

Ethyl 4-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrrole-3-carboxylate

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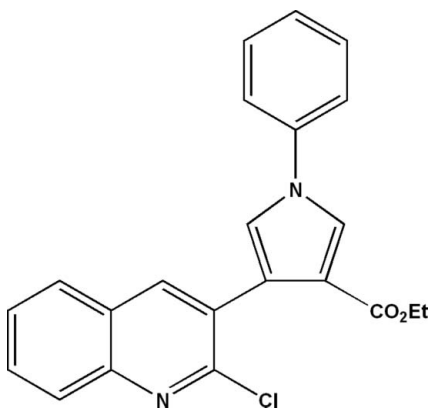
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.051; wR factor = 0.142; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.6.

In the molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$, the dihedral angles formed by the pyrrole ring with the quinoline and phenyl rings are 67.93 (8) and 28.40 (11)°, respectively. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked into dimers by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For general background, see: Corvo & Pereira (2002); Harrison *et al.* (2006); Wright *et al.* (2001); Sahu *et al.* (2002); Michael (1997); Rezig *et al.* (2000); Raj Amal *et al.* (2003); Witherup *et al.* (1995); Moussaoui *et al.* (2002). For related structures, see: Belfaitah *et al.* (2006); Bouraiou *et al.* (2008); For details of the synthesis, see: Menasra *et al.* (2005); Benzerka *et al.* (2008). For pyrroles as building blocks in naturally occurring and biologically active compounds such as heme, chlorophyll and vitamin B12, see: Bigg & Bonnaud (1994); Demir *et al.* (2005); Tsukamoto *et al.* (2001);



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$	$V = 3768.6$ (4) Å ³
$M_r = 376.83$	$Z = 8$
Monoclinic, $I2/a$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 20.2021$ (6) Å	$\mu = 0.22$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 8.0500$ (1) Å	$T = 296$ (2) K
$c = 24.0238$ (7) Å	$0.15 \times 0.06 \times 0.05$ mm
$\beta = 105.29$ (2)°	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	3315 independent reflections
Absorption correction: none	2343 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
9812 measured reflections	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.043$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	244 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.142$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.02$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29$ e Å ⁻³
3315 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.27$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C12}-\text{H12}\cdots\text{O1}^{\dagger}$	0.93	2.50	3.383 (3)	159
$\text{C15}-\text{H15}\cdots\text{O1}^{\dagger}$	0.93	2.45	3.275 (4)	148

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

Data collection: COLLECT (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: DENZO/SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: DENZO/SCALEPACK; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR2002 (Burla *et al.*, 2003); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg & Berndt, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

We are grateful to Professor Lahcène Ouahab (Organométalliques et matériaux moléculaire, Université de Rennes I, France) for data-collection facilities and to Professor Salah Rhouati (PHYSYNOR, Université Mentouri Constantine, Algérie) for his assistance. Thanks are due to MESRS (Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique) for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RZ2251).

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supplementary materials

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Ethyl 4-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxylate

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Comment

Heterocyclic compounds and particularly five and six membered ring compounds occupy a prominent place among various classes of organic compounds for their diverse biological activities. Among a wide variety of heterocycles that have been explored for developing pharmaceutically important molecules (Raj Amal *et al.*, 2003), quinolines have played an important role in medicine chemistry (Wright *et al.*, 2001; Sahu *et al.*, 2002). Some of them have received considerable attention due to their presence in numerous natural products along with their wide ranging application as drugs, pharmaceutical and agrochemicals (Michael, 1997). Pyrroles are an important class of heterocyclic compounds and are widely used in synthetic organic chemistry and material science (Corvo & Pereira, 2002; Harrison *et al.*, 2006). Pyrroles are often seen as building blocks in naturally occurring and biologically active compounds such as heme, chlorophyll and vitamin B12 (Demir *et al.*, 2005; Bigg & Bonnaud, 1994; Tsukamoto *et al.*, 2001). Syntheses of pyrroloquinolines derivatives were not particularly numerous in the literature before the initial report of the unique alkaloids (Witherup *et al.*, 1995). In a continuation of our program on the synthesis and biological evaluation of quinolines derivatives (Belfaitah *et al.*, 2006; Bouraiou *et al.*, 2008; Rezig *et al.*, 2000; Moussaoui *et al.*, 2002), we have elaborated an efficient route for the synthesis of 3-pyrrolylquinolines by dehydrogenation of 3-pyrrolidinyl quinolines using activated manganese dioxide in refluxing THF during 5 h (Menasra *et al.*, 2005; Benzerka *et al.* 2008). We report here the crystal structure of a new *N*-phenylpyrrole derivative bearing a quinoline ring at C-3 and an ester group at C-4.

The molecular structure and the atom-numbering scheme of the title compound are shown in Fig. 1. The quinoline ring system is essentially planar, the dihedral angle formed by the six-membered rings being only 0.64 (8)°. The dihedral angles between the pyrrole ring and the quinoline and phenyl rings are 67.93 (8) and 28.40 (11)°, respectively. The geometric parameters are in agreement with those of other structures possessing a quinolyl substituent previously reported in the literature (Belfaitah *et al.*, 2006; Bouraiou *et al.*, 2008). In the crystal structure (Fig. 2), molecules are linked into dimers by intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

Experimental

To a 0.1 *M* solution of ethyl 4-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1-phenylpyrrole -3-carboxylate (1.5 mmol) in dry THF (15 ml) 2.5 equivalents of activated MnO₂ were added. The mixture was refluxed for 2.5 h. The same amount of activated MnO₂ was then added, and the reflux was continued for an additional 2.5 h. After cooling, the mixture was diluted with THF, filtered through Celite and washed with THF (5x5 ml). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure, diluted with CH₂Cl₂ and washed with water (2x5 ml). The organic layers were separated and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using AcOEt/pentane (2:1 v/v) as eluent to afford the corresponding pure pyrrole derivative. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of the solvent.

Refinement

All H atoms were introduced in calculated positions and treated as riding, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl hydrogen atoms.

Figures

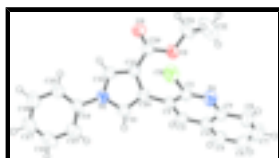


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with the atomic labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.



Fig. 2. Packing diagram of the title compound viewed along the *b* axis.

Ethyl 4-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3-carboxylate

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$

$M_r = 376.83$

Monoclinic, *I*2/a

Hall symbol: -I 2ya

$a = 20.2021$ (6) Å

$b = 8.0500$ (1) Å

$c = 24.0238$ (7) Å

$\beta = 105.29$ (2)°

$V = 3768.6$ (4) Å³

$Z = 8$

$F_{000} = 1568$

$D_x = 1.328$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 9812 reflections

$\theta = 5.1$ – 25.1 °

$\mu = 0.22$ mm⁻¹

$T = 296$ (2) K

Needle, white

$0.15 \times 0.06 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD
diffractometer

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 296$ (2) K

φ scans, and ω scans with κ offsets

Absorption correction: none

9812 measured reflections

3315 independent reflections

2343 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.043$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.1$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 5.1$ °

$h = -23 \rightarrow 24$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -28 \rightarrow 28$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.142$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.103P)^2 + 0.3358P]$
$S = 1.02$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3315 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
244 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction coefficient: ?

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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.12476 (3)	0.20796 (10)	0.35827 (3)	0.0669 (3)
O1	0.19940 (10)	-0.3023 (3)	0.31308 (8)	0.0722 (6)
C13	0.12321 (12)	-0.1022 (3)	0.25970 (10)	0.0454 (6)
N2	0.10945 (10)	0.0124 (3)	0.17336 (8)	0.0480 (5)
N1	0.00661 (12)	0.1516 (3)	0.37746 (9)	0.0607 (6)
C3	-0.04742 (13)	-0.0147 (3)	0.27328 (11)	0.0515 (6)
H3	-0.0658	-0.0671	0.2381	0.062*
O2	0.11506 (10)	-0.2065 (3)	0.34790 (8)	0.0696 (6)
C20	0.15071 (12)	-0.2127 (3)	0.30819 (10)	0.0489 (6)
C12	0.14907 (12)	-0.0931 (3)	0.21243 (10)	0.0483 (6)
H12	0.1874	-0.1498	0.2079	0.058*
C1	0.04143 (13)	0.1247 (3)	0.34028 (10)	0.0509 (6)
C14	0.12066 (13)	0.0599 (3)	0.11921 (10)	0.0507 (6)
C10	0.06434 (12)	0.0057 (3)	0.24895 (10)	0.0445 (5)
C11	0.05718 (12)	0.0714 (3)	0.19565 (10)	0.0490 (6)
H11	0.0227	0.1444	0.1770	0.059*
C2	0.01905 (12)	0.0392 (3)	0.28691 (10)	0.0455 (6)
C4	-0.08852 (13)	0.0083 (3)	0.31192 (12)	0.0555 (7)

supplementary materials

C9	-0.05921 (14)	0.0900 (4)	0.36430 (12)	0.0601 (7)
C5	-0.15703 (14)	-0.0503 (4)	0.30059 (15)	0.0705 (8)
H5	-0.1772	-0.1042	0.2660	0.085*
C16	0.19620 (18)	0.1089 (5)	0.05969 (13)	0.0772 (9)
H16	0.2402	0.1075	0.0546	0.093*
C15	0.18577 (15)	0.0595 (4)	0.11161 (12)	0.0635 (7)
H15	0.2228	0.0258	0.1415	0.076*
C7	-0.1635 (2)	0.0529 (5)	0.39232 (18)	0.0898 (11)
H7	-0.1889	0.0675	0.4190	0.108*
C6	-0.19327 (17)	-0.0274 (4)	0.34045 (18)	0.0827 (10)
H6	-0.2382	-0.0658	0.3330	0.099*
C8	-0.09838 (17)	0.1100 (5)	0.40466 (15)	0.0802 (10)
H8	-0.0793	0.1626	0.4397	0.096*
C19	0.06632 (17)	0.1077 (5)	0.07449 (12)	0.0823 (10)
H19	0.0219	0.1053	0.0788	0.099*
C17	0.14196 (19)	0.1601 (5)	0.01550 (13)	0.0817 (10)
H17	0.1492	0.1950	-0.0193	0.098*
C21	0.1396 (2)	-0.3041 (5)	0.39981 (13)	0.0838 (10)
H21A	0.1874	-0.3336	0.4046	0.101*
H21B	0.1132	-0.4057	0.3970	0.101*
C18	0.07782 (19)	0.1593 (6)	0.02294 (13)	0.0936 (12)
H18	0.0410	0.1940	-0.0070	0.112*
C22	0.1328 (3)	-0.2075 (6)	0.44902 (17)	0.141 (2)
H22A	0.1489	-0.2719	0.4836	0.211*
H22B	0.0855	-0.1791	0.4441	0.211*
H22C	0.1596	-0.1078	0.4519	0.211*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0655 (4)	0.0788 (5)	0.0550 (4)	-0.0096 (4)	0.0136 (3)	-0.0156 (3)
O1	0.0693 (12)	0.0869 (15)	0.0660 (12)	0.0322 (12)	0.0276 (10)	0.0229 (11)
C13	0.0496 (12)	0.0459 (14)	0.0408 (12)	0.0020 (11)	0.0120 (10)	-0.0005 (10)
N2	0.0535 (11)	0.0519 (12)	0.0399 (10)	0.0034 (10)	0.0144 (9)	0.0006 (9)
N1	0.0674 (14)	0.0676 (15)	0.0516 (12)	0.0092 (12)	0.0239 (11)	-0.0019 (11)
C3	0.0547 (14)	0.0473 (15)	0.0517 (14)	0.0051 (11)	0.0127 (11)	0.0025 (11)
O2	0.0821 (13)	0.0810 (14)	0.0542 (11)	0.0318 (11)	0.0330 (10)	0.0230 (10)
C20	0.0540 (14)	0.0486 (14)	0.0461 (13)	0.0043 (12)	0.0170 (11)	0.0016 (11)
C12	0.0521 (13)	0.0487 (15)	0.0456 (13)	0.0050 (11)	0.0154 (11)	0.0002 (11)
C1	0.0578 (14)	0.0514 (15)	0.0443 (13)	0.0036 (12)	0.0153 (11)	-0.0017 (11)
C14	0.0635 (15)	0.0514 (15)	0.0379 (12)	0.0035 (12)	0.0143 (11)	0.0013 (11)
C10	0.0483 (12)	0.0434 (13)	0.0413 (12)	0.0015 (11)	0.0112 (10)	-0.0039 (10)
C11	0.0502 (13)	0.0497 (14)	0.0466 (13)	0.0060 (11)	0.0116 (10)	-0.0004 (11)
C2	0.0512 (13)	0.0424 (14)	0.0428 (13)	0.0056 (10)	0.0124 (10)	0.0010 (10)
C4	0.0578 (15)	0.0498 (15)	0.0622 (16)	0.0104 (12)	0.0219 (12)	0.0127 (13)
C9	0.0659 (16)	0.0611 (18)	0.0589 (16)	0.0149 (14)	0.0262 (13)	0.0082 (13)
C5	0.0592 (16)	0.0652 (19)	0.091 (2)	0.0067 (14)	0.0263 (16)	0.0113 (16)
C16	0.088 (2)	0.093 (2)	0.0613 (18)	0.0162 (19)	0.0381 (16)	0.0154 (17)

C15	0.0694 (17)	0.0738 (19)	0.0515 (15)	0.0134 (15)	0.0235 (13)	0.0112 (14)
C7	0.089 (2)	0.103 (3)	0.095 (3)	0.020 (2)	0.054 (2)	0.016 (2)
C6	0.0617 (17)	0.078 (2)	0.117 (3)	0.0093 (17)	0.0390 (19)	0.025 (2)
C8	0.083 (2)	0.094 (3)	0.078 (2)	0.0131 (19)	0.0467 (18)	0.0042 (18)
C19	0.0695 (18)	0.125 (3)	0.0500 (16)	0.014 (2)	0.0121 (14)	0.0124 (18)
C17	0.110 (3)	0.094 (3)	0.0478 (16)	0.016 (2)	0.0330 (17)	0.0147 (16)
C21	0.113 (3)	0.089 (2)	0.0569 (18)	0.034 (2)	0.0361 (17)	0.0305 (17)
C18	0.092 (2)	0.138 (4)	0.0473 (17)	0.025 (2)	0.0121 (16)	0.0218 (19)
C22	0.245 (6)	0.113 (4)	0.061 (2)	0.023 (4)	0.035 (3)	0.017 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C11—C1	1.757 (3)	C9—C8	1.413 (4)
O1—C20	1.200 (3)	C5—C6	1.362 (4)
C13—C12	1.371 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
C13—C10	1.440 (3)	C16—C17	1.373 (5)
C13—C20	1.454 (3)	C16—C15	1.377 (4)
N2—C12	1.359 (3)	C16—H16	0.9300
N2—C11	1.388 (3)	C15—H15	0.9300
N2—C14	1.430 (3)	C7—C8	1.350 (5)
N1—C1	1.293 (3)	C7—C6	1.392 (5)
N1—C9	1.376 (4)	C7—H7	0.9300
C3—C2	1.366 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
C3—C4	1.411 (3)	C8—H8	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C19—C18	1.383 (4)
O2—C20	1.339 (3)	C19—H19	0.9300
O2—C21	1.446 (3)	C17—C18	1.354 (5)
C12—H12	0.9300	C17—H17	0.9300
C1—C2	1.420 (3)	C21—C22	1.451 (5)
C14—C19	1.373 (4)	C21—H21A	0.9700
C14—C15	1.375 (4)	C21—H21B	0.9700
C10—C11	1.357 (3)	C18—H18	0.9300
C10—C2	1.477 (3)	C22—H22A	0.9600
C11—H11	0.9300	C22—H22B	0.9600
C4—C9	1.405 (4)	C22—H22C	0.9600
C4—C5	1.419 (4)		
C12—C13—C10	107.2 (2)	C6—C5—H5	120.1
C12—C13—C20	123.2 (2)	C4—C5—H5	120.1
C10—C13—C20	129.5 (2)	C17—C16—C15	120.4 (3)
C12—N2—C11	108.49 (19)	C17—C16—H16	119.8
C12—N2—C14	126.1 (2)	C15—C16—H16	119.8
C11—N2—C14	125.3 (2)	C14—C15—C16	120.0 (3)
C1—N1—C9	116.8 (2)	C14—C15—H15	120.0
C2—C3—C4	120.8 (2)	C16—C15—H15	120.0
C2—C3—H3	119.6	C8—C7—C6	121.4 (3)
C4—C3—H3	119.6	C8—C7—H7	119.3
C20—O2—C21	117.9 (2)	C6—C7—H7	119.3
O1—C20—O2	122.2 (2)	C5—C6—C7	120.4 (3)
O1—C20—C13	125.2 (2)	C5—C6—H6	119.8

supplementary materials

O2—C20—C13	112.6 (2)	C7—C6—H6	119.8
N2—C12—C13	108.8 (2)	C7—C8—C9	120.0 (4)
N2—C12—H12	125.6	C7—C8—H8	120.0
C13—C12—H12	125.6	C9—C8—H8	120.0
N1—C1—C2	127.1 (2)	C14—C19—C18	119.8 (3)
N1—C1—C11	115.3 (2)	C14—C19—H19	120.1
C2—C1—C11	117.60 (18)	C18—C19—H19	120.1
C19—C14—C15	119.5 (2)	C18—C17—C16	119.5 (3)
C19—C14—N2	120.1 (2)	C18—C17—H17	120.2
C15—C14—N2	120.4 (2)	C16—C17—H17	120.2
C11—C10—C13	106.4 (2)	O2—C21—C22	109.1 (3)
C11—C10—C2	125.6 (2)	O2—C21—H21A	109.9
C13—C10—C2	128.0 (2)	C22—C21—H21A	109.9
C10—C11—N2	109.1 (2)	O2—C21—H21B	109.9
C10—C11—H11	125.4	C22—C21—H21B	109.9
N2—C11—H11	125.4	H21A—C21—H21B	108.3
C3—C2—C1	115.4 (2)	C17—C18—C19	120.8 (3)
C3—C2—C10	121.6 (2)	C17—C18—H18	119.6
C1—C2—C10	123.0 (2)	C19—C18—H18	119.6
C9—C4—C3	117.9 (2)	C21—C22—H22A	109.5
C9—C4—C5	119.1 (3)	C21—C22—H22B	109.5
C3—C4—C5	122.9 (3)	H22A—C22—H22B	109.5
N1—C9—C4	121.9 (2)	C21—C22—H22C	109.5
N1—C9—C8	118.9 (3)	H22A—C22—H22C	109.5
C4—C9—C8	119.2 (3)	H22B—C22—H22C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	119.9 (3)		
C21—O2—C20—O1	4.1 (4)	C11—C1—C2—C10	5.3 (3)
C21—O2—C20—C13	-176.6 (3)	C11—C10—C2—C3	67.9 (4)
C12—C13—C20—O1	2.5 (4)	C13—C10—C2—C3	-111.1 (3)
C10—C13—C20—O1	178.0 (3)	C11—C10—C2—C1	-113.8 (3)
C12—C13—C20—O2	-176.7 (2)	C13—C10—C2—C1	67.2 (4)
C10—C13—C20—O2	-1.3 (4)	C2—C3—C4—C9	0.8 (4)
C11—N2—C12—C13	-0.3 (3)	C2—C3—C4—C5	-177.9 (3)
C14—N2—C12—C13	177.7 (2)	C1—N1—C9—C4	-2.8 (4)
C10—C13—C12—N2	-0.5 (3)	C1—N1—C9—C8	177.4 (3)
C20—C13—C12—N2	175.8 (2)	C3—C4—C9—N1	2.2 (4)
C9—N1—C1—C2	0.4 (4)	C5—C4—C9—N1	-179.1 (3)
C9—N1—C1—C11	179.1 (2)	C3—C4—C9—C8	-178.0 (3)
C12—N2—C14—C19	153.2 (3)	C5—C4—C9—C8	0.7 (4)
C11—N2—C14—C19	-29.2 (4)	C9—C4—C5—C6	-0.3 (4)
C12—N2—C14—C15	-27.3 (4)	C3—C4—C5—C6	178.4 (3)
C11—N2—C14—C15	150.3 (3)	C19—C14—C15—C16	0.9 (5)
C12—C13—C10—C11	1.1 (3)	N2—C14—C15—C16	-178.6 (3)
C20—C13—C10—C11	-174.9 (2)	C17—C16—C15—C14	0.5 (5)
C12—C13—C10—C2	-179.8 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.1 (5)
C20—C13—C10—C2	4.2 (4)	C8—C7—C6—C5	0.0 (6)
C13—C10—C11—N2	-1.2 (3)	C6—C7—C8—C9	0.5 (6)
C2—C10—C11—N2	179.6 (2)	N1—C9—C8—C7	179.0 (3)
C12—N2—C11—C10	1.0 (3)	C4—C9—C8—C7	-0.9 (5)

C14—N2—C11—C10	-177.0 (2)	C15—C14—C19—C18	-1.9 (5)
C4—C3—C2—C1	-2.9 (4)	N2—C14—C19—C18	177.6 (3)
C4—C3—C2—C10	175.5 (2)	C15—C16—C17—C18	-1.0 (6)
N1—C1—C2—C3	2.4 (4)	C20—O2—C21—C22	139.1 (4)
Cl1—C1—C2—C3	-176.30 (19)	C16—C17—C18—C19	0.0 (6)
N1—C1—C2—C10	-176.0 (3)	C14—C19—C18—C17	1.5 (6)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
C12—H12...O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.50	3.383 (3)	159
C15—H15...O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.45	3.275 (4)	148

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

Fig. 1

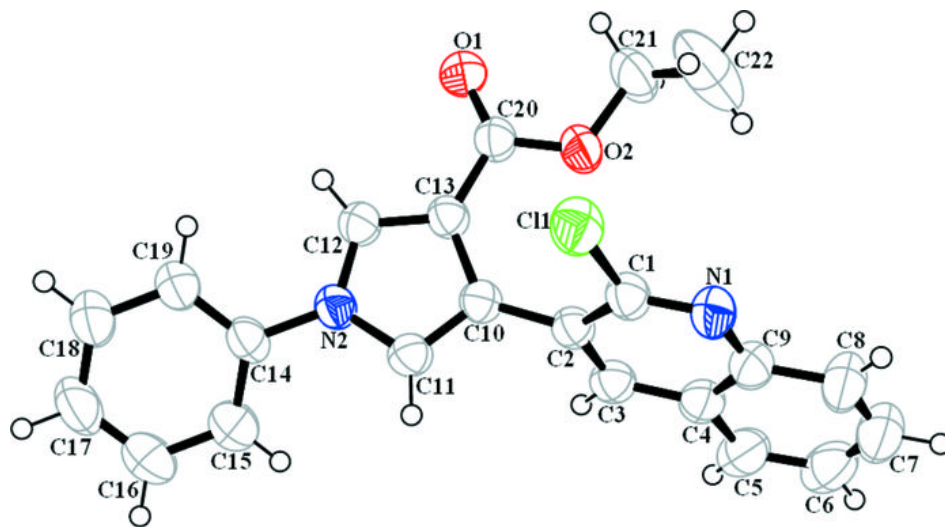


Fig. 2

