MS10 P01

Synthesis, crystal structure and spectral studies of Pt(II) complexes Pt X_2 L_2 (X: halogen, L: phosphine, arsine, stibine ligands) <u>S.Ouis</u>^a, S.Badeche^a, D.A.Rouag^a, S.E.Bouaoud^a ^a Université Mentouri Constantine, laboratoire de chimie moléculaire du contrôle de l'environnement et de mesures physico-chimiques, Constantine Algérie, E-mail:o sakina@yahoo.fr

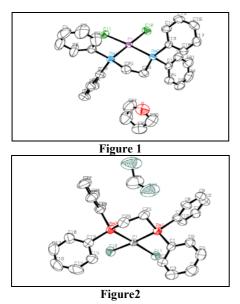
Keywords: coordination crystal chemistry, transition metal complex

The complexes cis-[PtCl₂(Ph₂As-CH₂-CH₂-AsPh₂)].solvent (solvent: THF(1), CH₂Cl₂ (2)) have been synthesized and characterized by IR, RMN ($_1H$, $_{195}Pt$) and single crystal X ray diffraction the complexes crystallize in the monoclinic P2₁/c for cis-[PtCl₂(Ph₂As-CH₂-CH₂-AsPh₂)].THF (1) and the orthorhombic P2₁2₁2₁ for

cis-[PtCl₂(Ph₂As-CH₂-CH₂-AsPh₂)].CH₂Cl₂ (2) space groups. In both the metal ions have a perfect square-planar coordination with one ligand ($Ph_2As-CH_2-CH_2-AsPh_2$) which is bidentat and coordinate to the Pt(II) by the two As of the ligand and two Cl ligands (fig 1, 2).

For the two complexes the crystal packing is mainly stabilized by C-H....Cl and

C-H....O type hydrogen bonds.



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MS10 P02

Synthesis and Crystal Structure of Bismuth 2-Methyl-8-Hydroselenoquinolinate <u>Elga</u> Silina^a, Sergey Belyakov^b, Janis Ashaks^a, Andrey Tokmakov^b, Vitaly Belsky^c, Lucia Pech^a, Daina Zaruma^a, ^aInstitute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Riga Technical University, Latvia. ^bLatvian Institute of Organic Synthesis, Riga, Latvia. ^cL.Karpov Institute of Physical Chemistry, Moscow, Russia. E-mail: <u>nki@nki.lv</u>

Keywords: single-crystal X-ray, bismuth compounds, selenium organic compounds

Internal complex bismuth 2-methyl-8hydroselenoquinolinate $Bi[C_9H_5(CH_3)SeN]_3$ (I) has been synthesized in the course of study of complexing activity of 8-hydroselenoquinoline. The complex I is formed reacting 2-methyl-8-hydroselenoquinoline with a bismuthcontaining solution of hydrochloric and tartaric acids. Single crystals were grown from saturated chloroform solution on slow cooling. Crystal data for I: M=872.38, monoclinic, space group C2/c, a=40.0731(7), b=8.9124(2), c=16.9524(4)Å, $\beta=111.2521(9)^{\circ}$, V=5642.4(3)Å³, Z=8, $D_c = 2.054 \text{g/cm}^3$ (diffractometer Bruker-Nonius KappaCCD, λMoK_{α} , μ =10.14 (absorbtion correction by integration), R=0.0304, wR2=0.1028 for 5716 reflections). The crystal structure of complex I is formed by neutral asymmetric molecules in which bismuth atom is connected bidentatically (Se, N) with three 2-methyl-8hydroselenoquinoline ligands.



The values of the chelate angles SeBiN (70.26° in average) are noticeably lower than 90° . The Bi–Se bonds (2.693(1)) -2.702(1)Å) are covalent, the bond angles SeBiSe - in range from 81.30(2) to $91.64(2)^{\circ}$. More weak coordination bonds Bi...N (2.796Å in average) are situated in the transposition to the Bi-Se bonds. The mean value of the angles NBiN is 112.58°. An unshared electron pair (E) may be localized between the Bi...N vectors. The coordination sphere of bismuth atom- a distorted Ψ -octahedron (3Se+3N+E) characterized by diagonal angles SeBiN (157.44° in average). Coordination planes Se/Bi/N in complex I are situated approximately perpendicularly. The Se-C bonds are weak covalent bonds (1.906Å in average). Complex I and complex $Sb[C_9H_5(2-CH_3)SeN]_3$ [1] are isostructural; they are also isomolecular with the analogous complexes $M[C_9H_5(2-CH_3)SN]_3$ [2]. The influence of the unshared electron pair (E) of the V group partial valence p-elements (As, Sb, Bi) on formation of the above complexes is considered. The possibility of existence of the weak branched intramolecular hydrogen bond between the central atom unshared electron pair and hydrogen atoms of methyl groups in position "2" is discussed.

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