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Di- μ -bromido-bis[bromido(di-2-pyridyl-methanediol- κ^2N,N')copper(II)] dihydrate

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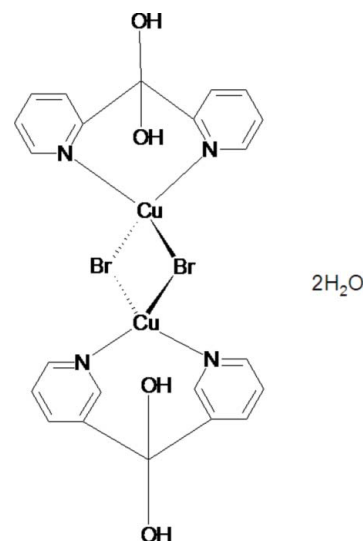
Received 20 June 2008; accepted 29 July 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.009$ Å; R factor = 0.065; wR factor = 0.199; data-to-parameter ratio = 40.6.

The centrosymmetric title complex, $[Cu_2Br_4(C_{11}H_{10}N_2O_2)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$, was one of three complexes isolated by slow evaporation of an acetonitrile reaction mixture of $CuBr_2$ with di-2-pyridyl ketone (1:1 molar ratio). The title complex contains a 1:1 metal-to-ligand ratio of copper(II) with the hydrated form of the ligand di-2-pyridylmethanediol. The copper centers are bridged by bromide donors, leading to a Cu—Cu distance of 4.090 (6) Å. The crystals form as non-merohedral twins with two components related by a 180° rotation around the normal to [100]; the selected sample had a twin ratio of 0.63:0.37.

Related literature

Apart from the title complex, two others were isolated from the reaction mixture and structurally characterized. One complex was reported previously by Parker *et al.* (2000), the other is reported in the preceding paper by Zeller *et al.* (2008). For other related structures, see: Wang *et al.* (1986); Mariezcurrena *et al.* (1999).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $[Cu_2Br_4(C_{11}H_{10}N_2O_2)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$
 $M_r = 887.18$ Monoclinic, $C2/c$ $a = 21.2685$ (7) Å $b = 9.1275$ (3) Å $c = 14.4731$ (4) Å $\beta = 100.749$ (2)° $V = 2760.34$ (15) Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 7.38$ mm⁻¹ $T = 100$ (2) K $0.34 \times 0.25 \times 0.13$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(TwinSolve; Rigaku/MS, 2002)

 $T_{min} = 0.08$, $T_{max} = 0.38$

46376 measured reflections

7508 independent reflections

6192 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.058$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.065$ $wR(F^2) = 0.198$ $S = 1.13$

7508 reflections

185 parameters

2 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 1.54$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -1.58$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$O3-H11 \cdots Br1^i$	0.85 (6)	2.53 (6)	3.361 (5)	166 (9)
$O2-H9 \cdots O1^{ii}$	0.77 (6)	2.21 (7)	2.961 (7)	147 (9)
$O2-H9 \cdots Br1^{ii}$	0.77 (6)	2.87 (9)	3.411 (5)	123 (8)
$O3-H10 \cdots Br2$	0.85 (6)	2.80 (8)	3.542 (6)	147 (9)

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2004); cell refinement: *TwinSolve* (Rigaku/MS, 2002); data reduction: *TwinSolve*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *pubCIF* (Westrip, 2008).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FJ2132).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, m1122–m1123 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808024203]

Di- μ -bromido-bis[bromido(di-2-pyridylmethanediol- κ^2N,N')copper(II)] dihydrate

Barry L. Westcott, Kristin M. Kopp-Vaughn, Lee M. Daniels and Matthias Zeller

S1. Comment

The title compound was one of three Cu–dpkoh complexes isolated from the 1:1 molar mixture of copper(II)bromide and di-2-pyridyl ketone, and was the third isolated from solution. The remaining two structures are described in Parker *et al.* (2000) and Zeller *et al.* (2008).

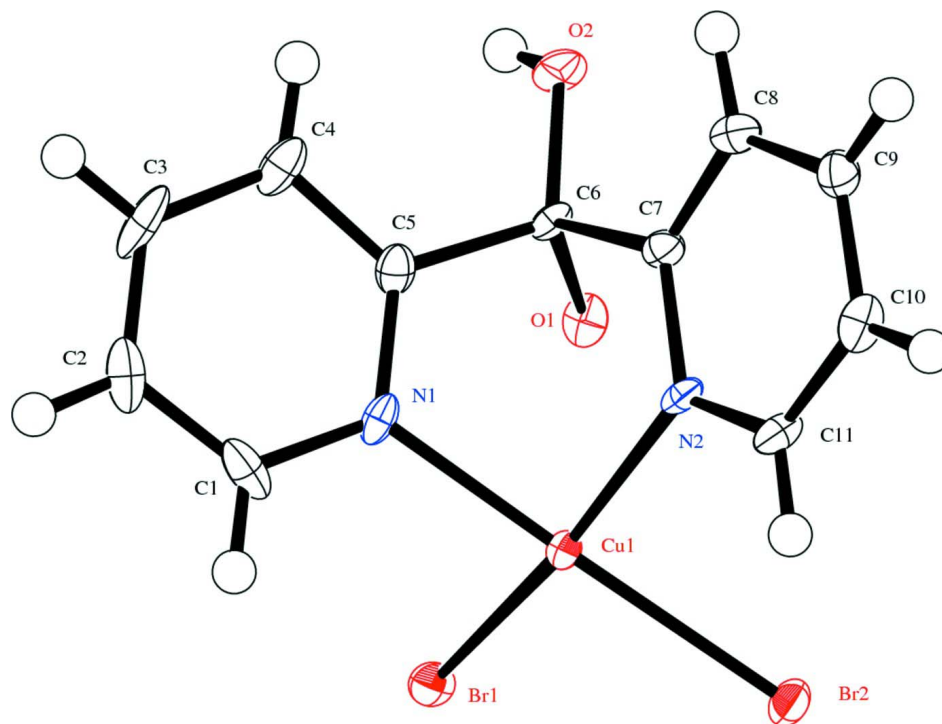
S2. Experimental

Di-2-pyridyl ketone (dpk) was purchased from Aldrich and used as received. Copper(II) bromide hexahydrate was dried in an oven at 110°C for 48 h before use. DPK (1 mmol) and copper(II) bromide (1 mmol) were combined in 40 ml acetonitrile and stirred for 30 minutes. The resulting olive crystals were isolated after 5 days by slow evaporation of the solution. Prior to harvesting these crystals, crystals of two other distinct complexes were removed by gravity filtration.

S3. Refinement

The crystals form as non-merohedral twins. All reflections for both domains (44628 total) were integrated with the Rigaku TwinSolve program, to produce 3540 reflections for component 1 only, 3645 for component 2 only, and 815 containing contributions from both components (including systematic absences). The two twin components are related by a 180° rotation around the normal to [1 0 0], given by the matrix (1 0 0.549, 0 - 1 0, 0 0 - 1)

The positions of H atoms bonded to O were allowed to refine with isotropic displacement parameter set equal to the isotropic equivalent value for the attached atom. A mild restraint was applied to the two ligand O—H distances (0.84 Å). Other H atoms were used in calculated positions (C—H 0.95 Å) with isotropic displacement parameter set equal to 1.2 times the isotropic equivalent value for the attached atom.

**Figure 1**

ORTEP view of the unique part of the Cu complex, drawn with 60% probability displacement ellipsoids for the non-H atoms. The water molecule that loosely bridges Br atoms between adjacent complexes is not shown.

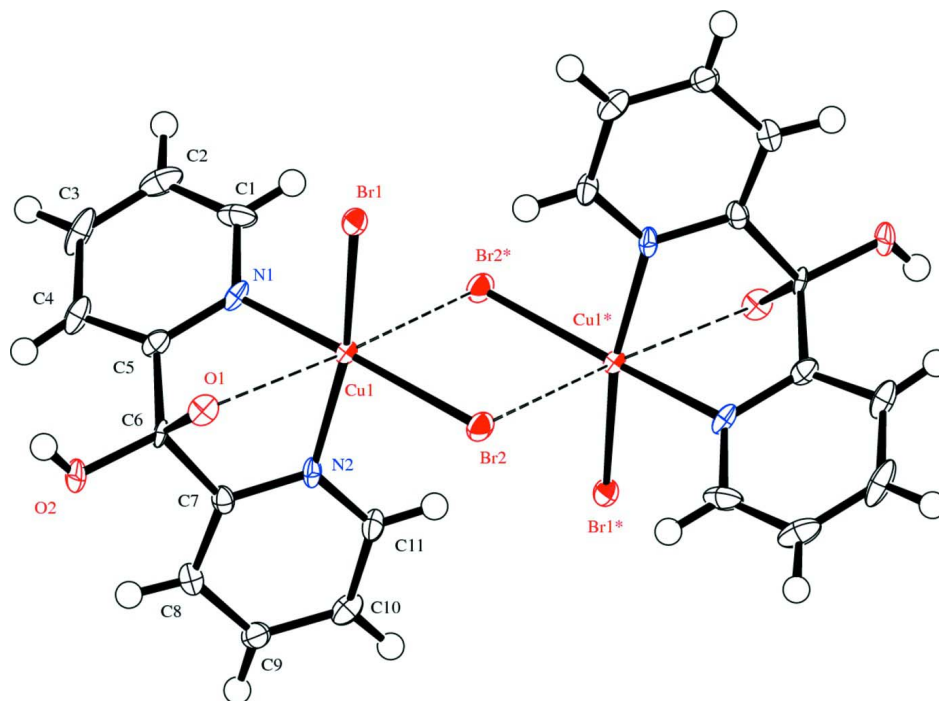


Figure 2

A view of the dimeric unit generated by the association of one of the Br ligands with the Cu atom of an adjacent molecule. The longer interactions of the Br and O atoms are shown as dashed lines. Non-H atoms are drawn with 60% probability ellipsoids.

Di- μ -bromido-bis[bromido(di-2-pyridylmethanediol- κ^2 N,N')copper(II)] dihydrate

Crystal data

$[\text{Cu}_2\text{Br}_4(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 887.18$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: $-C\ 2yc$

$a = 21.2685$ (7) Å

$b = 9.1275$ (3) Å

$c = 14.4731$ (4) Å

$\beta = 100.749$ (2)°

$V = 2760.34$ (15) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 1720$

$D_x = 2.135$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 13358 reflections

$\theta = 2.7\text{--}29.8^\circ$

$\mu = 7.38$ mm⁻¹

$T = 100$ K

Blocks, green

$0.34 \times 0.25 \times 0.13$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 10 pixels mm⁻¹

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(TwinSolve; Rigaku/MSC, 2002)

$T_{\min} = 0.08$, $T_{\max} = 0.38$

46376 measured reflections

7508 independent reflections

6192 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.058$

$\theta_{\max} = 30.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.7^\circ$

$h = -29 \rightarrow 29$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -20 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.065$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.198$
 $S = 1.13$
 7508 reflections
 185 parameters
 2 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0753P)^2 + 82.8356P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.54 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.58 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.15441 (3)	0.62635 (7)	0.55691 (4)	0.01359 (14)
Br2	0.02135 (3)	0.54295 (7)	0.38142 (4)	0.01492 (15)
Cu1	0.08934 (3)	0.41245 (8)	0.50766 (5)	0.00990 (16)
O1	0.1794 (2)	0.2937 (5)	0.4473 (3)	0.0137 (8)
H12	0.165 (4)	0.306 (9)	0.394 (3)	0.014*
O2	0.2056 (2)	0.0447 (5)	0.4596 (4)	0.0163 (9)
H9	0.241 (2)	0.052 (10)	0.484 (6)	0.016*
O3	0.1174 (2)	0.3109 (6)	0.2691 (4)	0.0216 (10)
H10	0.091 (5)	0.391 (10)	0.270 (6)	0.022*
H11	0.126 (4)	0.334 (10)	0.215 (7)	0.022*
N1	0.1400 (2)	0.2914 (6)	0.6142 (4)	0.0121 (9)
N2	0.0544 (2)	0.2175 (6)	0.4509 (4)	0.0107 (9)
C1	0.1432 (3)	0.3159 (8)	0.7059 (5)	0.0199 (14)
H1	0.1210	0.3957	0.7238	0.024*
C2	0.1773 (3)	0.2300 (8)	0.7748 (5)	0.0208 (14)
H2	0.1792	0.2528	0.8379	0.025*
C3	0.2088 (3)	0.1091 (9)	0.7493 (5)	0.0231 (15)
H3	0.2320	0.0486	0.7951	0.028*
C4	0.2058 (3)	0.0783 (8)	0.6545 (5)	0.0168 (12)
H4	0.2256	-0.0045	0.6356	0.020*
C5	0.1724 (3)	0.1751 (7)	0.5888 (4)	0.0134 (11)
C6	0.1666 (3)	0.1538 (7)	0.4830 (4)	0.0103 (10)
C7	0.0974 (3)	0.1111 (6)	0.4443 (4)	0.0106 (10)
C8	0.0795 (3)	-0.0259 (7)	0.4077 (4)	0.0139 (11)
H5	0.1098	-0.0990	0.4065	0.017*

C9	0.0145 (3)	-0.0511 (7)	0.3725 (4)	0.0146 (11)
H6	0.0010	-0.1415	0.3465	0.017*
C10	-0.0295 (3)	0.0584 (7)	0.3766 (4)	0.0149 (12)
H7	-0.0727	0.0438	0.3522	0.018*
C11	-0.0078 (3)	0.1923 (7)	0.4184 (5)	0.0137 (11)
H8	-0.0374	0.2654	0.4237	0.016*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0089 (2)	0.0146 (3)	0.0168 (3)	0.0002 (2)	0.0011 (2)	-0.0018 (2)
Br2	0.0159 (3)	0.0139 (3)	0.0133 (3)	0.0015 (2)	-0.0015 (2)	0.0027 (2)
Cu1	0.0087 (3)	0.0108 (3)	0.0095 (3)	0.0007 (2)	-0.0003 (2)	-0.0002 (3)
O1	0.012 (2)	0.020 (2)	0.0103 (19)	-0.0023 (17)	0.0046 (16)	0.0041 (17)
O2	0.0081 (19)	0.018 (2)	0.023 (2)	0.0049 (17)	0.0022 (17)	-0.0022 (18)
O3	0.019 (2)	0.033 (3)	0.013 (2)	-0.002 (2)	0.0031 (18)	0.008 (2)
N1	0.007 (2)	0.017 (2)	0.011 (2)	-0.0003 (18)	-0.0015 (17)	0.0040 (19)
N2	0.010 (2)	0.011 (2)	0.011 (2)	0.0045 (18)	0.0031 (17)	0.0051 (18)
C1	0.020 (3)	0.028 (4)	0.013 (3)	-0.007 (3)	0.007 (2)	-0.009 (3)
C2	0.020 (3)	0.032 (4)	0.010 (3)	-0.009 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.001 (3)
C3	0.012 (3)	0.039 (4)	0.018 (3)	0.003 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.018 (3)
C4	0.007 (2)	0.024 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.009 (3)
C5	0.009 (2)	0.018 (3)	0.012 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.000 (2)
C6	0.003 (2)	0.013 (3)	0.014 (3)	0.0023 (19)	0.0003 (19)	0.001 (2)
C7	0.012 (3)	0.010 (3)	0.010 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.004 (2)	0.003 (2)
C8	0.014 (3)	0.013 (3)	0.016 (3)	0.004 (2)	0.006 (2)	0.002 (2)
C9	0.014 (3)	0.015 (3)	0.014 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.000 (2)
C10	0.010 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.015 (3)	-0.005 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.004 (2)
C11	0.011 (3)	0.012 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.005 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Br1—Cu1	2.4222 (10)	C2—C3	1.377 (11)
Br2—Cu1	2.4212 (9)	C2—H2	0.9300
Cu1—N1	2.034 (5)	C3—C4	1.390 (10)
Cu1—N2	2.041 (5)	C3—H3	0.9300
Cu1—Br2 ⁱ	3.1138 (10)	C4—C5	1.392 (9)
O1—C6	1.423 (7)	C4—H4	0.9300
O1—H12	0.78 (4)	C5—C6	1.527 (8)
O2—C6	1.378 (7)	C6—C7	1.525 (8)
O2—H9	0.77 (4)	C7—C8	1.382 (9)
O3—H10	0.92 (10)	C8—C9	1.402 (9)
O3—H11	0.86 (10)	C8—H5	0.9300
N1—C1	1.335 (8)	C9—C10	1.377 (9)
N1—C5	1.353 (8)	C9—H6	0.9300
N2—C11	1.339 (8)	C10—C11	1.403 (9)
N2—C7	1.349 (7)	C10—H7	0.9300
C1—C2	1.367 (10)	C11—H8	0.9300

C1—H1	0.9300		
N1—Cu1—N2	86.2 (2)	C3—C4—C5	118.0 (7)
N1—Cu1—Br2	175.12 (15)	C3—C4—H4	121.0
N2—Cu1—Br2	90.21 (14)	C5—C4—H4	121.0
N1—Cu1—Br1	91.25 (15)	N1—C5—C4	122.3 (6)
N2—Cu1—Br1	165.08 (15)	N1—C5—C6	115.0 (5)
Br2—Cu1—Br1	93.07 (3)	C4—C5—C6	122.7 (6)
N1—Cu1—Br2 ⁱ	91.44 (15)	O2—C6—O1	113.3 (5)
N2—Cu1—Br2 ⁱ	93.91 (15)	O2—C6—C7	108.0 (5)
Br2—Cu1—Br2 ⁱ	85.54 (3)	O1—C6—C7	109.5 (4)
Br1—Cu1—Br2 ⁱ	100.85 (3)	O2—C6—C5	113.5 (5)
C6—O1—H12	114 (6)	O1—C6—C5	105.3 (5)
C6—O2—H9	114 (7)	C7—C6—C5	107.1 (5)
H10—O3—H11	93 (8)	N2—C7—C8	122.5 (6)
C1—N1—C5	117.9 (6)	N2—C7—C6	114.2 (5)
C1—N1—Cu1	125.7 (5)	C8—C7—C6	123.3 (5)
C5—N1—Cu1	116.5 (4)	C7—C8—C9	118.0 (6)
C11—N2—C7	119.3 (5)	C7—C8—H5	121.0
C11—N2—Cu1	123.6 (4)	C9—C8—H5	121.0
C7—N2—Cu1	117.1 (4)	C10—C9—C8	119.9 (6)
N1—C1—C2	123.4 (7)	C10—C9—H6	120.1
N1—C1—H1	118.3	C8—C9—H6	120.1
C2—C1—H1	118.3	C9—C10—C11	118.6 (6)
C1—C2—C3	119.0 (6)	C9—C10—H7	120.7
C1—C2—H2	120.5	C11—C10—H7	120.7
C3—C2—H2	120.5	N2—C11—C10	121.7 (6)
C2—C3—C4	119.4 (6)	N2—C11—H8	119.2
C2—C3—H3	120.3	C10—C11—H8	119.2
C4—C3—H3	120.3		
N2—Cu1—N1—C1	-131.0 (6)	C4—C5—C6—O2	-10.3 (9)
Br1—Cu1—N1—C1	63.9 (5)	N1—C5—C6—O1	49.0 (7)
N2—Cu1—N1—C5	47.9 (5)	C4—C5—C6—O1	-134.4 (6)
Br1—Cu1—N1—C5	-117.3 (4)	N1—C5—C6—C7	-67.6 (7)
N1—Cu1—N2—C11	131.8 (6)	C4—C5—C6—C7	109.0 (7)
Br1—Cu1—N2—C11	-147.0 (5)	C11—N2—C7—C8	-1.5 (9)
Br2—Cu1—N2—C11	-44.9 (5)	Cu1—N2—C7—C8	179.3 (5)
N1—Cu1—N2—C7	-49.1 (5)	C11—N2—C7—C6	179.7 (6)
Br2—Cu1—N2—C7	134.2 (4)	Cu1—N2—C7—C6	0.6 (7)
C5—N1—C1—C2	0.3 (10)	O2—C6—C7—N2	-171.3 (5)
Cu1—N1—C1—C2	179.1 (5)	O1—C6—C7—N2	-47.5 (7)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-2.1 (11)	C5—C6—C7—N2	66.6 (7)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.8 (11)	O2—C6—C7—C8	10.0 (8)
C2—C3—C4—C5	2.2 (10)	O1—C6—C7—C8	133.8 (6)
C1—N1—C5—C4	2.9 (9)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-112.1 (7)
Cu1—N1—C5—C4	-176.0 (5)	N2—C7—C8—C9	3.0 (9)
C1—N1—C5—C6	179.6 (6)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-178.4 (6)

Cu1—N1—C5—C6	0.6 (7)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-2.0 (10)
C3—C4—C5—N1	-4.2 (10)	C7—N2—C11—C10	-1.0 (10)
C3—C4—C5—C6	179.4 (6)	C9—C10—C11—N2	1.9 (10)
N1—C5—C6—O2	173.1 (5)		

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
O3—H11...Br1 ⁱⁱ	0.85 (6)	2.53 (6)	3.361 (5)	166 (9)
O2—H9...O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.77 (6)	2.21 (7)	2.961 (7)	147 (9)
O2—H9...Br1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.77 (6)	2.87 (9)	3.411 (5)	123 (8)
O3—H10...Br2	0.85 (6)	2.80 (8)	3.542 (6)	147 (9)

Symmetry codes: (ii) $x, -y+1, z-1/2$; (iii) $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$.