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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 295 KMean σ (C–C) = 0.003 Å R factor = 0.040 wR factor = 0.091 Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.3

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

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Triaqua(2,2'-bipyridine- $\kappa^2 N, N'$)(3-carboxyphenoxyacetato- κO)manganese(II) 3-carboxyphenoxyacetate monohydrate

In the title complex, $[Mn(C_9H_7O_5)(C_{10}H_8N_2)(H_2O)_3]$ - $(C_9H_7O_5)\cdot H_2O$ or $[Mn(3-CPOAH^-)(2,2'-bipy)(H_2O)_3]$ - $(3-CPOAH^-)\cdot H_2O$ (where 3-CPOAH⁻ is the 3-carboxyphenoxyacetate monoanion and 2,2'-bipy is 2,2'-bipyridine), the Mn^{II} ion has a distorted octahedral geometry involving one O atom of the 3-CPOAH⁻ group, two N atoms of the 2,2'bipy ligand and three water molecules. A three-dimensional supramolecular network is constructed *via* O-H···O hydrogen-bonding and π - π stacking interactions.

Comment

3-Carboxyphenoxyacetic acid (3-CPOAH₂), with its multiple coordination sites and the capability of participating in hydrogen bonds as both a donor and an acceptor, can be regarded as an excellent candidate for the construction of supramolecular complexes (Zhao *et al.*, 2005). Recently, we reported the structure of an Mn^{II} polymer constructed using 3-CPOAH₂ as ligand, namely [Mn(3-CPOA²⁻)₂(H₂O)₂]_n, in which each 3-CPOA²⁻ anion acts in a bis-monodentate mode to connect two adjacent Mn^{II} atoms, forming a one-dimensional chain structure (Gao *et al.*, 2005). In our further efforts to investigate the behaviour of Mn^{II} salts with the 3-CPOAH₂ ligand, we synthesized the title new Mn^{II} complex, (I), and report its structure here.

H₂C

н₂с

(I)

H₂O

 H_2O



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Figure 1

A plot of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. The O-H...O hydrogen bonds are denoted by dashed lines (see Table 2 for details).



Figure 2

The hydrogen-bonded dimer of two uncoordinated 3-carboxyphenoxyacetate anions. Hydrogen bonds are denoted by dashed lines.

The uncoordinated 3-carboxyphenoxyacetate anions are linked by hydrogen bonds to form a centrosymmetric dimer (Fig. 2). These dimer motifs are linked by the [Mn- $(3-CPOAH^{-})(2,2'-bipy)(H_2O)_3]^+$ cations and water molecules via extended hydrogen bonds to form a two-dimensional layer structure. Furthermore, there are $\pi - \pi$ stacking interactions between the 2,2'-bipy rings, the centroid-centroid distance being 3.618 (3) Å. As a result, a three-dimensional supramolecular network is constructed *via* hydrogen-bonding and $\pi - \pi$ stacking interactions (Table 2, Fig. 3).

Experimental

Complex (I) was prepared by the addition of stoichiometric amounts of MnCl₂·6H₂O (10 mmol), 2,2'-bipy (10 mmol) and 3-CPOAH₂ (15 mmol) to a hot aqueous solution, and the pH value was adjusted to ca 5 using NaOH (0.2 M) solution. Pale-yellow crystals of (I) were obtained from the filtered solution at room temperature over several days. Analysis, calculated for $C_{28}H_{30}N_2O_{14}\text{Mn:}$ C 49.94, H 4.49, N 4.16%; found: C 49.98, H 4.46, N 4.18%.



Figure 3

A perspective view along the *a* axis of the crystal packing of complex (I), with the O-H...O hydrogen bonds denoted by dashed lines.

Z = 2

Crystal data

[Mn(C₉H₇O₅)(C₁₀H₈N₂)(H₂O)₃]- $(C_9H_7O_5)\cdot H_2O$ $M_r = 673.48$ Triclinic, P1 a = 6.0749 (12) Åb = 15.428 (3) Å c = 16.028 (3) Å $\alpha = 86.59(3)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 86.42 \ (3)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 81.19 \ (3)^{\circ}$ V = 1479.7 (5) Å³

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID	6667 independent reflections
diffractometer	5008 reflections with $I > 2\sigma($
ω scans	$R_{\rm int} = 0.024$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{\rm max} = 27.5^{\circ}$
(ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	$h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
$T_{\min} = 0.839, T_{\max} = 0.907$	$k = -20 \rightarrow 20$
14322 measured reflections	$l = -19 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$ wR(F²) = 0.091 S = 1.036667 reflections 436 parameters H atoms treated by a mixture of

independent and constrained refinement

$D_x = 1.512 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation Cell parameters from 13697 reflections $\theta = 3.0-27.5^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.52~\mathrm{mm}^{-1}$ T = 295 (2) K Prism, pale yellow $0.35 \times 0.26 \times 0.19 \text{ mm}$

(I)

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0454P)^2]$ + 0.2859P] where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.37 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1				
Selected g	geometric	parameters	(Å,	°).

Mn1-O1	2.1171 (15)	Mn1-N2	2.2599 (17)
Mn1 - O2W	2.1373 (15)	Mn1 - O1W	2.2697 (16)
Mn1 - O3W	2.1710 (17)	Mn1-N1	2.2772 (16)
O1-Mn1-O2W	88.01 (6)	O3W-Mn1-O1W	83.97 (6)
O1-Mn1-O3W	104.00 (7)	N2-Mn1-O1W	91.50 (6)
O2W-Mn1-O3W	89.28 (7)	O1-Mn1-N1	91.40 (6)
O1-Mn1-N2	162.55 (5)	O2W-Mn1-N1	100.72 (6)
O2W-Mn1-N2	89.77 (6)	O3W-Mn1-N1	161.99 (7)
O3W-Mn1-N2	93.28 (7)	N2-Mn1-N1	72.02 (6)
O1-Mn1-O1W	92.75 (6)	O1W-Mn1-N1	86.03 (6)
O2W-Mn1-O1W	173.19 (5)		

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	$D-\mathrm{H}$	H···A	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$O1W-H1W1\cdots O2^{i}$	0.85 (2)	1.88 (2)	2.706 (2)	162 (2)
$O1W-H1W2\cdots O5^{ii}$	0.84 (2)	2.15 (2)	2.879 (2)	144 (2)
$O2W - H2W1 \cdots O4W$	0.84 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.681 (2)	169 (2)
O2W−H2W2···O7	0.84(2)	1.87 (2)	2.708 (2)	177 (2)
O3W−H3W1···O6	0.84 (2)	1.91 (2)	2.741 (2)	170 (3)
O3W−H3W2···O1 ⁱ	0.84 (2)	2.50 (3)	3.268 (3)	152 (2)
O4W−H4W1···O6 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.84 (3)	2.29 (3)	3.068 (3)	154 (3)
O4W−H4W2···O7 ^{iv}	0.85 (3)	1.97 (3)	2.803 (3)	169 (3)
$O4-H29\cdots O2^{v}$	0.85 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.641 (2)	174 (3)
$O4-H29\cdots O3^{v}$	0.85 (2)	2.51 (2)	2.918 (2)	110 (2)
$O9-H30\cdots O6^{vi}$	0.85 (2)	1.70 (2)	2.549 (2)	173 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) x - 1, y, z; (ii) -x + 1, -y + 2, -z; (iii) -x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1; (iv) -x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1; (v) -x + 2, -y + 2, -z; (vi) -x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 1. The water and carboxylic acid H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and refined with a distance restraint of 0.85 (1) Å and $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H}) = 1.5U_{\rm eq}({\rm O})$. The remaining H atoms were placed in calculated positions and treated as riding, with aromatic C-H = 0.93 Å and aliphatic C-H = 0.97 Å, and with $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H}) = 1.2U_{\rm eq}({\rm C})$.

Data collection: *RAPID AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSC, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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