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## The Crystal Structure of the Copper(II) Chelate of *N,N'*-Ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine)

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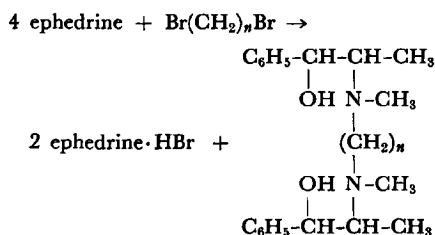
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The crystal structure of the copper(II) chelate of *N,N'*-ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine), where two molecules of *l*-ephedrine are connected through an ethylene group, has been determined by three dimensional X-ray analysis. The dimensions of the orthorhombic unit cell with the space group  $P2_12_12_1-D_2^4$  are  $a=8.431$ ,  $b=15.92$ ,  $c=16.70$  Å,  $Z=4$  and  $\rho_0=1.34$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The intensity data were collected by multiple film technique, and the structure was determined by the heavy atom method. The positions of the copper atom simulated the symmetry of a higher space group than that of  $P2_12_12_1$  and the phases calculated from them gave two pseudo mirrors in the Fourier map based on the copper atom only. The structural determination was made with the use of the methods of successive approximations and diagonal and block diagonal least-squares. The problems concerning the pseudo mirrors were solved mainly from the behaviors of the thermal parameters. The final results were obtained by correcting some unsuitable positional and thermal parameters found by the block diagonal least-squares refinement. The final *R*-factor is 13.0%. The structure shows that two crystalline water molecules do not coordinate to the copper atom and that the N-C-C-N bridge causes distortion of the square planar coordination around the copper atom.

In a previous paper,<sup>1)</sup> we reported that the *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine)copper(II)<sup>2)</sup> chelate reacted with carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. Considering that this peculiar reaction might be concerned with the structure of the chelate, we attempted synthesis of some *N,N'*-polymethylenebis(ephedrine) by combining two molecules of ephedrine with a polymethylene group and preparation of their copper(II) chelates in order to investigate their properties from

the structural point of view.

When  $n$  is equal to one, the corresponding substance could not be obtained, and oxazolidine was obtained instead.<sup>3)</sup> When  $n$  is equal to three, neither *N,N'*-trimethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine) nor its hydrochloride was obtained in the pure state. *N,N'*-Hexamethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine) hydrochloride\*<sup>1</sup> with  $n=6$  was isolated, but its copper(II) chelate could not be prepared because of its instability. When  $n$  is equal to two, the copper(II) chelate of



1) Y. Amano and T. Uno, *Nippon Kagaku Zasshi* (*J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Pure Chem. Sect.*), **86**, 1105 (1965).

2) Y. Amano, K. Osaki and T. Watanabe, *This Bulletin*, **37**, 1363 (1964).

3) H. Williams, *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, **16**, Suppl., 166 T (1964).

\*<sup>1</sup> Anal., Found: C, 64.22; H, 8.88; N, 5.99; Cl, 14.64%. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_3\text{Cl}_2$ : C, 64.31; H, 8.72; N, 5.77; Cl, 14.60% mp: 249°C.

*meso*-*N,N'*-ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine),<sup>4)</sup> where one molecule of *l*-ephedrine is connected with one molecule of *d*-ephedrine through an ethylene group, was obtained as a green crystalline powder, but the purification was not feasible. On the other hand, *N,N'*-ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine)<sup>4)</sup> reacted with copper sulfate in the presence of sodium hydroxide to give *N,N'*-ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrinato) copper(II) chelate (abbreviated as EBECu hereafter). From the results of the elemental analysis and the continuous variations, it became clear that this chelate has a ligand in the ratio of 1 : 1 to copper(II) and that one molecule of this chelate has two water molecules.

The IR spectrum of this chelate shows two absorption bands at 1670 and 1710  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . On recrystallization from deuterium oxide, two new absorption bands appear at 1170 and 1210  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  with the decrease of the intensities of the original bands, so we assigned the original two absorption bands to the bending vibrations of water, but there seemed to be some ambiguities about the assignment, because the frequency (1710  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) was higher than the frequencies found for ordinary  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  bending vibrations. The existence of two different absorption bands was supposed to show either that there were two water molecules in the different states in the crystal or that two molecules of water approached so near that they had influence on each other with consequent splitting of the bands.

It was reported that the copper(II) chelate coordinated by oxygen and nitrogen were blue or blue violet (trans coordination)<sup>5,6)</sup> or green (cis coordination).<sup>7,8)</sup> From the chemical structure of the ligand, EBECu was presumed to have cis coordination structure for oxygen and nitrogen, but it was blue. When it was dissolved in acetone and some of acetone was distilled, the color turned green but changed to original blue on addition of water. From this fact it was presumed that the blue chelate had two molecules of water which coordinated to the copper atom and that the chelate had an octahedral structure around the copper atom. In order to make clear the state of the water molecules in the chelate and to compare the structure with that of *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine) copper (II) chelate, we carried out three dimensional X-ray crystal structure analysis.

### Experimental

***N,N'*-Ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrinato) Copper(II) Chelate.** Sixty milliliters of 20% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was slowly added under cooling in ice to a mixture of 3.6 g of *N,N'*-ethylene bis(*l*-ephedrine)

in dilute hydrochloric acid and 2.4 g of  $\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in water. At this time light blue precipitates were once formed and they turned deep blue gradually. The blue precipitates were filtered and washed with small volumes of water and diethyl ether and dried well in a desiccator under reduced pressure. The blue precipitates were dissolved in dry pyridine, and the blue solution was filtered, concentrated *in vacuo*, and water was added, when blue needles separated. This reprecipitation procedure was repeated two more times (mp 156–157°C, decomp.). Found: C, 58.45; H, 7.66; N, 6.19; Cu, 14.27%. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{Cu} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : C, 58.19; H, 7.55; N, 6.17; Cu, 13.99%.

**Continuous Variations.** An aqueous solution of copper sulfate ( $10^{-2}$  M) was mixed at various ratios with a solution of *N,N'*-ethylenebis(*l*-ephedrine) in dilute hydrochloric acid ( $10^{-2}$  M) to make the total volume 10 ml. After 10 min the blue substance was extracted with 15 ml of isoamyl alcohol, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and the absorbance was measured at 620 m $\mu$ . The results are shown in Fig. 1.

**Intensity Data.** From the precession and Weissenberg photographs of the crystals prepared by the method described above, the unit cell dimensions were determined and are shown in Table 1. The reflection data were collected by multiple film technique. They

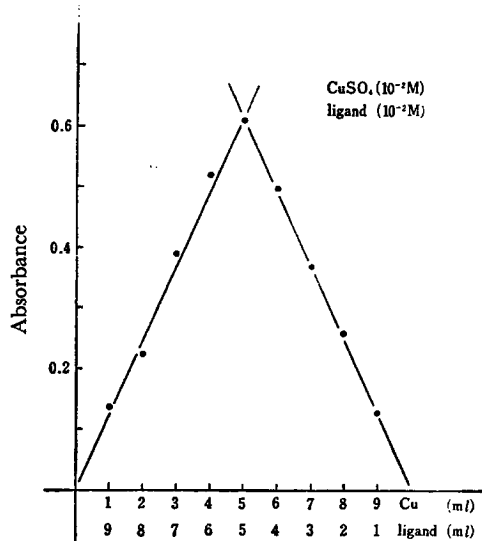


Fig. 1. Continuous variations.

TABLE 1. CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA

Space group:	$P2_12_12_1$
$a$	$8.431 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$
$b$	$15.92 \pm 0.03$
$c$	$16.70 \pm 0.03$
$V$	$2241.5 \text{ \AA}^3$
$Z$	4
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}}$	$1.345 \text{ g/cm}^3$
$\rho_{\text{obs.}}$	$1.34 \text{ g/cm}^3$
$M_{\text{calcd.}}$	454.1
$M_{\text{obs.}}$	452.3
$\mu$ (for $\text{CuK}\alpha$ )	$16.78 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

4) H. Nishimura, O. Yamauchi and H. Takamatsu, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, **12**, 1004 (1964).

5) K. Tomita, *This Bulletin*, **34**, 297 (1961).

6) R. F. Bryan, R. J. Poljak and K. Tomita, *Acta Cryst.*, **14**, 1125 (1961).

7) F. J. Lewellyn and T. N. Waters, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1960**, 2639.

8) D. Hall and T. N. Waters, *ibid.*, **1960**, 2644.

were recorded on equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs around  $a$  axis ( $(0kl)$ — $(5kl)$ ) and  $30^\circ$  precession photographs ( $(hk0)$ ,  $(hk1)$ ,  $(h0l)$ ). The copper  $K\alpha$  radiation with a nickel filter was used for the Weissenberg and the precession photographs, and 1968 independent reflections were observed. For 1752 reflections the intensities were measured by visual comparison with the standard intensity scale prepared from the same crystal. The intensities ranged from 0.5 to  $10^4$  for 1752 reflections. The 216 reflections, which had too weak intensities, to be measured were given the intensities 0.2. The Lorentz and polarization corrections and calculations of Wilson's scaling were made in the usual way by the program which was written by the author. No corrections were made for the absorptions because the crystal size was small ( $\mu R = 0.166$ ). The overall thermal parameter of the crystal was  $5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$ . The computations in the present study were carried on the electronic computer KDC-II (Hitachi, HITAC 5020) of the Kyoto University Computation Center and on the HITAC 5020E of the Tokyo University Computation Center.

## Structure Determination

The ordinary heavy atom method was applied to phase determination. From Harker sections, the

positional parameters of copper atom were determined:  $x/a=0.250$ ,  $y/b=0.075$  and  $z/c=0.000$ . The structure amplitudes were calculated on the basis

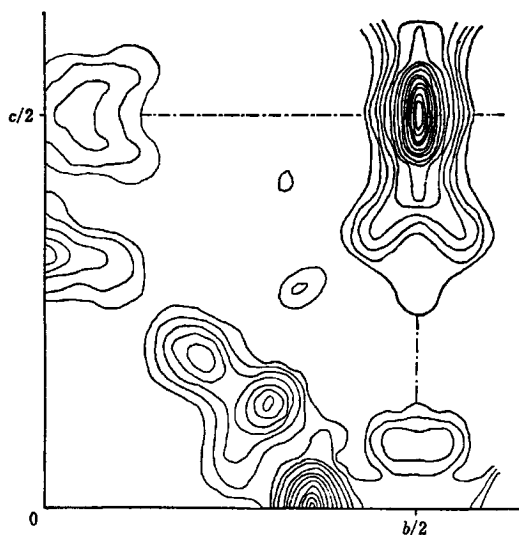


Fig. 2. Patterson map.

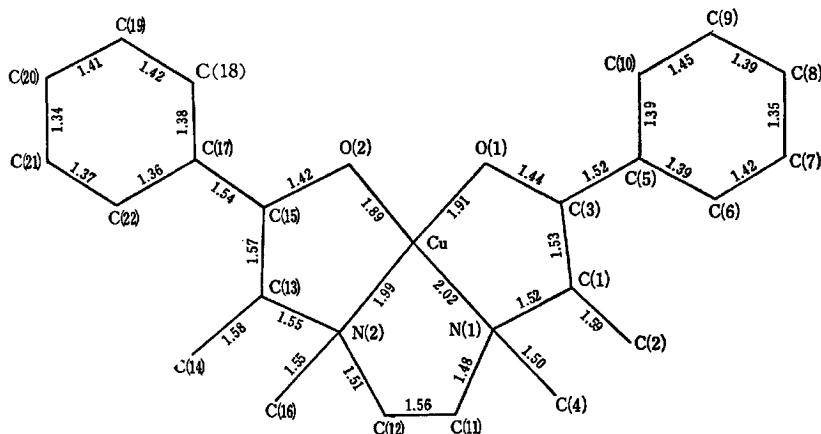


Fig. 3(a). Bond lengths of EBECu (in Å).

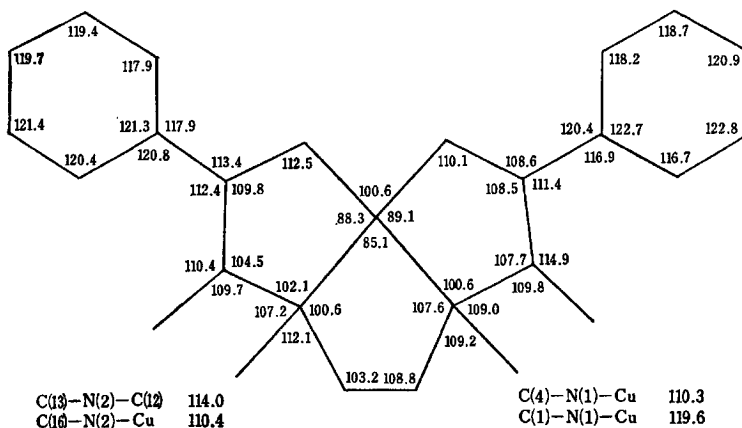


Fig. 3(b). Bond angles of EBECu (in °).

of this atom only, and the  $R$ -factor

$$R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$$

was found to be 74%. The atomic scattering factors were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography, and no dispersion corrections for atomic scattering factors were applied. As the copper atom, the only heavy atom in an asymmetric unit, had the positional parameters  $x/a=1/4$  and  $z/c=0$ , two pseudo mirrors were found in the Fourier synthesis using the phases calculated on the basis of the copper atom only, and there were four peaks having the same height for one atom. Accordingly it was very difficult to discriminate the correct peaks out of them. From the copper-copper peaks in the Harker sections somewhat extended along  $b$  axis as shown in Fig. 2 for example, it

was supposed that two or more copper-copper peaks overlapped one another. Therefore, the positional parameters of copper atom  $x$  and  $z$  were shifted by  $1/60$  of the unit cell dimensions and the structure amplitudes were calculated. The  $R$ -factor was 45%. After the Fourier synthesis the four peaks, which had shown the same peak height when copper had the positional parameters  $x/a=1/4$  and  $z/c=0$ , gained different positions and different peak heights. So the method of successive approximations was applied.

First, as the results of the Fourier synthesis with phases calculated on the basis of the copper atom only, 15 peaks of light atoms were found, and then the Fourier synthesis based on 16 atoms, namely, copper and 15 light atoms, gave additional six peaks. This process was repeated once more, giving

TABLE 2. FINAL ATOMIC COORDINATES AND TEMPERATURE FACTORS  
The anisotropic temperature factors are expressed in the form of

$$\exp [-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$$

Atom	$x$ $\sigma(x)$	$y$ $\sigma(y)$	$z$ $\sigma(z)$	$B_{11}$ $\sigma(B_{11})$	$B_{22}$ $\sigma(B_{22})$	$B_{33}$ $\sigma(B_{33})$	$B_{12}$ $\sigma(B_{12})$	$B_{13}$ $\sigma(B_{13})$	$B_{23}$ $\sigma(B_{23})$
Cu	0.2219 2	0.0719 2	0.0119 2	1387 47	376 7	391 7	13 32	147 31	-41 13

( $B_{11}$  etc.:  $\times 10^{-5}$ ,  $\sigma(B_{11})$  etc.:  $\times 10^{-5}$ ,  $\sigma(x)$  etc.:  $\times 10^{-3}$  Å)

Atom	$x$	$\sigma(x)$	$y$	$\sigma(y)$	$z$	$\sigma(z)$	$B$	$\sigma(B)$
O ( 1)	0.0145	12	0.0255	10	-0.0054	10	5.26	0.22
O ( 2)	0.1952	12	0.1182	10	0.1150	10	5.10	0.22
W ( 1)	0.1389	18	0.6088	16	0.3841	16	9.82	0.44
W ( 2)	0.1157	18	0.9589	16	0.1616	16	9.82*	0.45
N ( 1)	0.2286	15	0.9488	11	0.3951	11	4.38	0.24
N ( 2)	0.4542	13	0.0856	10	0.0249	10	4.00	0.22
C ( 1)	0.3452	19	0.0192	15	0.3761	15	4.97	0.33
C ( 2)	0.2767	21	0.1063	16	0.4071	16	6.12	0.39
C ( 3)	0.5068	19	0.9945	15	0.4113	15	4.74	0.32
C ( 4)	0.2703	20	0.8729	15	0.3459	15	5.33	0.33
C ( 5)	0.3762	18	0.5659	15	0.0954	14	4.76	0.31
C ( 6)	0.2936	20	0.5736	17	0.1679	16	6.05	0.37
C ( 7)	0.1872	25	0.6421	20	0.1749	20	7.68	0.51
C ( 8)	0.1591	24	0.6965	19	0.1145	20	7.25	0.49
C ( 9)	0.2362	24	0.6880	19	0.0414	18	7.52	0.48
C (10)	0.3480	21	0.6195	17	0.0311	17	6.22	0.41
C (11)	0.0565	19	0.9646	15	0.3889	15	4.73	0.31
C (12)	0.0329	20	0.4015	17	0.0554	16	5.70	0.38
C (13)	0.4648	18	0.1629	14	0.0814	14	4.21	0.29
C (14)	0.4168	19	0.2448	14	0.0343	14	4.55	0.31
C (15)	0.3414	19	0.1441	15	0.1494	15	4.81	0.32
C (16)	0.5247	21	0.0099	17	0.0707	17	5.88	0.39
C (17)	0.3233*	17	0.2183*	13	0.2081*	13	4.02	0.27
C (18)	0.1722	20	0.2570	15	0.2131	15	5.00	0.33
C (19)	0.1609	22	0.3260	17	0.2667	18	6.34	0.42
C (20)	0.2925	21	0.3519	16	0.3122	16	5.59	0.36
C (21)	0.4318*	22	0.3109*	19	0.3051*	18	6.45	0.43
C (22)	0.4481	20	0.2448	16	0.2529	16	5.33	0.36

( $\sigma(x)$  etc.:  $\times 10^{-3}$  Å,  $\sigma(B)$ : Å<sup>2</sup>)



[illegible]

all 29 peaks except the peaks for hydrogen atoms. At this stage the *R*-factor was found to be 33%. The validity of the determined positional parameters of all the atoms except hydrogen atoms was examined by refining them by the method of diagonal least squares using 655 reflection data ( $0.1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 0.6$ ). Only the real part of dispersion corrections were taken into account at this stage. After five cycles, there was one atom whose thermal parameter diverged, so that the new positional parameters were determined from the Fourier map obtained by the structure amplitude from 28 atoms except that atom with the use of all reflection data. After four cycles there was no atom with diverging thermal parameter. At this stage the thermal parameters of the atoms were generally small owing to the use of only a part of the observed reflection data in the least-squares treatment, but some of them were exceptionally small. By considering the bond lengths and angles, the positions of some atoms were found to be opposite to the correct ones with respect to the pseudo mirrors. We revised these erroneous positions and carried out five cycles of diagonal least-squares treatment using all reflection data. After this calculation, all the thermal parameters, bond lengths and angles were found to be nearly satisfactory, the *R*-factor being 16.4%. The data were then refined by the block diagonal least-squares method by using all the reflection data and the isotropic temperature factors for all the atoms. For this stage we used the computer program which was written by Dr. T. Ashida and is reserved at the Tokyo University Computation Center. As described in the diagonal least-squares method, only the real part of the dispersion corrections was considered. All reflection data were weighted equally. After four cycles, the *R*-factor was found to be 14.4%. However, two unreasonable results were obtained;

the thermal factor of one crystal water W(2) was  $12.3 \text{ \AA}^2$  and the C(21)–C(22) bond length was 1.26 Å. Using the anisotropic temperature factor for the copper atom and excluding seven reflection data supposed to have the extinction effects, we attempted the refinement by the block diagonal least-squares method but failed to obtain better results. The *R*-factor was 12.8%. Considering the fact that the thermal parameter of W(2) remained large, we supposed that the correct position of this atom might be on the opposite side of the pseudo mirrors, and without changing the parameters of the other 28 atoms, we calculated the atomic distances by assuming the three positions on the opposite side of the pseudo mirrors. However, the results were not satisfactory because the three positions calculated were unreasonably close to the chelating molecules.

Taking account of these facts, we set thermal parameter of W(2) equal to that of W(1) and corrected the positional parameters of C(17) and of C(21) so as to have a reasonable atomic distance between C(21) and C(22). The final parameters thus obtained are shown in Table 2, where the values with asterisk refer to the corrected parameters. The bond lengths and angles calculated from these parameters are shown in Fig. 3. The *R*-factor calculated from these corrected parameters was found to be 13.0%. The observed and calculated structure factors computed from corrected parameters are listed in Table 3.

## Results and Discussion

Figure 4 shows one molecule of the copper chelate and the two nearest crystallization water. As described in the previous section, the copper atom has the position near  $x/a=1/4$  and  $z/c=0$ , and the distances from copper atom to this position along *a*

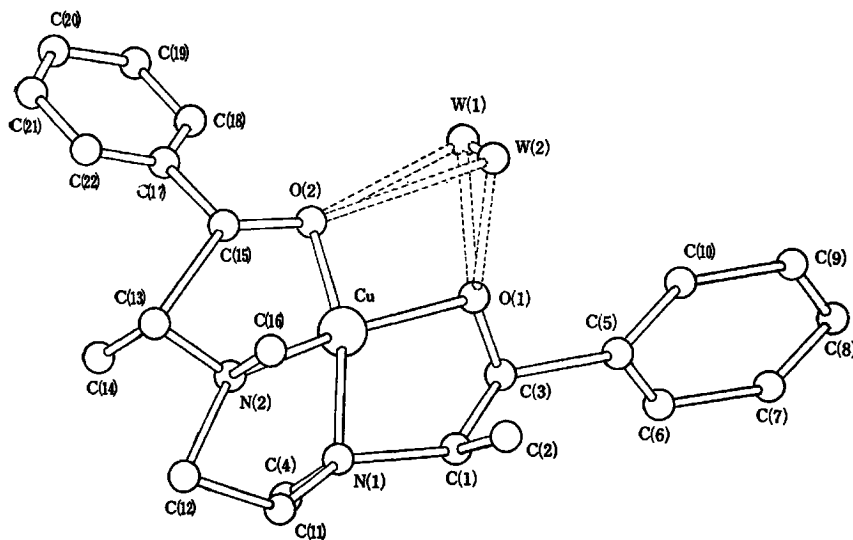


Fig. 4. The molecular structure of EBECu.

TABLE 4. BEST PLANE

[a] Each plane is represented by  $Z=AX+BY+D$ , where  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  are coordinates in Å. For this calculation the positional parameters are translated from Table 2 by symmetric codes.

Plane	A	B	D	Atoms
Benzene ring (I)	2.1874	1.7764	-23.089	C(3), C(5)-C(10)
Benzene ring (II)	0.3690	-0.8694	12.716	C(15), C(17)-C(22)
Chelate ring (III)	-1.5472	-4.3636	57.953	Cu, O(1), C(3), N(1)
Chelate ring (IV)	-0.1654	-2.1405	28.679	Cu, O(2), C(15), N(2)

[b] Displacement of atoms from the planes (in Å).

Plane(I)		Plane(II)		Plane(III)		Plane(IV)	
C(3)	-0.019	C(15)	-0.005	Cu	-0.018	Cu	-0.020
C(5)	0.002	C(17)**	0.003	O(1)	0.032	O(2)	0.026
C(6)	0.023	C(18)	0.005	C(3)	-0.026	C(15)	-0.019
C(7)	-0.009	C(19)	-0.001	N(1)	0.013	N(2)	0.013
C(8)	-0.013	C(20)	-0.007	C(1)*	0.657	C(13)*	-0.695
C(9)	0.000	C(21)**	0.006				
C(10)	0.016	C(22)	-0.002				

\* shows that the atom was not included in the evaluation of the equation of the plane.

\*\* shows corrected positional parameters (see Text).

and  $c$  axis are 0.028 (0.239 Å) and 0.021 (0.191 Å), respectively, whereas the distance along  $b$  axis is 0.072 (1.144 Å).

The copper atom is situated at the center of a distorted square plane where the two oxygen atoms O(1), O(2) and two nitrogen atoms N(1), N(2) assume the *cis* configuration. The bond lengths of Cu-O(1), Cu-O(2), Cu-N(1) and Cu-N(2) are 1.91, 1.89, 2.02 and 1.99 Å, respectively, which are in good agreement with those of *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine)-copper(II) chelate (Cu-O: 1.88, Cu-N: 2.05 Å). These five-atom system is non-planar. The oxygen atom, O(1), is -0.516 Å from the plane through N(1), Cu and N(2), and O(2) is +0.423 Å from this plane. The fact that the O(1)-Cu-N(2) and O(2)-Cu-N(1) angles are 163.3 and 165.5°, respectively, indicates the probable distortion of the square-planar structure owing to the N(1)-C(11)-C(12)-N(2) bridge formation. This bridge is in the *gauche* form with the internal rotation angle of 53.8°, and C(11) is -0.354 Å from the plane through N(1), Cu and N(2), and C(12) is +0.392 Å from this plane (Table 4).

As to the five membered chelate ring formed by Cu, O(2), C(15), C(13) and N(2), the atom C(13) deviates from the least-square plane through the other four atoms; C(13) is 0.695 Å apart from this plane, while the distances between each of the four atoms and the plane is in the range 0.013-0.026 Å. Similarly, in the system formed by Cu, O(1), C(3), C(1) and N(1), the atom C(1) is 0.657 Å apart from the least-square plane through the other four atoms, while the distances from this plane are between 0.013 and 0.032 Å with respect to the other four atoms. In these chelate rings the carbon atoms adjacent to the nitrogen atoms are far from the plane., These

results also coincide well with the *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine)copper(II) chelate.

The thermal parameters of N(1) and N(2) are small as compared with those of the other atoms. This fact may be interpreted in terms of the distortion of the tetrahedral structure around the nitrogen atoms and the restriction of the movements caused by the N-C-C-N bridge. Some of C-N bond lengths, 1.55 Å for C(16)-N(2) or C(13)-N(2), appear to be somewhat longer than the mean value for C-N single bond (1.47 Å). We can find, however, the cases such as quaternary ammonium salts, where C-N bonds are between 1.50 and 1.55 Å.<sup>9)</sup> Therefore our results are not unreasonable.

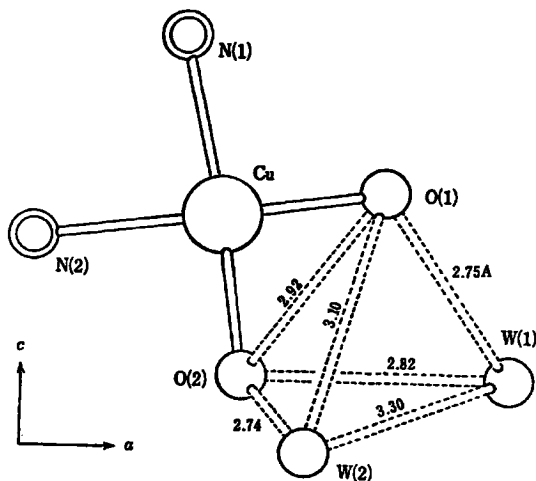


Fig. 5. Interatomic distances of oxygen atoms.

9) R. Eisenberg and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **4**, 605. (1965).



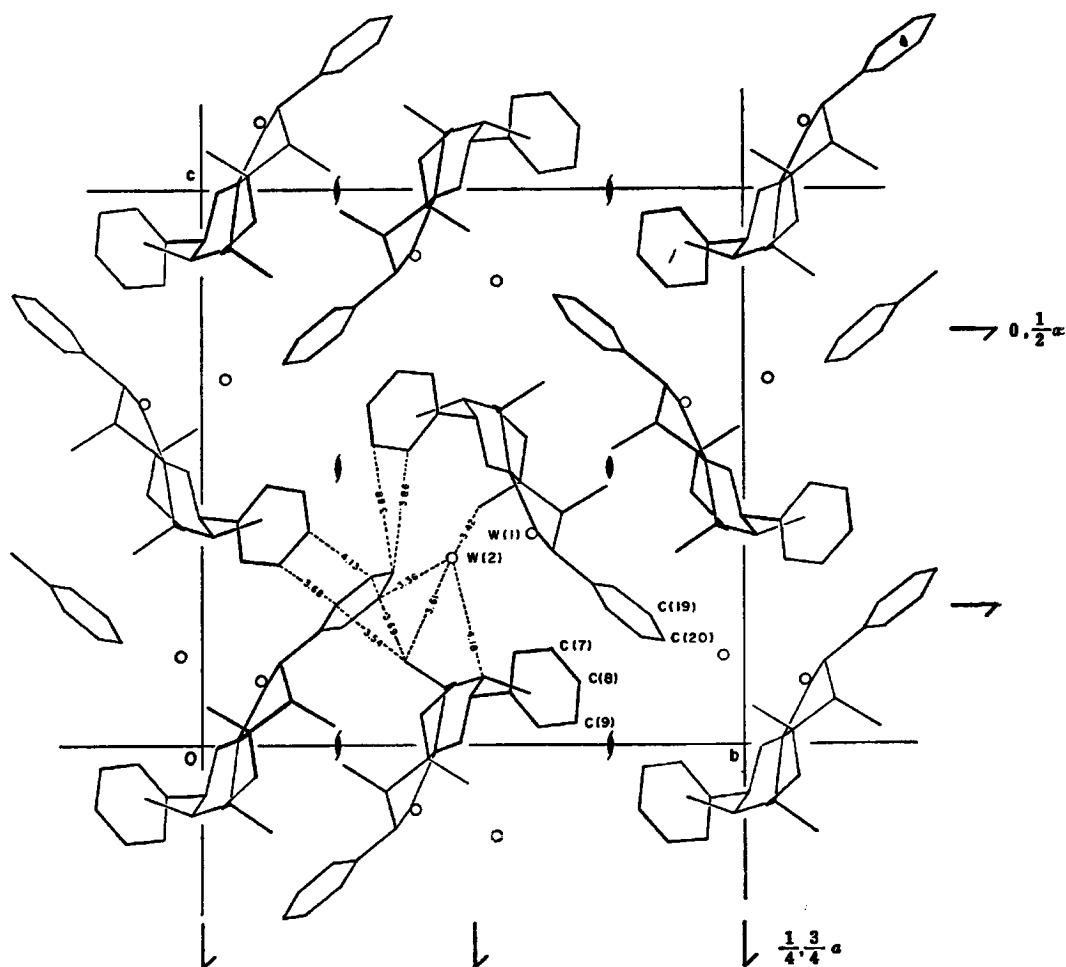
Four oxygen atoms projected on *ac* are shown in Fig. 5. As shown in the figure, the interatomic distances of these four atoms are between 2.74 and 3.30 Å, and the interatomic angles are 50–73° (Table 5). Accordingly the four atoms are nearly at the corners of a tetrahedron, and it is impossible

TABLE 5. INTERATOMIC ANGLES OF OXYGEN ATOMS

O(2)–O(1)–W(1)	59.6°
O(2)–O(1)–W(2)	53.9
W(1)–O(1)–W(2)	68.4
O(1)–O(2)–W(1)	57.1
O(1)–O(2)–W(2)	66.4
W(1)–O(2)–W(2)	72.8
O(1)–W(1)–W(2)	61.0
O(1)–W(1)–O(2)	63.3
O(2)–W(1)–W(2)	52.4
O(1)–W(2)–W(1)	50.7
O(1)–W(2)–O(2)	60.0
W(1)–W(2)–O(2)	54.8

to consider that one atom has the hydrogen bond with other special oxygen atom. However, because the thermal parameters of W(1) and W(2) are larger than the corresponding values of the other atoms, we consider that, as Bryan *et al.* reported about bis( $\beta$ -aminobutyrate)-copper(II) dihydrate,<sup>6</sup> a water molecule forms a hydrogen bond with each of the two oxygen atoms alternately. It is improbable that the two hydrogen atoms of a water molecule are hydrogen-bonded with the oxygen atoms at the same time. As there is no obvious difference between W(1) and W(2) and the two water molecules approach each other, the splitting of the absorption bands near 1700 cm<sup>-1</sup> may be ascribed to the interaction between the two water molecules.

About the reversible color change of EBECu, it was presumed first that the octahedral chelate of EBECu containing two molecules of water would be blue and that the anhydrous square planar chelate would be green, but on the contrary the present X-ray studies show that the blue chelate has the square planar structure. This phenomenon may be

Fig. 6(a). Projection of the structure along the *a* axis.

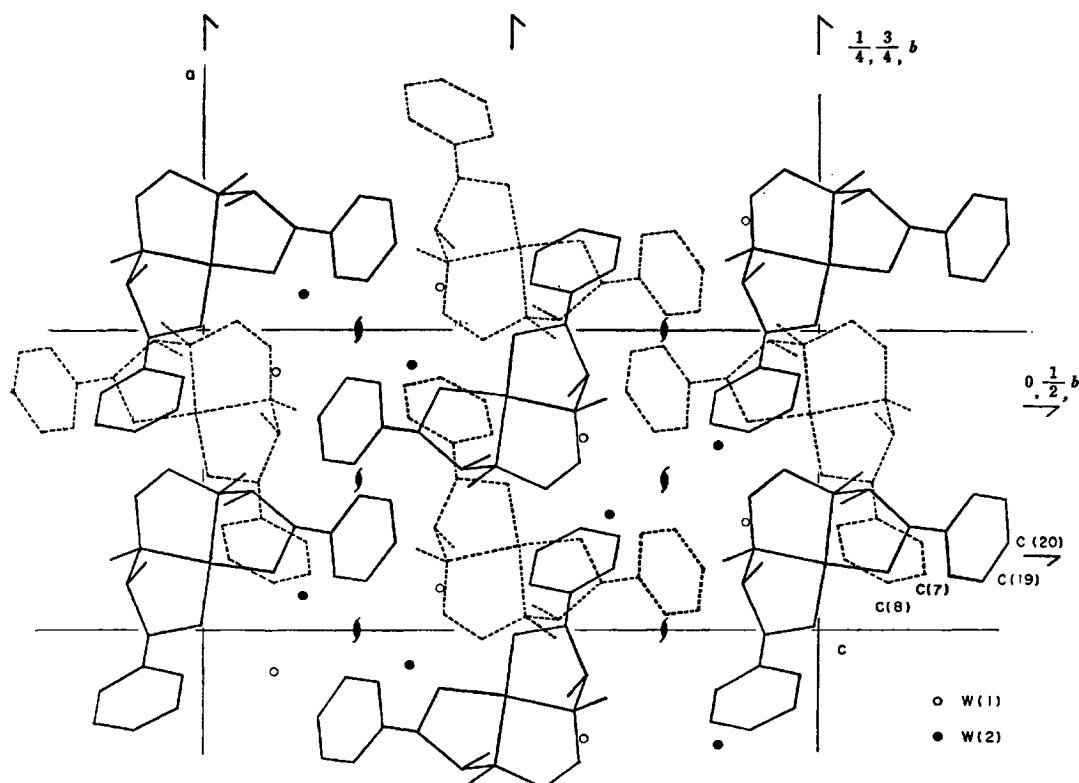
Fig. 6(b). Projection of the structure along the *b* axis.

TABLE 6. INTERMOLECULAR ATOMIC DISTANCES

[a] from benzene carbon atoms (less than 3.9Å)						[b] from other atoms (less than 4.0Å)					
C(22)	C( 4)	$[-1+x, 1+y, 1+z]^*$	3**	3.54Å		W( 1)	C(16)	$[1+x, y, x]$	1	3.33	
C(20)	C(16)	$[1+x, y, z]$	4	3.54		W( 1)	C(14)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.46	
C( 7)	C(11)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.65		W( 1)	C(13)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.50	
C(22)	C( 7)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.69		C( 6)	C(11)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.55	
C(22)	C( 2)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.69		W( 2)	C( 4)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.61	
C(21)	C( 4)	$[-1+x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.70		W( 1)	N( 2)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.77	
C(18)	C(12)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.70		O( 1)	C(14)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.78	
C(22)	C( 6)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.73		W( 2)	C(11)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.83	
C(17)	C( 2)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.79		C(14)	C( 4)	$[-1+x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.89	
C(21)	C(16)	$[1+x, y, z]$	4	3.80		Cu	C(14)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.96	
C(19)	C(11)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.87		C( 6)	C(12)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.98	
C(19)	C(12)	$[x, 1+y, 1+z]$	3	3.88		W( 1)	C(12)	$[1+x, y, z]$	1	3.98	
C(21)	C( 2)	$[1+x, 1+y, -1+z]$	2	3.90							

\* lattice translation

\*\* symmetry translation in the unit cell

 $1 +x, +y, +z, 2 \frac{1}{2}-x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z, 3 \frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -z, 4 -x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ 

explained as follows; on dissolving the chelate in acetone the hydrogen bonds connecting the crystal water with the oxygen atoms in the chelate are cleaved, affecting the coordinating abilities of the oxygen atoms of the chelate and consequently the color of the chelate. The orientation of molecules in the crystal projected on *bc* and *ac* are shown in

Fig. 6. Table 6 shows the intermolecular atomic distances which are less than 3.9 Å from one of the carbon atoms of benzene ring and less than 4.0 Å from one of the other atoms. The distances are considered to be reasonable. The benzene rings in four different molecules fairly approach one another, and if this state is projected on *bc* the twofold screw

axis along *b* axis is found at the center of the four benzene rings. There are hydrogen bonds between the two water molecules and the nearest chelate molecule, but the atomic distances from these water molecules to the oxygen atoms of the other chelate molecules are more than 5.0 Å, so that there are no intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

For *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine)copper(II) chelate, we presumed in earlier publication<sup>1)</sup> that the hydrogen bonds were cleaved in polar solvents and that halogenated hydrocarbons could easily approach the copper atom and react with it. There are active hydrogen atoms on the nitrogen coordinating to the copper atom, but it is not clear whether they are concerned with this reaction or not. EBECu chelate dissolved in ethyl alcohol also reacts with carbon tetrachloride. It is probable that the cleav-

age of the hydrogen bonds due to solvation results in the formation of a vacant space near the copper atom, allowing carbon tetrachloride molecules to approach the copper atom. Although EBECu has no active hydrogen, it reacts with carbon tetrachloride. It seems therefore that in the case of *trans*-bis(*l*-ephedrine)copper(II) chelate, the existence of active hydrogen is not an important factor for these reactions.

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