

## $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{-Norf})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8](\text{H-Norf 是诺氟沙星})$

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### $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{-Norf})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8]$ where H-Norf is Norfloxacin®

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**Abstract:** The crystal structure of  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{-Norf})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8]$  (**1**) comprises  $[\text{H}_2\text{-Norf}]^+$  cations and  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}]_4^-$  anions, that are loosely associated via H-bonding interactions, as well as water molecules that also participate in H-bonding interactions. Strong blue-fluorescent emission of **1** at solid state is observed at the room temperature. CCDC: 238237.

**Key words:** crystal structure; Norfloxacin®; bismuth(III)

### Comment

During investigations on various metal complexes with H-Norf<sup>[1,2]</sup>, complexation with Bi was investigated. Fig.1 shows the structure of the first Bi(III)<sub>r</sub> complex containing the antibacterial drug Norfloxacin<sup>o</sup>,  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{-Norf})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8]$ . This is an ionic compound comprising four  $[\text{H}_2\text{-Norf}]^+$  cations, one  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}]_4^-$  anion and eight lattice water molecules. In the cation, the exo-N atom of the piperazine ring is protonated, and thereby loses its coordination ability. The dinuclear and centrosymmetric anion comprises two edge-shared octahedra. The constituents of the structure are connected into a 3D network through H-bonding interactions, as shown in Fig.2. On the other hand, there are intensive investigations about norfloxacin metal complex blue-fluorescent emission<sup>[3]</sup>. As we know, free ligand also

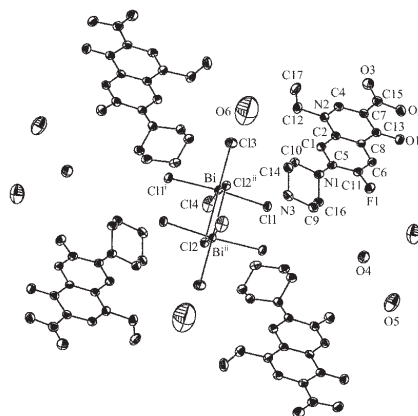


Fig.1 Structure of  $[\text{Bi}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{H}_2\text{-Norf})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_8]$ ; H atoms are omitted for clarity

Key geometric parameters:

Bi-Cl1 0.268 27(13), Bi-Cl2 0.291 8(2),

Bi-Cl3 0.258 1(2), Bi-Cl4 0.255 7(3) nm,

Cl1-Bi-Cl2<sup>ii</sup> 89.75(3)°, Cl3-Bi-Cl4 98.01(11)°,

Cl3-Bi-Cl1<sup>i</sup> 92.42(3)°, Cl4-Bi-Cl2<sup>ii</sup> 167.64(9)°,

Bi-Cl2-B<sup>iii</sup> 96.50(6)°.

Symmetry operations <sup>i</sup>: x, -y, z; <sup>ii</sup>: 2-x, -y, 1-z.

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displays strong blue fluorescent emission. Bi is one kind of main group metal and its coordination to norfloxacin should result in the fluorescent enhancement. As expected, the fluorescent intensity of **1** ( $\lambda_{\text{emax}}=446$  nm, Fig.3) is about ten times as that of free ligand, but a red shift in the fluorescent emission of **1** is ob-

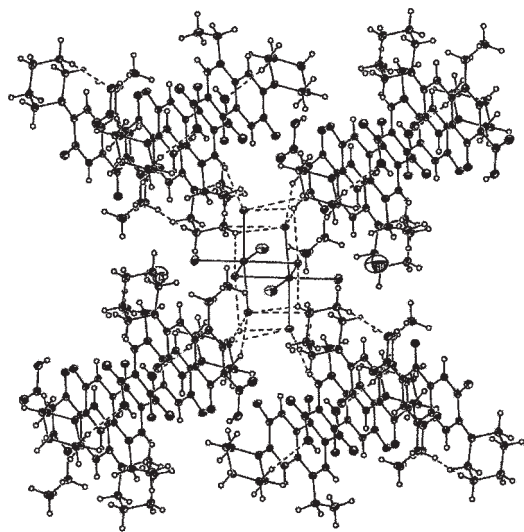


Fig.2 Packing view of **1** along  $a$ -axis

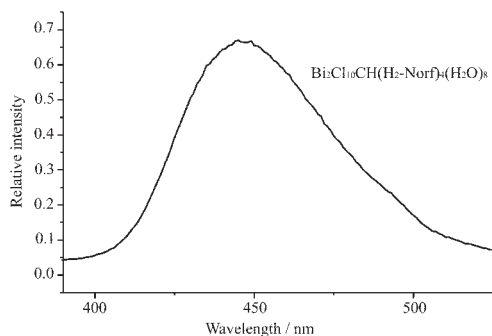


Fig.3 Fluorescent emission of **1** at the solid state at room temperature

served probably due to there existing many supramolecular weak interactions in its solid state.

## Experiment

Hydrothermal treatment of  $\text{BiCl}_3$  (0.3 mmol), norfloxacin (0.6 mmol), water (1.0 mL) and methanol (1.0 mL) over two days at 130 °C yielded pale yellow block crystals. The yield was about 40% based on norfloxacin. Intensity data were collected at 293(2) K on a Bruker AXS SMART CCD for a colorless block 0.10 mm  $\times$  0.15 mm  $\times$  0.20 mm.  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{46}\text{BiCl}_5\text{F}_2\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}$ ,  $M=1\,098.98$ , monoclinic,  $C_2/m$ ,  $a=1.421\,6(2)$  nm,  $b=2.576\,2(4)$  nm,  $c=1.259\,8(2)$  nm,  $\beta=95.028(3)^\circ$ ,  $V=4.596\,0(13)$  nm<sup>3</sup>,  $Z=4$ , 6 647 unique data ( $\theta_{\text{max}}=30.0^\circ$ ),  $R=0.042$  (4 214 [ $I \geq 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections),  $wR=0.106$  (all data),  $\rho_{\text{max}}=0.013\,90$  e $\cdot$ nm<sup>-3</sup>; water-H were not located. Programs used: SAINT, SADABS, SHELX-97, ORTEP.

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