

Metal–Betaine Interactions. Part 13.¹ Preparation and Crystal Structures of Four Polymeric Silver(I) Complexes of Betaine Derivatives†

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Four polymeric silver(I) complexes of the betaine derivatives pyridiniopropionate ($C_5H_5N^+CH_2CH_2CO_2^-$, L^1) and trimethylammoniopropionate ($Me_3N^+CH_2CH_2CO_2^-$, L^2) have been prepared and characterized by X-ray crystallography. The complexes $[(Ag_2L^1)_n][ClO_4]_{2n}$ **1**, $[(Ag_2L^1_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **2**, $[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **3** and $[(Ag_2L^2_2(H_2O))_n][ClO_4]_{2n} \cdot nH_2O$ **4** all contain bis(carboxylate)-bridged Ag_2 dimer units [$Ag-O$ 2.185(2)–2.264(6), $Ag \cdots Ag$ 2.800(2)–2.901(2) Å] which are extended into stairs-like chains *via* the co-ordination of each metal centre by a carboxylato oxygen atom [$Ag-O$ 2.479(4)–2.588(5) Å] from an adjacent unit. A pair of unidentate nitrate ligands occupy axial co-ordination sites on the same side and on opposite sides of the mean plane of the dimer in **2** and **3**, respectively; the dimer in **4** has only one axial site occupied by an aqua ligand, resulting in uncommon inter-chain metal–metal contacts in the crystal [3.269(2) and 3.346(2) Å].

Most silver(I) carboxylates are composed of either discrete dimers or polymeric chains/networks constructed by the linkage of dimeric subunits, and the structures have been classified previously into four principal types:² type A consists of discrete $[Ag_2(carboxylate-O,O')]_2$ dimers without any axial ligand;³ B and C have similar dimeric structures with the axial site(s) occupied by one and two ligands, respectively, and they are commonly polymeric species;^{2,4} and D comprises dimeric subunits that are extended into a step polymer through the linkage of each metal centre to a carboxylato group of an adjacent dimer,^{5,6} while modified type D has an additional axial ligand attached to each metal atom.^{7,8} Two unusual polymeric structures that are not based on dimeric units have been classified as a fifth type E.^{3,9}

Our recent studies¹ have demonstrated that betaine ($Me_3N^+CH_2CO_2^-$) and its derivatives, considered as structural analogues of the corresponding carboxylate anions, can form stable silver(I) complexes which are soluble in water and ethanol. Furthermore, by virtue of their overall charge neutrality, betaine compounds can be used to prepare metal complexes in which the metal centre can bear additional anionic ligands. Seen in this light, the use of betaines provides a ready synthetic access to new structural varieties of silver(I) carboxylate-like complexes. In previous studies we have determined the crystal structures of several silver(I) complexes of betaines and established some new structural types. For example, both $[(Ag_2L^3_2(H_2O)_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **5** and $[(Ag_2L^4_2(ClO_4)_2)_n]$ **6** adopt a modified type D structure with additional axial ligands;⁷ $[(AgL^4(NO_3))_n]$ **7** is an unusual *catena* complex devoid of dimeric units, which has been classified as a type E complex;⁹ and $[Ag_2L^5_2(NO_3)_2]$ **8** has uncommon axially bound chelating nitrate ligands¹⁰ (L^3 = trimethylammonioacetate, $Me_3N^+CH_2CO_2^-$; L^4 = pyridinioacetate, $C_5H_5N^+CH_2CO_2^-$; L^5 = triethylammonioacetate, $Et_3N^+CH_2CO_2^-$). This work has now been extended to include the preparation of two new betaine derivatives, pyridiniopropionate ($C_5H_5N^+CH_2CH_2CO_2^-$, L^1) and trimethylammoniopropionate ($Me_3N^+CH_2CH_2CO_2^-$, L^2), and single-crystal X-ray analyses of four polymeric silver(I) complexes, namely bis(pyridiniopropionato)-

disilver(I) diperchlorate, $[(Ag_2L^1_2)_n][ClO_4]_{2n}$ **1**, dinitratobis(pyridiniopropionato)disilver(I), $[(Ag_2L^1_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **2**, dinitratobis(trimethylammoniopropionato)disilver(I), $[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **3** and aquabis(trimethylammoniopropionato)disilver(I) diperchlorate monohydrate, $[(Ag_2L^2_2(H_2O))_n][ClO_4]_{2n} \cdot nH_2O$ **4**.

Experimental

Preparation.—Pyridiniopropionate (L^1). 3-Bromopropionic acid (12.2 g, 0.10 mol) was mixed with pyridine (100 cm³) and stirred at room temperature overnight. After removal of excess of pyridine under reduced pressure at about 60 °C a yellowish crystalline powder was obtained, which was dissolved in distilled water (15 cm³), loaded on an Amberlite IRA-93 (OH⁻ form) anion-exchange column (4.5 × 40 cm), and eluted with distilled water (350 cm³). The eluate was then evaporated to a yellowish syrup (about 15 cm³) under reduced pressure using a water-bath at < 70 °C. Trituration with ethanol and acetone afforded a white crystalline product (11.0 g, 91% yield), which is very hygroscopic. ¹H NMR data (CD₃OD, SiMe₄ as internal standard): δ 2.85 (2 H, t, CH₂CO), 4.81 (2 H, t, NCH₂), 8.07 (2 H, t, *m*-H of pyridine), 8.55 (1 H, t, *p*-H of pyridine) and 9.02 (2 H, d, *o*-H of pyridine). IR data (KBr): 3292s, 3256s, 3090s, 3063s, 1634s, 1592vs, 1500m, 1489s, 1391s, 984m, 955m, 780m, 729m, 682s and 648m cm⁻¹.

Trimethylammoniopropionate (L^2). This compound was synthesised in a similar manner. A mixture of 3-bromopropionic acid (12.2 g, 0.10 mol) and aqueous trimethylamine (100 cm³, 40%) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The yellowish powdery residue obtained after evaporation of the resulting solution at *ca.* 70 °C under reduced pressure was dissolved in distilled water (20 cm³) and passed through an Amberlite IRA-93 (OH⁻ form) anion-exchange column (4.5 × 42 cm), eluted with distilled water (350 cm³). The eluate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure using a water-bath at < 70 °C to give a white powdery product (9.2 g, 88% yield), which is very hygroscopic. ¹H NMR data (CD₃OD): δ 2.26 (2 H, t, CH₂CO), 3.12 (9 H, s, 3CH₃) and 3.47 (2 H, t, NCH₂). IR data: 3030s, 3010s, 1602vs, 1483s, 1390s, 1300w, 1251w, 984m, 955m, 927m and 700s (br) cm⁻¹.

$[(Ag_2L^1_2)_n][ClO_4]_{2n}$ **1**. To a mixture of $AgClO_4$ (0.207 g, 1.0 mmol) and L^1 (0.151 g, 1.0 mmol) was added distilled water (3

† Supplementary data available: see Instructions for Authors, *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1991, Issue 1, pp. xviii–xxii.

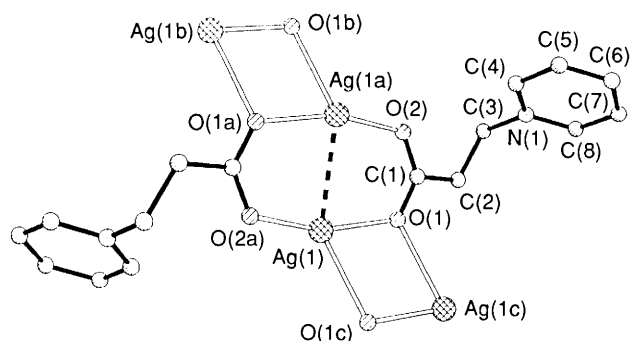


Fig. 1 Perspective view showing the dimeric unit and polymeric structure of the cationic chain in $[(Ag_2L^1)_2]_n[ClO_4]_{2n}$ **1** and the atom numbering scheme. Symmetry codes as in Table 3

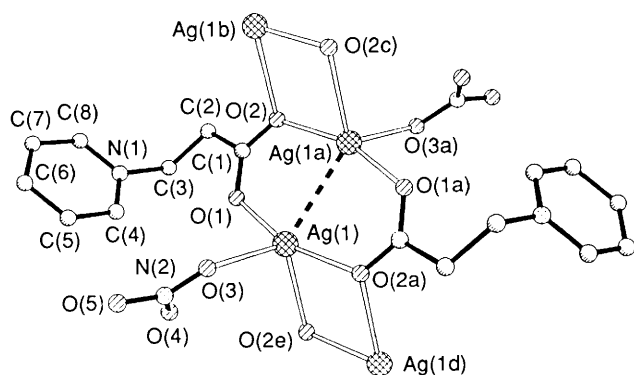


Fig. 2 Perspective view showing the dimeric unit and the polymeric chain in $[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **2** and the atom numbering scheme. Symmetry codes as in Table 3

cm^3). After stirring at about $60^\circ C$ for a few minutes a clear solution was obtained. Standing of the solution in air at room temperature for 10 h yielded colourless prismatic crystals. IR data (KBr): 3135s, 3130s, 3058s, 1620s, 1585vs, 1486s, 1396s, 1143vs, 1118vs, 1078vs, 800m, 689m, 636vs and $624vs\ cm^{-1}$.

$[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **2**. To a mixture of $AgNO_3$ (0.170 g, 1.0 mmol) and L^2 (0.151 g, 1.0 mmol) was added water-ethanol ($4\ cm^3$, 1:1 v/v) with stirring at $60^\circ C$ for 10 min the resulting clear solution was cooled to room temperature. Colourless prismatic crystals were afforded upon evaporation for 2 d in a desiccator charged with silica gel. IR data: 3106vs, 3089vs, 3061vs, 1634s, 1582vs, 1420s, 1385s and $681m\ cm^{-1}$.

$[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **3**. A mixture of $AgNO_3$ (0.170 g, 1.0 mmol) and L^2 (0.132 g, 1.0 mmol) was added to water-ethanol ($4\ cm^3$, 1:1 v/v) with stirring at $60^\circ C$ for 10 min, resulting in a clear solution. After cooling to room temperature, colourless polyhedral crystals were afforded by slow evaporation for several days in a desiccator charged with silica gel. IR data: 3009vs, 3005vs, 1589vs, 1483s, 1391s, 1310s, 940m, 832s and $695m\ cm^{-1}$.

$[(Ag_2L^2_2(H_2O)_2)_n][ClO_4]_{2n} \cdot nH_2O$ **4**. A mixture of $AgClO_4$ (0.207 g, 1.0 mmol) and L^2 (0.132 g, 1.0 mmol) was dissolved in distilled water ($3\ cm^3$) with stirring at about $60^\circ C$ to give a clear solution. After standing in air at room temperature for about 4 h, colourless needle-shaped crystals were obtained. IR data: 3260vs, 3140s, 3050s, 1591vs, 1483s, 1388s, 1145vs, 1130vs, 1082vs, 941m, 640vs and $625m\ cm^{-1}$.

Crystallography.—Densities of the crystals were measured by flotation in 1,2-dibromoethane- CCl_4 . Diffraction intensities for the four complexes were collected at $21^\circ C$ on a Nicolet R3m/V diffractometer using the ω -scan mode (2.9 – $14.6^\circ\ min^{-1}$).¹¹ Data processing, absorption corrections, structure solution, and full-matrix least-squares refinement were performed with the SHELXTL-PLUS program package^{12,13} (parameters detailed in Table 1) on a DEC MicroVAX-II computer. The non-

hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, except for the oxygen atoms of the slightly disordered perchlorate group in complex **4**, which were subjected to interatomic distance constraints of $Cl-O\ 1.41 \pm 0.01\ \text{\AA}$ and $O \cdots O\ 2.26 \pm 0.01\ \text{\AA}$, and refined isotropically. All the hydrogen atoms were generated geometrically ($C-H\ 0.96\ \text{\AA}$), assigned isotropic thermal parameters, and included in the structure-factor calculations. Analytic expressions of neutral-atom scattering factors were employed, and anomalous dispersion corrections were incorporated.^{14a} The final discrepancy indices and other parameters at the conclusion of refinement are listed in Table 1, atomic coordinates in Table 2, and selected interatomic distances and angles in Table 3.

Additional material available from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre comprises H-atom coordinates, thermal parameters and remaining bond lengths and angles.

Results and Discussion

$[(Ag_2L^1_2)_n][ClO_4]_{2n}$ **1**.—Complex **1** is a polymer based on bis(carboxylate- O,O')-bridged centrosymmetrical $Ag_2L^1_2$ dimers (Fig. 1), with the carboxylate group of L^1 acting in the *syn-syn* bridging mode [$C-O\ 1.249(4)\ \text{\AA}$; $O-C-O\ 125.6(3)^\circ$]. The $Ag \cdots Ag$ separation [$2.854(1)\ \text{\AA}$], mainly constrained by the bis(carboxylate- O,O') bridges, is slightly smaller than that ($2.89\ \text{\AA}$) in metallic silver^{14b} and thus suggestive of a comparable extent of metal-metal interaction. The intra-dimer $Ag-O$ distances and $O-Ag-O$ angle are $2.217(2)$ and $2.185(2)\ \text{\AA}$ and $161.8(1)^\circ$, comparable to those found in the dimeric structures of several known silver(I) carboxylates.⁷ The present structure is extended into a stairs-like polymer running parallel to the b axis *via* metal-carboxylate linkages [$Ag(1)-O(2a)$ $2.497(2)\ \text{\AA}$] between adjacent dimers, generating centrosymmetric rhombic Ag_2O_2 units as found in the type D and modified type D structures.⁷ The perchlorate group has no association with the metal ion shorter than $2.70\ \text{\AA}$, and hence complex **1** belongs to the type D classification. Similar structures have been found for another betaine complex, $[(Ag_2L^5_2)_n][ClO_4]_{2n}$, and a complex of an amino acid, glycinesilver(I) nitrate,⁴ where the perchlorate or nitrate group is not directly bound to the metal ion. In contrast, a perchlorate group acting as an axial ligand has been found in complex **6** and di- μ -(2-chlorophenoxyethanoato)-disilver(I)-silver(I) perchlorate.¹⁵

$[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **2**.—The structure of complex **2** also features bis(carboxylate- O,O')-bridged, centrosymmetrical $Ag_2L^2_2$ dimers (Fig. 2) with the L^2 ligand in the symmetrical *syn-syn* bridging mode [$C-O\ 1.258(6)$ and $1.257(6)\ \text{\AA}$, $O-C-O\ 126.3(5)^\circ$]. The intra-dimer $Ag \cdots Ag$ distance [$2.901(2)\ \text{\AA}$], slightly longer than that ($2.89\ \text{\AA}$) found in metallic silver, indicates a comparable or weaker metal-metal interaction. The intra-dimer $Ag-O$ distances and $O-Ag-O$ angle [$Ag-O\ 2.196(4)$ and $2.216(6)\ \text{\AA}$, $O-Ag-O\ 161.0(1)^\circ$] are comparable to those in complex **1**. The present dimeric structure is extended into a one-dimensional stairs-like chain running parallel to the b axis *via* a metal-carboxylate linkage [$Ag(1)-O(2e)$ $2.552(4)\ \text{\AA}$] between adjacent dimers, resulting in a rhombic Ag_2O_2 as found in complex **1**. The co-ordination sphere of each metal atom is completed by a unidentate nitrate ligand [$2.511(5)\ \text{\AA}$] at each axial site of the dimer, so that complex **2** is modified type D structure such as those of **6** and bis(μ -benzoato)-bis(pyridine)disilver(I).⁸ Although the nitrate group has been found to participate in co-ordination in complex **8** and in alaninesilver(I) nitrate,⁶ in the unsymmetrical chelating and bidentate bridging modes, respectively, unidentate nitrate as an axial ligand has not been reported hitherto. Thus complex **2** is a new structural variety among silver(I) carboxylate complexes containing nitrate anions.

$[(Ag_2L^2_2(NO_3)_2)_n]$ **3**.—Complex **3** is a polymer featuring

Table 1 Data collection and processing parameters^a

Complex	1	2	3	4
Formula	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ Ag ₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₁₂	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ Ag ₂ N ₄ O ₁₀	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ Ag ₂ N ₄ O ₁₀	C ₁₂ H ₃₀ Ag ₂ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₁₄
<i>M</i>	716.96	642.12	602.18	713.08
Colour and habit	Colourless prism	Colourless polyhedron	Colourless prism	Colourless needle
<i>F</i> (000)	1408	1264	1200	1424
<i>a</i> /Å	29.288(6)	29.43(2)	18.319(6)	5.7000(5)
<i>b</i> /Å	5.5476(8)	5.371(3)	12.440(4)	24.923(8)
<i>c</i> /Å	14.439(2)	13.813(6)	10.479(2)	16.952(4)
β /°	107.47(1)	107.83(1)	119.83(2)	93.25(4)
<i>U</i> /Å ³	2237.8(8)	2079(2)	2071.0(8)	2404.3(9)
<i>D_m</i> /g cm ⁻³	2.120	2.046	1.925	1.980
<i>D_c</i> /g cm ⁻³	2.128	2.052	1.932	1.970
Space group	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>C</i> 2/ <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
μ /mm	2.04	1.91	1.93	1.91
Crystal size/mm	0.25 × 0.32 × 0.34	0.16 × 0.22 × 0.30	0.20 × 0.32 × 0.40	0.10 × 0.20 × 0.22
Transmission factors	0.546–0.630	0.466–0.565	0.675–0.891	0.568–0.653
Collection range; $2\theta_{\max}$ /°	<i>h, k, ±l</i> ; 55	<i>h, k, ±l</i> ; 55	<i>h, k, ±l</i> ; 55	<i>h, k, ±l</i> ; 50
Unique data measured	2571	2343	2305	4220
Observed data [<i>I</i> ≥ 3σ(<i>I</i>)], <i>n</i>	2019	1558	1795	2696
No. of variables, <i>p</i>	155	146	128	249
<i>R</i> = ΣΔ/Σ <i>F_o</i> ^b	0.026	0.040	0.051	0.050
<i>R_G</i> = [Σ <i>w</i> Δ ² /Σ <i>w</i> <i>F_o</i> ²] ^{1/2}	0.029	0.036	0.055	0.063
<i>S</i> = [Σ <i>w</i> Δ ² /(<i>n</i> - <i>p</i>)] ^{1/2}	1.506	1.722	2.763	1.555
Residual extrema in final difference map (e Å ⁻³)	+0.69 to -0.40	+0.67 to -1.25	+1.22 to -0.98	+1.23 to -0.83

^a Details in common: monoclinic crystal system; *Z* = 4; Mo-K α radiation (λ 0.710 73 Å); weighting scheme, $w = [\sigma^2(F_o) + K|F_o|^2]^{-1}$, where $10^4 K = 1, 1, 1$ and 6 for complexes 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. ^b $\Delta \equiv ||F_o| - |F_c||$.

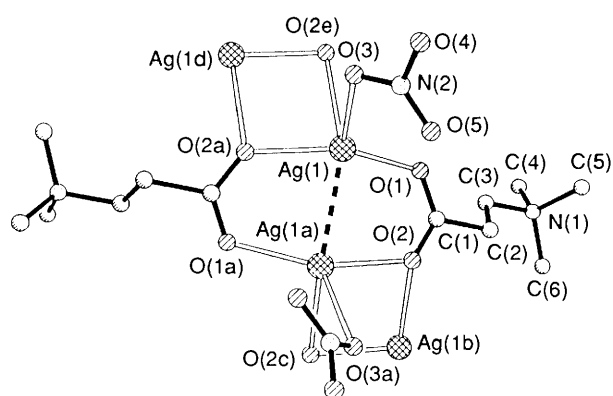


Fig. 3 Perspective view showing the dimeric unit and the polymeric chain in $[\{Ag_2L_2(NO_3)_2\}_n]$ **3** and the atom numbering scheme. Symmetry codes as in Table 3

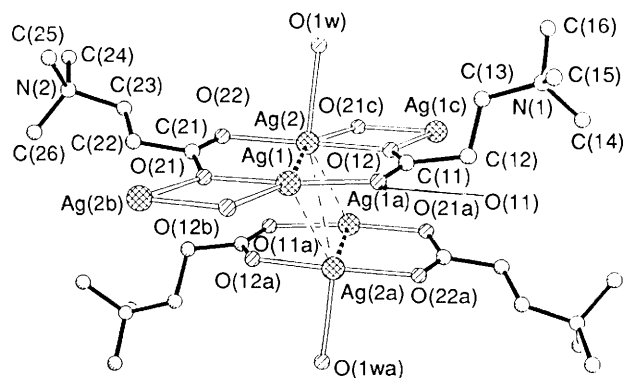


Fig. 4 Perspective view showing the dimeric unit and polymeric structure of the cationic chain in $[\{Ag_2L_2(H_2O)\}_n][ClO_4]_{2n} \cdot nH_2O$ **4** and the atom numbering scheme. Symmetry codes as in Table 3

bis(carboxylate-*O,O'*)-bridged Ag_2L_2 dimers of two-fold symmetry (Fig. 3), similar to the centrosymmetrical dimers found in **1** and **2**. The Ag...Ag separation [2.800(2) Å], being very close to the shortest one [2.778(5) Å] found in an unusual

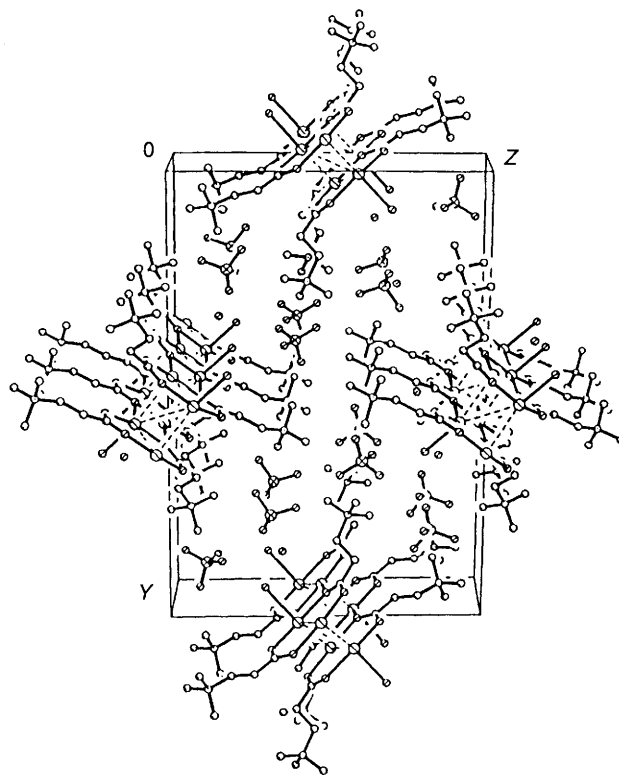


Fig. 5 Molecular packing in complex **4** viewed parallel to the *a* axis. Metal-metal contacts are represented by thin broken lines

dinuclear silver(I) carboxylate, namely bis(3-hydroxy-2,2,3-trimethyl-4-phenylcyclohexancarboxylato)disilver(I) dihydrate,¹⁶ is considerably shorter (by *ca.* 0.09 Å) than that in metallic silver, thus indicating a significantly stronger metal-metal interaction imposed by the bis(carboxylate-*O,O'*) bridges. The carboxylato group exhibits a slightly unsymmetrical *syn-syn* bridging mode [C-O 1.237(8) and 1.254(8) Å, O-C-O 125.6(4)°]. The intra-dimer Ag-O distances and O-Ag-O angle

Table 2 Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^5$ for Ag, $\times 10^4$ for others)

Atom	x	y	z	Atom	x	y	z
[Ag₂L¹₂]_n[ClO₄]_{2n} 1							
Ag(1)	77 575(1)	-4 299(5)	54 671(2)	C(2)	6 978(1)	1 491(6)	2 383(2)
O(3)	8 578(1)	616(6)	5 048(2)	C(3)	6 661(1)	192(7)	1 494(2)
O(4)	9 387(1)	392(8)	5 938(3)	N(1)	6 152(1)	79(5)	1 483(2)
O(5)	8 990(2)	4 121(6)	5 717(3)	C(4)	6 001(1)	-1 722(6)	1 934(2)
O(6)	8 821(1)	1 253(7)	6 712(2)	C(5)	5 528(1)	-1 849(7)	1 917(3)
Cl(1)	8 948(1)	1 613(2)	5 855(1)	C(6)	5 216(1)	-123(8)	1 445(3)
O(1)	7 362(1)	1 208(4)	4 054(2)	C(7)	5 377(1)	1 734(8)	990(3)
O(2)	7 038(1)	-2 135(4)	3 287(2)	C(8)	5 847(1)	1 792(7)	1 016(2)
C(1)	7 130(1)	67(5)	3 317(2)				
[{Ag₂L¹₂(NO₃)₂}]_n 2							
Ag(1)	71 891(2)	54 040(8)	45 957(3)	C(2)	6 953(2)	11 362(11)	2 187(4)
O(3)	6 383(2)	4 854(9)	4 834(3)	C(3)	6 617(2)	9 872(11)	1 332(4)
O(4)	6 181(2)	3 116(11)	3 380(4)	N(1)	6 120(2)	9 801(8)	1 386(3)
O(5)	5 656(2)	3 913(13)	4 111(5)	C(4)	5 979(2)	7 935(11)	1 873(5)
N(2)	6 068(2)	3 912(10)	4 098(4)	C(5)	5 523(2)	7 890(13)	1 928(5)
O(1)	6 993(1)	7 829(7)	3 251(3)	C(6)	5 209(2)	9 764(13)	1 471(5)
O(2)	7 399(1)	11 267(7)	3 930(3)	C(7)	5 365(2)	11 677(13)	988(5)
C(1)	7 123(2)	10 047(9)	3 212(4)	C(8)	5 820(2)	11 655(11)	947(4)
[{Ag₂L²₂(NO₃)₂}]_n 3							
Ag(1)	4 475(3)	5 801(4)	17 391(4)	C(1)	1 515(3)	157(4)	4 998(5)
O(3)	644(4)	2 104(4)	382(7)	C(2)	2 310(3)	-106(5)	6 451(6)
O(4)	1 309(3)	3 568(4)	701(6)	C(3)	2 666(3)	-1 182(5)	6 333(6)
O(5)	1 237(6)	2 838(6)	2 454(9)	N(1)	3 453(3)	-1 531(4)	7 725(5)
N(2)	1 038(3)	2 861(4)	1 187(6)	C(4)	3 676(5)	-2 629(5)	7 424(7)
O(1)	1 545(3)	69(4)	3 851(4)	C(5)	4 147(4)	-782(5)	8 032(8)
O(2)	886(2)	453(3)	5 083(4)	C(6)	3 330(5)	-1 598(7)	9 017(7)
[{Ag₂L²₂(H₂O)}_n][ClO₄]_{2n}nH₂O 4							
Ag(1)	14 713(11)	43 774(3)	1 557(4)	C(23)	1 097(13)	5 569(3)	2 941(4)
Ag(2)	57 356(11)	47 611(3)	9 028(5)	N(2)	-356(11)	5 725(3)	3 631(4)
O(1w)	6 834(33)	4 029(5)	1 940(7)	C(24)	1 340(19)	5 860(5)	4 314(6)
O(11)	3 681(11)	3 879(3)	-569(4)	C(25)	-1 861(18)	5 269(4)	3 870(6)
O(12)	7 040(10)	4 179(3)	1(3)	C(26)	-1 818(19)	6 199(4)	3 420(6)
C(11)	5 851(15)	3 879(3)	-447(5)	Cl(1)	3 955(5)	7 321(1)	3 241(1)
C(12)	7 208(16)	3 461(4)	-906(5)	O(01)	2 149(30)	7 684(6)	3 137(8)
C(13)	8 507(18)	3 110(4)	-323(6)	O(02)	6 105(31)	7 472(8)	3 016(12)
N(1)	9 645(12)	2 615(3)	-682(4)	O(03)	3 433(26)	6 857(5)	2 763(6)
C(14)	11 035(16)	2 746(4)	-1 372(6)	O(04)	4 194(19)	7 135(5)	4 021(5)
C(15)	7 907(19)	2 200(4)	-915(7)	Cl(2)	3 746(5)	4 049(1)	3 919(2)
C(16)	11 267(21)	2 416(5)	-22(7)	O(05)	3 306(22)	4 575(4)	4 121(6)
O(21)	52(10)	4 947(3)	1 015(3)	O(06)	5 906(17)	4 033(5)	3 588(7)
O(22)	3 340(9)	5 164(3)	1 710(3)	O(07)	3 793(20)	3 748(4)	4 606(6)
C(21)	1 193(14)	5 147(3)	1 600(5)	O(08)	1 975(20)	3 879(5)	3 390(7)
C(22)	-332(15)	5 392(4)	2 215(5)	O(2w)	1 542(31)	3 608(5)	1 434(8)

are 2.218(4) and 2.235(3) Å and 153.6(2)°, respectively, comparable to those found in the dimeric structures of several known silver(I) carboxylates. The present structure is extended into a stairs-like polymer running parallel to the *c* axis *via* metal-carboxylate linkages [Ag(1)-O(2e) 2.588(5) Å] between adjacent dimers, generating rhombic Ag₂O₂ units as found in the type D and modified type D structures. It is noteworthy that the pair of axial nitrate ligands [Ag-O(3) 2.499(7) Å], acting in unidentate fashion, lie on the same side of the mean plane of the dimeric unit, giving a new modified type D structure different from those found in bis(μ-benzoato)-bis(pyridine)disilver(I),⁸ and complexes 3 and 6, in which each axial site is occupied by a pyridine, a nitrate and a perchlorate ligand at opposite sides of the Ag₂(carboxylate-*O,O'*)₂ dimeric plane, respectively.

[{Ag₂L²₂(H₂O)}_n][ClO₄]_{2n}nH₂O 4.—Complex 4 is also a stairs-like polymer based on bis(carboxylate-*O,O'*)-bridged dimers (Fig. 4) with an intra-dimer Ag...Ag distance of 2.842(1) Å. The intra-dimer Ag-O distances and O-Ag-O angles range from 2.194(7) to 2.264(6) Å and from 160.1(2) to

166.4(2)°, respectively. The dimeric structure is extended into a one-dimensional stairs-like chain parallel to the *a* axis through metal-carboxylate linkages [Ag-O 2.500(6) and 2.573(6) Å], resulting in rhombic Ag₂O₂ units similar to those found in related complexes. The perchlorate group has no close contact with the metal atom shorter than 2.70 Å. Unlike all the other type D and modified type D structures, only one axial site of the dimer is occupied by an aqua ligand, and thus complex 4 is another new modification of the type D structure. Another uncommon modified type D modification has recently been found in a tetranuclear silver(I) carboxylate, [{Ag₂(4-FC₆H₄-CH₂CO₂)₂(H₂O)₂}]₂,¹⁷ in which a pair of Ag₂(carboxylate-*O,O'*)₂ dimers are linked together through the axial metal-carboxylate weak covalent bonds, generating a centrosymmetrical rhombic Ag₂O₂ unit similar to that found in the type D and other type D modifications, and terminated by an aqua ligand at each axial site of the molecule.

The most interesting feature in complex 4 is that the Ag(1) and Ag(2) atoms in each chain have comparatively short inter-chain metal-metal contacts with the adjacent cationic

Table 3 Selected interatomic lengths (Å) and bond angles (°)

[(Ag ₂ L ¹) ₂][ClO ₄] _{2n} 1			
Ag(1)–O(1)	2.217(2)	Ag(1)–O(2a)	2.185(2)
Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	2.854(1)	O(1)–Ag(1c)	2.497(2)
O(1)–Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	80.7(1)	O(1)–Ag(1)–O(1c)	78.0(1)
Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(1c)	142.0(1)	O(1)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	161.8(1)
Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(2a)	82.3(1)	O(1c)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	112.2(1)
Ag(1)–O(1)–Ag(1c)	102.0(1)	Ag(1)–O(1)–C(1)	125.2(2)
C(1)–O(1)–Ag(1c)	128.8(2)	C(1)–O(2)–Ag(1a)	125.0(2)
O(1)–C(1)	1.249(4)	O(2)–C(1)	1.249(4)
C(1)–C(2)	1.510(4)	C(3)–N(1)	1.487(5)
O(1)–C(1)–O(2)	125.6(3)	O(1)–C(1)–C(2)	115.8(3)
O(2)–C(1)–C(2)	118.5(3)	C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	116.6(3)
[Ag ₂ L ¹ (NO ₃) ₂] _n 2			
Ag(1)–O(1)	2.196(4)	Ag(1)–O(2a)	2.216(4)
Ag(1)–O(3)	2.511(5)	Ag(1)–O(2e)	2.552(4)
Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	2.901(2)	O(3)–Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	123.5(1)
O(3)–Ag(1)–O(1)	99.6(2)	O(3)–Ag(1)–O(2e)	106.7(2)
O(1)–Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	80.6(1)	Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(2e)	128.4(1)
O(1)–Ag(1)–O(2e)	104.0(1)	O(1)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	161.0(1)
O(3)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	96.0(2)	O(2e)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	81.6(2)
Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(2a)	81.8(1)	Ag(1b)–O(2)–Ag(1a)	98.4(2)
Ag(1)–O(3)–N(2)	115.8(4)	C(1)–O(2)–Ag(1b)	124.6(3)
Ag(1)–O(1)–C(1)	126.4(3)	O(3)–N(2)	1.253(6)
C(1)–O(2)–Ag(1a)	123.6(3)	O(5)–N(2)	1.219(9)
O(3)–N(2)	1.253(6)	O(2)–C(1)	1.258(6)
O(5)–N(2)	1.219(9)	O(4)–N(2)	1.216(9)
O(2)–C(1)	1.258(6)	O(1)–C(1)	1.257(6)
O(3)–N(2)–O(4)	119.0(6)	C(1)–C(2)	1.523(8)
O(4)–N(2)–O(5)	122.3(6)	O(3)–N(2)–O(5)	118.7(6)
O(1)–C(1)–C(2)	117.5(4)	O(1)–C(1)–O(2)	126.3(5)
O(2)–C(1)–C(2)	116.1(5)	O(2)–C(1)–C(2)	116.1(5)
[Ag ₂ L ² (NO ₃) ₂] _n 3			
Ag(1)–O(1)	2.218(4)	Ag(1)–O(2a)	2.235(3)
Ag(1)–O(3)	2.499(7)	Ag(1)–O(2e)	2.588(5)
Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	2.800(2)	O(3)–Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	128.0(2)
O(3)–Ag(1)–O(1)	118.0(2)	O(3)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	88.4(2)
O(1)–Ag(1)···Ag(1a)	85.9(1)	Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(2a)	77.6(1)
O(1)–Ag(1)–O(2a)	153.6(2)	O(1)–Ag(1)–O(2e)	95.6(2)
O(3)–Ag(1)–O(2e)	79.2(2)	O(2a)–Ag(1)–O(2e)	87.9(2)
Ag(1a)···Ag(1)–O(2e)	148.0(1)	Ag(1)–O(3)–N(2)	113.0(5)
Ag(1a)–O(2)–Ag(1b)	92.1(2)	C(1)–O(2)–Ag(1a)	127.8(3)
Ag(1)–O(1)–C(1)	119.2(4)	O(3)–N(2)	1.237(9)
C(1)–O(2)–Ag(1b)	120.3(3)	O(5)–N(2)	1.19(1)
O(3)–N(2)	1.229(7)	O(1)–C(1)	1.237(8)
O(5)–N(2)	1.19(1)	C(1)–C(2)	1.530(6)
O(2)–C(1)	1.254(8)	O(3)–N(2)–O(5)	119.8(8)
O(3)–N(2)–O(4)	118.7(7)	O(1)–C(1)–O(2)	125.6(4)
O(4)–N(2)–O(5)	120.9(6)	O(2)–C(1)–C(2)	116.5(5)
O(1)–C(1)–C(2)	117.9(6)	C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	110.0(4)
C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	110.0(4)	[Ag ₂ L ² (H ₂ O)] _n [ClO ₄] _{2n} ·nH ₂ O 4	
Ag(1)–O(11)	2.194(7)	Ag(1)–O(21)	2.218(6)
Ag(2)–O(12)	2.264(6)	Ag(2)–O(22)	2.226(6)
Ag(1)–O(12b)	2.573(6)	Ag(2)–O(1w)	2.59(1)
Ag(2)–O(21c)	2.500(6)	Ag(1)···Ag(2)	2.842(1)
Ag(1)···Ag(2a)	3.269(2)	Ag(2)···Ag(2a)	3.346(2)
Ag(2)···Ag(1)–O(11)	86.4(2)	Ag(2)···Ag(1)–O(21)	80.0(1)
O(11)–Ag(1)–O(21)	166.4(2)	Ag(2)···Ag(1)–O(12b)	157.0(1)
O(11)–Ag(1)–O(12b)	115.2(2)	O(21)–Ag(1)–O(12b)	78.3(2)
Ag(2a)···Ag(1)–O(12b)	125.2(1)	Ag(1)···Ag(2)–O(1w)	103.5(4)

Table 3 (continued)

Ag(1)···Ag(2)–O(12)	77.8(1)	O(1w)–Ag(2)–O(12)	86.0(3)
Ag(1)···Ag(2)–O(22)	83.5(1)	O(1w)–Ag(2)–O(22)	91.9(4)
O(12)–Ag(2)–O(22)	160.1(2)	Ag(1)···Ag(2)–O(21c)	155.4(1)
O(1w)–Ag(2)–O(21c)	83.1(4)	O(12)–Ag(2)–O(21c)	79.1(2)
O(22)–Ag(2)–O(21c)	120.4(2)	Ag(1)–O(11)–C(11)	120.3(6)
Ag(2)–O(12)–C(11)	127.7(5)	Ag(2)–O(12)–Ag(1c)	99.5(2)
C(11)–O(12)–Ag(1c)	132.7(6)	Ag(1)–O(21)–C(21)	125.5(5)
Ag(1)–O(21)–Ag(2b)	103.1(2)	C(21)–O(21)–Ag(2b)	126.6(5)
Ag(2)–O(22)–C(21)	122.1(5)	O(11)–C(11)	1.24(1)
O(11)–C(11)	1.24(1)	O(12)–C(11)	1.24(1)
C(11)–C(12)	1.54(1)	O(21)–C(21)	1.26(1)
O(22)–C(21)	1.228(9)	C(21)–C(22)	1.52(1)
O(11)–C(11)–O(12)	127.4(8)	O(11)–C(11)–C(12)	116.1(8)
O(12)–C(11)–C(12)	116.5(7)	C(11)–C(12)–C(13)	108.0(7)
O(21)–C(21)–O(22)	126.8(8)	O(21)–C(21)–C(22)	114.2(7)
O(22)–C(21)–C(22)	119.0(7)	C(21)–C(22)–C(23)	112.0(7)

Symmetry codes: for **1**, $a \frac{3}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$; $b x, -1 + y, z$; $c \frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$; for **2**, $a \frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{3}{2} - y, 1 - z$; $b x, 1 + y, z$; $c \frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{5}{2} - y, 1 - z$; $d \frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$; $e x, -1 + y, z$; for **3**, $a -x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; $b x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; $c -x, -y, -z$; for **4**, $a 1 - x, 1 - y, -z$; $b -1 + x, y, z$; $c 1 + x, y, z$.

polymeric chain in the 'co-facial' fashion as illustrated in Fig. 5. Although these interatomic distances [Ag(1)···Ag(2a) 3.269(2), Ag(2)···Ag(2a) 2.346(2) Å] are significantly longer than the corresponding contacts found in the dimeric silver(I) carboxylates, and in metallic silver as well, they are significantly shorter than twice the van der Waals radius of silver ($2 \times 1.72 = 3.44$ Å),¹⁸ and may play a significant role in the mode of crystal packing.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by a Hong Kong UPGC Earmarked Grant for Research (Acc. no. 221300010).

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Received 4th June 1991; Paper 1/02672K