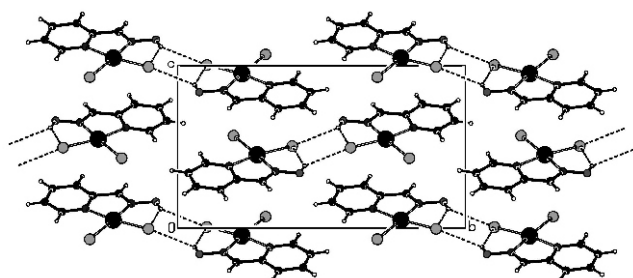
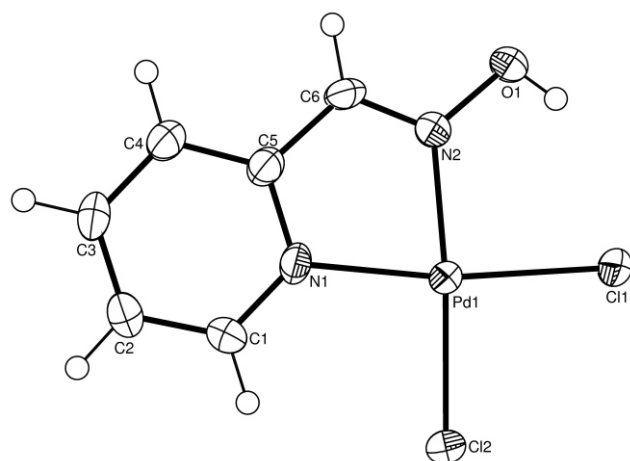


Crystal structure of dichloro(2-pyridinealdoxime- κ^2N,N')palladium(II), $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})$

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Abstract

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{OPd}$, monoclinic, $P2_1/c1$ (no. 14), $a = 6.1726(7)$ Å, $b = 15.948(2)$ Å, $c = 9.115(1)$ Å, $\beta = 100.506(2)^\circ$, $V = 882.2$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.037$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.099$, $T = 200$ K.

Source of material

To a solution of Na_2PdCl_4 (0.2942 g, 1.000 mmol) in H_2O (20 ml) was added *syn*-2-pyridinealdoxime (0.2444 g, 2.001 mmol) and stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The formed precipitate was separated by filtration, washed with H_2O and acetone, and dried at 50°C to give a yellow powder (0.2302 g). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation from an acetone solution.

Experimental details

Hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms with $d(\text{C}-\text{H}) = 0.95$ Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The hydroxy H atom was located from Fourier difference maps and refined isotropically: $d(\text{O}-\text{H}) = 0.79(6)$ Å. The highest peak ($1.54 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$) and the deepest hole ($-1.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$) in the difference Fourier map are located 1.25 Å and 0.80 Å from the atoms N1 and Pd1, respectively.

Discussion

In the title crystal structure, the central Pd(II) ion has a distorted square-planar coordination defined by two N atoms of the chelating 2-pyridinealdoxime ligand and two Cl^- anions (figure, top). The compound crystallized in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, whereas the previously reported analogous Hg(II) complex $[\text{HgCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})]$ crystallized in the triclinic space group $P\bar{1}$ [1]. The tight N1–Pd1–N2 chelate angle of $79.7(2)^\circ$ and the weak Cl–Cl repelling with $\angle\text{Cl1–Pd1–Cl2} = 93.27(5)^\circ$ contribute to the distortion of the square-planar structure. The *trans* bond angles are $\angle\text{Cl1–Pd1–N1} = 170.9(1)^\circ$ and $\angle\text{Cl2–Pd1–N2} = 175.0(1)^\circ$. The bond lengths $d(\text{Pd}-\text{N})$ and $d(\text{Pd}-\text{Cl})$ are almost equivalent, respectively ($d(\text{Pd1}-\text{N1}_{\text{pyridine}}) = 2.034(4)$ Å and $d(\text{Pd1}-\text{N2}_{\text{oxime}}) = 2.002(4)$ Å; $d(\text{Pd}-\text{Cl}) = 2.292(1)$ Å and $2.288(1)$ Å).

In the crystal structure, the complexes are stacked in columns along [100]. When viewed down the b axis, the successive complexes are stacked in an opposite manner. In the columns, weak intermolecular π – π interactions between adjacent pyridine rings are present. For Cg1 (the centroid of ring N1–C5) and Cg1ⁱ (symmetry code $i: 1-x, -y, 1-z$), the centroid-centroid distance is $5.470(3)$ Å, the planes are parallel and shifted by 3.975 Å. In addition, the complex reveals intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonding with $d(\text{O}\cdots\text{Cl}) = 3.091(4)$ Å, thus forming a nearly planar five-membered ring, and pairs of complex molecules are assembled by intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds with $d(\text{O}\cdots\text{Cl}) = 3.202(5)$ Å (figure, bottom).

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	yellow stick, size $0.07 \times 0.08 \times 0.23$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	26.57 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART 1000 CCD, φ/ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	56.58°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}, N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	6412, 2169
Criterion for $I_{\text{obs}}, N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1465
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	113
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97 [2], ORTEP-3 [3], PLATON [4]

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Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(10)	4e	0.12(1)	0.441(4)	0.382(8)	0.05(2)
H(1)	4e	0.0297	0.0793	0.4573	0.045
H(2)	4e	0.2333	−0.0199	0.3546	0.052

Table 2. Continued.

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(3)	4e	0.4915	0.0242	0.2124	0.047
H(4)	4e	0.5444	0.1687	0.1810	0.041
H(6)	4e	0.4417	0.3204	0.2380	0.036

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Pd(1)	4e	−0.00742(7)	0.27638(3)	0.45139(5)	0.0254(2)	0.0221(2)	0.0308(3)	0.0002(2)	0.0122(2)	−0.0005(2)
Cl(1)	4e	−0.1734(2)	0.39831(9)	0.5049(2)	0.0388(8)	0.0247(8)	0.056(1)	0.0025(6)	0.0264(7)	−0.0023(7)
Cl(2)	4e	−0.2273(2)	0.19458(9)	0.5695(2)	0.0329(8)	0.0295(8)	0.0402(8)	−0.0009(6)	0.0181(7)	0.0037(6)
O(1)	4e	0.2148(7)	0.4243(3)	0.3381(6)	0.046(3)	0.020(2)	0.072(3)	−0.006(2)	0.034(3)	−0.001(2)
N(1)	4e	0.1622(7)	0.1794(3)	0.3813(5)	0.025(2)	0.026(3)	0.033(3)	0.005(2)	0.008(2)	−0.006(2)
N(2)	4e	0.2030(7)	0.3394(3)	0.3492(5)	0.030(3)	0.022(3)	0.040(3)	−0.002(2)	0.013(2)	−0.002(2)
C(1)	4e	0.1352(9)	0.0975(4)	0.4002(7)	0.037(3)	0.024(3)	0.056(4)	−0.004(2)	0.020(3)	0.002(3)
C(2)	4e	0.256(1)	0.0382(4)	0.3393(7)	0.058(4)	0.023(3)	0.056(4)	0.004(3)	0.026(4)	−0.001(3)
C(3)	4e	0.4082(9)	0.0641(4)	0.2561(7)	0.040(4)	0.031(4)	0.051(4)	0.008(3)	0.018(3)	−0.008(3)
C(4)	4e	0.4388(9)	0.1494(4)	0.2371(7)	0.029(3)	0.034(3)	0.042(4)	0.000(2)	0.015(3)	−0.004(3)
C(5)	4e	0.3144(9)	0.2053(3)	0.3003(6)	0.026(3)	0.031(3)	0.032(3)	0.000(2)	0.009(3)	−0.004(2)
C(6)	4e	0.3358(9)	0.2955(3)	0.2881(6)	0.028(3)	0.031(3)	0.036(3)	−0.007(2)	0.016(3)	−0.001(3)

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