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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 298 KMean σ (C–C) = 0.004 Å R factor = 0.023 wR factor = 0.074 Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.6

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

Rerefinement of *catena*-poly[[tetraaquacobalt(II)- μ -pyrazine] phthalate] in a lower-symmetry space group

The polymeric title compound, $\{[Co(C_4H_4N_2)(H_2O)_4]-(C_8H_4O_4)\}_n$, when refined in *Imm2* from the diffraction intensities originally used for refinement in *Immm* [Yang, Li, Cao & Yao (2003). *Acta Cryst.* E**59**, m961–m963], is an ordered structure whose Co^{II} atom, pyrazine ligand and phthalate counter-ion lie on special positions. The metal atom and *N*-heterocycle have *mm2* site symmetry and the dianion *m* site symmetry.

Comment

For diffraction measurements that cannot be unambiguously assigned to a particular space group, the structure should preferably be refined in a centrosymmetric space group, even though the structure is disordered in this higher-symmetry setting (Marsh, 1986). As such, the structure of $[Co(H_2O)_4(C_4H_4N_2)](C_8H_4O_4)$, (I), was originally refined with disorder in *Immm*; a number of restraints were applied to the model, and the high residual index ($R_1 = 0.096$) was attributed to disorder and not to low quality of the measurements (Yang *et al.*, 2003).



The zinc analogue crystallizes with similar cell dimensions; the authors of that study refined the structure in *Imm2* because the compound exhibited second-harmonic generation (SHG) (Zhang *et al.*, 2005); the SHG test is one which is able to distinguish between centrosymmetric and non-centrosymmetric structures. Refinement of the cobalt compound in this space group led to a significantly improved R index ($R_1 = 0.023$). In this setting, the Co and pyrazine lie on special positions of *mm2* site symmetry and the phthalate on a special position of *m* site symmetry (Fig. 1). The phthalate is ordered; the anions surround the linear polycationic chain and interact with the chains through hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2 and Table 2).

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Figure 1

A plot of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radii. [Symmetry codes: (i) -x, 1 - y, z; (ii) -x, y, z; (iii) x, 1 - y, z; (iv) x, y, 1 + z.]

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

reflections

 $\theta = 2.9 - 28.4^{\circ}$

 $\mu = 1.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

T = 298 (2) K

Prism, orange $0.45 \times 0.28 \times 0.27$ mm

 $R_{\rm int}=0.018$ $\theta_{\rm max} = 27.5^{\circ}$

 $h = -12 \rightarrow 11$

 $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

 $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

Cell parameters from 2933

871 independent reflections

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

Experimental

Crystal data

 $[Co(C_4H_4N_2)(H_2O)_4](C_8H_4O_4)$ $M_r = 375.20$ Orthorhombic. Imm2 a = 9.4033 (6) Å b = 10.2886 (7) Å c = 7.1791 (5) Å V = 694.55 (8) Å³ Z = 2 $D_x = 1.794 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX area-detector
diffractometer
φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
$T_{\min} = 0.545, T_{\max} = 0.723$
2928 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0542P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.023$	+ 0.0753P]
$wR(F^2) = 0.074$	where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.25	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.001$
871 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.35 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
75 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
All H-atom parameters refined	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
	391 Friedel pairs
	Flack parameter: 0.02 (1)

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Co1-O1w	2.051 (1)	Co1-N2 ^{iv}	2.188 (4)
Co1-N1	2.194 (4)		
$O1w-Co1-O1w^i$	176.3 (1)	O1w-Co1-N1	88.1 (1)
$O1w-Co1-O1w^{ii}$	87.9 (1)	O1w-Co1-N2 ^{iv}	91.9 (1)
$O1w-Co1-O1w^{iii}$	92.0 (1)		

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



Figure 2

A plot depicting the hydrogen bonds (dashed lines).

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

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$01w - H1w1 \cdots O1$	0.84 (1)	1.87 (1)	2.709 (2)	174 (4)
$01w - H1w2 \cdots O1^{v}$	0.83 (1)	1.91 (1)	2.736 (2)	178 (3)

Symmetry codes: (v) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

The C-bound H atoms were generated geometrically (C-H = 0.93 Å) and were treated as riding, with $U_{iso}(H)$ parameters set at $1.2U_{eq}(C)$. The two O-bound H atoms were refined with a distance restraint of O-H = 0.85 (1) Å; the $U_{iso}(H)$ parameters were freely refined.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; method used to solve structure: atomic coordinates taken from the Zn analogue; program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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