## 二维 Hofmann 类双金属配合物 Cu(DMF)2[Pt(CN)4]的合成及晶体结构

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# Synthesis and Crystal Structure of a Two-Dimensional Hofmann-Type Bimetallic Complex $Cu(DMF)_2[Pt(CN)_4]$

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**Abstract:** A two-dimensional cyanide-bridged Cu(II)-Pt(II) bimetallic complex has been synthesized by solution diffusion method using  $[Pt(CN)_4]^2$  and  $[Cu(L)]^{2+}$  (L=3,10-diethanol-1,3,5,8,10,12-hexaazacyclotetradecane) as building blocks. Unexpectedly, the obtained complex  $Cu(DMF)_2[Pt(CN)_4]$  (1) is an analogue of the well-known Hofmann -type clathrate without macrocyclic ligand. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction reveals that 1 crystallizes in monoclinic, space group C2/m, a=1.624 8(6) nm, b=0.739 3(3) nm, c=0.695 5(3) nm,  $\beta=108.969$ (4)°. The crystal structure of 1 consists of two-dimensional corrugated metal cyanide sheets without interpenetration stacking along the a axis in an ABAB packing mode. CCDC: 756100.

Key words: cyanide-bridged; macrocyclic ligand; Hofmann-type; crystal structure

#### **0** Introduction

Coordination polymers have attracted much interest because of their multi-functional properties <sup>[1-4]</sup>. Cyano-bridged metal complexes are among the first coordination complexes but are still extensively investigated in recent years for their unique magnetic <sup>[5-6]</sup>, spin-crossover <sup>[7-9]</sup>, catalytic <sup>[10]</sup>, host-guest <sup>[11]</sup>, gas-storage <sup>[12-13]</sup> and negative thermal expansion properties <sup>[14-15]</sup>. One strategy to assemble 1D, 2D and 3D coordination polymers is to combine cyanometalates building blocks

such as  $[M(CN)_4]^{2-}$  (M=Ni, Pd, and Pt),  $[M(CN)_6]^{3-}$  (M=Fe, Mn, Cr and Co) and  $[M(CN)_8]^{3-4-}$  (M=Mo, W and Nb) with mononuclear complexes containing macrocyclic ligands [16-18]. Cyanometalates exhibit bridging character involving either one or several of the cyano groups and can construct various coordination polymers with different structural topologies. Macro-cyclic ligands usually occupy several coordination sites of the metal ions and leave axial sites available for cyano groups.

Herein, we chose  $[Pt(CN)_4]^{2-}$  and  $[Cu(L)]^{2+}$  (L=3,10-diethanol-1,3,5,8,10,12-hexaazacyclotetradecane) as

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building blocks and attempt to construct a new cyanobridged coordination polymer containing macrocyclic ligand. However, an unexpected two-dimensional Hofmann-DMF-type complex Cu (DMF)<sub>2</sub> [Pt (CN)<sub>4</sub>] (1) without macrocyclic ligand was obtained instead.

### 1 Experimental

#### 1.1 Materials and physical measurements

All chemicals and solvents in the synthesis were of reagent grade and used as received. [Cu(L)](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> were synthesized as described in the literature<sup>[19]</sup>. Caution! Perchlorate salts of metal complexes with organic ligands are potentially explosive and should be handled in small quantities with great care. Elemental analyses for C, H, and N were carried out with a Perkin-Elmer 240C analyzer.

#### 1.2 Synthesis

Well-shaped bright green-blue crystals of 1 suitable for X-ray single-crystal structure determination were grown at room temperature by slow diffusion of a DMF solution (2 mL) of [Cu(L)](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (0.05 mmol) and an aqueous solution (20 mL) of  $K_2[Pt(CN)_4] \cdot 3H_2O$  (0.05 mmol) for about 3 weeks. The resulting crystals were collected, washed with  $H_2O$  and dried in air. Yield 30%. Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{10}H_{14}N_6PtO_2Cu$  (%): C 23.60, H 2.77, N 16.51; Found(%): C 23.52, H 2.78, N 16.48.

#### 1.3 X-ray crystallography

Diffraction data for 1 was collected at 173(2) K on a Bruker Smart Apex II CCD diffractometer with graphite monochromatic Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda$ =0. 710 73 nm) using the  $\varphi$ - $\omega$  scan mode. Diffraction data analysis and reduction were performed within SMART and SAINT<sup>[20]</sup>. Correction for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects were performed within SADABS <sup>[21]</sup>. Structures were solved using Patterson method within SHELXS-97 and refined using SHELXL-97<sup>[22]</sup>. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The sites of hydrogen atoms were placed by the geometry. The C (H) atoms of the DMF ligand were placed in calculated position and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H})$ = 1.5 $U_{\rm eq}({\rm C})$ . Selected crystal data collection and refinement parameters are given in Table 1.

CCDC: 756100.

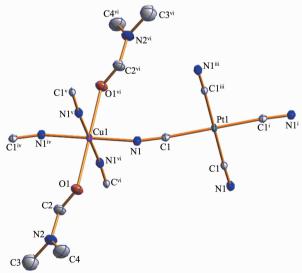
Table 1 Data collection and structure refinement for 1

| Formula                                   | $C_{10}H_{14}CuN_6O_2Pt$ |
|---|--------------------------|
| Formula weight                            | 508.9                    |
| Crystal system                            | Monoclinic               |
| Space group                               | C2/m                     |
| a / nm                                    | 1.624 8(6)               |
| b / nm                                    | 0.739 3(3)               |
| c / nm                                    | 0.695 5(3)               |
| β / (°)                                   | 108.969(4)               |
| $V$ / nm $^3$                             | 0.790 1(6)               |
| Z   | 2                        |
| $D_{\rm c}$ / $({ m g}\cdot{ m cm}^{-3})$ | 2.139                    |
| Crystal $F(000)$                          | 478                      |
| $\mu$ (Mo $K\alpha$ ) / mm $^{-1}$        | 10.198                   |
| Total / unique data                       | 3 340 / 965              |
| Observed data $[I>2\sigma(I)]$            | 965                      |
| $R_{ m int}$                              | 0.037 4                  |
| $R_1$ , $wR_2$ [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ]       | 0.020 3, 0.045 6         |
| $R_1$ , $wR_2$ (all data)                 | 0.020 3, 0.045 6         |

#### 2 Results and discussion

#### 2.1 Crystal structure

ORTEP and packing diagrams of 1 are shown in Fig.1 and Fig.2, respectively. Selected bond lengths and bond angles are given in Table 2. The crystal structure of 1 consists of two-dimensional corrugated metal cyanide networks (Fig.2a). The similar corrugated



Symmetry codes:  ${}^{i}$  -x, -y+1, -z+2;  ${}^{iii}$  -x, y, -z+2;  ${}^{iv}$  -x, -y, -z+1;  ${}^{v}$  x, -y, z;  ${}^{vi}$  -x, y, -z+1

Fig.1 ORTEP diagram of 1, Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are omitted for clarity

polymeric sheets are also reported in some related complexes with H<sub>2</sub>O molecules as the axial ligands<sup>[23-25]</sup>. The network is formed with linkages of cyanide between Cu and Pt centers. In the structure, the [Pt (CN)<sub>4</sub>] moiety has a square planar geometry with four bridging cyano ligands. The coordination sphere of Cu center is six-coordinated by four cyano nitrogens and two oxygen atoms from two DMF ligands, describing a slightly distorted octahedral geometry. The equatorial coordination sites of Cu atom are occupied by four N atoms from the bridging cyano groups, whereas two O atoms from two DMF ligands are in the axial positions. The DMF molecules, bound to the Cu atom in *trans* position, are located on both sides of the network planes

(Fig. 1). The average Cu-N and Cu-O bond lengths are ca. 0.199 4(3) nm and 0.236 4(4) nm, respectively. The Pt-C-N bond is nearly linear with the bond angle of 176.2(3)°.

As displayed in Fig.2b, the two-dimensional sheets of  $\mathbf{1}$  are square grid-like networks and the length of side is ca. 0.51 nm (Cu···Pt distance). In addition, these sheets stack together in an ABAB packing mode along the a axis without interpenetration. The distance between the adjacent A and B sheets is ca. 0.772 8 nm (Cu···Pt distance), while the offset distance between the adjacent sheets is ca. 0.25 nm (about the half distance of Cu····Pt) in the bc plane.

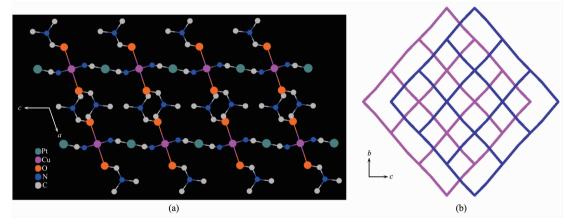


Fig.2 View of the stacking without interpenetration of sheets along the a and b axis of 1

Table 2 Selected bond lengths (nm) and angles (°)

| ( ) ( )                            | 0.199 4(3)<br>0.115 5(5) | Pt(1)-C(1)                      | 0.198 6(3)        | Cu(1)-O(1)                         | 0.236 4(4)           |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| C(1)-Pt(1)-C(1)<br>N(1)-Cu(1)-N(1) | . ,                      | N(1)-Cu(1)-O(1) O(1)-Cu(1)-O(1) | 88.13(1)<br>180.0 | C(1)-N(1)-Cu(1)<br>N(1)-C(1)-Pt(1) | 164.5(3)<br>176.2(3) |

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