## metal-organic compounds

Acta Crystallographica Section C Crystal Structure Communications ISSN 0108-2701

# Poly[[tetraaqua( $\mu_7$ -hydrogen dichloromethylenebisphosphonato)( $\mu_5$ -hydrogen dichloromethylenebisphosphonato)tribarium(II)] monohydrate]

Mervi Kontturi,<sup>a</sup>\* Sirpa Peräniemi,<sup>b</sup> Jouko J. Vepsäläinen<sup>b</sup> and Markku Ahlgrén<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>University of Joensuu, Department of Chemistry, PO Box 111, FIN-80101 Joensuu, Finland, and <sup>b</sup>University of Kuopio, Department of Chemistry, PO Box 1627, FIN-70211 Kuopio, Finland Correspondence e-mail: mervi.kontturi@joensuu.fi

Received 20 September 2004 Accepted 22 September 2004 Online 31 October 2004

The title compound, {[Ba<sub>3</sub>(CHCl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>P<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>]·H<sub>2</sub>O}<sub>*n*</sub> or {[Ba<sub>3</sub>(Cl<sub>2</sub>CP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>H)(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>4</sub>]·H<sub>2</sub>O}<sub>*n*</sub>, is two-dimensional. The asymmetric unit contains three independent Ba<sup>2+</sup> atoms, two chelating and bridging Cl<sub>2</sub>CP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>H<sup>3-</sup> ligands and four aqua ligands, connected in layers parallel to the (100) plane. There are pores between the layers in the direction of the *b* axis filled with lattice water molecules.

## Comment

Due to the chemical applications of metal bisphosphonates in, for example, ion exchange, sorption and catalysis, research on the chemistry of metal phosphonates has recently focused on the properties of solid materials. The effectiveness of these materials is related to the degree of porosity, and their structures consist of chains, layers or pillared layers. The dimensionality is dependent not only on the number of donor atoms of the ligand, but also on the length of the organic group between the phosphonate groups and on the degree of protonation of the phosphonate group (Clearfield, 1998; Zhang & Clearfield, 1997; Alberti et al., 1996; Snover et al., 1996; Serre & Férey, 2002). Bisphosphonates also have pharmaceutical applications (Fleisch, 1995; Fleisch et al., 1969; Kanis & McCloskey, 1990; Bijvoet et al., 1995) and one of the best documented methylene bisphosphonate derivatives in these applications is clodronate, or (dichloromethylene)bisphosphonate (Major et al., 2000). Clodronate has six possible O-donor atoms and it also forms polymeric structures that can be utilized in chemical applications.

The previously reported crystal structures of Ca and Sr complexes of clodronate,  $[M{Cl_2C(PO_3H)_2}(H_2O)_5]$  (*M* is Ca or Sr), revealed that clodronate itself acts only as a bidentate chelating ligand, forming monomeric compounds (Nardelli *et al.*, 1983; Kontturi *et al.*, 2004*a*). On the other hand, our results

show that both clodronate and its partial ester derivative also produce polymers (Kontturi *et al.*, 2002, 2004*b*). The title novel Ba complex of clodronate,  $[{Ba_3(Cl_2CP_2O_6H)_2(H_2O)_4} \cdot H_2O]_n$ , (I), is also a polymer, but its composition differs from the polymeric Ca complexes of clodronate described earlier (Kontturi *et al.*, 2004*b*). Its preparation and crystal structure are reported here.



Compound (I) is a polymer, the asymmetric unit consisting of three independent Ba<sup>2+</sup> atoms, two chelating and bridging  $Cl_2CP_2O_6H^{3-}$  ligands and four aqua ligands (Fig. 1). Five O atoms of both  $Cl_2CP_2O_6H^{3-}$  ligands are coordinated to Ba atoms, forming four- and six-membered chelate rings and acting as monoatomic bridges between the metal atoms. Two O atoms (O11 and O33) are coordinated simultaneously to all three Ba atoms, the P–O distances being 1.523 (3) and 1.522 (3) Å. The other coordinated O atoms have P–O distances in the range 1.492 (3)–1.515 (3) Å, and the P–O distances of the remaining, protonated, O atoms are 1.562 (3) and 1.575 (3) Å. The other bond distances and angles of the  $Cl_2CP_2O_6H^{3-}$  ligand are all typical (Nardelli *et al.*, 1983; Kontturi *et al.*, 2002, 2004*a*,*b*).

Of the three Ba atoms in (I), Ba1 is nine-coordinated, while Ba2 and Ba3 are eight-coordinated. The coordination spheres of all Ba atoms consist of four  $Cl_2CP_2O_6H^{3-}$  ligands, the remaining coordination sites being occupied by aqua ligands. The Ba-O bond distances range from 2.653 (3) to 3.292 (4) Å



#### Figure 1

A view of the structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. For clarity, H atoms have been omitted. Atoms labelled with the suffixes A, B, C and D are at the symmetry positions (-x, -y, 1-z),  $(x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$ ,  $(-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z)$  and (-x, 1 - y, 1 - z), respectively.

 $R_{\rm int}=0.054$  $\theta_{\rm max} = 26.0^{\circ}$ 



Figure 2

A packing diagram for (I), viewed in the direction of the b axis, indicating the pores between the layers. For clarity, H atoms and the lattice water molecules have been omitted.

(Table 1). The layers of (I) are parallel to the (100) plane, and they are packed via intermolecular hydrogen bonds, the O···O/Cl distances being 2.606 (4)-3.081 (4) Å (146-173°) (Table 2). The packing diagram (Fig. 2) shows pores between the layers in the direction of the b axis. These pores are filled with lattice water molecules.

## **Experimental**

Compound (I) was crystallized by the gel method using Na<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-C(PO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O (0.014 mmol, 5.0 mg) and Ba(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (0.017 mmol, 4.5 mg). These compounds were dissolved in water (0.8 ml, pH 4), tetramethoxysilane (TMOS, 0.2 ml) was added, and the solution was shaken until homogenous. After gel formation, acetone (1.0 ml) was placed above the gel as precipitant. Needle-shaped crystals of (I) formed in and above the gel, and these were purified for characterization under the microscope. Analysis found: C 2.45, H 0.71, Ba 41.7%; calculated for C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>12</sub>Ba<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O<sub>17</sub>P<sub>4</sub>: C 2.44, H 1.23, Ba 41.8%.

#### Crystal data

$[Ba_3(CHCl_2O_6P_2)_2(H_2O)_4]\cdot H_2O$	$D_x = 3.089 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 985.82$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 24 802
$a = 11.4147 (3) \text{\AA}$	reflections
b = 12.9907 (4)  Å	$\theta = 2.8-26.0^{\circ}$
c = 14.2937 (5) Å	$\mu = 6.40 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 90.290 \ (2)^{\circ}$	T = 120 (2)  K
$V = 2119.51 (11) \text{ Å}^3$	Needle, colourless
Z = 4	$0.25 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(XPREP in SHELXTL; Bruker,
1998)
$T_{\min} = 0.277, T_{\max} = 0.528$
24 802 measured reflections
Refinement
Refinement on $F^2$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$
$wR(F^2) = 0.057$
S = 1.13

 $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$  $k=-16\rightarrow 16$  $l=-17\rightarrow 17$  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0176P)^2]$ +7.3351P]

4133 independent reflections 3746 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

R[1 > 20(1)] = 0.020
$wR(F^2) = 0.057$
S = 1.13
4133 reflections
272 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$  $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.72 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.82 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997) Extinction coefficient: 0.00049 (6)

Table 1 Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Ba1-O13 <sup>i</sup>	2.704 (3)	Ba3-O43 <sup>iii</sup>	2.801 (3)
Ba1-O41 <sup>ii</sup>	2.743 (3)	Ba3-O4	2.820 (4)
Ba1-O33 <sup>ii</sup>	2.776 (3)	Ba3-O11	2.833 (3)
Ba1-O1	2.821 (3)	Ba3-O32 <sup>ii</sup>	2.898 (3)
Ba1-O11	2.822 (3)	Ba3-O33 <sup>ii</sup>	2.943 (3)
Ba1-O1 <sup>i</sup>	2.880 (3)	Ba3-O3 <sup>iv</sup>	2.957 (3)
Ba1-O31	2.902 (3)	P1-O13	1.512 (3)
Ba1-O23 <sup>i</sup>	3.032 (3)	P1-O12	1.514 (3)
Ba1-O2	3.292 (4)	P1-O11	1.523 (3)
Ba2-O32 <sup>iii</sup>	2.653 (3)	P2-O21	1.492 (3)
Ba2-O41 <sup>ii</sup>	2.689 (3)	P2-O23	1.512 (3)
Ba2-O12	2.742 (3)	P2-O22	1.562 (3)
Ba2-O43 <sup>iii</sup>	2.788 (3)	P3-O31	1.514 (3)
Ba2-O3	2.869 (3)	P3-O32	1.515 (3)
Ba2-O11	2.871 (3)	P3-O33	1.522 (3)
Ba2-O33	2.878 (3)	P4-O41	1.498 (3)
Ba2-O31	2.909 (3)	P4-O43	1.500 (3)
Ba3-O12 <sup>ii</sup>	2.658 (3)	P4-O42	1.575 (3)
Ba3-O21	2.772 (3)		
P2-C1-P1	114.4 (2)	O22-P2-C1	105.89 (19)
P3-C2-P4	114.0(2)	O31-P3-C2	108.61 (19)
O13-P1-C1	104.15 (18)	O32-P3-C2	101.84 (18)
O12-P1-C1	105.98 (18)	O33-P3-C2	107.13 (17)
O11-P1-C1	106.39 (18)	O41-P4-C2	105.44 (18)
O21-P2-C1	106.25 (18)	O43-P4-C2	110.26 (18)
O23-P2-C1	106.63 (18)	O42-P4-C2	103.33 (18)

Symmetry codes: (i) -x, -y, 1-z; (ii)  $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ; (iii)  $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ; (iv) -x, 1-y, 1-z.

Table 2		
Hydrogen-bonding geometry	(Å, °	).

\_ .. .

$D - H \cdots A$	$D-{\rm H}$	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$\begin{array}{c} 022 - H22 \cdots 023^{i} \\ 042 - H42 \cdots 02^{ii} \\ 01 - H1A \cdots 021 \\ 01 - H1B \cdots 032^{iii} \\ 02 - H2A \cdots 031 \\ 02 - H2B \cdots 023^{iii} \\ 02 - H2B \cdots 023^{iii} \end{array}$	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.84 0.85	1.77 1.82 1.88 2.27 1.89 2.25	2.606 (4) 2.667 (4) 2.722 (4) 3.020 (4) 2.697 (5) 2.992 (5)	169 173 170 148 159 146
$\begin{array}{l} O3 - H3A \cdots O13^{iv} \\ O3 - H3B \cdots O5^{v} \\ O4 - H4A \cdots O5 \\ O5 - H5A \cdots O2^{v} \\ O5 - H5B \cdots O22^{vi} \end{array}$	0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85 0.85	1.91 2.13 2.03 2.25 2.35	2.744 (4) 2.893 (5) 2.868 (5) 3.037 (5) 3.081 (5)	166 150 166 154 146

Symmetry codes: (i) 1 - x, -y, 1 - z; (ii)  $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii) -x, -y, 1 - z; (iv)  $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z;$  (v) -x, 1 - y, 1 - z; (vi)  $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{3}{2} - z.$ 

H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps, with O–H distances of approximately 0.85 Å, and a riding model was used, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(O)$ .

Data collection: COLLECT (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: DENZO and SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: DENZO and SCALEPACK; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: XP in SHELXTL (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SK1775). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

### References

- Alberti, G., Casciola, M., Constantino, U. & Vivani, R. (1996). Adv. Mater. 8, 291–303.
- Bijvoet, O. L. M., Fleisch, H. A., Canfield, R. E. & Russell, R. G. G. (1995). Bisphosphonates in Bones. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Bruker (1998). SHELXTL. Version 5.10. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

- Clearfield, A. (1998). Progress in Inorganic Chemistry: Metal–Phosphonate Chemistry. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- Fleisch, H. (1995). Bisphosphonates in Bone Disease: From the Laboratory to the Patient. New York: The Parthenon Publishing Group Inc.
- Fleisch, H., Russel, R. G. G., Simpson, B. & Muehlbauer, R. C. (1969). Nature (London), 223, 211–212.
- Kanis, J. A. & McCloskey, E. V. (1990). Progress in Basic Clinical Pharmacology, 4th ed., pp. 89–136. Basel: Karger.
- Kontturi, M., Peräniemi, S., Vepsäläinen, J. J. & Ahlgrén, M. (2004a). Acta Cryst. E60, m1060–m1062.
- Kontturi, M., Peräniemi, S., Vepsäläinen, J. J. & Ahlgrén, M. (2004b). Eur. J. Inorg. Chem. pp. 2627–2631.
- Kontturi, M., Vuokila-Laine, E., Peräniemi, S., Pakkanen, T. T., Vepsäläinen, J. J. & Ahlgrén, M. (2002). J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans. pp. 1969–1973.
- Major, P. P., Lipton, A., Berenson, J. & Hortobagyi, G. H. (2000). Cancer, 88, 6–14.
- Nardelli, M., Pelizzi, G., Staibano, G. & Zucchi, E. (1983). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **80**, 259–271.
- Nonius (1998). COLLECT. Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 276, Macromolecular Crystallography, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter Jr & R. M. Sweet, pp. 307–326. New York: Academic Press.
- Serre, C. & Férey, G. (2002). J. Mater. Chem. 12, 2367-2369.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Snover, J. L., Byrd, H., Suponeva, E. P., Vicenzi, E. & Thompson, M. E. (1996). *Chem. Mater.* 8, 1490–1499.
- Zhang, B. & Clearfield, A. (1997). J. Am. Chem. Soc. 119, 2751-2752.