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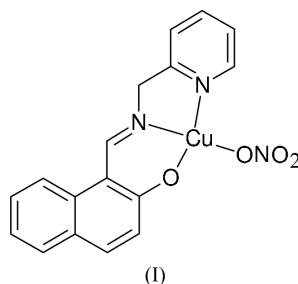
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 273$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.037
 wR factor = 0.101
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**(Nitrato- κO)[1-(pyridin-2-ylmethyliminomethyl)-naphthalen-2-olato- κO]copper(II)**

The title compound, $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4)(\text{NO}_3)]$, is a mononuclear copper(II) compound. The Cu atom is coordinated by two N atoms and one O atom from the Schiff base ligand, and by one O atom from a nitrate anion. The four atoms around the metal adopt a slightly distorted square-planar geometry.

Comment

Recently, we have reported a few Schiff base complexes (You, Lin *et al.*, 2003; You, Qu *et al.*, 2003; You, Xiong *et al.*, 2004; You, Zhu & Liu, 2004). As an extension of our work on the structural characterization of Schiff base complexes, the title mononuclear copper(II) complex, (I), is reported here.



The structure of (I) (Fig. 1) contains a mononuclear copper(II) complex. The Cu atom is in a square-planar geometry and is four-coordinated by one O and two N atoms from the Schiff base ligand, and by one O atom from the coordinated nitrate anion. The four coordinating atoms around the Cu centre are approximately coplanar, giving a square-planar geometry with an average deviation of 0.006 (3) Å; the Cu atom lies 0.036 (2) Å above this plane.

The C11=N2 bond distance [1.287 (3) Å; Table 1] conforms to the value for a double bond, while the C12–N2 bond

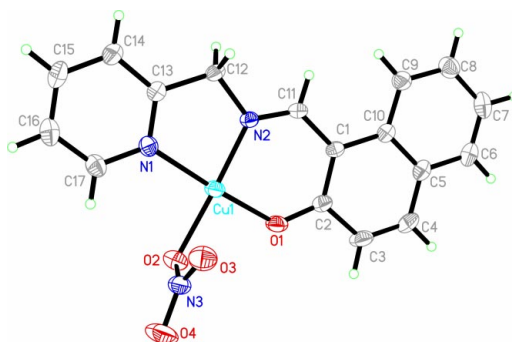


Figure 1
The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

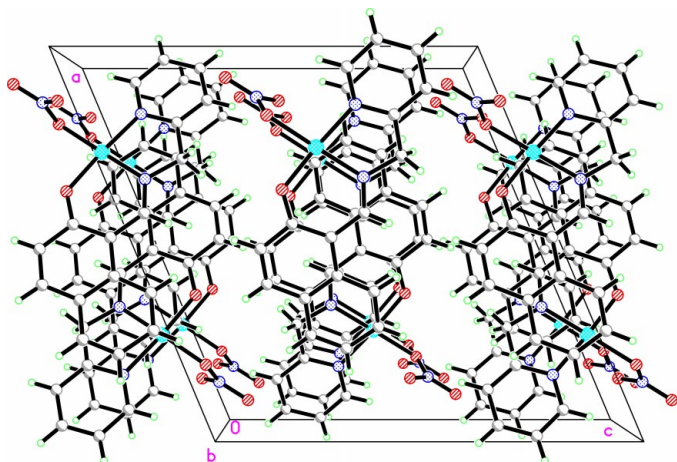


Figure 2
Crystal packing of (I), viewed along the *b* axis.

distance [1.465 (3) Å] conforms to the value for a single bond. The Cu1—O1 bond length [1.875 (2) Å] is a little shorter than the value [1.889 (2) Å] observed in another Schiff base complex (You, Chen *et al.*, 2004). The Cu1—N2 bond distance [1.916 (2) Å] is also a little shorter than the value [1.927 (3) Å] observed in the same complex. The Cu1—N1 and Cu1—O2 distances are also comparable to the values found in most copper(II) complexes (Butcher *et al.*, 2003). The bond angles around the Cu^{II} centre show some deviations from ideal square-planar geometry.

Experimental

All chemicals used (reagent grade) were commercially available. 2-Hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 17.2 mg) and 2-aminomethylpyridine (0.1 mmol, 10.8 mg) were dissolved in methanol (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h to give a clear yellow solution of HL, where HL is 1-(pyridin-2-ylmethyl-aminomethyl)naphthalen-2-ol. To the solution of HL was added a methanol solution (10 ml) of Cu(NO₃)₂·4H₂O (0.1 mmol, 26.0 mg), with stirring. The mixture was stirred for another 1 h at room temperature and then filtered. After keeping the filtrate in air for 8 d, blue block-shaped crystals were formed at the bottom of the vessel on slow evaporation of the solvent. The crystals were isolated, washed three times with methanol and dried in a vacuum desiccator using anhydrous CaCl₂ (yield 69.3%). Analysis found: C 52.6, H 3.6, N 10.7%; calculated for C₁₇H₁₃CuN₃O₄: C 52.8, H 3.4, N 10.9%.

Crystal data

[Cu(C ₁₇ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₄)(NO ₃)]	$D_x = 1.658 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 386.84$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 2267 reflections
$a = 15.093 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.7\text{--}25.2^\circ$
$b = 7.394 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.44 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 15.062 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 273 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 112.766 (3)^\circ$	Block, blue
$V = 1550.0 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	3176 independent reflections
φ and ω scans	2523 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.656$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.733$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.5^\circ$
8707 measured reflections	$h = -18 \rightarrow 15$
	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0531P)^2 + 0.2644P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.101$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.01$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.35 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3176 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
226 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1—O1	1.875 (2)	Cu1—N1	1.979 (2)
Cu1—N2	1.916 (2)	Cu1—O2	2.011 (2)
O1—Cu1—N2	93.07 (8)	O1—Cu1—O2	88.59 (8)
O1—Cu1—N1	176.24 (8)	N2—Cu1—O2	177.02 (9)
N2—Cu1—N1	83.60 (9)	N1—Cu1—O2	94.65 (9)

All H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C—H distances in the range 0.93–0.97 Å and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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