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Di- μ -hydroxido- κ^4 O:O-di- μ -perchlorato- $\kappa^4 O: O'$ -bis[(2.2'-bipyridine- $\kappa^2 N.N'$)copper(II)]

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 295 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.003 Å; R factor = 0.026; wR factor = 0.077; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0.

In the title binuclear copper(II) complex, $[Cu_2(ClO_4)_2(OH)_2]$ - $(C_{10}H_8N_2)_2$, the Cu^{II} ion is coordinated in the form of a Jahn-Teller distorted octahedron by two bipyridine N atoms, two perchlorate O atoms and two hydroxide O atoms, and displays a distorted octahedral geometry. The molecule belongs to the symmetry point group C_{2h} . The Cu^{II} ion is located on a twofold rotation axis and the hydroxide and perchlorate ligands are located on a mirror plane. Within the dinuclear molecule, the $Cu \cdot Cu$ separation is 2.8614 (7) Å. The crystal structure exhibits O-H···O, C-H···O and π - π [centroid-centroid distance = 3.5374(13) Å] interactions.

Related literature

For the biological activity of copper complexes, see: Müller et al. (2003); Lo et al. (2000). For related strucutures, see: Li et al. (2009); Shaikh et al. (2012); Wang et al. (2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $[Cu_2(ClO_4)_2(OH)_2(C_{10}H_8N_2)_2]$ $M_r = 672.36$ Monoclinic, C2/m a = 13.6014 (12) Å b = 15.2064 (13) Å c = 6.2738 (6) Å $\beta = 113.587 (3)^{\circ}$

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.635, T_{\max} = 0.706$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$	H atoms treated by a mixture of
$wR(F^2) = 0.077$	independent and constrained
S = 1.03	refinement
1516 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.44 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
95 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.31 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
1 restraint	

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	$D-{\rm H}$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$O1-H1\cdots O2^{i}$ $C5-H5\cdots O2^{i}$	0.81 (2) 0.93	2.34 (1) 2.52	3.134 (3) 3.381 (3)	169 (4) 153

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT6938).

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V = 1189.19 (19) Å³

 $0.24 \times 0.20 \times 0.18 \; \rm mm$

4520 measured reflections

1516 independent reflections

1330 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 2.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

Z = 2

T = 295 K

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.022$

supporting information

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Di- μ -hydroxido- $\kappa^4 O$:O-di- μ -perchlorato- $\kappa^4 O$:O'-bis[(2,2'-bipyridine- $\kappa^2 N, N'$)copper(II)]

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S1. Comment

Copper complexes have received much attention because of their interesting interactions with biological ligands to generate stable mixed coordinated complexes, which play a key role in life processes such as enzymatic catalysis, storage and conveyance of the matter, transfer of copper ions (Müller *et al.*, 2003; Lo *et al.*, 2000). In the molecular structure of the title compound (Fig. 1), the bond distances Cu1—N1 = 1.9865 (16) Å and Cu1—O1 = 1.9097 (13) Å agree with the reported similar structures (Shaikh *et al.*, 2012; Wang *et al.*, 2010). Each Cu^(II) cation is hexa-coordinated with two N atoms of bipyridine, two hydroxyl group O atoms bridging the copper cations and two O atoms of perchlorate anions, showing distorted octahedral environment (Fig. 1). The molecule belongs to the symmetry point group C_{2h} . The two copper anions are separated by a distance of 2.8614 (7) Å, indicating a strong Cu^{II...}Cu^{II} interaction which is comparable with the Cu^{II...}Cu^{II} distance in the reported structure (Li *et al.*, 2009).

The crystal structure is stabilized by O—H···O, C—H···O (Fig. 2 & Table 1) and π – π [Cg1···Cg1ⁱ distance = 3.5374 (13) Å; (i) -2-*x*, *y*, -*z*; Cg1 is the centroid of the ring (N1/C1/-C5)] interactions.

S2. Experimental

To a solution of 2,2'-bipyridine (0.25 g, 1.60 mM) in 10 mL methanol, $Cu(ClO_4)_2$. $6H_2O$ (0.59 g, 1.60 mM) in 10 mL of methanol, was slowly added dropwise with constant stirring. The mixture was stirred well at room temperature for about 3 h, the formed blue solution was then concentrated to one third of its volume, washed well (with water, methanol and ether) and dried under vacuum. The complex was then recrystallized in ethanol by the slow evaporation method to obtain X-ray quality single crystals of the complex, which appeared gradually after several days.

S3. Refinement

The H atom of the hydroxyl O atom was located in a difference Fourier map and refined with the O1—H1 distance restrained to 0.82 (1)Å. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using riding model, with C—H = 0.93 Å and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

One reflection (1 1 0) was omitted from the final cycles of refinement owing to poor agreement.



Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labels and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms. Symmetry codes : (*a*) -2-x, *y*, -1-z; (*b*) -2-x, *-y*, -1-z; (*c*) *x*, *-y*, *z*.



Figure 2

The packing of the title compound, viewed down *a* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

$\text{Di-}\mu$ -hydroxido- $\kappa^4 O:O$ -di- μ -perchlorato- $\kappa^4 O:O'$ -bis[(2,2'-bipyridine- $\kappa^2 N, N'$)copper(II)]

F(000) = 676

 $\theta = 3.2 - 28.3^{\circ}$

 $\mu = 2.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 295 K

Block. colourless

 $0.24 \times 0.20 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

 $D_{\rm x} = 1.878 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å Cell parameters from 4012 reflections

Crystal data

 $[Cu_{2}(ClO_{4})_{2}(OH)_{2}(C_{10}H_{8}N_{2})_{2}]$ $M_{r} = 672.36$ Monoclinic, C2/mHall symbol: -C 2y a = 13.6014 (12) Å b = 15.2064 (13) Å c = 6.2738 (6) Å $\beta = 113.587$ (3)° V = 1189.19 (19) Å³ Z = 2

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII	4520 measured reflections
diffractometer	1516 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1330 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Graphite monochromator	$R_{\rm int} = 0.022$
ω and φ scans	$\theta_{\rm max} = 28.3^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\rm min} = 3.3^{\circ}$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$h = -17 \rightarrow 17$
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$k = -20 \rightarrow 18$
$T_{\min} = 0.635, \ T_{\max} = 0.706$	$l = -8 \longrightarrow 8$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
Least-squares matrix: full	map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
$wR(F^2) = 0.077$	neighbouring sites
<i>S</i> = 1.03	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
1516 reflections	and constrained refinement
95 parameters	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0419P)^2 + 0.8702P]$
1 restraint	where $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
direct methods	$\Delta ho_{ m max} = 0.44 \ { m e} \ { m \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 F², conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2$ 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 F² 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 (\mathring{A}^2)

	x	у	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
C1	-0.96779 (13)	-0.27374 (12)	-0.3726 (3)	0.0316 (4)
C2	-0.93192 (16)	-0.34870 (14)	-0.2418 (3)	0.0415 (4)
H2	-0.9468	-0.4039	-0.3115	0.050*

C3	-0.87311 (17)	-0.34058 (17)	-0.0041 (4)	0.0481 (5)
Н3	-0.8474	-0.3903	0.0877	0.058*
C4	-0.85328 (16)	-0.25859 (17)	0.0941 (4)	0.0469 (5)
H4	-0.8151	-0.2520	0.2536	0.056*
C5	-0.89063 (16)	-0.18601 (16)	-0.0462 (3)	0.0429 (5)
Н5	-0.8767	-0.1303	0.0207	0.052*
N1	-0.94650 (12)	-0.19315 (11)	-0.2767 (2)	0.0331 (3)
O1	-0.95484 (16)	0.0000	-0.2803 (3)	0.0416 (5)
O2	-0.75740 (19)	0.0000	-0.7997 (4)	0.0547 (6)
O3	-0.79963 (14)	-0.07747 (11)	-0.5234 (3)	0.0566 (4)
O4	-0.63781 (17)	0.0000	-0.4095 (4)	0.0584 (6)
Cl1	-0.74892 (5)	0.0000	-0.56343 (11)	0.03846 (17)
Cul	-1.0000	-0.09408 (2)	-0.5000	0.03551 (13)
H1	-0.8987 (16)	0.0000	-0.167 (4)	0.053*

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0339 (8)	0.0310 (9)	0.0312 (9)	-0.0004 (7)	0.0143 (7)	0.0011 (7)
C2	0.0480 (11)	0.0352 (10)	0.0402 (10)	0.0028 (8)	0.0163 (9)	0.0054 (8)
C3	0.0491 (11)	0.0519 (14)	0.0398 (11)	0.0063 (10)	0.0139 (9)	0.0167 (10)
C4	0.0411 (10)	0.0649 (15)	0.0299 (9)	-0.0013 (10)	0.0093 (8)	0.0043 (10)
C5	0.0442 (10)	0.0481 (12)	0.0330 (9)	-0.0068 (9)	0.0118 (8)	-0.0047 (9)
N1	0.0373 (7)	0.0311 (8)	0.0297 (7)	-0.0038 (6)	0.0122 (6)	-0.0013 (6)
01	0.0478 (11)	0.0305 (10)	0.0335 (10)	0.000	0.0027 (8)	0.000
O2	0.0678 (14)	0.0552 (14)	0.0335 (11)	0.000	0.0123 (10)	0.000
O3	0.0610 (10)	0.0435 (9)	0.0628 (11)	-0.0040 (7)	0.0223 (8)	0.0070 (8)
O4	0.0420 (11)	0.0687 (16)	0.0470 (13)	0.000	-0.0004 (10)	0.000
Cl1	0.0394 (3)	0.0367 (3)	0.0315 (3)	0.000	0.0061 (3)	0.000
Cu1	0.0431 (2)	0.02606 (18)	0.0349 (2)	0.000	0.01302 (14)	0.000

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—N1	1.345 (2)	N1—Cu1	1.9865 (16)
C1—C2	1.375 (3)	O1—Cu1	1.9097 (13)
C1-C1 ⁱ	1.484 (3)	O1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	1.9097 (13)
C2—C3	1.388 (3)	O1—H1	0.807 (10)
С2—Н2	0.9300	O2—C11	1.440 (2)
C3—C4	1.369 (4)	O3—C11	1.4372 (17)
С3—Н3	0.9300	O4—C11	1.431 (2)
C4—C5	1.376 (3)	Cl1—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.4372 (17)
C4—H4	0.9300	Cu1—O1 ⁱⁱ	1.9097 (13)
C5—N1	1.342 (2)	Cu1—N1 ⁱ	1.9865 (16)
С5—Н5	0.9300	Cu1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	2.8614 (7)
N1—C1—C2	121.81 (16)	Cu1—O1—H1	123.4 (12)
N1-C1-C1 ⁱ	114.25 (10)	Cu1 ⁱⁱ —O1—H1	123.4 (12)
C2— $C1$ — $C1$ ⁱ	123.94 (11)	O4—C11—O3	109.45 (9)

C1—C2—C3	118.8 (2)	O4Cl1O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	109.45 (9)
C1—C2—H2	120.6	O3—C11—O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	110.11 (15)
C3—C2—H2	120.6	O4—Cl1—O2	108.83 (15)
C4—C3—C2	119.3 (2)	O3—Cl1—O2	109.49 (9)
С4—С3—Н3	120.3	O3 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cl1—O2	109.49 (9)
С2—С3—Н3	120.3	O1—Cu1—O1 ⁱⁱ	82.97 (9)
C3—C4—C5	119.13 (19)	O1—Cu1—N1 ⁱ	176.89 (8)
С3—С4—Н4	120.4	O1 ⁱⁱ —Cu1—N1 ⁱ	97.91 (6)
С5—С4—Н4	120.4	O1—Cu1—N1	97.91 (6)
N1—C5—C4	122.0 (2)	O1 ⁱⁱ —Cu1—N1	176.89 (7)
N1—C5—H5	119.0	N1 ⁱ —Cu1—N1	81.37 (9)
С4—С5—Н5	119.0	O1—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	41.48 (4)
C5—N1—C1	118.93 (17)	O1 ⁱⁱ —Cu1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	41.48 (4)
C5—N1—Cu1	126.04 (15)	N1 ⁱ —Cu1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	139.32 (4)
C1—N1—Cu1	115.01 (11)	N1—Cu1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	139.32 (4)
Cu1—O1—Cu1 ⁱⁱ	97.03 (9)		
N1-C1-C2-C3	0.7(3)	$C1^{i}$ $C1$ $N1$ $Cu1$	-28(2)
$C1^{i}$ $C1$ $C2$ $C3$	-1794(2)	$Cu1^{ii}$ $O1$ $Cu1$ $O1^{ii}$	0.0
C1 - C2 - C3 - C4	0.6(3)	$Cu1^{ii}$ $O1$ $Cu1$ $O1$	176 99 (7)
$C_2 - C_3 - C_4 - C_5$	-11(3)	$C_5 = N_1 = C_{11} = O_1$	-353(17)
C_{3} C_{4} C_{5} N_{1}	04(3)	C1 - N1 - Cu1 - O1	178 01 (13)
C4-C5-N1-C1	0.9(3)	C_{5} N1 $-C_{11}$ $-N_{1i}$	179 53 (19)
C4-C5-N1-Cu1	-17748(15)	$C1 - N1 - Cu1 - N1^{i}$	1 07 (9)
C2-C1-N1-C5	-1.4(3)	C5—N1— $Cu1$ — $Cu1ii$	-0.47(19)
$C1^{i}$ — $C1$ — $N1$ — $C5$	178.60 (18)	C1— $N1$ — $Cu1$ — $Cu1$ ⁱⁱ	-178.93(9)
C2-C1-N1-Cu1	177.14 (14)		(>)

Symmetry codes: (i) -*x*-2, *y*, -*z*-1; (ii) -*x*-2, -*y*, -*z*-1; (iii) *x*, -*y*, *z*.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	Н…А	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
01—H1…O2 ^{iv}	0.81 (2)	2.34 (1)	3.134 (3)	169 (4)
C5—H5…O2 ^{iv}	0.93	2.52	3.381 (3)	153

Symmetry code: (iv) x, y, z+1.