

Aqua(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline- κ^2N,N')(formato- κ^2O,O')(formato- κO)-cobalt(II) monohydrate

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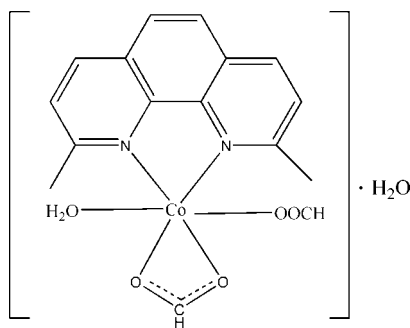
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.035; wR factor = 0.098; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.2.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $[Co(HCO_2)_2(C_{14}H_{12}N_2)(H_2O)] \cdot H_2O$, contains a mononuclear complex molecule hydrogen bonded to a lattice water molecule. The Co^{II} cation is in a distorted octahedral coordination environment defined by the two N atoms of the 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline ligand and four O atoms. Two of these are from a chelating formate anion, one from a monodentate formate and the last from an aqua ligand. In the crystal, molecules are connected by $O-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds, forming double chains along $[100]$ with the 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline ligands pointing outwards from each chain. These chains are further linked into layers parallel to (011) by inter-chain $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions with centroid-centroid distances of 3.61 (1) Å.

Related literature

For background to the formation and applications of supra-molecular metal complexes, see: Moulton & Zaworotko (2001); Aakeroy & Seddon (1993). For related structures, see: Cai *et al.* (2008); Chen *et al.* (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[Co(HCO_2)_2(C_{14}H_{12}N_2)(H_2O)] \cdot H_2O$	$\beta = 81.62$ (3)°
$M_r = 393.25$	$\gamma = 76.01$ (3)°
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$V = 845.9$ (3) Å ³
$a = 7.4220$ (15) Å	$Z = 2$
$b = 10.441$ (2) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$c = 11.419$ (2) Å	$\mu = 1.05$ mm ⁻¹
$\alpha = 82.92$ (3)°	$T = 295$ K
	$0.16 \times 0.10 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer	3362 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: ψ scan	$R_{int} = 0.017$
(<i>XSCANS</i> ; Siemens, 1996)	3 standard reflections every 97 reflections
$T_{min} = 0.880$, $T_{max} = 0.912$	intensity decay: none
4797 measured reflections	
3897 independent reflections	

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	6 restraints
$wR(F^2) = 0.098$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.03$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.37$ e Å ⁻³
3897 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.34$ e Å ⁻³
227 parameters	

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Co—O4	2.0552 (16)	Co—N2	2.1430 (16)
Co—O1	2.0710 (17)	Co—O3	2.1622 (18)
Co—N1	2.1194 (18)	Co—O2	2.2024 (17)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
O1—H1B \cdots O5 ⁱ	0.85	1.84	2.688	173
O1—H1C \cdots O6 ⁱⁱ	0.84	1.98	2.774	156
O6—H6B \cdots O3	0.85	1.96	2.809	176
O6—H6C \cdots O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.85	2.33	3.098	151

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

Data collection: *XSCANS* (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: *XSCANS*; data reduction: *XSCANS*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); 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: SJ5068).

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Aqua(2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline- κ^2N,N')(formate- κ^2O,O')(formate- κO)cobalt(II) mono-hydrate

S.-L. Ni, P. Xia and F. Cao

Comment

In the past decade, a variety of supramolecular architectures based on non-covalent intermolecular interactions such as hydrogen bonding, van der Waals forces and π - π interactions have been achieved by using transition metal centers and organic ligands due to their possible intriguing structural topologies and potential applications in optics, catalysis, ion exchange, gas storage, and the molecular-based magnetic materials (Aakeroy & Seddon, 1993). Carboxylate ligands have been actively utilized as construction units to obtain many supramolecular complexes (Moulton & Zaworotko, 2001). Herein, we are interested in self-assemblies of Co^{II} ions and 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline with formic acid, leading to the successful preparation of the complex $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2)(\text{HCO}_2)_2]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound consists of one Co^{II} ion, a H_2O molecule, a 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline molecule, one O,O' -chelated formate anion and another coordinated formate anion, and one lattice H_2O molecule (Fig. 1). Each Co^{II} atom is coordinated two N atoms from one 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline, three O atoms from two formate anions and one aqua ligand to complete a distorted octahedral CoN_2O_4 chromophore. The Co-N/O distances of 2.055 (2)–2.143 (2) Å, Table 1, fall within the normal range (Cai *et al.*, 2008, Chen *et al.*, 2009), both the *cisoid* and *transoid* bond angles in the range 59.90 (8)–112.35 (7) Å and 167.31 (7)–176.05 (6) Å, respectively, indicating that the octahedral CoN_2O_4 geometry is a highly distorted one. For the two formate anions, the angle (O2–C15–O3, 122.6 (3)°) in the chelated formate is smaller than that in the anion that binds in a monodentate fashion (O4–C16–O5, 128.8 (2)°). The 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline ligand is almost coplanar with a mean square deviation 0.0163 Å. The O6 solvent water molecule is not coordinated to Co atom with the distance between the cobalt and water oxygen atoms of 4.800 (2) Å. However it is linked to the complex molecule in the asymmetric unit by an O6—H6B—O3 hydrogen bond.

The molecules are connected by (O1–H1B \cdots O5^{#1}, O1–H1C \cdots O6^{#2} and O6–H6C \cdots O4^{#3}) hydrogen bonds, Table 1, to form one-dimensional double chains along [100] with 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline orientating outwards. The resulting chains are further linked into two-dimensional layers parallel to (011) by interchain π - π stacking interactions with centroid–centroid distances 3.61 (1) Å, Fig. 2.

Experimental

Dropwise addition of 2.0 ml of 1.0 M aqueous Na_2CO_3 to a stirred aqueous solution of $\text{CoCl}_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.2380 g, 1.0 mmol) in 5.0 ml H_2O produced a pink precipitate, $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_{2-2x}(\text{CO}_3)_x\cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which was centrifuged and washed with water until no Cl^- anions were detected in the supernatant. The precipitate was added to a stirred aqueous methanolic solution of 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline in 30 ml $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1 v/v). 1.77 ml of 1.0 M aqueous formic acid was added dropwise and stirred continuously until the pink precipitate dissolved. The pink solution (pH = 4.06) was allowed to stand at

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room temperature. Slow evaporation over several days afforded pink block shaped crystals. Yield:45% based on the initial $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ input.

Refinement

All H-atoms bound to C were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with $d(\text{C-H}) = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$, $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for aromatic 0.93 \AA , $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for CH and 0.96 \AA , $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ (C) for CH_3 atoms. H atoms attached to O atoms were found in a difference Fourier synthesis and were refined using a riding model, with the O–H distances fixed as initially found and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values set at $1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

Figures

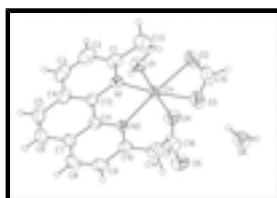


Fig. 1. ORTEP view of the title compound. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 45% probability level.

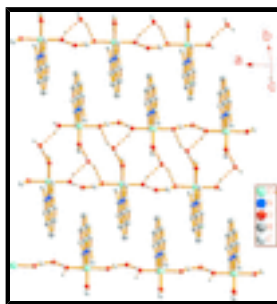


Fig. 2. The two-dimensional layer structure of the title compound linked through hydrogen bonds and π - π stacking interactions.

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Crystal data

$[\text{Co}(\text{HCO}_2)_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 393.25$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 7.4220 (15) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 10.441 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.419 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 82.92 (3)^\circ$

$\beta = 81.62 (3)^\circ$

$\gamma = 76.01 (3)^\circ$

$V = 845.9 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 406$

$D_x = 1.544 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 5.0\text{--}12.5^\circ$

$\mu = 1.05 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295 \text{ K}$

Block, pink

$0.16 \times 0.10 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer	3362 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$
graphite	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$
$\theta/2\theta$ scans	$h = -1 \rightarrow 9$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (XSCANS; Siemens, 1996)	$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.880$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.912$	$l = -14 \rightarrow 14$
4797 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 97 reflections
3897 independent reflections	intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.098$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0543P)^2 + 0.2279P]$
$S = 1.03$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3897 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
227 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
6 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
	Extinction coefficient: 0.002468

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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Co	0.27534 (4)	0.17941 (2)	0.27175 (2)	0.03146 (11)
N1	0.2555 (2)	0.25976 (17)	0.09313 (14)	0.0331 (3)
N2	0.2662 (2)	0.38360 (15)	0.28646 (14)	0.0305 (3)

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O1	0.5639 (2)	0.15052 (15)	0.24594 (14)	0.0452 (4)
H1B	0.6115	0.2032	0.2767	0.068*
H1C	0.6274	0.0738	0.2635	0.068*
O2	0.3174 (3)	-0.03795 (17)	0.29174 (18)	0.0637 (5)
O3	0.2798 (3)	0.07298 (17)	0.44656 (15)	0.0551 (4)
O4	-0.0089 (2)	0.19581 (17)	0.29267 (15)	0.0474 (4)
O5	-0.2919 (2)	0.30672 (19)	0.35861 (16)	0.0539 (4)
O6	0.1515 (3)	0.06203 (18)	0.69063 (17)	0.0593 (5)
H6B	0.1849	0.0670	0.6158	0.089*
H6C	0.0747	0.0117	0.7018	0.089*
C1	0.2454 (3)	0.1974 (2)	-0.0004 (2)	0.0452 (5)
C2	0.2397 (4)	0.2645 (3)	-0.1146 (2)	0.0577 (7)
H2A	0.2335	0.2194	-0.1787	0.069*
C3	0.2432 (4)	0.3945 (3)	-0.1321 (2)	0.0576 (7)
H3A	0.2416	0.4381	-0.2081	0.069*
C4	0.2491 (3)	0.4633 (2)	-0.03500 (19)	0.0448 (5)
C5	0.2526 (4)	0.6003 (3)	-0.0464 (2)	0.0587 (7)
H5A	0.2480	0.6482	-0.1206	0.070*
C6	0.2625 (4)	0.6611 (2)	0.0489 (3)	0.0575 (7)
H6A	0.2655	0.7503	0.0395	0.069*
C7	0.2686 (3)	0.5909 (2)	0.1641 (2)	0.0436 (5)
C8	0.2817 (4)	0.6496 (2)	0.2655 (2)	0.0543 (6)
H8A	0.2870	0.7383	0.2597	0.065*
C9	0.2868 (4)	0.5763 (2)	0.3717 (2)	0.0504 (6)
H9A	0.2964	0.6150	0.4390	0.060*
C10	0.2776 (3)	0.4427 (2)	0.38166 (18)	0.0367 (4)
C11	0.2631 (3)	0.45609 (18)	0.17911 (18)	0.0320 (4)
C12	0.2558 (3)	0.39041 (19)	0.07673 (17)	0.0330 (4)
C13	0.2345 (5)	0.0557 (3)	0.0209 (3)	0.0657 (8)
H13A	0.2420	0.0262	0.1034	0.099*
H13B	0.3364	0.0031	-0.0266	0.099*
H13C	0.1181	0.0466	-0.0004	0.099*
C14	0.2786 (4)	0.3641 (3)	0.5002 (2)	0.0500 (6)
H14A	0.2716	0.2752	0.4914	0.075*
H14B	0.1729	0.4044	0.5531	0.075*
H14C	0.3918	0.3622	0.5324	0.075*
C15	0.3054 (5)	-0.0333 (3)	0.4003 (3)	0.0628 (7)
H15	0.3158	-0.1120	0.4494	0.075*
C16	-0.1206 (3)	0.2801 (2)	0.3492 (2)	0.0467 (5)
H16	-0.0681	0.3306	0.3905	0.056*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Co	0.03515 (17)	0.02810 (15)	0.03361 (16)	-0.01129 (10)	-0.00462 (10)	-0.00368 (10)
N1	0.0329 (8)	0.0380 (9)	0.0320 (8)	-0.0120 (7)	-0.0051 (6)	-0.0082 (6)
N2	0.0298 (8)	0.0298 (8)	0.0343 (8)	-0.0098 (6)	-0.0029 (6)	-0.0078 (6)
O1	0.0391 (8)	0.0407 (8)	0.0572 (10)	-0.0071 (6)	-0.0124 (7)	-0.0062 (7)

O2	0.0943 (15)	0.0355 (9)	0.0658 (12)	-0.0211 (9)	-0.0134 (11)	-0.0051 (8)
O3	0.0761 (12)	0.0468 (9)	0.0447 (9)	-0.0196 (9)	-0.0124 (8)	0.0042 (7)
O4	0.0358 (8)	0.0539 (9)	0.0561 (10)	-0.0159 (7)	-0.0003 (7)	-0.0135 (8)
O5	0.0345 (8)	0.0684 (11)	0.0627 (11)	-0.0125 (8)	-0.0044 (7)	-0.0209 (9)
O6	0.0680 (12)	0.0556 (10)	0.0575 (11)	-0.0154 (9)	-0.0121 (9)	-0.0099 (8)
C1	0.0466 (12)	0.0566 (14)	0.0382 (11)	-0.0176 (10)	-0.0055 (9)	-0.0143 (10)
C2	0.0650 (16)	0.0796 (19)	0.0350 (12)	-0.0207 (14)	-0.0096 (11)	-0.0173 (12)
C3	0.0606 (16)	0.0793 (19)	0.0319 (11)	-0.0174 (14)	-0.0071 (11)	0.0033 (11)
C4	0.0424 (12)	0.0518 (13)	0.0381 (11)	-0.0114 (10)	-0.0052 (9)	0.0064 (9)
C5	0.0621 (16)	0.0559 (15)	0.0535 (14)	-0.0178 (12)	-0.0079 (12)	0.0222 (12)
C6	0.0622 (16)	0.0355 (12)	0.0705 (17)	-0.0141 (11)	-0.0053 (13)	0.0146 (11)
C7	0.0420 (12)	0.0304 (10)	0.0580 (14)	-0.0110 (9)	-0.0009 (10)	-0.0030 (9)
C8	0.0588 (15)	0.0331 (11)	0.0744 (18)	-0.0166 (10)	0.0014 (13)	-0.0161 (11)
C9	0.0512 (13)	0.0456 (12)	0.0609 (15)	-0.0175 (10)	0.0029 (11)	-0.0282 (11)
C10	0.0333 (10)	0.0413 (11)	0.0392 (10)	-0.0118 (8)	-0.0012 (8)	-0.0153 (8)
C11	0.0279 (9)	0.0286 (9)	0.0398 (10)	-0.0072 (7)	-0.0037 (8)	-0.0028 (7)
C12	0.0291 (9)	0.0367 (10)	0.0332 (10)	-0.0089 (8)	-0.0042 (7)	-0.0003 (8)
C13	0.088 (2)	0.0612 (17)	0.0608 (16)	-0.0293 (15)	-0.0094 (15)	-0.0278 (13)
C14	0.0568 (14)	0.0630 (15)	0.0366 (11)	-0.0198 (12)	-0.0086 (10)	-0.0140 (10)
C15	0.086 (2)	0.0389 (13)	0.0647 (17)	-0.0232 (13)	-0.0157 (15)	0.0143 (12)
C16	0.0392 (12)	0.0604 (14)	0.0470 (12)	-0.0200 (11)	-0.0036 (10)	-0.0151 (11)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Co—O4	2.0552 (16)	C3—H3A	0.9300
Co—O1	2.0710 (17)	C4—C12	1.404 (3)
Co—N1	2.1194 (18)	C4—C5	1.426 (4)
Co—N2	2.1430 (16)	C5—C6	1.345 (4)
Co—O3	2.1622 (18)	C5—H5A	0.9300
Co—O2	2.2024 (17)	C6—C7	1.426 (4)
Co—C15	2.488 (3)	C6—H6A	0.9300
N1—C1	1.337 (3)	C7—C8	1.401 (3)
N1—C12	1.354 (3)	C7—C11	1.406 (3)
N2—C10	1.337 (2)	C8—C9	1.353 (4)
N2—C11	1.359 (3)	C8—H8A	0.9300
O1—H1B	0.8536	C9—C10	1.403 (3)
O1—H1C	0.8425	C9—H9A	0.9300
O2—C15	1.236 (3)	C10—C14	1.494 (3)
O3—C15	1.249 (3)	C11—C12	1.440 (3)
O4—C16	1.229 (3)	C13—H13A	0.9600
O5—C16	1.225 (3)	C13—H13B	0.9600
O6—H6B	0.8529	C13—H13C	0.9600
O6—H6C	0.8512	C14—H14A	0.9600
C1—C2	1.404 (4)	C14—H14B	0.9600
C1—C13	1.489 (4)	C14—H14C	0.9600
C2—C3	1.353 (4)	C15—H15	0.9300
C2—H2A	0.9300	C16—H16	0.9300
C3—C4	1.405 (4)		
O4—Co—O1	176.05 (6)	C6—C5—C4	120.8 (2)

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O4—Co—N1	88.20 (7)	C6—C5—H5A	119.6
O1—Co—N1	91.40 (7)	C4—C5—H5A	119.6
O4—Co—N2	96.90 (7)	C5—C6—C7	121.1 (2)
O1—Co—N2	86.88 (7)	C5—C6—H6A	119.5
N1—Co—N2	79.03 (7)	C7—C6—H6A	119.5
O4—Co—O3	87.65 (8)	C8—C7—C11	117.2 (2)
O1—Co—O3	92.21 (8)	C8—C7—C6	123.0 (2)
N1—Co—O3	171.25 (6)	C11—C7—C6	119.8 (2)
N2—Co—O3	109.13 (7)	C9—C8—C7	119.5 (2)
O4—Co—O2	89.29 (8)	C9—C8—H8A	120.3
O1—Co—O2	87.23 (8)	C7—C8—H8A	120.3
N1—Co—O2	112.35 (7)	C8—C9—C10	120.8 (2)
N2—Co—O2	167.32 (7)	C8—C9—H9A	119.6
O3—Co—O2	59.90 (8)	C10—C9—H9A	119.6
O4—Co—C15	88.17 (9)	N2—C10—C9	121.1 (2)
O1—Co—C15	89.74 (9)	N2—C10—C14	118.73 (18)
N1—Co—C15	141.97 (9)	C9—C10—C14	120.1 (2)
N2—Co—C15	138.97 (9)	N2—C11—C7	122.92 (19)
O3—Co—C15	30.14 (9)	N2—C11—C12	117.94 (16)
O2—Co—C15	29.76 (8)	C7—C11—C12	119.14 (19)
C1—N1—C12	118.95 (18)	N1—C12—C4	122.82 (19)
C1—N1—Co	128.10 (15)	N1—C12—C11	117.96 (17)
C12—N1—Co	112.95 (13)	C4—C12—C11	119.22 (19)
C10—N2—C11	118.44 (17)	C1—C13—H13A	109.5
C10—N2—Co	129.34 (14)	C1—C13—H13B	109.5
C11—N2—Co	111.99 (12)	H13A—C13—H13B	109.5
Co—O1—H1B	117.2	C1—C13—H13C	109.5
Co—O1—H1C	117.6	H13A—C13—H13C	109.5
H1B—O1—H1C	105.8	H13B—C13—H13C	109.5
C15—O2—Co	88.00 (15)	C10—C14—H14A	109.5
C15—O3—Co	89.50 (16)	C10—C14—H14B	109.5
C16—O4—Co	123.21 (15)	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
H6B—O6—H6C	104.7	C10—C14—H14C	109.5
N1—C1—C2	121.0 (2)	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
N1—C1—C13	118.0 (2)	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
C2—C1—C13	121.0 (2)	O2—C15—O3	122.6 (2)
C3—C2—C1	120.4 (2)	O2—C15—Co	62.23 (13)
C3—C2—H2A	119.8	O3—C15—Co	60.36 (13)
C1—C2—H2A	119.8	O2—C15—H15	118.7
C2—C3—C4	119.8 (2)	O3—C15—H15	118.7
C2—C3—H3A	120.1	Co—C15—H15	179.0
C4—C3—H3A	120.1	O5—C16—O4	128.8 (2)
C12—C4—C3	117.0 (2)	O5—C16—H16	115.6
C12—C4—C5	120.0 (2)	O4—C16—H16	115.6
C3—C4—C5	123.0 (2)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
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O1—H1B···O5 ⁱ	0.85	1.84	2.688	173
O1—H1C···O6 ⁱⁱ	0.84	1.98	2.774	156
O6—H6B···O3	0.85	1.96	2.809	176
O6—H6C···O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.85	2.33	3.098	151

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

Fig. 1

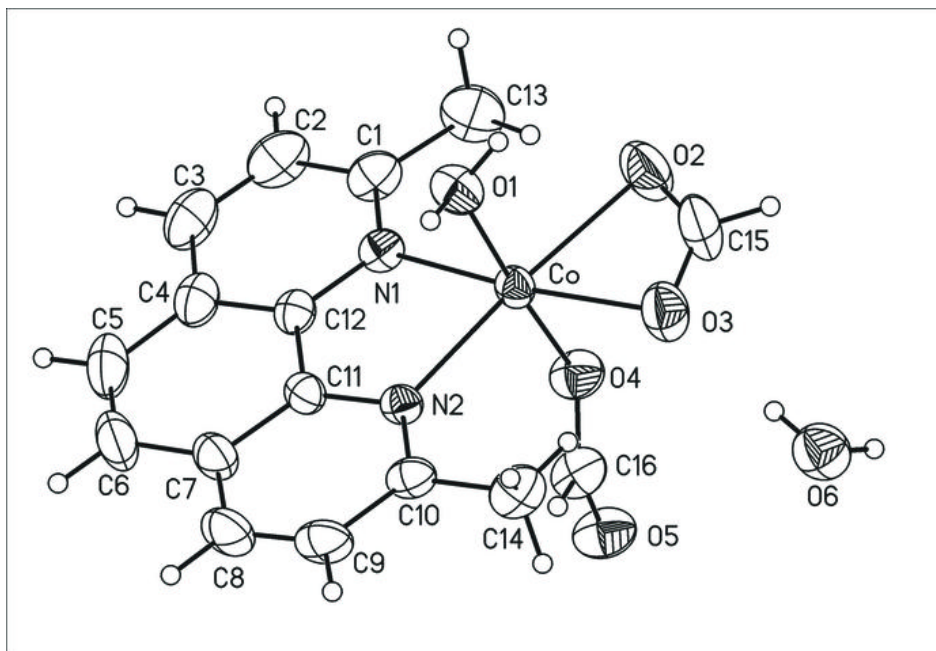


Fig. 2

