metal-organic compounds

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trans-Tetraaquabis(pyridazine-4-carboxylato-*k*O)magnesium(II) dihydrate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.003 Å; R factor = 0.036; wR factor = 0.122; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.5.

The crystal structure of the title compound, $[Mg(C_5H_3N_2O_2)_2(H_2O)_4]\cdot 2H_2O$, is composed of centrosymmetric monomers in which an Mg^{II} ion is coordinated by two carboxylate O atoms from the two pyridazine-4-carboxylate ligands. The monomers linked by $O-H\cdots O$ and $O-H\cdots N$ hydrogen bonds into layers which are held together by hydrogen bonds in which solvent water O atoms act as donors and acceptors, resulting in a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For the crystal structure of a Pb(II) complex with pyridazine-4-carboxylate and water ligands, see: Starosta & Leciejewicz, (2009). The structure of pyridazine-4-carboxylic acid hydrochloride was determined earlier (Starosta & Leciejewicz, 2008). The structure of a Mg^{II} complex with pyridazine-3carboxylate and water ligands has been also reported by Gryz *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $[Mg(C_{5}H_{3}N_{2}O_{2})_{2}(H_{2}O)_{4}]\cdot 2H_{2}O$ $M_{r} = 378.59$ Monoclinic, $P2_{1}/c$ a = 7.2571 (15) Å b = 11.688 (2) Å c = 10.550 (2) Å $\beta = 108.36$ (3)°

Data collection

Kuma KM-4 four-circle diffractometer Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction, 2008) $T_{\rm min} = 0.968, T_{\rm max} = 0.987$ 2007 measured reflections

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$ $wR(F^2) = 0.122$ S = 1.041873 reflections 139 parameters 6 restraints V = 849.3 (3) Å³ Z = 2Mo K α radiation $\mu = 0.16 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 K $0.24 \times 0.22 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

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1873 independent reflections

1136 reflections with I > 2\sigma(I)

R_{int} = 0.023

3 standard reflections every 200

reflections

intensity decay: 1.3%
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H atoms treated by a mixture of
independent and constrained
refinement
$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.21 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
O3-H31···O5	0.83 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.775 (3)	164 (3)
$O4-H42 \cdot \cdot \cdot N1^{i}$	0.81(2)	2.01 (2)	2.817 (2)	172 (3)
$O5-H51 \cdot \cdot \cdot N2^{ii}$	0.82(2)	1.98 (2)	2.798 (3)	179 (3)
O3−H32···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.80(2)	1.92 (2)	2.675 (2)	159 (3)
$O5-H52 \cdot \cdot \cdot O2^{iv}$	0.81(2)	1.97 (2)	2.765 (3)	168 (3)
$O4-H41\cdots O5^{v}$	0.80 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.766 (3)	175 (3)

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

Data collection: *KM-4 Software* (Kuma, 1996); cell refinement: *KM-4 Software*; data reduction: *DATAPROC* (Kuma, 2001); 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*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: KP2307).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, m316 [doi:10.1107/81600536811004168]

trans-Tetraaquabis(pyridazine-4-carboxylato-KO)magnesium(II) dihydrate

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Comment

The structure of the title compound (I) is built of monomeric molecules in which the Mg⁺² located in an inversion centre is chelated by two carboxylate atoms each donated by one of symmetry ralated ligand molecules and by two pairs of aqua O atoms resulting in a slightly distorted octahedral geometry. The carboxylate O1, O1⁽ⁱ⁾ and aqua O3, O3⁽ⁱ⁾ atoms form an equatorial plane, aqua O4 and O4⁽ⁱ⁾ atoms are at the axial positions. The observed Mg—O bond lengths and bond angles are almost the same as reported for the complex with pyridazine-3-carboxylate and water ligands (Gryz et al., 2006). The pyridazine ring is planar with r.m.s. of 0.0046 (1) Å. The observed bond distances and angles are close to those reported for the parent acid (Starosta & Leciejewicz, 2008). The carboxylate group is rotated from the mean plane by 8.1 (1)°. Hydrogen bonds link the monomers to form molecular sheets. They operate between coordinated water O atoms as donors and uncoordinated carboxylate O atoms and pyridazine-N atoms in adjacent monomers as acceptors. The sheets are held together by hydrogen bonds in which crystal water molecules act as donors and acceptors resulting in a three-dimensional network. The coordination mode reported in the structure of a Mg^{II} complex with pyridazine-3-carboxylate and water ligands is also octahedral but the Mg^{II} ion is coordinated by a pair of symmetry related N,O-chelating groups of the ligands and a pair of water O atoms (Gryz et al., 2006). The Pb(II) complex with the title ligand shows entirely different coordination mode. Two symmetry related metal ions form a dimer in which they are bridged by hetero-ring N atoms of two symmetry related ligands amd two aqua-O atoms. Each Pb(II) ion is also coordinated by both carboxylate O atoms of another ligand whose hetero-ring N atoms do not coordinate to Pb(II). (Starosta & Leciejewicz, 2009).

Experimental

The title compound was obtained by mixing boiling aqueous solutions, one containig 2 mmols of pyridazine-4-carboxylic acid (Aldrich), the other 1 mmol of magnesium diacetate tetrahydrate (Aldrich). The mixture was boiled under reflux for two h, then cooled to room temperature and left to crystallise. A few days latter, colourless crystalline plates were found after evaporation to dryness. They were recrystallised from water several times until well formed single crystals were obtained. Crystals were washed with cold ethanol and dried in the air.

Refinement

Water hydrogen atoms were located in a difference map and were allowed to ride on the parent atom with $U_{iso}(H)=1.5U_{eq}(O)$. H atoms attached to pyridazine-ring C atoms were positioned at calculated positions and were treated as riding on the parent atoms, with C—H=0.93 Å and $U_{iso}(H)=1.5U_{eq}(C)$. **Figures**



Fig. 1. A structural unit of (I) with atom labelling scheme and the 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. Symmetry code: (i) -x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1. (ii) x, y, z + 1.

Fig. 2. Crystal packing of I.

trans-Tetraaquabis(pyridazine-4-carboxylato-кО)magnesium(II) dihydrate

Crystal data

[Mg(C ₅ H ₃ N ₂ O ₂) ₂ (H2O) ₄]·2H2O	F(000) = 396
$M_r = 378.59$	$D_{\rm x} = 1.480 {\rm ~Mg~m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo K α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
<i>a</i> = 7.2571 (15) Å	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
b = 11.688 (2) Å	$\theta = 6-15^{\circ}$
c = 10.550 (2) Å	$\mu = 0.16 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 108.36 \ (3)^{\circ}$	T = 293 K
$V = 849.3 (3) \text{ Å}^3$	Plate, colourless
Z = 2	$0.24 \times 0.22 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Kuma KM-4 four-circle diffractometer	1136 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$R_{\rm int} = 0.023$
graphite	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.7^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.7^{\circ}$
profile data from $\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = -9 \rightarrow 0$
Absorption correction: analytical (<i>CrysAlis RED</i> ; Oxford Diffraction, 2008)	$k = 0 \rightarrow 15$
$T_{\min} = 0.968, T_{\max} = 0.987$	$l = -13 \rightarrow 12$
2007 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
1873 independent reflections	intensity decay: 1.3%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

$wR(F^2) = 0.122$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
<i>S</i> = 1.04	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0628P)^2 + 0.293P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1873 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
139 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
6 restraints	$\Delta \rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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.

F 1		1	1	• ,			• 1 /	• ,	. 1.	1 .	,	18.	2١
Fractional	atomic	coordinates	and	isotroi	пс о	r ec	nuvalent	isotro	nic dis	nlacement	narameters	(A^{-})	- 1
1		000.0000000		1001.01				100110	p . e	p	pen ennerens	1	

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
Mg1	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.0236 (3)
01	0.3810 (2)	0.54000 (14)	0.29844 (14)	0.0318 (4)
O2	0.2156 (3)	0.38329 (15)	0.20927 (16)	0.0453 (5)
N1	0.2554 (3)	0.58217 (18)	-0.19230 (18)	0.0339 (5)
C7	0.2921 (3)	0.47760 (19)	0.2019 (2)	0.0284 (5)
N2	0.1945 (3)	0.47789 (17)	-0.16963 (18)	0.0336 (5)
C5	0.3386 (3)	0.62622 (19)	0.0395 (2)	0.0311 (5)
Н5	0.3895	0.6782	0.1084	0.037*
C4	0.2765 (3)	0.52021 (19)	0.0639 (2)	0.0260 (5)
C3	0.2036 (3)	0.4491 (2)	-0.0472 (2)	0.0312 (5)
H3	0.1587	0.3770	-0.0338	0.037*
C6	0.3231 (4)	0.6534 (2)	-0.0916 (2)	0.0344 (5)
H6	0.3626	0.7257	-0.1092	0.041*
O4	0.2870 (2)	0.59132 (16)	0.54856 (16)	0.0347 (4)
05	0.9316 (3)	0.67116 (16)	0.38743 (16)	0.0358 (4)
O3	0.6662 (3)	0.64863 (14)	0.52618 (17)	0.0338 (4)
H31	0.751 (4)	0.642 (3)	0.489 (3)	0.056 (10)*
H42	0.267 (5)	0.586 (3)	0.620 (2)	0.058 (10)*
H51	0.896 (4)	0.628 (2)	0.323 (2)	0.041 (8)*
H32	0.711 (5)	0.656 (3)	0.6052 (19)	0.062 (10)*
H52	0.905 (5)	0.7357 (18)	0.360 (3)	0.065 (11)*
H41	0.187 (3)	0.614 (2)	0.498 (3)	0.048 (9)*

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Mg1	0.0276 (5)	0.0249 (5)	0.0176 (5)	-0.0002 (4)	0.0061 (4)	0.0006 (4)
01	0.0389 (9)	0.0329 (8)	0.0207 (7)	-0.0020 (7)	0.0052 (6)	-0.0005 (6)
O2	0.0681 (13)	0.0384 (10)	0.0276 (8)	-0.0184 (9)	0.0126 (8)	-0.0026 (7)
N1	0.0380 (11)	0.0409 (11)	0.0239 (9)	0.0057 (9)	0.0111 (8)	0.0042 (8)
C7	0.0290 (11)	0.0335 (12)	0.0221 (10)	0.0032 (9)	0.0073 (9)	-0.0013 (8)
N2	0.0374 (11)	0.0386 (11)	0.0221 (9)	0.0020 (8)	0.0056 (8)	-0.0031 (7)
C5	0.0363 (12)	0.0314 (12)	0.0242 (10)	0.0000 (9)	0.0077 (9)	-0.0046 (9)
C4	0.0223 (10)	0.0325 (12)	0.0221 (10)	0.0044 (8)	0.0052 (8)	-0.0014 (8)
C3	0.0353 (12)	0.0309 (12)	0.0252 (11)	0.0003 (10)	0.0063 (9)	-0.0028 (9)
C6	0.0408 (13)	0.0328 (12)	0.0305 (11)	0.0024 (10)	0.0125 (10)	0.0013 (10)
O4	0.0337 (9)	0.0476 (10)	0.0230 (8)	0.0114 (8)	0.0091 (7)	0.0051 (7)
O5	0.0403 (10)	0.0352 (10)	0.0269 (8)	0.0016 (8)	0.0035 (7)	-0.0006 (7)
03	0.0407 (10)	0.0342 (9)	0.0276 (9)	-0.0055 (7)	0.0123 (8)	0.0010 (7)
Geometric para	umeters (Å, °)					
Mg1—O4 ⁱ		2.0714 (17)	С5—	C4	1.3	70 (3)
Mg1—O4		2.0714 (17)	C5—	C6	1.3	39 (3)
Mg1—O1 ⁱ		2.0807 (16)	С5—	Н5	0.9.	300
Mg1—O1		2.0807 (16)	C4—	C3	1.3	98 (3)
Mg1—O3		2.0829 (17)	С3—	Н3	0.9	300
Mg1—O3 ⁱ		2.0829 (17)	С6—	Н6	0.93	300
Mg1—H32		2.42 (3)	04—	H42	0.8	09 (18)
O1—C7		1.254 (3)	04—	·H41	0.79	98 (18)
O2—C7		1.248 (3)	05—	H51	0.8	19 (17)
N1—C6		1.317 (3)	05—	H52	0.8	09 (18)
N1—N2		1.343 (3)	03—	·H31	0.82	28 (18)
C7—C4		1.509 (3)	03—	H32	0.7	99 (18)
N2—C3		1.316 (3)				
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—O4		180.00 (6)	02—	C7—O1	126	.0 (2)
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—O1 ⁱ		92.02 (7)	02—	С7—С4	116	.88 (19)
O4—Mg1—O1 ⁱ		87.99 (7)	O1—	С7—С4	117	.1 (2)
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—O1		87.98 (7)	С3—	N2—N1	119	.28 (19)
O4—Mg1—O1		92.02 (7)	C4—	С5—С6	117	.8 (2)
O1 ⁱ —Mg1—O1		180.0	C4—	С5—Н5	121	.1
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—O3		90.95 (7)	С6—	С5—Н5	121	.1
O4—Mg1—O3		89.05 (7)	С5—	C4—C3	116	.1 (2)
O1 ⁱ —Mg1—O3		90.88 (7)	С5—	C4—C7	123	.40 (19)
O1—Mg1—O3		89.12 (7)	С3—	C4—C7	120	.4 (2)
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—O3 ⁱ		89.05 (7)	N2—	C3—C4	124	.0 (2)
O4—Mg1—O3 ⁱ		90.95 (7)	N2—	С3—Н3	118	.0
O1 ⁱ —Mg1—O3 ⁱ		89.12 (7)	C4—	С3—Н3	118	.0

O1—Mg1—O3 ⁱ	90.88 (7)	N1—C6—C5	123.5 (2)
O3—Mg1—O3 ⁱ	180.000 (1)	N1—C6—H6	118.3
O4 ⁱ —Mg1—H32	95.0 (8)	С5—С6—Н6	118.3
O4—Mg1—H32	85.0 (8)	Mg1—O4—H42	123 (2)
O1 ⁱ —Mg1—H32	72.6 (6)	Mg1—O4—H41	127 (2)
O1—Mg1—H32	107.4 (6)	H42—O4—H41	105 (3)
O3—Mg1—H32	18.6 (6)	H51—O5—H52	108 (3)
O3 ⁱ —Mg1—H32	161.4 (6)	Mg1—O3—H31	110 (2)
C7—O1—Mg1	129.89 (15)	Mg1—O3—H32	105 (2)
C6—N1—N2	119.35 (19)	H31—O3—H32	112 (3)
Symmetry order: (i) $-r+1$ $-r+1$			

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

Hydrogen-bond geome	try (Å,	°)
ingui ogen bonu geome	<i>u y</i> (11,	

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	D—H··· A
O3—H31…O5	0.83 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.775 (3)	164 (3)
O4—H42···N1 ⁱⁱ	0.81 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.817 (2)	172 (3)
O5—H51···N2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.82 (2)	1.98 (2)	2.798 (3)	179 (3)
O3—H32···O2 ⁱ	0.80 (2)	1.92 (2)	2.675 (2)	159 (3)
O5—H52···O2 ^{iv}	0.81 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.765 (3)	168 (3)
O4—H41…O5 ^v	0.80 (2)	1.97 (2)	2.766 (3)	175 (3)
Symmetry codes: (ii) $r = v + 1$: (iii) $-r+1 - v+1$	-7: (i) $-r+1$ $-v+1$	-7+1 (iv) $-r+1$ v+1	$\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (v) r - 1 v$	7

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

Fig. 1





Fig. 2