

## catena-Poly[[(ethanediol- $\kappa^2 O,O'$ )zinc]- $\mu$ -oxalato- $\kappa^4 O^1,O^2;O^1',O^2'$ ]

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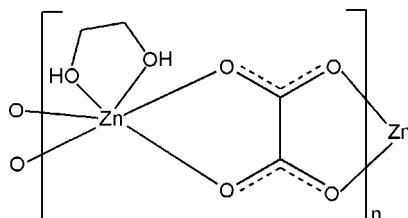
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.043;  $wR$  factor = 0.133; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.6.

In the title complex,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)]_n$ , the  $\text{Zn}^{II}$  ion is in a distorted octahedral environment formed by two O atoms from an ethylene glycol molecule and four O atoms from two oxalate anions. The oxalate anions link the  $\text{Zn}^{II}$  ions, forming a zigzag chain along [010]. The zigzag chains are extended into a three-dimensional network by  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds.

### Related literature

For related structures of complexes with oxalates, see: Jin & Lin (2011); Shen & Lush (2012).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2)]$

$M_r = 215.46$

Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 7.6411 (15)\text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 9.3603 (19)\text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 19.589 (4)\text{ \AA}$   
 $V = 1401.1 (5)\text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 8$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 3.49\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 293\text{ K}$   
 $0.26 \times 0.25 \times 0.24\text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)  
 $(\text{CrystalClear}, \text{Rigaku}, 2005)$   
 $T_{\min} = 0.464$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.488$   
11048 measured reflections  
1258 independent reflections  
1064 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.068$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.133$   
 $S = 0.97$   
1258 reflections  
108 parameters  
2 restraints  
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O5—H5 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.88 (2)	2.689 (5)	170 (7)
O6—H6 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.91 (2)	2.717 (5)	169 (6)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ , (ii)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$ .

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); 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: *XP* in *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 1999); 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: HY2552).

### References

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# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, m868 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536812024361]



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## S1. Comment

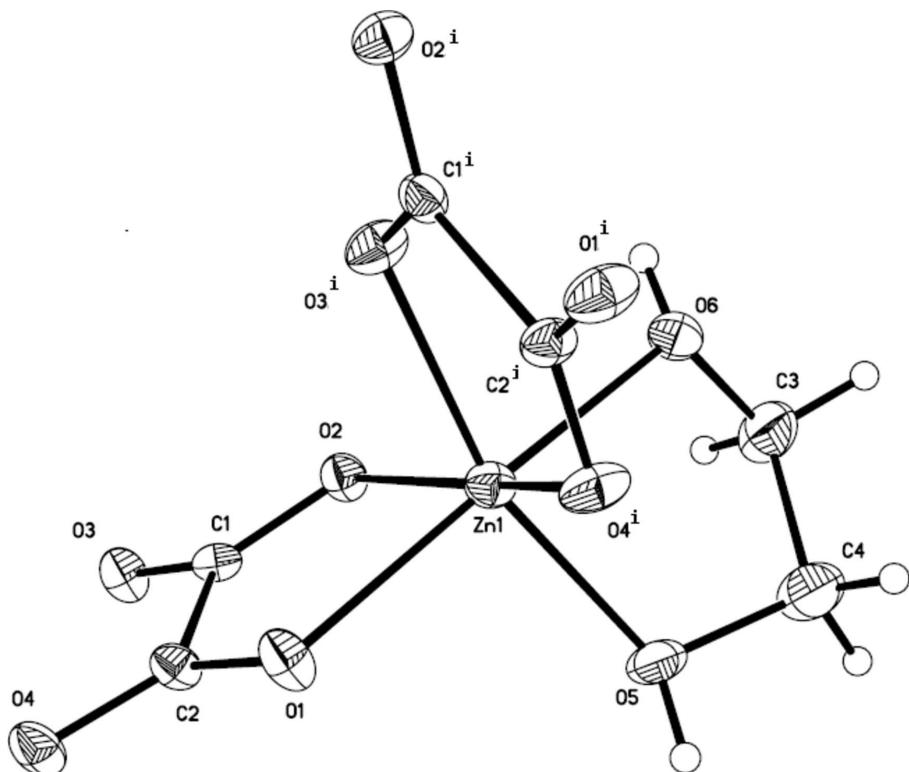
Oxalate is a very useful ligand for constructing coordination polymers (Shen & Lush, 2012) and it can be obtained as the degradation of some organic ligands (Jin & Lin, 2011). In this paper, we obtained the oxalate ligand by the oxidation of ethylene glycol *in situ* by solvothermal method. In the title compound, the Zn<sup>II</sup> ion is in a distorted octahedral environment formed by two O atoms from a chelate ethylene glycol molecule and four O atoms from two different oxalate anions (Fig. 1). The oxalate anions link the Zn<sup>II</sup> ions, leading to a zigzag chain structure along [0 1 0] (Fig. 2). The zigzag chains are extended into a three-dimensional structure by O—H···O hydrogen bonds (Fig. 3 and Table 1).

## S2. Experimental

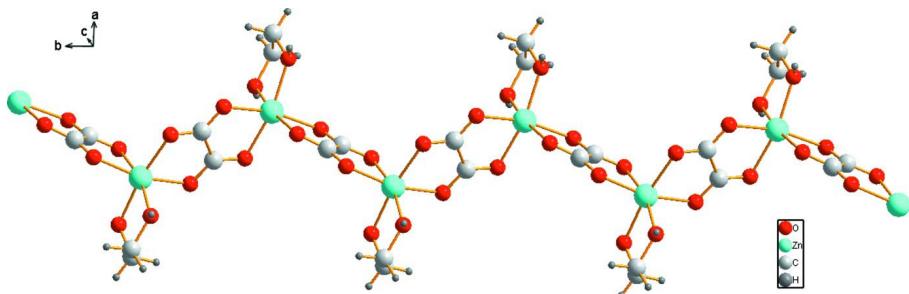
A mixture of Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (0.148 g, 0.5 mmol) and concentrated sulfuric acid (0.5 ml) in ethylene glycol (10 ml) was placed in a 23 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel reactor and heated at 383 K for 48 h. After cooling to room temperature over a period of 48 h, colorless crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained.

## S3. Refinement

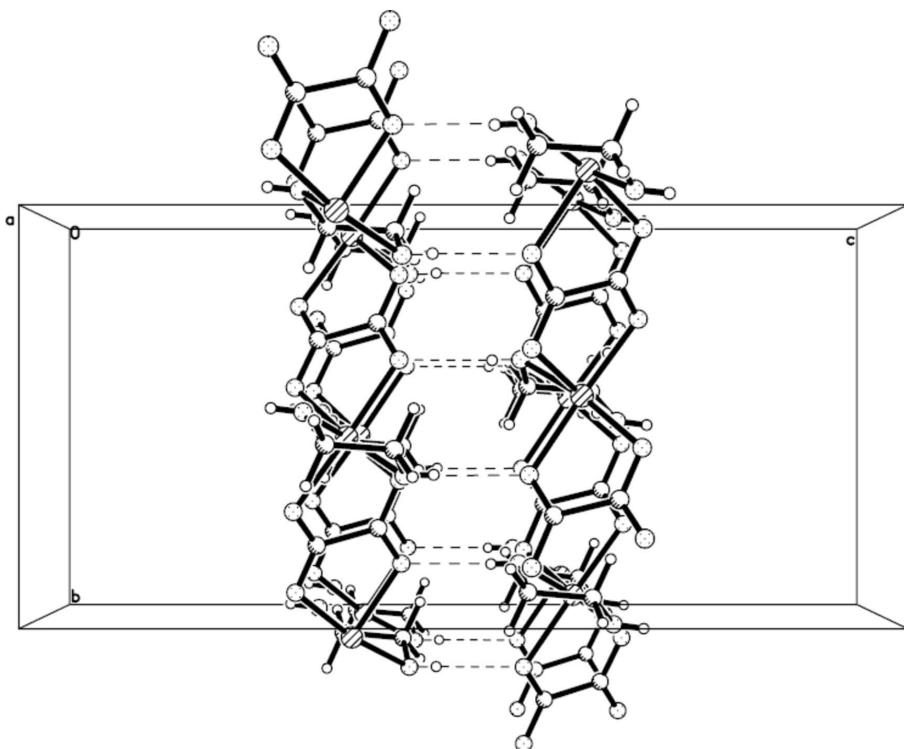
C-bound H atoms were placed at calculated positions and refined as riding atoms, with C—H = 0.97 Å and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . H atoms on O atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with a distance restraint of O—H = 0.82 (1) Å.

**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i)  $1/2-x, -1/2+y, z$ .]

**Figure 2**

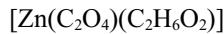
The one-dimensional zigzag chain in the title compound.

**Figure 3**

Crystal packing of the title compound. Dashed lines denote hydrogen bonds.

**catena-Poly[[ethanediol- $\kappa^2O,O'$ ]zinc]- $\mu$ -oxalato- $\kappa^4O^1,O^2;O^{1\prime},O^{2\prime}$ ]**

*Crystal data*



$M_r = 215.46$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 7.6411 (15)$  Å

$b = 9.3603 (19)$  Å

$c = 19.589 (4)$  Å

$V = 1401.1 (5)$  Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 864$

$D_x = 2.043$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 11377 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.6^\circ$

$\mu = 3.49$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Block, colorless

0.26 × 0.25 × 0.24 mm

*Data collection*

Rigaku SCXmini CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.464$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.488$

11048 measured reflections

1258 independent reflections

1064 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.068$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.2^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.4^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.133$$

$$S = 0.97$$

1258 reflections

108 parameters

2 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2 + 0.250P]$$

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

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

*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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Zn1	0.43052 (8)	0.45088 (6)	0.86776 (3)	0.0252 (3)
O1	0.2638 (5)	0.5709 (3)	0.80505 (17)	0.0313 (9)
O2	0.4012 (4)	0.6358 (4)	0.92671 (16)	0.0261 (8)
O3	0.2619 (5)	0.8446 (4)	0.92532 (17)	0.0307 (9)
O4	0.1094 (5)	0.7728 (4)	0.80610 (17)	0.0324 (9)
O5	0.6647 (5)	0.5109 (5)	0.8235 (2)	0.0382 (9)
O6	0.6152 (5)	0.3630 (5)	0.93473 (19)	0.0360 (9)
C1	0.3000 (6)	0.7272 (5)	0.9006 (2)	0.0226 (10)
C2	0.2171 (6)	0.6879 (5)	0.8305 (2)	0.0234 (11)
C3	0.7851 (8)	0.4251 (8)	0.9253 (3)	0.0510 (18)
H3A	0.8742	0.3650	0.9457	0.061*
H3B	0.7902	0.5187	0.9465	0.061*
C4	0.8139 (9)	0.4373 (8)	0.8507 (3)	0.0516 (18)
H4A	0.9202	0.4906	0.8414	0.062*
H4B	0.8245	0.3433	0.8303	0.062*
H6	0.597 (7)	0.368 (7)	0.9757 (8)	0.045 (18)*
H5	0.690 (9)	0.520 (8)	0.7831 (11)	0.06 (2)*

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Zn1	0.0290 (4)	0.0245 (4)	0.0222 (4)	-0.0007 (2)	0.0003 (2)	0.0003 (2)
O1	0.042 (2)	0.0265 (19)	0.0256 (19)	0.0090 (16)	-0.0116 (16)	-0.0070 (16)
O2	0.0293 (18)	0.0275 (19)	0.0213 (17)	0.0034 (15)	-0.0039 (14)	-0.0025 (15)

O3	0.037 (2)	0.029 (2)	0.0263 (18)	0.0066 (16)	-0.0081 (16)	-0.0075 (16)
O4	0.042 (2)	0.035 (2)	0.0207 (18)	0.0090 (17)	-0.0090 (15)	-0.0024 (17)
O5	0.031 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.026 (2)	-0.0013 (19)	0.0066 (18)	0.0115 (19)
O6	0.037 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.024 (2)	0.0084 (18)	-0.0009 (17)	0.0094 (19)
C1	0.026 (3)	0.023 (2)	0.019 (2)	-0.005 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.001 (2)
C2	0.030 (3)	0.023 (3)	0.018 (2)	0.001 (2)	-0.005 (2)	-0.002 (2)
C3	0.032 (3)	0.086 (5)	0.035 (3)	0.011 (3)	-0.001 (3)	0.009 (3)
C4	0.036 (4)	0.081 (5)	0.037 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.003 (3)	0.011 (3)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

Zn1—O5	2.066 (4)	O5—C4	1.434 (7)
Zn1—O4 <sup>i</sup>	2.081 (3)	O5—H5	0.82 (1)
Zn1—O2	2.092 (3)	O6—C3	1.434 (8)
Zn1—O6	2.095 (4)	O6—H6	0.82 (1)
Zn1—O1	2.096 (3)	C1—C2	1.557 (6)
Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	2.103 (3)	C3—C4	1.482 (8)
O1—C2	1.255 (5)	C3—H3A	0.9700
O2—C1	1.262 (6)	C3—H3B	0.9700
O3—C1	1.236 (6)	C4—H4A	0.9700
O4—C2	1.239 (6)	C4—H4B	0.9700
O5—Zn1—O4 <sup>i</sup>	95.80 (15)	C3—O6—Zn1	111.7 (3)
O5—Zn1—O2	95.72 (15)	C3—O6—H6	105 (4)
O4 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O2	165.25 (15)	Zn1—O6—H6	118 (4)
O5—Zn1—O6	77.65 (15)	O3—C1—O2	126.0 (4)
O4 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O6	98.49 (16)	O3—C1—C2	117.4 (4)
O2—Zn1—O6	92.94 (15)	O2—C1—C2	116.5 (4)
O5—Zn1—O1	97.75 (15)	O4—C2—O1	126.5 (4)
O4 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1	90.01 (13)	O4—C2—C1	117.3 (4)
O2—Zn1—O1	79.34 (12)	O1—C2—C1	116.2 (4)
O6—Zn1—O1	170.66 (16)	O6—C3—C4	107.0 (5)
O5—Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	163.54 (15)	O6—C3—H3A	110.3
O4 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	80.20 (13)	C4—C3—H3A	110.3
O2—Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	91.17 (13)	O6—C3—H3B	110.3
O6—Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	87.11 (16)	C4—C3—H3B	110.3
O1—Zn1—O3 <sup>i</sup>	98.21 (15)	H3A—C3—H3B	108.6
C2—O1—Zn1	114.1 (3)	O5—C4—C3	106.5 (5)
C1—O2—Zn1	113.8 (3)	O5—C4—H4A	110.4
C1—O3—Zn1 <sup>ii</sup>	112.0 (3)	C3—C4—H4A	110.4
C2—O4—Zn1 <sup>ii</sup>	112.8 (3)	O5—C4—H4B	110.4
C4—O5—Zn1	113.7 (3)	C3—C4—H4B	110.4
C4—O5—H5	103 (5)	H4A—C4—H4B	108.6
Zn1—O5—H5	130 (5)		

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

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H···A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H···A</i>	<i>D···A</i>	<i>D—H···A</i>
O5—H5···O1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.88 (2)	2.689 (5)	170 (7)
O6—H6···O2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.91 (2)	2.717 (5)	169 (6)

Symmetry codes: (iii)  $x+1/2, y, -z+3/2$ ; (iv)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+2$ .