

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

5,6-Dichloro-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Orhan Büyükgüngör^{a*} and Mustafa Odabaşoğlu^b^aDepartment of Physics, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ondokuz Mayıs University, TR-55139 Kurupelit Samsun, Turkey, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ondokuz Mayıs University, TR-55139 Kurupelit Samsun, Turkey

Correspondence e-mail: muodabas@omu.edu.tr

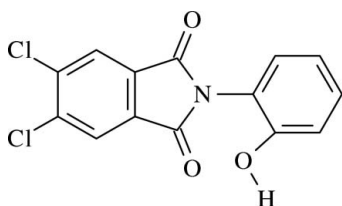
Received 25 March 2008; accepted 26 March 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.035; wR factor = 0.096; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.3.

In the molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_3$, the phthalimide ring system is virtually planar, with a dihedral angle between the fused five- and six-membered rings of $4.02(3)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds and $\text{C}-\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}$ close contacts [$\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O} = 3.0123(13)$ Å and $\text{C}-\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O} = 171.14(7)^\circ$] link the molecules, generating $R_2^2(16)$, $R_4^2(19)$ and $R_4^4(22)$ ring motifs by $C(6)$ chains to form a three-dimensional network. A weak $\pi-\pi$ interaction between the six-membered rings of the phthalimide ring systems further stabilizes the structure, with a centroid-centroid distance of $3.666(3)$ Å and an interplanar separation of 3.568 Å.

Related literature

For general background, see: Chapman *et al.* (1979); Hall *et al.* (1983, 1987); Srivastava *et al.* (2001); Cechinel *et al.* (2003); Abdel-Hafez (2004); Antunes *et al.* (2003); Sena *et al.* (2007). For ring motif details, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995); Etter (1990).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_3$ $M_r = 308.11$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ $a = 7.5993(2)$ Å $b = 19.4088(5)$ Å $c = 9.5086(3)$ Å $\beta = 110.842(2)^\circ$ $V = 1310.68(7)$ Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.50$ mm⁻¹ $T = 296$ K $0.63 \times 0.43 \times 0.24$ mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDSII diffractometer

Absorption correction: integration

 $(X\text{-RED32; Stoe \& Cie, 2002})$ $T_{\min} = 0.759, T_{\max} = 0.881$

20050 measured reflections

2783 independent reflections

2341 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.057$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$ $wR(F^2) = 0.096$ $S = 1.04$

2783 reflections

182 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O3}-\text{H3A}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.82	1.90	2.7235 (18)	177
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.93	2.55	3.397 (2)	152
$\text{Cl13}-\text{H13}\cdots\text{O3}^{iii}$	0.93	2.59	3.505 (2)	168

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (iii) $x - 1, y, z$.

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).

The authors acknowledge the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey, for the use of the Stoe IPDSII diffractometer (purchased under grant F.279 of the University Research Fund).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HK2440).

References

- Abdel-Hafez, A. A. M. (2004). *Arch. Pharm. Res.* **27**, 495–501.
- Antunes, R., Batista, H., Srivastava, R. M., Thomas, G., Araújo, C. C., Longo, R. L., Magalhães, H., Leão, M. B. C. & Pavão, A. C. (2003). *J. Mol. Struct.* **660**, 1–13.
- Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimon, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.
- Cechinel, V., de Campos, F., Correa, R., Yunes, R. A. & Nunes, R. J. (2003). *Quím. Nova*, **26**, 230–241.
- Chapman, J. M., Cocolas, G. H. & Hall, I. H. (1979). *J. Med. Chem.* **22**, 1399–1402.
- Etter, M. C. (1990). *Acc. Chem. Res.* **23**, 120–126.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
- Hall, I. H., Reynolds, D. J., Wong, O. T., Oswald, C. B. & Murthy, A. R. K. (1987). *Pharm. Res.* **4**, 472–479.
- Hall, I. H., Voorstad, P. J., Chapman, J. M. & Cocolas, G. H. (1983). *J. Pharm. Sci.* **72**, 845–851.
- Sena, V. L. M., Srivastava, M. R., de Simone, C. A., da Cruz Gonçalves, S. M., Silva, R. O. & Pereira, M. A. (2007). *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.* **18**, 1224–1234.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Srivastava, R. M., Oliveira, F. J. S., da Silva, L. P., de Freitas Filho, J. R., Oliveira, S. P. & Lima, V. L. M. (2001). *Carbohydr. Res.* **332**, 335–340.
- Stoe & Cie (2002). *X-AREA* and *X-RED32*. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o778 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808008180]

5,6-Dichloro-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

O. Büyükgüngör and M. Odabasoglu

Comment

Phthalimide derivatives have been gaining considerable interest since 1979, when Chapman *et al.* tested the hypolipidemic activity of 23 N-substituted phthalimide derivatives (Chapman *et al.*, 1979). Later on, Hall and co-workers reported the antihyperlipidemic activity of phthalimide analogs in rodents and also the same activity was found by the administration of *ortho*-(N-phthalimido) acetophenone in sprague dawley rats (Hall *et al.*, 1983; 1987). In 2001, Srivastava *et al.* reported hypolipidemic activity in α -D-mannopyranosides containing phthalimidomethyl function as aglycone (Srivastava *et al.*, 2001). There are other interesting biological aspects of these compounds which have been reviewed in 2003 (Cechinel *et al.*, 2003). A recent paper cites the synthesis and anticonvulsant behavior of N-substituted phthalimides (Abdel-Hafez, 2004). Besides, certain phthalimide derivatives are synthetically important, and can be transformed to other useful products (Antunes *et al.*, 2003). In 2007, Sena *et al.* prepared ten N-arylaminoethyl-arylaminoethyl- and two [1,2,4-triazol-3- and 4-yl]phthalimides that these imides are potential candidates for biological evaluations (Sena *et al.*, 2007). In view of the importance of the N-arylphthalimides, we herein report the crystal structure of the title compound, (I).

The molecule of (I), (Fig. 1), is built up from a phthalimide unit connected to a *o*-hydroxyphenyl group through a nitrogen atom. Rings A (C2-C7), B (C1/C2/C7/C8/N1) and C (C9-C14) are, of course, planar. The dihedral angles between them are A/B = 4.02 (3)°, A/C = 75.55 (3)° and B/C = 75.13 (3)°. So, rings A and B are also nearly coplanar. Ring C is oriented with respect to the coplanar ring system at a dihedral angle of 75.37 (3)°.

In the crystal structure, intermolecular C-H...O and O-H...O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) and C-Cl...O close contacts [C12ⁱ...O1ⁱⁱ = 3.0123 (13) Å and C5-C12ⁱ...O1ⁱⁱ = 171.14 (7)°; symmetry codes: (i) x, 3/2 - y, z - 1/2 and (ii) x + 1, 3/2 - y, z + 1/2] link the molecules, generating R₂²(16) (Fig. 3), R₄²(19) (Fig. 4) and R₄⁴(22) (Fig. 5) ring motifs by C(6) chains (Fig. 2) (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995; Etter, 1990), to form a three-dimensional network, in which they may be effective in the stabilization of the structure. A weak π ... π interaction between the A rings, at x, y, z and 1 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z, further stabilizes the structure, with a centroid-centroid distance of 3.666 (3) Å and plane-plane separation of 3.568 Å.

Experimental

A mixture of 4,5-dichlorophthalic acid (1.175 g, 5 mmol) and 2-aminophenol (0.545 g, 20 mmol) in DMF (1.5 ml) was heated at boiling temperature for 15 min, and then ethanol (50 ml, 95%) was added. Crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of the mixture at room temperature (yield; 80%, m.p. 546-548 K).

Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically, with O-H = 0.82 Å (for OH) and C-H = 0.93 Å for aromatic H, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with U_{iso}(H) = xU_{eq}(C,O), where x = 1.5 for OH H and x = 1.2 for aromatic H atoms.

Figures

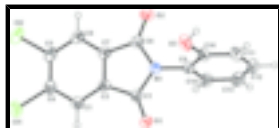


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title molecule, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

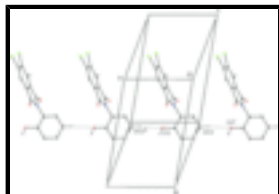


Fig. 2. A partial packing diagram of (I), showing the formation of C(6) chain [symmetry codes: (i) $x - 1, y, z$; (ii) $x + 1, y, z$]. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bondings have been omitted for clarity.

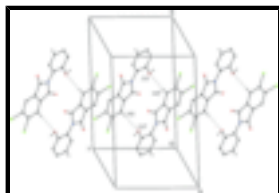


Fig. 3. A partial packing diagram of (I), showing the formation of centro-symmetric $R_2^2(16)$ ring motifs. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines [symmetry code: (i) $x + 1/2, 1 - y, 1 - z$]. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bondings have been omitted for clarity.

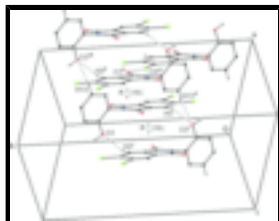


Fig. 4. A partial packing diagram of (I), showing the formation of $R_2^2(16)$ and $R_4^2(19)$ ring motifs. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines [symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1/2, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ii) $-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (iii) $x - 1, y, z$]. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bondings have been omitted for clarity.

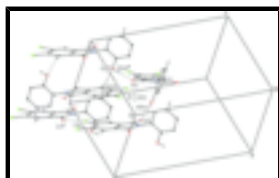


Fig. 5. A partial packing diagram of (I), showing the formation of $R_4^4(22)$ ring motifs. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines [symmetry codes: (i) $x, 3/2 - y, z - 1/2$; (ii) $x + 1, 3/2 - y, z + 1/2$; (iii) $x, 3/2 - y, z + 1/2$].

5,6-dichloro-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_7Cl_2NO_3$

$M_r = 308.11$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 7.5993$ (2) Å

$b = 19.4088$ (5) Å

$c = 9.5086$ (3) Å

$\beta = 110.842$ (2)°

$V = 1310.68$ (7) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 624$

$D_x = 1.561$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 20050 reflections

$\theta = 2.1$ – 27.2 °

$\mu = 0.50$ mm⁻¹

$T = 296$ K

Prism, light yellow

$0.63 \times 0.43 \times 0.24$ mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDSII diffractometer	2783 independent reflections
Monochromator: plane graphite	2341 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Detector resolution: 6.67 pixels mm^{-1}	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.057$
$T = 296$ K	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.7^\circ$
w-scan rotation method	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1^\circ$
Absorption correction: integration (X-RED32; Stoe & Cie, 2002)	$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.759$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.881$	$k = -24 \rightarrow 24$
20050 measured reflections	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0491P)^2 + 0.2555P]$
$S = 1.04$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2783 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
182 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	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 $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ 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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.80274 (8)	0.37446 (3)	1.02115 (6)	0.07009 (18)
C12	0.94040 (7)	0.51106 (3)	1.20351 (5)	0.06418 (17)
O1	0.26937 (18)	0.49684 (6)	0.49490 (13)	0.0517 (3)
O2	0.47116 (19)	0.69592 (7)	0.75853 (16)	0.0587 (3)
O3	0.40599 (18)	0.69007 (7)	0.39975 (18)	0.0624 (4)

supplementary materials

H3A	0.4209	0.7246	0.3554	0.094*
N1	0.33154 (18)	0.60578 (7)	0.60028 (15)	0.0420 (3)
C1	0.3563 (2)	0.53405 (8)	0.59612 (17)	0.0398 (3)
C2	0.5079 (2)	0.51681 (8)	0.74085 (17)	0.0392 (3)
C3	0.5789 (2)	0.45386 (9)	0.79893 (18)	0.0458 (4)
H3	0.5389	0.4135	0.7440	0.055*
C4	0.7133 (2)	0.45279 (10)	0.94342 (19)	0.0471 (4)
C5	0.7747 (2)	0.51343 (10)	1.02414 (18)	0.0480 (4)
C6	0.7042 (2)	0.57666 (10)	0.96318 (18)	0.0482 (4)
H6	0.7463	0.6173	1.0162	0.058*
C7	0.5688 (2)	0.57720 (9)	0.82043 (17)	0.0411 (3)
C8	0.4593 (2)	0.63491 (9)	0.73015 (19)	0.0433 (4)
C9	0.1835 (2)	0.64372 (8)	0.49155 (18)	0.0424 (4)
C10	0.2248 (2)	0.68665 (9)	0.3911 (2)	0.0467 (4)
C11	0.0805 (3)	0.72369 (10)	0.2877 (2)	0.0589 (5)
H11	0.1058	0.7522	0.2185	0.071*
C12	-0.1002 (3)	0.71844 (11)	0.2873 (3)	0.0682 (6)
H12	-0.1962	0.7440	0.2187	0.082*
C13	-0.1400 (3)	0.67573 (12)	0.3875 (3)	0.0683 (6)
H13	-0.2625	0.6724	0.3864	0.082*
C14	0.0020 (3)	0.63797 (11)	0.4894 (2)	0.0562 (5)
H14	-0.0247	0.6087	0.5565	0.067*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0715 (3)	0.0663 (3)	0.0640 (3)	0.0148 (2)	0.0136 (2)	0.0208 (2)
C12	0.0489 (2)	0.0998 (4)	0.0362 (2)	0.0005 (2)	0.00566 (17)	0.0018 (2)
O1	0.0567 (7)	0.0453 (7)	0.0417 (6)	-0.0052 (5)	0.0037 (5)	-0.0066 (5)
O2	0.0618 (8)	0.0423 (7)	0.0678 (8)	-0.0033 (6)	0.0181 (6)	-0.0142 (6)
O3	0.0524 (7)	0.0550 (8)	0.0860 (10)	0.0091 (6)	0.0323 (7)	0.0242 (7)
N1	0.0434 (7)	0.0367 (7)	0.0412 (7)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0095 (6)	-0.0002 (5)
C1	0.0419 (8)	0.0395 (8)	0.0372 (8)	-0.0037 (6)	0.0131 (6)	-0.0015 (6)
C2	0.0397 (7)	0.0433 (8)	0.0339 (7)	-0.0042 (6)	0.0122 (6)	-0.0022 (6)
C3	0.0488 (9)	0.0427 (9)	0.0434 (8)	-0.0011 (7)	0.0134 (7)	-0.0002 (7)
C4	0.0448 (8)	0.0557 (10)	0.0418 (8)	0.0044 (7)	0.0165 (7)	0.0089 (7)
C5	0.0398 (8)	0.0694 (12)	0.0341 (7)	-0.0010 (8)	0.0122 (6)	-0.0010 (8)
C6	0.0443 (8)	0.0584 (11)	0.0391 (8)	-0.0062 (7)	0.0114 (7)	-0.0101 (7)
C7	0.0399 (8)	0.0443 (9)	0.0388 (8)	-0.0035 (6)	0.0136 (6)	-0.0057 (6)
C8	0.0420 (8)	0.0426 (9)	0.0453 (8)	-0.0053 (6)	0.0155 (7)	-0.0073 (7)
C9	0.0401 (8)	0.0377 (8)	0.0450 (8)	0.0004 (6)	0.0096 (7)	-0.0021 (6)
C10	0.0447 (8)	0.0387 (8)	0.0551 (10)	0.0038 (7)	0.0160 (7)	0.0014 (7)
C11	0.0621 (11)	0.0437 (10)	0.0633 (11)	0.0079 (8)	0.0129 (9)	0.0098 (8)
C12	0.0504 (11)	0.0565 (12)	0.0786 (14)	0.0129 (9)	-0.0007 (10)	-0.0018 (10)
C13	0.0374 (9)	0.0718 (13)	0.0878 (15)	-0.0009 (9)	0.0126 (9)	-0.0096 (12)
C14	0.0462 (9)	0.0581 (11)	0.0640 (11)	-0.0077 (8)	0.0191 (8)	-0.0053 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O3—H3A	0.8200	C8—O2	1.211 (2)
C1—O1	1.1967 (19)	C8—N1	1.391 (2)
C1—N1	1.407 (2)	C9—C14	1.376 (2)
C1—C2	1.485 (2)	C9—C10	1.385 (2)
C2—C3	1.370 (2)	C9—N1	1.431 (2)
C2—C7	1.382 (2)	C10—O3	1.351 (2)
C3—C4	1.390 (2)	C10—C11	1.385 (2)
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—C12	1.375 (3)
C4—C5	1.392 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C11	1.7213 (18)	C12—C13	1.375 (3)
C5—C6	1.381 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C5—C12	1.7229 (17)	C13—C14	1.377 (3)
C6—C7	1.381 (2)	C13—H13	0.9300
C6—H6	0.9300	C14—H14	0.9300
C7—C8	1.475 (2)		
C10—O3—H3A	109.5	C6—C7—C8	130.28 (15)
C8—N1—C1	111.65 (13)	C2—C7—C8	108.41 (14)
C8—N1—C9	123.59 (13)	O2—C8—N1	124.64 (16)
C1—N1—C9	124.56 (13)	O2—C8—C7	129.15 (16)
O1—C1—N1	125.34 (15)	N1—C8—C7	106.20 (13)
O1—C1—C2	129.33 (15)	C14—C9—C10	120.68 (16)
N1—C1—C2	105.33 (13)	C14—C9—N1	119.67 (16)
C3—C2—C7	121.90 (15)	C10—C9—N1	119.64 (14)
C3—C2—C1	129.71 (15)	O3—C10—C11	123.37 (17)
C7—C2—C1	108.32 (14)	O3—C10—C9	117.63 (15)
C2—C3—C4	117.19 (16)	C11—C10—C9	119.00 (16)
C2—C3—H3	121.4	C12—C11—C10	120.09 (19)
C4—C3—H3	121.4	C12—C11—H11	120.0
C3—C4—C5	121.12 (16)	C10—C11—H11	120.0
C3—C4—C11	118.46 (14)	C13—C12—C11	120.52 (18)
C5—C4—C11	120.42 (13)	C13—C12—H12	119.7
C6—C5—C4	121.06 (15)	C11—C12—H12	119.7
C6—C5—C12	118.48 (14)	C12—C13—C14	119.85 (18)
C4—C5—C12	120.46 (14)	C12—C13—H13	120.1
C7—C6—C5	117.47 (16)	C14—C13—H13	120.1
C7—C6—H6	121.3	C9—C14—C13	119.84 (19)
C5—C6—H6	121.3	C9—C14—H14	120.1
C6—C7—C2	121.24 (16)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
O1—C1—C2—C3	-4.3 (3)	C14—C9—C10—O3	179.76 (17)
N1—C1—C2—C3	175.38 (16)	N1—C9—C10—O3	0.7 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C7	178.66 (16)	C14—C9—C10—C11	-0.2 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C7	-1.70 (17)	N1—C9—C10—C11	-179.21 (16)
C7—C2—C3—C4	1.2 (2)	O3—C10—C11—C12	-178.91 (19)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-175.57 (16)	C9—C10—C11—C12	1.0 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.0 (3)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-1.0 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C11	178.97 (12)	C11—C12—C13—C14	0.1 (3)

supplementary materials

C3—C4—C5—C6	0.0 (3)	C10—C9—C14—C13	-0.7 (3)
C11—C4—C5—C6	179.98 (13)	N1—C9—C14—C13	178.34 (17)
C3—C4—C5—C12	179.64 (13)	C12—C13—C14—C9	0.7 (3)
C11—C4—C5—C12	-0.3 (2)	O2—C8—N1—C1	177.64 (16)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.9 (2)	C7—C8—N1—C1	-3.01 (17)
C12—C5—C6—C7	-178.74 (13)	O2—C8—N1—C9	-7.3 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C2	-0.8 (2)	C7—C8—N1—C9	172.01 (14)
C5—C6—C7—C8	175.66 (16)	O1—C1—N1—C8	-177.39 (15)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-0.3 (2)	C2—C1—N1—C8	2.95 (17)
C1—C2—C7—C6	177.09 (15)	O1—C1—N1—C9	7.6 (3)
C3—C2—C7—C8	-177.42 (15)	C2—C1—N1—C9	-172.02 (14)
C1—C2—C7—C8	-0.07 (17)	C14—C9—N1—C8	-102.12 (19)
C6—C7—C8—O2	4.3 (3)	C10—C9—N1—C8	76.9 (2)
C2—C7—C8—O2	-178.86 (17)	C14—C9—N1—C1	72.3 (2)
C6—C7—C8—N1	-174.99 (17)	C10—C9—N1—C1	-108.70 (18)
C2—C7—C8—N1	1.84 (17)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O3—H3A \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.82	1.90	2.7235 (18)	177
C3—H3 \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.55	3.397 (2)	152
C13—H13 \cdots O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.59	3.505 (2)	168

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y+3/2, z-1/2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iii) $x-1, y, z$.

Fig. 1

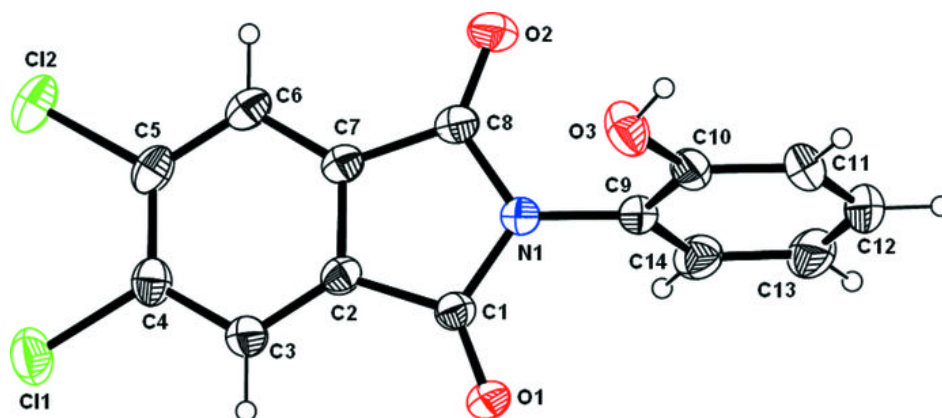


Fig. 2

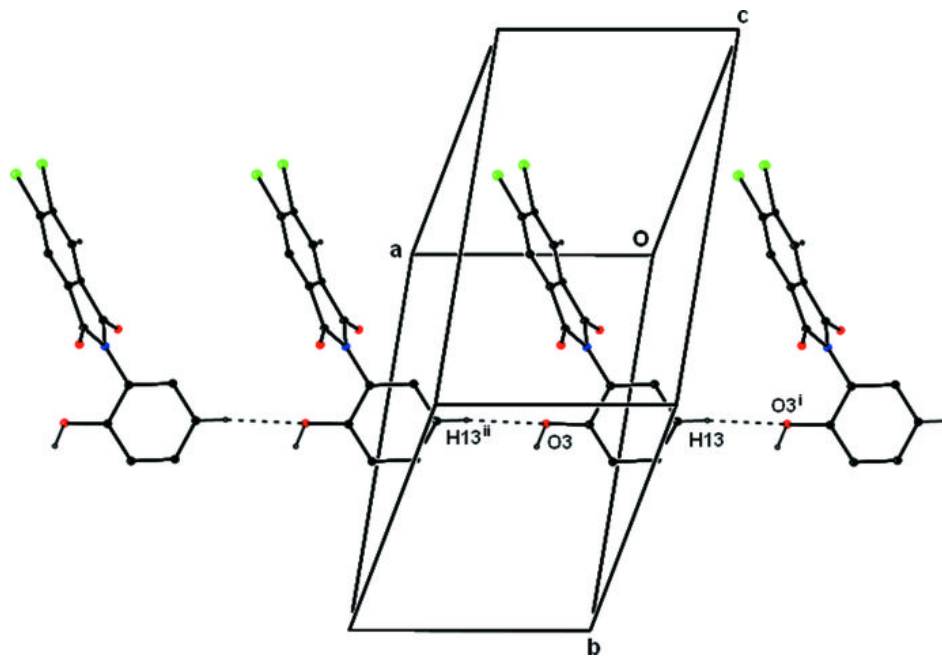


Fig. 3

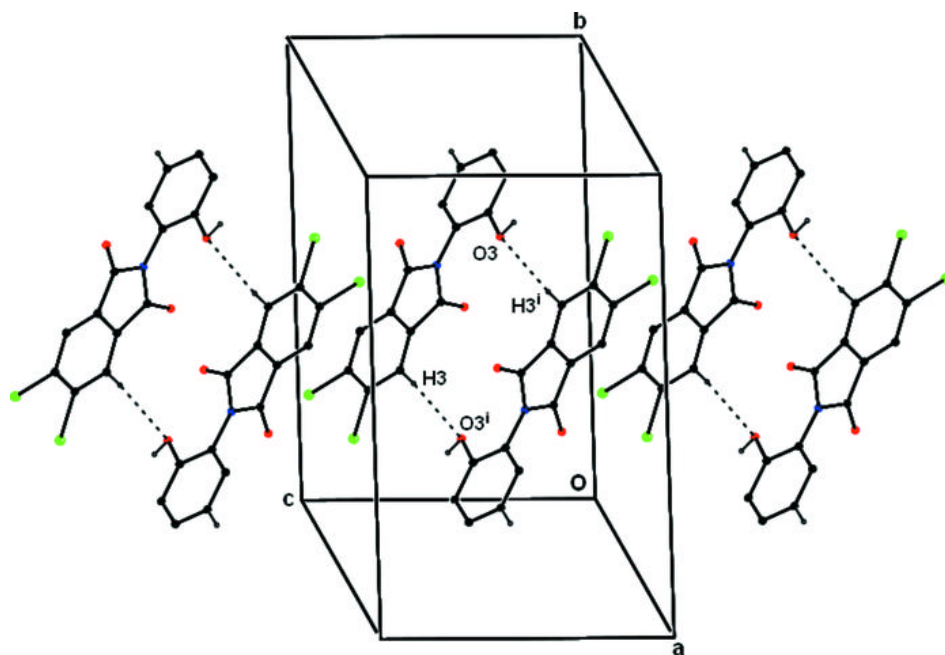


Fig. 4

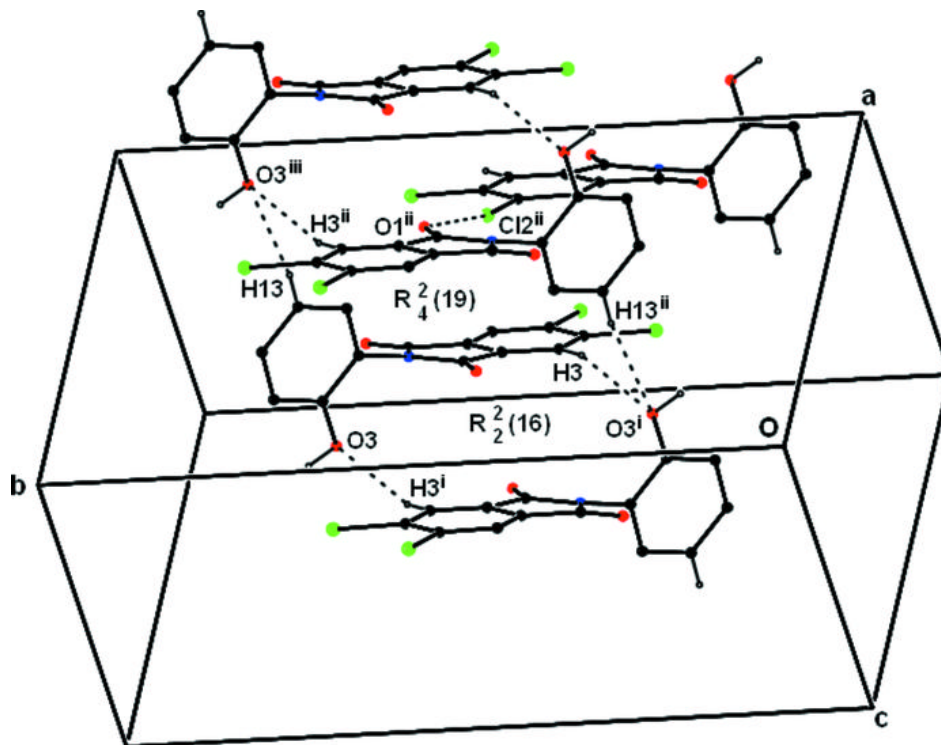


Fig. 5

