

NOTE

Hydrothermal Synthesis and Crystal Structure of Ni(II) Complex with Azamacrocycle

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spectra and single-crystal X-ray $(= 9.44760(10) \text{ Å}, c = 9.5006(3) \text{ Å})$ $\mu = 1.332 \text{ mm}^{-1}, F(000) = 316, \text{ T}$	diffraction. The crystal is in a Triclinic sy $A, \alpha = 77.706(2)^\circ, \beta = 65.597(2)^\circ, \gamma = 71.2$	is synthesized by hydrothermal reaction and cha stem, space group P-1 with unit cell parameters: a $132(2)^\circ$, V = 725.81(3)Å ³ , Z = 1, Mr = 594.09, Dc for 3825 reflections with I > 2 σ (I). The crystal st is the azamacrocycle.	= 9.4238(3)Å, b = 1.359 Mg/cm ³ ,

Keywords: Ni(II) complex, Azamacrocycle, Hydrothermal synthesis, Structure.

Recently, the coordination constructions toward metal ions of macrocyclic ligands have attracted much interest¹⁻³. In our laboratory, a series of macrocyclic metal complexes were synthesized⁴⁻⁹. In this paper, a tetraazamacrocyclic nickel complex [NiL]·Ni(CN)₄ (L = 5,7,2,14-tetraethyl-7,14-dimethyl-1,4,8,11-tetraazamacrocyclic-4,11-diene) is reported.

All reagents were of AR grade and used without further purification. $L \cdot (ClO_4)_2$ was prepared in our laboratory. IR spectrum was recorded on a Nexus-870 spectrophotometer. The crystal structure was determined by Siemens SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer.

Synthesis: An acetonitrile solution (10 mL) of $L \cdot (ClO_4)_2$ (10 mmol) and aqueous solution (15 mL) of a mixed Ni(ClO₄)₂ (5 mmol) and K₂[Ni(CN)₄] (5 mmol) were carried out in a autoclave and heated to 80 °C for 72 h. After cooling, the cubic dark green crystals were resulted. Yield 41 %. IR spectrum (KBr, v_{max} , cm⁻¹): 3400, 2980, 1650, 1370, 1070, 980.

Crystal structure determination: A single crystal (1.10 mm × 0.36 mm × 0.08 mm) was selected for crystallographic data collection at 298(2) K and structure determinated with graphite monochromatic MoK_{α} radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). A total of 3825 reflections were collected in the range of 2.29° ≤ $\theta \le 25^{\circ}$, of which 11405 reflections were unique with Rint = 0.0381 and R = 0.0621 and wR = 0.1534, where w = 1/[s²(F₀²) + (0.0699P)² + 1.7665P], P = (F₀² + 2F₀²)/3. The maximum and minimum peaks on the final difference Fourier map are

corresponding to 0.731 and -0.486 e/Å³ (CCDC No. 607358), respectively.

The atomic coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Table-1 and the selected bond lengths and bond angles in Table-2. Respecting, Fig. 1 shows the molecular structure of the title compound. Fig. 2 shows the packing diagram of the title compound. From the Fig. 1, it is easy to see that the nickel (II) ion is four-coordinated with four nitrogen atoms of the tetraazamacrocycle.

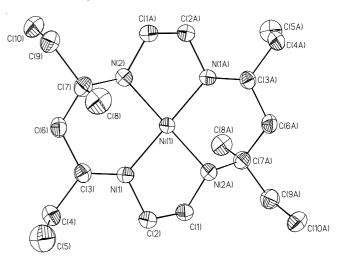


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of [NiL]·Ni(CN)₄

NO	N-HYDROGEN ATOMIC COC	TABLE-1 DRDINATES (× 10 ⁴) AND TH	ERMAL PARAMETERS (× 10) ³ Å ²)
Atom	Х	Y	Z	U(eq)
NI(1)	0	0	5000	42(1)
NI(2)	5000	5000	0	51(1)
N(1)	705(5)	1250(4)	5787(4)	46(1)
N(2)	836(5)	855(4)	2879(4)	50(1)
N(11)	2765(10)	7621(8)	-1115(8)	108(2)
N(12)	3570(8)	6163(7)	3147(6)	88(2)
C(11)	3598(8)	6609(7)	-671(7)	72(2)
0	-2177(5)	3188(7)	3695(6)	96(2)

TABLE-2 SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å) AND BOND ANGLES (°)

Bond	Length	Angle	(°)	Angle	(°)
NI(1)-N(1)	1.920(4)	N(1)#1-NI(1)-N(1)	180.0(2)	N(1)#1-NI(1)-N(2)#1	93.73(16)
NI(1)-N(2)	1.934(4)	N(1)-NI(1)-N(2)	93.73(16)	C(12)#2-NI(2)-C(12)	180.00(1)
NI(2)-C(11)	1.857(7)	N(1)-NI(1)-N(2)#1	86.27(16)	C(12)#2-NI(2)-C(11)	89.4(3)
NI(2)-C(12)	1.856(6)	N(2)-NI(1)-N(2)#1	180.0	C(3)-N(1)-NI(1)	129.1(3)
N(1)-C(3)	1.280(6)	C(12)-NI(2)-C(11)	90.6(3)	C(1)#1-N(2)-NI(1)	107.9(3)
N(11)-C(11)	1.151(8)	N(11)-C(11)-NI(2)	178.1(8)	N(2)#1-C(1)-C(2)	108.1(4)

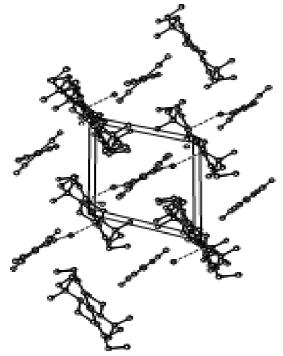


Fig. 2. Molecular packing arrangement in unit cell

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