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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 294$ K
 Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.032
 wR factor = 0.076
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.1

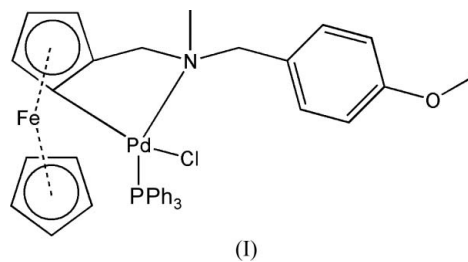
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

Chloro(2-[[*N*-(4-methoxybenzyl)methylamino]-methyl]ferrocene- κ^2N,C^1)(triphenylphosphine- κP)-palladium(II)

In the title compound, $[\text{PdCl}\{\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO})\}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{P})]$ or $[\text{FePd}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO})\text{Cl}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{P})]$, the Pd^{II} atom is in a slightly distorted square-planar environment. The dihedral angle between the two cyclopentadienyl rings of the ferrocenyl group is $6.4(1)^\circ$.

Comment

Cyclopalladation of *N*-donor ligands, especially those bearing a ferrocenylimino group, have been extensively studied due to their applications in organic synthesis such as in the Heck reaction (Iyer & Ramesh, 2000) and the Suzuki coupling reaction (Weissmann & Milstein, 1999), *etc.* As a part of our ongoing investigations of cyclometallation of *N*-methyl-*N*-ferrocenylmethylbenzylamines (Wang *et al.*, 2006), a new compound, (I), has been prepared and we report its crystal structure here.



In the compound (I), atom Pd1 is in a slightly distorted square-planar environment (Fig. 1 and Table 1). Atoms Pd1, P1, N1, Cl1 and C6 deviate from the mean plane through them by 0.0096 (7), -0.1110 (9), -0.1251 (10), 0.0963 (9), 0.1303 (11) Å, respectively. The dihedral angle between the two cyclopentadienyl rings of the ferrocenyl group is $6.4(1)^\circ$. The substituted cyclopentadienyl plane forms a dihedral angle of $82.3(1)^\circ$ with the C14–C19 benzene ring. Except for an intramolecular C–H \cdots Cl interaction (Table 2), no hydrogen bonds are observed in the crystal structure.

Experimental

A solution of sodium tetrachloropalladate(II) (290 mg, 1 mmol) in methanol (15 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of {(*N*-methyl-*N*-4-methoxybenzyl)amino]methyl}ferrocene (350 mg, 1 mmol) and sodium acetate (82 mg, 1 mmol) in methanol (30 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. Then triphenylphosphine (410 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for another 30 min. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, eluant: ethyl acetate / petroleum ether (333–363 K), 1:3) to give compound (I) (Yield: 80%). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{37}\text{ClFeNOPd}$: C 60.66, H 4.96, N 1.86%; found: C 60.38, H 4.89, N 1.82%.

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Crystal data

[FePd(C₅H₅)(C₁₅H₁₇NO)-
Cl(C₁₈H₁₅P)]
M_r = 752.36
Monoclinic, P2₁/c
a = 17.6945 (19) Å
b = 16.1753 (17) Å
c = 12.1585 (13) Å
β = 106.128 (2)°
V = 3343.0 (6) Å³
Z = 4

D_x = 1.495 Mg m⁻³
Mo Kα radiation
Cell parameters from 6333
reflections
θ = 2.4–26.3°
μ = 1.13 mm⁻¹
T = 294 (2) K
Prism, red
0.30 × 0.26 × 0.20 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX-II CCD area-
detector diffractometer
φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.670, T_{max} = 0.798
18615 measured reflections

6828 independent reflections
5059 reflections with I > 2σ(I)
R_{int} = 0.036
θ_{max} = 26.4°
h = -22 → 20
k = -9 → 20
l = -14 → 15

Refinement

Refinement on F²
R[F² > 2σ(F²)] = 0.032
wR(F²) = 0.076
S = 1.02
6828 reflections
399 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0342P)^2 + 0.4688P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001
Δρ_{max} = 0.37 e Å⁻³
Δρ_{min} = -0.48 e Å⁻³

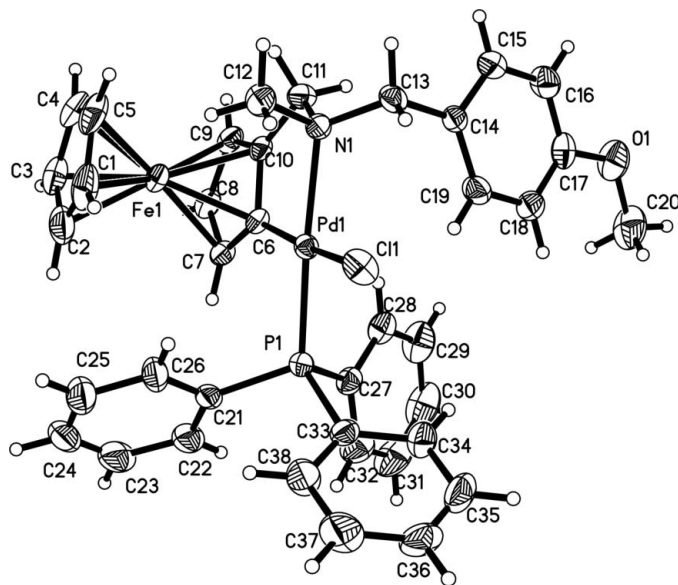


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented by circles of arbitrary size.

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Pd1—C6 | 1.995 (3) | N1—C12 | 1.484 (3) |
| Pd1—N1 | 2.184 (2) | N1—C13 | 1.493 (3) |
| Pd1—P1 | 2.2264 (8) | N1—C11 | 1.499 (4) |
| Pd1—Cl1 | 2.3889 (8) | | |
| C6—Pd1—N1 | 82.70 (10) | C6—Pd1—Cl1 | 171.93 (8) |
| C6—Pd1—P1 | 91.36 (8) | N1—Pd1—Cl1 | 91.80 (7) |
| N1—Pd1—P1 | 170.80 (6) | P1—Pd1—Cl1 | 94.79 (3) |

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

| D—H...A | D—H | H...A | D...A | D—H...A |
|----------------|------|-------|-----------|---------|
| C13—H13A...Cl1 | 0.97 | 2.75 | 3.387 (3) | 124 |

All H atoms were initially located in a difference Fourier map. The methyl H atoms were then constrained to an ideal geometry with C—H distances of 0.96 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, but each group was allowed to rotate freely about its C—C bond. All other H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on

their parent atoms, with C—H distances in the range 0.93–0.97 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The U^{ij} components of the atoms C23 and C24 were restrained to approximately isotropic behaviour.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2003); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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