

# 雙核含鈷(Ⅱ)金屬配位錯合物製備 及結構分析

## Synthesis and Crystal Structure Characterization of Binuclear Cobalt (II)-Complex via Hydrothermal Reaction

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**摘要：**本研究利用水熱合成反應，得到雙核的鈷(Ⅱ)錯合物，其化學式為 $\{[Co_2(pda)_2(dp)(H_2O)_4]\cdot4H_2O\}$  (1) (其中 pda = 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸, dp = 4,4'-雙吡啶)。使用元素分析儀、FT-IR 光譜儀及 X-Ray 晶體繞射儀，測定產物晶體結構及其性質，X-Ray 測定結果顯示錯合物是以鈷(Ⅱ)離子為反置中心，鈷(Ⅱ)離子配位的兩個氧原子為吡啶雙羧酸第二位置及第六位置羧酸上的 O 原子，以及分別為雙羧酸吡啶環及雙吡啶環上的兩個氮原子，和兩個配位水分子，配位構成六配位些微扭曲的八面體型幾何結構。兩個非對稱性的單元體，構成啞鈴型的二聚體，整個二聚體包含兩個鈷原子，兩個吡啶雙羧酸配位基和一個雙吡啶配位基，以及四個配位水分子和四個未配位晶格水分子。由於吡啶雙羧酸及配位水分子的分子間氫鍵作用，以及吡啶環之間的 $\pi-\pi$  吸引力，自組裝成(3-D)三維空間無限延伸的網狀結構，使得此晶體結構很穩定。

**關鍵詞：**混合配位基、晶體結構、自組裝、水熱反應

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**Abstract:** A metal-organic **Co(II)** complex,  $\{[\text{Co}_2(\text{pda})_2(\text{dp})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}\}$  (**1**) (**pda** = 2,6-pyridine-dicarboxylate, **dp** = 4,4'-bipyridine), has been synthesized with hydrothermal reaction and characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR spectroscopy and single crystal X-ray diffraction. X-ray structure analyses show the title compound, the coordination sphere of the **Co(II)** metal lies on an inversion centre and has slightly distorted octahedral coordination. The cobalt (**II**) atom is coordinated by two oxygen atoms, two nitrogen atoms and two water molecules. The two oxygen atoms are belong to carboxyl acid (at pyridine 2 and 6 position). One of the nitrogen atoms is belong to pda ligand and the other is belong to dp ligand. These two asymmetric units then form a dumbbell-shaped dimer which contains two cobalt atoms, two pda ligands, one dp ligand, four composed water ligands and four lattice water molecules. The stable structure of the compound exhibits a new **3-D** supramolecular network that formed by  $\pi\text{-}\pi$  stacking interactions between aryl rings and intermolecular O-H $\cdots$ O hydrogen-bonding between pyridine-dicarboxylate and coordinated water molecules.

**Key words:** Mixed ligand, Crystal structure, Self-assembly, Hydrothermal reaction

## 壹、前　　言

利用非共價鍵的弱相互作用力：氫鍵(hydrogen bonding)、凡德瓦力(Van der Waals' interaction)、靜電作用力(electrostatic interaction)及  $\pi\text{-}\pi$  吸引力( $\pi\text{-}\pi$  stacking interactions)進行分子自組裝，合成了許多結構特殊及具新穎功能的超分子化合物，近數十年來已廣泛的引起化學家們極大的研究興趣。因為這些高分子化合物可能擁有許多潛在的應用功能，如：分子吸附(molecular-absorption)、磁性材料(magnetic materials)、離子交換(ion exchange)、導電性(conducting)、非線性光學(non-linear optics)、超導體(superconductors)及微電子(microelectronic)等能力<sup>1,2</sup>。有機配位基是連結金屬與金屬之間的橋基，也是整體架構的骨幹，所以其配位能力、分子長度、幾何形狀、配位分子的立體位向及相對環境，在整個結構中是非常重要的<sup>1,2</sup>；有機連結分子自行組裝而成金屬-有機的開放架構(metal-organic framework)，藉由金屬有機鍵結、芳香環  $\pi\text{-}\pi$  吸引力或分子間氫鍵之間的作用力，堆積而成多維空間的聚合物，扮演關鍵性的角色<sup>3-5</sup>。因此，金屬和配位基的選擇是很重要的，對於配位高分子研究中，常見適用第一列過渡金屬，價格上也比較便宜，而配位基常用較堅硬的配位基：吡啶羧酸<sup>6-8</sup>、吡啶雙羧酸<sup>9-20</sup>及吡啶三羧酸<sup>21-23</sup>…等，這些配基廣泛被研究。其中對稱性高的配基如：2,6-吡啶雙羧酸<sup>14, 24-33</sup>(2,6-pyridine-dicarboxylic acid)、3,5-吡啶雙羧酸<sup>11,18,34-37</sup> (3,5-pyridine- dicarboxylic acid)，及 2,4,6-吡啶三羧酸<sup>21-23</sup> (2,4,6-pyridine-tricarboxylic acid)，經常被利用合成金屬高分子聚合物。本研究報導使用混合配位基，利用水熱反應合成含鈷(**II**)金屬錯合物  $\{[\text{Co}_2(\text{pda})_2(\text{dp})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}\}$  (**1**)，使用元素分析儀及 FT-IR 光譜儀測定化合物的特性，其中 **pda** 表示 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸，而 **dp** 表示 4,4'-雙吡啶(4,4'-bipyridine)。化合物 **1** 由於吡啶雙羧酸及配位水分子，經由分子間的氫鍵作用，以及吡啶環之間的  $\pi\text{-}\pi$  吸引力，自行組裝成穩定



的 **3-D** 超分子化合物。

## 貳、研究方法

### 一、化合物 1 的合成

取  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.0450 克, 0.20 毫莫耳), 放入鐵氟龍杯中, 再加入 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸 (0.0346 克, 0.20 毫莫耳) 和 4,4'-雙吡啶(0.0312 克, 0.20 毫莫耳), 加蒸餾水 10 mL, 室溫攪拌 15 分鐘, 將其鎖入高壓反應鋼瓶, 置入烘箱中, 加熱至  $160^\circ\text{C}$  持溫 36 hr, 再以  $1^\circ\text{C}/\text{hr}$  降至  $100^\circ\text{C}$ , 然後自然降溫至室溫。得到橘黃色晶體, 產率(40.35 %, 以鈷金屬為準)。 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{CoN}_2\text{O}_8$  ( $\text{Mr} = 374.19$ ), 元素分析: 理論值: C 38.49(%), N 7.48(%), H 4.04(%); 實驗值: C 39.09(%), N 7.38 (%), H 3.96 (%).

### 二、X-射線晶體結構測定

選取 **0.25 mm x 0.20mm x 0.20 mm** 的單晶, 在 **Bruker SMART CCD X-射線單晶繞射儀**上, 用石墨單色器單色光  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  輻射 ( $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ ), 在  $294\text{K}$  收集繞射數據, 在  $2.5^\circ \leq \theta \leq 25^\circ$  的範圍內收集到 11522 個反射數據, 其中獨立繞射數據 5413 個, 可觀察繞射數據 [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] 4087 個, 強度數據經 **LP** 因子校正和經驗吸收校正, 非氫原子座標由直接法解出, 氢原子置於計算的位置, 羥基氫及配位水分子中氫原子座標由差值 **Fourier** 合成法得到, 其餘氫原子座標均通過理論加氫方法及跨式模型進行修正。最後經由全矩陣最小二乘法對結構進行修正。最終偏差因子  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0594$ ,  $wR(F^2) = 0.1303$ , 所有計算均採用 **SHELXTL** 程式<sup>38</sup>, 晶體結構分析顯示, 該晶體為單斜晶系(Monoclinic), 空間群為  $P2(1)/c$ , 晶體參數如表一所示。

### 三、FT-IR 光譜測定

先將  $\text{KBr}$  研磨均勻, 用壓片機壓成薄片, 置入樣品槽, 測量記錄當背景值, 然後將樣品放入瑪瑙研鉢加入少許  $\text{KBr}$ , 研磨均勻, 用壓片機壓成薄片, 置入樣品槽, 測量記錄。**FT-IR** 光譜儀採用 **Bruker Vector 22 FT-IR** 光譜儀, 測定範圍為  $400\text{-}4000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 。測定數據如下: IR( $\text{KBr}$ ) ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3483(s)、3165(m)、1615(s) ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ )、1576(m) ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ )、1437(m) ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ )、1379(m)、1361(s)、1264(w)、1212(w)、1181(w)、1084(m)、1039(w)、1001(w)、910(w)、849(m)、841(m)、782(m)、737(m)、692(m)、594(w)、556(w)。

## 參、結果與討論

將  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  加 4, 4'-雙吡啶與 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸混合, 在水熱條件下反應得到化合物 **1**。化合物 **1** 晶體在空氣中很穩定, 而且不溶於水及一般的有機溶劑, 如: 丙酮、乙醇、1,2-二氯乙烷、THF、 $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  及 DMF。

化合物 **1** 從傅立葉轉換紅外線光譜(FT-IR spectrum) 可看出在  $3483 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  及  $3165 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  附



近有兩個寬的吸收峰，它是  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  中-OH 的特徵吸收峰，明顯呈現配位水分子及晶格水分子 ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) 的  $\nu_{\text{O-H}}$  吸收峰。從光譜中可看出有三個對稱  $\nu_{\text{sym}}(\text{C=O})$  及非對稱  $\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{C=O})$  的強吸收峰，分別為 1615, 1576 及 1437  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ (圖一)，而 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸配位基所呈現三個強吸收峰分別為 1703, 1583 及 1461  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 。從 FT-IR 光譜中很明顯的看出錯合物 **1** 的 C=O 強吸收峰已看不到  $1703 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ，顯見配位基吡啶雙羧酸( $\text{H}_2\text{pda}$ )已完全去質子化，以  $\text{pda}^{2-}$  的型態與鈷金屬離子配位形成化合物 **1**<sup>39,40</sup>。

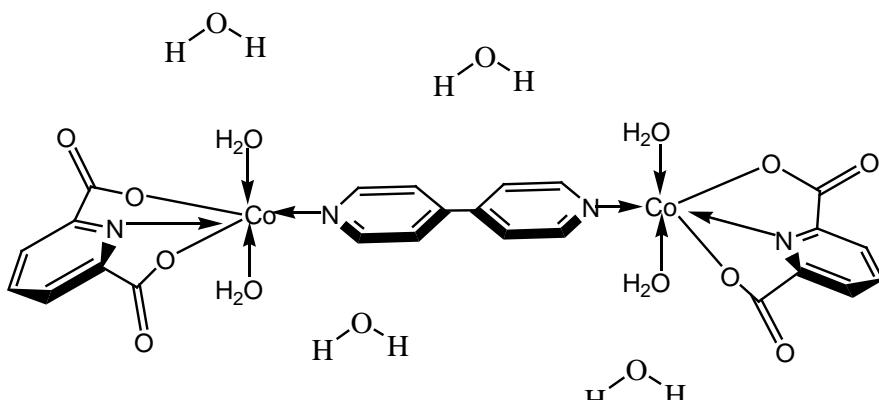
化合物 **1**  $\{[\text{Co}_2(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}\}$  晶體數據如表一所示。依據價鍵理論 (Bond valence sum, BVS) 計算<sup>41</sup>，化合物 **1** 鈷金屬的氧化數平均值為 1.82，我們推論鈷金屬的氧化態為 +2 ([Ar]3d<sup>7</sup>4s<sup>0</sup>)。化合物 **1** 是以鈷(II)離子為配位中心，含兩個 O 原子(Co(1)-O(3) = 2.152(2) Å, Co(1)-O(5) = 2.164(2) Å)以及兩個 N 原子(Co(1)-N(1) = 2.026(2) Å, Co(1)-N(2) = 2.076(3) Å)，和兩個配位水分子(Co(1)-O(1) = 2.137(2) Å, Co(1)-O(2) = 2.131(2) Å)(表二)；氧原子分別來自一個吡啶雙羧酸上的第二位置以及第六位置上的 O 原子，氮原子分別為雙羧酸吡啶環上的氮原子及雙吡啶環上的兩個氮原子，配位構成些微扭曲八面體型的幾何結構。兩個非對稱性的單元體，經由雙吡啶配位基上的 N 原子連接，構成具有對稱中心的二聚體(dimer) (圖二)，型狀類似啞鈴型的二聚體(dumbbell-shaped dimer) (圖三)，整個二聚體包含兩個鈷原子，兩個吡啶雙羧酸配位基和一個雙吡啶配基，以及四個配位水分子和四個晶格水分子。其雙羧酸與吡啶環幾乎共平面，其扭曲角(torsion angles) 為 [O(5)-C(7)-C(5)-N(1) 4.51(37) $^{\circ}$ ] 及 [O(3)-C(6)-C(1)-N(1)-6.93(37) $^{\circ}$ ]。在 2004 年 Wang 研究團隊<sup>3</sup>，曾發表錯合物  $\{[\text{Ni}_2(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}\}$ ，其分子結構與化合物 **1** 相同，僅中心金屬不同，中心金屬為鎳，其鎳金屬氧化態亦為 +2 ([Ar]3d<sup>8</sup>4s<sup>0</sup>)，因此鍵長較化合物 **1** 短，分別為 (Ni(1)-O(1) = 2.118(14) Å, Ni(1)-O(3) = 2.137(14) Å, Ni(1)-N(1) = 1.966(15) Å, Ni(1)-N(2) = 2.024(15) Å)，配位水分子(Ni(1)-O(5) = 2.101(16) Å, Ni(1)-O(6) = 2.097(16) Å)。2004 年 Ghosf 研究團隊<sup>42</sup>，利用 Cu(II) 與 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸及 4,4'-雙吡啶合成錯合物  $\{[\text{Cu}_2(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$ ，其分子結構與化合物 **1** 類似，但中心金屬為銅(II)，且僅五配位，其銅金屬氧化態亦為 +2 ([Ar]3d<sup>9</sup>4s<sup>0</sup>)，因此金屬與氮原子鍵長，較化合物 **1** 短，而與羧酸上氧原子的鍵長亦短。而在 2005 年 Ghosf 研究團隊<sup>43</sup>，亦曾發表  $\{[\text{Co}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)]\cdot 1/2\text{MeOH}\}$ ，其分子結構與化合物 **1** 類似，其鍵長分別為(Co(1)-O(1) = 2.035(3) Å, Co(1)-O(3) = 2.128(3) Å, Co(1)-N(1) = 2.068(4) Å, Co(1)-N(2) = 2.165(4) Å, Co(1)-N(3) = 2.167(4) Å, Co(1)-O(2) = 2.216(3) Å)，比化合物 **1** 略長，且含有  $7.73\text{Å} \times 4.05\text{ Å}$  的 2-D 孔洞，容納甲醇分子。在 2005 年 Ghosf 研究團隊<sup>21</sup>，利用 Co(II) 與 2,4,6-吡啶三羧酸及 4,4'-雙吡啶，合成錯合物  $\{[\text{Co}_2(\text{C}_8\text{H}_3\text{NO}_6)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$ ，因吡啶環上多了拉電子基(羧基)，鍵長比化合物 **1** 略短。在 2007 年 Xie 研究團隊<sup>22</sup>，利用 Co(II) 與 2,4,6-吡啶三羧酸及 4,4'-雙吡啶，合成錯合物  $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_2\text{NO}_6)(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ，因配位基吡啶環上多了拉電子基(羧基)，鍵長亦比化合物 **1** 略短。2008 年 Manna 研究團隊<sup>44</sup>，利用 Cu(II) 與 2,6-吡啶雙羧酸及 1,3-雙(4-吡啶)丙烷 (1,3-bis(4-pyridyl)propane)，合成錯合物  $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{NO}_4)(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ，分子結構亦與化合物 **1** 類似，中心金屬為銅(II)，僅五配位，因此相對鍵長，較化合物 **1** 略短。



顯而易見的吡啶雙羧酸配位基上的 O 原子、配位水分子以及未配位水分子的 H 原子間，產生很多分子間的氫鍵作用力(intermolecular hydrogen-bonding)。基於 H···A 距離為 1.578-2.048 Å，D···A 距離為 2.642-2.993 Å，鍵角為 159.96-172.76<sup>0</sup>(表三)，而這些氫鍵作用力屬正常範圍<sup>45</sup>。兩個晶格水分子因氫鍵作用力與化合物 **1** 形成三聚物(trimers)，四個 O 原子幾乎共平面，扭曲角[O(5)-O(7)-O(8)-O(2) -13.04(14)<sup>0</sup>]，而[Co(1)-O(5)-H7A- O(7)-H8A- O(8)-H8B- O(2)]形成穩定的八元環(圖四)。很明顯的，這些強的氫鍵作用力，在金屬-有機化合物自組裝成三維空間的網狀聚合物扮演很重要的角色。另外吡啶雙羧酸配位基上吡啶雙羧酸配位基上  $\pi-\pi$  吸引力，在穩定此晶體化合物的無限延伸結構中扮演著極重要的角色。整個晶體結構吡啶環間的平均距離為 3.352~3.491 Å(圖五)。化合物 **1** 經由分子間氫鍵作用 O-H···O 及吡啶環間  $\pi-\pi$  吸引力，自組裝成三維空間(**3-D**)穩定的網狀聚合物(圖六)。

## 肆、結論

本研究利用水熱反應，合成一個含鈷(II)金屬-有機配位高分子化合物並探討其結構特性。不僅成功的使用混合配位基，利用水熱反應合成含金屬之高分子化合物，並顯示有機連結分子藉由吡啶環之間  $\pi-\pi$  吸引力及分子間氫鍵(O-H···O)作用力，自組裝而成金屬-有機的開放架構，進而堆積而成多維空間穩定的高分子聚合物。



(1)

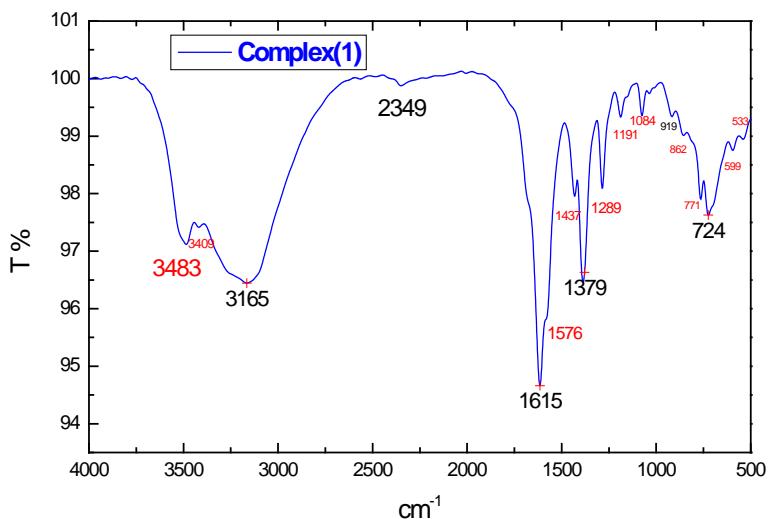


圖 1 化合物 **1** 的 FT-IR 光譜圖

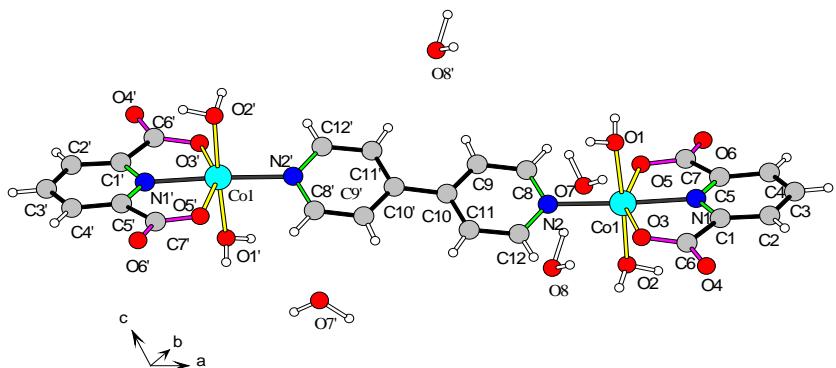


圖 2 化合物 **1** 的配位環境及其幾何結構

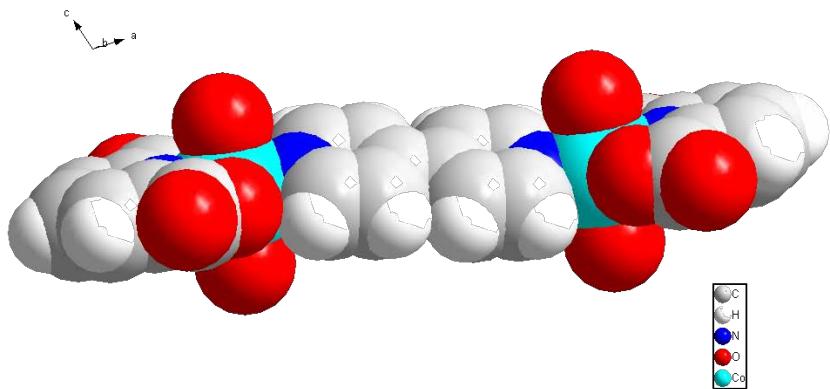


圖 3 化合物 1 像啞鈴型的堆疊結構

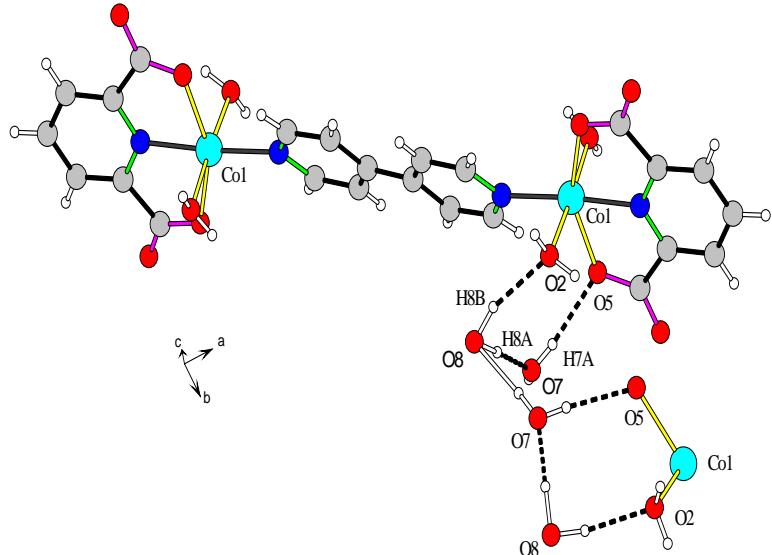


圖 4 化合物 1 經由晶格水分子間氫鍵作用形成三聚物(trimers)的金屬-有機骨架  
(虛線表示氫鍵  $\tilde{\text{O}}\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ )

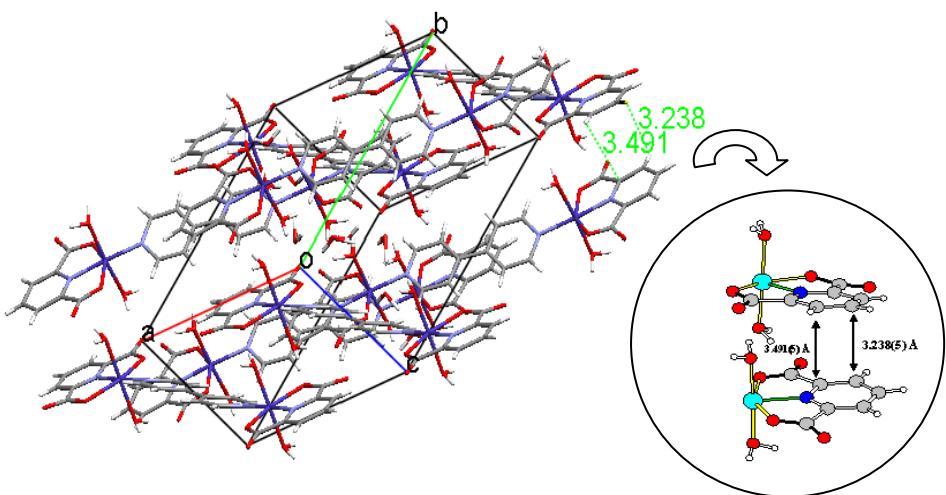


圖 5 化合物 1 吡啶環之間  $\pi - \pi$  吸引力( $\pi - \pi$  interactions)

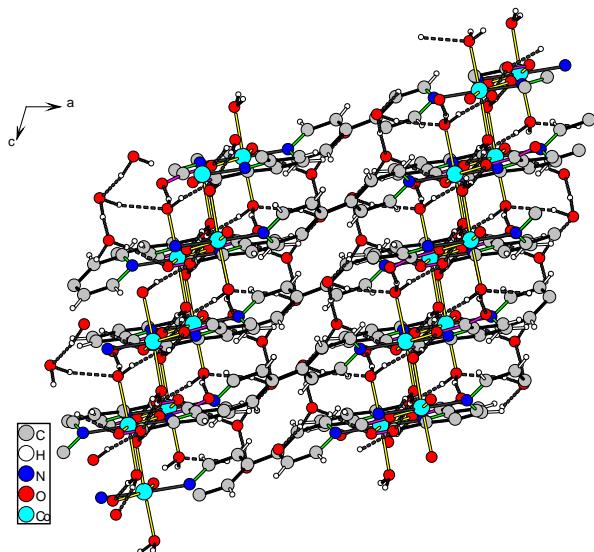


圖 6 化合物 1 吡啶環之間  $\pi - \pi$  吸引力(interactions)及分子間氫鍵( $O-H \cdots O$ )，自行組裝而成金屬—有機的開放架構，堆積而成 3-D 的高分子化合物(along b-axis)。

表 1 晶體數據

[C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>15</sub> CoN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ]	Z = 4
Mr = 374.19	Dx = 1.641 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Monoclinic P2(1)/c	Mo K $\alpha$ radiation
a = 10.6362(8) Å	Cell parameters from 4983
b = 20.1774(16) Å	reflections
c = 7.3537(6) Å	$\theta = 2.5\text{--}25^{\circ}$
$\alpha = 90.00^{\circ}$	$\mu = 1.177 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 106.377(1)^{\circ}$	T = 295(2) K
$\gamma = 90.00^{\circ}$	Red
V = 1514.2(2) Å <sup>3</sup>	0.25x 0.20x 0.20 mm <sup>3</sup>
 Data collection	
Bruker SMART CCD area-detector	3655 independent reflections
Diffractometer	3153 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\psi$ and $\omega$ scans	R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0375
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1995)	$\theta_{\max} = 28.26^{\circ}$
Tmin = 0.87953, Tmax = 0.97346	$h = -13 \rightarrow 14$
9976 measured reflections	$k = -25 \rightarrow 26$
	$l = -5 \rightarrow 9$
 Refinement	
Refinement on F <sup>2</sup>	H-atom parameters not refined
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.0558$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(Fo^2) + (0.0282P)^2 + 1.5104P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.1017$	where P = (Fo <sup>2</sup> +2Fc <sup>2</sup> )/3
S = 1.243	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
3655 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.328 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
208 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.369 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

表 2 化合物 **1** 部份鍵長與鍵角(Å, °)

N1-Co1	2.026(2)	O5-Co1	2.164(2)
N2-Co1	2.076(2)	N1-Co1-N2	174.97(11)
O1-Co1	2.137(2)	O1-Co1-O2	176.95(8)
O2-Co1	2.131(2)	O3-Co1-O5	152.54(8)
O3-Co1	2.152(2)		



表 3 化合物 1 氢鍵鍵長與鍵角(Å<sup>0</sup>)

D-H···A	D-H	H···A	D···A	D-H···A
O1-H1A···O3 <sup>(i)</sup>	0.836(2)	1.946(2)	2.777(3)	172.76(14)
O1-H1B···O6 <sup>(ii)</sup>	0.809(2)	1.921(2)	2.723(3)	171.07(15)
O2-H2A···O6 <sup>(iii)</sup>	0.932(2)	1.838(2)	2.760(3)	170.11(14)
O2-H2B···O4 <sup>(iv)</sup>	0.886(2)	1.772(2)	2.642(3)	166.84(14)
O7-H7A···O5	0.830(2)	2.048(2)	2.873(4)	172.51(25)
O7-H7B···O8 <sup>(v)</sup>	1.058(4)	1.834(5)	2.852(6)	159.96(24)
O8-H8A···O7	1.142(4)	1.578(4)	2.717(6)	174.67(25)
O8-H8B···O2	0.959(4)	2.074(2)	2.993(5)	159.74(27)

Symmetry code: (i)1-x,-y,1-z (ii)x,0.5-y,0.5+z (iii)x,0.5-y,-0.5+z (iv)1-x,-y,-z  
(v)x,0.5-y,0.5+z

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