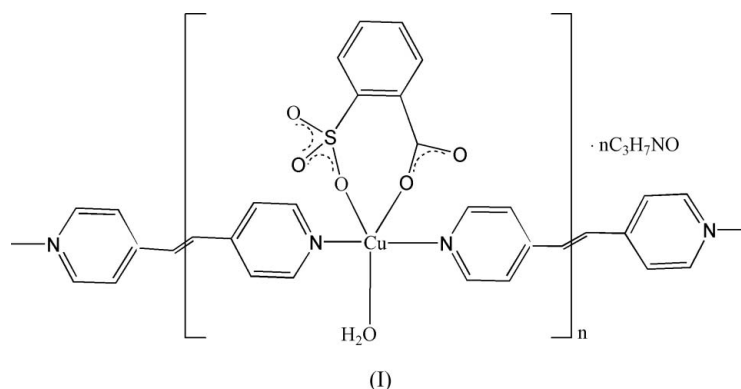


**catena-Poly[[μ -1,2-di-4-pyridylethylene- κ^2N,N' -[aqua(2-sulfonatobenzoato- κ^2O,O')copper(II)]]
 N,N -dimethylformamide]****Hong-Ping Xiao,* Qian Shi and
Ya-Qian Cheng**School of Chemistry and Materials Science,
Wenzhou Normal College, Wenzhou 325027,
People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:
hp_xiao@yahoo.com.cn**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.009$ Å
 R factor = 0.094
 wR factor = 0.170
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.2For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound, $[Cu(C_{12}H_8N_2)(C_7H_4SO_5)(H_2O)] \cdot nC_3H_7NO$, the Cu^{II} atom has a square-pyramidal coordination geometry formed by three O atom and two N atoms. The 1,2-di-4-pyridylethylene ligands function as μ_2 -bridging ligands to form a zigzag chain. The 2-sulfonatobenzoate ligands protrude on alternate sides of the chain. Intermolecular O—H...O hydrogen bonds link the chains into a two-dimensional network structure.

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The 2-sulfobenzoic acid (*o*-H₂sb) ligand, containing one sulfonate group and one carboxyl group, exhibits diverse coordination behaviour in the preparation of metal–organic coordination polymers (Li & Yang, 2004; Su *et al.*, 2005; Xiao *et al.*, 2005). Numerous novel coordination polymers with the 1,2-di-4-pyridylethylene (bpe) ligand have been synthesized in recent years (Hong & You, 2004; Kondo *et al.*, 2004; Yin & Xiao, 2005). Here, we present the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), from the same family.



In compound (I), the Cu^{II} atom has a square-pyramidal environment defined by one water O atom, two O atoms belonging to the 2-sulfonatobenzoate ligand and two N atoms from the two bpe ligands (Fig. 1). In the basal plane, the $N2^i - Cu1 - N1$ [symmetry code: (i) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$] and $O1 - Cu1 - O6$ bond angles are $163.59(19)$ and $179.47(19)^\circ$, respectively, while the other angles around the Cu^{II} centre are in the range $86.00(17)$ – $104.44(17)^\circ$. The apical position is occupied by sulfonate atom O3, with an axial $Cu - O$ bond distance of $2.268(4)$ Å (Table 1). The *o*-sb ligand chelates to the Cu^{II} centre to form a six-membered ring, leading to a coordination mode observed previously in $[Ni(o-sb)(bpe)(H_2O)_2] \cdot 0.25H_2O$ (Xiao *et al.*, 2005). The dihedral angle between the planes of the *o*-sb ring and its carboxylate group is $62.5(2)^\circ$. The $C13 - O1$ bond [$1.307(7)$ Å] is longer than $C13 - O2$ [$1.212(7)$ Å], indicating more keto character in the latter. Bpe ligands

function as μ_2 -bridging ligands, forming a zigzag polymeric chain. The *o*-sb ligands protrude on alternate sides of this chain (Fig. 2). Intermolecular O—H...O hydrogen bonds (Table 2) link the chains into a two-dimensional network structure (Fig. 3).

Experimental

An aqueous solution (10 ml) containing $\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.25 mmol, 0.910 g) was added slowly to a solution (10 ml) of *N,N*-dimethylformamide containing 1,2-di-4-pyridylethylene (0.25 mmol, 0.991 g) and 2-sulfolbenzoic acid (0.25 mmol, 0.6 g). The mixture was left to stand at room temperature. Blue crystals of (I) were obtained after 5 d.

Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$	$D_x = 1.579 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 537.03$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Orthorhombic, $Pbca$	Cell parameters from 2377 reflections
$a = 17.3586 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.5\text{--}21.8^\circ$
$b = 9.8854 (11) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 26.324 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 298 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 4517.1 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$	Prism, blue
$Z = 8$	$0.20 \times 0.17 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	4102 independent reflections
φ and ω scans	3679 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2002)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.071$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.809$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.851$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.3^\circ$
22 879 measured reflections	$h = -19 \rightarrow 20$
	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = -28 \rightarrow 31$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0339P)^2 + 17.9772P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.094$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.170$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.42$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.64 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
4102 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.81 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
310 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

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

Cu1—O1	1.958 (4)	Cu1—O3	2.268 (4)
Cu1—N2 ⁱ	1.992 (5)	O1—C13	1.307 (7)
Cu1—O6	1.993 (4)	O2—C13	1.212 (7)
Cu1—N1	2.018 (5)		
O1—Cu1—N2 ⁱ	92.38 (19)	O6—Cu1—N1	90.7 (2)
O1—Cu1—O6	179.47 (19)	O1—Cu1—O3	94.43 (18)
N2 ⁱ —Cu1—O6	87.82 (19)	N2 ⁱ —Cu1—O3	104.44 (17)
O1—Cu1—N1	88.98 (19)	O6—Cu1—O3	86.00 (17)
N2 ⁱ —Cu1—N1	163.59 (19)	N1—Cu1—O3	91.76 (18)

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D\text{—}H \cdots A$	$D\text{—}H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D\text{—}H \cdots A$
$\text{O6—H6B} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.82	1.88	2.693 (6)	170
$\text{O6—H6A} \cdots \text{O7}^{\text{iii}}$	0.82	1.84	2.642 (7)	164

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$; (iii) $x, y - 1, z + 1$.

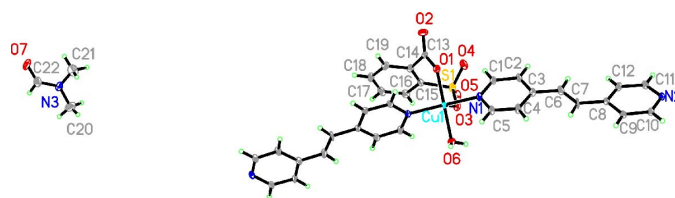


Figure 1

A view of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

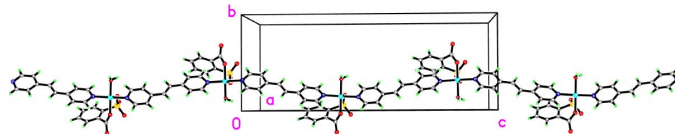


Figure 2

An illustration of the zigzag chain formed in the structure of (I).

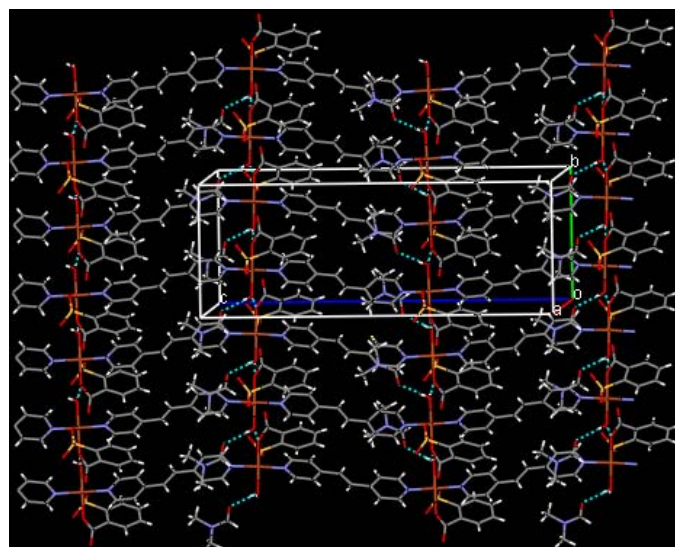


Figure 3

The two-dimensional network structure formed by O—H...O hydrogen bonds (dashed lines).

The H atoms of the water molecule were placed in calculated positions and refined using a riding model, with O—H distances of 0.82 \AA and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$. All H atoms of the dimethylformamide molecule were placed in calculated positions and refined using a riding-model approximation, with C—H distances of 0.93 \AA for O=C—H and 0.96 \AA for the methyl H atoms, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ (for CH) or 1.5 (for CH_3) times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 \AA , and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: XP (Bruker, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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