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Crystal structure of a Zn complex with terephthalate and 1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane

Taisiya S. Sukhikh,^{a,b}* Evgeny Yu. Semitut^{c,a} and Andrei S. Potapov^c

^aNikolaev Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SB Russian Academy of Sciences, Akad. Lavrentiev prospekt 3, Novosibirsk 90, 630090, Russian Federation, ^bDepartment of Natural Sciences, National Research University, Novosibirsk State University, Pirogova st. 2, Novosibirsk 90, 630090, Russian Federation, and ^cDepartment of Biotechnology and Organic Chemistry, National Research Tomsk Polytechnic, University, 30 Lenin Ave., 634050, Tomsk, Russian Federation. *Correspondence e-mail: sukhikh@niic.nsc.ru

A new zinc coordination polymer with rigid benzene-1,4-dicarboxylate (bdc) and flexible 1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane (btrh), namely poly[[(μ_2 -benzene-1,4-dicarboxylato)[μ_2 -1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane]zinc] dimethylformamide monosolvate], [Zn(C₈H₄O₄)(C₁₀H₁₆N₆)]·C₃H₇NO, was synthesized. According to the single-crystal XRD analysis, the product crystallizes in the $P\overline{1}$ space group and has a layered structure. Analysis of the layered structure reveals {Zn(bdc)} chains which are connected by pairs of btrh ligands. The layers are packed tightly perpendicular to the [1 $\overline{2}2$] direction, separated by one nondisordered dimethylformamide solvent molecule per formula unit. According to thermogravimetric analysis, the product completely loses this solvent at 453 K; the desolvated compound is stable up to 503 K. As a result of the lack of hydrogen-donor groups, hydrogen bonds are not observed in the structure of the complex; however, an intermolecular C-H··· π contact of 3.07 Å occurs.



1. Chemical context

Coordination polymers with flexible bitopic ligands have attracted great interest as prospective materials for gas separation, sensing materials, electrochemical devices or catalysis (Pettinari et al., 2016). One of the favoured classes of bitopic ligands are bis(azol-1-yl) alkanes, which have been used for the preparation of various transition metals coordination polymers with different topologies (Alkorta et al., 2017; Pellei et al., 2017; Manzano et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2012). Bitopic bis(azol-1-yl)alkanes have two separated metalbinding sites that allow them to form a wide variety of polymeric structures. Thus, coordination compounds based on these ligands could be applied in the design of various functional materials with a wide range of potential applications. Recently, we have synthesized three new Zn coordination polymers based on bis(triazol-1-yl)propane and terephtalate anions (Semitut et al., 2017). By varying the conditions, it was possible to synthesize three different polymeric compounds, which have interesting luminescent properties. As part of our studies with the aim of preparing new coordination polymers with flexible bis(triazol-1-yl)alkane ligands, we report herein the synthesis and crystal structure of [Zn(bdc)(btrh)]·DMF (bdc = benzene-1,4-dicarboxylate, btrh = 1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane, DMF = dimethylformamide).



The btrh ligand (Fig. 1) was prepared by the reaction of 1.2.4-triazole with 1.6-dibromohexane in a superbasic dimethyl sulfoxide-potassium hydroxide medium using our modified procedure reported for bis(triazolyl)propane (Semitut et al., 2017). Our proposed procedure does not require the use of toxic solvents and gives higher yields compared to the literature procedure (Liu et al., 2012). The title complex was prepared by the reaction of zinc nitrate, btrh and terephthalic acid under solvothermal conditions (368 K) in DMF. The product was formed after 48 h as a crystalline colourless solid of plate-like shape. The single crystal used for structure determination was collected from the filtered product. The polycrystalline compound was characterized by elemental (C, H, N) and powder XRD analysis (Fig. S1, Supporting information), indicating formation of this complex as a main phase.

2. Thermal stability

The thermal stability of the synthesized coordination polymer was studied in oxidative O₂/Ar (21%) atmosphere. Thermogravimetric measurements were carried out on a NETZSCH thermobalance TG 209 F1 Iris. Open Al₂O₃ crucibles were used (loads 7–10 mg, heating rate 10 K min⁻¹). The thermal analysis of [Zn(btrh)(bdc)].nDMF revealed that the synthesized compound has three thermolysis stages in an oxidative atmosphere (Fig. 2). The first stage of thermolysis is the process of the loss of solvate molecules that runs in the range of 373-453 K and has a well-defined step on the TG curve. The mass loss of solvate molecules corresponds to a composition with $n \simeq 1$, which is in good agreement with the crystal data. The desolvated compound is stable up to 503 K. The second and third stages run in the ranges 503-573 and 633-773 K, respectively. The second stage corresponds to partial degradation of btrh and terephtalate and third to further decomposition and the burning process of the formed carbon







Curves of thermal analysis for [Zn(btrh)(bdc)]·DMF in O₂/Ar (21%) atmosphere; 1 TG, 2 DTG, 3 c-DTA.

products, resulting in the formation of ZnO according to powder XRD analysis.

3. Structural commentary

The structure is a 2D coordination polymer crystallizing in space group $P\overline{1}$. The central Zn atom has a distorted tetrahedral environment comprising two oxygen and two nitrogen atoms. It is coordinated by two crystallographically independent (bdc)²⁻ ligands (halves), forming zigzag chains along the [210] direction, which are linked by btrh ligands (Fig. 3). Contrary to our recently reported Zn complexes with 1,3bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propane containing a shorter alkyl bridge (Semitut et al., 2017), 1,3-bis(pyrazol-1-yl)propane (Potapov et al., 2012) and bis(imidazol-1-yl)alkanes (Barsukova, Samsonenko et al., 2016; Barsukova, Goncharova et al., 2016), the title compound is a 2D polymer, because the Zn atoms are connected by btrh ligands in pairs, not in chains, thus preventing the formation of a 3D net. Each Zn atom is linked with three others via (1) the first bdc^{2-} ligand, (2) a second bdc^{2-} ligand and (3) a pair of btrh ligands. The layers of the title compound are arranged perpendicular to the $[1\overline{2}2]$ direction in such a way that the $\{Zn_2(btrh)_2\}$ units lie between the hollows of neighboring layers (Figs. S2, S3).

4. Supramolecular features

Layers of the complex are packed tightly, revealing only one DMF solvent molecule per formula unit. Analysis of the residual electron-density map clearly indicates the presence of a not or very slightly disordered DMF molecule (Fig. S4). After refining DMF, only one peak of 0.60 e Å⁻³ (attributed to a C atom of occupancy *ca* 0.15) is observed, while the densities of other peaks coincide with those of holes ($ca \pm 0.3$ e Å⁻³). Thus, the DMF molecule is rather not disordered. Besides disorder, atomic displacement parameters that are larger than

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Table 1Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, $^{\circ}$).							
Cg is the centroid of t	Cg is the centroid of the C24–C26/C24 ¹ –C26 ⁱ ring.						
$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdots A$			
$C36^{ii}-H36^{ii}\cdots Cg$	0.93	3.07	3.95	149			

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

those for other atoms can be due to partial loss of the solvent during the experiment. DMF molecules are located in the channel voids, which occupy 26.4% of the structure (Fig. S5). As a result of the lack of H-donor groups, hydrogen bonds are not observed in the structure of the complex; however, intermolecular $C-H\cdots\pi$ contacts of 3.07 Å (Table 1) occur between the aromatic rings of bdc ligands (Fig. S6). These contacts connect neighbouring layers.

5. Database survey

A database survey showed that the majority of the known structures of polymers with flexible bis(azol-1-yl)alkanes are compounds based on relatively short linkers (from methane to pentane) but that the number of polymers based on longer linkers (having a CH₂-chain higher than six) is relatively low. The lack of structural information on long flexible ligands can be due to the fact that it is more difficult to obtain single crystals of good quality for these compounds. Such ligands tend to form interpenetrated polymers with disorder and a variety of modifications. A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, Version 5.38, update May 2017; Groom *et al.*,

2016) for compounds containing btrh and any metal gave 51 hits, of which only one contains both btrh and bdc ligands (refcode ETAKAM; Zhang *et al.*, 2011). This Cd polymer also has a 2D structure, but the {Cd(bdc)} chains are linear and are intersected by {Cd(btrh)} chains. Thus, contrary to our case, the two central metal atoms are connected by only one btrh ligand.

6. Synthesis and crystallization

Starting materials and experimental procedures

The starting reagents used for the synthesis of the coordination compound – $Zn(NO_3)_2$ ·6H₂O (chemical grade), dimethyl formamide (analytical grade) and terephthalic acid (analytical grade) – were used as received.

NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV300 instrument operating at 300 MHz for ¹H and 75 MHz for ¹³C, solvent residual peaks were used as internal standard. Elemental analyses were carried out on a Eurovector EuroEA 3000 analyser. Infrared (IR) spectra of solid samples as KBr pellets were recorded on a FT-801 spectrometer (4000–550 cm⁻¹). The powder XRD data were collected with a DRON RM4 powder diffractometer equipped with a Cu K α source ($\lambda = 1.5418$ Å) and graphite monochromator for the diffracted beam.

Synthesis of compound [Zn(btrh)(bdc)]·*n*DMF

35.2 mg (0.16 mmol) of btrh ligand and 4.0 ml of $Zn(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.04 *M*) were added to 0.4 ml of a DMF solution of H₂bdc (0.4 *M*) in a glass vial. The resulting mixture was stirred for several minutes at room temperature for total ligand dissolution and placed into an oven at 368 K. After





Table 2	
Experimental details.	

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$[Zn(C_8H_4O_4)(C_{10}H_{16}N_6)] \cdot C_3H_7NO$
$M_{\rm r}$	522.86
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$
Temperature (K)	298
a, b, c (Å)	9.7803 (6), 10.4481 (5), 13.3708 (8)
α, β, γ (°)	101.438 (2), 101.015 (2), 109.073 (2)
$V(Å^3)$	1216.41 (12)
Z	2
Radiation type	Μο Κα
$\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	1.06
Crystal size (mm)	$0.1\times0.05\times0.02$
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker APEXII CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2012)
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.665, 0.745
No. of measured, independent and	12157, 4293, 2999
observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ reflections	
R _{int}	0.049
$(\sin \theta / \lambda)_{\max} (\mathring{A}^{-1})$	0.595
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.047, 0.118, 1.00
No. of reflections	4293
No. of parameters	309
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta \rho_{\rm max}, \Delta \rho_{\rm min} \ ({ m e} \ { m \AA}^{-3})$	0.60, -0.33

Computer programs: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2012), SHELXT (Sheldrick, 2015a), SHELXL2014 (Sheldrick, 2015b) and OLEX2 (Dolomanov et al., 2009).

heating for 48 h, the vial was cooled to room temperature. Plate-like colourless crystals formed on the bottom of the vial; they where filtered and washed twice with 5 ml of DMF and dried in a vacuum. The yield was 39 mg (53%). IR bands, cm⁻¹: 3115, 2948, 2861, 1680, 1611, 1530, 1499, 1437, 1391, 1345, 1287, 1217, 1136, 1098, 1017, 1001, 947, 905, 878, 828, 750, 743, 673, 642, 577. Elemental analysis: found, %: C 48.5, H 5.9, N 18.9; calculated ([Zn(btrh)(bdc)]·DMF), %: C 48.2, H 5.2, N 18.8.

Synthesis of 1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane (btrh)

A suspension of 2.76 g (40 mmol) of 1,2,4-triazole and 4.48 g (80 mmol) of powdered KOH in 15 ml of DMSO was stirred vigorously at 353 K for 30 min. The reaction flask was then immersed into a cold water bath and, after cooling to room temperature, 4.88 g (20 mmol) of 1,6-dibromohexane in 10 ml of DMSO were added dropwise over 30 min. After the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stirred overnight at 353 K. It was then quenched with 200 ml of water and extracted with 1-butanol (5 × 20 ml), the extract was then washed with water (2 ×10 ml). Evaporation of solvents from the extract on a rotary evaporator and recrystallization from isopropyl alcohol gave 3.83 g (87%) of the product as

colourless crystals. ¹H NMR (CDCI₃), δ, ppm: 1.24 (*t*, 4H, γ-CH₂, *J* = 7 Hz), 1.79 (*q*, 4H, β-CH₂, *J* = 7 Hz), 4.06 (*t*, 4H, α-CH₂, *J* = 7 Hz), 7.83 (*s*, 2H, H³-Tr), 8.08 (*s*, 2H, H⁵-Tr). ¹³C NMR (CDCI₃), δ, ppm: 25.6 (γ-CH₂), 29.3 (β-CH₂), 49.2 (α -CH₂), 142.7 (Tr-C³), 151.6 (Tr-C⁵).

7. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. H atoms were refined as riding atoms (C-H = 0.97 Å with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(C)$ for methyl H atoms and C-H = 0.93 Å $1.2U_{eq}(C)$ for all others. Methyl H atoms were refined as rotating groups.

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Crystal structure of a Zn complex with terephthalate and 1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane

Taisiya S. Sukhikh, Evgeny Yu. Semitut and Andrei S. Potapov

Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2012); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2012); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2012); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXT (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009).

 $Poly[[(\mu_2-benzene-1,4-dicarboxylato)[\mu_2-1,6-bis(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)hexane]zinc] dimethylformamide monosolvate]$

Crystal data

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2012) $T_{\min} = 0.665$, $T_{\max} = 0.745$ 12157 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$ $wR(F^2) = 0.118$ S = 1.004293 reflections 309 parameters 0 restraints Z = 2 F(000) = 544 $D_x = 1.428 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 2516 reflections $\theta = 2.3-22.4^{\circ}$ $\mu = 1.06 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 298 KPlate, colourless $0.1 \times 0.05 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$

4293 independent reflections 2999 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.049$ $\theta_{max} = 25.0^{\circ}, \ \theta_{min} = 2.2^{\circ}$ $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$ $k = -12 \rightarrow 9$ $l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.062P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.60 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.33 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
Zn1	0.55113 (4)	0.42735 (4)	0.19802 (3)	0.04413 (17)
O21	0.6685 (3)	0.4028 (3)	0.0983 (2)	0.0588 (7)
O22	0.8610 (3)	0.5441 (3)	0.2351 (2)	0.0751 (9)
O31	0.3399 (3)	0.3182 (3)	0.1154 (3)	0.0745 (9)
O32	0.3836 (4)	0.1533 (3)	0.1758 (3)	0.0911 (11)
N111	0.6118 (3)	0.4320 (3)	0.3513 (2)	0.0476 (7)
N113	0.6160 (4)	0.3855 (4)	0.5075 (3)	0.0749 (11)
N114	0.7283 (4)	0.5081 (3)	0.5193 (3)	0.0586 (9)
N121	1.4483 (3)	1.3736 (3)	0.7898 (2)	0.0464 (7)
N123	1.4969 (4)	1.1793 (4)	0.7385 (3)	0.0701 (10)
N124	1.4569 (3)	1.1841 (3)	0.8295 (3)	0.0504 (8)
C23	0.8065 (4)	0.4779 (4)	0.1401 (3)	0.0486 (9)
C24	0.9064 (4)	0.4885 (3)	0.0678 (3)	0.0436 (9)
C25	1.0606 (4)	0.5593 (4)	0.1062 (3)	0.0654 (12)
H25	1.1032	0.6004	0.1788	0.078*
C26	1.1517 (4)	0.5703 (4)	0.0403 (3)	0.0637 (11)
H26	1.2551	0.6186	0.0688	0.076*
C33	0.3002 (4)	0.1957 (4)	0.1235 (3)	0.0540 (10)
C34	0.1434 (4)	0.0945 (4)	0.0602 (3)	0.0473 (9)
C35	0.0949 (4)	-0.0457 (4)	0.0597 (3)	0.0544 (10)
H35	0.1584	-0.0773	0.1002	0.065*
C36	-0.0471 (4)	-0.1389 (4)	-0.0003 (3)	0.0547 (10)
H36	-0.0781	-0.2331	-0.0003	0.066*
C112	0.5502 (5)	0.3442 (4)	0.4054 (4)	0.0674 (12)
H112	0.4670	0.2605	0.3729	0.081*
C115	0.7231 (5)	0.5337 (4)	0.4267 (3)	0.0596 (11)
H115	0.7894	0.6132	0.4158	0.071*
C122	1.4891 (5)	1.2946 (4)	0.7177 (3)	0.0658 (12)
H122	1.5100	1.3199	0.6577	0.079*
C125	1.4289 (4)	1.2994 (4)	0.8595 (3)	0.0496 (9)
H125	1.3999	1.3247	0.9204	0.060*
C131	0.8254 (6)	0.5943 (5)	0.6262 (3)	0.0807 (14)
H13A	0.8279	0.5326	0.6714	0.097*
H13B	0.7810	0.6584	0.6554	0.097*
C132	0.9823 (5)	0.6778 (4)	0.6292 (3)	0.0662 (12)
H13C	0.9812	0.7343	0.5797	0.079*
H13D	1.0317	0.6146	0.6076	0.079*
C133	1.0684 (5)	0.7730 (4)	0.7397 (3)	0.0656 (12)
H13E	1.0744	0.7146	0.7871	0.079*

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

H13F	1.0118	0.8284	0.7629	0.079*
C134	1.2262 (5)	0.8728 (4)	0.7510 (3)	0.0628 (11)
H13G	1.2858	0.8186	0.7319	0.075*
H13H	1.2222	0.9302	0.7025	0.075*
C135	1.3004 (5)	0.9675 (4)	0.8631 (3)	0.0636 (12)
H13I	1.2358	1.0160	0.8823	0.076*
H13J	1.3056	0.9083	0.9100	0.076*
C136	1.4545 (5)	1.0756 (4)	0.8842 (3)	0.0654 (12)
H13K	1.4953	1.1204	0.9600	0.078*
H13L	1.5191	1.0290	0.8617	0.078*
O1S	1.2093 (8)	1.1555 (6)	0.4821 (6)	0.225 (4)
N3S	1.1710 (7)	0.9340 (5)	0.4102 (4)	0.1045 (16)
C2S	1.2272 (11)	1.0486 (9)	0.4748 (8)	0.179 (4)
H2S	1.3017	1.0532	0.5318	0.215*
C4S	1.1971 (10)	0.8107 (8)	0.4102 (7)	0.175 (4)
H4SA	1.2829	0.8303	0.4680	0.263*
H4SB	1.2159	0.7757	0.3443	0.263*
H4SC	1.1104	0.7411	0.4181	0.263*
C5S	1.0403 (15)	0.9099 (11)	0.3279 (8)	0.261 (7)
H5SA	0.9604	0.9146	0.3586	0.392*
H5SB	1.0094	0.8183	0.2790	0.392*
H5SC	1.0637	0.9807	0.2909	0.392*

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Zn1	0.0345 (2)	0.0472 (3)	0.0430 (3)	0.00801 (18)	0.01047 (19)	0.00923 (18)
O21	0.0449 (16)	0.0665 (17)	0.0534 (18)	0.0082 (13)	0.0217 (14)	0.0061 (13)
O22	0.0524 (18)	0.100 (2)	0.052 (2)	0.0115 (16)	0.0196 (16)	0.0013 (17)
O31	0.0462 (17)	0.0557 (18)	0.097 (3)	0.0006 (13)	0.0069 (16)	0.0137 (16)
O32	0.061 (2)	0.070 (2)	0.104 (3)	0.0154 (16)	-0.0199 (19)	-0.0029 (18)
N111	0.0452 (18)	0.0493 (17)	0.0420 (19)	0.0111 (14)	0.0116 (16)	0.0114 (15)
N113	0.070 (3)	0.078 (2)	0.053 (3)	0.000(2)	0.008 (2)	0.0255 (19)
N114	0.055 (2)	0.061 (2)	0.045 (2)	0.0058 (17)	0.0104 (17)	0.0148 (16)
N121	0.0449 (18)	0.0446 (17)	0.0431 (19)	0.0117 (14)	0.0118 (15)	0.0077 (15)
N123	0.093 (3)	0.069 (2)	0.063 (3)	0.041 (2)	0.037 (2)	0.0171 (19)
N124	0.0488 (19)	0.0504 (19)	0.046 (2)	0.0174 (15)	0.0054 (16)	0.0093 (15)
C23	0.045 (2)	0.055 (2)	0.051 (3)	0.0197 (19)	0.021 (2)	0.016 (2)
C24	0.038 (2)	0.046 (2)	0.043 (2)	0.0121 (16)	0.0134 (18)	0.0102 (17)
C25	0.042 (2)	0.092 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.011 (2)	0.008 (2)	-0.001 (2)
C26	0.032 (2)	0.093 (3)	0.048 (3)	0.008 (2)	0.010 (2)	0.006 (2)
C33	0.039 (2)	0.056 (3)	0.060 (3)	0.017 (2)	0.017 (2)	0.002 (2)
C34	0.036 (2)	0.045 (2)	0.054 (3)	0.0101 (16)	0.0138 (18)	0.0059 (17)
C35	0.041 (2)	0.051 (2)	0.065 (3)	0.0149 (18)	0.008 (2)	0.0133 (19)
C36	0.048 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.068 (3)	0.0121 (18)	0.014 (2)	0.0144 (19)
C112	0.061 (3)	0.063 (3)	0.058 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.022 (2)
C115	0.061 (3)	0.059 (2)	0.048 (3)	0.007 (2)	0.017 (2)	0.017 (2)
C122	0.072 (3)	0.071 (3)	0.054 (3)	0.024 (2)	0.026 (2)	0.015 (2)

supporting information

C125	0.044 (2)	0.053 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.0171 (18)	0.0098 (18)	0.0097 (19)
C131	0.087 (4)	0.083 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.006 (3)	0.008 (3)	0.010 (2)
C132	0.054 (3)	0.074 (3)	0.056 (3)	0.022 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.001 (2)
C133	0.071 (3)	0.057 (2)	0.052 (3)	0.016 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.008 (2)
C134	0.060 (3)	0.065 (3)	0.055 (3)	0.026 (2)	0.005 (2)	0.006 (2)
C135	0.076 (3)	0.055 (2)	0.049 (3)	0.021 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.0133 (19)
C136	0.077 (3)	0.057 (2)	0.054 (3)	0.028 (2)	-0.003 (2)	0.012 (2)
O1S	0.253 (8)	0.094 (4)	0.257 (8)	0.083 (4)	-0.056 (6)	-0.012 (4)
N3S	0.146 (5)	0.079 (3)	0.084 (4)	0.049 (3)	0.020 (3)	0.013 (3)
C2S	0.214 (10)	0.096 (6)	0.187 (9)	0.047 (6)	0.008 (8)	0.017 (6)
C4S	0.199 (9)	0.149 (7)	0.189 (9)	0.099 (7)	0.052 (7)	0.017 (6)
C5S	0.345 (17)	0.179 (10)	0.186 (10)	0.104 (10)	-0.075 (12)	0.026 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Zn1—O21	1.950 (3)	С36—Н36	0.9300
Zn1031	1.969 (3)	C112—H112	0.9300
Zn1—N111	2.008 (3)	C115—H115	0.9300
Zn1-N121 ⁱ	2.052 (3)	C122—H122	0.9300
O21—C23	1.263 (4)	C125—H125	0.9300
O22—C23	1.236 (4)	C131—H13A	0.9700
O31—C33	1.244 (5)	C131—H13B	0.9700
O32—C33	1.222 (5)	C131—C132	1.485 (6)
N111—C112	1.340 (5)	C132—H13C	0.9700
N111—C115	1.315 (5)	C132—H13D	0.9700
N113—N114	1.344 (4)	C132—C133	1.509 (5)
N113—C112	1.309 (5)	C133—H13E	0.9700
N114—C115	1.314 (5)	C133—H13F	0.9700
N114—C131	1.472 (5)	C133—C134	1.513 (6)
N121—Zn1 ⁱ	2.052 (3)	C134—H13G	0.9700
N121—C122	1.348 (5)	С134—Н13Н	0.9700
N121—C125	1.327 (5)	C134—C135	1.510 (5)
N123—N124	1.343 (4)	C135—H13I	0.9700
N123—C122	1.311 (5)	C135—H13J	0.9700
N124—C125	1.324 (4)	C135—C136	1.492 (6)
N124—C136	1.462 (5)	C136—H13K	0.9700
C23—C24	1.495 (5)	C136—H13L	0.9700
C24—C25	1.382 (5)	O1S—C2S	1.174 (8)
C24—C26 ⁱⁱ	1.376 (5)	N3S—C2S	1.208 (9)
С25—Н25	0.9300	N3S—C4S	1.393 (8)
C25—C26	1.363 (5)	N3S—C5S	1.432 (10)
C26-C24 ⁱⁱ	1.376 (5)	C2S—H2S	0.9300
С26—Н26	0.9300	C4S—H4SA	0.9600
C33—C34	1.508 (5)	C4S—H4SB	0.9600
C34—C35	1.383 (5)	C4S—H4SC	0.9600
C34—C36 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.374 (5)	C5S—H5SA	0.9600
С35—Н35	0.9300	C5S—H5SB	0.9600
C35—C36	1.379 (5)	C5S—H5SC	0.9600

C36—C34 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.374 (5)		
0.21 $7n1$ 0.31	105 00 (12)	N124 C125 N121	110.0 (4)
$O_{21} = Z_{n1} = O_{31}$	103.00(12) 124.42(12)	N124 - C125 - H125	125.0
$O_{21} = Z_{11} = N_{111}$ $O_{21} = Z_{11} = N_{121}^{i}$	124.42(12) 104.47(12)	N124 - C123 - II123 N114 - C131 - H13A	125.0
$O_{21} = Z_{11} = N_{121}$ $O_{21} = Z_{11} = N_{111}$	104.47(12) 118 44 (13)	N114 C131 H13P	108.7
$O_{21} = Z_{11} = N_{111}$	110.44(13) 08 53 (12)	N114 - C131 - C132	100.7 114.2(4)
$N_{111} - N_{121}$	30.33(12)	$H_{124} = C_{131} = C_{132}$	107.6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	101.00(12) 110.0(2)	$C_{122} = C_{121} = H_{12A}$	107.0
$C_{23} = 021 = 211$	110.9(2) 110.0(3)	$C_{132} = C_{131} = H_{13R}$	108.7
$C_{33} = 0.51 = 2.01$	110.0(3)	$C_{132} - C_{131} - H_{13D}$	100.7
$C_{112} = N_{111} = Z_{111}$	131.0(3) 1261(2)	$C_{131} = C_{132} = H_{13}C_{131}$	109.0
$C_{115} = N_{111} = C_{112}$	120.1(3) 102.1(3)	$C_{131} = C_{132} = C_{133}$	109.0 110.2(4)
C113 - N111 - C112 C112 - N112 - N114	102.1(3) 102.6(2)	$H_{12}^{-12} - H_{12}^{-133}$	10.5 (4)
N112 N114 C121	102.0(3)	(132 - (132 - 113))	100.1
N115 - N114 - C151 C115 N114 N112	119.0(3) 100.4(3)	$C_{133} = C_{132} = H_{13} C_{133}$	109.0
C115_N114_C121	109.4(3)	$C_{133} - C_{132} - H_{13D}$	109.0
C_{113} N114 C_{131}	130.7(4)	C132—C133—H13E	108.5
C122—N121—Zn1 ²	128.0(3)	C132 - C133 - H13F	108.5
$C125 - N121 - Zn1^{2}$	128.2 (3)		115.3 (4)
C125 - N121 - C122	102.5 (3)	H13E—C133—H13F	107.5
C122—N123—N124	102.6 (3)	C134—C133—H13E	108.5
N123—N124—C136	121.4 (3)	C134—C133—H13F	108.5
C125—N124—N123	110.2 (3)	C133—C134—H13G	109.4
C125—N124—C136	128.4 (4)	C133—C134—H13H	109.4
021—C23—C24	116.7 (3)	H13G—C134—H13H	108.0
022	123.9 (4)	C135—C134—C133	111.3 (4)
O22—C23—C24	119.4 (3)	C135—C134—H13G	109.4
C25—C24—C23	121.5 (4)	C135—C134—H13H	109.4
C26 ⁿ —C24—C23	121.3 (3)	C134—C135—H131	108.1
C26 ⁿ —C24—C25	117.1 (3)	C134—C135—H13J	108.1
C24—C25—H25	119.2	H13I—C135—H13J	107.3
C26—C25—C24	121.7 (4)	C136—C135—C134	116.8 (4)
C26—C25—H25	119.2	C136—C135—H13I	108.1
C24 ⁱⁱ —C26—H26	119.4	C136—C135—H13J	108.1
C25—C26—C24 ⁱⁱ	121.2 (4)	N124—C136—C135	113.0 (3)
C25—C26—H26	119.4	N124—C136—H13K	109.0
O31—C33—C34	117.3 (4)	N124—C136—H13L	109.0
O32—C33—O31	123.2 (4)	С135—С136—Н13К	109.0
O32—C33—C34	119.4 (4)	C135—C136—H13L	109.0
C35—C34—C33	120.5 (3)	H13K—C136—H13L	107.8
C36 ⁱⁱⁱ —C34—C33	120.8 (3)	C2S—N3S—C4S	130.5 (8)
C36 ⁱⁱⁱ —C34—C35	118.7 (3)	C2S—N3S—C5S	116.7 (7)
С34—С35—Н35	119.8	C4S—N3S—C5S	112.0 (6)
C36—C35—C34	120.4 (3)	O1S—C2S—N3S	134.7 (10)
С36—С35—Н35	119.8	O1S—C2S—H2S	112.7
C34 ⁱⁱⁱ —C36—C35	120.8 (3)	N3S—C2S—H2S	112.7
C34 ⁱⁱⁱ —C36—H36	119.6	N3S—C4S—H4SA	109.5
С35—С36—Н36	119.6	N3S—C4S—H4SB	109.5

N111—C112—H112	122.6	N3S—C4S—H4SC	109.5
N113—C112—N111	114.8 (4)	H4SA—C4S—H4SB	109.5
N113—C112—H112	122.6	H4SA—C4S—H4SC	109.5
N111—C115—H115	124.4	H4SB—C4S—H4SC	109.5
N114—C115—N111	111.1 (4)	N3S—C5S—H5SA	109.5
N114—C115—H115	124.4	N3S—C5S—H5SB	109.5
N121—C122—H122	122.6	N3S—C5S—H5SC	109.5
N123—C122—N121	114.8 (4)	H5SA—C5S—H5SB	109.5
N123—C122—H122	122.6	H5SA—C5S—H5SC	109.5
N121—C125—H125	125.0	H5SB—C5S—H5SC	109.5
Zn1—O21—C23—O22	8.3 (5)	C24—C25—C26—C24 ⁱⁱ	0.1 (7)
Zn1—O21—C23—C24	-170.1 (2)	C26 ⁱⁱ —C24—C25—C26	-0.1 (7)
Zn1—O31—C33—O32	-0.1 (5)	C33—C34—C35—C36	-178.3 (4)
Zn1—O31—C33—C34	-176.8 (3)	C34—C35—C36—C34 ⁱⁱⁱ	-0.5 (7)
Zn1—N111—C112—N113	-176.0 (3)	C36 ⁱⁱⁱ —C34—C35—C36	0.5 (7)
Zn1—N111—C115—N114	176.7 (3)	C112—N111—C115—N114	0.3 (5)
Zn1 ⁱ —N121—C122—N123	170.8 (3)	C112—N113—N114—C115	0.6 (5)
Zn1 ⁱ —N121—C125—N124	-171.3 (2)	C112—N113—N114—C131	176.1 (4)
O21—C23—C24—C25	-175.2 (3)	C115—N111—C112—N113	0.0 (5)
O21—C23—C24—C26 ⁱⁱ	5.7 (5)	C115—N114—C131—C132	-36.4 (7)
O22—C23—C24—C25	6.4 (5)	C122—N121—C125—N124	0.1 (4)
O22—C23—C24—C26 ⁱⁱ	-172.7 (4)	C122—N123—N124—C125	-0.6 (4)
O31—C33—C34—C35	175.8 (4)	C122—N123—N124—C136	-178.1 (3)
O31—C33—C34—C36 ⁱⁱⁱ	-3.0 (6)	C125—N121—C122—N123	-0.5 (5)
O32—C33—C34—C35	-1.0 (6)	C125—N124—C136—C135	83.2 (5)
O32—C33—C34—C36 ⁱⁱⁱ	-179.8 (4)	C131—N114—C115—N111	-175.5 (4)
N113—N114—C115—N111	-0.6 (5)	C131—C132—C133—C134	-175.0 (4)
N113—N114—C131—C132	149.1 (4)	C132—C133—C134—C135	177.6 (3)
N114—N113—C112—N111	-0.4 (5)	C133—C134—C135—C136	-177.4 (3)
N114—C131—C132—C133	174.5 (4)	C134—C135—C136—N124	66.5 (5)
N123—N124—C125—N121	0.4 (4)	C136—N124—C125—N121	177.7 (3)
N123—N124—C136—C135	-99.8 (5)	C4S—N3S—C2S—O1S	-177.8 (11)
N124—N123—C122—N121	0.7 (5)	C5S—N3S—C2S—O1S	-9.0 (19)
C23—C24—C25—C26	-179.3 (4)		

Symmetry codes: (i) -*x*+2, -*y*+2, -*z*+1; (ii) -*x*+2, -*y*+1, -*z*; (iii) -*x*, -*y*, -*z*.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

Cg is the centroid of the C24–C26/C24ⁱ–C26ⁱ ring.

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C36 ^{iv} —H36 ^{iv} …Cg	0.93	3.07	3.95	149

Symmetry code: (iv) x+1, y+1, z.