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# Poly[ $\mu_6$ -(naphthalene-2,6-dicarboxylato)bis(aqualithium)]

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.043; wR factor = 0.109; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0.

The title compound,  $[Li_2(C_{12}H_6O_4)(H_2O)_2]_n$ , crystallizes with one half of the molecular entities in the asymmetric unit. The second half is gererated by inversion symmetry. The crystal structure has a layered arrangement built from distorted edgesharing LiO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> tetrahedra parallel to (100), with naphthalenedicarboxylate bridging the LiO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> layers along the [100] direction. Hydrogen bonding between the water molecule and adjacent carboxylate groups consolidates the packing.

### **Related literature**

For the synthesis and crystal structure of 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, see Kaduk & Golab (1999). For the synthesis and crystal structure of dilithium-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylate [Li<sub>2</sub>(2,6-NDC)], see: Banerjee *et al.* (2009*a*). For related compounds, see: Banerjee *et al.* (2009*b*). [Li<sub>2</sub>(2,6-NDC)] was recently reported to exhibit good electrochemical performance, see: Fédèle *et al.* (2014).



# Experimental

### Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{ll} [\text{Li}_2(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_4)(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] & V = 1209.31 \ (16) \ \text{\AA}^3 \\ M_r = 132.04 & Z = 8 \\ \text{Monoclinic, } C2/c & \text{Mo } K\alpha \ \text{radiation} \\ a = 23.5695 \ (18) \ \text{\AA} & \mu = 0.11 \ \text{mm}^{-1} \\ b = 6.8115 \ (5) \ \text{\AA} & T = 293 \ \text{K} \\ c = 7.5327 \ (6) \ \text{\AA} & 0.12 \times 0.05 \times 0.03 \ \text{mm} \\ \beta = 90.325 \ (3)^{\circ} \end{array}$ 

### Data collection

Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2007)  $T_{min} = 0.707, T_{max} = 0.746$ 

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$	H atoms treated by a mixture of
$wR(F^2) = 0.109$	independent and constrained
S = 1.06	refinement
1388 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.23 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
99 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.24 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

12848 measured reflections

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.050$ 

1388 independent reflections

1032 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

**CrossMark** 

### Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å,  $^\circ).$ 

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots \mathbf{A}$
$\begin{array}{c} O2 - H1W \cdots O1^{i} \\ O2 - H2W \cdots O3^{ii} \end{array}$	0.81 (3) 0.89 (3)	2.10 (3) 2.01 (3)	2.905 (2) 2.883 (2)	176 (3) 169 (3)
Summature and an (i) a		i)	- 1 1	

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXLE* (Hübschle *et al.*, 2011); molecular graphics: *VESTA* (Momma & Izumi, 2011); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supporting information for this paper is available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PJ2011).

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# supporting information

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# Poly[ $\mu_6$ -(naphthalene-2,6-dicarboxylato)-bis(aqualithium)]

# Lionel Fédèle, Frédéric Sauvage, Matthieu Becuwe and Jean-Noël Chotard

# S1. Comment

For the last 30 years, inorganic compounds involving at least one transition metal as a redox center (such as  $LiCoO_2$  or  $LiFePO_4$ ) have been the traditional electrodes for Li-ion batteries. While they exhibit good performances in terms of cyclability, output voltage capacity, main drawbacks such as toxicity, sustainability and eco-conception still remain. In this context, organic based electrodes for Li-ion batteries recently regained attention. Among them, the dilithium 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylate (Li<sub>2</sub>-2,6-NDC) was recently reported to exhibit good electrochemical performances (Fédèle *et al.* 2014). The title compound (dilithium 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylate dihydrate) is the hydrated form of the Li<sub>2</sub>-2,6-NDC. In the former, pairs of edge-sharing LiO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra are connected to each other by corners (Banerjee *et al.* 2009*a*). In the hydrated form, the corner sharing arrangement is no longer possible as one oxygen is replaced by a water molecule. Edge-sharing LiO<sub>3</sub>(OH<sub>2</sub>) tetrahedra are connected into sheets that extend in the *yz* plane. These are linked by the naphthalene dicarboxylate into a 3-D array. Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1.

# **S2. Experimental**

**Reagent and chemicals.** The 2,6 naphthalene dicarboxylic acid (98+%) and lithium hydroxide were purchased from Alfa Aesar and Sigma-Aldrich, respectively. They were used as received without further purification. De-ionized water was utilized for the synthesis of the di-lithium salt.

**Hydrothermal Lithiation procedure.** 1 g of 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid (4.6 mmol) was added into 10 ml deionized water and added to a 23 ml autoclave. Two equivalents of anhydrous lithium hydroxide (222 mg, 9.3 mmol) were incorporated with the naphthalene derivative. The autoclave was then placed into a temperature controlled oven set at 150°C for 12 h duration before to be cooled down to room temperature with a ramp of 10°C/h. The resulting green solution was poured into a 50 ml beaker while the excess water was slowly evaporated under ambient conditions to form the colorless single crystals of the di-lithium-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylate dihydrate.

# **S3. Refinement**

All H-atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with C—H = 0.90–0.93 Å and with  $U_{iso}(H)$  = 1.2Ueq(C). The H atoms of the aqua ligand (H1W and H2W) were found by Fourier difference map and further refined without any constrains.



# Figure 1

Molecular view of the title compound. Li, O, C, and H atoms are represented by light green, red, brown and white spheres respectively



# Figure 2

Crystal structure of the title compound view along the *b* axis. Layers of  $LiO_3(OH_2)$  edge-sharing tetrahedra in the (*yz*) plane are connected *via* naphthalene dicarboxylate molecules.

# Poly[ $\mu_6$ -(naphthalene-2,6-dicarboxylato)-bis(aqualithium)]

Crystal data
$[Li_2(C_{12}H_6O_4)(H_2O)_2]$
$M_r = 132.04$
Monoclinic, C2/c
Hall symbol: -C 2yc
<i>a</i> = 23.5695 (18) Å
<i>b</i> = 6.8115 (5) Å
c = 7.5327 (6) Å
$\beta = 90.325 \ (3)^{\circ}$
$V = 1209.31 (16) \text{ Å}^3$

Z = 8 F(000) = 544  $D_x = 1.450 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$   $\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 K Prism, colourless  $0.12 \times 0.05 \times 0.03 \text{ mm}$  Data collection

Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Multilayer optics monochromator phi scan Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007) $T_{min} = 0.707, T_{max} = 0.746$ Refinement	12848 measured reflections 1388 independent reflections 1032 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.050$ $\theta_{max} = 27.5^{\circ}, \ \theta_{min} = 3.1^{\circ}$ $h = -30 \rightarrow 29$ $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$
Refinement on $F^2$ Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$ $wR(F^2) = 0.109$ S = 1.06 1388 reflections 99 parameters 0 restraints Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0452P)^2 + 1.0165P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.010$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.23$ e Å <sup>-3</sup> $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.24$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>

### 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 A single gross outlier (reflection 3 3 3)was omitted from the final refinement.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters  $(Å^2)$ 

	x	у	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
01	0.06322 (5)	0.42265 (18)	0.41860 (17)	0.0357 (3)	
H1W	0.0611 (12)	0.761 (5)	0.695 (4)	0.082 (10)*	
H2W	0.0553 (11)	0.949 (5)	0.635 (4)	0.089 (10)*	
O2	0.05985 (7)	0.8245 (3)	0.6045 (2)	0.0496 (4)	
03	-0.05040 (4)	0.75789 (19)	0.34106 (15)	0.0323 (3)	
C1	0.08206 (6)	0.3193 (2)	0.5432 (2)	0.0252 (4)	
C2	0.14481 (6)	0.2809 (2)	0.5548 (2)	0.0251 (4)	
C3	0.17876 (6)	0.3237 (2)	0.4137 (2)	0.0261 (4)	
H3	0.1627	0.3764	0.3112	0.031*	
C4	0.23825 (6)	0.2893 (2)	0.4209 (2)	0.0245 (4)	
C5	0.22574 (7)	0.1697 (3)	0.7239 (2)	0.0300 (4)	
H4	0.2412	0.1206	0.8288	0.036*	
C6	0.16892 (7)	0.2010 (3)	0.7120 (2)	0.0303 (4)	
Н5	0.1457	0.1700	0.8074	0.036*	
Li1	0.03075 (12)	0.6849 (4)	0.4040 (4)	0.0305 (6)	

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
01	0.0262 (6)	0.0378 (7)	0.0432 (7)	0.0097 (5)	-0.0039 (5)	0.0041 (6)
02	0.0714 (11)	0.0404 (9)	0.0367 (8)	-0.0102 (8)	-0.0102 (7)	-0.0003 (7)
03	0.0197 (5)	0.0452 (7)	0.0322 (6)	-0.0007(5)	0.0075 (5)	-0.0052 (6)
C1	0.0190 (7)	0.0253 (8)	0.0313 (9)	0.0018 (6)	0.0016 (6)	-0.0084 (7)
C2	0.0180 (7)	0.0241 (8)	0.0333 (9)	0.0019 (6)	0.0022 (6)	-0.0009 (7)
C3	0.0208 (8)	0.0285 (8)	0.0290 (8)	0.0037 (7)	-0.0011 (6)	0.0035 (7)
C4	0.0215 (8)	0.0236 (8)	0.0283 (8)	0.0021 (6)	0.0010 (6)	0.0023 (7)
C5	0.0241 (8)	0.0365 (9)	0.0293 (9)	0.0035 (7)	0.0005 (6)	0.0096 (8)
C6	0.0239 (8)	0.0366 (9)	0.0304 (9)	0.0016 (7)	0.0063 (6)	0.0053 (7)
Li1	0.0275 (14)	0.0337 (15)	0.0302 (14)	0.0016 (12)	-0.0007(11)	0.0021 (12)

Atomic displacement parameters  $(Å^2)$ 

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

01—C1	1.253 (2)	C3—C4	1.422 (2)
01—Li1	1.946 (3)	С3—Н3	0.9300
O2—Li1	1.910 (3)	C4—C5 <sup>iii</sup>	1.414 (2)
O2—H1W	0.81 (3)	C4—C4 <sup>iii</sup>	1.417 (3)
O2—H2W	0.89 (3)	C5—C6	1.359 (2)
O3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.265 (2)	C5—C4 <sup>iii</sup>	1.414 (2)
O3—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	1.969 (3)	С5—Н4	0.9300
O3—Li1	2.030 (3)	С6—Н5	0.9300
C1O3 <sup>i</sup>	1.265 (2)	Li1—O3 <sup>ii</sup>	1.969 (3)
C1—C2	1.504 (2)	Li1—C1 <sup>i</sup>	2.691 (3)
C1—Li1 <sup>i</sup>	2.691 (3)	Li1—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	2.728 (6)
C2—C3	1.365 (2)	Li1—Li1 <sup>i</sup>	3.250 (6)
C2—C6	1.419 (2)		
C1 01 131	124.00(14)	C5 C6 C2	120 25 (15)
U = 0I = LII	134.09 (14)	$C_{5} = C_{6} = C_{2}$	120.55 (15)
$L_{11} = 02 = H_{11} W$	114(2) 120.8(10)	C3—C6—H5	119.8
$LII = 02 = \Pi 2 W$	129.8 (19)	$C_2 = C_0 = H_3$	119.8
HIW = 02 = HZW	107(5) 122 11(14)	02—L11— $01$	105.84 (15)
$CI = 03 = LII^{\circ}$	133.11 (14)	$02-L11-03^{2}$	122.04(10)
CI = 03 = LII	107.22(13)	$01-L11-03^{-1}$	100.98 (14)
$L11^{\circ}$ $-03$ $-L11$	80.02 (15)	02-11-03	115.55 (15)
$01 - 01 - 03^{\circ}$	122.81 (14)	OI - LII - O3	127.43(10)
OI - CI - C2	119.05 (14)	$03^{}L11 = 03$	80.88 (12)
03 - 01 - 02	118.13 (14)	O2—L11—C1 <sup>1</sup>	103.83 (13)
$OI - CI - LII^{i}$	/6./3 (11)	OI - LII - CI'	111.74 (13)
$O_3^{I}$ $C_1^{I}$ $L_1^{I}$	46.09 (10)	$O3^{\text{H}}$	112.28 (13)
$C2-C1-L11^{1}$	164.10 (13)	O3—L11—C1 <sup>1</sup>	26.69 (6)
C3—C2—C6	119.84 (14)	O2—L11—L11 <sup>n</sup>	149.25 (11)
C3—C2—C1	119.89 (14)	Ol—L1l—L1l <sup>n</sup>	104.78 (10)
C6—C2—C1	120.27 (14)	$O3^n$ —L11—L11 <sup>n</sup>	47.92 (9)
C2—C3—C4	121.15 (15)	O3—Li1—Li1 <sup>n</sup>	46.06 (9)
С2—С3—Н3	119.4	Cl <sup>1</sup> —Lil—Lil <sup>1</sup>	66.74 (11)

C4—C3—H3 C5 <sup>iii</sup> —C4—C4 <sup>iii</sup> C5 <sup>iii</sup> —C4—C3 C4 <sup>iii</sup> —C4—C3 C6—C5—C4 <sup>iii</sup> C6—C5—H4 C4 <sup>iii</sup> —C5—H4	119.4 119.35 (17) 122.30 (14) 118.35 (17) 120.93 (15) 119.5 119.5	$\begin{array}{c} O2-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ O1-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ O3^{ii}-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ O3-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ C1^{i}-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ Li1^{ii}-Li1-Li1^{i}\\ \end{array}$	101.12 (15) 55.92 (10) 136.12 (18) 82.63 (12) 58.82 (9) 98.18 (13)
Li1-01-C1-03 <sup>i</sup> Li1-01-C1-C2 Li1-01-C1-Li1 <sup>i</sup> 01-C1-C2-C3 $03^{i}$ -C1-C2-C3 $01^{i}$ -C1-C2-C3 $01^{i}$ -C1-C2-C6 $03^{i}$ -C1-C2-C6 C6-C2-C3-C4 C1-C2-C3-C4 C1-C2-C3-C4 C2-C3-C4-C5 <sup>iii</sup> C2-C3-C4-C5 <sup>iii</sup> $C4^{iii}$ -C5-C6-C2 C3-C2-C6-C5	71.7 (2) -109.69 (19) 72.46 (19) -13.1 (2) 165.63 (15) 159.3 (4) 166.67 (15) -14.6 (2) -21.0 (5) 0.2 (3) 179.88 (14) 179.28 (16) -0.5 (3) -1.7 (3) 1.0 (3)	$\begin{array}{c} C1 &O1 &Li1 &O2 \\ C1 &O1 &Li1 &O3 \\ C1 &O1 &Li1 &O3 \\ C1 &O1 &Li1 &C1^{i} \\ C1 &O1 &Li1 &Li1^{ii} \\ C1 &O1 &Li1 &O2 \\ Li1^{ii} &O3 &Li1 &O2 \\ C1^{i} &O3 &Li1 &O1 \\ Li1^{ii} &O3 &Li1 &O3^{ii} \\ Li1^{ii} &O3 &Li1 &O3^{ii} \\ Li1^{ii} &O3 &Li1 &O3^{ii} \\ Li1^{ii} &O3 &Li1 &C1^{i} \\ C1^{i} & -O3 &Li1 &Li1^{ii} \\ C1^{i} & -O3 &Li1 &Li1^{ii} \\ C1^{i} & -O3 &Li1 &Li1^{ii} \\ \end{array}$	24.8 (2) $152.87 (15)$ $-112.6 (2)$ $-87.6 (2)$ $-158.04 (16)$ $-68.08 (18)$ $-73.79 (18)$ $152.12 (13)$ $61.0 (2)$ $-73.05 (18)$ $162.48 (11)$ $28.40 (17)$ $-134.08 (16)$ $134.08 (16)$ $25.18 (15)$

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

# Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	Н…А	D····A	D—H···A
O2—H1W····O1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.81 (3)	2.10 (3)	2.905 (2)	176 (3)
$O2-H2W\cdots O3^{v}$	0.89 (3)	2.01 (3)	2.883 (2)	169 (3)

Symmetry codes: (iv) x, -y+1, z+1/2; (v) -x, -y+2, -z+1.