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Key indicators

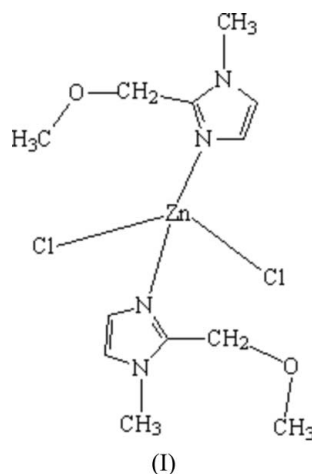
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.051
 wR factor = 0.133
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.6For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Dichlorobis(2-methoxymethyl-1-methyl- $1H$ -imidazole- κN)zinc(II)

In the title Zn^{II} complex, $[\text{ZnCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O})_2]$, the Zn atom is coordinated by two Cl atoms and two imidazole N atoms in a distorted tetrahedral geometry. Weak intermolecular C—H \cdots O hydrogen bonding occurs between the methyl and methoxy groups.

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Comment

As a part of our ongoing studies on metal complexes incorporating imidazole and related ligands (Yang *et al.*, 1999; Yang, Chen, Zhang, Chen & Yu, 2004; Yang, Chen, Zhang & Yu, 2004), we present here the structure of the title complex, (I).



The Zn atom is coordinated by two Cl and two imidazole N atoms in a distorted tetrahedral coordination environment (Fig. 1 and Table 1). Imidazole rings in the same complex are nearly perpendicular to each other, the dihedral angle being $81.1(4)^\circ$. The organic ligands of methylmethoxymethylimidazole show different conformations, the methoxy groups being extended along different directions with respect to the imidazole rings. The C3—C4—O1—C5 and C9—C10—O2—C11 torsion angles are $162.9(4)$ and $66.4(4)^\circ$, respectively.

Weak intermolecular C—H \cdots O hydrogen bonding occurs between the methyl and methoxy groups (Table 2).

Experimental

An ethanol solution (10 ml) of methylmethoxymethylimidazole (2 mmol, 0.25 g) was mixed with a methanol solution (20 ml) of $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1 mmol, 0.24 g). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature and then filtered. Crystals of (I) were obtained from the filtrate after 5 d.

Crystal data

[ZnCl₂(C₆H₁₀N₂O)₂]
M_r = 388.59
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$
a = 7.2084 (7) Å
b = 8.9384 (8) Å
c = 13.4894 (12) Å
 α = 95.718 (2)°
 β = 94.078 (2)°
 γ = 99.206 (2)°
V = 850.32 (14) Å³
Z = 2
D_x = 1.518 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 2869 reflections
 θ = 2.3–27.0°
 μ = 1.77 mm⁻¹
T = 298 (2) K
 Block, colorless
 0.52 × 0.50 × 0.21 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1998)
T_{min} = 0.429, *T_{max}* = 0.670
 5036 measured reflections
 3607 independent reflections
 3148 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.086
 θ_{max} = 27.0°
h = -9 → 9
k = -11 → 9
l = -14 → 17

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.051
wR (*F*²) = 0.133
S = 1.04
 3607 reflections
 194 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0833P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 (Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.002
 $\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.81 e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min}$ = -1.17 e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn–N1	2.026 (2)	Zn–Cl1	2.2445 (8)
Zn–N3	2.011 (2)	Zn–Cl2	2.2204 (9)
N3–Zn–N1	107.25 (10)	N3–Zn–Cl1	107.24 (7)
N3–Zn–Cl2	111.34 (7)	N1–Zn–Cl1	106.96 (7)
N1–Zn–Cl2	107.49 (8)	Cl2–Zn–Cl1	116.15 (4)

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>
C6–H6C...O1 ⁱ	0.96	2.32	3.276 (5)	177

Symmetry code: (i) -*x*, -*y* + 1, -*z* + 1.

Methyl H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C–H = 0.96 Å, and their torsion angles were refined to fit the electron density, with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.5*U*_{eq}(C). Other H were positioned geometrically, with C–H = 0.93 (aromatic) or 0.97 Å (methylene) and refined using the riding-model approximation, with *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, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics:

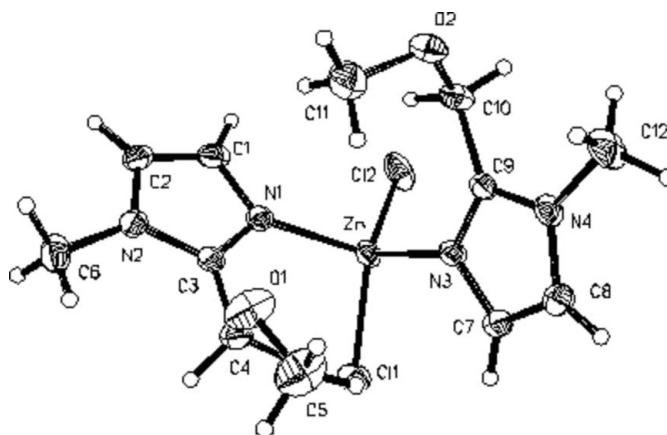


Figure 1
 The structure of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

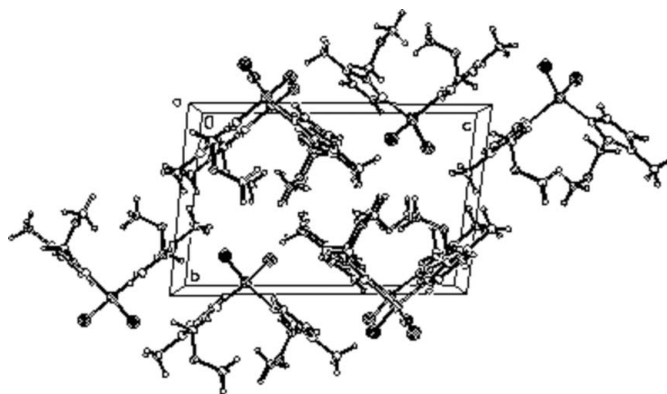


Figure 2
 Perspective view of the packing of the title compound, viewed down the *a* axis

SHELXTL (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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