

2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole–
decanedioic acid (2/1)

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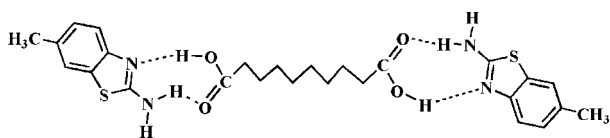
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.039; wR factor = 0.109; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.1.

Co-crystallization of 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole with decanedioic acid under hydrothermal conditions afforded the title 2:1 co-crystal, $2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$. The decanedioic acid molecule is located on an inversion centre. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds connect the components into a two-dimensional wave-like layer structure extending parallel to (100).

Related literature

For molecular self-assembly and crystal engineering, see: Sun & Cui (2008); Hunter (1993); Yang *et al.* (2005). For the solid structures and properties of metal complexes of amino-benzothiazole and its derivatives, see: Lynch *et al.* (1998, 1999); Sun & Cui (2008); Popović *et al.* (2002); Antiñolo *et al.* (2007); Dong *et al.* (2002); Chen *et al.* (2008); Zhang *et al.* (2009). For the structures of decanedioic acid-based metal complexes and co-crystals, see: Xian *et al.* (2009); Braga *et al.* (2006); Aakerøy *et al.* (2007).



Experimental

Crystal data

$2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 530.71$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 5.3791$ (5) Å
 $b = 21.822$ (2) Å
 $c = 11.9431$ (11) Å
 $\beta = 91.6660$ (10)°

$V = 1401.3$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.32 \times 0.24 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.931$, $T_{\max} = 0.952$
 7545 measured reflections
 2470 independent reflections
 1822 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.109$
 $S = 1.05$
 2470 reflections
 164 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.82	1.78	2.597 (2)	171
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.86	2.09	2.914 (2)	161
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.86	2.14	2.954 (2)	157

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg & Berndt, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5031).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2188 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809031857]

2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole-decanedioic acid (2/1)

X.-J. Shi, Z.-C. Wang, Q. Chen and X.-J. Zhao

Comment

During the past decades, molecular self-/assembly by classical coordination bonds and/or intermolecular non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen-bonding, $\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking, electrostatic interactions and so on, has been becoming more and more attractive in biology, biochemistry and new material fields (Sun *et al.*, 2008; Hunter, 1993; Yang *et al.*, 2005).

Acting as one of the excellent building blocks with multiple hydrogen-bonding sites and metal ion binding donors, aminobenzothiazole and its derivatives have been extensively utilized in the new materials, biochemistry and agriculture chemistry, due to the lower toxicity, high biological activity as well as excellent chemical reactivity (Lynch *et al.*, 1998; Lynch *et al.*, 1999; Sun *et al.*, 2008; Popović *et al.*, 2002; Antiñolo *et al.*, 2007; Dong *et al.*, 2002; Chen *et al.*, 2008). On the other hand, the long decanedioic acid with adjustable deprotonated form and flexible aliphatic chain has also exhibited novel functions such as dianion templating (Xian *et al.*, 2009) and heterosynthons with nitrogen-containing compounds (Braga *et al.*, 2006; Aakeröy *et al.*, 2007) in the fields of metal complexes and molecular co-crystals.

Thus, as a continuation of molecular assembly behavior in the solid state, in the present paper, the rigid 2-amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole (Ambt) and flexible decanedioic acid were selected as building blocks to cocrystallize. As a result, an intermolecular hydrogen bonded adduct, (**I**), was obtained under the hydrothermal conditions.

As shown in Fig. 1, the asymmetric unit of (**I**) comprises one neutral Ambt molecule with no crystallographically imposed symmetry and half a decanedioic acid located on a centre of inversion. Obviously, no proton transfer was observed for the neutral cocrystal, which is much different from the 2-aminobenzothiazolium 2,4-dicarboxybenzoate monohydrate (Zhang *et al.*, 2009). The exocyclic amino group of Ambt is roughly coplanar with the benzothiazole ring. Similarly, the carboxylic residues of decanedioic acid are also co-planar with their long aliphatic chain. In the packing structure of **I**, two pairs of the intermolecular O1—H1 \cdots N1 and N2—H2A \cdots O2 hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 1) connect the two Ambt molecules and one decanedioic acid.

Experimental

To an aqueous solution of Ambt (40.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) was slowly added an aqueous solution of decanedioic acid (20.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) with constant stirring. After further stirring for about ten minutes, the resulting mixture was sealed in a stainless steel vessel and heated at 140 °C for 3 days. After the mixture was cooled to room temperature at a rate of 5 °C / h, pale-yellow block-shaped crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained directly, washed with ethanol and dried in air. Yield: 34% based on Ambt. Anal. calcd for C₁₃H₁₇N₂O₂S: C, 58.84; H, 6.46; N, 10.56%. Found: C, 58.78; H, 6.56; N, 10.70%.

Refinement

H-atoms were located in difference maps, but were subsequently placed in calculated positions and treated as riding, with C—H = 0.93 Å, O—H = 0.82 Å, and N—H = 0.86 Å. all H atoms were allocated displacement parameters related to those of their parent atoms [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C, N, O})$]

Figures

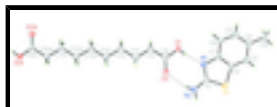


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (**I**). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. The dashed lines indicate intermolecular hydrogen bonds. [Symmetry code: (A) $4 - x, 1 - y, -z$]

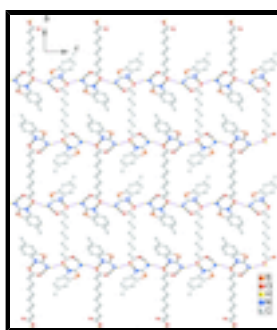


Fig. 2. The two-dimensional layer of (**I**) formed by N—H \cdots O and O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonding interactions.

2-Amino-6-methyl-1,3-benzothiazole-decanedioic acid (2/1)

Crystal data

$2\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$

$M_r = 530.71$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 5.3791$ (5) Å

$b = 21.822$ (2) Å

$c = 11.9431$ (11) Å

$\beta = 91.6660$ (10)°

$V = 1401.3$ (2) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 564$

$D_x = 1.258$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 1765 reflections

$\theta = 2.5\text{--}22.8^\circ$

$\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Block, pale-yellow

$0.32 \times 0.24 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293$ K

φ and ω scans

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

2470 independent reflections

1822 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

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

$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$

$T_{\min} = 0.931$, $T_{\max} = 0.952$
7545 measured reflections

$k = -25 \rightarrow 21$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.109$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0483P)^2 + 0.3107P]$
$S = 1.05$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2470 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
164 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.47667 (11)	0.17050 (3)	0.20230 (5)	0.0647 (2)
O1	1.1513 (3)	0.27012 (7)	-0.03449 (11)	0.0595 (4)
H1	1.0456	0.2531	0.0026	0.089*
O2	1.2105 (3)	0.32343 (7)	0.12223 (12)	0.0662 (4)
N1	0.8009 (3)	0.21067 (7)	0.06387 (13)	0.0502 (4)
N2	0.8217 (3)	0.25824 (8)	0.23838 (14)	0.0628 (5)
H2A	0.9420	0.2815	0.2189	0.075*
H2B	0.7643	0.2610	0.3046	0.075*
C1	0.7248 (4)	0.21790 (9)	0.16608 (16)	0.0495 (5)
C2	0.4781 (4)	0.13827 (9)	0.06865 (17)	0.0536 (5)
C3	0.3269 (4)	0.09285 (10)	0.02272 (19)	0.0658 (6)
H3A	0.2024	0.0754	0.0648	0.079*
C4	0.3619 (4)	0.07353 (10)	-0.0861 (2)	0.0647 (6)
C5	0.5474 (4)	0.10135 (11)	-0.14663 (18)	0.0650 (6)
H5A	0.5703	0.0889	-0.2201	0.078*
C6	0.6984 (4)	0.14661 (10)	-0.10228 (17)	0.0599 (6)

supplementary materials

H6A	0.8214	0.1643	-0.1449	0.072*
C7	0.6645 (4)	0.16541 (9)	0.00673 (16)	0.0488 (5)
C8	0.1999 (6)	0.02374 (13)	-0.1383 (2)	0.0920 (9)
H8A	0.0819	0.0101	-0.0850	0.138*
H8B	0.3023	-0.0101	-0.1597	0.138*
H8C	0.1130	0.0397	-0.2033	0.138*
C9	1.2624 (4)	0.31276 (9)	0.02632 (16)	0.0469 (5)
C10	1.4559 (4)	0.34752 (9)	-0.03539 (16)	0.0511 (5)
H10A	1.3758	0.3681	-0.0987	0.061*
H10B	1.5740	0.3185	-0.0648	0.061*
C11	1.5968 (4)	0.39443 (9)	0.03408 (16)	0.0509 (5)
H11A	1.6931	0.3735	0.0924	0.061*
H11B	1.4788	0.4210	0.0701	0.061*
C12	1.7698 (4)	0.43316 (9)	-0.03430 (17)	0.0517 (5)
H12A	1.8855	0.4064	-0.0713	0.062*
H12B	1.6726	0.4544	-0.0920	0.062*
C13	1.9159 (4)	0.47985 (9)	0.03387 (16)	0.0511 (5)
H13A	2.0164	0.4585	0.0901	0.061*
H13B	1.8000	0.5058	0.0727	0.061*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0678 (4)	0.0744 (4)	0.0529 (3)	-0.0197 (3)	0.0191 (3)	0.0042 (3)
O1	0.0673 (10)	0.0637 (9)	0.0484 (8)	-0.0271 (7)	0.0198 (7)	-0.0071 (7)
O2	0.0763 (11)	0.0750 (10)	0.0484 (8)	-0.0275 (8)	0.0207 (7)	-0.0107 (7)
N1	0.0517 (10)	0.0565 (10)	0.0428 (9)	-0.0120 (8)	0.0086 (7)	0.0036 (7)
N2	0.0740 (13)	0.0691 (12)	0.0460 (9)	-0.0193 (10)	0.0129 (9)	-0.0042 (9)
C1	0.0512 (12)	0.0513 (11)	0.0464 (11)	-0.0036 (9)	0.0074 (9)	0.0084 (9)
C2	0.0538 (12)	0.0549 (12)	0.0524 (11)	-0.0087 (10)	0.0061 (9)	0.0091 (10)
C3	0.0606 (14)	0.0675 (14)	0.0695 (14)	-0.0214 (12)	0.0070 (11)	0.0113 (12)
C4	0.0671 (15)	0.0618 (13)	0.0646 (14)	-0.0132 (12)	-0.0080 (11)	0.0024 (11)
C5	0.0712 (15)	0.0740 (15)	0.0497 (12)	-0.0096 (12)	-0.0002 (11)	-0.0010 (11)
C6	0.0615 (14)	0.0691 (14)	0.0495 (12)	-0.0136 (11)	0.0063 (10)	0.0034 (10)
C7	0.0482 (12)	0.0515 (11)	0.0465 (11)	-0.0050 (9)	0.0012 (9)	0.0087 (9)
C8	0.097 (2)	0.0889 (19)	0.0893 (18)	-0.0331 (17)	-0.0044 (16)	-0.0102 (16)
C9	0.0476 (12)	0.0457 (11)	0.0477 (11)	-0.0043 (9)	0.0069 (9)	0.0008 (9)
C10	0.0518 (12)	0.0497 (11)	0.0525 (12)	-0.0099 (9)	0.0122 (9)	-0.0013 (9)
C11	0.0491 (12)	0.0511 (12)	0.0527 (11)	-0.0076 (9)	0.0057 (9)	0.0029 (9)
C12	0.0474 (12)	0.0519 (12)	0.0561 (12)	-0.0085 (9)	0.0078 (9)	-0.0001 (9)
C13	0.0482 (12)	0.0515 (12)	0.0538 (11)	-0.0069 (9)	0.0053 (9)	0.0040 (9)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

S1—C2	1.744 (2)	C6—C7	1.382 (3)
S1—C1	1.753 (2)	C6—H6A	0.9300
O1—C9	1.313 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9600
O1—H1	0.8200	C8—H8B	0.9600
O2—C9	1.209 (2)	C8—H8C	0.9600

N1—C1	1.308 (2)	C9—C10	1.499 (3)
N1—C7	1.397 (2)	C10—C11	1.508 (3)
N2—C1	1.329 (2)	C10—H10A	0.9700
N2—H2A	0.8600	C10—H10B	0.9700
N2—H2B	0.8600	C11—C12	1.514 (3)
C2—C3	1.385 (3)	C11—H11A	0.9700
C2—C7	1.395 (3)	C11—H11B	0.9700
C3—C4	1.385 (3)	C12—C13	1.510 (3)
C3—H3A	0.9300	C12—H12A	0.9700
C4—C5	1.388 (3)	C12—H12B	0.9700
C4—C8	1.516 (3)	C13—C13 ⁱ	1.513 (4)
C5—C6	1.375 (3)	C13—H13A	0.9700
C5—H5A	0.9300	C13—H13B	0.9700
C2—S1—C1	89.34 (9)	C4—C8—H8C	109.5
C9—O1—H1	109.5	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
C1—N1—C7	111.53 (16)	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C1—N2—H2A	120.0	O2—C9—O1	123.13 (17)
C1—N2—H2B	120.0	O2—C9—C10	123.42 (18)
H2A—N2—H2B	120.0	O1—C9—C10	113.44 (16)
N1—C1—N2	123.95 (18)	C9—C10—C11	114.71 (16)
N1—C1—S1	114.85 (15)	C9—C10—H10A	108.6
N2—C1—S1	121.18 (15)	C11—C10—H10A	108.6
C3—C2—C7	121.1 (2)	C9—C10—H10B	108.6
C3—C2—S1	129.25 (16)	C11—C10—H10B	108.6
C7—C2—S1	109.65 (15)	H10A—C10—H10B	107.6
C4—C3—C2	119.7 (2)	C10—C11—C12	112.90 (16)
C4—C3—H3A	120.2	C10—C11—H11A	109.0
C2—C3—H3A	120.2	C12—C11—H11A	109.0
C3—C4—C5	118.4 (2)	C10—C11—H11B	109.0
C3—C4—C8	120.8 (2)	C12—C11—H11B	109.0
C5—C4—C8	120.8 (2)	H11A—C11—H11B	107.8
C6—C5—C4	122.6 (2)	C13—C12—C11	113.84 (16)
C6—C5—H5A	118.7	C13—C12—H12A	108.8
C4—C5—H5A	118.7	C11—C12—H12A	108.8
C5—C6—C7	118.9 (2)	C13—C12—H12B	108.8
C5—C6—H6A	120.6	C11—C12—H12B	108.8
C7—C6—H6A	120.6	H12A—C12—H12B	107.7
C6—C7—C2	119.34 (19)	C12—C13—C13 ⁱ	114.4 (2)
C6—C7—N1	126.03 (18)	C12—C13—H13A	108.7
C2—C7—N1	114.63 (17)	C13 ⁱ —C13—H13A	108.7
C4—C8—H8A	109.5	C12—C13—H13B	108.7
C4—C8—H8B	109.5	C13 ⁱ —C13—H13B	108.7
H8A—C8—H8B	109.5	H13A—C13—H13B	107.6
C7—N1—C1—N2	-179.62 (19)	C5—C6—C7—C2	-0.2 (3)
C7—N1—C1—S1	-0.5 (2)	C5—C6—C7—N1	-179.8 (2)
C2—S1—C1—N1	0.29 (17)	C3—C2—C7—C6	0.0 (3)
C2—S1—C1—N2	179.42 (18)	S1—C2—C7—C6	-179.96 (17)
C1—S1—C2—C3	-180.0 (2)	C3—C2—C7—N1	179.69 (19)

supplementary materials

C1—S1—C2—C7	0.02 (16)	S1—C2—C7—N1	-0.3 (2)
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.5 (3)	C1—N1—C7—C6	-179.8 (2)
S1—C2—C3—C4	-179.45 (19)	C1—N1—C7—C2	0.5 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.9 (4)	O2—C9—C10—C11	4.3 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C8	179.8 (2)	O1—C9—C10—C11	-176.76 (17)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.8 (4)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-173.70 (17)
C8—C4—C5—C6	-179.9 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-179.12 (17)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.2 (4)	C11—C12—C13—C13 ⁱ	-178.3 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+4, -y+1, -z$.

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

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
O1—H1 \cdots N1	0.82	1.78	2.597 (2)	171
N2—H2A \cdots O2	0.86	2.09	2.914 (2)	161
N2—H2B \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.86	2.14	2.954 (2)	157

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

Fig. 1

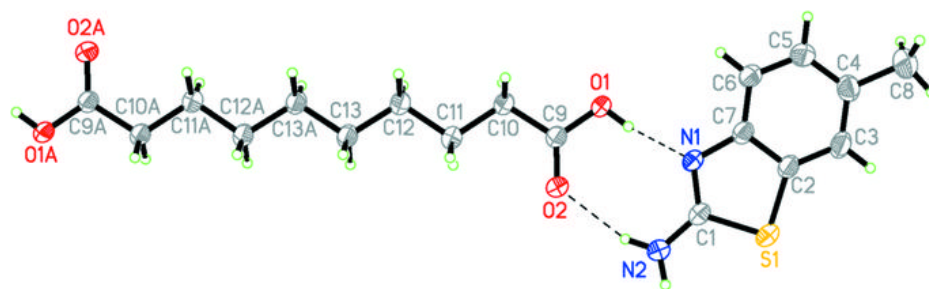


Fig. 2

