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## Key indicators

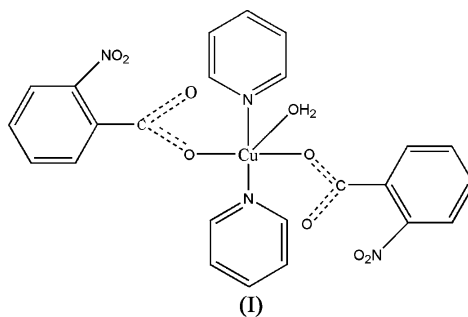
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 296$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.038  
 $wR$  factor = 0.097  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.9For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Aquabis(2-nitrobenzoato- $\kappa\text{O}$ )bis(pyridine- $\kappa\text{N}$ )-  
copper(II)

In the title complex,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ , the  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  atom has a slightly distorted square-pyramidal coordination environment, bonded to two carboxylate O atoms of two 2-nitrobenzoate ligands, two pyridine N atoms and one water O atom.  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen-bonding interactions result in a chain structure.

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## Comment

The designed synthesis of complexes with special properties has received much attention recently (Yaghi *et al.*, 2003; Moulton & Zaworotko, 2001). The hydrothermal technique provides a powerful tool for the fabrication of such structures (Feng & Xu, 2001; Wen *et al.*, 2005). The main strategy widely used in this area is the building-block approach. In this paper, we report a new  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complex,  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ , (I), which was synthesized from 2-nitrobenzoic acid and pyridine under hydrothermal conditions.

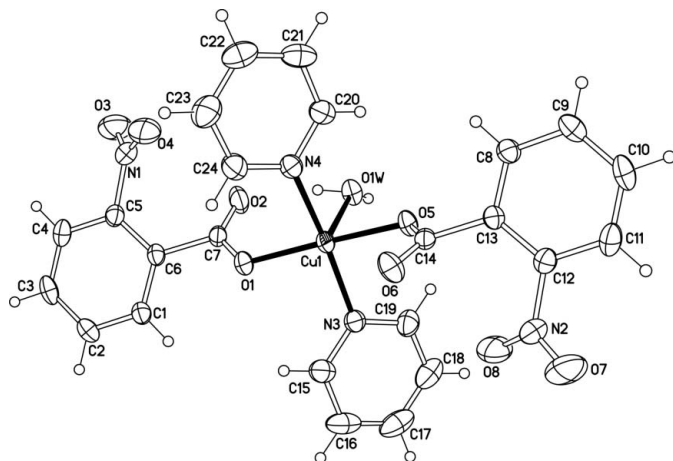


The molecular structure of (I) is depicted in Fig. 1. The central  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  atom is five-coordinated by two carboxylate O atoms of two 2-nitrobenzoate ligands, two pyridine N atoms and one water O atom, resulting in a slightly distorted square-pyramidal coordination geometry. Two carboxylate O and two pyridine N atoms determine the basal plane, and atom Cu1 is displaced from this plane by 0.0964 (6) Å, while the water O atom occupies the apical position. The bond lengths around the Cu atom are in reasonable agreement with the values found in other  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  complexes (Cambridge Structural Database, Version 5.27, November 2005; Allen, 2002).

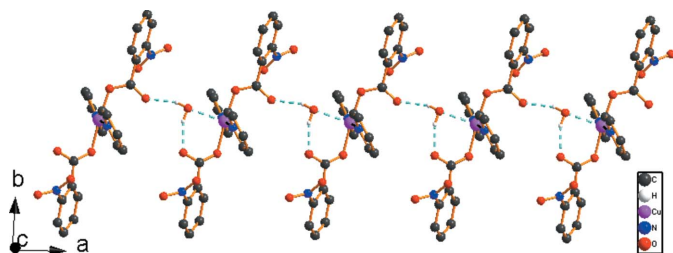
As shown in Fig. 2, adjacent molecules of (I) are linked *via* water-mediated hydrogen-bonding interactions to generate a one-dimensional chain propagating along the *a* axis.

## Experimental

A mixture of  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  (0.098 g, 1 mmol), 2-nitrobenzoic acid (0.335 g, 2 mmol) and distilled water (16 ml) was stirred under



**Figure 1**  
A view of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



**Figure 2**  
The one-dimensional chain structure of (I). H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted. Hydrogen bonds are depicted as dashed lines.

ambient conditions, and then pyridine (0.16 g, 2 mmol) was added dropwise to the suspension. The mixture was sealed in a 25 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel reactor, heated to 413 K for 60 h and then cooled to room temperature. Blue crystals of (I) were produced.

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$	$V = 1230.1 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 571.98$	$Z = 2$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.544 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$a = 7.4496 (15) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 10.872 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.95 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 15.594 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 (2) \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 80.14 (3)^\circ$	Prism, blue
$\beta = 81.45 (3)^\circ$	$0.40 \times 0.33 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
$\gamma = 87.03 (3)^\circ$	

#### Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID diffractometer	12195 measured reflections
$\omega$ scans	5580 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	4536 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.694$ , $T_{\max} = 0.827$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.097$   
 $S = 1.06$   
 5580 reflections  
 351 parameters  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0503P)^2 + 0.1673P]$$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.57 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.55 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**

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

Cu1—O5	1.9461 (13)	Cu1—N4	2.0093 (18)
Cu1—O1	1.9647 (14)	Cu1—O1W	2.3700 (17)
Cu1—N3	2.0028 (17)		
O5—Cu1—O1	175.40 (6)	N3—Cu1—N4	170.68 (7)
O5—Cu1—N3	90.39 (7)	O5—Cu1—O1W	87.87 (6)
O1—Cu1—N3	89.64 (7)	O1—Cu1—O1W	96.72 (7)
O5—Cu1—N4	89.75 (7)	N3—Cu1—O1W	93.70 (7)
O1—Cu1—N4	89.47 (7)	N4—Cu1—O1W	95.62 (7)

**Table 2**

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

$D\text{---}H\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H\cdots A$
O1W—H1WB $\cdots$ O2	0.84 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.653 (2)	159 (3)
O1W—H1WA $\cdots$ O6 <sup>i</sup>	0.82 (2)	1.99 (2)	2.776 (2)	160 (2)

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

H atoms bonded to C atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93  $\text{\AA}$  and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . Water H atoms were located in a difference map and refined with distance restraints of O—H = 0.85 (2)  $\text{\AA}$  and H $\cdots$ H = 1.30 (2)  $\text{\AA}$ , with displacement parameters set to  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ .

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSK, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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