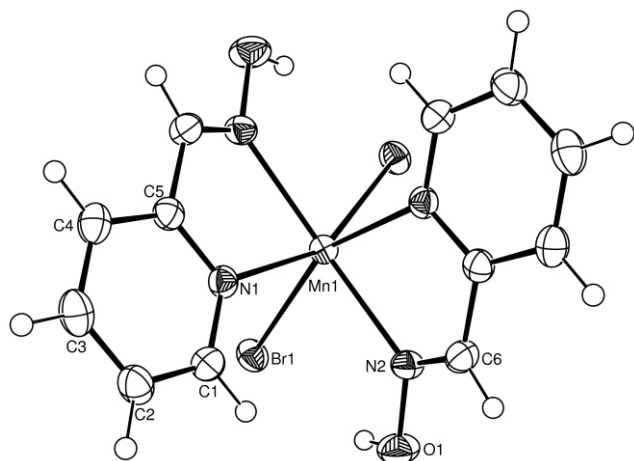


Crystal structure of dibromobis(2-pyridinealdoxime- κ^2N,N')-manganese(II), $\text{MnBr}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})_2$

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Source of material

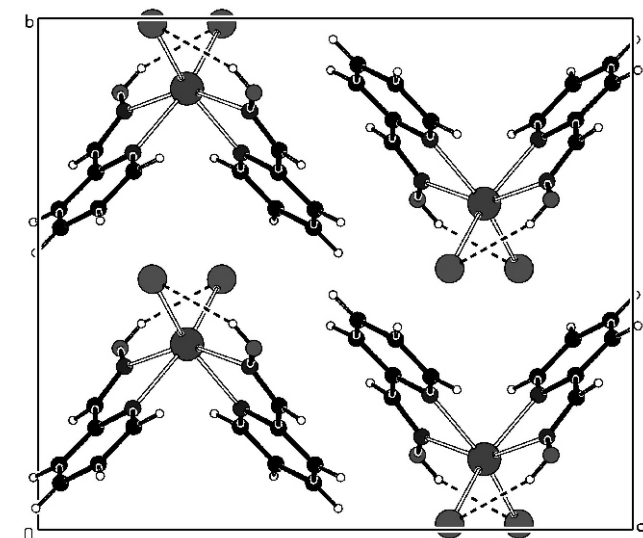
To a solution of $\text{MnBr}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.2862 g, 0.998 mmol) in EtOH (20 ml) was added *syn*-2-pyridinealdoxime (0.3669 g, 3.004 mmol) and stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The formed precipitate was separated by filtration, washed with ether, and dried at 50 °C, to give a yellow powder (0.4116 g). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by slow evaporation from a 2-butanone solution.

Experimental details

Hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms with $d(\text{C—H}) = 0.95 \text{ \AA}$ (CH) and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The hydroxy H atom was located from Fourier difference maps and refined isotropically: $d(\text{O—H}) = 0.82(3) \text{ \AA}$. The highest peak ($0.72 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$) and the deepest hole ($-0.46 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$) in the difference Fourier map are located 1.18 Å and 1.43 Å from the atoms O1 and H1, respectively.

Discussion

The asymmetric unit of the title crystal structure contains one half of a neutral Mn(II) complex. The compound crystallized in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$, whereas the previously reported analogous chloro complex with two water solvent molecules $[\text{MnCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallized in the space group $P2_1/c$ [1]. The central Mn(II) ion has a considerably distorted octahedral coordination defined by four N atoms of the two chelating 2-pyridinealdoxime ligands and two Br^- anions (figure, top). The complex is disposed about a twofold rotation axis running in the [010] direction and passing through the Mn1 atom (figure, bottom). The tight N—Mn—N chelating angle ($\angle \text{N1—Mn1—N2}^i = 70.34(8)^\circ$; symmetry code i: $1-x, y, 1/2-z$) and the Br—Br repelling ($\angle \text{Br1—Mn1—Br1}^i = 101.80(2)^\circ$) contribute to the distortion of the octahedron. The apical N1—Mn1—Br1ⁱ and N2—Mn1—N2ⁱ bond angles are $155.29(6)^\circ$ and $151.4(1)^\circ$, respectively. The Mn—N(pyridine) and Mn—N(oxime) bond lengths are nearly equivalent with $d(\text{Mn—N}_{\text{pyridine}}) = 2.301(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $d(\text{Mn—N}_{\text{oxime}}) = 2.312(2) \text{ \AA}$, and the dihedral angle between the least-squares planes of the pyridyl rings is $86.06(7)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, the complexes are stacked in columns along [100]. When viewed down [001], the successive complexes are stacked in the opposite manner. In the columns, intermolecular π – π interactions between adjacent pyridine rings are present. For Cg1 (the centroid of ring N1–C5) and Cg1ⁱⁱ (symmetry code ii: $1/2-x, 1/2-y, -z$), the centroid-centroid distance is $3.722(2) \text{ \AA}$, the planes are parallel and shifted by $1.373 \text{ \AA}$. In addition, the complex reveals intramolecular O—H $\cdots$ Br hydrogen bonding between the hydroxy O atom and the Br atom with $d(\text{O1—H1O}\cdots\text{Br1}) = 3.295(2) \text{ \AA}$ forming a nearly planar five-membered ring.



Abstract

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{Br}_2\text{MnN}_4\text{O}_2$, monoclinic, $C2/c$ (no. 15), $a = 7.7491(4) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.9943(7) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 15.3876(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 100.613(1)^\circ$, $V = 1522.9 \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.025$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.061$, $T = 200 \text{ K}$.

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Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	yellow block, size 0.15 × 0.21 × 0.28 mm
Wavelength:	Mo <i>K</i> _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	61.22 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART 1000 CCD, φ/ω
$2\theta_{\max}$:	56.5°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	5348, 1827
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1467
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	100
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97 [2], ORTEP-3 [3]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(10)	8 <i>f</i>	0.159(4)	0.098(3)	0.327(2)	0.05(1)
H(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1350	0.2733	0.2040	0.034
H(2)	8 <i>f</i>	−0.0015	0.3957	0.1039	0.038
H(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1460	0.4589	−0.0044	0.040
H(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.4311	0.3986	−0.0084	0.035
H(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.3118	0.2866	0.4419	0.033

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Mn(1)	4 <i>e</i>	½	0.13747(4)	¼	0.0216(3)	0.0244(3)	0.0215(3)	0	0.0035(2)	0
Br(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.24254(4)	0.01044(2)	0.19169(2)	0.0275(2)	0.0291(2)	0.0306(2)	−0.0044(1)	0.0007(1)	−0.0001(1)
N(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.3568(3)	0.2632(2)	0.1589(1)	0.024(1)	0.024(1)	0.020(1)	0.0002(9)	0.0026(9)	−0.0019(9)
N(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.3353(3)	0.1815(2)	0.3554(2)	0.021(1)	0.033(1)	0.027(1)	−0.0018(9)	0.0057(9)	0.003(1)
O(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1690(3)	0.1455(2)	0.3624(2)	0.028(1)	0.043(1)	0.046(1)	−0.0094(9)	0.015(1)	−0.005(1)
C(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1959(4)	0.2990(2)	0.1603(2)	0.027(1)	0.034(2)	0.025(2)	0.001(1)	0.006(1)	−0.003(1)
C(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1132(4)	0.3720(2)	0.1007(2)	0.030(2)	0.035(2)	0.029(2)	0.009(1)	0.001(1)	−0.002(1)
C(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.2000(4)	0.4094(2)	0.0373(2)	0.041(2)	0.029(2)	0.029(2)	0.006(1)	−0.002(1)	0.003(1)
C(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.3681(4)	0.3737(2)	0.0347(2)	0.037(2)	0.027(1)	0.024(2)	−0.002(1)	0.003(1)	0.003(1)
C(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.4412(3)	0.3012(2)	0.0964(2)	0.024(1)	0.023(1)	0.023(2)	−0.003(1)	0.003(1)	−0.002(1)
C(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.3853(3)	0.2582(2)	0.4050(2)	0.028(2)	0.031(1)	0.026(2)	0.002(1)	0.008(1)	−0.001(1)

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