The crystal structure of (bromido, chlorido)-tricarbonyl-(5,5#-dimethyl-2,2#-bipyridine)-rhenium(I), C15H12Br0.2Cl0.8N2O3Re1

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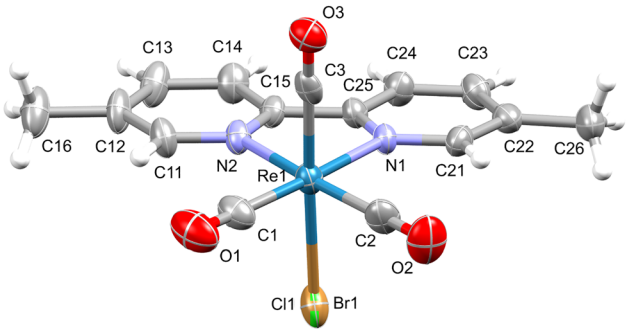

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Abstract

$C_{15}H_{12}Br_{0.2}Cl_{0.8}N_2O_3Re_1$, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ (no. 14), a = 14.6713(4) Å, b = 11.4724(3) Å, c = 9.6206(3) Å, β = 106.592 (3), V = 1551.87(8) Å^3, Z = 4, $R_{gt}(F)$ = 0.0452, w$R_{ref}(F^2)$ = 0.1110, T = 149.99(10) K.

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The molecular structure is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Yellow block
Size:	0.22 × 0.17 × 0.07 mm
Wavelength:	MoKα radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ:	8.46 mm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	XtaLAB Synergy R, ω
θ_{max}, completeness:	26.4°, >99 %
$N(hkl)_{measured}$, $N(hkl)_{unique}$, R_{int}:	23,005, 3168, 0.078
Criterion for I_{obs}, $N(hkl)_{gt}$:	$I_{obs} > 2\ \sigma(I_{obs})$, 2897
$N(param)_{refined}$:	202
Programs:	CrysAlis^{Pro} [1], Olex2 [2], WinGX [3], Shelx [4, 5]

1 Source of materials

The synthesis of the starting synthon, *fac*-$[NEt_4]_2[Re(CO)_3(Br)_3]$, was strictly performed under Schlenk conditions. The reported complex was synthesized according to published procedures [6, 7]. To *fac*-$[NEt_4]_2[Re(CO)_3(Br)_3]$ (251 mg, 0.325 mmol) in methanol 5,5′-dimethyl- 2,2′-bipyridyl (bid; 119 mg, 0.648 mmol) was added and refluxed for 6 h at room temperature. The light-yellow precipitate was filtered off, dried, and weighed to yield the title complex. Crystals were obtained by recrystallization using warm methanol and dilute HCl solution and allowing the resultant solution to crystallize at room temperature. The molecular structure of *fac*-[$Re(CO)_3$(5,5′-DiMBpy)(Cl0.82Br0.18)] was confirmed with SCXRD. Yield: 289 mg, **IR** (ATR, cm^{-1}): vCO = 2024.8, 1900.8.

2 Experimental details

The aromatic and methyl H atoms were place in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic) and 0.96 Ang (methyl) and their U_{iso} values were set to 1.2U_{eq} (aromatic) and 1.5U_{eq} (methyl). The highest peak is 2.82 eAng^{-3} and deepest hole is –1.04 eAng^{-3}. The graphics were generated using the Mercury program with 50 % probability ellipsoids.

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Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å^2).

Atom	*x*	*y*	*z*	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
Br1[a]	0.65644 (13)	0.53894 (17)	0.9558 (2)	0.0426 (8)
C1	0.7829 (7)	0.7461 (9)	0.8499 (11)	0.042 (2)
C2	0.8801 (7)	0.5910 (9)	1.0348 (10)	0.041 (2)
C3	0.9002 (6)	0.6100 (7)	0.7672 (9)	0.0305 (19)
C11	0.6449 (6)	0.6219 (8)	0.5397 (11)	0.037 (2)
H11	0.652842	0.701428	0.568228	0.044*
C12	0.5804 (7)	0.5943 (9)	0.4041 (11)	0.043 (2)
C13	0.5696 (7)	0.4785 (10)	0.3664 (11)	0.044 (3)
H13	0.526251	0.456159	0.276604	0.053*
C14	0.6222 (7)	0.3930 (9)	0.4599 (11)	0.039 (2)
H14	0.616263	0.313091	0.433163	0.046*
C15	0.6833 (6)	0.4276 (7)	0.5925 (9)	0.0281 (17)
C16	0.5270 (7)	0.6895 (10)	0.3069 (13)	0.054 (3)
H16A	0.505978	0.747948	0.365444	0.082*
H16B	0.471405	0.656210	0.235714	0.082*
H16C	0.568669	0.726326	0.256323	0.082*
C21	0.8566 (6)	0.3210 (8)	0.9190 (9)	0.0329 (19)
H21	0.898313	0.355021	1.003397	0.039*
C22	0.8566 (7)	0.2007 (8)	0.9061 (10)	0.034 (2)
C23	0.7947 (7)	0.1515 (8)	0.7810 (11)	0.037 (2)
H23	0.791943	0.069321	0.767979	0.045*
C24	0.7379 (7)	0.2236 (8)	0.6772 (10)	0.035 (2)
H24	0.696326	0.191307	0.591452	0.041*
C25	0.7417 (6)	0.3438 (8)	0.6981 (9)	0.0282 (17)
C26	0.9212 (8)	0.1282 (10)	1.0244 (11)	0.047 (3)
H26A	0.986241	0.131901	1.016350	0.070*
H26B	0.899333	0.047064	1.014601	0.070*
H26C	0.920093	0.158389	1.119175	0.070*
Cl1[b]	0.65644 (13)	0.53894 (17)	0.9558 (2)	0.0426 (8)
N1	0.8012 (5)	0.3927 (6)	0.8196 (7)	0.0263 (15)
N2	0.6953 (5)	0.5412 (6)	0.6300 (8)	0.0298 (16)
O1	0.7824 (6)	0.8488 (8)	0.8583 (11)	0.067 (2)
O2	0.9306 (6)	0.5973 (7)	1.1505 (8)	0.060 (2)
O3	0.9638 (5)	0.6324 (6)	0.7276 (8)	0.0437 (16)
Re1	0.79487 (2)	0.57988 (3)	0.84168 (4)	0.02986 (14)

[a]Occupancy: 0.184 (8), [b]Occupancy: 0.816 (8).

3 Comment

In the previous five years, the chemistry of the relatively inert and low oxidation state rhenium(I) (Re) and technetium(I) (Tc) was derived from the *fac*-$[M(CO)_3(H_2O)_3]^+$ precursor. This precursor has been studied and employed by numerous research groups, mainly for their significance in the nuclear medicine arena, such as radiopharmacy, photocatalysis, and currently, chemotherapy [7, 8]. Furthermore, the *fac*-$[Re(H_2O)_3(CO)_3]^+$ precursor is very useful for designing molecules with different properties and applying various coordination models such as the "2 + 1" and most recently introduced "2 + 1 + 1" mixed ligand approach [9]. The various coordination models, enables a wide range of rhenium(I) tricarbonyl complexes to be obtained by displacing the three labile water ligands with alternative ligands [8]. Specifically, rhenium(I) tricarbonyl diimine complexes, $[(N,N')Re(CO)_3(X)]$ (X = halide), exhibit remarkable photophysical and photochemical properties, which can be altered by either the nature of diimine ligand (*N,N'*) or the L ligand itself (Cl, Br) as indicated by Wrighton and co-workers in the 1970s [10, 11]. These rhenium(I) complexes with their associated properties, are often applied in anti-microbial, anti-inflammatory, anti-viral and anti-tumor studies [12–16].

The title structure is a rhenium(I) tricarbonyl complex with a bid ligand and a mixed halogen (Cl0.82Br0.12) ligand. The rhenium metal center is fulfilled by a bid bidentate ligand coordinated equatorially, three facially coordinated carbonyl ligands, and a halogen (Cl/Br) ligand on the axial position producing a distorted octahedral geometry. The complex has associated bond angles of 101.3(4)° (C1–Re1–N2), 97.3(3)° (C2–Re1–N1), 94.9(3)° (C3–Re1–N2), and 75.1(3)° (N1–Re1–N2), and are comparable to the same angles of similar structures previously reported [17]. The Re–C bond distances (Re1–C1, Re1–C2, and Re1–C3) are 1.919(10), 1.925(10), and 1.911(10) Å, respectively, and they are comparable to similar reported structures in literature [18–21]. Furthermore, the rhenium to nitrogen bond distances is 2.163(7) Å (Re1–N1) and 2.186(7) Å (Re1–N2), respectively, again comparable to reported structures [22–26]. The rhenium to halogen bond distance of 2.612 Å(Re1–Cl1/Br1) is longer compared to Re–Cl bond distances in literature [27], while comparable to Re–Br bond distances which appear in the range of 2.59–2.64 Å of similar structures in literature [28]. Thus, the two atoms (Cl and Br) at the axial position appear as a substitutional disorder and has been treated as such to refine using a free variable (final occupancy: Cl1 = 0.816(8); Br1 = 0.184(8)) where Cl1/Br1 have been constrained to occupy the same position.

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