metal-organic compounds

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 1.67 \text{ mm}^{-3}$

 $0.25 \times 0.10 \times 0.10$ mm

5755 measured reflections

2373 independent reflections

2174 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

T = 295 K

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.036$

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[μ -1,2-Bis(4-pyridyl)ethene- $\kappa^2 N:N'$]bis-[aqua(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato- $\kappa^{3}O^{2}$, N, O⁶) copper(II)] dihydrate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 295 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.007 Å; R factor = 0.054; wR factor = 0.126; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.9.

In the title dinuclear Cu^{II} complex, $[Cu_2(C_7H_3NO_4)_2]$ -(C₁₂H₁₀N₂)(H₂O)₂]·2H₂O, the water-coordinated Cu^{II} cation is O, N, O'-chelated by a pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate (pdc) dianion, and one pyridine N atom from a 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene ligand coordinates to the Cu^{II} cation, completing the CuN₂O₃ distorted square-pyriamidial geometry. The Cu- O_{water} bond [2.388 (4) Å] in the axial direction is much longer than the other Cu-O bonds. The 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene ligand is located across an inversion center with the mid-point of the C=C bond at the inversion center, and bridges two Cu^{II} cations, generating a centrosymmetric dinuclear complex. The crystal structure is stabilized by classical $O-H \cdots O$ and weak $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For related Cu^{II} complexes with pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate ligands, see: Chaigneau et al. (2004); Dong et al. (2010); Ghosh et al. (2004).



Experimental

Crystal data [Cu₂(C₇H₃NO₄)₂(C₁₂H₁₀N₂)a = 5.2616 (5) Å b = 7.9316 (7) Å $(H_2O)_2]\cdot 2H_2O$ $M_r = 711.59$ c = 16.8063 (14) Å Triclinic, P1 $\alpha = 89.183 \ (2)^{\circ}$

 $\beta = 84.541 \ (2)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 72.557 \ (2)^{\circ}$ $V = 666.01 (10) \text{ Å}^3$ Z = 1

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD areadetector diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001) $T_{\min} = 0.921, \ T_{\max} = 0.976$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.054$ 200 parameters $wR(F^2) = 0.126$ H-atom parameters constrained S = 1.23 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.57 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^ \Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.60 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 2373 reflections

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Cu1-O1	2.388 (4)	Cu1-N1	1.902 (3)
Cu1-O2	2.053 (3)	Cu1-N2	1.951 (4)
Cu1-O4	2.003 (4)		. ,

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$O1 - H1A \cdots O6$	0.82	2.10	2.669 (8)	126
$O1 - H1B \cdots O2^{i}$	0.82	1.99	2.809 (5)	175
$D6 - H6A \cdots O3^{i}$	0.82	2.31	2.919 (9)	132
$D6 - H6B \cdots O3^{ii}$	0.82	2.06	2.851 (8)	163
$C2 - H2A \cdots O1^{iii}$	0.93	2.54	3.348 (6)	146
$C4 - H4A \cdots O3^{iv}$	0.93	2.52	3.411 (6)	160
$C8 - H8A \cdots O1^{v}$	0.93	2.49	3.381 (6)	161
$C9 - H9A \cdots O5^{vi}$	0.93	2.47	3.382 (6)	167
$C13-H13A\cdots O5^{vii}$	0.93	2.35	3.265 (6)	166

Symmetry codes: (i) x + 1, y, z; (ii) -x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2; (iii) x, y + 1, z; (iv) x, -y + 2, -z + 2; (v) x - 1, y, z; (vi) x - 1, y - 1, z; (vii) -x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: XU5212).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, m775 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811018411]

$[\mu$ -1,2-Bis(4-pyridyl)ethene- $\kappa^2 N:N'$]bis[aqua(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato- $\kappa^3 O^2, N, O^6$)copper(II)] dihydrate

S. F. Lush

Comment

The pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid (pdcH₂) has important coordination functions to transition metals by either carboxylate bridges between metal centers, to form dimeric complexes or tridentate (O, N, O') chelation to one metal ion. Some Cu^{II} pdc complexes have been reported (Chaigneau *et al.*, 2004; Ghosh *et al.*, 2004; Dong *et al.*, 2010).

In the title compound, $[Cu_2(C_{12}H_{10}N_2)(C_7H_3NO_4)_2(H_2O)_2].2(H_2O)]$, the Cu^{II} atom is coordinated by two oxygen atoms and one nitrogen atom of one pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate (pdc) ligand, one pyrinyl N atom of the 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene ligand. The distorted square-pyriamidial geometry is completed by a longer axial bond to the O atom of a water molecule [Cu-O 2.390 (43) Å in the axial direction]. The Cu1-N2-N2ⁱ-Cu1ⁱ torsion angle is 180.0 (13)°, assemblies exhibiting *M*-anti-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene-*M* bridges. Two Cu^{II} atoms are bridged by one *trans*-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene ligand, generating a dinuclear molecule. The dinuclear molecule is located on a centre of inversion, which is in the middle of the ethylyne fragment of the bpe ligand.

The molecular structure and packing are stabilized by strong O—H…O and weak C—H…O hydrogen bonds, also including a crystal water molecule.

Experimental

A solution of $Cu(NO_3)_2.6H_2O(0.296 \text{ g}, 1 \text{ mmol})$ in 5 ml H₂O was added to pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid (0.167, 1 mmol) and 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethane (0.184 g, 1 mmol) in a Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave which was heated under autogenous pressure to 453 K for 72 h and then allowed to cool to room temperature. Blue columnar crystals of the title compound were collected in 42.35% yield (based on Cu).

Refinement

Water H atoms were placed in calculated positions and refined with the distance constrains of O—H = 0.82, and $U_{iso}(H)$ = 1.5 $U_{eq}(O)$. Other H atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H = 0.93 Å, and refined using a riding model with $U_{iso}(H)$ = 1.2 $U_{eq}(C)$.

Figures



Fig. 1. View of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms are drawn at the 50% probability level.[symmetry code: (i) 1 - x, -y, 1 - z].



Fig. 2. The molecular packing for the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

$[\mu-1,2-Bis(4-pyridyl)ethene-\kappa^2N:N']bis[aqua(pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato-\kappa^3O^2,N,O^6)copper(II)] dihydrate$

Crystal data

$[Cu_2(C_7H_3NO_4)_2(C_{12}H_{10}N_2)(H_2O)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$	Z = 1
$M_r = 711.59$	F(000) = 362
Triclinic, <i>P</i> T	$D_{\rm x} = 1.774 {\rm ~Mg~m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
a = 5.2616 (5) Å	Cell parameters from 3226 reflections
<i>b</i> = 7.9316 (7) Å	$\theta = 2.5 - 25.0^{\circ}$
c = 16.8063 (14) Å	$\mu = 1.67 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 89.183 \ (2)^{\circ}$	T = 295 K
$\beta = 84.541 \ (2)^{\circ}$	Columnar, blue
γ = 72.557 (2)°	$0.25\times0.10\times0.10~mm$
$V = 666.01 (10) \text{ Å}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer	2373 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2174 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
graphite	$R_{\rm int} = 0.036$
Detector resolution: 9 pixels mm ⁻¹	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.1^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.2^{\circ}$
φ and ω scans	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2001)	$k = -8 \rightarrow 9$
$T_{\min} = 0.921, \ T_{\max} = 0.976$	$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$
5755 measured reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.054$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.126$	H-atom parameters constrained
<i>S</i> = 1.23	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0544P)^2 + 0.7371P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2373 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.002$

200 parameters

0 restraints

Special details

Geometry. Bond distances, angles *etc.* have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

 $\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.57 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.60 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

Refinement. Refinement on F^2 for ALL reflections except those flagged by the user for potential systematic errors. Weighted *R*-factors *wR* and all goodnesses 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 observed criterion of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating *-R*-factor-obs *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.

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
Cu1	0.57285 (11)	0.65304 (7)	0.73016 (3)	0.0351 (2)
01	0.8836 (7)	0.4653 (5)	0.8122 (2)	0.0583 (14)
O2	0.2784 (6)	0.6365 (4)	0.81661 (17)	0.0396 (10)
O3	0.0696 (7)	0.7621 (5)	0.9326 (2)	0.0557 (12)
O4	0.8504 (7)	0.7395 (4)	0.66711 (17)	0.0435 (11)
O5	1.0829 (8)	0.9308 (5)	0.6771 (2)	0.0616 (16)
N1	0.5505 (7)	0.8520 (4)	0.7953 (2)	0.0316 (11)
N2	0.5692 (7)	0.4684 (5)	0.6552 (2)	0.0343 (11)
C1	0.7125 (9)	0.9487 (6)	0.7732 (2)	0.0355 (14)
C2	0.7019 (10)	1.0950 (6)	0.8175 (3)	0.0458 (17)
C3	0.5179 (11)	1.1389 (7)	0.8849 (3)	0.0520 (17)
C4	0.3530 (10)	1.0343 (7)	0.9072 (3)	0.0478 (17)
C5	0.3772 (9)	0.8890 (6)	0.8601 (3)	0.0363 (12)
C6	0.2256 (9)	0.7535 (6)	0.8725 (3)	0.0394 (14)
C7	0.8995 (10)	0.8702 (6)	0.6991 (3)	0.0406 (16)
C8	0.4106 (10)	0.3645 (6)	0.6710 (3)	0.0431 (16)
C9	0.4046 (10)	0.2307 (6)	0.6218 (3)	0.0409 (16)
C10	0.5697 (9)	0.1958 (6)	0.5501 (2)	0.0354 (14)
C11	0.7338 (10)	0.3030 (7)	0.5338 (3)	0.0453 (16)
C12	0.7297 (10)	0.4350 (6)	0.5863 (3)	0.0434 (16)
C13	0.5754 (10)	0.0543 (6)	0.4941 (3)	0.0486 (17)
06	0.7321 (17)	0.5326 (10)	0.9675 (4)	0.149 (4)
H1A	0.89390	0.41550	0.85540	0.0880*
H1B	0.99980	0.51510	0.81040	0.0880*
H2A	0.81460	1.16320	0.80290	0.0550*
H3A	0.50510	1.23890	0.91520	0.0620*
H4A	0.23090	1.06180	0.95240	0.0570*
H8A	0.29840	0.38510	0.71840	0.0520*
H9A	0.29080	0.16300	0.63600	0.0490*
H11A	0.84750	0.28520	0.48670	0.0540*

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (A^2)

supplementary materials

H12A	0.84250	0.50410	0.57390	0.0520*
H13A	0.69100	0.03930	0.44750	0.066 (17)*
H6A	0.78230	0.61090	0.98600	0.2230*
H6B	0.81680	0.44330	0.98950	0.2230*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cu1	0.0427 (3)	0.0384 (3)	0.0323 (3)	-0.0274 (2)	0.0089 (2)	-0.0139 (2)
O1	0.052 (2)	0.048 (2)	0.082 (3)	-0.0273 (17)	0.0001 (18)	-0.0071 (18)
O2	0.0426 (18)	0.0427 (17)	0.0397 (16)	-0.0255 (14)	0.0094 (13)	-0.0145 (13)
O3	0.058 (2)	0.063 (2)	0.050 (2)	-0.0321 (18)	0.0239 (17)	-0.0156 (17)
O4	0.056 (2)	0.0483 (19)	0.0359 (16)	-0.0341 (16)	0.0111 (14)	-0.0150 (14)
O5	0.075 (3)	0.075 (3)	0.054 (2)	-0.059 (2)	0.0196 (18)	-0.0117 (18)
N1	0.0359 (19)	0.0311 (18)	0.0327 (18)	-0.0186 (16)	0.0019 (15)	-0.0067 (14)
N2	0.042 (2)	0.0353 (19)	0.0320 (18)	-0.0232 (17)	0.0040 (15)	-0.0094 (15)
C1	0.044 (3)	0.033 (2)	0.036 (2)	-0.022 (2)	-0.0013 (19)	-0.0021 (18)
C2	0.057 (3)	0.039 (3)	0.051 (3)	-0.028 (2)	-0.008 (2)	-0.003 (2)
C3	0.065 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.056 (3)	-0.025 (2)	0.002 (2)	-0.019 (2)
C4	0.054 (3)	0.049 (3)	0.041 (3)	-0.018 (2)	0.004 (2)	-0.018 (2)
C5	0.039 (2)	0.037 (2)	0.037 (2)	-0.0180 (19)	-0.0002 (18)	-0.0092 (18)
C6	0.038 (2)	0.044 (3)	0.041 (2)	-0.022 (2)	0.0053 (19)	-0.008 (2)
C7	0.052 (3)	0.045 (3)	0.034 (2)	-0.031 (2)	0.004 (2)	-0.0013 (19)
C8	0.050 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.037 (2)	-0.026 (2)	0.012 (2)	-0.015 (2)
C9	0.050 (3)	0.041 (3)	0.041 (2)	-0.031 (2)	0.008 (2)	-0.0117 (19)
C10	0.043 (3)	0.036 (2)	0.031 (2)	-0.018 (2)	-0.0008 (18)	-0.0051 (18)
C11	0.053 (3)	0.051 (3)	0.038 (2)	-0.030 (2)	0.015 (2)	-0.015 (2)
C12	0.052 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.040 (2)	-0.031 (2)	0.007 (2)	-0.011 (2)
C13	0.063 (3)	0.049 (3)	0.041 (3)	-0.033 (2)	0.015 (2)	-0.020 (2)
O6	0.195 (7)	0.159 (7)	0.095 (4)	-0.063 (6)	0.008 (5)	-0.015 (4)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cu1—O1	2.388 (4)	C2—C3	1.394 (7)
Cu1—O2	2.053 (3)	C3—C4	1.394 (8)
Cu1—O4	2.003 (4)	C4—C5	1.375 (7)
Cu1—N1	1.902 (3)	C5—C6	1.520 (7)
Cu1—N2	1.951 (4)	C8—C9	1.364 (7)
O2—C6	1.281 (6)	C9—C10	1.396 (6)
O3—C6	1.229 (6)	C10-C11	1.390 (7)
O4—C7	1.278 (6)	C10-C13	1.467 (6)
O5—C7	1.226 (7)	C11—C12	1.373 (7)
O1—H1A	0.8200	C13—C13 ⁱ	1.336 (7)
O1—H1B	0.8200	C2—H2A	0.9300
O6—H6A	0.8200	С3—НЗА	0.9300
O6—H6B	0.8200	C4—H4A	0.9300
N1—C1	1.333 (6)	C8—H8A	0.9300
N1—C5	1.328 (6)	С9—Н9А	0.9300

N2—C12	1.346 (6)	C11—H11A	0.9300
N2—C8	1.345 (6)	C12—H12A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.372 (6)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C1—C7	1.526 (6)		
O1—Cu1—O2	86.70 (12)	O3—C6—C5	119.9 (4)
O1—Cu1—O4	94.17 (13)	O2—C6—O3	125.8 (4)
O1—Cu1—N1	90.56 (14)	O2—C6—C5	114.3 (4)
O1—Cu1—N2	96.13 (14)	O4—C7—C1	114.4 (4)
O2—Cu1—O4	161.23 (12)	O5—C7—C1	119.4 (4)
O2—Cu1—N1	79.81 (14)	O4—C7—O5	126.1 (5)
O2—Cu1—N2	101.12 (14)	N2—C8—C9	124.0 (5)
O4—Cu1—N1	81.43 (14)	C8—C9—C10	119.8 (5)
O4—Cu1—N2	97.44 (14)	C11—C10—C13	120.6 (4)
N1—Cu1—N2	173.29 (15)	C9—C10—C11	116.3 (4)
Cu1 - O2 - C6	114 6 (3)	C9-C10-C13	123 1 (4)
Cu1—O4—C7	114 6 (3)	C10-C11-C12	120.7(5)
H1A - O1 - H1B	104.00	N_2 —C12—C11	120.7(5)
Cul Ol HIR	101.00	$C_{12} = C_{12} = C_{12}^{i}$	122.7(5)
	101.00	C10-C13-C13	124.0 (3)
	143.00	$C_1 = C_2 = H_2 A$	121.00
$\Pi 0A = 00 = \Pi 0B$	104.00	$C_3 = C_2 = H_2 A$	121.00
$C_1 = N_1 = C_5$	122.9 (4)	$C_4 = C_3 = H_3 A$	120.00
Cul-Nl-Cl	119.5 (3)	$C_2 = C_3 = H_3 A$	120.00
Cul—NI—Cl	11/./(3)	C3—C4—H4A	121.00
Cu1—N2—C12	122.0 (3)	C5—C4—H4A	121.00
C8—N2—C12	116.6 (4)	С9—С8—Н8А	118.00
Cu1—N2—C8	121.4 (3)	N2—C8—H8A	118.00
N1—C1—C2	120.0 (4)	С8—С9—Н9А	120.00
N1—C1—C7	111.5 (4)	С10—С9—Н9А	120.00
C2—C1—C7	128.5 (4)	C12—C11—H11A	120.00
C1—C2—C3	118.3 (5)	C10—C11—H11A	120.00
C2—C3—C4	120.5 (5)	N2—C12—H12A	119.00
C3—C4—C5	117.7 (5)	C11—C12—H12A	119.00
N1—C5—C4	120.6 (4)	C10—C13—H13A	118.00
N1—C5—C6	111.7 (4)	C13 ⁱ —C13—H13A	118.00
C4—C5—C6	127.7 (5)		
O1—Cu1—O2—C6	88.5 (3)	C1—N1—C5—C6	-178.0 (4)
N1—Cu1—O2—C6	-2.7 (3)	Cu1—N2—C8—C9	-178.3 (4)
N2—Cu1—O2—C6	-175.9 (3)	C12—N2—C8—C9	-0.1 (7)
O1—Cu1—O4—C7	-85.2 (3)	Cu1—N2—C12—C11	178.5 (4)
N1—Cu1—O4—C7	4.7 (3)	C8—N2—C12—C11	0.3 (7)
N2—Cu1—O4—C7	178.1 (3)	N1—C1—C2—C3	-0.4 (7)
O1—Cu1—N1—C1	93.5 (3)	C7—C1—C2—C3	-178.0 (5)
O1—Cu1—N1—C5	-86.4 (3)	N1—C1—C7—O4	6.8 (6)
O2—Cu1—N1—C1	-179.9 (3)	N1—C1—C7—O5	-171.0 (4)
O2—Cu1—N1—C5	0.1 (3)	C2—C1—C7—O4	-175.4 (5)
O4—Cu1—N1—C1	-0.6 (3)	C2—C1—C7—O5	6.8 (8)
O4—Cu1—N1—C5	179.5 (4)	C1—C2—C3—C4	1.2 (8)
O1—Cu1—N2—C8	84.0 (4)	C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.7 (8)

supplementary materials

O1—Cu1—N2—C12	-94.2 (4)	C3—C4—C5—N1	-0.7 (7)
O2—Cu1—N2—C8	-3.9 (4)	C3—C4—C5—C6	178.7 (5)
O2—Cu1—N2—C12	178.0 (4)	N1-C5-C6-O2	-4.2 (6)
O4—Cu1—N2—C8	179.0 (4)	N1-C5-C6-O3	175.4 (4)
O4—Cu1—N2—C12	0.9 (4)	C4—C5—C6—O2	176.4 (5)
Cu1—O2—C6—O3	-175.2 (4)	C4—C5—C6—O3	-4.0 (8)
Cu1—O2—C6—C5	4.3 (5)	N2-C8-C9-C10	-0.2 (8)
Cu1—O4—C7—O5	170.2 (4)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.2 (7)
Cu1—O4—C7—C1	-7.4 (5)	C8—C9—C10—C13	179.9 (5)
Cu1—N1—C1—C2	179.1 (3)	C9-C10-C11-C12	0.0 (7)
Cu1—N1—C1—C7	-2.9 (5)	C13-C10-C11-C12	-179.7 (5)
C5—N1—C1—C2	-0.9 (7)	C9—C10—C13—C13 ⁱ	0.0 (8)
C5—N1—C1—C7	177.1 (4)	C11—C10—C13—C13 ⁱ	179.7 (5)
Cu1—N1—C5—C4	-178.6 (4)	C10-C11-C12-N2	-0.2 (8)
Cu1—N1—C5—C6	2.0 (5)	C10-C13-C13 ⁱ -C10 ⁱ	180.0 (4)
C1—N1—C5—C4	1.5 (7)		
Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1$, $-y$, $-z+1$.			

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H··· A	<i>D</i> —Н	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	D—H··· A
O1—H1A…O6	0.82	2.10	2.669 (8)	126
O1—H1B···O2 ⁱⁱ	0.82	1.99	2.809 (5)	175
O6—H6A····O3 ⁱⁱ	0.82	2.31	2.919 (9)	132
O6—H6B···O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.82	2.06	2.851 (8)	163
C2—H2A···O1 ^{iv}	0.93	2.54	3.348 (6)	146
C4—H4A···O3 ^v	0.93	2.52	3.411 (6)	160
C8—H8A…O1 ^{vi}	0.93	2.49	3.381 (6)	161
C9—H9A····O5 ^{vii}	0.93	2.47	3.382 (6)	167
C13—H13A···O5 ^{viii}	0.93	2.35	3.265 (6)	166
	1 10 (1) 11			1 1 (

Symmetry codes: (ii) *x*+1, *y*, *z*; (iii) -*x*+1, -*y*+1, -*z*+2; (iv) *x*, *y*+1, *z*; (v) -*x*, -*y*+2, -*z*+2; (vi) *x*-1, *y*, *z*; (vii) *x*-1, *y*-1, *z*; (viii) -*x*+2, -*y*+1, -*z*+1.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2