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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 173 K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.037

wR factor = 0.101

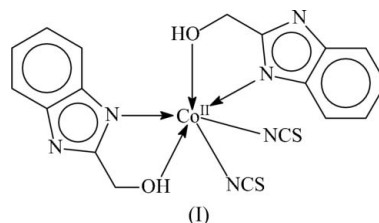
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.1

For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.*cis*-Bis[(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)methanol- $\kappa^2\text{N},\text{O}$]-
bis(thiocyanato- κN)cobalt(II)The title complex, $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O})_2]$, possesses crystallographically imposed twofold symmetry. The Co^{II} atom is coordinated by four N atoms and two O atoms in a distorted octahedral geometry. The crystal packing is stabilized by weak intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds.

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Comment

2-Hydroxymethylbenzimidazole, an organic compound with a known crystal structure (Aubry *et al.*, 1995), affords, with transition metal salts such as cobalt(II) halides, adducts having a 1:3 metal to ligand stoichiometry. In solution, the ligand is able to chelate to cobalt (Rzepka & Surga, 1993). Cobalt(II) thiocyanate forms a 1:2 adduct (Artemenko & Slyusarenko, 1971), with the three-dimensional structure revealed in the present study of the title compound, (I).

In (I), the ligand chelates through the hydroxy O and imino N atoms, resulting in a *cis*- $\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{Co}$ octahedral geometry (Table 1) at the metal center (Fig. 1), like that observed in copper (Hamilton *et al.*, 1979) and nickel (Alagna *et al.*, 1984) adducts. The complex has twofold crystallographic symmetry. The crystal packing in (I) is stabilized by weak intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2).

Experimental

(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)methanol was purchased from a chemical supplier. This reagent (0.15 g, 1 mmol), cobalt(II) nitrate hexahydrate (0.15 g, 0.5 mmol) and ammonium thiocyanate (0.08 g, 1 mmol) were dissolved in water (10 ml) that was kept at about 333 K. Red platelets separated from the solution after two weeks.

Crystal data

 $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O})_2]$ $M_r = 471.42$ Monoclinic, $C2/c$ $a = 15.318 (1) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 8.3847 (7) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 16.140 (1) \text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 109.771 (1)^\circ$ $V = 1950.7 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$ $Z = 4$ $D_x = 1.605 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 1.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $T = 173 (2) \text{ K}$

Plate, red

 $0.44 \times 0.24 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.638$, $T_{\max} = 0.926$

4847 measured reflections
 2115 independent reflections
 1586 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.101$
 $S = 1.04$
 2115 reflections
 140 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.058P)^2 + 0.7176P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

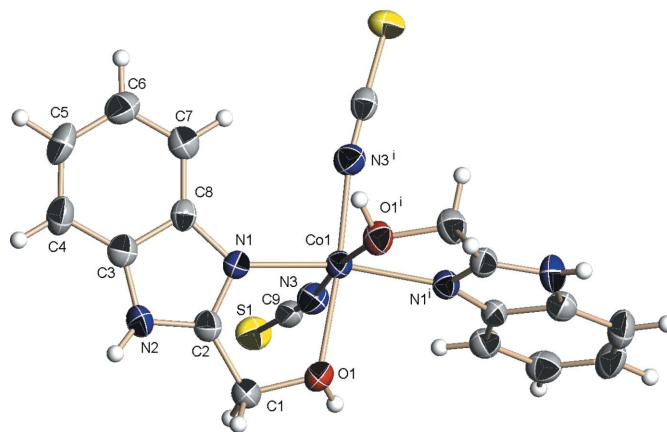


Figure 1
 The molecular structure, showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 75% probability level and the atom labelling. [Symmetry code: (i) $1 + x, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$]

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Co1—O1	2.268 (2)	Co1—N3	2.049 (2)
Co1—N1	2.077 (2)		
O1—Co1—O1 ⁱ	89.6 (1)	N1—Co1—N1 ⁱ	158.7 (1)
O1—Co1—N1	74.9 (1)	N1—Co1—N3	94.6 (1)
O1—Co1—N1 ⁱ	89.9 (1)	N1—Co1—N3 ⁱ	99.3 (1)
O1—Co1—N3	86.2 (1)	N3—Co1—N3 ⁱ	98.6 (1)
O1—Co1—N3 ⁱ	172.8 (1)		

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

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
O1—H1 \cdots S1 ⁱⁱ	0.86 (3)	2.35 (3)	3.199 (2)	176 (3)
N2—H2 \cdots S1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86 (3)	2.54 (3)	3.360 (2)	161 (3)

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

The C-bound H atoms were placed in calculated positions ($C-H = 0.95-0.99 \text{ \AA}$) and included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The amino and hydroxy H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically with distance restraints of $O(\text{N})-H = 0.85 (1) \text{ \AA}$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve

structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); 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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