

2-(2-Nitroanilino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile

Maria do Carmo A. de Lima,^a Francisco J. B. Mendonça Junior,^b Suely L. Galdino,^a Ivan R. Pitta^a and Carlos A. de Simone^{c*}

^aLaboratório de Síntese e Planejamento de Fármacos, Departamento de Antibióticos, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, 50670-910 Recife, PE, Brazil, ^bLaboratório de Síntese e Votorização de Moléculas Bioativas, Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, 58020-540 João Pessoa, PB, Brazil, and ^cDepartamento de Física e Informática, Instituto de Física de São Carlos, Universidade de São Paulo - USP, 13560-970 - São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Correspondence e-mail: casimone@ifsc.usp.br

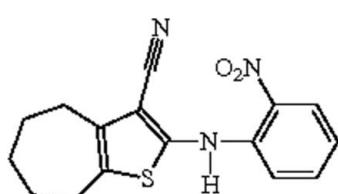
Received 3 May 2010; accepted 10 May 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.052; wR factor = 0.162; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.7.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$, was synthesized by the reaction of 2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile and *o*-fluoronitrobenzene. The thiophene and nitrophenyl rings and amino and carbonitrile groups are coplanar with a maximum deviation of 0.046 (2) Å and a dihedral angle of 0.92 (6)° between the rings. The cyclohepta ring adopts a chair conformation. Intramolecular N–H···O and C–H···S interactions occur. In the crystal, the molecules form layers that are linked by π – π stacking interactions between the thiophene and benzene rings [centroid–centroid distances = 3.7089 (12) and 3.6170 (12) Å].

Related literature

For background to 2-substituted thiophenes, see: Campaigne (1984); Kleemann *et al.* (2006). For the biological activity of 2-amino thiophene derivatives, see: Chakrabarti *et al.* (1982); Calligaro *et al.* (1997); Nikolakopoulos *et al.* (2006). For the synthesis of 2-amino thiophenes, see: Gewald (1965); Gewald *et al.* (1966); Sridhar *et al.* (2007). For related structures, see: Stephenson *et al.* (1995); Yu (2002); Chen *et al.* (2005). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$	$V = 1499.18\text{ (11) \AA}^3$
$M_r = 313.37$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.0273\text{ (3) \AA}$	$\mu = 0.23\text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 14.4569\text{ (6) \AA}$	$T = 295\text{ K}$
$c = 14.8867\text{ (7) \AA}$	$0.35 \times 0.32 \times 0.27\text{ mm}$
$\beta = 97.571\text{ (2)}^\circ$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2452 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
9360 measured reflections	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$
3147 independent reflections	

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	200 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.162$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.07$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3147 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.31\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N1–H1···O1	0.86	1.89	2.593 (2)	138
C15–H15···S1	0.93	2.44	3.171 (2)	135

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1997); cell refinement: *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *SCALEPACK*; 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).

This work has received partial support from CNPq, CAPES, FACEPE and FINEP.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: DN2562).

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. J. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
Calligaro, D. O., Fairhurst, J., Hotten, T. M., Moore, N. A. & Tupper, D. E. (1997). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **7**, 25–30.
Campaigne, E. (1984). *Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry*, Vol. 4, edited by A. R. Katritzky & C. W. Rees, pp. 863–934. Oxford: Pergamon.
Chakrabarti, J. K., Hotten, T. M., Morgan, S. E., Pullar, I. A., Rackham, D. M., Risius, F. C., Wedley, S., Chaney, M. & Jones, N. D. (1982). *J. Med. Chem.* **25**, 1133–1140.
Chen, S., Guzei, I. A. & Yu, L. (2005). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **127**, 9881–9885.
Cremer, D. & Pople, J. A. (1975). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **97**, 1354–1358.
Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
Gewald, K. (1965). *Chem. Ber.* **98**, 3571–3577.
Gewald, K., Schinke, E. & Bottcher, H. (1966). *Chem. Ber.* **99**, 99–100.
Kleemann, A., Engel, J. B., Kutscher, B. & Reichert, D. (2006). *Pharmaceutical Substances*. New York, Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag.
Nikolakopoulos, G., Figler, H., Linden, J. & Scammells, P. J. (2006). *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **14**, 2358–2365.
Nonius (1997). *COLLECT*. Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.

- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 276, *Macromolecular Crystallography*, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter Jr & R. M. Sweet, pp. 307–326. New York: Academic Press.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Sridhar, M., Rao, R. M., Baba, N. H. K. & Kumbhare, R. M. (2007). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **48**, 3171–3172.
- Stephenson, G. A., Borchardt, T. B., Byrn, S. R., Bowyer, J., Bunnell, C. A., Snorek, S. V. & Yu, L. (1995). *J. Pharm. Sci.* **84**, 1385–1386.
- Yu, L. (2002). *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **106**, 544–550.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o1350-o1351 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810017149]

2-(2-Nitroanilino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile

M. do C. A. de Lima, F. J. B. Mendonça Junior, S. L. Galdino, I. R. Pitta and C. A. de Simone

Comment

The various uses of 2-substituted thiophenes have been well documented (Campaigne, 1984; Kleemann *et al.*, 2006). Amongst these applications, are neuroleptics activities, as found for a series of thienobenzodiazepines (Chakrabarti *et al.*, 1982; Calligaro *et al.*, 1997; Nikolakopoulos *et al.*, 2006). In this work, we report the structure of the title compound prepared by the reaction of 2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile and *o*-fluoro-nitrobenzene.

As indicated in the literature, compounds that presents *o*-nitrophenyl group linked to 2-amino-thiophene ring have great potential to produce crystalline structures, as found in 5-methyl-2-[(2-nitrophenyl)-amino]-thiophene-3-carbonitrile (ROY), that presents seven polymorphs coexisting at room temperature (Stephenson *et al.*, 1995; Yu, 2002; Chen *et al.*, 2005).

In the title compound, the least squares plane passing through all atoms of thiophene and nitrophenyl rings, and amino and carbonitrile groups, show planarity with maximum deviation of [0.046 (2) Å] for atom N3 (Fig. 1). Bond lengths and angles are in good agreement with the expected values reported in the literature (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The cyclohepta ring adopts a chair conformation and the calculated puckering parameters are: $q_2 = 0.175 (9)$ Å, $q_3 = 0.619 (9)$ Å, $Q_T = 0.643 (9)$ Å, $\theta = 15.8 (9)^\circ$, $\phi_2 = 56.1 (8)^\circ$ and $\phi_3 = 78.4 (8)^\circ$ (Cremer & Pople, 1975).

In the molecule there are, intramolecular N—H \cdots O, C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots S interactions that are responsible for the roughly planar arrangement (Table 1). In the packing molecules form layers that extends along a direction parallel to the (100) plane, and are linked by π - π stacking interactions between thiophene [Cg1] and benzene [Cg2] rings (Table 2, Fig. 2).

Experimental

To a stirred suspension mixture of dry THF (20 ml) and NaH (0.105 mol) at 0 °C under nitrogen was added dropwise a solution of 2-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-cyclohepta[b]thiophene-3-carbonitrile (0.07 mol), *o*-fluoro-nitrobenzene (0.07 mol) in 80 ml of dry THF. The reaction mixture was stirred under room temperature for 22 h. The resulting mixture was adjusted to pH = 5 with hydrochloric acid 2 N and then extracted with CHCl₃. The extract was washed with aqueous Na₂CO₃, water, dried (CaCl₂) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The dark red solid obtained was purified by recrystallization from absolute ethanol, affording the title compound as red crystals (21.4 g, (98%), m.p. 100–102 °C) (Gewald, 1965; Gewald *et al.*, 1966; Sridhar *et al.*, 2007). Crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction were grown by slow evaporation at room temperature of a solution of the pure title compound in ethanol/dichloromethane (1:1).

NMR ¹H (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.60–1.70 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.90 (m, 2H), 2.70–2.80 (m, 4H), 6.90 (dt, 1H, *J* = 8.6, 1.6 Hz), 7.20 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.6, 0.8 Hz), 7.5 (dt, 1H, *J* = 8.6, 8.2 Hz), 8.2 (dd, 1H, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz), 9.6 (s, 1H).

NMR ¹³C (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 27.2–31.9 (5 CH₂), 107.7, 113.9, 116.1, 119.5, 126.6, 133.9, 135.7, 136.1, 139.0, 141.4, 145.3.

supplementary materials

Refinement

All H atoms attached to C atoms and N atom were fixed geometrically and treated as riding with C—H = 0.93 Å (aromatic) or 0.97 Å (methylene) and N—H = 0.86 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C or N})$. The maximum and minimum residual electron density peaks were located 1.10 and 0.78 Å, from the H4A and S1 atoms respectively.

Figures

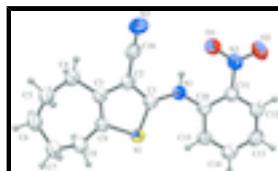


Fig. 1. Molecular view of $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$, showing the atom labelling scheme. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

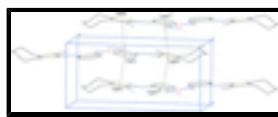


Fig. 2. View showing π - π stacking interactions between the molecules. For the sake of clarity, H atoms have been omitted.

2-(2-Nitroanilino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4*H*-cyclohepta[*b*]thiophene- 3-carbonitrile

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$	$F(000) = 656$
$M_r = 313.37$	$D_x = 1.388 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	$\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc	Cell parameters from 6392 reflections
$a = 7.0273 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.9\text{--}26.7^\circ$
$b = 14.4569 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.23 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 14.8867 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 295 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 97.571 (2)^\circ$	Prism, colorless
$V = 1499.18 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.35 \times 0.32 \times 0.27 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2452 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: Enraf Nonius FR590	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$
horizontally mounted graphite crystal	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.6^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$
Detector resolution: 9 pixels mm^{-1}	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
CCD rotation images, thick slices scans	$k = -15 \rightarrow 18$
9360 measured reflections	$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$
3147 independent reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.162$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.07$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1026P)^2 + 0.1476P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3147 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
200 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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	0.29875 (7)	0.33887 (3)	0.05524 (3)	0.0529 (2)
O1	0.1864 (3)	0.64817 (11)	-0.14472 (10)	0.0763 (5)
O2	0.1729 (3)	0.78484 (12)	-0.09126 (12)	0.0887 (6)
N1	0.2433 (2)	0.50661 (11)	-0.03762 (10)	0.0531 (4)
H1	0.2277	0.5305	-0.0910	0.064*
N2	0.1906 (2)	0.70191 (13)	-0.07994 (12)	0.0594 (4)
N3	0.2128 (4)	0.44432 (17)	-0.26828 (13)	0.0871 (7)
C1	0.2620 (2)	0.41167 (13)	-0.03697 (12)	0.0474 (4)
C2	0.2544 (3)	0.36042 (14)	-0.11578 (12)	0.0501 (4)
C3	0.2772 (3)	0.26261 (14)	-0.10156 (13)	0.0527 (5)
C4	0.2731 (4)	0.19525 (16)	-0.17935 (14)	0.0673 (6)
H4A	0.4041	0.1775	-0.1850	0.081*
H4B	0.2221	0.2269	-0.2348	0.081*
C5	0.1554 (3)	0.10721 (16)	-0.17147 (15)	0.0688 (6)
H5A	0.0271	0.1251	-0.1609	0.083*
H5B	0.1438	0.0750	-0.2291	0.083*
C6	0.2345 (4)	0.04019 (15)	-0.09784 (16)	0.0707 (6)
H6A	0.3688	0.0293	-0.1031	0.085*

supplementary materials

H6B	0.1677	-0.0183	-0.1086	0.085*
C7	0.2190 (4)	0.07060 (16)	-0.00136 (16)	0.0710 (6)
H7A	0.0872	0.0888	0.0021	0.085*
H7B	0.2471	0.0179	0.0385	0.085*
C8	0.3487 (4)	0.14916 (15)	0.03367 (16)	0.0669 (6)
H8A	0.4798	0.1324	0.0270	0.080*
H8B	0.3418	0.1564	0.0979	0.080*
C9	0.3044 (3)	0.24118 (14)	-0.01205 (13)	0.0551 (5)
C10	0.2447 (2)	0.57016 (13)	0.03089 (12)	0.0473 (4)
C11	0.2192 (3)	0.66561 (13)	0.01206 (13)	0.0491 (4)
C12	0.2185 (3)	0.73041 (15)	0.08074 (14)	0.0587 (5)
H12	0.2012	0.7927	0.0663	0.070*
C13	0.2430 (3)	0.70360 (16)	0.16918 (15)	0.0635 (5)
H13	0.2427	0.7472	0.2151	0.076*
C14	0.2683 (3)	0.61106 (16)	0.18993 (14)	0.0636 (5)
H14	0.2845	0.5924	0.2503	0.076*
C15	0.2700 (3)	0.54584 (15)	0.12264 (13)	0.0594 (5)
H15	0.2884	0.4840	0.1386	0.071*
C16	0.2285 (3)	0.40474 (15)	-0.20159 (13)	0.0594 (5)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0672 (3)	0.0504 (3)	0.0413 (3)	-0.00605 (19)	0.0074 (2)	0.00132 (18)
O1	0.1190 (14)	0.0599 (10)	0.0478 (8)	-0.0002 (8)	0.0034 (8)	0.0025 (7)
O2	0.1394 (16)	0.0503 (10)	0.0753 (11)	0.0042 (9)	0.0103 (10)	0.0123 (8)
N1	0.0707 (10)	0.0480 (9)	0.0407 (8)	-0.0010 (7)	0.0077 (7)	0.0000 (7)
N2	0.0684 (10)	0.0538 (10)	0.0558 (10)	-0.0019 (7)	0.0072 (8)	0.0042 (8)
N3	0.1274 (18)	0.0861 (15)	0.0481 (11)	0.0209 (13)	0.0123 (10)	0.0112 (10)
C1	0.0508 (9)	0.0485 (10)	0.0427 (9)	-0.0040 (7)	0.0061 (7)	0.0005 (7)
C2	0.0563 (10)	0.0523 (10)	0.0422 (9)	-0.0028 (8)	0.0078 (7)	0.0000 (8)
C3	0.0604 (10)	0.0505 (10)	0.0475 (10)	-0.0033 (8)	0.0084 (8)	-0.0032 (8)
C4	0.0929 (15)	0.0587 (12)	0.0513 (11)	-0.0070 (11)	0.0131 (10)	-0.0077 (10)
C5	0.0836 (14)	0.0569 (12)	0.0647 (13)	0.0012 (10)	0.0048 (11)	-0.0140 (10)
C6	0.0909 (16)	0.0494 (12)	0.0705 (14)	-0.0006 (11)	0.0057 (11)	-0.0047 (10)
C7	0.0915 (15)	0.0502 (12)	0.0715 (14)	-0.0034 (10)	0.0116 (11)	0.0040 (11)
C8	0.0859 (14)	0.0559 (13)	0.0566 (12)	-0.0038 (10)	0.0010 (10)	0.0049 (9)
C9	0.0650 (11)	0.0505 (11)	0.0497 (10)	-0.0063 (8)	0.0069 (8)	-0.0009 (8)
C10	0.0481 (9)	0.0511 (10)	0.0432 (9)	-0.0042 (7)	0.0081 (7)	-0.0011 (8)
C11	0.0493 (9)	0.0508 (11)	0.0474 (10)	-0.0045 (7)	0.0071 (7)	0.0001 (7)
C12	0.0653 (11)	0.0520 (11)	0.0597 (12)	0.0000 (9)	0.0120 (9)	-0.0070 (9)
C13	0.0725 (13)	0.0632 (13)	0.0569 (11)	-0.0048 (10)	0.0169 (9)	-0.0144 (10)
C14	0.0811 (13)	0.0665 (13)	0.0448 (11)	-0.0042 (10)	0.0147 (9)	-0.0043 (9)
C15	0.0786 (13)	0.0532 (11)	0.0478 (11)	-0.0023 (10)	0.0134 (9)	0.0008 (9)
C16	0.0750 (12)	0.0587 (12)	0.0442 (10)	0.0058 (9)	0.0066 (8)	-0.0043 (9)

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

S1—C1	1.7220 (18)	C6—C7	1.520 (3)
-------	-------------	-------	-----------

S1—C9	1.735 (2)	C6—H6A	0.9700
O1—N2	1.236 (2)	C6—H6B	0.9700
O2—N2	1.215 (2)	C7—C8	1.506 (3)
N1—C10	1.372 (2)	C7—H7A	0.9700
N1—C1	1.379 (2)	C7—H7B	0.9700
N1—H1	0.8600	C8—C9	1.508 (3)
N2—C11	1.456 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9700
N3—C16	1.139 (3)	C8—H8B	0.9700
C1—C2	1.383 (2)	C10—C15	1.399 (3)
C2—C16	1.419 (3)	C10—C11	1.415 (3)
C2—C3	1.436 (3)	C11—C12	1.387 (3)
C3—C9	1.357 (3)	C12—C13	1.361 (3)
C3—C4	1.510 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C4—C5	1.531 (3)	C13—C14	1.379 (3)
C4—H4A	0.9700	C13—H13	0.9300
C4—H4B	0.9700	C14—C15	1.377 (3)
C5—C6	1.513 (3)	C14—H14	0.9300
C5—H5A	0.9700	C15—H15	0.9300
C5—H5B	0.9700		
C1—S1—C9	92.84 (9)	C8—C7—C6	115.5 (2)
C10—N1—C1	132.09 (16)	C8—C7—H7A	108.4
C10—N1—H1	114.0	C6—C7—H7A	108.4
C1—N1—H1	114.0	C8—C7—H7B	108.4
O2—N2—O1	121.38 (19)	C6—C7—H7B	108.4
O2—N2—C11	119.03 (18)	H7A—C7—H7B	107.5
O1—N2—C11	119.59 (17)	C7—C8—C9	115.43 (19)
N1—C1—C2	122.32 (17)	C7—C8—H8A	108.4
N1—C1—S1	128.18 (14)	C9—C8—H8A	108.4
C2—C1—S1	109.50 (14)	C7—C8—H8B	108.4
C1—C2—C16	120.52 (18)	C9—C8—H8B	108.4
C1—C2—C3	114.31 (17)	H8A—C8—H8B	107.5
C16—C2—C3	125.17 (18)	C3—C9—C8	129.69 (19)
C9—C3—C2	111.61 (17)	C3—C9—S1	111.73 (15)
C9—C3—C4	126.28 (19)	C8—C9—S1	118.46 (15)
C2—C3—C4	122.11 (18)	N1—C10—C15	123.03 (18)
C3—C4—C5	115.66 (17)	N1—C10—C11	121.17 (16)
C3—C4—H4A	108.4	C15—C10—C11	115.79 (17)
C5—C4—H4A	108.4	C12—C11—C10	121.68 (18)
C3—C4—H4B	108.4	C12—C11—N2	115.89 (18)
C5—C4—H4B	108.4	C10—C11—N2	122.43 (16)
H4A—C4—H4B	107.4	C13—C12—C11	120.6 (2)
C6—C5—C4	115.93 (19)	C13—C12—H12	119.7
C6—C5—H5A	108.3	C11—C12—H12	119.7
C4—C5—H5A	108.3	C12—C13—C14	119.26 (19)
C6—C5—H5B	108.3	C12—C13—H13	120.4
C4—C5—H5B	108.3	C14—C13—H13	120.4
H5A—C5—H5B	107.4	C15—C14—C13	120.97 (19)
C5—C6—C7	115.73 (19)	C15—C14—H14	119.5
C5—C6—H6A	108.3	C13—C14—H14	119.5

supplementary materials

C7—C6—H6A	108.3	C14—C15—C10	121.7 (2)
C5—C6—H6B	108.3	C14—C15—H15	119.1
C7—C6—H6B	108.3	C10—C15—H15	119.1
H6A—C6—H6B	107.4	N3—C16—C2	176.3 (2)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

$D\cdots H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
N1—H1···O1	0.86	1.89	2.593 (2)	138
C12—H12···O2	0.93	2.33	2.657 (3)	100
C15—H15···S1	0.93	2.44	3.171 (2)	135

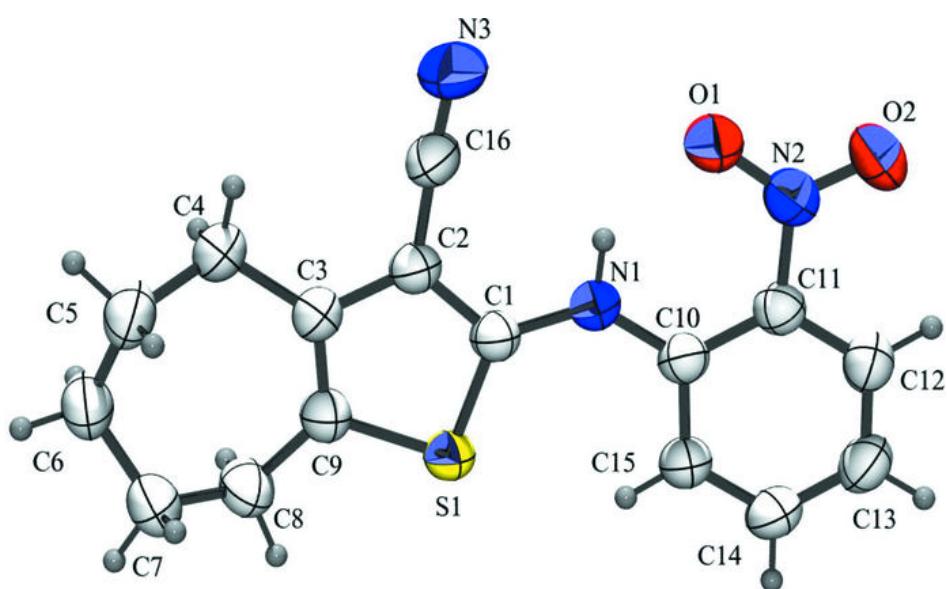
Table 2

$\pi\cdots\pi$ stacking interactions (Å, °) between the thiophene ($Cg1$) and benzene ($Cg2$) rings.

	$Cg1\cdots Cg2$	$Cg1$ to plane 2	$Cg2$ to plane 1	Offset
$Cg1\cdots Cg2^i$	3.7089 (12)	-3.5039 (9)	-3.5021 (9)	19.4
$Cg1\cdots Cg2^{ii}$	3.6170 (12)	3.4761 (9)	3.4878 (9)	16.0

Symmetry codes: (i) -x, 1-y, -z; (ii) 1-x, 1-y, -z.

Fig. 1



supplementary materials

Fig. 2

