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supporting information

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trans-Chloridobis(ethane-1,2-diamine- κ^2N,N')(thiocyanato- κN)cobalt(III) diamminetetrakis(thiocyanato- κN)cromate(III)

Julia A. Rusanova, Valentyna V. Semenaka and Roman I. Zubatyuk

S1. Experimental

S1.1. Synthesis and crystallization

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), en·2HCl (0.166 g, 1.25 mmol) and methanol (20 ml) were heated in air to 323–333 K and stirred magnetically during 7 h. The resulting blue solution was slowly evaporated at room temperature until light-brown crystals suitable for crystallographic study were formed. The crystals were filtered off, washed with dry PriOH and finally dried *in vacuo* at room temperature. Yield: 0.12 g, 17.1%.

S1.2. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1. 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 refined weights of twin components are 0.5662:0.4338.

S2. Results and discussion

In order to continue our research on direct synthesis of coordination compounds (Kovbasyuk *et al.*, 1997; Pryma *et al.*, 2003; Buvaylo *et al.*, 2005; Vassilyeva *et al.*, 1997; Makhankova *et al.*, 2002; Nesterova (Pryma) *et al.*, 2004; Nesterova *et al.*, 2005, 2008; Nikitina *et al.*, 2008, 2009) in this paper we present a novel Co/Cr heterometallic ionic complex which has been synthesized using zerovalent cobalt, Reinecke's salt and non-aqueous solution of ethylenediamine as a starting materials.

As it shown on Fig.1 Co atom in complex cation is in distorted square bypiramidal coordination environment with one NCS group and chlorine atom at the axial positions and four N atoms from two ethylenediamine molecules in equatorial plane. The Cr centers are in the similar to Co coordination environment and coordinated to six N atoms - four NCS-groups in equatorial position and two NH_3 molecules in axial position. The bond distances and angles in the title molecule agree well with the corresponding bond distances and angles reported in closely related compounds (Schubert *et al.*, 1981, Tang *et al.*, 1993, Foust *et al.*, 1980, Anbalagan *et al.*, 2009, Nikitina *et al.*, 2008, 2009). There are short interanionic S···S contacts between NCS-groups of the complex anions with the distances 3.538 (1) ($\text{S}5\cdots\text{S}5$) and 3.489 (1) Å ($\text{S}2\cdots\text{S}2$) whereas sum of standard Van-der-Vaals radius of the sulfur atom is 3.68 Å. Two NCS-groups of the ligand which involve S2 and S3 atoms show relatively large thermal displacements (U_{eq} is 0.1063 (9) Å² and 0.0984 (8) Å², resp.). Also these NCS-groups show notably non-linear Cr–N–C bond angles (166.2 (5) $^\circ$ and 163.2 (5) $^\circ$). This might be caused by intermolecular contacts involving S2 and S3. S···S contacts as well as a network of hydrogen bonds link the molecule into

three-dimensional supramolecular network. The crystal packing of the title compound is presented on Fig 2.

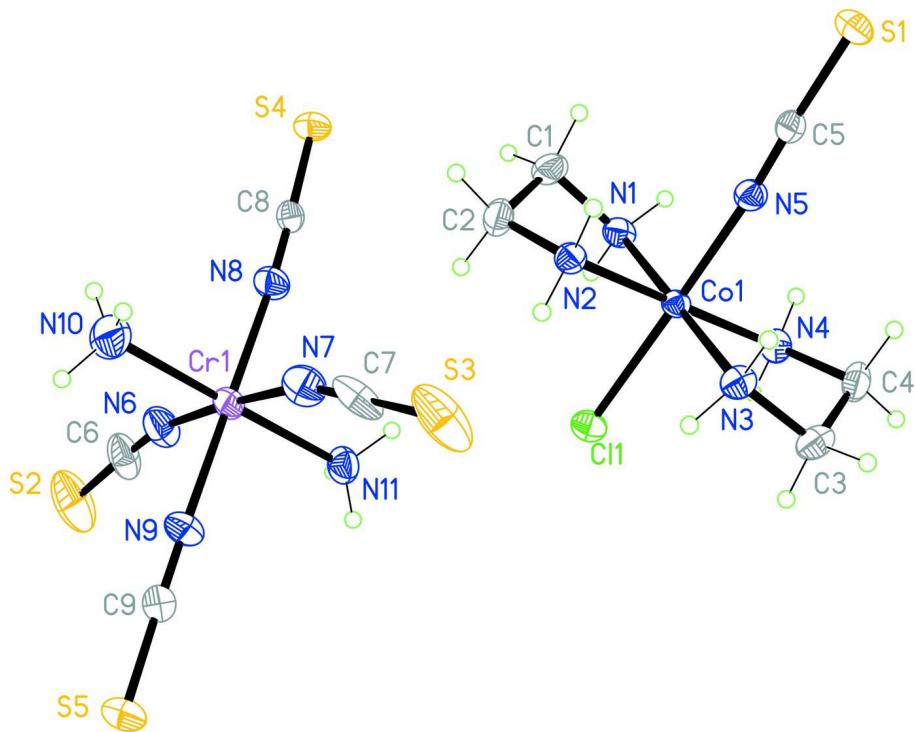
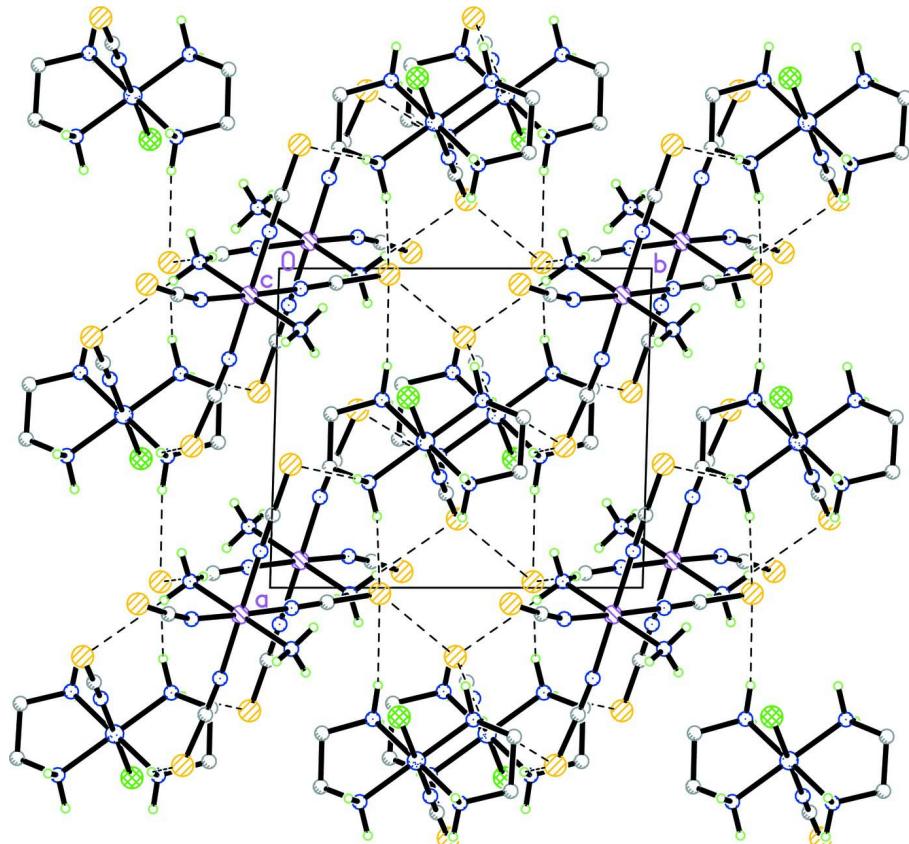


Figure 1

Crystal structure of the complex, showing the atom numbering, with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids

**Figure 2**

The crystal packing of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

***trans*-Chloridobis(ethane-1,2-diamine- κ^2N,N')(thiocyanato- κN)cobalt(III) diamminetetrakis(thiocyanato- κN)cromate(III)**

Crystal data

$[\text{CoCl}(\text{NCS})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_2)_2][\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2]$
 $M_r = 591.05$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
Hall symbol: -P 1
 $a = 8.8290 (15) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 10.745 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 13.275 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $\alpha = 106.98 (2)^\circ$
 $\beta = 93.131 (17)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 90.646 (17)^\circ$
 $V = 1202.1 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$
 $F(000) = 602$
 $D_x = 1.633 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$
Cell parameters from 3528 reflections
 $\theta = 3.1\text{--}27.3^\circ$
 $\mu = 1.71 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$
Block, light brown
 $0.27 \times 0.24 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Sapphire3
diffractometer
Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source
Graphite monochromator
Detector resolution: 16.1827 pixels mm^{-1}
 ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.855, T_{\max} = 0.883$
8238 measured reflections
8238 independent reflections
6185 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D—H···A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H···A</i>	<i>D···A</i>	<i>D—H···A</i>
N1—H1 <i>A</i> ···S3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.60	3.485 (5)	152
N1—H1 <i>B</i> ···S5 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.70	3.598 (5)	154
N2—H2 <i>A</i> ···S3	0.97	2.54	3.473 (4)	163
N2—H2 <i>B</i> ···S4 ^{iv}	0.97	2.54	3.411 (4)	150
N4—H4 <i>A</i> ···C11 ^v	0.97	2.59	3.398 (4)	141
N10—H10 <i>B</i> ···S1 ^{iv}	0.89	2.81	3.696 (6)	171
N11—H11 <i>C</i> ···S5 ^{vi}	0.89	2.70	3.578 (5)	168

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