

Dibromo(*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethane-1,2-diamine)-zinc(II)

Helene Citeau, Olaf Conrad and Dean M. Giolando*

Department of Chemistry, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606, USA

Correspondence e-mail: dgiolan@uoft02.utoledo.edu

Key indicators

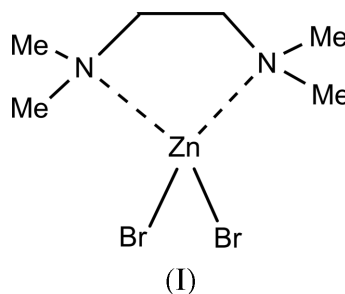
Single-crystal X-ray study
 T = 101 K
 Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009 \text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.045
 wR factor = 0.112
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The structure of the title compound, $[\text{ZnBr}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2)]$, which is interesting from the metal coordination point of view, was determined by direct methods on 15672 observed reflections with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. The asymmetric unit contains two molecules on general positions.

Comment

It is interesting to note that in the title compound, (I), there are weak interactions between Br atoms and their neighboring H atoms, as evidenced by short Br \cdots H distances, e.g. Br1 \cdots H4Bⁱ = 3.00 (5), Br1 \cdots H7Bⁱⁱ = 2.94 (7) \AA [symmetry codes: (i) $\frac{3}{2} - x, -\frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (ii) $x + 1, y - 1, z$; sum of Pauling's (1960) van der Waals radii is 3.15 \AA].



Experimental

Under an inert nitrogen atmosphere, *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethylenediamine (tmeda) was added slowly to a vigorously stirred solution of zinc dibromide in ethanol, with a 1:1 stoichiometry. After overnight stirring, filtration and washing in ethanol, white crystals with the shape of thin needles were obtained. The melting point was determined to be 452 K (literature 455 K; Noltes, 1964).

Crystal data

$[\text{ZnBr}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2)]$
 $M_r = 341.40$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 8.0995$ (5) \AA
 $b = 11.7771$ (4) \AA
 $c = 24.3528$ (16) \AA
 $\beta = 99.473$ (3) $^\circ$
 $V = 2291.3$ (2) \AA^3
 $Z = 8$

$D_x = 1.979 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 5552 reflections
 $\theta = 3.1\text{--}27.3^\circ$
 $\mu = 9.07 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 100$ (2) K
 Needle, colorless
 $0.56 \times 0.10 \times 0.06 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker Platform Diffractometer with 1K area-detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: empirical by multipole expansion (Blessing, 1995)
 $T_{\min} = 0.201, T_{\max} = 0.496$

15 672 measured reflections
 5889 independent reflections
 4111 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.067$
 $\theta_{\max} = 29.7^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 10$
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$
 $l = -30 \rightarrow 32$

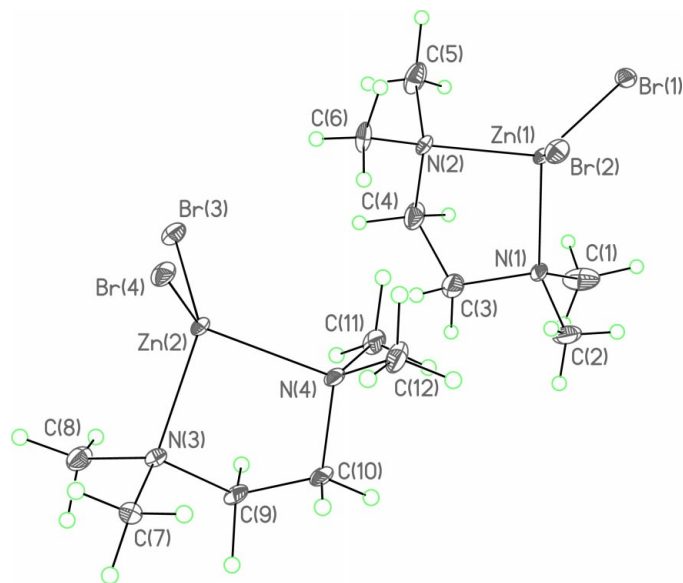


Figure 1
Plot (Bruker, 1998) of the two molecules of $[\text{Zn}(\text{tmeda})\text{Br}_2]$ in one asymmetric unit.

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.112$
 $S = 0.98$
 5889 reflections
 327 parameters

All H-atom parameters refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0608P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.45 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Br1—Zn1	2.3419 (8)	Zn1—N1	2.099 (5)
Br2—Zn1	2.3579 (8)	Zn1—N2	2.096 (5)
Br3—Zn2	2.3685 (8)	Zn2—N3	2.086 (5)
Br4—Zn2	2.3522 (8)	Zn2—N4	2.127 (4)
Br1—Zn1—Br2	117.57 (3)	Br3—Zn2—Br4	119.63 (3)
N1—Zn1—N2	88.10 (18)	N3—Zn2—N4	87.31 (18)

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997; data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and the *Toledo Cifomatic*.

We thank the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Toledo for generous financial support of the X-ray diffraction facility.

References

- Blessing, R. H. (1995). *Acta Cryst.* **A51**, 33–58.
 Bruker (1997). *SMART* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Bruker (1998). *SHELXTL*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Noltes, J. G. (1964). *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1**, 377–383.
 Pauling, L. (1960). *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, 3rd ed. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). *Acta Cryst.* **A46**, 467–473.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.