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Bis[bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)-phenylphosphine]dichlorotetragold(I) bis[chlorotris(pentafluorophenyl)-aurate(III)]

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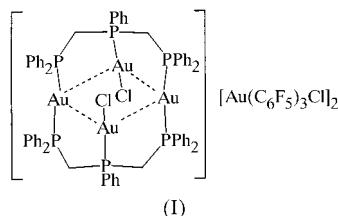
Data validation number: IUC0000260

The cation of the title compound, $[Au_4(PPh_2CH_2PPhCH_2-PPh_2)_2Cl_2][Au(C_6F_5)_3Cl]_2$ or $[Au_4Cl_2(C_{32}H_{29}P_3)_2][AuCl(C_6F_5)_3]_2$, displays a rhomboidal geometry for the Au atoms, with short Au \cdots Au distances of 3.104 (2) and 3.185 (1) Å; the linear coordination at the Au I atoms is distorted: P—Au—P 164.7 (2) $^\circ$ and P—Au—Cl 170.67 (11) $^\circ$. The anion shows the expected square-planar geometry at Au III , with the Au atom 0.022 (5) Å out of the plane of the four donor atoms.

Comment

Recently, we reported the synthesis of a series of trinuclear and tetrานuclear gold(I) complexes with the triphosphine ligand dpmp [dpmp is bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)phenylphosphine]. The molecular structure of the tetrานuclear cationic complex $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2](CF_3SO_3)_2$ was described (Bardají *et al.*, 1998).

We report here the X-ray determination of the mixed gold(I)-gold(III) derivative $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2][Au(C_6F_5)_3Cl]_2$, (I), which has the same cation; the structure of the chlorotris(pentafluorophenyl)aurate(III) anion was described previously (Usón *et al.*, 1983).



In the cation of the title compound, which displays crystallographic inversion symmetry, the four Au atoms exhibit a rhomboidal geometry with short metal–metal distances [Au—Au—Au 68.96 (4) and 111.04 (4) $^\circ$; Au \cdots Au 3.104 (2) and

3.185 (1) Å]. The largest Au \cdots Au distance, 3.185 (1) Å, is larger than those observed in the related derivative $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2](CF_3SO_3)_2$ [3.102 (1) and 3.106 (1) Å; Bardají *et al.*, 1998]. The diagonal Au \cdots Au distances are 3.561 (2) Å (Au $^2\cdots$ Au 2) and 5.184 (3) Å [Au $^1\cdots$ Au 1 ; symmetry code: (i) $-x, 1 - y, -z$]. This rhomboidal geometry has been observed for other loose Au 4 clusters (Chiari *et al.*, 1985; Beck & Strähle, 1986; Cerrada *et al.*, 1994), but it contrasts with that seen in related polynuclear gold(I) derivatives, such as $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2(SCN)_2](SCN)Cl$ (Li *et al.*, 1993), where the Au atoms are in a nearly linear chain, or $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpma})_2Cl_2]X_2$ [$X = PF_6^-$, NO_3^- ; dpma is bis(diphenylphosphinomethyl)phenylarsine; Balch *et al.*, 1990], where the Au atoms are in a bent chain.

Ignoring the Au \cdots Au contacts, the Au atoms exhibit a distorted linear coordination; the P—Au—P and P—Au—Cl angles [164.40 (9) $^\circ$ and 170.67 (11) $^\circ$, respectively] are similar to those observed in the related derivative $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2](CF_3SO_3)_2$ [164.7 (2) and 169.1 (2) $^\circ$; Bardají *et al.*, 1998].

The shortest Au \cdots Au distances, 3.104 (2) Å, are of the same order as the values found in other polynuclear gold(I) complexes containing dpmp or related phosphine ligands, such as $[Au_3(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2]Cl$ [2.946 (3) and 2.963 (3) Å; Xiao *et al.*, 1997], $[Au_3(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2](SCN)_3$ [3.0137 (8) and 3.0049 (8) Å; Li *et al.*, 1993] or $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpma})_2Cl_2]X_2$ [$X = PF_6^-$, NO_3^- ; 2.965 (1)-3.110 (2) Å; Balch *et al.*, 1990]. The Au—Cl [2.285 (3) Å] and Au—P [2.237 (3) and 2.307 (3) Å ($\times 2$)] bond lengths are somewhat shorter than in the related complex $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2](CF_3SO_3)_2$ [Au—Cl 2.306 (4) Å; Au—P 2.264 (4) 2.323 (4) and 2.326 (4) Å; Bardají *et al.*, 1998]; Au 2 —P 2 of 2.237 (3) Å is shorter than the others, probably as a consequence of the minor *trans* influence of Cl.

As expected for Au III , the metal atom in the anion displays a square-planar coordination; it lies only 0.022 (5) Å out of the plane of the four donor atoms (mean deviation 0.03 Å). Au—C bond lengths [2.013 (11), 2.064 (11) and 2.071 (10) Å] are similar to the values of 2.028 (2), 2.06 (2) and 2.07 (3) Å for the pentafluorophenyl groups of the $[Au(C_6F_5)_3Cl]^-$ of the complex $[Au_3(\mu\text{-dpmp})_2Cl_2][Au(C_6F_5)_3Cl]$, previously reported (Usón *et al.*, 1983).

Experimental

Crystals of the title compound were obtained by slow diffusion of ethanol/pentane into a dichloromethane solution of the trinuclear gold(I)-gold(III) complex $(C_6F_5)_3AuPPh_2CH_2PPh(AuCl)CH_2PPh_2Au(C_6F_5)_3$ (Bardají *et al.*, 1998).

Crystal data

$[Au_4(C_{32}H_{29}P_3)_2Cl_2][AuCl(C_6F_5)_3]_2$	$Z = 1$
$M_w = 3338.88$	$D_x = 2.207 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 12.193 (6) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 52 reflections
$b = 14.439 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 9\text{--}11.5^\circ$
$c = 16.531 (9) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 9.033 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 65.93 (2)^\circ$	$T = 173 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 86.36 (3)^\circ$	Prism, colourless
$\gamma = 71.46 (3)^\circ$	$V = 2512 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$
	$0.34 \times 0.30 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Siemens—Stoe AED-2 diffractometer
 ω/θ scans
Absorption correction: ψ scan (*XEMP*; Siemens, 1990)
 $T_{\min} = 0.039$, $T_{\max} = 0.125$
12 573 measured reflections
8863 independent reflections
6194 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.104$
 $S = 0.977$
8863 reflections
658 parameters

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.02^\circ$
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 4$
 $k = -17 \rightarrow 17$
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$
3 standard reflections frequency: 60 min
intensity decay: 4.5%

H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0493P)^2]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 2.44 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.92 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Au1—P3	2.307 (3)	Au2—Au1 ⁱ	3.1037 (15)
Au1—P1	2.307 (3)	Au3—C81	2.014 (11)
Au1—Au2 ⁱ	3.1037 (15)	Au3—C91	2.065 (10)
Au1—Au2	3.1850 (14)	Au3—C71	2.071 (10)
Au2—P2	2.237 (3)	Au3—Cl1	2.330 (3)
Au2—Cl2	2.285 (3)		
P3—Au1—P1	164.40 (9)	P2—Au2—Au1	92.77 (8)
P3—Au1—Au2 ⁱ	80.43 (8)	Cl2—Au2—Au1	94.03 (9)
P1—Au1—Au2 ⁱ	114.89 (7)	Au1 ⁱ —Au2—Au1	111.04 (4)
P3—Au1—Au2	112.15 (8)	C81—Au3—C91	89.1 (4)
P1—Au1—Au2	77.84 (8)	C81—Au3—C71	89.6 (4)
Au2 ⁱ —Au1—Au2	68.96 (4)	C91—Au3—C71	178.3 (4)
P2—Au2—Cl2	170.67 (11)	C81—Au3—Cl1	178.6 (3)
P2—Au2—Au1 ⁱ	93.89 (8)	C91—Au3—Cl1	90.6 (3)
Cl2—Au2—Au1 ⁱ	89.63 (9)	C71—Au3—Cl1	90.8 (3)

Symmetry code: (i) $-x, 1 - y, -z$.

The significant residual electron density is in the heavy-atom region; the distance of the maximum peak to the nearest atom (Au2) is 1.04 \AA . H atoms were refined using a riding model (C—H = 0.95 and 0.99 \AA). A total of 40 restraints were applied, involving local phenyl-ring symmetry (*FLAT/SAME*).

Table 2
Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
C32—H32 \cdots F11 ⁱ	0.95	2.51	3.412 (14)	159
C52—H52 \cdots F14	0.95	2.50	3.417 (17)	163

Symmetry code: (i) $-x, 2 - y, -z$.

Data collection: *DIF4* (Stoe & Cie, 1988); cell refinement: *DIF4*; data reduction: *REDU4* (Stoe & Cie, 1988); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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