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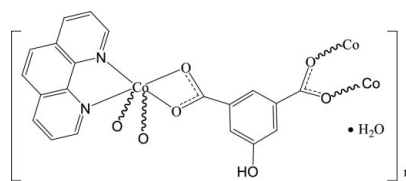
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 130$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.034
 wR factor = 0.089
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.7For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Poly[[[(1,10-phenanthroline- κ^2N,N')cobalt(II)]- μ_3 -5-hydroxyisophthalato- $\kappa^4O,O':O'':O'''$] monohydrate]

The title compound, $\{[\text{Co}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_5)(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}\}_n$, is isostructural with its manganese analog [Skakle, Foreman & Plater (2001). *Acta Cryst. E* **57**, m373–m375]. The asymmetric unit consists of one Co atom, one 1,10-phenanthroline ligand bound in a bidentate manner, one hydroxyisophthalate ligand and one water molecule. The Co coordination is completed by two further O atoms from two symmetry-related hydroxyisophthalate ligands, giving a grossly distorted octahedral geometry.

Comment

The title compound, (I), was synthesized by the hydrothermal reaction of 5-hydroxyisophthalic acid with 1,10-phenanthroline (phen) and cobalt acetate. The asymmetric unit consists of one Co atom, one phen ligand bound in a bidentate manner, one hydroxyisophthalate ligand and one water molecule. The Co coordination is completed by two further O atoms from two symmetry-related hydroxyisophthalate ligands, giving a grossly distorted octahedral geometry. 5-Hydroxyisophthalate acts as a tetradentate ligand in this structure, with one carboxylate group acting as bidentate to one Co atom and the two remaining O atoms acting as monodentate to two further Co atoms. The Co–O distances range from 2.0421 (12) to 2.2523 (13) Å and the Co–N distances are 2.1044 (13) and 2.1161 (13) Å.



(I)

In the structure of (I), one-dimensional chains are formed by the cobalt cations and the carboxylate ligands; these chains are linked by a hydrogen-bonding network consisting of the phenol OH group, carboxylate O atoms and the water molecule, forming two-dimensional sheets. This arrangement is also seen in the isostructural manganese analog (Skakle *et al.*, 2001) and the related $[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_5)(2,2'\text{-bipyridyl})]_n\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ structure (Plater *et al.*, 2001).

Experimental

5-Hydroxyisophthalic acid (0.091 g, 0.5 mmol), cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate (0.125 g, 0.5 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline (0.102 g, 0.57 mmol), sodium carbonate (0.081 g, 0.76 mmol) and water (16 ml) were sealed in a 25 ml stainless-steel reactor with a Teflon liner. The reaction system was heated at 433 K for 60 h. Slow cooling of the system to room temperature yielded red prismatic crystals of the complex, which were collected by filtration.

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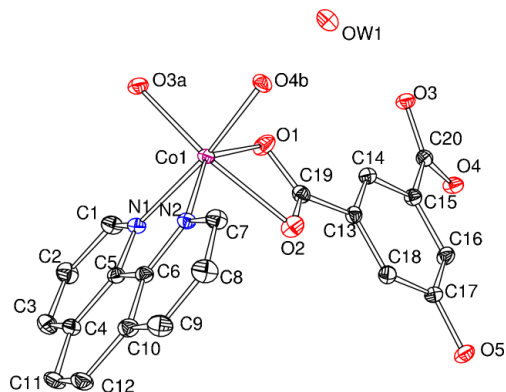


Figure 1
The structure of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are plotted at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity [symmetry codes: (a) $2 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z$; (b) $x - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$].

Crystal data

$[\text{Co}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_5)(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 437.26$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 8.5218$ (10) Å
 $b = 12.0440$ (10) Å
 $c = 17.028$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 101.599$ (5)°
 $V = 1712.0$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.697$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 4790 reflections
 $\theta = 1.7$ – 28.3 °
 $\mu = 1.05$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 130$ (2) K
 Prism, red
 $0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.734$, $T_{\max} = 0.811$
 13723 measured reflections

4248 independent reflections
 4069 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3$ °
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -16 \rightarrow 16$
 $l = -13 \rightarrow 22$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.089$
 $S = 1.05$
 4248 reflections
 270 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0522P)^2 + 1.0992P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.002$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.57$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.64$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97
 Extinction coefficient: 0.00015 (3)

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Co1–O3 ⁱ	2.0421 (12)	Co1–N1	2.1161 (13)
Co1–O4 ⁱⁱ	2.0801 (11)	Co1–O1	2.1654 (12)
Co1–N2	2.1044 (13)	Co1–O2	2.2523 (13)
O3 ⁱ –Co1–O4 ⁱⁱ	91.66 (5)	N2–Co1–O1	144.49 (5)
O3 ⁱ –Co1–N2	121.69 (5)	N1–Co1–O1	95.85 (5)
O4 ⁱⁱ –Co1–N2	96.52 (5)	O3 ⁱ –Co1–O2	150.24 (5)
O3 ⁱ –Co1–N1	84.19 (5)	O4 ⁱⁱ –Co1–O2	97.08 (5)
O4 ⁱⁱ –Co1–N1	169.67 (5)	N2–Co1–O2	85.59 (5)
N2–Co1–N1	77.81 (5)	N1–Co1–O2	91.13 (5)
O3 ⁱ –Co1–O1	91.78 (5)	O1–Co1–O2	59.39 (4)
O4 ⁱⁱ –Co1–O1	93.73 (5)		

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

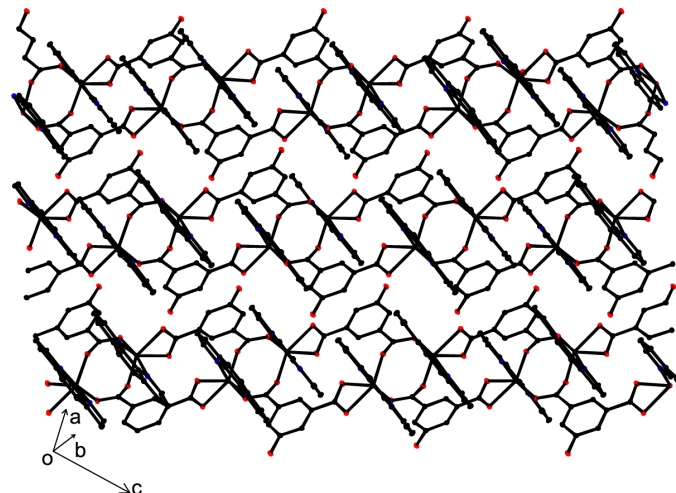


Figure 2
Drawing showing the one-dimensional chains of (I). H atoms and solvent water molecules have been omitted for clarity.

Table 2
Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
O5–H5A \cdots OW1 ⁱ	0.82	2.10	2.6302 (18)	122
OW1–HW1B \cdots O1	0.75 (3)	2.30 (3)	2.8988 (19)	138 (3)
OW1–HW1A \cdots O4 ⁱⁱ	0.87 (4)	1.92 (4)	2.7740 (19)	165 (3)

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

H atoms bonded to C atoms and the phenolic H were placed in calculated positions and included as part of a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values set at $1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ of the parent atoms. Water H atoms were located from difference maps and refined freely.

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SMART and SAINT (Siemens, 1994); data reduction: SAINT and XPREP in SHELXTL (Siemens, 1994); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL; program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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