ISSN 1600-5368

Hapipah Ali,^a Nur Ashikin Khamis,^a W. Jefri Basirun^a and Bohari M. Yamin^b*

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and ^bSchool of Chemical Sciences and Food Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: bohari@pkrisc.cc.ukm.my

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 KMean $\sigma(\text{C-C}) = 0.006 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.064 wR factor = 0.145 Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.6

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

Bis{2'-[1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)ethylidene]benzohydrazido}bis(pyridine-*kN*)zinc(II)

In the centrosymmetric title compound, $[Zn(C_{15}H_{13}N_2O_2)_2(C_5H_5N)_2]$, the Zn atom is chelated by the O and N atoms of two bidentate ligands. The coordination geometry of the central Zn atom is octahedral. The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular $C-H\cdots$ O interactions.

Received 12 May 2004 Accepted 17 May 2004 Online 29 May 2004

Comment

Recrystallization of $[Zn(C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2)_2]$ from DMSO gives dimeric $[Zn_2(C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2)_2(C_2H_6OS)_2]$ (Ali *et al.*, 2003). However, the title compound, (I), obtained by recrystallization of the same complex from pyridine, is monomeric and centrosymmetric about the central Zn atom (Fig. 1). The coordination geometry of the Zn atom is octahedral, where atoms N1, N1ⁱ, O2 and O2ⁱ (symmetry code as in Table 1) occupy the equatorial positions, with the *cis* angles lying in the range 76.19 (8)–92.88 (9) $^{\circ}$. The bidentate ligands chelate to the Zn atom via O and N atoms. Two pyridine groups occupy the axial positions. The basal atoms (Zn1, O2, $N1^{i}$, $O2^{i}$ and N1) are perfectly coplanar. The Zn1-N1 bond length of 2.2222 (10) Å is slightly longer than that in the complex $[Zn_2(C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2)_2(C_2H_6OS)_2], viz. 2.0466 (16) Å (Ali et al.,$ 2003). The structural dimensions of the bidentate ligand (Table 1) are in the normal ranges (Allen et al., 1987; Orpen et al., 1989) and comparable with those in the dimeric DMSO complex. The chelate ring Zn1/O2/C9/N2/N1¹ is planar, with a maximum deviation from the mean plane of 0.072 (2) Å for atom O2. The benzene ring C9/C10-C15 and the phenol group O1/C1-C6 are each planar and form a dihedral angle of 37.5 (2)°. There are intramolecular $O-H \cdots N$ and $C-H \cdots O$ interactions (Table 2). The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular $C13-H13A\cdots O1^{ii}$ interactions (symmetry code as in Table 2), which form zigzag polymeric chains extending along the b axis (Fig. 2).



© 2004 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved

Experimental

The complex was synthesized by the template condensation of 2-hydroxyacetophenonebenzhydrazide (0.3 g, 2.2 mmol) with zinc acetate dihydrate (0.24 g, 1.1 mmol) by refluxing and stirring in ethanol for 5 h. The light-yellow solid was filtered off and recrystallized from pyridine-ethanol.

 $D_x = 1.340 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation Cell parameters from 2851

reflections $\theta = 1.9-27.0^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.73 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 (2) KBlock, light yellow

 $R_{\rm int}=0.026$

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 27.0^{\circ}$

 $h = -13 \rightarrow 11$

 $k = -19 \rightarrow 15$

 $l=-13\rightarrow14$

 $0.29 \times 0.20 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$

3933 independent reflections

3304 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Crystal data

[Zn(C15H13N2O2)2(C5H5N)2]
$M_r = 730.12$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
a = 10.3531 (11) Å
b = 15.0133 (16) Å
c = 11.6892 (12) Å
$\beta = 95.138 \ (2)^{\circ}$
V = 1809.6 (3) Å ³
Z = 2

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD areadetector diffractometer ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{min} = 0.817, T_{max} = 0.892$ 9919 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0583P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.064$	+ 0.6177P]
$wR(F^2) = 0.145$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.22	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
3933 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.54 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
237 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.24 \text{ e} \text{ \AA}^{-3}$
H atoms treated by a mixture of	
independent and constrained	
refinement	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1-O2 ⁱ	2.0261 (19)	O2-C9	1.267 (3)
Zn1-N3 ⁱ	2.222 (3)	N1-C7	1.284 (4)
Zn1-N1 ⁱ	2.223 (2)	N1-N2 ⁱ	1.395 (3)
O1-C5	1.351 (5)	N2-C9	1.312 (4)
$O2^{i}-Zn1-O2$	180	O2-Zn1-N1	103.81 (8)
O2-Zn1-N3 ⁱ	90.56 (9)	N3 ⁱ -Zn1-N1	92.88 (9)
O2-Zn1-N3	89.44 (9)	N3-Zn1-N1	87.12 (9)
N3 ⁱ -Zn1-N3	180	N1-Zn1-N1 ⁱ	180
O2 ⁱ -Zn1-N1	76.19 (8)		

Symmetry code: (i) 2 - x, -y, 1 - z.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$\overline{D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A}$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdots A$
$\overline{\begin{array}{c} 01 - H10 \cdots N1 \\ 01 - H10 \cdots N2^{i} \\ C8 - H8A \cdots O2 \\ C13 - H13A \cdots O1^{ii} \end{array}}$	0.77 (4)	2.56 (4)	3.120 (4)	131 (3)
	0.77 (4)	1.83 (4)	2.545 (4)	155 (3)
	0.96	2.24	3.185 (4)	167
	0.93	2.50	3.344 (5)	152

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

After their location in a difference map, all H atoms except those on atom O1 were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on the parent C atom, with C-H = 0.93-0.96 Å with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2$ or



The molecular structure of the title compound, (I), with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. The suffix A corresponds to symmetry code (i) in Table 1.





Packing diagram of the title complex, viewed down the c axis. Dashed lines denote $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds.

 $1.5U_{eq}(C)$. The H atom on O1 was located in a Fourier difference map and refined isotropically.

Data collection: *SMART* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*, *PARST* (Nardelli, 1995) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

The authors thank the Malaysian Government and both Universiti Malaya and Kebangsaan Malaysia for research grants IRPA Nos. 09-02-03-0125 and 09-02-02-993, respectively.

References

- Ali, H. M., Kadir, Z., Yusof, M. S. M. & Yamin, B. M. (2003). Acta Cryst. E59, m655–657.
- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, pp. S1–19.
- Nardelli, M. (1995). J. Appl. Cryst. 28, 659.
- Orpen, A. G., Brammer, L., Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G. & Taylor, R. (1989). J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans. pp. S1–83.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany. Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXTL. Version 5.1. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA. Siemens (1996). SMART and SAINT. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.Spek, A. L. (2003). J. Appl. Cryst. 36, 7–13.