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### **Key indicators**

Single-crystal X-ray study  $T=295~\mathrm{K}$  Mean  $\sigma(\mathrm{C-C})=0.006~\mathrm{\mathring{A}}$  R factor = 0.052 wR factor = 0.182 Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.1

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

# 1,2-Bis(di-4-pyridylphosphino)ethane (d4pype)

The title compound (d4pype),  $C_{22}H_{20}N_4P_2$ , crystallizes as a discrete molecular species disposed about a crystallographic inversion centre at the mid-point of the central C-C bond.

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### Comment

Bidentate tertiary phosphine ligands with pyridyl substituents, such as the title compound, (I), are of interest because a number of studies have shown that metal complexes with these ligands exhibit selective anti-tumour properties (Berners-Price *et al.*, 1999; McKeage *et al.*, 2000). During the course of our work in this area, we obtained crystals of (I) which were suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.

$$P-CH_2-CH_2-P$$

(I)

Compound (I) crystallizes in space group  $P2_1/n$  as discrete molecules disposed in a trans configuration about a crystallographic inversion centre at the mid-point of the central C— C bond (Fig. 1). Noteworthy features of the geometric parameters in the structure are the P-C(py) bond lengths of 1.842 (3) and 1.837 (4) Å, which are similar to values of 1.846 (3) and 1.850 (3) Å for the structure of 1,2-bis(di-2pyridylphosphino)ethane (Jones et al., 1999) but longer than bond lengths of 1.818 (4) and 1.829 (3) Å observed for the P-C(Ph) bonds in 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane (Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1979). The C-N bond lengths in the pyridyl rings range between 1.317 (5) and 1.337 (5) Å, which are characteristic for analogous bond lengths in other pyridine and pyridyl systems (e.g. Brammer & Zhao, 1995; Jones et al., 1999). All other bond lengths and angles are in accord with expected values.

### **Experimental**

1,2-Bis(di-4-pyridylphosphino)ethane was prepared according to published procedures (Bowen *et al.*, 1998). Single crystals suitable for X-ray crystallographic analysis were obtained as a by-product of slow evaporation of a solution of copper(I) chloride and (I) (molar ratio 1:2) in an acetonitrile/dichloromethane mixture.

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# organic papers

### Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{20}N_4P_2$	$D_x = 1.321 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 402.37$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Cell parameters from 16
a = 14.073 (6)  Å	reflections
b = 8.228 (2)  Å	$\theta=10.417.1^{\circ}$
c = 9.200 (2)  Å	$\mu = 0.23 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 108.33 (3)^{\circ}$	T = 295  K
$V = 1011.2 (6) \text{ Å}^3$	Prism, colourless
Z = 2	$0.15\times0.10\times0.05~\text{mm}$

#### Data collection

Rigaku AFC-7R diffractometer	$\theta_{\rm max} = 27.5^{\circ}$
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = -7 \rightarrow 18$
Absorption correction: none	$k = 0 \rightarrow 10$
2552 measured reflections	$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$
2323 independent reflections	3 standard reflections
1170 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	every 150 reflections
$R_{\rm int} = 0.038$	intensity decay: 0.9%

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	$w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.0879P)^{2}]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.182$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.00	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.016$
2323 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.80 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
128 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

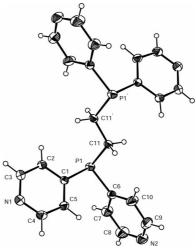
Table 1 Selected geometric parameters  $(\mathring{A}, \circ)$ .

P1-C1	1.842 (3)	C1-C5	1.381 (5)
P1-C6	1.837 (4)	C2-C3	1.385 (6)
P1-C11	1.849 (4)	C4-C5	1.385 (6)
N1-C3	1.337 (5)	C6-C7	1.387 (6)
N1-C4	1.328 (5)	C6-C10	1.367 (6)
N2-C8	1.317 (7)	C7-C8	1.383 (7)
N2-C9	1.318 (7)	C9-C10	1.386 (7)
C1-C2	1.388 (5)	C11-C11 <sup>i</sup>	1.526 (6)
C1-P1-C6	100.04 (15)	N1-C4-C5	124.1 (4)
C1-P1-C11	102.74 (16)	C1-C5-C4	120.0 (4)
C6-P1-C11	102.61 (18)	P1-C6-C7	117.4 (3)
C3-N1-C4	115.9 (4)	P1-C6-C10	126.0 (3)
C8-N2-C9	114.9 (5)	C7-C6-C10	116.5 (4)
P1-C1-C2	118.3 (3)	C6 - C7 - C8	119.1 (4)
P1-C1-C5	125.3 (3)	N2-C8-C7	125.0 (5)
C2-C1-C5	116.3 (3)	N2-C9-C10	125.0 (5)
C1-C2-C3	119.8 (4)	C6-C10-C9	119.4 (4)
N1-C3-C2	123.8 (4)	P1-C11-C11 <sup>i</sup>	112.4 (3)

Symmetry code: (i) 2 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z.

H atoms were constrained in the riding model approximation, fixed to their parent C atoms at a C-H distance of 0.95 Å, and  $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H})$  values were set to  $1.2 U_{\rm eq}$  of the parent atom.

Data collection: MSC/AFC-7 Diffractometer Control Software for Windows (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1999); cell refinement: MSC/AFC-7 Diffractometer Control Software for Windows; data



**Figure 1**View of the title compound, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms are drawn at the 30% probability level.

reduction: *TEXSAN for Windows* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1997–2001); program(s) used to solve structure: *TEXSAN for Windows*; program(s) used to refine structure: *TEXSAN for Windows* and *SHELXL*97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP*-3 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *TEXSAN for Windows* and *PLATON* (Spek, 1980–2001).

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