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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298\text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.011\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.060  
 $wR$  factor = 0.179  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.6For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Dibromido{4-chloro-2-[3-(dimethylamino)-  
propyliminomethyl]phenolato}zinc(II)

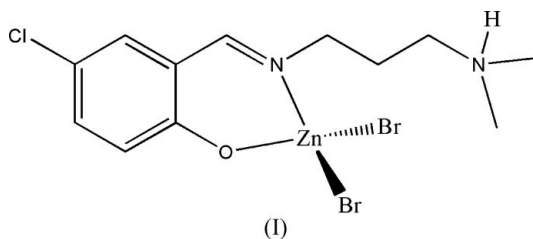
The title compound,  $[\text{ZnBr}_2(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O})]$ , is a mononuclear Schiff base zinc(II) complex. The Zn atom in the compound is four-coordinated by one imine N and one phenolate O atom of the Schiff base ligand and by two terminal Br anions, forming a tetrahedral geometry. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, forming chains running along the  $c$  axis.

Received 1 March 2007

Accepted 5 March 2007

## Comment

The condensation reaction of aromatic carbaldehydes with primary amines has been shown to offer an easy and inexpensive way of forming a variety of polydentate Schiff base ligands. Zinc(II) complexes derived from Schiff base ligands have been studied extensively due to their interesting structures and wide applications (Lacroix *et al.*, 1996; Chisholm *et al.*, 2001; Jian *et al.*, 2004; Tatar *et al.*, 2002; Bhosekar *et al.*, 2006). As part of a further investigation of the structures of such Schiff base zinc(II) complexes (Wei *et al.*, 2007), the title mononuclear zinc(II) complex, (I), is reported here.



The tetrahedral coordination of the  $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}$  atom in (I) is formed by one imine N and one phenolate O atom of the Schiff base ligand and by two terminal Br anions (Fig. 1). The coordination bond distances (Table 1) are typical and comparable with the values in other similar zinc(II) complexes (Peng & Hou, 2006; Peng *et al.*, 2006; Ma & Gu *et al.*, 2006; Ma & Lv *et al.*, 2006). The  $\text{O1}-\text{Zn1}-\text{N1}$  and  $\text{Br1}-\text{Zn1}-\text{Br2}$  bond angles deviate most from ideal tetrahedral geometry, with values of  $93.8(2)$  and  $115.39(5)^\circ$ , respectively. The other angles in the coordination environment are in the range  $108.23(17)$ – $114.92(19)^\circ$  (Table 1).

In the crystal structure of (I), molecules are linked through intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 2), forming chains running along the  $c$  axis.

## Experimental

Compound (I) was obtained by stirring 5-chlorosalicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 15.7 mg), *N,N*-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane (0.1 mmol, 10.2 mg), and zinc(II) bromide (0.1 mmol, 22.5 mg) in methanol

(20 ml) for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then filtered. Colourless block-shaped single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction formed from the filtrate after three days.

Crystal data

[ZnBr<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>17</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O)]  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 465.92  
 Monoclinic, *P*<sub>2</sub><sub>1</sub>/*n*  
*a* = 7.103 (1) Å  
*b* = 14.851 (2) Å  
*c* = 16.058 (2) Å  
 β = 91.886 (2)°  
*V* = 1693.0 (4) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4  
 Mo *K*α radiation  
 μ = 6.32 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 298 (2) K  
 0.19 × 0.11 × 0.11 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
*T<sub>min</sub>* = 0.380, *T<sub>max</sub>* = 0.543 (expected range = 0.349–0.499)  
 12802 measured reflections  
 3481 independent reflections  
 2178 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
*R<sub>int</sub>* = 0.065

Refinement

*R*[*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.060  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.179  
*S* = 1.02  
 3481 reflections  
 178 parameters  
 1 restraint  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.66 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Δρ<sub>min</sub> = -1.21 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1 Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1—O1	1.952 (5)	Zn1—Br1	2.3354 (14)
Zn1—N1	2.014 (6)	Zn1—Br2	2.3830 (15)
O1—Zn1—N1	93.8 (2)	O1—Zn1—Br2	114.92 (19)
O1—Zn1—Br1	110.53 (17)	N1—Zn1—Br2	108.23 (17)
N1—Zn1—Br1	111.95 (18)	Br1—Zn1—Br2	115.39 (5)

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>
N2—H2...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.89 (6)	1.97 (6)	2.859 (9)	174 (7)

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

Atom H2 was located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with the N—H distance restrained to 0.90 (1) Å. Other H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å) and refined as riding, with *U<sub>iso</sub>*(H) values set at 1.2 or 1.5*U<sub>eq</sub>*(C). The deepest residual electron density hole is located 0.63 Å from atom Br2.

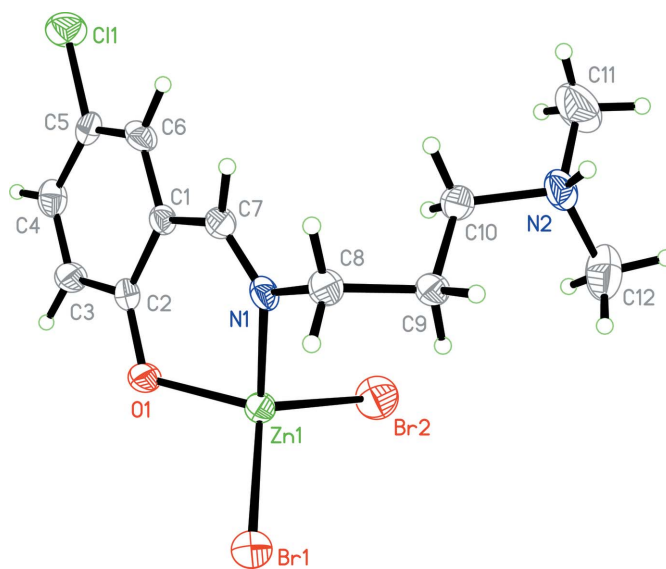


Figure 1 The molecular structure of (I), shown with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2002); 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, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Dr Zhonglu You is thanked for his help and guidance in the crystal growth and crystal structure determination.

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