

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 2,2,9-Trimethyl-2,3-dihydropyrano-[2,3-a]carbazol-4-(11H)-one

Makuteswaran Sridharan,<sup>a</sup> Karnam J. Rajendra Prasad<sup>a</sup> and Matthias Zeller<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore 641 046, Tamil Nadu, India, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Youngstown State University, One University Plaza, Youngstown, OH 44555, USA

Correspondence e-mail: mzeller@cc.yzu.edu

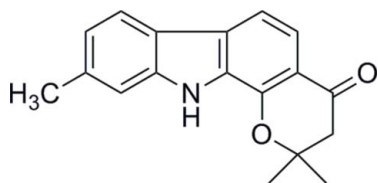
Received 22 September 2008; accepted 16 October 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.039;  $wR$  factor = 0.098; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$ , was prepared from 1-hydroxy-7-methylcarbazole and 3,3-dimethylacrylic acid with trifluoroacetic acid as the cyclization catalyst. The molecules contain an essentially planar 6-methylindole unit. The second aromatic ring is significantly bent away from the plane of this unit, with maximum deviations of 0.171 (1) and 0.185 (1) Å for two of the C atoms. In the crystal structure, there are neither  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds nor  $\pi-\pi$  stacking between the aromatic sections of neighboring molecules. There is only one weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond and a number of weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions.

### Related literature

Knölker & Reddy (2002) report on the isolation of pyranocarbazoles from various plant species. Sridharan *et al.* (2007) describe the synthesis of compounds related to the title compound. Sridharan *et al.* (2008a,b) report the structures of the 9-*H* and 10-methyl derivatives of the title compound.



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$   
 $M_r = 279.33$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 8.6702$  (7) Å

$b = 6.1647$  (5) Å  
 $c = 26.617$  (2) Å  
 $\beta = 99.100$  (1)°  
 $V = 1404.7$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  (2) K  
 $0.57 \times 0.48 \times 0.24$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.883$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.980$

12327 measured reflections  
3044 independent reflections  
2708 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.098$   
 $S = 1.04$   
3044 reflections

193 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C15}-\text{H15B}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.99	2.48	3.4034 (13)	155
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.88	2.97	3.5822 (11)	128
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.95	2.74	3.5332 (13)	141
$\text{C8}-\text{H8}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.91	3.4124 (12)	114
$\text{C9}-\text{H9}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.74	3.4372 (13)	130

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+2, -z$ ; (ii)  $-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $-x+1, y+\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$ . Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the N1/C1/C6/C7/C12 and C1-C6 rings, respectively.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: Mercury (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

The authors acknowledge UGC, New Delhi, India, for the award of Major Research Project (grant No. F31-122/2005). MS thanks UGC, New Delhi, India, for the award of a research fellowship. The diffractometer was funded by the NSF (grant No. 0087210), the Ohio Board of Regents (grant No. CAP-491) and by YSU.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB2804).

### References

- Bruker (2007). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Knölker, H. J. & Reddy, K. R. (2002). *Chem. Rev.* **102**, 4303–4427.
- Macrae, C. F., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Shields, G. P., Taylor, R., Towler, M. & van de Streek, J. (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39**, 453–457.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Sridharan, M., Prasad, K. J. R. & Zeller, M. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o4344.
- Sridharan, M., Rajendra Prasad, K. J., Ngendahimana, A. & Zeller, M. (2008a). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o2155.
- Sridharan, M., Rajendra Prasad, K. J., Ngendahimana, A. & Zeller, M. (2008b). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o2157.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2008). E64, o2156 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536808033850 ]

## 2,2,9-Trimethyl-2,3-dihydropyrano[2,3-*a*]carbazol-4-(11*H*)-one

M. Sridharan, K. J. R. Prasad and M. Zeller

### Comment

Carbazole alkaloids have been isolated from the taxonomically related higher plants of the genus *Murraya*, *Glycosmis*, and *Clausena* from the family Rutaceae. Among the carbazole alkaloids pyranocarbazole alkaloids play a very important role. In this class girinimbine was the first member of the pyrano[3,2-*a*]carbazole alkaloid family to be isolated from *M. Koenigii* Spreng (Knölker & Reddy, 2002, and references therein). The isolation of these classes of compounds became an active area of study since these compounds possess high levels of biological and pharmacological activity. Hence we attempted to synthesize pyranocarbazoles by a simple and efficient route.

Using trifluoroacetic acid as the acylating agent we had been able to synthesize in high yields a range of pyranocarbazolones and we recently reported (Sridharan *et al.*, 2007) the synthesis and crystallographic behaviour of 2,3-dihydro-2,2,8-trimethylpyrano[2,3-*a*]carbazol-4-(11*H*)-one. As an extension of this research, and to further prove the credibility of trifluoroacetic acid as a good acylating agent, we further extended this synthetic route with a series of substituted 1-hydroxycarbazoles. The components thus synthesized were used as starting synthons to develop routes towards substituted pyranocarbazole derivatives. Herein we report the crystal structures of the title compound, (I).

The molecules in (I) consist of an essential planar 6-methyl-indole unit made up of the atoms C1 to C7, C12 and N1. Also in plane with this unit are the atoms C8, C11 and O1, and the overall r.m.s. deviation from planarity for these atoms is 0.0319 Å. In the structures of two related compounds (Sridharan *et al.*, 2008*a* and 2008*b*) differentiated from the title compound only by the presence and/or position of one methyl group, the molecules were essentially planar with the only exception being the atoms of the C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> unit of the pyranone rings. For the title compound, however, the remainder of the molecule, including the atoms C9 and C10 of the second aromatic six membered ring, are all deviating from the plane formed by the indole subunit. The aromatic ring is significantly bent away from this plane with C9 and C10 being displaced by 0.171 (1) and 0.185 (1) Å, respectively.

Differences between (I) and the two related structures (Sridharan *et al.*, 2008*a* and 2008*b*) extend into the crystal packing as well. The other compounds are dominated by strong N—H···O hydrogen bonds and also exhibit a range of  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking as well as weak C—H···O interactions. The title compound, however, while only being differentiated from the other two molecules by the presence and/or position of one methyl group, does not exhibit any strong N—H···O hydrogen bonds and it also does not exhibit any  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking between the aromatic sections of neighboring molecules. There is only one weak C—H···O hydrogen bond (Table 1). Other intermolecular interactions are limited to even weaker C—H··· $\pi$  interactions (Table 1, Figure 3). Centroids given in Table 1 are defined as follows: Cg1: the pyrrol ring (N1, C1, C6, C7, C12); Cg2: C1 to C6; Cg3: C7 to C12

In the absence of stronger interactions the large number of these contacts dominates the packing forces. Molecules within the unit cell are roughly aligned along the long axis of the unit cell (the *c* axis) and neighboring molecules are twisted against each other so that their planes are approximately perpendicular to each other, thus allowing the C—H··· $\pi$  interactions to establish themselves as shown in Figure 3. Each molecule is both C—H donor towards two neighboring molecules and

## supplementary materials

---

C—H acceptor for two other neighbors. In combination this creates layers of molecules connected by C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions. Each layer is in turn connected with parallel layers by weak C—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds as shown in Figure 4.

### Experimental

1-hydroxy-7-methylcarbazole (0.001 mol) dissolved in 10 ml of trifluoroacetic acid was heated with 3,3-dimethylacrylic acid (0.001 mol) at 323 K for 5 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, the excess trifluoroacetic acid was removed using rotary evaporation. The solid that precipitated out was poured onto ice water, then extracted using ethyl acetate and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered. Then the solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether/ ethyl acetate (95:5 v/v) as the eluant. Evaporation of solvent afforded yellow crystals which were recrystallized from ethanol to yield yellow blocks of (I) (0.262 g, 94%), m.p. 463–465 K.

### Refinement

All hydrogen atoms were added in calculated positions with C—H bond distances of 0.99 (methylene), 0.95 (aromatic) and 0.98 Å (methyl) and an N—H distance of 0.88 Å. They were refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$ .

### Figures



Fig. 1. Reaction sequence

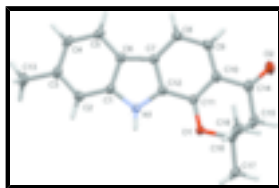


Fig. 2. The molecular structure of (I) showing xx% displacement ellipsoids. H atoms are represented in stick mode.

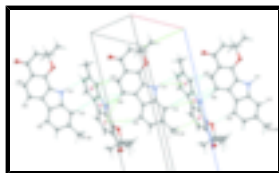


Fig. 3. Packing view of (I) showing part of one of the layers held together by C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions. Blue dashed lines indicate short N/C—H $\cdots$ C contacts, green dashed lines indicate N/C—H $\cdots$  contacts towards centers of aromatic rings as defined in Table 1.

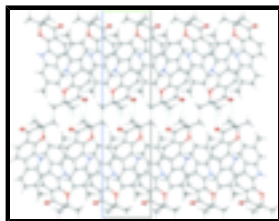


Fig. 4. Packing view showing two of the layers held together by C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions and the C—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds between the layers. Blue dashed lines indicate short C—H $\cdots$ O contacts

### 2,2,9-Trimethyl-2,3-dihydropyrano[2,3-a]carbazol-4-(11H)-one

#### Crystal data

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>

$F_{000} = 592$

$M_r = 279.33$	$D_x = 1.321 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 8.6702 (7) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 5407 reflections
$b = 6.1647 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.4\text{--}27.0^\circ$
$c = 26.617 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 99.100 (1)^\circ$	$T = 100 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 1404.7 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, yellow
$Z = 4$	$0.57 \times 0.48 \times 0.24 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	3044 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2708 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$
$T = 100(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.0^\circ$
$\omega$ scans	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.4^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)	$h = -10 \rightarrow 11$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.883$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.980$	$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
12327 measured reflections	$l = -33 \rightarrow 33$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.098$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0431P)^2 + 0.5637P]$
$S = 1.04$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3044 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
193 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -

## supplementary materials

---

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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.17131 (13)	0.84678 (19)	0.25979 (4)	0.0187 (2)
C2	0.09703 (13)	0.7573 (2)	0.29780 (4)	0.0211 (3)
H2	0.0487	0.6188	0.2934	0.025*
C3	0.09548 (13)	0.8752 (2)	0.34216 (4)	0.0226 (3)
C4	0.16617 (13)	1.0821 (2)	0.34766 (4)	0.0234 (3)
H4	0.1620	1.1628	0.3778	0.028*
C5	0.24143 (13)	1.1703 (2)	0.31029 (4)	0.0214 (3)
H5	0.2894	1.3090	0.3148	0.026*
C6	0.24560 (12)	1.05129 (18)	0.26567 (4)	0.0182 (2)
C7	0.31598 (12)	1.08697 (18)	0.22066 (4)	0.0183 (2)
C8	0.41054 (13)	1.25324 (19)	0.20595 (4)	0.0211 (3)
H8	0.4326	1.3796	0.2262	0.025*
C9	0.47011 (13)	1.2281 (2)	0.16144 (4)	0.0224 (3)
H9	0.5374	1.3364	0.1516	0.027*
C10	0.43349 (13)	1.04460 (19)	0.12984 (4)	0.0203 (2)
C11	0.33180 (13)	0.88417 (18)	0.14256 (4)	0.0185 (2)
C12	0.27867 (12)	0.90402 (18)	0.18939 (4)	0.0181 (2)
C13	0.01770 (15)	0.7822 (2)	0.38419 (5)	0.0301 (3)
H13A	-0.0933	0.8209	0.3784	0.045*
H13B	0.0674	0.8413	0.4170	0.045*
H13C	0.0284	0.6239	0.3846	0.045*
C14	0.50985 (13)	1.0114 (2)	0.08483 (4)	0.0237 (3)
C15	0.47085 (14)	0.7998 (2)	0.05735 (4)	0.0243 (3)
H15A	0.5436	0.6861	0.0731	0.029*
H15B	0.4857	0.8159	0.0214	0.029*
C16	0.30334 (14)	0.72833 (19)	0.05911 (4)	0.0208 (2)
C17	0.27377 (17)	0.5034 (2)	0.03665 (5)	0.0290 (3)
H17A	0.3465	0.4003	0.0558	0.043*
H17B	0.2895	0.5048	0.0010	0.043*
H17C	0.1662	0.4598	0.0386	0.043*
C18	0.18336 (14)	0.8888 (2)	0.03275 (4)	0.0229 (3)
H18A	0.0779	0.8353	0.0345	0.034*
H18B	0.1966	0.9043	-0.0030	0.034*
H18C	0.1983	1.0300	0.0497	0.034*
N1	0.19001 (11)	0.76108 (16)	0.21306 (4)	0.0199 (2)
H1	0.1519	0.6366	0.2005	0.024*
O1	0.28283 (10)	0.70934 (13)	0.11287 (3)	0.0218 (2)
O2	0.60210 (11)	1.14169 (18)	0.07137 (3)	0.0341 (2)

### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

$U^{11}$        $U^{22}$        $U^{33}$        $U^{12}$        $U^{13}$        $U^{23}$

C1	0.0168 (5)	0.0229 (6)	0.0158 (5)	0.0018 (4)	0.0006 (4)	-0.0007 (4)
C2	0.0178 (5)	0.0256 (6)	0.0194 (6)	-0.0015 (4)	0.0019 (4)	0.0010 (5)
C3	0.0165 (5)	0.0332 (7)	0.0179 (6)	0.0040 (5)	0.0020 (4)	0.0021 (5)
C4	0.0209 (6)	0.0308 (7)	0.0178 (6)	0.0048 (5)	0.0005 (4)	-0.0051 (5)
C5	0.0198 (5)	0.0224 (6)	0.0208 (6)	0.0029 (4)	-0.0008 (4)	-0.0027 (5)
C6	0.0156 (5)	0.0204 (6)	0.0176 (5)	0.0021 (4)	-0.0007 (4)	0.0005 (4)
C7	0.0169 (5)	0.0203 (6)	0.0165 (5)	0.0018 (4)	-0.0008 (4)	0.0001 (4)
C8	0.0214 (6)	0.0205 (6)	0.0197 (6)	-0.0028 (4)	-0.0018 (4)	0.0002 (4)
C9	0.0203 (5)	0.0247 (6)	0.0210 (6)	-0.0045 (5)	-0.0009 (4)	0.0041 (5)
C10	0.0180 (5)	0.0246 (6)	0.0175 (5)	0.0004 (4)	0.0006 (4)	0.0031 (4)
C11	0.0200 (5)	0.0183 (5)	0.0166 (5)	0.0019 (4)	0.0011 (4)	0.0008 (4)
C12	0.0171 (5)	0.0189 (5)	0.0177 (5)	0.0003 (4)	0.0008 (4)	0.0018 (4)
C13	0.0265 (6)	0.0436 (8)	0.0214 (6)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0075 (5)	0.0010 (5)
C14	0.0189 (5)	0.0342 (7)	0.0174 (6)	0.0005 (5)	0.0006 (4)	0.0054 (5)
C15	0.0247 (6)	0.0308 (7)	0.0185 (6)	0.0064 (5)	0.0067 (5)	0.0027 (5)
C16	0.0276 (6)	0.0210 (6)	0.0147 (5)	0.0014 (5)	0.0061 (4)	-0.0001 (4)
C17	0.0454 (8)	0.0219 (6)	0.0214 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0107 (5)	-0.0023 (5)
C18	0.0246 (6)	0.0238 (6)	0.0195 (6)	0.0017 (5)	0.0014 (4)	-0.0012 (5)
N1	0.0239 (5)	0.0189 (5)	0.0170 (5)	-0.0037 (4)	0.0043 (4)	-0.0015 (4)
O1	0.0317 (4)	0.0192 (4)	0.0156 (4)	-0.0020 (3)	0.0069 (3)	-0.0008 (3)
O2	0.0287 (5)	0.0506 (6)	0.0240 (5)	-0.0135 (4)	0.0072 (4)	0.0010 (4)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C1—N1	1.3845 (14)	C11—C12	1.4010 (15)
C1—C2	1.3959 (16)	C12—N1	1.3847 (14)
C1—C6	1.4132 (16)	C13—H13A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.3887 (17)	C13—H13B	0.9800
C2—H2	0.9500	C13—H13C	0.9800
C3—C4	1.4123 (18)	C14—O2	1.2263 (15)
C3—C13	1.5079 (17)	C14—C15	1.5078 (18)
C4—C5	1.3843 (17)	C15—C16	1.5255 (17)
C4—H4	0.9500	C15—H15A	0.9900
C5—C6	1.4013 (16)	C15—H15B	0.9900
C5—H5	0.9500	C16—O1	1.4744 (13)
C6—C7	1.4447 (15)	C16—C17	1.5155 (17)
C7—C8	1.4064 (16)	C16—C18	1.5239 (16)
C7—C12	1.4086 (16)	C17—H17A	0.9800
C8—C9	1.3739 (17)	C17—H17B	0.9800
C8—H8	0.9500	C17—H17C	0.9800
C9—C10	1.4156 (17)	C18—H18A	0.9800
C9—H9	0.9500	C18—H18B	0.9800
C10—C11	1.4016 (16)	C18—H18C	0.9800
C10—C14	1.4718 (16)	N1—H1	0.8800
C11—O1	1.3638 (14)		
N1—C1—C2	129.29 (11)	C3—C13—H13B	109.5
N1—C1—C6	108.89 (10)	H13A—C13—H13B	109.5
C2—C1—C6	121.80 (10)	C3—C13—H13C	109.5
C3—C2—C1	118.47 (11)	H13A—C13—H13C	109.5

## supplementary materials

---

C3—C2—H2	120.8	H13B—C13—H13C	109.5
C1—C2—H2	120.8	O2—C14—C10	123.03 (12)
C2—C3—C4	119.90 (11)	O2—C14—C15	122.10 (11)
C2—C3—C13	119.81 (12)	C10—C14—C15	114.83 (10)
C4—C3—C13	120.28 (11)	C14—C15—C16	112.12 (10)
C5—C4—C3	121.77 (11)	C14—C15—H15A	109.2
C5—C4—H4	119.1	C16—C15—H15A	109.2
C3—C4—H4	119.1	C14—C15—H15B	109.2
C4—C5—C6	118.78 (11)	C16—C15—H15B	109.2
C4—C5—H5	120.6	H15A—C15—H15B	107.9
C6—C5—H5	120.6	O1—C16—C17	105.74 (9)
C5—C6—C1	119.24 (11)	O1—C16—C18	108.67 (9)
C5—C6—C7	133.95 (11)	C17—C16—C18	110.60 (10)
C1—C6—C7	106.79 (10)	O1—C16—C15	108.32 (9)
C8—C7—C12	120.57 (10)	C17—C16—C15	110.77 (10)
C8—C7—C6	133.09 (11)	C18—C16—C15	112.48 (10)
C12—C7—C6	106.29 (10)	C16—C17—H17A	109.5
C9—C8—C7	118.24 (11)	C16—C17—H17B	109.5
C9—C8—H8	120.9	H17A—C17—H17B	109.5
C7—C8—H8	120.9	C16—C17—H17C	109.5
C8—C9—C10	121.51 (11)	H17A—C17—H17C	109.5
C8—C9—H9	119.2	H17B—C17—H17C	109.5
C10—C9—H9	119.2	C16—C18—H18A	109.5
C11—C10—C9	120.74 (11)	C16—C18—H18B	109.5
C11—C10—C14	118.66 (11)	H18A—C18—H18B	109.5
C9—C10—C14	120.47 (11)	C16—C18—H18C	109.5
O1—C11—C12	117.93 (10)	H18A—C18—H18C	109.5
O1—C11—C10	124.60 (10)	H18B—C18—H18C	109.5
C12—C11—C10	117.46 (10)	C1—N1—C12	108.55 (9)
N1—C12—C11	129.31 (10)	C1—N1—H1	125.7
N1—C12—C7	109.45 (10)	C12—N1—H1	125.7
C11—C12—C7	121.24 (10)	C11—O1—C16	115.16 (9)
C3—C13—H13A	109.5		
N1—C1—C2—C3	179.15 (11)	O1—C11—C12—N1	5.46 (17)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.73 (17)	C10—C11—C12—N1	-173.73 (11)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.88 (17)	O1—C11—C12—C7	-175.89 (10)
C1—C2—C3—C13	-179.36 (10)	C10—C11—C12—C7	4.92 (16)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.64 (17)	C8—C7—C12—N1	177.69 (10)
C13—C3—C4—C5	178.61 (11)	C6—C7—C12—N1	0.03 (12)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.72 (17)	C8—C7—C12—C11	-1.21 (16)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.88 (16)	C6—C7—C12—C11	-178.86 (10)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-177.44 (11)	C11—C10—C14—O2	-178.92 (11)
N1—C1—C6—C5	179.66 (10)	C9—C10—C14—O2	-3.00 (18)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-1.63 (16)	C11—C10—C14—C15	-1.16 (15)
N1—C1—C6—C7	-1.60 (12)	C9—C10—C14—C15	174.76 (10)
C2—C1—C6—C7	177.11 (10)	O2—C14—C15—C16	-148.09 (12)
C5—C6—C7—C8	2.2 (2)	C10—C14—C15—C16	34.13 (14)
C1—C6—C7—C8	-176.28 (12)	C14—C15—C16—O1	-57.83 (12)
C5—C6—C7—C12	179.42 (12)	C14—C15—C16—C17	-173.36 (10)

C1—C6—C7—C12	0.95 (12)	C14—C15—C16—C18	62.29 (13)
C12—C7—C8—C9	-2.51 (16)	C2—C1—N1—C12	-176.93 (11)
C6—C7—C8—C9	174.40 (11)	C6—C1—N1—C12	1.64 (12)
C7—C8—C9—C10	2.39 (17)	C11—C12—N1—C1	177.74 (11)
C8—C9—C10—C11	1.44 (17)	C7—C12—N1—C1	-1.03 (12)
C8—C9—C10—C14	-174.39 (11)	C12—C11—O1—C16	162.98 (10)
C9—C10—C11—O1	175.84 (10)	C10—C11—O1—C16	-17.90 (15)
C14—C10—C11—O1	-8.26 (17)	C17—C16—O1—C11	168.56 (10)
C9—C10—C11—C12	-5.03 (16)	C18—C16—O1—C11	-72.69 (12)
C14—C10—C11—C12	170.87 (10)	C15—C16—O1—C11	49.79 (12)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
C15—H15B...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.99	2.48	3.4034 (13)	155
N1—H1...Cg2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88	2.97	3.5822 (11)	128
C2—H2...Cg1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.95	2.74	3.5332 (13)	141
C8—H8...Cg1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.91	3.4124 (12)	114
C9—H9...Cg2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.74	3.4372 (13)	130

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

Fig. 1

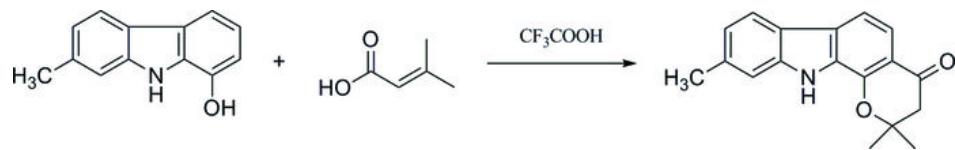


Fig. 2

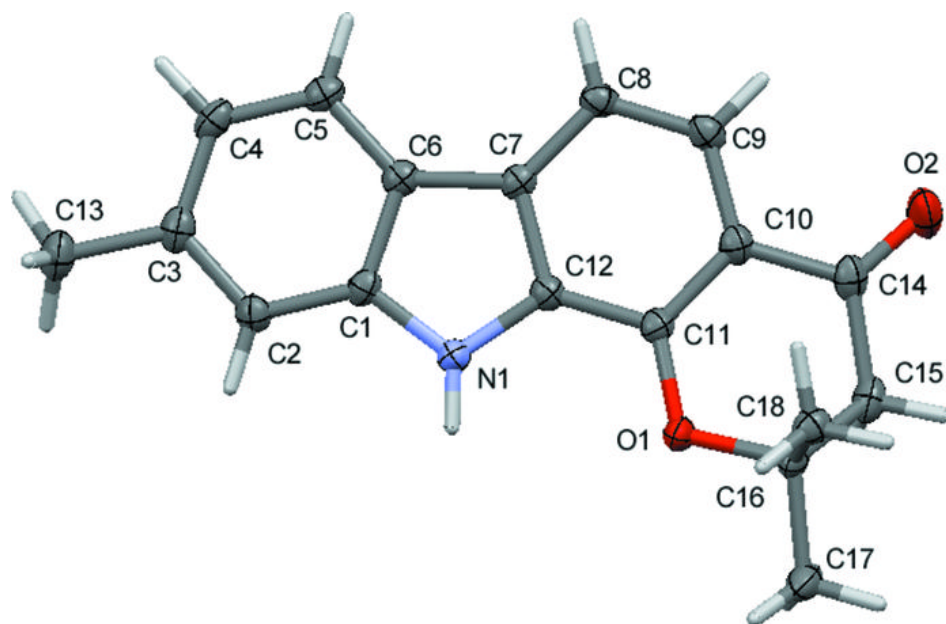


Fig. 3

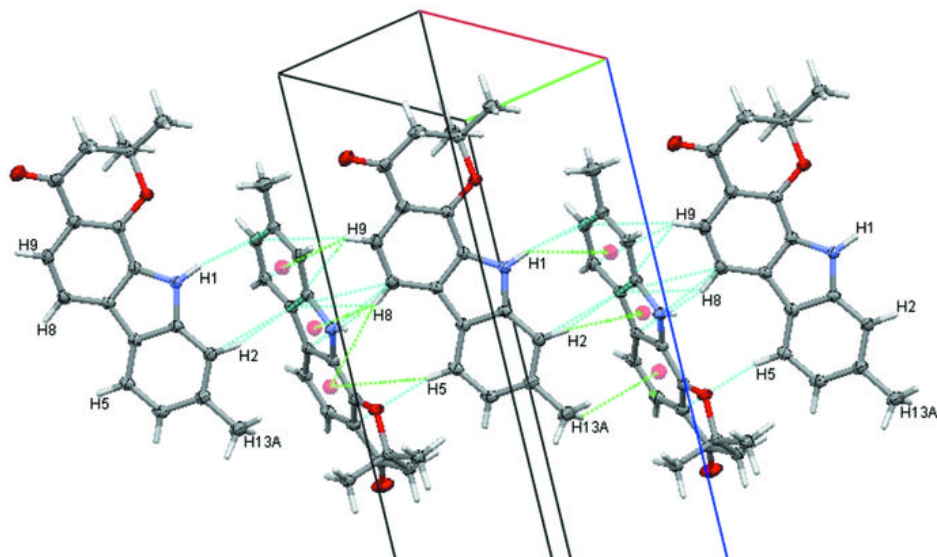


Fig. 4

