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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.013$ Å
 R factor = 0.072
 wR factor = 0.215
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.9

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

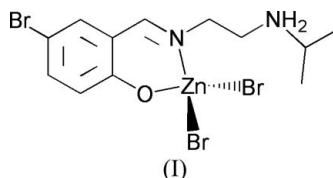
Dibromo{4-bromo-2-[2-(isopropylamino)-ethyliminomethyl]phenolato}zinc(II)

In the title mononuclear Schiff base zinc(II) complex, $[\text{ZnBr}_2(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{BrN}_2\text{O})]$, the Zn^{II} ion is four-coordinated by one O atom and one imine N atom of a Schiff base ligand, and by two Br atoms, giving a tetrahedral geometry. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

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Comment

Zinc complexes have been of great interest in coordination chemistry related to enzymatic reactions and molecular architectures (Fabiane *et al.*, 1998; Demadis *et al.*, 2005; Hanson *et al.*, 2004; Moghimi *et al.*, 2005). In a further investigate of the structures of zinc complexes, the title mononuclear zinc(II) complex, (I), is reported here.



In complex (I), the Zn atom is four-coordinated by one O atom and one imine N atom of a Schiff base ligand, and by two Br atoms, giving a tetrahedral geometry (Fig. 1). All of the bond lengths and angles (Table 1) involving the Zn atom are comparable to the values in other zinc(II) complexes (Qiu, 2006; Odoko *et al.*, 2006; Zhang, 2006; Peng *et al.*, 2006). The $\text{C}8-\text{C}9-\text{N}2-\text{C}10$, $\text{C}9-\text{N}2-\text{C}10-\text{C}11$ and $\text{C}9-\text{N}2-\text{C}10-\text{C}12$ torsion angles are 17.0 (6), 60.1 (7) and 1.4 (7)°, respectively.

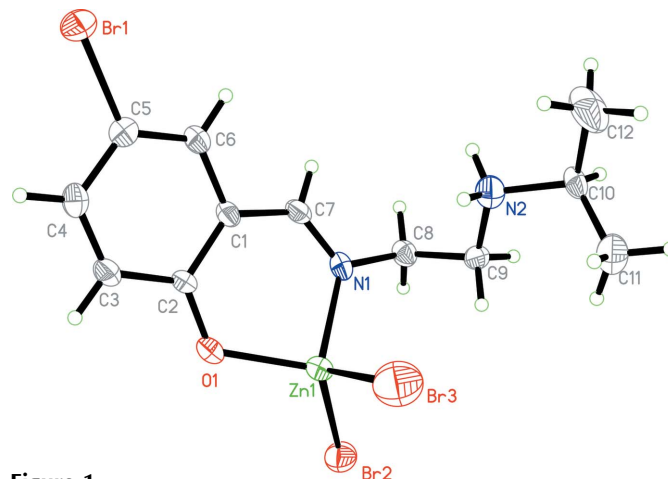


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

In the crystal structure, the molecules are stabilized by intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the *bc* plane (Fig. 2 and Table 2).

Experimental

5-Bromosalicylaldehyde (1.0 mmol, 201.3 mg), *N*-isopropylethane-1,2-diamine (1.0 mmol, 102.2 mg) and zinc bromide (1.0 mmol, 145.2 mg) were dissolved in ethanol (60 ml). The mixture was stirred for about 1 h to give a clear colourless solution. After leaving the solution to stand in air for 13 d, colourless block-like crystals were formed.

Crystal data

[ZnBr₂(C₁₂H₁₇BrN₂O)]
M_r = 510.38
 Monoclinic, *P*₂₁/*n*
a = 7.044 (1) Å
b = 15.048 (3) Å
c = 16.179 (3) Å
 β = 92.007 (3)°
V = 1713.9 (5) Å³
Z = 4
D_x = 1.978 Mg m⁻³
 Mo Kα radiation
 μ = 8.42 mm⁻¹
T = 298 (2) K
 Block, colourless
 0.12 × 0.10 × 0.09 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.431, *T_{max}* = 0.518 (expected range = 0.390–0.469)
 13301 measured reflections
 3471 independent reflections
 2078 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.075
 θ_{max} = 26.5°

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.072
wR(*F*²) = 0.215
S = 1.05
 3471 reflections
 174 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
w = 1/[σ²(*F_o*²) + (0.1122*P*)² + 0.0647*P*]
 where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3
 (Δ/σ)_{max} < 0.001
 Δρ_{max} = 0.96 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -1.86 e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1—O1	1.944 (7)	Zn1—Br2	2.3382 (16)
Zn1—N1	2.007 (8)	Zn1—Br3	2.402 (2)
O1—Zn1—N1	94.3 (3)	O1—Zn1—Br3	116.7 (2)
O1—Zn1—Br2	110.6 (2)	N1—Zn1—Br3	105.8 (2)
N1—Zn1—Br2	112.4 (2)	Br2—Zn1—Br3	115.01 (7)

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>
C10—H10···O1 ¹	0.98	1.91	2.882 (11)	170

Symmetry code: (i) *x* + ½, -*y* + ¾, *z* - ½.

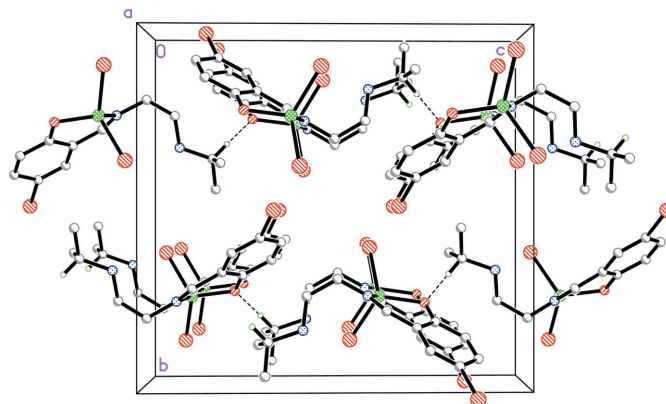


Figure 2

The packing of (I), viewed along the *a* axis. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

All H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms. Constrained distances: N—H = 0.90 Å, C—H = 0.93 Å for aromatic CH groups, C—H = 0.97 Å for methylene CH₂ groups and C—H = 0.96 Å for methyl CH₃ groups. Isotropic displacement parameters were fixed at *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{iso}(C,N) for amine and methylene CH₂ groups and at 1.5*U*_{iso}(C) for methyl CH₃ groups. The maximum residual density was observed 1.15 Å from Br3 and the minimum residual density was observed 0.56 Å from atom Br3.

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

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