

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Diaquabis(pyrazine-2-carboxamide- $\kappa^2N^1,O$ )cobalt(II) dinitrate

Ajay Pal Singh Pannu, Seona Lee and Yongjae Lee\*

Department of Earth System Sciences, Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749, Republic of Korea

Correspondence e-mail: YongjaeLee@yonsei.ac.kr

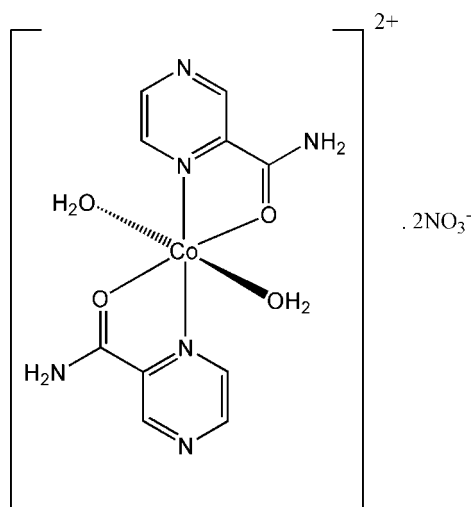
Received 31 January 2012; accepted 22 March 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.033;  $wR$  factor = 0.097; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0.

The asymmetric unit of the title complex,  $[Co(C_5H_5N_3O)_2(H_2O)_2](NO_3)_2$ , contains one half of a  $Co^{II}$  cationic unit and a nitrate anion. The entire  $[Co(C_5H_5N_3O)_2(H_2O)_2]^{2+}$  cationic unit is completed by the application of inversion symmetry at the  $Co^{II}$  site, generating a six-coordinate distorted octahedral environment for the metal ion. The chelating pyrazine-2-carboxamide molecules are bound to cobalt *via* N and O atoms, forming a square plane, while the remaining two *trans* positions in the octahedron are occupied by two coordinated water molecules.

## Related literature

For the monodentate coordination mode of the pyrazine-2-carboxamide ligand, see: Azhdari Tehrani *et al.* (2010); Mir Mohammad Sadegh *et al.* (2010); Goher & Mautner (1999, 2001). For the chelating bidentate coordination mode, see: Tanase *et al.* (2008); Prins *et al.* (2007); Sekisaki (1973). For coordination by pyrazine carboxamide moieties, see: Hausmann & Brooker (2004); Cati & Stoeckli-Evans (2004).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$[Co(C_5H_5N_3O)_2(H_2O)_2](NO_3)_2$   
 $M_r = 465.22$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 10.149$  (5) Å  
 $b = 6.715$  (3) Å  
 $c = 13.080$  (5) Å  
 $\beta = 104.397$  (4)°

$V = 863.4$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 1.07$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 295$  K  
 $0.20 \times 0.18 \times 0.18$  mm

## Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis IV++  
 diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2000)  
 $T_{min} = 0.815$ ,  $T_{max} = 0.831$

4254 measured reflections  
 1958 independent reflections  
 1831 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{int} = 0.023$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.097$   
 $S = 1.07$   
 1958 reflections  
 140 parameters  
 2 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.42$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.55$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1W-H1W\cdots O4^i$	0.82 (1)	1.93 (1)	2.742 (2)	170 (3)
$O1W-H2W\cdots O4^{ii}$	0.82 (1)	1.92 (1)	2.722 (2)	164 (3)

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2000); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

APSP and YL are thankful to the Industry Academic Cooperation Foundation (IACF), Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, for financial support. YL is also thankful for the support by the Global Research Laboratory program of the Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, which contributed for the installation of VariMAX/R-Axis IV++/DAC XRD system used in this study.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: MW2053).

## References

- Altomare, A., Casciaro, G., Giacovazzo, C. & Guagliardi, A. (1993). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **26**, 343–350.  
 Azhdari Tehrani, A., Mir Mohammad Sadegh, B. & Khavasi, H. R. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, m261.  
 Cati, D. S. & Stoeckli-Evans, H. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **E60**, m177–m179.  
 Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.  
 Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.  
 Goher, M. A. S. & Mautner, F. A. (1999). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 1535–1536.  
 Goher, M. A. S. & Mautner, F. A. (2001). *J. Coord. Chem.* **53**, 79–89.  
 Hausmann, J. & Brooker, S. (2004). *Chem. Commun.* pp. 1530–1531.

- Mir Mohammad Sadegh, B., Azhdari Tehrani, A. & Khavasi, H. R. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, m158.
- Prins, F., Pasca, E., de Jongh, L. J., Kooijman, H., Spek, A. L. & Tanase, S. (2007). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **46**, 6081–6084.
- Rigaku (2000). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
- Sekisaki, M. (1973). *Acta Cryst.* **B29**, 327–331.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Tanase, S., Evangelisti, M., de Jongh, L. J., Smits, J. M. M. & de Gelder, R. (2008). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **361**, 3548–3554.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, m512–m513 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536812012573]

**Diaquabis(pyrazine-2-carboxamide- $\kappa^2N^1,O$ )cobalt(II) dinitrate****Ajay Pal Singh Pannu, Seona Lee and Yongjae Lee****S1. Comment**

The ligand pyrazine-2-carboxamide can coordinate to a metal center in a monodentate fashion through the pyrazine nitrogen atom which is *meta* to the carboxamide group. Alternatively, when the ligand uses both the carboxamide oxygen atom and the pyrazine nitrogen atom *ortho* to it for coordination, a stable five member ring is formed as a result of the ligand coordinating in chelating bidentate fashion.

In the present study we report the synthesis, molecular and crystal structure of an octahedral complex of Co<sup>II</sup> with the pyrazine-2-carboxamide ligand, [Co(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>](NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. The molecular structure of this complex is shown in Fig. 1. In this complex, the Co<sup>II</sup> atom lies on a center of inversion and adopts an octahedral geometry. Two pyrazine-2-carboxamide ligand molecules, each coordinating to the Co<sup>II</sup> center in a chelating bidentate fashion and forming a stable five membered ring, form a square planar arrangement around the metal center. The remaining two *trans* positions in the octahedron are occupied by two coordinated water molecules. The crystal packing is dominated by O—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonding interactions between the complex molecules and the nitrate ions present in the crystal lattice which leads to the formation of a two-dimensional sheet parallel to the *bc* plane (Fig. 2, Table 1).

**S2. Experimental**

A solution of pyrazine-2-carboxamide (0.246 g, 2.0 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) was added to a solution of cobalt(II) nitrate hexahydrate (0.291 g, 1.0 mmol) in water (5 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting solution for 3–4 h, an orange colored solid had formed which was filtered off and dried. Orange crystals of the title complex were obtained by slow evaporation from acetonitrile solution over two weeks.

**S3. Refinement**

All non hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The hydrogen atoms of the coordinated water molecules were located from the Fourier difference maps and included as riding contributions with O—H distances set to 0.82 Å with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ . All other H atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H = 0.93 and N—H = 0.86 Å and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$ .

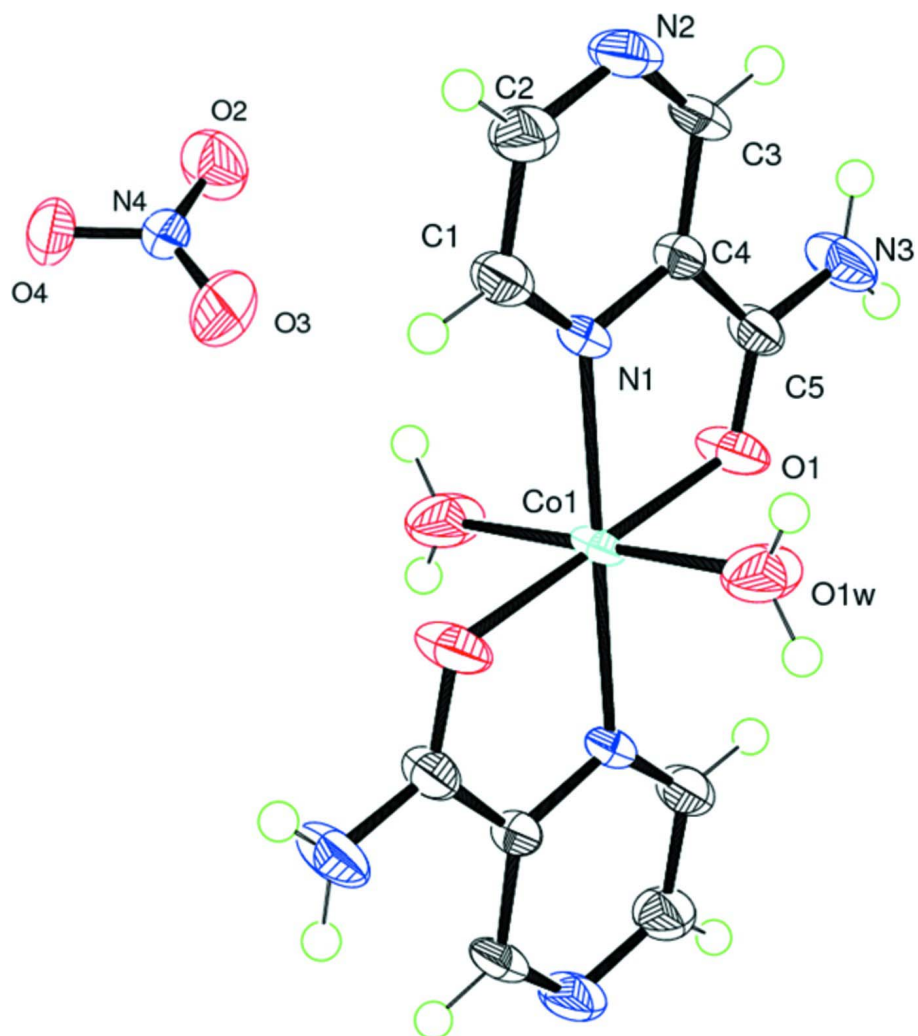


Figure 1

The *ORTEP* diagram showing the molecular structure of the title complex. The ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Unlabelled atoms are related to the labelled atoms by the symmetry transformation  $(-x, -y, -z + 1)$ .

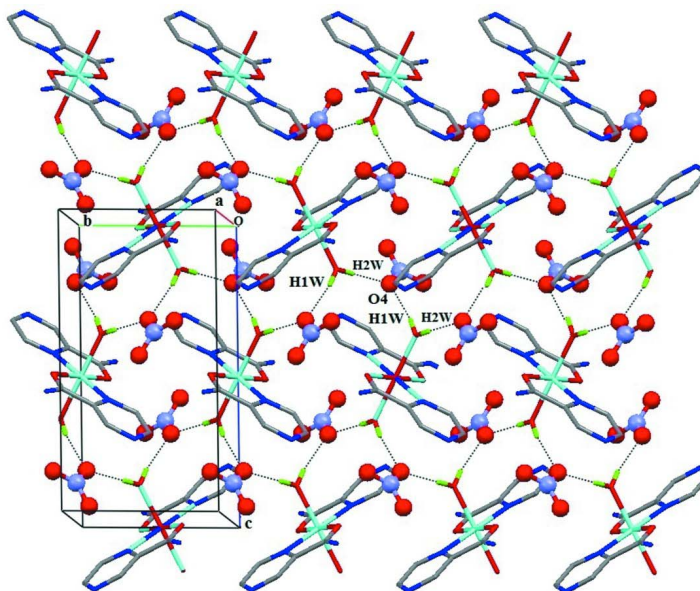


Figure 2

The two dimensional sheet structure parallel to the *bc* plane is formed by O—H···O hydrogen bonding interactions between the complex cations and the nitrate ions. H-atoms other than those involved in H-bonding have been omitted for clarity. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

### Diaquabis(pyrazine-2-carboxamide- $\kappa^2N^1,O$ )cobalt(II) dinitrate

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Co}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2](\text{NO}_3)_2$

$M_r = 465.22$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 10.149\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 6.715\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 13.080\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 104.397\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 863.4\ (7)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 474$

$D_x = 1.789\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71069\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 62 reflections

$\theta = 1.6\text{--}30.1^\circ$

$\mu = 1.07\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295\ \text{K}$

Block, orange

$0.2 \times 0.18 \times 0.18\ \text{mm}$

#### Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS IV++  
diffractometer

Confocal monochromator

Detector resolution:  $10\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

$\varphi$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2000)

$T_{\min} = 0.815$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.831$

4254 measured reflections

1958 independent reflections

1831 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$

$\theta_{\max} = 30.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.6^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 14$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 18$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$  $wR(F^2) = 0.097$  $S = 1.07$ 

1958 reflections

140 parameters

2 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sitesH atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0597P)^2 + 0.1848P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.42 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.55 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: *SHELXL*

Extinction coefficient: 0.058 (5)

*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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	−0.13028 (17)	0.3679 (3)	0.37319 (14)	0.0252 (4)
H1	−0.045	0.4279	0.3917	0.03*
C2	−0.2368 (2)	0.4620 (3)	0.30214 (17)	0.0312 (4)
H2	−0.2209	0.5835	0.2733	0.037*
C3	−0.38018 (17)	0.2122 (3)	0.32023 (14)	0.0265 (4)
H3	−0.4668	0.1565	0.305	0.032*
C4	−0.27504 (15)	0.1155 (2)	0.38998 (12)	0.0187 (3)
C5	−0.28494 (16)	−0.0812 (3)	0.44282 (13)	0.0233 (4)
N1	−0.14921 (13)	0.1933 (2)	0.41483 (10)	0.0190 (3)
N2	−0.36101 (16)	0.3835 (3)	0.27411 (13)	0.0328 (4)
N3	−0.40489 (16)	−0.1673 (3)	0.42833 (14)	0.0338 (4)
H3A	−0.4122	−0.2795	0.4581	0.041*
H3B	−0.4758	−0.1112	0.3891	0.041*
N4	0.73095 (19)	−0.0030 (2)	0.13278 (13)	0.0257 (4)
O1	−0.17918 (12)	−0.1555 (2)	0.49866 (11)	0.0307 (3)
O2	0.67682 (16)	−0.1413 (2)	0.16811 (14)	0.0475 (4)
O3	0.67169 (18)	0.0854 (3)	0.05233 (14)	0.0574 (5)
O4	0.85161 (15)	0.0470 (2)	0.18035 (12)	0.0361 (3)
Co1	0	0	0.5	0.01880 (16)
O1W	0.00264 (16)	−0.1345 (2)	0.35909 (11)	0.0400 (4)
H2W	0.059 (2)	−0.215 (3)	0.349 (2)	0.048*
H1W	−0.045 (2)	−0.094 (4)	0.3028 (11)	0.048*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0174 (8)	0.0248 (9)	0.0307 (9)	-0.0021 (6)	0.0005 (7)	0.0021 (6)
C2	0.0257 (10)	0.0232 (8)	0.0405 (11)	0.0023 (7)	-0.0002 (8)	0.0086 (8)
C3	0.0129 (8)	0.0289 (9)	0.0322 (9)	0.0019 (6)	-0.0047 (7)	0.0007 (7)
C4	0.0136 (7)	0.0203 (8)	0.0204 (7)	0.0010 (6)	0.0008 (6)	-0.0017 (6)
C5	0.0165 (8)	0.0267 (9)	0.0240 (8)	-0.0016 (7)	0.0000 (6)	0.0020 (6)
N1	0.0124 (6)	0.0228 (7)	0.0194 (6)	0.0017 (5)	-0.0008 (5)	0.0004 (5)
N2	0.0210 (8)	0.0292 (8)	0.0409 (9)	0.0047 (6)	-0.0061 (7)	0.0078 (6)
N3	0.0166 (7)	0.0363 (9)	0.0426 (9)	-0.0074 (6)	-0.0040 (6)	0.0115 (7)
N4	0.0229 (9)	0.0313 (9)	0.0223 (8)	0.0009 (5)	0.0041 (7)	0.0009 (5)
O1	0.0150 (6)	0.0337 (7)	0.0383 (7)	-0.0011 (5)	-0.0027 (5)	0.0143 (6)
O2	0.0453 (9)	0.0434 (9)	0.0557 (10)	-0.0129 (7)	0.0163 (8)	0.0063 (7)
O3	0.0407 (9)	0.0808 (14)	0.0426 (9)	0.0083 (9)	-0.0048 (7)	0.0283 (9)
O4	0.0270 (8)	0.0405 (8)	0.0351 (8)	-0.0068 (6)	-0.0031 (6)	0.0039 (6)
Co1	0.0103 (2)	0.0237 (2)	0.0192 (2)	0.00234 (10)	-0.00225 (14)	0.00248 (10)
O1W	0.0415 (9)	0.0490 (9)	0.0237 (7)	0.0229 (7)	-0.0031 (6)	-0.0045 (6)

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

C1—N1	1.327 (2)	N3—H3A	0.86
C1—C2	1.390 (3)	N3—H3B	0.86
C1—H1	0.93	N4—O2	1.226 (2)
C2—N2	1.330 (3)	N4—O3	1.227 (2)
C2—H2	0.93	N4—O4	1.273 (2)
C3—N2	1.335 (3)	O1—Co1	2.0934 (14)
C3—C4	1.382 (2)	Co1—O1W	2.0586 (15)
C3—H3	0.93	Co1—O1W <sup>i</sup>	2.0586 (15)
C4—N1	1.343 (2)	Co1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	2.0934 (14)
C4—C5	1.505 (2)	Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	2.0931 (14)
C5—O1	1.243 (2)	O1W—H2W	0.820 (2)
C5—N3	1.318 (2)	O1W—H1W	0.820 (2)
N1—Co1	2.0931 (14)		
N1—C1—C2	120.52 (16)	O2—N4—O3	121.3 (2)
N1—C1—H1	119.7	O2—N4—O4	118.83 (18)
C2—C1—H1	119.7	O3—N4—O4	119.88 (17)
N2—C2—C1	122.04 (18)	C5—O1—Co1	115.20 (11)
N2—C2—H2	119	O1W—Co1—O1W <sup>i</sup>	180
C1—C2—H2	119	O1W—Co1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	91.24 (7)
N2—C3—C4	121.87 (16)	O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	88.76 (7)
N2—C3—H3	119.1	O1W—Co1—O1	88.76 (7)
C4—C3—H3	119.1	O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co1—O1	91.24 (7)
N1—C4—C3	120.57 (15)	O1 <sup>i</sup> —Co1—O1	180
N1—C4—C5	113.48 (13)	O1W—Co1—N1	87.95 (6)
C3—C4—C5	125.94 (15)	O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co1—N1	92.05 (6)
O1—C5—N3	122.68 (17)	O1 <sup>i</sup> —Co1—N1	101.95 (6)

O1—C5—C4	118.41 (14)	O1—Co1—N1	78.05 (6)
N3—C5—C4	118.91 (15)	O1W—Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	92.05 (6)
C1—N1—C4	118.09 (14)	O1W <sup>i</sup> —Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	87.95 (6)
C1—N1—Co1	127.39 (11)	O1 <sup>i</sup> —Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	78.05 (6)
C4—N1—Co1	113.95 (11)	O1—Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	101.95 (6)
C2—N2—C3	116.81 (16)	N1—Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	180
C5—N3—H3A	120	Co1—O1W—H2W	127 (2)
C5—N3—H3B	120	Co1—O1W—H1W	122 (2)
H3A—N3—H3B	120	H2W—O1W—H1W	110 (3)
N1—C1—C2—N2	0.8 (3)	N3—C5—O1—Co1	175.70 (14)
N2—C3—C4—N1	0.9 (3)	C4—C5—O1—Co1	-4.4 (2)
N2—C3—C4—C5	-177.61 (17)	C5—O1—Co1—O1W	-81.16 (14)
N1—C4—C5—O1	-3.1 (2)	C5—O1—Co1—O1W <sup>i</sup>	98.84 (14)
C3—C4—C5—O1	175.52 (17)	C5—O1—Co1—N1	7.01 (13)
N1—C4—C5—N3	176.79 (15)	C5—O1—Co1—N1 <sup>i</sup>	-172.99 (13)
C3—C4—C5—N3	-4.6 (3)	C1—N1—Co1—O1W	-90.46 (15)
C2—C1—N1—C4	-2.9 (2)	C4—N1—Co1—O1W	80.57 (12)
C2—C1—N1—Co1	167.77 (14)	C1—N1—Co1—O1W <sup>i</sup>	89.54 (15)
C3—C4—N1—C1	2.1 (2)	C4—N1—Co1—O1W <sup>i</sup>	-99.43 (12)
C5—C4—N1—C1	-179.19 (14)	C1—N1—Co1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.38 (15)
C3—C4—N1—Co1	-169.81 (13)	C4—N1—Co1—O1 <sup>i</sup>	171.41 (11)
C5—C4—N1—Co1	8.89 (17)	C1—N1—Co1—O1	-179.62 (15)
C1—C2—N2—C3	2.2 (3)	C4—N1—Co1—O1	-8.60 (11)
C4—C3—N2—C2	-3.0 (3)		

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

*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>
O1W—H1W...O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.93 (1)	2.742 (2)	170 (3)
O1W—H2W...O4 <sup>iii</sup>	0.82 (1)	1.92 (1)	2.722 (2)	164 (3)

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