

TABLE V
 COMPARISON OF BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES

Compd	Ref	N-N, ^a Å	N-C, Å	C-C, Å	∠N-M-N, deg	∠M-N-C, deg	∠N-C-C, deg
Ni(en) ₃ (NO ₃) ₂	<i>b</i>	2.790 (25)	1.500 (25)	1.498 (28)	82.3 (10)	109.7 (12)	111.1 (23)
Cu(en) ₂ (NO ₃) ₂	<i>c</i>	2.772	1.487 (25)	1.545 (27)	86.2	109.1	109.6
			1.476 (25)			108.5	110.6
Cu(en) ₂ (SCN) ₂	<i>d</i>	2.70 (3)	1.46 (3)	1.56 (4)	84.8	110.5	109.4
			1.49 (3)			108.6	104.7
Pd(en) ₂ Cl ₂	<i>e</i>	2.713 (10)	1.469 (11)	1.518 (13)	83.6 (3)	108.2 (5)	107.2 (7)
			1.484 (11)			109.6 (5)	107.1 (7)

^a Within a chelate ring. ^b L. N. Swink and M. Atoji, *Acta Cryst.*, **13**, 639 (1960). ^c Y. Komiyama and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **17**, 1145 (1964). ^d B. W. Brown and E. C. Lingafelter, *ibid.*, **17**, 254 (1964). ^e This investigation.

TABLE VI

 PERTINENT DATA INVOLVED IN THE
 HYDROGEN-BONDING SCHEME^a

Distances of the Hydrogen Atoms from the Line Joining the Chloride Ion and the Nitrogen Atoms

Atoms defining line	Distance of hydrogen from the line, Å
N(1)-Cl(III)	0.16
N(2)'-Cl(III)	0.36
N(I)-Cl(III)	0.35
N(II)-Cl(III)	0.03

Angles Involved in the Hydrogen-Bonding Geometry

N(1)-Cl(III)-N(2)'	54.6°
N(1)-Cl(III)-N(I)	100.9°
N(2)'-Cl(III)-N(I)	87.6°
N(I)-Cl(III)-N(II)	153.4°
N(2)'-Cl(III)-N(II)	76.1°
N(1)-Cl(III)-N(II)	86.8°

^a The lettering refers to the atoms surrounding Cl(III) in Figure 2.

Clellan¹⁹ list N...Cl hydrogen-bonded distances ranging from 2.91 to 3.41 Å. These distances in the present structure fall quite nicely within this range. Table VI gives the distances of the hydrogen atoms from the lines joining the chloride ion and the nitrogen atoms.

It can thus be seen that the positions of the hydrogen atoms indicate that there is hydrogen bonding taking place between the chloride ions and the nitrogen atoms. Some pertinent angles concerning the geometry of the nitrogen atoms surrounding the chloride ion are also given in Table VI.

Acknowledgments.—The authors wish to thank the National Science Foundation for partial support of this work under grant No. GP-1601 and also the University of Washington Computer Center for a grant of computer time.

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Crystal Structures and Multiple Bonding in *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂ and *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂

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The crystal structures of the isomorphous pair *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂ and *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂ have been determined from counter data by two- and three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray techniques, respectively. The structures consist of discrete molecules with the platinum, phosphorus, and halogen atoms in essentially a square-planar arrangement. Only van der Waals interactions exist between molecules. The Pt-P bond lengths were found to be 2.300 ± 0.019 and 2.315 ± 0.004 Å in the chloride and bromide, respectively. A Pt-P distance of 2.41 Å would be expected from the sum of the single-bond covalent radii. The Pt-Cl and Pt-Br distances were found to be normal single bonds at 2.294 ± 0.09 and 2.428 ± 0.002 Å, respectively. Within experimental error, the P-C distances were observed to be normal single bonds, and the Pt-P-C angles tetrahedral.

Introduction

The influence of π bonding on *cis-trans* isomerization and the *trans*-directing effect has been discussed for some time.³⁻⁷ In Pt(II) complexes the usually

nonbonding 5d_{z²}, 5d_{y²} filled metal orbitals can interact with π orbitals of appropriate symmetry. With trialkylphosphine ligands these are the empty phosphorus

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3d orbitals, whereas with chlorine or bromine ligands these are 3p-3d and 4p-4d hybrid orbitals, respectively. This type of π bonding is generally referred to as $d\pi-d\pi$ bonding.

Chatt and Wilkens⁸ have collected considerable thermodynamic data on *cis-trans* equilibria in benzene solutions of $\text{Pt}(\text{MR}_3)_2\text{X}_2$, where $\text{M} = \text{P}, \text{As}, \text{or Sb}$; $\text{R} = \text{methyl}, \dots, \text{or } n\text{-pentyl}$; $\text{X} = \text{Cl}^- \text{ or } \text{I}^-$. Their results show that the *cis* isomer is more stable than the *trans*, and the *cis* isomer has a total bond energy approximately 10 kcal/mole greater than the *trans* isomer. This difference in bond energy was attributed to the difference in Pt-P $d\pi-d\pi$ bonding in the two isomers. We undertook careful three-dimensional X-ray single-crystal structure analyses in order to ascertain whether this difference in bond energy is reflected in the Pt-P bond lengths in the two isomers. There have been reports of Pt-P bond lengths as much as 0.15 Å,⁹ shorter than the sum of the appropriate covalent radii. With a few notable exceptions,⁹ much of the previous X-ray structure research has been from two-dimensional diffraction data^{8,10,11} limited in accuracy and frequently overinterpreted. We report here the results for the *trans* $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2\text{Cl}_2$ and $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2\text{Br}_2$ isomers; the results for the appropriate *cis* isomers will follow.

Experimental Section

Samples of *trans*- $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2\text{X}_2$, $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$, were kindly supplied by Dr. J. Chatt and were recrystallized from methanol solution. Cell constants were obtained with the Picker diffractometer equipped with a GE single-crystal orienter. Owing to the fact that different X-ray tubes were aligned on the diffractometer at different times, the cell parameters of the chloride isomer were measured with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ (1.5418 Å), and the bromide, with $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ (0.7107 Å). These cell constants were checked with calibrated $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ precession photographs, and they agreed within the stated error. The crystals were found to be isomorphous and monoclinic, $\text{P2}_1/\text{n}$ with $a = 11.00 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 11.52 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 7.49 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta = 93^\circ 0' \pm 15'$ for the chloride and $a = 11.28 \pm 0.02$ Å, $b = 11.58 \pm 0.02$ Å, $c = 7.63 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta = 91^\circ 55' \pm 15'$ for the bromide. With two formula units per cell, the X-ray density is 1.69 and 1.94 g cm^{-3} for the chloride and bromide, respectively (within 0.02 g cm^{-3} of the density measured by flotation in carbon tetrachloride-bromofom mixtures).

Structure Determinations

trans- $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2\text{Cl}_2$.—Preliminary photographic data were obtained on the Weissenberg and precession cameras for the three principal zones with $\text{Mo K}\alpha$ radiation. These photographs showed strong thermal diffuse scattering, probably due to motions of the ethyl groups. This diffuse scattering increased the background and would complicate the location of the light atoms. Hence, this structure was determined using only two-dimensional data solely to indicate that the results were consistent with those of *trans*- $\text{Pt}[\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3]_2\text{Br}_2$, but more limited in accuracy.

With a crystal $0.20 \times 0.23 \times 0.50$ mm, 250 inde-

pendent reflections for the three principal zones ($h0l$, $0kl$, $hk0$) were measured by a scanning technique on the Picker diffractometer with a GE single-crystal orienter using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation. For details, see data collection for Br isomer. No corrections were made for absorption or extinction. The linear absorption coefficient for this crystal with $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation is 177 cm^{-1} .

In space group $\text{P2}_1/\text{n}$ with two molecules per unit cell, the Pt atoms must be on centers of symmetry. The sets of centers of symmetry positions in $\text{P2}_1/\text{n}$ differ only in choice of origin; we chose the set 0, 0, 0 and $1/2, 1/2, 1/2$. This confirms the *trans* configuration for this compound and further requires the Pt and its four nearest neighbors to be coplanar. The phosphorus and chlorine atoms were readily located by Patterson projections in the general positions of $\text{P2}_1/\text{n}$; $\pm(x, y, z; 1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z)$. Carbon atoms were located from electron density and difference electron density projections.¹² The structure was refined by least squares,¹³ including anisotropic temperature factors for Pt, Cl, P, but only a single isotropic temperature factor for C. Scattering factors for neutral platinum, chlorine, phosphorus, and carbon were from the compilation of Ibers.¹⁴ A real dispersion correction was made to the platinum, chlorine, and phosphorus scattering factors from the values given by Cromer.¹⁵ The imaginary dispersion term was neglected. The effect of real and imaginary dispersion terms on atomic coordinates was carefully examined for the Br isomer (see below) and justifies this procedure. The function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$ using equal weights. The final values of the disagreement index R , the weighted R , and the standard error of an observation¹⁶ are: 0.032, 0.034, 1.12 with $NO = 84$, $NV = 31$; 0.125, 0.115, 2.58 with $NO = 82$, $NV = 19$; 0.073, 0.080, 2.14 with $NO = 139$, $NV = 29$, for $h0l$, $0kl$, and $hk0$, respectively. The agreement is generally poorer in the $0kl$ zone owing to the fact that the Pt and Cl atoms are overlapping in this projection, and the appropriate variables had to be held constant. The final coordinate shifts of phosphorus and chlorine were less than $1/10\sigma$, whereas final carbon shifts were less than $1/8\sigma$. The location of the light carbon atoms in the presence of Pt is of some concern,^{17,18} and we have used several criteria to judge the validity of these positions for the structure: (1) peaks of the appropriate peak height appearing on the electron density and difference electron density projections; (2) convergence of the isotropic light-atom temperature factors in the refinement; (3) "reasonable" interatomic dis-

(12) Patterson and Fourier calculations made with Sly, Shoemaker, Van den Hende, E.R.F.R.2 on the IBM 7090.

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(16) $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$; standard error = $[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / (NO - NV)]^{1/2}$.

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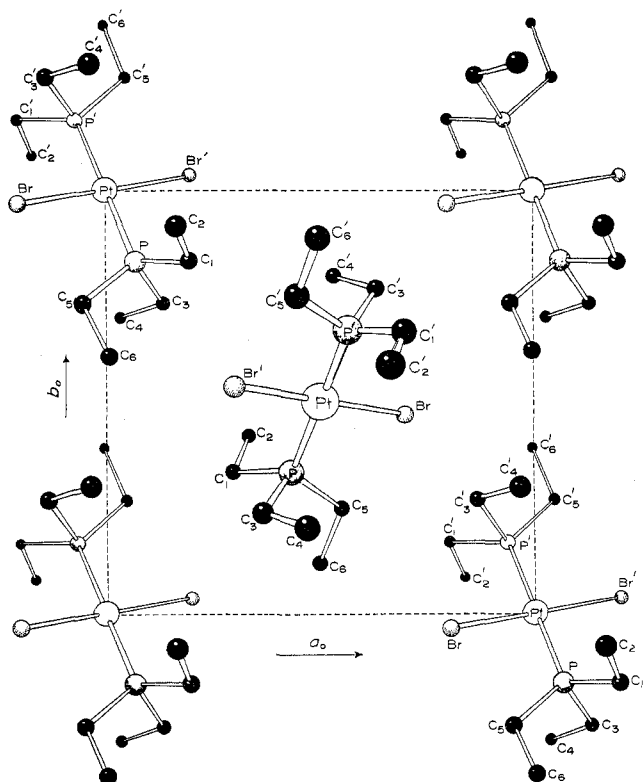


Figure 1.—Perspective view of *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂(Cl₂) down the *c* axis. Dotted lines indicate unit cell.

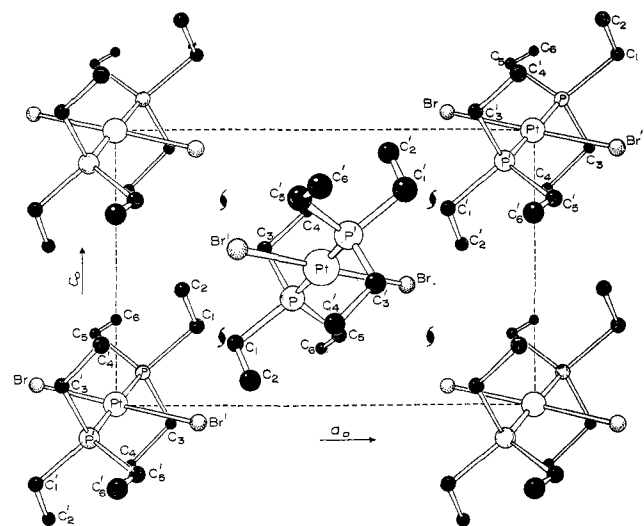


Figure 2.—Perspective view of *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂(Cl₂) down the *b* axis. Dotted lines indicate unit cell.

tances, both intramolecular and intermolecular; (4) comparison with the corresponding carbon atom coordinates in the bromine isomer. Within the relatively large errors (to be expected with the limited data), these criteria are satisfied for the carbon atoms of the chlorine isomer. Because of the use of only projection data and the neglect of absorption, no physical interpretation should be made of the anisotropic temperature factors.

The structure is essentially that of *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂ shown in Figures 1 and 2. (See more de-

tailed description below.) Final observed and calculated structure factors are indicated in Table I. Table II contains the atom parameters and errors, and Table III, bond distances, angles, and errors.¹³ No physical significance should be attributed to the P-C and C-C bond length differences.

TABLE I
CALCULATED AND OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTORS^a
FOR *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂

hkl	F(O)	F(C)	hkl	F(O)	F(C)	hkl	F(O)	F(C)
0k0	4.42	37	6 170	177	1.489	515		
0k1	6.41	55	-6 77	82	2.27	74		
2 250	187	0k9	8 105	107	3.554	555		
3 456	518	1 24	24	-8 100	109	4.113	-87	
4 173	-107			10 92	94	5.406	369	
5 509	467			-10 95	97	6.24	272	
6 81	50					7.267	262	
7 415	391			h07		8.41	37	
8 109	87			1 126	137	9.260	240	
9 160	205			3 103	117	10.46	-39	
10 62	-47			5 99	96	11.142	142	
11 233	217			7 80	78	13.122	130	
13 150	130			-7 50	66			
14 25	34			-9 58	68	0.376	392	
0k2	-4	3 351	359	h08		2.472	464	
2 353	452	-2 337	384	0 65	73	3.73	-62	
3 23	-25	5 435	447	2 71	80	4.451	454	
4 541	510	-5 420	428	4 51	26	5.221	-205	
5 20	-39	7 233	230	6 52	46	6.456	275	
6 347	342	-7 171	171			8.342	325	
7 165	159	9 340	350			9.67	-95	
8 244	200	-9 219	224			10.227	214	
9 16	31	11 347	358			11.14	-5	
10 198	189	-11 183	179			12.117	117	
11 41	-36	13 181	175	4 441	456	1.272	-205	
12 149	132	-13 147	144	6 430	426	2.30	-37	
13 51	85	h02		8 254	261	3.451	416	
0k3	0	0 512	517	10 135	132	4.82	-95	
1 457	467	2 265	272	12 203	246	5.298	246	
2 134	96	-2 205	207	14 97	104	6.65	-68	
3 514	485	4 130	135	1k0		7.263	252	
4 48	-48	-4 558	569	2 71	44	8.33	-77	
5 358	355	6 415	418	3 419	452	9.342	324	
6 77	57	-6 386	380	4 168	-175	10.3	-6	
7 230	257	7 232	237	5 450	462	11.191	148	
8 32	62	-8 237	229	6 145	-143	12.7	3	
9 244	255	10 336	335	7 377	371	h00		
11 134	122	-10 235	229	9 153	164	0.137	143	
12 12	57	12 247	240	10 58	-58	1.30	-34	
13 107	100	-12 48	87	11 238	263	2.32	306	
0k4	0	h03		12 17	8	3.56	33	
1 25	27	1 399	407	13 182	145	4.348	305	
2 386	377	-1 326	314	14 28	30	5.93	71	
3 55	61	3 139	134	2k0		6.233	196	
4 367	365	-3 424	402	1 235	231	7.6	17	
5 40	25	5 420	414	2 227	243	8.330	308	
6 142	153	-5 528	514	3 82	-81	10.251	267	
7 28	19	7 377	342	4 358	367	11.18	27	
8 224	233	-7 293	290	5 179	-161	h00		
9 25	28	9 300	302	6 412	419	1.294	204	
10 142	154	-9 294	297	7 31	13	2.25	-12	
11 28	55	11 306	289	8 323	337	3.356	374	
12 51	83	-11 127	130	9 28	-233	4.154	154	
13 15	32	-13 97	102	10 268	273	5.279	244	
0k5	0	h04		11 45	-50	6.70	77	
1 233	212	0 325	329	12 245	272	7.220	278	
2 32	-47	2 359	309	13 41	40	9.219	232	
3 254	230	-2 183	183	14 125	134	10.37	59	
4 56	71	4 292	282	3k0		10k0		
5 165	163	-4 353	339	1 215	239	0.326	366	
6 34	21	6 376	371	2 153	184	1.72	-71	
7 156	135	-6 258	248	3 467	398	2.389	408	
8 12	-18	8 245	246	4 5	16	4.293	267	
9 126	160	-8 241	225	5 426	439	5.64	75	
10 25	70	10 220	214	6 64	65	6.234	234	
11 95	93	-10 183	188	8 111	92	7.57	-70	
12 7	28	12 111	116	9 300	310	8.173	167	
0k6	0	-12 80	81	10 63	-66	9.14	-8	
1 24	-28	h05		11 270	270	11k0		
2 141	130	1 279	277	12 10	7	1.287	213	
4 116	126	-1 156	147	13 189	194	2.97	-77	
5 42	22	3 246	254	14 8	19	3.252	245	
6 131	117	-3 170	151	4k0		5.237	247	
8 81	114	5 245	248	0 447	471	6.77	-40	
9 8	15	-3 163	154	1 87	100	7.162	146	
10 74	72	7 236	233	2 461	469	8.67	-39	
0k7	0	-7 142	144	3 150	143	12k0		
1 92	99	9 132	128	4 430	433	0.147	187	
3 65	74	-9 167	158	5 14	12	1.60	-70	
5 79	85	11 125	126	6 369	374	2.172	173	
6 15	7	-11 95	96	7 216	134	3.31	-36	
7 67	76	h06		8 315	316	4.153	157	
9 4	38	9 173	167	9 27	-136	5.13	-31	
0k8	0	2 214	230	10 243	230	13k0		
1 20	-18	-2 111	117	11 29	-27	1.63	153	
2 40	26	4 157	170	12 157	163	3.106	114	
3 2	-0	-4 113	134	13 18	18	4.42	53	

^a $F(C) = 10F(\text{calcd})$; $F(\text{calcd})_{\text{absolute}} = F(\text{calcd})/\text{scale factor}$.

trans-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂.—A single crystal 0.2 × 0.2 × 0.5 mm was mounted about the needle axis ([001] direction) on the GE single-crystal orienter and used to collect intensity data with the Picker diffractometer using Zr-filtered Mo K α radiation. Backgrounds were estimated by stationary count for 40 sec at $\pm 1.67^\circ$, 2θ of the peak maxima. The peak was then scanned for 100 sec by a 2θ scan. The net peak intensity was then computed by scaling the background to 50 sec

TABLE II
 DATA FOR *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂

 Positional and Temperature Parameters and Errors; $\sigma' = \sigma \times 10^5$

Atom	x/a	$\sigma'(x/a)$	y/b	$\sigma'(y/b)$	z/c	$\sigma'(z/c)$
Pt	0.5000	... ^a	0.5000	... ^a	0.5000	... ^a
Cl	0.6980	82	0.4549	120	0.4604	168
P	0.4295	88	0.3314	157	0.3676	292
C ₁	0.3024	482	0.3623	958	0.1814	1322
C ₂	0.3581	660	0.4299	1306	0.0675	1731
C ₃	0.3848	948	0.2393	907	0.6155	1647
C ₄	0.4460	1717	0.1930	1597	0.5425	621
C ₅	0.5391	415	0.2797	893	0.2040	919
C ₆	0.5076	679	0.1158	793	0.1829	1215

 Thermal Parameters and Standard Deviations; Anisotropic Temperature Factors of the Form
 $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]; \sigma' = \sigma \times 10^5$

Atom	β_{11}	σ'	β_{22}	σ'	β_{33}	σ'	β_{12}	σ'	β_{13}	σ'	β_{23}	σ'
Pt	0.0023	18	0.0049	42	0.0202	91	0.0001	15	-0.0018	15	0.0009	63
Cl	0.0011	65	0.0049	102	0.0286	363	-0.0004	69	-0.0011	94	-0.0047	...
P	0.0020	68	0.0022	112	0.0283	456	-0.0007	73	0.0031	79	-0.0012	219

Isotropic Carbon Temperature Factors

Atom	B, A^2	σ	Atom	B, A^2	σ	Atom	B, A^2	σ
C ₁	4.8	1.6	C ₃	8.9	5.5	C ₅	3.8	1.4
C ₂	6.7	3.3	C ₄	8.0	3.4	C ₆	4.2	3.2

Scale Factors

Zone	Scale factor
$h0l$	0.3829 ± 0.0039
$0kl$	0.3380 ± 0.0083
$hk0$	0.3599 ± 0.0050

^a Parameter fixed by symmetry.

 TABLE III
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES, ANGLES, AND ERRORS
 FOR *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂

Intramolecular, A			
Pt-Cl	2.294 ± 0.009	C ₁ -C ₂	1.33 ± 0.12
Pt-P	2.298 ± 0.018	C ₃ -C ₄	1.74 ± 0.11
		C ₅ -C ₆	1.69 ± 0.10
X-Pt-X angles			
P-C ₁	1.89 ± 0.05	P-Pt-Cl	$87.3 \pm 0.14^\circ$
P-C ₃	1.63 ± 0.11	Pt-Pt-Cl	$92.7 \pm 0.14^\circ$
P-C ₅	1.77 ± 0.05		

each and subtracting them from the peak scan. A total of 1953 independent hkl values was measured by this means. The linear absorption coefficient for this crystal with Mo K α radiation is 124 cm⁻¹. No corrections were made for absorption. The maximum difference in crystal dimension is only a factor of 2.5; and with linear absorption coefficients of the same magnitude, others have neglected absorption corrections.¹⁹⁻²² Further, it is generally accepted that neglect of absorption corrections does not affect atomic positional parameters but only thermal parameters.^{20, 22-25} The least-squares esd involves the assumption that all errors are random. Absorption is a systematic error and our bond length estimates of

error should be viewed as lower limits. However, an independent structure determination from equininclination Weissenberg photographic data^{25b} gave Pt-X bond lengths not significantly different from those reported below (Table VI) but with esd's two to four times larger than the present results. The geometries of the counter and Weissenberg techniques are sufficiently different, so that, if absorption errors significantly affected atomic positions, they would produce significant Pt-X bond length changes. Further, our thermal parameters compare favorably with those in similar compounds in which absorption corrections have been calculated (see below). An estimate of the magnitude of the absorption correction might be obtained from the variation in the transmission factor for PtH[P(C₆H₅)₂C₂H₅]₂Cl⁹ of 0.17-0.59 with $\mu = 57$ cm⁻¹.

The coordinates of platinum, phosphorus, and halogen were taken from the results of the chloride isomer. Bearing in mind the criteria for the location of light atoms cited above, the carbon atoms were located independently by Fourier and difference Fourier techniques.¹² The structure was refined with complete matrix least squares including anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms by minimizing the function

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 (23) G. D. Christofferson, R. A. Sparks, and J. D. McCullough, *Acta Cryst.*, **11**, 782 (1958).

 (24) F. Jelinek, *ibid.*, **11**, 677 (1958).

 (25) (a) Nevertheless, we feel that the effect of absorption on thermal parameters should be carefully examined, and we will make this the subject of a short communication elsewhere. (b) G. G. Messmer and E. L. Amma, unpublished results [Pt-P, 2.328 ± 14 A; Pt-Br, 2.433 ± 5 A]. NOTE ADDED IN PROOF.—A careful analysis of absorption effects with $\mu = 191$ cm⁻¹ has recently been published [R. C. Srivastava and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 918 (1966)], and their conclusions justify our neglect of absorption errors for the determination of positional parameters.

TABLE V
 DATA FOR *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂

Atom Positional and Temperature Parameters and Errors; ^a $\sigma' = \sigma \times 10^5$						
Atom	x/a	$\sigma'(x/a)$	y/b	$\sigma'(y/b)$	z/c	$\sigma'(z/c)$
Pt	0.5000	... ^b	0.5000	... ^b	0.5000	... ^b
Br	0.7037	15	0.4570	21	0.4304	40
P	0.4303	35	0.3288	38	0.3787	76
C ₁	0.3050	222	0.3332	210	0.2193	341
C ₂	0.3265	315	0.4113	399	0.0816	741
C ₃	0.3682	201	0.2309	178	0.5521	424
C ₄	0.4674	335	0.2002	369	0.7160	761
C ₅	0.5449	176	0.2423	194	0.2543	354
C ₆	0.4962	233	0.1156	247	0.2101	617

 Thermal Parameters and Standard Deviations; Anisotropic Temperature Factors of the Form
 $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]; \sigma' = \sigma \times 10^5$

Atom	β_{11}	σ'	β_{22}	σ'	β_{33}	σ'	β_{12}	σ'	β_{13}	σ'	β_{23}	σ'
Pt	0.0046	5	0.0059	5	0.0307	24	0.0000	4	-0.0008	8	0.0006	10
Br	0.0054	11	0.0108	16	0.0540	73	0.0002	13	0.0024	22	-0.0047	32
P	0.0067	30	0.0070	31	0.0435	145	0.0000	25	-0.0018	52	-0.0020	56
C ₁	0.0169	267	0.0109	198	0.0385	645	-0.0009	188	-0.0110	318	0.0042	290
C ₂	0.0198	413	0.0283	578	0.1046	1817	0.0075	398	-0.0267	735	-0.0389	924
C ₃	0.0124	212	0.0092	178	0.0770	1001	0.0007	156	0.0061	381	0.0134	357
C ₄	0.0187	381	0.0210	449	0.1229	1957	-0.0056	342	0.0054	712	0.0294	826
C ₅	0.0095	161	0.0115	195	0.0535	718	-0.0002	142	0.0050	280	-0.0155	312
C ₆	0.0126	246	0.0123	269	0.1136	1668	0.0008	212	-0.0055	507	0.0124	554

Scale factor = 0.1296 ± 0.0006

^a With real and imaginary corrections. ^b Parameter fixed by symmetry.

$\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2$. The observations were weighted as the inverse of their variance $\sigma^2 F^2 = S(1/Lp)^2[N + 2B + (0.04N)^2]$, where N is the net count in a peak, B is the background count, S is the scale factor, and Lp is the Lorentz-polarization correction.²⁶ Refinement was carried out in three different ways: (a) no dispersion correction,¹³ (b) real dispersion correction,¹³ and (c) real and imaginary dispersion corrections.²⁷ The scattering factors for Pt, Br, P, and neutral C were from the compilation of Ibers¹⁴ and the dispersion corrections from the tables of Cromer.¹⁵ Final atomic coordinate shifts were less than 4×10^{-6} and 2×10^{-4} of a cell edge for the heavier atoms and carbon, respectively. The atomic coordinates in all three refinements were found to be equal to within less than one standard deviation. In fact, even the rms displacements of the Pt, Br, and P atoms along the principal axes were found to be within two standard deviations for (a) and (c) and only slightly more different for (b). For refinement (c) the final R factor, weighted R , and standard error were found to be 0.077, 0.114, and 0.557, respectively. Final calculated and observed structure factors are listed in Table IV. Table V contains the final atomic parameters, temperature factors, and errors. Table VI contains the bond distances, angles, and errors.

Discussion of Structures

The crystal structures of the isomorphous pair, *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂X₂, X = Cl, Br, are composed of discrete molecules separated by normal van der Waals

(26) S. W. Peterson and H. A. Levy, *Acta Cryst.*, **10**, 70 (1957).

(27) Modification of ORFLS for the C.D.C. 1604, including dispersion corrections. We wish to thank Professor L. Dahl for the use of this program and making the University of Wisconsin C.D.C. 1604 available for this calculation.

 TABLE VI
 BOND PARAMETERS FOR *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂

Intramolecular Distances			
Bonding, Å		Nonbonding, Å	
Pt-P	2.315 (4)	Br-C ₁	4.94 (2)
Pt-Br	2.428 (2)	Br-C ₂	4.96 (3)
P-C ₁	1.84 (2)	Br-C ₃	4.73 (2)
P-C ₃	1.90 (2)	Br-C ₄	4.62 (3)
P-C ₅	1.92 (2)	Br-C ₅	3.32 (2)
C ₁ -C ₂	1.46 (6)	Br-C ₆	4.88 (3)
C ₃ -C ₄	1.64 (5)	C ₁ -C ₃	2.88 (3)
C ₅ -C ₆	1.61 (4)	C ₁ -C ₄	4.43 (6)
Bond angles, deg			
P-Pt-Br	92.8 (1)	C ₁ -C ₅	2.91 (3)
P-Pt-Br'	87.2 (1)	C ₁ -C ₆	3.34 (3)
Pt-P-C ₁	119.3 (8)	C ₂ -C ₃	4.19 (6)
Pt-P-C ₃	111.1 (1.0)	C ₂ -C ₄	5.61 (8)
Pt-P-C ₅	114.8 (6)	C ₂ -C ₅	3.37 (5)
P-C ₁ -C ₂	109.2 (1.8)	C ₂ -C ₆	4.01 (5)
P-C ₃ -C ₄	113.4 (1.7)	C ₃ -C ₅	3.11 (3)
P-C ₅ -C ₆	112.0 (1.6)	C ₃ -C ₆	3.41 (4)
C ₁ -P-C ₃	99.9 (1.2)	C ₄ -C ₆	4.10 (8)
C ₁ -P-C ₅	102.6 (1.1)		
C ₃ -P-C ₅	107.6 (1.1)		
Intermolecular Distances, Å			
Pt-Pt			7.629
Br-C ₆			3.94 (3)
Br-C ₅			3.69 (3)
All others			>4

distances (Figures 1 and 2 and Tables III and VI). The Pt-P-C and C-P-C angles are not significantly different from the expected tetrahedral value, and the P-C, C-C distances are normal single bonds. Carbon-carbon nonbonded distances within a P(C₂H₅)₃ group are similar to those found in free trimethylphosphine.²⁸

(28) H. D. Springall and L. O. Brockway, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **60**, 996 (1938); D. R. Lide, Jr., and D. E. Mann, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **29**, 914 (1958).

The Pt-Pt separation is 7.61 Å; there cannot be any significant metal-metal interaction.

Our average rms amplitudes were calculated to be 0.22 and 0.26 Å for platinum and phosphorus, respectively, and are to be compared to the 0.19 and 0.21 Å for these same atoms found by Eisenberg and Ibers.⁹ Our larger values arise from larger β_{33} values which are physically reasonable since this would correspond to a motion normal to the PtP₂Br₂ plane. Further, the terminal carbon atoms (C₂, C₄, C₆) have higher temperature factors than those bonded to phosphorus (C₁, C₃, C₅), as would be expected. The spread in observed carbon-carbon distances and the carbon temperature factors are similar to those found in other Pt(II) complexes where absorption corrections were made.¹⁷

Referring to Tables III and VI, it is seen that in both *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Cl₂ and *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂Br₂ the metal-halogen bond distance is that of a "normal" Pt-X single bond. On the other hand, the Pt-P distances in both these compounds are approximately 0.1 Å shorter than the sum of the covalent radii. The difference between these observed Pt-P distances and that calculated from the sum of the covalent radii is certainly real. It might be argued that our platinum radius of 1.31 Å is not an appropriate value for a platinum single-bond radius, but the Pt-X bonds in this case give us an internal standard and seem to justify the use of this value. Our Pt-Cl distance is also in good agreement with the 2.32 Å average distance observed by Baenziger, Medrud, and Doyle.¹⁷

Pt-P distances ranging from 2.26^{8,9} to 2.16 Å^{9,10} have been reported. Except for the structure determination of PtH[P(C₆H₅)₂C₂H₅]₂Cl⁹ by Ibers and Eisenberg, Pt-P bond distances have not been reliable. In most of the Pt-P containing structures that have been reported, the bond length errors are as large as ±0.07 Å. Under these circumstances, 2.26 Å is not statistically different from 2.41 Å—the sum of the single-bond covalent radii. The large errors in the above two structures are to be expected from analysis of only two-dimensional photographic data. Further, experience has shown that estimates of error from two-dimensional data are frequently too small, particularly if only the diagonal approximation is used for least-

squares refinement. We have reported the chloride results only to show that the same trend exists as in the bromide, and our estimates of error may also be somewhat optimistic for the chloride. The bond length variation between these isomers and the *cis* isomers will be discussed in a following paper.

The statistically significant distortion of the P-Pt-Br angle from the idealized 90° to the observed value of 92.8 ± 0.1° is probably due to the Br-C₅ nonbonded interaction (see Table VI). It is to be noted from the C_n-C₅ distances that C₅ is rather rigidly constrained by its neighbors and cannot avoid the Br interaction.

It appears that in *trans*-Pt[P(C₂H₅)₃]₂X₂, the platinum nonbonding d orbitals interact with the empty phosphorus d orbitals to give a substantial amount of multiple bonding. By this interaction the phosphorus removes the partial positive charge that it would acquire by the donation of its pair of nonbonding electrons to the platinum in the formation of the complex. This has been frequently referred to as back-bonding. The fact that our Pt-P distance of 2.315 ± 0.004 Å is significantly different from the 2.268 ± 0.008 Å distance found by Eisenberg and Ibers⁹ in hydrido-chlorobis(diphenylphosphine)platinum, where the phosphorus atoms have the same relative configuration, must mean that Pt-P distances are not completely independent of substituents in the *cis* positions. On the other hand, the halogens do not interact with the platinum to form multiple bonds, at least, no more so than in the diatomic halogens themselves.²⁹

These results raise serious questions about the reliability of the Pt-Br bond distance of 2.7 Å found by Bokii³⁰ in PtBr₃NH₃·H₂O. In the past, much has been made of Pt-R (R a general ligand) bond lengths and the *trans* effect from, almost without exception, two-dimensional analyses and incomplete refinements.^{11,31}

Acknowledgment.—This investigation was supported by Public Health Service Research Grant GM08344-03,04 from the National Institutes of Health.

(29) R. S. Mulliken, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 884 (1955).

(30) G. B. Bokii and G. A. Kukina, *Soviet Phys. Cryst.*, **2**, 395 (1957).

(31) G. B. Bokii, Abstracts of Papers, 7th International Union of Crystallography, Rome, Italy, Sept 9-18, 1963, p A1.