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PAPER

Framework dimensionality of copper(i) coordination polymers of 4,4'-bipyrimidine controlled by anions and solvents†

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The reaction of $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_n]\text{NO}_3$ with 4,4'-bipyrimidine (bpm) in Me_2CO under C_2H_4 afforded a polymeric Cu(i)–bpm/ C_2H_4 adduct $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{bpm})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)(\text{NO}_3)_2]_n$ (**1**) with an infinite 1-D zigzag chain structure. Similar reactions of $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_n]\text{ClO}_4$ or $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{BF}_4$ with bpm in Me_2CO under C_2H_4 afforded Cu(i)–bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts $\{[\text{Cu}_3(\text{bpm})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2](\text{ClO}_4)_3\}_n$ (**2**) and $\{[\text{Cu}_3(\text{bpm})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2](\text{BF}_4)_3\}_n$ (**3**), respectively, which have an infinite 1-D zigzag ladder structure. It is interesting that two disordered ClO_4^- or BF_4^- anions are accommodated in the inside cavity of the ladder chains. In contrast, the reaction of $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{BF}_4$ with bpm in MeOH under C_2H_4 afforded a Cu(i)–bpm/ C_2H_4 adduct $\{[\text{Cu}_4(\text{bpm})_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_3(\text{MeOH})](\text{BF}_4)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{MeOH}\}_n$ (**4**). Three Cu atoms are bridged by three bpm ligands to form a metallacalix[3]arene structure with three legs of C_2H_4 . Furthermore, these metallacalix[3]arenes are linked through another Cu atom in the terminal N atom of bpm to produce a chiral 2-D sheet structure with space group $P6_3$. One BF_4^- anion is accommodated in the small triangular Cu_3 cavities, whereas three disordered BF_4^- anions are encapsulated in the large triangular Cu_3 cavities. In contrast to complex **4**, $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{BF}_4$ was reacted with bpm in MeOH under Ar, and C_2H_4 gas was then bubbled into the resultant brown suspensions. The reaction solution was allowed to come to room temperature, and Cu(i)–bpm complex $\{[\text{Cu}_3(\text{bpm})_3](\text{SiF}_6)_{1.5}\}_n$ (**5**) was collected. The tetrahedral Cu atom is coordinated by two N atoms in the chelate site of bpm and two N atoms in the terminal sites of two other bpm ligands to form two racemic metallacalix[3]arene structures. It is noteworthy that these metallacalix[3]arenes are joined through the bpm ligands to afford a 3-D cage structure consisting of two right-handed and left-handed helix networks. One disordered SiF_6^{2-} anion is accommodated in the inside cavity between two opposite metallacalix[3]arene structures. On the basis of these results, it has been concluded that BF_4^- , PF_6^- , ClO_4^- and SiF_6^{2-} anions can serve as anion templates to self-assemble polymeric Cu(i) C_2H_4 adducts and a cage compound in complexes **2–5**. The NO_3^- anion is ineffective as an anion template, as indicated by the higher coordination ability of the NO_3^- anion in complex **1**. Additionally, solvent-dependent effects have been observed in the formation process: Me_2CO can preferentially induce polymeric 1-D chain and 1-D ladder structures in complexes **1–3**, whereas MeOH can produce 2-D sheet and 3-D cage structures by the linkage of metallacalix[3]arene structures in complexes **4** and **5**.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: The SEM images and CD spectrum for complex **4** are given in Fig. S1 and S2. CCDC reference numbers 829823, 829824, 829825, 803344 and 803345 for complexes **1–5**, respectively. For crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c1ce06328f

Introduction

The rational design of inorganic artificial receptors for host–guest chemistry is one of the most attractive areas in contemporary supramolecular chemistry.¹ In particular, metal-assembled bowl-shaped molecules that are structural analogues of calixarenes and cyclotrimeratrylenes have attracted considerable attention,² in contrast to their versatile behaviours as hosts for inclusion complexation and as efficient ligands for metal ions in classical calixarenes.³ A successful strategy for forming metal-lamacrocycles closely related to calixarenes has been developed by the combination of *cis*-protected d⁸ metal units such as Pd(II) or Pt(II) and an appropriate *N*-heterocyclic ligand such as

pyrimidine or 4,7-phenanthroline derivatives. Recently, a new approach utilizing anion templation to construct metallamacrocycles and cages has been employed with several reported successes.⁴ However, in contrast to the well-studied templating properties of cationic and neutral species, the use of anionic components to direct the self-assembly process is an area of supramolecular chemistry still in its infancy.

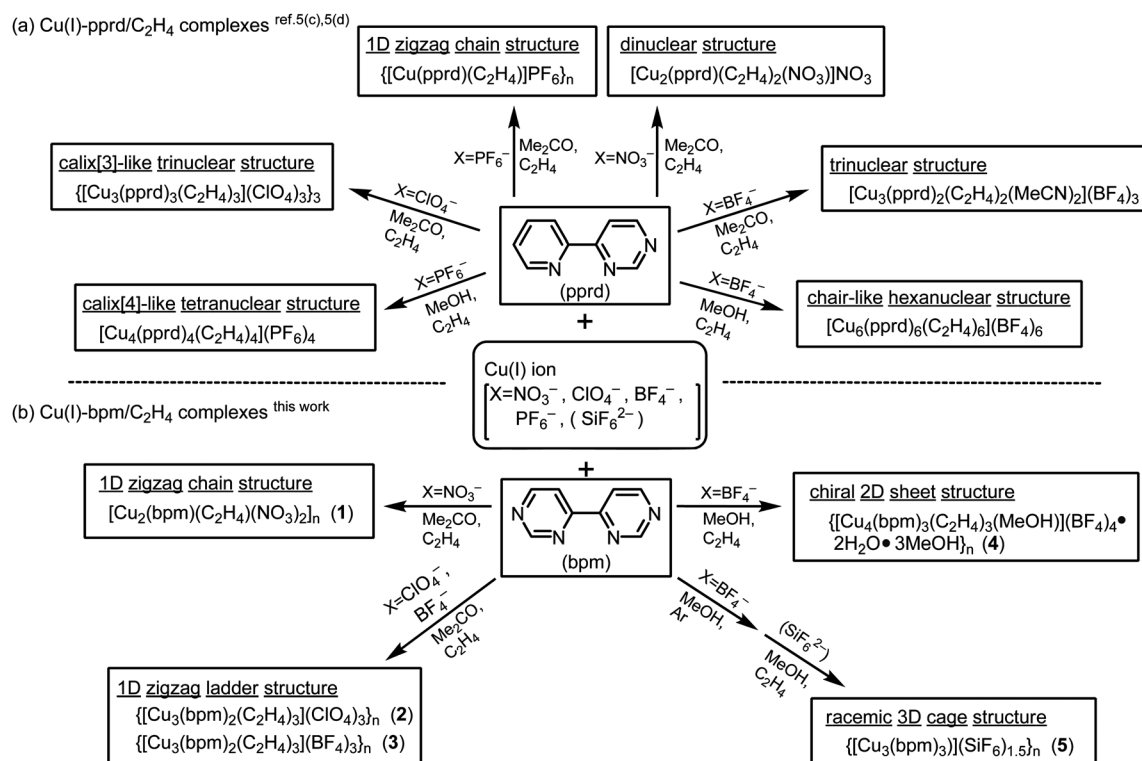
The 4-(2-pyridyl)pyrimidine (pprd) ligand is an attractive nitrogen ligand with a bidentate site for chelation and an *exo N*-donor site for bridging.⁵ We have adopted the combination of a Cu(I) or Ag(I) ion and the pprd ligand to construct novel bowl-shaped metallamacrocycles. It has been shown that Cu(I)–pprd metallamacrocycles with C₂H₄ and CO legs encapsulating ClO₄[−], PF₆[−] and BF₄[−] anions can be self-assembled by the controls of anion and solvent (Scheme 1(a)),^{5c,d} together with sandwich-shaped Ag(I)–pprd metallamacrocycles encapsulating XF₆^{2−} (X = Si, Ge and Sn) anions.^{5b} Similar to the pprd ligand, 4,4'-bipyrimidine (bpm) possesses a bidentate site for chelation and two *exo N*-donor sites for bridging since it can be thought of as a combination of 2,2'-bipyridine and 4,4'-bipyridine. It is expected to produce a greater diversity of finite metallamacrocyclic and infinite polymeric compounds with square/rectangle motifs. However, only a few preliminary reports of the coordination polymers of Cu(I),⁶ Ag(I)^{6b,7} and Rh(III)⁸ with bpm and derivatives can be found in the literature. Using 6,6'-diphenyl-4,4'-bipyrimidine (Ph₂bpm) as a bpm derivative, we have recently reported that diverse 3-D Cu(I)–Ph₂bpm/C₂H₄ adducts can be self-assembled by the different connectivities of an intermolecular π – π stacking interaction and a C–H...N contact.^{6c}

As a further investigation, we attempted herein to join discrete Cu(I) metallamacrocycles by the combination of Cu(I) ion and bpm ligand and to synthesize a few polymeric Cu(I) C₂H₄ adducts by the application of preparative approach in the related Cu(I)–pprd metallamacrocycles.^{5c,d} It was found that a diversity of 1-D chain, 1-D ladder, 2-D sheet Cu(I)–bpm/C₂H₄ adducts and 3-D Cu(I)–bpm cage compound, in which a ClO₄[−], BF₄[−] or SiF₆^{2−} anion was accommodated in the inside cavity, could be self-assembled by the controls of anions and solvents (Scheme 1(b)). Their structures and properties were characterized by X-ray, IR, TG-DTA, SEM and CD analyses. The roles of anion and solvent were determined in their formation processes.

Experimental section

General procedures and reagents

[Cu(MeCN)₄]X (X = PF₆ and BF₄) were prepared according to the literature.⁹ 4,4'-Bipyrimidine (bpm) was prepared by modifications of the literature method.¹⁰ Cu(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O and Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O were purchased from Mitsuwa Chemicals and Wako pure Chemicals, respectively. The pure C₂H₄ gas (>99.9%) was purchased from Sumitomo Seika Chemicals (Japan). All organic solvents were dried and distilled by the usual methods before use. All procedures were carried out using standard Schlenk techniques under Ar and C₂H₄. IR spectra were recorded with a JASCO FT-IR 430 spectrometer as KBr pellets. Thermogravimetric analysis (TG-DTA) was carried out with a Rigaku Thermo Plus 8120 under flowing N₂ gas.



Scheme 1 Cu(I)–{pprd, bpm}/C₂H₄ complexes.

Preparation of Cu(I)–bpm complexes

[Cu₂(bpm)(C₂H₄)(NO₃)₂]_n (1). The precursor Cu(I) C₂H₄ complex [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]_nNO₃ was prepared by the reductive reaction of Cu(NO₃)₂·3H₂O (24.2 mg, 0.10 mmol) with Cu wire in Me₂CO (5 ml) under C₂H₄. A 5 ml Me₂CO solution of bpm (3.2 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added to the Cu(I) C₂H₄ solution. The C₂H₄ gas was then bubbled for 1 hour. The brown suspension was filtered, and the filtrates were sealed in 7 mmϕ glass tubes under C₂H₄. The reaction solution was allowed to stand at −10 °C for 1 month, and the solution was then allowed to come to room temperature. The brown plate crystals of complex **1** were collected. After complex **1** was dried by flowing C₂H₄ gas, it was immediately subjected to elementary analysis, IR and TG-DTA. Anal. Calcd for Cu₂C₁₀H₁₀N₆O₆: C, 27.46; H, 2.30; N, 19.22. Found: C, 27.85; H, 3.17; N, 21.77%. IR (KBr, cm^{−1}): 1636(w), 1601(m), 1577(s), 1559(m, C₂H₄), 1542(w), 1522(m), 1443(m), 1385(s, NO₃), 1183(w), 1155(w), 1060(w), 845(w), 746(m), 692(w), 652(m).

{[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](ClO₄)₃]_n (2). The precursor Cu(I) C₂H₄ complex [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]_nClO₄ was prepared by the reductive reaction of Cu(ClO₄)₂·6H₂O (37.1 mg, 0.10 mmol) with Cu wire in Me₂CO (5 ml) under C₂H₄. A 5 ml Me₂CO solution of bpm (3.2 mg, 0.02 mmol) was added to the Cu(I) C₂H₄ solution. The C₂H₄ gas was then bubbled for 1 hour. The brown suspension was filtered, and the filtrates were sealed in 7 mmϕ glass tubes under C₂H₄. The reaction solution was allowed to stand at −10 °C for 1 month, and red plate crystals of complex **2** were collected. After complex **2** was dried by flowing C₂H₄ gas, it was immediately subjected to elementary analysis and IR. Anal. Calcd for Cu₃C₂₀H₂₀N₈Cl₃O₁₂: C, 27.89; H, 2.34; N, 13.01. Found: C, 26.26; H, 2.50; N, 11.50%. IR (KBr, cm^{−1}): 1598(s), 1568(s), 1548(m, C₂H₄), 1536(w), 1474(s), 1396(s), 1335(m, C₂H₄), 1274(w), 1167(s), 1094–927(s, ClO₄), 858(s), 739(s), 684(w), 670(m), 622(s).

Caution: perchlorate salts of metal complexes with organic compounds are potentially explosive! Only small amounts of materials should be prepared and should be handled with great care.

{[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](BF₄)₃]_n (3). [Cu(MeCN)₄]BF₄ (62.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) and bpm (3.2 mg, 0.02 mmol) were reacted in Me₂CO (10 ml) under C₂H₄. The yellow reaction solution was filtered, and the filtrates were sealed in 7 mmϕ glass tubes under C₂H₄. The reaction solution was allowed to stand for 2 months at −10 °C, and the solution was then allowed to come to room temperature. The red plate crystals of complex **3** were collected. After complex **3** was dried by flowing C₂H₄ gas, it was immediately subjected to elementary analysis, IR and TG-DTA. Anal. Calcd for Cu₃C₂₀H₂₀B₃F₁₂N₈: C, 29.17; H, 2.45; N, 13.61. Found: C, 28.95; H, 2.57; N, 13.53%. IR (KBr, cm^{−1}): 1599(s), 1569(s), 1550(m, C₂H₄), 1476(s), 1409(s), 1338(m, C₂H₄), 1286(w), 1273(m), 1167(s), 1088–956(s, BF₄), 862(m), 740(s), 685(m), 672(m), 520(m).

{[Cu₄(bpm)₃(C₂H₄)₃(MeOH)](BF₄)₄·2H₂O·3MeOH]_n (4). [Cu(MeCN)₄]BF₄ (62.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) and bpm (3.2 mg, 0.02 mmol) were reacted in MeOH (10 ml) under C₂H₄. The yellow reaction solution was filtered, and the filtrates were sealed

in 7 mmϕ glass tubes under C₂H₄. The reaction solution was allowed to stand for 1 week at −10 °C. Two kinds of reddish-brown hexagonal prismatic (**4a**) and plate crystals (**4b**) were collected. The preliminary X-ray determinations showed that both crystals had the same crystallographic lattice constants. A single crystal X-ray analysis was carried out using appropriate plate crystals **4b**. After complex **4** was dried by flowing C₂H₄ gas, it was immediately subjected to elementary analysis, IR and TG-DTA. Anal. Calcd for Cu₄C₃₄H₅₀N₁₂O₆B₄F₁₆: C, 30.84; H, 3.81; N, 12.69. Found: C, 30.70; H, 3.75; N, 12.63%. IR (KBr, cm^{−1}): 1596(s), 1568(m), 1545(m, C₂H₄), 1472(s), 1402(s), 1335(m, C₂H₄), 1285(m), 1167(s), 1062(s, BF₄), 843(m), 742(s), 696(w), 685(w), 666(s), 521(m).

{[Cu₃(bpm)₃](SiF₆)_{1.5}]_n (5). [Cu(MeCN)₄]BF₄ (9.4 mg, 0.03 mmol) and bpm (1.6 mg, 0.01 mmol) were reacted in MeOH (10 ml) under Ar. The C₂H₄ gas was bubbled into dark brown suspensions to form a clear yellow solution. The reaction solution was filtered, and the filtrates were sealed in 7 mmϕ glass tubes under C₂H₄. The reaction solution was allowed to stand for 1 month at −10 °C, and the solution was then allowed to come to room temperature. The black brick crystals of complex **5** were collected after 2 weeks. After complex **5** was dried by flowing C₂H₄ gas, it was immediately subjected to elementary analysis and IR. Anal. Calcd for Cu₃C₂₄H₁₈N₁₂Si_{1.5}F₉: C, 32.82; H, 2.07; N, 19.14. Found: C, 32.65; H, 2.03; N, 19.04%. IR (KBr, cm^{−1}): 1637(w), 1577(s), 1523(m), 1444(m), 1384(s), 1277(w), 1184(m), 1084(m), 1061(m), 845(m), 747(s, SiF₆), 484(s, SiF₆), 450(w).

X-ray crystal structure determinations

All measurements of Cu(I)–bpm complexes **1–5** were made on a Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo-K_α radiation (λ = 0.71070 Å). The diffraction data were collected at −157(2), −165(2), −153(2), −175(2) and −155(2) °C for complexes **1–5** in the ω scan mode, respectively. Of the 10 327, 11 447, 17 589, 32 111 and 35 743 reflections that were collected, 3258, 3651, 3464, 4171 and 1248 were unique (*R*_{int} = 0.0240, 0.0484, 0.0310, 0.0486 and 0.0523) for complexes **1–5**, respectively. Data were collected and processed using the Crystal Clear program (Rigaku). The linear absorption coefficient, μ, for Mo-K_α radiation is 29.96, 23.47, 21.65, 16.343 and 21.07 cm^{−1} for complexes **1–5**, respectively. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects.

The structures were solved by direct methods (*SHELXS-97*) and expanded using Fourier techniques. The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were included and constrained to the ideal

restrained for thermal displacement parameters using the DELU and SIMU commands on *SHELXL-97*. The hydrogen atoms of disordered water molecules were not located. The final cycle of full-matrix least squares refinement was based on {3258, 2814}, {3651, 2606}, {3464, 2955}, {4171, 4033} and {1248, 1247} observed reflections (all data, $I > 2\sigma(I)$) for complexes **1–5**, respectively. The unweighted and weighted agreement factors of $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$, $R_1 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ ($F_o > 4\sigma(F_o)$) and $wR_2 = [\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$ were used. The R , R_1 and wR_2 values were {0.0434, 0.0317 and 0.0686}, {0.0703, 0.0685 and 0.1941}, {0.0703, 0.0685 and 0.1941}, {0.0703, 0.0685 and 0.1941} and {0.0727, 0.0726 and 0.1729} for complexes **1–5**, respectively. All calculations were performed using the *WinGX* 1.80. Crystal data and details of the structure determination are summarized in Table 1.

Results and discussion

Crystal structures of Cu(I)–bpm complexes

[Cu₂(bpm)(C₂H₄)(NO₃)₂]_n (1). The reaction of [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]–NO₃ with bpm in Me₂CO under C₂H₄ afforded brown plate crystals of [Cu₂(bpm)(C₂H₄)(NO₃)₂]_n (**1**). The crystal structure of complex **1** is presented in Fig. 1. The Cu atom is coordinated by two N atoms of bpm in the chelate site and the C=C bond of C₂H₄ in a trigonal-planar geometry. The other Cu atom is coordinated by two N atoms of the different bpm ligands in the *exo* bridging site and two O atoms of the different NO₃[–] anions in a distorted tetragonal geometry to form an infinite 1-D zigzag

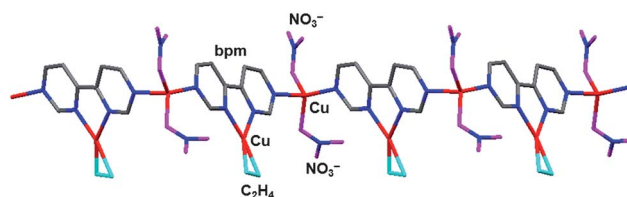


Fig. 1 X-Ray crystal structure of complex **1**.

chain structure. Although there have been several Cu(I) complexes with a NO₃[–] anion in the chelating bidentate mode¹¹ and the bridging bidentate manner,¹² there are few Cu(I) complexes with a NO₃[–] anion in the unidentate coordination mode.^{5d,11b,d,f} Additionally, Cu(I) C₂H₄ adducts have been poorly characterized due to the extremely labile nature of the Cu(I)–C₂H₄ interaction.^{5c,d,6c,13} In particular, preparative and structural reports of polynuclear and polymeric Cu(I) C₂H₄ complexes are few.^{5c,d,6c,13e,f} Therefore, polymeric Cu(I)–bpm/C₂H₄ adduct **1** with the η¹–NO₃[–] anion is of significance. In our related Cu(I)–pprd complexes (Scheme 1(a)), we have proved that the conformation of metallamacrocyclic Cu(I)–pprd/C₂H₄, CO adducts can be controlled by the choice of anion: the self-assemblies by anion templation of BF₄[–], PF₆[–] and ClO₄[–] under C₂H₄ preferentially can induce metallamacrocyclic Cu(I)–pprd/C₂H₄, CO adducts.^{5c,d} In contrast, the NO₃[–] anion is ineffective as an anion template in the formation of expected metallamacrocyclic Cu(I)–pprd/C₂H₄ adducts due to the higher coordination ability of the NO₃[–] anion. In fact, the reaction of [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]NO₃ with prpd in

Table 1 Crystal data of Cu(I)–bpm complexes **1–5**^a

	[Cu ₂ (bpm)(C ₂ H ₄)(NO ₃) ₂] _n (1)	{[Cu ₃ (bpm) ₂ (C ₂ H ₄) ₂](ClO ₄) ₃] _n (2)	{[Cu ₃ (bpm) ₂ (C ₂ H ₄) ₂](BF ₄) ₃] _n (3)	{[Cu ₄ (bpm) ₃ (C ₂ H ₄) ₃ (MeOH)](BF ₄) ₄ ·2H ₂ O·3MeOH] _n (4b)	{[Cu ₃ (bpm) ₃](SiF ₆) _{1.5}] _n (5)
Formula	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ Cu ₂ N ₆ O ₆	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ Cl ₃ Cu ₃ N ₈ O ₁₂	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ B ₃ Cu ₃ F ₁₂ N ₈	C ₃₄ H ₄₉ Cu ₄ N ₁₂ B ₄ F ₁₆ O ₆	C ₄₈ H ₃₆ Cu ₆ N ₂₄ Si ₃ F ₁₈
Formula weight	437.32	861.44	823.49	1323.23	1756.48
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Hexagonal	Cubic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>a</i> (no. 14)	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i> (no. 15)	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i> (no. 15)	<i>P</i> 6 ₃ (no. 173)	<i>I</i> a3(–) (no. 206)
<i>a</i> /Å	14.897(9)	20.8073(9)	20.8286(7)	14.384(5)	18.673(5)
<i>b</i> /Å	5.819(3)	13.2133(18)	12.9965(5)	14.384(5)	18.673(5)
<i>c</i> /Å	17.441(10)	15.3486(11)	15.3593(5)	15.215(5)	18.673(5)
α /°	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
β /°	107.581(6)	132.126(2)	132.5660(10)	90.0	90.0
γ /°	90.0	90.0	90.0	120.0	90.0
<i>V</i> /Å ³	1441.4(14)	3129.7(5)	3062.17(19)	2726.2(16)	6510.9(18)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	4	2	4
<i>D</i> _{calc} /g cm ^{–3}	2.015	1.828	1.786	1.498	1.820
<i>F</i> (000)	872.0	1720.0	1624.0	1316.0	3536.0
μ (Mo–K α)/cm ^{–1}	29.96	23.47	21.65	16.343	21.07
Temperature/K	116(2)	108(2)	120(2)	98(2)	118(2)
Observed reflections	10 327 (<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.0237)	11 447 (<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.0484)	17 589 (<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.0310)	32 111 (<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.0486)	35 743 (<

Me₂CO under C₂H₄ afforded dinuclear Cu(I)-pprd/C₂H₄ complex, [Cu₂(pprd)(C₂H₄)₂(NO₃)]NO₃.^{5d} In this study, two NO₃[−] anions were similarly coordinated to the Cu atom in the terminal bridging sites of bpm in the η¹-fashion. This finding suggests that the NO₃[−] anion is ineffective as an anion template in the construction of expected metallamacrocyclic Cu(I)-bpm/C₂H₄ adducts, although the combination of [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]NO₃ and bpm under C₂H₄ can produce a rare polymeric 1-D zigzag chain Cu(I) C₂H₄ adduct. In the coordinated C₂H₄, the C=C distance of 1.373(4) Å is slightly longer than those [1.30(1)–1.366(6) Å] in the reported trigonal-planar Cu(I) C₂H₄ complexes^{5d,13c–i} and that [1.313 (exptl) and 1.333 (calc.) Å] of metal-free C₂H₄.¹⁴ The average Cu–N distance of 2.011 Å in the terminal bridging site is slightly shorter than that (2.006 Å) in the chelate site.

{[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](ClO₄)₃]_n (2) and {[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](BF₄)₃]_n (3). The reaction of [Cu(C₂H₄)_n]ClO₄ with bpm in Me₂CO under C₂H₄ afforded red plate crystals of {[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](ClO₄)₃]_n (2). In contrast to complex 1, this result indicates a significant anion-dependent effect in the formation process of Cu(I)-bpm/C₂H₄ adducts. The crystal structure of complex 2 is shown in Fig. 2. The Cu atom is coordinated by four N atoms in the chelate site of two different bpm ligands in the distorted tetrahedral geometry. The other Cu atom is coordinated by two terminal N atoms in the bridging sites of two different bpm ligands and the C=C bond of C₂H₄ in the distorted trigonal geometry to form an infinite 1-D zigzag ladder structure. It is interesting that two disordered ClO₄[−] anions are accommodated in the inside cavity of the ladder chains. Although there have been several reports of the encapsulation of NO₃[−],¹⁵ BF₄[−],^{5d,15a,b,16} PF₆[−],^{15a,b,17} Cl₂¹⁸ and I₂^{2–19} anions, less is known about the encapsulation of a ClO₄[−] anion into macrocycles and cages.^{15a,16h,20}

A similar reaction of [Cu(MeCN)₄]BF₄ with bpm in Me₂CO under C₂H₄ gave red plate crystals of {[Cu₃(bpm)₂(C₂H₄)₂](BF₄)₃]_n (3). The crystal structure of complex 3 is shown in Fig. 3. The infinite 1-D zigzag ladder structure of complex 3 essentially resembles that of complex 2, in which two disordered BF₄[−] anions are accommodated in the inside cavity of the ladder chains. These findings indicate that BF₄[−] and ClO₄[−] anions can serve as anion templates in the formation of polymeric 1-D ladder Cu(I) C₂H₄ adducts, although BF₄[−] and ClO₄[−] anions contribute to the formation of metallamacrocyclic Cu(I) C₂H₄ adducts in the related Cu(I)-pprd complexes.^{5c,d}

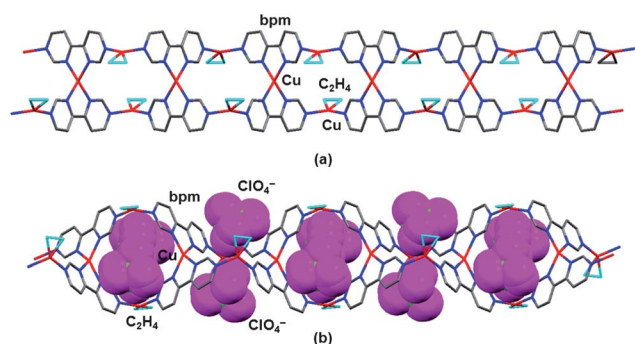


Fig. 2 X-Ray crystal structure of complex 2 encapsulating ClO₄[−] anions.

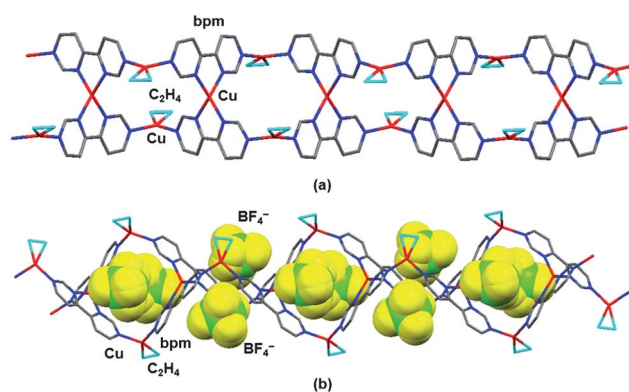


Fig. 3 X-Ray crystal structure of complex 3 encapsulating BF₄[−] anions.

In the coordinated C₂H₄, the C=C distances of 1.385(8) and 1.370(9) Å in complexes 2 and 3 are slightly longer than that [1.313 (exptl) and 1.333 (calc.) Å] of the metal-free C₂H₄¹⁴ and those (1.30(1)–1.366(6) Å) in tetrahedral Cu(I) C₂H₄ complexes^{13b,j} and related Cu(I)-pprd/C₂H₄ metallamacrocycles.^{5c,d}

{[Cu₄(bpm)₃(C₂H₄)₃(MeOH)](BF₄)₄·2H₂O·3MeOH]_n (4). Further attempts to react [Cu(MeCN)₄]BF₄ with bpm in MeOH under C₂H₄ afforded reddish-brown hexagonal prismatic (4a) and plate crystals (4b) of {[Cu₄(bpm)₃(C₂H₄)₃(MeOH)](BF₄)₄·2H₂O·3MeOH]_n, with the crystals of both having the same crystallographic lattice constants. In contrast to complex 3, this result indicates a remarkable solvent-dependent effect in the formation process of Cu(I)-bpm/C₂H₄ adducts. The SEM images of crystals 4a and 4b are shown in Fig. 4. In particular, it is interesting that the shape of crystals 4a showed a hexagonal prismatic structure with a hollow hole, in which the outside diameter is about 250 ± 25 μm and the inside diameter is about 130 ± 10 μm. Although it is difficult to decide the crystal growth process at this time, it is considered that a horn-like shape should be formed by the aggregations of the torus-shape plates according to the enlarged SEM images (ESI, Fig. S1†). For instance, it has been known that the hexagonal ZnP(Py)₄ nanorods with a hollow hole could encapsulate fullerene (C₆₀), which showed photo-induced electron transfer and light energy conversion properties.²¹ Thus coordination polymers with a hollow hole are expected to develop into structurally and functionally interesting host compounds.

A single crystal X-ray analysis was carried out using appropriate plate crystals 4b. The crystal structure of complex 4b is

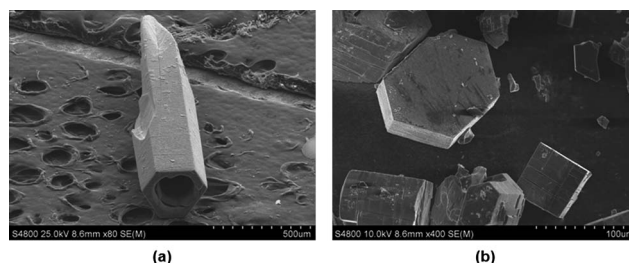


Fig. 4 The SEM images of hexagonal prismatic crystals for 4a (a) and plate crystals for 4b (b).

shown in Fig. 5. No inversion center was found, confirming $P6_3$ as the correct space group. Each Cu atom is coordinated by three N atoms in chelate and bridging sites of bpm and the C=C bond of C_2H_4 in the distorted tetrahedral geometry. Three Cu atoms are bridged by three bpm ligands to form a metallacalix[3]arene structure with three legs of C_2H_4 . Furthermore, these metallacalix[3]arenes are linked through another Cu atom with MeOH in the terminal N atom of bpm to produce a 2-D sheet structure with small and large Cu_3 cavities (Fig. 5). Although C_2H_4 adducts to the 2-D surfaces of $CuMCl_4$ ($M = Al$ and Ga) have been determined by powder X-ray diffraction analysis,²² complex **4b** is the first 2-D sheet $Cu(I)$ C_2H_4 adduct. It should be noted that each 2-D sheet structure is arranged in parallel along the c -axis, resulting in the formation of a chiral 2-D sheet structure (Fig. 6 and 7). The presence of chirality could be confirmed by circular dichroic (CD) spectroscopy in the solid state (ESI, Fig. S2†). The positive cotton effect was observed. More noteworthy are one BF_4^- anion is functionally accommodated in the small triangular Cu_3 cavities with neighbouring $Cu \cdots Cu$ distances of 6.06 Å and three disordered BF_4^- anions are encapsulated in the large triangular Cu_3 cavities with corresponding distances of 14.38 Å. It was shown that the BF_4^- anion can play a role as an anion template to build a chiral 2-D sheet structure consisting of the linkage of $[Cu_3(bpm)_3]$ frameworks with a metallacalix[3]arene structure. To the best of our knowledge, the encapsulations of BF_4^- anion into macrocycles and cage compounds have been limited.^{5d,15a,b,16} As such, this compound is expected to develop as an unprecedented inorganic anion receptor with chirality. In the coordinated C_2H_4 , the C=C distance of 1.31(2) Å is similar to that [1.313 (exptl) and

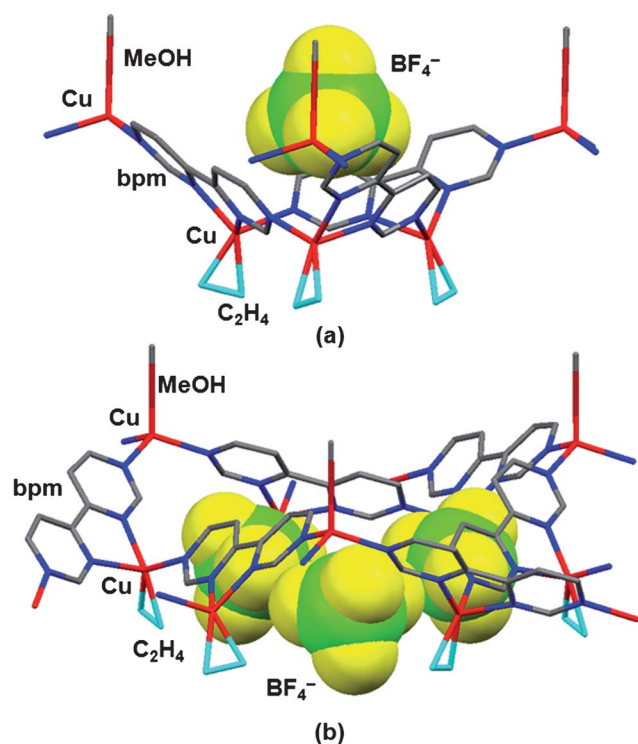


Fig. 5 X-Ray crystal structure of complex **4b** encapsulating BF_4^- anions in small (a) and large Cu_3 cavities (b).

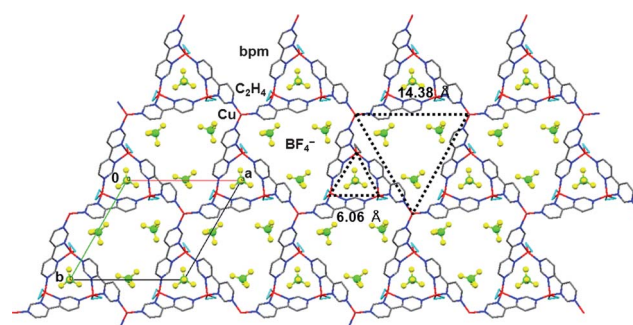


Fig. 6 2-D sheet structure of complex **4b** encapsulating BF_4^- anions. The solvated MeOH and H_2O molecules are omitted for clarity.

1.333 (calc.) Å] of the metal-free C_2H_4 ¹⁴ and those (1.30(1)–1.366(6) Å) in tetrahedral $Cu(I)$ C_2H_4 complexes^{13b,j} and related $Cu(I)$ –pprd/ C_2H_4 metallamacrocycles.^{5c,d} The average Cu–N distance of 2.025 Å in the terminal bridging site is slightly shorter than that (2.144 Å) in the chelate site.

$\{[Cu_3(bpm)_3](SiF_6)_{1.5}]_n$ (5**).** In contrast to $Cu(I)$ C_2H_4 adduct **4**, $[Cu(MeCN)_4]BF_4$ was reacted with bpm in MeOH under Ar, and the C_2H_4 gas was then bubbled into the resultant brown suspensions to afford a clear yellow solution. The reaction solution was allowed to stand for 2 months at $-10^\circ C$, but we were not able to obtain any crystals and precipitates due to the higher solubility. The reaction solution was then allowed to come to room temperature, and black brick crystals of $\{[Cu_3(bpm)_3]-(SiF_6)_{1.5}\}_n$ (**5**) were collected after 2 weeks. The crystal structure of complex **5** is shown in Fig. 8. The tetrahedral Cu atom is coordinated by two N atoms in the chelate site of bpm and two N atoms in the terminal sites of two other bpm ligands to form two racemic metallacalix[3]arene structures, in which the neighbouring triangular $Cu \cdots Cu$ distances are 5.73 Å. It is noteworthy that these metallacalix[3]arenes are joined through the bpm ligands to afford a 3-D cage structure consisting of two right-handed (blue) and left-handed (red) helix networks. One disordered SiF_6^{2-} anion is accommodated in the inside cavity between two opposite metallacalix[3]arene structures (Fig. 9). Although

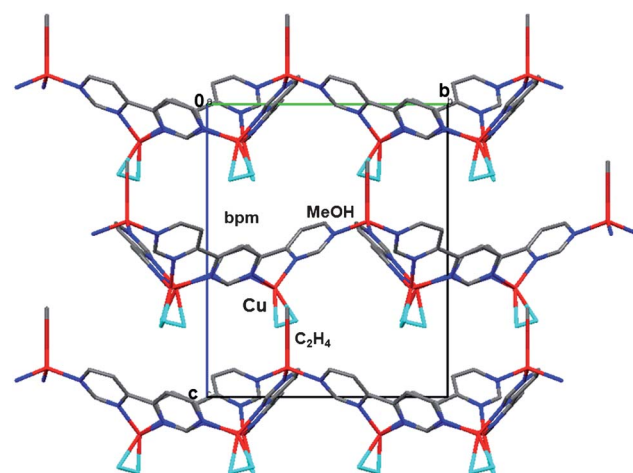


Fig. 7 X-Ray crystal packing structure of complex **4b** along the a -axis. The solvated MeOH and H_2O molecules are omitted for clarity.

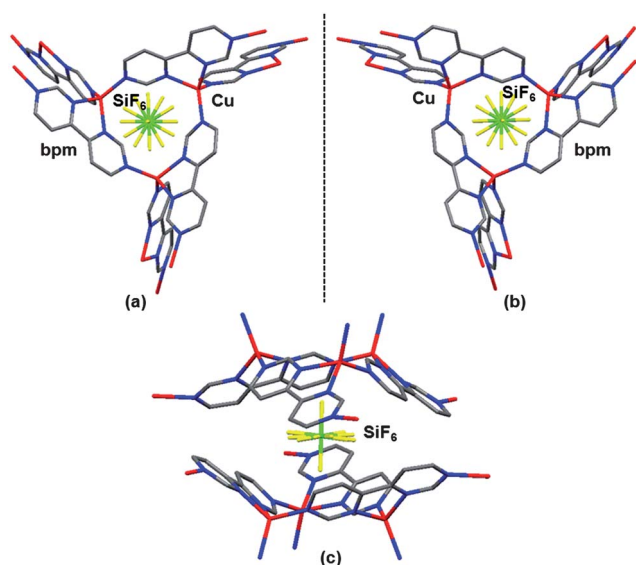


Fig. 8 X-Ray crystal structures of complex **5** encapsulating disordered SiF_6^{2-} anions. Top {(a) and (b)} and side views (c) in two racemic metallocalix[3]arene structures.

there have been only a few reports regarding the encapsulation of a SiF_6^{2-} anion to create sandwich-shaped $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$ metal-lamacrocycles^{5b} and an organic anion complex,²³ the encapsulation of a SiF_6^{2-} anion into a racemic 3-D $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ cage compound is quite unique. It would be interesting to elucidate the formation process of this 3-D $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ cage compound. Presumably, a chopped $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 complex should be induced from a polymeric $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm complex by the addition of C_2H_4 since a dark brown suspension under Ar was changed to a clear yellowish-brown solution upon bubbling of C_2H_4 . Similar behaviors have been observed in the formation process of our related $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -pprd/ C_2H_4 adducts.^{5c} Subsequently, a coordinatively unsaturated $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm complex would be produced as an intermediate

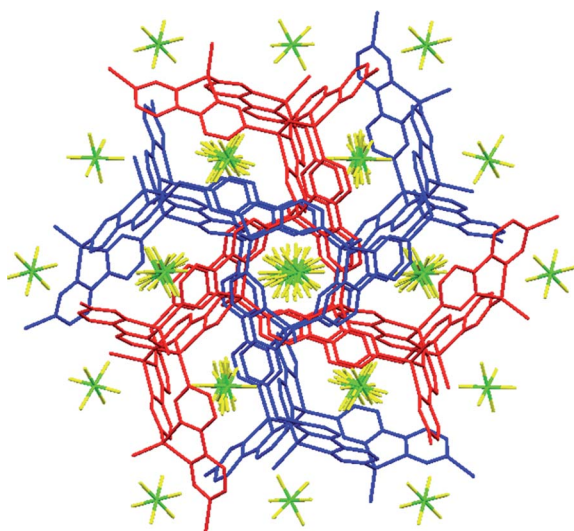


Fig. 9 3-D $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ cage structure of complex **5** encapsulating disordered SiF_6^{2-} anions, which consist of two right-handed (blue) and left-handed (red) helix networks.

in the dissociation equilibrium of C_2H_4 upon the reaction solution standing at room temperature. Finally, the SiF_6^{2-} anion could act as an anion template to form a 3-D $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ cage compound **5**.^{5b} These results also suggest that a source of SiF_6^{2-} anion can be introduced by the reaction of a BF_4^- anion and SiO_2 component from a glass-made reactor and tube.^{5b,23,24}

TG-DTA curves and IR spectra of $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts

Thermogravimetric analysis (TG-DTA) was carried out under 20 ml min^{-1} flowing N_2 gas for $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **1**, **3** and **4** except for explosive $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 - ClO_4 complex **2**. The temperature was ramped at a rate of 5° min^{-1} from 20 to 400°C . As shown in Fig. 10, 1-D chain $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adduct **1** displayed a mass loss of three-step curves at 20–115 (sharp, 7.2%), 115–185 (gentle, 1.6%) and 185–250 $^\circ \text{C}$ (sharp, 36.8%). The thermal decomposition of complex **1** was determined near 250°C with the rapid mass loss by the elimination of bpm ligands in accordance with exothermic DTA behaviors. The mass loss of 7.2% at the first step is correlated with the elimination of one C_2H_4 molecule (calcd 6.4%). The total mass loss of 38.4% (calcd 36.1%) at the sum of first and second steps was roughly identical to the elimination of one bpm molecule. Similarly, 1-D ladder $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **3** showed a mass loss of three-step curves at 20–70 (gentle, 6.6%), 70–170 (gentle, 7.5%) and 170–330 $^\circ \text{C}$ (sharp, 12.9%). The mass loss of 6.6% at the first step is correlated with the elimination of two C_2H_4 molecules (calcd 6.8%). The total mass loss of 20.4% (calcd 19.2%) at the sum of the first and second steps was roughly assigned to the elimination of one bpm molecule. In contrast, 2-D sheet $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **4** showed a total mass loss of 20.3% (calcd 18.8%) with gentle relatively unclear three-step curves at 20–120 (10.0%) and 120–320 $^\circ \text{C}$ (10.3%) corresponding to three C_2H_4 , two H_2O and four MeOH molecules, and the curve subsequently showed a sharp decline from around 320 $^\circ \text{C}$ in response to the elimination of the bpm ligand. At the present time, gentle two-step curves are unidentified due to simultaneous desorptions of the coordinated C_2H_4 and MeOH molecules and the solvated H_2O and MeOH

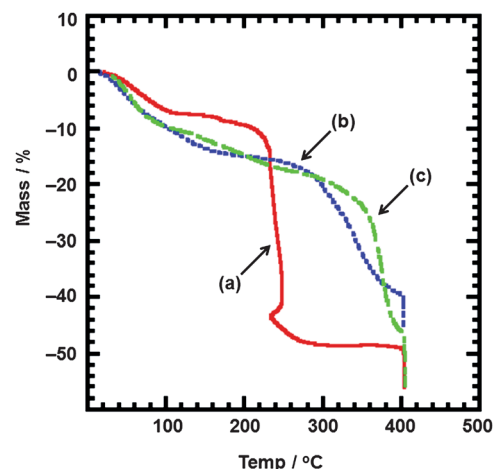


Fig. 10 TG-DTA curves of $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ -bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **1**, **3** and **4** under flowing N_2 gas. Solid line (a) for **1**, broken line (b) for **3** and dashed-dotted line (c) for **4**.

molecules, although endothermic DTA behaviour was clearly observed at the first step (20–120 °C).

The $\nu_{C=C}$ bands of Cu(I)–bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **1–4** are observed at 1559 (**1**), 1548 (**2**), 1550 (**3**) and 1545 (**4**) cm^{-1} , respectively [metal-free C_2H_4 , 1623 cm^{-1}]. These $\nu_{C=C}$ wavenumbers are slightly larger than those (1537–1543 cm^{-1}) of the related Cu(I)–pprd/ C_2H_4 metallamacrocycles encapsulating ClO_4^- , PF_6^- and BF_4^- anions,^{5c,5d} indicative of the contribution of poor Cu $\rightarrow C_2H_4$ π back-bonding.

Conclusion

As summarized in Scheme 1, the reactions of Cu(I) ion with NO_3^- , ClO_4^- and BF_4^- anions and bpm under C_2H_4 in Me_2CO afforded Cu(I)–bpm/ C_2H_4 adducts **1–3** with infinite 1-D chain and 1-D ladder structures, whereas similar reactions of Cu(I) ion with BF_4^- and SiF_6^{2-} anions and bpm under C_2H_4 in MeOH gave Cu(I) coordination polymers **4** and **5** with 2-D sheet and 3-D cage structures by the linkage of $[Cu_3(bpm)_3]$ frameworks with a metallacalix[3]arene structure. It has been shown that BF_4^- , PF_6^- , ClO_4^- and SiF_6^{2-} anions can serve as anion templates to self-assemble polymeric Cu(I) C_2H_4 adducts and a cage compound in complexes **2–5**. The NO_3^- anion is ineffective as an anion template, as indicated by the higher coordination ability of the NO_3^- anion in complex **1**. Additionally, the solvent-dependent effects are clarified in the formation process: Me_2CO preferentially can induce polymeric 1-D chain and 1-D ladder structures in complexes **1–3**, whereas MeOH can produce 2-D sheet and 3-D cage structures by the linkage of metallacalix[3]arene structures in complexes **4** and **5**. These results are expected to contribute to the design and architecture of structurally and functionally new inorganic anion receptors, in combination with previous results regarding the related Cu(I) and Ag(I) prpd complexes.^{5b–d}

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