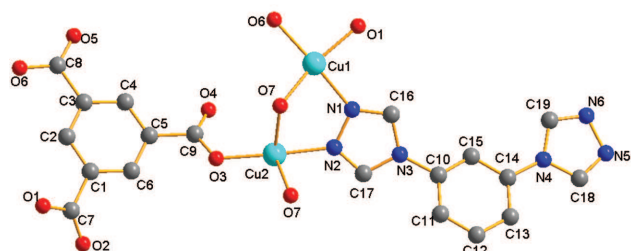


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Crystal structure of *catena*-poly[aqua-(μ_3 -1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylato- $\kappa^3 O:O':O''$)-[μ_3 hydroxy-(1,3-di-(μ_2 -1,2,4-triazole-4-yl)benzoato- $\kappa^2 N:N'$)copper(II)], $C_{19}H_{16}Cu_2N_6O_9$



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Abstract

$C_{19}H_{16}Cu_2N_6O_9$, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ (no. 14), $a = 7.9182(8)$ Å, $b = 11.7533(12)$ Å, $c = 22.7024(19)$ Å, $V = 2015.7(3)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0309$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.0692$, $T = 293(2)$ K.

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The crystal structure is shown in the figure. Tables 1 and 2 contain details on crystal structure and measurement conditions and a list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of material

The title compound was prepared by hydrothermal method. A mixture of $Cu(OAc)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$ (0.038 g, 0.2 mmol), 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid (0.021 mg, 0.1 mmol), 3,5-di(1,2,4-triazole-4)benzenecarboxylic acid (0.0256 g, 0.1 mmol), and H_2O (10 mL) was sealed in a 25 mL Teflon-lined stainless steel vessel and heated at 140 °C for 3 days. The reaction mixture was slowly cooled to room temperature at a rate of 3 °C/h, and the blue block crystals were collected, washed with water and dried in air.

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Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Blue block
Size:	0.19 × 0.15 × 0.12 mm
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	21.8 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART, φ and ω
$2\theta_{max}$, completeness:	51°, >99%
$N(hkl)_{measured}$, $N(hkl)_{unique}$, R_{int} :	15045, 3752, 0.043
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{gt}$:	$I_{obs} > 2\sigma(I_{obs})$, 2955
$N(param)_{refined}$:	325
Programs:	Bruker programs [1], SHELX [2, 3, 4]

Experimental details

The hydrogen atoms were assigned with common isotropic displacement factors $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2$ times $U_{eq}(C, \text{aromatic ring})$, and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5$ times $U_{eq}(O, \text{water, OH}^-)$ and were refined as riding on their parent atoms.

Discussion

The construction of coordination polymers (CPs) is of current interest not only because of their potential applications as functional materials but also, from a structural point of view, due to their intriguing variety of architectures [5]. So far, a variety of spectacular CPs have been documented, such as 1D chains and ladders, 2D grids, 3D networks, interpenetrated modes, and so on [6, 7]. It is well known that the structures of coordination polymers are strongly dependent on the nature of the organic ligands and the metal ions [8]. Among various organic ligands, aromatic polycarboxyl compounds have been proven to be excellent ones for their diverse coordination modes. On the other hand, 1,2,4-triazole and its derivatives have received much interesting because they combine the coordination geometry of both pyrazole and imidazole with regard to the arrangement of their three heteroatoms [9, 10].

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cu1	0.49262(5)	0.39861(3)	0.629085(17)	0.01946(11)
Cu2	0.30852(5)	0.04604(3)	0.983114(17)	0.01927(11)
N1	0.3572(3)	0.5457(2)	0.60737(11)	0.0196(6)
N2	0.2826(3)	0.5667(2)	0.54542(11)	0.0193(6)
N3	0.2458(3)	0.7167(2)	0.59633(11)	0.0210(6)
N4	0.0760(4)	1.0118(2)	0.71878(12)	0.0229(6)
N5	−0.0135(4)	1.1216(3)	0.78202(14)	0.0384(8)
N6	0.0334(4)	1.0166(3)	0.80942(13)	0.0379(8)
O1	0.4937(3)	0.42389(18)	0.71341(10)	0.0260(5)
O2	0.2741(3)	0.2996(2)	0.70192(11)	0.0393(7)
O3	0.3329(3)	0.16106(17)	0.92536(10)	0.0235(5)
O4	0.2105(3)	0.28685(19)	0.97404(10)	0.0319(6)
O5	0.3512(4)	0.69628(19)	0.94077(11)	0.0387(7)
O6	0.4144(3)	0.74386(18)	0.85424(10)	0.0292(6)
O7	0.5186(3)	0.40749(17)	0.54839(9)	0.0198(5)
H7D	0.5661	0.3455	0.5422	0.030*
O8	0.0726(3)	0.0065(2)	0.92902(10)	0.0294(6)
H1W	0.0703	0.0121	0.8915	0.044*
H2W	0.0271	−0.0556	0.9361	0.044*
O9	0.1431(4)	0.3224(2)	0.57233(12)	0.0403(7)
H3W	0.2231	0.2956	0.6031	0.060*
H4W	0.1721	0.2841	0.5451	0.060*
C1	0.3686(4)	0.4044(3)	0.79561(13)	0.0179(7)
C2	0.3935(4)	0.5168(3)	0.81571(14)	0.0195(7)
H2	0.4284	0.5711	0.7919	0.023*
C3	0.3665(4)	0.5483(3)	0.87126(14)	0.0184(7)
C4	0.3274(4)	0.4650(3)	0.90900(14)	0.0195(7)
H4	0.3111	0.4856	0.9465	0.023*
C5	0.3126(4)	0.3517(3)	0.89101(13)	0.0170(7)
C6	0.3276(4)	0.3224(3)	0.83341(14)	0.0188(7)
H6	0.3101	0.2473	0.8200	0.023*
C7	0.3786(4)	0.3714(3)	0.73222(14)	0.0215(7)
C8	0.3787(4)	0.6720(3)	0.89141(15)	0.0229(7)
C9	0.2804(4)	0.2613(3)	0.93392(14)	0.0193(7)
C10	0.2066(4)	0.8331(3)	0.60658(14)	0.0197(7)
C11	0.2170(5)	0.9115(3)	0.56285(15)	0.0273(8)
H11	0.2525	0.8898	0.5290	0.033*
C12	0.1740(5)	1.0224(3)	0.57030(17)	0.0373(9)
H12	0.1758	1.0761	0.5404	0.045*
C13	0.1283(5)	1.0548(3)	0.62180(16)	0.0341(9)
H13	0.1010	1.1304	0.6269	0.041*
C14	0.1228(4)	0.9753(3)	0.66570(14)	0.0206(7)
C15	0.1579(4)	0.8618(3)	0.65805(14)	0.0208(7)
H15	0.1489	0.8071	0.6865	0.025*
C16	0.3334(4)	0.6366(3)	0.63710(14)	0.0209(7)
H16	0.3710	0.6451	0.6798	0.025*
C17	0.2175(4)	0.6689(3)	0.54008(14)	0.0212(7)
H17	0.1595	0.7042	0.5028	0.025*
C18	0.0131(5)	1.1157(3)	0.72873(17)	0.0329(9)
H18	−0.0082	1.1752	0.7005	0.039*
C19	0.0862(5)	0.9535(3)	0.77126(16)	0.0357(9)
H19	0.1254	0.8788	0.7789	0.043*

The asymmetric unit of the title structure consists of two Cu(II) ions, one 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid anion, one 1,3-di-(1,2,4-triazole-4-yl)benzene (dtb) ligand, a coordinated water molecule, a OH[−] anion, and one lattice water molecule (*cf.* the figure). The Cu1 center has a four-coordinated square planar geometry and is coordinated to two atoms from two symmetry-equivalent 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid anions, one nitrogen atom from 1,3-di-(1,2,4-triazole-4-yl)benzene, and one oxygen atom from OH[−] anion. Cu2 is five-coordinated and adopts a tetragonal pyramid geometry. The four equatorial sites are occupied by one carboxylate oxygen atom, one oxygen atom from the OH[−] anion, one nitrogen atom from 1,3-di-(1,2,4-triazole-4-yl)benzene, and one coordinated water molecule. The axial site is occupied by an oxygen atom from a symmetry-equivalent OH[−] anion. The Cu–O bond lengths are in the range of 1.907(2)–2.371(2) Å, while the Cu–N bond length varies from 1.994(2) Å to 2.016(3) Å. Cu(II) atoms are linked by 1,3,5-benzenetricarboxylic acid anion into 1D chains that run along the *b* axis, and OH[−] anions connect the 1D chains to generate a 2D network extending along *bc* plane.

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