

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

***N,N'*-Bis(3,5-dichlorobenzylidene)-ethane-1,2-diamine**

Hoong-Kun Fun* and Reza Kia‡

X-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia
Correspondence e-mail: hkfun@usm.my

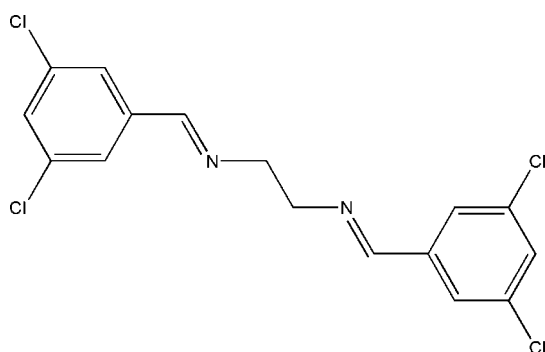
Received 6 September 2008; accepted 15 October 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.001$ Å; R factor = 0.034; wR factor = 0.097; data-to-parameter ratio = 33.6.

The molecule of the title Schiff base compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_4\text{N}_2$, lies across an inversion centre and adopts an *E* configuration with respect to the azomethine $\text{C}=\text{N}$ bond. The imine groups are coplanar with the aromatic rings. Within the molecule, the planar units are parallel but extend in opposite directions from the dimethylene bridge. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked together by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds along the *a* axis.

Related literature

For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For related structures, see, for example: Fun & Kia (2008*a,b,c*); Fun, Kargar & Kia (2008); Fun, Kia & Kargar (2008). For information on Schiff base complexes and their applications, see, for example: Pal *et al.* (2005); Calligaris & Randaccio (1987); Hou *et al.* (2001); Ren *et al.* (2002).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_4\text{N}_2$
 $M_r = 374.08$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

$a = 8.0539$ (3) Å
 $b = 14.0170$ (4) Å
 $c = 7.5015$ (3) Å

$\beta = 110.612$ (1)°
 $V = 792.64$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.74$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100.0$ (1) K
 $0.52 \times 0.25 \times 0.13$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD
area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Bruker, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.699$, $T_{\max} = 0.908$

34536 measured reflections
4162 independent reflections
3485 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.097$
 $S = 1.06$
4162 reflections
124 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.70$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{Cl}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{Cl2}^i$	0.962 (14)	2.830 (16)	3.6479 (9)	143.5 (13)

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2003).

HKF and RK thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Sains Malaysia for the Science Fund grant No. 305/PFIZIK/613312. RK thanks Universiti Sains Malaysia for the award of a postdoctoral research fellowship.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2206).

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‡ Additional correspondence author, e-mail: zsrkk@yahoo.com.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o2131 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808033588]

N,N'-Bis(3,5-dichlorobenzylidene)ethane-1,2-diamine

H.-K. Fun and R. Kia

Comment

Schiff bases are among the most prevalent mixed-donor ligands in the field of coordination chemistry in which there has been growing interest, mainly because of their wide applications in areas such as biochemistry, synthesis, and catalysis (Pal *et al.*, 2005; Hou *et al.*, 2001; Ren *et al.*, 2002). Many Schiff base complexes have been structurally characterized, but only a relatively small number of free Schiff bases have had their X-ray structures reported (Calligaris & Randaccio, 1987). As an extension of our work (Fun, Kargar & Kia 2008; Fun, Kia & Kargar 2008) on the structural characterization of Schiff base ligands, the title compound (I), is reported here.

The molecule of the title compound (Fig. 1), lies across an inversion centre and adopts an *E* configuration with respect to the azomethine C=N bond. The bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and are comparable with the values found in related structures (Fun & Kia (2008*a,b,c*); Fun, Kargar & Kia 2008; Fun, Kia & Kargar 2008). The two planar units are parallel but extend in opposite directions from the dimethylene bridge. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked together by intermolecular C—H...Cl hydrogen bonds along the *a*-axis.

Experimental

The synthetic method has been described earlier (Fun, Kargar, & Kia, 2008). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by evaporation of an ethanol solution at room temperature.

Refinement

All of the hydrogen atoms were located from the difference Fourier map and refined freely. The highest peak is located 0.63 Å from C7 and the deepest hole is located 0.55 Å from Cl2.

Figures

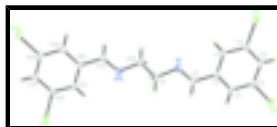


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) with atom labels and 50% probability ellipsoids for non-H atoms. The suffix A corresponds to symmetry code $(-x + 2, -y, -z + 1)$.

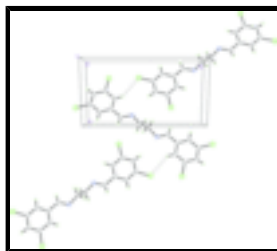


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of (I), viewed down the *c*-axis, showing the linking of the molecules by intermolecular C—H...Cl hydrogen bonds along the *a*-axis. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

supplementary materials

N,N'-Bis-(3,5-dichlorobenzylidene)ethane-1,2-diamine

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{12}Cl_4N_2$	$F_{000} = 380$
$M_r = 374.08$	$D_x = 1.567 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 8.0539 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 9889 reflections
$b = 14.0170 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.7\text{--}39.9^\circ$
$c = 7.5015 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.74 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 110.6120 (10)^\circ$	$T = 100.0 (1) \text{ K}$
$V = 792.64 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, colourless
$Z = 2$	$0.52 \times 0.25 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	4162 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	3485 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$
$T = 100.0(1) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 37.5^\circ$
CCD rotation images, thin slices scans	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.7^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)	$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.699$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.908$	$k = -23 \rightarrow 24$
34536 measured reflections	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: reffall
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.097$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0543P)^2 + 0.1408P]$
$S = 1.06$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
4162 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
124 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.70 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction correction: none

Special details

Experimental. The low-temperature data was collected with the Oxford Cyrosystem Cobra low-temperature attachment.

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R- factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.28013 (3)	0.291680 (16)	-0.02974 (3)	0.02218 (6)
Cl2	0.72672 (3)	0.547370 (15)	0.42924 (4)	0.02557 (7)
N1	0.83741 (10)	0.09945 (5)	0.45102 (12)	0.01963 (14)
C1	0.58794 (11)	0.24294 (6)	0.24399 (13)	0.01689 (14)
C2	0.47672 (11)	0.31735 (6)	0.15494 (13)	0.01727 (14)
C3	0.51579 (12)	0.41204 (6)	0.20925 (13)	0.01900 (15)
C4	0.67376 (12)	0.43026 (6)	0.35795 (13)	0.01858 (14)
C5	0.78922 (11)	0.35774 (6)	0.45130 (13)	0.01811 (14)
C6	0.74533 (11)	0.26360 (6)	0.39426 (12)	0.01621 (13)
C7	0.86553 (11)	0.18627 (6)	0.49751 (12)	0.01690 (14)
C8	0.96808 (13)	0.03109 (6)	0.56502 (14)	0.02076 (16)
H1	0.558 (2)	0.1783 (10)	0.202 (2)	0.025 (4)*
H3	0.447 (2)	0.4639 (12)	0.150 (2)	0.034 (4)*
H5	0.8978 (18)	0.3723 (10)	0.5610 (19)	0.019 (3)*
H7	0.956 (2)	0.2083 (11)	0.602 (2)	0.027 (4)*
H8A	0.9095 (19)	-0.0120 (10)	0.641 (2)	0.019 (3)*
H8B	1.071 (2)	0.0617 (11)	0.660 (2)	0.022 (3)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.01762 (9)	0.02168 (10)	0.02490 (11)	0.00313 (6)	0.00456 (8)	0.00146 (7)
Cl2	0.02981 (12)	0.01319 (9)	0.03115 (12)	0.00056 (7)	0.00756 (9)	-0.00046 (7)
N1	0.0189 (3)	0.0151 (3)	0.0234 (3)	0.0039 (2)	0.0056 (3)	0.0025 (2)
C1	0.0164 (3)	0.0142 (3)	0.0213 (3)	0.0015 (2)	0.0082 (3)	0.0015 (2)
C2	0.0160 (3)	0.0164 (3)	0.0203 (3)	0.0021 (2)	0.0075 (3)	0.0019 (3)
C3	0.0200 (3)	0.0151 (3)	0.0234 (4)	0.0038 (3)	0.0096 (3)	0.0030 (3)
C4	0.0211 (3)	0.0127 (3)	0.0234 (4)	0.0011 (3)	0.0098 (3)	0.0010 (3)
C5	0.0192 (3)	0.0148 (3)	0.0209 (3)	0.0013 (2)	0.0078 (3)	0.0011 (2)
C6	0.0167 (3)	0.0134 (3)	0.0200 (3)	0.0021 (2)	0.0083 (3)	0.0025 (2)
C7	0.0156 (3)	0.0160 (3)	0.0193 (3)	0.0031 (2)	0.0064 (3)	0.0018 (2)
C8	0.0218 (4)	0.0162 (3)	0.0227 (4)	0.0051 (3)	0.0058 (3)	0.0030 (3)

supplementary materials

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C11—C2	1.7353 (9)	C3—H3	0.929 (17)
C12—C4	1.7326 (9)	C4—C5	1.3893 (12)
N1—C7	1.2643 (11)	C5—C6	1.3939 (12)
N1—C8	1.4571 (11)	C5—H5	0.988 (13)
C1—C2	1.3839 (11)	C6—C7	1.4778 (11)
C1—C6	1.3983 (12)	C7—H7	0.916 (16)
C1—H1	0.962 (14)	C8—C8 ⁱ	1.526 (2)
C2—C3	1.3916 (12)	C8—H8A	1.050 (15)
C3—C4	1.3888 (13)	C8—H8B	0.979 (15)
C7—N1—C8	116.67 (8)	C4—C5—H5	120.5 (8)
C2—C1—C6	118.82 (8)	C6—C5—H5	120.4 (8)
C2—C1—H1	120.4 (9)	C5—C6—C1	120.23 (7)
C6—C1—H1	120.8 (9)	C5—C6—C7	119.01 (7)
C1—C2—C3	122.43 (8)	C1—C6—C7	120.75 (7)
C1—C2—C11	118.86 (7)	N1—C7—C6	122.74 (8)
C3—C2—C11	118.70 (6)	N1—C7—H7	124.9 (10)
C4—C3—C2	117.34 (8)	C6—C7—H7	112.3 (10)
C4—C3—H3	117.8 (11)	N1—C8—C8 ⁱ	109.68 (10)
C2—C3—H3	124.8 (11)	N1—C8—H8A	109.1 (8)
C3—C4—C5	122.12 (8)	C8 ⁱ —C8—H8A	109.6 (8)
C3—C4—C12	118.59 (6)	N1—C8—H8B	112.8 (9)
C5—C4—C12	119.29 (7)	C8 ⁱ —C8—H8B	109.2 (9)
C4—C5—C6	119.05 (8)	H8A—C8—H8B	106.4 (12)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.08 (14)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.58 (14)
C6—C1—C2—C11	-179.26 (7)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-178.13 (8)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.42 (14)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.59 (14)
C11—C2—C3—C4	179.76 (7)	C2—C1—C6—C7	178.10 (8)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.43 (14)	C8—N1—C7—C6	179.56 (8)
C2—C3—C4—C12	179.97 (7)	C5—C6—C7—N1	-177.99 (9)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.06 (14)	C1—C6—C7—N1	3.30 (14)
C12—C4—C5—C6	179.54 (7)	C7—N1—C8—C8 ⁱ	-127.06 (11)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+2, -y, -z+1$.

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C1—H1 \cdots C12 ⁱⁱ	0.962 (14)	2.830 (16)	3.6479 (9)	143.5 (13)

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+1/2$.

Fig. 1

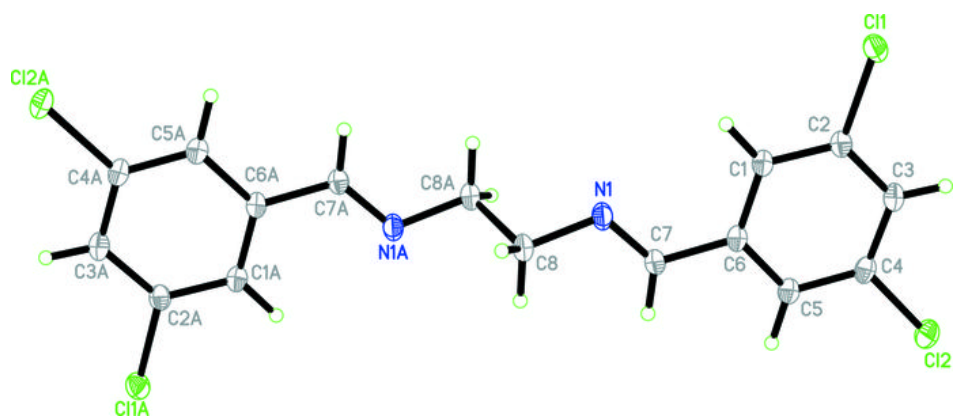


Fig. 2

