

**$\mu$ -Chloro-bis[[benzylbis(2-pyridyl-  
methyl)amine- $\kappa^3$ N]chlorocopper(II)]  
perchlorate hemihydrate**Yoshiyuki Kani,<sup>a</sup> Shigeru Ohba,<sup>a\*</sup> Sayo Ito<sup>b</sup> and Yuzo Nishida<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Hiyoshi 3-14-1, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama 223-8522, Japan, and <sup>b</sup>Institute for Molecular Science, Myodaijimachi, Okazaki 444-8585, Japan  
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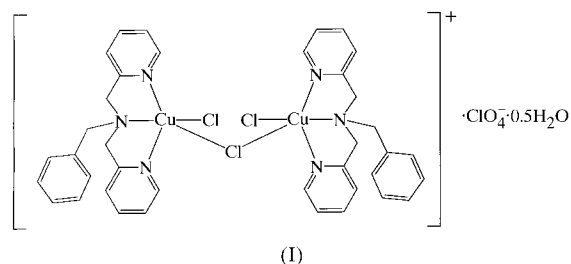
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In the title dinuclear Cu<sup>II</sup> compound, [Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>(C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]-ClO<sub>4</sub>·0.5H<sub>2</sub>O, the coordination geometry around the Cu atoms is square pyramidal, with the bridging Cl atom at the apical positions. The Cu—Cl—Cu angle is 136.9 (1)° and the Cu···Cu distance is 4.961 (1) Å.

**Comment**

The abbreviation for the tridentate benzyl(2-pyridylmethyl)amine ligand in the title compound, (I), is bzpy and that of its 2-hydroxy derivative is phpyH. In the crystals of [Cu(phpyH)Cl]ClO<sub>4</sub>·CH<sub>3</sub>OH, which is a model compound for galactose oxidase, a rather long Cu<sup>II</sup>–phenolic oxygen distance of 2.570 (4) Å was observed (Ito *et al.*, 1998).

**Experimental**

The preparation of the bzpy ligand and its chlorocopper(II) complex was carried out by an analogous method to that described previously by Ito *et al.* (1998). Crystals of the title compound, [Cu<sub>2</sub>(bzpy)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>]-ClO<sub>4</sub>·0.5H<sub>2</sub>O, were grown from an MeOH/CH<sub>3</sub>CN solution.

**Crystal data**[Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>(C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]ClO<sub>4</sub>·0.5H<sub>2</sub>O  
*M*<sub>r</sub> = 920.67  
Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$   
*a* = 13.799 (2) Å  
*b* = 14.488 (2) Å  
*c* = 12.608 (2) Å  
 $\alpha$  = 99.33 (1)°  
 $\beta$  = 111.86 (1)°  
 $\gamma$  = 113.14 (1)°  
*V* = 2005.9 (6) Å<sup>3</sup>*Z* = 2  
*D*<sub>x</sub> = 1.524 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo *K*α radiation  
Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
 $\theta$  = 10–15°  
 $\mu$  = 1.376 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 300 K  
Sphere, blue  
0.3 mm (radius)**Data collection**Rigaku AFC-5S diffractometer  
 $\theta$ – $2\theta$  scans  
Absorption correction: spherical  
(*International Tables for Crystallography*, 1992, Vol. C)  
*T*<sub>min</sub> = 0.545, *T*<sub>max</sub> = 0.552  
9581 measured reflections  
9196 independent reflections  
6985 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.012  
 $\theta$ <sub>max</sub> = 27.5°  
*h* = 0 → 18  
*k* = –19 → 19  
*l* = –16 → 16  
3 standard reflections  
every 100 reflections  
intensity decay: 4.3%**Refinement**Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R*(*F*) = 0.040  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.141  
*S* = 1.02  
9196 reflections  
493 parametersH-atom parameters not refined  
*w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>(*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>) + {0.1(*F*<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + 2*F*<sub>c</sub><sup>2</sup>)/3}]  
(Δ/σ)<sub>max</sub> = 0.004  
Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.42 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Δρ<sub>min</sub> = –0.35 e Å<sup>-3</sup>**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1—Cl1	2.238 (1)	Cu2—Cl2	2.252 (1)
Cu1—Cl3	2.695 (1)	Cu2—Cl3	2.639 (1)
Cu1—N1	2.004 (3)	Cu2—N4	1.988 (3)
Cu1—N2	2.053 (3)	Cu2—N5	2.066 (2)
Cu1—N3	1.999 (3)	Cu2—N6	1.985 (3)
Cl1—Cu1—N2	165.1 (1)	N4—Cu2—N6	164.5 (1)
N1—Cu1—N3	163.3 (1)	Cu1—Cl3—Cu2	136.9 (1)
Cl2—Cu2—N5	153.4 (1)		

The water O atom lies on an inversion centre and the water H atoms were not introduced. Positional parameters of all the other H atoms were calculated geometrically and fixed with *U*(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(parent atom).

Data collection: *MSC/AFC Diffractometer Control Software* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1993); cell refinement: *MSC/AFC Diffractometer Control Software*; data reduction: *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1999); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *TEXSAN*; software used to prepare material for publication: *TEXSAN*.

**References**

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