$R_{\rm int} = 0.02$

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 30^{\circ}$

 $h = 0 \rightarrow 7$

 $k = 0 \rightarrow 23$

 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

3 standard reflections

every 100 reflections

intensity decay: none

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.000225F^2]$

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.008$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 1.13 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -1.06 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

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trans-Diaquabis(*N*-acetylanthranilato-*O*,*O*')copper(II)

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The title monomeric copper(II) complex, $[Cu(C_9H_8NO_3)_2(H_2O)_2]$, (I), shows a square-planar coordination and has an inversion centre at the Cu atom. The carboxylate group of the *N*-acetylanthranilate ion acts as a monodentate donor ligand to copper and as an acceptor of an intramolecular $O-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bond from the coordinated water molecule, with an $O \cdots O$ distance of 2.581 (2) Å.



Experimental

N-Acetylanthranilic acid (358 mg, 2.0 mmol) and $CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2 \cdot H_2O$ (120 mg, 0.5 mmol) were suspended in an aqueous ethanol (1:1, 60 ml) and stirred for 3 h at 348 K. After filtration, the solution was evaporated to dryness. The green residue was dissolved in ethanol (10 ml), from which light-green crystals of (I) were grown.

Crystal data

$[Cu(C_9H_8NO_3)_2(H_2O)_2]$	$D_x = 1.663 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$		
$M_r = 455.91$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation		
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 25		
a = 5.245 (2) Å	reflections		
b = 16.915 (2) Å	$\theta = 14.6 - 14.9^{\circ}$		
c = 10.461 (2) Å	$\mu = 1.252 \text{ mm}^{-1}$		
$\beta = 101.21 \ (2)^{\circ}$	$T = 296 { m K}$		
$V = 910.4 (4) \text{ Å}^3$	Prism, light green		
Z = 2	$0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.4$ mm		

Data collection

Rigaku AFC-5 diffractometer θ -2 θ scans Absorption correction: by integration (Coppens *et al.*, 1965) $T_{\min} = 0.479$, $T_{\max} = 0.703$ 2918 measured reflections 2660 independent reflections 2176 reflections with $|F_o| > 3\sigma(|F_o|)$

Refinement

Refinement on F R = 0.052 wR = 0.058 S = 1.4042176 reflections 133 parameters

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1-O3	1.970 (2)	O3-C15	1.285 (3)
Cu1-O5	1.952 (2)	O4-C15	1.241 (3)
O3-Cu1-O5	86.5 (1)	Cu1-O3-C15	129.2 (2)
$O3-Cu1-O5^i$	93.5 (1)	O3-C15-O4	123.6 (2)

Symmetry code: (i) -x, -y, -z.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$O5-H5B\cdots O4^{i}$	0.96	1.64	2.581 (2)	167
N6−H6···O4	0.96	1.85	2.641 (2)	138

Symmetry code: (i) -x, -y, -z.

The water H atoms were located in difference syntheses and the positions of the other H atoms were calculated geometrically and constrained [the C-H, N-H and O-H distances are 0.96 Å and $U_{iso}(H) = 0.1 \text{ Å}^2$].

Data collection: *AFC/MSC Diffractometer Control System* (Rigaku Corporation, 1993); cell refinement: *AFC/MSC Diffractometer Control System* (Rigaku Corporation, 1993); data reduction: local programs; program(s) used to solve structure: *CRYSTAN-GM* (Edwards *et al.*, 1996); program(s) used to refine structure: *CRYSTAN-GM*; software used to prepare material for publication: *CRYSTAN-GM*.

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