

## 2-Methyl-3-(5-methyl-2-thienyl)-5-phenylperhydropyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6-dione

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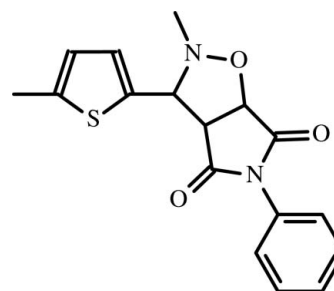
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.037;  $wR$  factor = 0.098; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.3.

In the molecule of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$ , the phenyl ring is oriented with respect to the thiophene and succinimide rings at dihedral angles of  $88.08$  (3) and  $57.81$  (3)°, respectively; the dihedral angle between the thiophene and succinimide rings is  $35.69$  (3)°. The isoxazole ring adopts an envelope conformation with the N atom at the flap position. In the crystal structure, intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds link the molecules into infinite chains along the  $b$  axis. Weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions may further stabilize the structure.

### Related literature

For nitrones as versatile synthetic intermediates in organic synthesis, see: Black *et al.* (1975); Banerji & Sahu (1986); Torsell (1988); Banerji & Basu (1992). For nitrones as a convenient class of compounds for the syntheses of ultimate carcinogens, see: Mallesha, Ravikumar, Mantelingu *et al.* (2001); Mallesha, Ravikumar & Rangappa (2001). For the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of nitrones with alkenes in the preparation of isoxazolidines, see: Tufariello (1984). For isoxazolidines in the synthesis of  $\beta$ -lactams, see: Padwa *et al.* (1981, 1984). For the use of  $\beta$ -lactams to treat bacterial infections, see: Ochiai *et al.* (1967); as natural products, see: Baldwin & Aube (1987); as versatile synthetic intermediates, see: Padwa (1984). For the preparation of *C*-(5-Methyl-2-thienyl)-*N*-methylnitron used in the synthesis, see: Heaney *et al.* (2001). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$   
 $M_r = 328.38$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 12.6558$  (5) Å  
 $b = 8.5738$  (3) Å  
 $c = 19.3824$  (8) Å  
 $\beta = 128.654$  (3)°

$V = 1642.42$  (13) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.21$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
 $0.73 \times 0.52 \times 0.26$  mm

#### Data collection

STOE IPDS 2 diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: integration (*X-RED32*; Stoe & Cie, 2002)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.685$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.946$

19464 measured reflections  
 3401 independent reflections  
 2872 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.098$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 3401 reflections  
 222 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.19$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C8}-\text{H18}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.94 (2)	2.41 (2)	3.103 (2)	130
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.99	3.83 (2)	152 (1)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ ; (ii)  $x, y - 1, z$ . Cg1 is the centroid of the S1/C13-C16 ring.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HK2634).

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**supplementary materials**

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## 2-Methyl-3-(5-methyl-2-thienyl)-5-phenylperhydropyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6-dione

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### Comment

1,3-Dipolar cycloaddition reaction of nitrones to olefins is of synthetic interest. In the present work, isoxazolidines have been synthesized in high yield *via* intermolecular cycloaddition of *N*-arylnitron with monosubstituted olefins and are employed for biological evaluation. Nitrones are versatile synthetic intermediates in organic synthesis (Black *et al.*, 1975; Banerji & Sahu, 1986; Torsell, 1988; Banerji & Basu, 1992). Recently, they reported that nitrones are a convenient class of compounds for the syntheses of ultimate carcinogens (Mallesha, Ravikumar, Mantelingu *et al.*, 2001); Mallesha, Ravikumar & Rangappa, 2001), which are biologically interesting molecules. The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of nitrones with alkenes is an important method for preparing isoxazolidines in a regioselective and stereoselective manner (Tufariello, 1984). These isoxazolidines are used in the syntheses of  $\beta$ -lactams (Padwa *et al.*, 1981; Padwa *et al.*, 1984) which are of value in the treatment of bacterial infections (Ochiai *et al.*, 1967), occur as natural products (Baldwin & Aube, 1987), serve as versatile synthetic intermediates (Padwa, 1984), and are biologically interesting compounds (Ochiai *et al.*, 1967). In view of the interest shown in these compounds, we report herein the crystal structure of the title compound.

In the molecule of the title compound (Fig. 1), the bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are within normal ranges. Rings A (C1-C6), B (N1/C7-C10) and D (S1/C13-C16) are, of course, planar, and they are oriented at dihedral angles of A/B = 57.81 (3), A/D = 88.08 (3) and B/D = 35.69 (3)°. Ring C (O3/N2/C8/C9/C11) adopts envelope conformation with N2 atom displaced by 0.736 (3) Å from the plane of the other ring atoms.

In the crystal structure, intermolecular C-H...O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link the molecules (Fig. 2) into infinite chains along the *b*-axis, in which they may be effective in the stabilization of the structure. The weak C—H... $\pi$  interaction (Table 1) may further stabilize the structure.

### Experimental

C-(5-Methyl-2-thienyl)-*N*-methylnitron was prepared from 5-methylthiophene-2-carbaldehyde, *N*-methyl-hydroxylamine hydrochloride and sodium carbonate in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (Scheme 2) according to the literature method (Heaney *et al.*, 2001). For the preparation of the title compound, C-(5-methyl-2-thienyl)-*N*-methylnitron (471 mg, 3 mmol) and *N*-phenylmaleimide (570 mg, 3.3 mmol) were dissolved in benzene (50 ml). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 12 h, and monitored by TLC (Scheme 2). After evaporation of the solvent, the reaction mixture was separated by column chromatography, using mixtures of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (1:2) as the eluant. The *trans*-isomer, was recrystallized from CHCl<sub>3</sub>/*n*-hexane (1:3) in 2 d (m.p. 425-428 K).

### Refinement

Atoms H18, H19 and H20 were located in difference synthesis and refined isotropically [C-H = 0.941 (16)-0.974 (17) Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 0.049 (4)$ -0.061 (5) Å<sup>2</sup>]. Remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C-H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å for

# supplementary materials

aromatic and methyl H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ , where  $x = 1.5$  for methyl H and  $x = 1.2$  for aromatic H atoms.

## Figures

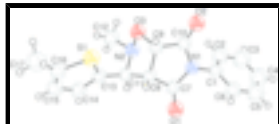


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title molecule, with the atom-numbering scheme.



Fig. 2. A partial packing diagram of the title compound [symmetry code: (i)  $1-x, y+1/2, z$ ]. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

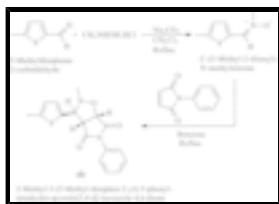


Fig. 3. The formation of the title compound.

## 2-Methyl-3-(5-methyl-2-thienyl)-5-phenylperhydropyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazole-4,6-dione

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}$

$M_r = 328.38$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

$a = 12.6558$  (5) Å

$b = 8.5738$  (3) Å

$c = 19.3824$  (8) Å

$\beta = 128.654$  (3)°

$V = 1642.42$  (13) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 688$

$D_x = 1.328$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 19464 reflections

$\theta = 1.6$ – $28.0$ °

$\mu = 0.21$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 296$  K

Prism, colorless

$0.73 \times 0.52 \times 0.26$  mm

### Data collection

STOE IPDS 2  
diffractometer

Monochromator: plane graphite

Detector resolution: 6.67 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 296$  K

$\omega$ -scan rotation method

Absorption correction: integration  
(X-RED32; Stoe & Cie, 2002)

3401 independent reflections

2872 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.5$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1$ °

$h = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$T_{\min} = 0.685$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.946$   
19464 measured reflections

$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -24 \rightarrow 24$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.098$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0494P)^2 + 0.2689P]$
$S = 1.05$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3401 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
222 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.19 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.31342 (4)	0.24446 (5)	0.79541 (3)	0.06492 (15)
O1	0.18469 (12)	0.56188 (13)	0.50732 (7)	0.0639 (3)
O2	0.42647 (11)	0.86900 (14)	0.75274 (7)	0.0629 (3)
O3	0.28425 (11)	0.60569 (12)	0.76942 (7)	0.0549 (3)
N1	0.30675 (12)	0.74300 (13)	0.61858 (8)	0.0479 (3)
N2	0.14465 (13)	0.58932 (14)	0.68562 (9)	0.0527 (3)
C1	0.29019 (15)	0.87293 (17)	0.56598 (9)	0.0509 (3)
C2	0.2287 (2)	1.0061 (2)	0.56436 (13)	0.0712 (5)
H2	0.1985	1.0126	0.5974	0.085*
C3	0.2120 (3)	1.1305 (2)	0.51308 (15)	0.0896 (7)
H3	0.1707	1.2213	0.5119	0.108*
C4	0.2556 (3)	1.1214 (3)	0.46425 (15)	0.0889 (6)
H4	0.2436	1.2055	0.4297	0.107*
C5	0.3173 (2)	0.9880 (3)	0.46614 (13)	0.0814 (6)
H5	0.3473	0.9821	0.4330	0.098*

## supplementary materials

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C6	0.33513 (17)	0.8621 (2)	0.51722 (11)	0.0628 (4)
H6	0.3768	0.7715	0.5186	0.075*
C7	0.25037 (14)	0.59615 (17)	0.58428 (9)	0.0473 (3)
C8	0.28380 (14)	0.49173 (17)	0.65825 (9)	0.0460 (3)
H18	0.3330 (16)	0.4050 (19)	0.6624 (10)	0.053 (4)*
C9	0.36272 (14)	0.59533 (18)	0.74030 (9)	0.0490 (3)
H20	0.4521 (18)	0.5567 (19)	0.7893 (11)	0.061 (5)*
C10	0.37259 (13)	0.75292 (18)	0.70902 (9)	0.0487 (3)
C11	0.15792 (14)	0.44699 (17)	0.64828 (9)	0.0472 (3)
H19	0.0810 (16)	0.4439 (17)	0.5872 (10)	0.049 (4)*
C12	0.05862 (19)	0.5727 (2)	0.71120 (13)	0.0675 (5)
H12A	0.0615	0.6671	0.7390	0.101*
H12B	0.0905	0.4873	0.7518	0.101*
H12C	-0.0328	0.5527	0.6596	0.101*
C13	0.17079 (14)	0.29515 (17)	0.69109 (9)	0.0490 (3)
C14	0.07838 (16)	0.17956 (19)	0.65756 (11)	0.0585 (4)
H14	-0.0060	0.1843	0.6020	0.070*
C15	0.12214 (19)	0.0503 (2)	0.71510 (13)	0.0654 (4)
H15	0.0695	-0.0383	0.7005	0.079*
C16	0.2461 (2)	0.06732 (18)	0.79239 (11)	0.0611 (4)
C17	0.3246 (3)	-0.0399 (2)	0.87043 (13)	0.0863 (6)
H17A	0.3342	0.0069	0.9191	0.104*
H17B	0.4125	-0.0580	0.8868	0.104*
H17C	0.2774	-0.1372	0.8554	0.104*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.0661 (3)	0.0518 (2)	0.0513 (2)	-0.00077 (18)	0.0242 (2)	0.00449 (17)
O1	0.0760 (7)	0.0603 (7)	0.0466 (6)	-0.0122 (5)	0.0340 (6)	-0.0086 (5)
O2	0.0621 (6)	0.0689 (7)	0.0590 (6)	-0.0249 (5)	0.0385 (5)	-0.0200 (5)
O3	0.0620 (6)	0.0565 (6)	0.0547 (6)	-0.0088 (5)	0.0406 (5)	-0.0077 (5)
N1	0.0488 (6)	0.0494 (6)	0.0469 (6)	-0.0058 (5)	0.0306 (5)	-0.0050 (5)
N2	0.0511 (7)	0.0495 (7)	0.0634 (7)	0.0039 (5)	0.0386 (6)	0.0026 (6)
C1	0.0514 (8)	0.0511 (8)	0.0498 (8)	-0.0087 (6)	0.0314 (7)	-0.0057 (6)
C2	0.0973 (13)	0.0549 (9)	0.0763 (11)	0.0028 (9)	0.0615 (11)	-0.0019 (8)
C3	0.1285 (19)	0.0525 (10)	0.0891 (14)	0.0070 (11)	0.0685 (14)	0.0019 (10)
C4	0.1185 (18)	0.0681 (12)	0.0788 (13)	-0.0123 (12)	0.0610 (13)	0.0090 (10)
C5	0.0878 (13)	0.0980 (15)	0.0694 (11)	-0.0068 (12)	0.0544 (11)	0.0105 (11)
C6	0.0620 (9)	0.0733 (11)	0.0584 (9)	0.0005 (8)	0.0401 (8)	0.0018 (8)
C7	0.0444 (7)	0.0486 (7)	0.0483 (7)	-0.0017 (6)	0.0286 (6)	-0.0046 (6)
C8	0.0421 (7)	0.0459 (7)	0.0460 (7)	0.0033 (6)	0.0257 (6)	-0.0006 (6)
C9	0.0412 (7)	0.0571 (8)	0.0433 (7)	0.0011 (6)	0.0237 (6)	-0.0017 (6)
C10	0.0391 (6)	0.0587 (8)	0.0482 (7)	-0.0080 (6)	0.0273 (6)	-0.0084 (6)
C11	0.0422 (7)	0.0481 (7)	0.0449 (7)	0.0011 (6)	0.0242 (6)	0.0014 (6)
C12	0.0724 (11)	0.0608 (10)	0.0930 (13)	0.0054 (8)	0.0633 (11)	0.0042 (9)
C13	0.0488 (7)	0.0464 (7)	0.0502 (8)	0.0001 (6)	0.0301 (6)	-0.0006 (6)
C14	0.0538 (8)	0.0563 (9)	0.0629 (9)	-0.0062 (7)	0.0352 (7)	-0.0017 (7)

C15	0.0780 (11)	0.0516 (9)	0.0828 (12)	-0.0090 (8)	0.0581 (10)	-0.0012 (8)
C16	0.0862 (12)	0.0480 (8)	0.0642 (10)	0.0071 (8)	0.0542 (10)	0.0048 (7)
C17	0.1304 (19)	0.0610 (11)	0.0754 (12)	0.0163 (11)	0.0682 (13)	0.0158 (9)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C1—C2	1.371 (2)	C10—O2	1.2049 (18)
C1—C6	1.377 (2)	C10—N1	1.3963 (18)
C1—N1	1.4345 (18)	C11—N2	1.4809 (19)
C2—C3	1.381 (3)	C11—C13	1.497 (2)
C2—H2	0.9300	C11—H19	0.954 (15)
C3—C4	1.363 (3)	C12—N2	1.458 (2)
C3—H3	0.9300	C12—H12A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.372 (3)	C12—H12B	0.9600
C4—H4	0.9300	C12—H12C	0.9600
C5—C6	1.385 (3)	C13—C14	1.350 (2)
C5—H5	0.9300	C13—S1	1.7252 (15)
C6—H6	0.9300	C14—C15	1.417 (2)
C7—O1	1.2056 (17)	C14—H14	0.9300
C7—N1	1.3942 (18)	C15—C16	1.338 (3)
C7—C8	1.509 (2)	C15—H15	0.9300
C8—C9	1.5269 (19)	C16—C17	1.497 (2)
C8—C11	1.529 (2)	C16—S1	1.7243 (17)
C8—H18	0.941 (16)	C17—H17A	0.9600
C9—O3	1.4188 (18)	C17—H17B	0.9600
C9—C10	1.518 (2)	C17—H17C	0.9600
C9—H20	0.974 (17)	N2—O3	1.4813 (16)
C2—C1—C6	120.81 (16)	N2—C11—C8	99.14 (11)
C2—C1—N1	119.46 (14)	C13—C11—C8	113.83 (12)
C6—C1—N1	119.72 (14)	N2—C11—H19	106.8 (9)
C1—C2—C3	119.26 (18)	C13—C11—H19	109.7 (9)
C1—C2—H2	120.4	C8—C11—H19	109.8 (9)
C3—C2—H2	120.4	N2—C12—H12A	109.5
C4—C3—C2	120.6 (2)	N2—C12—H12B	109.5
C4—C3—H3	119.7	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C2—C3—H3	119.7	N2—C12—H12C	109.5
C3—C4—C5	119.98 (19)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
C3—C4—H4	120.0	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5
C5—C4—H4	120.0	C14—C13—C11	127.58 (14)
C4—C5—C6	120.29 (19)	C14—C13—S1	109.68 (12)
C4—C5—H5	119.9	C11—C13—S1	122.73 (11)
C6—C5—H5	119.9	C13—C14—C15	113.59 (15)
C1—C6—C5	119.05 (17)	C13—C14—H14	123.2
C1—C6—H6	120.5	C15—C14—H14	123.2
C5—C6—H6	120.5	C16—C15—C14	113.85 (15)
O1—C7—N1	124.20 (14)	C16—C15—H15	123.1
O1—C7—C8	126.75 (13)	C14—C15—H15	123.1
N1—C7—C8	109.05 (11)	C15—C16—C17	129.64 (18)
C7—C8—C9	104.90 (12)	C15—C16—S1	110.06 (12)



## supplementary materials

C7—C8—C11	112.15 (11)	C17—C16—S1	120.29 (16)
C9—C8—C11	103.27 (11)	C16—C17—H17A	109.5
C7—C8—H18	109.1 (10)	C16—C17—H17B	109.5
C9—C8—H18	113.8 (10)	H17A—C17—H17B	109.5
C11—C8—H18	113.2 (10)	C16—C17—H17C	109.5
O3—C9—C10	110.85 (12)	H17A—C17—H17C	109.5
O3—C9—C8	106.60 (11)	H17B—C17—H17C	109.5
C10—C9—C8	105.39 (11)	C7—N1—C10	112.34 (12)
O3—C9—H20	108.0 (10)	C7—N1—C1	123.94 (12)
C10—C9—H20	110.9 (10)	C10—N1—C1	123.56 (12)
C8—C9—H20	115.0 (10)	C12—N2—C11	114.98 (12)
O2—C10—N1	124.40 (14)	C12—N2—O3	105.60 (12)
O2—C10—C9	127.31 (13)	C11—N2—O3	101.08 (10)
N1—C10—C9	108.29 (12)	C9—O3—N2	102.11 (10)
N2—C11—C13	116.88 (12)	C16—S1—C13	92.81 (8)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.0 (3)	S1—C13—C14—C15	-0.39 (18)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-179.52 (17)	C13—C14—C15—C16	0.8 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.2 (3)	C14—C15—C16—C17	177.85 (17)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.3 (4)	C14—C15—C16—S1	-0.8 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.3 (3)	O1—C7—N1—C10	177.30 (14)
C2—C1—C6—C5	0.0 (3)	C8—C7—N1—C10	-2.03 (16)
N1—C1—C6—C5	179.42 (15)	O1—C7—N1—C1	1.9 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.1 (3)	C8—C7—N1—C1	-177.45 (12)
O1—C7—C8—C9	-177.41 (15)	O2—C10—N1—C7	-178.38 (14)
N1—C7—C8—C9	1.90 (15)	C9—C10—N1—C7	1.26 (15)
O1—C7—C8—C11	-66.0 (2)	O2—C10—N1—C1	-2.9 (2)
N1—C7—C8—C11	113.29 (13)	C9—C10—N1—C1	176.71 (12)
C7—C8—C9—O3	116.74 (12)	C2—C1—N1—C7	119.20 (17)
C11—C8—C9—O3	-0.88 (14)	C6—C1—N1—C7	-60.3 (2)
C7—C8—C9—C10	-1.12 (14)	C2—C1—N1—C10	-55.7 (2)
C11—C8—C9—C10	-118.74 (12)	C6—C1—N1—C10	124.80 (16)
O3—C9—C10—O2	64.68 (19)	C13—C11—N2—C12	-40.09 (18)
C8—C9—C10—O2	179.63 (14)	C8—C11—N2—C12	-162.79 (13)
O3—C9—C10—N1	-114.96 (12)	C13—C11—N2—O3	73.09 (14)
C8—C9—C10—N1	0.00 (15)	C8—C11—N2—O3	-49.61 (12)
C7—C8—C11—N2	-81.54 (13)	C10—C9—O3—N2	84.42 (12)
C9—C8—C11—N2	30.87 (13)	C8—C9—O3—N2	-29.78 (13)
C7—C8—C11—C13	153.59 (12)	C12—N2—O3—C9	170.81 (12)
C9—C8—C11—C13	-93.99 (14)	C11—N2—O3—C9	50.71 (12)
N2—C11—C13—C14	109.49 (18)	C15—C16—S1—C13	0.48 (14)
C8—C11—C13—C14	-135.77 (16)	C17—C16—S1—C13	-178.30 (15)
N2—C11—C13—S1	-70.16 (16)	C14—C13—S1—C16	-0.04 (13)
C8—C11—C13—S1	44.58 (17)	C11—C13—S1—C16	179.67 (13)
C11—C13—C14—C15	179.92 (15)		

### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C8-H18\cdots O2^i$	0.94 (2)	2.41 (2)	3.103 (2)	130.0

C2—H2 $\cdots$ Cg1<sup>ii</sup> 0.93 2.99 3.83 (2) 152 (1)  
 Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$ ; (ii)  $x, y-1, z$ .

Fig. 1

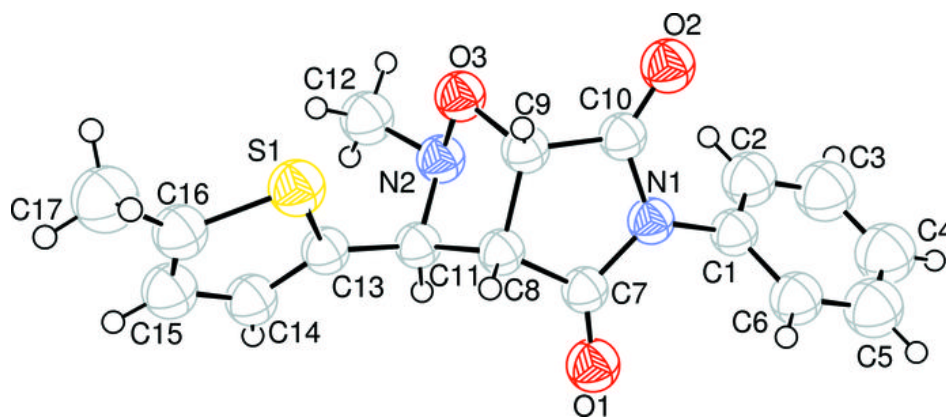


Fig. 2

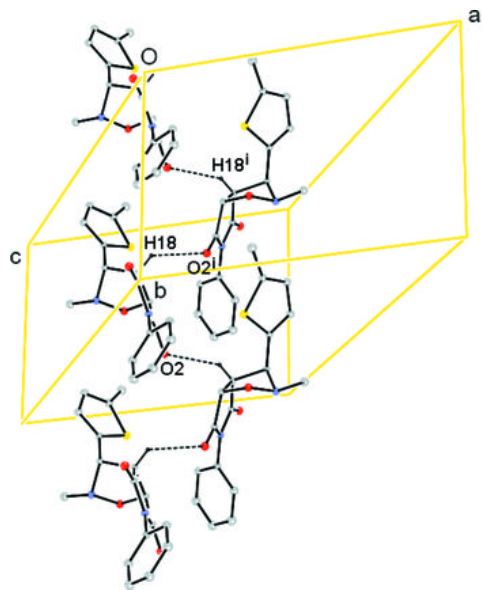


Fig. 3

