

## Poly[aquabis[ $\mu_2$ -2-(pyridin-4-ylsulfanyl)-acetato]zinc]

Zhi-Chao Wang, Bo Ding, Xiu-Guang Wang and Xiao-Jun Zhao\*

College of Chemistry, Tianjin Key Laboratory of Structure and Performance for Functional Molecules, Tianjin Normal University, Tianjin 300387, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: xiaojun\_zhao15@yahoo.com.cn

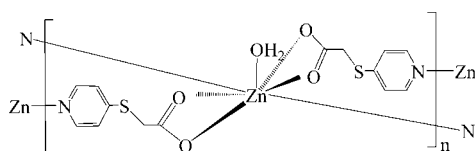
Received 25 May 2011; accepted 22 June 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.028;  $wR$  factor = 0.072; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.8.

The crystal structure of the title complex,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2\text{S})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]_n$ , consists of extended layers parallel to (001) with 2-(pyridin-4-ylsulfanyl)acetate ligands bridging the  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  atoms. The  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  atom shows a distorted pentagonal-bipyramidal coordination environment. The  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  and one O atom are situated on a crystallographic twofold rotation axis. In the crystal, intralayer  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen-bond interactions help to consolidate the coordination layer.

### Related literature

For metal complexes with polycarboxylate aromatic ligands and their applications, see: Yang *et al.* (2007, 2010); Yu *et al.* (2010). For solid-state structures of metal complexes with pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligands, see Wang *et al.* (2011); Kondo *et al.* (2002).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2\text{S})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$   
 $M_r = 419.76$   
 Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 $a = 16.057$  (3) Å  
 $b = 6.3709$  (10) Å  
 $c = 15.630$  (3) Å

$\beta = 95.393$  (4)°  
 $V = 1591.8$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 1.83$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
 $0.20 \times 0.17 \times 0.16$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.711$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.758$   
 3842 measured reflections  
 1403 independent reflections  
 1308 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.072$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 1403 reflections  
 110 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.57$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O3}-\text{H3}'\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.82	2.18	2.754 (3)	128

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg & Berndt, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support from Tianjin Normal University.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IM2292).

### References

- Brandenburg, K. & Berndt, M. (1999). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.
- Bruker (2001). *SAINTE*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Bruker (2003). *APEX2*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Kondo, M., Miyazawa, M., Irie, Y., Shinagawa, R., Horiba, T., Nakamura, A., Naito, T., Maeda, K., Utsuno, S. & Uchida, F. (2002). *Chem. Commun.* pp. 2156–2157.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Wang, J.-Y., Wang, X.-G. & Zhao, X.-J. (2011). *Acta Cryst.* **E67**, m795.
- Yang, E.-C., Liu, Z.-Y., Liu, Z.-Y., Zhao, L.-N. & Zhao, X.-J. (2010). *Dalton Trans.* pp. 8868–8871.
- Yang, E.-C., Zhao, H.-K., Ding, B., Wang, X.-G. & Zhao, X.-J. (2007). *Cryst. Growth Des.* **7**, 2009–2015.
- Yu, Q., Zeng, Y.-F., Zhao, J.-P., Yang, Q., Hu, B.-W., Chang, Z. & Bu, X.-H. (2010). *Inorg. Chem.* **49**, 4301–4306.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, m995 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811024512]

**Poly[aquabis[ $\mu_2$ -2-(pyridin-4-ylsulfanyl)acetato]zinc]****Zhi-Chao Wang, Bo Ding, Xiu-Guang Wang and Xiao-Jun Zhao****S1. Comment**

Recently, metal complexes constructed from aromatic polycarboxylate ligands and transition metal ions have received more and more interest due to their interesting architectures, amazing topologies and potentially technological applications in magnetism (Yang *et al.* 2010), luminescence (Yang *et al.* 2007) and gas storage (Yu *et al.* 2010). The anionic pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligand has three different potential binding sites upon coordination with metal ions and has exhibited various binding modes through the pyridyl N atom or carboxylate O donors. As a result, diverse complexes with discrete mononuclear (Wang *et al.* 2011), polymeric one-dimensional chains or two-dimensional layers (Kondo *et al.* 2002) have been obtained up to date. As a continuation of this research the crystal structure of a Zn<sup>II</sup> complex with pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligands, (I), is reported herein.

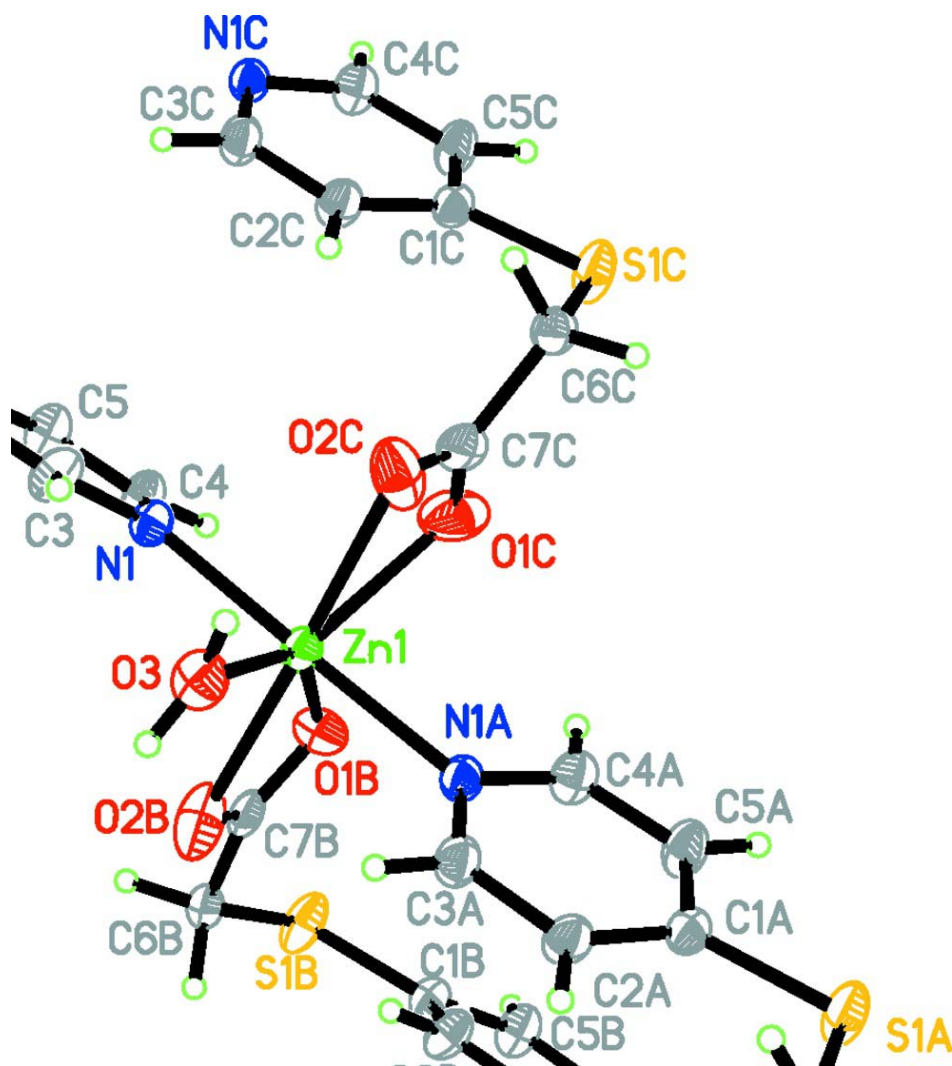
A cut-out of the polymeric structure of the title compound showing one Zn<sup>II</sup> atom in its complete coordination environment is shown in Fig. 1. The Zn<sup>II</sup> atom exhibits a distorted pentagonal bipyramidal coordination environment involving two pyridyl N atoms from two separate pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligands in *trans*-position, four O atoms from a pair of chelating carboxylate groups of pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligands and one O atom of a terminal water molecule. Each anionic pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetate ligand acts as a ditopic connector to bridge adjacent Zn<sup>II</sup> ions by a pyridyl N donor and a bidentate chelating carboxylate to generate a two-dimensional (4, 4) coordination layer with a Zn<sup>II</sup>–Zn<sup>II</sup> distance of 6.3709 (10) Å. Additionally, O—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds between the coordinated water molecule and the deprotonated carboxylate (Table 1) help to consolidate the two-dimensional covalent layer (Fig. 2).

**S2. Experimental**

A methanolic solution of pyridine-4-sulfanyl-acetic acid (50.6 mg, 0.2 mmol) was carefully layered onto a buffer layer of ethyl acetate (2.0 ml) in a straight glass tube below which an aqueous solution containing Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6 H<sub>2</sub>O (44.6 mg, 0.15 mmol) was placed. The test tube was left in air at room temperature. Colorless block-shaped crystals were harvested within three weeks. Yield: 40% based on Zn<sup>II</sup> salt. Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ZnN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S<sub>2</sub>: C, 40.06; H, 3.36; N, 6.67%. Found: C, 40.12; H, 3.26; N, 6.73%.

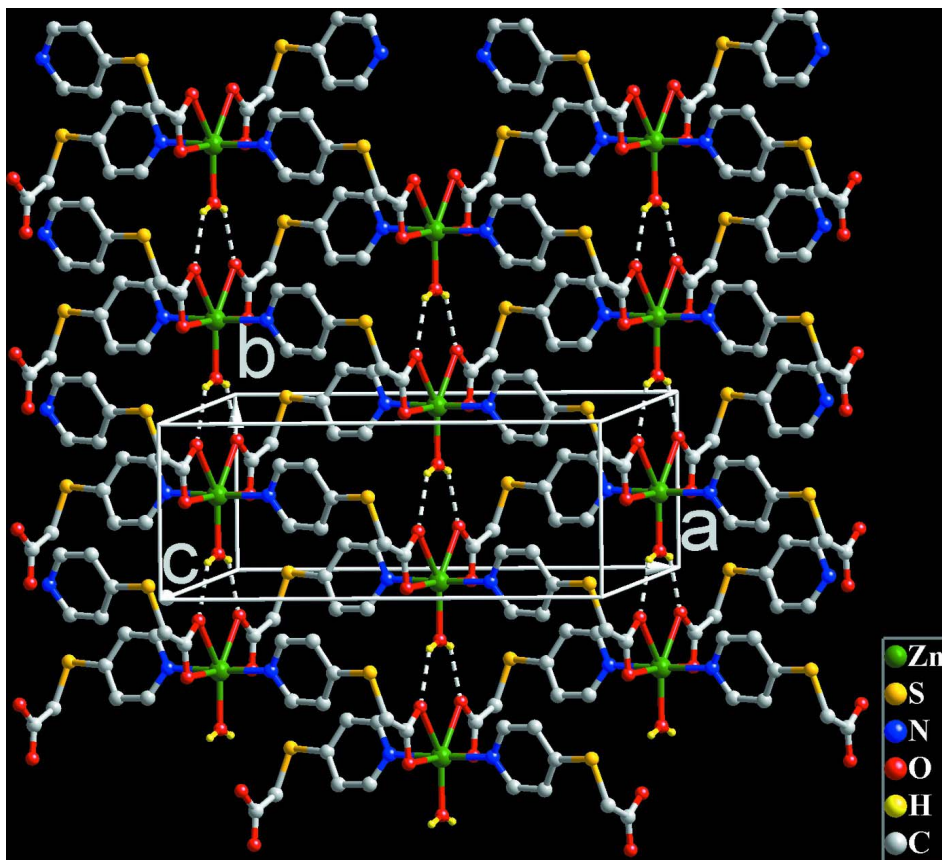
**S3. Refinement**

H atoms could be located from difference Fourier maps, but were subsequently placed in calculated positions and treated as riding, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic), 0.97 (methylene) and O–H = 0.82 Å. All H atoms were allocated displacement parameters related to those of their parent atoms [ $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2 U_{eq}(C, O)$ ].



**Figure 1**

A portion of the two-dimensional structure of the title complex. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (A)  $1 - x, y, 0.5 - z$ ; (B)  $1/2 + x, y, 0.5 - z$ ; (C)  $1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, 0.5 - z$ ]



**Figure 2**

Part of the two-dimensional chain of (I), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

**Poly[aquabis[ $\mu_2$ -2-(pyridin-4-ylsulfanyl)acetato]zinc]**

*Crystal data*

[Zn(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)]

$M_r = 419.76$

Monoclinic,  $C2/c$

Hall symbol:  $-C\ 2yc$

$a = 16.057\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 6.3709\ (10)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 15.630\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 95.393\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 1591.8\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 856$

$D_x = 1.752\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 3018 reflections

$\theta = 2.6\text{--}27.8^\circ$

$\mu = 1.83\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.20 \times 0.17 \times 0.16\ \text{mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.711$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.758$

3842 measured reflections

1403 independent reflections

1308 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.6^\circ$

$h = -18 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.072$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 1403 reflections  
 110 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map  
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0333P)^2 + 2.8608P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.57 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Zn1	0.5000	0.96825 (6)	0.2500	0.03315 (15)
S1	0.12091 (5)	0.98792 (11)	0.03086 (5)	0.0547 (2)
N1	0.37305 (12)	0.9762 (3)	0.19086 (13)	0.0350 (4)
O1	0.03140 (13)	0.7681 (4)	0.16602 (14)	0.0766 (7)
O2	0.05159 (15)	0.4525 (4)	0.12413 (14)	0.0710 (7)
O3	0.5000	0.6356 (4)	0.2500	0.0511 (7)
H3'	0.4845	0.5927	0.2954	0.077*
C1	0.21478 (15)	0.9755 (4)	0.09745 (16)	0.0366 (5)
C2	0.24687 (15)	0.7966 (4)	0.13868 (17)	0.0429 (6)
H2	0.2162	0.6726	0.1360	0.051*
C3	0.32493 (15)	0.8043 (4)	0.18384 (17)	0.0445 (6)
H3	0.3454	0.6825	0.2111	0.053*
C4	0.34017 (16)	1.1504 (4)	0.15408 (17)	0.0432 (6)
H4	0.3713	1.2735	0.1597	0.052*
C5	0.26277 (16)	1.1574 (4)	0.10832 (18)	0.0458 (6)
H5	0.2425	1.2835	0.0846	0.055*
C6	0.08449 (15)	0.7230 (4)	0.02936 (15)	0.0384 (5)
H6A	0.0389	0.7099	-0.0156	0.046*
H6B	0.1294	0.6325	0.0142	0.046*
C7	0.05446 (15)	0.6435 (5)	0.11276 (16)	0.0481 (7)

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Zn1	0.0299 (2)	0.0337 (2)	0.0348 (2)	0.000	-0.00208 (15)	0.000

S1	0.0409 (4)	0.0454 (4)	0.0725 (5)	-0.0058 (3)	-0.0227 (3)	0.0140 (3)
N1	0.0325 (10)	0.0370 (11)	0.0346 (10)	-0.0009 (8)	-0.0018 (8)	0.0017 (8)
O1	0.0574 (13)	0.121 (2)	0.0539 (12)	-0.0035 (13)	0.0178 (10)	-0.0277 (13)
O2	0.0762 (16)	0.0738 (16)	0.0580 (13)	-0.0330 (13)	-0.0205 (11)	0.0193 (11)
O3	0.0532 (16)	0.0350 (13)	0.0644 (17)	0.000	0.0022 (13)	0.000
C1	0.0305 (12)	0.0402 (13)	0.0383 (12)	-0.0005 (10)	-0.0013 (10)	0.0013 (10)
C2	0.0331 (13)	0.0370 (14)	0.0574 (15)	-0.0068 (10)	-0.0020 (11)	0.0082 (12)
C3	0.0362 (13)	0.0403 (14)	0.0554 (15)	-0.0010 (11)	-0.0040 (11)	0.0138 (12)
C4	0.0401 (13)	0.0344 (13)	0.0529 (15)	-0.0055 (11)	-0.0067 (11)	0.0005 (11)
C5	0.0428 (14)	0.0321 (13)	0.0598 (16)	0.0004 (11)	-0.0101 (12)	0.0059 (12)
C6	0.0336 (12)	0.0466 (14)	0.0341 (12)	-0.0047 (11)	-0.0023 (9)	-0.0056 (10)
C7	0.0284 (12)	0.077 (2)	0.0368 (13)	-0.0153 (13)	-0.0071 (10)	-0.0071 (14)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Zn1—O3	2.119 (3)	O2—Zn1 <sup>iv</sup>	2.208 (3)
Zn1—N1	2.158 (2)	O3—H3'	0.8200
Zn1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	2.158 (2)	C1—C2	1.384 (3)
Zn1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	2.208 (3)	C1—C5	1.393 (3)
Zn1—O2 <sup>iii</sup>	2.208 (3)	C2—C3	1.380 (3)
Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	2.398 (3)	C2—H2	0.9300
Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	2.398 (3)	C3—H3	0.9300
S1—C1	1.751 (2)	C4—C5	1.375 (4)
S1—C6	1.786 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
N1—C4	1.336 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
N1—C3	1.338 (3)	C6—C7	1.519 (4)
O1—C7	1.232 (4)	C6—H6A	0.9700
O1—Zn1 <sup>iv</sup>	2.398 (3)	C6—H6B	0.9700
O2—C7	1.231 (4)		
O3—Zn1—N1	91.34 (5)	C7—O2—Zn1 <sup>iv</sup>	96.1 (2)
O3—Zn1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	91.34 (5)	Zn1—O3—H3'	109.5
N1—Zn1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	177.32 (10)	C2—C1—C5	116.8 (2)
O3—Zn1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	87.40 (6)	C2—C1—S1	125.16 (19)
N1—Zn1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	87.95 (8)	C5—C1—S1	118.04 (19)
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O2 <sup>ii</sup>	92.17 (8)	C3—C2—C1	119.3 (2)
O3—Zn1—O2 <sup>iii</sup>	87.40 (6)	C3—C2—H2	120.4
N1—Zn1—O2 <sup>iii</sup>	92.17 (8)	C1—C2—H2	120.4
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O2 <sup>iii</sup>	87.96 (8)	N1—C3—C2	124.1 (2)
O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—O2 <sup>iii</sup>	174.79 (13)	N1—C3—H3	118.0
O3—Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	142.81 (5)	C2—C3—H3	118.0
N1—Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	88.69 (8)	N1—C4—C5	123.5 (2)
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	89.18 (7)	N1—C4—H4	118.2
O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	55.43 (8)	C5—C4—H4	118.2
O2 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>ii</sup>	129.77 (8)	C4—C5—C1	119.9 (2)
O3—Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	142.81 (5)	C4—C5—H5	120.0
N1—Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	89.18 (7)	C1—C5—H5	120.0
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	88.69 (8)	C7—C6—S1	115.73 (18)

O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	129.78 (8)	C7—C6—H6A	108.3
O2 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	55.43 (8)	S1—C6—H6A	108.3
O1 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>iii</sup>	74.38 (11)	C7—C6—H6B	108.3
C1—S1—C6	103.16 (11)	S1—C6—H6B	108.3
C4—N1—C3	116.3 (2)	H6A—C6—H6B	107.4
C4—N1—Zn1	121.53 (16)	O2—C7—O1	121.4 (3)
C3—N1—Zn1	122.05 (16)	O2—C7—C6	118.2 (3)
C7—O1—Zn1 <sup>iv</sup>	87.0 (2)	O1—C7—C6	120.3 (3)
O3—Zn1—N1—C4	-163.91 (19)	C4—N1—C3—C2	2.8 (4)
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—N1—C4	16.09 (19)	Zn1—N1—C3—C2	-172.8 (2)
O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C4	108.7 (2)	C1—C2—C3—N1	0.0 (4)
O2 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C4	-76.5 (2)	C3—N1—C4—C5	-2.4 (4)
O1 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C4	53.3 (2)	Zn1—N1—C4—C5	173.3 (2)
O1 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C4	-21.1 (2)	N1—C4—C5—C1	-0.9 (4)
O3—Zn1—N1—C3	11.5 (2)	C2—C1—C5—C4	3.7 (4)
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—N1—C3	-168.5 (2)	S1—C1—C5—C4	-174.5 (2)
O2 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C3	-75.8 (2)	C1—S1—C6—C7	70.1 (2)
O2 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C3	99.0 (2)	Zn1 <sup>iv</sup> —O2—C7—O1	-0.1 (3)
O1 <sup>ii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C3	-131.3 (2)	Zn1 <sup>iv</sup> —O2—C7—C6	-177.97 (17)
O1 <sup>iii</sup> —Zn1—N1—C3	154.3 (2)	Zn1 <sup>iv</sup> —O1—C7—O2	0.1 (3)
C6—S1—C1—C2	-1.8 (3)	Zn1 <sup>iv</sup> —O1—C7—C6	177.9 (2)
C6—S1—C1—C5	176.2 (2)	S1—C6—C7—O2	-159.5 (2)
C5—C1—C2—C3	-3.2 (4)	S1—C6—C7—O1	22.6 (3)
S1—C1—C2—C3	174.8 (2)		

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

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O3—H3' $\cdots$ O1 <sup>v</sup>	0.82	2.18	2.754 (3)	128

Symmetry code: (v)  $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$ .