	0.073 (3)
C(4)	0.4397 (3)	-0.0724 (5)	1.1168 (4)	0.094 (3)
C(5)	0.2209 (3)	0.1284 (5)	0.7999 (4)	0.084 (3)
C(6)	0.1688 (3)	0.2080 (7)	0.7545 (6)	0.122 (4)
C(7)	0.1106 (4)	0.2040 (9)	0.7873 (7)	0.204 (7)
C(8a)	0.0730 (10)	0.2897 (19)	0.7842 (16)	0.113 (7)
C(8b)	0.0884 (12)	0.124 (2)	0.8029 (19)	0.131 (8)
C(8c)	0.1057 (11)	0.2084 (19)	0.8538 (16)	0.115 (7)

C(9)	0.3408 (2)	0.2564 (4)	0.8400 (3)	0.064 (2)
C(10)	0.4100 (3)	0.2703 (4)	0.8411 (4)	0.075 (3)
C(11)	0.4469 (4)	0.3651 (5)	0.9013 (6)	0.124 (4)
C(12)	0.5151 (5)	0.3794 (7)	0.9106 (7)	0.157 (6)

Table 2. Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Pd—Cl(1)	2.439 (1)	Pd—Cl(1')	2.314 (1)
Pd—Cl(2)	2.270 (1)	Pd—P	2.216 (1)
P—C(1)	1.811 (4)	P—C(5)	1.820 (7)
P—C(9)	1.804 (5)	C(1)—C(2)	1.521 (6)
C(2)—C(3)	1.502 (7)	C(3)—C(4)	1.506 (7)
C(5)—C(6)	1.454 (9)	C(6)—C(7)	1.506 (13)
C(7)—C(8a)	1.35 (3)	C(7)—C(8b)	1.17 (3)
C(7)—C(8c)	0.97 (3)	C(9)—C(10)	1.508 (8)
C(10)—C(11)	1.492 (8)	C(11)—C(12)	1.447 (14)
Cl(1)—Pd—Cl(1')	85.74 (4)	Cl(1)—Pd—Cl(2)	91.41 (4)
Cl(1)—Pd—P	177.53 (6)	Cl(1')—Pd—Cl(2)	176.79 (4)
Cl(1')—Pd—P	94.48 (4)	Cl(2)—Pd—P	88.30 (4)
Pd—Cl(1)—Pd	94.26 (4)	Pd—P—C(1)	114.7 (2)
Pd—P—C(5)	109.3 (2)	Pd—P—C(9)	113.8 (2)
C(1)—P—C(5)	105.2 (3)	C(1)—P—C(9)	105.8 (2)
C(5)—P—C(9)	107.5 (3)	P—C(1)—C(2)	114.7 (3)
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	114.1 (4)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	112.7 (5)
P—C(5)—C(6)	115.9 (5)	C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	116.7 (7)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8a)	122 (1)	C(6)—C(7)—C(8b)	123 (2)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8c)	135 (1)	C(8a)—C(7)—C(8b)	114 (2)
C(8a)—C(7)—C(8c)	72 (2)	C(8b)—C(7)—C(8c)	70 (2)
P—C(9)—C(10)	115.8 (4)	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	114.1 (6)
C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	116.7 (7)		

Symmetry code: (1') $\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$.

C(8) is disordered over three sites with equal occupancy and these were refined with isotropic displacement parameters. H atoms on C(8) and C(7) were omitted. Only one of the sites for the disordered C(8) atom is shown in the *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965) drawing. The molecule lies across a crystallographic inversion centre.

Computations were performed using the Enraf-Nonius *MolEN* package (Fair, 1990).

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and least-squares-planes data have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: HU1114). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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