

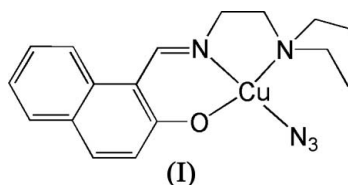
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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.055  
 $wR$  factor = 0.156  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.6For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Azido{1-[(2-diethylaminoethylimino)-  
methyl]naphthalato}copper(II)The title compound,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O})(\text{N}_3)]$ , is a mononuclear copper(II) complex. The central  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  ion is four-coordinated by one O and two N atoms of the Schiff base ligand, and by one N atom of an azide anion, forming a distorted square-planar coordination geometry.Received 14 March 2006  
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## Comment

Schiff base complexes have been studied extensively, due to their interesting structures and broad applications (Bhaduri *et al.*, 2003; You, 2006*a,b*). As an extension of work on the structural characterization of such complexes, a new mononuclear Schiff base copper(II) complex, (I), is reported here.The central  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  cation in compound (I) (Fig. 1) has a distorted square-planar coordination, bonded to one O and two N atoms of a Schiff base ligand, and to one N atom of an azide anion. The bond lengths (Table 1) subtended at the Cu atom are comparable with the corresponding values observed in other Schiff base copper(II) complexes (Mukherjee *et al.*, 2003; Koh *et al.*, 1996).In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 2), forming zigzag chains running along the  $b$  axis (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

2-Hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 17.2 mg), *N,N*-diethyl-ethane-1,2-diamine (0.1 mmol, 11.6 mg),  $\text{NaN}_3$  (0.1 mmol, 6.5 mg) and  $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.1 mmol, 19.9 mg) were dissolved in methanol (20 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h to give a clear blue solution. After keeping the solution in air for 8 d, blue block-shaped crystals of (I) were formed.

## Crystal data

 $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O})(\text{N}_3)]$   
 $M_r = 374.93$   
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*  
 $a = 7.195$  (1) Å  
 $b = 13.888$  (2) Å  
 $c = 33.602$  (4) Å  
 $V = 3357.7$  (8) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 8$   
 $D_x = 1.483$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 1.32$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  (2) K  
Block, blue  
 $0.36 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$  mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.649$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.880$   
 26881 measured reflections  
 3851 independent reflections  
 2794 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.056$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.156$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 3851 reflections  
 219 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0716P)^2 + 4.7533P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.96 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.43 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1—O1	1.886 (3)	Cu1—N3	1.946 (3)
Cu1—N1	1.912 (3)	Cu1—N2	2.070 (3)
O1—Cu1—N1	93.20 (11)	O1—Cu1—N2	167.42 (13)
O1—Cu1—N3	93.18 (14)	N1—Cu1—N2	84.90 (12)
N1—Cu1—N3	167.61 (18)	N3—Cu1—N2	91.12 (14)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
C14—H14A $\cdots$ N3	0.97	2.50	3.066 (5)	117
C14—H14B $\cdots$ N5 <sup>i</sup>	0.97	2.56	3.445 (5)	152

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

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $C-H = 0.93-0.97 \text{ Å}$ , and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$  or  $1.5$  times  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT; 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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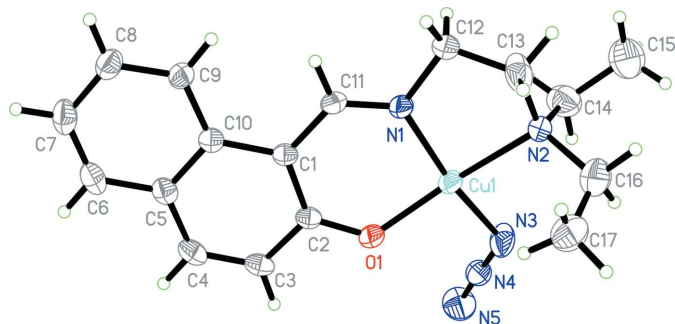


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

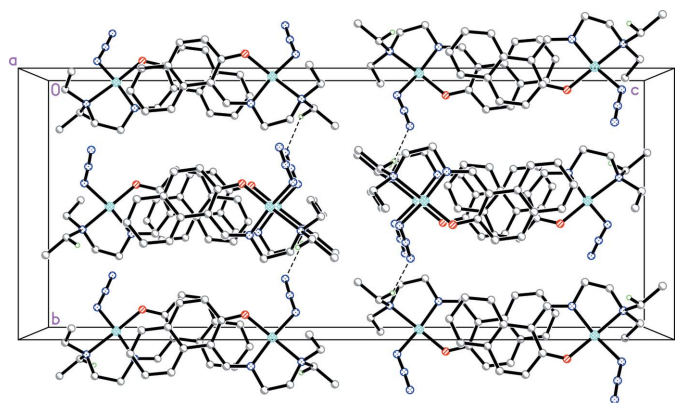


Figure 2

The crystal packing of (I), viewed along the  $a$  axis. Intermolecular  $C-H \cdots N$  hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in these hydrogen bonds have been omitted.

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