

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

9-Ethyl-10-methylacridinium trifluoromethanesulfonate

Beata Zadykiewicz, Michał Wera, Artur Sikorski and Jerzy Błażejowski*

Faculty of Chemistry, University of Gdańsk, Sobieskiego 18, 80-952 Gdańsk, Poland
Correspondence e-mail: bla@chem.univ.gda.pl

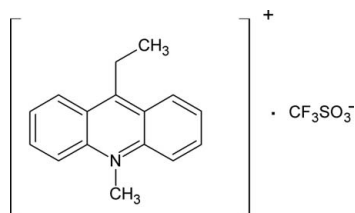
Received 14 November 2008; accepted 25 November 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å;
R factor = 0.035; wR factor = 0.102; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.5.

In the molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}^+\cdot\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$, the central ring adopts a flattened-boat conformation, and the two aromatic rings are oriented at a dihedral angle of 3.94 (2)°. In the crystal structure, weak intermolecular hydrogen bonds link the molecules. There are π - π contacts between the aromatic rings and the central ring and one of the aromatic rings [centroid-centroid distances = 3.874 (2), 3.945 (2) and 3.814 (2) Å]. There is also an $\text{S}-\text{O}\cdots\pi$ contact between the central ring and one of the O atoms of the anion.

Related literature

For general background, see: Bianchi *et al.* (2004); Dorn *et al.* (2005); Hunter & Sanders (1990); Steiner (1991); Suzuki & Tanaka (2001); Zomer & Jacquemijns (2001). For related structures, see: Huta *et al.* (2002); Krzysiński *et al.* (2007); Meszko *et al.* (2002); Sikorski *et al.* (2005a,b,c, 2006, 2008); Storiński *et al.* (2000); Tsuge *et al.* (1965). For ring puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}^+\cdot\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$
 $M_r = 371.37$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 7.771$ (2) Å
 $b = 9.440$ (2) Å
 $c = 11.898$ (2) Å
 $\alpha = 76.76$ (3)°
 $\beta = 74.04$ (3)°

$\gamma = 82.14$ (3)°
 $V = 814.3$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.25$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ (2) K
 $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction GEMINI R
 ULTRA Ruby CCD
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (CrysAlis RED; Oxford

Diffraction, 2008)
 $T_{\min} = 0.870$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$
 7781 measured reflections
 2857 independent reflections
 2078 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.102$
 $S = 1.08$
 2857 reflections

229 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O23}^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.47	3.369 (3)	164
$\text{C15}-\text{H15C}\cdots\text{O24}^{\text{ii}}$	0.96	2.40	3.276 (3)	151
$\text{C16}-\text{H16B}\cdots\text{O25}^{\text{iii}}$	0.97	2.58	3.377 (3)	140

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

Table 2

 π - π Interactions (Å, °).

CgI	CgJ	$Cg\cdots Cg$	Dihedral angle	Interplanar distance	Offset
1	2 ^{iv}	3.814 (2)	3.88	3.517 (2)	5.188
2	1 ^{iv}	3.814 (2)	3.88	3.542 (2)	5.205
2	2 ^{iv}	3.945 (2)	0.02	3.578 (2)	5.326
2	2 ^v	3.874 (2)	0.02	3.440 (2)	5.181

Symmetry codes: (iv) $-x, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (v) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$. $Cg1$ and $Cg2$ are the centroids of the $\text{C9/N10/C11}-\text{C14}$ and $\text{C1}-\text{C4/C11/C12}$ rings, respectively. $Cg\cdots Cg$ is the distance between ring centroids. The dihedral angle is that between the planes of the rings CgI and CgJ . The interplanar distance is the perpendicular distance of CgI from ring J . The offset is the perpendicular distance of ring I from ring J .

Table 3

 $\text{S}-\text{O}\cdots\pi$ Interactions (Å, °).

X	I	J	$I\cdots J$	$X\cdots J$	$X-I\cdots J$
S22	O23	$Cg1^{\text{vi}}$	3.255 (2)	3.072 (2)	146

Symmetry codes: (vi) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$. $Cg1$ is the centroid of the $\text{C9/N10/C11}-\text{C14}$ ring.

Data collection: CrysAlis CCD (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); cell refinement: CrysAlis RED (Oxford Diffraction, 2008); data reduction: CrysAlis RED; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 and PLATON (Spek, 2003).

This study was financed by the State Funds for Scientific Research (grant No. N204 123 32/3143, contract No. 3143/H03/2007/32 of the Polish Ministry of Research and Higher Education) for the period 2007–2010.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HK2577).

References

- Bianchi, R., Forni, A. & Pilati, T. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **B60**, 559–568.
- Cremer, D. & Pople, J. A. (1975). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **97**, 1354–1358.
- Dorn, T., Janiak, C. & Abu-Shandi, K. (2005). *CrystEngComm*, **7**, 633–641.
- Hunter, C. A. & Sanders, J. K. M. (1990). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **112**, 5525–5534.
- Huta, O. M., Patsaj, I. O., Konitz, A., Meszko, J. & Błażejowski, J. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **C58**, o295–o297.
- Johnson, C. K. (1976). *ORTEP II*. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
- Krzymiński, K., Sikorski, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o3972–o3973.
- Meszko, J., Sikorski, A., Huta, O. M., Konitz, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **C58**, o669–o671.
- Oxford Diffraction (2008). *CrysAlis CCD* and *CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, England.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Sikorski, A., Krzymiński, K., Konitz, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2005a). *Acta Cryst.* **C61**, o227–o230.
- Sikorski, A., Krzymiński, K., Konitz, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2005b). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, o2131–o2133.
- Sikorski, A., Niziołek, A., Krzymiński, K., Lis, T. & Błażejowski, J. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o372–o373.
- Sikorski, A., Krzymiński, K., Niziołek, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2005c). *Acta Cryst.* **C61**, o690–o694.
- Sikorski, A., Krzymiński, K., Białońska, A., Lis, T. & Błażejowski, J. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o822–o824.
- Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.
- Steiner, T. (1991). *Chem. Commun.* pp. 313–314.
- Storoniak, P., Krzymiński, K., Dokurno, P., Konitz, A. & Błażejowski, J. (2000). *Aust. J. Chem.* **53**, 627–633.
- Suzuki, H. & Tanaka, Y. (2001). *J. Org. Chem.* **66**, 2227–2231.
- Tsuge, O., Nishinohara, M. & Sadano, K. (1965). *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn*, **38**, 2037–2041.
- Zomer, G. & Jacquemijns, M. (2001). *Chemiluminescence in Analytical Chemistry*, edited by A. M. Garcia-Campana & W. R. G. Baeyens, pp. 529–549. New York: Marcel Dekker.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o30-o31 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808039676]

9-Ethyl-10-methylacridinium trifluoromethanesulfonate

B. Zadykowicz, M. Wera, A. Sikorski and J. Blazejowski

Comment

Acridinium cations substituted in positions 9 and 10 are susceptible to attack by OOH^- or other oxidants at C9, which initiates conversion of these cations to electronically excited-light emitting 9-acridinones (Zomer & Jacquemijns, 2001). We investigated the above described chemiluminescence in the case of 9-(phenoxy-carbonyl)-10-methylacridinium trifluoromethanesulfonates, the several structures of which we recently determined (Sikorski *et al.*, 2005a, b, c; Sikorski *et al.*, 2006; Krzyński *et al.*, 2007; Sikorski *et al.*, 2008). Chemiluminogenic features are also exhibited by the 9-cyano-10-methylacridinium and 9,10-dimethylacridinium cations respectively present as counterpart ions in hydrogen dinitrate and methylsulfate salts, the crystal structures of which were also refined (Huta *et al.*, 2002; Meszko *et al.*, 2002). We report herein the crystal structure of the title compound, which was selected for investigations as a potential chemiluminogen. The 9-ethyl-10-methylacridinium cation may also be interesting as a model compound in investigations of C-acidic features of organic molecules, since such properties are exhibited by the 9,10-dimethylacridinium cation (Suzuki & Tanaka, 2001).

In the molecule of the title compound (Fig. 1) the bond lengths and angles, characterizing the geometry of the acridine ring, are typical of acridine-based derivatives (Storoniak *et al.*, 2000; Meszko *et al.*, 2002). Rings A (C1-C4/C11/C12) and C (C5-C8/C13/C14) are planar and are oriented at a dihedral angle of $3.94(2)^\circ$. Ring B (C9/N10/C11-C14) is not planar, having total puckering amplitude, Q_T , of $1.990(5)$ and flattened-boat conformation [$\varphi = 31.52(5)^\circ$ and $\theta = 21.87(4)^\circ$] (Cremer & Pople, 1975).

In the crystal structure, weak intermolecular hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link the molecules. The central ring B and the aromatic ring A are involved in multidirectional π - π interactions (Table 2, Fig. 2). One of the O atoms of the anion is involved in weak $\text{S}\cdots\text{O}\cdots\pi$ interactions directed toward the center of the acridine ring system (Table 3, Fig. 2). The $\text{C}\cdots\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ (Bianchi *et al.*, 2004; Steiner, 1999) interactions are of the hydrogen-bond type. The $\text{S}\cdots\text{O}\cdots\pi$ interactions (Dorn *et al.*, 2005) should be of an attractive nature, such as is also exhibited by π - π interactions (Hunter & Sanders, 1990). The crystal structure is stabilized by a network of the aforementioned short-range interactions, as well as by long-range electrostatic interactions between ions.

Experimental

9-Ethylacridine was synthesized by heating a mixture of *N*-phenylaniline with an equimolar amount of propanoic acid, both dispersed in molten zinc chloride (493 K, 26 h) (Tsuge *et al.*, 1965). The crude product was purified by gravitational column chromatography (SiO_2 , n-hexane-ethyl acetate, 5:1 v/v). 9-Ethyl-10-methylacridinium trifluoromethanesulfonate was obtained by dissolving 9-ethylacridine with a fivefold molar excess of methyl trifluoromethanesulfonate in anhydrous dichloromethane and leaving the mixture for 3 h (Ar atmosphere, room temperature). The crude salt that precipitated was dissolved in a small amount of ethanol, filtered, and again precipitated with a 25 v/v excess of diethyl ether (yield; 89%). Pale-yellow crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from absolute ethanol solution.

Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C-H = 0.93, 0.97 and 0.96 Å for aromatic, methylene and methyl H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, where $x = 1.5$ for methyl H and $x = 1.2$ for all other H atoms.

Figures

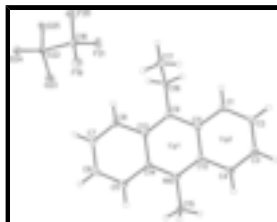


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 25% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radius. Cg1 and Cg2 denote the ring centroids.

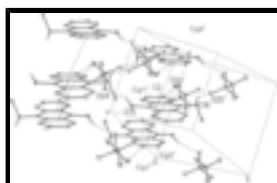


Fig. 2. The arrangement of the ions in the crystal structure. The C—H...O interactions are represented by dashed lines, the π - π and S—O... π interactions by dotted lines. H atoms not involved in the interactions have been omitted. [Symmetry codes: (i) $x, y, z + 1$; (ii) $x, y - 1, z + 1$; (iii) $-x, -y + 2, -z + 1$; (iv) $-x, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (v) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (vi) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$.]

9-Ethyl-10-methylacridinium trifluoromethanesulfonate

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}^+\cdot\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3^-$

$M_r = 371.37$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 7.771(2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.440(2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.898(2) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 76.76(3)^\circ$

$\beta = 74.04(3)^\circ$

$\gamma = 82.14(3)^\circ$

$V = 814.3(3) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 384$

$D_x = 1.515 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2857 reflections

$\theta = 3.1\text{--}25.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.25 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295(2) \text{ K}$

Plate, pale-yellow

$0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction GEMINI R ULTRA Ruby CCD diffractometer

2857 independent reflections

Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source

2078 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Monochromator: graphite

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Detector resolution: $10.4002 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$

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

$T = 295(2) \text{ K}$

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$

ω scans $h = -9 \rightarrow 8$
 Absorption correction: multi-scan $k = -8 \rightarrow 11$
 (CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2008)
 $T_{\min} = 0.870$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$ $l = -13 \rightarrow 14$
 7781 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
 Least-squares matrix: full H-atom parameters constrained
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$ $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0604P)^2 + 0.0136P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.102$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $S = 1.08$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 2857 reflections $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 229 parameters Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008),
 $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001 \times Fc^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Extinction coefficient: 0.014 (3)
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Special details

Experimental. Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3057 (2)	0.6242 (2)	0.97192 (18)	0.0479 (5)
H1	0.3455	0.7172	0.9413	0.057*
C2	0.2727 (3)	0.5708 (2)	1.09064 (19)	0.0541 (5)
H2	0.2876	0.6276	1.1411	0.065*
C3	0.2161 (3)	0.4299 (2)	1.13769 (19)	0.0551 (5)
H3	0.1946	0.3940	1.2195	0.066*
C4	0.1918 (3)	0.3445 (2)	1.06641 (18)	0.0490 (5)
H4	0.1571	0.2503	1.0993	0.059*
C5	0.1504 (3)	0.2917 (2)	0.68005 (19)	0.0526 (5)
H5	0.1046	0.2013	0.7141	0.063*

supplementary materials

C6	0.1686 (3)	0.3478 (2)	0.5618 (2)	0.0616 (6)
H6	0.1340	0.2947	0.5159	0.074*
C7	0.2377 (3)	0.4825 (2)	0.50750 (19)	0.0594 (6)
H7	0.2505	0.5175	0.4262	0.071*
C8	0.2859 (3)	0.5621 (2)	0.57323 (17)	0.0509 (5)
H8	0.3312	0.6522	0.5364	0.061*
C9	0.3131 (2)	0.59454 (18)	0.76881 (17)	0.0397 (4)
N10	0.18592 (19)	0.31700 (15)	0.86993 (13)	0.0387 (4)
C11	0.2806 (2)	0.54049 (18)	0.89252 (17)	0.0394 (4)
C12	0.2190 (2)	0.39871 (18)	0.94283 (16)	0.0388 (4)
C13	0.2688 (2)	0.51098 (19)	0.69798 (16)	0.0398 (4)
C14	0.2018 (2)	0.37195 (19)	0.75118 (17)	0.0397 (4)
C15	0.1358 (3)	0.1658 (2)	0.92047 (19)	0.0548 (5)
H15A	0.1862	0.1064	0.8619	0.082*
H15B	0.0074	0.1650	0.9426	0.082*
H15C	0.1813	0.1277	0.9897	0.082*
C16	0.3835 (3)	0.7413 (2)	0.71458 (19)	0.0492 (5)
H16A	0.4536	0.7416	0.6333	0.059*
H16B	0.4621	0.7601	0.7594	0.059*
C17	0.2316 (3)	0.8623 (2)	0.7141 (2)	0.0590 (6)
H17A	0.2808	0.9541	0.6753	0.088*
H17B	0.1670	0.8665	0.7948	0.088*
H17C	0.1515	0.8423	0.6720	0.088*
C18	0.2605 (3)	0.9709 (2)	0.36020 (18)	0.0563 (5)
F19	0.12725 (18)	0.89034 (15)	0.42780 (11)	0.0835 (4)
F20	0.19886 (19)	1.11050 (15)	0.35499 (12)	0.0838 (4)
F21	0.3880 (2)	0.94796 (18)	0.41894 (12)	0.0913 (5)
S22	0.34301 (7)	0.92827 (5)	0.21309 (4)	0.0488 (2)
O23	0.4120 (2)	0.77973 (17)	0.23799 (17)	0.0817 (5)
O24	0.18424 (19)	0.95139 (17)	0.17045 (13)	0.0650 (4)
O25	0.47217 (19)	1.03268 (17)	0.15403 (13)	0.0688 (5)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0441 (11)	0.0382 (11)	0.0692 (14)	-0.0014 (8)	-0.0219 (10)	-0.0183 (10)
C2	0.0527 (13)	0.0543 (13)	0.0663 (14)	0.0040 (10)	-0.0248 (11)	-0.0271 (11)
C3	0.0548 (13)	0.0607 (14)	0.0535 (12)	0.0015 (10)	-0.0206 (10)	-0.0138 (10)
C4	0.0473 (12)	0.0422 (11)	0.0587 (13)	-0.0025 (9)	-0.0182 (9)	-0.0072 (9)
C5	0.0559 (13)	0.0417 (12)	0.0660 (14)	-0.0073 (9)	-0.0171 (10)	-0.0182 (10)
C6	0.0667 (15)	0.0633 (15)	0.0669 (15)	-0.0079 (12)	-0.0235 (12)	-0.0275 (12)
C7	0.0609 (14)	0.0682 (15)	0.0523 (12)	-0.0046 (11)	-0.0177 (11)	-0.0147 (11)
C8	0.0478 (12)	0.0491 (12)	0.0555 (13)	-0.0064 (9)	-0.0130 (10)	-0.0083 (10)
C9	0.0296 (10)	0.0320 (10)	0.0584 (12)	-0.0004 (7)	-0.0121 (8)	-0.0107 (8)
N10	0.0355 (8)	0.0285 (8)	0.0541 (10)	-0.0026 (6)	-0.0129 (7)	-0.0103 (7)
C11	0.0288 (9)	0.0336 (10)	0.0600 (12)	0.0019 (7)	-0.0154 (8)	-0.0155 (8)
C12	0.0305 (9)	0.0329 (10)	0.0557 (12)	0.0018 (7)	-0.0145 (8)	-0.0124 (8)
C13	0.0318 (10)	0.0346 (10)	0.0540 (11)	-0.0005 (7)	-0.0108 (8)	-0.0124 (8)

C14	0.0330 (10)	0.0340 (10)	0.0547 (12)	0.0009 (7)	-0.0125 (8)	-0.0146 (8)
C15	0.0676 (14)	0.0329 (11)	0.0676 (13)	-0.0116 (10)	-0.0219 (11)	-0.0070 (9)
C16	0.0468 (12)	0.0394 (11)	0.0621 (12)	-0.0107 (9)	-0.0124 (9)	-0.0093 (9)
C17	0.0638 (14)	0.0367 (12)	0.0740 (14)	-0.0036 (10)	-0.0152 (11)	-0.0091 (10)
C18	0.0564 (13)	0.0557 (14)	0.0565 (13)	-0.0210 (11)	-0.0115 (11)	-0.0041 (10)
F19	0.0803 (10)	0.0913 (11)	0.0695 (9)	-0.0423 (8)	0.0020 (7)	-0.0019 (7)
F20	0.0990 (11)	0.0619 (9)	0.0841 (9)	-0.0101 (8)	0.0033 (8)	-0.0317 (7)
F21	0.0951 (11)	0.1268 (13)	0.0649 (9)	-0.0367 (10)	-0.0363 (8)	-0.0091 (8)
S22	0.0461 (3)	0.0466 (3)	0.0603 (3)	-0.0064 (2)	-0.0172 (2)	-0.0179 (2)
O23	0.0841 (12)	0.0528 (10)	0.1235 (14)	0.0168 (8)	-0.0476 (11)	-0.0355 (9)
O24	0.0598 (9)	0.0738 (10)	0.0708 (9)	-0.0122 (8)	-0.0342 (8)	-0.0078 (8)
O25	0.0612 (10)	0.0840 (11)	0.0630 (9)	-0.0324 (8)	0.0022 (7)	-0.0248 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—C2	1.351 (3)	N10—C14	1.366 (2)
C1—C11	1.428 (2)	N10—C12	1.377 (2)
C1—H1	0.9300	N10—C15	1.477 (2)
C2—C3	1.399 (3)	C11—C12	1.424 (2)
C2—H2	0.9300	C13—C14	1.421 (3)
C3—C4	1.359 (3)	C15—H15A	0.9600
C3—H3	0.9300	C15—H15B	0.9600
C4—C12	1.408 (3)	C15—H15C	0.9600
C4—H4	0.9300	C16—C17	1.526 (3)
C5—C6	1.360 (3)	C16—H16A	0.9700
C5—C14	1.418 (3)	C16—H16B	0.9700
C5—H5	0.9300	C17—H17A	0.9600
C6—C7	1.394 (3)	C17—H17B	0.9600
C6—H6	0.9300	C17—H17C	0.9600
C7—C8	1.351 (3)	F19—C18	1.332 (2)
C7—H7	0.9300	F20—C18	1.333 (3)
C8—C13	1.426 (3)	F21—C18	1.331 (2)
C8—H8	0.9300	S22—O25	1.4276 (15)
C9—C11	1.406 (3)	S22—O24	1.4308 (14)
C9—C13	1.411 (2)	S22—C18	1.809 (2)
C9—C16	1.496 (3)	O23—S22	1.4257 (16)
C2—C1—C11	121.23 (19)	C9—C13—C14	119.89 (17)
C2—C1—H1	119.4	C9—C13—C8	122.18 (17)
C11—C1—H1	119.4	C14—C13—C8	117.92 (16)
C1—C2—C3	120.02 (18)	N10—C14—C5	120.50 (17)
C1—C2—H2	120.0	N10—C14—C13	120.14 (15)
C3—C2—H2	120.0	C5—C14—C13	119.36 (18)
C4—C3—C2	121.4 (2)	N10—C15—H15A	109.5
C4—C3—H3	119.3	N10—C15—H15B	109.5
C2—C3—H3	119.3	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
C3—C4—C12	120.01 (19)	N10—C15—H15C	109.5
C3—C4—H4	120.0	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C12—C4—H4	120.0	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5
C6—C5—C14	119.59 (19)	C9—C16—C17	111.60 (16)

supplementary materials

C6—C5—H5	120.2	C9—C16—H16A	109.3
C14—C5—H5	120.2	C17—C16—H16A	109.3
C5—C6—C7	121.87 (18)	C9—C16—H16B	109.3
C5—C6—H6	119.1	C17—C16—H16B	109.3
C7—C6—H6	119.1	H16A—C16—H16B	108.0
C8—C7—C6	119.9 (2)	C16—C17—H17A	109.5
C8—C7—H7	120.1	C16—C17—H17B	109.5
C6—C7—H7	120.1	H17A—C17—H17B	109.5
C7—C8—C13	121.37 (19)	C16—C17—H17C	109.5
C7—C8—H8	119.3	H17A—C17—H17C	109.5
C13—C8—H8	119.3	H17B—C17—H17C	109.5
C11—C9—C13	118.54 (16)	F21—C18—F19	106.83 (16)
C11—C9—C16	120.65 (16)	F21—C18—F20	106.57 (17)
C13—C9—C16	120.72 (17)	F19—C18—F20	107.29 (19)
C14—N10—C12	121.38 (15)	F21—C18—S22	112.10 (16)
C14—N10—C15	119.21 (14)	F19—C18—S22	112.04 (14)
C12—N10—C15	119.40 (16)	F20—C18—S22	111.67 (14)
C9—C11—C12	120.23 (15)	O23—S22—O25	116.29 (11)
C9—C11—C1	122.06 (17)	O23—S22—O24	115.01 (10)
C12—C11—C1	117.71 (18)	O25—S22—O24	114.73 (10)
N10—C12—C4	120.96 (17)	O23—S22—C18	102.68 (11)
N10—C12—C11	119.48 (17)	O25—S22—C18	102.77 (9)
C4—C12—C11	119.55 (16)	O24—S22—C18	102.49 (10)
C11—C1—C2—C3	1.2 (3)	C16—C9—C13—C8	-0.9 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.5 (3)	C7—C8—C13—C9	-177.97 (18)
C2—C3—C4—C12	-1.7 (3)	C7—C8—C13—C14	1.0 (3)
C14—C5—C6—C7	0.3 (3)	C12—N10—C14—C5	-173.83 (16)
C5—C6—C7—C8	-1.1 (3)	C15—N10—C14—C5	7.4 (3)
C6—C7—C8—C13	0.4 (3)	C12—N10—C14—C13	5.7 (2)
C13—C9—C11—C12	5.4 (2)	C15—N10—C14—C13	-173.07 (16)
C16—C9—C11—C12	-178.00 (15)	C6—C5—C14—N10	-179.46 (17)
C13—C9—C11—C1	-174.00 (16)	C6—C5—C14—C13	1.0 (3)
C16—C9—C11—C1	2.6 (3)	C9—C13—C14—N10	-2.2 (3)
C2—C1—C11—C9	179.61 (16)	C8—C13—C14—N10	178.83 (16)
C2—C1—C11—C12	0.2 (3)	C9—C13—C14—C5	177.31 (17)
C14—N10—C12—C4	176.08 (16)	C8—C13—C14—C5	-1.7 (3)
C15—N10—C12—C4	-5.2 (2)	C11—C9—C16—C17	-87.9 (2)
C14—N10—C12—C11	-3.5 (2)	C13—C9—C16—C17	88.5 (2)
C15—N10—C12—C11	175.24 (16)	O23—S22—C18—F21	56.86 (17)
C3—C4—C12—N10	-176.51 (16)	O25—S22—C18—F21	-64.24 (17)
C3—C4—C12—C11	3.1 (3)	O24—S22—C18—F21	176.45 (14)
C9—C11—C12—N10	-2.2 (2)	O23—S22—C18—F19	-63.24 (18)
C1—C11—C12—N10	177.29 (15)	O25—S22—C18—F19	175.66 (15)
C9—C11—C12—C4	178.25 (16)	O24—S22—C18—F19	56.35 (18)
C1—C11—C12—C4	-2.3 (2)	O23—S22—C18—F20	176.37 (14)
C11—C9—C13—C14	-3.3 (3)	O25—S22—C18—F20	55.27 (17)
C16—C9—C13—C14	-179.86 (15)	O24—S22—C18—F20	-64.04 (16)
C11—C9—C13—C8	175.63 (15)		

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>
C2—H2...O23 ⁱ	0.93	2.47	3.369 (3)	164
C15—H15C...O24 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.40	3.276 (3)	151
C16—H16B...O25 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.58	3.377 (3)	140

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

Table 2

π - π Interactions (Å, °).

CgI	CgJ	Cg...Cg	Dihedral angle	Interplanar distance	Offset
1	2 ^{iv}	3.814 (2)	3.88	3.517 (2)	5.188
2	1 ^{iv}	3.814 (2)	3.88	3.542 (2)	5.205
2	2 ^{iv}	3.945 (2)	0.02	3.578 (2)	5.326
2	2 ^v	3.874 (2)	0.02	3.440 (2)	5.181

Symmetry codes: (iv) -*x*, -*y*+1, -*z*+2; (v) -*x*+1, -*y*+1, -*z*+2.

Notes: Cg1 is the centroid of ring B (C9/N10/C11-C14), Cg2 is the centroid of ring A (C1-C4/C11/C12). Cg...Cg is the distance between ring centroids. The dihedral angle is that between the planes of the rings CgI and CgJ. The interplanar distance is the perpendicular distance of CgI from ring J. The offset is the perpendicular distance of ring I from ring J.

Table 3

S—*O*... π Interactions (Å, °).

X	I	J	I...J	X...J	X-I...J
S22	O23	1 ^{vi}	3.255 (2)	3.072 (2)	146

Symmetry codes: (vi) -*x*+1, -*y*+1, -*z*+1.

Notes: Cg1 is the centroid of ring B (C9/N10/C11-C14).

Fig. 1

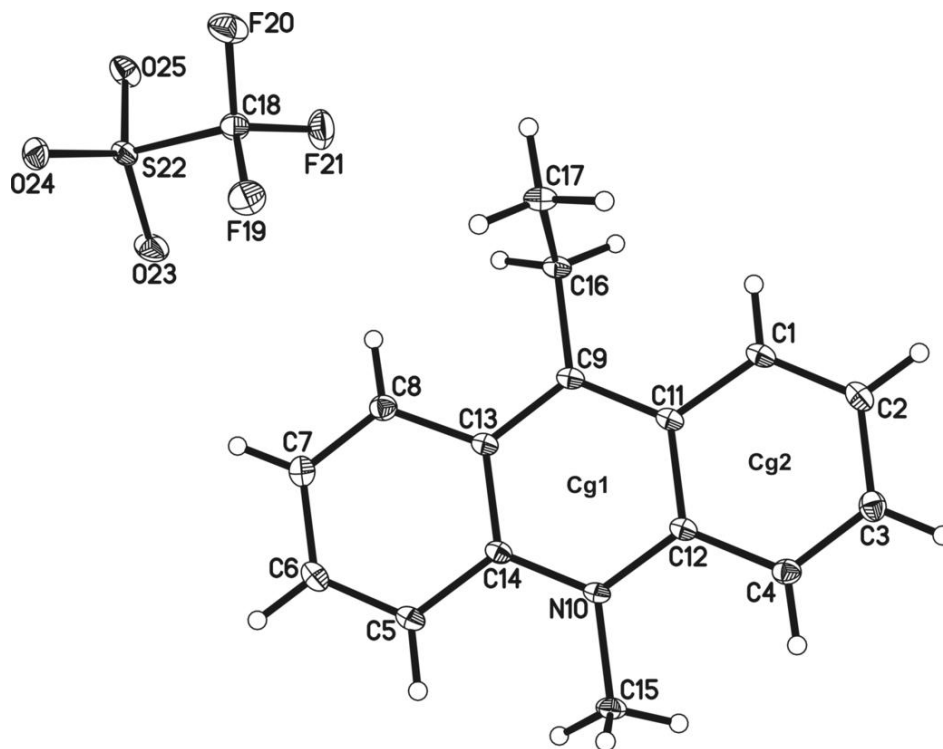


Fig. 2

