



Crystal structure, Hirshfeld surface, DFT and molecular docking studies of 2-[4-[(*E*)-(4-acetylphenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]-1-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)-ethanone; a compound with bromine...oxygen-type contacts

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Received 25 September 2024

Accepted 7 November 2024

Edited by F. F. Ferreira, Universidade Federal do ABC, Brazil

Keywords: crystal structure; azobenzene; molecular docking; C—Br...O=C contact; DFT and Hirshfeld surface.

CCDC reference: 2401081

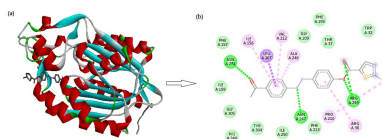
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The title compound, C₁₉H₁₃BrN₂O₃S, a non-liquid crystal molecule, crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, space group *Pna*2₁. The torsion angles associated with ester and azo groups are −177.0 (4)°, -anti-periplanar, and 179.0 (4)°, +anti-periplanar, respectively. The packing is consolidated by a weak C—Br...O=C contact, forming infinite chains running along the [001] direction. A Hirshfeld surface analysis revealed that the major contributions to the crystal surface are from H...H, C...H/H...C, O...H/H...O, Br...H/H...Br and S...H/H...S interactions. The computed three-dimensional energy interactions using the basis set B3LYP/631-G(d,p) show that *E*_{dis} (217.6 kJ mol^{−1}) is the major component in the structure. The DFT calculations performed at the B3LYP/6-311+ G(d,p) level indicate that the energy gap between HOMO and LUMO is 3.6725 (2) eV. The molecular electrostatic potential (MEP) map generated supports the existence of the Br...O type contact, formed between the electrophilic site of the bromine atom and the nucleophilic site of the ketonic oxygen atom. The molecular docking between the ligand and the *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* (PDB ID:1HZP) receptor shows a good binding affinity value of −8.5 kcal mol^{−1}.

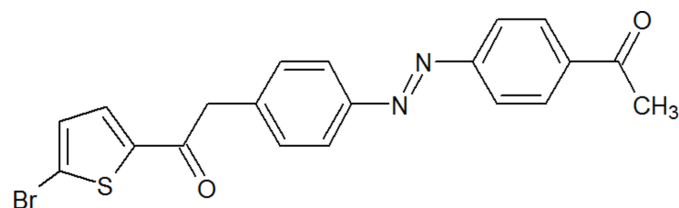
1. Chemical context

Azobenzenes are a class of molecules having high structural similarity with stilbenes, which exhibit antibacterial and antifungal activity (Piotto *et al.*, 2013). They are capable of regulating the structure and function of various biological molecules, including proteins, nucleic acids, lipids and peptides (Mulatihan *et al.*, 2020). Azobenzene derivatives exhibit biological activities such as antioxidant, antiviral and antimicrobial properties (Ventura & Wiedman, 2021; Kaur & Narasimhan, 2018; Peddie & Abell, 2019). Azobenzene-based polymeric nanocarriers are biocompatible materials and they can accelerate drug-release systems in biological tissues (Londoño-Berrío *et al.*, 2022). Interestingly thiophene-based derivatives exhibit significant anti-leishmanial activity (Félix *et al.*, 2016) and antimalarial activity (Akolkar *et al.*, 2022). The thiophene derivatives with antitubulin properties are potential materials for the treatment of cancer and Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases (Romagnoli *et al.*, 2007). The thiophene-thiazole derivatives are a class of materials having antitubulin properties and they can also be used as anti-breast cancer agents (Al-Said *et al.*, 2011). Azobenzenes, and their deriva-



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tives in a *trans* confirmation, are medically important. They are also useful in industry because of their interesting photoswitch properties and have therefore been widely explored as photoresponsive compounds in materials science (Li *et al.*, 2024). Keeping photoswitching properties in mind, we have planned to use the tris(azobenzene) as a core group in the construction of liquid-crystal materials. Hence, we developed the title molecule, (I), to analyse the molecular properties both experimentally and theoretically and present the results herein.



2. Structural commentary

The molecular structure of compound (I) is shown in Fig. 1. In the molecule, the dihedral angles between the five-membered thiophene and the benzene and phenylethanone rings are 1.6 (2) and 54.0 (2)°, respectively, while that between the aromatic rings is 52.5 (2)°. The torsion angles associated with the ester (C—C—O—C) and azo (C—N=N—C) groups in the molecule are -anti-periplanar [−177.0 (4)°] and +anti-periplanar [179.0 (4)°], respectively. Intramolecular C13—H13···N1, C10—H10···N2, and C16—H16···O3 interactions (Table 1) stabilize the molecular structure.

3. Supramolecular features

The crystal packing is consolidated by C1—Br1···O3=C18 type interaction with a Br1···O3 distance 3.014 (2) Å, forming infinite chains running in the [001] direction as shown in Fig. 2.

4. Database survey

A search of the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, version 5.42, update of November 2020; Groom *et al.*, 2016) for molecules containing the *trans*(azobenzene) fragment resulted in two matches with CSD refcodes APOPUR, APOQAY and APOQEC (Soegiarto *et al.*, 2010). In APOPUR, 4,4'-azobenzenedisulfonate is associated with two azobenzene molecules, one of which is disordered, with the another having a

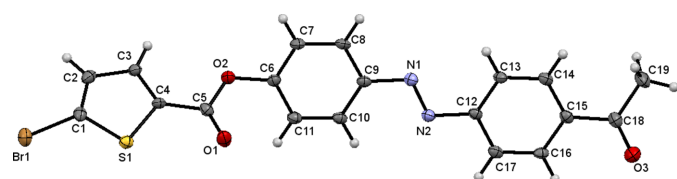


Figure 1

Molecular structure of the title compound, showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

Table 1

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>
C13—H13···N1	0.95	2.47	2.722 (6)	95
C16—H16···O3	0.95	2.49	2.788 (6)	98
C10—H10···N2	0.95	2.45	2.705 (6)	95

tris conformation. The torsion angles at the azo and azobenzene groups are 180.00 and −179.96°. In APOQAY, the 4,4'-dibenzylidisulfonate moiety is associated with two azobenzene fragments in which the torsion angles at the azo groups are 180.0 and 178.39° and have a tris conformation. In APOQEC, the 4,4'-stilbenedisulfonate is associated with two azobenzene moieties with torsion angles at the azo group of 180 and −177.93 (2)°. These are comparable with the torsion angle at the azo group of 179.0 (4)° in the tris(azobenzene) fragment of the title molecule. In all these compounds, the torsion angles at the azo group are *anti*.

5. Hirshfeld surface analysis and interaction energies

A Hirshfeld surface analysis was carried out to quantify the various intermolecular interactions contributed to the crystal using *CrystalExplorer17.5* (Turner *et al.*, 2017). Fig. 3 illustrates the Hirshfeld surface mapped over d_{norm} with red spots corresponding to short C—Br···O=C contacts. It is an additional confirmation of the presence of Br···O type contacts (*i.e.* halogen–oxygen type). In Fig. 4, the sharp spikes in the Br···O/O···Br fingerprint plot indicate the existence of a weak halogen···oxygen interaction in the molecular structure. Although it is a weak interaction, the packing of the title compound is consolidated by Br···O interactions and no

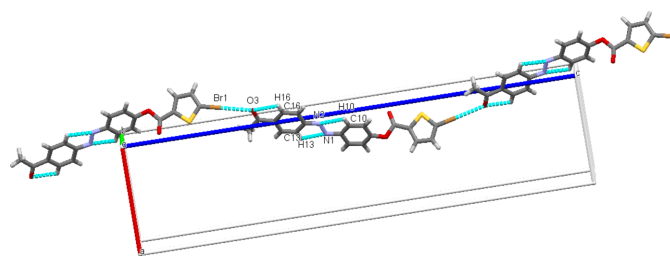


Figure 2

Molecular packing of the title compound, Dashed lines indicate C—Br···O=C intramolecular contacts.

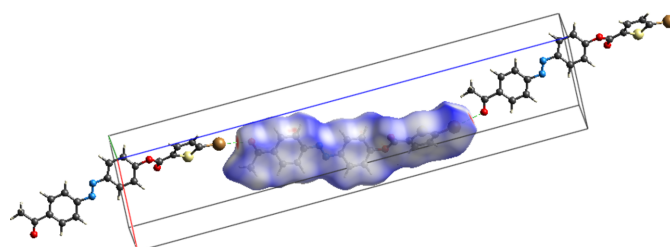


Figure 3

Hirshfeld surface mapped over d_{norm} with red spots corresponding to short C—Br···O=C contacts.

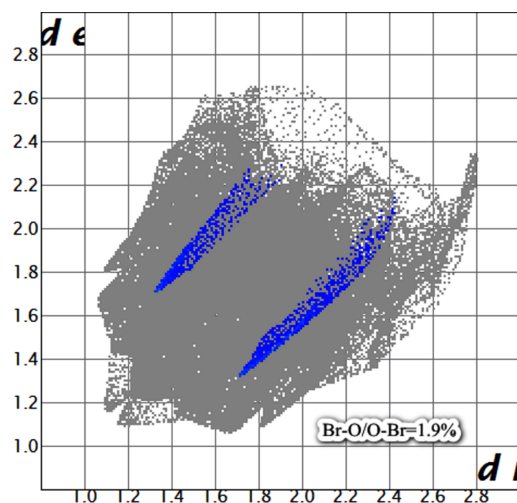


Figure 4
The two-dimensional fingerprint plots (spikes) showing the halogen–oxygen interactions.

other interactions are present. The fingerprint plots showing all interactions and those delineated into H...H, C...H/H...C, O...H/H...O, Br...H/H...Br and S...H/H...S interactions as shown in Fig. 5.

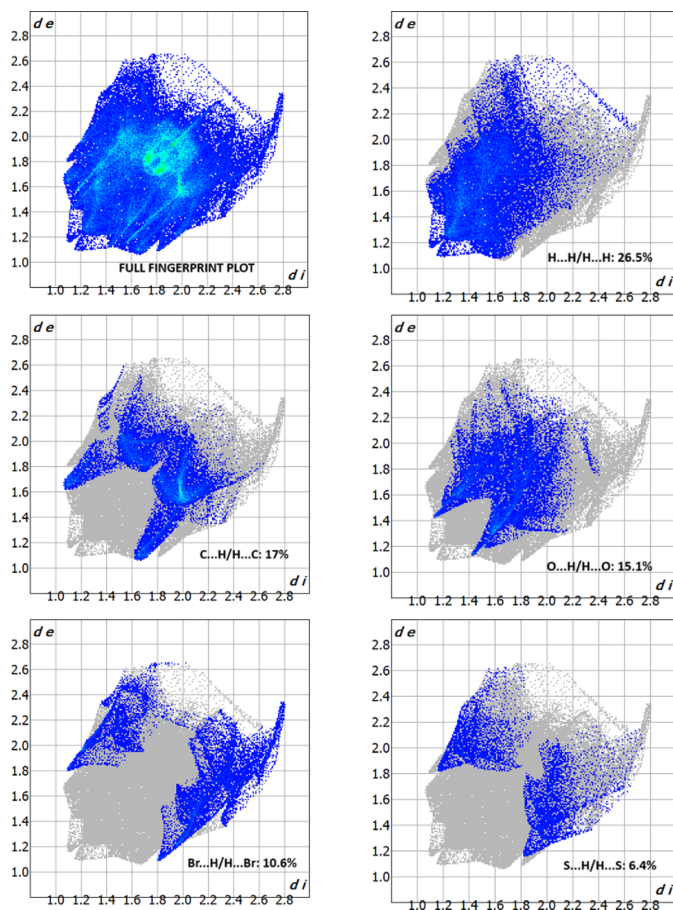


Figure 5
The two-dimensional fingerprint plots showing all interactions and those delineated into H...H, C...H/H...C, O...H/H...O, Br...H/H...Br and S...H/H...S interactions.

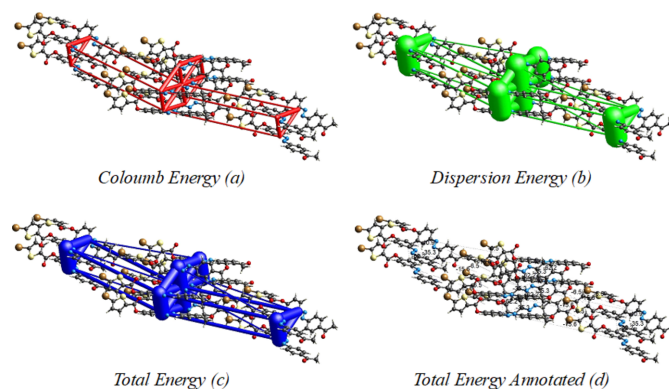


Figure 6
The energy frameworks for the interaction energies in the title compound (a) Coulombic energy, (b) dispersion energy, (c) total energy and (d) total energy annotated.

Three-dimensional energy interactions were computed for the title compound using the B3LYP/631-G(d,p) basis set, indicating that the $E_{\text{dis}} = 217.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ is the major component, the others being $E_{\text{ele}} = 55.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $E_{\text{pol}} = 11.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, $E_{\text{rep}} = 148.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ with a total interaction energy E_{tot} of $164.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. The energy frameworks for the interaction energies are shown in Fig. 6.

6. DFT Studies

The molecular structure of the title compound in the gas phase was optimized using density functional theory with the standard B3LYP method with the basis set 6-311++G(d,p). The input files were prepared from the CIF file using *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2020) and *Gauss View* 6.0 (Frisch *et al.*, 2009). The electron density distribution in the frontier molecular orbital are shown in Fig. 7. The highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) is -6.7179 eV and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) is -3.0454 eV with an energy gap of 3.6725 eV . The electrophilicity index (ω) is 6.489 eV , which indicates the molecule is highly reactive.

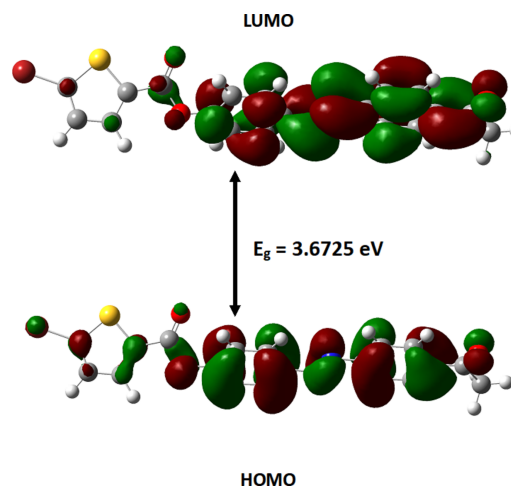


Figure 7
The HOMO and LUMO orbitals of the title molecule.

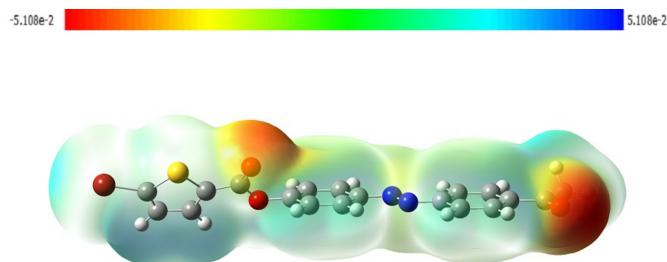


Figure 8
The molecular electrostatic potential (MEP) surface of the title molecule.

The molecular electrostatic potential (MEP) map predicts the reactive sites for electrophilic and nucleophilic attack present in the molecule. In the crystal, the molecular charge distribution is between -5.108×10^{-2} and $+5.108 \times 10^{-2}$ and is governed by the MEP (Fig. 8). The red colour around the oxygen atoms of the ester group and ketone group in the molecule indicates nucleophilic sites and the pale-blue colour around the bromine atom indicate the active electrophilic site. In the crystal, the $\text{Br} \cdots \text{O}$ type contact formed between the electrophilic site of the bromine atom and the nucleophilic site of the ketonic oxygen atom connects the molecule into infinite chains along the *c*-axis direction.

7. Molecular docking

The molecular docking studies using *AutoDock* tools (Huey *et al.*, 2012) were carried out to calculate the degree of binding affinity between the synthesised ligand and the receptor protein of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* bacteria (PDB ID:1HZP). It is found that, among the several interactions with the target protein, four conventional hydrogen-bonding interactions are seen between four moieties, which are formed by the oxygen and nitrogen atoms of the ketonic, ester and azo groups, as shown in Fig. 9. The centroids of the benzene rings

(Cg1, C6–C11 and Cg2, C12–C17) attack different amino acid groups (ILE A:156, VAL A:212, ALA A:246 and ARG A:36). *PLATON* (Spek, 2020) indicates very weak π – π stacking between these rings with Cg1...Cg2 separations of 5.609 (3) to 5.616 (2) Å; these stacking interactions were able to attack the aforementioned amino acids of the protein. In addition to these, the bromine atom in the molecule has an affinity with another amino acid group (PRO A:210) through nucleophilic attacks. In total, the ligand shows a good binding affinity value of $-8.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$.

8. Synthesis and crystallization

5-Bromothiophene-2-carboxylic acid (1 eq, 0.207 g), (*E*)-1-[4-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]ethan-1-one (1 eq, 0.240 g), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (1.2 eq) and a catalytic amount of dimethylaminopyrimidine were stirred in dry dichloromethane at room temperature overnight. Completion of the reaction was verified by thin layer chromatography on silica gel on an aluminium plate with dichloromethane as the mobile phase. After completion of the reaction, the whole reaction mass was subjected to column chromatography with silica gel and a 1:9 ratio of petroleum ether and dichloromethane as eluent. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum, and the crude product was recrystallized from pure chloroform to obtain single crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray studies. The compound is orange in colour, m.p. 469 K, molecular weight is 429.29. Elemental analysis, calculated: C, 53.16; H, 3.05; Br, 18.61; N, 6.53; O, 11.18; S, 7.47; found: C, 53.19; H, 3.09; N, 6.60; S, 7.52%. ^1H NMR: (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ /ppm, 8.13–7.97 (*m*, 6H, Ar-H), 7.76 (*d*, 1H, *J* = 6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.43 (*m*, 2H, Ar-H), 7.18 (*m*, 1H, Ar-H), 1.57 (*s*, 3H, COCH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3) δ /ppm: 197.5, 159.1, 154.9, 152.8, 138.5, 135.3, 131.4, 122.9, 26.9.

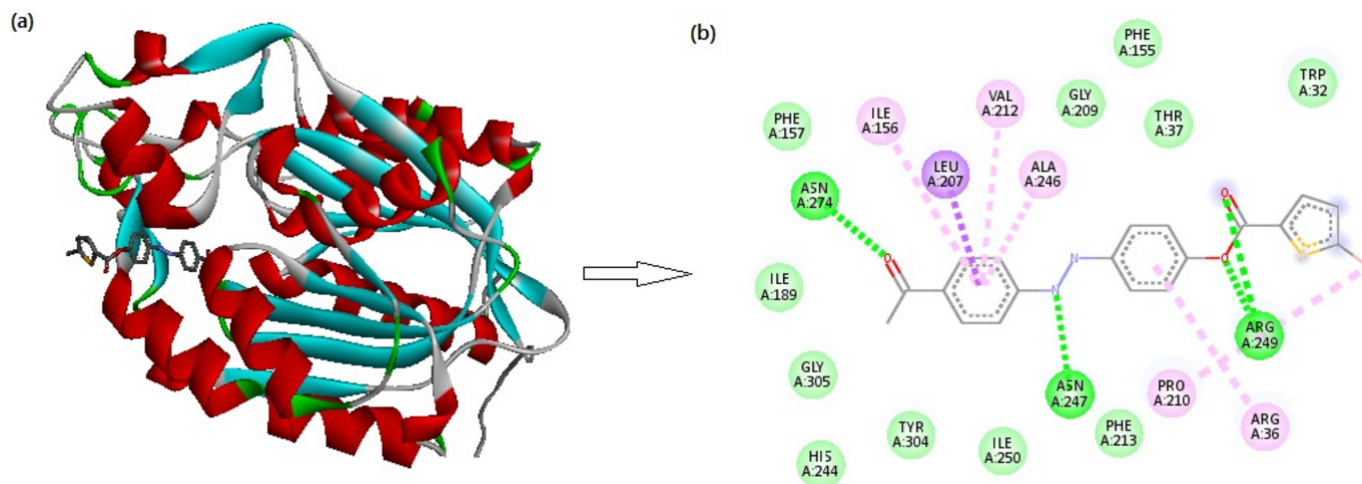


Figure 9
Three-dimensional and two-dimensional views of various interactions between the title compound (ligand) and *Myobacterium Tuberculosis* bacteria (PDB ID:1HZP; receptor protein).

9. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. All the H-atoms were positioned with idealized geometry and refined using a riding model with $C-H = 0.95-0.98 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl } C)$. The crystal studied was refined as an inversion twin.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Kishore and Shivakumar, C., SSCU, IISc, for their help in collecting the SCXRD data and the BSPM lab, Albert Einstein Block, UCS, for the software and other facilities to complete this work.

Funding information

Funding for this research was provided by: Vision Group of Science and Technology (award No. GRD319 to B. S. Palakshamurthy).

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Table 2

Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$C_{19}H_{13}BrN_2O_3S$
M_r	429.28
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, $Pna2_1$
Temperature (K)	120
a, b, c (Å)	10.5425 (13), 3.8532 (5), 42.419 (4)
V (Å ³)	1723.1 (4)
Z	4
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
μ (mm ⁻¹)	2.53
Crystal size (mm)	0.41 × 0.28 × 0.18
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker <i>SMART</i> APEXII CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Krause <i>et al.</i> , 2015)
$T_{\text{min}}, T_{\text{max}}$	0.431, 0.633
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	36482, 5305, 5216
R_{int}	0.029
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\text{max}}$ (Å ⁻¹)	0.716
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.037, 0.091, 1.23
No. of reflections	5305
No. of parameters	237
No. of restraints	1
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}, \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å ⁻³)	1.12, -1.54
Absolute structure	Refined as an inversion twin
Absolute structure parameter	0.021 (12)

Computer programs: *APEX2* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2014), *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008), *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2020).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2024). E80, 1308-1312 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989024010776]

Crystal structure, Hirshfeld surface, DFT and molecular docking studies of 2-{4-[(*E*)-(4-acetylphenyl)diazenyl]phenyl}-1-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)ethanone; a compound with bromine...oxygen-type contacts

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Computing details

2-{4-[(*E*)-(4-Acetylphenyl)diazenyl]phenyl}-1-(5-bromothiophen-2-yl)ethanone

Crystal data

C₁₉H₁₃BrN₂O₃S

M_r = 429.28

Orthorhombic, *Pna*2₁

Hall symbol: P 2c -2n

a = 10.5425 (13) Å

b = 3.8532 (5) Å

c = 42.419 (4) Å

V = 1723.1 (4) Å³

Z = 4

F(000) = 864

D_x = 1.655 Mg m⁻³

Melting point: 469 K

Mo *Kα* radiation, λ = 0.71074 Å

Cell parameters from 5305 reflections

θ = 2.8–30.1°

μ = 2.53 mm⁻¹

T = 120 K

Prism, orange

0.41 × 0.28 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 0.99 pixels mm⁻¹

φ and Ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Krause *et al.*, 2015)

*T*_{min} = 0.431, *T*_{max} = 0.633

36482 measured reflections

5305 independent reflections

5216 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)

*R*_{int} = 0.029

θ_{max} = 30.6°, θ_{min} = 2.9°

h = -15→15

k = -5→5

l = -60→60

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²

Least-squares matrix: full

R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.037

wR(*F*²) = 0.091

S = 1.23

5305 reflections

237 parameters

1 restraint

0.132 constraints

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/[σ²(*F_o*²) + (0.0229*P*)² + 3.5453*P*]

where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3

(Δ/σ)_{max} < 0.001

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.54 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Absolute structure: Refined as an inversion twin

Absolute structure parameter: 0.021 (12)

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refined as a 2-component inversion twin

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2$)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.72359 (4)	0.43138 (12)	0.72407 (2)	0.02567 (11)
S1	0.65138 (10)	0.3319 (3)	0.65409 (3)	0.01799 (19)
O2	0.7849 (3)	0.5368 (9)	0.56998 (7)	0.0209 (6)
O1	0.6053 (3)	0.2541 (11)	0.58516 (8)	0.0261 (7)
O3	0.3469 (4)	0.5729 (11)	0.29358 (10)	0.0296 (9)
C2	0.8653 (4)	0.6201 (12)	0.66779 (11)	0.0213 (9)
H2	0.934208	0.714315	0.679421	0.026*
N1	0.6770 (4)	0.4543 (10)	0.44152 (9)	0.0180 (7)
N2	0.5674 (3)	0.5376 (10)	0.43322 (9)	0.0181 (7)
C3	0.8591 (4)	0.6110 (12)	0.63421 (10)	0.0173 (8)
H3	0.924322	0.694646	0.620752	0.021*
C6	0.7507 (4)	0.5120 (11)	0.53813 (10)	0.0167 (7)
C18	0.4512 (4)	0.4762 (13)	0.30191 (11)	0.0213 (8)
C8	0.8114 (4)	0.3473 (12)	0.48602 (10)	0.0177 (8)
H8	0.870799	0.246549	0.471880	0.021*
C17	0.4310 (4)	0.6460 (12)	0.38941 (10)	0.0186 (8)
H17	0.372427	0.744592	0.403888	0.022*
C11	0.6381 (4)	0.6597 (12)	0.52722 (10)	0.0184 (8)
H11	0.580744	0.768563	0.541366	0.022*
C13	0.6316 (4)	0.3619 (12)	0.37891 (10)	0.0177 (8)
H13	0.709212	0.267351	0.386355	0.021*
C14	0.6021 (4)	0.3488 (12)	0.34710 (10)	0.0178 (8)
H14	0.659950	0.245795	0.332706	0.021*
C16	0.4025 (4)	0.6309 (11)	0.35762 (11)	0.0169 (8)
H16	0.323815	0.720403	0.350343	0.020*
C9	0.6980 (4)	0.4834 (11)	0.47477 (10)	0.0161 (7)
C7	0.8372 (4)	0.3598 (12)	0.51804 (10)	0.0181 (8)
H7	0.913759	0.264461	0.526070	0.022*
C1	0.7600 (4)	0.4768 (12)	0.68108 (10)	0.0199 (8)
C4	0.7478 (4)	0.4672 (12)	0.62360 (10)	0.0158 (7)
C12	0.5465 (4)	0.5149 (11)	0.39993 (10)	0.0159 (7)
C10	0.6122 (4)	0.6435 (11)	0.49528 (10)	0.0169 (7)
H10	0.535967	0.741241	0.487273	0.020*
C5	0.7016 (4)	0.4050 (11)	0.59146 (10)	0.0182 (8)
C15	0.4873 (4)	0.4867 (11)	0.33604 (10)	0.0175 (8)
C19	0.5478 (5)	0.3457 (17)	0.27848 (12)	0.0320 (11)

H19A	0.578978	0.117756	0.285185	0.048*
H19B	0.618949	0.509129	0.277391	0.048*
H19C	0.508350	0.325653	0.257643	0.048*

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

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0321 (2)	0.02593 (19)	0.01893 (16)	−0.00111 (18)	−0.0019 (2)	0.0010 (2)
S1	0.0169 (4)	0.0172 (4)	0.0199 (4)	−0.0016 (4)	0.0006 (4)	−0.0011 (4)
O2	0.0166 (14)	0.0271 (16)	0.0189 (14)	−0.0018 (13)	0.0006 (11)	−0.0014 (12)
O1	0.0262 (17)	0.0306 (19)	0.0214 (15)	−0.0109 (15)	0.0015 (13)	−0.0022 (15)
O3	0.0244 (17)	0.038 (2)	0.0266 (18)	0.0038 (16)	−0.0022 (15)	−0.0007 (16)
C2	0.0172 (19)	0.022 (2)	0.025 (2)	0.0016 (16)	−0.0047 (15)	−0.0030 (16)
N1	0.0166 (15)	0.0185 (16)	0.0189 (16)	0.0009 (13)	0.0018 (13)	0.0005 (14)
N2	0.0151 (15)	0.0209 (17)	0.0183 (16)	−0.0007 (14)	0.0023 (13)	−0.0016 (13)
C3	0.0128 (17)	0.020 (2)	0.0193 (18)	−0.0001 (15)	−0.0004 (14)	0.0010 (15)
C6	0.0141 (17)	0.0180 (18)	0.0179 (17)	−0.0029 (14)	0.0008 (14)	−0.0004 (15)
C18	0.024 (2)	0.022 (2)	0.0188 (19)	0.0004 (17)	0.0018 (16)	−0.0020 (16)
C8	0.0114 (16)	0.0192 (19)	0.0225 (19)	−0.0002 (15)	0.0046 (14)	−0.0009 (15)
C17	0.0166 (18)	0.0174 (18)	0.0217 (19)	−0.0016 (16)	0.0043 (15)	−0.0015 (15)
C11	0.0156 (18)	0.0177 (18)	0.0218 (18)	0.0006 (15)	0.0028 (14)	−0.0037 (15)
C13	0.0134 (16)	0.0199 (19)	0.0198 (18)	0.0023 (15)	0.0028 (14)	−0.0001 (15)
C14	0.0162 (17)	0.0159 (18)	0.0213 (18)	−0.0012 (15)	0.0042 (15)	−0.0019 (15)
C16	0.0135 (17)	0.0138 (18)	0.0234 (19)	0.0011 (14)	0.0019 (15)	−0.0024 (16)
C9	0.0132 (16)	0.0148 (18)	0.0202 (17)	−0.0013 (14)	0.0021 (13)	0.0006 (14)
C7	0.0127 (17)	0.0193 (18)	0.0222 (19)	0.0027 (15)	0.0018 (15)	−0.0009 (15)
C1	0.023 (2)	0.0185 (19)	0.0181 (18)	0.0058 (16)	−0.0019 (15)	−0.0024 (15)
C4	0.0105 (16)	0.0177 (18)	0.0193 (18)	−0.0005 (14)	0.0010 (13)	−0.0002 (14)
C12	0.0141 (17)	0.0149 (17)	0.0186 (17)	−0.0022 (14)	0.0029 (14)	−0.0008 (14)
C10	0.0142 (17)	0.0151 (17)	0.0214 (19)	−0.0015 (15)	0.0026 (14)	−0.0018 (15)
C5	0.0205 (19)	0.0163 (19)	0.0179 (17)	0.0006 (15)	0.0033 (15)	−0.0023 (15)
C15	0.0183 (18)	0.0163 (18)	0.0179 (18)	−0.0032 (15)	0.0034 (14)	0.0009 (15)
C19	0.033 (3)	0.041 (3)	0.022 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.0062 (19)	−0.005 (2)

Geometric parameters ($\text{\AA}$, $^\circ$)

Br1—C1	1.872 (4)	C8—C7	1.386 (6)
S1—C1	1.713 (5)	C8—C9	1.391 (6)
S1—C4	1.725 (4)	C8—H8	0.9500
O2—C5	1.364 (5)	C17—C16	1.383 (6)
O2—C6	1.402 (5)	C17—C12	1.392 (6)
O1—C5	1.200 (6)	C17—H17	0.9500
O3—O3	0.000 (15)	C11—C10	1.384 (6)
O3—C18	1.214 (6)	C11—H11	0.9500
C2—C1	1.362 (7)	C13—C14	1.385 (6)
C2—C3	1.427 (6)	C13—C12	1.396 (6)
C2—H2	0.9500	C13—H13	0.9500
N1—N1	0.000 (13)	C14—C15	1.403 (6)

N1—N2	1.250 (5)	C14—H14	0.9500
N1—N2	1.250 (5)	C16—C15	1.394 (6)
N1—C9	1.432 (6)	C16—H16	0.9500
N2—N2	0.000 (13)	C9—C10	1.398 (6)
N2—C12	1.432 (5)	C7—H7	0.9500
C3—C4	1.374 (6)	C4—C5	1.467 (6)
C3—H3	0.9500	C10—H10	0.9500
C6—C7	1.379 (6)	C19—H19A	0.9800
C6—C11	1.395 (6)	C19—H19B	0.9800
C18—C15	1.497 (6)	C19—H19C	0.9800
C18—C19	1.510 (6)		
C1—S1—C4	90.5 (2)	C17—C16—H16	119.4
C5—O2—C6	116.9 (3)	C15—C16—H16	119.4
C1—C2—C3	111.5 (4)	C8—C9—C10	120.6 (4)
C1—C2—H2	124.3	C8—C9—N1	116.2 (4)
C3—C2—H2	124.3	C10—C9—N1	123.2 (4)
N2—N1—C9	113.6 (4)	C8—C9—N1	116.2 (4)
N2—N1—C9	113.6 (4)	C10—C9—N1	123.2 (4)
N1—N2—C12	113.9 (3)	C6—C7—C8	119.4 (4)
N1—N2—C12	113.9 (3)	C6—C7—H7	120.3
C4—C3—C2	112.1 (4)	C8—C7—H7	120.3
C4—C3—H3	123.9	C2—C1—S1	113.6 (3)
C2—C3—H3	123.9	C2—C1—Br1	127.5 (3)
C7—C6—C11	122.1 (4)	S1—C1—Br1	118.9 (3)
C7—C6—O2	117.0 (4)	C3—C4—C5	130.8 (4)
C11—C6—O2	120.7 (4)	C3—C4—S1	112.3 (3)
O3—C18—C15	120.2 (4)	C5—C4—S1	116.8 (3)
O3—C18—C15	120.2 (4)	C17—C12—C13	120.7 (4)
O3—C18—C19	121.5 (5)	C17—C12—N2	115.4 (4)
O3—C18—C19	121.5 (5)	C13—C12—N2	123.8 (4)
C15—C18—C19	118.3 (4)	C17—C12—N2	115.4 (4)
C7—C8—C9	119.5 (4)	C13—C12—N2	123.8 (4)
C7—C8—H8	120.3	C11—C10—C9	120.1 (4)
C9—C8—H8	120.3	C11—C10—H10	120.0
C16—C17—C12	119.2 (4)	C9—C10—H10	120.0
C16—C17—H17	120.4	O1—C5—O2	125.2 (4)
C12—C17—H17	120.4	O1—C5—C4	124.5 (4)
C10—C11—C6	118.3 (4)	O2—C5—C4	110.2 (4)
C10—C11—H11	120.8	C16—C15—C14	119.0 (4)
C6—C11—H11	120.8	C16—C15—C18	118.9 (4)
C14—C13—C12	119.6 (4)	C14—C15—C18	122.2 (4)
C14—C13—H13	120.2	C18—C19—H19A	109.5
C12—C13—H13	120.2	C18—C19—H19B	109.5
C13—C14—C15	120.4 (4)	H19A—C19—H19B	109.5
C13—C14—H14	119.8	C18—C19—H19C	109.5
C15—C14—H14	119.8	H19A—C19—H19C	109.5
C17—C16—C15	121.2 (4)	H19B—C19—H19C	109.5

C9—N1—N2—C12	179.0 (4)	C16—C17—C12—N2	−179.3 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.3 (6)	C14—C13—C12—C17	1.7 (7)
C5—O2—C6—C7	−126.7 (4)	C14—C13—C12—N2	179.2 (4)
C5—O2—C6—C11	58.0 (6)	C14—C13—C12—N2	179.2 (4)
C7—C6—C11—C10	1.6 (7)	N1—N2—C12—C17	−172.4 (4)
O2—C6—C11—C10	176.7 (4)	N1—N2—C12—C17	−172.4 (4)
C12—C13—C14—C15	−0.3 (7)	N1—N2—C12—C13	10.0 (6)
C12—C17—C16—C15	0.1 (7)	N1—N2—C12—C13	10.0 (6)
C7—C8—C9—C10	2.3 (7)	C6—C11—C10—C9	−0.3 (7)
C7—C8—C9—N1	−178.7 (4)	C8—C9—C10—C11	−1.7 (7)
C7—C8—C9—N1	−178.7 (4)	N1—C9—C10—C11	179.5 (4)
N2—N1—C9—C8	171.0 (4)	N1—C9—C10—C11	179.5 (4)
N2—N1—C9—C8	171.0 (4)	C6—O2—C5—O1	4.3 (7)
N2—N1—C9—C10	−10.1 (6)	C6—O2—C5—C4	−177.0 (4)
N2—N1—C9—C10	−10.1 (6)	C3—C4—C5—O1	174.6 (5)
C11—C6—C7—C8	−1.0 (7)	S1—C4—C5—O1	−3.6 (6)
O2—C6—C7—C8	−176.2 (4)	C3—C4—C5—O2	−4.2 (7)
C9—C8—C7—C6	−1.0 (7)	S1—C4—C5—O2	177.7 (3)
C3—C2—C1—S1	−0.5 (5)	C17—C16—C15—C14	1.3 (7)
C3—C2—C1—Br1	−179.5 (3)	C17—C16—C15—C18	179.8 (4)
C4—S1—C1—C2	−0.3 (4)	C13—C14—C15—C16	−1.2 (6)
C4—S1—C1—Br1	178.8 (3)	C13—C14—C15—C18	−179.6 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−179.7 (5)	O3—C18—C15—C16	−4.3 (7)
C2—C3—C4—S1	−1.5 (5)	O3—C18—C15—C16	−4.3 (7)
C1—S1—C4—C3	1.0 (4)	C19—C18—C15—C16	175.2 (4)
C1—S1—C4—C5	179.5 (4)	O3—C18—C15—C14	174.1 (5)
C16—C17—C12—C13	−1.6 (7)	O3—C18—C15—C14	174.1 (5)
C16—C17—C12—N2	−179.3 (4)	C19—C18—C15—C14	−6.4 (7)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
C13—H13 $\cdots$ N1	0.95	2.47	2.722 (6)	95
C16—H16 $\cdots$ O3	0.95	2.49	2.788 (6)	98
C10—H10 $\cdots$ N2	0.95	2.45	2.705 (6)	95