Hydrogen bond nets in dithionate metal salt crystals

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Seven dithionate aqua complexes of the transition metal ions Mn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} and Cd^{2+} were synthesized and their crystal structures determined, giving three coordination polymers – *catena*-poly-[*trans*-tetraaquamanganese-µ-dithionato- κ^2 O,O'], [Mn(H₂O)₄(S₂O₆)] **1**, *catena*-poly-[*trans*-tetraaquacopper-µ-dithionato- κ^2 O,O'], [Cu(H₂O)₄(S₂O₆)], **5** and *catena*-poly-[*trans*-tetraaquacadmium-µ-dithionato- κ^2 O,O'], [Cd(H₂O)₄(S₂O₆)], **7** – and four complex salts – hexaaquairon(2+) dithionate hydrate, [Fe(H₂O)₆](S₂O₆)·H₂O **2**, hexaaquacobalt(2+) dithionate, [Co(H₂O)₆](S₂O₆) **3**, hexaaquanickel(2+) dithionate, [Ni(H₂O)₆](S₂O₆) **4** and hexaaquazinc(2+) dithionate, [Zn(H₂O)₆](S₂O₆) **6**, Figure 1. All crystallized in the triclinic space group *P*1. Hirshfeld surface fingerprint plots¹⁻³ were used to map the interactions within the crystal structures. The structures were analyzed by Quantum Theory of Atoms in Molecules^{4,5} to determine the bond critical points and to estimate the energy of the hydrogen bonds. The structural differences were rationalized using Pauling packing rules.⁶



Figure 1. Synthetic scheme, Hirshfeld surfaces and fingerprint plots of complex salts and coordination polymers with the anion dithionate.

References

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