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## Structure Reports

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# (S)-1,2,4-Trimethylpiperazine-1,4-diium tetrachloridozincate(II)

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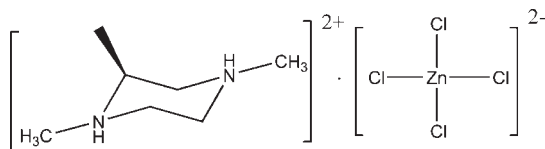
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.032;  $wR$  factor = 0.067; data-to-parameter ratio = 23.3.

In the title compound,  $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2)[\text{ZnCl}_4]$ , the Zn atom adopts a slightly distorted tetrahedral geometry. The diprotonated piperazine ring adopts a chair conformation. In the crystal structure, the cations and anions are linked by intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds into a chain along [001].

## Related literature

For the ferroelectric behavior of chiral coordination compounds, see: Fu *et al.* (2007). For non-linear optical second harmonic generation of chiral coordination compounds, see: Qu *et al.* (2003). For transition-metal complexes of (S)-2-methylpiperazine, see: Ye *et al.* (2009). For puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2)[\text{ZnCl}_4]$	$V = 1406.5 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 337.40$	$Z = 4$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.5197 (17) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 2.48 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 9.7036 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$c = 17.013 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$0.30 \times 0.28 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer	14785 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>CrystalClear</i> ; Rigaku/MS, 2005)	3217 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.80$ , $T_{\max} = 0.90$	2802 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.36 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$wR(F^2) = 0.067$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.08$	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1355 Friedel pairs
3217 reflections	Flack parameter: 0.046 (14)
138 parameters	
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\text{i}}$	0.93 (3)	2.16 (3)	3.092 (2)	177 (3)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2C}\cdots\text{Cl2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.91 (3)	2.24 (3)	3.140 (3)	171 (3)

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BX2289).

## References

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## supporting information

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**(S)-1,2,4-Trimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium tetrachloridozincate(II)****Zong-ling Ru****S1. Comment**

The existence of a chiral centre in an organic ligand is very important for the construction noncentrosymmetric or chiral coordination polymers that exhibit desirable physical properties such as ferroelectricity (Fu *et al.*, 2007) and nonlinear optical second harmonic generation (Qu *et al.*, 2003). Chiral (*S*)-2-methylpiperazine has a chiral centre which have shown tremendous scope in the synthesis of transition-metal complexes (Ye *et al.*, 2009). The construction of new members of this family of ligands is an important direction in the development of modern coordination chemistry. We report here the crystal structure of the title compound

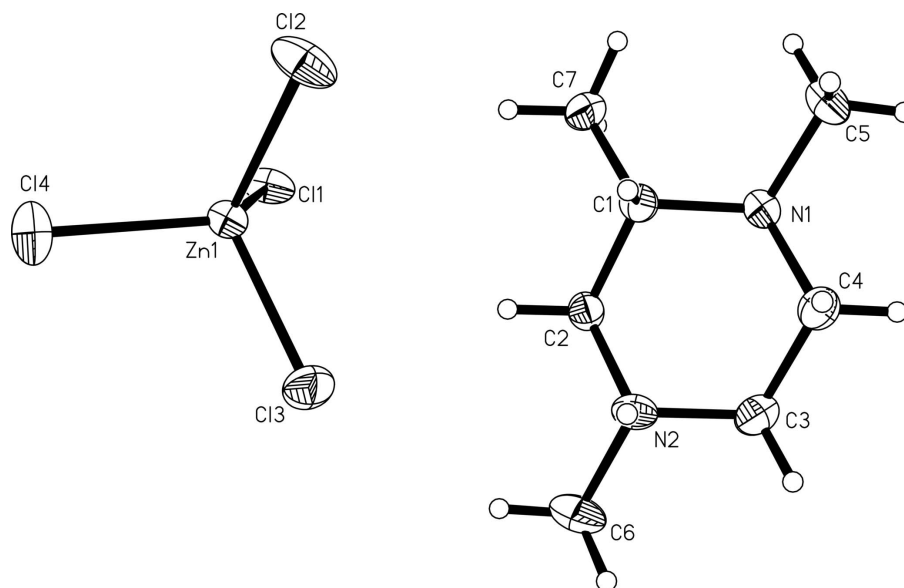
The asymmetric unit of the title compound, (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)[ZnCl<sub>4</sub>] (Fig.1), consists of one 1,2,4-trimethylpiperazinium cation and one ZnCl<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> anion. The Zn atom adopts a slightly distorted tetrahedral geometry. The diprotonated piperazine ring adopts a chair conformation with Cremer & Pople (1975) puckering parameters : Q<sub>T</sub> = 0.5673 (3) Å, θ = 1.8 (3)°, φ = 67 (10)°. In the crystal structure, cations and anions are linked by intermolecular N—H···Cl hydrogen bonds into a one-dimensional chain viewed along the c-axis with set graph-motif C<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(9) (Bernstein, *et al.*, 1995) (Fig.2).

**S2. Experimental**

A mixture of (*S*)-1,2,4-trimethylpiperazine quinine (1 mmol, 0.128 g), ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (1 mmol, 0.136 g) and 10% aqueous HCl (6 ml) were mixed and dissolved in 20 ml water by heating to 363 K (15 min) forming a clear solution. The reaction mixture was cooled slowly to room temperature, crystals of the title compound were formed after 8 days.

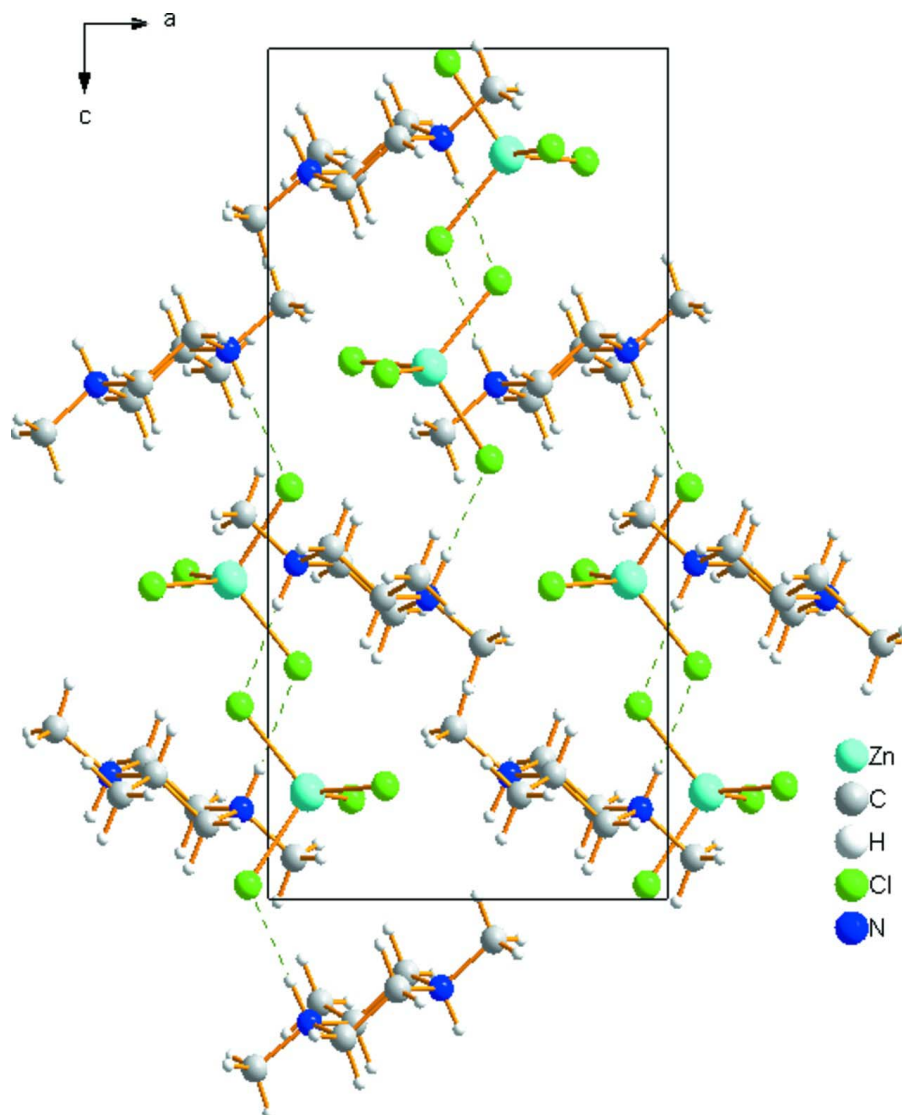
**S3. Refinement**

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å and N—H = 0.90 Å, and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl H atoms.



**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of the title compound with atom labels. Displacement ellipsoids were drawn at the 30% probability level



**Figure 2**

The packing viewed along the *b*-axis. Hydrogen bonds are drawn as dashed lines

**(S)-1,2,4-Trimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium tetrachloridozincate(II)**

*Crystal data*

$(C_7H_{18}N_2)[ZnCl_4]$

$M_r = 337.40$

Orthorhombic,  $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 8.5197 (17) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.7036 (19) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 17.013 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 1406.5 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 688$

$D_x = 1.593 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 2802 reflections

$\theta = 3.2\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 2.48 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

Block, colourless

$0.30 \times 0.28 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$

*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  
(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku/MSO, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.80$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.90$

14785 measured reflections  
3217 independent reflections  
2802 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.2^\circ$   
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 10$   
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$   
 $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.067$   
 $S = 1.08$   
3217 reflections  
138 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  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0257P)^2 + 0.2767P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1355 Friedel  
pairs  
Absolute structure parameter: 0.046 (14)

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Zn1	0.59768 (3)	0.49854 (3)	0.125016 (17)	0.03377 (9)
C1	0.2131 (4)	0.8709 (3)	0.14589 (17)	0.0359 (7)
H1	0.2576	0.8595	0.1986	0.043*
C2	0.3442 (3)	0.8994 (3)	0.08782 (17)	0.0368 (7)
H2A	0.4167	0.8223	0.0882	0.044*
H2B	0.3000	0.9060	0.0354	0.044*
C3	0.3220 (4)	1.1457 (3)	0.10626 (19)	0.0481 (9)
H3A	0.2799	1.1599	0.0539	0.058*
H3B	0.3791	1.2281	0.1212	0.058*
C4	0.1875 (4)	1.1231 (3)	0.16346 (19)	0.0449 (8)
H4A	0.2283	1.1194	0.2166	0.054*
H4B	0.1151	1.2000	0.1602	0.054*
C5	-0.0354 (4)	0.9767 (4)	0.19972 (18)	0.0491 (8)
H5A	0.0010	0.9678	0.2529	0.074*

H5B	-0.0935	0.8958	0.1853	0.074*
H5C	-0.1019	1.0562	0.1955	0.074*
C6	0.5641 (4)	1.0490 (4)	0.0483 (2)	0.0628 (11)
H6A	0.6305	0.9691	0.0477	0.094*
H6B	0.6241	1.1279	0.0643	0.094*
H6C	0.5224	1.0643	-0.0034	0.094*
C7	0.1282 (4)	0.7396 (3)	0.1223 (2)	0.0580 (9)
H7A	0.0840	0.7508	0.0708	0.087*
H7B	0.0458	0.7209	0.1593	0.087*
H7C	0.2011	0.6642	0.1219	0.087*
C11	0.44725 (9)	0.46036 (8)	0.01637 (4)	0.0479 (2)
C12	0.42671 (10)	0.48120 (12)	0.22655 (4)	0.0642 (3)
C13	0.70714 (11)	0.70748 (9)	0.11735 (6)	0.0600 (2)
C14	0.79167 (12)	0.34029 (10)	0.13266 (5)	0.0606 (2)
N1	0.1024 (2)	0.9929 (3)	0.14575 (12)	0.0334 (5)
N2	0.4314 (3)	1.0266 (3)	0.10512 (14)	0.0390 (6)
H1A	0.054 (3)	1.003 (3)	0.0967 (16)	0.033 (7)*
H2C	0.477 (4)	1.023 (3)	0.1532 (18)	0.046 (9)*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Zn1	0.03299 (15)	0.04154 (17)	0.02676 (15)	-0.00188 (15)	-0.00155 (14)	-0.00045 (16)
C1	0.0323 (14)	0.0395 (17)	0.0359 (16)	0.0029 (14)	-0.0043 (14)	0.0082 (12)
C2	0.0345 (16)	0.0368 (17)	0.0390 (15)	0.0024 (13)	0.0001 (13)	-0.0014 (13)
C3	0.055 (2)	0.0371 (18)	0.052 (2)	-0.0065 (15)	0.0007 (17)	0.0019 (14)
C4	0.048 (2)	0.0392 (19)	0.0472 (17)	-0.0059 (15)	-0.0009 (17)	-0.0108 (14)
C5	0.0387 (16)	0.064 (2)	0.0445 (17)	0.0051 (17)	0.0090 (14)	0.0016 (15)
C6	0.045 (2)	0.084 (3)	0.059 (2)	-0.0144 (19)	0.0148 (18)	0.0118 (19)
C7	0.0445 (18)	0.0365 (17)	0.093 (3)	-0.0038 (13)	0.009 (2)	0.008 (2)
C11	0.0417 (4)	0.0762 (6)	0.0259 (3)	-0.0185 (4)	-0.0051 (3)	0.0063 (3)
C12	0.0424 (4)	0.1219 (9)	0.0283 (4)	-0.0064 (6)	0.0046 (3)	0.0013 (4)
C13	0.0541 (4)	0.0453 (5)	0.0806 (6)	-0.0143 (4)	-0.0084 (6)	-0.0038 (5)
C14	0.0641 (5)	0.0642 (6)	0.0536 (5)	0.0256 (5)	-0.0113 (5)	-0.0086 (4)
N1	0.0325 (11)	0.0402 (13)	0.0274 (11)	0.0026 (14)	-0.0013 (9)	0.0007 (10)
N2	0.0331 (13)	0.0481 (17)	0.0357 (13)	-0.0095 (11)	-0.0032 (10)	0.0030 (10)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Zn1—C13	2.2355 (9)	C4—H4A	0.9700
Zn1—C14	2.2597 (9)	C4—H4B	0.9700
Zn1—C12	2.2658 (8)	C5—N1	1.499 (3)
Zn1—C11	2.2795 (8)	C5—H5A	0.9600
C1—N1	1.513 (4)	C5—H5B	0.9600
C1—C2	1.517 (4)	C5—H5C	0.9600
C1—C7	1.519 (4)	C6—N2	1.504 (4)
C1—H1	0.9800	C6—H6A	0.9600
C2—N2	1.470 (4)	C6—H6B	0.9600

C2—H2A	0.9700	C6—H6C	0.9600
C2—H2B	0.9700	C7—H7A	0.9600
C3—N2	1.485 (4)	C7—H7B	0.9600
C3—C4	1.519 (5)	C7—H7C	0.9600
C3—H3A	0.9700	N1—H1A	0.93 (3)
C3—H3B	0.9700	N2—H2C	0.91 (3)
C4—N1	1.487 (4)		
C13—Zn1—C14	108.34 (5)	N1—C5—H5A	109.5
C13—Zn1—C12	112.33 (4)	N1—C5—H5B	109.5
C14—Zn1—C12	112.08 (4)	H5A—C5—H5B	109.5
C13—Zn1—C11	109.55 (3)	N1—C5—H5C	109.5
C14—Zn1—C11	110.33 (4)	H5A—C5—H5C	109.5
C12—Zn1—C11	104.16 (3)	H5B—C5—H5C	109.5
N1—C1—C2	108.4 (2)	N2—C6—H6A	109.5
N1—C1—C7	111.1 (3)	N2—C6—H6B	109.5
C2—C1—C7	109.3 (3)	H6A—C6—H6B	109.5
N1—C1—H1	109.3	N2—C6—H6C	109.5
C2—C1—H1	109.3	H6A—C6—H6C	109.5
C7—C1—H1	109.3	H6B—C6—H6C	109.5
N2—C2—C1	113.2 (2)	C1—C7—H7A	109.5
N2—C2—H2A	108.9	C1—C7—H7B	109.5
C1—C2—H2A	108.9	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
N2—C2—H2B	108.9	C1—C7—H7C	109.5
C1—C2—H2B	108.9	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
H2A—C2—H2B	107.7	H7B—C7—H7C	109.5
N2—C3—C4	111.7 (3)	C4—N1—C5	110.3 (2)
N2—C3—H3A	109.3	C4—N1—C1	111.1 (2)
C4—C3—H3A	109.3	C5—N1—C1	113.9 (2)
N2—C3—H3B	109.3	C4—N1—H1A	107.7 (19)
C4—C3—H3B	109.3	C5—N1—H1A	102.4 (16)
H3A—C3—H3B	107.9	C1—N1—H1A	111.0 (18)
N1—C4—C3	111.1 (2)	C2—N2—C3	109.8 (2)
N1—C4—H4A	109.4	C2—N2—C6	111.9 (2)
C3—C4—H4A	109.4	C3—N2—C6	111.6 (3)
N1—C4—H4B	109.4	C2—N2—H2C	111 (2)
C3—C4—H4B	109.4	C3—N2—H2C	107 (2)
H4A—C4—H4B	108.0	C6—N2—H2C	105.5 (19)

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1A $\cdots$ C11 <sup>i</sup>	0.93 (3)	2.16 (3)	3.092 (2)	177 (3)
N2—H2C $\cdots$ C12 <sup>ii</sup>	0.91 (3)	2.24 (3)	3.140 (3)	171 (3)

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