

## Bis(guanidinium) *trans*-diaqua-bis(malonato- $\kappa^2O,O'$ )cobaltate(II)

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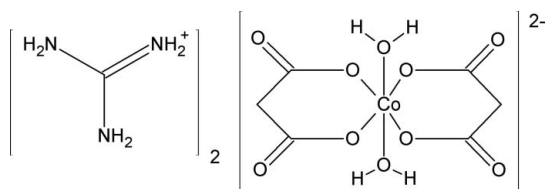
Received 20 November 2007; accepted 1 December 2007

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.031;  $wR$  factor = 0.091; data-to-parameter ratio = 30.0.

In the title compound,  $(CH_6N_3)_2[Co(C_3H_2O_4)_2(H_2O)_2]$ , the anions lie on crystallographic centres of inversion. The crystal structure adopts a layered structure, stabilized by an extensive network of  $N-H \cdots O$  and  $O-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds. One H atom of the guanidinium cation does not participate in any strong hydrogen bonds.

### Related literature

For related literature, see: Cygler *et al.* (1976); Etter *et al.* (1990); Hemamalini *et al.* (2006); Videnova-Adrabińska *et al.* (2007); Zhao *et al.* (2007).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$(CH_6N_3)_2[Co(C_3H_2O_4)_2(H_2O)_2]$

$M_r = 419.23$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

$a = 8.969$  (3) Å

$b = 11.524$  (4) Å

$c = 8.272$  (3) Å

$\beta = 111.61$  (4)°

$V = 794.9$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 1.15$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 100$  (2) K

$0.31 \times 0.25 \times 0.18$  mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur PX

CCD diffractometer

Absorption correction: analytical

(*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford

Diffraction, 2006)

$T_{\min} = 0.720$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.848$

11133 measured reflections

3445 independent reflections

2768 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$

$wR(F^2) = 0.091$

$S = 1.03$

3445 reflections

115 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.58$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.43$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N20-H201 \cdots O11$	0.86	2.26	3.043 (2)	151
$N20-H201 \cdots O1W^i$	0.86	2.46	3.117 (2)	133
$N10-H102 \cdots O21^{ii}$	0.86	2.14	2.984 (2)	168
$N10-H101 \cdots O12^{iii}$	0.86	2.07	2.930 (2)	177
$N30-H301 \cdots O22^{iii}$	0.86	1.99	2.841 (2)	168
$N30-H302 \cdots O21$	0.86	2.08	2.934 (2)	173
$O1W-H1W \cdots O22^{iv}$	0.82	1.85	2.633 (2)	160
$O1W-H2W \cdots O21^v$	0.82	2.04	2.835 (2)	162

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg & Putz, 2005); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: B12267).

### References

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2008). E64, m186 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536807064884 ]

## Bis(guanidinium) *trans*-diaquabis(malonato- $\kappa^2O,O'$ )cobaltate(II)

M. M. Najafpour, M. Holynska and T. Lis

### Comment

Supramolecular motifs with malonate ions have been widely explored in crystal engineering (Hemamalini *et al.*, 2006, Zhao *et al.*, 2007). These ligands as part of  $[M(\text{malonate})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2-}$  anions have been used as "robust anionic building blocks for crystal engineering of inorganic-organic hybrid materials" (Zhao *et al.*, 2007).

The title compound consists of *trans*-diaquabis(malonato- $O,O'$ )-cobaltate(II) anions and guanidinium cations (Fig. 1). In each centrosymmetric anion, the central  $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}$  atom is octahedrally surrounded by two water ligands and two chelating malonate ligands. The guanidinium cation geometrical parameters agree with those previously reported (Cygler *et al.*, 1976).

The crystal adopts a layered structure, common for guanidinium salts (Fig. 2; Videnova-Adrabińska *et al.*, 2007). Alternate layers consist of the *trans*-diaquabis(malonato- $O,O'$ )-cobaltate(II) anions and the guanidinium cations. Within each anion layer, both water ligands are involved in  $\text{O}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds. In two of these hydrogen bonds, the carboxyl O22 and O21 atoms from the malonate ligands act as acceptors (Fig. 3). Each guanidinium cation is hydrogen bonded to the anions from both neighbouring anion layers (Fig. 3). Atom H201 participates in a bifurcated  $\text{N}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond to the malonate carboxyl O11 and water O1W atoms, constituting a  $R^1_2(4)$  motif (Etter *et al.*, 1990). Atom H302 is involved in the  $\text{N30}—\text{H302}\cdots\text{O21}$  hydrogen bond with the malonate carboxyl O21 atom. This hydrogen bond along with the  $\text{N20}—\text{H201}\cdots\text{O11}$  hydrogen bonds forms a  $R^2_2(8)$  motif (Etter *et al.*, 1990). The hydrogen bonds formed between the guanidinium cation and another anion layer are the following:  $\text{N10}—\text{H102}\cdots\text{O21}$ ,  $\text{N10}—\text{H101}\cdots\text{O12}$  and  $\text{N30}—\text{H301}\cdots\text{O22}$ . The latter two form a  $R^3_1(8)$  structural motif (Etter *et al.*, 1990). It is interesting to note that one guanidinium H atom (H202) is not involved in any strong hydrogen bonds.

### Experimental

The title complex was prepared by dissolving guanidinium carbonate (4 mmol, 720 mg) and malonic acid (2 mmol, 208 mg) in water (20 ml). The mixture was stirred for about 1 h at room temperature. Subsequently,  $\text{Co}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$  (1 mmol, 366 mg) was added to the resulting solution and stirred for about 3 h at room temperature. The solution yielded crystals after 10 d.

### Refinement

The malonate H atoms were generated in their calculated positions. All remaining H atoms were found in difference Fourier maps and their positions were refined initially with the water  $\text{O}—\text{H}$  bond lengths and guanidinium  $\text{N}—\text{H}$  bond lengths restrained to be 0.820 (1) and 0.860 (1) Å, respectively. In the final stages of refinement, these H atoms were constrained to ride on their parent atoms (AFIX 3 instruction) with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$ .

Figures

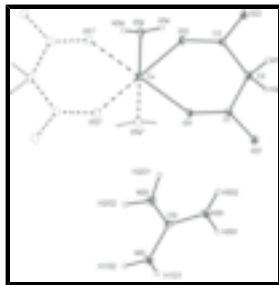


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids at 30% probability for non-H atoms. The part indicated with dashed lines is generated by the symmetry operation  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$ .

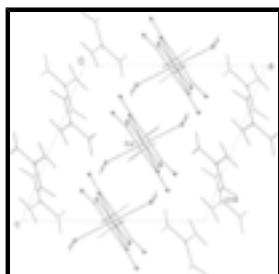


Fig. 2. View of the crystal structure along  $[010]$  showing cation and anion layers parallel to the  $bc$  plane.

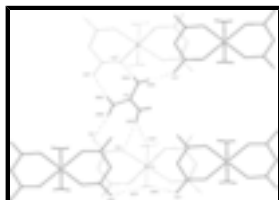


Fig. 3. View of the hydrogen bonding scheme. The non-aqueous H atoms not participating in any hydrogen bonds have been omitted and the neighbouring ions have been denoted with different colour (gray and black). The hydrogen bonds are indicated with dashed lines. Symmetry operations: (i)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$ ; (ii)  $-x + 2, y - 1/2, -z + 3/2$ ; (iii)  $x + 1, y, z + 1$ ; (iv)  $x, -y + 3/2, z + 1/2$ ; (v)  $-x + 1, y - 1/2, -z + 3/2$ .

**Bis(guanidinium) *trans*-diaquabis(malonato- $\kappa^2O, O'$ )cobaltate(II)**

*Crystal data*

$(\text{CH}_6\text{N}_3)_2[\text{Co}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$

$M_r = 419.23$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 8.969\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 11.524\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 8.272\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 111.61\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 794.9\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 434$

$D_x = 1.752\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 9403 reflections

$\theta = 2\text{--}35^\circ$

$\mu = 1.15\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 100\ (2)\ \text{K}$

Block, pink

$0.31 \times 0.25 \times 0.18\ \text{mm}$

*Data collection*

Oxford Diffraction XcaliburPX CCD diffractometer

Radiation source: sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

3445 independent reflections

2768 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

$T = 100(2)$  K  $\theta_{\max} = 36.5^\circ$   
 $\omega$  &  $\varphi$  scans  $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$   
 Absorption correction: analytical  
 (CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2006)  $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$   
 $T_{\min} = 0.720$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.848$   $k = -15 \rightarrow 17$   
 11133 measured reflections  $l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$  Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map  
 Least-squares matrix: full Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$  H-atom parameters constrained  
 $wR(F^2) = 0.091$   $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.060P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $S = 1.03$   $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 3445 reflections  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.58 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 115 parameters  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.43 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Extinction correction: none

### Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Co	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.00962 (6)
O11	0.63731 (9)	0.63701 (7)	0.64141 (10)	0.01133 (14)
O21	0.73793 (9)	0.81502 (7)	0.69642 (10)	0.01402 (15)
O12	0.36319 (9)	0.61700 (7)	0.32127 (10)	0.01255 (15)
O22	0.26743 (9)	0.78487 (7)	0.19808 (10)	0.01408 (16)
N10	1.18921 (11)	0.52517 (9)	0.97198 (13)	0.01332 (17)
H101	1.2399	0.5498	1.0759	0.016*
H102	1.2123	0.4595	0.9380	0.016*
N20	0.96719 (12)	0.53173 (10)	0.71656 (13)	0.01675 (19)
H201	0.8722	0.5562	0.6569	0.020*
H202	0.9805	0.4605	0.6947	0.020*
N30	1.01516 (11)	0.68018 (9)	0.91834 (13)	0.01470 (17)
H301	1.0815	0.7133	1.0096	0.018*
H302	0.9314	0.7147	0.8478	0.018*
C2	0.49632 (12)	0.79769 (10)	0.45438 (14)	0.01213 (19)
H1	0.5473	0.8466	0.3909	0.015*
H2	0.4393	0.8512	0.5055	0.015*
O1W	0.33221 (11)	0.50357 (6)	0.62312 (12)	0.01377 (16)
H1W	0.3146	0.5620	0.6696	0.017*
H2W	0.3253	0.4567	0.6947	0.017*
C3	0.36771 (11)	0.72673 (9)	0.31750 (13)	0.00952 (17)
C10	1.05660 (12)	0.57952 (10)	0.86977 (13)	0.01182 (18)
C1	0.63218 (11)	0.74416 (9)	0.60624 (13)	0.00945 (17)

## supplementary materials

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### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Co	0.01041 (10)	0.00690 (11)	0.01022 (10)	-0.00018 (6)	0.00225 (7)	0.00026 (6)
O11	0.0121 (3)	0.0070 (4)	0.0123 (3)	0.0000 (2)	0.0014 (2)	-0.0010 (3)
O21	0.0127 (3)	0.0093 (4)	0.0154 (4)	-0.0015 (3)	-0.0004 (3)	-0.0020 (3)
O12	0.0138 (3)	0.0070 (4)	0.0124 (3)	-0.0008 (3)	-0.0003 (3)	0.0009 (3)
O22	0.0134 (3)	0.0086 (4)	0.0144 (4)	0.0002 (3)	-0.0017 (3)	0.0021 (3)
N10	0.0120 (4)	0.0128 (4)	0.0128 (4)	0.0013 (3)	0.0018 (3)	-0.0006 (3)
N20	0.0125 (4)	0.0190 (5)	0.0153 (4)	-0.0012 (3)	0.0011 (3)	-0.0049 (4)
N30	0.0111 (4)	0.0136 (4)	0.0158 (4)	0.0014 (3)	0.0008 (3)	-0.0014 (3)
O1W	0.0200 (4)	0.0074 (4)	0.0180 (4)	0.0006 (3)	0.0118 (3)	0.0001 (3)
C1	0.0094 (4)	0.0088 (5)	0.0102 (4)	0.0004 (3)	0.0037 (3)	-0.0012 (3)
C2	0.0126 (4)	0.0082 (5)	0.0119 (4)	-0.0008 (3)	0.0002 (3)	-0.0002 (3)
C3	0.0096 (4)	0.0082 (5)	0.0101 (4)	-0.0003 (3)	0.0029 (3)	0.0003 (3)
C10	0.0101 (4)	0.0126 (5)	0.0123 (4)	-0.0023 (3)	0.0035 (3)	-0.0002 (3)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

Co—O11	2.078 (1)	O11—C1	1.2655 (14)
Co—O12	2.043 (2)	O21—C1	1.2656 (14)
Co—O1W	2.105 (2)	O12—C3	1.2659 (14)
N10—C10	1.334 (2)	O22—C3	1.2567 (14)
N20—C10	1.343 (2)	C2—C1	1.5218 (16)
N30—C10	1.325 (2)	C2—C3	1.5229 (16)
Co—O12 <sup>i</sup>	2.0429 (11)	C2—H1	0.99
Co—O11 <sup>i</sup>	2.0777 (10)	C2—H2	0.99
Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	2.1053 (11)		
O12—Co—O11	88.8 (1)	O11 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	95.39 (4)
O12—Co—O1W	89.5 (1)	O1W—Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	180.0
O11—Co—O1W	95.4 (1)	C1—O11—Co	130.40 (7)
N30—C10—N10	120.2 (1)	C3—O12—Co	131.37 (7)
N30—C10—N20	120.6 (1)	C1—C2—C3	123.57 (10)
N10—C10—N20	119.2 (2)	C1—C2—H1	106.4
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O12	180.0	C3—C2—H1	106.4
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O11	91.18 (5)	C1—C2—H2	106.4
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O11 <sup>i</sup>	88.82 (5)	C3—C2—H2	106.4
O12—Co—O11 <sup>i</sup>	91.18 (5)	H1—C2—H2	106.5
O11—Co—O11 <sup>i</sup>	180.0	O22—C3—O12	122.12 (10)
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O1W	90.50 (4)	O22—C3—C2	115.15 (10)
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O1W	84.61 (4)	O12—C3—C2	122.72 (9)
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	89.50 (4)	O11—C1—O21	122.56 (10)
O12—Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	90.50 (4)	O11—C1—C2	122.38 (9)
O11—Co—O1W <sup>i</sup>	84.61 (4)	O21—C1—C2	115.05 (10)

C3—C2—C1—O11	-8.6 (2)	O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co—O12—C3	-87.46 (10)
C3—C2—C1—O21	172.6 (1)	Co—O12—C3—O22	-176.83 (7)
O12 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O11—C1	174.90 (9)	Co—O12—C3—C2	4.47 (15)
O12—Co—O11—C1	-5.10 (9)	C1—C2—C3—O22	-177.85 (10)
O1W—Co—O11—C1	-94.49 (9)	C1—C2—C3—O12	0.93 (16)
O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co—O11—C1	85.51 (9)	Co—O11—C1—O21	-170.78 (7)
O11 <sup>i</sup> —Co—O12—C3	177.14 (9)	Co—O11—C1—C2	10.54 (14)
O1W—Co—O12—C3	92.54 (10)		

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ .

*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>
N20—H201...O11	0.86	2.26	3.043 (2)	151
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Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $-x+2, y-1/2, -z+3/2$ ; (iii)  $x+1, y, z+1$ ; (iv)  $x, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ ; (v)  $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$ .

Fig. 1

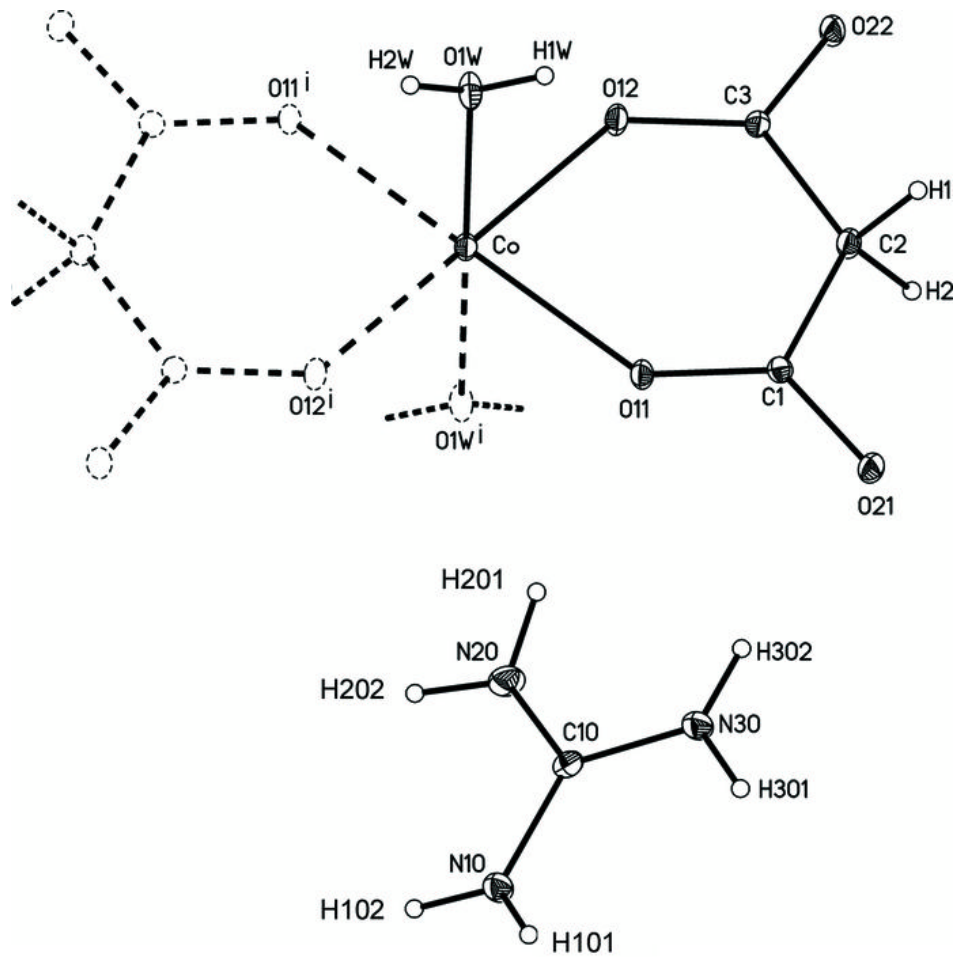




Fig. 2

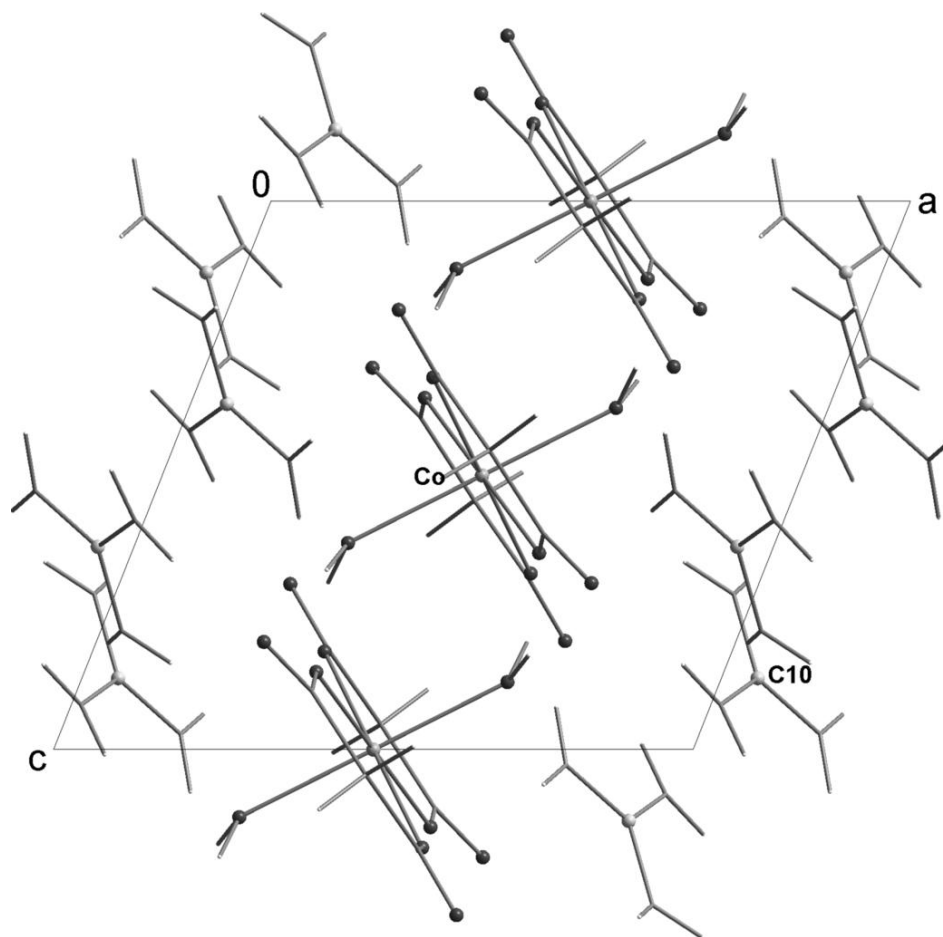


Fig. 3

