

trans-Bis(acetonitrile-*N*)tetraaquanickel(II) dibromide

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The structure of *trans*-[Ni(CH₃CN)₂(H₂O)₄]Br₂ has been determined at 153 K. The complex possesses *C_i* symmetry, with the Ni^{II} atom lying on an inversion center. The Ni atom is coordinated to four water molecules in the equatorial plane and to two *trans* acetonitrile molecules. In the crystal, a three-dimensional structure is formed by hydrogen bonding involving the lattice Br⁻ ions and the coordinated water molecules.

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

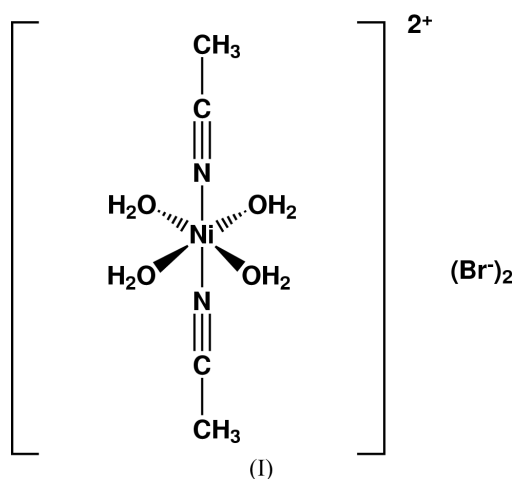
T = 153 KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008 \text{ \AA}$ *R* factor = 0.040*wR* factor = 0.112

Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7

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

Comment

trans-[Ni(CH₃CN)₂(H₂O)₄]Br₂, (I), was prepared by accident. The structure is isomorphous with the cobalt(II) complex (Depree *et al.*, 2000).



Experimental

The title compound was prepared during attempts to synthesize an NiBr₂ complex of a substituted pyrazine ligand in acetonitrile.

Crystal data

[Ni(C₂H₃N)₂(H₂O)₄]Br₂*M_r* = 372.70Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c**a* = 6.8839 (11) Å*b* = 12.4630 (17) Å*c* = 7.9173 (12) Å β = 111.127 (18)°*V* = 633.60 (16) Å³*Z* = 2*D_x* = 1.954 Mg m⁻³Mo *K*α radiation

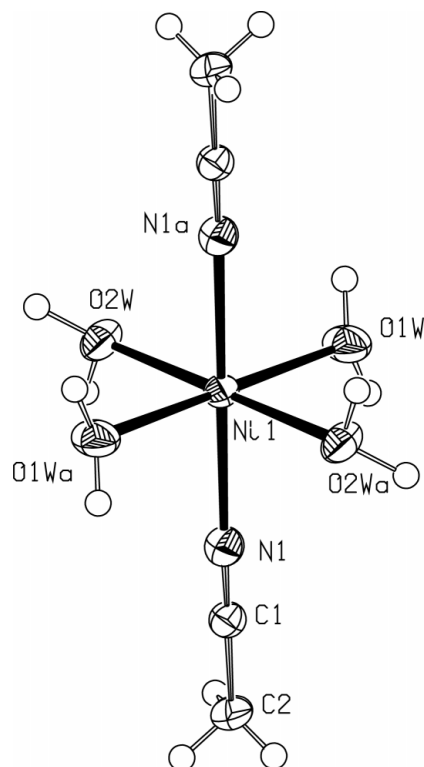
Cell parameters from 3712

reflections

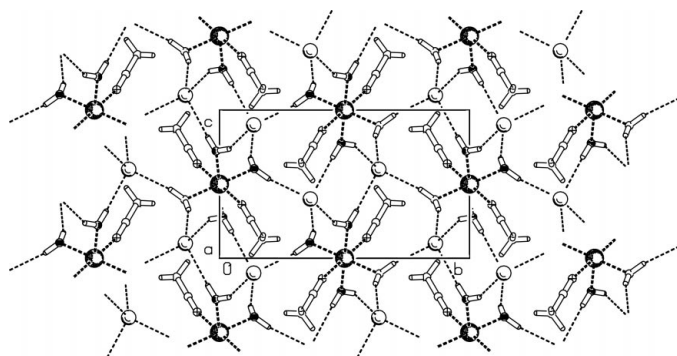
 θ = 3.2–26.0° μ = 7.83 mm⁻¹*T* = 153 (2) K

Block, blue–green

0.50 × 0.35 × 0.35 mm


Figure 1

A perspective view of the $[\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2+}$ cation, showing the numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level.


Figure 2

Packing diagram illustrating the $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Br}$ bonds in the structure of $\text{trans}-[\text{Ni}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]\text{Br}_2$ viewed down the a axis.

Data collection

Stoe Image Plate Diffraction System
 φ oscillation scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (PLATON; Spek, 1990)
 $T_{\min} = 0.067$, $T_{\max} = 0.214$
 4033 measured reflections

1231 independent reflections
 1049 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.079$
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 15$
 $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.112$
 $S = 1.06$
 1231 reflections
 90 parameters
 All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0727P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.01 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97
 Extinction coefficient: 0.021 (3)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1WA}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{i}}$	0.80 (9)	2.57 (9)	3.298 (4)	152 (8)
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1WB}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86 (8)	2.42 (8)	3.275 (4)	168 (6)
$\text{O2W}-\text{H2WA}\cdots\text{Br1}$	0.83 (10)	2.48 (10)	3.275 (4)	162 (7)
$\text{O2W}-\text{H2WB}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89 (7)	2.46 (7)	3.339 (4)	170 (6)

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

The H atoms were located from difference Fourier maps and were refined isotropically. A semi-empirical absorption correction was applied using the *MULscanABS* routine in *PLATON99* (Spek, 1990).

Data collection: *EXPOSE* (Stoe & Cie, 2000); cell refinement: *CELL* (Stoe & Cie, 2000); data reduction: *INTEGRATE* (Stoe & Cie, 2000); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 1990); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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