organic compounds

Acta Crystallographica Section E **Structure Reports** Online

ISSN 1600-5368

2-Amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4H-chromene-3carbonitrile

Shaaban K. Mohamed,^a Mehmet Akkurt,^b* Antar A. Abdelhamid,^a Kuldip Singh^c and M. A. Allahverdiyev^d

^aChemistry and Environmental Division, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester M1 5GD, England, ^bDepartment of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, Ercives University, 38039 Kayseri, Turkey, ^cDepartment of Chemistry, University of Leicester, Leicester, England, and ^dDepartment of Organic Chemistry, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Correspondence e-mail: akkurt@erciyes.edu.tr

Received 4 April 2012; accepted 11 April 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 150 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.003 Å; R factor = 0.049; wR factor = 0.122; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.5.

In the title moleclue, $C_{16}H_{13}ClN_2O_2$, the cyclohexene ring is in a sofa conformation. The pyran ring is essentialy planar [maximum deviation = 0.038 (2) Å] and forms a dihedral angle of 89.68 $(10)^{\circ}$ with the benzene ring. In the crystal, molecules are linked by pairs of N-H···N hydrogen bonds, forming inversion dimers with $R_2^2(12)$ ring motifs. These dimers are further linked by $N-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds into chains along [110]. Weak C-H···O hydrogen bonds are also present.

Related literature

For pharmaceutical background to 2-amino-5-oxo-5,6,7,8tetrahydro-4H-chromene-3-carbonitrile derivatives, see: Gao et al. (2001); Xu et al. (2011); Luan et al. (2011); Wang & Zhu, (2007); O'Callaghan et al. (1995). For similar structures, see: Tu et al. (2001); Qiao et al. (2011); Kong et al. (2011); Hu et al. (2012). For standard bond lengths, see: Allen et al. (1987). For geometric analysis, see: Cremer & Pople (1975). For hydrogenbond motifs, see: Bernstein et al. (1995); Etter et al. (1990).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{13}ClN_2O_2$	$V = 2808.7 (14) \text{ Å}^3$
$M_r = 300.73$	Z = 8
Monoclinic, $C2/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
a = 13.753 (4) Å	$\mu = 0.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
b = 11.077 (3) Å	$T = 150 { m K}$
c = 19.370 (6) Å	$0.43 \times 0.27 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 107.856 \ (5)^{\circ}$	

Data collection

Bruker APEX 2000 CCD areadetector diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\rm min}=0.914,\;T_{\rm max}=0.981$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$	190 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.122$	H-atom parameters constrained
S = 1.02	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.35 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
2755 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

10643 measured reflections

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.063$

2755 independent reflections

2124 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots \mathbf{A}$
$N1 - H1A \cdots N2^{i}$ $N1 - H1B \cdots O1^{ii}$ $C3 - H3 \cdots N2^{iii}$	0.88 0.88 0.95	2.25 2.15 2.48	3.132 (3) 2.955 (2) 3.226 (3)	177 151 135
wmmetry codes:	(i) $-x \pm 1$	$-v \pm 1 - z \pm 1$	(ii) $x \perp \frac{1}{2}$	$\nu \perp \frac{1}{7}$ (iii)

 $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + 1.$

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; 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) and PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999) and PLATON.

The authors gratefully thank the Higher Education Ministries in both the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Azerbaijan for their financial support to conduct this project. They also extend their thanks to Manchester Metropolitan University for facilitating this study.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH5452).

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 (2005). APEX2 and SAINT. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Cremer, D. & Pople, J. A. (1975). J. Am. Chem. Soc. 97, 1354-1358.
- Etter, M. C., MacDonald, J. C. & Bernstein, J. (1990). Acta Cryst. B46, 256-262. Farrugia, L. J. (1997). J. Appl. Cryst. 30, 565.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). J. Appl. Cryst. 32, 837-838.

Gao, Y., Tu, S.-J., Zhou, J.-F. & Shi, D.-Q. (2001). J. Org. Chem. 7, 535-537.



Hu, X.-L., Wang, Z.-X., Wang, F.-M. & Han, G.-F. (2012). Acta Cryst. E68, 0823.

- Kong, L., Ju, X., Qiao, Y., Zhang, J. & Gao, Z. (2011). Acta Cryst. E67, o3100.
 Luan, C.-J., Wang, J.-Q., Zhang, G.-H., Wang, W., Tang, S.-G. & Guo, C. (2011).
 J. Org. Chem. 31, 860–864.
- O'Callaghan, C. N., McMurry, T. B. H. & O'Brien, J. E. (1995). J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1, pp. 417–420.
- Qiao, Y., Kong, L., Chen, G., Li, S. & Gao, Z. (2011). Acta Cryst. E67, o3099. Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). Acta Cryst. D65, 148-155.
- Tu, S.-J., Deng, X., Fang, Y.-Y., Guo, Y.-M., Du, M. & Liu, X.-H. (2001). Acta Cryst. E57, 0358–0359.
- Wang, J. & Zhu, S.-L. (2007). Acta Cryst. E63, 04190.
- Xu, J.-C., Li, W.-M., Zheng, H., Lai, Y.-F. & Zhang, P.-F. (2011). Tetrahedron, 67, 9582–9587.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o1414-o1415 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812015838]

2-Amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4*H*-chromene-3-carbonitrile

Shaaban K. Mohamed, Mehmet Akkurt, Antar A. Abdelhamid, Kuldip Singh and M. A. Allahverdiyev

Comment

The existence of an amino group and cyano group in tetrahydrochromenone compounds make them great substrates for building up multi organic transformations (Luan *et al.*, 2011), preparing poly-functionalized substituted pyran derivatives (Wang & Zhu, 2007) and designing of poly-heterocyclic compounds (O'Callaghan *et al.*,1995). Moreover, such derivatives of tetrahydrochromenones have attracted strong interests of pharmacists and biologists because of their potential application in the treatment of psoriatic arthritis and rheumatoid arthritis (Xu *et al.*, 2011). They also have wide biological applications such as anti-anaphylaxis, anti-achondroplasty and anti-cancer activity (Gao *et al.*, 2001). To continue to our interest in the synthesis of biologically active compounds we report herein the crystal structure of the title compound.

The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. The (C8–C13) cyclohexene ring is in a sofa conformation with puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975) of $Q_T = 0.466$ (3) Å, $\theta = 58.3$ (2) ° and $\varphi = 173.5$ (3) °. The pyran ring (O2/C7/C8/C13—C15) is essentially planar with a maximum deviation of 0.038 (2) Å for C7, and forms a dihedral angle of 89.68 (10)° with the benzene ring (C1-C6). The bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are similar to those for reported structures (Tu *et al.*, 2001; Qiao *et al.*, 2011; Kong *et al.*, 2011; Hu *et al.*, 2012).

In the crystal, molecules are linked by pairs of intermolecular N—H···N hydrogen bonds, forming inversion dimers with $R_2^2(12)$ ring motifs (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995; Etter *et al.*, 1990), and these dimers are connected by weak C—H···N and N —H···O hydrogen bonds, generating one-dimensional chains along [110] (Table 1, Fig. 2).

Experimental

The title compound (I) was formed during a three component reaction of an equimolar ratios of (4-chlorobenzylidene)propanedinitrile (1 mmol), (4-aminophenyl)methanol (1 mmol) and cyclohexane-1,3-dione (1 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated in ethanol at 351 K. The reaction was monitored with TLC until completed after 5 h, then left in fume cupboard at room temperature until solvent evaporated. The resulting solid mass was recrystallized from ethanol to afford good quality crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction. [Yield: 83%, m.p.: 513 K].

Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using as riding model with N—H = 0.88 Å for NH₂, C—H = 0.95 Å for aromatic, C—H = 0.99 Å for methylene and C—H = 1.00 Å for methine, and with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C,N)$

Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2005); 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) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).



Figure 1

A view of the molecule of (I), with displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms drawn at the 50% probability level.



Figure 2

Part of the crystal structure of (I) with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in H-bonding are omitted for clarity. Symmetry codes: (b) -x+1, -y+1, -z+1; (c) x+1/2, y+1/2, z; (d) -x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1.

2-Amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4*H*-chromene-3- carbonitrile

Crystal data	
$C_{16}H_{13}ClN_{2}O_{2}$ $M_{r} = 300.73$ Monoclinic, C2/c Hall symbol: -C 2yc a = 13.753 (4) Å b = 11.077 (3) Å c = 19.370 (6) Å $\beta = 107.856$ (5)° V = 2808.7 (14) Å ³ Z = 8	F(000) = 1248 $D_x = 1.422 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 833 reflections $\theta = 2.2-28.2^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 150 K Plate, colourless $0.43 \times 0.27 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
Data collection Bruker APEX 2000 CCD area-detector diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator phi and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\min} = 0.914, T_{\max} = 0.981$	10643 measured reflections 2755 independent reflections 2124 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.063$ $\theta_{max} = 26.0^{\circ}, \theta_{min} = 2.2^{\circ}$ $h = -16 \rightarrow 16$ $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$ $l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
Least-squares matrix: full	map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
$wR(F^2) = 0.122$	neighbouring sites
S = 1.02	H-atom parameters constrained
2755 reflections	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0649P)^2]$
190 parameters	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
0 restraints	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.35 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
direct methods	$\Delta \rho_{\min} = -0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. Bond distances, angles *etc*. have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

Refinement. Refinement on F^2 for ALL reflections except those flagged by the user for potential systematic errors. Weighted *R*-factors *wR* and all goodnesses 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 observed criterion of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating *-R*-factor-obs *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 $(Å^2)$

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
Cl1	0.12556 (5)	0.07141 (5)	0.22343 (4)	0.0510 (2)
O1	-0.04515 (11)	0.45923 (13)	0.41373 (8)	0.0395 (5)
O2	0.20240 (10)	0.74455 (12)	0.39806 (8)	0.0320 (4)
N1	0.37218 (13)	0.72339 (15)	0.44001 (9)	0.0347 (6)
N2	0.41870 (14)	0.40760 (17)	0.49094 (11)	0.0440 (7)
C1	0.13012 (15)	0.19541 (19)	0.28039 (12)	0.0337 (7)
C2	0.12955 (16)	0.17534 (19)	0.35014 (13)	0.0374 (7)
C3	0.13788 (15)	0.27229 (18)	0.39614 (12)	0.0332 (7)
C4	0.14684 (14)	0.38895 (17)	0.37333 (11)	0.0274 (6)
C5	0.14494 (16)	0.40667 (18)	0.30168 (11)	0.0348 (7)
C6	0.13673 (16)	0.3107 (2)	0.25501 (12)	0.0378 (7)
C7	0.16120 (14)	0.49363 (17)	0.42613 (11)	0.0270 (6)
C8	0.08175 (14)	0.59034 (17)	0.40049 (10)	0.0274 (6)
C9	-0.02395 (15)	0.55980 (18)	0.39594 (11)	0.0311 (7)
C10	-0.10332 (17)	0.6565 (2)	0.37309 (14)	0.0470 (8)
C11	-0.07795 (17)	0.7496 (2)	0.32396 (14)	0.0465 (8)
C12	0.02871 (15)	0.80147 (18)	0.35920 (12)	0.0360 (7)
C13	0.10411 (15)	0.70407 (18)	0.38660 (11)	0.0286 (6)
C14	0.28249 (15)	0.66677 (18)	0.42763 (10)	0.0285 (6)
C15	0.26669 (14)	0.54985 (17)	0.44117 (11)	0.0271 (6)
C16	0.35154 (15)	0.47326 (19)	0.46903 (11)	0.0304 (7)
H1A	0.42960	0.68370	0.45910	0.0420*
H1B	0.37370	0.80030	0.42910	0.0420*
H2	0.12350	0.09570	0.36650	0.0450*
Н3	0.13750	0.25880	0.44450	0.0400*
Н5	0.14940	0.48630	0.28470	0.0420*

supplementary materials

H6	0.13560	0.32360	0.20630	0.0450*	
H7	0.15570	0.46120	0.47300	0.0320*	
H10A	-0.11020	0.69730	0.41680	0.0560*	
H10B	-0.16990	0.61890	0.34740	0.0560*	
H11A	-0.12890	0.81560	0.31430	0.0560*	
H11B	-0.08110	0.71180	0.27700	0.0560*	
H12A	0.04920	0.85040	0.32320	0.0430*	
H12B	0.02750	0.85500	0.39980	0.0430*	

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	<i>U</i> ²³
Cl1	0.0542 (4)	0.0358 (4)	0.0625 (4)	0.0042 (3)	0.0171 (3)	-0.0181 (3)
01	0.0357 (8)	0.0312 (9)	0.0545 (10)	-0.0086 (7)	0.0182 (7)	0.0011 (7)
O2	0.0301 (8)	0.0212 (7)	0.0432 (8)	-0.0032 (6)	0.0090 (6)	0.0040 (6)
N1	0.0288 (9)	0.0249 (9)	0.0471 (11)	-0.0069 (7)	0.0070 (8)	0.0050 (8)
N2	0.0314 (10)	0.0353 (11)	0.0633 (13)	-0.0011 (8)	0.0116 (9)	0.0139 (10)
C1	0.0238 (10)	0.0288 (12)	0.0460 (13)	0.0027 (9)	0.0071 (9)	-0.0091 (10)
C2	0.0363 (12)	0.0224 (11)	0.0545 (14)	-0.0011 (9)	0.0155 (10)	0.0015 (10)
C3	0.0345 (12)	0.0275 (11)	0.0383 (12)	-0.0036 (9)	0.0120 (9)	0.0030 (9)
C4	0.0224 (10)	0.0224 (10)	0.0366 (11)	-0.0036 (8)	0.0078 (8)	0.0000 (8)
C5	0.0405 (12)	0.0240 (11)	0.0390 (12)	-0.0003 (9)	0.0111 (10)	0.0028 (9)
C6	0.0410 (12)	0.0350 (13)	0.0359 (12)	0.0044 (10)	0.0095 (10)	-0.0001 (10)
C7	0.0279 (10)	0.0222 (10)	0.0309 (11)	-0.0038 (8)	0.0091 (8)	0.0027 (8)
C8	0.0268 (10)	0.0234 (11)	0.0319 (11)	-0.0009 (8)	0.0089 (8)	-0.0005 (8)
C9	0.0303 (11)	0.0285 (12)	0.0344 (11)	-0.0032 (9)	0.0099 (9)	-0.0045 (9)
C10	0.0290 (12)	0.0374 (13)	0.0759 (18)	0.0014 (10)	0.0182 (11)	0.0005 (12)
C11	0.0323 (13)	0.0334 (13)	0.0691 (17)	0.0046 (10)	0.0085 (12)	0.0082 (12)
C12	0.0365 (12)	0.0261 (11)	0.0441 (13)	0.0016 (9)	0.0104 (10)	0.0042 (10)
C13	0.0282 (11)	0.0261 (11)	0.0316 (11)	-0.0014 (9)	0.0095 (8)	-0.0025 (9)
C14	0.0278 (11)	0.0277 (11)	0.0287 (11)	-0.0018 (8)	0.0066 (8)	-0.0004 (8)
C15	0.0256 (10)	0.0230 (10)	0.0311 (11)	-0.0035 (8)	0.0064 (8)	0.0008 (8)
C16	0.0273 (11)	0.0262 (11)	0.0356 (12)	-0.0077 (9)	0.0067 (9)	0.0032 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cl1—C1	1.751 (2)	C8—C13	1.343 (3)	
O1—C9	1.227 (3)	C9—C10	1.496 (3)	
O2—C13	1.376 (3)	C10—C11	1.515 (3)	
O2—C14	1.377 (3)	C11—C12	1.528 (3)	
N1-C14	1.338 (3)	C12—C13	1.478 (3)	
N2-C16	1.150 (3)	C14—C15	1.352 (3)	
N1—H1B	0.8800	C15—C16	1.410 (3)	
N1—H1A	0.8800	C2—H2	0.9500	
C1—C6	1.381 (3)	С3—Н3	0.9500	
C1—C2	1.372 (3)	С5—Н5	0.9500	
C2—C3	1.378 (3)	С6—Н6	0.9500	
C3—C4	1.383 (3)	С7—Н7	1.0000	
C4—C7	1.518 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9900	
C4—C5	1.394 (3)	C10—H10B	0.9900	

	1 279 (2)	C11 1111	0.0000
C_{5}	1.378 (3)	CII—HIIA	0.9900
C/=C8	1.502 (3)	CII—HIIB	0.9900
C/-C15	1.523 (3)	CI2—HI2A	0.9900
C8—C9	1.469 (3)	С12—Н12В	0.9900
C13—O2—C14	118.95 (15)	O2—C14—C15	121.62 (19)
H1A—N1—H1B	120.00	C7—C15—C14	123.71 (18)
C14—N1—H1A	120.00	C7—C15—C16	117.10 (17)
C14—N1—H1B	120.00	C14—C15—C16	119.17 (19)
Cl1—C1—C2	118.92 (16)	N2-C16-C15	177.8 (2)
C2—C1—C6	121.4 (2)	C1—C2—H2	120.00
Cl1—C1—C6	119.64 (17)	C3—C2—H2	120.00
C1—C2—C3	119.1 (2)	С2—С3—Н3	119.00
C2—C3—C4	121.3 (2)	С4—С3—Н3	119.00
C3—C4—C7	120.28 (18)	C4—C5—H5	119.00
C3—C4—C5	118.24 (18)	C6—C5—H5	119.00
C5—C4—C7	121.46 (17)	C1—C6—H6	121.00
C4—C5—C6	121.16 (19)	С5—С6—Н6	121.00
C1—C6—C5	118.8 (2)	C4—C7—H7	108.00
C8—C7—C15	109.00 (16)	C8—C7—H7	108.00
C4—C7—C8	113.00 (17)	С15—С7—Н7	108.00
C4—C7—C15	111.14 (16)	C9—C10—H10A	109.00
C7—C8—C9	117.51 (17)	C9—C10—H10B	109.00
C7—C8—C13	123.17 (19)	C11—C10—H10A	109.00
C9—C8—C13	119.15 (18)	C11—C10—H10B	109.00
01-C9-C8	120.54 (19)	H10A—C10—H10B	108.00
C8-C9-C10	118.15 (18)	C10—C11—H11A	110.00
01—C9—C10	121.2 (2)	C10—C11—H11B	110.00
C9-C10-C11	112.7 (2)	C12—C11—H11A	109.00
C10-C11-C12	110.5(2)	C12—C11—H11B	110.00
$C_{11} - C_{12} - C_{13}$	110.9(2)	H11A—C11—H11B	108.00
02-C13-C8	123.17(18)	C11—C12—H12A	109.00
02-C13-C12	11150(17)	C11—C12—H12B	109.00
C_{8} C_{13} C_{12}	1253(2)	C13 - C12 - H12A	109.00
N1 - C14 - C15	125.5(2) 127.46(19)	C13 - C12 - H12R	109.00
02—C14—N1	110.92 (17)	H12A— $C12$ — $H12B$	109.00
C13—O2—C14—N1	-175.33 (16)	C4—C7—C8—C13	-117.7 (2)
C13—O2—C14—C15	4.4 (3)	C15—C7—C8—C9	-168.89 (17)
C14—O2—C13—C8	-2.4 (3)	C15—C7—C8—C13	6.4 (3)
C14—O2—C13—C12	176.27 (17)	C8—C7—C15—C16	177.19 (17)
Cl1—C1—C2—C3	177.03 (18)	C13—C8—C9—C10	2.3 (3)
Cl1—C1—C6—C5	-177.07 (18)	C7—C8—C13—C12	178.03 (19)
C2-C1-C6-C5	1.3 (3)	C9—C8—C13—O2	171.79 (18)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.4 (3)	C7—C8—C13—O2	-3.5 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.1 (3)	C7—C8—C9—O1	1.2 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C7	-177.0 (2)	C7—C8—C9—C10	177.81 (18)
C2—C3—C4—C5	1.4 (3)	C13—C8—C9—O1	-174.36 (19)
C3—C4—C7—C15	112.8 (2)	C9—C8—C13—C12	-6.7 (3)

C3—C4—C7—C8	-124.3 (2)	O1—C9—C10—C11	-154.9 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.5 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	28.4 (3)
C5—C4—C7—C8	57.4 (3)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-53.7 (3)
C5—C4—C7—C15	-65.5 (2)	C10-C11-C12-C13	48.8 (2)
C7—C4—C5—C6	176.9 (2)	C11—C12—C13—O2	161.65 (18)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.1 (3)	C11—C12—C13—C8	-19.7 (3)
C4—C7—C15—C14	120.7 (2)	O2—C14—C15—C7	-0.6 (3)
C4—C7—C15—C16	-57.6 (2)	O2-C14-C15-C16	177.71 (18)
C8—C7—C15—C14	-4.5 (3)	N1-C14-C15-C7	179.11 (19)
C4—C7—C8—C9	67.0 (2)	N1-C14-C15-C16	-2.6 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N1—H1A····N2 ⁱ	0.88	2.25	3.132 (3)	177
N1—H1B···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.88	2.15	2.955 (2)	151
C3—H3····N2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.48	3.226 (3)	135

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