

supplementary materials

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Bis(1*H*-pyrazole- κN^2)bis(2,4,6-triisopropylbenzoato- κO)cobalt(II)

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Comment

Cobalt(II) carboxylate complexes containing *N*-coordinated heterocyclic ligands have been the subject of detailed structural investigations in the past [Manhas *et al.* (1975); Catterick *et al.* (1976); Kumar *et al.* (1980a,b, 1999); Ju *et al.* (2006); Karmakar *et al.* (2007)]. The most frequently employed co-ligands are pyridine derivatives. Normally the carboxylate anions are either bidentate or bridging. A notable exception is the octahedral complex *trans*-diaqua-bis(benzoato-*O*)-bis(nicotinamide-*N*1)cobalt(II), in which the benzoate ligands are coordinated in a monodentate fashion [Hökelek *et al.* (1999)]. Interesting supramolecular structures have also been reported in this chemistry [Boldog *et al.* (2001)]. These compounds contained the heterocyclic co-ligand 3,3',5,5'-tetramethyl-4,4'-bipyrazolyl. The title compound, which contains unsubstituted pyrazole as co-ligand, was obtained in small amounts from a reaction of cobalt(II) hydroxide with 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzoic acid in aqueous solution in the presence of pyrazole. The coordination geometry around the central cobalt atom is distorted tetrahedral. Due to the steric bulk of the 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl substituents the carboxylate ligands in the title compound are monodentate despite the low coordination number of 4 around Co.

Experimental

Small amounts of blue single crystals of the title compound were obtained from a reaction of cobalt(II) hydroxide with 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzoic acid in aqueous solution in the presence of pyrazole.

Refinement

The hydrogen atoms were included using a riding model, with N2—H2 = 0.88 Å, aromatic C—H = 0.95 Å, methyn C—H = 1.00 Å [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$] and methyl C—H = 0.98 Å [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$].

Figures

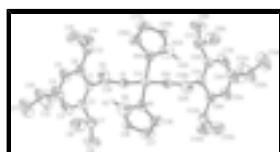


Fig. 1. The molecule of the title compound in the crystal. Thermal ellipsoids represent 50% probability levels.

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Crystal data

[Co(C₁₆H₂₃O₂)₂(C₃H₄N₂)₂]

$F(000) = 1476$

$M_r = 689.78$

$D_x = 1.191 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

supplementary materials

Orthorhombic, <i>Pbcn</i>	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: -P 2n 2ab	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 9.6146(19) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 15\text{--}25^\circ$
$b = 12.792(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.49 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 31.275(6) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 153 \text{ K}$
$V = 3846.5(13) \text{ \AA}^3$	Platelet, violet
$Z = 4$	$0.80 \times 0.50 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe STADI4 diffractometer	2073 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.071$ $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.5^\circ$
$\omega\text{--}\theta\text{--scans}$	$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$k = -15 \rightarrow 0$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.696, T_{\text{max}} = 0.953$	$l = -37 \rightarrow 0$
6256 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 120 min
3378 independent reflections	intensity decay: 3%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.067$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.173$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.09$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0566P)^2 + 5.530P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3378 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
213 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.43 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.48 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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.

supplementary materials

C2—C7—C9	114.9 (5)	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
C8—C7—C9	109.2 (5)	C13—C15—H15C	109.5
C2—C7—H7A	107.7	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C8—C7—H7A	107.7	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5
C9—C7—H7A	107.7	C17—C16—N1	108.3 (5)
C7—C8—H8A	109.5	C17—C16—H16	125.8
C7—C8—H8B	109.5	N1—C16—H16	125.8
H8A—C8—H8B	109.5	C18—C17—C16	107.9 (5)
C7—C8—H8C	109.5	C18—C17—H17	126.0
H8A—C8—H8C	109.5	C16—C17—H17	126.0
H8B—C8—H8C	109.5	N2—C18—C17	106.8 (4)
C7—C9—H9A	109.5	N2—C18—H18	126.6
C7—C9—H9B	109.5	C17—C18—H18	126.6
H9A—C9—H9B	109.5	O2—C19—O1	121.5 (4)
C7—C9—H9C	109.5	O2—C19—C1	122.0 (4)
H9A—C9—H9C	109.5	O1—C19—C1	116.5 (4)
H9B—C9—H9C	109.5		
O1 ⁱ —Co1—O1—C19	-174.0 (3)	C2—C1—C6—C13	178.5 (5)
N1—Co1—O1—C19	62.1 (3)	C19—C1—C6—C13	1.2 (8)
N1 ⁱ —Co1—O1—C19	-61.0 (3)	C1—C2—C7—C8	90.8 (7)
O1 ⁱ —Co1—N1—N2	-169.3 (4)	C3—C2—C7—C8	-84.0 (7)
O1—Co1—N1—N2	-64.9 (4)	C1—C2—C7—C9	-146.0 (6)
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N1—N2	66.7 (4)	C3—C2—C7—C9	39.2 (8)
O1 ⁱ —Co1—N1—C16	23.7 (5)	C5—C4—C10—C11	-130.1 (9)
O1—Co1—N1—C16	128.1 (4)	C3—C4—C10—C11	51.9 (11)
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N1—C16	-100.4 (5)	C5—C4—C10—C12	85.1 (11)
C16—N1—N2—C18	-0.3 (6)	C3—C4—C10—C12	-92.8 (10)
Co1—N1—N2—C18	-169.9 (3)	C5—C6—C13—C15	82.9 (7)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.0 (8)	C1—C6—C13—C15	-95.5 (6)
C19—C1—C2—C3	178.4 (5)	C5—C6—C13—C14	-41.9 (8)
C6—C1—C2—C7	-174.0 (5)	C1—C6—C13—C14	139.7 (5)
C19—C1—C2—C7	3.4 (8)	N2—N1—C16—C17	0.1 (6)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-2.5 (9)	Co1—N1—C16—C17	169.4 (4)
C7—C2—C3—C4	172.5 (6)	N1—C16—C17—C18	0.2 (7)
C2—C3—C4—C5	2.8 (10)	N1—N2—C18—C17	0.4 (6)
C2—C3—C4—C10	-179.2 (6)	C16—C17—C18—N2	-0.4 (6)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.6 (11)	Co1—O1—C19—O2	11.3 (5)
C10—C4—C5—C6	-179.6 (6)	Co1—O1—C19—C1	-168.4 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.2 (9)	C2—C1—C19—O2	-93.1 (6)
C4—C5—C6—C13	-178.2 (6)	C6—C1—C19—O2	84.3 (6)
C2—C1—C6—C5	0.1 (8)	C2—C1—C19—O1	86.6 (6)
C19—C1—C6—C5	-177.3 (5)	C6—C1—C19—O1	-95.9 (5)

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

Fig. 1

