

Tris({2-[(1-methylimidazol-2-yl)methyl-imino]ethyl}amine)cobalt(II) diperchlorate

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 298\text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007\text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.051

wR factor = 0.137

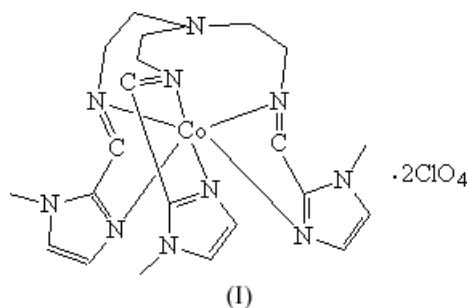
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.5

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The Co^{II} atom of the title complex, $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_{10})](\text{ClO}_4)_2$, located on a threefold rotation axis, is coordinated in an octahedral geometry by three imine N atoms and the three imidazole N atoms, with $\text{Co}-\text{N}$ distance of 2.131 (3)–2.164 (3) \AA , and *cis* and *trans* $\text{N}-\text{Co}-\text{N}$ angles of 76.17 (12)–102.77 (10) and 163.66 (12) $^\circ$, respectively. The perchlorate counter-anions are located on centers of symmetry.

Comment

Metal complexes of imidazole and its derivatives are of current interest in the investigation of model complexes relevant to metalloenzymes, since imidazole, a component of histidine, is frequently found to ligate metal ions in the active centers of metalloenzymes (Wilcox, 1997). A number of Co^{II} -imidazole complexes have been structurally characterized (Katsuki *et al.*, 2002). [A text search of the CSD for cobalt(II) and imidazole yielded 117 hits; please reword.] Recently, we have synthesized a series of imidazole-containing Schiff base compounds, which are used in the synthesis of transition metal complexes as structural models of some metalloenzymes and for crystal engineering (Chen *et al.*, 2003; Yang *et al.*, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2004). As a continuation of our studies, we have isolated the title compound, a new Schiff base cobalt(II) complex, (I). The structure consists of a $[\text{CoL}]^{2+}$ cation ($\text{L} = \text{tris}\{2-[(1\text{-methylimidazol-2-yl})\text{methylimino}]\text{ethyl}\}\text{amine}$) and two perchlorate anions. The coordination environment around Co is shown in Fig. 1 and the molecular packing is shown in Fig. 2.



Although the ligand is potentially heptadentate, the tripodal N atoms are not bonded to the Co^{II} atom, with a $\text{Co}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{tripodal}}$ distance of 2.946 (3) \AA . The metal atom in the complex is coordinated octahedrally by the three imine groups and the three imidazole groups, with $\text{Co}-\text{N}$ distances of 2.164 (3) and 2.131 (3) \AA , and *cis* and *trans* $\text{N}-\text{Co}-\text{N}$ angles of 76.17 (12)–102.77 (10) and 163.66 (12) $^\circ$, respectively. The two equilateral triangles, one formed by the three N_{imine} atoms

[N3, N3ⁱ and N3ⁱⁱ; symmetry codes: (i) 1 - y, x - y, z; (ii) 1 - x + y, 1 - x, z] and the other formed by the N_{imidazole} atoms (N1, N1ⁱ and N1ⁱⁱ) are parallel and are both perpendicular to the C₃ axis. The site symmetry of each complex cation is close to C₃, with the C₃ axis passing through the metal and the tripodal N atoms. This is similar to related complexes reported previously (Yang *et al.*, 2001; Kichner *et al.*, 1987; Sim & Sinn, 1978). Perchlorate counter-anions are located on two different sites and are also located on centers of symmetry.

Experimental

1-Methylimidazole-2-carbaldehyde (3 mmol, 0.330 g) was added to a solution of tris(2-aminoethyl)amine (1 mmol, 0.146 g) in dry methanol. The mixture was refluxed for 5 h, then a solution of CoCl₂·6H₂O (1 mmol, 0.156 g) and an aqueous methanol (10 ml, 1:1 v/v) solution of NaClO₄ (2 mmol, 0.250 g) were added. After filtration, the solution was allowed to stand at room temperature in air for 15 d, after which time red crystals of the complex were collected and washed with methanol.

Crystal data

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| [Co(C ₂₁ H ₃₀ N ₁₀)](ClO ₄) ₂ | Mo K α radiation |
| <i>M_r</i> = 680.38 | Cell parameters from 3994 reflections |
| Trigonal, <i>P</i> 31c | θ = 4.3–49.1° |
| <i>a</i> = 10.8349 (7) Å | μ = 0.82 mm ⁻¹ |
| <i>c</i> = 14.6028 (13) Å | <i>T</i> = 298 (2) K |
| <i>V</i> = 1484.62 (19) Å ³ | Block, red |
| <i>Z</i> = 2 | 0.52 × 0.49 × 0.44 mm |
| <i>D_x</i> = 1.522 Mg m ⁻³ | |

Data collection

| | |
|--|--|
| Bruker SMART 1K area-detector diffractometer | 2115 independent reflections |
| ω scans | 1893 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>) |
| Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1998) | <i>R</i> _{int} = 0.040 |
| <i>T</i> _{min} = 0.646, <i>T</i> _{max} = 0.691 | θ _{max} = 27.0° |
| 8257 measured reflections | <i>h</i> = -13 → 13 |
| | <i>k</i> = -13 → 7 |
| | <i>l</i> = -18 → 18 |

Refinement

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Refinement on <i>F</i> ² | $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0959P)^2]$ |
| $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$ | where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ |
| $wR(F^2) = 0.137$ | (Δ/σ) _{max} = 0.015 |
| <i>S</i> = 1.04 | $\Delta\rho$ _{max} = 0.87 e Å ⁻³ |
| 2115 reflections | $\Delta\rho$ _{min} = -0.54 e Å ⁻³ |
| 128 parameters | Absolute structure: (Flack, 1983), |
| H-atom parameters constrained | 1023 Friedel pairs |
| | Flack parameter = 0.03 (3) |

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|
| Co–N3 | 2.131 (3) | Co–N1 | 2.164 (3) |
| N3 ⁱ –Co–N3 | 102.77 (10) | N3–Co–N1 | 76.17 (12) |
| N3–Co–N1 ⁱ | 93.29 (14) | N1 ⁱ –Co–N1 | 87.57 (13) |
| N3 ⁱ –Co–N1 | 163.66 (12) | | |

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

All H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H = 0.96 and 0.97 Å) and refined using the riding-model approximation, with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C). The highest peak and deepest hole in the difference Fourier map are located 1.42 and 0.46 Å, respectively, from atoms Cl2 and O1, respectively.

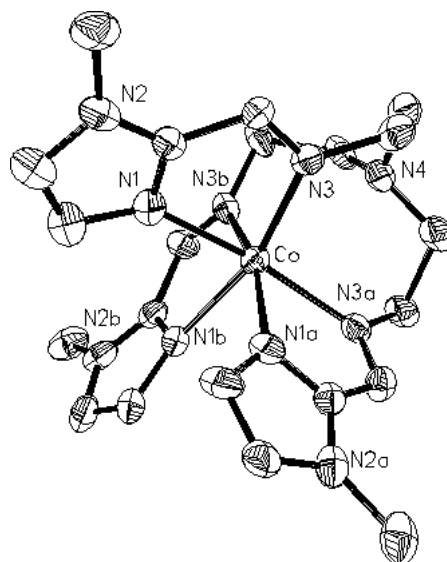


Figure 1
The structure of the title compound, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 35% probability level. H atoms shown as small circles with arbitrary radius. The ClO₄⁻ ions have been omitted for clarity. Suffixes a and b, respectively, correspond to symmetry codes (i) and (ii) in the text.

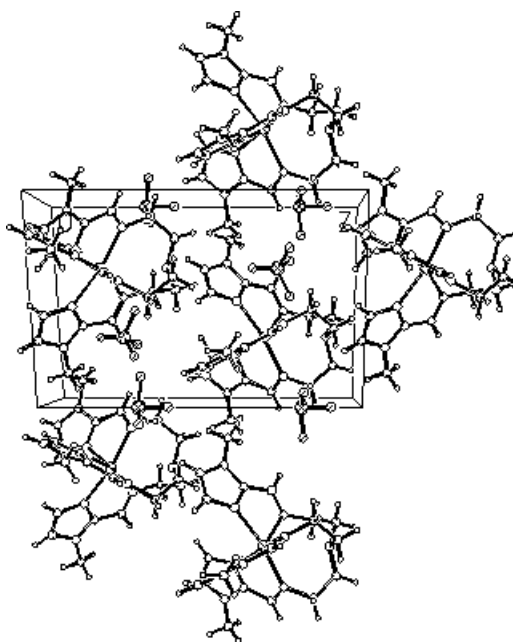


Figure 2
Perspective view (ORTEP-3; Farrugia, 1997) of the molecular packing of the title compound, viewed down the *a* axis

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SAINTE-Plus* (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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