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Ying-Lan Su,^{a,b} Li-Ping Lu^a and Miao-Li Zhu^a*

^aInstitute of Molecular Science, Key Laboratory of Chemical Biology and Molecular Engineering of the Education Ministry, Shanxi University, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030006, People's Republic of China, and ^bChemistry Group of Basic Department, Shanxi Coal, Vocational and Technical College, Taiyuan, Shanxi 030031, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: miaoli@sxu.edu.cn

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 298 KMean $\sigma(\text{N-C}) = 0.004 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.036 wR factor = 0.086 Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6

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

Bis(biguanido- $\kappa^2 N, N'$)nickel(II) dihydrate

In the title compound, $[Ni(C_2H_6N_5)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$, the Ni cation (site symmetry $\overline{1}$) is coordinated by four N atoms from two bidenate ligands in a square-planar arrangement. A network of $O-H\cdots N$, $N-H\cdots N$ and $N-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds helps to consolidate the crystal packing.

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Comment

Biguanidine $(C_2H_7N_5)$ and its derivatives are moderately strong bases, forming well defined salts and possessing excellent capacity for coordination with transition metals, giving rise to highly coloured bidentate chelate complexes. Various metal complexes have been studied, such as [PtCl₄(C₄H₁₁N₅)-(DMSO)] (DMSO is dimethyl sulfoxide; Bentefrit *et al.*, 1997), [Co(C₄H₁₂N₅)Cl₃] (Lemoine *et al.*, 1996), [Zn(C₄H₁₂N₅)Cl₃] (Zhu *et al.*, 2002), [Cu(C₄H₁₀N₅)₂]·8H₂O, [Ni(C₄H₁₀N₅)₂] (Zhu *et al.*, 2002*a*,*b*), [Cu(C₆H₁₂N₅O)₂] (Lu & Zhu, 2003) and [Cu(C₂H₆N₅)₂]·2H₂O (Su *et al.*, 2005). We report here the structure of the title nickel complex, (I), containing deprotonated biguanidine anions.



Selected geometric parameters for (I) are listed in Table 1. The molecular structure and crystal packing are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Compound (I) contains square-planar Ni($C_2H_6N_5$)₂ groups, with the Ni atom (site symmetry $\overline{1}$) coordinated by two bidentate ligands. The Ni–N bond distances in (I) are very similar to those in [Ni($C_4H_{10}N_5$)₂] [1.848 (2) and 1.854 (2) Å; Zhu *et al.*, 2002*b*] and in [Ni($C_4H_{11}N_5$)₂](Cl)(OH) [1.863 (5) and 1.866 (5) Å; Lemoine *et al.*, 1996].

All the C-N bonds in (I) have some double-bond character (Table 1), with the C1-N1 and C2-N4 pairs bonded to Ni being the shortest bonds. In addition, deprotonation of the ligand significantly decreases the bond angle at the bridging N atom to 119.9 (2)°, compared with 124.9 (8) and 127.7 (5)° for neutral ligands (Bentefrit *et al.*, 1997; Lemoine *et al.*, 1996).

The molecules in the crystal structure are held together by a number of intermolecular hydrogen bonds involving the noncoordinated water molecules and the ligand N atoms (Table 2).

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Figure 1

The structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) 1 - x, 1 - y, -z.]



Figure 2

The packing of (I). Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

Experimental

An aqueous solution of NiCl₂·6H₂O was added dropwise to a KOH solution (pH 9) of biguanidine with stirring, in a 1:2 molar ratio. The yellow solution was filtered, and the filtrate was left at room temperature. Yellow crystals of the title complex formed after about one month.

Crystal data

[Ni(C2H6N5)2]·2H2O $M_r = 294.98$ Orthorhombic, Pbca a = 6.964 (5) Åb = 7.139(5) Å c = 22.193 (15) Å $V = 1103.3 (13) \text{ Å}^3$ Z = 4 $D_x = 1.776 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation Cell parameters from 1226 reflections $\theta = 4.2\text{--}25.2^\circ$ $\mu = 1.77 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 298 (2) K Plate, yellow 0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.02 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1K CCD area- detector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 2000) $T_{min} = 0.718, T_{max} = 0.965$	1154 independent reflections 761 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.064$ $\theta_{max} = 26.9^{\circ}$ $h = -8 \rightarrow 7$ $k = -9 \rightarrow 8$
5222 measured reflections	$l = -27 \rightarrow 27$
Refinement	
Refinement on F^2	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0452P)^2]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.086$	where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 0.89	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$

Table	1		

1154 reflections

79 parameters

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Ni1-N4	1.849 (2)	N3-C1	1.347 (4)
Ni1-N1	1.859 (2)	N3-C2	1.349 (3)
N1-C1	1.315 (4)	N4-C2	1.311 (4)
N2-C1	1.362 (3)	N5-C2	1.362 (4)
C1-N3-C2	119.9 (2)		

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

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.38 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.37 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

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

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$D1W - H2W \cdots N5$	0.81	2.23	3.022 (3)	166
$D1W - H1W \cdot \cdot \cdot N3^{i}$	0.80	2.17	2.958 (3)	167
$N5-H5B\cdotsO1W^{ii}$	0.86	2.12	2.967 (3)	168
$N5 - H5A \cdots N3^{iii}$	0.86	2.52	3.106 (3)	127
$N2 - H2B \cdots O1W^{iv}$	0.86	2.29	3.076 (4)	152
$N2 - H2A \cdots N1^{v}$	0.86	2.58	3.306 (4)	143

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{3}{2}$, $y + \frac{1}{2}$, z; (ii) -x + 1, $y - \frac{1}{2}$, $-z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}$, $y + \frac{1}{2}$, z; (iv) x, y - 1, z; (v) $-x + \frac{3}{2}$, $y - \frac{1}{2}$, z.

H atoms attached to N were positioned geometrically (N-H = 0.86 Å) and refined as riding with the constraint $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(N)$. H atoms attached to O were located in a difference map and refined as riding in their as-found relative positions, with $U_{iso}(H) =$ $1.5U_{eq}(O).$

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL/PC (Sheldrick, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL/PC.

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