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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 298 KMean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.027 wR factor = 0.063 Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

Polymeric disodium (*µ-trans-4,4*'-ethylenedipyridyl)bis[*µ*-5-sulfoisophthalato(3–)]dicadmate(II) hexahydrate

The title crystal structure, $\{Na_2[Cd_2(C_{12}H_{10}N_2)(C_8H_3O_7S)_2]$ -6H₂O $\}_n$, contains pentagonal-bipyramidal Cd atoms and octahedral Na atoms. The Cd atom is chelated by two carboxyl groups of adjacent 5-sulfoisophthalate(3-) trianions, and it is also coordinated by the pyridyl group of the centrosymmetric heterocycle, the coordinating atoms comprising the pentagonal plane around the metal atom. In the network structure, the Na atoms occupy the voids in the network such that they exist in a six-coordinate geometry. Received 25 June 2003 Accepted 10 July 2003 Online 24 July 2003

Comment

A recent investigation of the reaction between monosodium 5sulfoisophthalate and cadmium nitrate, in the presence of the N-donor ligand 1,4-diazobicyclo[2.2.2]octane, has reported zwitterionic aqua(5-sulfoisophthalato(1-aza-4-azoniabicyclo-[2.2.2]octane)cadmate. In the crystal structure, the 5-sulfoisophthalate trianion interacts with three symmetry-related Cd atoms; the Cd atom itself is coordinated by the monoprotonated N-donor ligand [Cd \leftarrow N = 2.437 (2) Å; Tao *et al.*, 2003]. The analogous reaction, which was carried out in the presence of 4,4'-*trans*-dipyridylethylene, led to the title Cd complex, (I), having two dative Cd \leftarrow bonds; the bridging spacer has an inversion center at the mid-point of the central C=C bond (Fig. 1 and Table 1).



In the dianion of (I), the Cd atom is chelated by the carboxyl group of one 5-sulfoisophthalate(3–) trianion [Cd–O = 2.265 (2) and 2.564 (2) Å, and O-Cd-O = 53.4 (1)°] and by that of another trianion [Cd–O = 2.306 (2) and 2.528 (2) Å, and O-Cd-O = 53.6 (1)°]. The fifth coordination site of the pentagonal plane is occupied by the N atom of the heterocycle [Cd–N = 2.285 (2) Å]; the apical sites are occupied by the sulfonyl O atoms [Cd–O = 2.342 (2) and 2.402 (2) Å, and O-Cd-O = 162.9 (1)°]. The Cd–O and Cd–N bonds lead to the formation of a network structure; the

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Na atoms occupy the voids in the network such that each exists in a six-coordinate geometry. The network structure is further consolidated by hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 2).

Experimental

The hydrothermal synthesis was carried out with cadmium nitrate tetrahydrate (0.15 g, 0.5 mmol), the monosodium salt of 5-sulfoisophthalic acid (0.13 g, 0.5 mmol) and 4,4'-dipyridylethylene (0.09 g, 0.5 mmol) in the manner used for the preparation of a previous cadmium complex (Tao *et al.*, 2003). A volume of sodium hydroxide solution corresponding to twice the molar equivalent of Cd^{2+} was used to convert the acid to its trianion.

 $D_x = 1.963 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation Cell parameters from 6328

reflections $\theta = 2.1-28.3^{\circ}$ $\mu = 1.43 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 298 (2) KBlock, colorless $0.30 \times 0.28 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$

Crystal data

$Na_2[Cd_2(C_{12}H_{10}N_2)(C_8H_3O_7S)_2]$	
6H ₂ O	
$M_r = 1047.42$	
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	
a = 8.9936 (4) Å	
b = 16.2164 (7) Å	
c = 12.4217 (5) Å	
$\beta = 101.999 \ (1)^{\circ}$	
$V = 1772.1 (1) \text{ Å}^3$	
Z = 2	

Data collection

Bruker APEX area-detector
diffractometer4075 independent reflections
3510 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ φ and ω scans $R_{int} = 0.022$ Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $\theta_{max} = 28.3^{\circ}$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 5$ $T_{min} = 0.570, T_{max} = 0.730$ $k = -19 \rightarrow 20$ 10 511 measured reflections $l = -12 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$
$wR(F^2) = 0.063$
S = 0.95
4075 reflections
271 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0365P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.85 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.43 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$



Figure 1

ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976) plot of a segment of the title structure, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $\frac{3}{2} - x$, $y - \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} - z$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} - y$, $\frac{1}{2} + z$; (iii) x - 1, y, z.]

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cd1-O1	2.528 (2)	Na1-O1	2.291 (2)
Cd1-O2	2.306 (2)	Na1-O3 ⁱ	2.686 (2)
Cd1-O3 ⁱ	2.265 (2)	Na1-O7 ⁱⁱ	2.421 (2)
Cd1-O4 ⁱ	2.564 (2)	Na1 - O1w	2.676 (3)
Cd1-O5 ⁱⁱ	2.342 (2)	Na1 - O2w	2.384 (3)
Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.402 (2)	Na1 - O3w	2.349 (2)
Cd1-N1	2.285 (2)		
O1-Cd1-O2	53.6 (1)	O5 ⁱⁱ -Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	162.9 (1)
O1-Cd1-O3 ⁱ	75.0 (1)	O5 ⁱⁱ -Cd1-N1	82.2 (1)
O1-Cd1-O4 ⁱ	126.6 (1)	O6 ⁱⁱⁱ -Cd1-N1	80.8 (1)
O1-Cd1-O5 ⁱⁱ	86.2 (1)	O1-Na1-O3 ⁱ	71.5 (1)
O1-Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	109.0 (1)	O1-Na1-O7 ⁱⁱ	93.3 (1)
O1-Cd1-N1	143.3 (1)	O1-Na1-O1w	95.1 (1)
O2-Cd1-O3 ⁱ	122.7 (1)	O1-Na1-O2w	113.3 (1)
O2-Cd1-O4 ⁱ	170.1 (1)	O1-Na1-O3w	163.1 (1)
O2-Cd1-O5 ⁱⁱ	99.9 (1)	O3 ⁱ -Na1-O7 ⁱⁱ	75.6 (1)
O2-Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	83.7 (1)	O3 ⁱ -Na1-O1w	127.9 (1)
O2-Cd1-N1	94.3 (1)	O3 ⁱ -Na1-O2w	155.3 (1)
$O3^i - Cd1 - O4^i$	53.4 (1)	O3 ⁱ -Na1-O3w	95.9 (1)
O3 ⁱ -Cd1-O5 ⁱⁱ	100.2(1)	O7 ⁱⁱ -Na1-O1w	156.6 (1)
O3 ⁱ -Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	91.7 (1)	O7 ⁱⁱ -Na1-O2w	79.9 (1)
O3 ⁱ -Cd1-N1	141.3 (1)	O7 ⁱⁱ -Na1-O3w	94.5 (1)
O4 ⁱ -Cd1-O5 ⁱⁱ	90.0 (1)	O1w-Na1-O2w	76.6 (1)
O4 ⁱ -Cd1-O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	87.2 (1)	O1w-Na1-O3w	83.6 (1)
O4 ⁱ -Cd1-N1	88.2 (1)	O2w-Na1-O3w	82.9 (1)

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

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

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdots A$
O1w-H1w1···O5	0.86	2.26	3.094 (3)	164
$O1w - H1w2 \cdots O4^{i}$	0.85	2.27	3.109 (4)	170
$O2w - H2w2 \cdot \cdot \cdot O4^{i}$	0.85	2.00	2.790 (3)	156
$O2w - H2w1 \cdots O3w^{iv}$	0.85	2.13	2.958 (3)	164
$O3w - H3w1 \cdots O2^{v}$	0.86	1.95	2.782 (3)	162
$O3w-H3w2\cdots O7^{i}$	0.85	2.10	2.887 (3)	153

Symmetry codes: (i) $\frac{3}{2} - x$, $y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (iv) $\frac{5}{2} - x$, $y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (v) 2 - x, -y, 1 - z.

The H atoms bonded to water were located and refined subject to O-H = 0.85 (1) Å and $H \cdots H = 1.39$ (1) Å. The C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically (C-H = 0.93 Å) and were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation. The displacement parameters of all H atoms were set to 1.2 times the equivalent isotropic displacement parameters of their parent atoms.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS*97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL*97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP*II (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL*97.

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