

Bis(biguanido- κ^2N,N')palladium(II) dihydrateYing-Lan Su^{a,b} 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 0300061, 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

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(N-C) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.038
 wR factor = 0.084
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.5For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

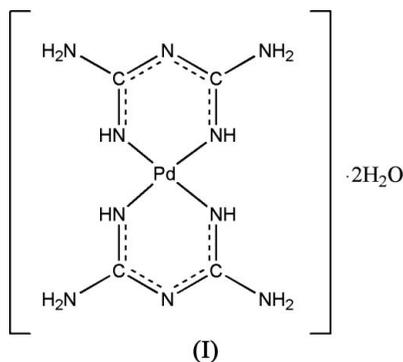
In the title compound, $[Pd(C_2H_6N_5)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$, the Pd atom is coordinated by four N atoms from two bidentate biguanide ligands in a square-planar arrangement. A network of O—H···N, N—H···N and N—H···O hydrogen bonds helps to consolidate the crystal packing. The Pd atom occupies a special position with $\bar{1}$ site symmetry.

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Comment

In previous work, the crystal structures of the biguanide ($C_2H_6N_5^-$) anion coordinated to Cu^{2+} and Ni^{2+} were reported (Su, Lu, Li & Zhu, 2005; Su, Lu & Zhu, 2005). Pd^{2+} and Ni^{2+} ions have the same d^8 electron configuration, so we set out to investigate the coordination behaviour of Pd^{2+} with the biguanide ligand, resulting in the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1).



Compound (I) consists of a square-planar $[Pd(C_2H_6N_5)_2]$ complex (Pd site symmetry $\bar{1}$) and two uncoordinated water molecules. In the complex, Pd is coordinated by four N atoms from two bidentate ligands (Table 1). This coordination geometry is consistent with that seen in the Cu^{2+} and Ni^{2+} analogues noted above. The ligand is close to planar. Compared with the previous complexes, we notice that the Pd—N coordinated bond distances are longer than the equivalent distances in $[Cu(C_2H_6N_5)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$ [1.927 (3) and 1.954 (3) Å; Su, Lu, Li & Zhu, 2005] and $[Ni(C_2H_6N_5)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$ [1.849 (2) and 1.859 (2) Å; Su, Lu & Zhu, 2005].

In addition, deprotonation of the ligand in (I) produces an increase of the π conjugation in the central C—N—C system, decreasing the bond angle at the bridging N atom to 122.3 (4)°, compared with 124.9 (8)—127.7 (5)° for the neutral ligand (Bentefrit *et al.*, 1997; Lemoine *et al.*, 1996).

The structure of (I) is stabilized by extensive hydrogen-bonding interactions involving all the N atoms and all O atoms of the water molecules (Fig. 2 and Table 2)

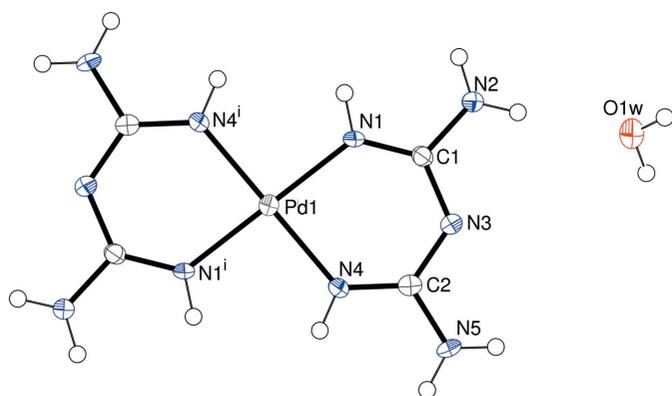


Figure 1
The structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level for non-H atoms. [Symmetry code: (i) $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$.]

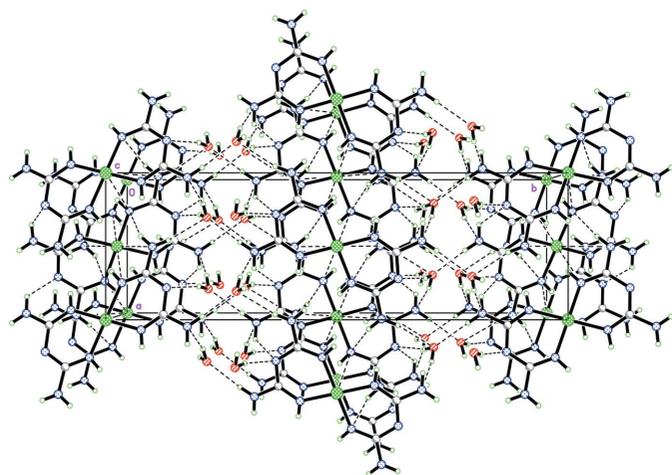


Figure 2
The packing of (I), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

Experimental

An aqueous solution of PdCl_2 was added dropwise to an alkaline aqueous solution of the ligand with stirring, in a 1:2 molar ratio. The colourless solution was filtered, and the filtrate was left to stand at room temperature. Colourless crystals of (I) formed after a few days.

Crystal data

$[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_5)_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 342.67$	$D_x = 2.022 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.1450 (12) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.66 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 22.663 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 298 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 6.9532 (11) \text{ \AA}$	Plate, colourless
$V = 1125.9 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.21 \times 0.14 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1K CCD diffractometer	5096 measured reflections
ω scans	991 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2000)	819 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.722, T_{\max} = 0.968$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.069$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$
 $S = 1.11$
 991 reflections
 79 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0261P)^2 + 3.5974P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.76 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.97 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

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

Pd1—N1	1.979 (3)	Pd1—N4	1.990 (3)
N1—Pd1—N4	87.36 (14)		

Table 2

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

$D\text{---}H\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H\cdots A$
$\text{O1W---H1B}\cdots\text{N2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.85	2.19	3.014 (5)	163
$\text{O1W---H1A}\cdots\text{N3}^{\text{iii}}$	0.85	2.16	2.978 (5)	164
$\text{N5---H5B}\cdots\text{O1W}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.30	3.080 (5)	150
$\text{N5---H5A}\cdots\text{N4}^{\text{iv}}$	0.86	2.61	3.349 (5)	144
$\text{N2---H2A}\cdots\text{N3}^{\text{v}}$	0.86	2.56	3.136 (5)	125
$\text{N1---H1}\cdots\text{N3}^{\text{v}}$	0.86	2.69	3.322 (5)	131

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

N-bound H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions, with $\text{N---H} = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$, and refined as riding with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$. H atoms attached to O were located in a difference Fourier map and then treated as riding, with $\text{O---H} = 0.85 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

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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