

addenda and errata

Table 1 (continued)

Title	Reference	DOI	Refcode
Ethylenediammonium sulfate	Liu & Zhu (2007r)	10.1107/S1600536807056280	ETDAMS03
Ethylenediammonium perchlorate	Liu & Zhu (2007s)	10.1107/S1600536807059909	HIRYEN
catena-Poly[μ (nitro- κO)(1,10-phenanthroline- $\kappa^2 N,N'$)manganese(II)]- μ -nitroato- $\kappa^2 O:O'$]	Liu & Zhu (2008)	10.1107/S160053680706254X	MIRROV

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supplementary materials

Article retracted

Acta Cryst. (2007). E63, o4267 [doi:10.1107/S1600536807048477]

2-Ammonio-3-carboxy-5-nitrobenzoate monohydrate

T. Liu and J. Y. Zhu

Comment

In the synthesis of crystal structures by design, the assembly of molecular units in predefined arrangements is a key goal (Desiraju, 1995, 1997; Braga *et al.*, 1998). Due to carboxyl groups are one of the most important classes of biological ligands, the coordination of metal-carboxyl groups complexes are of critical importance in biological systems, organic materials and coordination chemistry. Recently, carboxyl groups with variable coordination modes have been used to construct metal-organic supramolecular structures (McCann *et al.*, 1996; McCann *et al.*, 1995; Wai *et al.*, 1990; Yaghi *et al.*, 1996; Min & Lee 2002; Maira *et al.*, 2001). We originally attempted to synthesize complexes featuring La metal chains by reaction of the lanthanum(III) ion with 2-amino-5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid ligand. Unfortunately, we obtained only the title compound, (I), and we report herein its crystal structure.

In the molecule of (I) (Fig. 1), the ligand bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). In the crystal structure, intramolecular N—H···O and N—H···N and intermolecular O—H···O, O—H···N and N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1, Fig. 2) result in the formation of a supramolecular network structure.

Experimental

Crystals of the title compound were synthesized using hydrothermal method in a 23 ml Teflon-lined Parr bomb, which was then sealed. Lanthanum (III) nitrate hexahydrate (432.8 mg, 1 mmol), 2-amino-5-nitro-1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid (452.3 mg, 2 mmol), ammonia (0.5 mol/l, 8 ml) and distilled water (10 g) were placed into the bomb and sealed. The bomb was then heated under autogenous pressure up to 453 K over the course of 7 d and allowed to cool at room temperature for 24 h. Upon opening the bomb, a clear colorless solution was decanted from small colorless crystals. These crystals were washed with distilled water followed by ethanol, and allowed to air-dry at room temperature.

Refinement

H7A and H7B (for H₂O) were located in difference syntheses and refined isotropically [O—H = 0.845 (19) and 0.859 (19) Å, $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 0.105$ (18) and 0.101 (18) Å², respectively]. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically, with O—H = 0.82 Å (for OH), N—H = 0.89 Å (for NH) and C—H = 0.93 Å for aromatic H, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N}, \text{O})$, where $x = 1.2$ for aromatic H atoms and $x = 1.5$ for all other H atoms.

supplementary materials

Figures

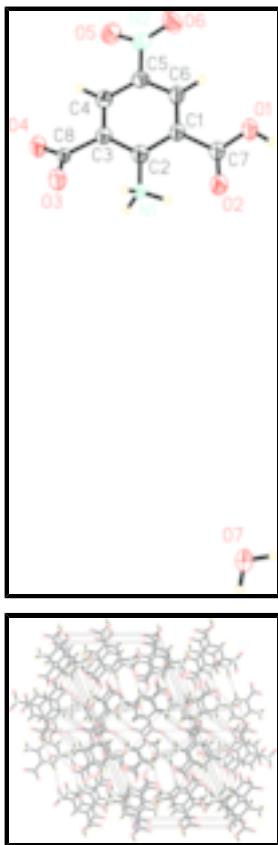


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title molecule, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

Fig. 2. A packing diagram of (I). Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

2-Ammonio-3-carboxy-5-nitrobenzoate monohydrate

Crystal data

C₈H₆N₂O₆·H₂O

M_r = 244.16

Monoclinic, C2/c

Hall symbol: -C 2yc

a = 25.11 (2) Å

b = 6.5742 (16) Å

c = 12.221 (2) Å

β = 112.0020 (10)°

V = 1870.6 (17) Å³

Z = 8

F₀₀₀ = 1008

D_x = 1.734 Mg m⁻³

Mo Kα radiation

λ = 0.71073 Å

Cell parameters from 1493 reflections

θ = 2.8–26.8°

μ = 0.16 mm⁻¹

T = 273 (2) K

Prism, colourless

0.24 × 0.15 × 0.15 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII area-detector
diffractometer

1881 independent reflections

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

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

Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$
$T = 273(2)$ K	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.5^\circ$
φ and ω scans	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.2^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -31 \rightarrow 31$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.964$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.978$	$k = -8 \rightarrow 8$
6078 measured reflections	$l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.180$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.095P)^2 + 0.002P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.08$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
1881 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
165 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.33 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3 restraints	Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{1/4}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction coefficient: 0.008 (2)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.53257 (9)	0.2530 (4)	1.04684 (18)	0.0733 (7)
H1	0.5646	0.2449	1.0439	0.110*
O2	0.50729 (11)	0.2165 (5)	0.8602 (2)	0.1059 (10)
O3	0.29265 (9)	0.1319 (4)	0.63238 (19)	0.0811 (8)
O4	0.24250 (9)	0.3056 (4)	0.70420 (19)	0.0803 (8)
O5	0.30586 (10)	0.3713 (4)	1.11162 (19)	0.0856 (8)
O6	0.39304 (11)	0.3002 (4)	1.2188 (2)	0.0978 (9)
O7	0.63154 (10)	0.2295 (4)	0.0267 (2)	0.0743 (7)

O7—H7B	0.859 (19)	C4—C5	1.350 (4)
N1—C2	1.293 (3)	C4—H4A	0.9300
N1—H1A	0.8900	C5—C6	1.361 (4)
N1—H1B	0.8900	C6—H6	0.9300
C7—O1—H1	109.5	C4—C3—C8	115.8 (3)
H7A—O7—H7B	108 (3)	C2—C3—C8	121.5 (3)
C2—N1—H1A	109.5	C5—C4—C3	117.2 (3)
C2—N1—H1B	109.5	C5—C4—H4A	121.4
H1A—N1—H1B	109.5	C3—C4—H4A	121.4
C2—N1—H1C	109.5	C4—C5—C6	122.5 (3)
H1A—N1—H1C	109.5	C4—C5—N2	118.1 (3)
H1B—N1—H1C	109.5	C6—C5—N2	119.3 (3)
O6—N2—O5	125.5 (3)	C1—C6—C5	120.2 (3)
O6—N2—C5	116.9 (3)	C1—C6—H6	119.9
O5—N2—C5	117.6 (3)	C5—C6—H6	119.9
C6—C1—C2	120.3 (3)	O2—C7—O1	121.9 (3)
C6—C1—C7	120.8 (3)	O2—C7—C1	122.2 (3)
C2—C1—C7	118.9 (3)	O1—C7—C1	115.9 (3)
N1—C2—C1	121.6 (3)	O3—C8—O4	123.7 (3)
N1—C2—C3	121.4 (3)	O3—C8—C3	118.6 (3)
C1—C2—C3	117.0 (3)	O4—C8—C3	117.7 (3)
C4—C3—C2	122.7 (3)		

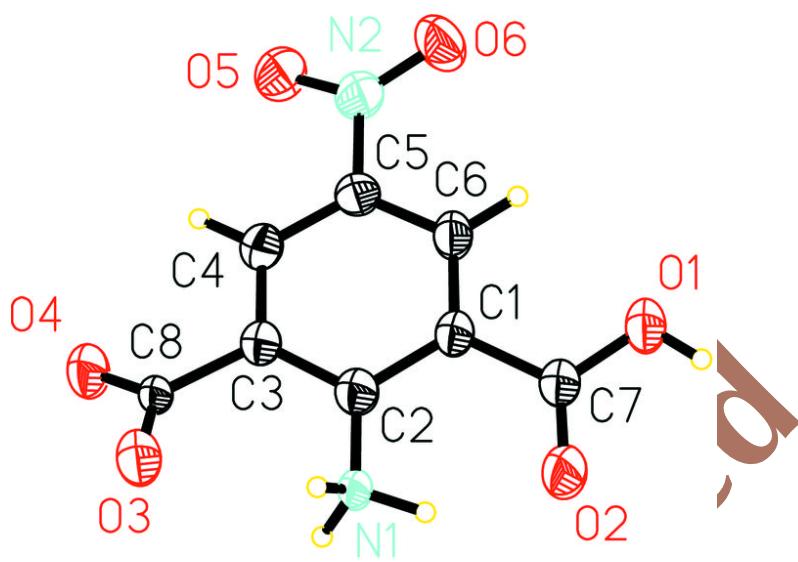
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<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>
N1—H1B···O2	0.89	1.73	2.514 (3)	146
O7—H7B···O3 ⁱ	0.859 (19)	2.57 (3)	3.254 (4)	137 (3)
O7—H7B···N1 ⁱ	0.859 (19)	2.12 (2)	2.927 (4)	156 (4)
N1—H1C···O6 ⁱⁱ	0.89	2.62	3.225 (3)	126
N1—H1C···N2 ⁱⁱ	0.89	2.57	3.384 (3)	152
N1—H1C···O7 ⁱ	0.89	2.44	2.927 (4)	115
N1—H1B···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.19	2.866 (4)	132
N1—H1A···O6 ^{iv}	0.89	2.57	3.365 (3)	149
O1—H1···O7 ^v	0.82	1.77	2.592 (4)	176

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$; (ii) $x, -y+1, z-1/2$; (iii) $-x+1, y, -z+3/2$; (iv) $x, -y, z-1/2$; (v) $x, y, z+1$.

supplementary materials

Fig. 1



A

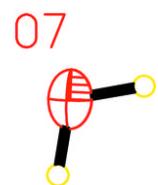


Fig. 2

