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

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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/cm³. 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,1) we reported that the transbis(l-ephedrine)copper(II)2) 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.⁸⁾ 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*1 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).

*1 Anal., Found: C, 64.22; H, 8.88; N, 5.99; Cl, 14.64%. Calcd for C₂₆H₄₂O₂Cl₂: C, 64,31; H, 8.72; N, 5.77; Cl, 14.60% mp: 249°C.

meso-N,N'-ethylenebis(ephedrine),4) 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)4) 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 cm⁻¹. On recrystallization from deuterium oxide, two new absorption bands appear at 1170 and 1210 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 cm⁻¹) was higher than the frequencies found for ordinary H2O 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)5,6) or green (cis coordination).7,8) 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(lephedrine) copper (II) chelate, we carried out three dimensional X-ray crystal structure analysis.

Experimental

N,N' - Ethylenebis (l - ephedrianto) Copper (Π) 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 Cu(SO₄)₂.5H₂O 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 C₂₂H₃₀O₂N₂Cu·2H₂O: 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 $620 \text{ m}\mu$. 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

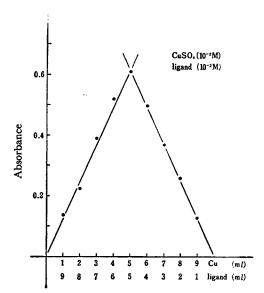


Fig. 1. Continuous variations.

TABLE 1. CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA

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Space group: P2_12_12_1-D_2^4
a = 8.431 \pm 0.005 \,\text{Å}
b = 15.92 \pm 0.03
c = 16.70 \pm 0.03
V = 2241.5 \,\text{Å}^3
\rho_{\rm calcd.} = 1.345 \, \rm g/cm^3
\rho_{\rm obs.}=1.34~\rm g/cm^3
M_{\rm calcd.} = 454.1
M_{\rm obs.}=452.3
\mu(\text{for Cu}K\alpha) = 16.78 \,\text{cm}^{-1}
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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° 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 104 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 Å2. 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 Haker 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

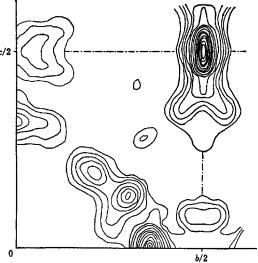


Fig. 2. Patterson map.

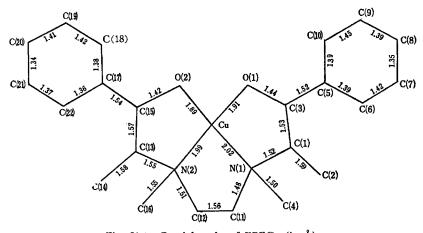


Fig. 3(a). Bond lengths of EBECu (in A).

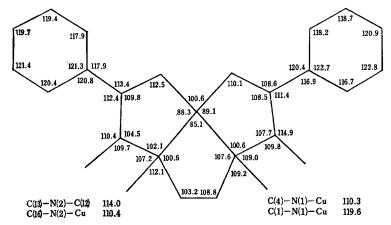


Fig. 3(b). Bond angles of EBECu (in °).

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 coppercopper peaks in the Haker 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 $\exp\left[-(B_{11}h^2+B_{22}k^2+B_{33}l^2+B_{12}hk+B_{13}hl+B_{23}kl)\right]$

Atom	χ σ(x)	y σ(y)	$\sigma(z)$	$\begin{matrix}B_{11}\\\sigma(B_{11})\end{matrix}$	$egin{array}{c} B_{22} \ \sigma(B_{22}) \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix}B_{33}\\\sigma(B_{33})\end{matrix}$	$egin{aligned} B_{12} \ \sigma(B_{12}) \end{aligned}$	$\sigma(B_{13})$	$egin{array}{c} B_{23} \ \sigma(B_{23}) \end{array}$
Cu	0.2219	0.0719	0.0119	1387	376	391	13	147	-41
	2	2	2	47	7	7	32	31	13

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

Atom	×	σ(x)	у	σ(y)	z	$\sigma(z)$		$\sigma(B)$
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.
G(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

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

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors $(\times 10)$

				(×	(10)				
H FO FC				N FO FC	# FC FC	H FO FC	# FG FC	w FO FC	H 70 FC
			H FO FG					40 47 61	00 27 29
4,6# 1 0 10(A)1154	10 20 40 20 64 77	3-108 122	1-417 310 2-114 138	W.L=10 3 D=164 194	50211 197 Kils 7 4	50316 307 K,L= 4 5	K.L= 1 6 0-576 551	50 25 40	
2*560 591 3*654 663		40 45 49 50 49 62	30186 213 40127 139	1-450 412 2- 11 48	1-853 865	0-287 306 1-555 506	10554 520 20144 183	00114 107	30 68 74
40389 489 5=644 520	00 77 63 20 49 69	K,L=17 1 00135 111	50 94 101 K,L=14 2	3=874 398 4= 78 74	2-303 314	20106 170 80436 441	30 28 25 40214 246	1. 20 19 2. 8 14	40 9 29 50 31 45
4,L= 2 0 10562 526	K,Le 0 1 10373 347	10 51 44 20 97 10R	00205 184 10124 100	5-237 218 K.L*11 3	40121 129 50155 149	4-156 83 5-208 220	9-109 150 Kala 2 6	30 37 44 40 26 42	Do 69 58
20129 64 30486 465	20 44 64 30359 366	30 12 41 40 73 87	40163 156 30 60 54	0-506 456 1-102 100	K.L. 8 4 0+4U9 478	K.L. 5 5 Ge(0)1067	0m503 474 1m361 349		10 95 94
40624 583	49493 497 50 40 45	50 8 24	40 85 109	20418 445	1-458 438 20470 519	10491 492 20345 404	20278 291 30 00 187	10 64 65	#0 87 58
5-298 369 4,_= 3 D	Kals 1 1	K.Fs19 7	50 11 18 K:L:15 2	30 39 31 40170 179	30132 99	30162 150	4+186 188	KaLe 0 7	50 48 49
10853 939 20473 398	10495 557 20329 188	1+159 123 2+ 10 11	00 15 28 10169 147	50104 68 K,L=12 3	4+817 821 5+ 55 50	40181 195 50179 154	50334 331 K,L= 8 6	1 -251 227 2-242 238	D-145 121
30 64 8 40358 321	3=707 824 4=303 315	30 76 84 40 13 36	20 73 49 30134 149	0=103 54 1=210 196	K,L= 9 4 G= 12 48	W.L= 6 5 0+272 316	0-378 366 1-228 237	3-236 181 4-813 321	10 58 29 20 58 68
50 16 27	50424 386 K,LB 2 1	5e 28 89	40 88 112	20 68 99 30110 101	1+291 259 2+ 10 17	10126 74	20109 151 30 28 71	50 51 24 Kale 1 7	4+ 33 27 4+ 47 42
00424 428 10365 364		0+ 65 50	K.L=16 2	40163 171 50109 138	30267 284 40200 197	3-158 172 4-386 366	40440 413 50164 155	0+851 836 1+458 427	K,L=10 7 G= 85 82
20(8)1110	3=686 620	20 65 72	10 51 46	K,L=13 3	5- 67 68	30215 182	KALE 4 6	2-287 572	10 93 68 20 42 48
3+ 67 136 4+ 44 73	4+260 157 5+345 348	%,L=20 1_	20126 151 30 44 41	00 68 54 10 40 48	K.L=12 4 60 61 89	K,L# 7 5 04347 212	0=384 397 1=255 200		\$° 52 75
50432 372 K,L= 5 0	1-614 882	00 40 37 20 16 25	40 9 28 50 46 64	2-149 142 3-191 200	10 54 48 20 96 71	10153 97 20183 175	20203 214 30222 180	5-393 881 K.L= 2 7	0- 32 22 7
10660 656 20 85 49	20499 713 30280 245	K,L= 0 2 1=454 520	W,L:17 7 Ce 13 16	40 71 50 50127 148	3+295 300 4+ 82 53	30329 344 40 97 119	4+228 205 5+302 260	0- 31 74 1-583 571	K'F* 0 B 5* 20 25
39643 648 49473 441	4+864 811 5+227 163	20174 64 50169 157	1 32 22 2 33 35	K.L=14 3 00 64 22	5+223 189 K,L= 11 4	5-383 336 K.L. B. S	KaL= 5 6	2-815 800 8-512 504	0=750 736 1=704 498
5-359 365	K,L= 4 1 0=115 55	40767 842	60 19 43	10 77 102	00 13 41	10 97 67 10347 326	1-281 300 2-208 229	4+283 246 5+171 204	20440 457 80187 127
00685 712	10548 667	50177 197 K.L= 1 2	50 7 18	20144 136 30 79 101	1+19± 196 2+ 27 26	2+206 251	30146 138	K,LE 8 7	44158 148
10106 141 20755 728		0=428 440 1=875 965	#+l=18 ? □= 58 3.5	40139 148 50 37 49	3* 69 68 4*254 257	3-117 95 4-161 140	40428 416 50219 284	0-852 663 1-174 188	5-285 242 K,L= 1 &
3+404 374 4+279 215	40198 148 50443 347	2=320 286 3=666 458	1* 12 36 2* 10 12	K,L=15 3 0=198 193	50 35 71 K.L:12 4	5-205 195 K.L= F 5	K.L= 6 6 G.524 438	20571 641 30141 115	0=489 467 1=794 775
50 56 67	K,L# 5 1	4+271 259 5+484 488	3= 35 46 44 7 20	1= 83 73 2= 96 118	0-391 402 1-11# 81	10269 248	1-491 498	44292 &C1 5+266 257	2-184 148 3-880 329
1=547 550	10229 212	K.L. 2 2	50 41 72	3 * 66 94	2-189 224	20341 341	30 11 22	K.L. 4 7	4-254 238
20204 238 30514 464	30748 735	14566 502 2416 414	K+L±19 2 0= 10 3	4+107 109 5+ 46 57	30167 187 40142 151	30222 227 40167 178 50261 240	4-518 302 5-128 158	0-836 3/1 1-573-597	5-296 298 K,L= 2 8
4+237 180 5+337 312		80485 461 40569 539	1- 80 70 2- 21 36	K-L=16 3 0+ 20 36	5-101 113 K.L=12 4	K,L=1, 5 00 97 106	K.LE 7 6 00411 485	20171 189 30341 870	0=555 958 1=447 446
De132 174		5+382 270	°• 46 55 K,L=20 2	1-106 87 2- 12 19 3- 73 81	0-179 187 1-381 362	10317 314	10499 447 20259 246	40288 319 50838 318	2-855 846 8-207 249
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 9 7	1=358 372 2=156 135	00570 454 10472 471	00 74 69 40 41 50	30 73 81 40 30 48	20 12 20 30182 175	20188 213	3-211 230 4-101 88	K,L# 5 7 0-117 99	40169 179 90261 233
3-217 265 4-207 214	30185 173 40344 380	2-542 492 3-584 55x	##L= 0 7 1=330 247	50 67 76 K,L=17 3	40 48 65 50130 154	40147 164 50169 197	50105 131 K.L= 8 6	10502 462 20110 85	K-L= 3 8 0-642 584
50 26 32	5-278 272	4+527 475	2-279 234	0-183 178	K-L=14 4	K.L=11 5	00410 386	3-255 252	10166 150
10111 184		205 182	30265 284 40312 348	20 96 109	0-171 150 1- 55 36	0-336 306 1-258 209	10209 174 20181 164	40274 294 50198 189	30168 148 30 84 69
20237 281 80118 50	10249 195 20186 208	0-223 272 1- 88 102	20 97 73 Kala 1 7	30 32 39 40 70 69	2•220 222 3• 77 78	20234 228 20144 155	3+348 334 4+245 269	K,L= 6 7 0=305 323	44241 279 5- 70 78
4-189 180 5-155 178	3=300 326 4=200 201	20268 265 30150 184	0+535 573 1+538 542	50 7 12 K,L=18 8	4+142 138 5+ 41 45	44 89 73 56 72 97	50178 181 Kale 9 6	10 76 94 90816 805	K,L 4 8 0- 15 12
K, ±10 0 0-167 140	50241 212	4e 96 51 5e838 302	40231 202	0e116 79 1e155 117	K,L=15 4	K.Le12 5	0-257 272 1-248 236	3-112 119 4-801 848	1- 11 274 2-223 232
19 12 6 20157 184	0=358 787 1=216 221	X.L= 5 2	40772 288	2+ 9 30	1-187 181	10185 155.	2-201 179	5-118 128	3-161 184
8-268 266	20213 218	0+145 147 1+554 589	50485 485 K/L= 2 3	30 73 76 40 9 18	3- 90 103	20102 77 30208 250	3-159 138 4-290 309	K,L* 7 7 00 12 26	44145 147 50268 254
49 72 24 59 93 90	30129 151 40196 165	2e148 150 3e570 541	00(C)1331 10421 363	K.L±19 3 U= 53 40	40 45 60 50 44 51	40156 179 50 80 60	50 11 45 Kal=10 6	1=136 111 2= 71 77	K,L= 5 & G=191 106
K,L=11 0 10141 129	50 42 32 K,LB 9 1	4e188 150 5e278 268	20630 517 30225 202	10 9 22 20 54 58	K,L=16 4 D= 48 63	K.L=13 5 00 48 46	0e157 157 1e 68 53	3-312 314 4-182 150	10410 399 84159 144
2-102 161 3- 67 92	00 96 102 10126 104	K.L. 6 2 0-736 720	40178 145 50237 216	30 7 28 K.L. 20 8	10 92 86	10 48 44 20 13 24	2+199 206 3+254 223	50238 198 Kal= 8 7	30329 316 40148 164
4=250 295 5= 42 3	2*338 396 3* 18 40	10486 412 20597 628	K.Fs 9 X	00 29 26	3- 84 101	3013G 148	40177 184	0- 91 38-	50178 184
K,L=12 0	40169 141	3-251 242	De(D)1150 1-497 438	K,L= D 4	5- 50 59	5- 77 A8	50116 89 K-L=11 6	1-226 218 2-199 201	K.LS & & 0-477 447
0=342 251 1= 42 78	50115 101 K,L=10 1	4-159 159 5-346 290	20645 618 30537 4A1	1-169 187 2- 89 40	K,L=17 4 Q= 26 21	K.L=14 5 0+ 15 20	0= 48 35 1=108 99	3-224 205 4-195 182	1-211 202 2-256 246
20 45 44 30 14 64	00104 48 10487 459	K,L= 7 2 0=174 179	40646 592 50188 177	3+167 101 4+590 529	1 • 23 41 2 • 37 30	1-107 105	20 56 49 30151 143	5-118 109 K.L= 9 7	84118 108 44801 305
40158 156 50 98 109	20 84 92 30258 260	1-552 600 2- 59 85	K,LE 4 3 0-298 270	50370 317 K,L= 1 4	3- 11 22 4- 78 94	30 50 67 40103 123	40 64 85 50112 154	0-250 264 1-202 188	5-208 265 K,L= 7 8
K,L=18 0 19281 184	40114 114	8= 75 408	.10(E)1037	0-820.298	5- 7 4	50 10 1 8	K.L=12 6	2+204 214	0-446 408
20 62 62	5-169 182 K.L=11 1	5-830 295	20185 198 30196 211	1-187 194 2-417 382	0+ 97 79	0-140 156	10 70 63	80 21 38 40 98 51	1-262 227 2-255 201
3= 79 78 4= 35 56	00426 354 10104 65	K,L= 8 2 0=449 462	40 77 92 50188 189	3-422 404 4-429 437	1* 11 18 2* 9 6	10 14 47 20112 119	2-235 244 3- 89 129	50 26 70 K.L=10 7	8-197 215 4-148 181
5= 80 72 K,_=14 0	2-365 392 3-143 138	1-247 214 2-586 600	K,t= 5 3 On(F)1077	5e313 267 X.L= 2 4	3- 9 38 4- 40 56	30110 131 40 10 41	40 54 62 50 69 78	0-260 267 1-231 225	5-171 206 K/L= 8 8
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2*239 267 3* 14 18	K,L=12 1 0= 15 54	5-114 140 K:L= 9 2	9-306 297 4-279 270	20201 210 30216 217	1 • 72 56 2 • 23 34	K,L=16 5 00 14 7 10155 160	1+235 202 2+ 96 87	40162 175 50 57 54	2+242 256 3+389 409
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K,L=15 0	20 78 82 30177 195	1+485 448 2+ 72 120	W.L= 6 3 0=848 278	5-301 236 K,L= 3 4	K,L=20 4 0= 80 71	30 77 90 40 51 71	40 90 79 50 55 68	0*226 216 1*263 247	9+147 187 K,L= 9 8
1=156 121 25 12 42	40148 145 50 69 77	30190 196 40193 188	1-659 606 2-211 228	0-261 195 1-610 587	1.580 605	50 72 78 K,L=17 5	K.L=14 6 0+289 252	2+210 226 3+153 153	0+186 211 1+214 192
3=155 206 4= 51 66	K,L=13 1 09 14 16	5- 98 112 K-L=10 2	0-354 332 4-440 426	2-550 557 3-422 387	2+405 364 3+421 351	0-171 151 1- 47 47	10 86 61 20214 245	40 79 89 50 11 32	2+241 227 3+242 250
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0=142 148 1= 50 66	3- 85 86 4- 47 54	1-105 98 2-113 96 3-315 336	0+367 410 1+355 290	K.L= 4 4 00468 412	K.L= 1 5 0= 64 76	4e 52 57 5e 6 29	50 29 An	10187 179 20133 139	K.L.10 8
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50 61 85 K,L=17 0	10102 118 20 47 58	00 18 1 10142 153	90301 259 F,L= 8 3	40144 126 50457 359	4-234 260 5-398 339	20 9 26 30 47 58	3+ 75 78 4+ 61 55	K.L=13 7 0-130 110	40 90 85 90 71 77
10 13 18 20 46 61	30 92 116 40 70 75	20 64 13 30 13 14	00 37 110 10387 334	K,L= 5 4 00439 431	K,L= 2 5 0+248 223	40 36 46 K,L=19 5	5- 48 67 K.L=16 6	1-111 97	K,L=11 8 0- 15 8
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4-128 139
5- 91 101
K-L= 8 10
0-268 277
1- 80 70
2-148 150
5- 61 16
4- 90 85
5- 61 74
K-L= 9 10
0- 14 25
1-155 147
2-126 119

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 $(0.1 \le \sin \theta \le 0.6)$. 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 leastsquares 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 leastsquares 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 $Å^2$ and the C(21)-C(22) bond length was 1.26 A. 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 R

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

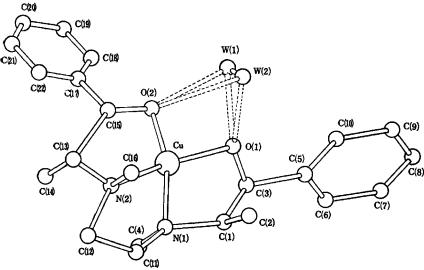


Fig. 4. The molecular structure of EBECu.

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	В	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 A).

Plan	ne(I)	Plane	e(II)	Pla	ne(III)	Pla	ne(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 evalution of the equation of the plane.

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 A, 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 squareplanar 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. Similary, 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 he 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.9> Therefore our results are not unreasonable.

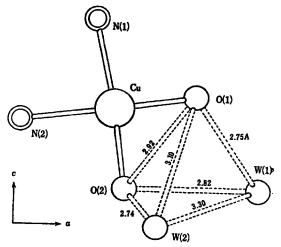


Fig. 5. Interatomic distances of oxygen atoms.

^{**} shows corrected positional parameters (see Text).

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(β -aminobuthyrato)-copper(II) dihydrate, 6) 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⁻¹ 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:

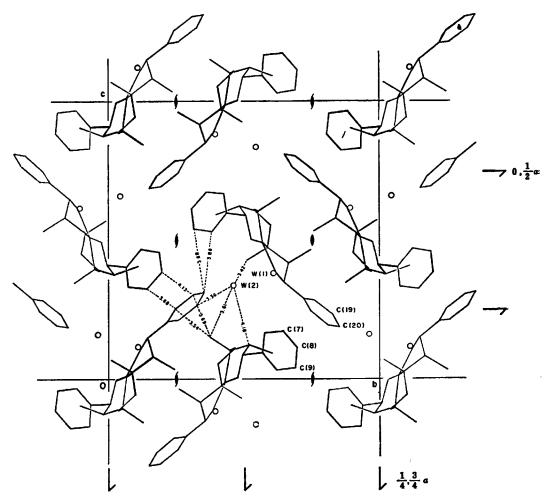


Fig. 6(a). Projection of the structure along the a axis.

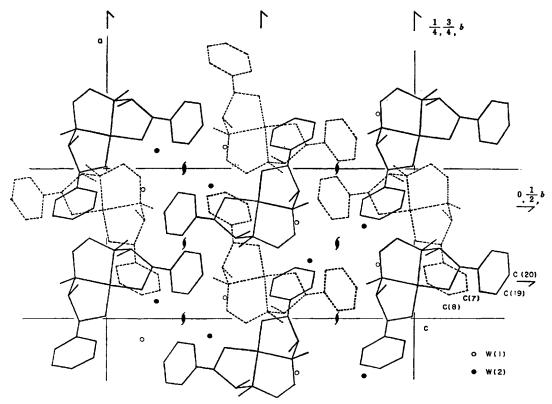


Fig. 6(b). Projection of the structure along the b axis.

TABLE 6. INTERMOLECULAR ATOMIC DISTANCES

[a] from benzene carbon atoms (less than 3.9	.9Å) [b] i	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(5	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(5	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	4) $C(4)[-1+x, 1+y, 1+z]$ 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	6) $C(12)[1+x, y, z]$ 1 3.98
C(19) $C(12)$ [$x, 1+y, 1+z$] 3	3.88 W()	
C(21) C(2) [$1+x$, $1+y$, $-1+z$] 2	3.90	

^{*} lattice translation

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

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 be and ae 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 be the twofold screw

^{**} symmetry translation in the unit cell

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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 publiciation¹⁾ 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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