

(2,2'-Diamino-4,4'-bi-1,3-thiazole- κ^2N,N')-bis(glycinato- κ^2N,O)nickel(II) dihydrate**Bing-Xin Liu,^a Jian-Yong Yu^a and Duan-Jun Xu^{b,*}**^aDepartment of Chemistry, Shanghai University, People's Republic of China, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, People's Republic of China

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Key indicatorsSingle-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 295$ K
Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.025
 wR factor = 0.063
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.6For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{S}_2)] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the Ni^{II} atom is located on a twofold axis and is coordinated by a diaminobithiazole ligand and two glycinate anions in a distorted octahedral geometry. The glycinate anions chelate to the Ni^{II} atom through the amino N and carboxyl O atoms, and display an envelope conformation. Hydrogen bonding consolidates the crystal structure.

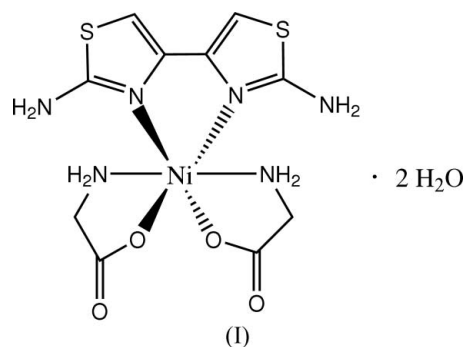
Received 16 December 2005

Accepted 3 January 2006

Online 7 January 2006

Comment

As metal complexes containing the diaminobithiazole (DABT) ligand have shown interesting magnetic properties (Sun *et al.*, 1997), a series of transition metal complexes incorporating DABT has been prepared in our laboratory (Liu & Xu, 2004). As part of the ongoing investigation into the structures of the DABT complexes, we present here the structure of the title Ni^{II} complex, (I).



The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The complex has a distorted octahedral coordination geometry, formed by one DABT and two glycinate ligands. The Ni atom and the mid-point of the C–C bond linking the two thiazole rings are located on a twofold axis. The Ni^{II} complex is isomorphous with the Co^{II} complex (Yu *et al.*, 2005). The Ni–O and Ni–N bond distances in (I) (Table 1) are about 0.04 Å shorter than the corresponding Co–O and Co–N bond distances found in the Co^{II} analogue.

A hydrogen-bonding network (Table 2) consolidates the crystal structure of (I).

Experimental

An aqueous solution (20 ml) containing DABT (0.20 g, 1 mmol) and NiCl_2 (0.13 g, 1 mmol) was mixed with an aqueous solution (10 ml) of glycine (0.15 g, 2 mmol) and NaOH (0.08 g, 2 mmol). The mixture was refluxed for 6 h. The solution was filtered after cooling to room temperature. Green single crystals of (I) were obtained from the filtrate after three days.

Crystal data

[Ni(C₂H₄NO₂)₂(C₆H₆N₄S₂)]·2H₂O
M_r = 441.13
 Monoclinic, *C*2/*c*
a = 13.0342 (12) Å
b = 8.9631 (11) Å
c = 14.0836 (12) Å
 β = 92.811 (8)°
V = 1643.4 (3) Å³
Z = 4

D_x = 1.783 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 1802 reflections
 θ = 2.8–26.0°
 μ = 1.48 mm⁻¹
T = 295 (2) K
 Prism, green
 0.25 × 0.22 × 0.15 mm

Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)
T_{min} = 0.678, *T_{max}* = 0.795
 8498 measured reflections

1888 independent reflections
 1749 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.024
 θ_{\max} = 27.5°
h = -16 → 16
k = -11 → 11
l = -18 → 18

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.025
wR (*F*²) = 0.063
S = 1.05
 1888 reflections
 114 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.031P)^2 + 1.8149P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.34 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

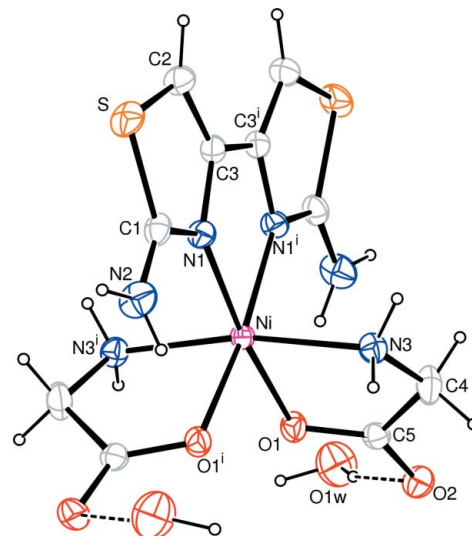


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids (arbitrary spheres for H atoms); dashed lines indicate the hydrogen bonding [symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$].

Fourier map and refined as riding in their as-found relative positions (Table 2) with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier atom})$.

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSK, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

The project was supported by the Educational Development Foundation of Shanghai Educational Committee, China (grant No. AB0448).

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Ni—O1	2.0958 (11)	Ni—N3	2.0918 (13)
Ni—N1	2.1177 (13)		

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>
O1w—H1A...O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.12	2.947 (2)	150
O1w—H1B...O2	0.89	2.02	2.884 (2)	164
N2—H2A...O2 ⁱⁱ	0.89	2.09	2.923 (2)	157
N2—H2B...O1 ⁱ	0.82	2.42	3.068 (2)	136
N3—H3A...O1w ^{iv}	0.90	2.28	3.098 (2)	151
N3—H3B...O2 ^v	0.87	2.45	3.2814 (19)	160

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

The C-bound H atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H distances of 0.93 Å (aromatic) or 0.97 Å (methylene), and included in the final cycles of refinement in riding mode with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Other H atoms were located in a difference

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