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FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE X-RAY STRUCTURE OF *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)(MeCN)Cl₂]. LINEAR CORRELATION OF THE PT-s BOND LENGTHS IN A SERIES OF *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCI₂] COMPLEXES WITH "LEVER PARAMETERS" E_L(L)

Vadim Yu Kukushkin^a; Vadim E. Konovalov^b

^a Department of Chemistry, St. Petersburg State University, Stary Petergof, Russia ^b L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute, Moscow, Russia

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Communication

FURTHER COMMENTS ON THE X-RAY STRUCTURE OF *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)(MeCN)Cl₂]. LINEAR CORRELATION OF THE Pt—S BOND LENGTHS IN A SERIES OF *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] COMPLEXES WITH “LEVER PARAMETERS” $E_L(L)$

VADIM YU. KUKUSHKIN,^{*,a} and VADIM E. KONOVALOV^b

^a Department of Chemistry, St. Petersburg State University, Universitetsky Pr. 2, 198904, Stary Petergof Russia; ^b L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute, Obukha St. 10, 103064, Moscow Russia

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Data of two X-ray structure determinations of *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)(MeCN)Cl₂] complex were compared. The conclusion was made that this compound can exist in different polymorphic modifications. Linear correlation of the Pt—S bond lengths in a series of *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] complexes with “Lever parameters” $E_L(L)$ was shown. This correlation can be useful for prediction of changes in the Pt—S bond lengths in dependence of properties of associated co-ligands L.

Key words: Sulfoxide complexes of platinum; X-ray structure; polymorphic modifications; *cis*-influence; Lever parameters; Chatt constants.

The authors¹ and Rochon's group² independently and almost simultaneously carried out the X-ray structure determination of the *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)(MeCN)Cl₂] complex. Comparison of the data shows a difference in the space group ($P\bar{1}$ and $P2_1/n^2$) reported for the compounds studied. The molecular structures differ in the dimethyl sulfoxide ligand rotation. In one case the coordination plane contains the carbon atom of Me₂SO ligand; the N—Pt—S—O torsion angles are 119.9 and –123.4° (for two crystallographically independent molecules).¹ In the other case, the coordination plane contains the oxygen atom of Me₂SO ligand; the N—Pt—S—O torsion angle equals 7.5°.² The differences (the data obtained have been carefully checked by both groups)³ require that the *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)(MeCN)Cl₂] complex crystallizes in different polymorphic modifications.

Earlier it has been shown that the Pt—S bond length in complexes of the *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] series is an indicator of the ligand L *cis*-influence.¹ Based on the decreasing interatomic distance of Pt—S, the L ligands are arranged in following *cis*-influence range: Me₂SO^{4,5} > C₂H₄⁶ > MeCN^{1,2} ~ PhCH₂CN⁶ > Py⁷ ~ 2Me-Py⁸ > H₂O⁹ > NH₃.¹⁰ Here we consider a linear correlation between these Pt—S distances in the *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] with the $E_L(L)$ Lever parameters^{†11} (Figure 1).

* The author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

† The $E_L(L)$ parameter is defined as 1/6 of the redox Ru^{III}L₆/Ru^{II}L₆ couple in MeCN has fairly recently been proposed to predict the redox potentials of Ru complexes; $E_L(L)$ values for more than 200 ligands of various type are shown in the paper cited.

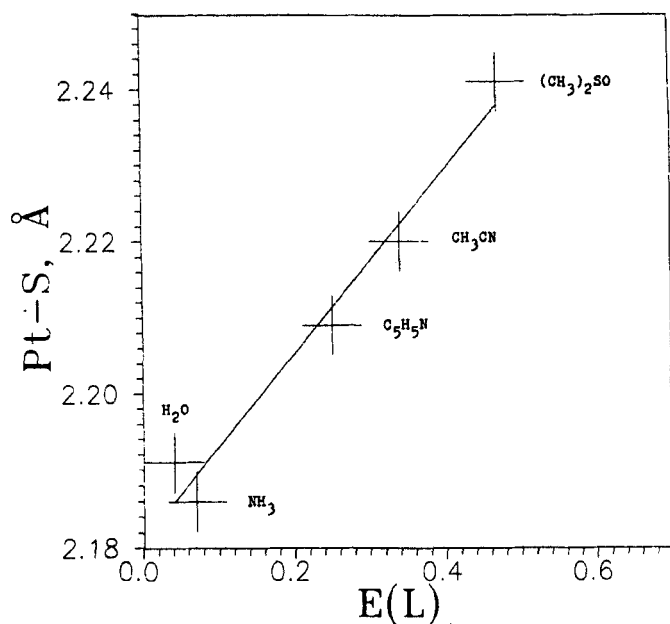


FIGURE 1 Plot of Pt—S bond lengths in *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] complexes vs. the $E_L(L)$ Lever parameters.

The values of the $E_L(L)$ Lever parameters (as well as the P_L Chatt constants)¹² are affected by the relative contribution of the σ -donor and π -acceptor constituents to the metal-ligand bond; the stronger π -acceptors are marked by larger $E_L(L)$ and P_L values. First Chatt (for review see Reference 13) and then Constable¹⁴ showed that there is an analogy between the σ -donors and π -acceptor abilities of ligands in the coordination compounds and also between the inductive and mesomeric effects in the aromatic compounds. Taking this analogy as a basis we also assume a similarity between the structural *cis*-influence in the *cis*-[Pt(Me₂SO)LCl₂] complexes and structural *ortho*-effect in aromatic compounds.

The relationship reported here between the Pt—S bond lengths and the magnitudes of the Lever $E_L(L)$ parameters provides a new procedure for prediction of changes in the Pt—S bond distances in dependence of properties of associated co-ligands L which reflects in Lever parameters.

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