

Zhong-Lu You

Department of Chemistry and Chemical
Engineering, Liaoning Normal University,
Dalian 116029, People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:
youzhonglu@yahoo.com.cn

Key indicators

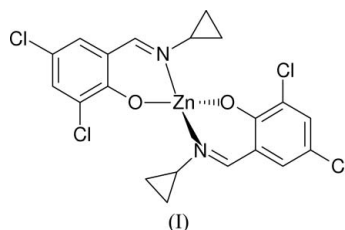
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.041
 wR factor = 0.105
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Bis[2,4-dichloro-6-(cyclopropyliminomethyl)-
phenolato]zinc(II)In the mononuclear title complex, $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{NO})_2]$, 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.

Received 25 October 2005

Accepted 31 October 2005

Online 5 November 2005

Comment

Recently, the crystal structures of some Schiff base zinc(II) compounds have been reported (You, 2005*a,b,c*). In continuation of the work on these compounds, the title zinc(II) compound, (I), is reported here.

Complex (I) is a mononuclear zinc(II) compound (Fig. 1), which is structurally similar to bis[2-(cyclopropyliminomethyl)phenolato]zinc(II) [(II); You *et al.*, 2003]. The bond lengths and angles (Table 1) are comparable to those in (II). As observed in (II), the central Zn^{II} atom is four-coordinated by two imine N and two phenolate O atoms from two Schiff base ligands. The angles subtended at the Zn^{II} atom [range $95.73(8)$ – $120.78(9)^\circ$] indicate a distorted tetrahedral geometry. In the crystal packing, symmetry-related molecules are linked *via* $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2) into a three-dimensional framework.

Experimental

Cyclopropylamine (0.1 mmol, 5.7 mg) and 3,5-dichlorosalicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 19.2 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 5 d, colourless plate-shaped crystals were formed at the bottom of the vessel.

Crystal data

 $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{NO})_2]$ $M_r = 523.52$ Monoclinic, $C2/c$ $a = 23.574(2)$ Å $b = 7.926(1)$ Å $c = 24.264(2)$ Å $\beta = 110.881(1)^\circ$ $V = 4235.9(7)$ Å³ $Z = 8$ $D_x = 1.642$ Mg m⁻³Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Cell parameters from 4332

reflections

 $\theta = 2.7$ – 24.2° $\mu = 1.68$ mm⁻¹ $T = 298(2)$ K

Plate, colourless

 $0.22 \times 0.18 \times 0.09$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.708$, $T_{\max} = 0.863$
 17686 measured reflections

4834 independent reflections
 3757 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
 $h = -30 \rightarrow 30$
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = -31 \rightarrow 31$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$
 $S = 1.02$
 4834 reflections
 262 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0439P)^2 + 4.452P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.54 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.39 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

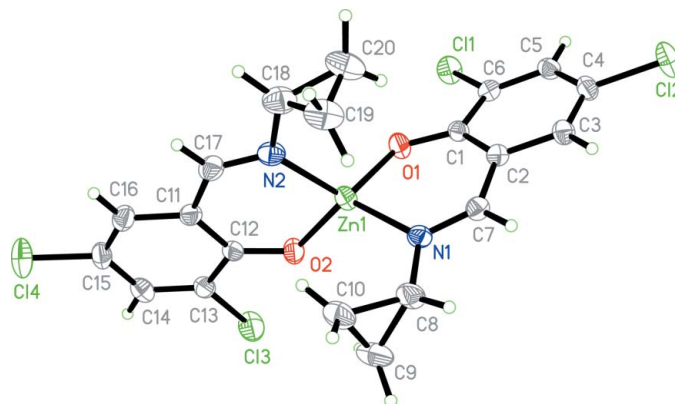


Figure 1 The structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Zn1—O2	1.895 (2)	Zn1—N1	2.008 (2)
Zn1—O1	1.917 (2)	Zn1—N2	2.017 (2)
O2—Zn1—O1	112.73 (9)	O2—Zn1—N2	96.27 (9)
O2—Zn1—N1	120.78 (9)	O1—Zn1—N2	117.88 (9)
O1—Zn1—N1	95.73 (8)	N1—Zn1—N2	115.06 (9)

Table 2

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C10—H10A \cdots Cl3 ⁱ	0.97	2.81	3.757 (3)	167
C17—H17 \cdots Cl1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.83	3.747 (3)	170

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

H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C—H distances in the range 0.93–0.98 \AA and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

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.

The author thanks the Liaoning Normal University, People's Republic of China, for funding this study.

References

- Bruker (1998). SMART (Version 5.628) and SAINT (Version 6.02). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997a). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997b). SHELXTL. Version 5.1. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- You, Z.-L. (2005a). Acta Cryst. E61, m1571–m1573.
- You, Z.-L. (2005b). Acta Cryst. C61, m456–m458.
- You, Z.-L. (2005c). Acta Cryst. C61, m383–m385.
- You, Z.-L., Lin, Y.-S., Liu, W.-S., Tan, M.-Y. & Zhu, H.-L. (2003). Acta Cryst. E59, m1025–m1027.