Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports <br> Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## Ole Sander, Felix Tuczek and Christian Näther*

Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Olshausenstraße 40, D-24098 Kiel, Germany

Correspondence e-mail:
cnaether@ac.uni-kiel.de

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=170 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.034$
$w R$ factor $=0.092$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=17.3$
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.
(C) 2005 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain - all rights reserved

## Bis[N-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine]copper(II) bis(tetrafluoroborate)

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14}{ }^{-}\right.\right.$ $\left.\left.\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right]\left(\mathrm{BF}_{4}\right)_{2}$, the Cu atom is coordinated by four N atoms of two symmetry-related N -(2-aminoethyl)morpholine ligands in a slightly distorted square-planar geometry. Including two longer contacts to two F atoms of two symmetry-related tetrafluoroborate anions, the coordination polyhedron can be described as a tetragonal bipyramid. The Cu atom is located on a centre of inversion, whereas the $N$-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine ligand and the tetrafluoroborate anion are located in general positions. The crystal packing is stabilized by $\mathrm{N}-$ $\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{F}$ and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

## Comment

The structure determination of the title compound, (II), was undertaken as part of a project on the synthesis of binuclear copper(II) complexes. Crystals of (II) were obtained by accident in the reaction of copper(II) bis(tetrafluoroborate) with [2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethyl][1-(3-\{[(E)-2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethylimino]methyl $\}$ phenyl $)-(E)$-methylidene]amine, (I), in methanol.

Received 24 March 2005 Accepted 30 March 2005 Online 9 April 2005

(I)

(II)

The asymmetric unit of (II) consists of one Cu atom located on a centre of inversion, one crystallographically independent N -(2-aminoethyl)morpholine ligand and one crystallographically independent tetrafluoroborate anion, the ligand and anion lying in general positions. Each Cu atom is surrounded by four N atoms of two symmetry-related N -(2aminoethyl)morpholine ligands in a slightly distorted squareplanar geometry. The $\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{N}$ bond lengths are 1.9904 (15) and 2.1270 (14) $\AA$ and the cis- $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{N}$ angles are 94.56 (6) and 85.44 (6) ${ }^{\circ}$ (Table 1 and Fig. 1). There are two additional long contacts between the Cu atom and two F atoms of two symmetry-related tetrafluoroborate anions of 2.5019 (12) A. If these two contacts are included in the copper coordination, the coordination polyhedron can be described as a slightly distorted tetragonal bipyramid (Fig. 2). The crystal packing is stabilized by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{F}$ and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2).

## Experimental

A solution of $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{BF}_{4}\right)_{2}(0.8 \mathrm{~g})$ in methanol $(10 \mathrm{ml})$ was added to a solution of [2-(morpholin-4-yl)ethyl][1-(3-\{[(E)-2-(morpholin-4-yl)-ethylimino]methyl\}phenyl)-(E)-methylidene]amine [(I), 0.4 g$]$ in methanol $(10 \mathrm{ml})$. The colour of the solution rapidly changed to dark blue and after 30 min a violet solid precipitated. This solid was washed with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum. Afterwards, it was dissolved in acetonitrile to give a dark-blue solution. After 3 d , violet crystals were obtained by diffusion of diethyl ether into the former solution.

## Crystal data

$\left[\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right]\left(\mathrm{BF}_{4}\right)_{2}$
$M_{r}=497.54$
Triclinic, $P \overline{1}$
$a=7.6461$ (6) A
$b=8.4018$ (7) $\AA$
$c=8.4258(7) \AA$
$\alpha=85.89(1)^{\circ}$
$\beta=78.08(1)^{\circ}$
$\gamma=69.757$ (9) ${ }^{\circ}$
$V=496.90(7) \AA^{3}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Z=1 \\
& D_{x}=1.663 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{~m}^{-3} \\
& \text { Mo } K \alpha \text { radiation }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cell parameters from 6907
reflections
$\theta=1.5-28^{\circ}$
$\mu=1.19 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=170$ (2) K
Block, violet
$0.11 \times 0.10 \times 0.09 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Data collection

Stoe IPDS diffractometer

$$
R_{\mathrm{int}}=0.032
$$

$\varphi$ scans
Absorption correction: none
4509 measured reflections
$\theta_{\text {max }}=28.0^{\circ}$
$h=-9 \rightarrow 10$
$k=-10 \rightarrow 11$
2317 independent reflections
$l=-11 \rightarrow 11$
2158 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w=1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}\right)+(0.0616 P)^{2}\right. \\
& +0.1224 P] \\
& \text { where } P=\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}+2 F_{c}{ }^{2}\right) / 3 \\
& (\Delta / \sigma)_{\max }<0.001 \\
& \Delta \rho_{\max }=0.58 \mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{\AA}^{-3} \\
& \Delta \rho_{\text {min }}=-0.93 \text { e } \AA^{-3} \\
& \text { Extinction correction: SHELXL97 } \\
& \text { Extinction coefficient: } 0.051 \text { (8) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters ( $\left({ }^{\circ},{ }^{\circ}\right)$.

| $\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $1.9904(15)$ | $\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $2.1270(14)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 2^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 180 | $\mathrm{~N} 2-\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $85.44(6)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 1^{\mathrm{i}}$ | $94.56(6)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1^{i}-\mathrm{Cu} 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 180 |

Symmetry code: (i) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$.

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

| $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~N} 2-\mathrm{H} 2 C \cdots \mathrm{Fl}^{\mathrm{ii}}$ | 0.92 | 2.20 | $3.006(2)$ | 146 |
| $\mathrm{~N} 2-\mathrm{H} 2 D \cdots 1^{\text {iii }}$ | 0.92 | 2.24 | $3.0376(19)$ | 145 |
| $\mathrm{~N} 2-\mathrm{H} 2 D \cdots \mathrm{~F}^{\mathrm{i}}$ | 0.92 | 2.40 | $3.0781(19)$ | 130 |

Symmetry codes: (i) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$; (ii) $2-x, 1-y, 1-z$; (iii) $x, y, 1+z$.

All H atoms were located in a difference map and were positioned with idealized geometry, with $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.99 \AA$ and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H}=0.92 \AA$, and refined using a riding model $\left[U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.2 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{N})\right]$.


Figure 1
The component ions of the title compound, showing the copper coordination, with the atom labelling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the $50 \%$ probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$.]


Figure 2
The structure of the title compound, viewed side-on, showing the labelling of selected atoms. The long $\mathrm{Cu} \cdots \mathrm{F}$ contacts to the tetrafluoroborate anions are shown as dashed lines.

Data collection: IPDS Program Package (Stoe \& Cie, 1998); cell refinement: IPDS Program Package; data reduction: IPDS Program Package; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997; program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: $X P$ in $S H E L X T L$ (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: CIFTAB in SHELXTL.

This work was supported by the state of SchleswigHolstein.

## References

Bruker (1998). SHELXTL. Version 5.1. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Stoe \& Cie (1998). IPDS Program Package. Version 2.89. Stoe \& Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.

