



## Crystal structure of allylammonium hydrogen succinate at 100 K

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The asymmetric unit of the title compound,  $C_2H_8N^+\cdot C_4H_5O_4^-$ , consists of two allylammonium cations and two hydrogen succinate anions ( $Z' = 2$ ). One of the cations has a near-perfect *syn*-periplanar (*cis*) conformation with an N—C—C torsion angle of  $0.4(3)^\circ$ , while the other is characterized by a *gauche* conformation and a torsion angle of  $102.5(3)^\circ$ . Regarding the anions, three out of four carboxilic groups are twisted with respect to the central C—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—C group [dihedral angles =  $24.4(2)$ ,  $31.2(2)$  and  $40.4(2)^\circ$ ], the remaining one being instead almost coplanar, with a dihedral angle of  $4.0(2)^\circ$ . In the crystal, there are two very short, near linear O—H···O hydrogen bonds between anions, with the H atoms shifted notably from the donor O towards the O···O midpoint. These O—H···O hydrogen bonds form helical chains along the [011] which are further linked to each other through N—H···O hydrogen bonds (involving all the available NH groups), forming layers lying parallel to (100).

**Keywords:** crystal structure; allylammonium; succinate; hydrogen bonds.

**CCDC reference:** 1012134

### 1. Related literature

For other crystal structures of succinate salts with amines, see: Bhardwaj *et al.* (2013); Bruni *et al.* (2013); Khorasani & Fernandes (2012). For the characteristic structural motifs in ammonium dicarboxylate salts, see: Kashino *et al.* (1998); Barnes & Weakley (2000); MacDonald *et al.* (2001); Vaidyanathan *et al.* (2001, 2002); Saraswathi & Vijayan (2002); Ejsmont (2007). Salts of succinic acid and amines have strong N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen bonds and are thus used as building blocks for the construction of supramolecular structures, see: Khorasani *et al.* (2012); Lemmerer (2011). For hydrogen bonding, see: Steiner (2002). For a description of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002).

### 2. Experimental

#### 2.1. Crystal data

$C_2H_8N^+\cdot C_4H_5O_4^-$	$\gamma = 82.843(3)^\circ$
$M_r = 175.19$	$V = 865.55(5) \text{ \AA}^3$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$Z = 4$
$a = 8.5649(3) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 9.4364(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 10.8051(4) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 88.838(3)^\circ$	$0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 87.482(3)^\circ$	

#### 2.2. Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer  
5454 measured reflections

3013 independent reflections  
2373 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma I$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.014$

#### 2.3. Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.093$   
 $S = 1.10$   
3013 reflections  
249 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.57 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.50 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N11—H11A···O48	0.94 (2)	1.89 (2)	2.8275 (19)	174.4 (17)
N11—H11B···O32 <sup>i</sup>	0.95 (2)	1.88 (2)	2.8107 (19)	166.9 (18)
N11—H11C···O41 <sup>ii</sup>	0.90 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.844 (2)	172 (2)
N21—H21A···O32	0.95 (3)	2.28 (3)	2.972 (2)	128.5 (19)
N21—H21A···O47	0.95 (3)	2.21 (3)	2.994 (2)	138.7 (19)
N21—H21B···O42 <sup>iii</sup>	0.93 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.786 (2)	169.2 (17)
N21—H21C···O38 <sup>iv</sup>	0.92 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.7809 (19)	177 (2)
O37—H37···O41 <sup>v</sup>	1.18 (3)	1.28 (3)	2.4510 (15)	180 (3)
O47—H47···O31	1.08 (3)	1.39 (3)	2.4707 (15)	176 (3)

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

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: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supporting information for this paper is available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2532).

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# supporting information

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## Crystal structure of allylammonium hydrogen succinate at 100 K

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### S1. Comment

Crystal engineering is extremely fast growing area of experimental chemistry leading to new materials with controlled and understood nature. Hydrogen bonding plays an important role in organizing molecules, assembling them to create supramolecules and controlling their dimensions in one-, two- or three-dimensions (Khorasani *et al.*, 2012). The adducts of succinic acid and amines have strong N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen bonds, thus they can be used to align molecules in chosen directions, as building blocks for the construction of supramolecular structures. (Khorasani *et al.*, 2012; Lemmerer, 2011).

There are three characteristic structural motifs in ammonium dicarboxylate salts: (i) linear chains of dicarboxylic acids formed by strong hydrogen bonds; (ii) dimers of dicarboxylic acid molecules; (iii) isolated oxalate monoanions or dianion units (for example: Kashino *et al.*, 1998; Barnes & Weakley 2000; MacDonald *et al.*, 2001; Vaidhyanathan *et al.*, 2001, 2002; Saraswathi & Vijayan 2002; and Ejsmont, 2007).

The independent part of the unit cell of the title salt, (I), consists with two allyloammonium cations and two hydrogen succinate anions (Fig. 1). A geometry of amonium cations is normal (CSD; CONQUEST Version 1.16; Allen, 2002) and comparable with those found in other crystal structures which include this cation (Allen, 2002). The N11 cation has perfect *syn*-periplanar (*cis*) conformation with N11—C12—C13—C14 torsion angle of 0.4 (3)°, while N21 cation is characterized by *gauche* conformation (the torsion angle N21—C22—C23—C24 amounts 102.5 (3)°). Three out of four carboxalic groups are twisted with respect to the central C—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—C group; the remaining one being rather co-planar.

In the crystal structure of (I), there are two linear or nearly linear O—H···O hydrogen bonds between the hydrogen succinate, which can be identified as a very strong interactions (Steiner, 2002). The O···O distances in these interactions are close to that observed for O—H···O hydrogen bonds formed between the monoanionic oxalate units in the structures of diethylammonium hydrogen oxalate (Ejsmont, 2007). These O—H···O hydrogen bonds forming helical chains along <011> direction. The allylammonium cations are linked to polianionic chains through the N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 2, Fig. 2).

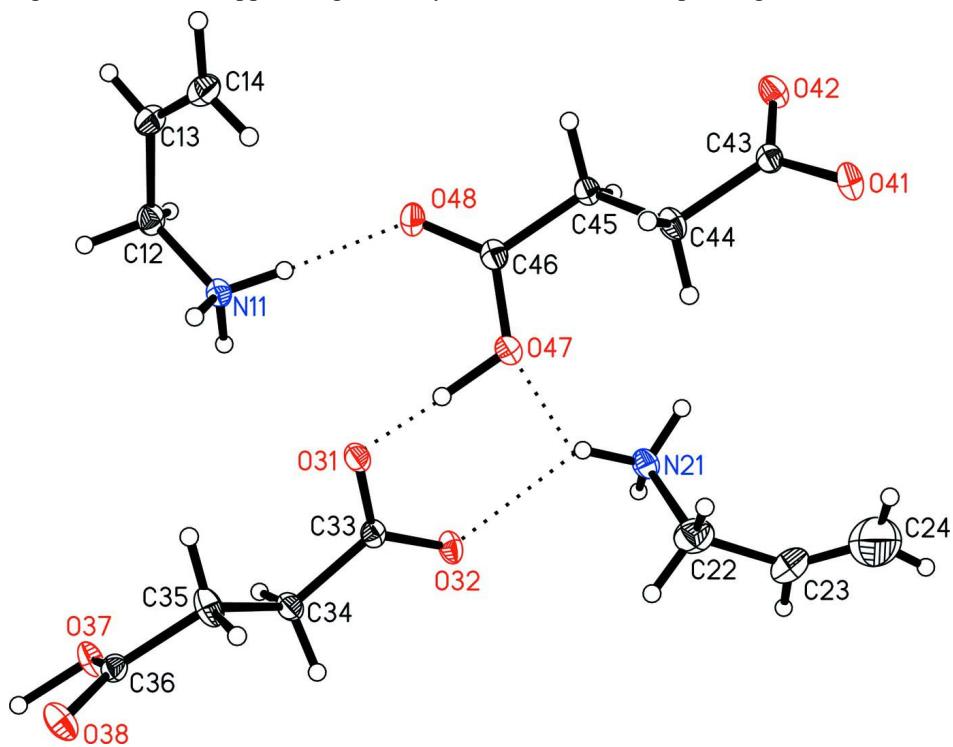
### S2. Experimental

Crystals of (I) were grown at room temperature by slow evaporation of an aqueous solution containing allylamine and succinic acid in a 1:1 stoichiometric ratio.

### S3. Refinement

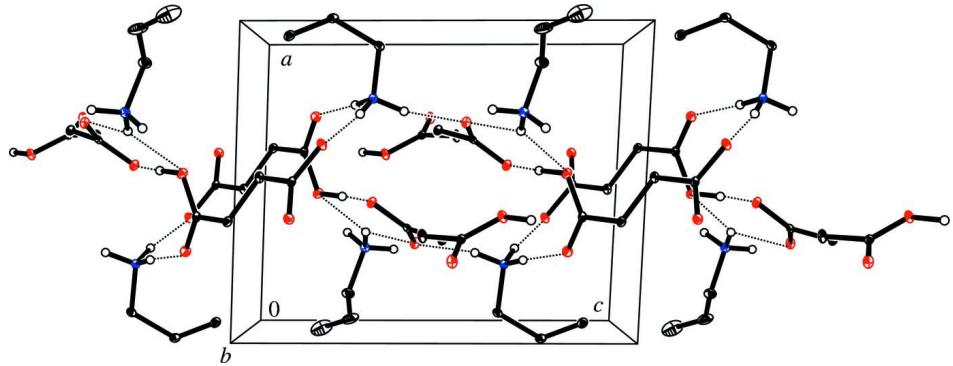
The H atoms attached to atoms O and N were located in difference electron density maps and were freely refined with isotropic displacement factors [O—H = 1.08 (3) - 1.18 (3) and N—H = 0.90 (2) - 0.95 (2) Å]. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent C atoms, with C—H distances of 0.95 for idealized secondary CH<sub>2</sub>, 0.95 for CH and 0.99 Å for idealized terminal X=CH<sub>2</sub> and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . Probably due to

libration, the ending C23=C24 bond appears significantly shorter than its corresponding C13=C14 one.



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I), showing 50% displacement ellipsoids. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dotted lines.



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of (I) viewed along the *b* axis, showing (sideways) the (100) 2D structure defined by the hydrogen-bonding network (dotted lines).

(I)

#### Crystal data

$C_3H_8N^+ \cdot C_4H_5O_4^-$   
 $M_r = 175.19$   
Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
Hall symbol: -P 1  
 $a = 8.5649 (3) \text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 9.4364 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 10.8051 (4) \text{ \AA}$   
 $\alpha = 88.838 (3)^\circ$   
 $\beta = 87.482 (3)^\circ$   
 $\gamma = 82.843 (3)^\circ$   
 $V = 865.55 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 376$   
 $D_x = 1.344 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
Cell parameters from 5943 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.9\text{--}26.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 100 \text{ K}$   
Prism, colourless  
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\omega$ -scan  
5454 measured reflections  
3013 independent reflections

2373 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma I$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.014$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.9^\circ$   
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $k = -11 \rightarrow 11$   
 $l = -8 \rightarrow 12$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.093$   
 $S = 1.10$   
3013 reflections  
249 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 atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0483P)^2 + 0.1223P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.57 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.50 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

#### Special details

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

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N11	0.22162 (17)	0.36564 (17)	0.68154 (14)	0.0143 (3)
H11A	0.240 (2)	0.444 (2)	0.7297 (18)	0.022 (5)*
H11B	0.263 (2)	0.387 (2)	0.601 (2)	0.026 (5)*
H11C	0.275 (3)	0.284 (2)	0.711 (2)	0.035 (6)*
C12	0.0522 (2)	0.34987 (19)	0.67065 (15)	0.0171 (4)
H12A	0.0440	0.2616	0.6284	0.021*
H12B	0.0041	0.4279	0.6199	0.021*
C13	-0.0375 (2)	0.34861 (19)	0.79193 (16)	0.0195 (4)
H13	-0.1441	0.3396	0.7890	0.023*
C14	0.0178 (2)	0.35885 (19)	0.90250 (16)	0.0213 (4)
H14A	0.1236	0.3681	0.9107	0.026*
H14B	-0.0491	0.3569	0.9726	0.026*

N21	0.72616 (18)	0.81019 (17)	0.70187 (15)	0.0163 (3)
H21A	0.670 (3)	0.729 (3)	0.699 (2)	0.053 (7)*
H21B	0.675 (2)	0.880 (2)	0.7549 (18)	0.023 (5)*
H21C	0.734 (3)	0.847 (2)	0.623 (2)	0.037 (6)*
C22	0.8872 (2)	0.7596 (2)	0.74249 (19)	0.0266 (5)
H22A	0.9356	0.6839	0.6888	0.032*
H22B	0.8813	0.7213	0.8263	0.032*
C23	0.9854 (3)	0.8799 (3)	0.7381 (3)	0.0480 (7)
H23	1.0230	0.9037	0.6593	0.058*
C24	1.0244 (3)	0.9520 (3)	0.8213 (3)	0.0649 (9)
H24A	0.9915	0.9347	0.9028	0.078*
H24B	1.0869	1.0241	0.8033	0.078*
O31	0.56273 (14)	0.40484 (12)	0.67627 (10)	0.0164 (3)
O32	0.70239 (14)	0.54666 (12)	0.56148 (10)	0.0167 (3)
C33	0.64907 (19)	0.43020 (17)	0.58151 (15)	0.0129 (4)
C34	0.6844 (2)	0.31171 (17)	0.48796 (15)	0.0156 (4)
H34A	0.6139	0.3315	0.4202	0.019*
H34B	0.7911	0.3127	0.4543	0.019*
C35	0.6679 (2)	0.16362 (18)	0.53950 (16)	0.0195 (4)
H35A	0.7512	0.1369	0.5966	0.023*
H35B	0.5683	0.1670	0.5864	0.023*
C36	0.6745 (2)	0.04877 (18)	0.44309 (15)	0.0142 (4)
O37	0.60445 (14)	0.08573 (12)	0.34227 (10)	0.0178 (3)
H37	0.614 (3)	-0.012 (3)	0.275 (2)	0.060 (7)*
O38	0.73921 (15)	-0.07378 (12)	0.46355 (11)	0.0199 (3)
O41	0.62286 (14)	0.88262 (12)	1.20228 (10)	0.0168 (3)
O42	0.39008 (14)	0.97603 (12)	1.13231 (10)	0.0177 (3)
C43	0.5051 (2)	0.88300 (18)	1.13021 (14)	0.0135 (4)
C44	0.5199 (2)	0.76104 (17)	1.04077 (15)	0.0153 (4)
H44A	0.5367	0.6717	1.0871	0.018*
H44B	0.6118	0.7668	0.9860	0.018*
C45	0.3767 (2)	0.75980 (18)	0.96308 (15)	0.0159 (4)
H45A	0.2854	0.7521	1.0181	0.019*
H45B	0.3586	0.8503	0.9186	0.019*
C46	0.3904 (2)	0.64079 (18)	0.87107 (15)	0.0145 (4)
O47	0.53341 (14)	0.60086 (13)	0.82691 (11)	0.0182 (3)
H47	0.543 (3)	0.518 (3)	0.758 (3)	0.084 (10)*
O48	0.27396 (14)	0.58861 (13)	0.83964 (11)	0.0193 (3)

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N11	0.0163 (8)	0.0133 (8)	0.0138 (8)	-0.0028 (6)	-0.0011 (6)	-0.0018 (6)
C12	0.0158 (9)	0.0179 (9)	0.0181 (9)	-0.0025 (7)	-0.0045 (7)	-0.0022 (7)
C13	0.0149 (9)	0.0204 (10)	0.0235 (10)	-0.0042 (7)	0.0008 (8)	-0.0010 (8)
C14	0.0201 (10)	0.0238 (10)	0.0211 (10)	-0.0081 (8)	0.0034 (8)	0.0000 (8)
N21	0.0194 (8)	0.0115 (8)	0.0177 (8)	-0.0008 (7)	-0.0016 (7)	-0.0008 (7)
C22	0.0207 (10)	0.0257 (11)	0.0321 (11)	0.0027 (8)	-0.0028 (8)	0.0018 (9)

C23	0.0229 (12)	0.0636 (17)	0.0608 (16)	-0.0184 (12)	0.0116 (11)	-0.0269 (14)
C24	0.0543 (18)	0.0384 (16)	0.104 (2)	-0.0198 (13)	0.0227 (17)	-0.0188 (16)
O31	0.0208 (7)	0.0143 (6)	0.0147 (6)	-0.0052 (5)	0.0034 (5)	-0.0038 (5)
O32	0.0240 (7)	0.0115 (6)	0.0155 (6)	-0.0061 (5)	-0.0002 (5)	-0.0009 (5)
C33	0.0129 (8)	0.0136 (9)	0.0125 (8)	-0.0008 (7)	-0.0043 (7)	-0.0006 (7)
C34	0.0190 (9)	0.0133 (9)	0.0146 (9)	-0.0026 (7)	0.0022 (7)	-0.0022 (7)
C35	0.0311 (11)	0.0140 (9)	0.0136 (9)	-0.0027 (8)	-0.0036 (8)	-0.0015 (7)
C36	0.0150 (9)	0.0144 (9)	0.0137 (9)	-0.0042 (7)	0.0015 (7)	-0.0004 (7)
O37	0.0251 (7)	0.0123 (6)	0.0161 (6)	0.0000 (5)	-0.0060 (5)	-0.0037 (5)
O38	0.0294 (7)	0.0124 (6)	0.0169 (6)	0.0024 (5)	-0.0022 (5)	-0.0007 (5)
O41	0.0213 (7)	0.0137 (6)	0.0158 (6)	-0.0016 (5)	-0.0057 (5)	-0.0031 (5)
O42	0.0197 (7)	0.0157 (6)	0.0174 (6)	0.0010 (5)	-0.0019 (5)	-0.0045 (5)
C43	0.0186 (9)	0.0118 (8)	0.0109 (8)	-0.0061 (7)	0.0017 (7)	0.0009 (7)
C44	0.0215 (9)	0.0108 (8)	0.0136 (8)	-0.0021 (7)	-0.0013 (7)	-0.0007 (7)
C45	0.0177 (9)	0.0162 (9)	0.0147 (9)	-0.0053 (7)	0.0015 (7)	-0.0037 (7)
C46	0.0199 (9)	0.0123 (9)	0.0118 (8)	-0.0041 (7)	-0.0002 (7)	0.0020 (7)
O47	0.0195 (7)	0.0168 (7)	0.0188 (6)	-0.0047 (5)	0.0026 (5)	-0.0060 (5)
O48	0.0207 (7)	0.0194 (7)	0.0196 (6)	-0.0087 (5)	-0.0007 (5)	-0.0051 (5)

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

N11—C12	1.487 (2)	O32—C33	1.253 (2)
N11—H11A	0.94 (2)	C33—C34	1.516 (2)
N11—H11B	0.95 (2)	C34—C35	1.515 (2)
N11—H11C	0.90 (2)	C34—H34A	0.9700
C12—C13	1.490 (2)	C34—H34B	0.9700
C12—H12A	0.9700	C35—C36	1.513 (2)
C12—H12B	0.9700	C35—H35A	0.9700
C13—C14	1.314 (2)	C35—H35B	0.9700
C13—H13	0.9300	C36—O38	1.239 (2)
C14—H14A	0.9300	C36—O37	1.288 (2)
C14—H14B	0.9300	O37—H37	1.18 (3)
N21—C22	1.484 (2)	O41—C43	1.301 (2)
N21—H21A	0.95 (3)	O42—C43	1.235 (2)
N21—H21B	0.93 (2)	C43—C44	1.508 (2)
N21—H21C	0.92 (2)	C44—C45	1.518 (2)
C22—C23	1.494 (3)	C44—H44A	0.9700
C22—H22A	0.9700	C44—H44B	0.9700
C22—H22B	0.9700	C45—C46	1.505 (2)
C23—C24	1.220 (4)	C45—H45A	0.9700
C23—H23	0.9300	C45—H45B	0.9700
C24—H24A	0.9300	C46—O48	1.230 (2)
C24—H24B	0.9300	C46—O47	1.308 (2)
O31—C33	1.273 (2)	O47—H47	1.08 (3)
O31—H47	1.39 (3)		
C12—N11—H11A	113.9 (12)	O32—C33—C34	119.48 (14)
C12—N11—H11B	107.5 (12)	O31—C33—C34	116.77 (14)

H11A—N11—H11B	104.3 (16)	C35—C34—C33	114.54 (14)
C12—N11—H11C	110.7 (14)	C35—C34—H34A	108.6
H11A—N11—H11C	110.4 (17)	C33—C34—H34A	108.6
H11B—N11—H11C	109.9 (18)	C35—C34—H34B	108.6
N11—C12—C13	113.82 (14)	C33—C34—H34B	108.6
N11—C12—H12A	108.8	H34A—C34—H34B	107.6
C13—C12—H12A	108.8	C36—C35—C34	114.80 (14)
N11—C12—H12B	108.8	C36—C35—H35A	108.6
C13—C12—H12B	108.8	C34—C35—H35A	108.6
H12A—C12—H12B	107.7	C36—C35—H35B	108.6
C14—C13—C12	127.08 (17)	C34—C35—H35B	108.6
C14—C13—H13	116.5	H35A—C35—H35B	107.5
C12—C13—H13	116.5	O38—C36—O37	123.12 (15)
C13—C14—H14A	120.0	O38—C36—C35	121.04 (15)
C13—C14—H14B	120.0	O37—C36—C35	115.80 (15)
H14A—C14—H14B	120.0	C36—O37—H37	110.1 (12)
C22—N21—H21A	108.0 (14)	O42—C43—O41	123.53 (15)
C22—N21—H21B	111.4 (12)	O42—C43—C44	121.67 (15)
H21A—N21—H21B	111.1 (19)	O41—C43—C44	114.79 (14)
C22—N21—H21C	108.6 (14)	C43—C44—C45	113.51 (14)
H21A—N21—H21C	108 (2)	C43—C44—H44A	108.9
H21B—N21—H21C	110.0 (18)	C45—C44—H44A	108.9
N21—C22—C23	110.26 (17)	C43—C44—H44B	108.9
N21—C22—H22A	109.6	C45—C44—H44B	108.9
C23—C22—H22A	109.6	H44A—C44—H44B	107.7
N21—C22—H22B	109.6	C46—C45—C44	114.39 (14)
C23—C22—H22B	109.6	C46—C45—H45A	108.7
H22A—C22—H22B	108.1	C44—C45—H45A	108.7
C24—C23—C22	130.4 (3)	C46—C45—H45B	108.7
C24—C23—H23	114.8	C44—C45—H45B	108.7
C22—C23—H23	114.8	H45A—C45—H45B	107.6
C23—C24—H24A	120.0	O48—C46—O47	123.71 (15)
C23—C24—H24B	120.0	O48—C46—C45	121.43 (15)
H24A—C24—H24B	120.0	O47—C46—C45	114.85 (15)
C33—O31—H47	112.0 (12)	C46—O47—H47	115.2 (16)
O32—C33—O31	123.73 (15)		

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N11—H11A···O48	0.94 (2)	1.89 (2)	2.8275 (19)	174.4 (17)
N11—H11B···O32 <sup>i</sup>	0.95 (2)	1.88 (2)	2.8107 (19)	166.9 (18)
N11—H11C···O41 <sup>ii</sup>	0.90 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.844 (2)	172 (2)
N21—H21A···O32	0.95 (3)	2.28 (3)	2.972 (2)	128.5 (19)
N21—H21A···O47	0.95 (3)	2.21 (3)	2.994 (2)	138.7 (19)
N21—H21B···O42 <sup>iii</sup>	0.93 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.786 (2)	169.2 (17)
N21—H21C···O38 <sup>iv</sup>	0.92 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.7809 (19)	177 (2)

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O37—H37···O41 <sup>v</sup>	1.18 (3)	1.28 (3)	2.4510 (15)	180 (3)
O47—H47···O31	1.08 (3)	1.39 (3)	2.4707 (15)	176 (3)

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