

Dianilinedichloridozinc(II)

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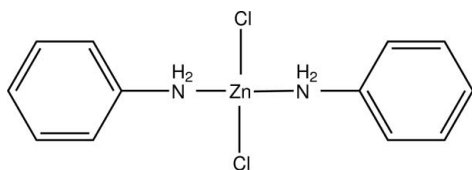
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.025; wR factor = 0.102; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.6.

In the title compound, $[\text{ZnCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N})_2]$, the Zn^{II} ion (site symmetry 2) adopts a near-regular tetrahedral ZnN_2Cl_2 coordination geometry. In the crystal, molecules are linked by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds, generating (100) sheets containing $R_2^2(8)$ loops.

Related literature

For the graph-set analysis of hydrogen-bond patterns, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For applications of zinc complexes, see: Park *et al.* (2008) and for a related structure, see: Ejaz *et al.* (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{ZnCl}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N})_2]$

$M_r = 322.52$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

$a = 26.0713$ (7) Å

$b = 4.7958$ (1) Å

$c = 11.5880$ (3) Å

$\beta = 108.823$ (1)°

$V = 1371.39$ (6) Å³

$Z = 4$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 2.16$ mm⁻¹

$T = 296$ K

$0.41 \times 0.38 \times 0.36$ mm

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer
6369 measured reflections

1687 independent reflections
1523 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$

$wR(F^2) = 0.102$

$S = 1.01$

1687 reflections

86 parameters

2 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.42$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.60$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Zn1—N1	2.0515 (16)	Zn1—Cl1	2.2454 (5)
N1—Zn1—Cl1	109.08 (5)		

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N1—H1A \cdots Cl1 ⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.60 (2)	3.4246 (17)	165 (2)
N1—H1B \cdots Cl1 ⁱⁱ	0.86 (2)	2.63 (2)	3.4253 (18)	155 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, y - 1, -z + \frac{3}{2}$.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5384).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, m492 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810012274]

Dianilinedichloridozinc(II)

I. U. Khan, Ejaz, O. Sahin and O. Büyükgüngör

Comment

The title compound is supramolecular complex of Zn^{II} having weak non-classical (N—H···Cl) hydrogen bonds, these non-classical hydrogen bonds act as structural motif for construction of hydrogen bonded polymeric compounds. The intermolecular N—H···Cl hydrogen bond interactions played important role to form a 2-dimensional framework. These hydrogen bonded zinc complexes have shown heterogeneous catalytic activities in some transesterification reaction (Park *et al.*, 2008). The title compound is similar to our previously reported compound "Dianilinedibromidozinc(II)" Ejaz *et al.* (2009). Herein, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound, (I).

The molecular structure of (I) is presented in Fig.1. The compound crystallizes in the space group C2/c with Z'=1/2. The Zn^{II} ion is located on a 2-fold axis and is coordinated by two Cl atoms [Zn1—Cl1/Cl1ⁱ = 2.2454 (5) Å] and two amino N atoms from aniline ligands [Zn1—N1/N1ⁱ = 2.0515 (16) Å] [symmetry code: (i) 1-x, y, 3/2-z]. The geometry around the Zn^{II} ion is that of a tetrahedral. The benzene ring plane is approximately planar, with maximum deviation from the least-squares plane being 0.005 (2)Å for atom C1.

The amino nitrogen N1 in the molecule at (x, y, z) acts as a hydrogen-bond donor (Table 2) to atom Cl1ⁱ so forming a centrosymmetric R₂²(8) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) ring centred at (1/2, 0, 1/2). Similarly, amino nitrogen N1 in the molecule at (x, y, z) acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to atom Cl1ⁱⁱ so forming a C(4)[R₂²(8)] chain of rings running parallel to the [0-10] direction. The combination of N—H···Cl hydrogen bonds generates R₄³(12) rings parallel to the bc plane (Fig. 2).

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized from zinc chloride (0.136 g, 1 mmol) and aniline (0.186 ml, 2 mmol) in methanol (20 ml). Colourless prisms of (I) were obtained from methanol.

Refinement

All H atoms bound to C atoms were refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93Å and U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C) for aromatic C atoms. Amino H atoms were located in difference maps and refined subject to a DFIX restraint of N—H = 0.86 (2) Å.

Figures



Fig. 1. A view of the molecule of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry code: (i) 1-x, y, 3/2-z.]

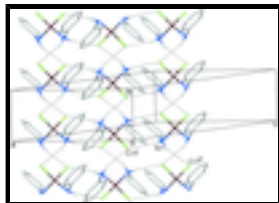


Fig. 2. Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of $R_2^2(8)$ and $R_4^3(12)$ rings. H atoms not involved in these interactions have been omitted for clarity. (Symmetry codes as in Table 2).

Dianilinedichloridozinc(II)

Crystal data

$[ZnCl_2(C_6H_7N)_2]$

$M_r = 322.52$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: $-C\ 2yc$

$a = 26.0713\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 4.7958\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 11.5880\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 108.823\ (1)^\circ$

$V = 1371.39\ (6)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 656$

$D_x = 1.562\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 3956 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}28.3^\circ$

$\mu = 2.16\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Prism, colourless

$0.41 \times 0.38 \times 0.36\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
graphite

phi and ω scans

6369 measured reflections

1687 independent reflections

1523 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.7^\circ$

$h = -33\text{--}34$

$k = -6\text{--}6$

$l = -15\text{--}15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$

$wR(F^2) = 0.102$

$S = 1.00$

1687 reflections

86 parameters

2 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.084P)^2]$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.42\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.60\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.60906 (8)	−0.0454 (4)	0.73942 (19)	0.0331 (4)
C2	0.61732 (9)	0.1536 (5)	0.6605 (2)	0.0439 (5)
H2	0.5901	0.1934	0.5877	0.053*
C3	0.66631 (11)	0.2925 (5)	0.6906 (3)	0.0576 (6)
H3	0.6721	0.4253	0.6376	0.069*
C4	0.70643 (10)	0.2359 (6)	0.7981 (3)	0.0607 (7)
H4	0.7394	0.3296	0.8179	0.073*
C5	0.69781 (12)	0.0404 (7)	0.8765 (3)	0.0627 (8)
H5	0.7250	0.0025	0.9495	0.075*
C6	0.64892 (10)	−0.1007 (5)	0.8474 (2)	0.0489 (5)
H6	0.6432	−0.2323	0.9009	0.059*
N1	0.55735 (7)	−0.1834 (3)	0.70997 (15)	0.0341 (3)
H1A	0.5471 (11)	−0.230 (6)	0.6350 (17)	0.054 (8)*
H1B	0.5617 (10)	−0.332 (4)	0.754 (2)	0.045 (6)*
Cl1	0.45849 (2)	0.32674 (10)	0.58908 (4)	0.04016 (17)
Zn1	0.5000	0.05523 (6)	0.7500	0.03138 (15)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0365 (9)	0.0326 (9)	0.0337 (10)	0.0014 (6)	0.0163 (8)	−0.0056 (7)
C2	0.0493 (11)	0.0451 (11)	0.0397 (11)	−0.0040 (9)	0.0179 (9)	0.0005 (9)
C3	0.0661 (15)	0.0534 (13)	0.0633 (16)	−0.0166 (11)	0.0350 (13)	−0.0052 (11)
C4	0.0435 (12)	0.0645 (15)	0.0768 (18)	−0.0120 (10)	0.0233 (12)	−0.0191 (14)
C5	0.0438 (13)	0.0722 (19)	0.0598 (18)	0.0019 (11)	−0.0002 (12)	−0.0077 (13)
C6	0.0484 (12)	0.0520 (12)	0.0429 (12)	0.0040 (9)	0.0098 (10)	0.0047 (10)
N1	0.0409 (8)	0.0301 (7)	0.0337 (8)	−0.0014 (6)	0.0154 (7)	−0.0032 (6)
Cl1	0.0538 (3)	0.0383 (3)	0.0275 (3)	0.00096 (19)	0.0120 (2)	0.00388 (17)
Zn1	0.0355 (2)	0.0309 (2)	0.0300 (2)	0.000	0.01373 (14)	0.000

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

C1—C6	1.370 (3)	C5—C6	1.385 (4)
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supplementary materials

C1—C2	1.386 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—N1	1.441 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—C3	1.382 (3)	Zn1—N1	2.0515 (16)
C2—H2	0.9300	N1—H1A	0.852 (17)
C3—C4	1.371 (4)	N1—H1B	0.860 (17)
C3—H3	0.9300	Zn1—Cl1	2.2454 (5)
C4—C5	1.373 (5)	Zn1—N1 ⁱ	2.0515 (16)
C4—H4	0.9300	Zn1—Cl1 ⁱ	2.2454 (5)
C6—C1—C2	120.2 (2)	C1—C6—C5	119.6 (3)
C6—C1—N1	120.2 (2)	C1—C6—H6	120.2
C2—C1—N1	119.52 (19)	C5—C6—H6	120.2
C3—C2—C1	119.5 (2)	C1—N1—Zn1	112.63 (11)
C3—C2—H2	120.2	C1—N1—H1A	108.9 (19)
C1—C2—H2	120.2	Zn1—N1—H1A	111.4 (19)
C4—C3—C2	120.4 (3)	C1—N1—H1B	107.8 (16)
C4—C3—H3	119.8	Zn1—N1—H1B	107.1 (17)
C2—C3—H3	119.8	H1A—N1—H1B	109 (3)
C3—C4—C5	119.8 (2)	N1—Zn1—N1 ⁱ	112.17 (9)
C3—C4—H4	120.1	N1—Zn1—Cl1 ⁱ	108.68 (5)
C5—C4—H4	120.1	N1 ⁱ —Zn1—Cl1 ⁱ	109.08 (5)
C4—C5—C6	120.5 (3)	N1—Zn1—Cl1	109.08 (5)
C4—C5—H5	119.8	N1 ⁱ —Zn1—Cl1	108.68 (5)
C6—C5—H5	119.8	Cl1 ⁱ —Zn1—Cl1	109.11 (3)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.0 (3)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.3 (4)
N1—C1—C2—C3	177.9 (2)	C6—C1—N1—Zn1	97.29 (19)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.5 (4)	C2—C1—N1—Zn1	-79.6 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.2 (4)	C1—N1—Zn1—N1 ⁱ	-151.65 (16)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.2 (5)	C1—N1—Zn1—Cl1 ⁱ	-30.96 (15)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.9 (4)	C1—N1—Zn1—Cl1	87.90 (14)
N1—C1—C6—C5	-177.8 (2)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y, -z+3/2$.

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1A \cdots Cl1 ⁱⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.60 (2)	3.4246 (17)	165 (2)
N1—H1B \cdots Cl1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86 (2)	2.63 (2)	3.4253 (18)	155 (2)

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (iii) $-x+1, y-1, -z+3/2$.

Fig. 1

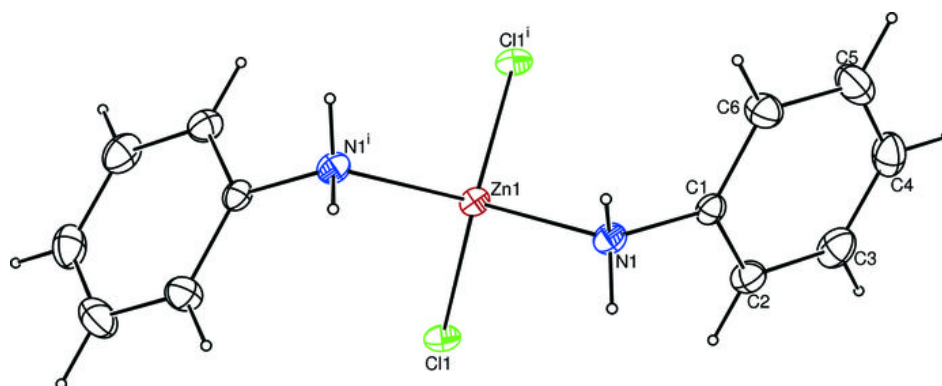


Fig. 2

