

**Bis[(1Z,3Z)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N'-diphenylpropanediiminato]magnesium(II)****Bor-Hunn Huang, Ya-Liu Peng  
and Chu-Chieh Lin\***

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Correspondence e-mail:  
cchlin@mail.nchu.edu.tw**Key indicators**

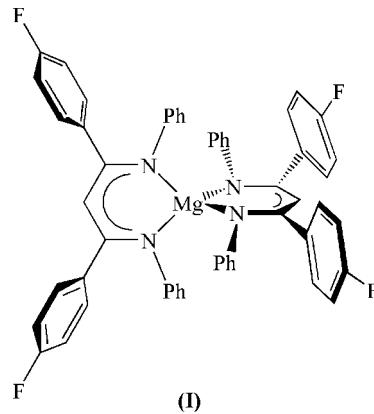
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298\text{ K}$   
 Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.041  
 $wR$  factor = 0.113  
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title complex,  $[\text{Mg}(\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{19}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2)_2]$ , the  $\text{Mg}^{\text{II}}$  atom, lying on a crystallographic twofold rotation axis, is tetrahedrally coordinated by four N atoms from two diiminate ligands.

Received 4 July 2006  
Accepted 19 July 2006**Comment**

Over the past two decades, significant advances have been made in the development of biocompatible and biodegradable materials for biomedical applications. Among biodegradable polymers, the aliphatic polyesters, such as poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone) (PCL; Endo *et al.*, 1987), poly(lactide) (PLA; Chamberlain *et al.*, 1999) and their copolymers, are especially interesting for their applications in the medical field as biodegradable surgical sutures or as a delivery medium for controlled release of drugs (Ni & Yu, 1998). Therefore, there has been increasing interest in the development of efficient catalytic systems for the preparation of PLA and PCL. The major polymerization method used to synthesize these polymers has been the ring-opening polymerization (ROP) of lactones/lactides and functionally related compounds. Aluminum alkoxides (Duda *et al.*, 1990), stannous (Sawhney *et al.*, 1993), yttrium (Stevels *et al.*, 1996) and trivalent lanthanide derivatives (Simic *et al.*, 1997) have been reported to be effective initiators for ROP of lactones/lactides, giving polymers with both high molecular weights and high yields. However, the cytotoxicity and difficulties in removal of the catalyst from the resulting polymer have limited their utilization when a medical-grade polymer is required. An important task for developing new catalytic systems is to make the catalyst more compatible with the purpose of biomedical application. Lithium- (Ko & Lin, 2001), magnesium- (Shueh *et al.*, 2004; Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001), calcium- (Chisholm *et al.*, 2003) and zinc-based (Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001; Rieth *et al.*, 2002) initiator systems seem to be active and to be suited for this purpose owing to their low toxicity and high activity.



In the title mononuclear magnesium(II) compound, (**I**), the Mg<sup>II</sup> atom is coordinated by four N atoms from two diiminato ligands, forming a distorted tetrahedral geometry (Fig. 1). The Mg<sup>II</sup> atom lies on a twofold rotation axis. The Mg—N bond distances (Table 1) are somewhat shorter than those [2.123 (3) and 2.124 (3) Å] of the similar complex [Mg(BDI-**I**)(O*i*Pr)]<sub>2</sub> {BDI-**I** = 2-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)amido]-4-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imino]-2-pentene; O*i*Pr = isopropoxide; Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001}.

## Experimental

The title compound was prepared by the reaction of (1*Z*,3*Z*)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-*N,N'*-diphenylpropanediimine (0.82 g, 2.0 mmol) with dibutylmagnesium (1.1 ml of 1.0 M heptane solution, 1.1 mmol) in hexane (20 ml) at 298 K. The mixture was stirred for 4 h and was evaporated to dryness under vacuum. The residue was extracted with hexane (30 ml), and the extract was then concentrated to *ca* 15 ml. Yellow crystals were obtained after 16 h (yield 0.55 g, 85%).

### Crystal data

[Mg(C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>19</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]	<i>Z</i> = 4
<i>M</i> <sub>r</sub> = 843.19	<i>D</i> <sub>x</sub> = 1.287 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Monoclinic, <i>C</i> 2/c	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 22.0564 (15) Å	<i>μ</i> = 0.10 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>b</i> = 10.5743 (7) Å	<i>T</i> = 298 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 19.4356 (13) Å	Parallelepiped, yellow
β = 106.201 (1) <sup>o</sup>	0.37 × 0.34 × 0.26 mm
<i>V</i> = 4353.0 (5) Å <sup>3</sup>	

### Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: none  
12188 measured reflections

4270 independent reflections  
2339 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.046  
θ<sub>max</sub> = 26.0°

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
*R*[ $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ ] = 0.041  
*wR*( $F^2$ ) = 0.113  
*S* = 0.91  
4270 reflections  
285 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0567P)^2]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
( $\Delta/\sigma$ )<sub>max</sub> < 0.001  
Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.15 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Δρ<sub>min</sub> = -0.17 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

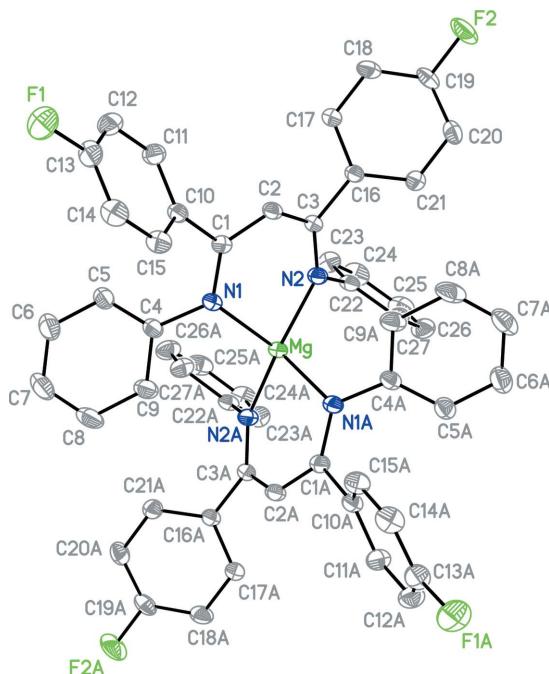
**Table 1**  
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Mg—N1	2.0266 (17)	N1—C1	1.341 (2)
Mg—N2	2.0439 (15)	N2—C3	1.333 (2)
F1—C13	1.359 (2)	C1—C2	1.402 (3)
F2—C19	1.358 (2)	C2—C3	1.404 (3)
N1—Mg—N1 <sup>i</sup>	118.76 (10)	N1—Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	114.47 (6)
N1—Mg—N2	92.91 (6)	N2—Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	125.67 (10)

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + 1, y, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions (C—H = 0.93 Å) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve



**Figure 1**

A view of the molecular structure of (**I**) with displacement ellipsoids shown at the 20% probability level. All the H atoms have been omitted for clarity. The suffix A corresponds to symmetry code (i) in Table 1.

structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Financial support from the National Science Council of the Republic of China is gratefully acknowledged. Helpful comments from the reviewers are also greatly appreciated.

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# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2006). E62, m1977–m1978 [doi:10.1107/S1600536806027954]

## Bis[(1Z,3Z)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N'-diphenylpropane-diiminato]magnesium(II)

Bor-Hunn Huang, Ya-Liu Peng and Chu-Chieh Lin

### S1. Comment

Over the past two decades, significant advances have been made in the development of biocompatible and biodegradable materials for biomedical applications. Among biodegradable polymers, the aliphatic polyesters, such as poly( $\epsilon$ -caprolactone) (PCL; Endo *et al.*, 1987), poly(lactide) (PLA; Chamberlain *et al.*, 1999) and their copolymers, are especially interested for their applications in the medical field as biodegradable surgical sutures or as a delivery medium for controlled release of drugs (Ni & Yu, 1998). Therefore, there has been increasing interest in the development of efficient catalytic systems for the preparation of PLA and PCL. The major polymerization method used to synthesize these polymers has been the ring-opening polymerization (ROP) of lactones/lactides and functionally related compounds. Aluminium alkoxides (Duda *et al.*, 1990), stannous (Sawhney *et al.*, 1993), yttrium (Stevels *et al.*, 1996) and trivalent lanthanide derivatives (Simic *et al.*, 1997) have been reported to be effective initiators that initiate ROP of lactones/lactides giving polymers with both high molecular weights and high yields. However, the cytotoxicity and difficulties in removal of the catalyst from the resulting polymer have limited their utilization when a medical-grade polymer is required. An important task for developing new catalytic systems is to make the catalyst more compatible with the purpose of biomedical application. Lithium- (Ko & Lin, 2001), magnesium- (Shueh *et al.*, 2004; Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001), calcium- (Chisholm *et al.*, 2003) and zinc-based (Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001; Rieth *et al.*, 2002) initiator systems seem to be active and suited for this purpose owing to their low toxicity and high activity.

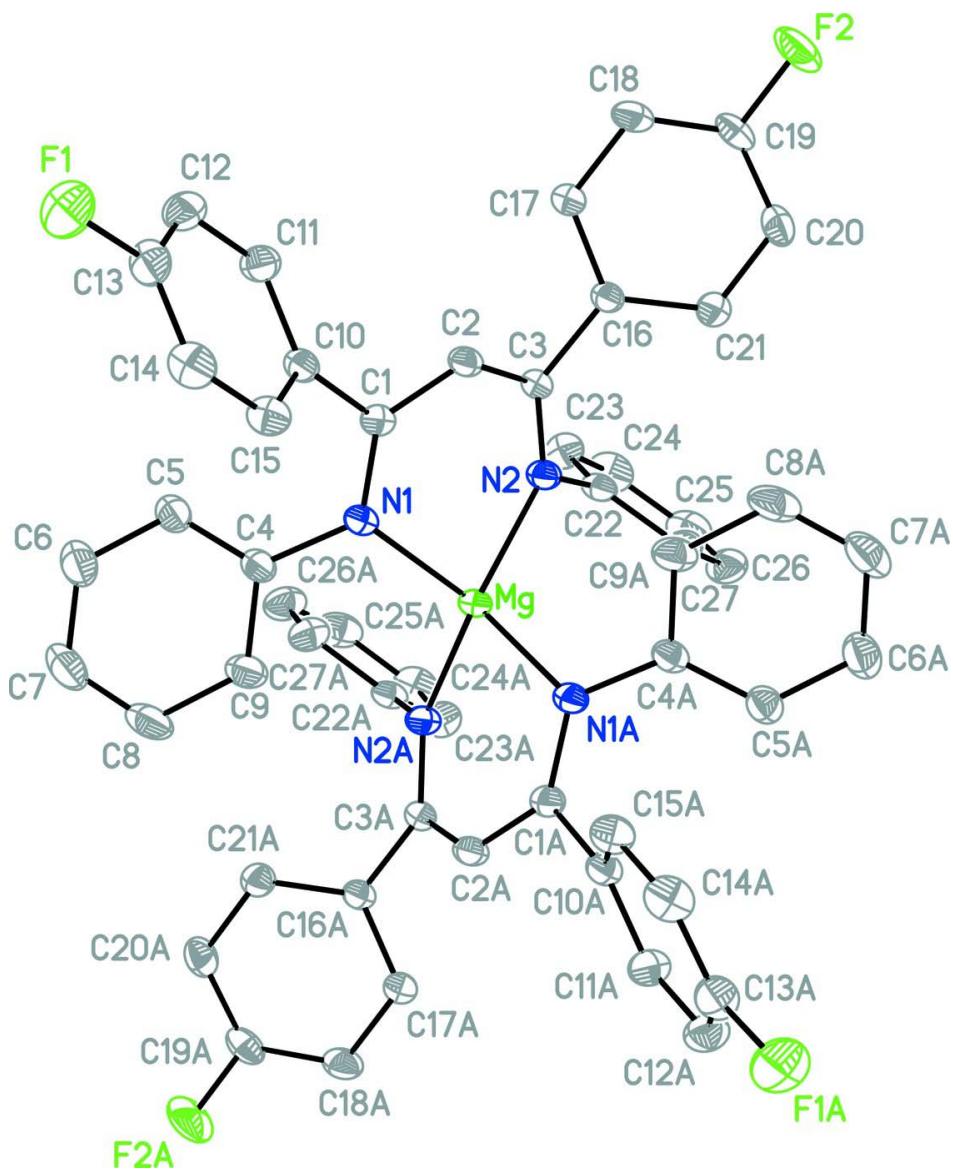
In the title mononuclear magnesium(II) compound, (I), the Mg<sup>II</sup> atom is coordinated by four N atoms from two diiminato ligands, forming a distorted tetrahedral geometry (Fig. 1). The Mg<sup>II</sup> atom lies on a twofold rotation axis. We notice that the Mg—N bond distances (Table 1) are somewhat shorter than those [2.123 (3) and 2.124 (3) Å] of the similar complex [Mg(BDI-1)(O*i*Pr)]<sub>2</sub> {BDI-1 = 2-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)amido]-4-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imino]-2-pentene; O*i*Pr = isopropoxide; Chamberlain *et al.*, 2001}.

### S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared by the reaction of (1Z,3Z)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N'-diphenylpropanediimine (0.82 g, 2.0 mmol) with dibutylmagnesium (1.1 ml of 1.0 M heptane solution, 1.1 mmol) in hexane (20 ml) at 298 K. The mixture was stirred for 4 h and was evaporated to dryness under vacuum. The residue was extracted with hexane (30 ml), and the extract was then concentrated to *ca* 15 ml. Yellow crystals were obtained after 16 h (yield 0.55 g, 85%).

### S3. Refinement

H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions (C—H = 0.93 Å) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

**Figure 1**

A view of the molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids shown at the 20% probability level. All the H atoms have been omitted for clarity. The suffix A corresponds to symmetry code (i) in Table 1.

### Bis[(1Z,3Z)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-N,N'-diphenylpropanediiminato]magnesium(II)

#### Crystal data



$M_r = 843.19$

Monoclinic,  $C2/c$

Hall symbol: -C 2yc

$a = 22.0564 (15) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 10.5743 (7) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 19.4356 (13) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 106.201 (1)^\circ$

$V = 4353.0 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 1752$

$D_x = 1.287 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 2674 reflections

$\theta = 2.3\text{--}22.9^\circ$

$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Parallelepiped, yellow

$0.37 \times 0.34 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
12188 measured reflections  
4270 independent reflections

2339 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$   
 $h = -27 \rightarrow 27$   
 $k = -13 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.113$   
 $S = 0.91$   
4270 reflections  
285 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map  
Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0567P)^2]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.15 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Mg	0.5000	0.15309 (9)	0.2500	0.0432 (3)
F1	0.33159 (8)	0.65235 (14)	-0.07840 (8)	0.1010 (5)
F2	0.72941 (7)	0.01347 (15)	-0.02150 (9)	0.1013 (6)
N1	0.44314 (7)	0.25070 (15)	0.16709 (8)	0.0464 (4)
N2	0.54626 (8)	0.06484 (15)	0.18583 (8)	0.0451 (4)
C1	0.46219 (9)	0.28050 (18)	0.10935 (10)	0.0445 (5)
C2	0.51500 (9)	0.22538 (19)	0.09460 (10)	0.0466 (5)
H2A	0.5284	0.2648	0.0586	0.056*
C3	0.55084 (9)	0.11980 (18)	0.12578 (10)	0.0422 (5)
C4	0.38015 (10)	0.27652 (19)	0.16888 (11)	0.0473 (5)
C5	0.32870 (10)	0.24184 (19)	0.11343 (12)	0.0552 (6)
H5A	0.3349	0.2125	0.0708	0.066*
C6	0.26824 (11)	0.2500 (2)	0.12012 (15)	0.0744 (7)
H6A	0.2341	0.2264	0.0821	0.089*
C7	0.25832 (14)	0.2927 (3)	0.18265 (18)	0.0858 (9)
H7A	0.2176	0.2971	0.1873	0.103*
C8	0.30860 (15)	0.3290 (2)	0.23819 (15)	0.0794 (8)

H8A	0.3018	0.3592	0.2804	0.095*
C9	0.36968 (12)	0.3210 (2)	0.23186 (12)	0.0628 (6)
H9A	0.4036	0.3454	0.2699	0.075*
C10	0.42826 (9)	0.37966 (19)	0.05840 (10)	0.0451 (5)
C11	0.40926 (10)	0.3594 (2)	-0.01487 (11)	0.0582 (6)
H11A	0.4186	0.2829	-0.0332	0.070*
C12	0.37675 (11)	0.4508 (2)	-0.06106 (13)	0.0677 (7)
H12A	0.3632	0.4363	-0.1102	0.081*
C13	0.36485 (11)	0.5632 (2)	-0.03289 (14)	0.0662 (7)
C14	0.38430 (12)	0.5893 (2)	0.03818 (14)	0.0674 (7)
H14A	0.3765	0.6678	0.0556	0.081*
C15	0.41584 (10)	0.4965 (2)	0.08377 (13)	0.0577 (6)
H15A	0.4291	0.5125	0.1327	0.069*
C16	0.59807 (9)	0.07764 (17)	0.08816 (10)	0.0424 (5)
C17	0.58006 (10)	0.06118 (19)	0.01429 (10)	0.0513 (5)
H17A	0.5375	0.0663	-0.0108	0.062*
C18	0.62418 (12)	0.0373 (2)	-0.02267 (12)	0.0614 (6)
H18A	0.6118	0.0246	-0.0720	0.074*
C19	0.68597 (12)	0.0331 (2)	0.01501 (14)	0.0624 (6)
C20	0.70626 (11)	0.0478 (2)	0.08743 (13)	0.0616 (6)
H20A	0.7490	0.0436	0.1115	0.074*
C21	0.66193 (10)	0.06915 (19)	0.12451 (11)	0.0520 (5)
H21A	0.6750	0.0779	0.1741	0.062*
C22	0.57449 (10)	-0.05449 (19)	0.20918 (11)	0.0472 (5)
C23	0.54983 (11)	-0.1652 (2)	0.17496 (12)	0.0631 (6)
H23A	0.5171	-0.1615	0.1328	0.076*
C24	0.57331 (14)	-0.2816 (2)	0.20272 (15)	0.0774 (8)
H24A	0.5565	-0.3554	0.1789	0.093*
C25	0.62108 (14)	-0.2885 (3)	0.26491 (15)	0.0773 (8)
H25A	0.6364	-0.3669	0.2837	0.093*
C26	0.64644 (13)	-0.1795 (3)	0.29959 (13)	0.0720 (7)
H26A	0.6795	-0.1841	0.3415	0.086*
C27	0.62290 (11)	-0.0626 (2)	0.27230 (12)	0.0610 (6)
H27A	0.6397	0.0108	0.2965	0.073*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Mg	0.0445 (6)	0.0547 (6)	0.0338 (5)	0.000	0.0164 (4)	0.000
F1	0.1136 (13)	0.0817 (11)	0.1039 (12)	0.0315 (9)	0.0241 (10)	0.0455 (9)
F2	0.0802 (11)	0.1323 (13)	0.1172 (13)	0.0020 (9)	0.0703 (11)	-0.0205 (10)
N1	0.0458 (10)	0.0580 (11)	0.0397 (9)	0.0055 (8)	0.0189 (8)	0.0016 (8)
N2	0.0510 (11)	0.0492 (10)	0.0390 (9)	0.0062 (8)	0.0188 (8)	0.0052 (8)
C1	0.0472 (13)	0.0486 (12)	0.0395 (11)	0.0008 (9)	0.0152 (10)	-0.0003 (9)
C2	0.0484 (13)	0.0557 (13)	0.0410 (11)	0.0078 (10)	0.0212 (10)	0.0091 (10)
C3	0.0397 (12)	0.0512 (12)	0.0389 (11)	0.0013 (9)	0.0161 (9)	-0.0010 (9)
C4	0.0495 (13)	0.0491 (12)	0.0493 (12)	0.0100 (10)	0.0233 (11)	0.0083 (10)
C5	0.0504 (14)	0.0579 (14)	0.0608 (14)	0.0053 (11)	0.0214 (12)	0.0028 (11)

C6	0.0540 (16)	0.0829 (19)	0.0902 (19)	0.0092 (13)	0.0263 (15)	0.0137 (15)
C7	0.071 (2)	0.097 (2)	0.107 (2)	0.0275 (16)	0.055 (2)	0.0299 (18)
C8	0.099 (2)	0.0854 (19)	0.0729 (18)	0.0385 (16)	0.0557 (18)	0.0165 (15)
C9	0.0744 (17)	0.0699 (16)	0.0524 (14)	0.0201 (12)	0.0314 (13)	0.0060 (11)
C10	0.0462 (13)	0.0466 (12)	0.0469 (12)	0.0053 (9)	0.0202 (10)	0.0050 (10)
C11	0.0666 (16)	0.0605 (15)	0.0488 (13)	0.0130 (11)	0.0183 (12)	0.0042 (11)
C12	0.0760 (18)	0.0735 (18)	0.0534 (14)	0.0112 (13)	0.0178 (13)	0.0155 (13)
C13	0.0641 (16)	0.0589 (16)	0.0776 (18)	0.0140 (12)	0.0231 (14)	0.0288 (14)
C14	0.0826 (19)	0.0440 (14)	0.0821 (19)	0.0086 (12)	0.0338 (15)	0.0080 (13)
C15	0.0689 (16)	0.0491 (14)	0.0594 (14)	0.0011 (11)	0.0252 (13)	0.0023 (11)
C16	0.0441 (13)	0.0448 (12)	0.0419 (11)	0.0042 (9)	0.0182 (10)	0.0043 (9)
C17	0.0479 (13)	0.0646 (14)	0.0443 (12)	-0.0005 (10)	0.0179 (10)	-0.0020 (10)
C18	0.0717 (18)	0.0718 (16)	0.0505 (13)	-0.0015 (12)	0.0333 (13)	-0.0079 (11)
C19	0.0574 (16)	0.0686 (16)	0.0766 (17)	0.0044 (12)	0.0443 (14)	-0.0072 (13)
C20	0.0426 (14)	0.0687 (16)	0.0772 (17)	0.0086 (11)	0.0229 (13)	0.0037 (13)
C21	0.0499 (14)	0.0579 (14)	0.0483 (12)	0.0049 (10)	0.0137 (11)	0.0024 (10)
C22	0.0556 (14)	0.0509 (13)	0.0428 (12)	0.0054 (11)	0.0265 (11)	0.0034 (10)
C23	0.0693 (16)	0.0610 (16)	0.0578 (14)	0.0009 (12)	0.0159 (12)	-0.0009 (12)
C24	0.099 (2)	0.0525 (16)	0.090 (2)	-0.0013 (14)	0.0403 (18)	-0.0033 (14)
C25	0.100 (2)	0.0663 (18)	0.0774 (19)	0.0235 (16)	0.0448 (18)	0.0224 (15)
C26	0.0833 (19)	0.0796 (19)	0.0526 (14)	0.0231 (15)	0.0185 (13)	0.0147 (14)
C27	0.0739 (17)	0.0601 (15)	0.0481 (13)	0.0113 (12)	0.0155 (12)	0.0034 (11)

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

Mg—N1 <sup>i</sup>	2.0266 (17)	C11—H11A	0.9300
Mg—N1	2.0266 (17)	C12—C13	1.364 (3)
Mg—N2	2.0439 (15)	C12—H12A	0.9300
Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	2.0439 (15)	C13—C14	1.356 (3)
F1—C13	1.359 (2)	C14—C15	1.374 (3)
F2—C19	1.358 (2)	C14—H14A	0.9300
N1—C1	1.341 (2)	C15—H15A	0.9300
N1—C4	1.426 (2)	C16—C17	1.390 (3)
N2—C3	1.333 (2)	C16—C21	1.391 (3)
N2—C22	1.424 (2)	C17—C18	1.385 (3)
C1—C2	1.402 (3)	C17—H17A	0.9300
C1—C10	1.492 (3)	C18—C19	1.356 (3)
C2—C3	1.404 (3)	C18—H18A	0.9300
C2—H2A	0.9300	C19—C20	1.362 (3)
C3—C16	1.498 (2)	C20—C21	1.385 (3)
C4—C5	1.379 (3)	C20—H20A	0.9300
C4—C9	1.389 (3)	C21—H21A	0.9300
C5—C6	1.378 (3)	C22—C23	1.381 (3)
C5—H5A	0.9300	C22—C27	1.386 (3)
C6—C7	1.370 (3)	C23—C24	1.386 (3)
C6—H6A	0.9300	C23—H23A	0.9300
C7—C8	1.369 (4)	C24—C25	1.366 (4)
C7—H7A	0.9300	C24—H24A	0.9300

C8—C9	1.389 (3)	C25—C26	1.373 (3)
C8—H8A	0.9300	C25—H25A	0.9300
C9—H9A	0.9300	C26—C27	1.388 (3)
C10—C11	1.384 (3)	C26—H26A	0.9300
C10—C15	1.386 (3)	C27—H27A	0.9300
C11—C12	1.376 (3)		
N1—Mg—N1 <sup>i</sup>	118.76 (10)	C11—C12—H12A	120.9
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Mg—N2	114.47 (6)	C14—C13—F1	118.8 (2)
N1—Mg—N2	92.91 (6)	C14—C13—C12	123.0 (2)
N1 <sup>i</sup> —Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	92.91 (6)	F1—C13—C12	118.2 (2)
N1—Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	114.47 (6)	C13—C14—C15	118.1 (2)
N2—Mg—N2 <sup>i</sup>	125.67 (10)	C13—C14—H14A	121.0
C1—N1—C4	120.68 (16)	C15—C14—H14A	121.0
C1—N1—Mg	121.08 (13)	C14—C15—C10	121.5 (2)
C4—N1—Mg	117.98 (11)	C14—C15—H15A	119.3
C3—N2—C22	122.16 (15)	C10—C15—H15A	119.3
C3—N2—Mg	120.53 (13)	C17—C16—C21	118.28 (17)
C22—N2—Mg	117.28 (11)	C17—C16—C3	120.28 (18)
N1—C1—C2	123.07 (18)	C21—C16—C3	120.98 (17)
N1—C1—C10	120.29 (17)	C18—C17—C16	121.3 (2)
C2—C1—C10	116.61 (16)	C18—C17—H17A	119.4
C1—C2—C3	129.96 (17)	C16—C17—H17A	119.4
C1—C2—H2A	115.0	C19—C18—C17	118.1 (2)
C3—C2—H2A	115.0	C19—C18—H18A	120.9
N2—C3—C2	123.61 (16)	C17—C18—H18A	120.9
N2—C3—C16	122.05 (17)	F2—C19—C18	118.2 (2)
C2—C3—C16	114.24 (16)	F2—C19—C20	118.8 (2)
C5—C4—C9	118.4 (2)	C18—C19—C20	123.1 (2)
C5—C4—N1	121.67 (18)	C19—C20—C21	118.7 (2)
C9—C4—N1	119.3 (2)	C19—C20—H20A	120.7
C6—C5—C4	121.1 (2)	C21—C20—H20A	120.7
C6—C5—H5A	119.4	C20—C21—C16	120.5 (2)
C4—C5—H5A	119.4	C20—C21—H21A	119.7
C7—C6—C5	120.2 (3)	C16—C21—H21A	119.7
C7—C6—H6A	119.9	C23—C22—C27	118.5 (2)
C5—C6—H6A	119.9	C23—C22—N2	121.3 (2)
C6—C7—C8	119.8 (2)	C27—C22—N2	119.81 (19)
C6—C7—H7A	120.1	C22—C23—C24	120.8 (2)
C8—C7—H7A	120.1	C22—C23—H23A	119.6
C7—C8—C9	120.3 (2)	C24—C23—H23A	119.6
C7—C8—H8A	119.8	C25—C24—C23	120.3 (2)
C9—C8—H8A	119.8	C25—C24—H24A	119.9
C8—C9—C4	120.2 (2)	C23—C24—H24A	119.9
C8—C9—H9A	119.9	C24—C25—C26	119.8 (2)
C4—C9—H9A	119.9	C24—C25—H25A	120.1
C11—C10—C15	118.08 (19)	C26—C25—H25A	120.1
C11—C10—C1	121.73 (18)	C25—C26—C27	120.2 (2)

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C15—C10—C1	120.18 (18)	C25—C26—H26A	119.9
C12—C11—C10	121.0 (2)	C27—C26—H26A	119.9
C12—C11—H11A	119.5	C26—C27—C22	120.5 (2)
C10—C11—H11A	119.5	C26—C27—H27A	119.8
C13—C12—C11	118.2 (2)	C22—C27—H27A	119.8
C13—C12—H12A	120.9		

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Symmetry code: (i)  $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$ .