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Dibromido(2,3,5,6-tetra-2-pyridylpyrazine- κ^3N^3,N^1,N^6)zinc(II)

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Comment

Goodwin & Lyons (1959) reported the synthesis of 2,3,5,6-tetra(2-pyridinyl)pyrazine (tppz). Bock *et al.* (1992) and Greaves & Stoeckli-Evans (1992) determined the structure of tppz by single-crystal X-ray diffraction methods. tppz is a good bis-tridentate bridging ligand, and numerous complexes with tppz have been prepared, such as that of ruthenium (Hadadzadeh *et al.*, 2006), platinum (Sakai & Kurashima, 2003), mercury (Zhang *et al.*, 2005), copper (Carranza *et al.*, 2004), iron (Laine *et al.*, 1995), nickel (Graf *et al.*, 1997), palladium (Yamada *et al.*, 2000), cadmium (Seyed Sadjadi *et al.*, 2008) and lead (Morsali & Ramazani, 2005). For further investigation of 2,3,5,6-tetra(2-pyridinyl)pyrazine, we synthesis the title complex, (I), and report herein its crystal structure.

In the title compound, (Fig. 1), the Zn^{II} atom is five-coordinated in a distorted trigonal-bipyramidal configuration by three N atoms from one 2,3,5,6-tetra(2-pyridinyl)pyrazine and two terminal Br. The Zn—N and Zn—Br bond lengths and angles (Table 1) are within normal range of [ZnCl₂ (tppz)], (Graf *et al.*, 1993) and [ZnBr₂(6,6'-dmbpy)], (Alizadeh *et al.*, 2009) [where 6,6'-dmbpy is 6,6'-dimethyl-2, 2'-bipyridine] respectively.

In the crystal structure, intermolecular C—H···Br hydrogen bonds (Table 2, Fig. 2) may stabilize the structure.

Experimental

A solution of 2,3,5,6-tetra(2-pyridinyl)pyrazine (0.40 g, 1.00 mmol) in HCCl₃ (20 ml) was added to a solution of ZnBr₂ (0.23 g, 1.00 mmol) in methanol (20 ml) at room temperature. The suitable crystals for X-ray diffraction experiment were obtained by methanol diffusion to a colorless solution in DMSO. Yellow prisms of (I) were isolated after one week (yield; 0.45 g, 73.3%).

Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 Å and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

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Figures

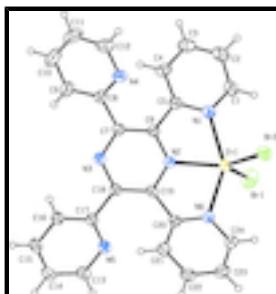


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

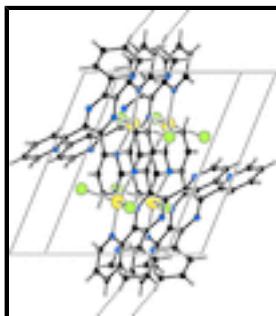


Fig. 2. Unit-cell packing diagram for (I).

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Crystal data

[ZnBr ₂ (C ₂₄ H ₁₆ N ₆)]	Z = 2
M _r = 613.62	F(000) = 604
Triclinic, P _T	D _x = 1.708 Mg m ⁻³
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo K α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
<i>a</i> = 10.3985 (8) Å	Cell parameters from 998 reflections
<i>b</i> = 10.5378 (8) Å	θ = 1.8–29.3°
<i>c</i> = 12.3034 (10) Å	μ = 4.40 mm ⁻¹
α = 64.898 (6) $^\circ$	<i>T</i> = 298 K
β = 83.187 (6) $^\circ$	Prism, yellow
γ = 77.901 (6) $^\circ$	0.50 × 0.40 × 0.28 mm
<i>V</i> = 1193.05 (16) Å ³	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD diffractometer	6412 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	4954 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)
graphite	<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.049
phi and ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 29.2^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 1998)	<i>h</i> = -14→14
<i>T</i> _{min} = 0.206, <i>T</i> _{max} = 0.369	<i>k</i> = -13→14

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N2—C6—C5—C4

172.3 (4)

C6—C5—C4—C3

178.9 (4)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A

D—H

H···A

D···A

D—H···A

C11—H11···Br2ⁱ

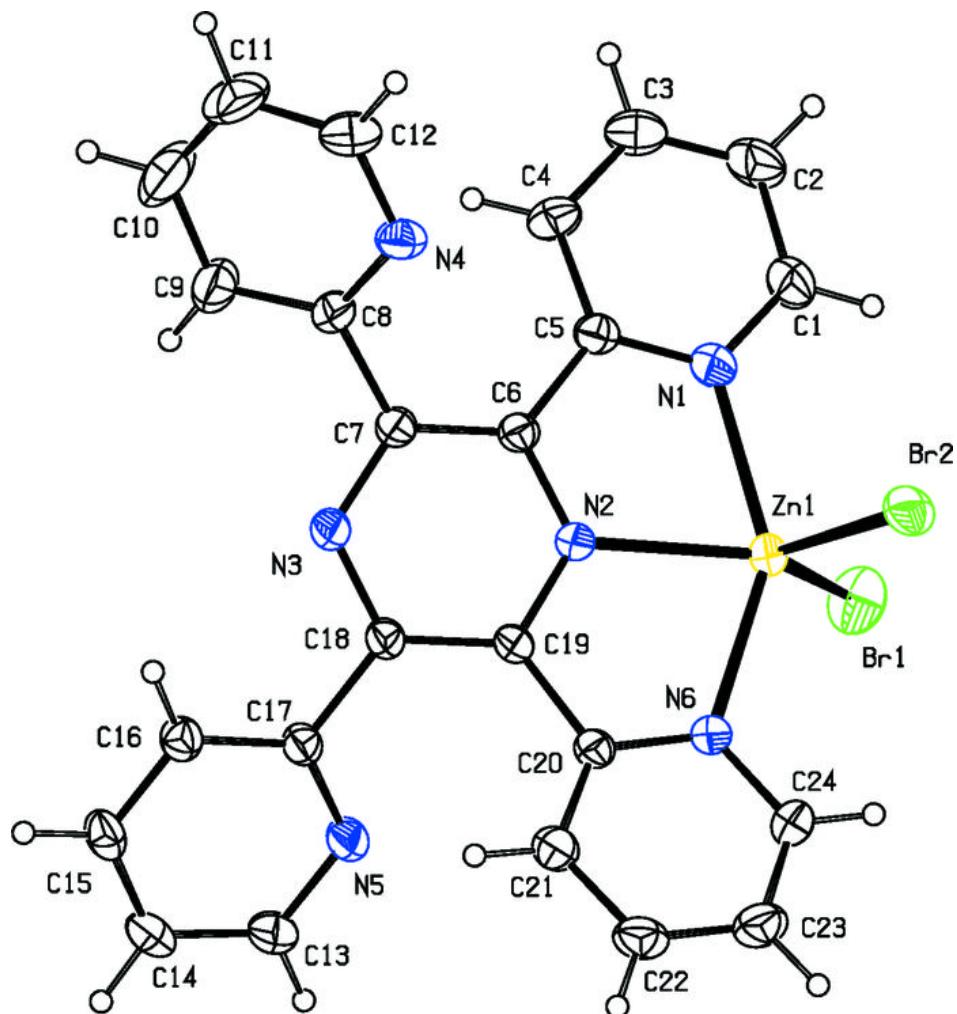
0.93

2.88

3.791 (7)

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

Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

