

Bis{2-[(2-pyridyl)iminomethyl]-phenolato}copper(II)

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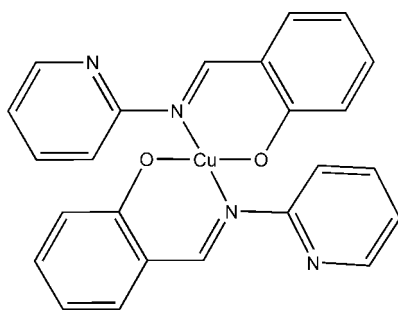
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.033; wR factor = 0.077; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.9.

In the title compound, $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O})_2]$, the Cu^{II} atom lies on a crystallographic inversion center and has a nearly square-planar geometry. The Cu^{II} center coordinates to the phenolic O and azomethine N atoms of the two symmetry-related 2-[(2-pyridyl)iminomethyl]phenolate ligands. The pyridyl N atoms do not coordinate to the Cu^{II} atom but participate in intramolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonding. $\pi-\pi$ stacking between the benzene rings and between the pyridyl rings [centroid-centroid distances 3.8142 (5) and 3.8142 (5) Å, respectively] links the molecules into a chain propagating parallel to [100].

Related literature

For the preparation of the title compound by an electrochemical method, see: Castineiras *et al.* (1989), and by a solution method, see: Parashar *et al.* (1988). For the crystal structures of related compounds, see: Castineiras *et al.* (1989).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O})_2]$
 $M_r = 457.96$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 3.8142$ (5) Å
 $b = 11.217$ (1) Å
 $c = 11.9001$ (12) Å
 $\alpha = 106.884$ (2)°
 $\beta = 90.374$ (1)°
 $\gamma = 90.289$ (1)°
 $V = 487.16$ (9) Å³
 $Z = 1$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 1.15$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
 $0.41 \times 0.17 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.650$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.846$
 2547 measured reflections
 1695 independent reflections
 1481 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.077$
 $S = 1.07$
 1695 reflections
 142 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.93	2.29	2.684 (3)	105

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PV2176).

References

- Bruker (2001). SMART, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Castineiras, A., Castro, J. A., Duran, M. L., Garcia-Vazquez, J. A., Macias, A., Romero, J. & Sousa, A. (1989). *Polyhedron*, **8**, 2543–2549.
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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, m904 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809026051]

Bis{2-[(2-pyridyl)iminomethyl]phenolato}copper(II)

J. Miao, Z. Zhao, H. Chen, D. Wang and Y. Nie

Comment

The Schiff base, *N*-salicylidene 2-aminopyridine, has been widely studied as a potential tridentate ligand. The title compound has been prepared using an electrochemical method by Castineiras *et al.* (1989) starting from *N*-salicylidene 2-aminopyridine and copper. Parashar *et al.* (1988) reported that refluxing a mixture of Cu(OAc)₂ (OAc = acetato) and *N*-salicylidene 2-aminopyridine in a 1:2 molar ratio resulted in a green complex having the same formula but with an octahedral geometry deduced from spectroscopic properties. We have found that a simple method of solution diffusion produces the brown title compound.

As shown in Fig. 1, the copper atom lies on a crystallographic inversion center and has a square planar geometry. The copper center coordinates to the phenolic oxygen and the azomethine nitrogen atoms of the two symmetry related groups. The pyridyl nitrogen atoms do not coordinate to the copper. The Cu—O bond lengths are 1.9212 (17) Å, and the Cu—N bond lengths are 2.0216 (19) Å, respectively, all similar to those reported in the related structures (Castineiras *et al.*, 1989).

The interplane dihedral angles are found to be as follows: 31.60 (7)° between the N₂O₂ plane and the benzene ring, 54.28 (7)° between the N₂O₂ plane and the pyridyl ring, and 22.75 (9)° between the benzene and the pyridyl ring. The intramolecular hydrogen bond C1—H1...N1 (2.684 (3) Å, 105°, Table 1) further stabilizes the whole structure. The π - π stacking between the benzene rings (centroid to centroid, 3.8142 (5) Å) and the pyridyl rings (centroid to centroid, 3.8142 (5) Å) links the molecules into a one-dimensional chain (Fig. 2).

Experimental

To a green solution of salicylaldehyde (23 mg, 0.19 mmol) and Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O (11 mg, 0.05 mmol) in ethanol (7 ml) was added slowly a solution of 2-aminopyridine (21 mg, 0.22 mmol) in ethanol (1 ml). The resulting mixture was allowed to stand still and brown crystalline needles were grown after 1 day. IR (KBr): ν = 3435, 1611, 1444, 1326, 1187 cm⁻¹.

Refinement

All H-atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with $d(\text{C—H}) = 0.93$ Å, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

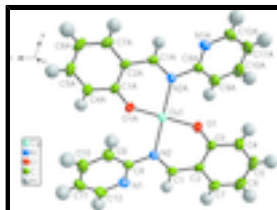


Fig. 1. The molecular structure, with atom labels and 25% probability thermal ellipsoids.

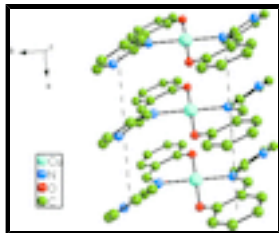


Fig. 2. The one-dimensional chain constructed by the π - π stacking.

Bis{2-[(2-pyridyl)iminomethyl]phenolato}copper(II)

Crystal data

[Cu(C₁₂H₉N₂O)₂]

$M_r = 457.96$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 3.8142(5) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 11.2170(10) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.9001(12) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 106.884(2)^\circ$

$\beta = 90.3740(10)^\circ$

$\gamma = 90.2890(10)^\circ$

$V = 487.16(9) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 1$

$F_{000} = 235$

$D_x = 1.561 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 1475 reflections

$\theta = 2.2\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 1.15 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Needle, brown

$0.41 \times 0.17 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)

$T_{\min} = 0.650$, $T_{\max} = 0.846$

2547 measured reflections

1695 independent reflections

1481 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$

$h = -4 \rightarrow 4$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -9 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$

$wR(F^2) = 0.077$

$S = 1.07$

1695 reflections

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0266P)^2 + 0.355P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

142 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Extinction correction: none

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cu1	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.03882 (17)
N1	0.2225 (6)	0.15806 (19)	0.55001 (19)	0.0400 (5)
N2	0.4891 (5)	0.31537 (17)	0.48298 (17)	0.0305 (5)
O1	0.8250 (5)	0.46999 (15)	0.37229 (15)	0.0413 (5)
C1	0.5395 (7)	0.2344 (2)	0.3821 (2)	0.0331 (6)
H1	0.4927	0.1517	0.3774	0.040*
C2	0.6590 (7)	0.2583 (2)	0.2773 (2)	0.0325 (6)
C3	0.7979 (7)	0.3757 (2)	0.2770 (2)	0.0326 (6)
C4	0.9196 (7)	0.3865 (3)	0.1691 (2)	0.0389 (6)
H4	1.0121	0.4623	0.1658	0.047*
C5	0.9057 (7)	0.2886 (3)	0.0689 (2)	0.0459 (7)
H5	0.9870	0.2994	-0.0010	0.055*
C6	0.7726 (8)	0.1734 (3)	0.0696 (2)	0.0494 (7)
H6	0.7657	0.1072	0.0011	0.059*
C7	0.6524 (8)	0.1595 (2)	0.1727 (2)	0.0427 (7)
H7	0.5635	0.0825	0.1738	0.051*
C8	0.4001 (6)	0.2651 (2)	0.5769 (2)	0.0316 (6)
C9	0.5106 (7)	0.3277 (3)	0.6892 (2)	0.0412 (6)
H9	0.6317	0.4030	0.7045	0.049*
C10	0.4374 (8)	0.2761 (3)	0.7780 (3)	0.0494 (7)
H10	0.5085	0.3160	0.8547	0.059*
C11	0.2574 (8)	0.1647 (3)	0.7520 (3)	0.0509 (8)
H11	0.2045	0.1278	0.8105	0.061*
C12	0.1583 (8)	0.1094 (3)	0.6381 (3)	0.0491 (8)
H12	0.0394	0.0335	0.6208	0.059*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cu1	0.0584 (3)	0.0241 (2)	0.0318 (3)	-0.0022 (2)	0.0154 (2)	0.00443 (18)
N1	0.0457 (14)	0.0298 (11)	0.0452 (13)	-0.0023 (10)	0.0071 (11)	0.0116 (10)
N2	0.0343 (12)	0.0261 (10)	0.0306 (11)	-0.0019 (9)	0.0037 (9)	0.0073 (9)
O1	0.0597 (13)	0.0304 (9)	0.0301 (10)	-0.0079 (9)	0.0143 (9)	0.0029 (8)
C1	0.0363 (15)	0.0233 (12)	0.0375 (14)	0.0001 (10)	0.0005 (11)	0.0054 (11)
C2	0.0341 (14)	0.0286 (13)	0.0312 (13)	0.0052 (11)	0.0027 (11)	0.0030 (10)
C3	0.0335 (14)	0.0330 (13)	0.0290 (13)	0.0046 (11)	0.0036 (11)	0.0051 (11)
C4	0.0384 (16)	0.0444 (15)	0.0339 (14)	-0.0010 (12)	0.0047 (12)	0.0112 (12)
C5	0.0437 (17)	0.065 (2)	0.0258 (14)	0.0025 (14)	0.0037 (12)	0.0081 (13)
C6	0.0526 (19)	0.0517 (18)	0.0318 (15)	0.0027 (14)	0.0007 (13)	-0.0071 (13)
C7	0.0480 (17)	0.0340 (14)	0.0391 (15)	0.0012 (12)	0.0020 (13)	-0.0006 (12)
C8	0.0324 (14)	0.0280 (12)	0.0363 (14)	0.0036 (10)	0.0045 (11)	0.0120 (11)

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C9	0.0401 (16)	0.0438 (16)	0.0404 (16)	-0.0012 (12)	-0.0032 (12)	0.0136 (13)
C10	0.0501 (18)	0.064 (2)	0.0370 (16)	0.0118 (15)	0.0021 (13)	0.0186 (14)
C11	0.0545 (19)	0.0555 (19)	0.0544 (19)	0.0185 (15)	0.0182 (15)	0.0336 (16)
C12	0.0541 (19)	0.0367 (15)	0.063 (2)	0.0027 (13)	0.0179 (15)	0.0240 (14)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cu1—O1	1.9212 (17)	C4—H4	0.9300
Cu1—O1 ⁱ	1.9212 (17)	C5—C6	1.388 (4)
Cu1—N2 ⁱ	2.0216 (19)	C5—H5	0.9300
Cu1—N2	2.0216 (19)	C6—C7	1.363 (4)
N1—C8	1.330 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—C12	1.339 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
N2—C1	1.294 (3)	C8—C9	1.379 (4)
N2—C8	1.433 (3)	C9—C10	1.373 (4)
O1—C3	1.310 (3)	C9—H9	0.9300
C1—C2	1.426 (3)	C10—C11	1.376 (4)
C1—H1	0.9300	C10—H10	0.9300
C2—C7	1.406 (3)	C11—C12	1.366 (4)
C2—C3	1.419 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300
C3—C4	1.406 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C4—C5	1.366 (4)		
O1—Cu1—O1 ⁱ	180.000 (1)	C4—C5—H5	119.4
O1—Cu1—N2 ⁱ	90.50 (8)	C6—C5—H5	119.4
O1 ⁱ —Cu1—N2 ⁱ	89.50 (7)	C7—C6—C5	118.6 (3)
O1—Cu1—N2	89.50 (7)	C7—C6—H6	120.7
O1 ⁱ —Cu1—N2	90.50 (8)	C5—C6—H6	120.7
N2 ⁱ —Cu1—N2	180.000 (1)	C6—C7—C2	121.8 (3)
C8—N1—C12	116.8 (2)	C6—C7—H7	119.1
C1—N2—C8	115.7 (2)	C2—C7—H7	119.1
C1—N2—Cu1	120.87 (16)	N1—C8—C9	123.6 (2)
C8—N2—Cu1	123.30 (15)	N1—C8—N2	117.7 (2)
C3—O1—Cu1	123.48 (16)	C9—C8—N2	118.7 (2)
N2—C1—C2	127.1 (2)	C10—C9—C8	118.3 (3)
N2—C1—H1	116.4	C10—C9—H9	120.9
C2—C1—H1	116.4	C8—C9—H9	120.9
C7—C2—C3	119.6 (2)	C9—C10—C11	119.2 (3)
C7—C2—C1	118.2 (2)	C9—C10—H10	120.4
C3—C2—C1	122.1 (2)	C11—C10—H10	120.4
O1—C3—C4	120.4 (2)	C12—C11—C10	118.4 (3)
O1—C3—C2	122.7 (2)	C12—C11—H11	120.8
C4—C3—C2	116.9 (2)	C10—C11—H11	120.8
C5—C4—C3	121.8 (3)	N1—C12—C11	123.8 (3)
C5—C4—H4	119.1	N1—C12—H12	118.1
C3—C4—H4	119.1	C11—C12—H12	118.1
C4—C5—C6	121.3 (3)		
O1—Cu1—N2—C1	-29.5 (2)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.5 (4)

O1 ⁱ —Cu1—N2—C1	150.5 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	0.5 (4)
O1—Cu1—N2—C8	155.47 (19)	C5—C6—C7—C2	0.2 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Cu1—N2—C8	-24.53 (19)	C3—C2—C7—C6	-0.8 (4)
N2 ⁱ —Cu1—O1—C3	-138.9 (2)	C1—C2—C7—C6	-177.8 (3)
N2—Cu1—O1—C3	41.1 (2)	C12—N1—C8—C9	-1.5 (4)
C8—N2—C1—C2	-174.2 (2)	C12—N1—C8—N2	176.5 (2)
Cu1—N2—C1—C2	10.4 (4)	C1—N2—C8—N1	-30.6 (3)
N2—C1—C2—C7	-171.7 (3)	Cu1—N2—C8—N1	144.60 (19)
N2—C1—C2—C3	11.3 (4)	C1—N2—C8—C9	147.5 (2)
Cu1—O1—C3—C4	149.6 (2)	Cu1—N2—C8—C9	-37.2 (3)
Cu1—O1—C3—C2	-32.7 (3)	N1—C8—C9—C10	0.8 (4)
C7—C2—C3—O1	-177.1 (2)	N2—C8—C9—C10	-177.2 (2)
C1—C2—C3—O1	-0.2 (4)	C8—C9—C10—C11	-0.1 (4)
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.7 (4)	C9—C10—C11—C12	0.0 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	177.6 (2)	C8—N1—C12—C11	1.5 (4)
O1—C3—C4—C5	177.8 (2)	C10—C11—C12—N1	-0.8 (5)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.1 (4)		

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

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

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C1—H1 \cdots N1	0.93	2.29	2.684 (3)	105

Fig. 1

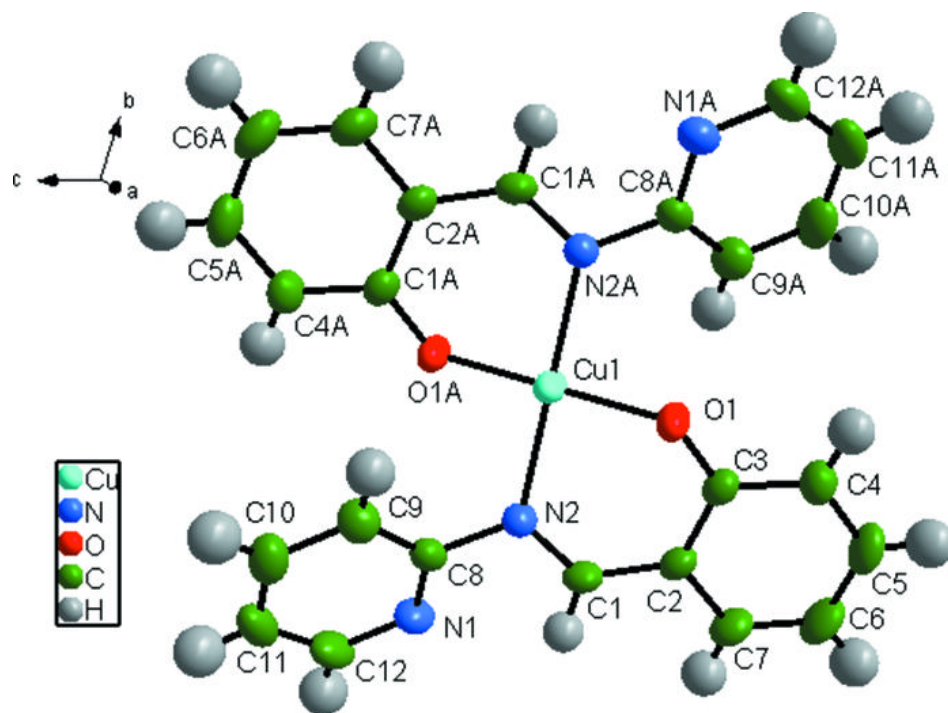


Fig. 2

