

## Gang-Qiang Yin

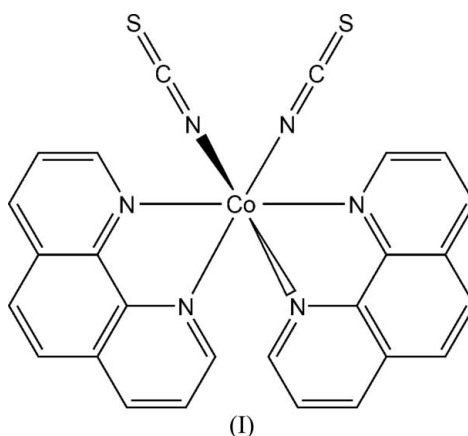
Department of Chemistry, Guangdong Medical College, Zhanjiang 524023, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: yingq666@sohu.com

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.038  
 $wR$  factor = 0.111  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis(1,10-phenanthroline- $\kappa^2N,N'$ )bis(thiocyanato- $\kappa N$ )cobalt(II)The title compound,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2]$ , is isostructural with the  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  analogue. The  $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}$  atom lies on a crystallographic twofold axis and the thiocyanate ligands adopt a *cis* configuration.Received 15 March 2007  
Accepted 21 April 2007

## Comment

The title compound,  $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2]$ , is isostructural with its  $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$  analogue (Gallois *et al.*, 1990). In the crystal structure, the molecule is positioned on a crystallographic twofold axis, with the  $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}$  atom lying in a distorted octahedral coordination environment (Fig. 1). The planes through the two 1,10-phenanthroline ligands are approximately perpendicular to each other [dihedral angle  $87.6(1)^\circ$ ] and the thiocyanate ligands adopt a *cis* configuration. The two  $\text{Co}-\text{N}$  distances to each bidentate phenanthroline ligand are closely comparable [2.1740 (17) and 2.1642 (15) Å], while the  $\text{Co}-\text{N}$  distance to the thiocyanate ligand is significantly shorter [2.0597 (18) Å].

## Experimental

Single crystals of the title compound were obtained at the interface of a layered system, with the lower layer comprising an aqueous solution (3 ml) of cobalt(II) nitrate (0.1 mmol) and potassium thiocyanate (0.1 mmol), and the upper layer comprising a methanolic solution (0.3 ml) of 1,10-phenanthroline (0.1 mmol).

## Crystal data

$[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2]$   
 $M_r = 535.50$   
 Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*  
 $a = 13.153(3)$  Å  
 $b = 10.078(2)$  Å  
 $c = 17.489(4)$  Å

$V = 2318.4(8)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.95$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293(2)$  K  
 0.25 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm

*Data collection*

Rigaku Mercury70 CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2000)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.775$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.827$

16718 measured reflections  
2664 independent reflections  
2400 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$

*Refinement*

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$   
 $S = 1.03$   
2664 reflections

159 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.42 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

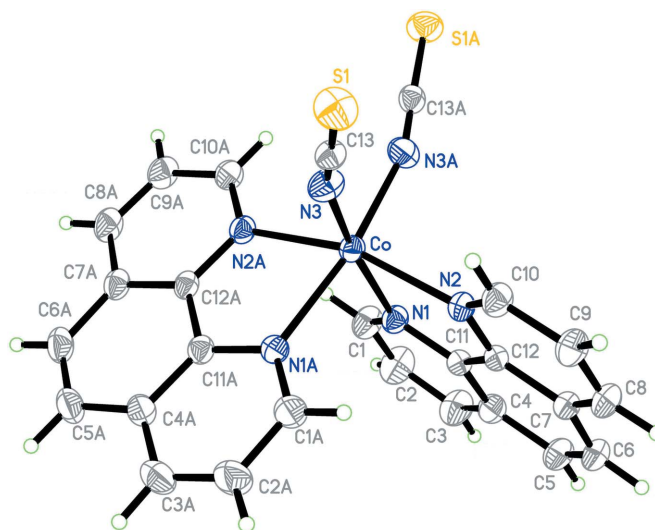
**Table 1**Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

Co—N3	2.0597 (18)	Co—N1	2.1740 (17)
Co—N2	2.1642 (15)		
N3—Co—N3 <sup>i</sup>	94.25 (11)	N3 <sup>i</sup> —Co—N1	88.57 (8)
N3—Co—N2	92.21 (7)	N2—Co—N1	76.55 (6)
N3 <sup>i</sup> —Co—N2	99.54 (7)	N2 <sup>i</sup> —Co—N1	91.25 (6)
N2—Co—N2 <sup>i</sup>	162.73 (9)	N1—Co—N1 <sup>i</sup>	90.78 (9)
N3—Co—N1	168.72 (6)		

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ .

H atoms were included in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93  $\text{\AA}$ , and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2000); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL/PC* (Sheldrick, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL/PC*.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. Atoms with the suffix A are generated by the symmetry operator  $(-x, y, \frac{3}{2} - z)$ .

**References**

- Gallois, B., Real, J. A., Hauw, C. & Zarembowitch, J. (1990). *Inorg. Chem.* **29**, 1152–1158.  
Rigaku (2000). *CrystalClear*. Version 1.3.6. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (1999). *SHELXTL/PC*. Version 5.1. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.