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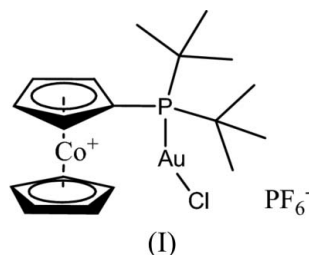
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 292$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.014$ Å
 R factor = 0.043
 wR factor = 0.111
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Chloro[(di-*tert*-butylphosphino)cobaltocenium- κP]gold(I) hexafluorophosphate

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $[\text{AuCl}\{\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)\}]\text{PF}_6$ or $[\text{AuCo}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{22}\text{P})\text{Cl}]\text{PF}_6$, hexafluorophosphate is an uncoordinated anion. The structure contains $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ hydrogen bonds.

Comment

The synthesis and reactivity of transition metal complexes with ferrocene-bridged bis(tertiary phosphine) ligands such as 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (dppf) have been a topic of interest in the last few years, mainly because of the catalytic properties displayed by some of them (Cullen *et al.*, 1982). Moreover, the antitumor activity of bis(diphenylphosphines) and their bis(gold(I)) complexes has been of recent interest (Mirabelli *et al.*, 1987). We have studied the coordination of cobaltocenylphosphine as a bridging or chelating ligand in two-coordinate gold(I) complexes.



In the title compound, (I), the $\text{Co1}-\text{C}$ bond distances for the $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_4)$ ring range from 2.001 (9) to 2.066 (7) Å, similar to the $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_5)$ ring which has a range of 2.000 (9)–2.062 (10) Å. The $\text{Co1}\cdots\text{Cg1}$ and $\text{Co1}\cdots\text{Cg2}$ distances (Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_4)$ and $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_5)$ rings, respectively) are 1.643 (5) and 1.638 (4) Å, respectively. The cyclopentadienyl $\text{C}-\text{C}$ bond distances for the $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_5)$ and $\eta^5\text{-(C}_5\text{H}_4)$ rings are in the ranges 1.370 (15)–1.416 (18) Å and 1.382 (15)–1.434 (10) Å, respectively. The $\text{P1}-\text{C10}$ bond distance is significantly shorter than the $\text{P1}-\text{C11}$ and $\text{P1}-\text{C15}$ distances (Table 1).

The dihedral angle between the two cyclopentadienyl rings is $9.2(7)^\circ$. Analysis of the hydrogen bonding in the title compound shows weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ interactions (Fig. 2 and Table 2).

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized following a standard procedure (Al-sa'ady *et al.*, 1985). Crystals suitable for data collection were obtained by slow diffusion of hexane into a dichloromethane solution at room temperature.

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Crystal data

[AuCo(C₅H₅)(C₁₃H₂₂P)Cl]PF₆ $Z = 2$
 $M_r = 710.68$ $D_x = 2.118 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 5047 reflections
 $a = 8.4139 (12) \text{ \AA}$ $\theta = 2.2\text{--}25.9^\circ$
 $b = 9.3680 (13) \text{ \AA}$ $\mu = 7.64 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $c = 15.031 (2) \text{ \AA}$ $T = 292 (2) \text{ K}$
 $\alpha = 100.384 (2)^\circ$ Block, yellow
 $\beta = 99.487 (2)^\circ$ $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
 $\gamma = 102.035 (2)^\circ$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector 3888 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 diffractometer $R_{\text{int}} = 0.085$
 φ and ω scans $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$
 Absorption correction: none $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 8158 measured reflections $k = -11 \rightarrow 10$
 4303 independent reflections $l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0497P)^2 + 2.53P]$
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$ $(\Delta\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $S = 1.12$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.98 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 4303 reflections $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 268 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

Table 1

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

Au1—P1	2.2449 (18)	C11—P1	1.874 (8)
Au1—C11	2.294 (2)	C15—P1	1.881 (8)
C10—P1	1.834 (7)		
P1—Au1—C11	173.69 (7)	C10—P1—Au1	106.2 (2)
C10—P1—C11	108.3 (3)	C11—P1—Au1	112.6 (3)
C10—P1—C15	103.5 (4)	C15—P1—Au1	111.8 (3)
C11—P1—C15	113.7 (4)		

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D\text{—}H\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H\cdots A$
C3—H3...F6 ⁱ	0.98	2.54	3.46 (2)	157
C7—H7...F5 ⁱ	0.98	2.46	3.225 (14)	135
C4—H4...F3 ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.39	3.194 (14)	139
C8—H8...F4 ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.39	3.288 (15)	151
C6—H6...F3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.98	2.39	3.259 (12)	148
C9—H9...F1 ^{iv}	0.98	2.47	3.141 (11)	125

Symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1, y + 1, z$; (ii) $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (iii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (iv) $x + 1, y, z$.

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with C—H(methyl H) = 0.98 \AA and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, C—H(cyclopentadienyl H) = 0.98 \AA and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The largest peak in the difference map is 0.84 \AA from atom Au1 and the deepest hole is 1.23 \AA from P1.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON.

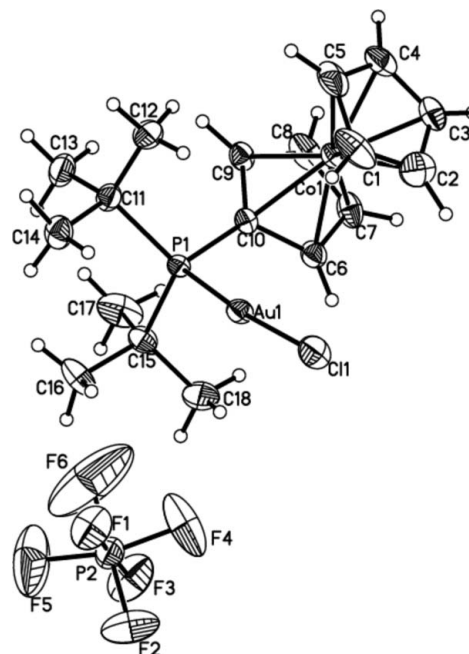


Figure 1

The constituent ions of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

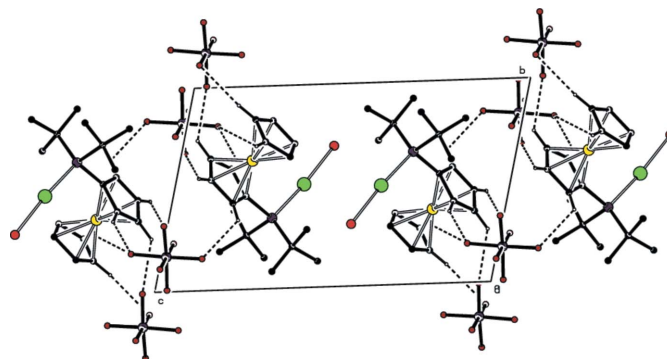


Figure 2

The packing of (I), showing the C—H...F hydrogen bonds as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in these hydrogen bonds have been omitted.

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