

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Ethylenediammonium tetraaquadi-sulfatomagnesium(II)

Walid Rekik,^{a*} Houcine Naïli,^a Tahar Mhiri^a and Thierry Bataille^b^aLaboratoire de l'Etat Solide, Département de Chimie, Faculté des Sciences de Sfax, BP 802, 3018 SFAX, Tunisia, and ^bLaboratoire de Chimie du Solide et Inorganique Moléculaire (CNRS, UMR 6511), Université de Rennes I, Avenue du Général Leclerc, 35042 Rennes CEDEX, France

Correspondence e-mail: w_rekik@alinto.com

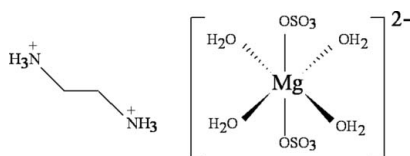
Received 1 October 2009; accepted 13 October 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.053; wR factor = 0.142; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.5.

The title compound, $[\text{NH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_3][\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$, was synthesized by the slow evaporation method. Its crystal structure can be described as an alternate stacking of inorganic layers of tetraaquabis(sulfato-*O*)magnesium $[\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2-}$ anions ($\bar{1}$ symmetry) and organic layers of $[\text{NH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_3]^{2+}$ cations along the crystallographic *b* axis. The anions, built up from tetrahedral SO_4 units and octahedral $\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{O}_2$ units, and the cations are linked together through $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, forming a three-dimensional network. $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions are also present.

Related literature

For organic–inorganic hybrid solids composed of 3*d* transition metals, sulfate groups and protonated diamines, see: Held (2003); Naïli *et al.* (2006); Rekik *et al.* (2005, 2007, 2008, 2009); Rekik, Naïli, Bataille & Mhiri (2006); Rekik, Naïli, Bataille *et al.* (2006); Yahyaoui *et al.* (2007). For the isostructural manganese, iron and cobalt compounds, see: Chaabouni *et al.* (1996); Held (2003); Rekik *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2)[\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$
 $M_r = 350.61$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.7847$ (4) Å
 $b = 7.0721$ (4) Å
 $c = 7.2217$ (4) Å

$\alpha = 74.909$ (2)°
 $\beta = 72.378$ (2)°
 $\gamma = 79.564$ (3)°
 $V = 316.89$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 1$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.53$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K

0.19 × 0.15 × 0.10 mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: analytical
 (de Meulenaer & Tompa, 1965)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.924$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.958$

3254 measured reflections
 1408 independent reflections
 1238 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.099$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.142$
 $S = 1.05$
 1408 reflections
 104 parameters
 4 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.69$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.58$ e Å⁻³

Table 1
 Selected bond distances (Å).

Mg—OW1	2.0632 (18)	S—O2	1.4688 (17)
Mg—O4	2.0826 (15)	S—O3	1.4748 (16)
Mg—OW2	2.0833 (18)	S—O4	1.4844 (15)
S—O1	1.4605 (17)		

Table 2
 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N—H0A...O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	1.95	2.838 (2)	174
N—H0B...O3 ^{iv}	0.89	2.05	2.886 (3)	156
N—H0C...O2	0.89	1.97	2.837 (3)	163
OW1—H11...O2 ^v	0.866 (19)	1.91 (2)	2.767 (2)	169 (4)
OW1—H12...O3 ^{vi}	0.869 (18)	1.890 (19)	2.758 (3)	178 (3)
OW2—H21...O1 ^{vii}	0.841 (19)	1.95 (2)	2.729 (2)	153 (3)
OW2—H22...O1 ^{viii}	0.871 (19)	2.03 (2)	2.869 (2)	162 (4)

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

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *HKL SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *HKL DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Berndt, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* publication routines (Farrugia, 1999).

Grateful thanks are expressed to Dr T. Roisnel (Centre de Diffraction X, Université de Rennes 1) for the X-ray data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PB2011).

References

- Brandenburg, K. & Berndt, M. (1999). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.
 Chaabouni, S., Kamoun, S., Daoud, A. & Jouini, T. (1996). *Acta Cryst.* **C52**, 505–506.
 Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
 Held, P. (2003). *Acta Cryst.* **E59**, m197–m198.

- Meulenaer, J. de & Tompa, H. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 1014–1018.
- Naïli, H., Rekik, W., Bataille, T. & Mhiri, T. (2006). *Polyhedron*, **25**, 3543–3554.
- Nonius (1998). *COLLECT*. Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 276, *Macromolecular Crystallography*, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter Jr & R. M. Sweet, pp 307–326. New York: Academic Press.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Bataille, T. & Mhiri, T. (2006). *J. Organomet. Chem.* **691**, 4725–4732.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Bataille, T., Roisnel, T. & Mhiri, T. (2006). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **359**, 3954–3962.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Mhiri, T. & Bataille, T. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, m629–m631.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Mhiri, T. & Bataille, T. (2007). *J. Chem. Crystallogr.* **37**, 147–155.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Mhiri, T. & Bataille, T. (2008). *Mater. Res. Bull.*, **43**, 2709–2718.
- Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Mhiri, T. & Bataille, T. (2009). *J. Solid State Sci.* **11**, 614–621.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Yahyaoui, S., Rekik, W., Naïli, H., Mhiri, T. & Bataille, T. (2007). *J. Solid State Chem.* **180**, 3560–3570.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, m1404–m1405 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536809041981]

Ethylenediammonium tetraaquadisulfatomagnesium(II)**Walid Rekik, Houcine Naïli, Tahar Mhiri and Thierry Bataille****S1. Comment**

Organic-inorganic hybrid materials is the subject of major interest, allowing to combines some properties of an inorganic material (or a molecule), and some properties of an organic molecule (or a polymer). This symbiosis between two worlds of chemistry too long regarded as opposites can also lead to completely new properties, and opens a wide field of investigations for the chemist. The applications of these "new" materials cover diverse areas as the properties of strength, optics, ferroelectricity and ferroelasticity, electronics and ionic solid ... Recently, we reported some new organic-inorganic hybrid solids composed of 3d transition metal, sulfate groups and protonated diamine (Rekik *et al.*, 2005; Naïli, *et al.*, 2006; Rekik *et al.*, 2007; Yahyaoui *et al.*, 2007; Rekik *et al.*, 2008; Rekik *et al.*, 2009). In the field of our investigations in the organic-inorganic hybrid materials, we report here the chemical preparation and the structural characterization of a new magnesium ethylenediammonium bis(sulfate)tetrahydrate, $[\text{NH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NH}_3][\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$. The title compound is isostructural with the manganese, iron and cobalt related phases (Chaabouni *et al.*, 1996; Held *et al.*, 2003; Rekik *et al.*, 2008). As it can be seen in figure 1, the asymmetric unit of the title compound contains only one magnesium atom located at a symmetry centre, only one sulfate tetrahedron and ethylenediammonium cation lying about inversion centre. The Mg(II) central atom is octahedrally coordinated by one oxygen atom of sulfate group, two water molecules and the corresponding centrosymmetrically located atoms. Each octahedron around Mg shares two oxygen with two sulfate groups to form trimeric units, $[\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2-}$. The negative charge of the inorganic part is compensated by ethylenediammonium cations which are located on inversion centres in the inorganic framework cavities. The structure cohesion and stability are assured by two types of hydrogen bonds, $\text{OW}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$. Figure 2 shows that the structure can be described as an alternation between organic and inorganic layers along the crystallographic *b* axis.

S2. Experimental

Single-crystals of the title compound were grown by slow evaporation at room temperature of an aqueous solution of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7(\text{H}_2\text{O})/\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_2/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ in a ratio 1:1:1. The product was filtered off and washed with a small amount of distilled water.

S3. Refinement

The aqua H atoms were located in difference map and refined with O—H distance restraints of 0.85 (2) Å and H—H distance restraints of 1.39 (2) Å. H atoms bonded to C and N atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atom, with C—H = 0.97 Å, N—H = 0.89 Å and $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$.

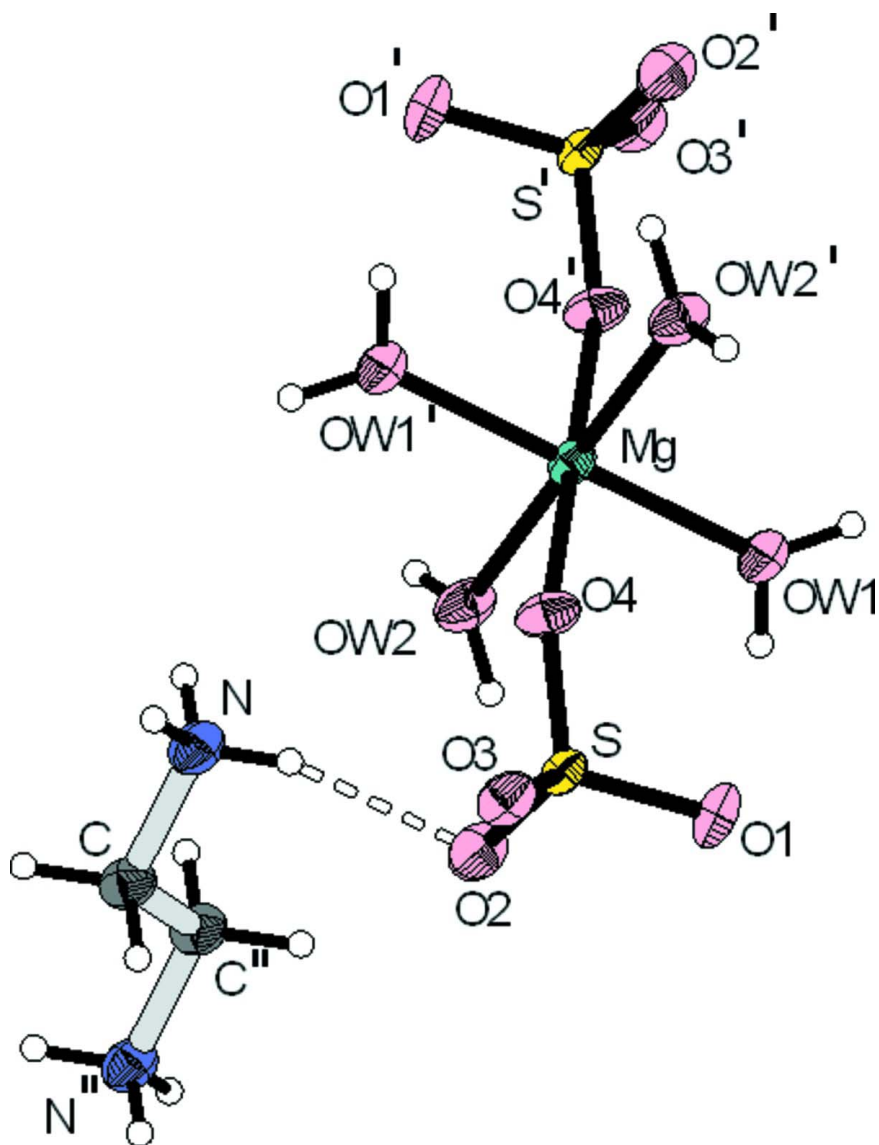


Figure 1

A part of the crystal structure of the title compound showing the asymmetric unit (expanded by symmetry to give complete organic cation and trimeric unit) and atom numbering. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen bonds are represented by dashed lines.[Symmetry codes: (I) $-x, -y - 1, -z$; (II) $-x - 1, -y + 2, -z + 1$.]

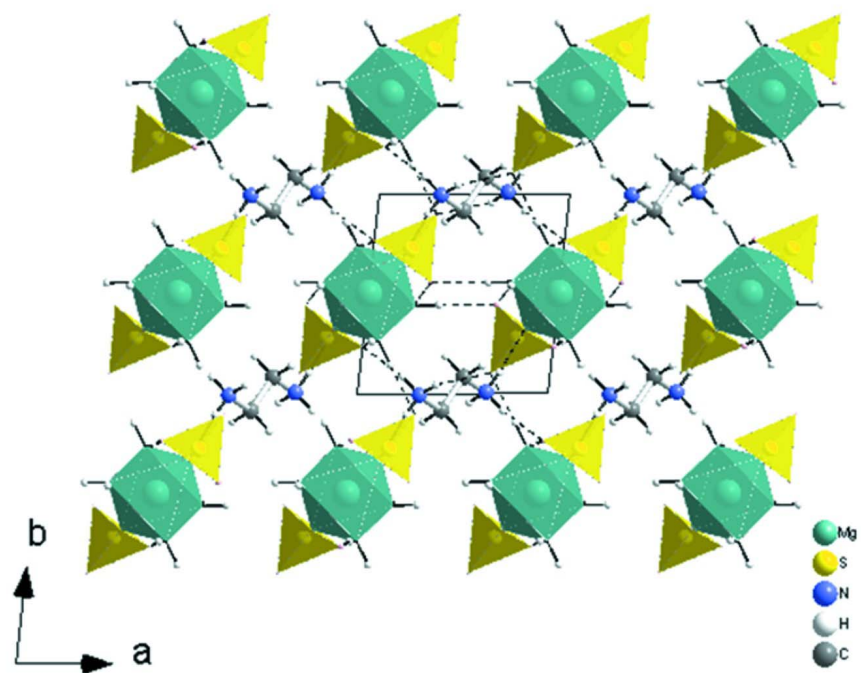


Figure 2

Projection of the crystal structure of the title compound along the *c* axis, with hydrogen bonds indicated as dashed lines.

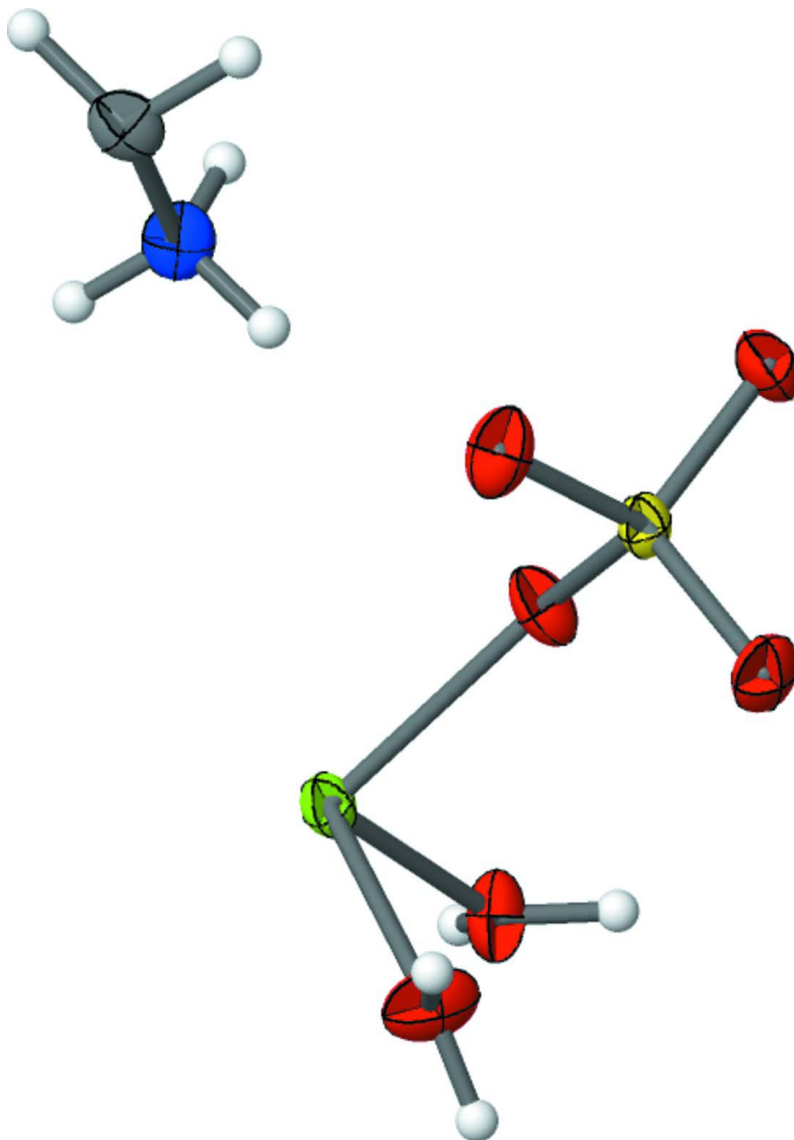


Figure 3

The asymmetric unit of the title compound.

Magnesium ethylenediammonium bis(sulfate) tetrahydrate

Crystal data

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2)[\text{Mg}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{HO})_4]$

$M_r = 350.61$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 6.7847$ (4) Å

$b = 7.0721$ (4) Å

$c = 7.2217$ (4) Å

$\alpha = 74.909$ (2)°

$\beta = 72.378$ (2)°

$\gamma = 79.564$ (3)°

$V = 316.89$ (3) Å³

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 184$

$D_x = 1.837$ Mg m⁻³

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

Cell parameters from 3254 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.4^\circ$

$\mu = 0.53$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Prism, colourless

$0.19 \times 0.15 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	$T_{\min} = 0.924$, $T_{\max} = 0.958$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	3254 measured reflections
Horizontally mounted graphite crystal monochromator	1408 independent reflections
Detector resolution: 9 pixels mm^{-1}	1238 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
CCD rotation images, thick slices scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.099$
Absorption correction: analytical (de Meulenaer & Tompa, 1965)	$\theta_{\max} = 27.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$
	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.142$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0725P)^2 + 0.1042P]$
$S = 1.05$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1408 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
104 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.69 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
4 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.58 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

Special details

Experimental. Data were corrected for Lorentz-polarization effects and an analytical absorption correction (de Meulenaer & Tompa, 1965) was applied. The structure was solved in the P-1 space group by the direct methods (Mg and S) and subsequent difference Fourier syntheses (all other atoms), with an exception for H atoms bonded to C and N atoms which are positioned geometrically.

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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Mg	0.0000	0.5000	0.0000	0.0186 (3)
S	0.19880 (7)	0.72309 (7)	0.25068 (7)	0.0178 (3)
OW1	0.0843 (3)	0.2584 (3)	0.2036 (3)	0.0330 (5)
OW2	0.2566 (3)	0.4397 (3)	-0.2311 (3)	0.0278 (4)
O1	0.3220 (3)	0.5558 (3)	0.3453 (3)	0.0282 (4)
O2	-0.0021 (3)	0.7650 (3)	0.3921 (2)	0.0298 (4)
O3	0.3142 (3)	0.8975 (2)	0.1783 (2)	0.0258 (4)
O4	0.1602 (3)	0.6817 (2)	0.0741 (2)	0.0254 (4)
N	-0.3262 (3)	1.0074 (3)	0.2425 (3)	0.0259 (5)
H0A	-0.2677	1.1054	0.1482	0.039*
H0B	-0.4085	0.9564	0.1974	0.039*

H0C	-0.2274	0.9145	0.2752	0.039*
C	-0.4508 (4)	1.0834 (3)	0.4201 (3)	0.0246 (5)
H0D	-0.5582	1.1854	0.3852	0.029*
H0E	-0.3622	1.1406	0.4691	0.029*
H11	0.045 (6)	0.262 (6)	0.329 (3)	0.053 (10)*
H12	0.156 (5)	0.145 (3)	0.193 (5)	0.038 (8)*
H21	0.378 (3)	0.444 (5)	-0.227 (5)	0.040 (9)*
H22	0.255 (7)	0.458 (6)	-0.355 (3)	0.058 (11)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Mg	0.0188 (5)	0.0196 (5)	0.0190 (5)	-0.0045 (4)	-0.0084 (4)	-0.0013 (4)
S	0.0169 (3)	0.0199 (4)	0.0175 (3)	-0.0035 (2)	-0.0079 (2)	-0.0006 (2)
OW1	0.0485 (11)	0.0264 (9)	0.0244 (9)	0.0062 (8)	-0.0186 (8)	-0.0026 (7)
OW2	0.0193 (8)	0.0409 (10)	0.0242 (8)	-0.0047 (7)	-0.0079 (7)	-0.0054 (7)
O1	0.0244 (8)	0.0259 (9)	0.0313 (9)	-0.0002 (7)	-0.0143 (7)	0.0052 (7)
O2	0.0214 (8)	0.0410 (10)	0.0230 (8)	-0.0011 (7)	-0.0043 (7)	-0.0039 (7)
O3	0.0279 (9)	0.0249 (9)	0.0290 (9)	-0.0111 (7)	-0.0134 (7)	-0.0013 (7)
O4	0.0287 (9)	0.0314 (9)	0.0198 (8)	-0.0136 (7)	-0.0086 (7)	-0.0026 (7)
N	0.0257 (10)	0.0291 (10)	0.0204 (9)	-0.0045 (8)	-0.0059 (8)	-0.0005 (8)
C	0.0287 (11)	0.0240 (12)	0.0196 (10)	-0.0073 (9)	-0.0056 (9)	-0.0004 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Mg—OW1	2.0632 (18)	OW1—H12	0.869 (18)
Mg—OW1 ⁱ	2.0632 (18)	OW2—H21	0.841 (19)
Mg—O4 ⁱ	2.0826 (15)	OW2—H22	0.871 (19)
Mg—O4	2.0826 (15)	N—C	1.479 (3)
Mg—OW2	2.0833 (18)	N—H0A	0.8900
Mg—OW2 ⁱ	2.0833 (18)	N—H0B	0.8900
S—O1	1.4605 (17)	N—H0C	0.8900
S—O2	1.4688 (17)	C—C ⁱⁱ	1.510 (4)
S—O3	1.4748 (16)	C—H0D	0.9700
S—O4	1.4844 (15)	C—H0E	0.9700
OW1—H11	0.866 (19)		
OW1—Mg—OW1 ⁱ	180.00 (13)	O3—S—O4	106.73 (9)
OW1—Mg—O4 ⁱ	87.87 (7)	Mg—OW1—H11	119 (3)
OW1 ⁱ —Mg—O4 ⁱ	92.13 (7)	Mg—OW1—H12	133 (2)
OW1—Mg—O4	92.13 (7)	H11—OW1—H12	108 (4)
OW1 ⁱ —Mg—O4	87.87 (7)	Mg—OW2—H21	121 (2)
O4 ⁱ —Mg—O4	180.000 (1)	Mg—OW2—H22	125 (3)
OW1—Mg—OW2	93.30 (8)	H21—OW2—H22	109 (4)
OW1 ⁱ —Mg—OW2	86.70 (8)	S—O4—Mg	140.66 (9)
O4 ⁱ —Mg—OW2	88.50 (7)	C—N—H0A	109.5
O4—Mg—OW2	91.50 (7)	C—N—H0B	109.5
OW1—Mg—OW2 ⁱ	86.70 (8)	H0A—N—H0B	109.5

OW1 ⁱ —Mg—OW2 ⁱ	93.30 (8)	C—N—H0C	109.5
O4 ⁱ —Mg—OW2 ⁱ	91.50 (7)	H0A—N—H0C	109.5
O4—Mg—OW2 ⁱ	88.50 (7)	H0B—N—H0C	109.5
OW2—Mg—OW2 ⁱ	180.00 (8)	N—C—C ⁱⁱ	109.3 (2)
O1—S—O2	110.22 (10)	N—C—H0D	109.8
O1—S—O3	109.88 (10)	C ⁱⁱ —C—H0D	109.8
O2—S—O3	110.33 (11)	N—C—H0E	109.8
O1—S—O4	110.76 (10)	C ⁱⁱ —C—H0E	109.8
O2—S—O4	108.85 (9)	H0D—C—H0E	108.3

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N—H0A \cdots O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	1.95	2.838 (2)	174
N—H0B \cdots O3 ^{iv}	0.89	2.05	2.886 (3)	156
N—H0C \cdots O2	0.89	1.97	2.837 (3)	163
OW1—H11 \cdots O2 ^v	0.87 (2)	1.91 (2)	2.767 (2)	169 (4)
OW1—H12 \cdots O3 ^{vi}	0.87 (2)	1.89 (2)	2.758 (3)	178 (3)
OW2—H21 \cdots O1 ^{vii}	0.84 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.729 (2)	153 (3)
OW2—H22 \cdots O1 ^{viii}	0.87 (2)	2.03 (2)	2.869 (2)	162 (4)

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