

(E)-4-Allyl-2-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)- iminiomethyl]-6-methoxyphenolate

Naser Eltayer Eltayeb,^{a,‡} Siang Guan Teoh,^a Suchada
Chantrapromma^{b,§} and Hoong-Kun Fun^{c,*¶}

^aSchool of Chemical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, ^bCrystal Materials Research Unit, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat-Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand, and ^cX-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia
Correspondence e-mail: hkfun@usm.my

Received 3 March 2010; accepted 4 March 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.052; wR factor = 0.141; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$, crystallizes in a zwitterionic form with cationic iminium and anionic enolate groups. The zwitterion exists in a *trans* configuration about the $\text{C}=\text{N}$ bond. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is $13.42(7)^\circ$. The methoxy group is almost coplanar [$\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C} = 2.1(2)^\circ$] with the attached ring whereas the allyl unit is oriented at a dihedral angle of $67.9(1)^\circ$. An intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond generates an $S(6)$ ring motif. In the crystal, the molecules are linked into zigzag chains along [010] by $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds. In addition, weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions are observed.

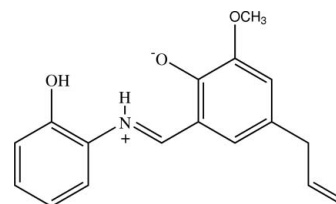
Related literature

For background to Schiff bases and their applications, see: Dao *et al.* (2000); Eltayeb & Ahmed (2005*a,b*); Karthikeyan *et al.* (2006); Sriram *et al.* (2006). For related structures, see: Eltayeb *et al.* (2009); Tan & Liu (2009). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).

[‡] On study leave from Department of Chemistry, International University of Africa, Khartoum, Sudan, e-mail: nasertaha90@hotmail.com

[§] Additional correspondence author, e-mail: suchada.c@psu.ac.th. Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: A-5085-2009.

[¶] Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: A-3561-2009.



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$
 $M_r = 283.32$
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
 $a = 14.719(3)$ Å
 $b = 9.1302(16)$ Å
 $c = 20.597(4)$ Å
 $V = 2768.0(9)$ Å³
 $Z = 8$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.50 \times 0.15 \times 0.02$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2009)
 $T_{\min} = 0.955$, $T_{\max} = 0.998$
16563 measured reflections
4056 independent reflections
2744 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.073$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.141$
 $S = 1.00$
4056 reflections
254 parameters
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.39$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$\text{Cg}1$ is the centroid of the $\text{C}8-\text{C}13$ ring.

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O}1-\text{H}1\text{O}1\cdots\text{O}2^i$	0.95	1.72	2.6443 (16)	166
$\text{O}1-\text{H}1\text{O}1\cdots\text{O}3^i$	0.95	2.55	3.1268 (16)	119
$\text{N}1-\text{H}1\text{N}1\cdots\text{O}2$	0.97 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.6553 (18)	138 (2)
$\text{C}14-\text{H}14\text{B}\cdots\text{Cg}1^{\text{ii}}$	1.01 (2)	2.75 (2)	3.569 (2)	139 (2)

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

The authors thank the Malaysian Government, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) and Universiti Sains Malaysia for the E-Science Fund and RU research grants (PKIMIA/613308, PKIMIA/815002, and PKIMIA/811120). NEE thanks Universiti Sains Malaysia for a post-doctoral fellowship and the International University of Africa (Sudan) for providing study leave. The authors also thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Sains Malaysia for the Research University Golden Goose grant No. 1001/PFIZIK/811012.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI5052).

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
- Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimoni, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.
- Bruker (2009). *APEX2, SAINT and SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Cosier, J. & Glazer, A. M. (1986). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **19**, 105–107.
- Dao, V.-T., Gaspard, C., Mayer, M., Werner, G. H., Nguyen, S. N. & Michelot, R. J. (2000). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **35**, 805–813.
- Eltayeb, N. E. & Ahmed, T. A. (2005a). *J. Sci. Tech.* **6**, 51–59.
- Eltayeb, N. E. & Ahmed, T. A. (2005b). *Sudan J. Basic Sci.* **7**, 97–108.
- Eltayeb, N. E., Teoh, S. G., Yeap, C. S., Fun, H.-K. & Adnan, R. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E* **65**, o2065–o2066.
- Karthikeyan, M. S., Prasad, D. J., Poojary, B., Bhat, K. S., Holla, B. S. & Kumari, N. S. (2006). *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **14**, 7482–7489.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst. D* **65**, 148–155.
- Sriram, D., Yogeewari, P., Myneedu, N. S. & Saraswat, V. (2006). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **16**, 2127–2129.
- Tan, G.-X. & Liu, X.-C. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E* **65**, o559.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o934-o935 [doi:10.1107/S160053681000838X]

(*E*)-4-Allyl-2-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)iminiomethyl]-6-methoxyphenolate

N. E. Eltayeb, S. G. Teoh, S. Chantrapromma and H.-K. Fun

Comment

Schiff bases have received much attention because of their potential applications. Some of these compounds exhibit various pharmacological activities, as noted by their anticancer (Dao *et al.*, 2000), anti-HIV (Sriram *et al.*, 2006), antibacterial and antifungal (Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2006) properties. In addition, some of them may be used as analytical reagents for the determination of trace elements (Eltayeb & Ahmed, 2005*a,b*). Previously we have reported the crystal structure of 2-((*E*)-{2-[(*E*)-2,3-dihydroxybenzylideneamino]-5-methylphenyl}-iminiomethyl)-6-hydroxyphenolate (Eltayeb *et al.*, 2009) which exists in a zwitterionic form. The title compound is another schiff base which also crystallizes in a zwitterionic form. Herein we report its crystal structure.

The title molecule exists in a *trans* configuration about the C=N double bond [1.3129 (19) Å], with a C6–N1–C7–C8 torsion angle of 178.13 (14)°. The molecule is slightly twisted, with the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings being 13.42 (7)°. The hydroxy group is coplanar with the attached C1–C6 benzene ring. The methoxy group is coplanar with the attached C8–C13 benzene ring [C14—O3—C12—C11 = 2.1 (2)°; r.m.s. deviation of 0.0384 (1) Å for the eight non H atoms]. The allyl unit (C15–C17) is in an (-)-anticlinal conformation as indicated by the C11—C10—C15—C16 torsion angle of -94.28 (18)°. An intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond between the NH⁺ and the phenolate O⁻ groups generate an S(6) ring motif (Fig. 1 and Table 1) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). The bond distances show normal values (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and are comparable with those observed in related structures (Eltayeb *et al.*, 2009; Tan & Liu, 2009).

In the crystal packing (Fig. 2), molecules are linked into zigzag chains along the [010] by O—H···O hydrogen bonds involving hydroxy groups, phenolate and methoxy O atoms (Table 1). Within a chain, the adjacent molecules are approximately perpendicular to each other (Fig. 2). The crystal structure is further stabilized by weak intermolecular C—H···π interactions (Table 1) involving the C8–C13 ring (centroid Cg1).

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by adding 5-allyl-2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (0.768 g, 4 mmol) to a solution of 2-aminophenol (0.436 g, 4 mmol) in ethanol (30 ml). The mixture was refluxed with stirring for 30 min. The resultant red solution was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated to give a red solid product. Red plate-shaped single crystals of the title compound suitable for X-ray structure determination were obtained from diethyl ether by slow evaporation at room temperature after a few days.

Refinement

Atom H1O1 attached to O1 was located in a difference map and then constrained to ride with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O1})$. The remaining H atoms were also located in a difference map and were isotropically refined.

Figures

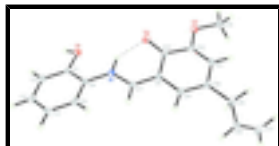


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. The dashed line indicates a hydrogen bond.

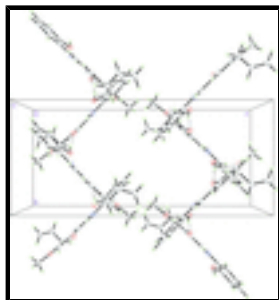


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of the title compound, viewed down the *a* axis, showing chains running along the *b* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

(*E*)-4-Allyl-2-[(2-hydroxyphenyl)imino]methyl]-6-methoxyphenolate

Crystal data

$C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$

$M_r = 283.32$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 14.719 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.1302 (16) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 20.597 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 2768.0 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1200$

$D_x = 1.360 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 4056 reflections

$\theta = 2.0\text{--}30.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 100 \text{ K}$

Plate, red

$0.50 \times 0.15 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX DUO CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: sealed tube graphite

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)

$T_{\min} = 0.955$, $T_{\max} = 0.998$

16563 measured reflections

4056 independent reflections

2744 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.073$

$\theta_{\max} = 30.2^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.0^\circ$

$h = -20 \rightarrow 20$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -26 \rightarrow 28$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.141$$

$$S = 1.00$$

4056 reflections

254 parameters

0 restraints

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0776P)^2]$$

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

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.39 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Experimental. The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cryosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1) K.

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ 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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.01450 (7)	0.45448 (12)	0.30069 (5)	0.0161 (2)
H1O1	-0.0369	0.3930	0.3044	0.024*
O2	0.12030 (7)	0.76365 (12)	0.20618 (6)	0.0180 (3)
O3	0.15126 (7)	0.93837 (13)	0.10464 (5)	0.0197 (3)
N1	0.18381 (8)	0.56151 (14)	0.28699 (6)	0.0135 (3)
C1	0.07946 (9)	0.39626 (16)	0.33947 (7)	0.0135 (3)
C2	0.06178 (10)	0.28421 (18)	0.38347 (8)	0.0167 (3)
C3	0.13112 (11)	0.22677 (18)	0.42119 (8)	0.0186 (3)
C4	0.21898 (11)	0.28105 (18)	0.41570 (8)	0.0177 (3)
C5	0.23708 (10)	0.39363 (17)	0.37262 (8)	0.0153 (3)
C6	0.16809 (10)	0.45100 (16)	0.33395 (7)	0.0136 (3)
C7	0.26375 (10)	0.60410 (17)	0.26593 (7)	0.0145 (3)
C8	0.27799 (9)	0.71113 (16)	0.21797 (7)	0.0133 (3)
C9	0.36954 (10)	0.74371 (17)	0.20005 (8)	0.0150 (3)
C10	0.38828 (10)	0.84469 (17)	0.15316 (8)	0.0166 (3)
C11	0.31474 (11)	0.91227 (17)	0.12006 (8)	0.0166 (3)
C12	0.22584 (10)	0.88183 (16)	0.13544 (8)	0.0147 (3)
C13	0.20324 (10)	0.78420 (16)	0.18785 (7)	0.0139 (3)
C14	0.16825 (13)	1.03310 (19)	0.05078 (9)	0.0221 (4)
C15	0.48556 (11)	0.8797 (2)	0.13422 (9)	0.0207 (4)
C16	0.52342 (10)	0.77196 (19)	0.08627 (8)	0.0188 (3)

supplementary materials

C17	0.55487 (11)	0.8048 (2)	0.02828 (9)	0.0244 (4)
H2	0.0021 (12)	0.247 (2)	0.3859 (8)	0.015 (4)*
H3	0.1195 (13)	0.144 (2)	0.4528 (9)	0.025 (5)*
H4	0.2678 (14)	0.238 (2)	0.4435 (10)	0.031 (5)*
H5	0.2969 (13)	0.435 (2)	0.3707 (9)	0.023 (5)*
H7	0.3152 (12)	0.5554 (19)	0.2862 (8)	0.015 (4)*
H9	0.4179 (13)	0.6900 (19)	0.2254 (8)	0.019 (5)*
H11	0.3273 (13)	0.983 (2)	0.0852 (9)	0.024 (5)*
H14A	0.1109 (14)	1.062 (2)	0.0335 (10)	0.030 (5)*
H14B	0.2011 (14)	1.124 (2)	0.0651 (10)	0.034 (6)*
H14C	0.2072 (13)	0.985 (2)	0.0176 (9)	0.025 (5)*
H15A	0.5199 (14)	0.882 (2)	0.1754 (10)	0.032 (6)*
H15C	0.4901 (12)	0.982 (2)	0.1163 (9)	0.015 (4)*
H16	0.5258 (13)	0.672 (2)	0.1013 (9)	0.029 (5)*
H17A	0.5552 (14)	0.909 (2)	0.0120 (10)	0.033 (5)*
H17B	0.5755 (15)	0.729 (2)	-0.0016 (10)	0.038 (6)*
H1N1	0.1343 (15)	0.611 (2)	0.2647 (10)	0.035 (6)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0080 (5)	0.0182 (6)	0.0222 (6)	-0.0005 (4)	-0.0012 (4)	0.0024 (5)
O2	0.0091 (5)	0.0203 (6)	0.0246 (6)	0.0008 (4)	0.0019 (4)	0.0038 (5)
O3	0.0153 (5)	0.0214 (6)	0.0223 (6)	0.0032 (4)	-0.0001 (4)	0.0063 (5)
N1	0.0101 (6)	0.0140 (6)	0.0164 (7)	-0.0008 (5)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0008 (5)
C1	0.0091 (6)	0.0140 (7)	0.0173 (8)	0.0023 (5)	-0.0004 (5)	-0.0023 (6)
C2	0.0127 (7)	0.0170 (8)	0.0204 (8)	-0.0020 (6)	0.0014 (6)	0.0011 (6)
C3	0.0170 (7)	0.0177 (8)	0.0211 (8)	0.0006 (6)	0.0012 (6)	0.0030 (6)
C4	0.0155 (7)	0.0180 (8)	0.0196 (8)	0.0018 (6)	-0.0026 (6)	0.0004 (6)
C5	0.0106 (6)	0.0174 (8)	0.0178 (8)	-0.0006 (5)	-0.0019 (5)	-0.0006 (6)
C6	0.0118 (6)	0.0128 (7)	0.0162 (8)	-0.0006 (5)	0.0015 (5)	-0.0007 (6)
C7	0.0100 (6)	0.0150 (7)	0.0186 (8)	0.0003 (5)	-0.0006 (5)	-0.0020 (6)
C8	0.0104 (6)	0.0133 (7)	0.0164 (8)	-0.0013 (5)	0.0011 (5)	-0.0024 (6)
C9	0.0104 (6)	0.0148 (7)	0.0198 (8)	-0.0018 (5)	0.0006 (5)	-0.0016 (6)
C10	0.0124 (7)	0.0160 (7)	0.0213 (8)	-0.0035 (6)	0.0031 (6)	-0.0040 (6)
C11	0.0179 (7)	0.0139 (7)	0.0181 (8)	-0.0019 (6)	0.0034 (6)	-0.0008 (6)
C12	0.0139 (7)	0.0128 (7)	0.0175 (8)	0.0012 (5)	0.0007 (5)	-0.0007 (6)
C13	0.0109 (7)	0.0128 (7)	0.0181 (8)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0014 (5)	-0.0024 (6)
C14	0.0270 (9)	0.0183 (8)	0.0212 (9)	0.0041 (7)	-0.0001 (7)	0.0047 (7)
C15	0.0136 (7)	0.0254 (9)	0.0230 (9)	-0.0066 (6)	0.0031 (6)	-0.0021 (7)
C16	0.0098 (6)	0.0199 (8)	0.0268 (9)	0.0020 (6)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0013 (7)
C17	0.0148 (8)	0.0326 (10)	0.0259 (9)	0.0016 (7)	0.0002 (6)	-0.0065 (8)

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

O1—C1	1.3546 (17)	C8—C13	1.428 (2)
O1—H1O1	0.9454	C8—C9	1.4285 (19)
O2—C13	1.2915 (17)	C9—C10	1.363 (2)
O3—C12	1.3691 (18)	C9—H9	1.010 (18)

O3—C14	1.429 (2)	C10—C11	1.420 (2)
N1—C7	1.3129 (19)	C10—C15	1.518 (2)
N1—C6	1.4168 (19)	C11—C12	1.375 (2)
N1—H1N1	0.97 (2)	C11—H11	0.982 (19)
C1—C2	1.391 (2)	C12—C13	1.439 (2)
C1—C6	1.4015 (19)	C14—H14A	0.95 (2)
C2—C3	1.386 (2)	C14—H14B	1.01 (2)
C2—H2	0.944 (18)	C14—H14C	0.99 (2)
C3—C4	1.390 (2)	C15—C16	1.501 (2)
C3—H3	1.010 (19)	C15—H15A	0.99 (2)
C4—C5	1.384 (2)	C15—H15C	1.003 (19)
C4—H4	1.00 (2)	C16—C17	1.316 (2)
C5—C6	1.393 (2)	C16—H16	0.96 (2)
C5—H5	0.960 (19)	C17—H17A	1.01 (2)
C7—C8	1.405 (2)	C17—H17B	0.98 (2)
C7—H7	0.972 (18)		
C1—O1—H1O1	106.5	C8—C9—H9	115.5 (10)
C12—O3—C14	116.60 (12)	C9—C10—C11	118.66 (14)
C7—N1—C6	125.65 (13)	C9—C10—C15	121.01 (14)
C7—N1—H1N1	112.1 (13)	C11—C10—C15	120.27 (15)
C6—N1—H1N1	122.2 (13)	C12—C11—C10	121.80 (15)
O1—C1—C2	122.72 (13)	C12—C11—H11	118.7 (12)
O1—C1—C6	117.99 (13)	C10—C11—H11	119.5 (12)
C2—C1—C6	119.29 (13)	O3—C12—C11	125.46 (14)
C3—C2—C1	120.38 (14)	O3—C12—C13	113.32 (13)
C3—C2—H2	121.2 (11)	C11—C12—C13	121.22 (14)
C1—C2—H2	118.4 (11)	O2—C13—C8	122.23 (14)
C2—C3—C4	120.32 (15)	O2—C13—C12	121.86 (13)
C2—C3—H3	121.3 (11)	C8—C13—C12	115.91 (13)
C4—C3—H3	118.4 (11)	O3—C14—H14A	107.5 (12)
C5—C4—C3	119.76 (14)	O3—C14—H14B	110.9 (12)
C5—C4—H4	121.5 (12)	H14A—C14—H14B	108.0 (17)
C3—C4—H4	118.7 (12)	O3—C14—H14C	111.6 (11)
C4—C5—C6	120.37 (14)	H14A—C14—H14C	111.9 (16)
C4—C5—H5	119.9 (12)	H14B—C14—H14C	106.9 (16)
C6—C5—H5	119.7 (12)	C16—C15—C10	112.41 (13)
C5—C6—C1	119.88 (14)	C16—C15—H15A	113.0 (12)
C5—C6—N1	122.62 (13)	C10—C15—H15A	105.5 (12)
C1—C6—N1	117.48 (13)	C16—C15—H15C	109.9 (10)
N1—C7—C8	124.88 (14)	C10—C15—H15C	110.7 (10)
N1—C7—H7	114.9 (10)	H15A—C15—H15C	105.0 (16)
C8—C7—H7	120.2 (10)	C17—C16—C15	125.35 (17)
C7—C8—C13	121.01 (13)	C17—C16—H16	119.6 (12)
C7—C8—C9	117.85 (13)	C15—C16—H16	115.0 (12)
C13—C8—C9	121.15 (14)	C16—C17—H17A	121.2 (12)
C10—C9—C8	120.97 (14)	C16—C17—H17B	121.3 (12)
C10—C9—H9	123.5 (10)	H17A—C17—H17B	117.4 (17)
O1—C1—C2—C3	178.84 (14)	C8—C9—C10—C15	179.82 (14)

supplementary materials

C6—C1—C2—C3	-0.3 (2)	C9—C10—C11—C12	2.0 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.3 (2)	C15—C10—C11—C12	179.24 (15)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.4 (2)	C14—O3—C12—C11	2.1 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.1 (2)	C14—O3—C12—C13	-178.25 (13)
C4—C5—C6—C1	1.1 (2)	C10—C11—C12—O3	-177.77 (14)
C4—C5—C6—N1	-177.01 (14)	C10—C11—C12—C13	2.6 (2)
O1—C1—C6—C5	-179.60 (14)	C7—C8—C13—O2	5.1 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.4 (2)	C9—C8—C13—O2	-175.35 (14)
O1—C1—C6—N1	-1.4 (2)	C7—C8—C13—C12	-174.61 (14)
C2—C1—C6—N1	177.85 (13)	C9—C8—C13—C12	5.0 (2)
C7—N1—C6—C5	12.8 (2)	O3—C12—C13—O2	-5.3 (2)
C7—N1—C6—C1	-165.40 (14)	C11—C12—C13—O2	174.39 (14)
C6—N1—C7—C8	178.13 (14)	O3—C12—C13—C8	174.40 (12)
N1—C7—C8—C13	0.3 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C8	-5.9 (2)
N1—C7—C8—C9	-179.33 (14)	C9—C10—C15—C16	82.87 (19)
C7—C8—C9—C10	178.97 (14)	C11—C10—C15—C16	-94.28 (18)
C13—C8—C9—C10	-0.6 (2)	C10—C15—C16—C17	121.37 (18)
C8—C9—C10—C11	-3.0 (2)		

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

Cg1 is the centroid of the C8–C13 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1O1 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.95	1.72	2.6443 (16)	166
O1—H1O1 \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.95	2.55	3.1268 (16)	119
N1—H1N1 \cdots O2	0.97 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.6553 (18)	138 (2)
C14—H14B \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱ	1.01 (2)	2.75 (2)	3.569 (2)	139 (2)

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

Fig. 1

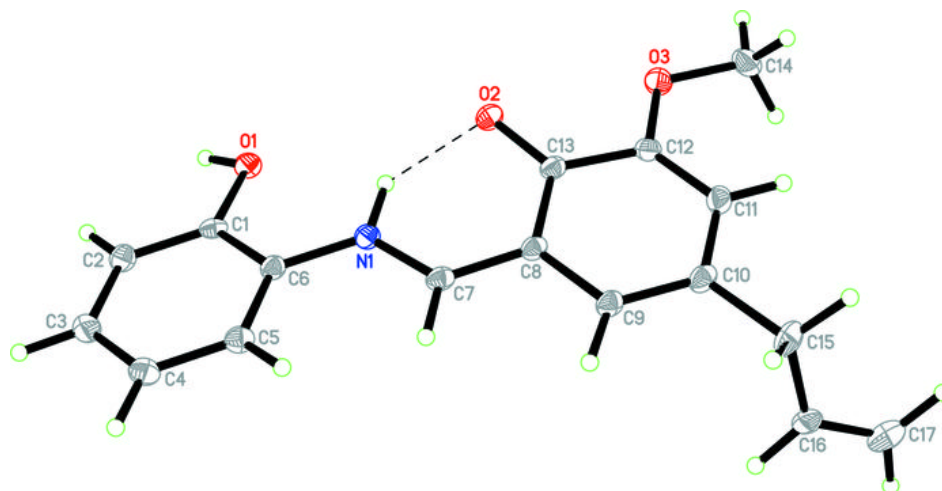


Fig. 2

