

Cobalt potassium dihydrogendiphosphate dihydrate, $\text{CoK}_2(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 173 \text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{P}-\text{O}) = 0.001 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.024

wR factor = 0.061

Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.1

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{CoK}_2(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is, to our knowledge, the first example of a mixed-metal dihydrogendiphosphate, containing an alkali earth metal and a divalent transition metal. The metal ions and the two water O atoms are located on a crystallographic mirror plane.

Comment

The crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{CoK}_2(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is, to our knowledge, the first example of a mixed-metal dihydrogendiphosphate, containing an alkali earth metal and a divalent transition metal. The metal ions and the two water O atoms are located on a crystallographic mirror plane. The Co^{2+} ions are octahedrally coordinated. Whereas one of the K^+ ions (K1) is bonded to seven O atoms, the other (K2) makes eight bonds to O atoms.

Experimental

Crystals were prepared by dissolving an equimolar amount of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in a solution made of $\text{K}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ in distilled water. The mixture was stirred for 1 d and the resulting light-pink solution was allowed to stand at room temperature. After two to three weeks, pink crystals deposited; they were filtered off and washed with an aqueous solution.

Crystal data

$[\text{CoK}_2(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 525.07$

Orthorhombic, $Pnma$

$a = 9.7044 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 11.0023 (6) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 13.3937 (8) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 1430.05 (14) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 2.439 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Cell parameters from 28672 reflections

$\theta = 3.6\text{--}31.3^\circ$

$\mu = 2.32 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 173 (2) \text{ K}$

Block, light pink

$0.22 \times 0.18 \times 0.09 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS II two-circle diffractometer

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (MULABS; Spek, 1990; Blessing, 1995)

$T_{\min} = 0.630$, $T_{\max} = 0.819$

24419 measured reflections

2441 independent reflections

2173 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.049$

$\theta_{\max} = 31.4^\circ$

$h = -11 \rightarrow 14$

$k = -16 \rightarrow 16$

$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.024$

$wR(F^2) = 0.061$

$S = 1.03$

2441 reflections

128 parameters

All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0413P)^2 + 0.057P]$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.70 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
 Selected geometric parameters (Å).

Co1—O6	2.0883 (10)	K1—O9 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.9636 (16)
Co1—O2	2.0926 (10)	K2—O5	2.7007 (10)
Co1—O9	2.1018 (14)	K2—O2 ^{iv}	2.8149 (10)
Co1—O8	2.1537 (15)	K2—O8 ^{iv}	2.9951 (17)
K1—O3 ⁱ	2.6975 (11)	K2—O6 ^v	3.0239 (12)
K1—O1	2.6982 (11)	K2—O8 ^{vi}	3.2827 (17)
K1—O6 ⁱⁱ	2.9621 (10)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (ii) $\frac{1}{2} - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (iv) $\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (v) $-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - z$; (vi) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$.

Table 2
 Hydrogen-bonding 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>
O3—H3...O7 ⁱ	0.78 (3)	1.76 (3)	2.5272 (15)	170 (4)
O5—H5...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.76 (3)	1.74 (3)	2.4996 (15)	176 (3)
O8—H8...O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.81 (3)	2.07 (3)	2.8255 (17)	156 (3)
O9—H9...O7 ^{iv}	0.85 (3)	1.92 (3)	2.7669 (14)	175 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (iii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (iv) $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$.

All H atoms could be located in a difference Fourier synthesis and were refined isotropically.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1991); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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References

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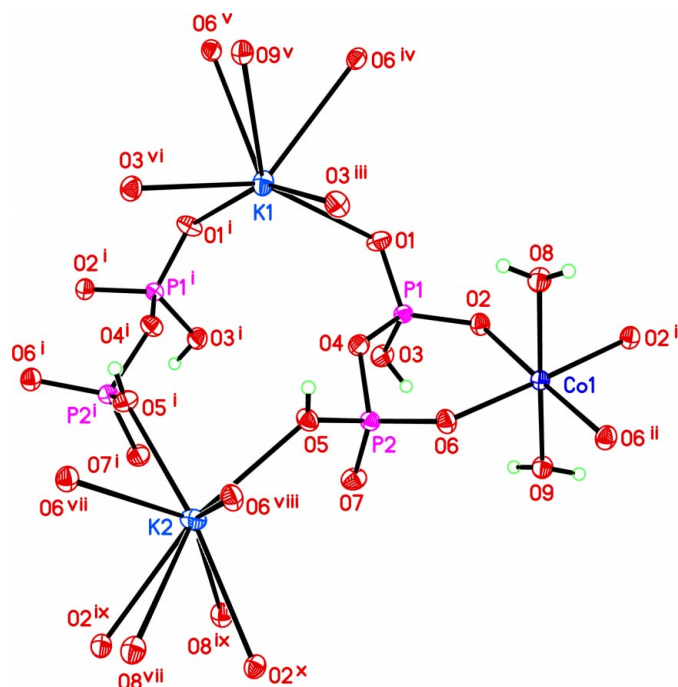


Figure 1
 Perspective view of the title compound with the atom numbering; displacement ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level. Symmetry operators for generating equivalent atoms: (i) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z$; (ii) $x, \frac{3}{2} - y, z$; (iii) $\frac{1}{2} + x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (iv) $-\frac{1}{2} + x, 1 - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$; (v) $\frac{1}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$; (vi) $-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (vii) $-x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, 1 - z$; (viii) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ix) $\frac{1}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} + z$; (x) $\frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$.

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