

A coordination polymer of thallium(III) nitrate with 4,4'-bipyridine *N,N'*-dioxide

Lesego J. Moitsheki,* Susan A. Bourne and Luigi R. Nassimbeni

Department of Chemistry, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa

Correspondence e-mail:
mlesego@science.uct.ac.za

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 203\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007\text{ \AA}$
Disorder in main residue
 R factor = 0.036
 wR factor = 0.107
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.1

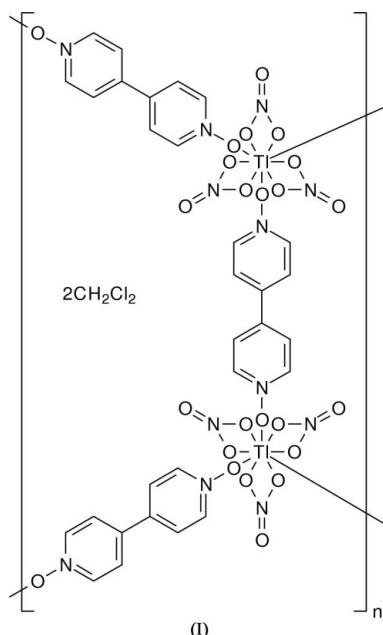
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, poly[[tris(μ_2 -4,4'-bipyridine *N,N'*-dioxide)bis[trinitratothallium(III)]] dichloromethane disolvate], $[\text{Ti}_2(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_3] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, forms a ladder polymer with channels which accommodate the CH_2Cl_2 solvent molecules.

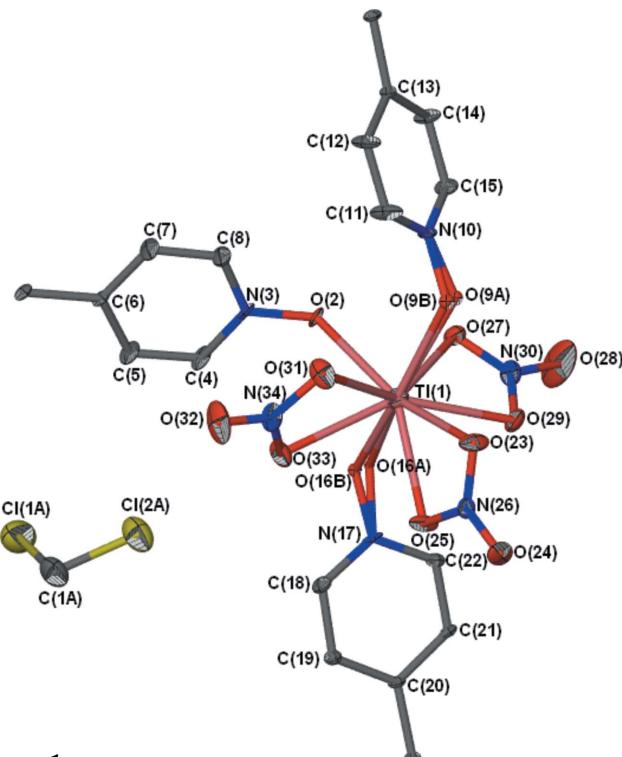
Received 18 January 2006
Accepted 13 February 2006

Comment

The construction of coordination polymers of different metals continues to be an area of special interest in crystal engineering. Recent examples have afforded interesting open-framework metal-organic structures (Biradha & Fujita, 2000; Eddaoudi *et al.*, 2001; Vujovic *et al.*, 2003). Various coordination polymers of bipyridyl ligands with lanthanides (Long *et al.*, 2002; Min & Lee, 2002; Dalgarno *et al.*, 2004; Dalgarno *et al.*, 2005) and transition metals (Aragoní *et al.*, 2005; Ghosh *et al.*, 2005; Ma *et al.*, 2005) have recently been reported. We report here the structure of a coordination polymer, (I), of $\text{Ti}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ with 4,4'-bipyridine *N,N'*-dioxide (bpdo) as a bridging ligand; Fig. 1 shows the asymmetric unit. This structure is analogous to the terbium(III) compound reported by Long *et al.* (2002).



Compound (I) comprises a ladder-shaped coordination polymer (Fig. 2), forming channels which accommodate CH_2Cl_2 guest molecules (Fig. 3). The guest position is stabilized by weak hydrogen bonds to polymer nitrate O atoms (Table 1), while the ladder-shaped polymer chains stack above

**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of the structure. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Both components are shown for the disordered atoms.

one another, also stabilized by C—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds (Table 1). Bridging bpdo ligands form both the uprights and the rungs of the ladder, while all nitrate ligands are bidentate, giving nine-coordinate Tl.

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared by layering an ethanol solution of 4,4'-bipyridine *N,N'*-dioxide (0.10 mmol) on top of a layer of CH₂Cl₂ in which 0.05 mmol of Tl(NO₃)₃ had been placed (but not fully dissolved). The layers mixed over several days at ambient temperature and crystals grew at the interface.

Crystal data



$M_r = 1515.22$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

$a = 8.0425$ (16) Å

$b = 11.687$ (2) Å

$c = 13.079$ (3) Å

$\alpha = 86.51$ (3) $^\circ$

$\beta = 79.83$ (3) $^\circ$

$\gamma = 78.75$ (3) $^\circ$

$V = 1186.3$ (4) Å³

$Z = 1$

$D_x = 2.121$ Mg m⁻³

Mo K α radiation

Cell parameters from 35318 reflections

$\theta = 1.0\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 7.11$ mm⁻¹

$T = 203$ (2) K

Block, colorless

0.15 \times 0.10 \times 0.08 mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 ω and φ scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.435$, $T_{\max} = 0.560$
35318 measured reflections
5387 independent reflections

4847 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

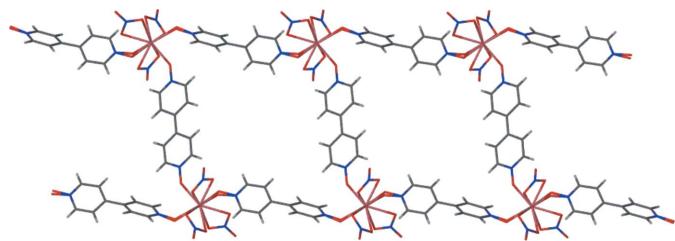
$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$

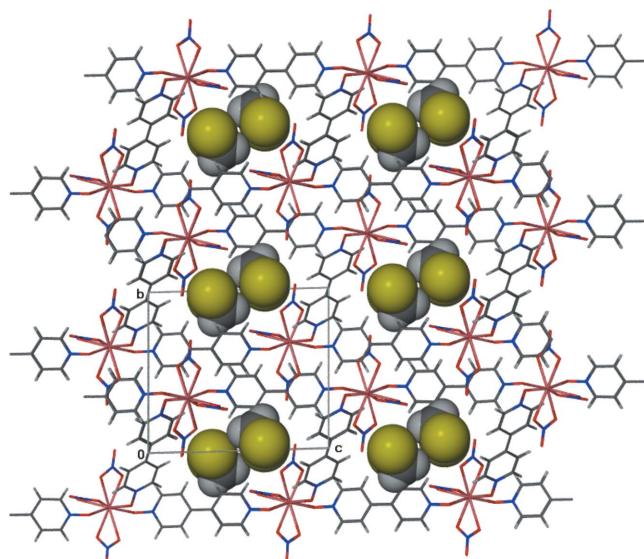
$h = -10 \rightarrow 10$

$k = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

**Figure 2**

The ladder polymeric structure. Solvent molecules are not shown.

**Figure 3**

The packing of compound (I), viewed along [100], showing guest molecules residing in the channels. CH₂Cl₂ guests are represented by van der Waals radii.

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$

$wR(F^2) = 0.107$

$S = 1.06$

5387 reflections

334 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[c^2(F_o^2) + (0.0619P)^2]$$

$$+ 7.0981P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.008$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.40 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.71 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D\text{--H}\cdots A$	$D\text{--H}$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{--H}\cdots A$
C1A—H1A \cdots O2B ⁱ	0.98	2.46	3.292 (11)	143
C1A—H2A \cdots O24 ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.52	3.148 (9)	122
C1A—H2A \cdots O25 ⁱⁱ	0.98	2.58	3.362 (9)	137
C4—H13 \cdots O23 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94	2.42	3.100 (7)	129
C12—H16 \cdots O32 ^{iv}	0.94	2.55	3.119 (8)	120
C14—H18 \cdots O16A ^v	0.94	2.45	3.260 (17)	144

Symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1, y - 1, z$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$; (iii) $x + 1, y, z$; (iv) $-x + 1, -y, -z$; (v) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$.

The pyridyl O atoms of one bpdo ligand are disordered over two positions, with refined site-occupancy factors of 0.60:0.40 (12) and 0.60:0.40 (11); these disordered atoms were refined isotropically. H

atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions and refined using a riding model, with C–H = 0.94 (aromatic) and 0.98 Å (solvent), and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The largest residual electron-density peak is 0.44 Å from O9B, one of the disordered atoms.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *X-SEED* (Barbour, 2001) and *POV-RAY* (Persistence of Vision, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

We thank the South African National Research Foundation (FA2004032500017), the University of Cape Town Research Committee and the CSIR (LJM) for financial support.

References

- Aragoni, M. C., Arca, M., Champness, N. R., De Pasquale, M., Devillanova, F. A., Isaia, F., Lippolis, V., Oxtoby, N. S. & Wilson, C. (2005). *CrystEngComm*, **7**, 363–369.
- Barbour, L. J. (2001). *J. Supramol. Chem.* **1**, 189–191.
- Biradha, K. & Fujita, M. (2000). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 3805–3810.
- Dalgarno, S. J., Hardie, M. J., Atwood, J. L. & Raston, C. L. (2004). *Inorg. Chem.* **29**, 649–652.
- Dalgarno, S. J., Hardie, M. J., Atwood, J. L., Warren, J. E. & Raston, C. L. (2005). *New J. Chem.* **29**, 649–652.
- Eddaoudi, M., Kim, J., Wachter, J. B., Chae, H. K., O'Keeffe, M. & Yaghi, O. M. (2001). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **123**, 4368–4369.
- Ghosh, A. K., Ghoshai, D., Zangrandi, E., Ribas, J. & Chaudhuri, N. R. (2005). *Inorg. Chem.* **44**, 1786–1793.
- Long, D.-L., Blake, A. J., Champness, N. R., Wilson, C. & Schröder, M. (2002). *Chem. Eur. J.* **8**, 2026–2033.
- Ma, B.-Q., Sun, H.-L. & Gao, S. (2005). *Inorg. Chem.* **44**, 837–839.
- Min, D. & Lee, S. W. (2002). *Bull. Korean Soc.* **23**, 948–952.
- 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.
- Persistence of Vision (1999). *POV-RAY*. Version 3.1e.watcom.win32. URL: <http://www.povray.org/>.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2001). *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Vujovic, D., Raubenheimer, H. G. & Nassimbeni, L. R. (2003). *Dalton Trans.* pp. 631–637.