

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
CARNEGIE-MELLON UNIVERSITY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15213

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *trans*-Chloro-2-(phenylazo)phenylbis(triethylphosphine)palladium(II)

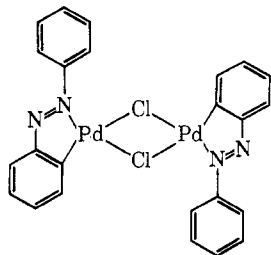
By D. L. WEAVER

Received November 20, 1969

The structure of the compound *trans*-chloro-2-(phenylazo)phenylbis(triethylphosphine)palladium(II), $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)_2$, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffractometry. This complex crystallizes in the space group $\text{P2}_1/\text{c}$ (C_{2h}^2) with eight molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 19.521$ (7) Å, $b = 16.694$ (6) Å, $c = 17.445$ (5) Å, and $\beta = 105.70$ (3)°. The structure was refined by least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 9.0% for the 2862 observed reflections. The palladium atom is surrounded in an approximately planar fashion by two *trans* phosphorus atoms, a chlorine atom, and a σ -bonded carbon atom of the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group. The average Pd-Cl distance of 2.382 (5) Å *trans* to the σ -bonded carbon atom is long and the Pd-C distance of 1.994 (15) Å is normal. Bond distances and angles within the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl ligand do not differ significantly from those in *trans*-azobenzene. $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ is formed in the reaction of the dimer $[\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)]_2$ with 4 equiv of phosphine and is a member of a new class of compounds containing the σ -bonded 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group.

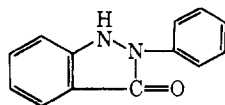
Introduction

Transition metals undergo a variety of reactions with azobenzene. When $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ is irradiated in the presence of azobenzene,¹ an *o*-semidine derivative is formed in which the N=N linkage has been broken. An *o*-semidine derivative² is also obtained in the reaction of dicyclopentadienylcobalt or dicyclopentadienylcobalt dicarbonyl with azobenzene. However, if the N=N bond is retained in the reaction with azobenzene, the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group can function either as a bidentate or a monodentate ligand. Examples of the former behavior include the chloro-2-(phenylazo)phenylpalladium dimer³ (I), tricarbonyl-2-(phenylazo)phenyl-



I

cobalt, and tetracarbonyl-2-(phenylazo)phenylmanganese⁴ where presumably the *ortho* carbon atom and the nitrogen atom farthest from the *ortho* position bond to the metal. By contrast, reaction of complex I with carbon monoxide⁵ and the $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ -catalyzed carbonylation⁶ of azobenzene both form 2-phenyl-1H-indazolone (II). In each of these reactions a σ -bonded



II

(1) M. M. Bagga, W. T. Flannigan, G. R. Knox, and P. L. Pauson, *J. Chem. Soc. C*, 1534 (1969).

(2) T. Joh, N. Hagihara, and S. Murahashi, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **40**, 661 (1967).

(3) A. C. Cope and R. W. Siekman, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 3272 (1965).

(4) R. F. Heck, *ibid.*, **90**, 313 (1968).

(5) A. C. Cope, Abstracts, 19th National Organic Symposium, Tempe, Ariz., June 13-17, 1965, p 42.

(6) S. Horie and S. Murahashi, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jap.*, **33**, 88 (1960).

intermediate is thought to be involved in which the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl moiety acts as a monodentate ligand.

When dimer I is treated with 4 equiv of triethylphosphine, a complex of the stoichiometry $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ (III) is formed. Since none of the complexes of azobenzene in which the N=N bond is retained has been investigated by X-ray methods, it was of interest to establish the coordination geometry of III by a crystal structure determination. An earlier communication⁷ describes the preliminary results of this work.

Collection and Reduction of Data

A sample of $\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2)(\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3)_2$ was kindly supplied by Professor R. W. Siekman. Orange crystals, suitable for X-ray studies, were obtained from slow evaporation of methylene chloride-hexane solutions. Examination of the crystals by Weissenberg and precession photographs showed the following absences indicative of the space group $\text{P2}_1/\text{c}$ (no. 14, C_{2h}^2): $h0l$, $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$, $k = 2n + 1$. Unit cell dimensions were determined by least-squares refinement of 16 reflections, $25 \leq 2\theta \leq 75^\circ$, centered on a GE XRD-5 diffractometer using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.5418 Å) and a takeoff angle of 2° . The results are $a = 19.521$ (7) Å, $b = 16.694$ (6) Å, $c = 17.445$ (5) Å, and $\beta = 105.70$ (3)°. For eight molecules in the unit cell, the calculated density is 1.39 g/cm³. A density range of 1.25-1.40 g/cm³ was found by flotation in phosphoric acid solutions. (The complex is very soluble in all common solvents in this density range.)

For intensity measurements, a crystal of dimensions $0.07 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$ mm along a , b , and c , respectively, was mounted on a GE XRD-5 automated diffractometer with its b axis parallel to the φ axis. A kinematic intensity profile⁸ for several reflections showed a width at half-maximum intensity of approximately 0.45° using the ω -scan technique and a takeoff angle of 4° .

(7) R. W. Siekman and D. L. Weaver, *Chem. Commun.*, 1021 (1968).

(8) L. E. Alexander and G. S. Smith, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **15**, 983 (1962).

Intensities were collected at room temperature by the θ - 2θ scan technique using Mo K α radiation filtered through 2 mils of Nb foil. The width of the pulse height analyzer was set to accept 90% of the radiation centered on the Mo K α peak. A symmetric scan range of 2°, 2 < 2 θ < 20°, and 3°, 20 ≤ 2 θ ≤ 42°, at a scan rate of 2°/min was used. Lower and upper stationary background counts of 20 sec each were recorded. The quality and alignment of the crystal were monitored throughout data collection by three standards: two at $\chi = 0^\circ$ and one at $\chi = 90^\circ$. A slow decrease of 15% of the total intensity occurred during data collection. All reflections were put on a common scale and corrected for the intensity decrease by use of the three standards. Twelve reflections exceeded the range of linearity of the counter and were measured using a 5-mil thickness of Nb foil.

A total of 6314 independent reflections up to $2\theta_{\text{Mo K}\alpha} \leq 42^\circ$ ($(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.51$) were measured. These intensities were corrected for background, Lorentz, and polarization factors and reduced to values of F^2 . Standard deviations from counting statistics were assigned each reflection according to the formula $\sigma(I) = [CT + 0.25(t_c/t_B)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (PI)^2]^{1/2}$, where CT is the total integrated count in time t_c , t_B is the time required for each background count B_1 and B_2 , and P is a factor introduced to correct for fluctuations encountered during data collection. A value of 0.045 was chosen for P . Of the 6314 intensities measured, a total of 2862 independent reflections were classified as observed using the criterion $I > 2.0\sigma(I)$. These observed reflections were used in the solution and refinement of the structure. The linear absorption coefficient for Mo K α radiation is 9.17 cm⁻¹ and no absorption corrections were applied to the data. Transmission coefficients range from about 0.91 to 0.94 for all of the data.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

Throughout full-matrix least-squares refinement the function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ where the weight w is $1/\sigma^2(F_o)$ and $\sigma(F_o)$, the standard deviation of F_o , is equal to $\sigma(F_o^2)/2F_o$. The usual discrepancy factors were defined as $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ and $R_2 = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w F_o^2]^{1/2}$.

The two palladium atoms were readily located from a three-dimensional Patterson function calculated using the 2862 independent observed reflections. From a Fourier synthesis phased on these two atoms, the six phosphorus and chlorine atom positions were found. Two cycles of least-squares refinement based on the contribution to the structure factors from these eight atoms gave a value of R_1 of 29.0%. Further electron and difference electron density maps located the remaining 52 carbon and nitrogen atoms. When positional and isotropic thermal parameters were varied for all 60 atoms, an R_1 of 10.5% and an R_2 of 10.7% resulted. Anisotropic temperature factors were assigned to the two Pd, four P, and two Cl atoms. Further full-matrix refinement varying all 281 parameters

lowered the values of the residuals, R_1 to 9.0% and R_2 to 8.9%.

During the later stages of refinement, it was noted that seven carbon atoms (C(1)E(1)P(2), C(2)E(1)P(2), C(2)E(2)P(2), C(1)E(1)P(4), C(2)E(1)P(4), C(1)E(2)P(4), and C(2)E(2)P(4)) of the triethylphosphine ligands had unreasonably high thermal parameters and coordinates which gave carbon-carbon distances not in agreement with expectation. A difference Fourier map was phased on structure factors which excluded contributions from these seven atoms. Diffuse areas of electron density (1.5-0.75 e⁻/Å³) were observed in the locations where these atoms had been previously positioned. This electron density may be compared with an average value obtained from an observed Fourier synthesis of approximately 4.5 e⁻/Å³ ($B \approx 5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$) for the carbon atoms of the two 2-(phenylazo)-phenyl groups. An attempt was made to resolve this disorder by assigning the carbon atoms fractional positions, fractional weights, and isotropic thermal parameters of $B = 12.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ in accordance with the difference electron density map. Least-squares refinement of all parameters but those for the seven carbon atoms con-

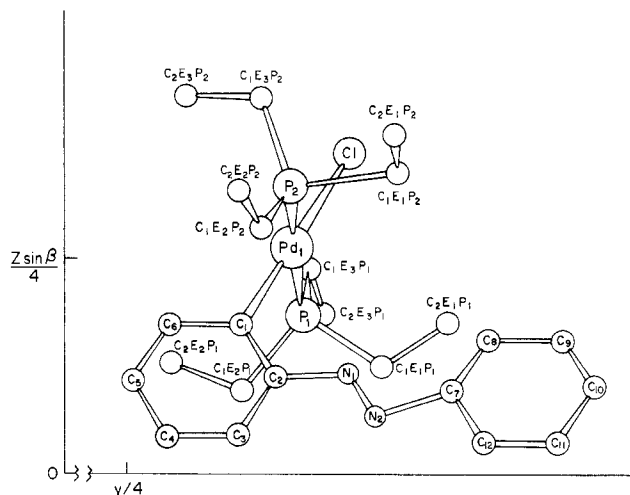


Figure 1.—A molecule of PdCl(Azb)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂ viewed along a .

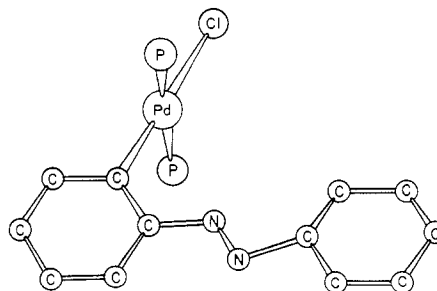


Figure 2.—The inner coordination sphere in PdCl(Azb)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂ projected down the a axis. The 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group is included.

verged to $R_1 = 9.3\%$ and $R_2 = 9.5\%$. A Hamilton R factor ratio test⁹ shows that the ordered model ($R_2 = 8.9\%$) is an improvement over the disordered model ($R_2 = 9.5\%$) which is significant at a level of confidence

(9) W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

TABLE I

OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE AMPLITUDES (X10) (IN ELECTRONS) FOR PdCl(C12H8N2)(P(C2H5)3)2

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for observed and calculated structure amplitudes. The table is organized into several sections, likely corresponding to different reflections or symmetry-equivalent positions. Each section contains two columns of values: 'OBS' (observed) and 'CALC' (calculated). The values are presented in scientific notation or as integers, depending on the scale. The table is very dense and covers a wide range of indices.

TABLE II
Final Positional and Thermal Parameters^a

Atom	x	y	z	B, ^b Å ²
Pd(1) ^c	0.5073 (1)	0.4417 (1)	0.2610 (1)	3.82
Pd(2)	0.9899 (1)	0.2038 (1)	0.2373 (1)	3.95
Cl(1)	0.5873 (3)	0.5091 (4)	0.3696 (4)	5.86
Cl(2)	0.9061 (4)	0.2664 (5)	0.1291 (4)	7.24
P(1)	0.5853 (5)	0.4532 (4)	0.1819 (5)	4.74
P(2)	0.4227 (5)	0.4406 (5)	0.3313 (5)	5.90
P(3)	0.0764 (5)	0.2102 (5)	0.1698 (5)	5.44
P(4)	0.9086 (5)	0.2027 (5)	0.3111 (5)	6.21
N(1)	0.3887 (11)	0.5059 (12)	0.1158 (11)	4.83 (49)
N(2)	0.6618 (10)	0.0367 (12)	0.4330 (11)	5.48 (51)
N(3)	0.1075 (10)	0.2639 (11)	0.3884 (10)	3.90 (44)
N(4)	0.1610 (9)	0.2954 (11)	0.4331 (10)	4.68 (43)
C(1)	0.4410 (12)	0.3824 (14)	0.1731 (12)	4.57 (55)
C(2)	0.3898 (11)	0.4216 (14)	0.1109 (12)	3.44 (48)
C(3)	0.3439 (11)	0.3776 (14)	0.0458 (12)	4.22 (52)
C(4)	0.3463 (13)	0.2971 (15)	0.0450 (14)	4.67 (62)
C(5)	0.3926 (15)	0.2577 (16)	0.1063 (15)	6.52 (70)
C(6)	0.4422 (13)	0.2983 (14)	0.1725 (13)	4.74 (63)
C(7)	0.6634 (12)	0.1244 (14)	0.4244 (13)	4.47 (54)
C(8)	0.6176 (13)	0.1671 (16)	0.3647 (14)	6.04 (63)
C(9)	0.6247 (13)	0.2518 (16)	0.3679 (14)	6.14 (65)
C(10)	0.6815 (15)	0.2881 (15)	0.4275 (16)	6.60 (70)
C(11)	0.7280 (13)	0.2557 (16)	-0.0176 (14)	6.02 (64)
C(12)	0.7212 (12)	0.1586 (16)	0.4823 (13)	5.72 (61)
C(13)	0.0598 (11)	0.1431 (13)	0.3229 (11)	3.46 (48)
C(14)	0.1091 (13)	0.1776 (16)	0.3885 (14)	5.21 (61)
C(15)	0.1572 (12)	0.1337 (14)	0.4464 (13)	4.82 (57)
C(16)	0.1540 (13)	0.0516 (13)	0.4382 (14)	4.28 (61)
C(17)	0.1070 (13)	0.0139 (14)	0.3775 (13)	4.50 (54)
C(18)	0.0615 (13)	0.0566 (13)	0.3197 (13)	4.26 (59)
C(19)	0.1602 (12)	0.3835 (14)	0.4352 (12)	4.07 (51)
C(20)	0.1077 (12)	0.4300 (15)	0.3841 (13)	4.85 (55)
C(21)	0.8846 (15)	0.0110 (18)	0.1089 (16)	7.10 (75)
C(22)	0.8270 (18)	0.0455 (17)	0.0499 (19)	8.50 (90)
C(23)	0.2248 (12)	0.5004 (15)	0.4991 (13)	5.36 (59)
C(24)	0.2179 (12)	0.4137 (15)	0.4911 (13)	5.76 (63)
C(1)E(1)P(1) ^d	0.4344 (16)	0.0447 (17)	0.3786 (17)	7.98 (86)
C(2)E(1)P(1)	0.4214 (17)	0.1210 (21)	0.3258 (18)	10.70 (99)
C(1)E(2)P(1)	0.5778 (14)	0.3843 (18)	0.0974 (16)	7.67 (74)
C(2)E(2)P(2)	0.6072 (19)	0.3026 (21)	0.1289 (20)	12.4 (11)
C(1)E(3)P(1)	0.6759 (13)	0.4587 (13)	0.2362 (13)	5.01 (59)
C(2)E(3)P(1)	0.7320 (17)	0.4762 (18)	0.1833 (18)	9.79 (92)
C(1)E(1)P(2)	0.5902 (19)	0.0644 (21)	0.1528 (20)	11.2 (11)
C(2)E(1)P(2)	0.6448 (27)	0.0592 (28)	0.1118 (30)	19.9 (19)
C(1)E(2)P(2)	0.3393 (21)	0.4061 (24)	0.2831 (22)	12.8 (12)
C(2)E(2)P(2)	0.2937 (30)	0.3820 (37)	0.3294 (32)	24.3 (24)
C(1)E(3)P(2)	0.4553 (18)	0.4083 (24)	0.4369 (20)	12.7 (11)
C(2)E(3)P(2)	0.4744 (16)	0.3207 (20)	0.4425 (17)	10.17 (94)
C(1)E(1)P(3)	0.0764 (16)	0.2975 (18)	0.1120 (17)	8.57 (88)
C(2)E(1)P(3)	0.0767 (16)	0.3741 (21)	0.1631 (18)	10.45 (98)
C(1)E(2)P(3)	0.0528 (20)	0.1396 (27)	0.0763 (22)	13.9 (13)
C(2)E(2)P(3)	0.0755 (18)	0.0693 (22)	0.1042 (21)	11.1 (10)
C(1)E(3)P(3)	0.1702 (15)	0.1986 (16)	0.2300 (16)	7.56 (78)
C(2)E(3)P(3)	0.2241 (15)	0.2083 (16)	0.1756 (16)	8.24 (77)
C(1)E(1)P(4)	0.9103 (47)	0.3455 (57)	0.3617 (51)	27.3 (41)
C(2)E(1)P(4)	0.9005 (50)	0.3483 (62)	0.3202 (52)	24.0 (47)
C(1)E(2)P(4)	0.8155 (31)	0.1392 (40)	0.2465 (33)	23.6 (25)
C(2)E(2)P(4)	0.8098 (46)	0.2225 (52)	0.2664 (45)	34.5 (36)
C(1)E(3)P(4)	0.9306 (19)	0.1814 (23)	0.4130 (21)	11.9 (11)
C(2)E(3)P(4)	0.9312 (20)	0.0946 (27)	0.4293 (21)	14.0 (13)

Anisotropic Temperature Parameters^e ($\times 10^4$)

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Pd(1)	27.9 (10)	34.7 (9)	30.6 (9)	-2.1 (7)	5.3 (7)	-3.1 (7)
Pd(2)	27.6 (10)	38.0 (10)	30.8 (9)	-1.8 (8)	4.7 (7)	7.1 (8)
Cl(1)	32.5 (29)	73.0 (44)	39.7 (32)	-7.3 (28)	4.7 (24)	-16.0 (29)
Cl(2)	45.0 (33)	76.0 (48)	46.5 (34)	7.2 (31)	-9.9 (26)	21.0 (31)
P(1)	32.6 (38)	44.8 (42)	40.6 (38)	-3.7 (25)	9.5 (28)	0.9 (3)
P(2)	42.4 (43)	71.1 (55)	35.3 (38)	-5.9 (32)	13.3 (31)	1.7 (30)
P(3)	40.2 (41)	54.6 (48)	45.0 (40)	-8.3 (30)	18.6 (32)	0.0 (3)
P(4)	26.7 (35)	85.1 (61)	50.1 (42)	0.9 (3)	14.1 (30)	8.9 (4)

^a Numbers in parentheses are esd's in the last figure quoted. ^b Equivalent isotropic B's are quoted here for the anisotropically refined atoms. ^c Pd(1) is the palladium atom in the first crystallographically independent molecule. ^d C(1)E(1)P(1) is carbon atom 1 on ethyl group 1 bonded to phosphorus atom 1, etc. ^e Anisotropic temperature factors are of the form $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

the real ($\Delta f' = 1.13 e^-$) and imaginary ($\Delta f'' = 1.27 e^-$) components¹² of anomalous dispersion. Major com-

(12) D. T. Cromer, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

puter programs used in the resolution of the structure were as follows: Patterson and Fourier synthesis, Zalkin's FORADP; structure factor calculations and least-squares refinement, Prewitt's SFLS-5.

The final error of an observation of unit weight is 2.03. This probably reflects the unsatisfactory resolution of the disorder of the seven ethyl carbon atoms. The largest change of a positional or thermal parameter in the final structure factor calculation was 0.40σ and the average shift was 0.05σ . The highest peak of $0.93 e^-/\text{\AA}^3$ on a final difference electron density map, which has an estimated standard deviation¹³ $\sigma(\Delta\rho) = 0.15 e^-/\text{\AA}^3$, is in the vicinity of the Pd(2) atom. A final structure factor calculation for the 3452 unobserved data showed seven reflections for which $|F_o|$ was greater than twice the minimum observable. Table I lists the observed amplitudes, $10|F_o|$, and the final calculated structure factors, $10|F_c|$, each in electrons. The positional and thermal parameters derived from the final cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement of the ordered model are given in Table II. The anisotropy of the thermal motion of the Pd, Cl, and P atoms is small. The direction of maximum vibration is that generally expected, *e.g.*, the major axis of the thermal ellipsoid for the chlorine atoms is perpendicular to the direction of the Pd-Cl bond and to the plane of the coordinating atoms.

Results and Discussion

The crystal structure is composed of discrete molecules of *trans*-PdCl(Azb)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂, Azb = 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group, separated by normal van der Waals distances. There are two crystallographically independent, but essentially equivalent, molecules of the complex in the asymmetric portion of the unit cell. Use of statistical tests shows that there are no significant differences in the bond lengths (excluding distances within the triethylphosphine ligands) of these two crystallographically distinct molecules. The criterion¹⁴ adopted for equivalence of bond lengths is that $t_0 = |l_1 - l_2|/(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)^{1/2}$ must not exceed 3.0, where l_1 and l_2 are comparable bond lengths in molecule 1 and 2 and σ_1 and σ_2 are their respective standard deviations. The value of 3.0 is exceeded for a few of the bond angles, but this is probably due to intra- and intermolecular packing distortions of these angles. Table III gives selected interatomic bond distances and Table IV gives some bond angles for the molecules. Figures 1 and 2, show, respectively, a molecule of PdCl(Azb)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂ and the inner coordination sphere around the Pd(1) atom including the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group. A view of the crystal packing projected down the crystallographic *b* axis is shown in Figure 3.

The palladium atom is four-coordinate and is surrounded in an approximately planar fashion by two *trans* phosphorus atoms of the triethylphosphine lig-

(13) H. Lipson and W. Cochran, "The Determination of Crystal Structures," G. Bell and Sons Ltd., London, 1953, p 308.

(14) D. W. J. Cruickshank and A. P. Robertson, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **6**, 698 (1953).

TABLE III
SELECTED INTERATOMIC DISTANCES,^a Å

(a) Bond Lengths in the Inner Coordination Sphere			
Bond	Pd(1) ^b distance	Bond	Pd(2) distance
Pd(1)-C(1)	1.983 (22)	Pd(2)-C(13)	2.004 (20)
Pd(1)-Cl(1)	2.386 (7)	Pd(2)-Cl(2)	2.379 (7)
Pd(1)-P(1)	2.323 (9)	Pd(2)-P(3)	2.306 (9)
Pd(1)-P(2)	2.307 (9)	Pd(2)-P(4)	2.299 (9)
		Wtd av ^c for 4 Pd-P bonds	2.306 (5)
(b) Bond Distances within the 2-(Phenylazo)phenyl Groups			
Bond	Azb(1) ^d	Bond	Azb(2)
C(1)-C(2)	1.42 (3)	C(13)-C(14)	1.40 (3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.44 (3)	C(14)-C(15)	1.39 (3)
C(3)-C(4)	1.34 (3)	C(15)-C(16)	1.38 (3)
C(4)-C(5)	1.37 (4)	C(16)-C(17)	1.35 (3)
C(5)-C(6)	1.46 (3)	C(17)-C(18)	1.35 (3)
C(6)-C(1)	1.40 (3)	C(18)-C(13)	1.45 (3)
C(7)-C(8)	1.37 (3)	C(19)-C(20)	1.37 (3)
C(8)-C(9)	1.42 (4)	C(20)-C(21)	1.46 (4)
C(9)-C(10)	1.43 (4)	C(21)-C(22)	1.36 (4)
C(10)-C(11)	1.34 (4)	C(22)-C(23)	1.42 (4)
C(11)-C(12)	1.44 (4)	C(23)-C(24)	1.36 (4)
C(12)-C(7)	1.42 (3)	C(24)-C(19)	1.40 (3)
Wtd av of 12 C-C bonds	1.406 (10)	Wtd av of 12 C-C bonds	1.389 (10)
		Wtd av for all 24 C-C bonds	1.397 (7)
N(1)-N(2)	1.23 (3)	N(3)-N(4)	1.24 (3)
C(2)-N(1)	1.41 (3)	C(14)-N(3)	1.44 (3)
C(7)-N(2)	1.47 (3)	C(19)-N(4)	1.47 (3)
(c) Bond Distances within the Triethylphosphine Ligands ^e			
Phosphorus-Carbon			
P(1)-C(1)E(1)P(1)′	1.84 (3)	P(3)-C(1)E(1)P(3)	1.77 (3)
P(1)-C(1)E(2)P(1)	1.84 (3)	P(3)-C(1)E(2)P(3)	1.96 (4)
P(1)-C(1)E(3)P(1)	1.77 (3)	P(3)-C(1)E(3)P(3)	1.86 (3)
P(2)-C(1)E(2)P(2)	1.72 (4)	P(4)-C(1)E(3)P(4)	1.75 (4)
P(2)-C(1)E(3)P(2)	1.86 (4)		
		Wtd av for 9 P-C bonds	1.82 (1)
Carbon-Carbon			
C(1)E(1)P(1)-C(2)E(1)P(1)	1.55 (4)	C(1)E(1)P(3)-C(2)E(1)P(3)	1.56 (4)
C(1)E(2)P(1)-C(2)E(2)P(1)	1.52 (4)	C(1)E(2)P(3)-C(2)E(2)P(3)	1.30 (6)
C(1)E(3)P(1)-C(2)E(3)P(1)	1.64 (4)	C(1)E(3)P(3)-C(2)E(3)P(3)	1.60 (4)
C(1)E(2)P(2)-C(2)E(2)P(2)	1.41 (6)	C(1)E(3)P(4)-C(1)E(3)P(4)	1.48 (6)
C(1)E(3)P(2)-C(2)E(3)P(2)	1.51 (5)		
		Wtd av for 9 C-C bonds	1.53 (2)
(d) Selected Intramolecular Nonbonding Distances			
Pd(1)-N(1)	3.12 (2)	Pd(2)-N(3)	3.15 (2)
Pd(1)-N(2)	4.34 (2)	Pd(2)-N(4)	4.35 (2)
P(1)-Cl(1)	3.39 (1)	P(3)-Cl(2)	3.34 (1)
P(2)-Cl(1)	3.30 (1)	P(4)-Cl(2)	3.33 (1)
P(1)-C(1)	3.02 (2)	P(3)-C(13)	2.99 (2)
P(2)-C(1)	3.04 (2)	P(4)-C(13)	3.07 (2)
Cl(1)-C(1)E(3)P(1)	3.36 (2)	Cl ₂ -C(1)E(1)P(3)	3.46 (3)
Cl(1)-C(1)E(2)P(1)	3.51 (3)	Cl(2)-C(2)E(1)P(3)	3.69 (3)
Cl(1)-C(1)E(3)P(2)	3.53 (3)	C(1)-C(1)E(2)P(1)	3.28 (3)
C(1)-C(1)E(2)P(2)	3.14 (4)	C(2)-C(1)E(2)P(2)	3.42 (4)
Pd(1)-C(2)	3.00 (2)	Pd(2)-C(14)	3.04 (2)
Pd(1)-C(6)	2.94 (2)	Pd(2)-C(18)	3.00 (2)
Pd(1)-Pd(2)	10.76 (3)		

^a The numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the last significant figure listed. ^b Pd(1) is the palladium atom in the first crystallographically independent molecule. ^c Weighted average (\bar{l}) of bond lengths, l , are given by the formula $\bar{l} = \Sigma(l_i/\sigma_i^2)/\Sigma(1/\sigma_i^2)$, where σ_i is the estimated standard deviation derived from the least-squares refinement. The standard deviation of \bar{l} is given by $\sigma(\bar{l}) = 1/[\Sigma(1/\sigma_i^2)]^{1/2}$. ^d Azb(1) = 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group bonded to atom Pd(1). ^e No bond lengths involving the seven disordered carbon atoms are listed. See text. ′ C(1)E(1)P(1) is carbon atom 1 on ethyl group 1 bonded to phosphorus atom 1, etc.

TABLE IV
SELECTED BOND ANGLES (DEGREES)

(a) Angles around the Palladium Atoms			
Angle	Pd(1)	Angle	Pd(2)
P(1)-Pd(1)-Cl(1)	92.2 (3)	P(3)-Pd(2)-Cl(2)	91.0 (3)
Cl(1)-Pd(1)-P(2)	89.5 (3)	Cl(2)-Pd(2)-P(4)	90.9 (3)
P(2)-Pd(1)-C(1)	89.8 (7)	P(4)-Pd(2)-C(13)	90.7 (6)
C(1)-Pd(1)-P(1)	88.7 (6)	C(13)-Pd(2)-P(3)	87.6 (6)
Cl(1)-Pd(1)-C(1)	178.1 (7)	Cl(2)-Pd(2)-C(13)	175.3 (6)
P(1)-Pd(1)-P(2)	174.0 (3)	P(3)-Pd(2)-P(4)	176.1 (3)

(b) Angles within the 2-(Phenylazo)phenyl Groups			
Angle	Azb(1)	Angle	Azb(2)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	121.7 (2.0)	C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	123.8 (2.3)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	120.1 (2.0)	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	116.5 (2.0)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.3 (2.3)	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	123.1 (2.1)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	123.5 (2.3)	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	120.5 (2.2)
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	117.5 (2.2)	C(17)-C(18)-C(13)	120.9 (2.1)
C(6)-C(1)-C(2)	117.7 (2.0)	C(18)-C(13)-C(14)	115.1 (2.0)
C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	116.8 (2.3)	C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	116.7 (2.1)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	119.8 (2.3)	C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	120.9 (2.3)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	121.8 (2.4)	C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	122.5 (2.3)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	119.8 (2.2)	C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	117.1 (2.3)
C(11)-C(12)-C(7)	117.3 (2.0)	C(23)-C(24)-C(19)	118.1 (2.0)
C(12)-C(7)-C(8)	124.1 (2.2)	C(24)-C(19)-C(20)	124.7 (2.2)
C(1)-C(2)-N(1)	115.6 (1.9)	C(13)-C(14)-N(3)	113.6 (2.0)
C(3)-C(2)-N(1)	122.7 (2.0)	C(15)-C(14)-N(3)	122.6 (2.1)
C(8)-C(7)-N(2)	124.5 (2.0)	C(20)-C(19)-N(4)	123.3 (1.9)
C(12)-C(7)-N(2)	111.3 (1.9)	C(24)-C(19)-N(4)	111.9 (1.8)
C(2)-N(1)-N(2)	113.5 (1.8)	C(14)-N(3)-N(4)	114.1 (1.9)
C(7)-N(2)-N(1)	112.4 (1.9)	C(19)-N(4)-N(3)	115.3 (1.7)
Pd(1)-C(1)-C(2)	122.6 (1.6)	Pd(2)-C(13)-C(14)	119.6 (1.5)
Pd(1)-C(1)-C(6)	119.7 (1.5)	Pd(2)-C(13)-C(18)	125.3 (1.7)
C(5)-C(2)-N(1)	178.2 (2.0)	C(17)-C(14)-N(3)	176.0 (2.0)
C(10)-C(7)-N(2)	170.0 (2.0)	C(22)-C(19)-N(4)	173.9 (2.0)

(c) Angles within the Triethylphosphine Ligand			
Angle	Pd(1)	Angle	Pd(2)
Pd-P-C Angles			
Pd(1)-P(1)-C(1)E(1)P(1)	109.9 (1.0)	Pd(2)-P(3)-C(1)E(1)P(3)	116.2 (1.0)
Pd(1)-P(1)-C(1)E(2)P(1)	119.9 (1.0)	Pd(2)-P(3)-C(1)E(2)P(3)	110.9 (1.3)
Pd(1)-P(1)-C(1)E(3)P(1)	114.1 (0.8)	Pd(2)-P(3)-C(1)E(3)P(3)	116.9 (0.9)
Pd(1)-P(2)-C(1)E(2)P(2)	117.6 (1.4)	Pd(2)-P(4)-C(1)E(3)P(4)	123.7 (1.6)
Pd(1)-P(2)-C(1)E(3)P(2)	115.2 (0.8)		
C-P-C Angles			
C(1)E(1)P(1)-P-C(1)E(2)P(1)	95.7 (1.3)	C(1)E(1)P(3)-P(3)-C(1)E(2)P(3)	93.3 (1.7)
C(1)E(1)P(1)-P(1)-C(1)E(3)P(1)	106.7 (1.0)	C(1)E(1)P(3)-P(3)-C(1)E(3)P(3)	104.7 (1.4)
C(1)E(2)P(1)-P(1)-C(1)E(1)P(1)	108.3 (1.2)	C(1)E(2)P(3)-P(3)-C(1)E(3)P(3)	112.4 (1.6)
C(1)E(2)P(2)-P(2)-C(1)E(3)P(2)	114.4 (1.8)		
P-C-C Angles			
P(1)-C(1)E(1)P(1)-C(2)E(1)P(1)	111.5 (2.0)	P(3)-C(1)E(1)P(3)-C(2)E(1)P(3)	110.5 (2.0)
P(1)-C(1)E(2)P(1)-C(2)E(2)P(1)	109.2 (2.0)	P(3)-C(1)E(2)P(3)-C(2)E(2)P(3)	104.5 (2.1)
P(1)-C(1)E(3)P(1)-C(2)E(3)P(1)	115.6 (1.7)	P(3)-C(1)E(3)P(3)-C(2)E(3)P(3)	111.0 (1.9)
P(2)-C(1)E(2)P(2)-C(2)E(2)P(2)	118.5 (2.0)	P(4)-C(1)E(3)P(4)-C(2)E(3)P(4)	112.5 (2.4)
P(2)-C(1)E(3)P(2)-C(2)E(3)P(2)	111.0 (2.0)		

ands, a chlorine atom, and a σ -bonded carbon atom of the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group. The nitrogen atoms of the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group are not bonded to the palladium atom, since the closest palladium-nitrogen distance is 3.12 Å. If a carbon-hydrogen bond distance of 1.10 Å is assumed, the closest approach of a phenyl-group hydrogen atom to either palladium atom is 3.00 Å.

An average value of 1.994 (15) Å was found for the two palladium-carbon distances. There appears to be no appreciable π interaction between these two atoms since a Pd-C(sp²) distance of 2.05 Å would

be expected from the sum of covalent radii. A Pt- γ -carbon bond distance¹⁵ of 2.11 (2) Å was found in the complex K[Pt(acac)₂Cl].

Table V lists bond lengths for some four-coordinate palladium and platinum(II) complexes. As is seen in the table, the average Pd-Cl bond length of 2.382 (5) Å, determined for the present complex, is greater than that predicted from available covalent radii. (It is not, however, as long as the Pt-Cl bond *trans* to a hydrogen atom in¹⁶ PtH(Cl)(P(C₆H₅)(C₂H₅)₂)₂.)

(15) R. Mason, G. B. Robertson, and P. J. Pauling, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 485 (1969).

(16) R. E. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 773 (1965).

TABLE V

A COMPARISON OF BOND LENGTHS IN SOME SQUARE-PLANAR PALLADIUM AND PLATINUM COMPLEXES

Compound	Pd-P or Pt-P ^a	
	distance, Å	<i>trans</i> ligand
<i>cis</i> -PtCl ₂ (P(CH ₃) ₃) ₂ ^c	2.247 (6)	Cl
<i>trans</i> -PtH(Cl)(P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂) ^d	2.268 (6)	P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂
<i>trans</i> -PtCl ₂ (P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^e	2.298 (18)	P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃
<i>trans</i> -PdCl(Azb)(P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^f	2.306 (5)	P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃
<i>trans</i> -PtBr ₂ (P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^e	2.315 (4)	P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃
<i>trans</i> -PtI ₂ (P(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₆ H ₅) ₂) ^g	2.334 (7)	P(CH ₃) ₂ (C ₆ H ₅) ₂
<i>trans</i> -PtCl(CO)(P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^h	2.34	P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃
	Pd-Cl or Pt-Cl ^b	
	Distance, Å	
<i>trans</i> -PtCl ₂ (P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^e	2.294 (9)	Cl
<i>trans</i> -PtCl(CO)(P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^h	2.30	CO
<i>trans</i> -PtCl ₂ (NH ₃) ₂ ⁱ	2.32 (1)	Cl
<i>cis</i> -PtCl ₂ (NH ₃) ₂ ⁱ	2.33 (1)	NH ₃
<i>cis</i> -PtCl ₂ (P(CH ₃) ₃) ₂ ^c	2.376 (6)	P(CH ₃) ₃
<i>trans</i> -PdCl(Azb)(P(C ₂ H ₅) ₃) ₂ ^f	2.382 (5)	Azb
<i>trans</i> -PtH(Cl)(P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ (C ₂ H ₅) ₂) ^d	2.422 (9)	H

^a The sum of the Pd(II) or Pt(II) and P single-bond covalent radii is 2.41 Å: L. Pauling, "Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960. ^b The sum of the Pd(II) or Pt(II) and Cl single-bond covalent radii is 2.30 Å. ^c G. G. Messmer, E. L. Amma, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 725 (1967). ^d R. E. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *ibid.*, **4**, 773 (1965). ^e H. G. Messmer and E. L. Amma, *ibid.*, **5**, 1775 (1966). ^f This work. Azb = 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group. ^g N. A. Bailey and R. Mason, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 2594 (1968). ^h H. C. Clark, P. W. R. Corfield, K. R. Dixon, and J. A. Ibers, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 3360 (1967). ⁱ G. H. W. Milburn and M. R. Truter, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 1609 (1966).

The long palladium-chlorine band can be attributed to the "structural" *trans* effect of a σ -bonded aryl group. Similarly, in K[Pt(acac)Cl] the Pt-O bond lengths¹⁵ *cis* and *trans* to the Pt- γ -carbon bond differ by 0.104 (14) Å. This lengthening of metal-ligand bonds *trans* to a σ -bonded alkyl or aryl carbon atom has also been noted in several six-coordinate complexes such as trimethyl(salicylaldehydato)platinum(IV),¹⁷ acetylacetonyl-2,2'-bipyridyltrimethylplatinum(IV),¹⁸ [Rh(C₂H₅)(NH₃)₅]Br₂,¹⁹ and IrCl₂(C₁₅H₁₃O)-((CH₃)₂SO)₂.²⁰

The strength of the metal-phosphorus interaction in *trans* square-planar complexes appears to be related to the π -bonding capacity of the *cis* ligands.²¹ Less $d\pi$ - $d\pi$ interaction seems to occur between the metal and the phosphines when the *cis* groups are strong π -acceptor ligands. The data in Table V are consistent with this idea since the average value of 2.306 (5) Å observed for the Pd-P bond length in the present complex is essentially equal to that found²² in *trans*-PtX₂(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂, X = Cl and Br. Moreover, all three of these complexes have shorter M-P bond distances than those determined²³ in *trans*-PtCl(CO)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂⁺ which contains a *cis* CO group.

(17) M. R. Truter and R. C. Watling, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 1955 (1967).(18) A. G. Swallow and M. R. Truter, *Proc. Roy. Soc., Ser. A*, **266**, 527 (1962).(19) A. C. Skapski and P. G. H. Troughton, *Chem. Commun.*, 666 (1969).(20) M. McPartlin and R. Mason, *ibid.*, 545 (1967).(21) P. B. Hitchcock, M. McPartlin, and R. Mason, *ibid.*, 1369 (1969).(22) G. G. Messmer and E. L. Amma, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1775 (1966).(23) H. C. Clark, P. W. R. Corfield, K. R. Dixon, and J. A. Ibers, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 3360 (1967).

The least-squares plane (Table VI) containing the Pd, two P, Cl, and σ -bonded carbon atoms indicates that this portion of the molecule is significantly nonplanar, nor are the four ligand atoms surrounding the palladium atom planar. Moreover, there are slight but significant deviations of angles between the palladium atom and its nearest neighbors from their idealized values of 90 or 180°. These facts suggest, as is verified by some of the short intramolecular nonbonded distances listed in Table III, that there is considerable steric crowding in the vicinity of the palladium atom.

The σ -bonded 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group assumes a *trans* configuration and has average bond lengths and angles which do not differ significantly from those in *trans*-azobenzene²⁴ and *trans*-*p*-azotoluene.²⁵ The carbon-carbon distances within the phenyl rings range from 1.34 to 1.46 Å, with the average value being 1.397 (7) Å. This compares favorably with the accepted value (1.392 Å) and with the average value of 1.380 (3) Å found²⁴ in *trans*-azobenzene. The average N-N bond length of 1.23 (2) Å is in accord with Pauling's value²⁶ for a nitrogen-nitrogen double bond. The C-N bond lengths range from 1.41 (3) to 1.47 (3) Å (in azobenzene C-N = 1.433 (3) Å) which compare favorably with the value of 1.472 Å accepted for a carbon-nitrogen single bond.

The angles between the C-N bond and the phenyl ring are distorted in a similar manner to that found in *trans*-azobenzene. The steric interactions between C(3) and N(2) and between C(8) and N(1) (with similar repulsions occurring in the other ligand) cause one set of C-C-N angles to average about 113° and the other to average about 123°. The least-squares planes and dihedral angles given in Table VI show the phenyl groups to be rotated out of the best plane defined by the C-N-N-C group. (The C-N-N-C group is virtually planar in both molecules and there is essentially no bending of the phenyl groups out of this plane.) The average C-C-C angle at the σ -bonded carbon atoms is 116.4 (1.5)°. Although this decrease is only 2.4 σ from the expected value of 120°, it appears to be characteristic²⁷ of this angle for all comparable transition metal-aryl complexes.

The average bonding parameters for the phosphine ligands compare favorably with those found in similar structures and with predictions from covalent radii sums, even though some of the carbon atoms of the ethyl groups experience high thermal motion and/or disorder.

The complex *trans*-PdCl(Azb)(P(C₂H₅)₃)₂ is a member of a new class of stable σ -bonded transition metal-carbon bonds containing the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl group.²⁸ Others include those described by Heck⁴ and

(24) C. J. Brown, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **21**, 146 (1966).(25) C. J. Brown, *ibid.*, **21**, 155 (1966).

(26) L. Pauling, "Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960.

(27) M. R. Churchill and T. A. O'Brien, *J. Chem. Soc. A*, 266 (1969).(28) A recent report describes some palladium complexes of the 2-(phenylazoxy)phenyl ligand: A. L. Balach and D. Petridis, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 2247 (1969).

TABLE VI
 WEIGHTED^a LEAST-SQUARES PLANES OF THE FORM^b $AX + BY + CZ = D$

Plane no.	Atoms	A	B	C	D
1	Pd(1), P(1), P(2), Cl(1), C(1)	0.2856	-0.8873	0.3621	-2.514
2	Pd(2), P(3), P(4), Cl(2), C(13)	0.2090	0.8948	0.3946	4.350
3	P(1), P(2), Cl(1), C(1)	0.2783	-0.8932	0.3531	-2.700
4	P(3), P(4), Cl(2), C(13)	0.2038	0.8999	0.3856	4.353
5	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6)	-0.8567	-0.0366	0.5146	-5.391
6	C(7), C(8), C(9), C(10), C(11), C(12)	-0.7932	-0.0787	0.6039	-4.951
7	C(13), C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17), C(18)	-0.8464	-0.0400	0.5310	3.085
8	C(19), C(20), C(21), C(22), C(23), C(24)	-0.7407	-0.0088	0.6718	4.054
9	C(2), N(1), N(2), C(7)	-0.7595	-0.0825	0.6453	-4.776
10	C(14), N(3), N(4), C(19)	-0.6619	-0.0220	0.7493	4.620

Distances of Atoms from the Planes (Å)^c

Plane no	Distances (Å)
1	Pd(1), 0.034; P(1), -0.074; P(2), -0.089; Cl(1), -0.003; C(1), 0.013
2	Pd(2), -0.009; P(3), 0.058; P(4), 0.060; Cl(2), -0.026; C(13), -0.148
3	P(1), -0.037; P(2), -0.045; Cl(1), 0.007; C(1), 0.192; [Pd(1)], 0.075
4	P(3), 0.044; P(4), 0.044; Cl(2), -0.014; C(13), -0.186; [Pd(2)], -0.024
5	C(1), -0.002; C(2), 0.021; C(3), -0.009; C(4), -0.010; C(5), 0.016; C(6), 0.004; [N(1)], 0.051; [N(2)], 0.258
6	C(7), -0.031; C(8), 0.034; C(9), -0.013; C(10), -0.009; C(11), 0.006; C(12), 0.014; [N(1)], -0.124; [N(2)], -0.06
7	C(13), 0.000; C(14), -0.011; C(15), 0.013; C(16), -0.005; C(17), -0.006; C(18), 0.010; [N(3)], -0.023; [N(4)], -0.349
8	C(19), 0.005; C(20), -0.007; C(21), -0.002; C(22), 0.018; C(23), -0.017; C(24), 0.003; [N(3)], 0.093; [N(4)], -0.024
9	C(2), 0.014; N(1), -0.014; N(2), -0.012; C(7), 0.016
10	C(18), 0.007; N(3), -0.005; N(4), -0.005; C(19), 0.005

Dihedral Angles between Planes

Planes	Angle, deg	Planes	Angle, deg
5-6	6.71	7-8	10.4
5-9	9.67	7-10	16.4
6-9	3.00	8-10	5.45

^a Atoms are weighted by the reciprocals of their variances. ^b The direction cosines were computed in an orthogonal coordinate system in which X , Y , and Z are parallel to a , b , and c^* , respectively. ^c Atoms not included in the least-squares plane calculation are in brackets.

Cope and Siekman⁸ as well as complexes of the formulation $\text{PdCl}(\text{Az}b)(\text{PR}_3)_2$ ²⁹ obtained by treatment of $[\text{PdCl}(\text{Az}b)]_2$ with 2 equiv of phosphine. These latter complexes appear to contain the 2-(phenylazo)phenyl

group acting as a bidentate ligand and further reaction with the phosphine cleaves the Pd-N bond to form *trans*- $\text{PdCl}(\text{Az}b)(\text{PR}_3)_2$.

Acknowledgment.—I gratefully acknowledge stimulating discussions with Professors R. W. Siekman and R. F. Stewart.

(29) R. W. Siekman, Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1965.