

Diammine(2,2'-bipyridine)bis(thiocyanato- κN)cobalt(III) diamminetetakis(thiocyanato- κN)chromate(III) acetonitrile disolvate

Valentyna V. Semenaka,^{a*} Oksana V. Nesterova,^a
Volodymyr N. Kokozay,^a Roman I. Zybalyuk^b and Oleg V. Shishkin^b

^aDepartment of Inorganic Chemistry, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Volodymyrs'ka St, Kyiv 01601, Ukraine, and ^bSTC "Institute for Single Crystals" National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 60 Lenina Avenue, Kharkiv 61001, Ukraine

Correspondence e-mail: valya.semenaka@gmail.com

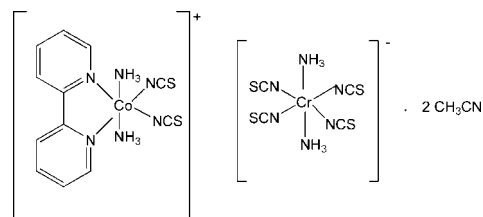
Received 15 June 2011; accepted 25 June 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.084; data-to-parameter ratio = 28.4.

The new heterometallic title complex, $[Co(NCS)_2(C_{10}H_8N_2)(NH_3)_2] \cdot [Cr(NCS)_4(NH_3)_2] \cdot 2CH_3CN$, has been prepared using the open-air reaction of cobalt powder, Reineckes salt and 2,2'-bipyridine (dpy) in acetonitrile. The crystal structure consists of discrete cationic $[Co(NCS)_2(NH_3)_2(dpy)]^+$ and anionic $[Cr(NCS)_4(NH_3)_2]^-$ building blocks, both with 2 symmetry, and acetonitrile solvent molecules, which are linked together by $N-H \cdots N$ hydrogen bonds, forming extended supramolecular chains. Furthermore, $N-H \cdots S$, $C-H \cdots S$ and $C-H \cdots N$ hydrogen bonds interlink neighbouring chains into a three-dimensional framework. The Co atom is in an elongated octahedral coordination environment with two N atoms from the dpy ligands and two NCS-groups in the equatorial plane and with two NH_3 molecules at the axial positions. The Cr^{III} ion is octahedrally coordinated by two NH_3 molecules at the axial positions and four NCS-groups in the equatorial plane. Intensity statistics indicated non-merohedral twinning with the twin matrix $[100; 0\bar{1}0; \bar{1}0\bar{1}]$. The refined ratio of the twin components is 0.530 (1):0.470 (1).

Related literature

For background to direct synthesis, see: Kokozay & Shevchenko (2005). For background to heterometallic complexes based on an anion of Reineckes salt, see: Zhang *et al.* (2001); Cucos *et al.* (2006); Cherkasova & Gorunova (2003); Nikitina *et al.* (2009); Kolotilov *et al.* (2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[Co(NCS)_2(C_{10}H_8N_2)(NH_3)_2] \cdot [Cr(NCS)_4(NH_3)_2] \cdot 2C_2H_3N$
 $M_r = 765.90$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 13.2923$ (7) Å
 $b = 10.7155$ (3) Å
 $c = 13.8745$ (7) Å

$\beta = 118.592$ (6)°
 $V = 1735.21$ (13) Å³
 $Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 1.19$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.32 \times 0.08 \times 0.07$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur
Sapphire3 diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford
Diffraction, 2010)
 $T_{min} = 0.913$, $T_{max} = 1.000$

15857 measured reflections
5538 independent reflections
4555 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.037$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$
 $S = 1.02$
5538 reflections

195 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.63$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.45$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Co1—N1	1.8929 (17)	Cr1—N4	1.9979 (19)
Co1—N2	1.9236 (16)	Cr1—N5	1.988 (2)
Co1—N3	1.9571 (17)	Cr1—N6	2.0682 (18)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
N3—H3A \cdots S3 ⁱ	0.91	2.69	3.591 (2)	173
N3—H3B \cdots S1 ⁱ	0.91	2.60	3.513 (2)	176
N3—H3C \cdots N7 ⁱⁱ	0.91	2.58	3.330 (4)	140
N6—H6A \cdots N7 ⁱ	0.91	2.26	3.172 (3)	179
N6—H6C \cdots S1	0.91	2.61	3.498 (3)	167
C4—H4 \cdots S1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.78	3.523 (2)	135
C5—H5 \cdots S3	0.95	2.82	3.681 (2)	151
C6—H6 \cdots N1	0.95	2.43	2.940 (3)	113

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (ii) $x, -y + 1, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (iii) $x, y - 1, z$.

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FF2017).

References

- Cherkasova, T. G. & Gorunova, I. P. (2003). *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* **48**, 611–615.
- Cucos, A., Avarvari, N., Andruh, M., Journaux, Y., Muller, A. & Schmidtman, M. (2006). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* pp. 903–907.
- Kokozay, V. N. & Shevchenko, D. V. (2005). *Mater. Sci. Poland*, **23**, 287–312.
- Kolotilov, S. V., Cador, O., Gavrilenko, K. S., Golhen, S., Ouahab, L. & Pavlishchuk, V. V. (2010). *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **8**, 1255–1266.
- Nikitina, V. M., Nesterova, O. V., Kokozay, V. N., Dyakonenko, V. V., Shishkin, O. V. & Jezierska, J. (2009). *Polyhedron*, **28**, 1265–1272.
- Oxford Diffraction (2010). *CrysAlis PRO* Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.
- Zhang, K.-L.W., Chen, Xu, Y., Wang, Z., Zhong, Z.J. & You, X.-Z. (2001). *Polyhedron*, **20**, 2033–2036.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, m1021-m1022 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811024998]

**Diammine(2,2'-bipyridine)bis(thiocyanato- κ N)cobalt(III)
 κ N)chromate(III) acetonitrile disolvate**

diamminetetakis(thiocyanato-

V. V. Semenaka, O. V. Nesterova, V. N. Kozozay, R. I. Zybalyuk and O. V. Shishkin

Comment

Direct synthesis of coordination compounds, which employs metal powders or metal oxides as starting materials, has been proved to be an efficient route to obtain novel heterometallic complexes (Kozozay & Shevchenko, 2005). Recently, it has been shown that use of anionic complexes as a source of metalloligands (Reineckes salt, $(\text{NH}_4)[\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, was taken as a representative example) in direct synthesis of Cu/Cr heterometallic compounds with amines and Schiff-base ligands Nikitina *et al.* (2009) has yielded a broad range of complexes with various polymeric and ionic crystal structures. In the present work, we report that the reaction of cobalt powder, Reineckes salt and 2,2'-bipyridine (dpy) in acetonitrile solution has afforded a single crystals of the novel heterometallic Co/Cr compound. In crystal structure of the complex cationic $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{dpy})]^+$ and anionic $[\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]^-$ building blocks as well as acetonitrile molecules are joined together forming three-dimensional supramolecular framework assisted by numerous N—H \cdots N, N—H \cdots S and C—H \cdots S hydrogen bonds (Fig. 1). The Co atoms are in elongated octahedral coordination environment with two nitrogen atoms from dpy ligand and two NCS-groups in the equatorial plane and with two nitrogen atoms of NH_3 molecules at the axial positions. The bond lengths of Co—N are in a narrow range: Co(1)—N(1) = 1.9237 (15) Å; Co(1)—N(2) = 1.8957 (16) Å; Co(1)—N(3) = 1.9586 (14) Å, the *cis* bond angles range from 83.17 (9)° to 93.55 (6)°, while the *trans* bond angles are 176.61 (7)° and 176.63 (10). The Cr^{III} ions have N6 donor set formed by two NH_3 molecules at the axial positions and four NCS-groups in the equatorial plane. The axial Cr—N bond lengths are 2.0711 (15) Å. The thiocyanate groups are almost linear with angles N(4)—C(7)—S(21) = 178.51 (18)° and N(5)—C(8)—S(3) = 178.40 (20)°.

Experimental

Cobalt powder (0.074 g, 1.25 mmol), $\text{NH}_4[\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.443 g, 1.25 mmol), NH_4NCS (0.190 g, 2.5 mmol), dpy (0.195 g, 1.25 mmol) and acetonitrile (15 ml) were heated to 50–60° and stirred magnetically until total dissolution of the cobalt was observed (5 h). The resulting blue solution was slowly evaporated at room temperature until dark-brown crystals suitable for crystallographic study were formed. The crystals were filtered off, washed with dry Pr^iOH and finally dried *in vacuo* at room temperature. Yield: 0.34 g. Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{CoCrN}_{14}\text{S}_6$: Co, 7.70; Cr, 6.79; C, 31.37; H, 3.39; N, 26.61; S, 25.12. Found: Co, 7.5; Cr, 6.8; C, 31.5; H, 3.4; N, 26.2; S 25.0%. IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3350(br), 3131(sh), 3022(sh), 2120(sh), 2082(vs), 2035(sh), 2008(sh), 1736(w), 1639(sh), 1607(m), 1579(sh), 1547(sh), 1500(w), 1565(sh), 1442(m), 1421(sh), 1310(sh), 1291(sh), 1275(m), 1229(sh), 1156(w), 1102(w), 1078(w), 1037(w), 794(sh), 749(w), 659(m), 613(m), 574(w), 509(m), 500(sh), 473(sh), 421(w), 412(w). The compound is sparingly soluble in dmsO and dmf, insoluble in water and it is indefinitely stable in air.

Refinement

All of the hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model approximation with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2$ or $1.5 U_{\text{eq}}$ of the carrier atom. A rotating model was used for NH_3 and CH_3 groups. Intensity statistic indicated a nonmerohedral twinning with twin matrix $[1\ 0\ 0; 0\ -1\ 0; -1\ 0\ -1]$. Refined weights of twin components are 0.530 (1):0.470 (1).

Figures

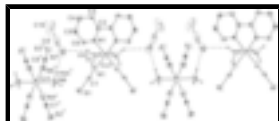


Fig. 1. The structure of $[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{dpy})][\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2] \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ with displacement ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level. Hydrogen bonds are drawn as dashed lines. [Symmetry codes: (i) $x, 1-x, -0.5+z$; (ii) $1-x, y, 0.5-z$]

Diammine(2,2'-bipyridine)bis(thiocyanato- κN)cobalt(III) diamminetetrakis(thiocyanato- κN)chromate(III) acetonitrile disolvate

Crystal data

$[\text{Co}(\text{NCS})_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)(\text{NH}_3)_2][\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2] \cdot 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}$	$M_r = 782$
$M_r = 765.90$	$D_x = 1.466 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 13.2923 (7) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 6460 reflections
$b = 10.7155 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.9\text{--}32.0^\circ$
$c = 13.8745 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.19 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 118.592 (6)^\circ$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$V = 1735.21 (13) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, brown
$Z = 2$	$0.32 \times 0.08 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Sapphire3 diffractometer	5538 independent reflections
Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source graphite	4555 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Detector resolution: $16.1827 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 32.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.9^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)	$h = -19 \rightarrow 19$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.913, T_{\text{max}} = 1.000$	$k = -15 \rightarrow 15$
15857 measured reflections	$l = -20 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.084$$

$$S = 1.02$$

5538 reflections

195 parameters

0 restraints

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0393P)^2 + 0.0897P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.63 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Experimental. *CrysAlisPro*, Oxford Diffraction (2010), Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Co1	0.5000	0.37302 (4)	0.2500	0.01545 (9)
Cr1	1.0000	0.60863 (5)	0.7500	0.01985 (11)
S1	0.63132 (7)	0.70219 (5)	0.50113 (5)	0.02427 (13)
S2	0.77446 (6)	0.93976 (6)	0.77738 (5)	0.02889 (15)
S3	0.76313 (6)	0.31039 (6)	0.79923 (5)	0.03010 (15)
N1	0.55064 (19)	0.49821 (16)	0.35953 (14)	0.0207 (4)
N2	0.55107 (18)	0.23884 (15)	0.35489 (13)	0.0166 (3)
N3	0.35074 (16)	0.37847 (16)	0.24572 (19)	0.0200 (3)
H3A	0.3215	0.4570	0.2283	0.024*
H3B	0.3592	0.3571	0.3127	0.024*
H3C	0.3021	0.3239	0.1942	0.024*
N4	0.89869 (17)	0.74301 (18)	0.75553 (19)	0.0241 (4)
N5	0.89681 (18)	0.47780 (18)	0.7556 (2)	0.0255 (4)
N6	0.9113 (2)	0.60481 (18)	0.58032 (15)	0.0256 (4)
H6A	0.9004	0.5242	0.5568	0.031*
H6B	0.9523	0.6458	0.5532	0.031*
H6C	0.8421	0.6428	0.5563	0.031*
N7	0.1244 (3)	0.6759 (2)	0.50204 (19)	0.0399 (6)
C1	0.5829 (2)	0.58425 (18)	0.41771 (16)	0.0173 (4)
C2	0.5294 (2)	0.12311 (18)	0.31030 (15)	0.0184 (4)
C3	0.5631 (2)	0.01704 (19)	0.37534 (17)	0.0223 (4)

supplementary materials

H3	0.5474	-0.0636	0.3430	0.027*
C4	0.6201 (3)	0.0306 (2)	0.48808 (18)	0.0239 (4)
H4	0.6441	-0.0408	0.5343	0.029*
C5	0.6417 (2)	0.1487 (2)	0.53293 (16)	0.0224 (4)
H5	0.6813	0.1592	0.6104	0.027*
C6	0.6057 (2)	0.25133 (19)	0.46479 (16)	0.0200 (4)
H6	0.6197	0.3325	0.4961	0.024*
C7	0.84805 (19)	0.8257 (2)	0.76460 (18)	0.0201 (4)
C8	0.8414 (2)	0.4067 (2)	0.77314 (18)	0.0221 (5)
C9	0.0976 (3)	0.7692 (3)	0.4594 (2)	0.0387 (6)
C10	0.0669 (4)	0.8930 (4)	0.4081 (3)	0.0722 (13)
H10A	-0.0165	0.9034	0.3724	0.108*
H10B	0.0930	0.9007	0.3532	0.108*
H10C	0.1036	0.9574	0.4644	0.108*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Co1	0.0162 (3)	0.01328 (18)	0.01519 (18)	0.000	0.0061 (2)	0.000
Cr1	0.0194 (3)	0.0213 (3)	0.0185 (2)	0.000	0.0089 (3)	0.000
S1	0.0297 (4)	0.0188 (2)	0.0256 (3)	-0.0041 (3)	0.0143 (3)	-0.0073 (2)
S2	0.0309 (3)	0.0248 (3)	0.0281 (3)	0.0080 (3)	0.0117 (3)	0.0012 (2)
S3	0.0362 (4)	0.0268 (3)	0.0304 (3)	-0.0103 (3)	0.0184 (3)	-0.0061 (2)
N1	0.0233 (11)	0.0172 (8)	0.0203 (8)	-0.0005 (9)	0.0093 (9)	-0.0012 (7)
N2	0.0158 (9)	0.0164 (7)	0.0151 (7)	0.0005 (8)	0.0054 (8)	0.0011 (6)
N3	0.0195 (10)	0.0200 (8)	0.0208 (9)	-0.0005 (7)	0.0099 (9)	-0.0014 (9)
N4	0.0242 (11)	0.0261 (9)	0.0218 (9)	0.0000 (8)	0.0108 (9)	-0.0016 (10)
N5	0.0229 (11)	0.0273 (10)	0.0266 (10)	-0.0007 (8)	0.0122 (10)	0.0013 (10)
N6	0.0259 (11)	0.0289 (10)	0.0205 (9)	0.0005 (10)	0.0099 (9)	-0.0026 (7)
N7	0.0356 (15)	0.0469 (15)	0.0336 (12)	-0.0052 (14)	0.0136 (13)	-0.0113 (11)
C1	0.0152 (10)	0.0174 (9)	0.0186 (9)	0.0020 (9)	0.0076 (10)	0.0033 (7)
C2	0.0211 (11)	0.0180 (9)	0.0168 (9)	-0.0004 (9)	0.0095 (10)	-0.0012 (7)
C3	0.0287 (13)	0.0149 (9)	0.0201 (10)	-0.0011 (11)	0.0091 (11)	-0.0008 (8)
C4	0.0286 (13)	0.0204 (10)	0.0191 (9)	0.0019 (11)	0.0085 (11)	0.0053 (8)
C5	0.0241 (12)	0.0254 (10)	0.0147 (9)	-0.0002 (12)	0.0069 (11)	0.0007 (8)
C6	0.0196 (11)	0.0186 (9)	0.0183 (9)	-0.0013 (11)	0.0064 (10)	-0.0031 (8)
C7	0.0193 (11)	0.0236 (10)	0.0139 (11)	-0.0040 (9)	0.0051 (9)	0.0020 (9)
C8	0.0221 (11)	0.0220 (11)	0.0187 (13)	0.0028 (9)	0.0069 (10)	-0.0029 (8)
C9	0.0253 (15)	0.0644 (19)	0.0212 (12)	-0.0008 (16)	0.0069 (12)	-0.0024 (13)
C10	0.044 (2)	0.104 (3)	0.062 (2)	0.026 (2)	0.0195 (19)	0.045 (2)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Co1—N1	1.8929 (17)	N3—H3C	0.9100
Co1—N1 ⁱ	1.8929 (17)	N4—C7	1.155 (3)
Co1—N2 ⁱ	1.9236 (16)	N5—C8	1.164 (3)
Co1—N2	1.9236 (16)	N6—H6A	0.9100
Co1—N3 ⁱ	1.9572 (17)	N6—H6B	0.9100

Co1—N3	1.9571 (17)	N6—H6C	0.9100
Cr1—N4	1.9979 (19)	N7—C9	1.130 (4)
Cr1—N4 ⁱⁱ	1.9980 (19)	C2—C2 ⁱ	1.469 (4)
Cr1—N5 ⁱⁱ	1.9884 (19)	C2—C3	1.386 (3)
Cr1—N5	1.988 (2)	C3—H3	0.9500
Cr1—N6	2.0682 (18)	C3—C4	1.381 (3)
Cr1—N6 ⁱⁱ	2.0682 (18)	C4—H4	0.9500
S1—C1	1.624 (2)	C4—C5	1.378 (3)
S2—C7	1.627 (2)	C5—H5	0.9500
S3—C8	1.624 (3)	C5—C6	1.378 (3)
N1—C1	1.164 (3)	C6—H6	0.9500
N2—C2	1.354 (3)	C9—C10	1.467 (5)
N2—C6	1.346 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9800
N3—H3A	0.9100	C10—H10B	0.9800
N3—H3B	0.9100	C10—H10C	0.9800
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N1	89.74 (11)	H3A—N3—H3B	109.5
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N2 ⁱ	93.51 (7)	H3A—N3—H3C	109.5
N1—Co1—N2 ⁱ	176.59 (8)	H3B—N3—H3C	109.5
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N2	176.59 (8)	C7—N4—Cr1	174.5 (2)
N1—Co1—N2	93.51 (7)	C8—N5—Cr1	170.8 (2)
N1—Co1—N3	88.23 (9)	Cr1—N6—H6A	109.5
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N3 ⁱ	88.23 (9)	Cr1—N6—H6B	109.5
N1 ⁱ —Co1—N3	89.34 (9)	Cr1—N6—H6C	109.5
N1—Co1—N3 ⁱ	89.35 (9)	H6A—N6—H6B	109.5
N2—Co1—N2 ⁱ	83.26 (10)	H6A—N6—H6C	109.5
N2 ⁱ —Co1—N3 ⁱ	91.77 (9)	H6B—N6—H6C	109.5
N2—Co1—N3 ⁱ	90.79 (9)	N1—C1—S1	178.3 (2)
N2 ⁱ —Co1—N3	90.79 (9)	N2—C2—C2 ⁱ	113.66 (10)
N2—Co1—N3	91.77 (9)	N2—C2—C3	121.47 (17)
N3—Co1—N3 ⁱ	176.58 (10)	C3—C2—C2 ⁱ	124.86 (12)
N4—Cr1—N4 ⁱⁱ	87.77 (11)	C2—C3—H3	120.6
N4—Cr1—N6 ⁱⁱ	89.90 (9)	C4—C3—C2	118.82 (19)
N4 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N6 ⁱⁱ	91.73 (9)	C4—C3—H3	120.6
N4—Cr1—N6	91.73 (9)	C3—C4—H4	120.3
N4 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N6	89.90 (9)	C5—C4—C3	119.4 (2)
N5—Cr1—N4	90.94 (8)	C5—C4—H4	120.3
N5 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N4 ⁱⁱ	90.94 (8)	C4—C5—H5	120.2
N5 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N4	178.72 (8)	C4—C5—C6	119.60 (18)
N5—Cr1—N4 ⁱⁱ	178.72 (8)	C6—C5—H5	120.2
N5 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N5	90.34 (11)	N2—C6—C5	121.32 (18)
N5 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N6 ⁱⁱ	90.12 (9)	N2—C6—H6	119.3
N5—Cr1—N6 ⁱⁱ	88.28 (10)	C5—C6—H6	119.3
N5 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N6	88.28 (10)	N4—C7—S2	178.6 (2)

supplementary materials

N5—Cr1—N6	90.12 (10)	N5—C8—S3	178.5 (2)
N6 ⁱⁱ —Cr1—N6	177.73 (11)	N7—C9—C10	177.5 (4)
C1—N1—Co1	171.81 (19)	C9—C10—H10A	109.5
C2—N2—Co1	114.71 (13)	C9—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—N2—Co1	125.92 (14)	C9—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—N2—C2	119.36 (17)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
Co1—N3—H3A	109.5	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
Co1—N3—H3B	109.5	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
Co1—N3—H3C	109.5		
Co1—N2—C2—C2 ⁱ	0.0 (4)	N3 ⁱ —Co1—N2—C6	87.5 (2)
Co1—N2—C2—C3	178.6 (2)	N3—Co1—N2—C6	-90.2 (2)
Co1—N2—C6—C5	-178.1 (2)	C2—N2—C6—C5	1.1 (4)
N1—Co1—N2—C2	178.9 (2)	C2 ⁱ —C2—C3—C4	178.5 (4)
N1—Co1—N2—C6	-1.8 (2)	C2—C3—C4—C5	0.1 (5)
N2 ⁱ —Co1—N2—C2	0.00 (16)	C3—C4—C5—C6	0.4 (5)
N2 ⁱ —Co1—N2—C6	179.2 (3)	C4—C5—C6—N2	-1.0 (4)
N2—C2—C3—C4	0.0 (5)	C6—N2—C2—C2 ⁱ	-179.3 (3)
N3 ⁱ —Co1—N2—C2	-91.7 (2)	C6—N2—C2—C3	-0.6 (4)
N3—Co1—N2—C2	90.6 (2)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$; (ii) $-x+2, y, -z+3/2$.

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N3—H3A \cdots S3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.69	3.591 (2)	173
N3—H3B \cdots S1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.60	3.513 (2)	176
N3—H3C \cdots N7 ^{iv}	0.91	2.58	3.330 (4)	140
N6—H6A \cdots N7 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.91	2.26	3.172 (3)	179
N6—H6C \cdots S1	0.91	2.61	3.498 (3)	167
C4—H4 \cdots S1 ^v	0.95	2.78	3.523 (2)	135
C5—H5 \cdots S3	0.95	2.82	3.681 (2)	151
C6—H6 \cdots N1	0.95	2.43	2.940 (3)	113

Symmetry codes: (iii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iv) $x, -y+1, z-1/2$; (v) $x, y-1, z$.

