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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=298 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.006 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.058$
$w R$ factor $=0.162$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=13.1$

For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.
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# Tris(8-quinolinolato- $\kappa^{2} N, O$ )chromium (III) ethanol solvate 

The title chromium(III) complex, $\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{NO}\right)_{3}\right] \cdot \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$, is isomorphous with the manganese(III) compound [Xiong et al. (1995). Acta Cryst. C51, 1978-1980]. Three 8-quinolinolate ligands chelate the $\mathrm{Cr}^{\mathrm{III}}$ atom to form an approximately octahedral coordination geometry. An ethanol solvent molecule hydrogen bonds to the complex with an $\mathrm{O} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ distance of 2.758 (5) $\AA$ and an $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ angle of $167^{\circ}$. The separation distances of 3.426 (19) and 3.368 (4) $\AA$ between parallel quinoline rings suggests the existence of $\pi-\pi$ stacking between neighboring complex molecules.

## Comment

As part of a series of investigations on $\pi-\pi$-stacking interactions in metal complexes, several 8 -quinolinolate-metal complexes have been synthesized in the laboratory.

(I)

The structure of the title complex, (I), is shown in Fig. 1. Three 8-quinolinolate ligands chelate to the $\mathrm{Cr}^{\text {III }}$ atom in an octahedral coordination geometry. The planar 8-quinolinolate ligands are almost perpendicular to each other, with dihedral angles of $85.84(10), 85.40(11)$ and $81.91(14)^{\circ}$. The overlapped disposition of neighboring parallel quinoline rings is shown in Fig. 2. The quinoline plane containing atom N21 is separated from the quinoline plane containing $\mathrm{N} 21(-x,-y$, $1-z$ ) by 3.426 (19) A. Likewise, the plane containing atom N31 and the plane containing $\mathrm{N} 31(-x,-y,-z)$ are separated by 3.368 (4) $\AA$. These findings strongly suggest the existence of $\pi-\pi$ stacking in the crystal structure (Fig. 2).

The ethanol solvent molecule is hydrogen bonded to the $\mathrm{Cr}^{\text {III }}$ complex, with an $\mathrm{O} 1 \cdots \mathrm{O} 31$ distance of 2.758 (5) $\AA$ and an $\mathrm{O} 1-\mathrm{H} 1 \cdots \mathrm{O} 31$ angle of $167^{\circ}$ (Table 2). Weak $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ hydrogen bonding occurs between atom O 11 and quinoline atoms C15 and C24.

## Experimental

The title complex was prepared by refluxing an ethanol solution $(15 \mathrm{ml})$ containing $\mathrm{CrCl}_{3} \cdot 6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(0.27 \mathrm{~g}, 1 \mathrm{mmol}), 8$-quinolinol $(0.29 \mathrm{~g}$, 2 mmol ) and imidazole ( $0.14 \mathrm{~g}, 2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) for 2 h . The resulting solution was filtered at room temperature. Green single crystals were obtained from the filtrate after 2 weeks.

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Figure 1
A view of the molecular structure of (I), with $30 \%$ probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. The dashed line indicates the hydrogen bond between the complex and the solvent molecule.

## Crystal data

$\left[\mathrm{Cr}\left(\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{NO}\right)_{3}\right] \cdot \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$
$M_{r}=530.51$
Monoclinic, $P 2_{1} / n$
$a=11.2683$ (11) $\AA$
$b=13.2572$ (11) $\AA$
$c=16.8041$ (18) $\AA$
$\beta=94.783(6)^{\circ}$
$V=2501.6(4) \AA^{3}$
$Z=4$
$D_{x}=1.409 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$
Mo $K \alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 8818 reflections
$\theta=2.5-24.5^{\circ}$
$\mu=0.50 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=298$ (2) K
Prism, green
$0.36 \times 0.32 \times 0.20 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD
4362 independent reflections
diffractometer
3346 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$
$\omega$ and $\varphi$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Bruker, 1999)
$T_{\text {min }}=0.84, T_{\text {max }}=0.91$
8913 measured reflections

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w=1 /[ \sigma^{2}\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}\right)+(0.0725 P)^{2} \\
&+2.5324 P] \\
& \text { where } P=\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}+2 F_{c}^{2}\right) / 3 \\
&(\Delta / \sigma)_{\max }<0.001 \\
& \Delta \rho_{\max }=0.47 \mathrm{e} \AA^{-3} \\
& \Delta \rho_{\min }=-0.44 \mathrm{e} \AA^{-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.058$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.162$
$S=1.10$
4362 reflections
334 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained


Figure 2
A packing diagram, showing the $\pi-\pi$ interactions between neighboring quinoline rings.

Table 2
Hydrogen-bonding geometry $\left(\AA,^{\circ}\right)$.

| $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O1-H1 $\cdots \mathrm{O} 31$ | 0.87 | 1.90 | $2.758(5)$ | 167 |
| C15-H15 $\cdots$ O11 | ${ }^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.93 | 2.52 | $3.377(5)$ |
| C24-H24 $\cdots$ O11 $^{\mathrm{H}}$ | 0.93 | 2.59 | $3.401(4)$ | 153 |

Symmetry codes: (i) $-\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$; (ii) $-x,-y, 1-z$.
The hydroxyl H atom was located in a difference Fourier map, and included in the final cycles of refinement with fixed positional parameters and displacement parameter $U_{\text {iso }}=0.08 \AA^{2}$. Other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.93-0.97 \AA$, and included in the final cycles of refinement as riding, with $U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=$ $1.2 U_{\text {eq }}$ or $1.5 U_{\text {eq }}$ of the carrier atoms.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare et al., 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

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