

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## *trans*-Diaquabis(6-methoxycarbonyl-pyridazine-3-carboxylato- $\kappa^2N,O$ )zinc(II) dihydrate

Wojciech Starosta and Janusz Leciejewicz\*

Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, ul. Dorodna 16, 03-195 Warszawa, Poland

Correspondence e-mail: jlec@ichtj.waw.pl

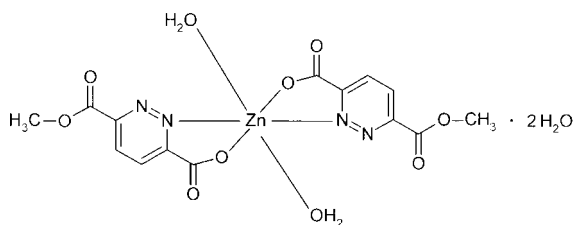
Received 28 April 2009; accepted 6 May 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.101; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.3.

In the title centrosymmetric complex,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  ion is coordinated in a *trans* mode by two symmetry-related bis-chelating 6-methoxycarbonyl-pyridazine-3-carboxylate ligands *via* N and O atoms, and by two aqua ligand O atoms in axial positions, in a slightly distorted octahedral environment. In the crystal structure, complex molecules are linked by intermolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds between coordinated and solvent water molecules and carboxylate O atoms, forming molecular ribbons propagating along the  $a$  axis.

### Related literature

For the crystal structures of two zinc complexes with pyridazine-3-carboxylate and water ligands, see: Gryz *et al.* (2003, 2004). For a centrosymmetric dimeric zinc(II) complex with pyridazine-3,6-dicarboxylate and water ligands, see: Gryz *et al.* (2006). For modifications of pyridazine-3,6-dicarboxylic acid, see: Starosta & Leciejewicz (2004); Sueur *et al.* (1987).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

 $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  $M_r = 499.69$ Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$  $a = 6.3678$  (13) Å $b = 8.3178$  (17) Å $c = 9.7717$  (19) Å $\alpha = 102.99$  (3)° $\beta = 108.90$  (3)° $\gamma = 94.97$  (3)° $V = 469.93$  (17) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 1$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation $\mu = 1.38$  mm<sup>-1</sup> $T = 293$  K $0.31 \times 0.25 \times 0.05$  mm

#### Data collection

Kuma KM4 four-circle diffractometer

Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction, 2008) $T_{\text{min}} = 0.699$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.942$ 

2787 measured reflections

2595 independent reflections

2235 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$ 

3 standard reflections

every 200 reflections

intensity decay: none

#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$  $wR(F^2) = 0.101$  $S = 1.07$ 

2595 reflections

159 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.65$  e Å<sup>-3</sup> $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.75$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H22} \cdots \text{O11}^{\text{i}}$	0.93 (4)	1.99 (4)	2.874 (3)	158 (4)
$\text{O2}-\text{H21} \cdots \text{O21}^{\text{ii}}$	0.72 (4)	2.23 (4)	2.940 (3)	168 (4)
$\text{O1}-\text{H12} \cdots \text{O12}^{\text{i}}$	0.84 (3)	1.86 (3)	2.695 (2)	174 (3)
$\text{O1}-\text{H11} \cdots \text{O2}$	0.90 (4)	1.89 (4)	2.720 (2)	152 (3)

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

Data collection: *KM-4 Software* (Kuma, 1996); cell refinement: *KM-4 Software*; data reduction: *DATAPROC* (Kuma, 2001); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH2816).

### References

- Gryz, M., Starosta, W. & Leciejewicz, J. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, m1481–m1483.  
 Gryz, M., Starosta, W. & Leciejewicz, J. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, m3470–m3472.  
 Gryz, M., Starosta, W., Ptasiwicz-Bąk, H. & Leciejewicz, J. (2003). *J. Coord. Chem.* **56**, 1505–1511.  
 Kuma (1996). *KM-4 Software*. Kuma Diffraction Ltd. Wrocław, Poland.  
 Kuma (2001). *DATAPROC*. Kuma Diffraction Ltd. Wrocław, Poland.  
 Oxford Diffraction (2008). *CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd., Abingdon, England.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Starosta, W. & Leciejewicz, J. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, o2219–o2220.  
 Sueur, S., Lagrenee, M., Abraham, F. & Bremard, C. (1987). *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **24**, 1285–1289.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, m640 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809017115]

***trans*-Diaquabis(6-methoxycarbonylpyridazine-3-carboxylato- $\kappa^2$ N,O)zinc(II) dihydrate****Wojciech Starosta and Janusz Leciejewicz****S1. Comment**

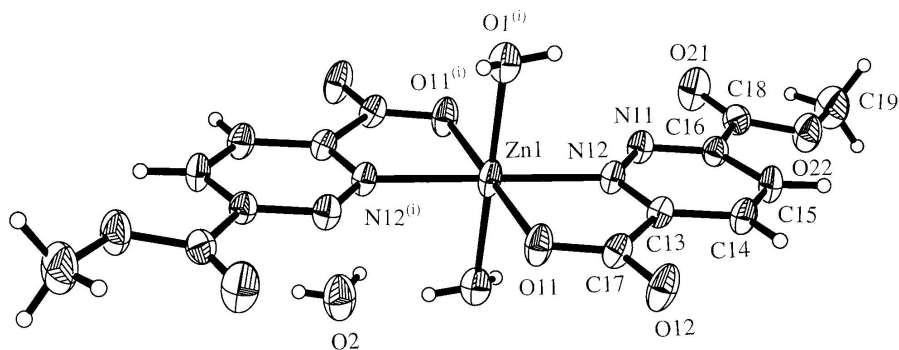
In the molecular structure of the title compound (I) (Fig.1) the Zn<sup>II</sup> ion, which is located on a center of symmetry, is coordinated in *trans* mode by two, symmetry related, bis chelating ligand molecules through their N,O bonding atoms. Two water O atoms in axial positions complete the number of coordinated atoms to six. The coordination geometry is slightly distorted octahedral. Bond distances and bond angles are close to those reported for two zinc complexes with pyridazine-3-carboxylate and water ligands (Gryz *et al.*, 2003, 2004), a complex with pyridazine-3,6-dicarboxylate and water ligands (Gryz *et al.*, 2006) and for both modifications of pyridazine-3,6-dicarboxylic acid (Sueur *et al.*, 1987; Starosta & Leciejewicz, 2004). The ligand molecules and the Zn<sup>II</sup> ion are almost coplanar [r.m.s. 0.0074 Å]. The carboxylic C12/O11/O12 and the carboxymethyl C18/O21/O22/C19 groups make dihedral angles with the pyridazine ring of 3.0 (2) and 6.8 (1)°, respectively. In the crystal structure complex molecules are linked by hydrogen bonds to form molecular ribbons (Fig. 2). The relevant hydrogen-bond parameters are listed in Table 1.

**S2. Experimental**

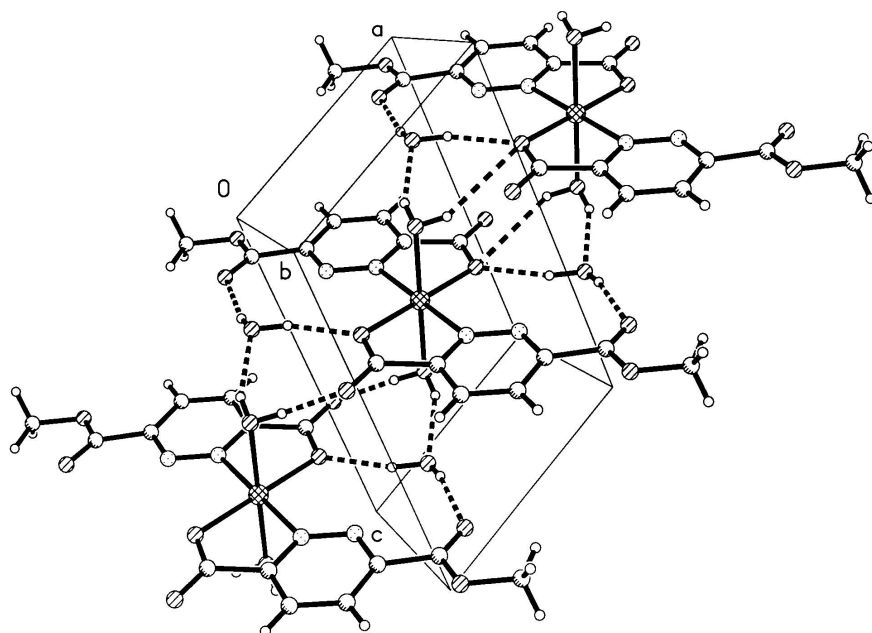
Hot aqueous solutions containing 2 mmol of 6-carboxymethylpyridazine-3-carboxylic acid and 1 mmol of zinc(II) acetate tetrahydrate, respectively, were mixed and boiled for two hours with constant stirring and then left to crystallize at room temperature. After few days, well formed colorless single crystals were found in the mother liquid in the mass of polycrystalline material. The crystals were washed with cold ethanol and dried in air.

**S3. Refinement**

H atoms bonded to C atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å and included in a riding-model approximation with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl atoms. Water H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and were refined isotropically.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I) with atom labelling scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$ . The symmetry related solvent water molecule is not shown.

**Figure 2**

Part of the crystal structure with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

### *trans*-Diaquabis(6-methoxycarbonylpyridazine-3-carboxylato- $\kappa^2N,O$ )zinc(II) dihydrate

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 499.69$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 1$

$a = 6.3678\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 8.3178\ (17)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 9.7717\ (19)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 102.99\ (3)^\circ$

$\beta = 108.90\ (3)^\circ$

$\gamma = 94.97\ (3)^\circ$

$V = 469.93\ (17)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 256$

$D_x = 1.766\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 6\text{--}15^\circ$

$\mu = 1.38\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293$  K $0.31 \times 0.25 \times 0.05$  mm

Plate, colourless

*Data collection*Kuma KM4 four-circle  
diffractometer2595 independent reflections  
2235 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$ 

Graphite monochromator

 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 30.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.3^\circ$ profile data from  $\omega/2\theta$  scans $h = 0 \rightarrow 8$ 

Absorption correction: analytical

 $k = -8 \rightarrow 11$ 

(CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2008)

 $l = -13 \rightarrow 13$  $T_{\text{min}} = 0.699$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.942$ 

3 standard reflections every 200 reflections

2787 measured reflections

intensity decay: 0.0%

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map

Least-squares matrix: full

Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$  $wR(F^2) = 0.101$  $S = 1.07$ H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement

2595 reflections

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0761P)^2 + 0.0253P]$ 

159 parameters

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

0 restraints

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.002$ 

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.65 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 

direct methods

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.75 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ *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	0.5000	0.5000	0.02700 (11)
O11	0.8125 (2)	0.43757 (16)	0.58939 (15)	0.0313 (3)
O12	1.0055 (2)	0.22915 (17)	0.57098 (18)	0.0371 (3)
N11	0.2403 (2)	0.15325 (19)	0.29574 (15)	0.0255 (3)
N12	0.4382 (2)	0.24189 (17)	0.39017 (15)	0.0235 (3)
C17	0.8332 (3)	0.2900 (2)	0.53776 (18)	0.0253 (3)
C13	0.6217 (3)	0.1734 (2)	0.42383 (17)	0.0226 (3)
C14	0.6202 (3)	0.0068 (2)	0.36089 (19)	0.0278 (3)
H14	0.7511	-0.0393	0.3832	0.033*
O1	0.4013 (2)	0.44171 (18)	0.67752 (15)	0.0326 (3)
H11	0.382 (6)	0.535 (5)	0.738 (4)	0.060 (9)*
O21	-0.1599 (2)	-0.0300 (2)	0.10069 (19)	0.0436 (3)

C16	0.2308 (3)	-0.0079 (2)	0.23612 (17)	0.0242 (3)
C18	-0.0011 (3)	-0.0981 (2)	0.13509 (17)	0.0272 (3)
C15	0.4172 (3)	-0.0876 (2)	0.26422 (19)	0.0297 (3)
H15	0.4048	-0.2008	0.2191	0.036*
O22	-0.0035 (2)	-0.25921 (17)	0.09206 (16)	0.0378 (3)
C19	-0.2178 (4)	-0.3623 (3)	-0.0046 (3)	0.0479 (5)
H191	-0.3354	-0.2966	-0.0089	0.072*
H192	-0.2459	-0.4546	0.0346	0.072*
H193	-0.2146	-0.4041	-0.1036	0.072*
O2	0.1965 (3)	0.6755 (3)	0.8035 (2)	0.0493 (4)
H12	0.274 (5)	0.379 (4)	0.639 (3)	0.043 (7)*
H21	0.207 (6)	0.765 (5)	0.830 (4)	0.061 (11)*
H22	0.054 (7)	0.622 (6)	0.738 (4)	0.074 (10)*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Zn1	0.01928 (14)	0.01626 (16)	0.03827 (16)	0.00521 (9)	0.00402 (10)	0.00167 (10)
O11	0.0207 (5)	0.0216 (6)	0.0435 (6)	0.0055 (4)	0.0047 (5)	0.0023 (5)
O12	0.0205 (5)	0.0257 (7)	0.0593 (8)	0.0086 (5)	0.0064 (5)	0.0095 (6)
N11	0.0200 (6)	0.0217 (6)	0.0317 (6)	0.0038 (5)	0.0065 (5)	0.0048 (5)
N12	0.0199 (6)	0.0177 (6)	0.0308 (6)	0.0042 (5)	0.0073 (5)	0.0045 (5)
C17	0.0190 (6)	0.0219 (7)	0.0346 (7)	0.0040 (5)	0.0080 (5)	0.0088 (6)
C13	0.0206 (6)	0.0193 (7)	0.0288 (6)	0.0045 (5)	0.0092 (5)	0.0071 (5)
C14	0.0230 (7)	0.0223 (8)	0.0373 (8)	0.0080 (6)	0.0098 (6)	0.0065 (6)
O1	0.0249 (6)	0.0286 (6)	0.0404 (6)	0.0026 (5)	0.0095 (5)	0.0053 (5)
O21	0.0268 (6)	0.0339 (8)	0.0563 (8)	0.0047 (5)	0.0021 (6)	0.0040 (6)
C16	0.0237 (7)	0.0200 (7)	0.0265 (6)	0.0024 (5)	0.0072 (5)	0.0043 (5)
C18	0.0271 (7)	0.0233 (8)	0.0271 (6)	0.0004 (6)	0.0072 (6)	0.0038 (5)
C15	0.0312 (8)	0.0181 (7)	0.0369 (8)	0.0060 (6)	0.0113 (6)	0.0022 (6)
O22	0.0329 (6)	0.0231 (6)	0.0429 (7)	-0.0004 (5)	0.0017 (5)	-0.0002 (5)
C19	0.0403 (10)	0.0297 (10)	0.0535 (11)	-0.0072 (9)	0.0010 (9)	-0.0003 (8)
O2	0.0391 (8)	0.0403 (10)	0.0611 (10)	0.0129 (7)	0.0139 (7)	0.0023 (8)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Zn1—O11	2.0617 (13)	C14—H14	0.9300
Zn1—O11 <sup>i</sup>	2.0617 (13)	O1—H11	0.90 (4)
Zn1—N12 <sup>i</sup>	2.1118 (15)	O1—H12	0.84 (3)
Zn1—N12	2.1118 (15)	O21—C18	1.192 (2)
Zn1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	2.1612 (14)	C16—C15	1.390 (2)
Zn1—O1	2.1612 (14)	C16—C18	1.500 (2)
O11—C17	1.253 (2)	C18—O22	1.309 (2)
O12—C17	1.227 (2)	C15—H15	0.9300
N11—C16	1.324 (2)	O22—C19	1.445 (2)
N11—N12	1.3277 (19)	C19—H191	0.9600
N12—C13	1.323 (2)	C19—H192	0.9600
C17—C13	1.520 (2)	C19—H193	0.9600

C13—C14	1.382 (2)	O2—H21	0.72 (4)
C14—C15	1.371 (2)	O2—H22	0.93 (4)
O11—Zn1—O11 <sup>i</sup>	180.0	C14—C13—C17	122.46 (14)
O11—Zn1—N12 <sup>i</sup>	101.21 (6)	C15—C14—C13	117.11 (16)
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—N12 <sup>i</sup>	78.79 (6)	C15—C14—H14	121.4
O11—Zn1—N12	78.79 (6)	C13—C14—H14	121.4
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—N12	101.21 (6)	Zn1—O1—H11	111 (2)
N12 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—N12	180.0	Zn1—O1—H12	108.5 (18)
O11—Zn1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	89.08 (6)	H11—O1—H12	106 (3)
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	90.91 (6)	N11—C16—C15	123.58 (15)
N12 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	89.79 (6)	N11—C16—C18	113.77 (15)
N12—Zn1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	90.20 (6)	C15—C16—C18	122.66 (15)
O11—Zn1—O1	90.92 (6)	O21—C18—O22	125.50 (16)
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1	89.08 (6)	O21—C18—C16	123.73 (16)
N12 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1	90.21 (6)	O22—C18—C16	110.77 (15)
N12—Zn1—O1	89.80 (6)	C14—C15—C16	117.52 (16)
O1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—O1	180.00 (6)	C14—C15—H15	121.2
C17—O11—Zn1	116.33 (11)	C16—C15—H15	121.2
C16—N11—N12	117.85 (14)	C18—O22—C19	116.76 (16)
C13—N12—N11	121.74 (14)	O22—C19—H191	109.5
C13—N12—Zn1	112.69 (11)	O22—C19—H192	109.5
N11—N12—Zn1	125.56 (11)	H191—C19—H192	109.5
O12—C17—O11	126.85 (16)	O22—C19—H193	109.5
O12—C17—C13	116.54 (15)	H191—C19—H193	109.5
O11—C17—C13	116.61 (14)	H192—C19—H193	109.5
N12—C13—C14	122.16 (15)	H21—O2—H22	114 (4)
N12—C13—C17	115.37 (14)		

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ .

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

<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>
O2—H22 $\cdots$ O11 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93 (4)	1.99 (4)	2.874 (3)	158 (4)
O2—H21 $\cdots$ O21 <sup>iii</sup>	0.72 (4)	2.23 (4)	2.940 (3)	168 (4)
O1—H12 $\cdots$ O12 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (3)	1.86 (3)	2.695 (2)	174 (3)
O1—H11 $\cdots$ O2	0.90 (4)	1.89 (4)	2.720 (2)	152 (3)

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