

C15—C16—C17	120.9 (5)	O8''A—S7''A—O9''A	112.2 (3)
C16—C17—C18	119.8 (5)	C1''—S7''B—O10''B	106.2 (6)
C17—C18—C21	119.9 (5)	C1''—S7''B—O9''B	109.5 (5)
C17—C18—C19	119.9 (5)	C1''—S7''B—O8''B	103.7 (6)
C19—C18—C21	120.2 (5)	O9''B—S7''B—O10''B	112.4 (7)
C18—C19—C20	119.9 (5)	O8''B—S7''B—O10''B	112.2 (6)
C15—C20—C19	120.6 (5)	O8''B—S7''B—O9''B	112.2 (7)
C18—C21—N22	178.8 (7)		
C9A—N1—C2—C11	133.5 (5)	N4—C5—C5A—C9A	37.4 (7)
C9A—N1—C2—C3	6.9 (6)	C5—C5A—C9A—N1	-0.4 (7)
N1—C2—C11—N12	167.1 (4)	C2—C11—N12—C13	-80.2 (6)
N1—C2—C3—N4	65.8 (5)	C11—N12—C13—O14	3.8 (9)
C2—C3—N4—C5	-78.6 (5)	C11—N12—C13—C15	-175.8 (5)
C3—N4—C5—C5A	8.4 (7)	N12—C13—C15—C16	155.0 (5)
N4—C5—C1'A—C2'A	-164 (1)	N12—C13—C15—C20	-26.2 (8)

Data were collected with a variable scan speed of 0.6–2.4° min<sup>-1</sup> and a scan width of 1.4° in steps of 0.02° with extra steps for  $\alpha_1$ – $\alpha_2$  dispersion. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques. Difference Fourier maps showed an 180° rotational disorder of the thienyl ring and a 60° rotational disorder of the sulfonate group. These disordered positions were modelled as idealized rigid groups. In the first instance, the complementary occupancy, positional and rotational parameters were refined, while keeping the isotropic displacement parameters fixed, then the positional, rotational and individual anisotropic parameters were refined with fixed population parameters. H-atom positions were calculated, except those of the methyl groups which were obtained from a difference Fourier synthesis. Data collection and cell refinement: *DIF4* (Stoe & Cie, 1988a). Data reduction: *REDU4* (Stoe & Cie, 1992a). Program(s) used to solve structure: *MULTAN80* (Main *et al.*, 1980). Program(s) used to refine structure: *NRCVAX* (Gabe, Le Page, Charland, Lee & White, 1989). Molecular graphics: *PLUTO* (Motherwell & Clegg, 1978). Software used to prepare material for publication: *PARST* (Nardelli, 1983).

The authors thank Dr H. Zeugner, Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH, Hannover, for providing the title compound.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: NA1089). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

## References

- Boessenkool, I. K. & Boeyens, J. C. A. (1980). *J. Cryst. Mol. Struct.* **10**, 11–18.
- Gabe, E. J., Le Page, Y., Charland, J.-P., Lee, F. L. & White, P. S. (1989). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **22**, 384–387.
- Main, P., Fiske, S. J., Hull, S. E., Lessinger, L., Germain, G., Declercq, J.-P. & Woolfson, M. M. (1980). *MULTAN80. A System of Computer Programs for the Automatic Solution of Crystal Structures from X-ray Diffraction Data*. Univs. of York, England, and Louvain, Belgium.
- Meurisse, R. L., Blaton, N. M., Peeters, O. M. & De Ranter, C. J. (1992). *Acta Cryst.* **C48**, 508–512.
- Motherwell, W. D. S. & Clegg, W. (1978). *PLUTO. Program for Plotting Molecular and Crystal Structures*. Univ. of Cambridge, England.
- Nardelli, M. (1983). *Comput. Chem.* **7**, 95–98.

- Stoe & Cie (1988a). *DIF4. Diffractometer Control Program*. Version 6.2. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.
- Stoe & Cie (1988b). *EMPIR. Empirical Absorption Correction Program*. Version 1.2. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.
- Stoe & Cie (1992). *REDU4. Data Reduction Program*. Version 7.03. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.

*Acta Cryst.* (1994). **C50**, 1352–1354

## 5-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[(3-furoyl)amino-methyl]-8-methoxy-1-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-4-ium *p*-Toluenesulfonate

O. M. PEETERS, N. M. BLATON, R. L. MEURISSE AND C. J. DE RANTER

*Laboratorium voor Analytische Chemie en Medicinale Fysicochemie, Faculteit Farmaceutische Wetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Van Evenstraat 4, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium*

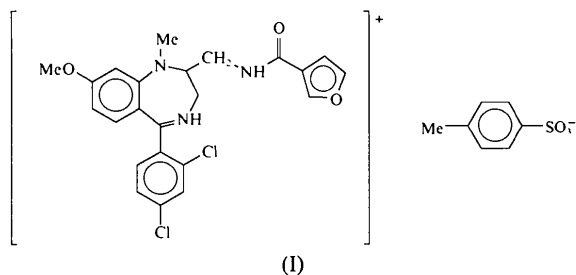
(Received 21 January 1994; accepted 28 February 1994)

### Abstract

The seven-membered ring of the title compound, C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>22</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>.C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S<sup>-</sup>, adopts a conformation halfway between a distorted boat and a distorted sofa. The 3-furoylaminomethyl moiety is in an extended conformation with the furan ring nearly parallel to the benzo part of the benzodiazepine ring. Two intermolecular hydrogen bonds to the *p*-toluenesulfonate anion stabilize the observed conformation.

### Comment

The structure of the title compound (I) was determined as part of a structure–activity study of benzodiazepine derivatives with opioid activity.



Bond lengths and angles are in the same range as in other protonated 2-acylaminoethylbenzodiazepines (Meurisse, Blaton, Peeters & De Ranter, 1992, and references therein). The global conformation is practically the same in all these compounds. The seven-

membered ring has a conformation halfway between a distorted boat and a distorted sofa [puckering parameters  $q_2 = 0.693(8)$ ,  $q_3 = 0.282(8) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\varphi_2 = -33.6(6)$ ,  $\varphi_3 = -136(2)^\circ$ ] with the 2-substituent axial and a mirror plane through C3 and the centre of the C5A—C9A bond [asymmetry parameter  $\Delta C_s(C3) = 0.049(3)$ ]. The furan ring is nearly parallel to the benzo part of the benzodiazepine ring [dihedral angle  $3.4(2)^\circ$ ], which in turn is almost perpendicular to the 2,4-dichlorophenyl moiety [dihedral angle  $78.1(3)^\circ$ ]. The observed conformation of the furoylaminomethyl side chain is stabilized by hydrogen bonds from N4 and N12 to two O atoms of the *p*-toluenesulfonate anion [N4...O9'' = 2.69(1), H4...O9'' = 1.62 \text{ \AA}, N4—H4...O9'' = 172^\circ; N12...O10'' = 2.894(8), H12...O10'' = 1.82 \text{ \AA}, N12—H12...O10'' = 164^\circ].

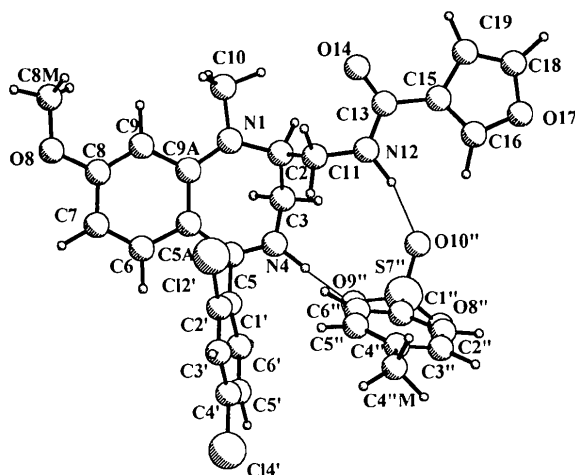


Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—C2	1.47 (1)	C16—O17	1.36 (1)
N1—C9A	1.37 (1)	O17—C18	1.383 (7)
N1—C10	1.477 (7)	C18—C19	1.34 (1)
C2—C3	1.509 (9)	C1'—C2'	1.40 (1)
C2—C11	1.52 (1)	C1'—C6'	1.395 (9)
C3—N4	1.460 (6)	C2'—C12'	1.710 (7)
N4—C5	1.311 (9)	C2'—C3'	1.379 (8)
C5—C5A	1.42 (1)	C3'—C4'	1.36 (1)
C5—C1'	1.498 (7)	C4'—C14'	1.719 (7)
C5A—C6	1.43 (1)	C4'—C5'	1.37 (1)
C5A—C9A	1.444 (7)	C5'—C6'	1.394 (9)
C6—C7	1.36 (1)	C1''—C2''	1.38 (1)
C7—C8	1.420 (7)	C1''—C6''	1.39 (1)
C8—O8	1.37 (1)	C1''—S7''	1.771 (9)
C8—C9	1.37 (1)	C2''—C3''	1.37 (1)
O8—C8M	1.440 (7)	C3''—C4''	1.39 (1)
C9—C9A	1.42 (1)	C4''—C4''M	1.51 (1)
C11—N12	1.44 (1)	C4''—C5''	1.37 (2)
N12—C13	1.347 (6)	C5''—C6''	1.36 (1)
C13—O14	1.220 (9)	S7''—O8''	1.447 (5)
C13—C15	1.47 (1)	S7''—O9''	1.45 (1)
C15—C16	1.36 (1)	S7''—O10''	1.444 (4)
C15—C19	1.441 (8)		
C9A—N1—C10	119.2 (7)	C15—C16—O17	110.1 (6)
C2—N1—C10	112.2 (7)	C16—O17—C18	106.9 (7)
C2—N1—C9A	127.3 (5)	O17—C18—C19	110.2 (7)
N1—C2—C11	111.3 (5)	C15—C19—C18	106.7 (6)
N1—C2—C3	112.4 (7)	C5—C1'—C6'	120.8 (6)
C3—C2—C11	113.3 (6)	C5—C1'—C2'	121.0 (6)
C2—C3—N4	111.7 (5)	C2'—C1'—C6'	118.1 (6)
C3—N4—C5	122.0 (6)	C1'—C2'—C3'	122.1 (6)
N4—C5—C1'	114.2 (6)	C1'—C2'—C12'	120.5 (6)
N4—C5—C5A	124.6 (6)	C12'—C2'—C3'	117.4 (5)
C5A—C5—C1'	121.2 (7)	C2'—C3'—C4'	118.4 (6)
C5—C5A—C9A	126.5 (8)	C3'—C4'—C5'	121.8 (7)
C5—C5A—C6	115.3 (6)	C3'—C4'—C14'	119.9 (6)
C6—C5A—C9A	118.1 (7)	C14'—C4'—C5'	118.4 (6)
C5A—C6—C7	123.6 (6)	C4'—C5'—C6'	120.1 (7)
C6—C7—C8	116.4 (9)	C1'—C6'—C5'	119.6 (7)
C7—C8—C9	123.2 (7)	C6'—C1''—S7''	121.2 (8)
C7—C8—O8	113.6 (7)	C2''—C1''—S7''	120.0 (7)
O8—C8—C9	123.1 (6)	C2''—C1''—C6''	118.8 (8)
C8—O8—C8M	117.6 (8)	C1''—C2''—C3''	120
C8—C9—C9A	120.8 (6)	C2''—C3''—C4''	121 (1)
C5A—C9A—C9	117.7 (7)	C3''—C4''—C5''	118 (1)
N1—C9A—C9	116.7 (6)	C3''—C4''—C4''M	120 (1)
N1—C9A—C5A	125.5 (8)	C4''M—C4''—C5''	122 (1)
C2—C11—N12	112.7 (6)	C4''—C5''—C6''	122 (1)
C11—N12—C13	118.7 (6)	C1''—C6''—C5''	120 (1)
N12—C13—C15	116.9 (6)	C1''—S7''—O10''	106.3 (3)
N12—C13—O14	121.9 (8)	C1''—S7''—O9''	105.5 (4)
O14—C13—C15	121.2 (6)	C1''—S7''—O8''	106.7 (3)
C13—C15—C19	125.3 (6)	O9''—S7''—O10''	112.3 (3)
C13—C15—C16	128.5 (7)	O8''—S7''—O10''	112.7 (3)
C16—C15—C19	106.1 (7)	O8''—S7''—O9''	112.7 (4)
C2—N1—C9A—C5A	26 (1)	N4—C5—C1'—C6'	-58 (1)
C9A—N1—C2—C11	-112.5 (9)	N4—C5—C5A—C9A	-31 (1)
C9A—N1—C2—C3	16 (1)	C5—C5A—C9A—N1	-1 (1)
N1—C2—C11—N12	-158.1 (6)	C2—C11—N12—C13	83.3 (9)
N1—C2—C3—N4	-74.3 (8)	C11—N12—C13—O14	-7 (1)
C2—C3—N4—C5	69.4 (9)	C11—N12—C13—C15	170.4 (7)
C3—N4—C5—C5A	-2 (1)	N12—C13—C15—C19	-177.8 (8)

Data collection was performed with a fixed scan width and a 2:1 ratio of peak-counting time to background-counting time. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least squares. H-atom positions were calculated where possible; others were obtained from a difference Fourier synthesis. The largest density of 0.91 e Å<sup>-3</sup> in the final difference Fourier map is near the H6' position, suggesting some partial occupancy of C12' (180° rotational disorder of the 2,4-dichlorophenyl ring). Data collection and cell refinement: Hilger & Watts Y290 software. Data reduction: REDU4 (Stoe

& Cie, 1992). Program(s) used to solve structure: MULTAN80 (Main *et al.*, 1980). Program(s) used to refine structure: NRCVAX (Gabe, Le Page, Charland, Lee & White, 1989). Molecular graphics: PLUTO (Motherwell & Clegg, 1978). Software used to prepare material for publication: PARST (Nardelli, 1983).

The authors thank Dr H. Zeugner, Kali-Chemie Pharma GmbH, Hannover, for providing the title compound.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: NA1088). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

## References

- Gabe, E. J., Le Page, Y., Charland, J.-P., Lee, F. L. & White, P. S. (1989). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **22**, 384–387.
- Main, P., Fiske, S. J., Hull, S. E., Lessinger, L., Germain, G., Declercq, J.-P. & Woolfson, M. M. (1980). *MULTAN80. A System of Computer Programs for the Automatic Solution of Crystal Structures from X-ray Diffraction Data*. Univs. of York, England, and Louvain, Belgium.
- Meurisse, R. L., Blaton, N. M., Peeters, O. M. & De Ranter, C. J. (1992). *Acta Cryst.* **C48**, 508–512.
- Motherwell, W. D. S. & Clegg, W. (1978). *PLUTO. Program for Plotting Molecular and Crystal Structures*. Univ. of Cambridge, England.
- Nardelli, M. (1983). *Comput. Chem.* **7**, 95–98.
- North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 351–359.
- Stoe & Cie (1992). *REDU4. Data Reduction Program*. Version 7.03. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.

*Acta Cryst.* (1994). **C50**, 1354–1357

## 4-Hydroxyacetophenone Oxime (I) and 4-Hydroxy-3-methylacetophenone Oxime (II)

JAN K. MAURIN

*Institute of Atomic Energy, 05-400 Świerk-Otwock, Poland*

(Received 19 October 1993; accepted 14 February 1994)

### Abstract

The crystal structures of the two chemically similar compounds (I), C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, and (II), C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, have been determined at room temperature. Despite the