

Poly[μ -aqua-aqua- μ_4 -naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylato-barium]: a layer structure

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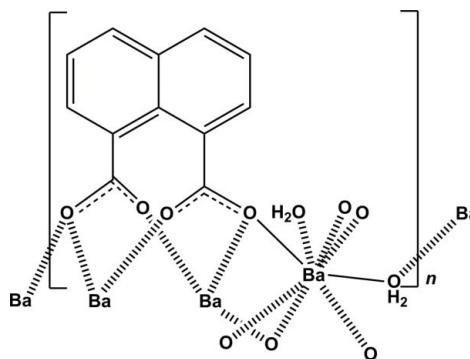
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.019; wR factor = 0.043; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.8.

The title compound, $[Ba(C_{12}H_6O_4)(H_2O)_2]_n$, is represented by a layer-like structure built of BaO_8 polyhedra. The asymmetric unit contains a Ba^{2+} ion, half a coordinating water molecule and half a μ_4 -bridging naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylate (1,8-nap) ligand, the whole structure being generated by twofold rotational symmetry. The carboxylate groups of the 1,8-nap ligands act as bridges linking four Ba^{2+} ions, while each Ba^{2+} ion is eight-coordinated by O atoms from four 1,8-nap ligands and two coordinating water molecules. In the crystal, there are $O-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds involving the water molecules and carboxylate O atoms in the BaO_8 polyhedra. Each BaO_8 polyhedron is connected via corner-sharing water O atoms or edge-sharing ligand O atoms, forming a sheet parallel to the bc plane. These sheets stack along the a -axis direction and are connected via van der Waals forces only. The naphthalene groups protrude above and below the layers of the BaO_8 polyhedra and there are voids of *ca* 208 Å³ bounded by these groups. No residual electron density was found in this region. The crystal studied was twinned by pseudo-merohedry, with a refined twin component ratio of 0.5261 (1):0.4739 (1).

Related literature

For other compounds based on 1,8-nap ligands, see: Wen *et al.* (2007, 2008); Zhang *et al.* (2008); Fu *et al.* (2011).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[Ba(C_{12}H_6O_4)(H_2O)_2]$	$V = 2453.6$ (7) Å ³
$M_r = 369.52$	$Z = 8$
Orthorhombic, $Ib\bar{c}a$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.9643$ (11) Å	$\mu = 3.25$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 30.539$ (6) Å	$T = 296$ K
$c = 8.9625$ (12) Å	$0.20 \times 0.05 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	7968 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996)	1511 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.563$, $T_{\max} = 0.855$	1344 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$	85 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.043$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.54$ e Å ⁻³
1511 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.57$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O3—H3 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.86	2.07	2.777 (2)	140

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SU2556).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, m219–m220 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813006259]

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S1. Comment

In recent years, supramolecular assembles based on polyoxometalates (POMs) have been intensively investigated in many field such as catalysis, electrical conductivity, and biological chemistry. The ligand naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylic (1,8-nap) has been used extensively to construct a number of metal organic complexes (Wen *et al.*, 2007,2008; Zhang *et al.*, 2008), including the related barium compound Ba(C₁₂H₆O₄) [Fu *et al.*, 2011]. To prepare a new barium complex incorporating 1,8-nap ligand, we have synthesized the title compound and report herein on its crystal structure.

The title compound is a non-interpenetrating two-dimensional layer-like structure consisting of BaO₈ clusters, which are similar to the reported compound Ba(C₁₂H₆O₄) [Fu *et al.*, 2011]. As shown in Fig. 1 the asymmetric unit of the title complex contains one crystallographically independent Ba atom, one coordination water molecule and a half 1,8-nap ligand. Each barium atom is eight-coordinated by O atoms in a square antiprismatic geometry, in which six oxygen atoms come from four 1,8-nap ligands (two of them adopt a chelate connection) and two oxygen atoms come from two coordinated water molecules. The Ba–O bond distances range from 2.723 (2) to 2.8806 (14) Å, in which the Ba1–O3 water bond gives the longest bond distance.

The 1,8-nap ligands are not planar, with the carboxylate groups and the naphthalene ring dihedral angles being 49.0 (3) $^\circ$ and 52.4 (3) $^\circ$, respectively. The carboxylate groups of the 1,8-nap ligand act as μ_2 -bridges to link four Ba atoms. Furthermore, each BaO₈ polyhedra is connected *via* corner-sharing H₂O oxygen atoms or edge-sharing ligand oxygen atoms to form a two-dimensional sheet parallel to the *bc* plane. All Ba atoms in the two-dimensional layer are coplanar, with adjacent Ba···Ba distance of 4.4821 (6), 4.9292 (6) and 5.0972 (6) Å.

By considering the Ba atoms as the nodes, this two-dimensional layered structure can be topologically represented as a 6-connected (3,6) net.

In the crystal, there are O–H···O hydrogen bonds involving the water molecules and the carboxylate O atoms in the BaO₈ clusters (Fig. 2 and Table 1). There are no π – π stacking interactions, only van der Waals forces are present between the layers that stack along the *a* direction. The naphthalene groups protrude above and below the layers of the BaO₈ clusters and there are voids of ca. 208 Å³ bounded by these groups. No residual electron density was found in this region.

S2. Experimental

A mixture of naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylic (0.2 g), BaCO₃ (0.05 g) and H₂O (15 ml) was heated at 443 K for 3 d in a sealed 25 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel vessel under autogenous pressure. After cooling to room temperature at a rate of 20°C h⁻¹, colourless prismatic crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained in low yield.

S3. Refinement

The crystal is a pseudo-merohedral twin, with twin law (00-1, 0-10, -100) giving an ca. 1:1 ratio of twin moieties [refined BASF value = 0.5261 (1)]. The C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined with a riding model: C—H

= 0.93 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The water H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and refined initially with distance restraints: O–H = 0.86 Å, then as riding atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

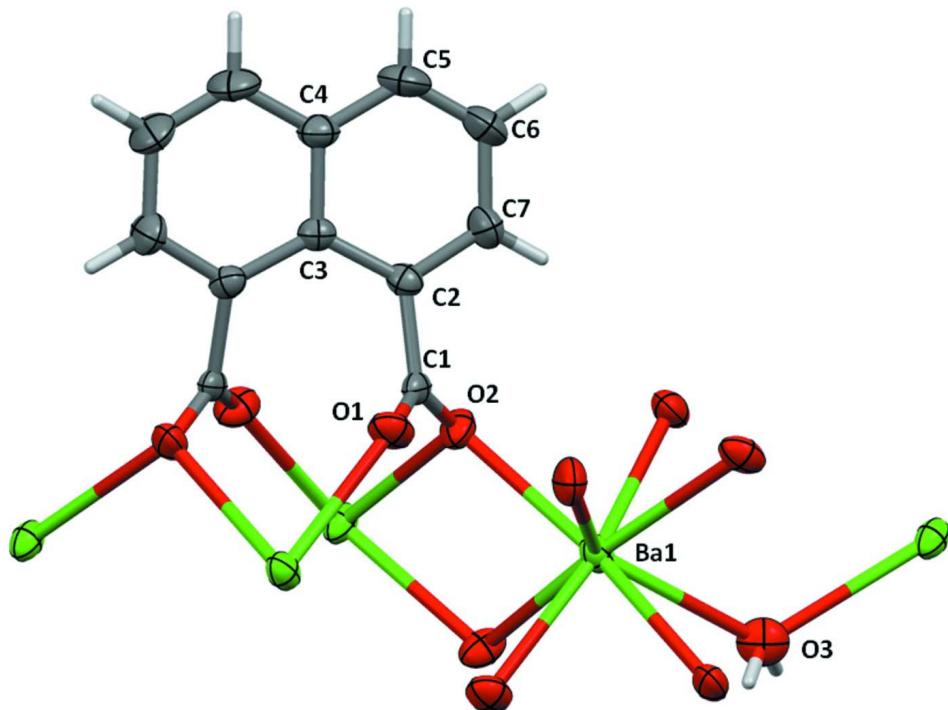


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound showing the coordination environment of the Ba atom. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level

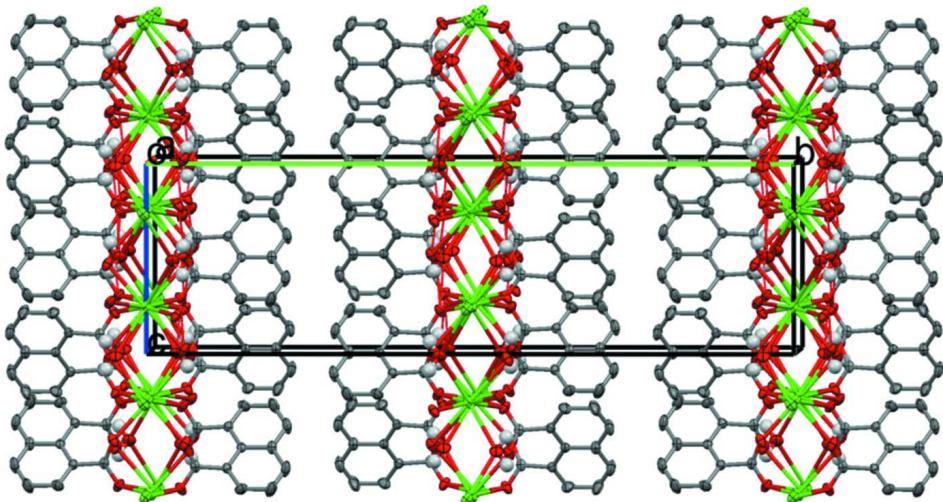


Figure 2

A view along the a axis of the crystal packing of the title compound. The O–H \cdots O hydrogen bonds are shown as red dashed lines (see Table 1 for details).

Poly[μ -aqua-aqua- μ_4 -naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylato-barium]*Crystal data* $[\text{Ba}(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]$ $M_r = 369.52$ Orthorhombic, $Ibca$

Hall symbol: -I 2b 2c

 $a = 8.9643 (11) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 30.539 (6) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 8.9625 (12) \text{ \AA}$ $V = 2453.6 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$ $Z = 8$ $F(000) = 1408$ $D_x = 2.001 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2836 reflections

 $\theta = 2.7\text{--}27.1^\circ$ $\mu = 3.25 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $T = 296 \text{ K}$

Prism, colourless

 $0.20 \times 0.05 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 83.33 pixels mm^{-1} ω scansAbsorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.563$, $T_{\max} = 0.855$

7968 measured reflections

1511 independent reflections

1344 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$ $\theta_{\max} = 28.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.3^\circ$ $h = -11 \rightarrow 5$ $k = -40 \rightarrow 38$ $l = -11 \rightarrow 10$ *Refinement*Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$ $wR(F^2) = 0.043$ $S = 1.05$

1511 reflections

85 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0197P)^2 + 0.1976P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.54 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.57 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ *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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Ba1	0.61452 (2)	0.0000	0.2500	0.02892 (7)
O1	0.4190 (2)	0.05878 (6)	0.5240 (3)	0.0360 (5)
C1	0.3754 (3)	0.07360 (9)	0.4035 (4)	0.0236 (6)
O2	0.3671 (2)	0.05119 (7)	0.2858 (2)	0.0341 (5)

C2	0.3410 (3)	0.12190 (9)	0.3935 (3)	0.0253 (6)
O3	0.7500	-0.04396 (9)	0.0000	0.0418 (8)
H3	0.7197	-0.0594	-0.0742	0.050*
C3	0.2500	0.14342 (12)	0.5000	0.0239 (8)
C4	0.2500	0.19041 (12)	0.5000	0.0324 (10)
C5	0.3323 (4)	0.21277 (11)	0.3902 (5)	0.0486 (10)
H5	0.3325	0.2432	0.3899	0.058*
C6	0.4105 (4)	0.19121 (11)	0.2860 (4)	0.0527 (10)
H6	0.4610	0.2067	0.2123	0.063*
C7	0.4163 (4)	0.14507 (10)	0.2877 (3)	0.0386 (8)
H7	0.4720	0.1303	0.2160	0.046*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Ba1	0.01894 (11)	0.03182 (12)	0.03599 (14)	0.000	0.000	0.00999 (13)
O1	0.0321 (12)	0.0315 (11)	0.0445 (13)	0.0027 (9)	-0.0065 (10)	0.0124 (10)
C1	0.0140 (12)	0.0213 (14)	0.0356 (16)	-0.0012 (10)	0.0042 (11)	-0.0009 (12)
O2	0.0330 (11)	0.0314 (11)	0.0380 (14)	-0.0029 (8)	0.0096 (8)	-0.0132 (9)
C2	0.0279 (15)	0.0225 (15)	0.0255 (15)	-0.0033 (12)	-0.0016 (11)	-0.0004 (12)
O3	0.0412 (19)	0.0472 (18)	0.037 (2)	0.000	-0.0162 (15)	0.000
C3	0.025 (2)	0.0220 (19)	0.025 (2)	0.000	-0.0046 (16)	0.000
C4	0.034 (2)	0.022 (2)	0.041 (3)	0.000	-0.0010 (19)	0.000
C5	0.061 (2)	0.0203 (17)	0.065 (3)	-0.0016 (16)	0.0042 (19)	0.0087 (16)
C6	0.067 (2)	0.0326 (18)	0.058 (3)	-0.0034 (16)	0.0213 (19)	0.0164 (15)
C7	0.0463 (18)	0.0366 (17)	0.033 (2)	-0.0007 (14)	0.0128 (13)	0.0060 (13)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Ba1—O1 ⁱ	2.723 (2)	C2—C7	1.362 (4)
Ba1—O1 ⁱⁱ	2.723 (2)	C2—C3	1.417 (3)
Ba1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.7324 (19)	O3—Ba1 ^{viii}	2.8806 (14)
Ba1—O2	2.7324 (19)	O3—H3	0.8587
Ba1—O2 ^{iv}	2.7703 (19)	C3—C2 ^{ix}	1.417 (3)
Ba1—O2 ^v	2.7703 (19)	C3—C4	1.435 (5)
Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	2.8806 (14)	C4—C5 ^{ix}	1.407 (4)
Ba1—O3	2.8806 (14)	C4—C5	1.407 (4)
O1—C1	1.234 (4)	C5—C6	1.341 (5)
O1—Ba1 ⁱⁱ	2.723 (2)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—O2	1.259 (4)	C6—C7	1.410 (4)
C1—C2	1.509 (4)	C6—H6	0.9300
O2—Ba1 ^{vii}	2.7703 (19)	C7—H7	0.9300
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O1 ⁱⁱ	167.34 (9)	O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	144.82 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	101.55 (6)	O2 ^v —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	144.82 (4)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	67.71 (6)	O3 ^{vi} —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	114.937 (13)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O2	67.71 (6)	O3—Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	114.937 (13)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2	101.55 (6)	C1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	50.87 (4)

O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2	71.48 (8)	C1—Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	50.87 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^{iv}	68.40 (6)	O1 ⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	96.33 (4)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^{iv}	123.25 (6)	O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	96.33 (4)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^{iv}	166.59 (9)	O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	144.26 (4)
O2—Ba1—O2 ^{iv}	110.74 (7)	O2—Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	144.26 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^v	123.25 (6)	O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	35.18 (4)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^v	68.40 (6)	O2 ^v —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	35.18 (4)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—O2 ^v	110.74 (7)	O3 ^{vi} —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	65.063 (13)
O2—Ba1—O2 ^v	166.59 (9)	O3—Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	65.063 (13)
O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—O2 ^v	70.35 (8)	C1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	129.13 (4)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	108.54 (7)	C1—Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	129.13 (4)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	77.00 (7)	Ba1 ^{vii} —Ba1—Ba1 ^{iv}	180.0
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	134.45 (5)	C1—O1—Ba1 ⁱⁱ	149.05 (19)
O2—Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	89.09 (5)	O1—C1—O2	123.5 (3)
O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	58.83 (5)	O1—C1—C2	118.3 (3)
O2 ^v —Ba1—O3 ^{vi}	80.11 (6)	O2—C1—C2	118.0 (3)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—O3	77.00 (7)	O1—C1—Ba1	84.93 (16)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—O3	108.54 (7)	O2—C1—Ba1	48.58 (13)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—O3	89.09 (5)	C2—C1—Ba1	138.71 (18)
O2—Ba1—O3	134.45 (5)	C1—O2—Ba1	111.20 (16)
O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—O3	80.11 (6)	C1—O2—Ba1 ^{vii}	116.85 (16)
O2 ^v —Ba1—O3	58.83 (5)	Ba1—O2—Ba1 ^{vii}	109.08 (7)
O3 ^{vi} —Ba1—O3	130.13 (3)	C7—C2—C3	120.9 (3)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	93.75 (7)	C7—C2—C1	116.6 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	78.20 (7)	C3—C2—C1	122.1 (3)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	20.22 (6)	Ba1 ^{viii} —O3—Ba1	124.44 (10)
O2—Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	85.06 (6)	Ba1 ^{viii} —O3—H3	77.7
O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	147.38 (7)	Ba1—O3—H3	136.4
O2 ^v —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	100.91 (6)	C2—C3—C2 ^{ix}	124.8 (3)
O3 ^{vi} —Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	152.80 (6)	C2—C3—C4	117.62 (17)
O3—Ba1—C1 ⁱⁱⁱ	69.07 (6)	C2 ^{ix} —C3—C4	117.62 (17)
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—C1	78.20 (7)	C5 ^{ix} —C4—C5	121.9 (4)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—C1	93.75 (7)	C5 ^{ix} —C4—C3	119.0 (2)
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—C1	85.06 (6)	C5—C4—C3	119.0 (2)
O2—Ba1—C1	20.22 (6)	C6—C5—C4	121.6 (3)
O2 ^{iv} —Ba1—C1	100.91 (6)	C6—C5—H5	119.2
O2 ^v —Ba1—C1	147.38 (7)	C4—C5—H5	119.2
O3 ^{vi} —Ba1—C1	69.07 (6)	C5—C6—C7	120.2 (3)
O3—Ba1—C1	152.80 (6)	C5—C6—H6	119.9
C1 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—C1	101.74 (9)	C7—C6—H6	119.9
O1 ⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	83.67 (4)	C2—C7—C6	120.5 (3)
O1 ⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	83.67 (4)	C2—C7—H7	119.7
O2 ⁱⁱⁱ —Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	35.74 (4)	C6—C7—H7	119.7
O2—Ba1—Ba1 ^{vii}	35.74 (4)		

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

$D\text{---H}\cdots A$	$D\text{---H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---H}\cdots A$
O3—H3…O2 ^x	0.86	2.07	2.777 (2)	140

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