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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Diiodobis-(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II)

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The crystal structure of the compound Pd(AsSC₉H₁₃)₂I₂ has been examined by X-ray diffraction methods. The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with two molecules in a unit cell of dimensions: a = 10.01, b = 11.12, c = 13.32 Å, $\beta = 123.25^{\circ}$ (all to $\pm 0.5\%$). The structure consists of a central palladium atom surrounded by a square-planar arrangement of iodine and arsenic atoms in a *trans* configuration. The chelating agent, dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine acts as a monodentate ligand with bonding through the arsenic atom. The Pd-As distance is short indicating $d\pi$ - $d\pi$ bonding between the palladium and arsenic atoms. The Pd-S distance is elongated to the extent that it is comparable with the sum of the van der Waals radii of palladium and sulphur atoms and therefore can be considered as being non-bonded.

Introduction

The ligand dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine, abbreviated (As–SCH), forms mono and bis chelated complexes of the type $Pd(As–SCH_3)X_2$ and $M(As–SCH_3)_2X_2$ (M=Pd, Pt; X=Cl, Br, I) (Livingstone, 1958; Chiswell & Livingstone, 1960).

S-Demethylation of the ligand occurs when these compounds are heated under reflux in dimethylformamide (DMF), as shown below



M=Pd; X=Cl, Br and M=Pt; X=Cl, I. (Lindoy, Livingstone & Lockyer, 1967).

The crystal structure of one of these S-demethylated products, bis(dimethyl-o-thiophenylarsine) platinum-(II), Pt(As-S)₂, has been examined and will be reported at a later date. The molecule is a *trans* isomer in which the thiol group functions as a bidentate ligand. If the parent thiol (As-SCH₃) also functions as a bidentate ligand, compounds of the form M(As-SCH₃)₂X₂ become of interest because, being diamagnetic and nonelectrolytes, they must be examples of low-spin, octahedral complexes of divalent platinum and palladium. Such examples are rare (Stephenson, 1962, 1964*a*, *b*; Stephenson & Jeffrey, 1964; Duckworth & Stephenson, 1970) and have been confined to complexes involving the ligand *o*-phenylenebisdimethylarsine or diarsine where both coordinating atoms are arsenic.

We report below the crystal structure of one of these apparently low-spin octahedral complexes of palladium(II), viz. diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II), Pd(As-SCH₃)₂I₂.

Experimental

The compound was prepared according to the method of Livingstone (1958) and is brownish-orange in colour. Small crystals are shaped as parallelepipeds with (100), (011) and (01 $\overline{1}$) faces most prominently developed. A crystal with dimensions $0.0050 \times 0.0125 \times 0.01$ cm was used to collect X-ray data. Unit-cell dimensions were obtained from zero-level precession photographs taken with Mo K α radiation.

Crystal data

Diiodobis (dimethyl- o- methylthiophenylarsine) palladium(II):

$$C_{18}H_{26}I_2S_2As_2Pd$$
 F. W. = 816.58

Monoclinic, $a = 10.01 \pm 0.05$, $b = 11.12 \pm 0.05$, $c = 13.32 \pm 0.06$ Å, $\beta = 123.25 = 0.3^{\circ}$, U = 1376 Å³, Z = 2, $D_m = 1.95$ g.cm⁻³ (by flotation), $D_c = 1.97$ g.cm⁻³. Space group $P2_1/c$ from systematic absences. The linear absorption coefficient, μ for Cu K α radiation is 281.65 cm⁻¹.

The intensity data were collected on multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs (Cu $K\alpha$) taken around [010], (k=0,1,2...,8). A total of 1301 independent intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a calibrated strip.

Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to these data on an IBM 360/50 computer using the programs of Craig (1969). Absorption corrections were applied using the method of Coppens, Leiserow'tz & Rabinovich (1965) with a grid of 256 points ($4 \times 8 \times 8$). Extinction corrections were not applied to these data. The final observed structure amplitudes are listed in Table 1.

Determination of the structure

Solution

Iodine and arsenic atomic positions were obtained straightforwardly from a three-dimensional Patterson function and to a first approximation these coordinates were $(0\frac{1}{2}0)$ and (0.10, 0, 0.20). These atoms, therefore, only contribute to data with k = 4n and k = 2n respectively. In addition, the palladium atoms in position 2(a) of the space group $P2_1/c$ contribute to only a fraction of the data. The amount of data reliably phased by the iodine, arsenic and palladium atoms was therefore severely limited and the resulting Fourier syntheses contained false symmetry. However, a single heavy peak appeared consistently at a distance of approximately 4 Å from the palladium atom and vectors between this

H K L P(385) P(CAL)

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors for diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine) palladium (II)

The columns, from left to right read h, k, l, F(obs) and K. F(calc), where the constant K is a factor by which the absolute values of F(calc) have been multiplied to bring them onto the same scale as the values of F(obs) for a particular Weissenberg level. For the various levels, each with a constant k index, the values of K are 1.413, 2.283, 1.491, 1.336, 1.668, 1.558, 1.808, 1.923, 1.558. The symbol U denotes an unobserved reflexion which has been assigned an F(obs) value corresponding to half the minimum

H & L PLOSS PICALL

observed intensity. H K L F (ORS) F (CAL)

B S. L P (PBS) P(CAL)

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atom and the atoms already located were found quite clearly on the Patterson function. This position was correctly allocated to the sulphur atom and successive cycles of structure factors and difference Fourier syntheses (in which the false symmetry gradually disappeared) resulted in the location of the remaining carbon atoms.

Refinement

The difference Fourier syntheses enabled corrections to be made to the positional parameters of atoms. Once all atoms had been located (R=0.21) the positional parameters were refined by full-matrix leastand interlayer scale factors were refined in addition to the positional parameters. Unit weights were used initially to speed convergence and these were later replaced with weights calculated using Cruickshank's (1965) weighting scheme. The final reliability index (R) obtained was 0-13. One further refinement cycle using anisotropic temperature parameters for each atom reduced the index.

squares methods in which the values of $\sum W(|F_{obs}| -$

 $|F_{calc}|)^2$ were minimized. Isotropic thermal parameters

One further refinement cycle using anisotropic temperature parameters for each atom reduced the index, R, to 0.10. There is no justification for this procedure since the data were not rigidly internally scaled. However, the signs and magnitudes of the tensor com-

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-1	5 9	591	608	j	Ś	-5	759	637	i	6	-2	801	-531	5	÷ -	J 141 1 200	-289
Ŷ	5 9	605	632	2	ş	-5	1269	1099	8	6	- 3	210	-192	5	<u>i</u> -	254	-292
ż	5 9	447	442	J 8	ś	-6	145	-112	5 6	6		117	-199		1 2	205	-236
3	5 9	230	229	?	5	-6	289	- 33 3	5	6	- 3	288	- 278	2	- i -	202	171
-1	5 8	419	373	ŝ	5	-6	249	-217		5	-3	134	-76	2	1 -	1 485	339
0	5 8	179	168	4	ŝ	-6	424	-346	2	6	-3	133	136	т Š	1 -	2 149	161
_;	58	354	274	3	2	-6	404	-386	. 1	6	-3	422	-321	4	7 -	2 217	265
-i	\$ 7	483	428	บ่า	5	-6	107	-100	7	6		158	40	0 3	1 -	2 86 7 198	68
U 0	5 7	133	118	11	5	-7	120	174	6	6	- 4	251	225	ĩ	7 -	2 309	237
ż	5 7	418	413	U · 9	ŝ	-7	134	135	v 5	6	-4	135	-117	υo	7 -	2 69	66
3	5 7	542	528	13 B	5	-7	154	117	. 3	6	- 4	733	- 698	5		229	217
5	5 7	311	307	6	3	-7	195	175	2	5	-4	598	-550	4	7	3 133	175
6	5 7	142	160	5	ŝ	-7	844	776	σο	š	-4	39	-141	2	4 -	692	-622
U 1	5 6	429	- 28	1	ş	-7	1131	1052		6	- 5	232	-259	1	2 -	808	-702
2	5 6	357	309.	Ř	ś	-8	210	-243	, j 1	š	-5	305	- 352		7 -1	205	205
-1	55	1512	1374	. ?	ş	-8	272	-237	3	6	-5	257	- 229	3	7 -4	258	245
Ť	5 5	902	931	5	ŝ	-8	374	-355	ź	6	-3	172	-440	. 2	7 -4	178	153
2	5 5	523	497	4	5	-8	359	-330	i	5	-5	110	-118	ő	7 -1	212	263
	5 5	201	245	3	5	-8	361	-344	5	6	-6	273	- 299	5	2 -	340	- 137
Ś	5 5	276	282	8	š	-9	353	379	, u ,	6	-6	91	-2/2	1	;	5 494	-443
6	5.5	261	308	?	5	-9	578	529	3	5	-5	325	278	υ 2	7 -	5 79	68
6	Śź	141	116	ŝ	ŝ	- 9	522	405	2	5	- 6	330	279	6	7 -6	263	304
1	5 4	372	400	U 4	ŝ	-9	121	171	6	6	-7	156	-185	4	7 -6	219	201
1	5 1	1151	1083	03	5	-9	124	133	S.	5	-7	106	-385	3	7 -6	170	162
2	5 <u>3</u>	1245	1251	U 8	รี	- 10	141	-175	3	6	-7	125	- 304	2	7 -0	244	275
3	53	1174	1227	2	ş	-10	192	-214	U 2	6	-7	97	~50	5	7 -1	239	218
ŝ	รี่ง	348	367	5	5	- 10	256	-215	1	6	-7	.139 314	- 325	4	7 -1	345	327
6	5 3	161	213	11	5	-11	118	143	5	6	- 8	255	333	ř	i -	155	151
Ű á	5 3	99.	120	10	ŝ	-11	194	221		5	-8 -8	101	92	U 6	7 -8	104	97
υ 1	5 2	102	-63	U 8	ŝ	-11	135	113	2	6	-8	369	-357	4	7 -8	272	248
2	5 2	2470	158	U 7 17 6	5	-11	134	R9 89	n ⁸	6	-9	215	-173	8	7 -9	219	155
Ĩ	5 1	965	761	5	ś	- 12	326	-257	° ś	6	-9	157	-228	6	7 -9	263	274
2	2 1	516	503	-5	6	12	155	206	a 5	6	- 9	107	-123	σŝ	7 - 9	100	-41
- i	śi	664	762	a - 3	6	12	111	137	6	5.	- 9	260	-292	4	7 -9	199	-174
5	5 1	678	719	U -2	6	12	104	50	ŝ	6	- 10	220	- 170	8	7 -10	145	131
7	5 1	395	462	-1	6	11	158	-94	-7	;	13	120	160	2	7 -10	146	170
8	5 1	236	241	U -4	6	11	113	157	-5	7	13	125	146	- 5	8 12	261	251
4	5 1	44	97	- 3	6	11	165	209	-1	7	12	134	-137	- 4	8 12	2 261	288

Table 1 (cont.)

Table 2. The tensor components $(\times 10^3)$ describing the anisotropic vibration of the atoms in diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II)

The components U_{ij} are those occurring in the temperature factor exp $[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^{*}b^{*}U_{12}+\ldots)]$ so that for instance, U_{11} is the mean-square amplitude of vibration parallel to a^{*} .

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Pd	50 Ų	57 Å2	38 Å2	$-1 Å^{2}$	11 Å2	-1Å2
I	77	61	62	-1	17	0
As	65	67	52	-2	14	2
S	72	117	76	-6	18	3
C(1)	102	102	77	2	25	3
C(2)	81	53	69	2	18	-19
C(3)	52	148	145	- 10	-2	-12
C(4)	65	47	50	5	14	4
C(5)	73	95	53	-9	17	-13

Table 2 (cont.)

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C(6)	113	148	57	-4	18	-23
Č(7)	144	31	70	1	8	5
C(8)	54	91	100	1	-14	5
C(9)	74	118	48	9	2	19

ponents listed in Table 2 are reasonable and recent work by Kastalsky & McConnell (1967) has shown that a thermal analysis based upon data collected and treated in the above manner can be meaningful. Furthermore significance tests described by Hamilton (1965) suggest the anisotropic parameters to be meaningful. No attempt has been made at this time to analyse the thermal motions of the molecule.

For the calculation of the structure factors the atomic scattering factors for Pd, I and As of Thomas & Umeda (1957) were used. The atomic scattering factors for sulphur and carbon were those of Dawson (1960) and Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955). A correction for the real component of the anomalous dispersion of the heavier atoms for Cu Ka radiation was applied (Dauben & Templeton, 1955). An IBM 360/50 computer was used for all calculations, together with local versions of well established programs.

The final atomic parameters for the crystallographically independent atoms, together with estimated standard deviations, are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Final fractional atomic coordinates for diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II)

Standard deviations are given in brackets and refer to the last two decimal places in the preceding coordinate.

	x/a	y/b	z/c
Pd	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
I	0.00991 (24)	0.23087 (21)	-0.01060 (17)
As	0.12816 (38)	0.00269 (31)	0.21330 (26)
S	0.4522 (11)	-0.0404 (10)	0.22302 (86)
C(1)	-0.0384 (47)	-0.0254 (34)	0.2506 (30)

U ₃₃	U_{12}	U_{13}	U ₂₃
57	-4	18	-23
70	1	8	5
00	1	-14	5
48	9	2	19

Table 3 (cont.)

	x/a	y/b	z/c
C(2)	0.2405 (36)	0.1491 (28)	0.2987 (27)
C(3)	0.6561 (43)	0.0168 (46)	0.3214 (52)
C(4)	0.2826 (37)	-0.1286 (26)	0.3111 (25)
C(5)	0.4092 (42)	-0.1346 (37)	0.3079 (26)
C(6)	0.5253 (48)	-0.2335(39)	0.3692 (29)
C(7)	0.4914 (50)	-0.3094(27)	0.4495 (33)
C(8)	0.3534 (40)	-0.2918(45)	0.4434 (36)
C(9)	0.2446 (39)	-0·1924 (33)	0.3780 (22)

Description of the structure

The structure of diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II) is one in which individual molecules of PdI₂As₂S₂C₁₈H₂₆, depicted in Fig. 1, pack together in a manner portrayed by Fig. 2. The packing is tight with intermolecular contacts less than 4.0 Å as listed in Table 6. Bond distances and angles are listed in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Bond distances in a molecule of diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II)

Pd–I	2·576 (13) Å	C(4) - C(5)	1·29 (4) Å
Pd-As	2· 392 (14)	C(5) - C(6)	1.48 (5)
As-C(1)	2·01 (4)	C(6) - C(7)	1.54 (6)
As-C(2)	1.95 (3)	C(7) - C(8)	1.35 (6)
As-C(4)	2.00(3)	C(8) - C(9)	1.46(5)
S = C(3)	1.83 (4)	C(9) - C(4)	1.35 (4)
$\tilde{S} = \tilde{C}(\tilde{5})$	1.76 (4)		. ,

Table 5. Bond angles defined by three atoms in a molecule of diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II), with the central atom as the vertex

IPd-As	92·4 (1)°	C(2)-AsC(4)	104 (2)°
I——Pd–S	95·4 (3)	C(3)-SC(5)	108 (2)



Fig. 1. A diagram illustrating the configuration of the diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II) molecule and showing some bond distances (Å) and angles (°).

Table 5 (cont.)

As - Pd - S	56.4(3)	C(4) - C(5) - C(6)	121 (4)
Pd - As - C(1)	108 (1)	C(5) - C(6) - C(7)	113 (3)
Pd = As = C(2)	118(1)	C(6) - C(7) - C(8)	119 (4)
Pd = As = C(4)	110(1)	C(7) - C(8) - C(9)	123 (4)
$C(1) = A_{s} = C(2)$	106(1)	C(8) - C(9) - C(4)	114(4)
C(1) = As = C(4)	100(1)	C(9) - C(4) - C(5)	129 (3)

Table 6. Some interatomic approach distances less than4 Å in the crystal of diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthio-
phenylarsine)palladium(II)

The superscripts denote the following symmetry transformations of the parameters of Table 3.

No supe	erscript	x	у	z		
	1	x	$\frac{1}{2} - y$	$\frac{1}{2} + z$		
	2	x	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2} - Z$		
	3 1	-x	ÿ	1 - z		
	4	x	ÿ	ī		
Pd —S	3∙84 (02)	S1	-C(8)3	3.78	(05)
I ² C(6) ³	3.97 (05)	S ² —	-C(6)3	3.68	(04)
$C(2)-C(6)^{3}$	3.82 (04)	S ² —	-C(7)3	3.69	(04)
$C(2)-C(7)^{3}$	3.43 (05)	C(3)2-	-C(6)3	3.52	(06)
$C(2)-C(8)^{3}$	3.94 (05)	C(3)2-	-C(7) ³	3.62	(07)
S4C(8)2	3.78 (05)				

Contrary to the expected, the compound is not an example of a six-coordinated low-spin palladium(II) complex but rather a four-coordinated square-planar palladium(II) complex. The palladium atom, lying at the centre of an almost perfect square, is bonded to iodine and arsenic atoms arranged in a *trans* configuration.

The best-fit planes through various atoms in the molecule located at the origin of the unit-cell have been calculated using the programs of Craig (1969). The equation of the plane through the Pd, As and I atoms in this molecule is

$$0.991 X - 0.063 Y - 0.4472 Z = 0$$

where the coordinates X, Y and Z are in Å and refer to the crystallographic axes. The equation of the plane through the Pd, As and S atoms is:

$$0.150 X + 0.989 Y - 0.078 Z = 0$$

and the dihedral angle between these two planes is $85.04 + 0.23^{\circ}$.

The equation of the least-squares plane through the benzene ring of the thio-arsenic chelate is:

$$0.104 X + 0.619 Y + 0.594 Z + 1.899 = 0$$

Deviations of the carbon atom positions from this plane (summarized in Table 7) cannot be regarded as significant. The uncertainties associated with the accurate location of light atoms in the presence of heavy atoms are also reflected in the large standard deviations of the carbon-carbon distances in the benzene ring.

The Pd–I distance of 2.58 ± 0.04 Å is appreciably shorter than the sum of the covalent radius of palladium(II) and the normal covalent radius for iodine (0.131+1.33=2.64). All diarsine complexes examined have shown a metal-halogen distance significantly greater than the sum of the covalent radii of the atoms concerned. (Stephenson, 1962, 1964*a*, *b*; Stephenson



Fig.2. A (100) projection of the unit cell contents of diiodobis(dimethyl-o-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II), showing some non-bonded approach distances (Å).

& Jeffrey, 1964; Duckworth & Stephenson, 1970). The Pd–I distance in diiodobis-(*o*-phenylenebisdimethylarsine)palladium(II), Pd(As–As)₂I₂ is 3.40 Å, an increase of almost 30% on the expected value of 2.64 Å (Stephenson, 1962).

Table 7. Deviations of atoms from the least-squares plane of the benzene ring

	Deviation		Deviation
C(4)	–0.03 Å	C(7)	0∙04 Å
C(5)	0.04	C(8)	-0.03
Č(6)	-0.04	C(9)	0.02

The equation of the least-squares plane through the carbon atoms of the benzene ring is:

0.104X + 0.619Y + 0.594Z + 1.899 = 0.

The Pd-As bond distance of $2 \cdot 39 \pm 0.04$ Å, although appreciably shorter than the sum of the square covalent radius for palladium(II) and the tetrahedral radius for arsenic ($1\cdot 31 + 1\cdot 18 = 2\cdot 49$ Å) (Pauling, 1948), is in good agreement with the Pd-As distance observed in complexes of the type M(diarsine)₂X₂, (M = Pd or Pt, X = Cl or I), and Pt(As-S)₂. The substantial shortening of the bond length is attributed to $d\pi$ - $d\pi$ bonding between the arsenic and palladium atoms. However, a more detailed investigation involving molecular orbital calculations will be undertaken shortly (Gray, 1969).

The Pd–S distance of 3.84 ± 0.01 Å is appreciably greater than the sum of the covalent radius of palladium(II) and the normal covalent radius of sulphur (1.31+1.04=2.33 Å) and is not significantly less than the non-bonded distance of 3.92 Å. This latter figure is obtained by adding together the van der Waals radii of the sulphur atom (1.85 Å) and the palladium atom, taken as one half of the separation distance between adjacent PdCl²₄ ions (2.07 Å in the compound K₂PdCl₄), (Pauling, 1948; Theilacker, 1937).

Pauling has observed that the van der Waals radii of many elements exceed the corresponding single-bond covalent radii by 0.75-0.83 Å, which in this case would give palladium a van der Waals radius of 2.06-2.14 Å (Pauling, 1948).

The distances of the methylthio carbon atom C(3) and carbon atoms C(7) and C(8) of the aromatic ring system from the iodine atom of an adjacent molecule are 4.29 and 4.34 Å respectively and compare favourably with the sum of the van der Waals radii for a methyl carbon and an iodine atom (2.00 + 2.15 = 4.15 Å)(Pauling, 1948).

Many dissimilarities occur between the crystal structures of $Pd(As-SCH_3)_2I_2$ and $Pd(As-As)_2I_2$. In both cases the Pd^{II} atom is surrounded by six atoms. In the former molecule these are two iodine, two sulphur and two arsenic atoms; in the latter molecule these are two iodine and four arsenic atoms. However, the Pd–S direction in the former complex is inclined 34° to the normal to the plane through the Pd,I and As atoms whilst in the diarsine complex this angle is 5°. Also in the thiol complex the dihedral angle between the Pd,

As,S plane and the benzene ring is 50° 52' whilst in the diarsine complex this angle is 2°42'. These features, of course, are a result of (or result in) the diarsine complex being an example of a tetragonally distorted molecule involving four strong Pd-As bonds together with two elongated Pd-I bonds whereas the thiol molecule contains only four strong Pd-I and Pd-As bonds. It is apparent that, in these two instances, $d\pi - d\pi$ bonding is strongest between Pd and As atoms and when bonded to four arsenic atoms, in a plane, the back donation of electrons from the Pd atom enables it to attract large or polarizable anions, such as iodide ions, into the fifth and sixth positions. Palladium in the presence of only two arsenic atoms (as well as two sulphur and two iodide atoms) cannot sufficiently delocalize its charge by $d\pi$ - $d\pi$ bonding and the higher coordination number is not attained.

The complex *trans*-Pd(As-SCH₃)₂I₂ is prepared by reacting excess of the ligand dimethyl-*o*-methylthiophenylarsine, As-SCH₃, with diiodo(dimethyl-*o*-methylthiophenylarsine)palladium(II), Pd(As-SCH₃)I₂. The reaction must therefore involve a considerable rearrangement of bonds about the transition metal atom. The formation of an intermediate six-coordinate complex is obvious.

At the present time a whole series of related compounds are being examined and these results will be reported at a later date.

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