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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.047
 wR factor = 0.108
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.4For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

Bis[2-(cyclohexyliminomethyl)-4-nitrophenolato]zinc(II)

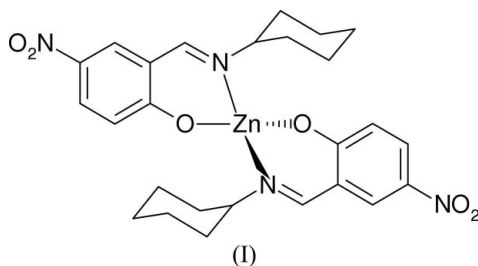
In the mononuclear title compound, $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3)_2]$, the Zn^{II} atom is four-coordinated in a distorted tetrahedral configuration by two imine N and two phenolate O atoms from two Schiff base ligands.

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Comment

Previously, some Schiff base zinc(II) compounds (You, 2005*a,b,c*) have been reported. As an extension of the work on these compounds, the title zinc(II) compound, (I), is reported here.

Complex (I), a mononuclear zinc(II) compound (Fig. 1), is structurally similar to bis[2-(cyclopropyliminomethyl)phenolato]zinc(II), [(II); You *et al.*, 2003]. The bond lengths and angles (Table 1) in (I) are comparable to those in (II). The central Zn^{II} atom is four-coordinated by two imine N and two phenolate O atoms from two Schiff base ligands. This ZnN_2O_2 coordination forms a distorted tetrahedral geometry, with angles subtended at the Zn^{II} atom in the range $96.25(7)$ – $123.95(8)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, centrosymmetrically related molecules are linked through $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2) and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions involving the C1–C6 benzene ring (centroid $Cg1$).

Experimental

Cyclohexylamine (0.1 mmol, 9.9 mg) and 5-nitrosalicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 16.7 mg) were dissolved in MeOH (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min to give a clear yellow solution. To this solution was added a MeOH solution (5 ml) of $\text{Zn}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1 mmol, 25.6 mg), with stirring. The resulting mixture was stirred for another 10 min at room temperature. After keeping the filtrate in air for 11 d, colourless block-shaped crystals were formed at the bottom of the vessel.

Crystal data

[Zn(C₁₃H₁₅N₂O₃)₂]
M_r = 559.91
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$
a = 10.759 (1) Å
b = 11.108 (1) Å
c = 12.439 (1) Å
 α = 113.74 (1)°
 β = 104.39 (1)°
 γ = 94.99 (1)°
V = 1288.5 (2) Å³

Z = 2
D_x = 1.443 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 4267 reflections
 θ = 2.3–25.5°
 μ = 1.00 mm⁻¹
T = 298 (2) K
 Block, colourless
 0.21 × 0.12 × 0.11 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.817, *T_{max}* = 0.898
 14907 measured reflections

5819 independent reflections
 4828 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.034
 θ_{max} = 27.5°
h = -13 → 13
k = -14 → 14
l = -16 → 16

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.047
wR (*F*²) = 0.108
S = 1.09
 5819 reflections
 334 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0471P)^2 + 0.1392P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.29 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.35 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1–O2	1.918 (2)	Zn1–N1	1.998 (2)
Zn1–O1	1.927 (2)	Zn1–N2	2.000 (2)
O2–Zn1–O1	119.44 (8)	O2–Zn1–N2	96.40 (7)
O2–Zn1–N1	112.74 (8)	O1–Zn1–N2	109.86 (8)
O1–Zn1–N1	96.25 (7)	N1–Zn1–N2	123.95 (8)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> –H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H... <i>A</i>
C8–H8...O3 ⁱ	0.98	2.43	3.380 (3)	163
C24–H24B...Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.78	3.680 (4)	155

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$. Note: Cg1 is the centroid of the C1–C6 benzene ring.

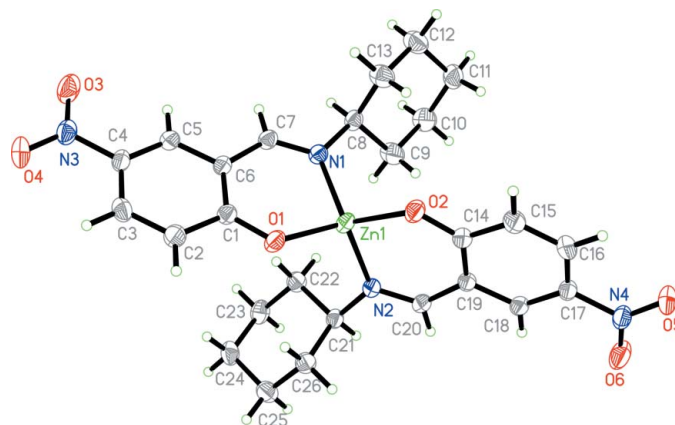


Figure 1

The structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H distances in the range 0.93–0.98 Å and *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C).

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

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