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## Diaquabis(biuretato- $\kappa^2 O, O'$ )nickel(II) dichloride

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### **Key indicators**

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 KMean  $\sigma(N-C) = 0.004 \text{ Å}$  R factor = 0.047 wR factor = 0.101Data-to-parameter ratio = 23.5

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

The title compound,  $[Ni(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2(H_2O)_2]Cl_2$ , contains  $Ni^{2+}$  cations octahedrally coordinated by two bidentate biuret molecules in an O,O'-bidentate coordination mode and two water molecules, the latter in a *trans* configuration. Two chloride anions provide charge compensation. Numerous  $N-H\cdots O$  (mean  $H\cdots O=2.17$  Å, mean  $N-H\cdots O=164^\circ$  and mean  $N\cdots O=2.991$  Å),  $N-H\cdots Cl$  (mean  $H\cdots Cl=2.46$  Å, mean  $N-H\cdots Cl=162^\circ$  and mean  $N\cdots Cl=3.278$  Å) and  $N-H\cdots Cl=162^\circ$  and mean  $N\cdots Cl=162^\circ$  a

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### Comment

Biuret, H<sub>2</sub>N-CO-NH-CO-NH<sub>2</sub> (or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>), has long been recognized as a ligand in coordination chemistry (Wiedemann, 1848). In low-pH or neutral conditions, biuret commonly shows *O*,*O'*-bidentate coordination to metal cations [*e.g.* with zinc (Nardelli *et al.*, 1963), copper (Freeman & Smith, 1966) or samarium (Haddad, 1987)]. When biuret is deprotonated in basic conditions, *N*,*N'*-bidentate coordination can arise [*e.g.* with copper (Pajunen & Pajunen, 1982)].

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_2N & H & NH_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ H_2O & Ni & OH_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ H_2N & NH_2 \end{bmatrix}^{2+} \cdot 2 CI^{-1}$$
(I)

In the present paper, we report the synthesis and structure of a nickel(II) complex of biuret, viz. [Ni(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>]Cl<sub>2</sub>, (I) (Fig. 1). Compound (I) contains Ni<sup>2+</sup> cations coordinated by two distinct biuret molecules, in O,O'-bidentate mode (thus forming six-membered chelate rings), and two trans water molecules. The structure is completed by two uncoordinated chloride ions, which provide charge balance and participate in an extensive hydrogen-bond network (see below). The resulting NiO<sub>6</sub> moiety of the [Ni(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>-N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> grouping (Table 1) is close to being an undistorted octahedron [Ni-O = 2.014 (2)-2.083 (2) Å, mean

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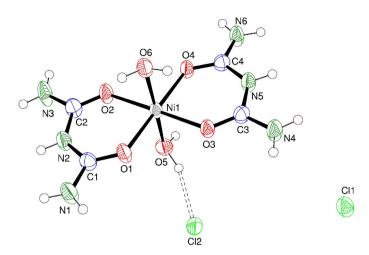
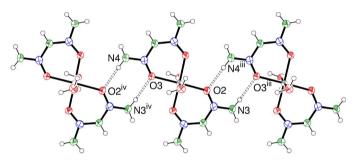


Figure 1
Asymmetric unit of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. H atoms are drawn as small spheres of arbitrary radii and the hydrogen bond is indicated by dashed lines.



**Figure 2** Detail of (I), showing how the N3-H4 $\cdots$ O3<sup>iii</sup> and N4-H6 $\cdots$ O2<sup>iv</sup> hydrogen bonds (dashed lines; see Table 2 for symmetry codes) link the [Ni(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>2+</sup> groupings into an infinite chain propagating along [100].

Ni-O = 2.041 (3) Å; cis and trans O-Ni-O = 87.47 (9)93.51 (8)° and 176.14 (9)–178.94 (8)°, respectively], indicating that the nickel(II) cation is a good 'fit' for the biuret O,O' bite angle. The two biuret molecules in (I) can be broken down into two H<sub>2</sub>N-CO-NH fragments, fused via the central HN group [i.e. via atoms N2 and N5 in (I)]. For the non-H atoms, the four H<sub>2</sub>N-CO-NH fragments are all essentially planar (for C1/O1/N1/N2, r.m.s. deviation from the least-squares plane = 0.0021 Å; for C2/O2/N2/N3, 0.0017 Å; for C3/O3/N4/ N5, 0.0023 Å; for C4/O4/N5/N6, 0.0032 Å). The dihedral angle between the C1- and C2-containing fragments is 4.8 (3)°, with a corresponding value of 3.19 (3)° for the C3 and C4 fragments. This configuration can be compared with a twist angle between the fused H<sub>2</sub>N-CO-NH fragments of 6.35° in  $[Cu(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2]Cl_2$  (Freeman & Smith, 1966). The dihedral angle between mean planes of the two biuret ligand molecules in (I) is  $1.90 (13)^{\circ}$ .

The Ni atom in (I) is slightly displaced from the least-squares plane of the approximate square of biuret O atoms (O1–O4) coordinating to it, by 0.0086 (13) Å. The biuret  $O_4$  square itself is slightly folded, with deviations from the O1–O4 mean plane of -0.0121 (12), 0.0119 (12), 0.0121 (12) and

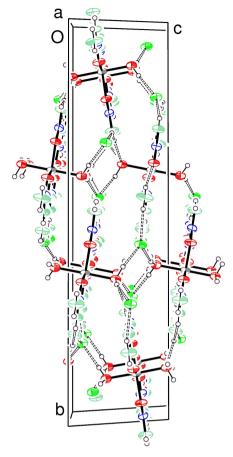


Figure 3
Projection on to (100) of (I), showing the hydrogen-bond cross-linking (dashed lines) between the chains shown in Fig. 2.

-0.0119 (12) Å for atoms O1, O2, O3 and O4, respectively. In the copper analogue (Freeman & Smith, 1966), the CuO<sub>4</sub> square is constrained by space-group symmetry to be perfectly flat. Overall, the  $[Ni(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2]^{2+}$  grouping in (I) is close to planar [r.m.s. deviation from the mean plane = 0.030 Å; maximum deviation = 0.076 (3) Å for N2], whereas the  $[Cu(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2]^{2+}$  grouping in  $[Cu(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2]Cl_2$  is distinctly puckered (Freeman & Smith, 1966) about the O···O' axes (bite lines) of the biuret molecules. As well as electrostatic and van der Waals forces, numerous hydrogen bonds (Table 2) help to define the crystal packing in (I). These include N-H···O bonds (mean H···O = 2.17 Å, mean N- $H \cdot \cdot \cdot O = 164^{\circ}$  and mean  $N \cdot \cdot \cdot O = 2.991 \text{ Å}$ ) to O acceptors from both the biuret and the water ligands, N-H···Cl interactions (mean  $H \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 2.46 \text{ Å}$ , mean  $N - H \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 162^{\circ}$  and mean  $N \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 3.278 \text{ Å}$ ) and  $O - H \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl$  interactions (mean  $H \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl =$ 2.19 Å, mean  $O-H \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 159^{\circ}$  and mean  $O \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 3.068$  Å).

Perhaps the most interesting hydrogen bonds are N3— $H4\cdots O3^{iii}$  and N4— $H6\cdots O2^{iv}$  (see Fig. 2 and Table 2 for symmetry information), which link the [Ni( $C_2H_5N_3O_2$ )<sub>2</sub>- $(H_2O)_2$ ]<sup>2+</sup> groupings into a chain propagating along [100]. The supramolecular (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) motif is an  $R_2^2$ (8) ring. The remaining H bonds serve to crosslink the [100] chains into a three-dimensional network (Fig. 3) *via* the chloride ions. Overall, Cl1 and Cl2 accept five hydrogen bonds each.

## **Experimental**

Aqueous solutions of  $NiCl_2$  and biuret (both 0.1 M) were mixed in a 1:1 ratio at room temperature, resulting in a green solution. Small block-like green crystals of (I) grew over the course of a few days as the water slowly evaporated and were harvested by vacuum filtration and washing with acetone.

## Crystal data

$[Ni(C_2H_5N_3O_2)_2(H_2O)_2]Cl_2$	$D_x = 1.780 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 371.82$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 3015
a = 7.3872 (4) Å	reflections
b = 27.5675 (16)  Å	$\theta = 3.0 – 29.5^{\circ}$
c = 7.6687 (4) Å	$\mu = 1.82 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 117.344 \ (1)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2)  K
$V = 1387.21 (13) \text{ Å}^3$	Block, green
Z = 4	$0.15 \times 0.12 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD	4037 independent reflections
diffractometer	2416 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{\rm int} = 0.053$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{\rm max} = 30.0^{\circ}$
(SADABS; Bruker, 1999)	$h = -10 \rightarrow 8$
$T_{\min} = 0.773, T_{\max} = 0.839$	$k = -38 \rightarrow 38$
14042 measured reflections	$l = -9 \rightarrow 10$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0438P)^2]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.101$	where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 0.96	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
4037 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.76 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
172 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\min} = -0.35 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

**Table 1** Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Ni1 – O3	2.014 (2)	Ni1-O1	2.024 (2)
Ni1 – O2	2.018 (2)	Ni1-O6	2.080 (2)
Ni1 – O4	2.024 (2)	Ni1-O5	2.083 (2)
O1-C1-N2-C2	-5.1 (6)	O4-C4-N5-C3	4.3 (6)
O2-C2-N2-C1	6.7 (6)	O3-C3-N5-C4	-3.3 (6)

**Table 2** Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\mathbf{H}\cdot\cdot\cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathbf{H}\cdot\cdot\cdot A$
N1-H1···Cl2i	0.86	2.49	3.340 (3)	173
$N1-H2\cdots O5^{ii}$	0.86	2.33	3.089 (4)	147
N2−H3···Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.45	3.266 (3)	158
N3-H4···O3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.86	2.10	2.943 (4)	168
N3-H5···Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.43	3.239 (3)	158
$N4-H6\cdots O2^{iv}$	0.86	2.06	2.910 (4)	168
N4—H7···Cl1 <sup>v</sup>	0.86	2.45	3.252 (3)	155
N5-H8···Cl1 <sup>v</sup>	0.86	2.51	3.310 (3)	156
N6−H9···Cl1 <sup>vi</sup>	0.86	2.41	3.259 (3)	169
N6−H10···O6 <sup>vii</sup>	0.86	2.17	3.023 (3)	173
O5-H11···Cl2	0.94	2.16	3.068 (2)	161
O5−H12···Cl1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.91	2.21	3.115 (2)	171
O6-H13···Cl2 <sup>viii</sup>	0.98	2.18	3.060(2)	149
O6-H14···Cl1 <sup>viii</sup>	0.88	2.20	3.027 (2)	155

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

The water H atoms were found in difference maps and were refined as riding on their carrier atoms in their as-found relative positions. The N-bound H atoms were placed in calculated positions assuming  $sp^2$  hybridization for the N atoms and refined as riding on their carrier atoms. The constraint  $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H})=1.2U_{\rm eq}({\rm carrier~atom})$  was applied in all cases.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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