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#### **Key indicators**

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 296 KMean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ Å}$  R factor = 0.051 wR factor = 0.148 Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.4

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

# Bis[2,6-bis(2-pyridylamino)pyridine]nickel(II) dinitrate

In the title complex,  $[Ni(C_{15}H_{13}N_5)_2](NO_3)_2$ , the Ni<sup>II</sup> ion is located on a twofold axis and is chelated by two tridentate 2,6-bis(2-pyridylamino)pyridine ligands in an octahedral geometry.

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#### Comment

Transition metal complexes with polypyridylamine ligands have aroused great interest because of their diverse structures and special optical and electromagnetic properties (Xu *et al.*, 2004). The tripyridyldiamine (tpdaH<sub>2</sub>) ligand usually exhibits donor and acceptor properties and can be used as a chelating ligand (Jing *et al.*, 2000). A series of polynuclear metal chain complexes has been successfully synthesized and characterized (Sheu *et al.*, 1996; Shieh *et al.*, 1997; Chang *et al.*, 1999). In our current work, we originally attempted to synthesize a complex featuring Ni metal chains by reaction of the Ni<sup>II</sup> ion with tripyridyldiamine (tpdaH<sub>2</sub>); however, the only product obtained was the mononuclear Ni title complex, (I). We report here its synthesis and crystal structure.



The crystal structure of (I) consists of  $Ni^{II}$  complex cations and nitrate anions (Fig. 1). The  $Ni^{II}$  ion is located on a twofold axis and is chelated by two tpdaH<sub>2</sub> ligands in an octahedral geometry, coordinated by six N atoms from two tpdaH<sub>2</sub> ligands. The tpdaH<sub>2</sub> ligands are coordinated meridionally, with the peripheral N1 and N5 atoms in *trans* positions and with N3 *trans* to its symmetry-equivalent. The coordination bond lengths and angles at the Ni<sup>II</sup> atom are given in Table 1.

In (I), the two N atoms of both NH groups of the  $tpdaH_2$  ligands and O atoms of the nitrate anions are linked together by classical N-H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 2), which stabilize the crystal structure. The hydrogen bonds link the ions into an infinite two-dimensional network (Fig. 2).

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#### Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids; H atoms are indicated only by the C-H bonds as thin lines. Atoms N1A, N3A, N5A and all other unlabelled atoms have the symmetry code  $(-x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z)$ .



#### Figure 2

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

## **Experimental**

Tripyridyldiamine (0.08 g), NiCl<sub>2</sub> (0.18 g) and NaNO<sub>3</sub> (0.25 g) were added to a flask and stirred vigorously for 30 min in dry methanol (20 ml). The mixture was then transferred to a Teflon reactor and kept at 383 K for 7 d. Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained.

## Crystal data

[Ni(C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ](NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
$M_r = 709.34$	
Monoclinic, $P2/c$	
$a = 8.2138 (12) \text{ Å}_{-}$	
b = 11.2601 (16)  Å	
c = 16.790 (2)  Å	
$\beta = 93.277 \ (2)^{\circ}$	
V = 1550.4 (4) Å <sup>3</sup>	

## Data collection

Bruker APEX-II area-detector diffractometer  $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

 $T_{\min} = 0.795, T_{\max} = 0.918$ 

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$  $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$ wR(F<sup>2</sup>) = 0.148 S = 1.002759 reflections 222 parameters H-atom parameters constrained

## Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Ni1-N3	2.073 (3)	Ni1-N1	2.083 (3)
Ni1-N5	2.083 (3)		
N3-Ni1-N3 <sup>i</sup>	179.33 (14)	N3-Ni1-N1 <sup>i</sup>	93.00 (10)
N3-Ni1-N5 <sup>i</sup>	92.18 (11)	N5-Ni1-N1 <sup>i</sup>	88.50 (11)
N3-Ni1-N5	87.35 (11)	N3-Ni1-N1	87.47 (10)
N3 <sup>i</sup> -Ni1-N5	92.18 (10)	N5-Ni1-N1	174.62 (10)
N5 <sup>i</sup> -Ni1-N5	93.18 (15)	N1-Ni1-N1 <sup>i</sup>	90.30 (15)

Z = 2

 $D_x = 1.520 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ 

7719 measured reflections

2759 independent reflections

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0783P)^2]$ 

where  $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ 

+ 1.716P]

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ 

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.93 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ 

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.73 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 

2318 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  $\mu = 0.69 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ 

T = 296 (2) K

Block, green  $0.35 \times 0.14 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}$ 

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.027$ 

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 25.1^{\circ}$ 

Symmetry code: (i) -x, y,  $-z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

Table 2		
Hydrogen-bond geometry	(Å,	°).

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$D - H \cdots A$	<i>D</i> -H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
	$N2-H2A\cdotsO1$ $N4-H4A\cdotsO3^{i}$ $N4-H4A\cdotsO2^{i}$	0.86 0.86 0.86	2.12 2.34 2.40	2.911 (4) 3.170 (6) 3.109 (5)	153 163 140

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

H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with C-H = 0.93, N-H = 0.86 Å and  $U_{iso}(H)$  =  $1.2U_{eq}(C,N).$ 

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: APEX2; data reduction: APEX2; 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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