

Diaquabis[5-(1-oxidopyridin-1-ium-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrazolido]manganese(II) dihydrate

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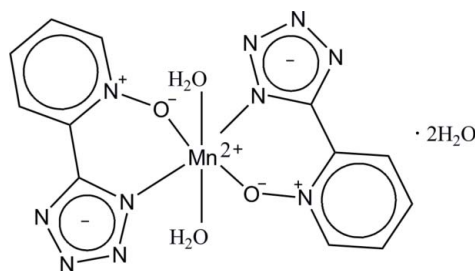
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009$ Å; R factor = 0.078; wR factor = 0.133; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.9.

In the title compound, $[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_5\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the Mn^{II} ion is situated on an inversion centre and is coordinated by the O and N atoms of two bis-chelating 5-(2-pyridyl-1-oxide)tetrazolate ligands and two O atoms of two water molecules in a distorted octahedral geometry. All the water H atoms are involved in $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds with uncoordinated water O atoms and tetrazole N atoms, which link the molecules into a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For background to tetrazolate derivatives in coordination chemistry, see: Jiang *et al.* (2007); Song *et al.* (2009); Zhang (2009). For related structures, see: Facchetti *et al.* (2004); Lin *et al.* (2005); Vrbova *et al.* (2000)



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_5\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $M_r = 451.29$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 6.4808$ (13) Å
 $b = 12.034$ (2) Å
 $c = 12.787$ (4) Å
 $\beta = 116.24$ (2)°
 $V = 894.5$ (4) Å³

$Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.80$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.925$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.939$
 7432 measured reflections
 1579 independent reflections
 1102 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.115$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.078$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.133$
 $S = 1.14$
 1579 reflections
 133 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.39$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{O3}-\text{H3A} \cdots \text{N2}$	0.88	2.15	3.010 (5)	164
$\text{O2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.84	2.01	2.756 (5)	147
$\text{O2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{N3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.06	2.858 (5)	154
$\text{O3}-\text{H3B} \cdots \text{N4}^{\text{ii}}$	0.82	2.10	2.917 (6)	176

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LX2180).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, m213 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811001620]

Diaquabis[5-(1-oxidopyridin-1-ium-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrazolido]manganese(II) dihydrate

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Comment

Tetrazole as functional group plays an important role in coordination chemistry, medicinal chemistry and materials science applications (Song *et al.*, 2009; Jiang *et al.*, 2007; Zhang, 2009). It's interesting for the study of tetrazolate complexes to delineate the ways in which tetrazoles bind to metal centres. Here we report the structure of a novel substituted tetrazolato-metal complex, diaquabis(5-(2-pyridyl-1-oxide)tetrazolato)manganese(II) dihydrate.

The crystal structure of the title complex consists of the mononuclear manganese (II) unit $[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_5\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$, and two lattice water molecules (Fig. 1). In the mononuclear unit, manganese(II) ion is in a distorted octahedral environment, being six-coordinated by two N atoms and two O atoms from two bidentate 5-(2-pyridyl-1-oxide)tetrazolato-ligands, and two O atoms of two coordinated water molecules with Mn–O distances from 2.090 (4) Å to 2.209 (3) Å, Mn–N bond length of 2.255 (4) Å and O1–Mn1–N1 angle of 79.47 (14)°, which are comparable with the values observed in other metal-tetrazolate complexes (Vrbova *et al.*, 2000; Lin *et al.*, 2005; Facchetti *et al.*, 2004). The pyridine and tetrazole rings are twisted against each other by 20.466 (190)°. In the crystal structure, all the water H atoms are involved in O–H···N and O–H···O hydrogen bonds with the solvate water O (O3W) and the tetrazole N (N2, N4) atoms. The interactions link the molecules into a three dimensional network (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Experimental

A solution of 5-(2-pyridyl-1-oxide)tetrazole (32.6 mg, 0.2 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (13.8 mg, 0.1 mmol) in H_2O (10 ml) was dropped slowly into a solution of $\text{Mn}(\text{ClO}_4)\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (36.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) dissolved in methanol (10 ml). The resulting brown suspension solution was stirred for 24 h at room temperature and filtered. Yellow crystals were separated from filtrate after about one month and collected for X-ray analysis (m.p. >573 K).

Refinement

H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C–H = 0.93 Å and O–H = 0.82–0.88 Å, and included in the final cycles of refinement using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$.

Figures

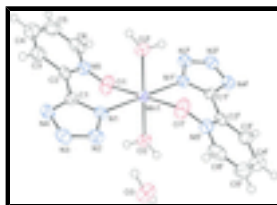


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$.]

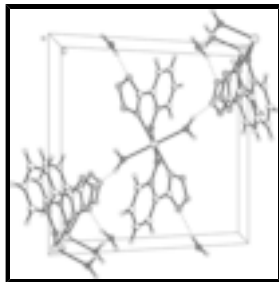


Fig. 2. A view of the O–H···O and O–H···N hydrogen bonds (dotted lines) in the crystal structure of the title compound.

Diaquabis[5-(1-oxidopyridin-1-ium-2-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrazolido]manganese(II) dihydrate

Crystal data

$[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_5\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 451.29$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 6.4808\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 12.034\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.787\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 116.24\ (2)^\circ$

$V = 894.5\ (4)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 462$

$D_x = 1.676\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 7005 reflections

$\theta = 3.1\text{--}27.6^\circ$

$\mu = 0.80\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Block, yellow

$0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.08\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite

Detector resolution: $10.0\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)

$T_{\min} = 0.925$, $T_{\max} = 0.939$

7432 measured reflections

1579 independent reflections

1102 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.115$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.4^\circ$

$h = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.078$

$wR(F^2) = 0.133$

$S = 1.14$

1579 reflections

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0354P)^2 + 1.2794P]$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

133 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.39 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

0 restraints

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Mn1	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.0282 (3)
C1	0.4458 (9)	0.2469 (4)	0.4227 (4)	0.0260 (12)
C2	0.3159 (8)	0.2280 (4)	0.4903 (4)	0.0276 (12)
C3	0.2946 (10)	0.1223 (5)	0.5282 (5)	0.0406 (15)
H3	0.3648	0.0631	0.5099	0.049*
C4	0.1752 (11)	0.1017 (6)	0.5912 (5)	0.0531 (18)
H4	0.1668	0.0303	0.6168	0.064*
C5	0.0688 (10)	0.1883 (6)	0.6155 (5)	0.0508 (17)
H2	-0.0165	0.1759	0.6568	0.061*
C6	0.0860 (9)	0.2922 (5)	0.5800 (5)	0.0407 (15)
H1	0.0140	0.3510	0.5979	0.049*
N1	0.5349 (7)	0.3443 (3)	0.4111 (3)	0.0289 (10)
N2	0.6423 (7)	0.3211 (4)	0.3443 (4)	0.0338 (11)
N3	0.6179 (8)	0.2138 (4)	0.3188 (4)	0.0368 (12)
N4	0.4943 (7)	0.1654 (4)	0.3670 (4)	0.0346 (11)
N5	0.2085 (7)	0.3114 (4)	0.5179 (4)	0.0344 (11)
O1	0.2069 (6)	0.4131 (3)	0.4819 (4)	0.0491 (11)
O2	0.2698 (6)	0.5780 (3)	0.3322 (3)	0.0396 (10)
H2A	0.1657	0.5331	0.2904	0.048*
H2B	0.2775	0.6340	0.2925	0.048*
O3	0.8363 (6)	0.4852 (3)	0.2336 (3)	0.0447 (10)
H3A	0.7951	0.4450	0.2787	0.054*
H3B	0.7388	0.5334	0.2038	0.054*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Mn1	0.0324 (7)	0.0249 (6)	0.0313 (7)	-0.0007 (6)	0.0178 (5)	-0.0026 (6)
C1	0.028 (3)	0.024 (3)	0.025 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.011 (3)	0.002 (2)
C2	0.027 (3)	0.027 (3)	0.027 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.011 (3)	-0.005 (2)

supplementary materials

C3	0.053 (4)	0.037 (4)	0.040 (4)	-0.001 (3)	0.028 (3)	-0.002 (3)
C4	0.069 (5)	0.050 (4)	0.046 (4)	-0.012 (4)	0.030 (4)	0.000 (3)
C5	0.046 (4)	0.069 (5)	0.038 (4)	-0.010 (4)	0.019 (3)	0.005 (4)
C6	0.033 (3)	0.061 (4)	0.035 (4)	0.005 (3)	0.021 (3)	-0.014 (3)
N1	0.030 (2)	0.033 (3)	0.026 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.016 (2)	-0.003 (2)
N2	0.032 (3)	0.041 (3)	0.032 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.018 (2)	-0.003 (2)
N3	0.038 (3)	0.042 (3)	0.034 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.019 (2)	-0.007 (2)
N4	0.043 (3)	0.032 (3)	0.035 (3)	-0.002 (2)	0.024 (3)	-0.009 (2)
N5	0.035 (3)	0.029 (3)	0.034 (3)	0.004 (2)	0.011 (2)	0.002 (2)
O1	0.043 (3)	0.038 (2)	0.076 (3)	-0.0019 (19)	0.035 (2)	0.000 (2)
O2	0.049 (2)	0.038 (2)	0.030 (2)	-0.0062 (19)	0.016 (2)	0.0060 (18)
O3	0.046 (2)	0.040 (2)	0.055 (3)	0.005 (2)	0.028 (2)	0.012 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Mn1—O1	2.090 (4)	C4—H4	0.9300
Mn1—O1 ⁱ	2.090 (4)	C5—C6	1.351 (8)
Mn1—O2	2.209 (3)	C5—H2	0.9300
Mn1—O2 ⁱ	2.209 (3)	C6—N5	1.369 (6)
Mn1—N1	2.255 (4)	C6—H1	0.9300
Mn1—N1 ⁱ	2.255 (4)	N1—N2	1.348 (5)
C1—N4	1.329 (6)	N2—N3	1.324 (6)
C1—N1	1.344 (6)	N3—N4	1.341 (6)
C1—C2	1.467 (7)	N5—O1	1.306 (5)
C2—N5	1.353 (6)	O2—H2A	0.8446
C2—C3	1.390 (7)	O2—H2B	0.8583
C3—C4	1.363 (7)	O3—H3A	0.8803
C3—H3	0.9300	O3—H3B	0.8172
C4—C5	1.359 (8)		
O1—Mn1—O1 ⁱ	180.0	C5—C4—C3	118.3 (6)
O1—Mn1—O2	85.11 (15)	C5—C4—H4	120.9
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—O2	94.89 (14)	C3—C4—H4	120.9
O1—Mn1—O2 ⁱ	94.89 (15)	C6—C5—C4	120.4 (6)
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—O2 ⁱ	85.11 (14)	C6—C5—H2	119.8
O2—Mn1—O2 ⁱ	180.000 (1)	C4—C5—H2	119.8
O1—Mn1—N1	79.47 (14)	C5—C6—N5	120.4 (5)
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—N1	100.53 (14)	C5—C6—H1	119.8
O2—Mn1—N1	92.20 (14)	N5—C6—H1	119.8
O2 ⁱ —Mn1—N1	87.80 (14)	C1—N1—N2	104.9 (4)
O1—Mn1—N1 ⁱ	100.53 (14)	C1—N1—Mn1	121.7 (3)
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—N1 ⁱ	79.47 (14)	N2—N1—Mn1	133.4 (3)
O2—Mn1—N1 ⁱ	87.80 (14)	N3—N2—N1	108.6 (4)
O2 ⁱ —Mn1—N1 ⁱ	92.20 (14)	N2—N3—N4	109.9 (4)
N1—Mn1—N1 ⁱ	180.000 (1)	C1—N4—N3	104.9 (4)
N4—C1—N1	111.7 (4)	O1—N5—C2	121.8 (4)
N4—C1—C2	122.4 (4)	O1—N5—C6	116.5 (5)

N1—C1—C2	125.9 (4)	C2—N5—C6	121.6 (5)
N5—C2—C3	116.4 (5)	N5—O1—Mn1	124.4 (3)
N5—C2—C1	122.3 (5)	Mn1—O2—H2A	110.5
C3—C2—C1	121.2 (5)	Mn1—O2—H2B	135.8
C4—C3—C2	122.8 (6)	H2A—O2—H2B	111.6
C4—C3—H3	118.6	H3A—O3—H3B	107.3
C2—C3—H3	118.6		
N4—C1—C2—N5	-160.1 (5)	O2 ⁱ —Mn1—N1—N2	-109.1 (4)
N1—C1—C2—N5	21.7 (8)	C1—N1—N2—N3	-0.5 (5)
N4—C1—C2—C3	19.1 (8)	Mn1—N1—N2—N3	177.0 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-159.1 (5)	N1—N2—N3—N4	0.4 (5)
N5—C2—C3—C4	-0.7 (8)	N1—C1—N4—N3	-0.1 (6)
C1—C2—C3—C4	180.0 (5)	C2—C1—N4—N3	-178.5 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	1.4 (9)	N2—N3—N4—C1	-0.2 (5)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.4 (9)	C3—C2—N5—O1	-176.5 (5)
C4—C5—C6—N5	0.8 (9)	C1—C2—N5—O1	2.8 (7)
N4—C1—N1—N2	0.3 (6)	C3—C2—N5—C6	0.1 (7)
C2—C1—N1—N2	178.7 (5)	C1—C2—N5—C6	179.3 (5)
N4—C1—N1—Mn1	-177.5 (3)	C5—C6—N5—O1	176.6 (5)
C2—C1—N1—Mn1	0.9 (7)	C5—C6—N5—C2	-0.1 (8)
O1—Mn1—N1—C1	-27.4 (4)	C2—N5—O1—Mn1	-50.6 (6)
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—N1—C1	152.6 (4)	C6—N5—O1—Mn1	132.7 (4)
O2—Mn1—N1—C1	-112.1 (4)	O2—Mn1—O1—N5	146.5 (4)
O2 ⁱ —Mn1—N1—C1	67.9 (4)	O2 ⁱ —Mn1—O1—N5	-33.5 (4)
O1—Mn1—N1—N2	155.5 (4)	N1—Mn1—O1—N5	53.3 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Mn1—N1—N2	-24.5 (4)	N1 ⁱ —Mn1—O1—N5	-126.7 (4)
O2—Mn1—N1—N2	70.9 (4)		

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

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O3—H3A \cdots N2	0.88	2.15	3.010 (5)	164
O2—H2A \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.84	2.01	2.756 (5)	147
O2—H2B \cdots N3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86	2.06	2.858 (5)	154
O3—H3B \cdots N4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.82	2.10	2.917 (6)	176

Symmetry codes: (ii) $x-1, y, z$; (iii) $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+1/2$.

Fig. 2

