

## 2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride monohydrate

Jazmin E. González-Padilla,<sup>a</sup> Martha Cecilia Rosales-Hernández,<sup>a</sup> Itzia I. Padilla-Martínez,<sup>b\*</sup> Efrén V. García-Báez<sup>b</sup> and Susana Rojas-Lima<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratorio de Biofísica y Biotatálisis, Sección de Estudios de Posgrado e Investigación de la Escuela Superior de Medicina del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Plan de San Luis y Díaz Mirón s/n Casco de Santo Tomás, México, DF 11340, Mexico, <sup>b</sup>Laboratorio de Investigación en Química, Departamento de Ciencias Básicas, Unidad Profesional Interdisciplinaria de Biotecnología del Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Av. Acueducto s/n Barrio la laguna Ticoman, México, DF 07340, Mexico, and <sup>c</sup>Centro de Investigaciones Químicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, km. 4.5 Carretera Pachuca-Tulancingo, Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo 42184, Mexico

Correspondence e-mail: ipadillamar@ipn.mx

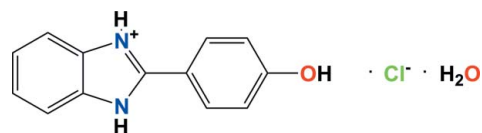
Received 15 August 2013; accepted 20 August 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.043;  $wR$  factor = 0.124; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.5.

The title molecular salt,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , crystallizes as a monohydrate. In the cation, the phenol and benzimidazole rings are almost coplanar, making a dihedral angle of  $3.18(4)^\circ$ . The chloride anion and benzimidazole cation are linked by two  $\text{N}^+\cdots\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}^-$  hydrogen bonds, forming chains propagating along  $[010]$ . These chains are linked through  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds involving the water molecule and the chloride anion, which form a diamond core, giving rise to the formation of two-dimensional networks lying parallel to  $(10\bar{2})$ . Two  $\pi-\pi$  interactions involving the imidazolium ring with the benzene and phenol rings [centroid-centroid distances =  $3.859(3)$  and  $3.602(3)$  Å, respectively], contribute to this second dimension. A strong  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond involving the water molecule and the phenol substituent on the benzimidazole unit links the networks, forming a three-dimensional structure.

### Related literature

For biological properties of benzimidazoles and their applications, see: Ansari & Lal (2009); Laryea *et al.* (2010); Mohan *et al.* (2011); Refaat (2010); Zhou *et al.* (2013); Khan *et al.* (2012). For their use in crystal-engineering, see: Cai *et al.* (2002). For standard bond lengths, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For the structures of benzimidazole halohydrates, see: Akkurt *et al.* (2010); Baktır *et al.* (2010). For the microwave synthesis of neutral 4-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol, see: Navarrete-Vázquez *et al.* (2006). For its crystal structure, see: Zhan *et al.* (2007).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 264.70$   
 Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 $a = 10.3225(5)$  Å  
 $b = 16.3159(5)$  Å  
 $c = 15.4618(8)$  Å  
 $\beta = 101.071(5)^\circ$   
 $V = 2555.6(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.29$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  K  
 $0.38 \times 0.33 \times 0.28 \times 0.15$  (radius) mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Ruby Gemini diffractometer [some modification]  
 $T_{\min} = 0.861$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.862$   
 Absorption correction: for a sphere [the interpolation procedure of (Dwiggins, 1975) was used with  
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 12720 measured reflections  
 2519 independent reflections  
 2032 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.124$   
 $S = 1.06$   
 2519 reflections  
 163 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.24$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.19$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{Cl1}$	0.86	2.29	3.1167 (16)	162
$\text{N3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{Cl1}^i$	0.86	2.32	3.1625 (16)	168
$\text{O1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{ii}$	0.89	2.39	3.266 (2)	167
$\text{O1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{Cl1}$	0.92	2.33	3.243 (2)	171
$\text{O13}-\text{H13}\cdots\text{O1}^{iii}$	0.82	1.86	2.666 (3)	166

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis CCD*; data reduction: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*, *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012) and *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support from Conacyt and SIP-IPN.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SU2637).

### References

- Akkurt, M., Çelik, İ., Küçükbay, H., Şireci, N. & Büyükgüngör, O. (2010). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o1770–o1771.  
 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.  
 Ansari, K. F. & Lal, C. (2009). *J. Chem. Sci.* **121**, 1017–1025.  
 Baktır, Z., Akkurt, M., Şireci, N. & Küçükbay, H. (2010). *Acta Cryst. E* **66**, o2393–o2394.

- Cai, C.-X., Tian, Y.-Q., Li, Y.-Z. & You, X.-Z. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **C58**, m459–m460.
- Dwiggins, C. W. (1975). *Acta Cryst.* **A31**, 146–148.
- Farrugia, L. J. (2012). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **45**, 849–854.
- Khan, K.-M., Khan, M., Ambreen, N., Rahim, F., Naureen, S., Perveen, S., Choudhary, M. I. & Voelter, W. (2012). *Med. Chem.* **8**, 421–427.
- Laryea, D., Gullbo, J., Isaksson, A., Larsson, R. & Nygren, P. (2010). *Anti-Cancer Drugs*, **21**, 33–42.
- 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.
- Mohan, V. G., Sreenivasulu, N., Rao, A. S. & Chigiri, S. (2011). *Der Pharma Chem.*, **3**, 446–452.
- Navarrete-Vázquez, G., Moreno-Díaz, H., Aguirre-Crespo, F., León-Rivera, I., Villalobos-Molina, R., Muñoz-Muñoz, O. & Estrada-Soto, S. (2006). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **16**, 4169–4173.
- Oxford Diffraction (2009). *CrysAlis CCD and CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.
- Refaat, H. M. (2010). *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **45**, 2949–2956.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.
- Zhan, Q.-G., Liu, M.-S., Zeng, R.-H., Yang, D.-Q. & Cai, Y.-P. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o3470.
- Zhou, B., Li, B., Yi, W., Bu, X. & Ma, L. (2013). *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **23**, 3759–3763.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2013). E69, o1485–o1486 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813023441]

## 2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride monohydrate

Jazmin E. González-Padilla, Martha Cecilia Rosales-Hernández, Itzia I. Padilla-Martínez, Efren V. García-Báez and Susana Rojas-Lima

### S1. Comment

Benzimidazoles are a class of compounds with a wide variety of biological properties (Mohan *et al.*, 2011; Refaat, 2010; Laryea *et al.*, 2010; Ansari & Lal, 2009) and have applications in crystal-engineering (Cai *et al.*, 2002). Particularly, the neutral derivative of the title compound has recently been reported as having good antimicrobial (Zhou *et al.*, 2013) and  $\beta$ -glucuronidase inhibitory activity (Khan *et al.*, 2012). Herein we report on the crystal structure of the title compound.

The title compound crystallizes as the monohydrate of a hydrochloride salt, Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are within normal ranges. The phenol and benzimidazole rings are almost coplanar with a dihedral angle of  $3.18(4)^\circ$ .

One water molecule was included in the asymmetric unit which, besides the chloride anion, directs the organization in the lattice forming hydrogen bonding interactions (Table 1 and Fig. 2), as has been observed in other halohydrates (Akkurt *et al.*, 2010; Baktir *et al.*, 2010).

In the crystal, the chloride anion and the benzimidazole molecule give rise to the first dimension through two  $N^+ \cdots H \cdots Cl^-$  interactions (Table 1); forming chains propagating along [010].

The water molecule and chloride anion form a diamond core through  $O \cdots H \cdots Cl^-$  hydrogen bonds, giving rise to the second dimension (Table 1); forming two-dimensional networks lying parallel to plane (10-2).

Two contributions from aromatic systems of the type  $\pi$ - $\pi$  between the electronic deficient imidazolium ring, [N1/N2/C2/C8/C9 with centroid Cg1], with both electronic rich benzene, [C4-C9 with centroid Cg2], and phenol, [C10-C15 with centroid Cg3], rings contribute to the development in the second dimension [ $Cg1 \cdots Cg2^i = 3.6017(13) \text{ \AA}$  and  $Cg1 \cdots Cg3^{ii} = 3.8593(12) \text{ \AA}$ ; symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, y, -z+1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x, y, -z+1/2$ ].

The third dimension is built by a strong  $O-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bond between the water molecule, as the acceptor, with the phenol group of benzimidazole, as donor (Table 1 and Fig. 2); forming a three-dimensional structure.

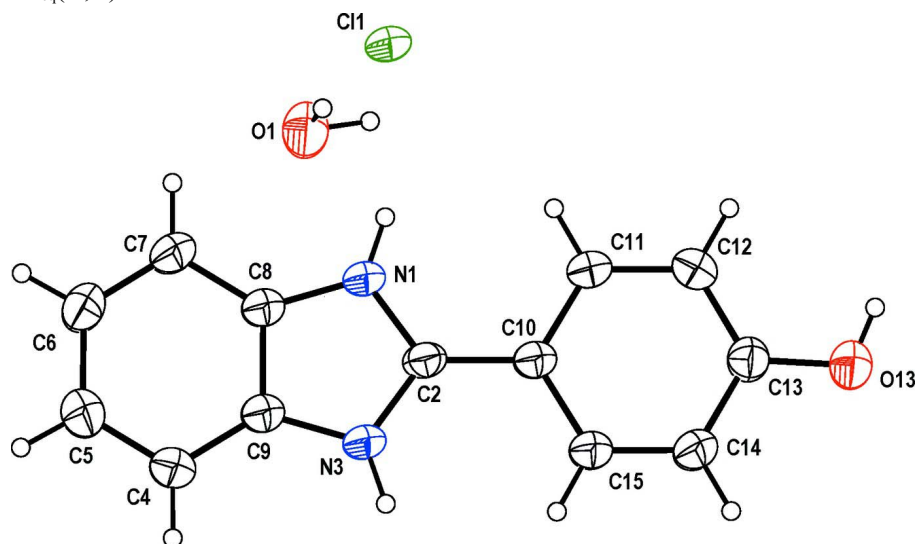
The molecular structure of the title compound is similar to that of the neutral compound 4-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol (Zhan *et al.*, 2007), where the dihedral angle between the benzimidazole ring system and the phenol ring is  $8.11(5)^\circ$ . In the crystal lattice, only  $N-H \cdots O$  and  $O-H \cdots N$  (benzimidazole-phenol) hydrogen bonds are present.

### S2. Experimental

The neutral derivative of the title compound, 4-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)phenol, was synthesized following a reported procedure (Navarrete-Vázquez *et al.*, 2006). The reaction of 0.257 g (2.38 mmol) of 1,3-phenylenediamine, 0.290 g (2.38 mmol) of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 0.452 g (2.38 mmol) of  $Na_2S_2O_5$  in 4 ml of DMSO as solvent, heated at 423 K for 15 min in a microwave oven gave a 94% yield of the neutral compound. Colourless block-like crystals of the title compound were obtained by crystallization of this neutral compound in a THF solution with a few drops of an aqueous solution of HCl (10%).

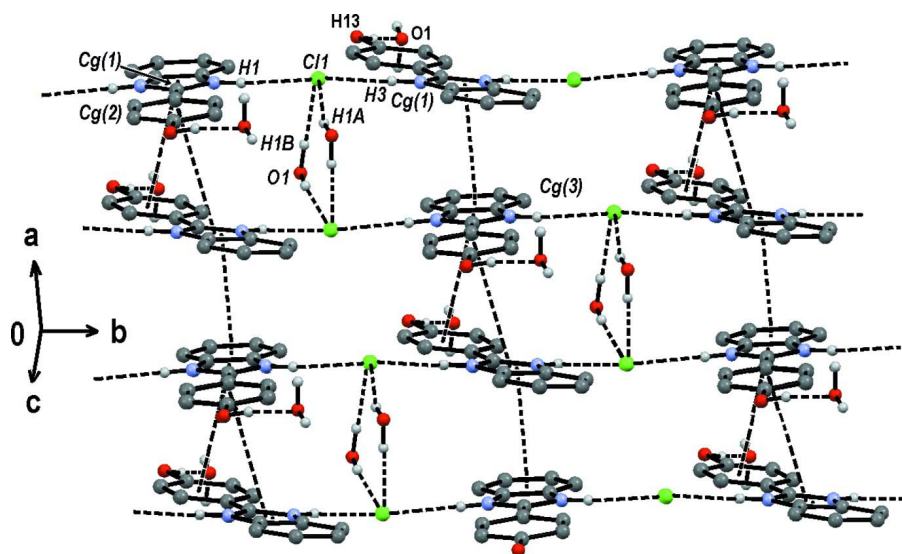
### S3. Refinement

The OH, water and NH H atoms could be located in Fourier difference maps. The water H atoms were refined as riding atoms with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ . In the final cycles of refinement the OH, NH and C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding atoms: O—H = 0.82 Å, N—H = 0.86 Å, C—H = 0.93 Å for CH H atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$  and  $= 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N,C})$  for other H atoms.



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labelling. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.



**Figure 2**

The crystal packing of the title compound viewed along direction [101]. The hydrogen bonds and centroid-centroid interactions are shown as dashed lines (see Table 1 for details). H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity.

## 2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1H-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride monohydrate

## Crystal data

C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>·Cl<sup>-</sup>·H<sub>2</sub>O $M_r = 264.70$ Monoclinic, *C2/c*

Hall symbol: -C 2yc

 $a = 10.3225 (5) \text{ \AA}$  $b = 16.3159 (5) \text{ \AA}$  $c = 15.4618 (8) \text{ \AA}$  $\beta = 101.071 (5)^\circ$  $V = 2555.6 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 8$  $F(000) = 1104$  $D_x = 1.376 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ 

Cell parameters from 600 reflections

 $\theta = 20\text{--}25^\circ$  $\mu = 0.29 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 293 \text{ K}$ 

Block, colourless

 $0.38 \times 0.33 \times 0.28 \times 0.15$  (radius) mm

## Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Ruby Gemini diffractometer

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution:  $10.434 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: for a sphere

[the interpolation procedure of (Dwiggins, 1975) was used with some modification]

 $T_{\min} = 0.861, T_{\max} = 0.862$ 

12720 measured reflections

2519 independent reflections

2032 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$  $\theta_{\max} = 26.2^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$  $h = -12 \rightarrow 10$  $k = -20 \rightarrow 20$  $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$ 

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$  $wR(F^2) = 0.124$  $S = 1.06$ 

2519 reflections

163 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0595P)^2 + 1.2001P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ 

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O13	-0.24260 (17)	0.03354 (10)	-0.00034 (11)	0.0774 (6)
N1	0.26708 (17)	0.19303 (9)	0.25356 (11)	0.0574 (5)
N3	0.30346 (16)	0.06482 (9)	0.28407 (11)	0.0555 (5)
C2	0.2213 (2)	0.11736 (10)	0.23396 (13)	0.0513 (6)

C4	0.5115 (2)	0.08213 (13)	0.39988 (15)	0.0675 (8)
C5	0.5938 (3)	0.14242 (15)	0.44198 (17)	0.0740 (9)
C6	0.5692 (3)	0.22515 (15)	0.42173 (17)	0.0773 (9)
C7	0.4630 (3)	0.25048 (13)	0.35978 (17)	0.0724 (8)
C8	0.3799 (2)	0.19009 (11)	0.31768 (13)	0.0565 (6)
C9	0.4039 (2)	0.10732 (11)	0.33766 (13)	0.0559 (6)
C10	0.1031 (2)	0.09650 (11)	0.17127 (12)	0.0522 (6)
C11	0.0230 (2)	0.15718 (12)	0.12455 (15)	0.0647 (7)
C12	-0.0923 (2)	0.13790 (13)	0.06684 (15)	0.0661 (8)
C13	-0.1307 (2)	0.05700 (13)	0.05431 (13)	0.0587 (7)
C14	-0.0528 (2)	-0.00400 (12)	0.10052 (15)	0.0643 (7)
C15	0.0623 (2)	0.01506 (11)	0.15739 (14)	0.0585 (7)
O1	0.12352 (19)	0.35642 (11)	0.39008 (13)	0.0917 (7)
Cl1	0.19078 (6)	0.37204 (3)	0.19429 (4)	0.0720 (2)
H1	0.23133	0.23718	0.22961	0.0688*
H3	0.29490	0.01237	0.28299	0.0665*
H4	0.52758	0.02694	0.41271	0.0809*
H5	0.66666	0.12785	0.48448	0.0888*
H6	0.62665	0.26436	0.45120	0.0927*
H7	0.44771	0.30569	0.34671	0.0868*
H11	0.04805	0.21183	0.13257	0.0776*
H12	-0.14403	0.17927	0.03646	0.0793*
H13	-0.27318	0.07238	-0.03130	0.1160*
H14	-0.07904	-0.05847	0.09280	0.0771*
H15	0.11382	-0.02671	0.18711	0.0702*
H1A	0.03995	0.35369	0.36137	0.1376*
H1B	0.15177	0.35970	0.33730	0.1376*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O13	0.0655 (11)	0.0665 (10)	0.0901 (11)	-0.0031 (7)	-0.0101 (8)	-0.0040 (8)
N1	0.0608 (11)	0.0332 (7)	0.0725 (10)	0.0002 (6)	-0.0011 (8)	0.0030 (6)
N3	0.0593 (11)	0.0332 (7)	0.0704 (10)	-0.0001 (6)	0.0036 (8)	0.0027 (6)
C2	0.0570 (12)	0.0358 (8)	0.0613 (10)	-0.0001 (7)	0.0116 (9)	0.0013 (7)
C4	0.0654 (15)	0.0513 (11)	0.0802 (14)	0.0045 (9)	0.0003 (11)	0.0078 (10)
C5	0.0639 (16)	0.0714 (14)	0.0795 (15)	0.0028 (11)	-0.0043 (12)	0.0006 (11)
C6	0.0703 (17)	0.0622 (13)	0.0914 (16)	-0.0098 (11)	-0.0043 (12)	-0.0126 (11)
C7	0.0752 (16)	0.0419 (10)	0.0929 (15)	-0.0047 (9)	-0.0016 (12)	-0.0066 (10)
C8	0.0580 (13)	0.0413 (9)	0.0676 (11)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0053 (9)	0.0012 (8)
C9	0.0573 (13)	0.0423 (9)	0.0662 (11)	-0.0003 (8)	0.0072 (9)	0.0020 (8)
C10	0.0565 (12)	0.0399 (9)	0.0596 (10)	0.0007 (8)	0.0097 (9)	0.0016 (7)
C11	0.0710 (15)	0.0389 (9)	0.0784 (13)	-0.0029 (9)	-0.0002 (11)	0.0037 (9)
C12	0.0643 (15)	0.0545 (11)	0.0738 (13)	0.0066 (9)	-0.0010 (11)	0.0102 (9)
C13	0.0531 (13)	0.0574 (11)	0.0633 (11)	-0.0001 (9)	0.0056 (9)	-0.0040 (8)
C14	0.0651 (14)	0.0437 (10)	0.0799 (13)	-0.0025 (9)	0.0034 (11)	-0.0049 (9)
C15	0.0589 (13)	0.0410 (9)	0.0719 (12)	0.0026 (8)	0.0030 (10)	0.0009 (8)
O1	0.0786 (13)	0.0885 (12)	0.0977 (13)	-0.0048 (9)	-0.0090 (10)	-0.0099 (10)

Cl1	0.0792 (4)	0.0328 (3)	0.0941 (4)	-0.0001 (2)	-0.0079 (3)	0.0024 (2)
-----	------------	------------	------------	-------------	-------------	------------

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

O13—C13	1.349 (3)	C8—C9	1.397 (3)
O13—H13	0.8200	C10—C11	1.399 (3)
O1—H1B	0.9200	C10—C15	1.398 (3)
O1—H1A	0.8900	C11—C12	1.380 (3)
N1—C8	1.378 (3)	C12—C13	1.381 (3)
N1—C2	1.336 (2)	C13—C14	1.388 (3)
N3—C9	1.383 (3)	C14—C15	1.371 (3)
N3—C2	1.342 (2)	C4—H4	0.9300
N1—H1	0.8600	C5—H5	0.9300
N3—H3	0.8600	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—C10	1.446 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
C4—C5	1.379 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C9	1.385 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C5—C6	1.398 (3)	C14—H14	0.9300
C6—C7	1.374 (4)	C15—H15	0.9300
C7—C8	1.384 (3)		
C13—O13—H13	109.00	C10—C11—C12	121.57 (18)
H1A—O1—H1B	90.00	C11—C12—C13	119.82 (19)
C2—N1—C8	110.15 (16)	C12—C13—C14	119.39 (19)
C2—N3—C9	110.09 (15)	O13—C13—C12	123.18 (19)
C2—N1—H1	125.00	O13—C13—C14	117.43 (19)
C8—N1—H1	125.00	C13—C14—C15	120.82 (18)
C2—N3—H3	125.00	C10—C15—C14	120.82 (18)
C9—N3—H3	125.00	C5—C4—H4	121.00
N1—C2—N3	107.61 (17)	C9—C4—H4	121.00
N1—C2—C10	125.87 (17)	C6—C5—H5	120.00
N3—C2—C10	126.51 (16)	C4—C5—H5	120.00
C5—C4—C9	117.1 (2)	C5—C6—H6	119.00
C4—C5—C6	121.0 (3)	C7—C6—H6	119.00
C5—C6—C7	122.2 (2)	C8—C7—H7	122.00
C6—C7—C8	117.0 (2)	C6—C7—H7	121.00
N1—C8—C7	132.49 (18)	C10—C11—H11	119.00
C7—C8—C9	121.1 (2)	C12—C11—H11	119.00
N1—C8—C9	106.40 (16)	C13—C12—H12	120.00
N3—C9—C4	132.57 (17)	C11—C12—H12	120.00
C4—C9—C8	121.68 (18)	C13—C14—H14	120.00
N3—C9—C8	105.76 (17)	C15—C14—H14	120.00
C11—C10—C15	117.56 (18)	C10—C15—H15	120.00
C2—C10—C15	121.15 (17)	C14—C15—H15	120.00
C2—C10—C11	121.25 (17)		
C8—N1—C2—N3	-0.5 (2)	C6—C7—C8—N1	-179.9 (2)
C8—N1—C2—C10	178.44 (19)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.1 (4)

C2—N1—C8—C7	-179.9 (3)	N1—C8—C9—N3	0.0 (2)
C2—N1—C8—C9	0.3 (2)	N1—C8—C9—C4	179.59 (19)
C9—N3—C2—N1	0.5 (2)	C7—C8—C9—N3	-179.8 (2)
C9—N3—C2—C10	-178.43 (19)	C7—C8—C9—C4	-0.2 (3)
C2—N3—C9—C4	-179.8 (2)	C2—C10—C11—C12	-177.8 (2)
C2—N3—C9—C8	-0.3 (2)	C15—C10—C11—C12	0.1 (3)
N1—C2—C10—C11	-0.6 (3)	C2—C10—C15—C14	177.3 (2)
N1—C2—C10—C15	-178.4 (2)	C11—C10—C15—C14	-0.6 (3)
N3—C2—C10—C11	178.1 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	0.0 (3)
N3—C2—C10—C15	0.3 (3)	C11—C12—C13—O13	179.4 (2)
C9—C4—C5—C6	-0.4 (4)	C11—C12—C13—C14	0.4 (3)
C5—C4—C9—N3	180.0 (2)	O13—C13—C14—C15	-179.9 (2)
C5—C4—C9—C8	0.5 (3)	C12—C13—C14—C15	-0.9 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.1 (4)	C13—C14—C15—C10	1.0 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.1 (4)		

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>
N1—H1...C11	0.86	2.29	3.1167 (16)	162
N3—H3...C11 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.32	3.1625 (16)	168
O1—H1A...C11 <sup>ii</sup>	0.89	2.39	3.266 (2)	167
O1—H1B...C11	0.92	2.33	3.243 (2)	171
O13—H13...O1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.82	1.86	2.666 (3)	166

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