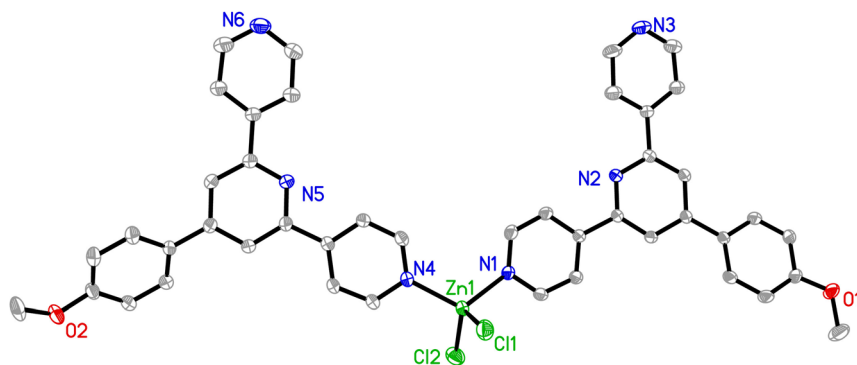


Miao Lin, Meng-Qin Wu, Wei-Kun Ou, Qin Wan and Wei-Wei Fu*

The crystal structure of dichloridobis[4'-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-4,2':6',4''-terpyridine- κN] zinc(II), $C_{44}H_{34}Cl_2N_6O_2Zn$



<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2024-0272>

Received June 27, 2024; accepted August 23, 2024;
published online September 4, 2024

Abstract

$C_{44}H_{34}Cl_2N_6O_2Zn$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), $a = 10.875(9)$ Å, $b = 11.755(9)$ Å, $c = 16.471(13)$ Å, $\alpha = 105.924(14)^\circ$, $\beta = 97.552(13)^\circ$, $\gamma = 104.507(13)^\circ$, $V = 1,914(3)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0455$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.1154$, $T = 296$ K.

CCDC no.: 2366201

The molecular structure is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

1 Source of materials

The reagents were purchased from standard commercial sources and used without further purification. A mixture of $ZnCl_2$ (0.014 g, 0.10 mmol), meophtpy (0.034 g, 0.10 mmol) was dispersed in C_2H_5OH (7 mL) solution and ammonia

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Yellow block
Size:	$0.27 \times 0.23 \times 0.19$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.83 mm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART APEX2, φ and ω
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	25.0° , 98 %
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	10,500, 6,597, 0.034
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 4,139
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	498
Programs:	Bruker ¹ , SHELX ^{2,3} , Olex2 ⁴

(25 %) was added dropwise until a clear colorless solution was obtained. The resultant solution was allowed slowly to evaporate under room temperature for two weeks to give light yellow crystals which were isolated by filtration and washed by deionized water and dried in air.

2 Experimental details

The structure was solved by Direct Methods with the SHELXT-2018 program. All H-atoms from C atoms were positioned with idealized geometry and refined isotropically ($U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$) using a riding model with C–H = 0.93 and 0.97 Å.

3 Comment

In the past few years, metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) have been extensively studied for their diversity of

*Corresponding author: Wei-Wei Fu, Key Laboratory of Functional Metal-Organic Compounds of Hunan Province, Key Laboratory of Organometallic New Materials, Department of Hunan Province, Hunan Provincial Engineering Research Center for Monitoring and Treatment of Heavy Metals Pollution in the Upper Reaches of Xiangjiang River, College of Chemistry and Materials Science, Nanyue College, Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang, Hunan 421008, P.R. China, E-mail: w.w.fu@hynu.edu.cn. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7681-7015>
Miao Lin, Meng-Qin Wu, Wei-Kun Ou and Qin Wan, Nanyue College, Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang, Hunan 421008, P.R. China

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
Zn1	0.79541(4)	0.32271(4)	0.29359(3)	0.04299(16)
Cl1	0.89579(10)	0.52398(10)	0.35097(7)	0.0619(3)
Cl2	0.91750(11)	0.20267(11)	0.24525(7)	0.0665(3)
O1	0.6831(3)	0.5574(3)	−0.42977(18)	0.0739(10)
O2	0.8372(3)	−0.0820(3)	0.95210(17)	0.0628(8)
N1	0.6693(3)	0.3011(3)	0.18164(18)	0.0426(8)
N2	0.3398(3)	0.3278(3)	−0.04697(18)	0.0389(8)
N3	−0.1240(3)	0.3359(4)	−0.0958(3)	0.0749(12)
N4	0.7115(3)	0.2641(3)	0.38399(19)	0.0442(8)
N5	0.4303(3)	0.1412(3)	0.58074(19)	0.0397(7)
N6	−0.0257(3)	0.1083(3)	0.6217(3)	0.0642(10)
C1	0.5410(3)	0.2845(4)	0.1672(2)	0.0475(10)
H1	0.496336	0.267950	0.209144	0.057*
C2	0.4723(3)	0.2910(3)	0.0929(2)	0.0429(10)
H2	0.382907	0.277492	0.085104	0.052*
C3	0.5361(3)	0.3174(3)	0.0300(2)	0.0344(8)
C4	0.6678(3)	0.3297(4)	0.0432(2)	0.0462(10)
H4	0.714029	0.343124	0.001304	0.055*
C5	0.7295(3)	0.3220(4)	0.1190(2)	0.0488(11)
H5	0.818321	0.331845	0.127225	0.059*
C6	0.4656(3)	0.3363(3)	−0.0471(2)	0.0344(8)
C7	0.5266(3)	0.3655(3)	−0.1103(2)	0.0364(9)
H7	0.612935	0.367429	−0.108476	0.044*
C8	0.4579(3)	0.3922(3)	−0.1770(2)	0.0343(8)
C9	0.3274(3)	0.3818(3)	−0.1773(2)	0.0368(9)
H9	0.277140	0.396649	−0.221169	0.044*
C10	0.2719(3)	0.3496(3)	−0.1127(2)	0.0365(9)
C11	0.1336(3)	0.3425(3)	−0.1085(2)	0.0405(9)
C12	0.0867(4)	0.3277(5)	−0.0376(3)	0.0739(15)
H12	0.139852	0.319265	0.008073	0.089*
C13	−0.0398(4)	0.3254(6)	−0.0345(3)	0.095(2)
H13	−0.068499	0.315802	0.014628	0.114*
C14	−0.0783(4)	0.3466(4)	−0.1644(3)	0.0650(13)
H14	−0.134522	0.352352	−0.209781	0.078*
C15	0.0470(4)	0.3499(4)	−0.1743(3)	0.0536(11)
H15	0.072316	0.357105	−0.224902	0.064*
C16	0.5206(3)	0.4328(3)	−0.2433(2)	0.0356(9)
C17	0.4471(3)	0.4314(3)	−0.3195(2)	0.0407(9)
H17	0.356870	0.401959	−0.329698	0.049*
C18	0.5038(3)	0.4721(4)	−0.3798(2)	0.0445(10)
H18	0.452002	0.468449	−0.430711	0.053*
C19	0.6377(4)	0.5188(4)	−0.3656(2)	0.0487(11)
C20	0.7130(4)	0.5229(4)	−0.2903(2)	0.0612(13)
H20	0.803090	0.554334	−0.279718	0.073*
C21	0.6540(3)	0.4800(4)	−0.2303(2)	0.0534(11)
H21	0.705846	0.483036	−0.179717	0.064*
C22	0.8188(4)	0.5960(6)	−0.4242(3)	0.104(2)
H22A	0.835559	0.612227	−0.476390	0.156*
H22B	0.854603	0.531886	−0.416643	0.156*
H22C	0.858409	0.670234	−0.375822	0.156*
C23	0.7809(4)	0.2293(5)	0.4396(3)	0.0725(15)
H23	0.865123	0.230599	0.433975	0.087*
C24	0.7364(4)	0.1914(4)	0.5050(3)	0.0646(14)
H24	0.790440	0.168712	0.542217	0.077*
C25	0.6117(3)	0.1870(3)	0.5157(2)	0.0377(9)

Table 2: (continued)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
C26	0.5402(4)	0.2242(4)	0.4587(2)	0.0475(10)
H26	0.455754	0.223988	0.463075	0.057*
C27	0.5918(4)	0.2618(4)	0.3955(2)	0.0501(11)
H27	0.540543	0.287110	0.358438	0.060*
C28	0.5550(3)	0.1440(3)	0.5832(2)	0.0367(9)
C29	0.6243(3)	0.1082(3)	0.6439(2)	0.0402(9)
H29	0.710192	0.110242	0.643140	0.048*
C30	0.5655(3)	0.0696(3)	0.7054(2)	0.0388(9)
C31	0.4365(3)	0.0696(3)	0.7034(2)	0.0402(9)
H31	0.393718	0.045933	0.744158	0.048*
C32	0.3723(3)	0.1052(3)	0.6402(2)	0.0384(9)
C33	0.2347(3)	0.1056(3)	0.6348(2)	0.0424(10)
C34	0.1590(4)	0.0659(4)	0.6878(3)	0.0676(14)
H34	0.193089	0.036077	0.729632	0.081*
C35	0.0324(4)	0.0700(5)	0.6796(3)	0.0769(15)
H35	−0.015125	0.043852	0.717611	0.092*
C36	0.0483(4)	0.1473(4)	0.5711(3)	0.0665(13)
H36	0.011444	0.176680	0.529991	0.080*
C37	0.1757(4)	0.1478(4)	0.5748(3)	0.0571(12)
H37	0.221677	0.176454	0.536982	0.069*
C38	0.6346(3)	0.0281(3)	0.7705(2)	0.0404(9)
C39	0.7213(3)	−0.0379(4)	0.7511(3)	0.0493(10)
H39	0.736318	−0.058278	0.695373	0.059*
C40	0.7865(4)	−0.0745(4)	0.8124(2)	0.0526(11)
H40	0.842837	−0.120791	0.797483	0.063*
C41	0.7678(4)	−0.0421(4)	0.8956(3)	0.0472(10)
C42	0.6818(4)	0.0241(4)	0.9173(3)	0.0537(11)
H42	0.668181	0.045208	0.973355	0.064*
C43	0.6159(4)	0.0587(4)	0.8548(2)	0.0511(11)
H43	0.558054	0.103331	0.869526	0.061*
C44	0.8401(5)	−0.0316(5)	1.0421(3)	0.0764(15)
H44A	0.755147	−0.061289	1.052811	0.115*
H44B	0.865848	0.057328	1.058664	0.115*
H44C	0.901249	−0.056885	1.075231	0.115*

structures, topologies, properties and potential application in different fields like gas sorption, fluorescence sensing, magnetism and photodegradation, etc.^{5–8} The successful synthesis of MOFs mainly relies on the careful selection of metal ions and organic links. In this text, Zn(II) ion is accepted for its success in the assembly of fluorescence complexes^{9,10} and 4,2':6',4"-terpyridine ligand is accepted as it contains two terminal pyridine N atoms which would behave as bridges among metal ions.^{11,12} A Zn(II) complex was obtained with 4'-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-4,2':6',4"-terpyridine (meophtpy) as ligand and its structure has been determined. Just as it still possesses unsaturated coordination groups, the title complex may also behave as metal-ligand, which are better alternative to direct the assembly of large molecular arrays and 1D, 2D, 3D coordination polymers and networks.^{13,14}

As shown in the figure, the asymmetric unit contains one Zn(II) ion, two meophpty ligands, and two Cl^- anions. Each Zn(II) ion is coordinated by two pyridyl N atoms from two meophpty ligands, $Zn1-N1 = 2.036(3) \text{ \AA}$, $Zn1-N4 = 2.062(3) \text{ \AA}$ and two chlorides, $Zn1-Cl1 = 2.2340(18) \text{ \AA}$, $Zn1-Cl2 = 2.211(2) \text{ \AA}$ to furnish a distorted tetrahedral geometry. In this complex, the $Cl-Zn-Cl$ bond angle is $116.55(7)^\circ$, the $N-Zn-N$ bond angle is $115.56(14)^\circ$ and the $N-Zn-Cl$ bond angles range from $102.32(12)^\circ$ to $108.65(11)^\circ$. All these bond lengths and angles are similar with other complexes with ZnN_2Cl_2 coordination environment.^{12–17}

In the crystal structure, five C atoms, C4, C15, C18, C22 and C24 act as hydrogen donors, contributing hydrogen atoms H4, H15, H18, H22C and H12 to N3, Cl1, O1, Cl2, and N6 to form non-classic hydrogen bonds between molecules. In addition, there are two kinds of offset face to face $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions with center to center distances of $3.641(4) \text{ \AA}$ and $3.896(4) \text{ \AA}$, between pyridine rings. The discrete complexes were further extended into 3D network mainly by the hydrogen bonding interaction and the $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions.

Author contribution: All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved submission.

Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

Research funding: This work was supported by the 2023 Innovation and Entrepreneurship Training Program for Nanyue College of Hengyang Normal University Students (No. NYD202319), Hunan Provincial Training Program of Innovation and Entrepreneurship for Undergraduates (No. S202412659002) and the Scientific Research Project of Hengyang Normal University (2023HSKFJJ013).

References

1. Bruker. *SAINT, APEX2 and SADABS*; Bruker AXS inc.: Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 2012.
2. Sheldrick, G. SHELXT – Integrated Space-Group and Crystal-Structure Determination. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2015**, *A71*, 3–8.
3. Sheldrick, G. Crystal Structure Refinement with *SHELXL*. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2015**, *C71*, 3–8.
4. Dolomanov, O. V.; Bourhis, L. J.; Gildea, R. J.; Howard, J. A. K.; Puschmann, H. OLEX2: A Complete Structure Solution, Refinement and Analysis Program. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **2009**, *42*, 339–341.
5. Jiao, L.; Seow, J. Y. R.; Skinner, W. S.; Wang, Z. U.; Jiang, H. L. Metal-Organic Frameworks: Structures and Functional Applications. *Mater. Today* **2019**, *27*, 43–68.
6. Wu, T.; Gao, X. J.; Ge, F.; Zheng, H. G. Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) as Fluorescence Sensors: Principles, Development and Prospects. *CrystEngComm* **2022**, *24*, 7881–7901.
7. Li, D.; Yadav, A.; Zhou, H.; Roy, K.; Thanasekaran, P.; Lee, C. Advances and Applications of Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) in Emerging Technologies: A Comprehensive Review. *Glob. Chall.* **2024**, *8*, 2300244.
8. Chia, Y. Y.; Tay, M. G. An Insight into Fluorescent Transition Metal Complexes. *Dalton Trans.* **2014**, *43*, 13159–13168.
9. Sun, Y. X.; Han, W. Y.; Deng, Z. P.; Sun, Y. G.; Jia, Y. H.; Sun, Y.; Zhang, S. Z. Zn-Based Metal-Organic-Framework as a Multifunctional Fluorescent Sensor for HSO_4^- , Acidic and Basic Amino Acids. *Inorg. Chim. Acta* **2023**, *556*, 121643.
10. Qi, S.; Li, Z.; Jia, Y.; Li, D.; Hu, M. A Zn-Coordination Polymer as a Multifunctional Fluorescent Probe for the Detection of $V_2O_7^{4-}$, Fe^{3+} , and *p*-Nitrotoluene. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2023**, *25*, 10090–10096.
11. Feng, J.; Li, H. M.; Yang, Q. L.; Wei, S. C.; Zhang, J. Y.; Su, C. Y. A Two-Dimensional Flexible Porous Coordination Polymer Based on Co(II) and Terpyridyl Phosphine Oxide. *Inorg. Chem. Front.* **2015**, *2*, 388–394.
12. Wen, L. L.; Ke, X. H.; Qiu, L.; Zou, Y.; Zhou, L.; Zhao, J. B.; Li, D. F. Assembly of Two Porous Cadmium(II) Frameworks: Selective Adsorption and Luminescent Property. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2012**, *12*, 4083–4089.
13. Lan, B. L.; Luo, A. Y.; Shao, B.; Gao, L. N.; Wei, Q.; Liang, Y. N.; Huang, J.; Zhang, Z. Structural Evolution from Preorganized Mononuclear Triazamacrocyclic Metalloligands to Polynuclear Metallocages and Heterometallic 2D Layers: Modular Architectures, Assembly Tracking and Magnetic Properties. *Dalton Trans.* **2022**, *51*, 16158–16169.
14. Planes, O. M.; Jansze, S. M.; Scopelliti, R.; Fadaei-Tirani, F.; Severin, K. Two-Step Synthesis of Linear and Bent Dicarboxylic Acid Metalloligands with Lengths of up to 3 nm. *Inorg. Chem.* **2020**, *59*, 14544–14548.
15. Li, M. J.; Nie, J. J.; Xu, D. J. Dichloridobis(isoquinoline- κ N)zinc(II). *Acta Crystallogr.* **2010**, *e66*, m876.
16. Haleel, A.; Arthi, P.; Dastagiri Reddy, N.; Veena, V.; Sakthivel, N.; Arun, Y.; Perumal, P. T.; Kalilur, R. A. DNA Binding, Molecular Docking and Apoptotic Inducing Activity of Nickel(II), Copper(II) and Zinc(II) Complexes of Pyridine-Based Tetrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine Ligands. *RSC Adv.* **2014**, *4*, 60816–60830.
17. Hou, L.; Li, D. A New Ligand 4'-Phenyl-4,2':6',4''-Terpyridine and its 1D Helical Zinc(II) Coordination Polymer: Syntheses, Structures and Photoluminescent Properties. *Inorg. Chem. Commun.* **2005**, *8*, 190–193.