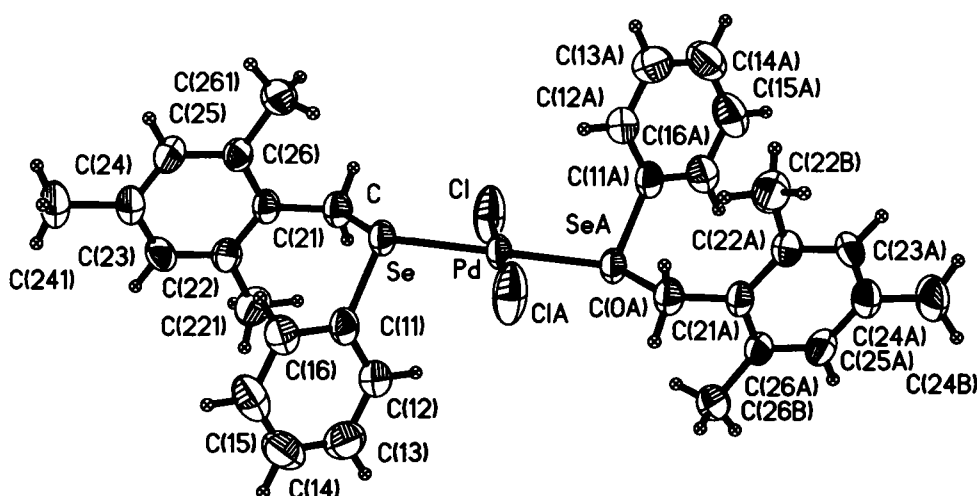


Crystal structure of *trans*-dichloro-bis(phenyl-2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl-selenido)palladium(II), Pd(C₁₆H₁₈Se)₂Cl₂

Q.-W. Yao^I, E. P. Kinney^I, C. Zheng^{*I} and S.-J. Li^{II}^I Northern Illinois University, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, DeKalb, IL 60115, USA^{II} Sichuan University, Department of Chemistry, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610064 P. R. China

Received April 4, 2004, accepted and available on-line July 28, 2004; CCDC no. 1267/1299



Abstract

C₃₂H₃₆Cl₂PdSe₂, monoclinic, *P*12₁/*n*1 (no. 14),
 $a = 9.459(2)$ Å, $b = 12.519(3)$ Å, $c = 13.077(3)$ Å,
 $\beta = 91.899(4)^\circ$, $V = 1547.6$ Å³, $Z = 2$,
 $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.041$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.093$, $T = 293$ K.

Source of material

The title compound was synthesized from diphenyl diselenide, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl chloride and Pd(PhCN)₂Cl₂ in two steps.

Experimental details

The hydrogen atoms were allowed to ride on idealized positions with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}$ (methyl) or $1.2 U_{\text{eq}}$ (rest) of their carrier carbon atoms.

Discussion

Palladacycles have emerged as powerful catalysts for the Heck reactions [1-3]. During our study of this type of reactions, the title compound was synthesized. This compound proved to be an efficient catalyst. In this compound, Pd is coordinated to two Se and two Cl atoms in a distorted square planar geometry. The bond angle Cl–Pd–Se and Cl¹–Pd–Se are 85.63(4)° and 94.37(4)°, respectively, deviating from the ideal 90° (*i*: $-x, -y, -z$). The Cl¹–Pd–Se and Se–Pd–Se¹ angles, however, are the ideal 180°. The bond distances Pd–Se and Pd–Cl are 2.4299(6) Å and 2.282(2) Å, respectively, within the normal range for this type of compounds. The compound showed excellent catalytic activity with the TON parameter in the order of 10⁵.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	red fragment, size 0.10 × 0.10 × 0.16 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	31.44 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Siemens SMART CCD, ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	46.52°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}, N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	6849, 2230
Criterion for $I_{\text{obs}}, N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2137
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	170
Programs:	SADABS [4], SHELXTL [5]

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

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{iso}
H(0A)	4e	-0.0671	-0.0178	0.2831	0.071
H(0B)	4e	0.0734	-0.0824	0.2687	0.071
H(12)	4e	0.2982	-0.0600	0.0708	0.090
H(13)	4e	0.5414	-0.0795	0.0921	0.112
H(14)	4e	0.6679	0.0330	0.1996	0.114
H(15)	4e	0.5547	0.1624	0.2896	0.110
H(16)	4e	0.3122	0.1840	0.2694	0.084
H(23)	4e	0.3612	0.0166	0.5371	0.074
H(25)	4e	0.0548	0.2353	0.5291	0.077
H(22A)	4e	0.2320	-0.1360	0.3273	0.097
H(22B)	4e	0.2865	-0.1609	0.4393	0.097
H(22C)	4e	0.3809	-0.0947	0.3660	0.097
H(24A)	4e	0.3753	0.1556	0.6578	0.114
H(24B)	4e	0.2262	0.1925	0.6928	0.114
H(24C)	4e	0.3124	0.2649	0.6195	0.114
H(26A)	4e	-0.1274	0.2354	0.4099	0.091
H(26B)	4e	-0.1752	0.1214	0.3734	0.091
H(26C)	4e	-0.0879	0.1943	0.3013	0.091

* Correspondence author (e-mail: zheng@cz.chem.niu.edu)

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

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Pd	2a	0	0	0	0.0446(4)	0.0528(4)	0.0285(3)	-0.0068(3)	-0.0058(2)	0.0022(2)
Se	4e	0.08076(6)	0.08163(4)	0.16009(4)	0.0485(3)	0.0526(4)	0.0306(3)	-0.0027(2)	-0.0058(2)	0.0000(2)
Cl	4e	-0.1087(2)	-0.1399(2)	0.0770(1)	0.124(2)	0.087(1)	0.0459(9)	-0.058(1)	-0.0115(9)	0.0121(8)
C	4e	0.0347(6)	-0.0115(4)	0.2785(4)	0.052(3)	0.055(3)	0.035(3)	-0.007(3)	-0.003(2)	0.004(2)
C(11)	4e	0.2823(6)	0.0629(4)	0.1689(4)	0.053(3)	0.053(3)	0.033(3)	-0.006(3)	-0.004(2)	0.006(2)
C(12)	4e	0.3495(6)	-0.0153(5)	0.1150(5)	0.054(4)	0.077(4)	0.048(3)	0.007(3)	-0.002(3)	-0.004(3)
C(13)	4e	0.4948(7)	-0.0264(6)	0.1276(5)	0.072(5)	0.090(5)	0.064(4)	0.017(4)	0.009(4)	0.000(4)
C(14)	4e	0.5703(7)	0.0405(7)	0.1921(6)	0.051(4)	0.100(5)	0.077(5)	-0.001(4)	-0.007(4)	0.014(4)
C(15)	4e	0.5030(7)	0.1180(6)	0.2454(5)	0.061(4)	0.086(5)	0.072(5)	-0.018(4)	-0.019(3)	0.008(4)
C(16)	4e	0.3582(6)	0.1306(5)	0.2339(4)	0.054(3)	0.062(4)	0.051(3)	-0.010(3)	-0.007(3)	0.006(3)
C(21)	4e	0.0962(5)	0.0362(4)	0.3748(4)	0.048(3)	0.049(3)	0.029(3)	-0.005(2)	-0.002(2)	0.003(2)
C(22)	4e	0.2191(6)	-0.0073(4)	0.4217(4)	0.051(3)	0.047(3)	0.036(3)	0.000(3)	0.000(2)	0.005(2)
C(23)	4e	0.2794(6)	0.0446(5)	0.5061(4)	0.043(3)	0.064(4)	0.040(3)	0.006(3)	-0.010(2)	0.009(3)
C(24)	4e	0.2214(6)	0.1371(5)	0.5457(4)	0.057(3)	0.056(4)	0.040(3)	-0.008(3)	-0.007(3)	-0.005(3)
C(25)	4e	0.0973(6)	0.1755(5)	0.5011(4)	0.064(4)	0.052(3)	0.038(3)	0.004(3)	0.003(3)	-0.005(3)
C(26)	4e	0.0342(5)	0.1275(4)	0.4158(4)	0.046(3)	0.053(3)	0.032(3)	-0.002(2)	0.002(2)	0.003(2)
C(221)	4e	0.2857(7)	-0.1089(5)	0.3853(5)	0.078(4)	0.062(4)	0.053(4)	0.019(3)	-0.002(3)	0.001(3)
C(241)	4e	0.2901(7)	0.1926(6)	0.6373(5)	0.081(5)	0.088(5)	0.057(4)	-0.008(4)	-0.017(3)	-0.020(4)
C(261)	4e	-0.1014(6)	0.1739(5)	0.3710(4)	0.057(3)	0.076(4)	0.049(3)	0.015(3)	-0.004(3)	0.006(3)

Acknowledgment. We acknowledge the support by NIH through grant GM63522.

References

1. Heck, R. T.: *Palladium reagents in organic synthesis*. Academic Press, London 1985.
2. Albrecht, M.; van Koten, G.: *Platinum group organometallics based on pincer complexes: sensors, switches, and catalysts*. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **40** (2001) 3750-3781.
3. Dupont, J.; Pfetter, M.; Spencer, J.: *Palladacycles - an old organometallic family revisited: new, simple, and efficient catalyst precursors for homogeneous catalysis*. *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* (2001) 1917-1927.
4. Sheldrick, G. M.: *SADABS. Program for Empirical Absorption Correction of Area Detector Data*. University of Göttingen, Germany 2000.
5. Sheldrick, G. M.: *SHELXTL. Version 5.1. Programs for the Analysis of Crystal Structures*. Bruker Analytical X-Ray Systems, Madison, Wisconsin, USA 1999.