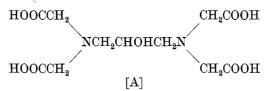
## DIHYDROGEN 1,3-DIAMINO-2-HYDROXYPROPANE-N.N.N'.N'-TETRAACETATOCOPPER(II)\*

## By C. H. L. KENNARD†

Dihydrogen 1,3-diamino-2-hydroxypropane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetatocopper(II) was synthesized by treating freshly prepared copper(II) hydroxide with a saturated aqueous solution of complexing agent [A]:



This produced a deep blue solution which on evaporation gave a similarly coloured crystalline precipitate. The hydrated compound was recrystallized from hot water, washed with cold water, and alcohol (Found: C,  $32 \cdot 9$ ; H,  $4 \cdot 6$ ; N,  $6 \cdot 8$ ; Cu,  $15 \cdot 6$ . Cale. for  $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_{10}Cu$ : C,  $32 \cdot 9$ ; H,  $4 \cdot 5$ ; N,  $7 \cdot 0$ ; Cu,  $15 \cdot 8\%$ ).

## TABLE 1 CRYSTAL DATA

 ${
m C_{11}H_{18}CuN_2O_{10}}:~{
m mol.}~{
m wt.}~401\cdot82;~{
m monoclinic};~a=13\cdot92\pm0\cdot01~{
m Å},~b=7\cdot00\pm0\cdot01~{
m Å},~c=15\cdot59\pm0\cdot01~{
m Å};~\beta=97\pm1^\circ;~d_{
m m}~1\cdot77~{
m g~cm^{-3}}~{
m (by~flotation~method)};~U=1502\cdot9~{
m Å}^2;~Z=4;~d_{
m o}~1\cdot78~{
m g~cm^{-3}};~{
m space~group},~P2_{1/c}~{
m (}hkl~{
m all~present};~h0l:~l=2n;~0k0:~k=2n).$  Radiation: copper unfiltered, single crystal oscillation, equi-inclination Weissenberg and precession photographs. Comparison with isomorphous compounds: X-ray diffraction data with a,~b,~c in  ${
m Å}$ ;  $d_{
m o}$  and  $d_{
m m}$  in g cm<sup>-3</sup>

Compound	a	ь	c	β	$d_{\mathbf{c}}$	$d_{ m m}$	Space Group	Z
$Ni(OH_2)H_2 EDTA^2$ $Cu(OH_2)H_2 EDTA^2$ $Cu(OH_2)H_2 A$	$11 \cdot 71$ $11 \cdot 61$ $13 \cdot 92$	$6 \cdot 94 \\ 7 \cdot 00 \\ 7 \cdot 00$	16.65 $16.50$ $15.54$	$91 \cdot 2^{\circ} \\ 92 \cdot 0^{\circ} \\ 97 \cdot 0^{\circ}$	1.80 $1.84$ $1.77$	$1.80 \\ 1.82 \\ 1.77$	$P2_{1/c} \ P2_{1/c} \ P2_{1/c}$	4 4 4

Infrared studies, using a Beckman 21 infrared spectrophotometer, on the solid in potassium bromide pressed plates, gave peaks at 1770 and 1247 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Morris and Busch¹ characterized two peaks at 1745 and 1228 cm<sup>-1</sup> in sodium hydrogen ethylenediaminetetraacetatonitrocobaltate(III) monohydrate as being due to a free carboxylic acid. Consequently a similar result is indicated in this complex.

- \* Manuscript received January 10, 1967.
- † Department of Chemistry, University of Queensland, Brisbane.
- <sup>1</sup> Morris, M. L., and Busch, D. H., J. Am. chem. Soc., 1956, 78, 5178.
- <sup>2</sup> Smith, G. S., and Hoard, J. L., J. Am. chem. Soc., 1959, 81, 556.

Single crystal X-ray diffraction studies listed in Table 1 show that this compound is isomorphous and probably isostructural with dihydrogen ethylenediaminetetra-acetatoaquo-copper(II) and -nickel(II). In the case of the last compound, Smith and Hoard<sup>2</sup> have shown that ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid wraps itself around the metal ion as a pentadentate leaving one carboxylic acid uncomplexed. A water molecule completes the distorted octahedral coordination surrounding the metal ion. A similar structure is indicated in the case of dihydrogen 1,3-diamino-2-hydroxy-propane-N,N,N',N'-tetra-acetatocopper(II).

## Acknowledgment

This work, carried out at Cornell University in 1961, was financed by a National Science Foundation Grant No. G 23470.