

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

# Aquachlorido(2,2':6',2''-terpyridyl)-copper(II) chloride monohydrate

Laurette Schmitt, Gaël Labat and Helen Stoeckli-Evans\*

Institute of Physics, University of Neuchâtel, rue Emile-Argand 11, CH-2009 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Correspondence e-mail: helen.stoeckli-evans@unine.ch

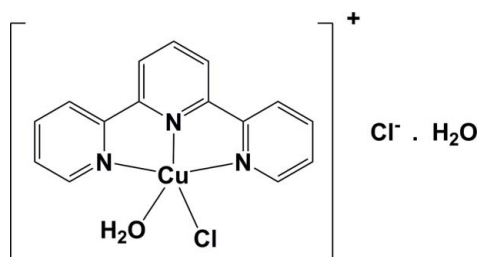
Received 17 August 2010; accepted 23 August 2010

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 173$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å; disorder in solvent or counterion;  $R$  factor = 0.030;  $wR$  factor = 0.079; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.3.

The title complex,  $[\text{CuCl}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , is composed of a monocation that possesses mirror symmetry. The  $\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$  atom has a distorted square-pyramidal geometry, being coordinated by the three N atoms of the terpyridine ligand and a Cl atom in the equatorial plane, and by a water molecule O atom in the axial position. The charges are balanced by a chloride anion positionally disordered over two positions related by the mirror symmetry. The compound crystallizes as a monohydrate, with the water molecule also being positionally disordered over two positions related by the mirror symmetry. In the crystal, the various components of the complex are linked *via*  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds, forming a two-dimensional network in the  $ab$  plane. There are also a number of  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions which stabilize the crystal structure.

## Related literature

For details of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002). For the structure of a related compound, see: Koo *et al.* (2003). For the  $\tau$  descriptor for 5-coordination, see: Addison *et al.* (1984); Spek (2009).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$[\text{CuCl}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{O})]\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$V = 1606.0$ (2) Å <sup>3</sup>
$M_r = 403.74$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $C2/m$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 9.7155$ (8) Å	$\mu = 1.70$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$b = 13.6929$ (8) Å	$T = 173$ K
$c = 12.6599$ (10) Å	$0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.10$ mm
$\beta = 107.532$ (6)°	

## Data collection

Stoe IPDS 2 diffractometer	14960 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>MULScanABS</i> in <i>PLATON</i> ; Spek, 2009)	2267 independent reflections
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.688$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 1.000$	2027 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.079$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.59$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>
$S = 1.09$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.70$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>
2267 reflections	
131 parameters	
4 restraints	

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{Cl2}^{\text{i}}$	0.80 (2)	2.34 (2)	3.143 (2)	175 (2)
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O2W}^{\text{i}}$	0.80 (2)	1.99 (2)	2.787 (8)	170 (2)
$\text{O2W}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O2W}^{\text{ii}}$	0.84 (2)	2.13 (3)	2.922 (15)	159 (6)
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{Cl2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.69	3.635 (2)	172
$\text{C5}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{Cl2}^{\text{iv}}$	0.95	2.65	3.593 (3)	172
$\text{C5}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{O2W}^{\text{iv}}$	0.95	2.50	3.429 (8)	166
$\text{C7}-\text{H7}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\text{v}}$	0.95	2.82	3.765 (2)	175

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

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2006); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2006); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

This work was partially supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: OM2357).

## References

- Addison, A. W., Rao, T. N., Reedijk, J., van Rijn, J. & Verschoor, G. C. (1984). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 1349–1356.
- Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.
- Koo, B.-K., Bewley, L., Golub, V., Rarig, R. S., Burkholder, E., O'Connor, C. J. & Zubieta, J. (2003). *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, **351**, 167–176.
- Macrae, C. F., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Shields, G. P., Taylor, R., Towler, M. & van de Streek, J. (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39**, 453–457.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Stoe & Cie (2006). *X-AREA* and *X-RED32*. Stoe & Cie GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, m1169 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S160053681003391X]

**Aquachlorido(2,2':6',2''-terpyridyl)copper(II) chloride monohydrate****Laurette Schmitt, Gaël Labat and Helen Stoeckli-Evans****S1. Comment**

The title compound, (I), was prepared as a by-product of the reaction of 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (= terpy) with  $\text{CuCl}_2$  in the presence of sodium sulphite. A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, Version 5.1, last update May 2010; Allen *et al.*, 2002) for copper(II) terpyridine complexes with a water molecule coordinated to the copper(II) atom revealed 22 hits. With a chloride atom coordinated to the copper(II) atom 33 hits were obtained. Surprisingly, only one compound, involving bisterpy (= 2,2':4',4'':2'',2'''-quarterpyridyl, 6',6''-di-2-pyridine) was located with both a chloride and a water molecule coordinated to the copper(II) atom, namely  $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{bisterpy})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl}_2$  (II) [Koo *et al.*, 2003].

The structure of compound (I) is illustrated in Fig. 1. It is composed of a  $[(\text{H}_2\text{OClCu}(\text{terp}))^+$  cation that possesses mirror symmetry (with atoms Cu1, C11, N1, O1W and C3 lying in the mirror plane), and a  $\text{Cl}^-$  anion. This anion, atom Cl2, is positionally disordered over two positions related by the mirror symmetry. A water molecule of crystallization, O2W, is also present and it too is positionally disordered over two positions related by the mirror symmetry. The bond distances and angles are similar to those in compound (II). For example, the Cu1—C11 and Cu1—O1W distances are 2.2255 (6) and 2.3372(19) Å, respectively, compared to 2.233 and 2.330 Å, respectively, in (II). The copper coordination sphere is distorted square pyramidal with a  $\tau$  value of 0.17, compared to 0.18 in (II) [idealized values are 0 for square pyramidal and 1 for trigonal bipyramidal; Addison *et al.*, 1984; Spek, 2009].

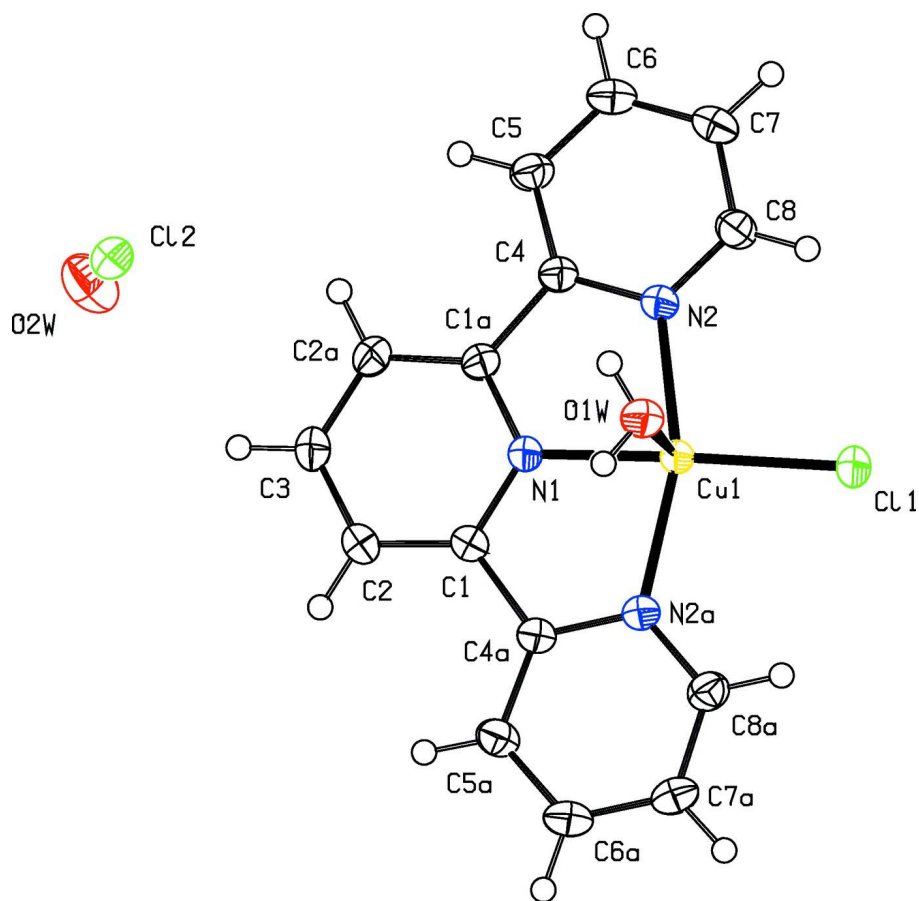
In the crystal of (I) the cations are linked to the anions and the water molecules of crystallization by  $\text{O}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}—\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds resulting in the formation of a two-dimensional network (Table 1 and Fig. 2). In the crystal  $\text{C}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}—\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  interactions are also present (Table 1).

**S2. Experimental**

An aqueous solution (20 ml) of copper(II)chloride dihydrate (0.429 mmol, 75 mg) and 2, 2':6' 2''-terpyridine (0.429 mmol, 100 mg) was heated at 353 K for 1 h. After hot filtration the green solution was cooled to RT and sodium sulfite (1.717 mmol, 216 mg) was added. The resulting solution was left in the fridge for two months and green block-like crystals were obtained together with a small quantity of greenish-blue crystals. The latter were shown by X-ray diffraction analysis to be the title compound (I).

**S3. Refinement**

The chlorine anion (Cl2) and the water molecule of crystallization (O2W) were found to be split over two positions related by the mirror plane; they were refined with occupancies of 0.5 each. The water molecule H-atoms were located in a difference electron-density map and were refined with distance restraints of 0.84 (2) Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ . The C-bound H-atoms were included in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms:  $\text{C}—\text{H} = 0.95$  Å with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .



**Figure 1**

A view of the molecular structure of compound (I) with the displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level [Symmetry code:  $(a) = x, -y, z$ ; the H-atoms of the disordered water molecule of crystallization (O2w), and the symmetry related Cl<sup>-</sup> anion (Cl2a) and water molecule (O2wa) are not shown].

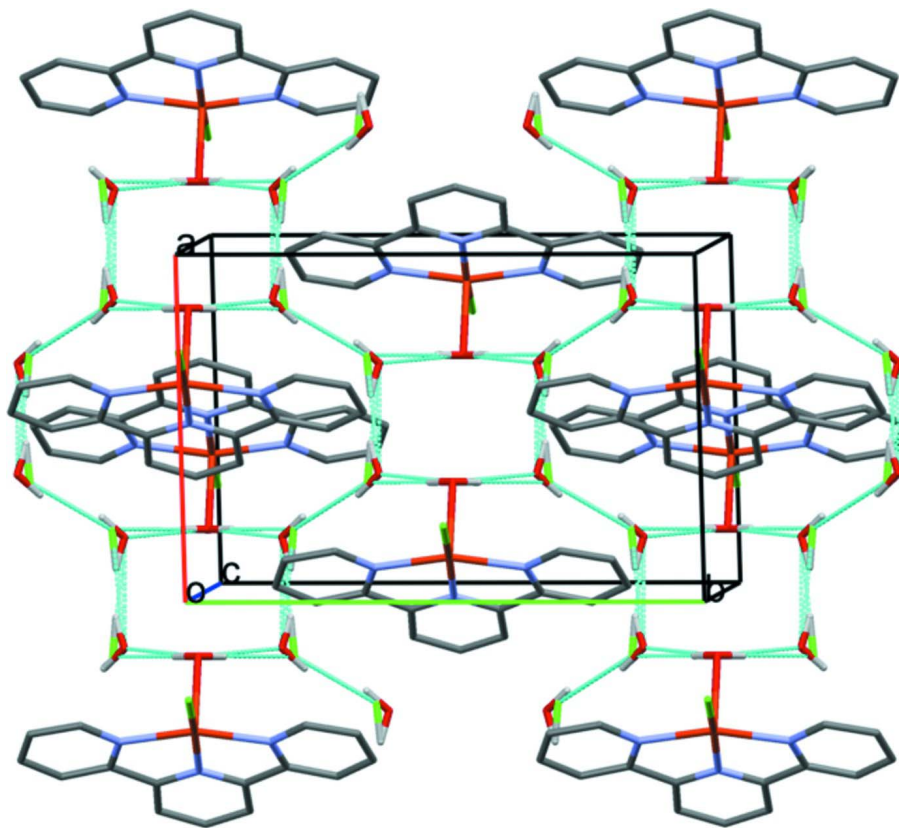


Figure 2

A view along the  $c$  axis of the crystal packing of compound (I). The O—H...O and O—H...Cl hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed cyan lines (see Table 1 for details; H-atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity).

#### Aquachlorido(2,2':6',2''-terpyridyl)copper(II) chloride monohydrate

##### Crystal data

[CuCl(C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)(H<sub>2</sub>O)]Cl·H<sub>2</sub>O

$M_r = 403.74$

Monoclinic,  $C2/m$

Hall symbol:  $-C 2y$

$a = 9.7155 (8) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 13.6929 (8) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 12.6599 (10) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 107.532 (6)^\circ$

$V = 1606.0 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 820$

$D_x = 1.670 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 17467 reflections

$\theta = 1.7\text{--}29.6^\circ$

$\mu = 1.70 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 173 \text{ K}$

Plate, blue-green

$0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

##### Data collection

Stoe IPDS-2

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\phi + \omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(MULscanABS in PLATON; Spek, 2009)

$T_{\min} = 0.688$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

14960 measured reflections

2267 independent reflections

2027 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$

$\theta_{\max} = 29.2^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.7^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$k = -17 \rightarrow 18$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$  $wR(F^2) = 0.079$  $S = 1.09$ 

2267 reflections

131 parameters

4 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sitesH atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0448P)^2 + 1.3613P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.59 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.70 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
2008),  $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$ 

Extinction coefficient: 0.0027 (7)

*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**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 ( $\text{Å}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
Cu1	0.62103 (3)	0.00000	0.15295 (2)	0.0228 (1)	
Cl1	0.71809 (7)	0.00000	0.01460 (5)	0.0313 (2)	
O1W	0.8290 (2)	0.00000	0.30520 (15)	0.0297 (5)	
N1	0.5024 (2)	0.00000	0.25225 (16)	0.0220 (5)	
N2	0.59110 (15)	0.14574 (10)	0.16522 (11)	0.0232 (3)	
C1	0.46408 (17)	-0.08528 (12)	0.28568 (13)	0.0236 (4)	
C2	0.38165 (18)	-0.08804 (13)	0.35839 (14)	0.0285 (5)	
C3	0.3403 (3)	0.00000	0.3937 (2)	0.0307 (7)	
C4	0.51479 (17)	0.16973 (12)	0.23508 (13)	0.0232 (4)	
C5	0.48556 (19)	0.26583 (13)	0.25435 (15)	0.0285 (5)	
C6	0.5360 (2)	0.33929 (13)	0.20053 (16)	0.0324 (5)	
C7	0.6149 (2)	0.31520 (13)	0.12996 (16)	0.0316 (5)	
C8	0.64036 (19)	0.21726 (13)	0.11436 (14)	0.0281 (5)	
Cl2	0.1811 (2)	0.17457 (12)	0.53617 (15)	0.0315 (4)	0.500
O2W	0.1572 (8)	0.1517 (5)	0.5452 (7)	0.0527 (19)	0.500
H1	0.826 (3)	-0.0471 (14)	0.3423 (18)	0.0450*	
H2	0.35450	-0.14850	0.38310	0.0340*	
H3	0.28300	0.00000	0.44270	0.0370*	
H5	0.43180	0.28120	0.30370	0.0340*	
H6	0.51640	0.40580	0.21210	0.0390*	
H7	0.65110	0.36470	0.09280	0.0380*	
H8	0.69460	0.20050	0.06590	0.0340*	
H2A	0.070 (2)	0.168 (4)	0.520 (6)	0.0790*	0.500
H2B	0.215 (5)	0.193 (4)	0.534 (7)	0.0790*	0.500

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cu1	0.0288 (2)	0.0179 (2)	0.0255 (2)	0.0000	0.0142 (1)	0.0000
Cl1	0.0424 (3)	0.0279 (3)	0.0310 (3)	0.0000	0.0223 (2)	0.0000
O1W	0.0352 (9)	0.0237 (8)	0.0312 (9)	0.0000	0.0114 (7)	0.0000
N1	0.0247 (9)	0.0203 (9)	0.0230 (8)	0.0000	0.0104 (7)	0.0000
N2	0.0261 (6)	0.0193 (6)	0.0255 (6)	-0.0001 (5)	0.0096 (5)	0.0007 (5)
C1	0.0253 (7)	0.0211 (8)	0.0252 (7)	-0.0019 (6)	0.0088 (6)	0.0004 (6)
C2	0.0327 (8)	0.0262 (8)	0.0302 (8)	-0.0034 (6)	0.0148 (7)	0.0022 (6)
C3	0.0351 (12)	0.0320 (13)	0.0311 (11)	0.0000	0.0191 (10)	0.0000
C4	0.0242 (7)	0.0201 (7)	0.0252 (7)	0.0008 (6)	0.0071 (6)	-0.0001 (6)
C5	0.0302 (8)	0.0226 (8)	0.0331 (8)	0.0015 (6)	0.0101 (7)	-0.0025 (6)
C6	0.0367 (9)	0.0195 (8)	0.0398 (9)	0.0003 (7)	0.0097 (7)	-0.0007 (7)
C7	0.0358 (9)	0.0226 (8)	0.0361 (9)	-0.0040 (7)	0.0103 (7)	0.0043 (7)
C8	0.0292 (8)	0.0251 (8)	0.0309 (8)	-0.0022 (7)	0.0106 (6)	0.0023 (6)
Cl2	0.0346 (7)	0.0289 (7)	0.0337 (5)	0.0011 (5)	0.0146 (5)	-0.0028 (5)
O2W	0.042 (3)	0.053 (4)	0.065 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.019 (2)	0.015 (3)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

Cu1—Cl1	2.2253 (7)	N2—C8	1.337 (2)
Cu1—Cl1 <sup>i</sup>	3.3383 (8)	N2—C4	1.355 (2)
Cu1—O1W	2.3348 (19)	C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup>	1.477 (2)
Cu1—N1	1.945 (2)	C1—C2	1.391 (2)
Cu1—N2	2.0294 (14)	C2—C3	1.387 (2)
Cu1—N2 <sup>ii</sup>	2.0294 (14)	C4—C5	1.383 (2)
Cl2—O2W	0.426 (8)	C5—C6	1.385 (3)
Cl2—H2B	0.42 (6)	C6—C7	1.381 (3)
Cl2—H2A	1.04 (3)	C7—C8	1.389 (3)
O1W—H1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.80 (2)	C2—H2	0.9500
O1W—H1	0.80 (2)	C3—H3	0.9500
O2W—H2B	0.84 (6)	C5—H5	0.9500
O2W—H2A	0.84 (4)	C6—H6	0.9500
N1—C1	1.3328 (19)	C7—H7	0.9500
N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	1.3328 (19)	C8—H8	0.9500
Cl1—Cu1—O1W	100.56 (5)	C2—C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup>	126.85 (15)
Cl1—Cu1—N1	169.42 (6)	N1—C1—C2	120.37 (16)
Cl1—Cu1—N2	99.48 (4)	C1—C2—C3	118.05 (17)
Cl1—Cu1—N2 <sup>ii</sup>	99.48 (4)	C2—C3—C2 <sup>ii</sup>	120.8 (2)
O1W—Cu1—N1	90.02 (8)	N2—C4—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	114.40 (14)
O1W—Cu1—N2	92.59 (4)	N2—C4—C5	121.85 (15)
O1W—Cu1—N2 <sup>ii</sup>	92.59 (4)	C1 <sup>ii</sup> —C4—C5	123.74 (16)
N1—Cu1—N2	79.87 (4)	C4—C5—C6	118.84 (17)
N1—Cu1—N2 <sup>ii</sup>	79.87 (4)	C5—C6—C7	119.51 (17)
N2—Cu1—N2 <sup>ii</sup>	159.07 (6)	C6—C7—C8	118.69 (17)
O2W—Cl2—H2B	163 (10)	N2—C8—C7	122.27 (17)

H2A—C12—H2B	145 (8)	C3—C2—H2	121.00
Cu1—O1W—H1 <sup>ii</sup>	107.9 (19)	C1—C2—H2	121.00
H1—O1W—H1 <sup>ii</sup>	107 (2)	C2—C3—H3	120.00
Cu1—O1W—H1	107.9 (19)	C2 <sup>ii</sup> —C3—H3	120.00
H2A—O2W—H2B	114 (6)	C4—C5—H5	121.00
Cu1—N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	118.81 (10)	C6—C5—H5	121.00
Cu1—N1—C1	118.81 (10)	C7—C6—H6	120.00
C1—N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	122.37 (18)	C5—C6—H6	120.00
C4—N2—C8	118.84 (15)	C6—C7—H7	121.00
Cu1—N2—C8	127.08 (12)	C8—C7—H7	121.00
Cu1—N2—C4	114.06 (11)	C7—C8—H8	119.00
N1—C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup>	112.75 (15)	N2—C8—H8	119.00
O1W—Cu1—N1—C1	-89.53 (15)	Cu1—N2—C4—C5	179.30 (13)
N2—Cu1—N1—C1	177.85 (17)	Cu1—N2—C4—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	-1.98 (18)
N2—Cu1—N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	-3.10 (15)	C8—N2—C4—C5	0.6 (2)
N2 <sup>ii</sup> —Cu1—N1—C1	3.10 (15)	C8—N2—C4—C1 <sup>ii</sup>	179.29 (15)
Cl1—Cu1—N2—C4	171.96 (11)	Cu1—N2—C8—C7	-179.12 (14)
Cl1—Cu1—N2—C8	-9.43 (15)	C4—N2—C8—C7	-0.6 (3)
O1W—Cu1—N2—C4	-86.88 (12)	N1—C1—C2—C3	0.5 (3)
O1W—Cu1—N2—C8	91.73 (15)	C4 <sup>ii</sup> —C1—C2—C3	-177.64 (19)
N1—Cu1—N2—C4	2.68 (12)	C2—C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup> —N2 <sup>ii</sup>	178.71 (16)
N1—Cu1—N2—C8	-178.71 (16)	C2—C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup> —C5 <sup>ii</sup>	0.0 (3)
N2 <sup>ii</sup> —Cu1—N2—C4	17.3 (2)	C1—C2—C3—C2 <sup>ii</sup>	-0.8 (3)
N2 <sup>ii</sup> —Cu1—N2—C8	-164.12 (15)	N2—C4—C5—C6	0.0 (3)
Cu1—N1—C1—C2	178.75 (13)	C1 <sup>ii</sup> —C4—C5—C6	-178.62 (17)
Cu1—N1—C1—C4 <sup>ii</sup>	-2.9 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.5 (3)
C1 <sup>ii</sup> —N1—C1—C2	-0.3 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C8	0.5 (3)
Cu1—N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup> —C4	2.9 (2)	C6—C7—C8—N2	0.0 (3)
C1—N1—C1 <sup>ii</sup> —C4	-178.13 (17)		

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

#### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1W—H1 $\cdots$ C12 <sup>iii</sup>	0.80 (2)	2.34 (2)	3.143 (2)	175 (2)
O1W—H1 $\cdots$ O2W <sup>iii</sup>	0.80 (2)	1.99 (2)	2.787 (8)	170 (2)
O2W—H2A $\cdots$ O2W <sup>iv</sup>	0.84 (2)	2.13 (3)	2.922 (15)	159 (6)
C2—H2 $\cdots$ Cl2 <sup>v</sup>	0.95	2.69	3.635 (2)	172
C5—H5 $\cdots$ Cl2 <sup>vi</sup>	0.95	2.65	3.593 (3)	172
C5—H5 $\cdots$ O2W <sup>vi</sup>	0.95	2.50	3.429 (8)	166
C7—H7 $\cdots$ Cl1 <sup>vii</sup>	0.95	2.82	3.765 (2)	175

Symmetry codes: (iii)  $-x+1, -y, -z+1$ ; (iv)  $-x, y, -z+1$ ; (v)  $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1$ ; (vi)  $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$ ; (vii)  $-x+3/2, y+1/2, -z$ .