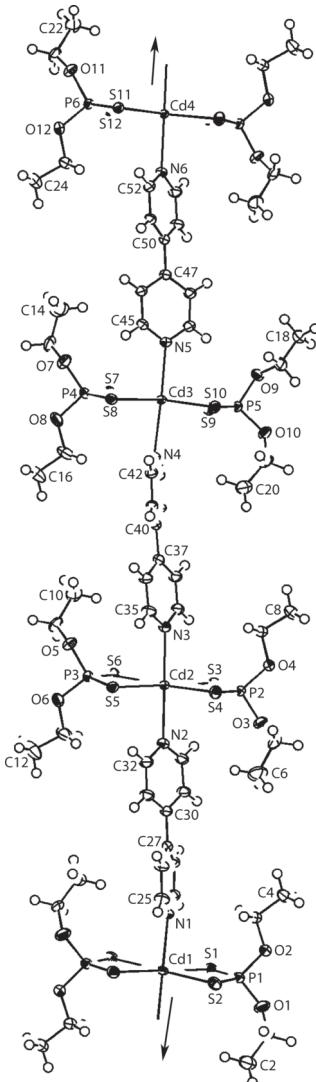




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The pseudosymmetric low temperature polymorph of *catena*-poly[$(\mu_2$ -4,4'-bipyridyl- $\kappa N,N'$)-bis(O,O' -diethyldithiophosphato- κS)-cadmium(II)], $\{C_{18}H_{28}CdN_2O_4P_2S_4\}_n$



Abstract

$C_{18}H_{28}CdN_2O_4P_2S_4$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), $a = 10.3735(1)$ Å, $b = 15.2066(2)$ Å, $c = 26.5231(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 85.178(1)$ °, $\beta = 81.311(1)$ °, $\gamma = 71.541(1)$ °, $V = 3920.17(7)$ Å³, $Z = 6$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0214$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.0556$, $T = 100(2)$ K.

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Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Colourless block
Size:	0.25 × 0.17 × 0.12 mm
Wavelength:	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (1.54184 Å)
μ :	11.1 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	XtaLAB Synergy, ω
θ_{max} , completeness:	67.1°, >99%
$N(hkl)_{measured}$, $N(hkl)_{unique}$, R_{int} :	93196, 13999, 0.027
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{gt}$:	$I_{obs} > 2 \sigma(I_{obs})$, 13237
$N(param)_{refined}$:	863
Programs:	CrysAlis ^{PRO} [1], SHELX [2, 3], WinGX/ORTEP [4]

Source of material

The Cd[S₂P(OEt)₂]₂ precursor was prepared in high yield from the *in situ* reaction of Cd(NO₃)₂ · 4 H₂O (Acros Organics; 15.42 g, 0.05 mol), EtOH (Merck; 12.25 mL, 0.21 mol), P₂S₅ (Sigma-Aldrich; 11.11 g, 0.05 mol) and 50% w/w NaOH solution (Merck; 8.80 mL, 0.11 mol). The title compound was obtained by mixing a suspension of this precursor (0.50 g, 1.04 mmol) and 4,4'-bipyridine (Merck; 0.17 g, 1.09 mmol) in dimethylformamide (Merck; 5 mL), followed by stirring for 30 min. at 373 K. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was collected in a sample vial containing acetonitrile (Merck; 1 mL). Yellow blocks formed after one day. Yield: 0.31 g, (46.7%, based on Cd[S₂P(OEt)₂]₂). **M.pt** (Stuart SMP 30 Melting point apparatus): 441.2–442.8 K. **IR** (Bruker Vertex 70 V equipped with Platinum ATR from 400 to 80 cm⁻¹): 1161(w) ν(C—O); 1011(s) ν(P—O); 651(s) ν(P—S)_{asym}; 526(m) ν(P—S)_{sym}; 294(m) ν(Zn—S); 380(w) ν(Zn—N).

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of (ii) $-x, -y, 1-z$. The coordination geometries for the Cd1–Cd4 atoms are closely related being based on a *trans*- N_2S_4 donor set defined by four sulphur atoms, derived from two chelating dithiophosphate ligands, and two pyridyl-nitrogen atoms derived from two bridging 4,4'-bipy ligands. The coordination geometries are each based on an octahedron. The dithiophosphate ligands are effectively symmetrically chelating with the range of Cd–S bond lengths being 2.6777(4) Å, for Cd1–S1, to 2.7246(4) Å, for Cd2–S6. The most symmetrically bound dithiophosphate ligands coordinate the Cd2 (Cd2–S3, S4 = 2.6888(4) and 2.6957(4) Å) and Cd4 (Cd4–S11, S12 = 2.6879(3) and 2.6960(4) Å) atoms, and the least symmetrically bound ligands are connected to the Cd1 (Cd1–S1, S2 = 2.6777(4) and 2.7104(4) Å) and Cd3 (Cd3–S9, S10 = 2.6910(4) and 2.7232(4) Å) atoms. These observations indicate there are no correlations in the magnitudes of the Cd–S bonds and the symmetry of the specific repeat unit. Consistent with the observed symmetric mode of coordination of the dithiophosphate ligands is the observation that the associated P–S bonds fall in a narrow range, i.e. 1.9846(5) Å, for P3–S6, to 1.9993(5) Å, for P1–S1. The three independent 4,4'-bipy ligands each lie in general positions and display relatively similar twists as seen in the sequence of N1-/N2-pyridyl, N3-/N4-pyridyl and N5-/N6-pyridyl dihedral angles of 27.42(7), 26.26(7) and 30.16(7)°, respectively. Each of the 4,4'-bipy ligands forms disparate Cd–N bonds lengths [Cd1–N2 = 2.3881(13) Å & Cd2–N2 = 2.4423(13) Å, Cd2–N3 = 2.4277(13) Å & Cd3–N4 = 2.4080(12) Å and Cd3–N5 = 2.4043(12) Å & Cd4–N6 = 2.4365(12) Å].

As indicated in the figure, the repeat units comprising the asymmetric unit in (I) generate a one-dimensional coordination polymer with a linear topology. A linear coordination geometry is also found in the room temperature polymorph where the independent cadmium atom is located on a centre of inversion [10]. Analogous linear coordination polymers are also found in $[Cd(S_2P(OR)_2)_2(4,4'\text{-bipy})]_n$, for R = iPr and cyclohexyl [11] but, when R = Me [12], a zig-zag chain is observed instead, mimicking the zinc(II) analogue [13]. The structural chemistry of bipyridyl-like adducts of the zinc-triad elements is capricious [5] as is that of their homoleptic precursors [14].

In the crystal, the coordination polymers are orientated along the [3 3 1] direction and are connected laterally by methylene-C–H···O(ethoxy) interactions [C5–H5b···O12ⁱⁱⁱ: H5b···O12ⁱⁱⁱ = 2.55 Å, C5b···O12ⁱⁱⁱ = 3.516(2) Å with angle at H5b = 164°, C9–H9a···O6^{iv}: H9a···O6^{iv} = 2.58 Å, C9···O6^{iv} = 3.565(2) Å with angle at H9a = 172°, C13–H13a···O1^v: H13a···O1^v = 2.54 Å, C13···O1^v = 3.497(2) Å with angle at H13a = 163° and C21–H21a···O4^v: H21a···O4^v = 2.56 Å, C21···O4^v = 3.531(2) Å with angle at H21a = 166° for (iii) 2 + x, 1 + y, z, (iv) 1 – x, 2 – y,

2 – z and (v) –2 + x, –1 + y, z]. The three-dimensional architecture is consolidated by pyridyl-C–H···O(ethoxy) interactions [C54–H54···O11^{vi}: H54···O11^{vi} = 2.46 Å, C54···O11^{vi} = 3.3642(19) Å with angle at H54 = 160°].

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