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Key indicators

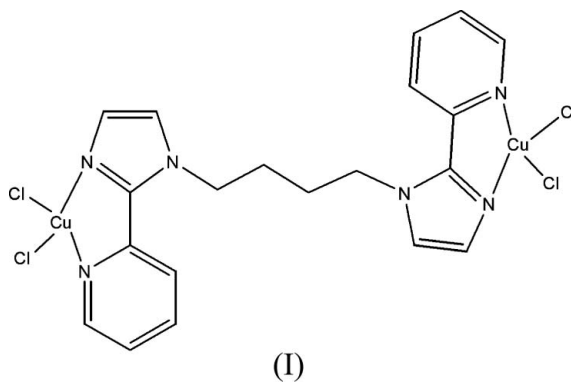
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008$ Å
 R factor = 0.054
 wR factor = 0.149
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**{ μ -1,4-Bis[2-(2-pyridyl)imidazol-1-yl]butane}-
bis[dichlorocopper(II)]**

The title compound, $[\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_4(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_6)]$, is a dinuclear copper complex. The 1,4-bis[2-(2-pyridyl)imidazol-1-yl]butane ligand bridges two Cu^{II} ions, each in a slightly distorted tetrahedral geometry, consisting of two N atoms from the ligand and two Cl^- anions. The molecule is centrosymmetric.

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Comment

In recent years, research into coordination polymers has been expanding rapidly because of the fascinating structural diversity of these compounds and their potential applications as functional materials (Batten & Robson, 1998; Moulton & Zaworotko, 2001). To date, much of the work has been focused on metal complexes with rigid ligands, such as 4,4'-bipyridine, pyrazine and their analogues (Carlucci *et al.*, 1994; Robinson & Zaworotko, 1995). We are interested in utilizing imidazole or substituted 2-(2-pyridyl)imidazole as ligands to prepare new coordination compounds. We report here the structure of the title compound, (I).



The asymmetric unit of (I) contains one Cu atom, two Cl^- anions and one half of the ligand, the molecule being centrosymmetric. The coordination environment of the Cu^{II} ion is defined by two Cl^- anions and two N atoms from the ligand in a slightly distorted tetrahedral geometry (Fig. 1). Each ligand bridges two Cu^{II} ions through its aromatic N atoms in a bidentate chelating mode. The Cu–N and Cu–Cl distances (Table 1) are similar to the values in other related compounds (Carranza *et al.*, 2003; Ellis *et al.*, 1999).

Experimental

A mixture of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.034 g), 1,4-bis[2-(2-pyridyl)imidazol-1-yl]butane (0.0344 g) and water (10 ml) was stirred for 20 min in air. The mixture was then transferred to a 23 ml Teflon-lined reactor and kept at 438 K for 3 d under autogenous pressure, and then cooled to

room temperature at a rate of 5 K h⁻¹. Blue crystals of (I) were obtained. These were washed with distilled water and dried at room temperature (yield 60% based on Cu). Analysis, calculated for C₂₀H₂₀Cl₄Cu₂N₆: C 39.17, H 3.29, N 13.70%; found: C 39.35, H 3.19, N 13.52%.

Crystal data

Cu₂Cl₄(C₂₀H₂₀N₆)
M_r = 613.30
 Monoclinic, *P*₂₁/*c*
a = 4.696 (5) Å
b = 16.256 (5) Å
c = 15.000 (5) Å
 β = 98.341 (5)°
V = 1133.0 (13) Å³

Z = 2
D_x = 1.798 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 2.37 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 Block, blue
 0.22 × 0.11 × 0.10 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.213, *T_{max}* = 0.298 (expected range = 0.564–0.789)

5593 measured reflections
 2035 independent reflections
 1619 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.066
 θ_{\max} = 25.3°

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.054
wR (*F*²) = 0.149
S = 1.10
 2035 reflections
 145 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0636P)^2 + 2.9756P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.76 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.89 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cu1–N2	1.973 (5)	Cu1–Cl1	2.212 (2)
Cu1–N1	2.061 (6)	Cu1–Cl2	2.245 (2)
N2–Cu1–N1	80.0 (2)	N2–Cu1–Cl2	91.90 (16)
N2–Cu1–Cl1	165.86 (18)	N1–Cu1–Cl2	168.47 (17)
N1–Cu1–Cl1	94.29 (16)	Cl1–Cu1–Cl2	95.44 (8)

H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined as riding atoms, with C–H = 0.93 (CH) and 0.97 Å (CH₂), and with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C).

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve

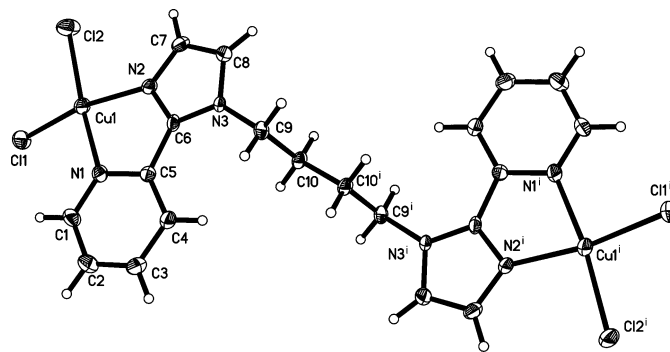


Figure 1

A view of the structure of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) $-x, -y, 1 - z$.]

structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL-Plus (Sheldrick, 1990); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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