

## 6,6'-Dimethyl-2,2'-[oxalylbis(azanediy)]-dipyridinium dichloride acetonitrile solvate

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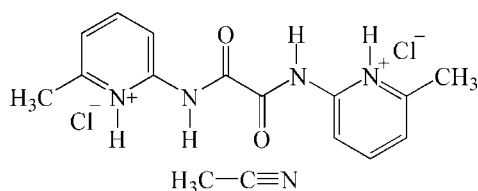
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.094; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7.

In the crystal structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^{2+} \cdot 2\text{Cl}^- \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ , weak intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds are found between the H atoms bound to the pyridine and amine N atoms and the chloride anions. The asymmetric unit consists of one half cationic molecule which is located on a centre of inversion, one chloride anion in a general position and one half acetonitrile molecule which is located on a twofold axis. Because of symmetry, the C—H hydrogens of the acetonitrile solvent molecule are disordered over two orientations.

### Related literature

For Ag(I) complexes incorporating *N,N'*-bis(2-pyridyl)oxamide ligands which show one- and two-dimensional structures, see: Hsu & Chen (2004); Hu *et al.* (2004). For the synthesis of the starting reactant, see: Cheng *et al.* (2009).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^{2+} \cdot 2\text{Cl}^- \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}$

$M_r = 384.26$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 10.6740$  (19) Å  
 $b = 8.7637$  (5) Å  
 $c = 10.370$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 109.83$  (2)°  
 $V = 912.5$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.38$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 295$  K  
 $0.6 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer  
 Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
 (*XSCANS*; Siemens, 1995)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.823$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.922$   
 2165 measured reflections  
 1619 independent reflections

1308 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$   
 3 standard reflections every 97 reflections  
 intensity decay: none

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.094$   
 $S = 1.07$   
 1619 reflections

118 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A} \cdots \text{Cl}^i$	0.86	2.14	2.9772 (16)	165
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{Cl}^i$	0.86	2.43	3.2057 (17)	150

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

Data collection: *XSCANS* (Siemens, 1995); cell refinement: *XSCANS*; data reduction: *XSCANS*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

We are grateful to the National Science Council of the Republic of China for support. This research was also supported by the project of the specific research fields in Chung-Yuan Christian University, Taiwan, under grant No. CYCU-98-CR—CH.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NC2195).

### References

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**supplementary materials**

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## 6,6'-Dimethyl-2,2'-[oxalylbis(azanediy)]dipyridinium dichloride acetonitrile solvate

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### Comment

Several Ag(I) complexes containing *N,N'*-bis(2-pyridyl)oxamide ligands have been prepared, which show one-dimensional and two-dimensional structures (Hsu, *et al.*, 2004; Hu, *et al.*, 2004). To investigate the steric effect of the alkyl groups on the structural type of such complexes, we have synthesized *N,N'*-bis(6-methyl-2-pyridyl)oxamide (Cheng, *et al.*, 2009) and reacted with metal salts. Within this project the crystal structure of the title compound was determined.

In the crystal structure the cationic molecules are almost planar and the O atoms are trans-oriented (Fig. 1). The *N,N'*-Bis(6-methyl-2-pyridinium)oxamide cations and the chloride anions are connected by weak intermolecular N—H...Cl hydrogen bonding (Tab. 1).

### Experimental

*N,N'*-bis(6-methyl-2-pyridyl)oxamide (0.30 g, 1.1 mmol) (Cheng, *et al.*, 2009) and CuCl<sub>2</sub> (0.15 g, 1.1 mmol) were placed in a flask containing 10 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, which was refluxed for 8 h. The precipitate was then filtered and dried in vacuum. Colorless plate crystals of the title compound suitable for X-ray crystallography were obtained by slow evaporation of the solvent from a solution of the precipitate in CH<sub>3</sub>CN.

### Refinement

All the hydrogen atoms were placed into idealized positions (methyl H atoms allowed to rotate but not to tip) and constrained by the riding atom approximation with C—H = 0.93 — 0.96 Å, N—H = 0.86 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  (1.5 for methyl H atoms).

### Figures

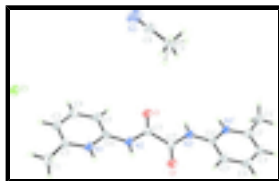


Fig. 1. Crystal structure of the title compound with labeling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level. Symmetry code:  $i = -x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 1$ . Disorder is shown as full and open bonds.

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### Crystal data

C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>·2Cl<sup>-</sup>·C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N

$M_r = 384.26$

$F(000) = 400$

$D_x = 1.399 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

# supplementary materials

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Monoclinic,  $P2/c$   
Hall symbol: -P 2yc  
 $a = 10.6740$  (19) Å  
 $b = 8.7637$  (5) Å  
 $c = 10.370$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 109.83$  (2)°  
 $V = 912.5$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 28 reflections  
 $\theta = 4.7$ – $12.5$ °  
 $\mu = 0.38$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 295$  K  
Plate, colourless  
 $0.6 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker P4  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
graphite  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
(*XSCANS*; Siemens, 1995)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.823$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.922$   
2165 measured reflections  
1619 independent reflections

1308 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.0$ °,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.0$ °  
 $h = -12 \rightarrow 12$   
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 1$   
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 1$   
3 standard reflections every 97 reflections  
intensity decay: none

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.094$   
 $S = 1.07$   
1619 reflections  
118 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map  
Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0401P)^2 + 0.2279P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.17$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008),  
 $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001 \times Fc^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
Extinction coefficient: 0.0090 (15)

## Special details

**Experimental.** 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.

**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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
Cl	0.23722 (6)	0.11398 (6)	0.09664 (5)	0.0569 (2)	
O	0.55710 (15)	0.81506 (16)	0.54656 (14)	0.0542 (4)	
N1	0.27012 (15)	0.78055 (18)	0.15297 (15)	0.0400 (4)	
H1A	0.2513	0.8715	0.1212	0.048*	
N2	0.39872 (16)	0.90108 (18)	0.34987 (15)	0.0424 (4)	
H2A	0.3653	0.9837	0.3073	0.051*	
N3	1.0000	0.6381 (4)	0.2500	0.0953 (12)	
C1	0.1214 (2)	0.7019 (3)	-0.0703 (2)	0.0596 (6)	
H1B	0.0933	0.6103	-0.1230	0.089*	
H1C	0.1660	0.7672	-0.1153	0.089*	
H1D	0.0450	0.7538	-0.0626	0.089*	
C2	0.2141 (2)	0.6624 (2)	0.0687 (2)	0.0443 (5)	
C3	0.2463 (2)	0.5175 (2)	0.1183 (2)	0.0521 (5)	
H3A	0.2118	0.4336	0.0627	0.062*	
C4	0.3305 (2)	0.4971 (3)	0.2514 (2)	0.0567 (6)	
H4A	0.3514	0.3985	0.2851	0.068*	
C5	0.3847 (2)	0.6201 (2)	0.3363 (2)	0.0522 (5)	
H5A	0.4406	0.6054	0.4262	0.063*	
C6	0.35325 (19)	0.7650 (2)	0.28310 (18)	0.0395 (4)	
C7	0.4915 (2)	0.9157 (2)	0.47672 (19)	0.0420 (5)	
C8	1.0000	0.7663 (4)	0.2500	0.0583 (8)	
C9	1.0000	0.9293 (4)	0.2500	0.0666 (9)	
H9B	1.0894	0.9658	0.2704	0.100*	0.50
H9A	0.9650	0.9658	0.3182	0.100*	0.50
H9C	0.9456	0.9658	0.1614	0.100*	0.50

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl	0.0769 (4)	0.0307 (3)	0.0530 (3)	0.0030 (2)	0.0089 (3)	0.0052 (2)
O	0.0635 (9)	0.0404 (9)	0.0450 (7)	0.0124 (7)	0.0005 (7)	0.0022 (6)
N1	0.0498 (9)	0.0268 (8)	0.0401 (8)	0.0023 (7)	0.0112 (7)	0.0022 (6)
N2	0.0546 (10)	0.0297 (9)	0.0373 (8)	0.0057 (7)	0.0082 (7)	0.0012 (6)
N3	0.107 (3)	0.052 (2)	0.136 (3)	0.000	0.054 (3)	0.000
C1	0.0696 (15)	0.0438 (13)	0.0510 (12)	-0.0032 (11)	0.0017 (11)	-0.0076 (10)
C2	0.0499 (11)	0.0326 (10)	0.0494 (11)	-0.0034 (9)	0.0155 (9)	-0.0053 (8)
C3	0.0604 (14)	0.0300 (11)	0.0625 (13)	-0.0045 (9)	0.0166 (11)	-0.0053 (10)

## supplementary materials

C4	0.0689 (14)	0.0289 (10)	0.0680 (14)	0.0042 (10)	0.0178 (12)	0.0110 (10)
C5	0.0639 (13)	0.0361 (11)	0.0491 (11)	0.0044 (10)	0.0095 (10)	0.0071 (9)
C6	0.0465 (10)	0.0334 (10)	0.0382 (9)	0.0016 (8)	0.0140 (8)	0.0010 (8)
C7	0.0472 (11)	0.0398 (11)	0.0364 (10)	0.0059 (9)	0.0109 (8)	-0.0008 (8)
C8	0.0587 (19)	0.053 (2)	0.066 (2)	0.000	0.0248 (16)	0.000
C9	0.080 (2)	0.0492 (19)	0.068 (2)	0.000	0.0212 (18)	0.000

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

O—C7	1.204 (2)	C2—C3	1.370 (3)
N1—C6	1.347 (2)	C3—C4	1.380 (3)
N1—C2	1.356 (2)	C3—H3A	0.9300
N1—H1A	0.8600	C4—C5	1.388 (3)
N2—C7	1.358 (2)	C4—H4A	0.9300
N2—C6	1.382 (2)	C5—C6	1.379 (3)
N2—H2A	0.8600	C5—H5A	0.9300
N3—C8	1.123 (5)	C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	1.545 (4)
C1—C2	1.486 (3)	C8—C9	1.429 (5)
C1—H1B	0.9600	C9—H9B	0.9600
C1—H1C	0.9600	C9—H9A	0.9600
C1—H1D	0.9600	C9—H9C	0.9600
C6—N1—C2	124.41 (17)	C3—C4—H4A	119.2
C6—N1—H1A	117.8	C5—C4—H4A	119.2
C2—N1—H1A	117.8	C6—C5—C4	117.98 (19)
C7—N2—C6	125.72 (16)	C6—C5—H5A	121.0
C7—N2—H2A	117.1	C4—C5—H5A	121.0
C6—N2—H2A	117.1	N1—C6—C5	118.82 (18)
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	N1—C6—N2	114.49 (16)
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C5—C6—N2	126.69 (17)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	O—C7—N2	126.70 (18)
C2—C1—H1D	109.5	O—C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	122.0 (2)
H1B—C1—H1D	109.5	N2—C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	111.3 (2)
H1C—C1—H1D	109.5	N3—C8—C9	180.000 (2)
N1—C2—C3	117.77 (18)	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
N1—C2—C1	116.77 (18)	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C3—C2—C1	125.46 (19)	H9B—C9—H9A	109.5
C2—C3—C4	119.4 (2)	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C3—H3A	120.3	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C3—H3A	120.3	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—C5	121.6 (2)		

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

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1A $\cdots$ Cl <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.14	2.9772 (16)	165.
N2—H2A $\cdots$ Cl <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.43	3.2057 (17)	150.

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

Fig. 1

