

under the *trans* effect of the amine group in [Pt(dien)-X]<sup>+</sup>, and it would be desirable to see to what extent this behavior is changed when a strong *trans*-effect ligand is present.

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## Crystal Structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

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The crystal structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> has been determined from counter data by three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. Unit cell constants are:  $a = 16.67 \pm 0.02$  A,  $b = 11.93 \pm 0.02$  A,  $c = 6.33 \pm 0.01$  A,  $\beta = 91^\circ 25' \pm 15'$ . The space group is B<sub>2</sub>. The structure is made up of discrete molecular units with ordinary van der Waals separations. The asymmetric unit is one molecule with Pt-P distances of 2.256 and 2.239 A (both  $\pm 0.008$  A) and Pt-Cl distances of 2.364 and 2.388 A (both  $\pm 0.008$  A). The molecule is twisted toward a tetrahedral configuration with nearest neighbors of platinum displaced about 0.1 A out of the best least-squares plane defined by the platinum and its four nearest neighbors. These bond lengths are to be compared with Pt-P distances of  $2.298 \pm 0.018$  and  $2.315 \pm 0.004$  A and Pt-X distances of  $2.294 \pm 0.009$  and  $2.428 \pm 0.002$  A observed in *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>, respectively.

### Introduction

We have completed crystal structure determinations of *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>X<sub>2</sub>, X = Cl and Br, and found substantially shorter Pt-P bond lengths than would be predicted from a sum of covalent radii.<sup>3,4</sup> However, the Pt-X bonds were found to be normal single bonds, equal to the sum of the single-bond covalent radii. Hence, Pt-X (X = Cl, Br) and Pt-P distances have been carefully determined in the X-Pt-X and P-Pt-P atomic arrangements. To substantiate the thermodynamic results of Chatt and Wilkens<sup>5</sup> in terms of bond lengths, we undertook to solve the crystal structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

### Experimental Section

Crystals of *cis*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were kindly provided to us by Professor J. Chatt. *cis*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was found to have a large triclinic cell, and this structure determination was abandoned. Crystals of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were found to be monoclinic with unit cell constants from calibrated precession photographs:  $a = 16.67 \pm 0.02$  A,  $b = 11.93 \pm 0.02$  A,  $c = 6.33 \pm 0.01$  A, and  $\beta = 91^\circ 25' \pm 15'$  (Mo K $\alpha$ ,  $\lambda$  0.7107 A). The systematic extinctions observed were: for  $hkl$ ,  $h + l = 2n + 1$ ; for  $0k0$ ,  $k = 2n + 1$ . The possible space groups with these extinctions are B<sub>2</sub> or B<sub>2</sub>/m. With a reorientation of the  $a$  and  $c$  axes, these would correspond to the more common P<sub>2</sub> or P<sub>2</sub>/m.<sup>6</sup> The structure analysis established the correct space group as B<sub>2</sub> or P<sub>2</sub> (*vide infra*). We retained the use of the B-centered cell for the structure

analysis because the crystals were most easily aligned about the  $c$  axis of the B-centered cell. All our intensity data were collected with this axis vertical on the diffractometer, and this orientation facilitated comparison with our previous photographic structure determination.<sup>7</sup> Further, the  $\beta$  angle for the B-centered cell is approximately  $90^\circ$ . With four molecular entities in the B-centered cell, the calculated density was found to be  $2.16$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> compared with the observed of  $2.18$  g cm<sup>-3</sup> obtained by flotation in carbon tetrachloride-bromoform mixtures. (This corresponds to two molecules in the primitive cell.)

A single crystal,  $0.20 \times 0.15 \times 0.15$  mm, mounted on a GE single-crystal orienter with a Picker diffractometer using Zr-filtered Mo K $\alpha$  radiation was used to measure 2433 independent  $hkl$  intensity data by a scanning technique at room temperature. Background was estimated by stationary counting at  $\pm 0.8^\circ 2\theta$  from the peak maxima for 10 sec. The peak was then scanned for 40 sec with a  $2\theta$  scan. The integrated intensity was obtained by subtracting the background scaled to 20 sec from the  $2\theta$  scan. The value of the linear absorption coefficient ( $\mu$ ) for Mo K $\alpha$  radiation is  $132$  cm<sup>-1</sup>. No corrections were made for absorption and, consequently, no detailed physical interpretation should be made of the anisotropic temperature factors. Recently Srivastava and Lingafelter<sup>8</sup> have shown that absorption effects with  $\mu = 191$  cm<sup>-1</sup> do not appreciably affect atomic coordinates; hence, we feel our estimates of error in atomic coordinates are realistic. Corrections were made for anomalous dispersion (see below).

### Structure Determination

In space group B<sub>2</sub> with four molecules per unit cell, all atoms would be in the general positions:  $(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 0, 1/2) + (x, y, z; \bar{x}, 1/2 + y, \bar{z})$ . In space group B<sub>2</sub>/m: (a) the Pt, 2P, 2Cl, and one of the three carbon atoms on each phosphorus could lie in the mirror plane at  $y = 1/4$ :  $(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 0, 1/2) + (x, 1/4, z; \bar{x}, 3/4, \bar{z})$  and the remaining carbon atoms in the general positions  $(0, 0, 0; 1/2, 0, 1/2) + (x, y, z; \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}; x, 1/2 - y, z; \bar{x}, 1/2 + y, \bar{z})$ ; (b) the Pt could lie in the mirror

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(3) G. G. Messmer and E. L. Amma, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1775 (1966).

(4) For a more complete introduction and references, see preceding paper.<sup>8</sup>

(5) J. Chatt and R. G. Wilkens, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 273, 4300 (1952); 70 (1953); 525 (1956).

(6) "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1952, pp 79, 93.

(7) P. D. Carfagna and E. L. Amma, unpublished results.

(8) R. C. Srivastava and E. C. Lingafelter, *Acta Cryst.*, **20**, 918 (1966).

TABLE I OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for observed and calculated structure factors, including indices and values.

-5 108 9A	1 26 19	-8 152 147	18 65 52	-14 31 17	-9 54 63	9 47 32
-5 100 101	-3 95 49	8 147 143	• H 7 6 4	14 10 18	5 38 35	-11 47 40
-7 43 41	3 95 54	-10 46 51	0 144 134	-16 33 43	-7 43 30	-13 33 44
7 76 76	-7 76 76	-12 81 87	• H 12 6 7	• H 12 6 7	7 80 100	18 55 87
-9 67 67	7 32 35	-12 11 38	2 39 34	2 6A 79	-9 105 10A	-15 51 49
9 43 3A	9 47 44	-17 90 78	-4 29 39	-2 73 63	-11 31 31	-17 43 40
-11 67 6A	-11 17 17	-14 89 47	4 101 06	-4 55 57	11 57 50	• H 8 7
-11 87 87	11 23 13	12 76 65	-12 57 65	1 55 53	-13 30 10	-5 45 41
-15 63 60	13 44 37	-16 35 21	6 85 86	• H 0 7 •	13 69 60	-3 26 29
-15 48 38	• H 1A 5 •	-18 28 43	10 88 89	-11 125 124	-15 68 55	3 08 59
-17 42 42	-17 42 42	• H 18 36	6 85 86	1 52 51	• H 1 52 51	-5 45 41
17 40 41	1 4A 38	• H 1 4A 38	12 20 17	-5 76 36	-19 30 33	5 73 67
• H 11 5 •	-5 52 45	-2 81 78	14 16 33	5 114 106	19 27 23	-7 79 76
-1 58 54	5 48 49	2 19 16	16 62 59	-7 81 93	• H 9 7 •	9 71 66
1 49 48	• H 9 7 •	• H 8 6 •	• H 12 6 •	-18 111 119	-11 111 7	-11 56 55
-3 96 92	-2 114 117	4 91 99	18 28 8	-11 51 66	1 50 42	11 42 37
3 98 94	2 194 189	6 84 85	-20 14 19	11 41 43	3 61 56	15 46 46
-5 36 36	-4 112 115	-10 86 99	20 49 35	-13 29 44	-5 88 75	• H 9 7 •
5 15 17	4 84 75	10 130 130	• H 8 6 •	13 30 21	5 72 72	1 76 78
-7 79 8A	6 70 70	-12 87 83	0 35 19	-15 45 36	-7 104 103	-3 24 37
7 54 51	-8 111 118	12 42 42	-2 83 79	15 78 64	9 84 86	3 74 37
-9 49 51	5 146 134	-16 56 65	2 123 114	-17 55 64	-11 67 60	-5 68 55
9 68 75	-10 65 62	16 97 85	-4 101 98	-19 37 13	11 41 42	-19 40 37
-13 57 6A	12 85 71	-22 30 34	6 33 40	21 29 29	-13 55 56	7 64 60
13 58 51	-14 91 93	• H 4 3 •	6 38 42	• H 1 7 •	13 18 20	-9 52 68
-15 39 33	14 50 42	0 54 43	-8 89 82	1 117 126	15 64 67	11 27 40
15 20 35	-16 34 35	-2 95 85	8 90 95	-3 07 85	17 26 24	13 17 44
17 17 16	-18 51 54	2 154 147	-10 53 46	3 66 69	-19 25 9	-15 45 43
• H 12 5 •	18 83 72	-4 114 104	-12 25 33	-5 67 68	• H 5 7 •	17 47 38
-1 72 69	20 14 16	6 60 69	12 74 63	5 22 30	1 111 105	• H 10 7 •
1 A8 89	-22 28 2	-8 139 138	-14 57 65	-7 25 23	-3 89 84	-1 78 75
3 37 37	22 14 22	-12 44 40	14 60 49	7 129 123	3 59 57	3 44 50
-5 76 95	-24 29 34	-12 74 75	-16 29 14	-9 96 97	-5 80 63	-5 51 52
5 78 75	4 63 63	-8 83 93	-18 66 37	9 49 47	7 105 101	5 53 48
-7 40 31	-26 26 15	14 66 64	• H 9 6 •	11 54 48	-9 89 91	-7 55 65
7 35 48	• H 1 6 •	18 61 59	0 97 89	-13 33 52	9 38 30	9 56 57
-9 34 40	-8 118 108	-20 35 35	-4 87 93	13 67 93	-11 29 35	-11 37 15
-11 57 61	-2 96 88	• H 5 6 •	-4 23 34	-15 52 60	11 38 51	-11 14 20
11 60 55	2 49 33	0 164 149	4 83 70	17 37 52	13 63 55	-13 37 36
-15 43 40	-4 62 55	-2 76 70	-6 75 107	-19 43 45	-15 65 58	-15 29 12
15 27 34	4 108 107	-4 86 91	-8 89 81	-2 10 20	15 21 7	• H 11 7 •
• H 13 5 •	-6 152 148	4 113 115	-8 15 21	• H 2 7 •	17 50 45	1 50 60
-1 66 63	6 98 97	-6 161 130	10 88 85	-11 145 120	• H 5 7 •	-3 54 56
-3 93 79	-8 50 53	6 81 90	-12 69 63	1 42 44	-11 125 121	3 44 37
-5 78 80	8 38 34	-8 31 26	12 13 29	-3 43 41	4 11 37	7 56 52
-5 25 25	-10 61 66	8 22 27	-16 47 52	3 75 78	-3 46 33	-9 49 52
-7 66 68	10 130 121	-10 68 71	16 20 44	-5 78 71	2 65 66	• H 12 1 •
7 47 42	-12 108 110	• H 10 6 •	• H 10 6 •	5 108 81	5 91 71	-11 39 55
-9 24 41	12 118 26	-12 76 80	0 27 26	-7 105 107	-7 76 85	3 36 41
9 48 44	-14 22 9	14 43 33	-2 50 67	9 97 90	9 42 78	5 24 49
-11 44 45	-16 67 73	-16 54 67	2 85 84	-11 64 65	-11 50 61	-7 26 29
-13 24 24	18 33 85	16 84 95	-18 63 53	1 61 63	13 33 61	9 55 48
13 34 50	-18 37 33	• H 6 6 •	4 26 21	-13 54 52	-13 40 47	• H 13 7 •
-15 10 27	18 34 12	2 165 155	6 42 38	13 45 24	13 30 15	1 54 50
-15 43 24	-20 26 26	-4 150 125	-8 79 83	-15 27 59	-15 30 28	-3 31 28
• H 14 5 •	20 38 38	4 56 53	8 73 74	15 82 71	15 40 50	3 26 35
-1 42 42	-22 18 46	-8 103 95	-14 63 56	-17 42 56	-17 54 54	-5 14 39
1 67 6A	• H 2 6 •	8 101 109	14 62 46	17 24 24	• H 9 7 •	7 36 45
-4 52 41	-6 106 87	-8 116 87	• H 1 6 •	21 48 29	15 105 98	9 13 95
5 51 67	-7 112 98	-12 12 21	0 79 70	• H 3 7 •	-3 61 43	• H 14 7 •
7 34 31	7 100 100	12 53 64	2 20 17	-1 26 19	3 67 60	-1 30 43
-7 10 26	-4 136 126	-14 76 76	4 81 73	1 119 110	-5 48 63	3 29 30
9 17 22	-6 147 138	-16 59 59	-18 67 67	-19 12 12	7 58 60	5 24 24
• H 15 5 •	6 74 74	-18 46 48	10 51 63	3 54 47	-9 45 68	9 33 35

<sup>a</sup> Far left column contains  $h$  followed by  $F_0$  then  $F_c$ .  $F_0 = 10F(\text{Calcd})$ .  $F(\text{Calcd})$  on absolute scale. Reflections of zero observed intensity are not listed and were not included in refinement.

plane and the other atoms in the general positions; (c) all other special positions in this space group are centers of symmetry, and the asymmetric *cis* molecule could not be placed at a center of symmetry. The occurrence of a number of substantial peaks in the three-dimensional Patterson at  $y \neq 0$ ,  $1/2$  rules out possibility (a) in  $B2_1/m$ . The existence of a large peak at  $y = 0$  that can be most readily assigned to a Pt-Cl(P) interaction in the Patterson rules out possibility (b) of  $B2_1/m$ , and therefore the correct space group is  $B2_1$ . The structure was solved and refined on this basis.

The Pt, P, and Cl atoms were located from the three-dimensional Patterson vector maps. The carbon atoms were located from three-dimensional electron density and difference electron density maps.<sup>9</sup> The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares including anisotropic temperature factors: (a) without dispersion corrections, (b) with the real part of the dispersion correction, and (c) with real and imaginary dispersion corrections.<sup>10-18</sup> The function minimized was  $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$ . The observations were weighted on counting statistics and a 4% intensity factor.<sup>14</sup> Atomic co-

(9) Fourier programs are due to Sly, Shoemaker, and van den Hende for the IBM 7090.

(10) Least-squares refinement performed with ORFLS of W. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. Levy as modified by Ibers for inclusion of anomalous dispersion. We are grateful to Professor L. Dahl and the University of Wisconsin for the CDC 1604 time to perform some of these calculations.

(11) Anomalous dispersion corrections added to  $F_c$  as suggested by: J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 781 (1964).

(12) (a) Scattering factors for neutral Cl, P, and C from: J. A. Ibers, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202; (b) scattering factor for neutral Pt from: D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(13) Real and imaginary dispersion corrections applied to Pt, P, and Cl from: D. T. Cromer, *ibid.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

ordinate shifts for the final least-squares cycle were less than  $4 \times 10^{-5}$  of a cell edge for Pt, P, and Cl and less than  $4 \times 10^{-4}$  for carbon. The final disagreement index  $R^{15}$  and the weighted  $R$  for refinements a-c were found to be: 0.100, 0.120; 0.101, 0.120; and 0.097, 0.115, respectively. A final difference map appeared qualitatively clean and showed no unusual features. Final calculated and observed structure factors from the refinement, including dispersion corrections, are listed in Table I. Table II contains atomic parameters and errors, and Table III shows interatomic distances, angles, and errors,<sup>16</sup> as well as the best least-squares plane through Pt, P, and Cl.<sup>17</sup> We are disappointed that the disagreement index is not lower, but some improvement could be obtained by neglecting a number of reflections that are obviously in error due to extinction. This relatively high disagreement index may also reflect the neglect of absorption corrections.

It is readily shown that in an acentric space group where the effects of anomalous dispersion are important Friedel's law fails. In particular, in  $P2_1(B2_1)F^2(hkl)$  is no longer equal to  $F^2(h\bar{k}l)$  and it is necessary to test both possibilities if a complete data set is not available. The test is equivalent to refining two structures: structure 1 has the coordinates as given in Table II; structure 2 has essentially the same  $x$  and  $z$  coordinates but with the  $y$  reversed in sign. We carried out both calculations and have rejected structure 2 on the following grounds: (A) The structure obtained does not make chemical sense in that two distinctly different Pt-P and Pt-Cl distances result (Pt-P,  $2.201 \pm 0.008$ ,  $2.244 \pm 0.005$  Å; Pt-Cl,  $2.370 \pm 0.007$ ,  $2.423 \pm 0.008$  Å). This arises from a shift of the Pt atom relative to the X-ray source. Templeton, Zalkin, and Ueki<sup>18</sup> have recently noted this effect in their study of thorium nitrate pentahydrate. (B) Structure 2 refines to a weighted  $R$  factor of 0.121. If this is tested using Hamilton's<sup>19</sup>  $R$ -factor test as a hypothesis of one degree of freedom, then structure 2 can be rejected at the 0.5% confidence level.

## Results and Discussion

The crystal structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> is made up of discrete molecular units separated by ordinary van der Waals distances (Figures 1 and 2). The average Pt-P distance of 2.247 Å ( $2.256 \pm 0.008$ ,  $2.239 \pm 0.006$  Å) is significantly different from the  $2.135 \pm 0.004$  and  $2.300 \pm 0.019$  Å Pt-P distances observed in *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> and *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, respectively. However, a Pt-P distance of  $2.267 \pm 0.008$  Å has been observed in *trans*-Pt[C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>]<sub>2</sub>HCl by Eisenberg and Ibers.<sup>20</sup> These numbers indicate that Pt-P distances may be as sensitive to substituents on the phosphorus as they are to *trans* substituents on the metal

(14) S. W. Peterson and H. A. Levy, *ibid.*, **10**, 70 (1957).

(15)  $R = \sum |F_o| - |F_c| / \sum |F_o|$ . Weighted  $R = \sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / \sum w(F_o)^2$ .

(16) Distances, angles, and errors were calculated with W. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, ORFFB.

(17) W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Cryst.*, **14**, 185 (1961).

(18) T. Ueki, A. Zalkin, and D. H. Templeton, *ibid.*, **20**, 836 (1966).

(19) W. C. Hamilton, *ibid.*, **18**, 502 (1965).

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

TABLE II  
 ATOM POSITIONAL AND TEMPERATURE PARAMETERS AND ERRORS;<sup>a</sup>  $\sigma' = \sigma \times 10^6$ 

Atom	$x/a$	$\sigma'(x/a)$	$y/b$	$\sigma'(y/b)$	$z/c$	$\sigma'(z/c)$
Pt	0.4066	4	-0.5000	... <sup>b</sup>	0.7008	12
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.5351	43	-0.5359	68	0.8523	153
P <sub>1</sub>	0.4521	39	-0.3451	65	0.5378	125
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.3578	55	-0.6533	77	0.9034	146
P <sub>2</sub>	0.2825	27	-0.4950	102	0.5574	93
C <sub>1</sub>	0.5556	224	-0.3032	353	0.5875	746
C <sub>2</sub>	0.4514	209	-0.3507	344	0.2500	528
C <sub>3</sub>	0.3961	249	-0.2194	238	0.6115	679
C <sub>4</sub>	0.2543	180	-0.4076	275	0.3343	583
C <sub>5</sub>	0.2039	106	-0.4606	221	0.7485	424
C <sub>6</sub>	0.2557	71	-0.6306	177	0.4334	627

 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	$\beta_{11}$	$\sigma'$	$\beta_{22}$	$\sigma'$	$\beta_{33}$	$\sigma'$	$\beta_{12}$	$\sigma'$	$\beta_{13}$	$\sigma'$	$\beta_{23}$	$\sigma'$
Pt	0.0021	2	0.0040	5	0.0152	20	0.0006	4	0.0001	4	-0.0010	16
Cl <sub>1</sub>	0.0027	21	0.0067	49	0.0321	257	0.0010	26	-0.0031	62	-0.0012	87
P <sub>1</sub>	0.0022	19	0.0052	45	0.0217	202	-0.0006	24	0.0014	47	-0.0011	77
Cl <sub>2</sub>	0.0049	35	0.0064	55	0.0275	247	0.0002	36	0.0019	73	0.0054	97
P <sub>2</sub>	0.0018	12	0.0040	31	0.0193	145	0.0004	35	-0.0008	32	-0.0034	129
C <sub>1</sub>	0.0038	142	0.0077	280	0.0478	1556	-0.0017	167	-0.0050	404	0.0055	559
C <sub>2</sub>	0.0048	127	0.0091	282	0.0166	815	0.0010	160	0.0042	254	0.0031	393
C <sub>3</sub>	0.0073	182	0.0023	147	0.0386	1156	0.0006	131	0.0071	364	-0.0021	339
C <sub>4</sub>	0.0032	97	0.0048	191	0.0354	1125	0.0005	112	-0.0046	276	0.0020	376
C <sub>5</sub>	0.0012	46	0.0065	169	0.0251	709	0.0008	71	0.0040	149	-0.0040	278
C <sub>6</sub>	0.0036	95	0.0021	101	0.0510	1229	-0.0012	77	0.0011	268	-0.0027	296

<sup>a</sup> With real and imaginary dispersion corrections. <sup>b</sup> Parameter fixed.

 TABLE III  
 INTERATOMIC DISTANCES, ANGLES, AND ERRORS<sup>a</sup> FOR *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>

I. Intramolecular		Nonbonded, A		Nonbonded, A	
Bonded, A		Nonbonded, A		Nonbonded, A	
Pt-Cl <sub>1</sub>	2.364 ± 0.008	Pt-Cl <sub>1</sub>	3.304 ± 0.012	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	2.73 ± 0.04
Pt-Cl <sub>2</sub>	2.388 ± 0.009	P <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	3.131 ± 0.013	C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	2.99 ± 0.04
Pt-P <sub>1</sub>	2.256 ± 0.008	P <sub>1</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	4.639 ± 0.013	C <sub>1</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	3.27 ± 0.04
Pt-P <sub>2</sub>	2.239 ± 0.006	P <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	4.593 ± 0.008	C <sub>2</sub> -Cl <sub>1</sub>	4.59 ± 0.03
		P <sub>1</sub> -P <sub>2</sub>	3.350 ± 0.011	C <sub>6</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	3.40 ± 0.04
P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	1.818 ± 0.034	Cl <sub>1</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	3.293 ± 0.013	C <sub>5</sub> -Cl <sub>2</sub>	3.56 ± 0.03
P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	1.822 ± 0.035			C <sub>3</sub> -P <sub>2</sub>	3.81 ± 0.04
P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	1.833 ± 0.029	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	2.78 ± 0.05	C <sub>4</sub> -P <sub>1</sub>	3.59 ± 0.03
P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	1.809 ± 0.033	C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	2.85 ± 0.06	C <sub>5</sub> -P <sub>1</sub>	4.59 ± 0.02
P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	1.851 ± 0.019	C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	2.94 ± 0.05		
P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	1.849 ± 0.024	C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	2.84 ± 0.05		
-----X-Pt-X angles, deg-----		-----Pt-P-C angles, deg-----		-----C-P-C angles, deg-----	
P <sub>1</sub> -Pt-P <sub>2</sub>	96.2 ± 0.4	Pt-P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>1</sub>	118.4 ± 1.3	C <sub>1</sub> -P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>2</sub>	99.5 ± 2.0
Cl <sub>1</sub> -Pt-Cl <sub>2</sub>	87.7 ± 0.3	Pt-P <sub>1</sub> -P <sub>2</sub>	115.7 ± 0.4	C <sub>1</sub> -P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	102.5 ± 2.0
Cl <sub>1</sub> -Pt-P <sub>1</sub>	91.3 ± 0.3	Pt-P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	112.0 ± 1.1	C <sub>2</sub> -P <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>3</sub>	107.1 ± 1.9
Cl <sub>2</sub> -Pt-P <sub>2</sub>	85.1 ± 0.4	Pt-P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>4</sub>	123.5 ± 1.1	C <sub>4</sub> -P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	102.0 ± 1.5
P <sub>1</sub> -Pt-Cl <sub>2</sub>	174.5 ± 0.3	Pt-P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>5</sub>	113.7 ± 0.8	C <sub>4</sub> -P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	96.8 ± 1.8
P <sub>2</sub> -Pt-Cl <sub>1</sub>	171.1 ± 0.4	Pt-P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	111.1 ± 1.1	C <sub>5</sub> -P <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub>	107.7 ± 1.3

## II. Intermolecular

Shortest Pt-Pt, 6.326 Å

All intermolecular distances are equal to or greater than normal van der Waals distances with van der Waals radii of Cl = 1.80 Å and CH<sub>3</sub> = 2.0 Å.

Deviation of Pt, P, and Cl from Best Least-Squares Plane,<sup>b</sup>  $aX + bY + cZ - d = 0$

$a = +4.717$

$b = -6.971$

$c = -4.857$

$d = +2.000$

Pt, +0.0002 ± 0.006 Å

Cl<sub>1</sub>, +0.1209 ± 0.009 Å

Cl<sub>2</sub>, -0.1451 ± 0.010 Å

P<sub>2</sub>, +0.0763 ± 0.007 Å

P<sub>1</sub>, -0.0726 ± 0.008 Å

<sup>a</sup> With real and imaginary dispersion corrections. <sup>b</sup> Positional standard deviations were used to provide weights for the least-squares plane. X, Y, and Z refer to the monoclinic coordinate system.

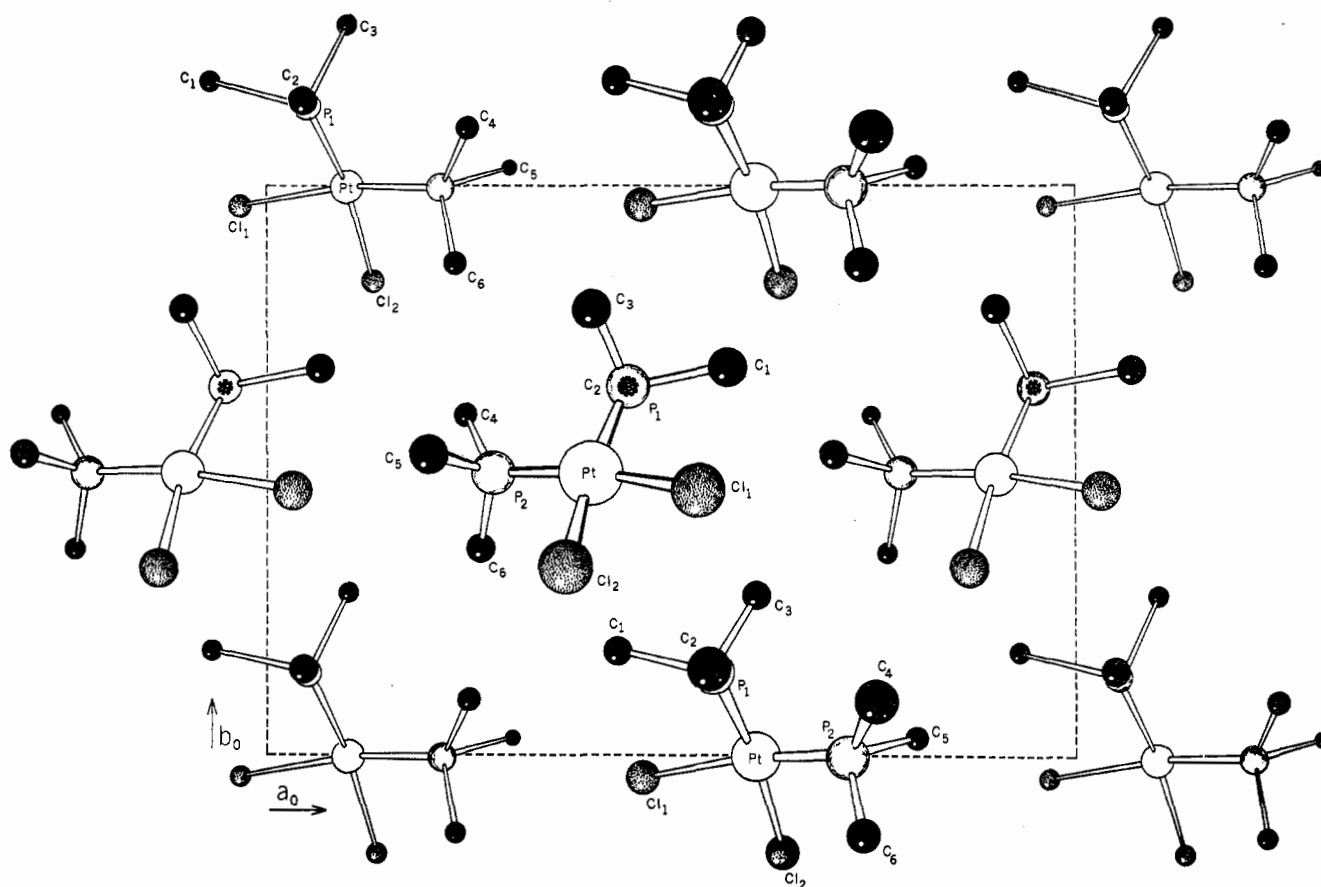


Figure 1.—Perspective view of the structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> looking in the direction of negative *c*. C<sub>2</sub> is superposed in this view by P<sub>1</sub>.

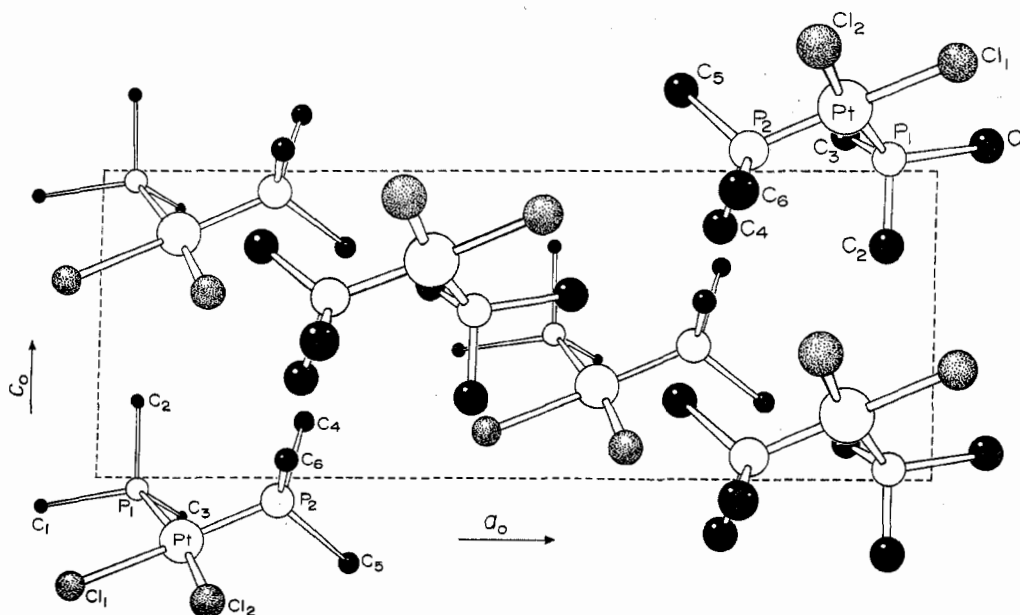


Figure 2.—Perspective view of the structure of *cis*-Pt[P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> in the direction of positive *b*. For orientation purposes the "large" molecule approximately in the center in this view corresponds to the molecule approximately in the center of the cell in Figure 1.

atom. A Pt-P "normal" single-bond length<sup>21</sup> of 2.41 Å would be expected from covalent radii. The average Pt-Cl distance of 2.376 Å (2.364 ± 0.008, 2.388 ± 0.009 Å) is significantly longer than the Pt-Cl distance

of 2.294 ± 0.009 Å in the *trans* isomer which is a "normal" single Pt-Cl bond. The Pt-Br distance of 2.428 ± 0.002 Å in *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> is also a "normal" Pt-X single bond. This 2.376 Å distance is to be compared with the Pt-Cl distances of 2.422 ± 0.009 Å observed by Eisenberg and Ibers<sup>20</sup> and 2.42 Å by Wun-

(21) L. Pauling, "Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 246.

derlich and Mellor<sup>22</sup> in which the chlorine is *trans* to a strongly *trans* labilizing ligand, hydride and ethylene, respectively. However, Pt-Cl distances of  $2.343 \pm 0.013$  and  $2.316 \pm 0.008$  Å were observed in dipentene-platinum(II) chloride.

The Pt, 2P, 2Cl best least-squares plane (Table III) indicates that Pt and its nearest neighbors do not lie in a plane and there exists a nonnegligible distortion toward a tetrahedral geometry. The P<sub>1</sub>-Pt-P<sub>2</sub> angle is considerably greater than the ideal value of 90° ( $96.3 \pm 0.3^\circ$ ). Further, Cl<sub>1</sub> is rather tightly packed to C<sub>1</sub> as is Cl<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> and C<sub>6</sub>. These facts suggest that the nonplanarity of the Pt, 2P, 2Cl entity is due primarily to steric effects. The general shortening of the Pt-P bond in going from the *trans* to the *cis* isomer is in line with the ideas of Chatt, Duncanson, and Venanzi,<sup>23</sup> as well as Craig, Maccoll, Nyholm, Orgel, and Sutton.<sup>24</sup>

The average value of 1.830 Å for the phosphorus-carbon distances is nearly that predicted from covalent

(22) J. A. Wunderlich and D. P. Mellor, *Acta Cryst.*, **7**, 130 (1954).

(23) J. Chatt, L. A. Duncanson, and L. M. Venanzi, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4456 (1955).

(24) D. P. Craig, A. Maccoll, R. S. Nyholm, L. E. Orgel, and L. E. Sutton, *ibid.*, 332 (1954).

radii sums (with or without electronegativity corrections).

The C-C nonbonded intramolecular distances are as long or longer than those predicted by Bartell<sup>25</sup> based on a simple steric model assigning a nonbonded radius of 1.25 Å to carbon atoms bonded to a common atom.

Although these results indicate a general shortening of Pt-P distances and lengthening of Pt-Cl distances from *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and *trans*-Pt[P(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> consistent with the thermodynamic results of Chatt and Wilkens<sup>5</sup> and the nuclear spin-coupling results of Pidcock, Richards, and Venanzi,<sup>26</sup> we do not feel it profitable in view of the molecular distortions to discuss the relative effects of  $\pi$ -bonding and steric factors to the *trans* effect without considerably more data on Pt-X bonds.

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(25) L. S. Bartell, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **32**, 827 (1960).

(26) A. Pidcock, R. E. Richards, and L. M. Venanzi, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 184 (1962).

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## Bis(1-phenyl-1,3-butanedionato)palladium(II). Crystal and Molecular Structure of the *trans* Form<sup>1</sup>

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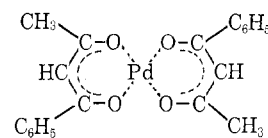
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The crystal structure of bis(1-phenyl-1,3-butanedionato)palladium(II) has been determined by three-dimensional Fourier methods and the atomic coordinates refined by three-dimensional least-squares methods with anisotropic temperature factors. The crystals are monoclinic, space group P2<sub>1</sub>/c with 2 molecules per unit cell. The cell dimensions are:  $a = 9.367$  Å,  $b = 10.518$  Å,  $c = 9.454$  Å;  $\beta = 108.00^\circ$ . The structure can also be described with an end-centered unit cell having nearly orthogonal axes and 4 molecules. The molecules pack into layers parallel to the  $b$  axis. In each molecule the palladium and the four oxygens are exactly coplanar, as required by crystal symmetry, and the axial positions are occupied by two neighboring methyl groups 3.75 Å from the palladium. The palladium-oxygen distance is 1.97 Å. The carbon-oxygen distances are 1.23 and 1.31 Å. The final residue  $R$  is 0.097 for 1377 reflections.

### Introduction

Recently we reported crystal structures of the vanadyl<sup>2</sup> and copper<sup>3</sup> chelates of 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione (benzoylacetone). Some differences in metal-oxygen bond lengths were tentatively explained in terms of the resonant and inductive effects of the phenyl group. To further explore this point, and also to study a known host crystal into which copper benzoylacetone could be introduced for oriented crystal electron spin resonance studies, we have determined the crystal

structure of bis(1-phenyl-1,3-butanedionato)palladium (commonly called palladium benzoylacetone)



### Experimental Section

The compound precipitated from an aqueous solution of palladium chloride in excess mixed with an ethanol solution of 1-phenyl-1,3-butanedione. The straw-yellow precipitate was washed with water and air dried. The powder dissolved readily in chloroform giving an orange-red solution which, when evaporated to dryness, gave orange crystals of rod and diamond shapes. The compound also dissolved moderately in acetone giving a yellow solution from which small yellow needlelike crystals resulted.

(1) Supported by the U. S. Public Health Service, under Institute of General Medical Sciences Grant GM-10907.

(2) P. K. Hon, R. L. Belford, and C. E. Pfluger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **43**, 1323 (1965).

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