Synthesis and Structures of Silver(I) Adducts with 4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole

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Reactions of silver(I) salts with 4-amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole (4-NH2-tz) in a 1 : 1 molar ratio yield four new silver adducts, namely [Ag(4-NH2-tz)(CF3SO3)] (1), [Ag(4-NH2-tz)2(ClO4)2] (2), [Ag(4-NH2-tz)2(BF4)3] (3) and [Ag(4-NH2-tz)2( NO3)] (4). X-Ray analysis shows that 1 exhibits a 3D cationic [Ag(4-NH2-tz)]+ metal-organic framework of srs topology; 2, 3 and 4 are isostructural and display an infinite chain structure containing an Ag4tz6 cluster.

Key words: Silver, 4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole, Adducts, Synthesis, Structure

Introduction

We recently embarked on an investigation of the structures of silver(I) adducts of 4-amino-3,5-disubstituted-4H-1,2,4-triazole (4-NH2-3,5-R2-tz), giving particular attention to the possible structural influence imparted by the anions or the 3,5-substituents of the triazole ring [1 – 3]. Several such complexes with different combinations of anions and substituents are known in the literature. For instance, when R is methyl, [Ag2(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)2(CF3COO)2] [4], [Ag3(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)2(C6H5COO)2]·2H2O [5], [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)6(CIO4)4·4H2O, [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)6(CF3SO3)4·2H2O][1], [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)6(CH3CN)2(CF3SO3)4·2CH3CN] [3], [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)6][Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)6·(CH3CN)2][CIO4]8·2H2O [6], and {[Ag3(4-NH2-3,5-Me2-tz)2(NO3)2][NO3]·2H2O}n [5] have been obtained and structurally characterized. When R is ethyl, the structures of [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Et2-tz)6(CF3SO3)4] and {[Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Et2-tz)2(NO3)2][NO3]·2H2O}n [5] have just been reported in one of our recent papers [1]. In a previous paper, we also described the structures of Ag(I) adducts with 4-NH2-3,5-Pr2-tz, namely [Ag2(4-NH2-3,5-Pr2-tz)2(NO3)2(CH3CN)], [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Pr2-tz)6(CF3SO3)3], [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Pr2-tz)6(CIO4)4], and [Ag4(4-NH2-3,5-Pr2-tz)6(CF3SO3)4] [2].

When we turned our attention to 4-amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole (4-NH2-tz), the simplest form of 4-NH2-3,5-R2-tz, we were a little surprised to find that no Ag(I) adduct with 4-NH2-tz has been studied by X-ray single crystal diffraction. An earlier paper reported the synthesis of the mononuclear adduct [Ag(4-NH2-tz)2][NO3] in which the N1 atom of triazole was proposed to be the donor based on IR spectroscopic data [7]. Schmidbaur et al. once reported the structure of a related complex, [Ag2(tzH)2(NO3)2], which features an Ag2(N–N)2 six-membered ring (tzH = 4H-1,2,4-triazole) [8]. In this paper, we report the synthesis and crystal structures of four Ag(I) complexes of 4-NH2-tz with the anions being CF3SO3-, ClO4-, BF4- and NO3-, respectively.

Results and Discussion

Synthesis

All the complexes were obtained in a straightforward method with the initial molar ratio of AgX and 4-NH2-tz being 1 : 1. Interestingly, the molar ratio of Ag : tz in the final products is 1 : 1 (for X = CF3SO3−) and 1 : 1.75 (for X = BF4−, ClO4−, NO3−), respectively, based on elemental analyses and X-ray diffraction studies. In the case of NO3−, we also isolated colorless needles with an Ag : tz ratio of 1 : 1.25 from the same solution. However, the quality of the crystals was poor and thus not suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. It is noteworthy that the Ag : tz = 1:2 adduct, Ag(4-NH2-tz)2NO3, has been prepared by using an initial Ag : tz ratio of 1 : 3 [7].

Crystal structures

[Ag(4-NH2-tz)(CF3SO3)3 (1) crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group P212121 and exhibits a 3D...
Silver(I) Adducts with 4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole

Fig. 1a. ORTEP diagram (35 % probability) of a fragment of the 3D cationic [Ag(4-NH2-tz)]^+ MOF in I with atom labels, showing the coordination geometries around Ag1 and the coordination mode of the 4-NH2-tz ligand. Symmetry code: a) x + 1/2, -y + 3/2, -z; b) -x + 3/2, -y + 1, z - 1/2; c) -x + 2, y + 1/2, -z - 1/2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): Ag1–N2a 2.226(3), Ag1–N1 2.248(3), Ag1–N4b 2.587(4); N2a–Ag1–N1 152.69(13), N2a–Ag1–N4b 115.99(13), N2a–Ag1–N4b 88.81(13). Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): Ag1–N6 2.179(4), Ag1–N9 2.200(4), Ag1–N2 2.314(5), Ag2–N13 2.283(4), Ag2–N5 2.283(4), Ag2–N1 2.326(5), Ag2–N10a 2.369(4); N6–Ag1–N9 124.42(16), N6–Ag1–N2 114.77(15), N9–Ag1–N2 102.46(15), N13–Ag2–N5 133.04(16), N13–Ag2–N1 94.11(16), N5–Ag2–N10a 98.81(16), N1–Ag2–N10a 117.41(16).

metal-organic framework (MOF). The asymmetric unit consists of one Ag(I) cation, one 4-NH2-tz molecule and one uncoordinated CF3SO3^- anion. The Ag(I) atom is coordinated by two triazole N atoms and one amino N atom in a distorted T-shape; 4-NH2-tz serves as µ3-N1,N2,N(amino) bridge (Fig. 1). The bond lengths of Ag–N(tz) are much shorter than that of Ag–N(amino) (2.226(3), 2.248(4) Å vs. 2.587(4) Å).

Coordination of an amino group attached to an azole ring is known for a few reported Ag-azole complexes [9, 10]. Pairs of Ag atoms are linked by 4-NH2-tz bridges exploiting their N1, N2 atoms, leading to 21 infinite helices extending parallel to the a axis. It is noteworthy that all the helices in the crystal are of the same handedness. Further connection of the helices via Ag–N(amino) bonds gives rise to the 3D cationic [Ag(4-NH2-tz)]^+ MOF (Fig. 1b). This MOF possesses 1D channels along the a or c axes, in which the CF3SO3^- anions suit. Hydrogen bonds involving the O atom of CF3SO3^- and the amino group of 4-NH2-tz might also contribute to the formation of the present structure (N4···O2' 2.946(4) Å; i: -x + 2, -y, -z + 1; b) -x + 2, y, -z + 1/2, -z + 3/2).

From a topological point of view, the Ag cation and the triazole molecule can be regarded as three-connected nodes. The structure of the cationic [Ag(4-NH2-tz)]^+ MOF can be simplified to a srs net, which is also well known as a (10,3)-a net according to Wells’ nomenclature [11]. It should be pointed out that the srs net is uniodal, that is to say, the nodes derived from the Ag cation and the triazole molecule are the same in the topological study of this complex.

[Ag(4-NH2-tz)1.75](ClO4)(2) crystallizes in space group C2/c and exhibits an infinite chain structure. The asymmetric unit consists of two Ag(I) cations, three whole and one-half 4-NH2-tz ligands, and two uncoordinated ClO4^- anions. The Ag(I) atom is either triangularly (Ag1) or tetrahedrally (Ag2) coordinated...
Table 1. Crystal data for 1–4.

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Fig. 2b. A view of the 1D [Ag(4-NH₂-tz)₁.₇₅]⁺⁺⁺ chain in 2. The dashed lines represent the argentophilic interactions.

by triazole N¹(or N²) atoms with the Ag–N distances falling in the range of 2.179 (4)–2.369 (4) Å (Fig. 2a). 4-NH₂-tz acts as μ₂-N¹,N² bridge; the amino group does not participate in the coordination.

To understand this structure, firstly we consider the Ag₂tz₂-subunit featuring an (Ag–N–N–)² ring (Ag₁, Ag₂, N₁, N₂, N₅, N₆), which is rather common in metal-azole chemistry. Two parallel Ag₂tz₂ subunits, related by an inversion center, are linked by another two 4-NH₂-tz ligands from the waist to give rise to an Ag₄tz₆ cluster (Fig. 2a). Formation of the Ag₄tz₆ cluster has been observed in several silver(I)-triazole complexes; the effect of 3,5-substituents of the triazole on the structure of the Ag₄tz₆ cluster has been discussed in our previous paper [1]. The Ag₄tz₆ clusters are further linked via the 4-NH₂-tz ligands at Ag₂ to form infinite chains running along the c axis. As shown in Fig. 2b, the presence of argentophilic interactions might also contribute to the formation of the chain of [Ag(4-NH₂-tz)₁.₇₅]⁺⁺⁺ (Ag₁⋯Ag¹ = 3.156(1) Å; i: −x + 2, y, −z + 1/2) [12].

[Ag(4-NH₂-tz)₁.₇₅](BF₄) (3) and [Ag(4-NH₂-tz)₁.₇₅](NO₃) (4) are isostructural with 2 and will not be discussed here.

**Experimental Section**

4-Amino-1,2,4-triazole was prepared according to the published method [13]. Other reagents were commercially available and used as received without further purification.

Infrared spectra were obtained from KBr pellets on a Bruker Vector 22 FT-IR spectrometer. The CHN microanalyses were carried out with a Carlo Erba 06 elemental analyzer. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker DPX-400 spectrometer (400 MHz).

[Ag(4-NH₂-tz)](CF₃SO₃)(1)

A solution of AgCF₃SO₃ (0.15 mmol, 8.5 mg) in CH₃CN (2 mL) was mixed with 2.5 mL of an ethanol solution of 4-NH₂-tz (0.15 mmol, 12.6 mg). The resulting mixture was
allowed to evaporate for about two weeks to yield colorless blocks of 1 suitable for X-ray work. Yield: 73 %. – C$_3$H$_4$AgF$_3$N$_4$O$_3$S (354.46); calcld. C 11.86, H 1.99, N 27.66; found C 11.47, H 1.55, N 27.65. – IR (KBr pellet): ν = 3317 w, 1527 w, 1077 s (BF$_4$ $^-$).

$[\text{Ag(4-NH}_2\text{-tz)}_1]_{0.75}(\text{ClO}_4)$ (2)

AgClO$_4$ (21.7 mg, 0.03 mmol) and 4-NH$_2$-tz (0.1 mmol, 8.5 mg) were mixed in 2 mL of CH$_3$CN. Ether was allowed to diffuse slowly into the resulting solution to afford, allowed to evaporate for about two weeks to yield colorless prisms, suitable for X-ray work. Yield: 10 %.

$[\text{Ag(4-NH}_2\text{-tz)}_1]_{0.75}(\text{ClO}_4)$ (3)

This complex was prepared in a similar way as that for 2, using AgBF$_4$ instead of AgClO$_4$. Yield: 75 %. – IR (KBr pellet): ν = 3317 w, 1527 w, 1077 s (BF$_4$ $^-$), 864 w, 620 s cm$^{-1}$. – $^1$H NMR (CD$_3$CN): δ = 8.49 (s, 2H, 3,5-tz) ppm.

$[\text{Ag(4-NH}_2\text{-tz)}_1]_{0.75}(\text{BF}_4)$ (4)

AgNO$_3$ (5.1 mg, 0.03 mmol) and 4-NH$_2$-tz (2.6 mg, 0.03 mmol) were mixed in 3 mL of CH$_3$CN; the resulting solution was allowed to evaporate for two days to yield colorless prisms, suitable for X-ray work. Yield: 10 %.

X-Ray crystal structure determination

Diffraction intensities were collected on a Bruker SMART 1K CCD diffractometer (for 1), a Rigaku RAXIS-IV IP diffractometer (for 2) and a Rigaku Saturn 724 CCD diffractometer (for 3 and 4), with graphite-monochromated MoK$_\alpha$ radiation (λ = 0.71073 Å). Absorption corrections were applied by using the MULTISCRIP program. The structures were solved by Direct Methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares on $F^2$ using the SHELEX-97 and SHELXL-97 programs, respectively [14]. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters; hydrogen atoms were generated geometrically. The crystallographic data are listed in Table 1.

CCDC 743386–743389 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

Acknowledgement

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[1] Q.-L. Wang et al. · Silver(I) Adducts with 4-Amino-4-H-1,2,4-triazole

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