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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 293 K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.024

wR factor = 0.052

Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.5

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis(μ -4-nitrophenolato- $\kappa^2\text{O}:\text{O}'$)bis[(2,2'-bipyridine- $\kappa^2\text{N},\text{N}'$)]nitratolead(II)

In the title compound, $[\text{Pb}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2(\text{NO}_3)_2]$, each Pb^{II} ion is surrounded by two N atoms from a 2,2'-bipyridine ligand, two O atoms from two bridging *p*-nitrophenolate anions and one O atom from a nitrate anion, so forming a centrosymmetric dimeric complex.

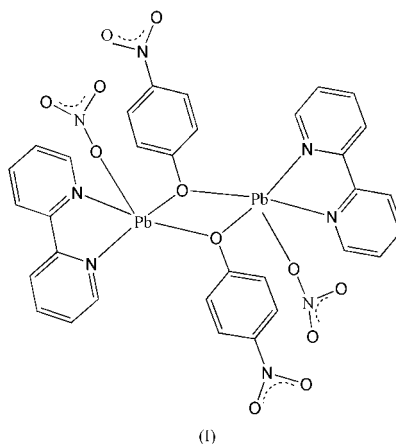
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Comment

Among the many metal-*p*-nitrophenolate complexes that exist, the *p*-nitrophenolate anion usually coordinates in a monodenate fashion or exists as a free *p*-nitrophenolate anion to balance charges (Brahadeeswaran *et al.*, 2002; Camus *et al.*, 2003; Davies *et al.*, 2000; Facchinetti *et al.*, 2001). The title complex, $[\text{Pb}_2(\text{bipy})_2(\text{pnp})_2(\text{NO}_3)_2]$, (I) (where bipy is 2,2'-bipyridine and pnp is *p*-nitrophenolate), was obtained by hydrothermal synthesis, and the coordination mode of the *p*-nitrophenolate anion is very different from that observed in the above reported complexes.



(I)

In (I), each Pb^{II} cation has a five-coordinate environment, completed by two N atoms from a 2,2'-bipyridine ligand, two O atoms from two bridging *p*-nitrophenolate anions and one O atom from a nitrate anion (Fig. 1). Selected bond distances and angles are given in Table 1. The $\text{Pb1}-\text{O4}$ bond is longer than the bridging $\text{Pb1}-\text{O1}$ and $\text{Pb1}-\text{O1}^i$ [symmetry code: (i) $2-x, 2-y, -z$] bonds. The *p*-nitrophenolate anion acts as a bridge between two Pb atoms and forms a dimeric complex. The $\text{Pb1}\cdots\text{Pb1}^i$ distance is $4.097(3) \text{ \AA}$ and the complex possesses a centre of symmetry midway between the two Pb atoms.

In the crystal structure, a two-dimensional network is formed by π - π interactions between the 2,2'-bipyridine heterocycles, with a separation of *ca* 3.62 \AA , and between the benzene rings of *p*-nitrophenolates belonging to adjacent dimeric units, with a separation of *ca* 3.55 \AA .

Experimental

The title complex was synthesized by the hydrothermal method from *p*-nitrophenol (0.5 mmol), $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (0.5 mmol), 2,2'-bipyridine (1 mmol) and water (10.0 ml), in a 30.0 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel reactor. The solution was heated at 403 K for 3 d. The reaction system was then cooled slowly to room temperature, and yellow crystals were collected.

Crystal data

$[\text{Pb}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2(\text{NO}_3)_2]$	$Z = 1$
$M_r = 1126.97$	$D_x = 2.208 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.646 (5) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 4967 reflections
$b = 10.5079 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.7\text{--}25.2^\circ$
$c = 10.7934 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 10.00 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 91.477 (1)^\circ$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 111.107 (1)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$\gamma = 109.929 (1)^\circ$	$0.31 \times 0.27 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$
$V = 847.6 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX area-detector diffractometer	3047 independent reflections
φ and ω scans	2909 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: by integration (SHELXTL; Bruker, 2000)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.061$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.210$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.2^\circ$
6259 measured reflections	$h = -10 \rightarrow 10$
	$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0213P)^2 + 0.5091P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.052$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.11$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.78 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3047 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.96 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
244 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Pb1—O1	2.333 (3)	Pb1—O1 ⁱ	2.590 (3)
Pb1—N3	2.526 (4)	Pb1—O4	2.692 (4)
Pb1—N2	2.554 (4)		
O1—Pb1—N3	78.42 (12)	N2—Pb1—O1 ⁱ	142.17 (11)
O1—Pb1—N2	84.12 (11)	O1—Pb1—O4	77.28 (13)
N3—Pb1—N2	64.26 (12)	N3—Pb1—O4	137.30 (12)
O1—Pb1—O1 ⁱ	67.41 (12)	N2—Pb1—O4	78.73 (12)
N3—Pb1—O1 ⁱ	85.27 (11)	O1 ⁱ —Pb1—O4	116.19 (12)

Symmetry code: (i) $2 - x, 2 - y, -z$.

All H atoms were included in the refinement in calculated positions in the riding model approximation [$\text{C—H} = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$].

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: XP in SHELXTL (Bruker, 2000); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

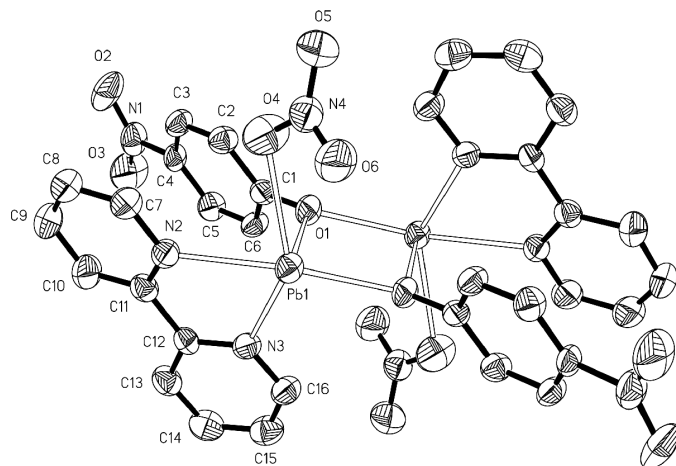


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme, showing displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

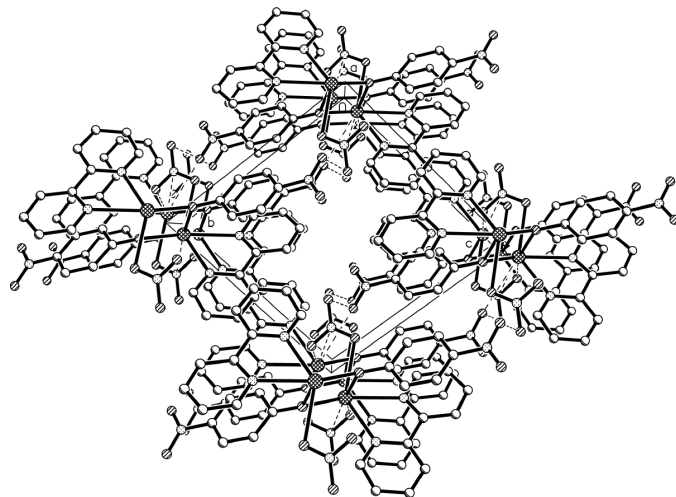


Figure 2

A view down the a axis of the two-dimensional network structure of (I) formed by π - π interactions.

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