

Aqua(1*H*-imidazole- $\kappa N^3$ )(triethanolamine- $\kappa^3 O$ )copper(II) perchlorate hemi(benzene-1,4-dioxyacetate)Shan Gao,<sup>a\*</sup> Ji-Wei Liu,<sup>a</sup>  
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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 293 K

Mean  $\sigma(C-C)$  = 0.004 Å

R factor = 0.035

wR factor = 0.092

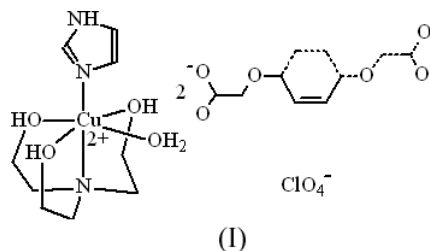
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8

For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The asymmetric unit of the title novel copper(II) complex,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})](\text{ClO}_4)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6)_{0.5}$ , is composed of a  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complex cation with triethanolamine and imidazole ligands, a perchlorate anion and half of a benzene-1,4-dioxyacetate dianion. In the complex cation, the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ion is six-coordinate, with a distorted  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$  octahedral geometry. A supramolecular network structure is formed by intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

## Comment

Interesting structures and properties have been reported for several triethanolamine complexes. In the course of these structural investigations, it has been found that triethanolamine is a polydentate ligand, functioning as either a tetradentate (Naiini *et al.*, 1994, 1997) or a tridentate ligand (Krabbes *et al.*, 1999, 2000; Sanni *et al.*, 1987). Here, we report the crystal structure of the title novel copper(II) complex,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{triethanolamine})(\text{imidazole})(\text{H}_2\text{O})](\text{ClO}_4)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6)_{0.5}$  (I), which incorporates this ligand.



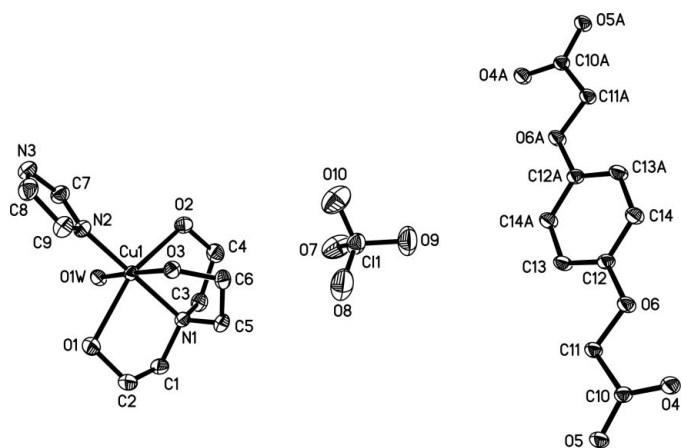
As shown in Fig. 1, the crystal structure of (I) reveals the asymmetric unit to consist of a mononuclear  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complex cation,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{triethanolamine})(\text{imidazole})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{2+}$ , and a perchlorate and half of a benzene-1,4-dioxyacetate as anions. The triethanolamine ligand is bonded to the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ion in a tetradentate chelating mode. A  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complex with the triethanolamine ligand has been reported previously (Krabbes *et al.*, 1999), but there the ligand coordinated in a tridentate chelating mode.

Selected bond distances and angles for (I) are given in Table 1. The  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  atom is coordinated by hydroxyl groups O1, O2 and O3, and atom N1 of the triethanolamine ligand, atom N2 of the imidazole ligand and one water molecule, so forming a distorted octahedral coordination geometry. The  $\text{Cu}-\text{O}3$  bond distance in the equatorial plane is 2.010 (2) Å, which is much shorter than the two long apical  $\text{Cu}-\text{O}$  bonds to the triethanolamine ligand [2.321 (2) and 2.339 (2) Å]. The  $\text{Cu}-\text{N}(\text{triethanolamine})$  bond is 2.042 (2) Å, which is slightly longer than the  $\text{Cu}-\text{N}(\text{imidazole})$  bond of 1.954 (2) Å. The

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**Figure 1**  
The individual ions of (I), with displacement ellipsoids at the 30% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry code: (A)  $-x, -1 - y, 1 - z$ .]

*cis* O—Cu—O bond angles around the central Cu<sup>II</sup> atom vary from 78.10 (8) to 98.02 (8)°. In addition, a supramolecular framework is formed through intermolecular hydrogen bonds (Table 2).

## Experimental

The title complex was prepared by the addition of triethanolamine (7 ml), imidazole (20 mmol) and benzene-1,4-dioxyacetic acid (20 mmol) to an aqueous solution of copper perchlorate (20 mmol). The mixture was filtered and blue prismatic single crystals of (I) were obtained from the solution at room temperature over several days.

### Crystal data

[Cu(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> )(C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> )(H <sub>2</sub> O)]·(ClO <sub>4</sub> )(C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ) <sub>0.5</sub>	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 510.36$	$D_x = 1.639 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.629 (2) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 4246 reflections
$b = 10.059 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.1\text{--}27.3^\circ$
$c = 13.254 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.25 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 94.48 (3)^\circ$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 95.15 (3)^\circ$	Prism, blue
$\gamma = 114.49 (3)^\circ$	$0.36 \times 0.26 \times 0.21 \text{ mm}$
$V = 1034.2 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	

### Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS Rapid diffractometer	4659 independent reflections
$\omega$ scans	3908 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.662, T_{\text{max}} = 0.780$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$
7437 measured reflections	$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$k = -13 \rightarrow 12$
	$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.048P)^2 + 0.3927P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.092$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.43 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
4659 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
295 parameters	
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}, ^\circ$ ).

Cu1—N2	1.954 (2)	Cu1—N1	2.042 (2)
Cu1—O3	2.010 (2)	Cu1—O2	2.321 (2)
Cu1—O1W	2.021 (2)	Cu1—O1	2.339 (2)
N2—Cu1—O3	91.23 (8)	O1W—Cu1—O2	85.18 (7)
N2—Cu1—O1W	93.44 (8)	N1—Cu1—O2	78.10 (8)
O3—Cu1—O1W	174.84 (7)	N2—Cu1—O1	98.02 (8)
N2—Cu1—N1	173.88 (7)	O3—Cu1—O1	96.66 (7)
O3—Cu1—N1	83.15 (7)	O1W—Cu1—O1	84.85 (7)
O1W—Cu1—N1	92.26 (7)	N1—Cu1—O1	80.28 (8)
N2—Cu1—O2	104.59 (8)	O2—Cu1—O1	155.77 (7)
O3—Cu1—O2	91.53 (7)		

**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bonding geometry ( $\text{\AA}, ^\circ$ ).

$D\text{---}H\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H\cdots A$
O1W—H19A $\cdots$ O5 <sup>i</sup>	0.803 (17)	1.954 (18)	2.735 (2)	164 (3)
N3—H15 $\cdots$ O7 <sup>ii</sup>	0.863 (18)	2.10 (2)	2.935 (3)	162 (3)
O1W—H19B $\cdots$ O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.816 (17)	1.886 (18)	2.695 (2)	171 (3)
O2—H18 $\cdots$ O4 <sup>iii</sup>	0.820 (17)	1.871 (17)	2.690 (2)	177 (3)
O3—H17 $\cdots$ O4 <sup>iv</sup>	0.799 (17)	1.958 (19)	2.732 (2)	163 (3)
O3—H17 $\cdots$ O6 <sup>iv</sup>	0.799 (17)	2.47 (3)	2.931 (2)	118 (2)
O1—H16 $\cdots$ O9 <sup>v</sup>	0.813 (18)	2.30 (2)	3.092 (4)	166 (4)
O1—H16 $\cdots$ O7 <sup>v</sup>	0.813 (18)	2.49 (3)	3.117 (4)	135 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$ ; (ii)  $1 - x, 1 - y, -z$ ; (iii)  $x, 1 + y, z - 1$ ; (iv)  $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$ ; (v)  $1 + x, 1 + y, z$ .

H atoms attached to O and N atoms were located from Fourier difference maps and their parameters were refined isotropically. The H atoms attached to C atoms were included in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms, with  $C\text{---}H = 0.93\text{--}0.97 \text{ \AA}$  and  $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ .

Data collection: *RAPID AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Molecular Structure Corporation and Rigaku, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXL97*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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