

Ya-Min Li and Xiao-Wei Zhao*

Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering,
Henan University, Kaifeng, Henan 475001,
People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:
liyamin2006@hotmail.com

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009$ Å
 R factor = 0.067
 wR factor = 0.160
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Diaquabis(2-benzoylpyridine- κ^2N,O)cobalt(II)
bis(perchlorate)

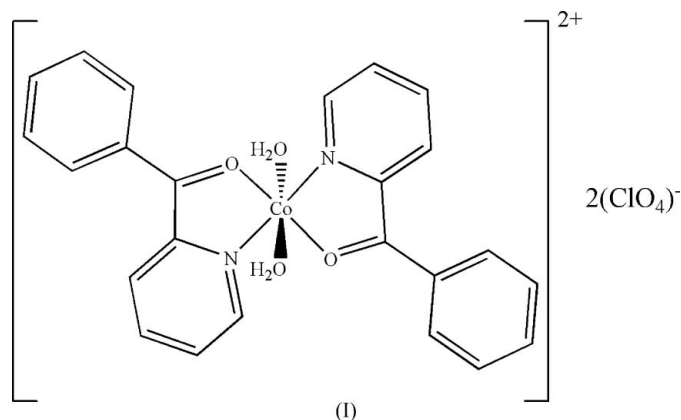
The reaction of 2-benzoylpyridine with cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate affords the mononuclear title compound, $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{NO})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_2$. The Co atom, which lies on an inversion centre, is six-coordinate in an octahedral geometry.

Received 23 March 2007

Accepted 10 April 2007

Comment

2-Benzoylpyridine (bzpy) is a good chelating ligand. Some complexes based on bzpy have been isolated and structurally characterized (Schneider & Vahrenkamp, 2003; Milios *et al.*, 2004; Goher *et al.*, 1993, 1995, 1996; Mak & Goher, 1986; Mautner *et al.*, 1993; Abu-Youssef *et al.*, 1999; Zhang *et al.*, 2005; Sudbrake & Vahrenkamp, 2001). However, cobalt complexes of bzpy have never been reported. Here we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title cobalt(II) complex, (I).



The crystal structure of (I) consists of $[\text{Co}(\text{bzpy})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2+}$ cations and ClO_4^- anions (Fig. 1). In the cation, the Co^{II} atom, which lies on an inversion centre, shows an octahedral coordination provided by the N and O of two 2-benzoylpyridine ligands in the equatorial plane and by the O atoms of two water molecules in the axial positions. The Co—O and Co—N bond lengths range from 2.077 (5) to 2.105 (3) Å.

The crystal structure is stabilized by O—H...O hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 1, Fig. 2) involving the coordinated water molecules and the O atoms of the perchlorate anions.

Experimental

The title complex was synthesized by refluxing a mixture of $\text{Co}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1 mmol) and 2-benzoylpyridine (1 mmol) in ethanol/water (20 ml; 3:1 v/v) for 1 h at 373 K. After cooling, solid

NaClO₄·H₂O (3 mmol) was added and the solution filtered. Red block-shaped crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of the filtrate over two weeks.

Crystal data

[Co(C₁₂H₉NO)₂(H₂O)₂](ClO₄)₂
M_r = 660.27
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*n*
a = 9.3598 (5) Å
b = 11.7387 (6) Å
c = 12.8062 (7) Å
 β = 90.923 (2)°
V = 1406.86 (13) Å³
Z = 2
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.87 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 0.10 × 0.10 × 0.08 mm

Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
*T*_{min} = 0.818, *T*_{max} = 0.930
 4357 measured reflections
 2434 independent reflections
 1939 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
*R*_{int} = 0.026

Refinement

R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.067
wR(*F*²) = 0.160
S = 1.16
 2434 reflections
 195 parameters
 2 restraints
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 Δρ_{max} = 0.75 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -0.51 e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond 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>
O2—H1...O6	0.85 (4)	1.89 (5)	2.742 (8)	176 (8)
O2—H2...O3 ⁱ	0.86 (4)	1.96 (5)	2.771 (7)	157 (8)

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

The H atoms of the water molecule were located in a difference Fourier synthesis and refined with an isotropic displacement parameter. All other H atoms were placed in idealized positions and refined as riding, with C—H = 0.93 Å and *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C).

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

The authors thank Henan University for financial support and X.-T. Wu, J.-J. Zhang, and T.-L. Sheng for their help.

References

- Abu-Youssef, M. A. M., Escuer, A., Gatteschi, D., Goher, M. A. S., Mautner, F. A. & Vicente, R. (1999). *Inorg. Chem.* **38**, 5716–5723.
 Goher, M. A. S., Abdou, A. E. H., Luo, B. S. & Mak, T. C. W. (1995). *J. Coord. Chem.* **36**, 71–75.
 Goher, M. A. S., Abdou, A. E. H., Yip, W. H. & Mak, T. C. W. (1993). *Polyhedron*, **12**, 2981–2987.
 Goher, M. A. S., Wang, R. J. & Mak, T. C. W. (1996). *J. Coord. Chem.* **38**, 151–164.

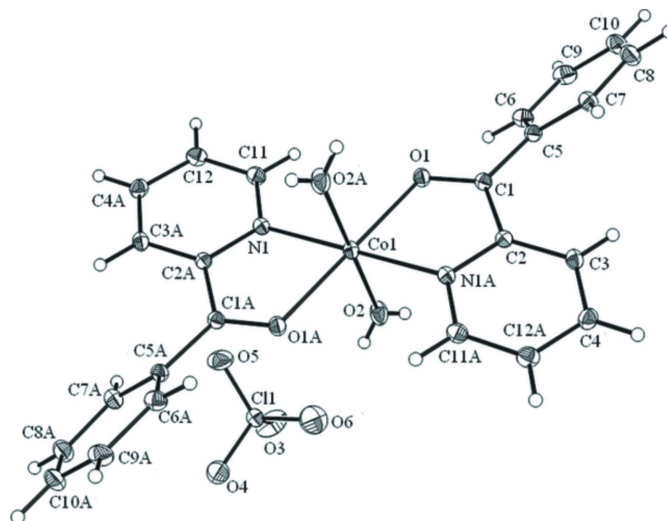


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. Atoms labelled with the suffix A are generated by the symmetry operation ($-x, 1 - y, -z$).

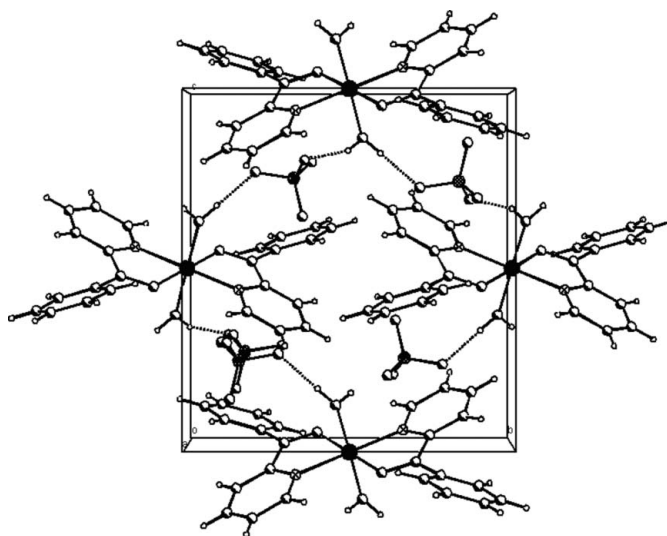


Figure 2

The molecular packing of (I), viewed along the *a* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

- Mak, T. C. W. & Goher, M. A. S. (1986). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **115**, 17–23.
 Mautner, F. A., Goher, M. A. S. & Abdou, A. E. H. (1993). *Polyhedron*, **12**, 2815–2821.
 Milios, C. J., Stamatatos, T. C., Kyritsis, P., Terzis, A., Raptopoulou, C. P., Vicente, R., Escuer, A. & Perlepes, S. P. (2004). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* pp. 2885–2901.
 Schneider, A. & Vahrenkamp, H. (2003). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **629**, 2122–2126.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SHELXTL. University of Göttingen, Germany.
 Siemens (1996). SAINT, SMART and SHELXTL. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Sudbrake, C. & Vahrenkamp, H. (2001). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **318**, 23–30.
 Zhang, Y. Z., Wei, H. Y., Pan, F., Wang, Z. M., Chen, Z. D. & Gao, S. (2005). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **44**, 5841–5846.