

## Tetrakis(trimethylammonioacetato-O)copper(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate)

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## Key indicators

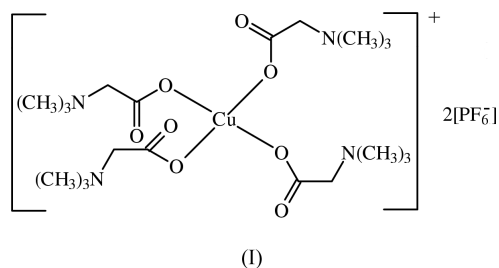
Single-crystal X-ray study  
T = 298 K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$   
R factor = 0.027  
wR factor = 0.071  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 6.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The Cu atom in the title compound,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2)_4](\text{PF}_6)_2$ , shows square-planar coordination. The asymmetric unit comprises one eighth of the molecular formula.

Received 17 January 2002

Accepted 22 January 2002

Online 31 January 2002

## Comment

The title compound, (I), is isomorphous with the bis-(perchlorate) (Ng *et al.*, 1998). In both compounds, the Cu atom is four-coordinate in a square-planar geometry; there is no covalent interaction between the anions and cations. The asymmetric unit comprises one eighth of the molecular formula of the title compound with the following atoms on special positions: Cu1 on  $\bar{4}2m$ ; O1, O2, N1, C1, C2 and C4 on  $.m$ ; P1 on  $222$ ; F1 on  $2..$ ; and F2 and F3 on the  $.2.$  position.

## Experimental

Trimethylammonioacetate and copper nitrate hexahydrate, in a 4:1 molar stoichiometry, were dissolved in a small volume of water. The solution was briefly warmed to 323 K, and the equivalent amount of potassium hexafluorophosphate was added. The mixture was filtered; deep-blue polyhedral crystals separated from solution after a week. Analysis calculated for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{44}\text{CuF}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8\text{P}_2$ : C 29.41, H 5.45, N 6.65%; found: C 29.22, H 5.29, N 6.82%. IR data ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) in KBr: 3433 (*w br*), 3052 (*w*), 2964 (*w*), 1655 (*vs*), 1499 (*w*), 1475 (*m*), 1455 (*w*), 1398 (*s*), 1320 (*s*), 1238 (*w*), 1128 (*w*), 903 (*m*), 858 (*s*), 805 (*s*), 558 (*m*).

## Crystal data

 $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2)_4](\text{PF}_6)_2$  $M_r = 822.07$ Tetragonal,  $I\bar{4}2m$  $a = 11.831 (6) \text{ \AA}$  $c = 11.760 (8) \text{ \AA}$  $V = 1646 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 2$  $D_x = 1.659 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

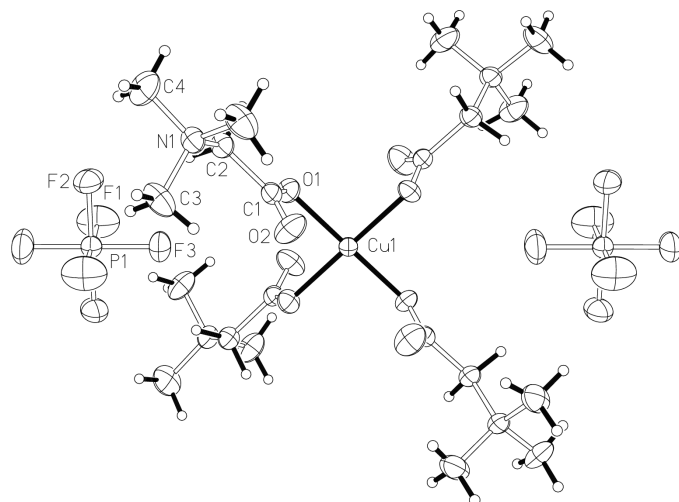
Cell parameters from 25

reflections

 $\theta = 7-15^\circ$  $\mu = 0.88 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 298 (2) \text{ K}$ 

Polyhedron, blue

 $0.50 \times 0.40 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$



**Figure 1**  
ORTEP (Johnson, 1976) plot of the title salt with ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radii.

#### Data collection

Siemens *R3m* four-circle diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: empirical  $\psi$  scan (North *et al.*, 1968)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.657$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.742$   
 1035 measured reflections  
 544 independent reflections  
 514 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$   
 $h = 0 \rightarrow 14$   
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 14$   
 $l = -1 \rightarrow 14$   
 2 standard reflections every 150 reflections  
 intensity decay: none

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.071$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 544 reflections  
 89 parameters  
 All H-atom parameters refined  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.048P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.35 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Absolute structure: Flack & Schwarzenbach (1988)  
 Flack parameter =  $-0.01(3)$ , 506 Friedel pairs

Data collection: *R3m Software* (Siemens, 1990); cell refinement: *R3m Software*; data reduction: *R3m Software*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP II* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

We thank the National Science Foundation of China (grant No. 20131020) and the University of Malaya (0758/2001A) for supporting our research.

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