

Metal Complexes with Mixed Ligands

8. The Crystal Structure of Diperchlorato-tetraimidazolo-copper(II); $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$

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The crystal structure of diperchlorato-tetraimidazolo-copper(II) has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, with two formula units in the unit cell. The cell dimensions with corresponding standard deviations are $a = 8.198 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.293 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 9.353 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$ and $\beta = 125.81 \pm 0.01^\circ$. The intensities were collected and measured with a linear diffractometer and $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation. The structure was solved by routine heavy-atom methods and refined by a full-matrix least squares method with anisotropic temperature factors for all nonhydrogen atoms to a final R -value of 0.060. The structure is built up of uncharged octahedral complexes $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The complexes are held together through hydrogen and van der Waals bonds. The distances between copper and imidazole nitrogens are 1.997 \AA and 2.007 \AA and the two distances between copper and perchlorate oxygens are 2.625 \AA . The hydrogen atoms were located from a difference Fourier map.

The present investigation forms part of an X-ray crystal structure study of crystalline phases obtained from hydrolyzed aqueous $\text{Cu}^{2+} - \text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2 - \text{ClO}_4^-$ -solutions. Hitherto the phases $\text{Cu}_3(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_2)_2(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_8(\text{ClO}_4)_4$ ¹ and $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ have been prepared and investigated by X-ray methods. The crystal structure of the former was presented in part 2 of this series and the crystal structure of the latter will be presented and discussed in the present paper. The equilibrium investigations by Sjöberg² provide the solution chemistry background to the present crystal structure study.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal preparation and analyses. The crystals used were prepared by adding 5.8 ml of a solution with the composition: $[\text{Na}^+] = 3.495 \text{ M}$; $[\text{ClO}_4^-] = 3.000 \text{ M}$; $[\text{OH}^-] = 0.495 \text{ M}$ to 5.6 ml of a solution with the composition $[\text{Na}^+] = 2.430 \text{ M}$; $[\text{ClO}_4^-] = 3.000 \text{ M}$; $[\text{Cu}^{2+}] =$

0.034 M; $[H^+] = 0.357$ M and $[C_3H_5N_2^+] = 0.179$ M. After mixing welldefined blue-violet prismatic crystals were formed within a few days.

The copper content of the crystals was determined electrolytically and the nitrogen content was determined using the Kjeldahl method. (Found: Cu, 11.47; N, 20.7. Calc. for $Cu(C_3H_4N_2)_4(ClO_4)_2$: Cu, 11.88; N, 21.0.)

Crystal data and space group. From rotation photographs around the *c*- and *b*-axis and the corresponding Weissenberg photographs (zero, first, and second layer lines) taken with $CuK\alpha$ -radiation it was concluded that the crystals were monoclinic. The cell dimensions were refined from a Guinier photograph giving 67 lines. The following parameters and their corresponding standard deviations were obtained: $a = 8.198 \pm 0.001$ Å, $b = 16.293 \pm 0.002$ Å, $c = 9.353 \pm 0.002$ Å, $\beta = 125.81 \pm 0.01^\circ$, $V = 1011.79$ Å³.

By the flotation method (using bromoform and acetone) the density was determined to be 1.75 g/cm³. With two of the above mentioned formula units in the cell the calculated density is 1.755 g/cm³. Systematic extinctions were found for $h0l$, $h+l = 2n+1$ and $0k0$, $k = 2n+1$. This is characteristic for the space group $P2_1/n$ (a transformation of $P2_1/c$, No. 14 in International Tables).³

Collection and reduction of intensity data. Single-crystal intensity data were collected and measured with an automatic linear diffractometer (PAILRED). The radiation was $MoK\alpha$ with a LiF monochromator. The crystal was rotated along the *c*-axis and intensities for $hk0 - hk8$ were measured ($\sin \theta_{MoK\alpha} \leq 0.54$). The half scan intervals were for $hk0 - hk3$ equal to 0.6° for $\theta > 20^\circ$ and equal to 1.2° for $\theta < 20^\circ$. Corresponding values for $hk4 - hk8$ were 1.0° and 2.0° . The scan speed used was $0.5^\circ/\text{min}$. Weak reflexions (counts less than 1000) were measured up to three times. Background radiation was measured during 20 sec intervals on each side of the reflexion.

The intensities of approximately 3400 reflexions were measured. Reflexions with a relative counting statistical error of $\Delta I/I > 1.0$ were omitted, which left 1612 observed intensities. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and absorption. The linear absorption coefficient was calculated to be 14.45 cm^{-1} . The absorption correction gave differences in the transmission between 0.81–0.93.

The computer programs used were the same as in a paper previously published by Ivarsson *et al.*¹

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT

The copper, chlorine, and oxygen atoms were located from a three dimensional Patterson synthesis and the other nonhydrogen atoms were found by standard Fourier methods.

The structure was refined by full-matrix least squares techniques. The weighting scheme of Cruickshank⁴ was applied to the observed reflexions. The atomic scattering factors for Cu^{2+} , Cl^- , O, N, C, and H were used.⁵ With individual isotropic temperature factors the refinement converged to a conventional *R*-value of 0.146; the hydrogen atoms were not included. Anisotropic temperature factors were then applied to all nonhydrogen atoms and the *R*-value dropped to 0.065. At this stage of the refinement a difference Fourier map was made in order to try to find the hydrogen positions. The maxima that were found could be explained by hydrogen atoms. Subsequent least squares cycles with these hydrogen atom positions included also reduced the *R*-value and a final *R*-value of 0.060 was obtained. The decrease in *R*-value was significant on the 0.1 %-level according to the Hamilton test as approximated by Pawley.⁶ All parameter shifts in the final cycle were less than 10 % of the estimated standard deviation. A final difference Fourier synthesis was calculated in which no abnormalities could be detected. The final atomic coordinates and vibrational parameters are given in Tables 1 and 2. A comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 3.

Table 1. The final atomic positional fractional coordinates and vibrational parameters and their estimated standard deviations (σ in parenthesis). All values multiplied by 10^4 . Anisotropic temperature factors have been calculated according to the formula $\exp[-(h^2B_{11} + k^2B_{22} + l^2B_{33} + hkB_{12} + hlB_{13} + klB_{23})]$.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cu	0	0	0	145 (2)	19(0)	131 (2)	-16 (1)	168 (3)	13 (1)
Cl	1186 (2)	1176(1)	-2843 (2)	221 (3)	31(0)	197 (4)	37 (2)	312 (6)	31 (2)
O1	-50 (7)	659(3)	-2587 (6)	249(11)	33(2)	225(11)	11 (7)	314(19)	-41 (7)
O2	872(11)	987(4)	-4458 (8)	595(26)	78(4)	243(15)	76(16)	586(33)	43(11)
O3	3217(10)	1022(7)	-1481(11)	236(17)	189(9)	398(22)	88(19)	331(32)	18(22)
O4	673(16)	1988(3)	-2833(16)	1266(50)	25(2)	1225(49)	35(17)	2334(95)	21(16)
N1	2790 (6)	410(3)	1850 (6)	158(10)	25(1)	133 (9)	-25 (6)	172(16)	-5 (6)
N2	6037 (8)	426(3)	3861 (8)	171(12)	42(2)	224(13)	7 (9)	167(21)	13 (9)
N3	-1170 (7)	1022(2)	238 (6)	175(10)	23(2)	152(10)	-5 (6)	210(17)	13 (6)
N4	-2540 (9)	1870(3)	1037 (9)	325(17)	33(2)	265(15)	-52 (9)	453(28)	19 (8)
C1	4441(10)	-37(4)	2748(11)	231(16)	34(2)	268(17)	-13(11)	313(27)	-12(11)
C2	5431(10)	1212(5)	3684(10)	207(16)	45(3)	216(17)	38(12)	144(26)	35(11)
C3	3417(11)	1191(4)	2433(11)	249(17)	26(2)	255(17)	-5(10)	166(28)	37(10)
C4	-1806(11)	1122(4)	1228 (9)	304(18)	33(2)	188(15)	-38(11)	355(28)	-6 (9)
C5	-2353(11)	2282(4)	-115(11)	340(20)	29(2)	267(18)	-76(11)	445(34)	-30(10)
C6	-1523(11)	1756(4)	-617(10)	344(20)	28(2)	229(16)	-55(11)	435(32)	-32 (9)

Table 2. The final fractional coordinates and their estimated standard deviation for the hydrogen atoms. (All values multiplied by 10^3). The hydrogen atoms were given an isotropic thermal parameter of 5.0 which was not refined.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H ₁	448(10)	-61(4)	268 (9)
H ₂	735(10)	25(4)	477(10)
H ₃	652(10)	160(4)	448 (9)
H ₄	258(10)	159(4)	202 (9)
H ₅	-192(10)	57(4)	201 (9)
H ₆	-302(10)	209(4)	165 (9)
H ₇	-300(10)	285(4)	-46 (9)
H ₈	-128(10)	181(4)	-134 (9)

DESCRIPTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE

The structure is built up of uncharged octahedral complexes $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The complexes are held together through hydrogen and van der Waals bonds. A drawing of the complex is shown in Fig. 1 and in Fig. 2 the packing of the complexes is illustrated.

The $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ complex. In the complex the four imidazole nitrogens and the Cu^{2+} -ion are on the basis of symmetry, placed in the same plane and form a slightly distorted plane quadratic nitrogen coordination around Cu^{2+} . The Cu-N distances (2.010 Å and 1.998 Å) are quite normal

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors (x 10). Values marked with an asterisk were not included in the final refinement.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors. The columns are labeled with 'h k' coordinates. The data is organized into several vertical sections, each corresponding to a different 'h k' pair. Values are listed in columns, with some values marked with an asterisk to indicate they were not included in the final refinement. The table is very dense and contains many rows of data.

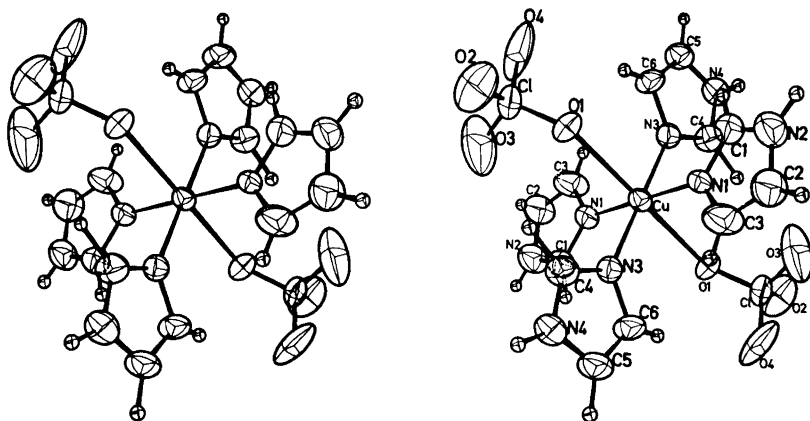


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic diagrams of the Cu-coordination with thermal ellipsoids of the non-hydrogen atoms scaled to enclose 50 % probability.

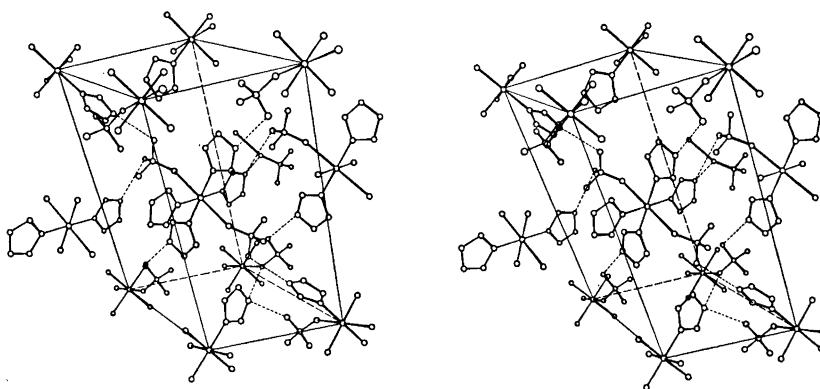


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic illustration of the molecular packing of $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)_4(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ in the unit cell. The cell is tilted to avoid overlapping. The broken lines mark hydrogen bonds.

rings are of the same size as found in other studies.^{1,7-9} The planarity of the imidazole rings is shown in Table 5, where the planes of best fit are given.

No abnormalities could be found in the perchlorate group. The Cl—O distances range from 1.391 Å to 1.442 Å, the longest distance being to the copperbonded oxygen.

The hydrogen positions and hydrogen bonds. The positions of the hydrogen atoms are shown in Fig. 1 and the coordinates are given in Table 2.

The hydrogen atoms which are bonded to the carbon atoms in the imidazole rings are placed in the expected positions. The hydrogen atoms on the pyrrole nitrogens (N_2 and N_4) take part in hydrogen bonds of which there are two

Table 4. Bond lengths and bond angles and their estimated standard deviations.

Bond	$l(\sigma(l) \times 10^3), \text{\AA}$	Angle	$\theta(10\sigma(\theta))^\circ$	Bond	$l(\sigma(l) \times 10^3), \text{\AA}$
Cu—O ₁	2.625(5)	N ₁ —Cu—N ₃	90.3(2)		
Cu—N ₁	2.010(4)	O ₁ —Cu—N ₁	86.9(2)		
Cu—N ₃	1.998(4)	O ₁ —Cu—N ₃	90.7(2)		
N ₁ —C ₁	1.319(8)	N ₁ —C ₁ —N ₂	110.9(6)	C ₁ —H ₁	0.938(70)
C ₁ —N ₃	1.331(9)	C ₁ —N ₂ —C ₂	108.6(6)	N ₂ —H ₂	0.947(69)
N ₂ —C ₂	1.348(9)	N ₂ —C ₂ —C ₃	104.9(6)	C ₂ —H ₃	0.988(70)
C ₂ —C ₃	1.355(10)	C ₂ —C ₃ —N ₁	110.7(6)	C ₃ —H ₄	0.852(70)
C ₃ —N ₁	1.361(8)	C ₃ —N ₁ —C ₁	104.8(5)		
N ₃ —C ₄	1.311(9)	N ₃ —C ₄ —N ₄	110.9(6)	C ₄ —H ₅	1.200(70)
C ₄ —N ₄	1.325(8)	C ₄ —N ₄ —C ₅	108.0(6)	N ₄ —H ₆	0.937(70)
N ₄ —C ₅	1.353(10)	N ₄ —C ₅ —C ₆	106.2(6)	C ₅ —H ₇	1.019(68)
C ₅ —C ₆	1.339(10)	C ₅ —C ₆ —N ₃	109.4(6)	C ₆ —H ₈	0.834(71)
C ₆ —N ₃	1.372(8)	C ₆ —N ₃ —C ₄	105.5(5)		
Cl—O ₁	1.442(5)	O ₁ —Cl—O ₂	110.2(4)	O ₁ ...H ₂	2.217(71)
Cl—O ₂	1.409(7)	O ₁ —Cl—O ₃	108.7(5)	O ₂ ...H ₂	2.403(70)
Cl—O ₃	1.406(7)	O ₁ —Cl—O ₄	108.1(5)	O ₄ ...H ₆	2.056(69)
Cl—O ₄	1.391(6)	O ₂ —Cl—O ₃	108.0(5)		
		O ₂ —Cl—O ₄	110.4(6)		
		O ₃ —Cl—O ₄	111.4(7)		

Table 5. (a) Planes of best fit (least squares).

$$\text{Imidazole ring (N}_1\text{C}_1\text{N}_2\text{C}_2\text{C}_3) \\ 0.6902x - 0.1445y - 0.7090z - 2.9100 = 0$$

$$\text{Imidazole ring (N}_3\text{C}_4\text{N}_4\text{C}_5\text{C}_6) \\ -0.5774x + 0.3185y - 0.7517z - 1.0066 = 0$$

(b) Deviation (Å) from planes (max standard deviation of the atomic positional fractional coordinates $xyz \times 10^4$ in parentheses).

N ₁ (6)	0.003	Cu(0)	-0.016	N ₃ (7)	0.000	Cu(0)	-0.037
C ₁ (10)	-0.004	H ₁ (100)	0.047	C ₄ (11)	0.003	H ₅ (100)	-0.139
N ₂ (8)	0.003	H ₂ (100)	0.134	N ₄ (9)	-0.005	H ₆ (100)	0.041
C ₂ (10)	-0.001	H ₃ (100)	0.024	C ₅ (11)	0.005	H ₇ (100)	-0.094
C ₃ (11)	-0.002	H ₄ (100)	-0.003	C ₆ (11)	-0.003	H ₈ (100)	-0.053

kinds in the structure. A schematic drawing illustrating these hydrogen bonds is shown in Fig. 2. The two broken lines from an imidazole nitrogen to two different perchlorate groups show a suggested bifurcated hydrogen bond. Distances are given in Table 4. By comparing the distances there seems to be a stronger interaction to the copperbonded oxygen O₁(O₁...N₂=3.000 Å) than to O₂(O₂...N₂=3.221 Å). An interaction to O₂ cannot be excluded. The

distances between N_4 and O_4 , where a single hydrogen bond is proposed, is 2.921 Å.

As can be seen from Fig. 2, hydrogen bonds connect the complexes forming coupled sheets within the structure.

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