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(2,2'-Bipyridine- κ^2N,N')dichlorido-palladium(II) 1,4-dioxane hemisolvate**Ricardo Alfredo Gutiérrez Márquez, Carmela Crisóstomo-Lucas,* David Morales-Morales and Simón Hernández-Ortega**Instituto de Química, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Exterior, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán, c.p. 04510, México, DF, Mexico
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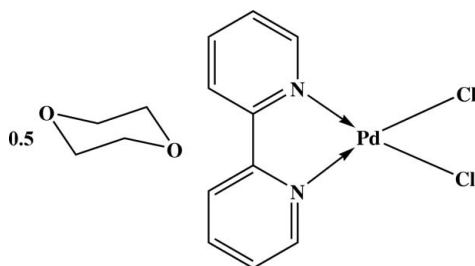
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.010$ Å; R factor = 0.051; wR factor = 0.153; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.8.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)] \cdot 0.5\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, consists of one Pd^{II} complex molecule and a half-molecule of 1,4-dioxane, the complete molecule being generated by inversion symmetry. The Pd^{II} atom has an almost square-planar coordination formed by the 2,2'-bipyridine ligand and two chloride ligands. Two intramolecular $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds occur. In the crystal, the Pd^{II} complex and 1,4-dioxane molecules are connected by $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, forming a layer parallel to $(10\bar{1})$. Within the layer, weak $\pi-\pi$ interactions [centroid-centroid distance = $3.817(4)$ Å] are observed between the pyridine rings.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Maekawa *et al.* (1991); Vicente *et al.* (1997); Kim *et al.* (2009). For palladium complexes with chelate ligands, see: Pointillart *et al.* (2007); Pazderski *et al.* (2006); Ferbinteanu *et al.* (1998). For puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $[\text{PdCl}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2] \cdot 0.5\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ $M_r = 377.54$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 7.2416(5)$ Å
 $b = 14.6215(10)$ Å
 $c = 12.9562(9)$ Å
 $\beta = 105.423(2)^\circ$
 $V = 1322.44(16)$ Å³

$Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 1.80$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
 $0.40 \times 0.07 \times 0.06$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.365$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.906$

7244 measured reflections
 2414 independent reflections
 1813 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.055$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.153$
 $S = 1.03$
 2414 reflections

163 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.49$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.13$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
$\text{C3}-\text{H3} \cdots \text{O1}$	0.93	2.55	3.471 (9)	170
$\text{C5}-\text{H5} \cdots \text{O1}^i$	0.93	2.57	3.464 (8)	163
$\text{C9}-\text{H9} \cdots \text{O1}$	0.93	2.66	3.587 (8)	174
$\text{C6}-\text{H6} \cdots \text{Cl2}$	0.93	2.65	3.239 (7)	122
$\text{C12}-\text{H12} \cdots \text{Cl1}$	0.93	2.65	3.238 (7)	122

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL2013 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 2012) and SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

Supporting information for this paper is available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IS5358).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2014). E70, m218 [doi:10.1107/S1600536814009507]

(2,2'-Bipyridine- κ^2N,N')dichloridopalladium(II) 1,4-dioxane hemisolvate

Ricardo Alfredo Gutiérrez Márquez, Carmela Crisóstomo-Lucas, David Morales-Morales and Simón Hernández-Ortega

S1. Comment

In recent years the use of chelate ligands of the type N—N has been of great interest due to the versatility of its applications. This is particularly true in the case of supramolecular chemistry and crystal engineering, where these kind of chelates are often used as blocking ligands and the study of their metallic derivatives in the solid state has revealed the tremendous importance of non-covalent interactions and advanced the understanding of the reactivity of these species (Pointillart *et al.*, 2007; Pazderski *et al.*, 2006). Complexes of group 10 elements with these ligands often present square planar geometries, and in some cases, they can exhibit interesting dimeric and trimeric structures (Ferbinteanu *et al.* 1998). The coordination complex [PdCl₂(C₁₀H₈N₂)] has been described before (Maekawa *et al.*, 1991), and as CH₂Cl₂ solvate (Vicente *et al.*, 1997; Kim *et al.*, 2009). Here, we describe the structure of the title complex and its interaction with 1,4-dioxane as solvate.

The Pd complex crystallizes as 1,4-dioxane solvate and the solvent is determined as a half-molecule in the asymmetric unit; the symmetry operation $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$ is necessary to generate the whole molecule. The title compound has similar values of bond distances and angles to the previously described CH₂Cl₂ solvate (Maekawa *et al.*, 1991; Vicente *et al.*, 1997; Kim *et al.*, 2009). According to the Cremer & Pople puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975), the dioxane molecule has a chair conformation [$Q=0.553$ (8), $\theta=180.00$ (1) $^\circ$, $\varphi=0^\circ$]. In the asymmetric unit, the O atom is bonded to H3—C3 and H9—C9 in a bifurcated fashion (Fig. 1). When the symmetry code ($1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$) is applied, a centrosymmetric structure of Pd complex–1,4-dioxane (2/1) is generated. In addition, the O atom is linked by O \cdots H5—C5(bipy) (Table 1 and Fig. 2). As a result of these interactions, the bipyridine complexes are bonded by a weak π – π stacking interaction [$Cg1(N1/C2-C6)\cdots Cg2(N7/C8-C12)$ 3.817 (4) Å].

S2. Experimental

To a solution of [Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂] (0.13 g, 0.638 mmol) in acetone (10 ml), 2,2'-bipyridine (0.1 g, 0.64 mmol) was added under stirring. The resulting orange solution was allowed to react for 2 h under stirring at room temperature. After this time the solution was filtered and the solvent taken off under vacuum to produce a yellow solid of [(bipy)PdCl₂]. Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction experiments were obtained from a dimethylformamide/dioxane solvent system at room temperature. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 7.83 (t, 1H, CH), 8.38 (t, 1H, CH), 8.60 (d, 1H, CH), 9.14 (d, 1H, CH); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (DMSO-D₆): δ 124.3 (s, CH), 127.8 (s, CH), 141.7 (s, CH), 150.1 (s, CH), 156.9 (s, C).

S3. Refinement

H atoms were included in calculated positions (C—H = 0.97 Å for methylene and C—H = 0.96 Å for aromatic ring), and refined using a riding model with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$. 4 reflections were omitted from the final refinement.

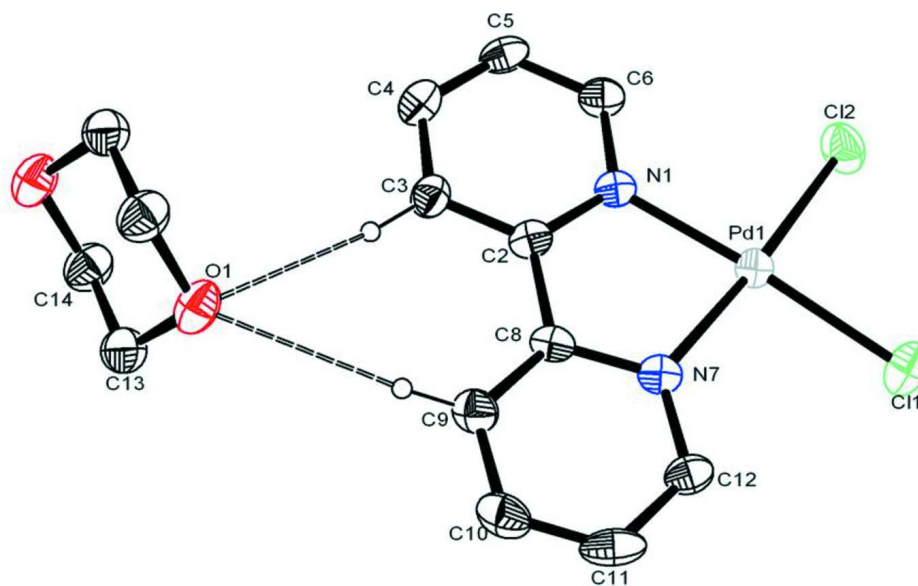


Figure 1

The structure of the title compound, the displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% of probability. Only the hydrogen atom involved in intermolecular interaction are drawn.

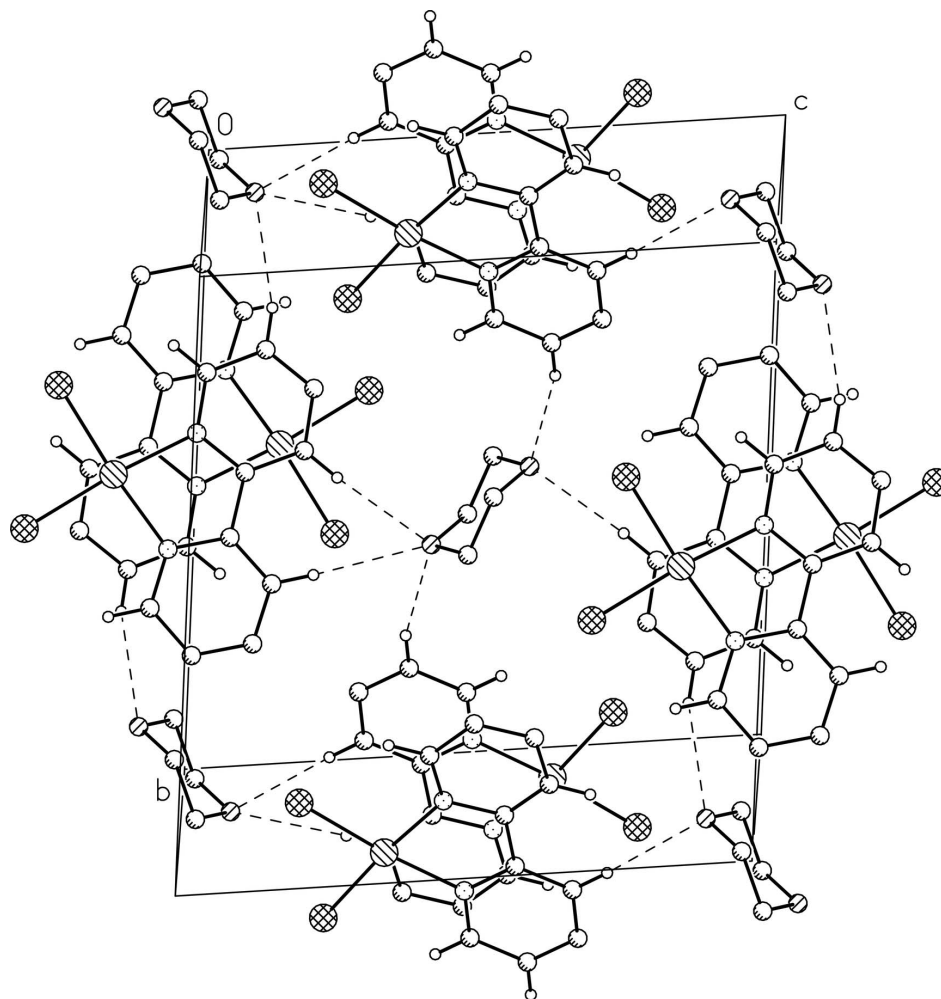


Figure 2

Crystal packing diagram of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are drawn as dashed lines.

(2,2'-Bipyridine- κ^2N,N')dichloridopalladium(II) 1,4-dioxane hemisolvate

Crystal data

[PdCl(C₁₀H₈N₂)₂] \cdot 0.5C₄H₈O₂

$M_r = 377.54$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 7.2416 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 14.6215 (10) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 12.9562 (9) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 105.423 (2)^\circ$

$V = 1322.44 (16) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 744$

$D_x = 1.896 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 4271 reflections

$\theta = 2.8\text{--}25.4^\circ$

$\mu = 1.80 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Prism, yellow

$0.40 \times 0.07 \times 0.06 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Detector resolution: $0.83 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2007)

$T_{\min} = 0.365$, $T_{\max} = 0.906$

7244 measured reflections

2414 independent reflections
 1813 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.055$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.8^\circ$

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = -17 \rightarrow 16$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.153$
 $S = 1.03$
 2414 reflections
 163 parameters
 0 restraints

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0933P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.49 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.13 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Pd1	0.16709 (6)	0.48172 (3)	-0.14236 (4)	0.0377 (2)
Cl1	0.1430 (3)	0.56553 (14)	-0.29371 (14)	0.0636 (5)
Cl2	0.0446 (3)	0.35687 (14)	-0.24462 (15)	0.0657 (5)
N1	0.1942 (6)	0.4175 (3)	-0.0003 (4)	0.0376 (12)
C2	0.2757 (9)	0.4690 (4)	0.0871 (5)	0.0387 (15)
C3	0.3108 (10)	0.4325 (5)	0.1885 (5)	0.0487 (16)
H3	0.3678	0.4679	0.2481	0.058*
C4	0.2607 (10)	0.3433 (5)	0.2008 (6)	0.0542 (18)
H4	0.2840	0.3179	0.2688	0.065*
C5	0.1779 (9)	0.2927 (5)	0.1140 (5)	0.0512 (17)
H5	0.1436	0.2324	0.1221	0.061*
C6	0.1439 (9)	0.3305 (5)	0.0125 (6)	0.0496 (16)
H6	0.0858	0.2955	-0.0472	0.060*
N7	0.2849 (7)	0.5840 (3)	-0.0419 (4)	0.0401 (12)
C8	0.3249 (8)	0.5628 (4)	0.0654 (5)	0.0382 (14)
C9	0.4075 (9)	0.6253 (5)	0.1418 (5)	0.0493 (16)
H9	0.4329	0.6098	0.2138	0.059*
C10	0.4534 (10)	0.7111 (5)	0.1131 (6)	0.0587 (19)
H10	0.5092	0.7541	0.1650	0.070*
C11	0.4154 (10)	0.7319 (5)	0.0072 (7)	0.059 (2)
H11	0.4461	0.7894	-0.0139	0.071*
C12	0.3315 (9)	0.6679 (4)	-0.0688 (6)	0.0468 (16)
H12	0.3064	0.6833	-0.1408	0.056*
O1	0.4638 (7)	0.5658 (4)	0.4170 (4)	0.0603 (13)
C13	0.6526 (11)	0.5477 (6)	0.4826 (6)	0.0583 (19)
H13A	0.6822	0.5899	0.5426	0.070*

H13B	0.7444	0.5577	0.4413	0.070*
C14	0.6707 (11)	0.4527 (6)	0.5235 (6)	0.062 (2)
H14A	0.6504	0.4105	0.4637	0.075*
H14B	0.7994	0.4432	0.5688	0.075*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Pd1	0.0384 (3)	0.0347 (4)	0.0405 (4)	0.00612 (19)	0.0114 (2)	-0.0008 (2)
C11	0.0829 (13)	0.0635 (13)	0.0483 (10)	0.0124 (10)	0.0241 (9)	0.0100 (9)
C12	0.0785 (12)	0.0538 (12)	0.0561 (11)	-0.0033 (9)	0.0025 (9)	-0.0138 (9)
N1	0.034 (2)	0.035 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.004 (2)	0.016 (2)	0.000 (2)
C2	0.038 (3)	0.036 (4)	0.048 (4)	0.006 (3)	0.023 (3)	-0.003 (3)
C3	0.053 (4)	0.054 (5)	0.041 (4)	0.000 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.002 (3)
C4	0.062 (4)	0.056 (5)	0.050 (4)	0.006 (3)	0.024 (3)	0.008 (4)
C5	0.058 (4)	0.034 (4)	0.069 (5)	0.000 (3)	0.029 (4)	0.009 (4)
C6	0.048 (4)	0.041 (4)	0.061 (4)	0.001 (3)	0.018 (3)	0.000 (3)
N7	0.036 (3)	0.037 (3)	0.051 (3)	0.004 (2)	0.016 (2)	-0.002 (3)
C8	0.034 (3)	0.033 (3)	0.051 (4)	0.000 (3)	0.019 (3)	-0.009 (3)
C9	0.054 (4)	0.046 (4)	0.051 (4)	-0.002 (3)	0.020 (3)	-0.010 (3)
C10	0.065 (4)	0.044 (4)	0.070 (5)	-0.008 (3)	0.023 (4)	-0.025 (4)
C11	0.055 (4)	0.025 (3)	0.108 (6)	0.002 (3)	0.043 (4)	0.000 (4)
C12	0.051 (4)	0.034 (4)	0.060 (4)	0.003 (3)	0.022 (3)	0.005 (3)
O1	0.078 (3)	0.055 (3)	0.052 (3)	0.013 (3)	0.023 (3)	0.013 (3)
C13	0.066 (5)	0.058 (5)	0.055 (4)	-0.007 (4)	0.022 (4)	-0.006 (4)
C14	0.062 (5)	0.062 (5)	0.064 (5)	0.008 (4)	0.018 (4)	0.014 (4)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Pd1—N7	2.017 (5)	C8—C9	1.363 (9)
Pd1—N1	2.029 (5)	C9—C10	1.374 (10)
Pd1—C11	2.2793 (18)	C9—H9	0.9300
Pd1—C12	2.2912 (19)	C10—C11	1.360 (11)
N1—C6	1.345 (8)	C10—H10	0.9300
N1—C2	1.357 (8)	C11—C12	1.376 (9)
C2—C3	1.377 (9)	C11—H11	0.9300
C2—C8	1.463 (9)	C12—H12	0.9300
C3—C4	1.375 (10)	O1—C14 ⁱ	1.420 (8)
C3—H3	0.9300	O1—C13	1.430 (9)
C4—C5	1.346 (10)	C13—C14	1.479 (11)
C4—H4	0.9300	C13—H13A	0.9700
C5—C6	1.387 (9)	C13—H13B	0.9700
C5—H5	0.9300	C14—O1 ⁱ	1.420 (8)
C6—H6	0.9300	C14—H14A	0.9700
N7—C12	1.344 (8)	C14—H14B	0.9700
N7—C8	1.377 (8)		
N7—Pd1—N1	80.5 (2)	C9—C8—C2	124.8 (6)

N7—Pd1—C11	94.55 (16)	N7—C8—C2	114.1 (5)
N1—Pd1—C11	174.96 (15)	C8—C9—C10	120.4 (7)
N7—Pd1—C12	175.00 (15)	C8—C9—H9	119.8
N1—Pd1—C12	94.89 (15)	C10—C9—H9	119.8
C11—Pd1—C12	90.09 (7)	C11—C10—C9	118.5 (7)
C6—N1—C2	119.6 (5)	C11—C10—H10	120.7
C6—N1—Pd1	125.8 (5)	C9—C10—H10	120.7
C2—N1—Pd1	114.6 (4)	C10—C11—C12	120.2 (7)
N1—C2—C3	120.6 (6)	C10—C11—H11	119.9
N1—C2—C8	115.7 (5)	C12—C11—H11	119.9
C3—C2—C8	123.7 (6)	N7—C12—C11	121.9 (6)
C4—C3—C2	119.4 (6)	N7—C12—H12	119.0
C4—C3—H3	120.3	C11—C12—H12	119.0
C2—C3—H3	120.3	C14 ⁱ —O1—C13	109.1 (6)
C5—C4—C3	119.8 (7)	O1—C13—C14	111.5 (6)
C5—C4—H4	120.1	O1—C13—H13A	109.3
C3—C4—H4	120.1	C14—C13—H13A	109.3
C4—C5—C6	120.0 (6)	O1—C13—H13B	109.3
C4—C5—H5	120.0	C14—C13—H13B	109.3
C6—C5—H5	120.0	H13A—C13—H13B	108.0
N1—C6—C5	120.6 (6)	O1 ⁱ —C14—C13	111.4 (6)
N1—C6—H6	119.7	O1 ⁱ —C14—H14A	109.3
C5—C6—H6	119.7	C13—C14—H14A	109.3
C12—N7—C8	117.8 (5)	O1 ⁱ —C14—H14B	109.3
C12—N7—Pd1	127.0 (5)	C13—C14—H14B	109.3
C8—N7—Pd1	115.1 (4)	H14A—C14—H14B	108.0
C9—C8—N7	121.1 (6)		

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C3—H3 \cdots O1	0.93	2.55	3.471 (9)	170
C5—H5 \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.57	3.464 (8)	163
C9—H9 \cdots O1	0.93	2.66	3.587 (8)	174
C6—H6 \cdots C12	0.93	2.65	3.239 (7)	122
C12—H12 \cdots C11	0.93	2.65	3.238 (7)	122

Symmetry code: (ii) $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$.