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Poly[bis[μ_3 -2-(1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetato]-cadmium(II)]

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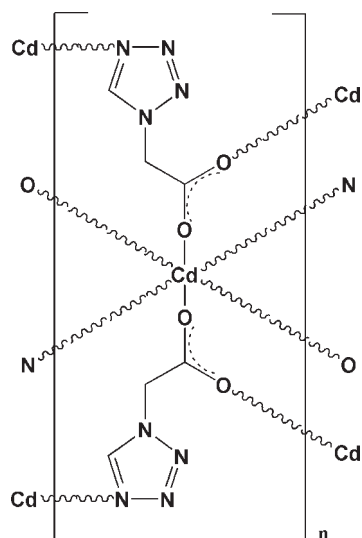
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.017; wR factor = 0.049; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.7.

In the title compound, $[\text{Cd}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_2)_2]_n$, the Cd^{II} ion, located on a twofold rotation axis, is six-coordinated by two N atoms [$\text{Cd}-\text{N} = 2.368$ (2) Å] and four O atoms [$\text{Cd}-\text{O} = 2.300$ (1) and 2.260 (1) Å] from six 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetate (*L*) ligands in a distorted octahedral geometry. The metal centres are connected *via* the tridentate *L* ligands into a three-dimensional polymeric structure.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Du *et al.* (2007); Lee *et al.* (2005); Won *et al.* (2007); Yang *et al.* (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{Cd}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_2)_2]$
 $M_r = 366.60$
 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 14.750$ (3) Å
 $b = 8.857$ (2) Å
 $c = 9.503$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 118.42$ (3)°

$V = 1091.8$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 2.03$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2000)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.666$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.673$

6805 measured reflections
 1452 independent reflections
 1441 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.017$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.049$
 $S = 0.94$
 1452 reflections

87 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.38$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.44$ e Å⁻³

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2000); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; 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*.

This work was sponsored by the start-up fund of Henan Agricultural University (grant No. 30700061).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CV2629).

References

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supplementary materials

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Poly[bis[μ_3 -2-(1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetato]cadmium(II)]

L.-X. Xie, X.-F. Zheng, H. Su and Q. Jin

Comment

Multidentate ligands containing rich coordination sites (N and/or O donors) are often employed to produce polymeric networks with structural diversity owing to their various coordination modes (Won *et al.*, 2007; Lee *et al.*, 2005; Du *et al.*, 2007). As ligands with multiple coordination site, tetrazole and its derivatives have been shown to be good organic linker in generation of structurally versatile metal-organic frameworks since it can bridge different metal centers to afford coordination polymers that exhibit extraordinary structural diversity and facile accessibility of functionalized materials (Yang *et al.*, 2009). Here, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound, (I).

In (I) (Fig. 1), each Cd^{II} ion located on a twofold rotation axis is six-coordinated by two tetrazole nitrogen atoms (N4) and four carboxylate group oxygen atoms (O1 and O2) from six distinct ligands. The coordination bond lengths Cd—N and Cd—O are 2.368 (2), 2.300 (1) Å and 2.260 (1) Å, respectively. The coordination geometry around Cd^{II} can be described as a distorted octahedron - the Cd^{II} coordination angles are in the range 83.34 (6)° - 177.16 (7)°. Each fully deprotonated *L* ligand serves as a tridentate bridging ligand *via* one nitrogen atom at the 5-position of the tetrazole ring while the nitrogen atoms at 3,4-positions remain uncoordinated, and two carboxylate O atoms. In this way two metal atoms and two carboxylate form a 8-membered [$M_2C_2O_4$] metallocyclic ring, the Cd···Cd distance is 4.793 Å. The Cd···Cd distance linked by the bridged *L* ligand is 8.603 Å. Thus each Cd^{II} centers are linked together by six *L* ligands into a three-dimensional polymeric structure (Fig. 2).

Experimental

All solvents and chemicals were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. The compound [CdL₂]_n was synthesized as follows: 2-(1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl) acetic acid (1.0 mmol) was added to 5 cm³ water and the resulting solution was adjusted pH to 7.0 by NaOH aqueous. Then Cd(NO₃)₂(0.5 mmol) was added to the above solution, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min and filtered. After two days, colourless single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained. Anal. Calcd (%) for C₆H₆CdN₈O₄: C, 19.66; H, 1.65; N, 30.57. Found (%): C, 19.79; H, 1.45; N, 30.46.

Refinement

The H atoms were included in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms: C—H = 0.93 Å for the tetrazole and 0.97 Å for the methylene H atoms, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Figures

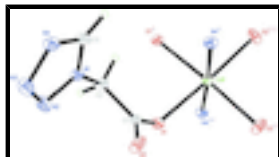


Fig. 1. A portion of the crystal structure of (I) showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atomic labeling [symmetry codes: (i) $-x, y, -z + 1/2$; (ii) $-x, -y + 1, -z$; (iii) $x, -y + 1, z + 1/2$; (iv) $x - 1/2, y + 1/2, z$; (v) $-x + 1/2, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2$].

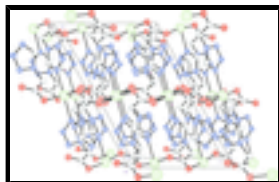


Fig. 2. The crystal packing viewed along the b axis. H atoms omitted for clarity.

Poly[bis[μ_3 -2-(1*H*-tetrazol-1-yl)acetato]cadmium(II)]

Crystal data

[Cd(C₃H₃N₄O₂)₂]

$M_r = 366.60$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: $-C 2yc$

$a = 14.750 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 8.857 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 9.503 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 118.42 (3)^\circ$

$V = 1091.8 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 712$

$D_x = 2.230 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 2016 reflections

$\theta = 2.4\text{--}29.1^\circ$

$\mu = 2.03 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

Prism, colourless

$0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (CrystalClear; Rigaku, 2000)

$T_{\min} = 0.666, T_{\max} = 0.673$

6805 measured reflections

1452 independent reflections

1441 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

$\theta_{\max} = 29.1^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 3.2^\circ$

$h = -20 \rightarrow 19$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.017$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$wR(F^2) = 0.049$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0394P)^2 + 0.8P]$
$S = 0.94$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1452 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
87 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.44 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction correction: none

Special details

Geometry. Bond distances, angles *etc.* have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cd1	0.0000	0.535583 (15)	0.2500	0.01857 (7)
O1	-0.03228 (9)	0.34712 (15)	0.06557 (14)	0.0254 (2)
O2	0.05506 (13)	0.28052 (17)	-0.06267 (17)	0.0377 (3)
N3	0.25046 (14)	-0.05131 (19)	0.0670 (2)	0.0335 (4)
N4	0.32460 (13)	0.02896 (15)	0.1891 (2)	0.0257 (3)
C3	0.27659 (12)	0.1113 (2)	0.24775 (19)	0.0260 (3)
H3A	0.3077	0.1781	0.3332	0.031*
N1	0.17630 (10)	0.08377 (16)	0.16511 (16)	0.0205 (2)
C1	0.03356 (12)	0.27150 (17)	0.04894 (17)	0.0208 (3)
C2	0.09014 (12)	0.15137 (19)	0.17684 (18)	0.0222 (3)
H2A	0.1155	0.1969	0.2817	0.027*
H2B	0.0418	0.0726	0.1669	0.027*
N2	0.16106 (13)	-0.01883 (19)	0.0519 (2)	0.0329 (4)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cd1	0.01602 (10)	0.02182 (10)	0.01872 (10)	0.000	0.00896 (7)	0.000
O1	0.0187 (5)	0.0290 (6)	0.0235 (5)	0.0055 (4)	0.0058 (4)	-0.0047 (4)
O2	0.0526 (9)	0.0394 (7)	0.0324 (7)	0.0211 (6)	0.0295 (7)	0.0158 (6)
N3	0.0222 (8)	0.0369 (8)	0.0392 (9)	0.0018 (6)	0.0127 (7)	-0.0138 (6)
N4	0.0177 (7)	0.0329 (8)	0.0255 (7)	0.0025 (5)	0.0093 (6)	-0.0021 (5)
C3	0.0172 (7)	0.0354 (8)	0.0217 (7)	0.0015 (6)	0.0064 (6)	-0.0056 (6)
N1	0.0168 (6)	0.0234 (6)	0.0203 (6)	0.0022 (5)	0.0081 (5)	-0.0005 (5)
C1	0.0198 (7)	0.0219 (6)	0.0182 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0070 (5)	-0.0005 (5)
C2	0.0178 (6)	0.0298 (7)	0.0212 (7)	0.0061 (5)	0.0111 (5)	0.0048 (6)

supplementary materials

N2 0.0222 (8) 0.0339 (8) 0.0397 (10) -0.0015 (6) 0.0124 (7) -0.0153 (7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cd1—O2 ⁱ	2.2595 (14)	N3—N4	1.356 (2)
Cd1—O2 ⁱⁱ	2.2595 (14)	N4—C3	1.311 (2)
Cd1—O1	2.3000 (13)	N4—Cd1 ^{vi}	2.3678 (17)
Cd1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.3000 (13)	C3—N1	1.326 (2)
Cd1—N4 ^{iv}	2.3678 (17)	C3—H3A	0.9300
Cd1—N4 ^v	2.3678 (17)	N1—N2	1.343 (2)
O1—C1	1.2502 (19)	N1—C2	1.4564 (19)
O2—C1	1.246 (2)	C1—C2	1.530 (2)
O2—Cd1 ⁱⁱ	2.2595 (14)	C2—H2A	0.9700
N3—N2	1.289 (2)	C2—H2B	0.9700
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—O2 ⁱⁱ	87.75 (8)	C3—N4—Cd1 ^{vi}	129.09 (12)
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—O1	171.86 (5)	N3—N4—Cd1 ^{vi}	124.37 (12)
O2 ⁱⁱ —Cd1—O1	93.23 (6)	N4—C3—N1	108.77 (15)
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	93.23 (6)	N4—C3—H3A	125.6
O2 ⁱⁱ —Cd1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	171.86 (5)	N1—C3—H3A	125.6
O1—Cd1—O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	86.94 (7)	C3—N1—N2	108.25 (14)
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^{iv}	98.72 (6)	C3—N1—C2	130.32 (14)
O2 ⁱⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^{iv}	83.34 (6)	N2—N1—C2	121.34 (14)
O1—Cd1—N4 ^{iv}	89.42 (5)	O2—C1—O1	126.95 (15)
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^{iv}	88.52 (5)	O2—C1—C2	117.22 (14)
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^v	83.34 (6)	O1—C1—C2	115.79 (13)
O2 ⁱⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^v	98.72 (6)	N1—C2—C1	113.02 (12)
O1—Cd1—N4 ^v	88.52 (5)	N1—C2—H2A	109.0
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cd1—N4 ^v	89.42 (5)	C1—C2—H2A	109.0
N4 ^{iv} —Cd1—N4 ^v	177.16 (7)	N1—C2—H2B	109.0
C1—O1—Cd1	126.41 (11)	C1—C2—H2B	109.0
C1—O2—Cd1 ⁱⁱ	125.12 (11)	H2A—C2—H2B	107.8
N2—N3—N4	110.14 (16)	N3—N2—N1	106.81 (15)
C3—N4—N3	106.04 (15)		
O2 ⁱ —Cd1—O1—C1	12.4 (4)	Cd1 ⁱⁱ —O2—C1—O1	10.9 (3)
O2 ⁱⁱ —Cd1—O1—C1	109.08 (14)	Cd1 ⁱⁱ —O2—C1—C2	-171.73 (11)
O1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Cd1—O1—C1	-79.07 (13)	Cd1—O1—C1—O2	-108.22 (18)
N4 ^{iv} —Cd1—O1—C1	-167.62 (14)	Cd1—O1—C1—C2	74.34 (18)
N4 ^v —Cd1—O1—C1	10.43 (14)	C3—N1—C2—C1	100.0 (2)
N2—N3—N4—C3	0.1 (2)	N2—N1—C2—C1	-76.1 (2)
N2—N3—N4—Cd1 ^{vi}	-172.37 (14)	O2—C1—C2—N1	11.3 (2)
N3—N4—C3—N1	-0.2 (2)	O1—C1—C2—N1	-171.02 (14)
Cd1 ^{vi} —N4—C3—N1	171.87 (11)	N4—N3—N2—N1	-0.1 (2)
N4—C3—N1—N2	0.1 (2)	C3—N1—N2—N3	0.0 (2)

N4—C3—N1—C2

-176.36 (15)

C2—N1—N2—N3

176.83 (16)

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

Fig. 1

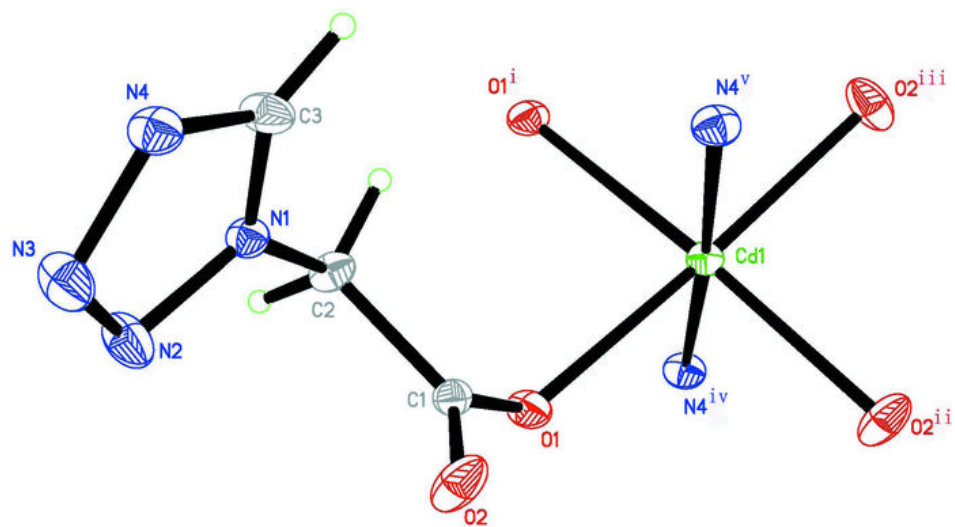


Fig. 2

