

## Qing Wang

Office of Organization, Fuyang Normal College,  
Fuyang Anhui 236041, People's Republic of  
ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:  
wangqing\_fy@126.com

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.039  
 $wR$  factor = 0.105  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Azido{2,4-dichloro-6-[2-(diethylamino)-  
ethyliminomethyl]phenolato}zinc(II)The  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  atom in the title mononuclear zinc(II) complex,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O})(\text{N}_3)]$ , is four-coordinated in a distorted square-planar geometry by one Schiff base ligand and one azide anion.

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## Comment

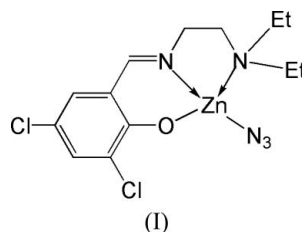
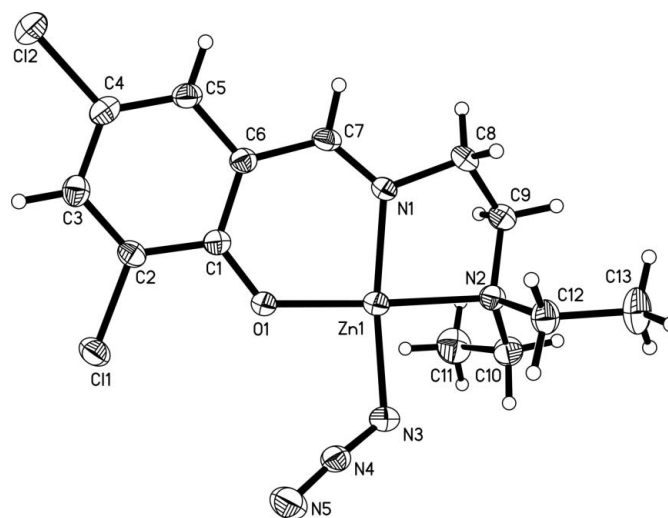
As a continuation of our work on the crystal structures of Schiff base complexes (Wang & Fang, 2006*a,b*), the crystal structure of the title mononuclear zinc(II) complex, (I), is reported in this paper.The  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  ion in (I) is four-coordinated by one O atom, one imine N atom and one amine N atom of the Schiff base ligand, and by one N atom of an azide anion, forming a distorted square-planar geometry, as shown in Fig. 1. The geometric parameters around the Zn1 centre (Table 1) are comparable with the values observed in other similar zinc(II) complexes (Yang, 2005; Ju *et al.*, 2005; Odoko *et al.*, 2006; Choi *et al.*, 2005).

Figure 1

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

## Experimental

3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol, 291.0 mg), *N,N*-dimethylethane-1,2-diamine (1.0 mmol, 88.2 mg), sodium azide (1.0 mmol, 65.0 mg) and Zn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O (1.0 mmol, 297.5 mg) were dissolved in an EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (100 ml, 5:1 *v/v*) solution. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature to give a colourless solution. X-ray diffraction quality crystals were formed by evaporation of the solvents in an open atmosphere over a period of several days.

### Crystal data

[Zn(C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O)(N <sub>3</sub> )]	<i>Z</i> = 4
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i> = 395.59	<i>D<sub>x</sub></i> = 1.621 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 10.755 (1) Å	<i>μ</i> = 1.85 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>b</i> = 11.544 (1) Å	<i>T</i> = 293 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 13.229 (1) Å	Block, colourless
<i>β</i> = 99.31 (2)°	0.45 × 0.41 × 0.37 mm
<i>V</i> = 1620.8 (3) Å <sup>3</sup>	

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	12003 measured reflections
<i>φ</i> scans, and <i>ω</i> scans with <i>κ</i> offsets	3180 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)	2727 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )
<i>T</i> <sub>min</sub> = 0.489, <i>T</i> <sub>max</sub> = 0.547 (expected range = 0.450–0.504)	<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.032
	<i>θ</i> <sub>max</sub> = 26.0°

### Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0617P)^2 + 0.7826P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.106$	( $\Delta/\sigma$ ) <sub>max</sub> < 0.001
<i>S</i> = 1.05	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.76 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3180 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
201 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1–O1	1.898 (2)	Zn1–N3	1.953 (2)
Zn1–N1	1.941 (2)	Zn1–N2	2.074 (2)
O1–Zn1–N1	93.60 (9)	O1–Zn1–N2	171.21 (9)
O1–Zn1–N3	92.68 (10)	N1–Zn1–N2	84.41 (10)
N1–Zn1–N3	164.36 (11)	N3–Zn1–N2	91.43 (10)

H atoms attached to the C atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H distances in the range 0.93–0.97 Å, and with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2 or 1.5 times *U*<sub>eq</sub>(C).

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

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