

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02912

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *trans*-Bis(diphenyl-*o*-selenolatophenylphosphine)nickel(II)

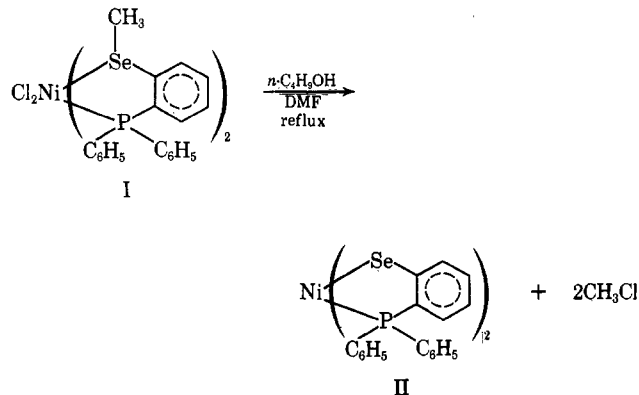
BY ROBERT CURRAN,<sup>1</sup> JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM, AND RICHARD EISENBERG\*

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The crystal and molecular structure of the Se-demethylation product *trans*-bis(diphenyl-*o*-selenolatophenylphosphine)-nickel(II) has been determined from three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray data collected by counter  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scans. The structure has been refined by least-squares methods to a conventional  $R$  factor of 0.048 for 1247 statistically reliable reflections. The complex crystallizes in space group  $P2_1/c$  of the monoclinic system in a unit cell of dimensions  $a = 9.85$  (1),  $b = 13.17$  (1),  $c = 12.56$  (1) Å,  $\beta = 113.7$  (1)°, and  $V = 1492$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The experimental density is  $1.61 \pm 0.03$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>; the calculated value is  $1.59$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> for  $Z = 2$ . The coordination geometry of the complex is essentially square planar with a *trans* arrangement of selenium and phosphorus donor atoms. The Ni-P bond length is  $2.177$  (3) Å and the Ni-Se bond length is  $2.280$  (3) Å. The intraligand Se-Ni-P bond angle is  $88.4$  (1)°. On the basis of the Ni-Se bond length and other structural parameters, no firm conclusions can be drawn concerning the question of whether or not multiple-bond character in the Ni-Se bond exists.

### Introduction

Recently, Meek<sup>2</sup> has reported the facile demethylation of complex I<sup>3</sup> by refluxing the complex in 1-butanol-dimethylformamide solutions for approximately 15 min. The resultant green diamagnetic solid is proposed by Meek to be the complex *trans*-bis(diphenyl-*o*-selenolatophenylphosphine)nickel(II), II, hereafter Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub>, on the basis of molecular weight determinations and spectral data. The *trans* arrangement of donor



atoms was suggested, presumably because of steric factors. In the same communication, Meek also reports the synthesis of a complex which analyzes chemically as the Pd analog of II, but which has properties suggestive of a polymeric structure. Similar demethylation reactions have also been reported by Livingstone and coworkers<sup>4,5</sup> for related systems containing coordinated methylthio ether functions and a number of demethylation schemes have been proposed. A complete structure determination of II, which is presented herein, was undertaken in

order to verify Meek's structural proposal and to gain structural information on the coordinating properties of the selenolate donor atom.

### Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data

A generous sample of the Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub> complex, II, was kindly supplied to us by Professor Devon Meek and green crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray work were grown from a chloroform-1-butanol solution. The crystals grew as parallelepipeds with the {100} and {011} faces showing development. Preliminary precession photographs indicated that the crystals belong to the monoclinic system. The final cell dimensions which were obtained after a least-squares refinement (*vide infra*) are  $a = 9.85$  (1),  $b = 13.17$  (1),  $c = 12.51$  (1) Å,  $\beta = 113.7$  (1)°, and  $V = 1492$  Å<sup>3</sup>. The observed extinctions,  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd and  $0k0$  for  $k$  odd, uniquely determine the space group as  $P2_1/c$ . The observed density of  $1.61 \pm 0.03$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> obtained by the flotation method in bromoform-carbon tetrachloride solution agrees well with the value of  $1.59$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> calculated for two molecules per unit cell. Hence, the Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub> complex is crystallographically required to possess a center of symmetry.

Intensity data were collected from a single crystal of approximate dimensions  $0.27 \times 0.27 \times 0.10$  mm (approximately parallel to  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $a$ , respectively) which was mounted on a glass fiber parallel to the  $a$  axis and placed on a Picker four-circle automated diffractometer. The mosaic spread of the crystal was determined from open-counter, narrow-source scans through several strong reflections and found to have an average value of  $0.6^\circ$ .<sup>6</sup> Fifteen reflections of both general and special classes were centered in the counter aperture by varying  $\chi$ ,  $\phi$ , and  $2\theta$  in conjunction with the left-right and top-bottom balancing features of the variable receiving aperture. The settings for these reflections formed the basis for a least-squares refinement of the

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

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(2) D. W. Meek, *Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Lett.*, **5**, 235 (1969).(3) M. O. Workman, G. Dyer and D. W. Meek, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1543 (1967).(4) L. F. Lindoy, S. E. Livingstone, and T. N. Lockyer, *Nature (London)*, **211**, 519 (1966).(5) L. F. Lindoy, S. E. Livingstone, and T. N. Lockyer, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 652 (1967).

(6) T. C. Furnas, "Single Crystal Orienter Instruction Manual," General Electric Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1957, Chapter 10.

TABLE I  
FINAL POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\times 10^4$ ) FOR  
*trans*-BIS(DIPHENYL-*o*-SELENOLATOPHENYLPHOSPHINE)NICKEL(II)

Atom	$x^a$	$y$	$z$	$\beta_{11}^b$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Ni	0	0	0	62 (2)	49 (1)	50 (2)	-13 (2)	29 (2)	-8 (2)
Se	-2345 (1)	-75 (1)	-68 (1)	73 (1)	91 (1)	85 (1)	-30 (1)	47 (1)	-34 (1)
P	649 (3)	863 (2)	1608 (2)	58 (4)	45 (2)	50 (3)	-7 (2)	27 (2)	-8 (2)
C(1)	-999 (10)	1349 (7)	1782 (8)	80 (15)	41 (8)	50 (10)	14 (9)	36 (10)	10 (7)
C(2)	-2287 (10)	886 (8)	1084 (8)	61 (14)	48 (8)	56 (10)	-9 (9)	23 (10)	13 (8)
C(3)	-3569 (10)	1107 (8)	1269 (9)	88 (16)	56 (9)	67 (11)	7 (9)	44 (11)	5 (8)
C(4)	-3512 (14)	1814 (9)	2078 (11)	131 (23)	65 (11)	83 (15)	30 (12)	58 (16)	25 (10)
C(5)	-2179 (14)	2315 (9)	2770 (10)	167 (22)	64 (10)	69 (13)	47 (12)	65 (14)	11 (9)
C(6)	-922 (11)	2069 (8)	2610 (8)	109 (17)	51 (9)	36 (9)	12 (10)	30 (11)	1 (8)
C(7)	3417 (13)	3768 (9)	2095 (12)	151 (20)	49 (9)	134 (15)	-25 (11)	108 (16)	-24 (10)
C(8)	3587 (13)	3198 (10)	3051 (11)	123 (21)	80 (12)	104 (16)	-37 (13)	69 (15)	-49 (11)
C(9)	2800 (12)	2295 (9)	2930 (9)	100 (17)	63 (10)	70 (12)	-13 (11)	41 (12)	-5 (8)
C(10)	1871 (10)	1959 (8)	1843 (9)	71 (15)	34 (8)	60 (11)	3 (9)	35 (11)	-6 (8)
C(11)	1754 (11)	2535 (8)	882 (9)	96 (16)	58 (9)	70 (11)	9 (10)	45 (11)	7 (8)
C(12)	2521 (13)	3434 (9)	1031 (10)	145 (19)	53 (10)	85 (13)	-17 (11)	71 (13)	6 (9)
C(13)	772 (10)	-319 (8)	3504 (9)	98 (15)	54 (10)	67 (11)	-2 (9)	38 (11)	11 (8)
C(14)	1539 (9)	71 (8)	2875 (7)	90 (13)	33 (7)	46 (8)	-17 (11)	30 (8)	7 (8)
C(15)	3023 (10)	-198 (9)	3230 (8)	90 (14)	62 (10)	63 (10)	0 (10)	31 (10)	12 (9)
C(16)	3705 (11)	-829 (9)	4167 (10)	108 (18)	66 (10)	78 (12)	11 (11)	32 (12)	3 (9)
C(17)	2943 (13)	-1176 (8)	4813 (9)	155 (20)	45 (9)	73 (11)	3 (10)	36 (13)	6 (8)
C(18)	1452 (12)	-920 (9)	4442 (10)	117 (18)	76 (10)	77 (12)	-10 (12)	56 (12)	10 (10)

<sup>a</sup>  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  represent fractional coordinates. The standard deviations of the least significant figure are given in parentheses in this and all succeeding tables. <sup>b</sup> The thermal ellipsoid is of the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{23}kl + 2\beta_{13}hl)]$ .

unit cell parameters and the orientation angles using our PICKLST program.<sup>7</sup>

Data were collected at ambient room temperature using Zr-filtered Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$  0.7107 Å). A takeoff angle of  $2.0^\circ$  was used for the data collection with a counter opening of  $6 \times 6$  mm. Data were collected using the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan technique over a range from  $-0.90$  to  $+1.05^\circ$  of the calculated  $2\theta$  value of the reflection with a scan rate of  $1^\circ/\text{min}$ . Allowance was made in the scan range for the separation of the Mo  $K\alpha$  doublet at higher  $2\theta$  angles. Stationary-counter, stationary-crystal background counts of 10-sec duration were collected at both ends of the  $2\theta$  scan range for each reflection. The maximum  $2\theta$  value for reflections which were measured was  $45^\circ$ . Pulse height analysis designed to accept 90% of the diffracted Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation was employed, and no attenuation was found to be necessary. The intensities of three standard reflections were measured after every 100 reflections and showed no significant change during the data collection. The greatest single deviation of any of the standard reflections from its respective mean was 2.3%.

The intensities of 2068 independent reflections were measured, and these were then corrected for the usual Lorentz and polarization factors to yield a set of  $F_o^2$  values where  $F_o$  is the observed structure factor amplitude. Of the 2068 independent reflections measured, 1247 were assumed to be statistically reliable, having intensities greater than their estimated standard deviations (*vide infra*). The data were then corrected for absorption using W. C. Hamilton's GONO9 absorption pro-

gram. The linear absorption coefficient for Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub> is  $33.8 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and for this crystal, the transmission coefficients range from 0.68 to 0.76.

#### Solution and Refinement of the Structure

With two molecules per unit cell, the position of the nickel atom is fixed at a center of symmetry which was chosen as the origin. A difference Fourier map based on phases obtained solely from the Ni atom contribution revealed the position of selenium and phosphorus atoms. The positional parameters of the selenium and phosphorus atoms along with the single scale factor and an overall temperature factor were refined through two cycles of least-squares refinement. A second difference Fourier map, based on the contributions of the Ni, P, and Se atoms, revealed the positions of the carbon atoms.

The trial structure was refined using a least-squares procedure. The function minimized was  $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$  where the weights  $w$  were assigned as  $4F_o^2/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$  and the standard deviations were estimated from counting statistics according to the formula

$$\sigma(F^2) = \frac{1}{TLp} \left( C + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t_c}{t_b} \right)^2 (B_1 + B_2) + (0.03I)^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

where  $Lp$  is the Lorentz-polarization factor,  $T$  is the transmission coefficient,  $C$  is the total integrated count obtained in time  $t_c$ ,  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the background counts, each obtained in time  $t_b$ , and  $I$  is the net integrated count. The nickel, phosphorus, selenium, and carbon atom scattering factors used were those tabulated by Cromer and Waber<sup>8</sup> and the hydrogen atom scattering factor was that of Stewart, *et al.*<sup>9</sup> The effects of anomalous scattering were included in the

(7) The programs used in this study were our PICKLST refinement and setting program and local versions of W. C. Hamilton's GONO9 absorption program, the Busing-Levy ORFLS least-squares program, the Zalkin FORDP Fourier program, the Busing-Martin-Levy ORFFE function and error program, and C. K. Johnson's ORTEP plotting program.

(8) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(9) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965).

TABLE II
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (IN ELECTRONS x 10) FOR
trans-Bis(DIPHENYL-O-SELENOLATOPHENYLPHOSPHINE)NICKEL(II)

Table with columns for h k fobs fcalc and multiple rows of numerical data for different reflections. The table is organized into several vertical sections, some with column headers like '\*\*\*\*\*' or '\*\*\*\*' indicating different groups of reflections.

calculated structure factors with values of Δf' and Δf'' for Ni, P, and Se taken from Cromer's tabulation.<sup>10</sup>

Two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of atomic positional and isotropic thermal parameters for all 21 nonhydrogen atoms and the single scale factor converged to a conventional R factor (R = Σ|Fo| - |Fc|)/Σ|Fo|) of 0.130 and a weighted R factor (Rw = (Σw(Fo - Fc)² / Σw|Fo|²)¹/²) of 0.109. The nickel, selenium, and phosphorus atoms were then allowed to vibrate according to an anisotropic model while all other atoms were restricted to the isotropic thermal model. Two cycles of least-squares refinement of the 97 scale, positional, and thermal parameters yielded values of R and Rw of 0.063 and 0.057, respectively. A difference Fourier based on this refinement allowed us to determine the hydrogen atom positions, and their contributions to the calculated structure factors were

included as fixed contributions in all subsequent calculations. The isotropic thermal parameter of each hydrogen atom was estimated as equal to the isotropic thermal parameter of the carbon atom to which it is bonded. Two additional cycles of least-squares refinement, including the hydrogen atom contributions, converged to an R factor of 0.054 and a weighted R factor Rw of 0.047. An additional refinement was then carried out in which all nonhydrogen atoms were allowed to vibrate according to an anisotropic model. This final refinement of 187 parameters converged to R and Rw values of 0.048 and 0.042, respectively, for 1247 statistically reliable reflections. The complete anisotropic thermal model represents a significant improvement (at the 0.5% significance level) over the partial anisotropic thermal model according to Hamilton's R-factor test.<sup>11</sup> The final difference Fourier map showed no

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

(11) W. C. Hamilton, ibid., 18, 502 (1965).

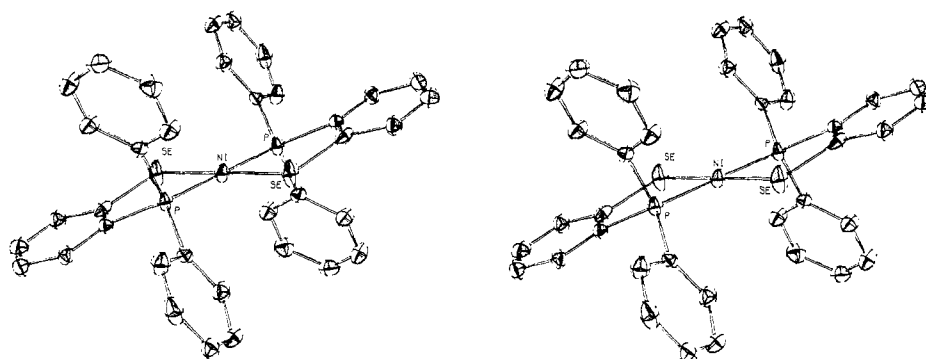


Figure 1.—A stereoscopic view of the  $\text{Ni}(\text{sep})_2$  molecule. The thermal ellipsoids have been scaled to 30% probability distributions.

peaks above  $0.6 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$  or about 15% of the height of a carbon atom in this structure. The parameters obtained in this anisotropic refinement are taken as the final parameters for the structure and are given in Table I along with their estimated standard deviations as obtained from the inverse matrix. The  $F_o$  and  $|F_o|$  values (in electrons  $\times 10$ ) for the 1247 reflections included in the final refinement are tabulated in Table II, and the unrefined hydrogen atom parameters are presented in Table III.

TABLE III

HYDROGEN POSITIONAL AND ISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS				
Atom <sup>a</sup>	$x(\times 10^4)$	$y(\times 10^4)$	$z(\times 10^4)$	$B, \text{\AA}^2$
H(3)	-4556	752	769	3.0
H(4)	-4449	1982	2155	3.7
H(5)	-2248	2832	3336	4.0
H(6)	89	2415	3165	2.9
H(7)	3969	4434	2177	4.0
H(8)	4279	3455	3835	4.4
H(9)	2927	1838	3636	3.8
H(11)	1009	2278	29	3.4
H(12)	2417	3887	324	3.7
H(13)	-333	-137	3256	3.1
H(15)	3625	76	2787	3.5
H(16)	4778	-1033	4389	3.7
H(17)	3437	-1625	5506	4.0
H(18)	854	-1185	4883	4.1

<sup>a</sup> The number for each hydrogen is the same as the carbon to which it is bonded.

### Description of the Structure

The  $\text{Ni}(\text{sep})_2$  complex is crystallographically required to be centrosymmetric and the coordination geometry about the nickel atom is essentially square planar with a trans arrangement of donor atoms. Figure 1 gives a stereoscopic view of an isolated molecule of  $\text{Ni}(\text{sep})_2$ , and Table IV presents all important intramolecular distances and angles. The Ni–Se bond length is 2.280 (3)  $\text{\AA}$  and the Ni–P bond distance is 2.177 (3)  $\text{\AA}$ . Although the coordination geometry is crystallographically required to be planar, the principal plane of the  $\text{Ni}(\text{sep})_2$  molecule which includes the bridging *o*-phenylene rings as well as the Ni, Se, and P atoms deviates significantly from planarity. The slight chair conformation of the atoms comprising the principal plane of the molecule can be seen in Figure 1. The Ni atom thus lies significantly out of the least-squares plane through Se, P, and the bridging phenyl ring carbon

TABLE IV

SELECTED INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES AND ANGLES<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Length, $\text{\AA}$	Atoms	Angle, deg
Ni–Se	2.280 (3)	Se–Ni–P	88.42 (8)
Ni–P	2.177 (3)	Ni–Se–C(2)	102.8 (3)
P–C(1)	1.838 (9)	Ni–P–C(1)	110.3 (3)
P–C(10)	1.826 (10)	Ni–P–C(10)	119.4 (3)
P–C(14)	1.808 (10)	Ni–P–C(14)	111.9 (3)
Se–C(2)	1.906 (10)	P–C(1)–C(2)	114.0 (7)
C(1)–C(2)	1.36 (1)	P–C(10)–C(11)	118.1 (8)
C(2)–C(3)	1.40 (1)	P–C(14)–C(13)	122.0 (7)
C(3)–C(4)	1.36 (1)	Se–C(2)–C(1)	121.4 (7)
C(4)–C(5)	1.41 (2)	C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	117.9 (10)
C(5)–C(6)	1.37 (1)	C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	119.7 (10)
C(6)–C(1)	1.39 (1)	C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	121.9 (11)
C(7)–C(8)	1.37 (1)	C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	118.0 (11)
C(8)–C(9)	1.39 (1)	C(5)–C(6)–C(1)	119.4 (10)
C(9)–C(10)	1.38 (1)	C(6)–C(1)–C(2)	123.0 (9)
C(10)–C(11)	1.39 (1)	C(7)–C(8)–C(9)	120.3 (11)
C(11)–C(12)	1.38 (1)	C(8)–C(9)–C(10)	120.2 (11)
C(12)–C(7)	1.34 (1)	C(9)–C(10)–C(11)	118.4 (10)
C(13)–C(14)	1.39 (1)	C(11)–C(12)–C(7)	121.4 (11)
C(14)–C(15)	1.39 (1)	C(12)–C(7)–C(8)	119.5 (11)
C(15)–C(16)	1.37 (1)	C(13)–C(14)–C(15)	117.7 (9)
C(16)–C(17)	1.39 (1)	C(14)–C(15)–C(16)	121.1 (9)
C(17)–C(18)	1.39 (1)	C(15)–C(16)–C(17)	120.5 (10)
C(18)–C(13)	1.35 (1)	C(16)–C(17)–C(18)	118.1 (11)
		C(17)–C(18)–C(13)	121.4 (10)
		C(18)–C(13)–C(14)	121.2 (9)
		C(10)–P–C(1)	105.2 (5)
		C(10)–P–C(14)	105.0 (4)
		C(1)–P–C(14)	103.6 (4)

<sup>a</sup> The carbon atoms are numbered in the following manner. Carbon atoms C(1)–C(6) comprise the bridging phenyl ring while C(7)–C(12) and C(13)–C(18) make up the two other phenyl rings.

atoms by 0.365  $\text{\AA}$ . The equation of that plane is  $1.47x + 9.82y - 8.22z = -0.364$ , in monoclinic coordinates, with none of the included atoms exhibiting a significant deviation from it. Least-squares planes through the phenyl rings and other important parts of the structure, along with deviations of the atoms from their respective planes, are presented in Table V.

To within experimental limits, the phenyl rings in this structure exhibit  $D_{6h}$  symmetry. The phenyl ring carbon–carbon distances range from 1.34 (1) to 1.41 (1)  $\text{\AA}$  with an average value of 1.379 (18)  $\text{\AA}$ . While some of the differences between carbon–carbon ring distances appear to be statistically significant, there is no systematic ordering of the distances within each phenyl ring. We therefore take these differences as

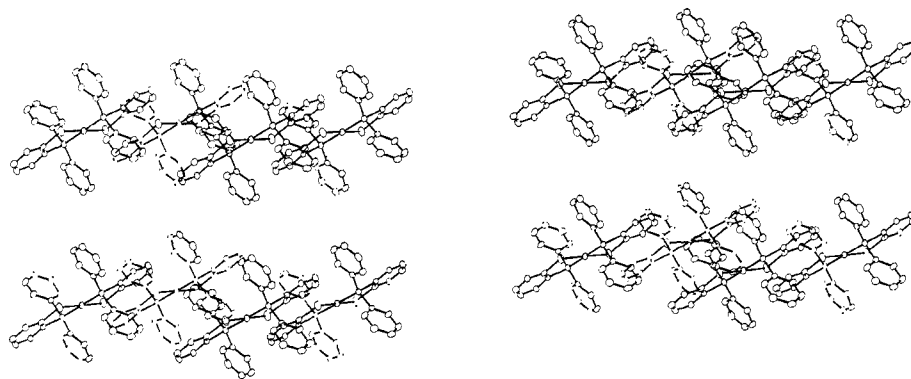


Figure 2.—A stereoscopic view of the packing of the Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub> molecules. The *b* axis is approximately vertical.

TABLE V			
SELECTED LEAST-SQUARES PLANES <sup>a</sup>			
Atom	Distance, Å	Atom	Distance, Å
a. Plane through Phenyl Ring 1			
$-0.751x - 9.57y + 8.23z = 0.237$			
C(1)	0.012 (9)	C(4)	0.000 (11)
C(2)	-0.021 (9)	C(5)	-0.010 (10)
C(3)	0.016 (10)	C(6)	0.000 (9)
b. Plane through Phenyl Ring 2			
$8.51x - 6.56y - 5.18z = -0.639$			
C(7)	-0.010 (10)	C(10)	-0.008 (9)
C(8)	0.014 (11)	C(11)	0.011 (9)
C(9)	-0.000 (10)	C(12)	-0.003 (10)
c. Plane through Phenyl Ring 3			
$0.30x + 10.60y + 6.65z = 2.026$			
C(13)	-0.009 (10)	C(16)	-0.021 (12)
C(14)	0.009 (10)	C(17)	0.018 (11)
C(15)	0.004 (11)	C(18)	-0.003 (11)
d. Plane through Se, P, and Phenyl Ring 1			
$1.47x + 9.82y - 8.22z = -0.364$			
Se	0.002 (1)	C(4)	-0.077 (11)
P	-0.014 (3)	C(5)	0.041 (10)
C(1)	0.078 (9)	C(6)	0.116 (10)
C(2)	0.007 (9)	Ni	0.364
C(3)	-0.116 (10)		

<sup>a</sup> The least-squares planes were calculated according to W. C. Hamilton, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **14**, 185 (1961), using the variance-covariance matrix. The equations of the planes are given in monoclinic coordinates.

being indicative of random errors in the intensity data and possible limitations in our calculated model, and not as evidence for the significant dominance of any one resonance structure and the localization of  $\pi$ -electron density within the phenyl rings. The C-C distance of the bridging carbon atoms in the chelate ring is 1.36 (1) Å.

The crystal structure of the complex consists of the packing of discrete, monomeric Ni(sep)<sub>2</sub> molecules. A stereoscopic view of the packing is presented in Figure 2. All intermolecular contacts are normal and the closest Ni-Ni distance is 9.10 Å.

### Discussion

The structural results reported here confirm Meek's proposal of a monomeric square-planar demethylation product. The Ni-P bond length of 2.177 (3) Å is significantly shorter than the sum of the covalent radii

(2.28 Å) and can be taken as evidence of significant metal→ligand  $\pi$  bonding in this d<sup>8</sup> complex. The value of 2.177 (3) Å is comparable to the values of 2.179 (3)<sup>12</sup> and 2.175 (4) Å<sup>13</sup> reported for Ni((C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>2</sub>(C≡CC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. These values are also significantly shorter than the 2.26 (1) Å value reported for Ni((C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub><sup>14</sup> and the value of 2.251 (3) Å reported for NiBr<sub>2</sub>(P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>))<sub>2</sub> in the structure of NiBr<sub>3</sub>(P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>))<sub>2</sub>·0.5NiBr<sub>2</sub>(P(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>))<sub>2</sub>·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub><sup>15</sup> but are significantly longer than the 2.120 (9) Å Ni-P bond distance reported for the square-pyramidal complex Ni((C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)(*o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>P)I<sub>2</sub>.<sup>16</sup> The extreme shortness of the Ni-P bond length in the last structure appears to be related to the presence of the negligible  $\pi$ -accepting ability of the iodide ligand in the position trans to phosphorus.<sup>16</sup>

An evaluation of the  $\pi$  bonding between the nickel and selenium atoms is much more difficult to assess because of the paucity of structural work on complexes possessing selenium donor ligands. The Ni-Se bond distance of 2.280 (3) Å is significantly, but not drastically, shorter than either the 2.35 Å sum of the covalent radii<sup>17</sup> or the revised 2.317 (1) Å distance found by Bonamico and Dessy for the planar Ni(Se<sub>2</sub>CN(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> complex.<sup>18</sup> Clearly, no definite conclusions concerning the existence of  $\pi$  bonding between the nickel and selenium atoms can be reached on the basis of the observed Ni-Se bond distance alone. A comparison of the Se-C bond distance of 1.905 (10) Å with other Se-C distances in the literature leads us to the conclusion that a limited amount of Se-C multiple bonding probably does exist in the present complex. Although the value is close to the 1.91 Å sum of covalent

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radii,<sup>17</sup> it is possibly significantly shorter than the values of 2.01 (3) and 1.98 (3) Å observed in the saturated heterocycles  $S(C_2H_4)_2SeBr_2$ <sup>19</sup> and  $O(C_2H_4)_2SeICl$ <sup>20</sup> in which no  $\pi$  bonding exists. In addition, the 1.905 (10) Å value is not significantly longer than the average Se-C distance of 1.87 (1) Å in the  $Ni(Se_2CN(C_2H_5)_2)_2$  complex<sup>18</sup> or the corresponding value of 1.86 (1) Å found in the trigonal prismatic diselenolene complex  $Mo(Se_2C_2(CF_3)_2)_3$ <sup>21</sup> in which some  $\pi$  delocalization over the chelate ring is presumed to exist. However, the

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fact that some Se-C multiple-bond character may exist in the present structure must not be interpreted to mean that any significant  $\pi$  bonding between the Ni and Se atoms occurs in this complex. Further structural studies seem necessary before definite conclusions concerning the bonding in selenium donor chelates can be unequivocally established.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,  
UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO, WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Isothiocyanatothiocyanato-(1-diphenylphosphino-3-dimethylaminopropane)palladium(II)

By G. R. CLARK AND GUS J. PALENIK\*

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The orange compound  $Pd[(C_6H_5)_2PCH_2CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2](SCN)(NCS)$  is monoclinic, with cell parameters  $a = 11.684 \pm 0.003$ ,  $b = 12.961 \pm 0.004$ ,  $c = 14.641 \pm 0.003$  Å, and  $\beta = 110.04 \pm 0.01^\circ$ . The space group is  $P2_1/c$  with four molecules per unit cell,  $d_c = 1.578 \pm 0.002$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $d_m = 1.567 \pm 0.005$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Diffractometer data were collected for Cu K $\alpha$  radiation and the structure has been refined by least-squares methods with anisotropic thermal parameters to a final  $R$  of 0.041 for 2716 observed reflections. The palladium atom is four-coordinated in a square-planar arrangement. The donor atoms are the phosphorus and nitrogen atoms of the organic ligand and one nitrogen and one sulfur atom from each thiocyanate group. They are arranged with the isothiocyanate linkage trans to the phosphorus atom and the thiocyanate linkage trans to the amine nitrogen atom. Bond distances about the palladium atom show a shortening (Pd-P =  $2.243 \pm 0.002$  Å; Pd-S =  $2.295 \pm 0.002$  Å) and a lengthening (Pd-N(ligand) =  $2.147 \pm 0.006$  Å; Pd-N(NCS) =  $2.063 \pm 0.007$  Å) consistent with a trans effect.

### Introduction

The subtle factors influencing the formation of inorganic linkage isomers and particularly those involving the thiocyanate group<sup>1</sup> are of recent interest. A few compounds have been prepared which are reported to contain both metal-NCS and metal-SCN bonds (non-bridging) in the same molecule.<sup>2-5</sup> The evidence for these linkage isomers has been based entirely on physical measurements in solution. However, the interpretation of the spectral data has not been conclusive since the C-N or C-S stretching frequencies may be masked by broad bands from other ligands<sup>3</sup> or they may coincide with intense overtones from the N-C-S deformation mode.<sup>6</sup>

Only three X-ray structural studies have been re-

ported on compounds postulated to have S- and N-bonded thiocyanate groups. The compound  $Pd(4,7\text{-diphenylphen})(SCN)_2$  was amorphous.<sup>2</sup> One ionic and one nitrogen-bonded thiocyanate group was found in  $[Cu(N(CH_2CH_2NH_2)_3)(NCS)(NCS)]^{7,8}$  and bridging -N-C-S- groups were found in bis(ethylenethiourea)-cadmium thiocyanate.<sup>9</sup>

The compound  $Pd[(C_6H_5)_2PCH_2CH_2CH_2N(CH_3)_2](SCN)(NCS)$  was also believed to exhibit mixed bonding in the solid state<sup>10</sup> and we undertook an X-ray examination of this compound to provide structural evidence for this hypothesis. A preliminary report of our results has appeared recently.<sup>11</sup>

### Experimental Section

Orange, polyhedral crystals of the complex were kindly supplied by Professor D. W. Meek. Preliminary Weissenberg and precession photographs indicated that the crystals were mono-

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

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