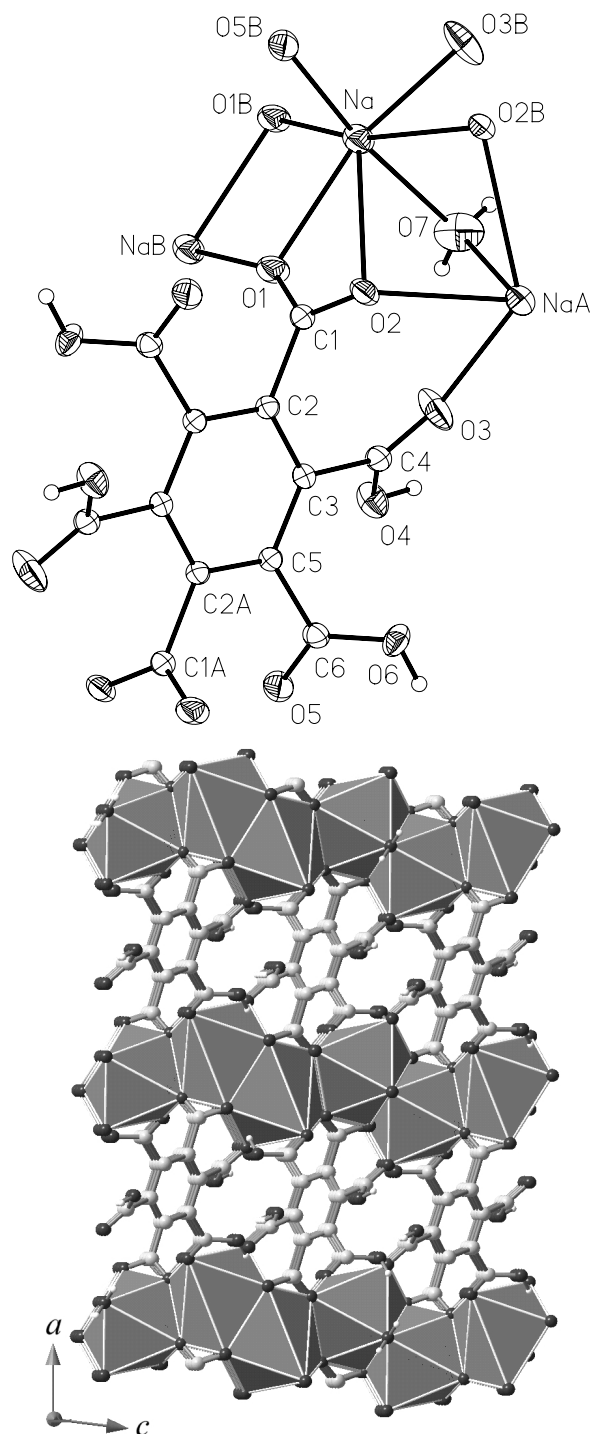


Crystal structure of disodium 1,2,4,5-tetrahydrogen-benzene-hexacarboxylate monohydrate, $\text{Na}_2(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{O}_{12}) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Chun-Xiang Wang*, Zhi-Feng Li and Ping Wang

Jiangxi University of Science and Technology, School of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Ganzhou, Jiangxi 341000, P. R. China

Received July 25, 2007; accepted and available on-line February 18, 2008; CCDC no. 1267/2152



Abstract

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{13}$, monoclinic, $C12/c1$ (no. 15), $a = 19.313(5) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.660(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.199(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 97.072(4)^\circ$, $V = 1429.5 \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.032$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.097$, $T = 293 \text{ K}$.

Source of material

The title compound was prepared by stirring mellitic acid (0.10 g, 0.29 mmol) and NaOH (0.03 g, 0.75 mmol) in 2 ml of water at 25°C for 18 h under nitrogen. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure leaving behind a white solid which was washed with 10 ml of hot methanol, filtered and dried under vacuum (yield 87 %). Crystals for X-ray diffraction studies were prepared by layering methanol over the aqueous solution in a 5 mm NMR tube.

Discussion

The title structure consists of a 3D framework of sodium ions coordinated to 3,6-dicarboxylato-benzene-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylic acid anions ($\text{H}_4\text{dbt}^{2-}$) and water molecules (figure, top). The Na^+ ions possess a seven-coordinated distorted pentagonal bipyramidal environment defined by six O atoms from five $\text{H}_4\text{dbt}^{2-}$ ligands and one water molecule with the Na—O bond distances averaged to 2.503 Å. In the axial position the bond angle of O7—Na—O5^{iv} is $170.17(5)^\circ$, showing a large deviation from linearity. The bond angles between atoms in the equatorial plane to the axial Na—O7 and Na—O5^{iv} vectors range from $70.91(4)^\circ$ to $102.48(5)^\circ$. The water molecule O7 sits on a twofold axis (which pass through O7 and dissects the $\text{Na}\cdots\text{Na}^{\text{i}}$ bond).

Interatomic distances and angles of the $\text{H}_4\text{dbt}^{2-}$ anion are within the ranges of values of previously determined by mellitic acid [1]. The center of mass of the mellitate anion coincides with a crystallographic inversion center, the two oxygen atoms (O1 and O2) of carboxylato group chelate one Na atom and each O atom bridges another Na atom with a $\text{Na}\cdots\text{Na}$ separation of $3.607(1) \text{ \AA}$ ($\text{Na}\cdots\text{Na}^{\text{i}}$, symmetry code i: $1-x, -y, 1-z$), $3.629(2) \text{ \AA}$ ($\text{Na}\cdots\text{Na}^{\text{ii}}$, symmetry code ii: $1-x, y, 1/2-z$), respectively. The remaining carboxylic groups (O3 and O6) only act as a unidentate ligand to bind one metal ion. Through these coordination modes each $\text{H}_4\text{dbt}^{2-}$ ligand bridges eight Na atoms to form a three-dimensional framework (figure, bottom). The Na and Na^{i} atoms are bridged by two symmetry-related O1 atoms at x, y, z and $1-x, -y, 1-z$, however, the Na and Na^{ii} atoms are bridged by one water molecule (O7) and two O2 atoms at x, y, z and $1-x, y, 1/2-z$, the $[\text{NaO7}]$ polyhedra are alternately edge-shared and face-shared to generate metal-oxygen chains extending infinitely along the $[001]$ directions. The carboxyl O6 atoms act as hydrogen donors to carboxylato O2 atom to form strong intermolecular hydrogen bond with $d(\text{O}\cdots\text{O}) = 2.436 \text{ \AA}$. The O6 atom also acts as hydrogen acceptor to carboxyl group O4—H4 to form hydrogen bond with $d(\text{O}\cdots\text{O}) = 2.578 \text{ \AA}$, which makes a significant contribution to stabilization of the crystal structure.

* Correspondence author (e-mail: jxwchx@yahoo.com.cn)

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colorless block, size 0.18 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	2.23 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART APEX II CCD, φ/ω
$2\theta_{\max}$:	55.46°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	4038, 1558
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1311
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	124
Programs:	SHELXS-97 [2], SHELXL-97 [3]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7064	−0.3203	0.3080	0.044
H(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8695	−0.0754	0.2531	0.040
H(7)	8 <i>f</i>	0.5289	−0.2364	0.2805	0.081

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Na	8 <i>f</i>	0.44681(4)	0.1090(1)	0.37276(5)	0.0234(4)	0.0354(4)	0.0269(3)	0.0033(3)	−0.0005(3)	0.0051(2)
C(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.60064(8)	0.2254(2)	0.4211(1)	0.0169(8)	0.0207(7)	0.0183(6)	−0.0014(6)	0.0015(5)	−0.0025(5)
C(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.67849(8)	0.2413(2)	0.4598(1)	0.0151(8)	0.0203(7)	0.0159(6)	−0.0003(5)	0.0022(5)	0.0012(5)
C(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.72458(8)	0.1065(2)	0.4163(1)	0.0168(8)	0.0206(7)	0.0159(5)	−0.0007(6)	0.0005(5)	−0.0018(5)
C(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.69537(8)	−0.0562(2)	0.3311(1)	0.0179(9)	0.0245(7)	0.0217(6)	−0.0015(6)	0.0020(6)	−0.0051(6)
C(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.79615(8)	0.1160(2)	0.4546(1)	0.0160(8)	0.0202(7)	0.0158(6)	0.0014(5)	0.0017(5)	0.0008(5)
C(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.84704(8)	−0.0146(2)	0.3972(1)	0.0174(8)	0.0206(7)	0.0220(6)	−0.0008(6)	0.0006(6)	−0.0037(5)
O(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.56410(6)	0.1254(2)	0.47908(9)	0.0190(7)	0.0381(7)	0.0282(5)	−0.0062(5)	0.0035(5)	0.0090(5)
O(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.57446(6)	0.3203(2)	0.32485(9)	0.0175(6)	0.0336(6)	0.0227(5)	−0.0018(5)	−0.0028(4)	0.0056(4)
O(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.64870(8)	−0.0256(2)	0.2516(1)	0.0419(9)	0.0376(7)	0.0432(7)	0.0087(6)	−0.0238(6)	−0.0151(6)
O(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.72455(6)	−0.2298(2)	0.3549(1)	0.0335(8)	0.0199(5)	0.0321(6)	−0.0012(5)	−0.0055(5)	−0.0052(4)
O(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.89030(7)	−0.1174(2)	0.4574(1)	0.0289(7)	0.0405(7)	0.0260(5)	0.0158(5)	−0.0017(5)	−0.0022(5)
O(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.84000(7)	0.0002(2)	0.28139(9)	0.0340(7)	0.0278(6)	0.0200(5)	0.0119(5)	0.0077(4)	−0.0004(4)
O(7)	4 <i>e</i>	½	−0.1497(3)	¼	0.043(1)	0.049(1)	0.072(1)	0	0.011(1)	0

Acknowledgments. The project was supported by the Nature Science Foundation of Jiangxi (grant no. 0620018) and the Jiangxi University of Science and Technology Foundation (grant no. 2003-1).

References

1. Darlow, S. F.: The crystal structure of mellitic acid (benzenehexacarboxylic acid). *Acta Crystallogr.* **14** (1961) 159-166.
2. Sheldrick, G. M.: Phase Annealing in SHELX-90: Direct Methods for Larger Structures. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A46** (1990) 467-473.
3. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures. University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.