The Hexakis(N,N'-dimethylurea)cobalt(II) Cation: A Flexible Building Block for the Construction of Hydrogen Bonded Networks

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The ligand N,N'-dimethylurea (DMU) is used to propagate the octahedral coordination geometry of $[Co(DMU)_6]^{2+}$ into 1D and 2D assemblies via a combination of coordinative bonds and interionic hydrogen-bonding, Compounds [Co(DMU)₆](ClO₄)₂ (1), [Co(DMU)₆](BF₄)₂ (2) and [Co(DMU)₆](NO₃)₂ (3) have been prepared from the reactions of DMU and the appropriate hydrated cobalt(II) salts in EtOH, MeCN or Me₂CO (only for 1) in the presence of 2,2-dimethoxypropane. Crystal structure determinations demonstrate the existence of [Co(DMU_k]²⁺ cations and ClO_4^- , BF_4^- or NO_3^- counterions. The great stability of the $[Co(DMU)_6]^{2+}$ cation in the solid state is attributed to a pseudochelate effect which arises from the existence of strong intracationic N-H···O(DMU) hydrogen bonds. The [Co(DMU)₆]²⁺ cations and counterions selfassemble to form a hydrogen-bonded 1D architecture in 1, and different 2D hydrogen-bonded networks in 2 and 3. The precise nature of the resulting supramolecular structure is influenced by the nature of the counterion. Two main motifs of intermolecular (interionic) hydrogen bonds have been observed: N-H···O(ClO₄⁻, NO₃⁻) or N-H···F(BF₄⁻) and weak C-H···F(BF₄⁻) or C-H···O(NO₃⁻) hydrogen bonds. The complexes were also characterized by vibrational spectroscopy (IR, far-IR, low-frequency Raman). The spectroscopic data are discussed in terms of the nature of bonding and the known structures.

Key words: Cobalt(II)/N,N'-Dimethylurea Complexes, Hydrogen-Bonded Coordination Complexes, Vibrational Spectroscopy

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