

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid-urea (1/1)

 Lidiya Izotova,^{a*} Jamshid Ashurov,^a Samat Talipov,^a Bakhtiyar Ibragimov^a and Edwin Weber^b

^aInstitute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, H. Abdullaev Street 83, Tashkent 100125, Uzbekistan, and ^bInstitute für Organische Chemie, TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Leipziger Strasse 29, D-09596 Freiberg/Sachsen, Germany
Correspondence e-mail: l_izotova@yahoo.com

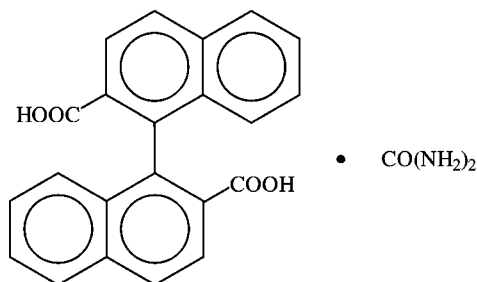
Received 1 September 2008; accepted 10 September 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.044; wR factor = 0.117; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.5.

In the title co-crystal, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$, the 1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid (BNDA) and urea molecules are connected *via* a system of hydrogen bonds into a chiral two-dimensional polymeric structure parallel to the (001) plane. As the crystal is centrosymmetric, it consists of alternately stacked BNDA-urea layers of opposite chirality. The urea H atoms *trans* to the C=O group are bonded in a chelating mode [$R_2^1(6)$] to the carbonyl O atom from one of the carboxylic acid groups which, in turn, acts as the donor of an O—H...O hydrogen bond to another urea molecule. The [010] chains thus formed are further connected *via* an $R_2^2(8)$ hydrogen-bond motif formed between urea and the second carboxylic acid group of BNDA.

Related literature

For information on inclusion compounds of 1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid, see: Weber (1996). For the synthesis of 1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid, see: Weber *et al.* (1984).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 402.39$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 9.2560$ (19) Å
 $b = 12.033$ (2) Å
 $c = 17.958$ (4) Å
 $\beta = 102.40$ (3)°

$V = 1953.5$ (7) Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ (2) K
 $0.21 \times 0.17 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Stoe STAD14 diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
3416 measured reflections
3416 independent reflections

2874 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
3 standard reflections
every 100 reflections
intensity decay: 2.1%

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.117$
 $S = 1.09$
3416 reflections
296 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N} \cdots \text{O4}$	0.89 (3)	2.25 (3)	3.046 (3)	149 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H2N} \cdots \text{O1}^i$	0.96 (3)	2.10 (3)	3.048 (3)	166 (2)
$\text{O2}-\text{H2} \cdots \text{O5}^{ii}$	1.00 (3)	1.63 (3)	2.606 (2)	162 (2)
$\text{O3}-\text{H3} \cdots \text{O5}^{iii}$	0.98 (3)	1.70 (3)	2.637 (2)	160 (3)
$\text{N2}-\text{H3N} \cdots \text{O4}$	0.88 (3)	2.17 (3)	3.001 (3)	157 (3)

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

Data collection: *STAD14* (Stoe & Cie, 1997); cell refinement: *STAD14*; data reduction: *X-RED* (Stoe & Cie, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *XP* (Siemens, 1994); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Support of this research by the Uzbek Academy of Sciences (grant No. FA-F3-T141) is gratefully acknowledged.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GK2167).

References

- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
Siemens (1994). *XP*. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Stoe & Cie (1997). *STAD14* and *X-RED*. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.
Weber, E. (1996). *Comprehensive Supramolecular Chemistry. Solid-State Supramolecular Chemistry: Crystal Engineering*, Vol. 6, edited by D. D. MacNicol, F. Toda & R. Bishop, pp. 535–592. Oxford: Pergamon.
Weber, E., Csöregy, I., Stensland, B. & Czugler, M. (1984). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **106**, 3297–3306.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o1945 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808028997]

1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid (1/1)

L. Izotova, J. Ashurov, S. Talipov, B. Ibragimov and E. Weber

Comment

Crystal engineering involves design and synthesis of solid-state structures with desired properties, based on an understanding and exploitation of intermolecular interactions. 1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid (BNDA) (Weber, 1996) and urea are well known supramolecular substrates forming a large variety of multicomponent crystals. To study supramolecular interactions in the BNDA–urea system co-crystals were prepared and their structure determined by X-ray structure analysis. The two compounds co-crystallize in a 1:1 molar ratio with molecules located in general position (Fig. 1). The BNDA adopts its usual conformation with the two naphthyl units nearly perpendicular [dihedral angle of 79.77 (5)°].

In the crystal structure, the urea molecule is involved in five hydrogen bonds - twice as an acceptor and three times as a donor (Table 1). One of the *cis* hydrogen atoms does not take part in conventional hydrogen bonding but is involved in a weak interaction with the π system of one of the naphthalene units. The carboxylic group O1,C21,O2 is bonded to the urea molecule via the cyclic $R^2_2(8)$ motif. The other BNDA carboxylic group acts also as a donor to the urea carbonyl, however its O4 atom accepts two N—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds which are a part of the $R^1_2(6)$ motif (Fig. 2). The hydrogen bonds between urea and BNDA assemble molecules into layers parallel to (001). The hydrogen-bonded BNDA–urea layers are chiral and consist of homochiral BNDA molecules. However, the crystal is centrosymmetric and thus it is built from alternate stacks of layers of opposite chirality.

Experimental

1,1'-Binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid was synthesized according to Weber *et al.* (1984). Slow evaporation of acetone/water solution of equimolar mixture of BNDA and urea resulted in colourless crystals stable in air and suitable for X-ray analysis.

Refinement

H atoms from the OH and NH₂ groups were located from difference Fourier maps and fully refined. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H 0.93 Å) and refined as riding on their carrier atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

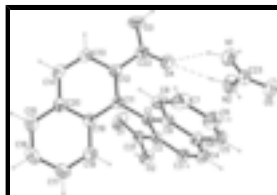


Fig. 1. Perspective view of the asymmetric unit showing 40% probability displacement ellipsoids for the non-H atoms. Dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds.

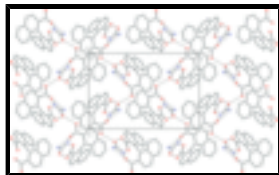


Fig. 2. BNDA–urea hydrogen-bond assembly viewed down the a axis. H atoms have been omitted for clarity. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Red: oxygen, blue: nitrogen.

1,1-binaphthyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid–urea (1/1)

Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{14}O_4 \cdot CH_4N_2O$

$M_r = 402.39$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 9.2560$ (19) Å

$b = 12.033$ (2) Å

$c = 17.958$ (4) Å

$\beta = 102.40$ (3)°

$V = 1953.5$ (7) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 840$

$D_x = 1.368$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 10\text{--}25^\circ$

$\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ (2) K

Prism, colourless

$0.21 \times 0.17 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Stoe STADI4
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293$ (2) K

$\omega/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction: none

3416 measured reflections

3416 independent reflections

2874 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.0000$

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

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.8^\circ$

$h = -11 \rightarrow 10$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 14$

$l = 0 \rightarrow 21$

3 standard reflections

every 100 reflections

intensity decay: 2.1%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$

$wR(F^2) = 0.117$

$S = 1.09$

3416 reflections

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.050P)^2 + 0.871P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

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

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18$ e Å⁻³

296 parameters

Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008),

$$F_c^* = kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Extinction coefficient: 0.0083 (11)

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	1.04973 (17)	0.78156 (13)	0.14183 (10)	0.0668 (5)
O2	1.08667 (16)	0.61883 (12)	0.19956 (9)	0.0529 (4)
O3	0.6667 (2)	1.06357 (13)	0.10984 (10)	0.0687 (5)
O4	0.6785 (2)	0.89894 (13)	0.16344 (10)	0.0718 (5)
C1	0.74291 (19)	0.71568 (14)	0.08151 (10)	0.0335 (4)
C2	0.84438 (19)	0.65851 (14)	0.13592 (10)	0.0351 (4)
C3	0.7992 (2)	0.56422 (15)	0.17243 (11)	0.0407 (4)
H3A	0.8687	0.5252	0.2080	0.049*
C4	0.6563 (2)	0.52994 (16)	0.15642 (11)	0.0450 (5)
H4A	0.6288	0.4687	0.1818	0.054*
C5	0.3993 (2)	0.55259 (17)	0.08479 (13)	0.0531 (5)
H5A	0.3696	0.4931	0.1109	0.064*
C6	0.2983 (2)	0.60591 (18)	0.03102 (15)	0.0587 (6)
H6A	0.1999	0.5835	0.0211	0.070*
C7	0.3414 (2)	0.69477 (17)	-0.00973 (14)	0.0544 (6)
H7A	0.2720	0.7297	-0.0476	0.065*
C8	0.4844 (2)	0.73021 (16)	0.00577 (12)	0.0448 (5)
H8A	0.5112	0.7896	-0.0215	0.054*
C9	0.5929 (2)	0.67850 (14)	0.06262 (10)	0.0364 (4)
C10	0.5492 (2)	0.58588 (15)	0.10188 (11)	0.0403 (4)
C11	0.78527 (18)	0.80838 (14)	0.03449 (10)	0.0333 (4)
C12	0.75590 (19)	0.91925 (15)	0.04525 (10)	0.0364 (4)
C13	0.7863 (2)	1.00037 (15)	-0.00665 (11)	0.0439 (5)
H13A	0.7633	1.0744	0.0001	0.053*
C14	0.8480 (2)	0.97206 (16)	-0.06573 (12)	0.0465 (5)
H14A	0.8681	1.0270	-0.0985	0.056*
C15	0.9495 (2)	0.82851 (19)	-0.13856 (11)	0.0491 (5)
H15A	0.9765	0.8828	-0.1698	0.059*

supplementary materials

C16	0.9756 (2)	0.7203 (2)	-0.15173 (12)	0.0546 (6)
H16A	1.0196	0.7010	-0.1918	0.065*
C17	0.9363 (2)	0.63771 (19)	-0.10509 (12)	0.0521 (5)
H17A	0.9518	0.5634	-0.1152	0.062*
C18	0.8756 (2)	0.66547 (16)	-0.04486 (11)	0.0423 (5)
H18A	0.8524	0.6096	-0.0136	0.051*
C19	0.84714 (18)	0.77740 (15)	-0.02885 (10)	0.0342 (4)
C20	0.88207 (19)	0.86064 (16)	-0.07834 (10)	0.0381 (4)
C21	1.0017 (2)	0.69403 (15)	0.15798 (10)	0.0385 (4)
C22	0.6974 (2)	0.95702 (15)	0.11195 (11)	0.0408 (4)
C23	0.4379 (2)	0.74181 (17)	0.24467 (11)	0.0435 (5)
N1	0.3833 (2)	0.81441 (17)	0.18972 (12)	0.0572 (5)
N2	0.5812 (2)	0.7509 (2)	0.27794 (14)	0.0690 (6)
O5	0.35758 (16)	0.67037 (14)	0.26518 (9)	0.0594 (4)
H1N	0.445 (3)	0.857 (2)	0.1710 (13)	0.063 (7)*
H2N	0.280 (3)	0.807 (2)	0.1663 (16)	0.087 (9)*
H2	1.189 (3)	0.650 (2)	0.2168 (15)	0.083 (8)*
H3	0.641 (3)	1.091 (3)	0.1565 (18)	0.100 (10)*
H3N	0.633 (3)	0.795 (2)	0.2542 (17)	0.083 (9)*
H4N	0.615 (3)	0.700 (3)	0.3100 (19)	0.093 (11)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0498 (9)	0.0573 (10)	0.0848 (12)	-0.0176 (7)	-0.0043 (8)	0.0312 (9)
O2	0.0416 (8)	0.0458 (8)	0.0690 (10)	-0.0008 (6)	0.0066 (7)	0.0127 (7)
O3	0.1151 (15)	0.0404 (9)	0.0566 (10)	0.0209 (9)	0.0317 (10)	-0.0009 (7)
O4	0.1210 (15)	0.0406 (8)	0.0708 (11)	-0.0034 (9)	0.0585 (11)	0.0006 (8)
C1	0.0404 (10)	0.0274 (9)	0.0344 (9)	-0.0037 (7)	0.0121 (7)	-0.0020 (7)
C2	0.0403 (10)	0.0317 (9)	0.0350 (9)	-0.0020 (7)	0.0120 (7)	-0.0011 (7)
C3	0.0473 (11)	0.0363 (10)	0.0384 (10)	-0.0021 (8)	0.0091 (8)	0.0055 (8)
C4	0.0519 (12)	0.0359 (10)	0.0491 (11)	-0.0097 (9)	0.0153 (9)	0.0079 (8)
C5	0.0490 (12)	0.0401 (11)	0.0712 (14)	-0.0126 (9)	0.0153 (11)	0.0033 (10)
C6	0.0412 (11)	0.0461 (12)	0.0859 (17)	-0.0108 (10)	0.0073 (11)	-0.0033 (12)
C7	0.0447 (11)	0.0411 (11)	0.0705 (14)	-0.0001 (9)	-0.0028 (10)	-0.0010 (10)
C8	0.0447 (11)	0.0336 (10)	0.0539 (12)	-0.0021 (8)	0.0058 (9)	0.0017 (9)
C9	0.0404 (10)	0.0294 (9)	0.0411 (10)	-0.0028 (7)	0.0126 (8)	-0.0027 (7)
C10	0.0424 (10)	0.0326 (9)	0.0484 (11)	-0.0067 (8)	0.0149 (8)	-0.0020 (8)
C11	0.0344 (9)	0.0306 (9)	0.0346 (9)	-0.0048 (7)	0.0069 (7)	0.0010 (7)
C12	0.0387 (10)	0.0311 (9)	0.0395 (10)	-0.0030 (8)	0.0086 (8)	-0.0004 (7)
C13	0.0524 (11)	0.0293 (9)	0.0511 (12)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0134 (9)	0.0049 (8)
C14	0.0566 (12)	0.0386 (11)	0.0460 (11)	-0.0028 (9)	0.0150 (9)	0.0139 (9)
C15	0.0494 (12)	0.0611 (13)	0.0392 (10)	-0.0014 (10)	0.0151 (9)	0.0077 (9)
C16	0.0555 (13)	0.0698 (15)	0.0427 (11)	0.0060 (11)	0.0199 (10)	-0.0055 (11)
C17	0.0571 (13)	0.0484 (12)	0.0536 (12)	0.0049 (10)	0.0181 (10)	-0.0100 (10)
C18	0.0471 (11)	0.0360 (10)	0.0453 (11)	-0.0026 (8)	0.0130 (9)	-0.0021 (8)
C19	0.0328 (9)	0.0343 (9)	0.0346 (9)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0050 (7)	-0.0006 (7)
C20	0.0367 (9)	0.0435 (10)	0.0334 (9)	-0.0024 (8)	0.0061 (7)	0.0043 (8)

C21	0.0421 (10)	0.0381 (10)	0.0362 (9)	-0.0038 (8)	0.0100 (8)	0.0022 (8)
C22	0.0442 (10)	0.0318 (10)	0.0473 (11)	-0.0023 (8)	0.0117 (9)	-0.0026 (8)
C23	0.0412 (10)	0.0495 (12)	0.0415 (10)	-0.0041 (9)	0.0124 (8)	0.0005 (9)
N1	0.0524 (12)	0.0565 (12)	0.0638 (12)	-0.0064 (9)	0.0149 (10)	0.0165 (10)
N2	0.0466 (11)	0.0865 (17)	0.0713 (14)	-0.0114 (11)	0.0071 (10)	0.0190 (13)
O5	0.0469 (8)	0.0691 (10)	0.0601 (9)	-0.0124 (7)	0.0067 (7)	0.0239 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C21	1.203 (2)	C11—C12	1.383 (2)
O2—C21	1.320 (2)	C11—C19	1.428 (2)
O2—H2	1.00 (3)	C12—C13	1.419 (3)
O3—C22	1.312 (2)	C12—C22	1.487 (3)
O3—H3	0.98 (3)	C13—C14	1.352 (3)
O4—C22	1.202 (2)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.384 (3)	C14—C20	1.407 (3)
C1—C9	1.429 (3)	C14—H14A	0.9300
C1—C11	1.501 (2)	C15—C16	1.354 (3)
C2—C3	1.418 (2)	C15—C20	1.413 (3)
C2—C21	1.488 (3)	C15—H15A	0.9300
C3—C4	1.356 (3)	C16—C17	1.397 (3)
C3—H3A	0.9300	C16—H16A	0.9300
C4—C10	1.406 (3)	C17—C18	1.364 (3)
C4—H4A	0.9300	C17—H17A	0.9300
C5—C6	1.353 (3)	C18—C19	1.414 (3)
C5—C10	1.414 (3)	C18—H18A	0.9300
C5—H5A	0.9300	C19—C20	1.422 (2)
C6—C7	1.401 (3)	C23—O5	1.243 (2)
C6—H6A	0.9300	C23—N1	1.334 (3)
C7—C8	1.361 (3)	C23—N2	1.337 (3)
C7—H7A	0.9300	N1—H1N	0.89 (3)
C8—C9	1.413 (3)	N1—H2N	0.96 (3)
C8—H8A	0.9300	N2—H3N	0.88 (3)
C9—C10	1.423 (3)	N2—H4N	0.85 (3)
C21—O2—H2	109.1 (16)	C14—C13—H13A	119.4
C22—O3—H3	113.5 (18)	C12—C13—H13A	119.4
C2—C1—C9	119.32 (16)	C13—C14—C20	120.91 (17)
C2—C1—C11	123.14 (16)	C13—C14—H14A	119.5
C9—C1—C11	117.20 (15)	C20—C14—H14A	119.5
C1—C2—C3	120.09 (16)	C16—C15—C20	121.41 (19)
C1—C2—C21	121.49 (16)	C16—C15—H15A	119.3
C3—C2—C21	118.42 (16)	C20—C15—H15A	119.3
C4—C3—C2	121.10 (18)	C15—C16—C17	120.02 (19)
C4—C3—H3A	119.5	C15—C16—H16A	120.0
C2—C3—H3A	119.5	C17—C16—H16A	120.0
C3—C4—C10	120.76 (17)	C18—C17—C16	120.4 (2)
C3—C4—H4A	119.6	C18—C17—H17A	119.8
C10—C4—H4A	119.6	C16—C17—H17A	119.8
C6—C5—C10	121.1 (2)	C17—C18—C19	121.42 (19)

supplementary materials

C6—C5—H5A	119.5	C17—C18—H18A	119.3
C10—C5—H5A	119.5	C19—C18—H18A	119.3
C5—C6—C7	120.3 (2)	C18—C19—C20	117.83 (16)
C5—C6—H6A	119.9	C18—C19—C11	122.32 (16)
C7—C6—H6A	119.9	C20—C19—C11	119.85 (16)
C8—C7—C6	120.4 (2)	C14—C20—C15	122.35 (18)
C8—C7—H7A	119.8	C14—C20—C19	118.80 (17)
C6—C7—H7A	119.8	C15—C20—C19	118.86 (18)
C7—C8—C9	121.25 (19)	O1—C21—O2	122.05 (18)
C7—C8—H8A	119.4	O1—C21—C2	125.36 (17)
C9—C8—H8A	119.4	O2—C21—C2	112.58 (16)
C8—C9—C10	117.99 (17)	O4—C22—O3	121.59 (19)
C8—C9—C1	122.51 (16)	O4—C22—C12	125.48 (17)
C10—C9—C1	119.51 (17)	O3—C22—C12	112.93 (17)
C4—C10—C5	121.86 (18)	O5—C23—N1	121.08 (19)
C4—C10—C9	119.16 (17)	O5—C23—N2	121.6 (2)
C5—C10—C9	118.98 (18)	N1—C23—N2	117.3 (2)
C12—C11—C19	119.17 (16)	C23—N1—H1N	118.9 (16)
C12—C11—C1	123.72 (16)	C23—N1—H2N	116.6 (17)
C19—C11—C1	116.86 (15)	H1N—N1—H2N	123 (2)
C11—C12—C13	119.94 (17)	C23—N2—H3N	115.2 (19)
C11—C12—C22	121.57 (16)	C23—N2—H4N	115 (2)
C13—C12—C22	118.46 (16)	H3N—N2—H4N	127 (3)
C14—C13—C12	121.26 (18)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1N \cdots O4	0.89 (3)	2.25 (3)	3.046 (3)	149 (2)
N1—H2N \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.96 (3)	2.10 (3)	3.048 (3)	166 (2)
O2—H2 \cdots O5 ⁱⁱ	1.00 (3)	1.63 (3)	2.606 (2)	162 (2)
O3—H3 \cdots O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.98 (3)	1.70 (3)	2.637 (2)	160 (3)
N2—H3N \cdots O4	0.88 (3)	2.17 (3)	3.001 (3)	157 (3)

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

Fig. 1

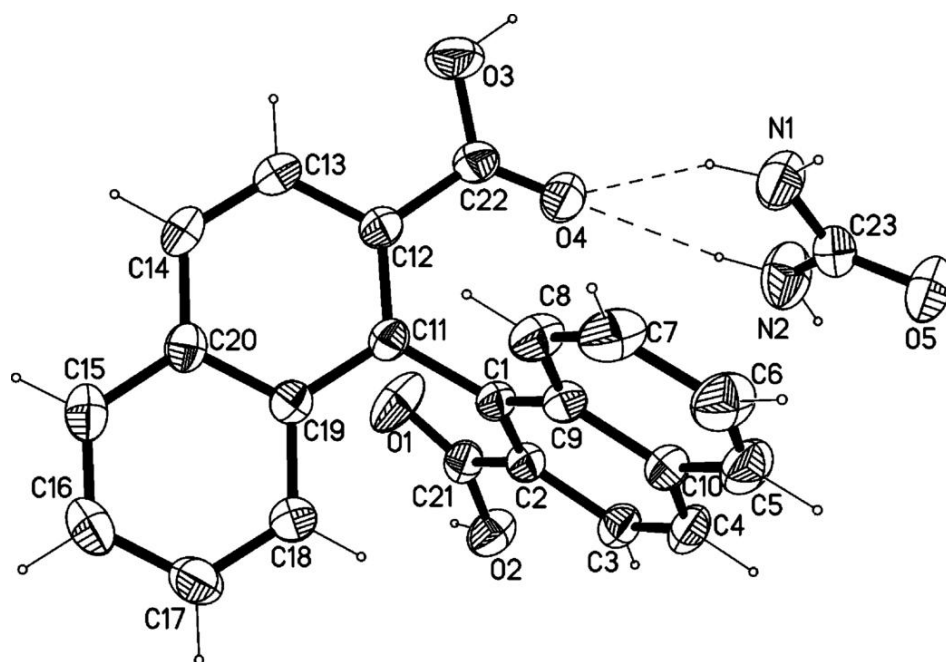


Fig. 2

