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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 T = 298 K  
 Mean  $\sigma(C-C)$  = 0.011 Å  
 R factor = 0.061  
 wR factor = 0.126  
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.9

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

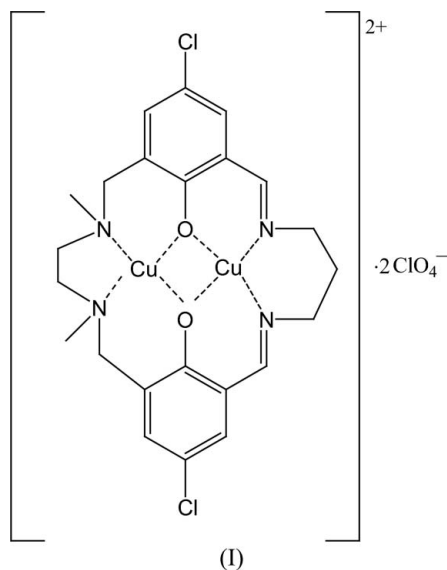
**[ $\mu$ -rel-(3R,6S)-10,22-Dichloro-3,6-dimethyl-3,6,14,18-tetraazatricyclo[18.3.1.1<sup>8,12</sup>]pentacos-1(24),8,10,-12(25),13,18,20,22-octane-24,25-diolato- $\kappa^4 N^3, N^6, O^{24}, O^{25} : \kappa^4 N^{14}, N^{18}, O^{24}, O^{25}$ ]dicopper(II) perchlorate**

The title complex,  $[Cu_2(C_{23}H_{26}Cl_2N_4O_2)](ClO_4)_2$ , has been synthesized by condensation between *N,N'*-dimethyl-*N,N'*-bis(3-formyl-5-chlorosalicylidene)ethylenediamine and 1,3-propanediamine in the presence of copper(II). The complex is a phenol-based macrocyclic dinuclear complex, with the two Cu<sup>II</sup> ions in N(amine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and N(imine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> sites, and a Cu...Cu separation of 3.0138 (14) Å.

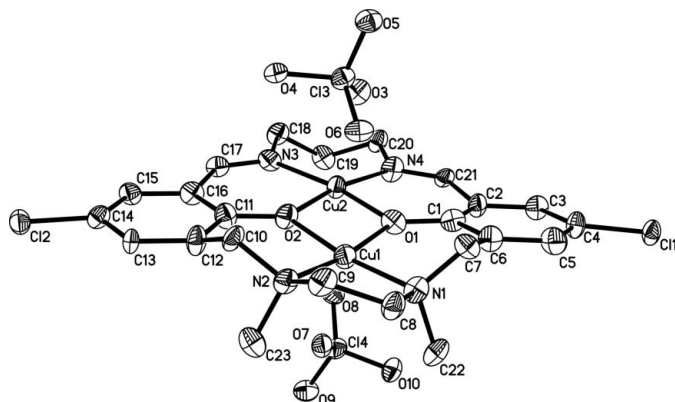
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Comment

The study of dinuclear metal complexes is one of ongoing interest (Ökawa *et al.*, 1998; McCollum *et al.*, 1996; Hori *et al.*, 2001). We have been studying macrocyclic systems with N(amine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and N(imine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> metal-binding sites for a variety of diamines in order to investigate the relationship between topological structure and chelate ring size (Plieger *et al.*, 2004; Ramachandran *et al.*, 2004; Yonemura *et al.*, 1996). In this paper, we report the synthesis and structure of the title compound, (I).



The structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. Selected bond distances and angles relevant to the Cu<sup>II</sup> coordination geometries are listed in Table 1. Atom Cu1 is coordinated by two amine and two phenoxide donors, while Cu2 is coordinated by two imine and two phenoxide donors. The perchlorate anions coordinate weakly to Cu1 with Cu—O distances of 2.824 (5) (Cu1—O6) and 2.511 (6) Å (Cu1—O7). The dihedral angle between the N(amine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and N(imine)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> planes is 1.2 (3)°. The deviations of Cu1 and Cu2 from these planes are 0.1180 (9) and 0.0338 (9) Å, respec-



**Figure 1**

A view of the title complex cation, showing the atom labelling for the non-H atoms and 30% probability ellipsoids. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

tively. The two methyl groups attached to atoms N1 and N2 are *cis* to each other. The Cu1...Cu2 separation is 3.0138 (14) Å.

## Experimental

Caution: the perchlorate salts described below may be explosive and should be handled with great care! *N,N'*-Dimethyl-*N,N'*-bis(3-formyl-5-chlorosalicylidene)ethylenediamine (*H<sub>2</sub>L*) was synthesized according to a literature method (Yonemura *et al.*, 1997). A mixture of *H<sub>2</sub>L* and (CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>CuH<sub>2</sub>O (1:1) in acetonitrile was stirred for 6 h at ambient temperature. To this solution, an equivalent amount of Cu(ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O and propane-1,3-diamine dissolved in acetonitrile was added with stirring. The resulting dark-green solution was concentrated to afford bottle green needle crystals. IR (KBr, ν cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3430 (O—H), 1625 (C=N), 1097 and 623 (ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>).

### Crystal data

[Cu <sub>2</sub> (C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>26</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )](ClO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	<i>Z</i> = 2
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i> = 787.36	<i>D<sub>x</sub></i> = 1.762 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 8.7105 (16) Å	<i>μ</i> = 1.85 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>b</i> = 9.5778 (18) Å	<i>T</i> = 298 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 18.104 (3) Å	Block, green
<i>β</i> = 100.761 (18)°	0.32 × 0.26 × 0.24 mm
<i>V</i> = 1483.8 (5) Å <sup>3</sup>	

### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	15477 measured reflections
<i>φ</i> and <i>ω</i> scans	5798 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2000)	4438 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )
<i>T<sub>min</sub></i> = 0.57, <i>T<sub>max</sub></i> = 0.64	<i>R<sub>int</sub></i> = 0.055
	<i>θ<sub>max</sub></i> = 26.0°

### Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.061  
*wR* (*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.126  
*S* = 1.00  
 5798 reflections  
 390 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.05P)^2 + 1.88P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 (Δ/σ)<sub>max</sub> < 0.001  
 Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.37 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Δρ<sub>min</sub> = -0.67 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),  
 2706 Friedel pairs  
 Flack parameter: 0.06 (2)

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1—O1	1.900 (5)	Cu2—O1	1.941 (5)
Cu1—N2	1.960 (6)	Cu2—N3	1.960 (6)
Cu1—N1	1.968 (6)	Cu2—O2	1.988 (5)
Cu2—N4	1.915 (6)		
O2—Cu1—O1	78.9 (2)	N4—Cu2—O1	93.3 (2)
O2—Cu1—N2	96.0 (2)	N4—Cu2—N3	99.0 (3)
O1—Cu1—N2	170.9 (3)	O1—Cu2—N3	167.5 (2)
O2—Cu1—N1	172.1 (3)	N4—Cu2—O2	168.7 (2)
O1—Cu1—N1	95.9 (3)	O1—Cu2—O2	75.6 (2)
N2—Cu1—N1	88.4 (3)	N3—Cu2—O2	91.9 (2)

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å and O—H = 0.85 Å, and included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2–1.5*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C,O).

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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