

**NOTE****Hydrothermal Synthesis and Structure of a 3D-Supramolecular Complex: phen-Cu-C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>**

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The complex Cu[(phen)(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)(H<sub>2</sub>O)]·H<sub>2</sub>O, where phen = 1,10-phenanthroline, has been synthesized and its crystal structure were determined by X-ray diffraction. Crystal data: monoclinic, space group P2(1)/n, a = 8.457 Å, b = 9.70580(10) Å, c = 17.45100(10) Å, α = 90°, β = 103.8190(10)°, γ = 90°, V = 1391.016(16) Å<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4, Mr = 367.80, Dc = 1.756 Mg/cm<sup>3</sup>, μ = 1.605 mm<sup>-1</sup>, F(000) = 748, T = 273(2) K, R = 0.0292, wR = 0.0735 for 2460 observed reflections (I > 2σ(I)). The center Cu(II) ion is coordinated by five atoms in a slightly distorted square pyramidal geometry. The compound is in 3D supramolecular state.

**Key Words:** Copper(II) complex, Crystal structure, Phenanthroline, Oxalate, Supramolecular.

The copper complexes with ligands containing nitrogen and oxygen as donors is currently of great interest in the field of coordination chemistry<sup>1-8</sup>. Herein, the preparation and crystal structure of Cu[(phen)(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)(H<sub>2</sub>O)]·H<sub>2</sub>O is reported.

IR spectra were recorded on a Nexus-870 spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were performed on a Elemental Vario EL-III elemental analyzer.

**Synthesis:** A mixture of CuSO<sub>4</sub> (0.4 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline (0.6 mmol), oxalic acid (0.4 mmol) and H<sub>2</sub>O (25 mL) were carried out in an autoclave and heated to 150 °C for 48 h. After cooling, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was standing at 25 °C for three weeks. The product was blue pillar-shaped crystal. IR(KBr, ν<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>): (O-H) 3460, (C=O) 1690, 1660, (C=C) 1520, 1400, (phen) 868, 723. Elemental Anal. Calcd. (%) for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>CuN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: C, 45.70; H, 3.29; N, 7.62; Found (%): C, 45.66; H, 3.42; N, 7.71.

**Crystal structure determination:** A single crystal of compound with dimensions of 0.56 mm × 0.30 mm × 0.28 mm was selected for crystallographic data collection at 293(2) K and structure determination on a Siemens SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer with graphite-monochromatic MoK<sub>α</sub> radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). A total of 6886 reflections were

collected in the range of  $2.40^\circ \leq \theta \leq 25.04^\circ$ , out of which 2460 reflections were unique with  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0240$  and  $R = 0.0292$ ,  $wR = 0.0735$ ; where  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0315P)^2 + 1.4238P]$  and  $P = (F_o^2 + 2FC^2)/3$ . The maximum and minimum peaks on the final difference Fourier map are corresponding to 0.292 and  $-0.558e/\text{\AA}^3$  and the CCDC number is 270813, respectively.

The atomic coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Table-1, and the selected bond lengths and bond angles in Table-2. The molecular structure of the  $\text{Cu}[(\text{phen})(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$  is shown in Fig. 1, in which the center copper(II) ion is five-coordinated with two N atoms of the 1,10-phenanthroline and two O atoms of a  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$  group and one O atom of the coordinated water in a slightly distorted square pyramidal geometry. The hydrogen-bonded is characterized in Table-3. The molecular packing arrangement in the unit cell is shown in Fig. 2. The complex molecules form a chain-link structure and many chains make up of a two-dimensional polymer layer by the hydrogen bond. Then through the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions, many of these layers pack in a 3D net structure supramolecular compound.

TABLE-1  
ATOMIC COORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ ) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\times 10^3 \text{\AA}^2$ )

Atom	X	Y	Z	U(eq)
CU	1447(1)	196(1)	1542(1)	29(1)
N(1)	2338(2)	-1201(2)	913(1)	29(1)
N(2)	1552(2)	1417(2)	623(1)	31(1)
C(1)	-504(3)	881(3)	2504(1)	32(1)
C(2)	118(2)	1453(2)	1983(1)	35(1)

TABLE-2  
SELECTED BOND DISTANCES ( $\text{\AA}$ ) AND ANGLES ( $^\circ$ )

Bond	Length	Angle	( $^\circ$ )	Angle	( $^\circ$ )
CU-O(1)	1.9382(16)	O(1)-CU-O(2)	85.18(7)	C(12)-N(2)-CU	129.84(17)
CU-N(1)	2.0010(2)	O(1)-CU-N(1)	166.94(8)	O(4)-C(1)-O(1)	125.30(2)
C(1)-O(1)	1.2810(3)	N(1)-CU-N(2)	82.44(8)	O(3)-C(2)-O(2)	125.40(3)
C(2)-O(3)	1.2160(3)	N(1)-CU-O(5)	98.36(8)	C(1)-C(1)-CU	112.60(16)

TABLE-3  
HYDROGEN BOND DISTANCE ( $\text{\AA}$ ) AND ANGLES ( $^\circ$ )

D-H...A	D-H	H...A	D...A	$\angle$ DHA
O(5)-H(1)...O(6)	0.920(18)	1.831(19)	2.751(3)	180(4)
O(5)-H(2)...O(2)#1	0.903(19)	2.070(2)	2.952(3)	166(3)
O(6)-H(3)...O(3)#2	0.887(18)	2.190(2)	3.008(3)	153(3)
O(6)-H(4)...O(1)#3	0.904(18)	1.993(19)	2.886(3)	169(3)

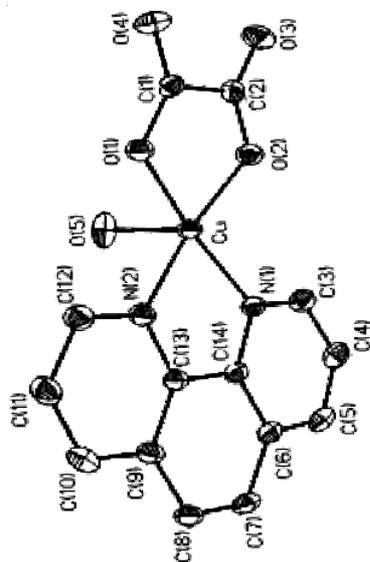


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the  $\text{Cu}[(\text{phen})(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$

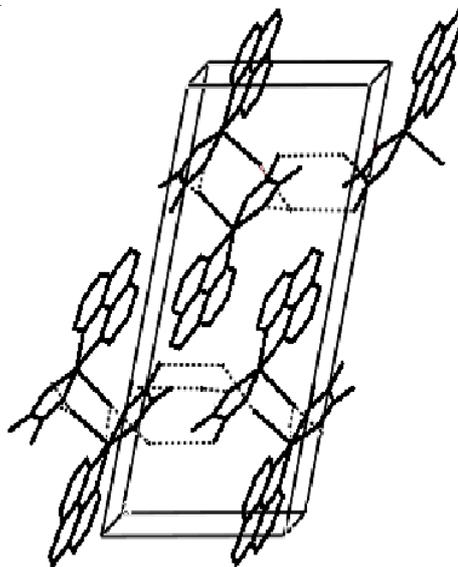


Fig. 2. Molecular packing arrangement in the unit cell

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