

Ray J. Butcher,* Yilma Gultneh
and A. Raza KhanDepartment of Chemistry, Howard University,
Washington, DC 20059, USACorrespondence e-mail:
butcher@harker.nrl.navy.mil

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
T = 293 K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006 \text{ \AA}$
Disorder in solvent or counterion
R factor = 0.055
wR factor = 0.156
Data-to-parameter ratio = 9.8For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

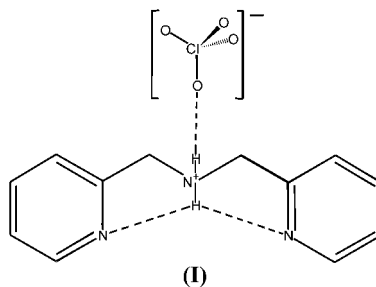
Bis(2-pyridylmethyl)ammonium perchlorate

The title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_3^+\cdot\text{ClO}_4^-$, crystallizes from a solution of bis(2-pyridylmethyl)amine and HClO_4 in water/DMF (3:1, v/v) with the secondary amine N atom protonated. The two pyridine arms of the ligand are held in a closed conformation through a strong bifurcated hydrogen bond from one of the ammonium H atoms. The ClO_4^- anion is also hydrogen bonded to the same H atom of the ammonium N atom, with an $\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$ distance of 2.899 (4) \AA . The other ammonium H atom is hydrogen bonded to an O atom of a symmetry-related perchlorate anion.

Received 24 June 2002
Accepted 12 July 2002
Online 19 July 2002

Comment

Bis(2-pyridylmethyl)amine has been used as chelating ligand for several metal ions, as a single unit, or as two or more units bridged by other groups through the amine N atom (Gultneh *et al.*, 1999; Palaniandavar *et al.*, 1995). We report here the structure of the perchlorate salt, (I), of the protonated compound. Because the $\text{p}K_a$ of the amine N atom (determined to be 7.3) is much higher than those of the pyridyl groups ($\text{p}K_a$ of 2.26 and 1.12) (Romary *et al.*, 1967), the amine N atom is protonated, while the pyridyl N atoms are hydrogen bonded at longer distances. The N—H bond lengths were constrained to be 0.90 \AA , with tetrahedral angles about the central amine N atom. The $\text{N}_{\text{pyridyl}}\cdots\text{H}$ distances are far longer [N1A \cdots H1N 2.53 (1) and N1A \cdots H2N 2.52 (1) \AA ; N1B \cdots H1N 2.48 (1) and N1B \cdots H2N 2.56 (1) \AA]. Based on N—H \cdots N angles, atom H1N forms a hydrogen bond with N1B [129 (1) $^\circ$] and H2N with N1A [125 (1) $^\circ$]. The perchlorate ion O atoms are involved in hydrogen bonds with the amine H atoms, with variable N—H \cdots O perchlorate angles ranging from 130 (1) to 159 (1) $^\circ$. The amine–pyridine N \cdots N distances are 2.657 (3) and 2.649 (3) \AA , while the intramolecular pyridine–pyridine N \cdots N distance is 4.511 (3) \AA . The average $\text{N}_{\text{amine}}\text{—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{pyridyl}}$ angle is 127 (15) $^\circ$.

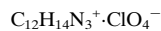


Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by the reaction, at ice temperature, of 2-picolyl chloride and 2-(aminomethyl)pyridine in basic aqueous solution by a literature method (Romary *et al.*, 1967)

and was purified by vacuum distillation. On dissolving the yellow oil in DMF/H₂O (3/1) and adding aqueous HClO₄, the perchlorate salt of the monoprotonated compound crystallized out as clear yellow crystals.

Crystal data



$M_r = 299.71$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

$a = 11.3201(18) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 14.422(2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 17.073(3) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 2787.3(7) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$D_x = 1.428 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Cell parameters from 26 reflections

$\theta = 11.6\text{--}13.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.29 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$

Plate, pale yellow

$0.84 \times 0.56 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Siemens P4S diffractometer

$2\theta/\omega$ scans

Absorption correction: *refdelf* (*SHELXTL*; Sheldrick, 1997)

$T_{\min} = 0.728$, $T_{\max} = 0.971$

2448 measured reflections

2448 independent reflections

1676 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 0$

$k = -17 \rightarrow 0$

$l = -20 \rightarrow 0$

3 standard reflections

every 97 reflections

intensity decay: 1.0%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$

$wR(F^2) = 0.156$

$S = 1.03$

2448 reflections

250 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.065P)^2 + 2.1051P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

Table 1

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

$D\text{--}H\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H\cdots A$
$N\text{--}H1N\cdots O3C^i$	0.90	2.18	3.015 (17)	154
$N\text{--}H1N\cdots O2B^i$	0.90	2.10	2.789 (10)	132
$N\text{--}H1N\cdots O3A^i$	0.90	2.07	2.869 (7)	147
$N\text{--}H2N\cdots O1C$	0.90	2.11	2.953 (18)	155
$N\text{--}H2N\cdots O1D$	0.90	2.10	2.958 (19)	159
$N\text{--}H2N\cdots O2A$	0.90	2.11	2.875 (9)	143
$N\text{--}H2N\cdots O1B$	0.90	2.43	3.095 (13)	130

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

Molecule (I) crystallized in the orthorhombic system; space group *Pbca* was assumed from the systematic absences. H atoms were treated as riding atoms (C–H 0.93 and 0.97 \AA ; N–H 0.9 \AA). The disordered perchlorate anion was modeled with four sets of four O atoms, each set restrained to tetrahedral geometry, and with the sum of their occupancies (0.471, 0.287, 0.145 and 0.097, respectively) constrained to be equal to one.

Data collection: *XSCANS* (Siemens, 1994); cell refinement: *XSCANS*; data reduction: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL*; program(s) used to refine

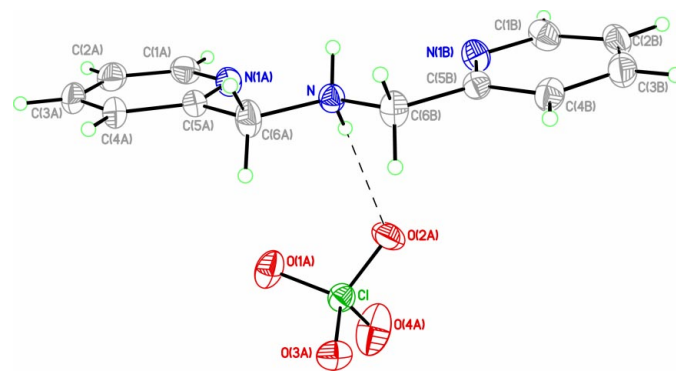


Figure 1

View of the ion pair of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 20% probability level. H atoms are represented by circles of arbitrary size.

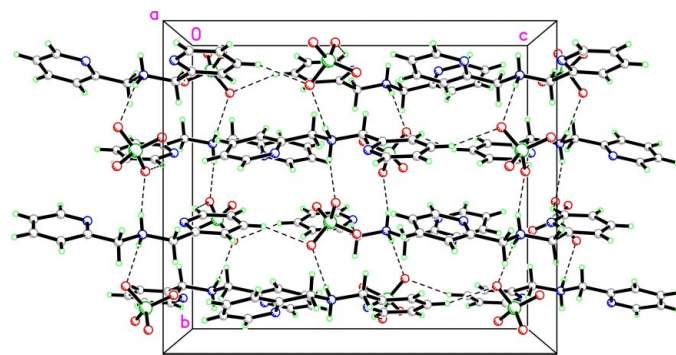


Figure 2

The molecular packing of (I), viewed along the *a* axis.

structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

RJB acknowledges the DoD for funds to upgrade the diffractometer. YG acknowledges the NIH–MBRS program for funding.

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