

The Crystal Structure of Catena- $\mu$ -bis-  
(1,2-diphenylphosphinyl)ethane-Dichlorocopper(II)M. Mathew and G.J. Palenik<sup>1</sup>

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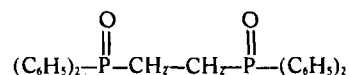
The crystal structure of the compound with stoichiometry  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{bis}(1,2\text{-diphenylphosphinyl})\text{ethane}$  has been determined from three dimensional X-ray diffraction data collected on a General Electric XRD-6 automatic diffractometer, using  $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$  radiation and the stationary crystal-stationary counter technique. The monoclinic cell for the greenish-blue crystals has dimensions of  $a = 12.206(2)$ ,  $b = 20.172(4)$ ,  $c = 10.559(1)$  Å and  $\beta = 97.26(2)$  Å. The space group is  $C2/c$  and, with 4 molecules per unit cell,  $D_c$  is  $1.454$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> and  $D_m$  is  $1.46$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure was determined by the heavy atom method and refined by full matrix least-squares techniques to a final  $R$  of 0.047 for the 2161 observed reflections used in the analysis. The Cu atom lies on a 2-fold axis and the bis(1,2-diphenylphosphinyl) ethane ligand lies on a center of symmetry. The crystal consists of infinite chains of  $\text{CuCl}_2$  units linked by the phosphine oxide which is functioning as a bridging rather than chelating ligand. A comparison of the Cu—O distance of  $1.959(3)$  Å with the value in other oxo-adducts reveals a remarkable consistency of Cu—O bonds lengths, while the Cu—Cl distances ( $2.195(1)$  Å in the present complex) vary depending on the nature of the oxo-molecule. The fact the Cu—O distance is independent of the nature of the oxo donor molecule but that the Cu—Cl distances vary has not been noted previously.

## Introduction

Structural studies of various pyridine-N-oxide complexes of copper(II) halides have revealed a variety of configurations, many of which contain bridging N-oxide molecules.<sup>2-6</sup> In contrast to the vast numbers of N-oxide complexes that have been studied, only a meager amount of structural data for other oxo-species are available.<sup>7-8</sup> Therefore, when a number of phosphine oxide complexes of  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  compounds were prepared by the reaction of a phosphine with the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$

salt,<sup>9</sup> we decided to investigate the resulting oxo-adducts.

The reaction of bis(1,2-diphenylphosphine)ethane, with copper(II) chloride yields a product which is rapidly oxidized in air to the compound dichlorobis(1,2-diphenylphosphinyl)ethane copper(II). The ligand (I) will be henceforth abbreviated as DPPO.



The compound can also be prepared by the reaction of DPPO with copper(II) chloride.<sup>10</sup> If the DPPO ligand functions as a bidentate chelate, the  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DPPO}$  complex would contain a relatively rare seven-membered chelate ring system. A crystal structure study of the  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DPPO}$  complex was undertaken to investigate the possibility of a seven-membered chelate ring and to provide data on an oxo-adduct of copper(II) chloride. A preliminary report of our results showed that the DPPO ligand is bridging and not chelating, with the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  atom in the center of a distorted tetrahedron.<sup>11</sup>

## Experimental Section

Recrystallization of the compound  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DDPO}$  from *n*-butanol gave greenish-blue crystals. Preliminary precession and Weissenberg photographs indicated monoclinic symmetry. The systematic absences of  $hkl$  for  $h+k = 2n+1$  and  $h0l$  for  $l = 2n+1$  indicated that the probable space groups were  $Cc$  ( $C_2^2$ ) or  $C2/c$  ( $C_{2h}^6$ ). An analysis of the intensity distribution by the standard method of Howells, Phillips, and Rogers indicated that  $C2/c$  was the most probable space group.

A small equidimensional crystal (0.15 mm along an edge) was used for the intensity measurements. The unit cell dimensions were determined by a least-squares fit of 20 two-theta values (in the range of 30 to 50°) measured for the  $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 1.39217$  Å) peak. The final values, together with their estimated standard deviations, are  $a = 12.206(2)$ ,  $b = 20.172(4)$ ,  $c = 10.559(1)$  Å and  $\beta = 97.26(2)^\circ$ . The density calculated for 4 molecules of  $\text{CuCl}_2\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{P}_2\text{O}_2$ , M.W. of 564.86, is  $1.454$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>, in good agreement

(1) Research performed at the Department of Chemistry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

(2) R.G. Garvey, J.H. Nelson, and R.O. Ragsdale, *Coord. Chem. Revs.*, **3**, 375 (1968) have reviewed the coordination chemistry of aromatic amine N-oxides through early 1968.

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(10) S.S. Sandhu and R.S. Sanhu, *Chem. and Ind.*, (London), 626 (1970).

(11) M. Mathew and G.J. Palenik, *Can. J. Chem.*, **47**, 1093 (1969).

with the value of 1.46 g/cm<sup>3</sup> measured by flotation.

The intensity data were collected using a General Electric XRD-6 automatic diffractometer employing the stationary crystal-stationary counter technique. The radiation used was CuK<sub>α1</sub> ( $\lambda = 1.54051 \text{ \AA}$ ) with reasonable monochromatization achieved by means of a nickel filter and pulse height analyzer. All the reflections in the unique set for which  $2\theta < 135^\circ$  (for CuK<sub>α1</sub>) were measured first and then the entire hemisphere with  $2\theta < 135^\circ$  was remeasured. A total of 7688 intensity measurements was made, with up to three measurements being recorded for the major portion of the unique set. A small correction (maximum 3%) was applied for the variation of 4 standard reflections which were measured after every 100 reflections. The reflections which are equivalent because of symmetry were averaged to give 2339 independent reflections. A background curve as a function of  $2\theta$  was derived from a measurement of the background at various points in reciprocal space free from streaking or reflections. The 2161 reflections that were greater than 1.2 times the background count were considered to be observed and used in the analysis. The remaining 178 reflections were given a value of 0.1 times the background and were considered as unobserved. An empirical correction for the  $\alpha_1$ - $\alpha_2$  splitting was made; these data were then reduced to a set of amplitudes on an arbitrary scale by

the application of Lorentz-polarization corrections. No absorption corrections were made because the value of  $\mu$  was 44.6 cm<sup>-1</sup>, but  $\mu_r$  was only 0.3.

**Structure Determination and Refinement.** The positions of the Cu, Cl, and P atoms were determined from a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson function. The space group was assumed to be C2/c from the intensity statistics and the Patterson was interpreted on this basis. A Fourier synthesis was computed, with the phases determined by the three heavy atoms; the positions of all the remaining non-hydrogen atoms were found easily. A second structure-factor Fourier synthesis was computed to refine our model. The R index, the usual residual based on F(obs), was 0.18 at this point.

Refinement of the structure was continued by full-matrix least-squares methods, using one individual isotropic thermal parameter per atom. After three least-squares cycles, R was reduced to 0.11. The thermal parameters were changed to their anisotropic equivalent, and four additional least-squares cycles reduced R to 0.058. A difference Fourier synthesis was computed and all 12 hydrogen atoms were located. The contributions of the hydrogen atoms were included in all subsequent calculations but their parameters were not varied. An isotropic thermal parameter was assigned to each hydrogen, which was the average

**Table I.** Final parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms. The estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. The temperature factor is of the form  $\exp[-\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl]$ . All values are  $\times 10^4$  except for the Cu, Cl and P parameters which are  $\times 10^3$ .

	x	y	z	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Cu	00000*	19462(3)	25000*	368(5)	117(2)	596(6)	0000*	301(7)	0000*
Cl	-191(8)	12502(4)	40953(9)	882(8)	166(2)	834(9)	-33(6)	494(13)	246(7)
P	12051(5)	30683(3)	8168(7)	266(5)	110(2)	474(7)	-6(4)	184(8)	-24(5)
O	951(2)	2624(1)	1877(2)	46(2)	18(1)	71(2)	-16(1)	24(3)	13(2)
C1	1956(2)	2644(1)	-313(3)	37(2)	16(1)	58(3)	9(2)	12(4)	-13(2)
CA1	2050(2)	3741(1)	1483(3)	35(2)	12(1)	57(3)	1(2)	19(3)	-3(2)
CA2	2055(3)	3880(2)	2773(3)	85(3)	23(1)	60(3)	-26(3)	35(5)	-8(3)
CA3	2743(4)	4369(2)	3343(4)	110(4)	31(1)	73(4)	-31(4)	3(6)	-28(3)
CA4	3435(3)	4714(2)	2637(4)	62(3)	19(1)	117(4)	-14(2)	-37(5)	-13(3)
CA5	3425(3)	4582(2)	1368(4)	45(2)	18(1)	115(4)	-15(2)	23(5)	9(3)
CA6	2743(3)	4098(2)	784(3)	52(2)	19(1)	72(3)	-10(2)	31(4)	0(3)
CB1	-21(2)	3375(2)	-130(3)	33(2)	19(1)	58(3)	9(2)	13(3)	-10(2)
CB2	-133(3)	4027(3)	-528(4)	50(2)	19(1)	109(4)	7(2)	-5(5)	3(3)
CB3	-1096(3)	4231(2)	-1264(4)	71(3)	24(1)	130(5)	23(3)	-24(6)	13(4)
CB4	-1939(3)	3787(2)	-1597(4)	52(2)	32(1)	95(4)	21(3)	-19(5)	-6(3)
CB5	-1829(3)	3140(2)	-1213(4)	46(2)	31(1)	88(4)	-5(3)	-18(4)	-12(3)
CB6	-860(3)	2929(2)	-481(2)	48(2)	22(1)	77(3)	-4(2)	2(4)	-2(3)

\* Parameter determined by space group symmetry.

**Table II.** Atomic parameters of hydrogen atoms.

Atom	Bonded to	x	y	z	B
H1	C1	208	298	-99	2.8
H2	C1	148	233	-69	2.8
H3	CA2	159	362	327	4.0
H4	CA3	273	445	423	4.8
H5	CA4	395	505	303	4.4
H6	CA5	394	478	91	3.8
H7	CA6	273	402	-14	3.4
H8	CB2	40	433	-27	3.8
H9	CB3	-120	470	-146	4.8
H10	CB4	-259	392	-211	4.4
H11	CB5	-243	285	-148	4.3
H12	CB6	-81	246	-24	3.7

Table III. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes (X 10) for catena-μ-bis(1,2-diphenylphosphino)ethane dichlorocopper(II).

Table with multiple columns representing different symmetry-equivalent reflections. Each column contains observed and calculated structure amplitudes for a specific reflection, such as 100, 110, 120, etc. The table is organized into groups based on the reflection indices.

Table III. (continued)

L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC	L	FO	FC
0 76 -75	9 106 107	0 889 951	1 68 82	6 536 -552	2 90 100	0 432 -641	3 316 -355	1 988 -625	4 31 0	5 85 -95	1 61 -97	1 -20 2	2 184 179	2 903 -482	3 219 -122	4 287 -249	4 187 191	5 458 877	6 127 139	7 37 48	8 182 -184	9 171 -189	1 464 -646	2 96 91	3 87 -89	4 266 250	5 195 188	6 105 111	7 273 -281	8 273 -281	9 273 -281	1 237 -214	2 134 -126	3 106 89	4 106 89	5 106 89	6 106 89	7 106 89	8 106 89	9 106 89										

value for the carbon atom to which it was bonded. Two additional full-matrix least-squares cycles reduced R to 0.047 and since the shifts in all parameters were less than 0.1 of an estimated standard deviation, the refinement was terminated.

All the calculations were carried out using an IBM 360 - Model 75 computer, with programs written or modified by GJP. The quantity minimized in the full matrix least-squares calculations was  $\sum w(|F(\text{obs}) - |F(\text{calc})||)^2$  and the weighting scheme used was:

$$\sqrt{w} = |F(\text{obs})| / 2F(\text{min}) \quad \text{if } |F(\text{obs})| < 2F(\text{min})$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 1 \quad \text{if } 2F(\text{min}) < |F(\text{obs})| < 6F(\text{min})$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 6F(\text{min})/F(\text{obs}) \quad \text{if } F(\text{obs}) > 6F(\text{min})$$

where F(min), the nominal minimum F(obs), was 4.5. The scattering factors were taken from the usual source,<sup>12</sup> with the copper values corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion factor.<sup>13</sup>

The final positional and thermal parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms are tabulated in Table I, with the hydrogen parameters used in the calculations given in Table II. The observed and calculated structure amplitudes are given in Table III.

## Discussion

A view of the structure projected onto (100) is shown in Figure 1 which also gives the atomic numbering. The Cu atom is located on a 2-fold axis of symmetry, while the DPPO ligand lies across a center of symmetry. The crystal consists of infinite chains of  $\text{CuCl}_2$  units linked by the DPPO ligand. Therefore, the suggestion that the DPPO ligand acts as a bidentate chelate<sup>10</sup> is incorrect.

The geometry about the Cu atom is given in more detail in Figure 2 which illustrates the distorted na-

ture of the adduct. The angle between the Cu-O-O' and Cu-Cu-Cl' planes is 57.7° (see Table IV), demonstrating the deviation from either a tetrahedral or square-planar geometry. A more regular configuration was found in both the  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{DMSO}$ ,<sup>8</sup> (DMSO is dimethyl sulfoxide) and  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{LNO}$ ,<sup>3</sup> (LNO is 2,6-lutidine-N-oxide) although both adducts show large distortions from an idealized geometry. Since the deviations from a tetrahedral structure for  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DPPO}$  are somewhat smaller than from a square-planar geometry, we feel that the former is the preferred description.

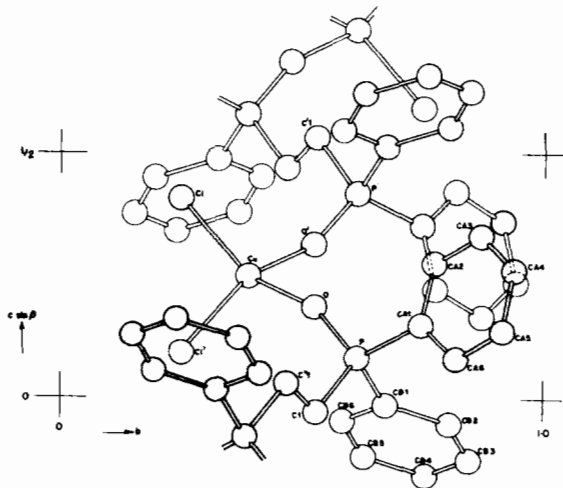


Figure 1. A view down the a axis illustrating the molecular packing and atomic numbering. The primed atoms are related to the unprimed atoms by a two-fold axis through the Cu atom. The atom C'1 is related to C1 by a center of symmetry midway between the Cl-C'1 bond.

A comparison of the Cu-O distance of 1.959(3) Å found in  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{DPPO}$  with the distances in other  $\text{CuX}_2 \cdot \text{oxo}$ -compound adducts reveals a remarkable fact. The Cu-O distances of 1.955(4) Å in  $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot$

(12) International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England (1962), P. 202.

(13) D. Cromer, Acta Cryst., 18, 17 (1965).

**Table IV.** The deviations ( $\times 10^3$ ) from the specified plane are given. The atoms used to specify the plane are in bold-face type.

Atom	Ring A	Ring B	CuCl <sub>2</sub> group	CuO <sub>2</sub> group	P—O—C1 0
C1	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>			
C2	<b>1</b>	<b>-2</b>			
C3	<b>-5</b>	<b>-4</b>			
C4	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>			
C5	<b>-3</b>	<b>1</b>			
C6	<b>-1</b>	<b>-6</b>			
P	113	-3		-744	0
O			1140	0 <sup>a</sup>	0
Cl			0 <sup>a</sup>		
Cu			0	0	-1004

Parameters of the Planes <sup>b</sup>					
<i>l</i>	0.6959	-0.5072	0.9902	0.4644	0.8031
<i>m</i>	-0.6815	0.2256	0.0	0.0	0.2597
<i>n</i>	0.2263	0.8318	0.1400	0.8856	0.5362
<i>p</i>	-3.189	1.420	0.036	2.164	3.160

<sup>a</sup> The plane included the symmetry related atom. <sup>b</sup> The equation of the plane is, deviation =  $lX + mY = nZ - p$ , where X, Y, Z are the orthogonal coordinates in Å relative to a, b, c\*.

2DMSO<sup>8</sup>, 1.95(1) Å in CuCl<sub>2</sub>·2LNO<sup>3</sup> and 1.94 Å in CuBr<sub>2</sub>·2PyNO<sup>6</sup> (PyNO is pyridine-N-oxide) vary only slightly while the Cu—Cl distances vary from 2.195(1) Å in CuCl<sub>2</sub>·DPPO, to 2.221(4) and 2.247(4) Å in CuCl<sub>2</sub>·2LNO<sup>3</sup> and 2.286(3) Å in CuCl<sub>2</sub>·2DMSO.<sup>8</sup> A somewhat similar effect was noted in ZnCl<sub>2</sub> adducts with nitrogen bases. The Zn—N distances did not change appreciably but the Zn—Cl distances varied and were dependent on the nature of the oxo-molecule.<sup>14</sup> Unfortunately, the number of examples in both the CuCl<sub>2</sub> and ZnCl<sub>2</sub> cases is small and the accuracy of the determinations varied widely. Therefore, until additional studies are available, further speculation regarding these trends is premature.

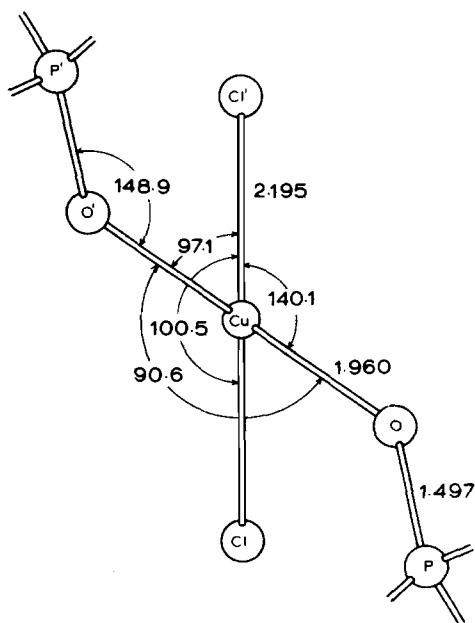


Figure 2. A view of the coordination sphere around the copper atom with the bond distances and angles involving the Cu and O atoms.

(14) H.S. Preston and C.H.L. Kennard, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 1956 (1969).

No other complexes of DPPO have been reported in the literature, so that a direct comparison of the dimensions involving the ligand is impossible. However, a comparison of the distances in the CuCl<sub>2</sub>·DPPO adduct with other phosphine and phosphine oxide complexes is informative. The P—C distances in triphenylphosphine oxide (avg. of 1.76(1) Å)<sup>15</sup> are shorter than in triphenylphosphine (avg. 1.828(5) Å),<sup>16</sup> a fact readily understood in terms of Bent's arguments involving s-character.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, Bent's arguments predict that the P—C bonds in the DPPO ligand should be shorter than the P—C bonds in the DIPHOS ligand (DIPHOS is 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphine)ethane) complexes to either a Rh or Ni atom.<sup>18,19</sup> The shortening in DPPO results from a concentration of s-character in the P—C bonds when an O atom is bonded to the phosphorus relative to that in DIPHOS complexes where the O atom is replaced by a less electronegative Rh<sup>18</sup> or Ni<sup>19</sup> atom. The distances in CuCl<sub>2</sub>·DPPO of 1.809(3) Å from P to C(sp<sup>3</sup>) and of 1.797(3) Å from P to C(sp<sup>2</sup>) compared with 1.87(2) and 1.82(2) Å in the Rh complex<sup>18</sup> and 1.865(13) and 1.827(13) Å in the Ni complex<sup>19</sup> support this hypothesis. Similarly, the lengthening of the P—O bond from 1.46(1) Å in triphenylphosphine oxide<sup>15</sup> to 1.497(2) Å in the CuCl<sub>2</sub>·DPPO complex can be rationalized on the basis of a change in s-character.

While the P—C—C—P chain is required to be planar by space group symmetry requirements, the usual conformation in DIPHOS complexes (where the ligand is chelating) is the symmetrical C<sub>2</sub> conformation.<sup>18</sup> However, since the DPPO ligand is bridging, the conformational requirements are expected to be different. The C—C distance of 1.522(8) Å is not significantly different from the value of 1.539(17) Å found in the Ni complex<sup>19</sup> nor from the value of 1.56(3) Å observed in the Rh complex.<sup>18</sup>

(15) G. Bandoli, G. Bortolozzo, D.A. Clemente, U. Croatto, and C. Panattoni, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 2778 (1970).

(16) J.J. Daly, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 3799 (1964).

(17) H.A. Bent, *Chem. Revs.*, 61, 275 (1961).

(18) M.C. Hall, B.T. Kilbourn, and K.A. Taylor, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 2539 (1970).

(19) M.R. Churchill and T.A. O'Brien, *J. Chem. Soc. (A)*, 206 (1970).

**Table V.** Bond lengths and angles in the bis(1,2-diphenylphosphinyl)ethane ligand with the estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

a. Bond lengths (Å)								
P-CA1	=	1.793(3)	CA4-CA5	=	1.365(6)	CB1-CB2	=	1.382(5)
P-CB1	=	1.801(3)	CA5-CA6	=	1.378(5)	CB2-CB3	=	1.387(6)
CA1-CA2	=	1.390(5)	CA1-CA6	=	1.392(4)	CB3-CB4	=	1.376(6)
CA2-CA3	=	1.383(6)	P-C1	=	1.809(3)	CB4-CB5	=	1.369(6)
CA3-CA4	=	1.384(6)	C1-C1''	=	1.522(8)	CB5-CB6	=	1.395(5)
						CB6-CB1	=	1.378(5)
b. Angles (°)								
O-P-C1	=	112.3(1)	CA2-CA3-CA4	=	120.2(4)	P-CB1-CB2	=	122.6(2)
O-P-CA1	=	108.8(1)	CA3-CA4-CA5	=	120.0(4)	P-CB1-CB6	=	117.5(2)
O-P-CB1	=	112.6(1)	CA4-CA5-CA6	=	120.5(3)	CB2-CB1-CB6	=	119.9(3)
CB5-CB6-CB1	=	119.9(3)	CA5-CA6-CA1	=	120.2(3)	CB1-CB2-CB3	=	119.9(3)
P-CA1-CA2	=	117.9(2)	P-C1-C1'	=	112.4(2)	CB2-CB3-CB4	=	120.1(4)
P-CA1-CA2	=	122.8(2)	C1-P-CA1	=	107.6(1)	CB3-CB4-CB5	=	120.3(4)
CA2-CA1-CA6	=	119.2(3)	C1-P-CB1	=	104.6(1)	CB4-CB5-CB6	=	119.9(4)
CA1-CA2-CA3	=	119.8(3)	CA1-P-CB	=	110.8(1)	CB5-CB6-CB1	=	119.9(3)

The C—C bond distances in the phenyl rings range from 1.365 to 1.395 Å with an average of 1.382(7) Å. Although this value is slightly smaller than the expected value of 1.394 Å,<sup>20</sup> the absence of liberation corrections probably account for the small difference. The C—C—C angles average 120° as expected for planar hexagons (see Table IV); however, the P atom does not lie in the plane of ring A, (Figure 1). The

large displacement of 0.113 Å of the P atom probably results from steric factors.

The van der Waals contacts appear to be normal with no intermolecular C—C distances of less than 3.80 Å. The only intermolecular contact less than 4.0 Å is CB5 to Cu of 3.94 Å.

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(20) *Chem. Soc. Special Publ.* No. 18, 1965, p. S16s.