

Dioxidobis(pentane-2,4-dionato- κ^2O,O')(pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime- κN^1)uranium(VI)

 Takeshi Kawasaki^a and Takafumi Kitazawa^{a,b,*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Toho University, 2-2-1 Miyama, Funabashi, Chiba 274-8510, Japan, and ^bResearch Center for Materials with Integrated Properties, Toho University, Miyama, Funabashi, Chiba 274-8510, Japan
Correspondence e-mail: kitazawa@chem.sci.toho-u.ac.jp

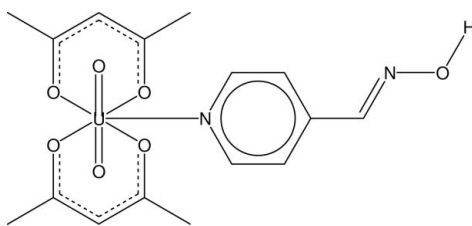
Received 31 March 2008; accepted 1 May 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 291$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å; R factor = 0.020; wR factor = 0.049; data-to-parameter ratio = 20.1.

The title compound, $[\text{U}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\text{O}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})]$, exhibits a pentagonal-bipyramidal coordination geometry around the U^{VI} atom, involving two bidentate acetylacetonate ions and the pyridine ring of the pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime ligand. Hydrogen bonds exist between the OH group of the pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime ligand and the two O atoms of the acetylacetonate ions.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Alcock *et al.* (1984, 1987); Kawasaki *et al.* (2006); Saeki *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$[\text{U}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\text{O}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})]$
 $M_r = 590.37$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

$a = 8.1969$ (6) Å
 $b = 11.2632$ (9) Å
 $c = 11.7448$ (9) Å

$\alpha = 71.016$ (1)°
 $\beta = 75.660$ (2)°
 $\gamma = 80.137$ (2)°
 $V = 988.51$ (13) Å³
 $Z = 2$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 8.25$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 291$ K
 $0.20 \times 0.18 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.289$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.371$
 (expected range = 0.226–0.290)

7404 measured reflections
 4832 independent reflections
 4538 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.048$
 $S = 1.09$
 4832 reflections

240 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.63$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.71$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O7-H7\cdots O5^i$	0.82	2.49	3.018 (4)	123
$O7-H7\cdots O3^i$	0.82	2.29	3.083 (4)	163

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

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *CrystalMaker* (*CrystalMaker*, 2007); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IM2063).

References

- Alcock, N. W., Flanders, D. J. & Brown, D. (1984). *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans.* pp. 679–681.
 Alcock, N. W., Flanders, D. J., Pennington, M. & Brown, D. (1987). *Acta Cryst. C* **43**, 1476–1480.
 Bruker (2001). *SMART* and *SAINTE*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
CrystalMaker (2007). *CrystalMaker*. *CrystalMaker* Software Ltd, Yarnton, Oxfordshire, England.
 Kawasaki, T., Kitazawa, T., Nishimura, T., Nakada, M. & Saeki, M. (2006). *Hyperfine Interact.* **166**, 417–423.
 Saeki, M., Nakada, M., Kawasaki, T., Nishimura, T., Kitazawa, T. & Takeda, M. (2006). *J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.* **270**, 379–384.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, m788 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808012889]

Dioxidobis(pentane-2,4-dionato- κ^2O,O')(pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime- κN^1)uranium(VI)

T. Kawasaki and T. Kitazawa

Comment

Actinoid chemistry is highly related to the reprocessing of nuclear fuels and treatment of actinoid wastes in the backend chemistry of today's operating nuclear power plants. The fundamental investigation of the bonding and structure of uranium complexes provides important information in the field of backend chemistry. Structural properties of $[\text{AnO}_2(\text{acac})_2(\text{py})]$ complexes (An = U, Np) (Alcock *et al.*, 1984; Alcock *et al.*, 1987; Kawasaki *et al.*, 2006) were reported. $[\text{AnO}_2(\text{acac})_2(\text{py})]$ complexes exhibit pentagonal-bipyramidal geometry around the An^{VI} ion which are coordinated by two oxo ligands, four oxygen atoms from the acac ions and one nitrogen atom from the pyridine molecule. Recently, ^{237}Np Mößbauer spectra of the $[\text{NpO}_2(\text{acac})_2(\text{py})]$ (Kawasaki *et al.*, 2006; Saeki *et al.*, 2006) were reported. We report herein the synthesis and crystal structure of the new uranyl(VI) acetylacetonate complex $[\text{UO}_2(\text{acac})_2(4\text{-aldpy})]$, (**I**), (4-aldpy = pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime).

In the title complex, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{acac})_2(4\text{-aldpy})]$ (**I**), the uranyl(VI) moiety is constructed from U1, O1 and O2. The O1—U1—O2 angle of the uranyl(VI) ion is 177.7 (1)°. U1 exhibits a pentagonal-bipyramidal coordination geometry. The two O atoms from the uranyl(VI) ion occupy the U1 axial positions whereas four O atoms from the two chelating acac ions and one N atom from the 4-aldpy are situated in the equatorial plane (Fig. 1). The deviations of the four O atoms (O3, O4, O5 and O6) of the acac and one N1 atom of the 4-aldpy from the equatorial plane (O3, O4, O5, O6 and N1) are within 0.13 Å. The dihedral angle between the pyridine ring of the 4-aldpy ligand and the equatorial plane of the uranyl(VI) ion in **I** is 44.5 (1)°. The U1—O_{acac} distances are longer than the U1—O_{uranyl} distances and are shorter than the U1—N1 distance which measures to 2.599 (3) Å. This bond length is similar to the U—N distance [2.602 (3) Å] in $[\text{UO}_2(\text{acac})_2(\text{py})]$ (Kawasaki *et al.*). However, $[\text{UO}_2(\text{acac})_2(\text{py})]$ crystallized in the non-centrosymmetric space group, *Fdd2*, whereas **I** crystallized in the centrosymmetric space group *P* $\bar{1}$. The differences in the crystal structures are obviously caused by the additional aldoxime substituent in **I** acting as an efficient hydrogen bond donor site. The O7 atom of the OH group of the 4-aldpy is connected with O3 and O5 atoms of the acac by intermolecular hydrogen bonds. This results in a 1-D chain aggregate of **I** along the [1, 0, -1] direction (Fig. 2).

Experimental

To 10 ml of a methanolic solution containing 1 mmol $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added 3.0 mmol of acetylacetone and 3.0 mmol of pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime pyridine in 5 ml of methanol. After the solvent evaporated slowly at room temperature for a few days, orange crystals of the title complex were obtained.

Refinement

All H atoms were placed at calculated positions (O—H = 0.82 Å, C(CH)—H = 0.93 Å or C(CH₃)—H = 0.96 Å) and allowed to ride on the parent atom [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{CH})$ or $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{CH}_3, \text{O})$].

Figures

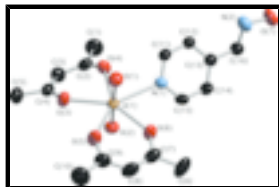


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of $[\text{UO}_2(\text{acac})_2(4\text{-aldpy})]$ (**I**) showing the atomic notations; displacement ellipsoids are depicted at the 50% probability level; H atoms are omitted for clarity.

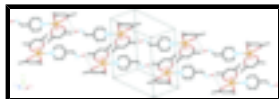


Fig. 2. Structure of the 1-D chain aggregate of **I**. Dashed lines indicate intermolecular $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{acac}}$ hydrogen bonds between neighboring molecules; H atoms are omitted for clarity.

Dioxidobis(pentane-2,4-dionato- $\kappa^2\text{O},\text{O}'$)(pyridine-4-carbaldehyde oxime- κN^1)uranium(VI)

Crystal data

$[\text{U}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\text{O}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O})]$

$M_r = 590.37$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 8.1969$ (6) Å

$b = 11.2632$ (9) Å

$c = 11.7448$ (9) Å

$\alpha = 71.016$ (1)°

$\beta = 75.660$ (2)°

$\gamma = 80.137$ (2)°

$V = 988.51$ (13) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 556$

$D_x = 1.983$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 5400 reflections

$\theta = 2.3\text{--}28.3^\circ$

$\mu = 8.25$ mm⁻¹

$T = 291$ K

Block, orange

$0.20 \times 0.18 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

4832 independent reflections

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

4538 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Monochromator: graphite

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$

Detector resolution: 8.366 pixels mm⁻¹

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3^\circ$

$T = 291$ K

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$

φ and ω scans

$h = -10 \rightarrow 9$

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$k = -14 \rightarrow 15$

$T_{\text{min}} = 0.289$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.371$

$l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

7404 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Least-squares matrix: full

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.048$$

$$S = 1.09$$

4832 reflections

240 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.018P)^2 + 0.4544P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.016$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.63 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.71 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: none

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
U1	0.097943 (12)	0.796870 (9)	0.824753 (9)	0.03536 (4)
O1	-0.0310 (3)	0.9423 (2)	0.7952 (2)	0.0525 (6)
O2	0.2248 (3)	0.6515 (2)	0.8605 (2)	0.0503 (5)
O3	0.3515 (3)	0.8856 (2)	0.7061 (2)	0.0499 (5)
O4	0.2204 (3)	0.8617 (2)	0.9494 (2)	0.0490 (5)
O5	0.1115 (3)	0.7877 (3)	0.6262 (2)	0.0601 (7)
O6	-0.1153 (3)	0.6784 (3)	0.8304 (2)	0.0579 (6)
O7	-0.5265 (4)	0.6725 (3)	1.5844 (2)	0.0731 (8)
H7	-0.5787	0.7280	1.6141	0.110*
N1	-0.0878 (3)	0.7423 (2)	1.0457 (2)	0.0420 (5)
N2	-0.4406 (4)	0.7272 (3)	1.4648 (3)	0.0593 (8)
C1	0.4046 (6)	0.8379 (5)	1.0811 (4)	0.0735 (12)
H1A	0.3173	0.8863	1.1233	0.110*
H1B	0.5126	0.8648	1.0740	0.110*
H1C	0.4033	0.7501	1.1266	0.110*
C2	0.3743 (4)	0.8576 (3)	0.9552 (3)	0.0470 (7)
C3	0.5049 (4)	0.8757 (4)	0.8536 (3)	0.0531 (8)
H3	0.6133	0.8728	0.8664	0.064*
C4	0.4875 (4)	0.8978 (3)	0.7336 (3)	0.0442 (7)
C5	0.6322 (5)	0.9391 (4)	0.6284 (4)	0.0598 (9)
H5A	0.6415	0.8938	0.5701	0.090*
H5B	0.7351	0.9220	0.6584	0.090*
H5C	0.6127	1.0279	0.5890	0.090*
C6	-0.2910 (7)	0.5394 (5)	0.8211 (5)	0.0811 (14)

supplementary materials

H6A	-0.2656	0.4802	0.8959	0.122*
H6B	-0.2988	0.4946	0.7660	0.122*
H6C	-0.3968	0.5882	0.8394	0.122*
C7	-0.1524 (5)	0.6261 (3)	0.7615 (4)	0.0546 (9)
C8	-0.0769 (6)	0.6479 (4)	0.6384 (4)	0.0612 (10)
H8	-0.1122	0.6050	0.5946	0.073*
C9	0.0470 (5)	0.7286 (4)	0.5752 (3)	0.0551 (8)
C10	0.1107 (7)	0.7529 (6)	0.4392 (4)	0.0844 (14)
H10A	0.0741	0.8381	0.3971	0.127*
H10B	0.0667	0.6955	0.4119	0.127*
H10C	0.2321	0.7406	0.4216	0.127*
C11	-0.1242 (4)	0.8257 (3)	1.1105 (3)	0.0454 (7)
H11	-0.0868	0.9054	1.0725	0.054*
C12	-0.2131 (4)	0.7997 (3)	1.2294 (3)	0.0450 (7)
H12	-0.2366	0.8607	1.2704	0.054*
C13	-0.2680 (4)	0.6800 (3)	1.2880 (3)	0.0422 (6)
C14	-0.2309 (5)	0.5944 (3)	1.2224 (3)	0.0499 (8)
H14	-0.2650	0.5136	1.2590	0.060*
C15	-0.1426 (4)	0.6286 (3)	1.1019 (3)	0.0477 (7)
H15	-0.1205	0.5699	1.0582	0.057*
C16	-0.3646 (4)	0.6443 (3)	1.4146 (3)	0.0499 (7)
H16	-0.3700	0.5594	1.4585	0.060*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
U1	0.03482 (6)	0.03467 (6)	0.03998 (6)	-0.00562 (4)	-0.00817 (4)	-0.01417 (4)
O1	0.0479 (13)	0.0446 (13)	0.0623 (14)	0.0015 (10)	-0.0158 (11)	-0.0122 (11)
O2	0.0508 (13)	0.0390 (11)	0.0602 (14)	0.0021 (10)	-0.0093 (11)	-0.0185 (10)
O3	0.0451 (12)	0.0615 (14)	0.0453 (12)	-0.0194 (11)	-0.0089 (10)	-0.0120 (10)
O4	0.0425 (12)	0.0625 (14)	0.0517 (13)	-0.0112 (10)	-0.0082 (10)	-0.0279 (11)
O5	0.0639 (15)	0.0816 (19)	0.0458 (13)	-0.0301 (14)	-0.0099 (11)	-0.0229 (12)
O6	0.0551 (14)	0.0736 (17)	0.0558 (14)	-0.0292 (13)	-0.0066 (11)	-0.0255 (12)
O7	0.081 (2)	0.081 (2)	0.0483 (14)	-0.0147 (16)	0.0146 (13)	-0.0240 (14)
N1	0.0463 (14)	0.0372 (12)	0.0438 (13)	-0.0086 (11)	-0.0025 (11)	-0.0166 (10)
N2	0.0593 (18)	0.068 (2)	0.0463 (15)	-0.0052 (15)	0.0015 (13)	-0.0211 (14)
C1	0.076 (3)	0.098 (3)	0.061 (2)	-0.014 (2)	-0.027 (2)	-0.030 (2)
C2	0.0491 (18)	0.0439 (16)	0.0576 (19)	-0.0041 (14)	-0.0196 (15)	-0.0219 (14)
C3	0.0380 (16)	0.065 (2)	0.063 (2)	-0.0031 (15)	-0.0154 (15)	-0.0240 (17)
C4	0.0367 (15)	0.0370 (15)	0.0599 (19)	-0.0051 (12)	-0.0083 (13)	-0.0162 (13)
C5	0.0427 (18)	0.066 (2)	0.068 (2)	-0.0156 (16)	-0.0021 (16)	-0.0179 (19)
C6	0.088 (3)	0.074 (3)	0.092 (3)	-0.043 (3)	-0.037 (3)	-0.009 (2)
C7	0.056 (2)	0.0462 (18)	0.070 (2)	-0.0095 (15)	-0.0324 (18)	-0.0129 (16)
C8	0.081 (3)	0.060 (2)	0.059 (2)	-0.015 (2)	-0.035 (2)	-0.0203 (18)
C9	0.064 (2)	0.062 (2)	0.0488 (18)	-0.0043 (17)	-0.0251 (17)	-0.0193 (16)
C10	0.101 (4)	0.113 (4)	0.052 (2)	-0.022 (3)	-0.027 (2)	-0.028 (2)
C11	0.0494 (17)	0.0335 (14)	0.0522 (17)	-0.0071 (13)	-0.0011 (14)	-0.0168 (13)
C12	0.0470 (17)	0.0408 (16)	0.0516 (17)	-0.0059 (13)	-0.0046 (13)	-0.0230 (13)

C13	0.0398 (15)	0.0447 (16)	0.0443 (15)	-0.0046 (12)	-0.0067 (12)	-0.0174 (13)
C14	0.061 (2)	0.0338 (15)	0.0496 (17)	-0.0106 (14)	-0.0003 (15)	-0.0110 (13)
C15	0.062 (2)	0.0337 (15)	0.0469 (16)	-0.0083 (14)	0.0011 (14)	-0.0185 (13)
C16	0.0557 (19)	0.0467 (17)	0.0467 (17)	-0.0092 (15)	-0.0036 (14)	-0.0162 (14)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

U1—O1	1.772 (2)	C5—H5A	0.9600
U1—O2	1.768 (2)	C5—H5B	0.9600
U1—O3	2.374 (2)	C5—H5C	0.9600
U1—O4	2.314 (2)	C6—C7	1.509 (5)
U1—O5	2.342 (2)	C6—H6A	0.9600
U1—O6	2.350 (2)	C6—H6B	0.9600
U1—N1	2.599 (3)	C6—H6C	0.9600
O3—C4	1.275 (4)	C7—C8	1.383 (6)
O4—C2	1.272 (4)	C8—C9	1.382 (6)
O5—C9	1.272 (4)	C8—H8	0.9300
O6—C7	1.260 (4)	C9—C10	1.500 (6)
O7—N2	1.394 (4)	C10—H10A	0.9600
O7—H7	0.8200	C10—H10B	0.9600
N1—C15	1.334 (4)	C10—H10C	0.9600
N1—C11	1.345 (4)	C11—C12	1.367 (4)
N2—C16	1.259 (5)	C11—H11	0.9300
C1—C2	1.499 (5)	C12—C13	1.394 (4)
C1—H1A	0.9600	C12—H12	0.9300
C1—H1B	0.9600	C13—C14	1.372 (4)
C1—H1C	0.9600	C13—C16	1.462 (4)
C2—C3	1.377 (5)	C14—C15	1.382 (5)
C3—C4	1.389 (5)	C14—H14	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C15—H15	0.9300
C4—C5	1.497 (5)	C16—H16	0.9300
O1—U1—O2	177.73 (10)	C4—C5—H5A	109.5
O1—U1—O3	94.67 (10)	C4—C5—H5B	109.5
O1—U1—O4	89.96 (10)	H5A—C5—H5B	109.5
O1—U1—O5	90.77 (11)	C4—C5—H5C	109.5
O1—U1—O6	93.99 (11)	H5A—C5—H5C	109.5
O1—U1—N1	86.40 (10)	H5B—C5—H5C	109.5
O2—U1—O3	86.31 (10)	C7—C6—H6A	109.5
O2—U1—O4	88.42 (10)	C7—C6—H6B	109.5
O2—U1—O5	91.46 (11)	H6A—C6—H6B	109.5
O2—U1—O6	86.34 (11)	C7—C6—H6C	109.5
O2—U1—N1	91.57 (10)	H6A—C6—H6C	109.5
O3—U1—O4	71.32 (8)	H6B—C6—H6C	109.5
O3—U1—O5	75.30 (8)	O6—C7—C8	123.4 (3)
O3—U1—O6	145.01 (9)	O6—C7—C6	115.5 (4)
O3—U1—N1	142.48 (8)	C8—C7—C6	121.1 (3)
O4—U1—O5	146.56 (8)	C9—C8—C7	125.1 (3)
O4—U1—O6	142.51 (8)	C9—C8—H8	117.4
O4—U1—N1	71.18 (8)	C7—C8—H8	117.4

supplementary materials

O5—U1—O6	70.74 (8)	O5—C9—C8	123.3 (3)
O5—U1—N1	142.22 (8)	O5—C9—C10	116.0 (4)
O6—U1—N1	71.89 (8)	C8—C9—C10	120.6 (3)
C4—O3—U1	133.1 (2)	C9—C10—H10A	109.5
C2—O4—U1	131.5 (2)	C9—C10—H10B	109.5
C9—O5—U1	138.1 (2)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C7—O6—U1	137.8 (2)	C9—C10—H10C	109.5
N2—O7—H7	109.5	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C15—N1—C11	117.3 (3)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C15—N1—U1	121.6 (2)	N1—C11—C12	123.6 (3)
C11—N1—U1	121.0 (2)	N1—C11—H11	118.2
C16—N2—O7	111.2 (3)	C12—C11—H11	118.2
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	C11—C12—C13	118.7 (3)
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	C11—C12—H12	120.6
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C13—C12—H12	120.6
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C14—C13—C12	118.0 (3)
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C14—C13—C16	119.6 (3)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C12—C13—C16	122.4 (3)
O4—C2—C3	123.3 (3)	C13—C14—C15	119.8 (3)
O4—C2—C1	115.3 (3)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
C3—C2—C1	121.3 (3)	C15—C14—H14	120.1
C2—C3—C4	125.1 (3)	N1—C15—C14	122.6 (3)
C2—C3—H3	117.5	N1—C15—H15	118.7
C4—C3—H3	117.5	C14—C15—H15	118.7
O3—C4—C3	123.4 (3)	N2—C16—C13	120.8 (3)
O3—C4—C5	116.4 (3)	N2—C16—H16	119.6
C3—C4—C5	120.2 (3)	C13—C16—H16	119.6

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O7—H7 \cdots O5 ⁱ	0.82	2.49	3.018 (4)	123
O7—H7 \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.82	2.29	3.083 (4)	163

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

Fig. 1

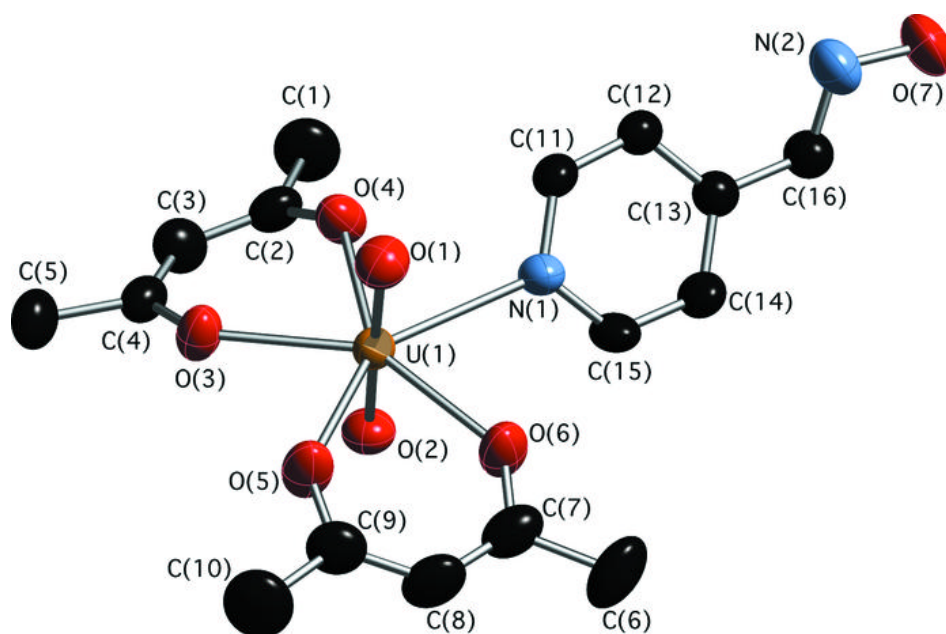


Fig. 2

