

Hexakis(*N*-methyl-1*H*-imidazole- $\kappa N^3$ )manganese(II)  
dibromide dihydrate

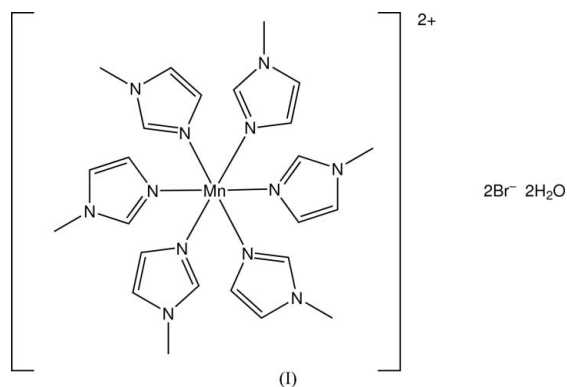
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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 150$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.023  
 $wR$  factor = 0.060  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.5For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The manganese complex of the title compound,  $[Mn(C_4H_6N_2)_6]Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ , is located on a crystallographic inversion centre. The anions and solvent molecules form a hydrogen-bonded cluster of formulation  $Br_2(H_2O)_2$  with graph set  $R_4^2(8)$ .Received 13 September 2006  
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## Comment

The hexakis(*N*-methylimidazole)manganese(II) complex has been reported in crystal structures with phenylthiolate, phenylperthiolate (Krautscheid *et al.*, 1993) and octasulfide (Dev *et al.*, 1991) as counter-ions. In this paper, the crystal structure of the Mn complex, (I), with bromide as counter-ion and a cocrystallized water molecule is reported. The  $Mn^{II}$  ion is located on a crystallographic inversion centre in an octahedral coordination environment. The maximum deviation of the N—Mn—N angles from ideal values is  $2.6^\circ$  (Table 1).The crystal packing consists of a checker-board alternation of Mn complexes and  $Br_2(H_2O)_2$  clusters in the  $bc$  plane (see Fig. 2). The bromide ions and water molecules are joined by hydrogen bonds in a cluster which has the primary graph set  $R_4^2(8)$  (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). Geometric details of the hydrogen bonds are given in Table 2.

## Experimental

Crystals of (I) were obtained as a side product in a study on the stereochemical influence of the ligand on the structure of manganese(II) complexes (Godbole *et al.*, 2005).

## Crystal data

 $[Mn(C_4H_6N_2)_6]Br_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  $M_r = 743.42$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$  $a = 8.1137$  (10) Å $b = 13.6259$  (10) Å $c = 16.057$  (2) Å $\beta = 110.993$  (11) $^\circ$  $V = 1657.4$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 2$  $D_x = 1.490$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation $\mu = 2.85$  mm<sup>-1</sup> $T = 150$  K

Block, colourless

 $0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.20$  mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  scans and  $\omega$  scans with  $\kappa$  offset  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (MULABS in PLATON; Spek, 2003)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.309$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.568$

42360 measured reflections  
 3820 independent reflections  
 3440 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.055$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.023$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.060$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 3820 reflections  
 196 parameters  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0269P)^2 + 1.05P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.36 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.40 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

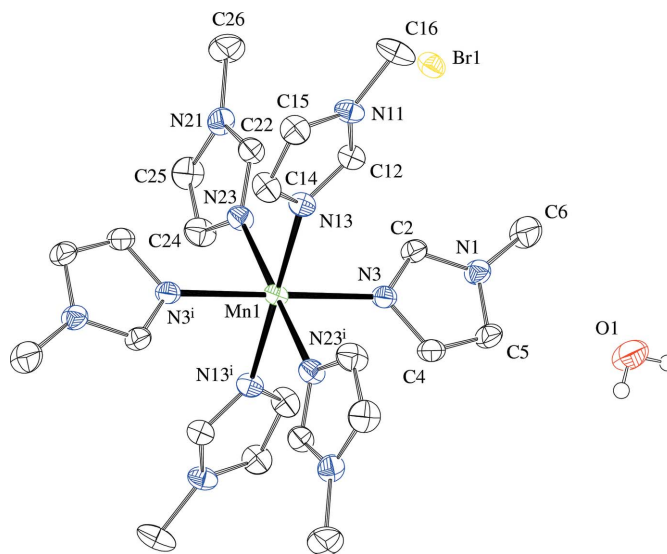


Figure 1 Molecular structure of the title compound (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry code: (i)  $2 - x, -y, 1 - z$ .]

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{Å}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

Mn1—N3	2.2546 (14)	Mn1—N23	2.2670 (16)
Mn1—N13	2.2949 (15)		
N3—Mn1—N13	92.60 (5)	N3—Mn1—N23 <sup>i</sup>	88.43 (5)
N3—Mn1—N23	91.57 (5)	N13—Mn1—N23	89.94 (6)
N3—Mn1—N13 <sup>i</sup>	87.40 (5)	N13—Mn1—N23 <sup>i</sup>	90.07 (6)

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + 2, -y, -z + 1$ .

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{Å}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1A $\cdots$ Br1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.81 (3)	2.55 (3)	3.3547 (18)	175 (3)
O1—H1B $\cdots$ Br1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.82 (3)	2.50 (3)	3.3160 (18)	176 (2)

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

H atoms bonded to C were placed in calculated positions ( $C-H = 0.95-0.98 \text{ Å}$ ), riding on their carrier atoms. The methyl groups were allowed to rotate around the  $N-Me$  bond. The coordinates of the water H atoms were determined from a difference Fourier map and were freely refined.  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{water O and methyl C})$  or  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{imidazole C})$ .

Data collection: COLLECT (Hooft, 1998); cell refinement: DENZO (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: DENZO; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS86 (Sheldrick, 1985); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON.

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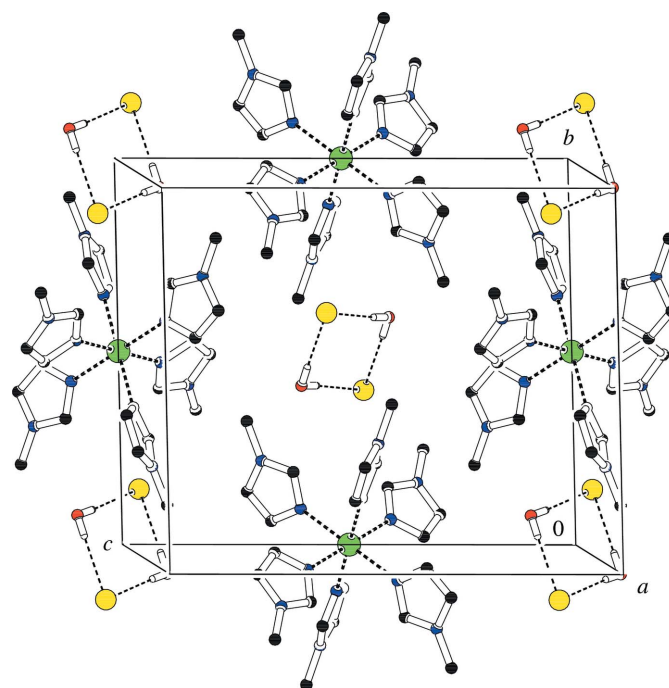


Figure 2 View of the crystal packing down  $a$ . Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds. H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted.

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