Acta Crystallographica Section E **Structure Reports** Online

ISSN 1600-5368

# **Bis(2-aminopyridinium)** tetrachloridozincate(II)

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Received 6 November 2010; accepted 12 November 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 298 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.004 Å; R factor = 0.041; wR factor = 0.103; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.9.

In the title compound,  $(C_5H_7N_2)_2[ZnCl_4]$ , the pyridine N atoms are protonated and the  $[ZnCl_4]^{2-}$  anions adopt a slightly distorted tetrahedral configuration. In the crystal, weak N-H···Cl hydrogen bonds link the molecules into layers, while weak  $\pi - \pi$  interactions [centroid–centroid distance = 4.2758 (18) Å] also help to stabilize the packing.

### **Related literature**

For background to phase transition materials, see: Li et al. (2008); Ye et al. (2009); Zhang et al. (2010)



#### **Experimental**

Crystal data

 $(C_5H_7N_2)_2[ZnCl_4]$  $M_r = 397.42$ Monoclinic, C2/c a = 8.3520 (17) Å*b* = 14.198 (3) Å c = 13.913 (3) Å  $\beta = 93.70(3)^{\circ}$ 

V = 1646.5 (6) Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 4Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  $\mu = 2.13 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 298 K $0.20\,\times\,0.20\,\times\,0.20$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (CrystalClear; Rigaku, 2005)  $T_{\min} = 0.653, \ T_{\max} = 0.659$ 

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$	H atoms treated by a mixture of
$wR(F^2) = 0.103$	independent and constrained
S = 1.21	refinement
1870 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.39 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
99 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.94 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

8175 measured reflections

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.036$ 

1870 independent reflections

1612 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

#### Table 1

Hydrogen-bond	geometry	(A,	°)
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$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$N1 - H1B \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl1$	0.90 (4)	2.44 (4)	3.335 (3)	170 (3)
$N1 - H1A \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl2^{i}$	0.88 (4)	2.42 (4)	3.291 (3)	168 (4)
$N2-H2A\cdots Cl1^{ii}$	0.87 (3)	2.61 (3)	3.325 (2)	140 (3)

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

Data collection: CrystalClear (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: CrystalClear; data reduction: CrystalClear; 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: SHELXL97.

The authors are grateful to the starter fund of Southeast University for financial support to purchase the X-ray diffractometer.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: JH2229).

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# supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, m1596 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810046817]

# Bis(2-aminopyridinium) tetrachloridozincate(II)

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## S1. Comment

The asymmetric unit of the title compound is built up from one protonated 2-amino-pyridinium cation where the nonhydrogen atoms are practically co-planar with a mean deviation of 0.0101 (3)Å and a half of  $[ZnCl_4]^{2-}$  anion (Fig. 1). The  $[ZnCl_4]^{2-}$  anion is slightly distorted with the Zn—Cl distances and Cl—Zn—Cl angles of 2.2800 (8)Å to 2.2819 (8)Å and 104.40 (3)° to 114.65 (4)°, respectively. In the crystal structure (Fig. 2),  $\pi$ - $\pi$  packing interactions of adjacent pyridine rings with a Cg1—Cg2 distance of 4.2758 (18)Å link the cations chains along *b* axis. The N—H…Cl hydrogen bonds with the average N—Cl distances of 3.317 A link the cations and anions into plan parallel to [1 1 0].

## **S2. Experimental**

As a continuation of our study of phase transition materials (Li *et al.*, 2008, Ye *et al.*, 2009, Zhang *et al.*, 2010,), we performed dielectric studies (capacitance and dielectric loss measurements) using an automatic impedance TongHui2828 Analyzer on samples that were pressed into tablets on the surfaces of which a conducting carbon glue was deposited. Unfortunately, there was no distinct anomaly observed from 93 K to 420 K, (m.p. 438–440 K), suggesting that this compound should be not a real ferroelectrics or there may be no distinct phase transition occurred within the measured temperature range.

 $1.36 \text{ g} (10 \text{ mmol})\text{ZnCl}_2$  was firstly dissolved in 20 ml 1*M* HCl solution, to which 0.94 g (10 mmol) 2-amino-pyridine ethanol solution was then added under stirring. Ethanol was added until the precipitated substrates disappeared, then the solution was allowed to slowly evaporate at room temperature until prisms of the title were grown.

## **S3. Refinement**

Positional parameters of all the H atoms were calculated geometrically and were allowed to ride on the C atoms to which they are bonded, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ . The other H atoms bonded to N atom were found in the difference maps and refined freely.



Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, with the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.



## Figure 2

A view of the packing of the title compound, stacking along the *a* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds and  $\pi$ - $\pi$  packing interactions.

Bis(2-aminopyridinium) tetrachloridozincate(II)

# Crystal data

 $(C_5H_7N_2)_2$ [ZnCl<sub>4</sub>]  $M_r = 397.42$ Monoclinic, C2/c Hall symbol: -C 2yc a = 8.3520 (17) Å b = 14.198 (3) Å c = 13.913 (3) Å  $\beta = 93.70 (3)^\circ$   $V = 1646.5 (6) \text{ Å}^3$ Z = 4 F(000) = 800  $D_x = 1.603 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 3679 reflections  $\theta = 3.1-27.4^{\circ}$   $\mu = 2.13 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  T = 298 KPrism, colourless  $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$  Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator Detector resolution: 13.6612 pixels mm <sup>-1</sup> $\omega$ scans Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>CrystalClear</i> ; Rigaku, 2005) $T_{\min} = 0.653$ , $T_{\max} = 0.659$	8175 measured reflections 1870 independent reflections 1612 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.036$ $\theta_{max} = 27.4^{\circ}, \theta_{min} = 3.1^{\circ}$ $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$ $k = -18 \rightarrow 18$ $l = -17 \rightarrow 17$
Refinement	
Refinement on $F^2$ Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$ $wR(F^2) = 0.103$ S = 1.21 1870 reflections 99 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 atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0494P)^2 + 0.9383P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.39$ e Å <sup>-3</sup> $\Lambda \rho_{min} = -0.94$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>

## Special details

**Geometry**. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s 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  $(Å^2)$ 

	x	у	Z	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
Zn1	0.5000	0.53941 (3)	0.2500	0.04169 (16)	
Cl1	0.40003 (10)	0.44657 (6)	0.36567 (7)	0.0650 (3)	
Cl2	0.71122 (9)	0.63194 (5)	0.30264 (6)	0.0577 (2)	
N1	0.5979 (3)	0.2427 (2)	0.3635 (2)	0.0569 (6)	
H1B	0.543 (4)	0.297 (3)	0.356 (3)	0.071 (11)*	
H1A	0.655 (5)	0.222 (3)	0.317 (3)	0.083 (12)*	
N2	0.6702 (3)	0.11162 (17)	0.45575 (19)	0.0495 (6)	
H2A	0.728 (4)	0.092 (2)	0.410 (2)	0.055 (9)*	
C1	0.5877 (3)	0.19378 (19)	0.44405 (19)	0.0432 (6)	
C2	0.4952 (3)	0.2225 (2)	0.5209 (2)	0.0510 (6)	
H2B	0.4328	0.2793	0.5154	0.061*	
C3	0.4951 (4)	0.1691 (2)	0.6022 (2)	0.0586 (7)	
H3A	0.4330	0.1893	0.6541	0.070*	
C4	0.5850 (4)	0.0851 (2)	0.6126 (2)	0.0606 (8)	
H4A	0.5839	0.0479	0.6702	0.073*	

# supporting information

C5	0.6707 (4)	0.0582 (2)	0.5376 (2)	0.0556 (7)
H5A	0.7304	0.0028	0.5419	0.067*

Atomic	displacement	parameters	$(Å^2)$
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	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Zn1	0.0398 (2)	0.0381 (2)	0.0484 (3)	0.000	0.01243 (18)	0.000
Cl1	0.0636 (5)	0.0588 (4)	0.0761 (5)	0.0085 (3)	0.0311 (4)	0.0244 (4)
Cl2	0.0556 (4)	0.0519 (4)	0.0656 (5)	-0.0148 (3)	0.0046 (3)	-0.0023 (3)
N1	0.0571 (15)	0.0612 (16)	0.0533 (14)	0.0015 (13)	0.0096 (12)	-0.0039 (12)
N2	0.0394 (11)	0.0509 (13)	0.0591 (14)	-0.0010 (10)	0.0097 (10)	-0.0149 (11)
C1	0.0322 (11)	0.0480 (14)	0.0494 (15)	-0.0047 (10)	0.0016 (10)	-0.0103 (11)
C2	0.0431 (13)	0.0548 (16)	0.0554 (16)	0.0072 (12)	0.0050 (12)	-0.0104 (13)
C3	0.0556 (17)	0.0704 (19)	0.0509 (17)	0.0036 (14)	0.0127 (13)	-0.0078 (14)
C4	0.0625 (18)	0.0605 (18)	0.0595 (18)	-0.0003 (15)	0.0077 (14)	0.0036 (14)
C5	0.0500 (16)	0.0469 (14)	0.070(2)	0.0017 (12)	0.0029 (14)	-0.0020 (13)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Zn1—Cl1	2.2800 (8)	N2—H2A	0.87 (3)	
Zn1—Cl1 <sup>i</sup>	2.2800 (8)	C1—C2	1.419 (4)	
Zn1—Cl2	2.2819 (8)	C2—C3	1.362 (4)	
Zn1—Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	2.2819 (8)	C2—H2B	0.9601	
N1—C1	1.326 (4)	C3—C4	1.412 (5)	
N1—H1B	0.90 (4)	С3—НЗА	0.9599	
N1—H1A	0.88 (4)	C4—C5	1.359 (4)	
N2C1	1.359 (4)	C4—H4A	0.9600	
N2—C5	1.368 (4)	С5—Н5А	0.9300	
Cl1—Zn1—Cl1 <sup>i</sup>	109.36 (5)	N2—C1—C2	116.9 (3)	
Cl1— $Zn1$ — $Cl2$	114.65 (4)	C3 - C2 - C1	119.7 (3)	
Cl1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—Cl2	104.40 (3)	C3—C2—H2B	120.2	
Cl1—Zn1—Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	104.40 (3)	C1—C2—H2B	120.1	
Cl1 <sup>i</sup> —Zn1—Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	114.65 (4)	C2—C3—C4	121.8 (3)	
Cl2—Zn1—Cl2 <sup>i</sup>	109.70 (5)	С2—С3—Н3А	119.2	
C1—N1—H1B	120 (2)	C4—C3—H3A	119.0	
C1—N1—H1A	121 (3)	C5—C4—C3	117.5 (3)	
H1B—N1—H1A	120 (3)	C5—C4—H4A	121.3	
C1—N2—C5	123.4 (2)	C3—C4—H4A	121.1	
C1—N2—H2A	119 (2)	C4—C5—N2	120.6 (3)	
C5—N2—H2A	117 (2)	C4—C5—H5A	119.7	
N1-C1-N2	119.4 (3)	N2—C5—H5A	119.7	
N1—C1—C2	123.6 (3)			
C5—N2—C1—N1	177.9 (3)	C1—C2—C3—C4	0.0 (5)	
C5—N2—C1—C2	-1.7 (4)	C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.0 (5)	

# supporting information

N1—C1—C2—C3	-178.2 (3)	C3—C4—C5—N2	0.7 (5)
N2—C1—C2—C3	1.3 (4)	C1—N2—C5—C4	0.7 (4)

Symmetry code: (i) -x+1, y, -z+1/2.

# Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D····A	D—H···A	
N1—H1 <i>B</i> …Cl1	0.90 (4)	2.44 (4)	3.335 (3)	170 (3)	
N1—H1A····Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88 (4)	2.42 (4)	3.291 (3)	168 (4)	
N2—H2A····Cl1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.61 (3)	3.325 (2)	140 (3)	

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