Published online in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI:10.1002/aoc.775

Crystallographic report

Chloro[1,3-bis[2-[2-[(4-methoxybenzyl) amino]ethylamino]]-2-propanol]zinc(II) chloride hydrate, [(C₂₃H₃₆N₄O₃)ZnCl]Cl·H₂O

Xueting Liu, Yongshu Xie and Qingliang Liu*

Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, 230026, People's Republic of China

Received 13 January 2004; Accepted 26 January 2004

The zinc(II) center in the molecule of $[(C_{23}H_{36}N_4O_3)ZnCl]Cl\cdot H_2O$ is coordinated by four nitrogen atoms of HL (1,3-bis[2-[2-[(4-methoxybenzyl) amino]ethylamino]]-2-propanol) and one chloro anion. The coordination moieties are connected by hydrogen bonds to form a one-dimensional structure. Copyright © 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: crystal structure; zinc complex; one-dimensional structure; 1,3-bis[2-[2-[(4-methoxybenzyl) amino]ethylamino]]-2-propanol

COMMENT

The coordination geometry of mononuclear zinc complex $[(C_{23}H_{36}N_4O_3)ZnCl]Cl\cdot H_2O$ (1) is square pyramidal (Fig. 1). The zinc(II) center is coordinated by one chloro anion and four nitrogen atoms from HL. The Zn–N distances are in the normal range. It is interesting that noncoordinated chlorides form multiple hydrogen bonds with crystal lattice water molecules and N–H and O–H donor sets of HL, resulting in a one-dimensional structure along the b axis (Fig. 1).

EXPERIMENTAL

Synthesis of HL·4HCl: the reaction of epichlorohydrin with excessive ethylenediamine yielded a light yellow intermediate, which was used to react with 4-methoxybenzaldehyde by the method reported to give HL·4HCl. Anal. Found: C, 49.40; H, 7.07; N, 9.84. Calc. for $C_{23}H_{40}N_4O_3Cl_4$: C, 49.12; H, 7.17; N, 9.96%.

1 was synthesized by the reaction of $Zn(ClO_4)\cdot 6H_2O, HL\cdot 4HCl$ and NaOH (molar ratio, 1:1:4) in methanol. The concentrated solution was left for slow evaporation of the solvent to give colorless crystals. Anal. Found: C, 48.21; H, 6.85; N, 9.61. Calc. for $C_{23}H_{38}Cl_2N_4O_4Zn$: C, 48.39; H, 6.71; N, 9.82%.

Intensity data were collected at 291 K on a Rigaku RAXIS-IV diffractometer for a colorless crystal $0.20\times0.18\times0.18~\text{mm}^3$.

E-mail: yshxie@cstf.kyushu-u.ac.jp

Contract/grant sponsor: National Natural Science Foundation of China; Contract/grant number: 30270321.

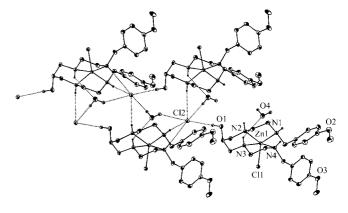


Figure 1. One-dimensional structure of 1.

C₂₃H₃₈Cl₂N₄O₄Zn, M = 570.84, monoclinic, P21/n, a = 11.527(2), b = 10.133(2), c = 23.034(5) Å, β = 95.51(3)°, V = 2678.1(9) Å³, Z = 4, 4223 unique data ($\theta_{\rm max}$ 25.00°), 3439 data with I > 2 σ (I), R_1 = 0.0274, wR_2 = 0.0486 [I > 2 σ (I)], R_1 = 0.0495, wR_2 = 0.0514 (all data), $\rho_{\rm max}$ = 0.193 e⁻ Å⁻³. Programs used: SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97. CCDC deposition number: 224 209.

REFERENCES

- 1. Liu XT, Xie YS, Liu QL, Du CX, Zhu Y, Xu XL. J. Mol. Struct. 2003; 654: 235.
- Xie YS, Bu WM, Chan ASC, Xu XL, Liu QL, Zhang ZD, Fan YG. Inorg. Chim. Acta 2000; 310: 257.

^{*}Correspondence to: Qingliang Liu, Department of Chemistry, University of Science and Technology, Hefei 230026, People's Republic of China.