

Crystal structure of *N'*-[2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetyl]benzohydrazide, an achiral compound crystallizing in space group *P*1 with *Z* = 1

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Received 19 July 2021

Accepted 27 July 2021

Edited by A. V. Yatsenko, Moscow State University, Russia

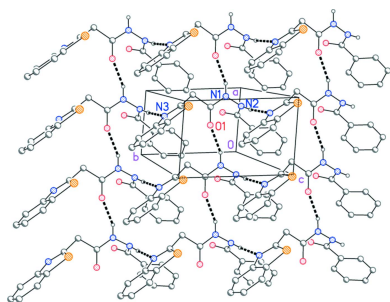
Keywords: thiazole; hydrazide; hydrogen bond; space group *P*1; crystal structure.**CCDC reference:** 2099652**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/e^aChemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Helwan University, Cairo, Egypt, and ^bInstitut für Anorganische und Analytische Chemie, Technische Universität Braunschweig, Hagenring 30, D-38106 Braunschweig, Germany.

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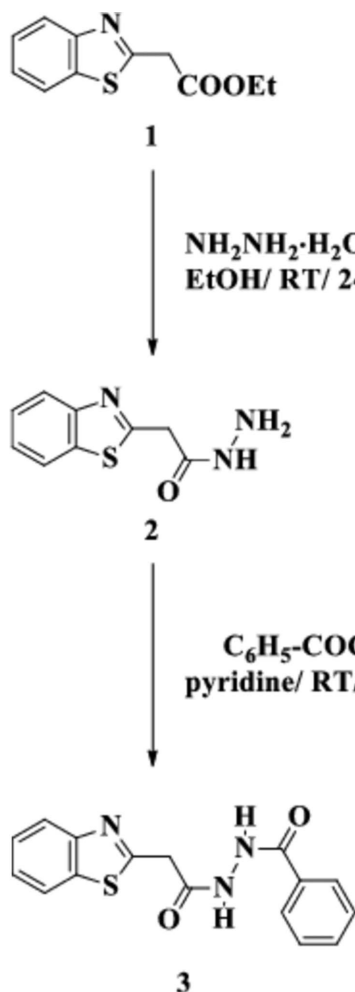
In the molecule of the title compound, C₁₆H₁₃N₃O₂S, one hydrazinic nitrogen atom is essentially planar, but the other is slightly pyramidalized. The torsion angle about the hydrazinic bond is 66.44 (15)°. Both hydrazinic hydrogen atoms lie antiperiplanar to the oxygen of the adjacent carbonyl group. The molecular packing is a layer structure determined by two classical hydrogen bonds, N—H···O=C and N—H···N_{thiazole}. The space group is *P*1 with *Z* = 1, which is unusual for an achiral organic compound.

1. Chemical context

Heterocycles represent a link between organic synthesis and pharmaceutical chemistry, thereby encouraging researchers to discover new heterocyclic drug candidates. One of the most prominent heterocycles is benzothiazole, a privileged scaffold in the field of synthetic and medicinal chemistry (Elgemeie *et al.*, 2000*a,b*). Its derivatives and metal complexes possess a wide range of pharmacological properties and a high degree of structural diversity that have proved vital for the investigation for novel therapeutics (Elgemeie *et al.*, 2020; Gill *et al.*, 2015). The carbon atom C2 (standard numbering; the carbon atom between nitrogen and sulfur) is the most attractive site both from a synthetic and medicinal point of view (Azzam *et al.*, 2020*a,b*). As structure–activity relationships have shown, changes in the substituent at C2 can induce marked changes in the biological activity (Azzam *et al.*, 2017*a,b*). Numerous biologically potent molecules containing 2-substituted benzothiazole scaffolds have extensive biological applications (Keri *et al.*, 2015), such as anti-microbial (König *et al.*, 2011), anti-malarial (Bowyer *et al.*, 2007) and anti-inflammatory (Wang *et al.*, 2009). Among the 2-substituted benzothiazoles, 2-aryl benzothiazoles are versatile scaffolds that have major biological and industrial applications (Kamal *et al.*, 2011). Part of our research has therefore concentrated on the synthetic pathways of 2-arylbenzothiazoles (Azzam *et al.*, 2019; Elgemeie & Elghandour, 1990). Recently, we contributed to current progress in the manufacturing and biological estimation of 2-aryl, 2-pyridyl and 2-pyrimidylbenzothiazoles and other antimetabolites as potent chemotherapeutic agents (Azzam *et al.*, 2020*c*; Metwally *et al.*, 2021). Here we deal with synthetic approaches to the new compound *N'*-(2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetyl)benzohydrazide (**3**). Compound **3** was prepared by the reaction of 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetohydrazide (**2**) with benzoyl chloride in the presence of pyridine



at room temperature. The structure of **3** was initially determined on the basis of spectroscopic data and elemental analysis. In order to establish the structure of the product unambiguously, its crystal structure was determined and is presented here.



2. Structural commentary

The structure determination confirms the formation of compound **3** (Fig. 1). Bond lengths and angles may be regarded as normal (Allen *et al.*, 1987); a selection is presented

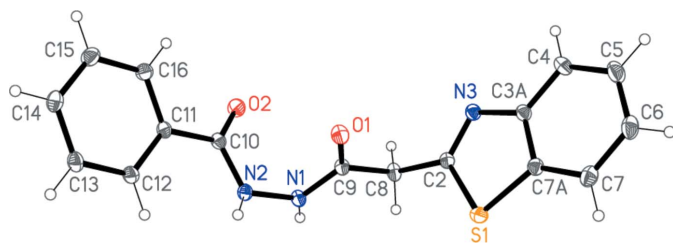


Figure 1
The molecule of compound **3** in the crystal. Ellipsoids represent 50% probability levels.

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

S1—C7A	1.7310 (13)	N1—N2	1.3901 (14)
S1—C2	1.7422 (12)	N3—C3A	1.3939 (16)
C2—N3	1.2993 (16)		
C7A—S1—C2	89.49 (6)	C10—N2—N1	117.28 (10)
N3—C2—S1	115.83 (9)	C2—N3—C3A	110.61 (10)
C9—N1—N2	119.00 (10)		
C9—N1—N2—C10	66.44 (15)	N2—C10—C11—C12	−18.46 (17)
S1—C2—C8—C9	80.26 (12)	O1—C9—N1—H01	175 (2)
N2—N1—C9—C8	−173.21 (10)	O2—C10—N2—H02	166 (2)
C2—C8—C9—N1	−152.41 (11)	H01—N1—N2—H02	101 (3)
N1—N2—C10—C11	−167.79 (10)		

in Table 1. The geometry at the hydrazinic nitrogen atom N1 is essentially planar, but N2 is slightly pyramidalized [angle sum 355 (2)°; the nitrogen atom lies 0.15 (1) Å out of the plane of its substituents]. The general shape of the molecule is defined by the torsion angles along the atom chain S1—C2—C8—C9—N1—N2—C10—C11—C12, which are also given in Table 1; in particular, the torsion angle about the hydrazine N1—N2 bond is 66.44 (15)° [*cf.* H01—N1—N2—H02 101 (3)°]. Each hydrazinic hydrogen atom lies antiperiplanar to a carbonyl oxygen atom across the respective N—C bond. The interplanar angle between the benzothiazol group and the phenyl ring is 75.65 (3)°.

3. Supramolecular features

Two classical hydrogen bonds, from the hydrazinic hydrogen atoms to the carbonyl oxygen O1 and the heterocyclic nitrogen N3 (Table 2), link the molecules to form layers parallel to the *ab* plane (Fig. 2).

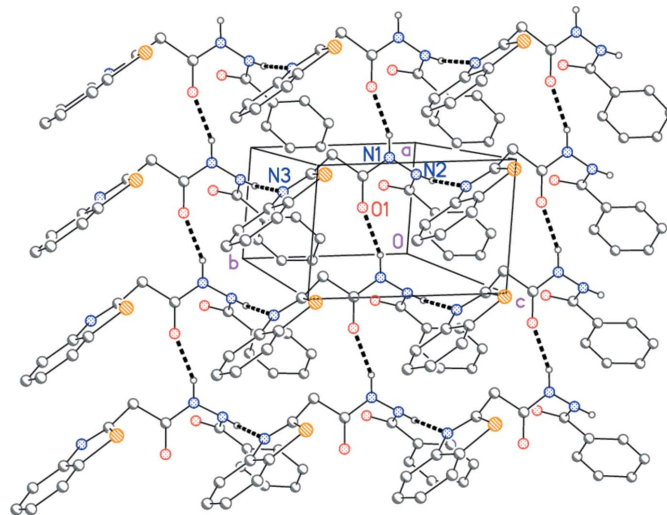


Figure 2
Packing diagram of compound **3** viewed perpendicular to the *ab* plane. Dashed lines represent classical hydrogen bonds. Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding are omitted for clarity. Selected atoms of the asymmetric unit are labelled.

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H01\cdots O1^i$	0.88 (3)	2.02 (3)	2.8438 (14)	157 (3)
$N2-H02\cdots N3^{ii}$	0.85 (3)	2.15 (3)	2.9736 (15)	162 (3)

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

4. Database survey

A database search (CSD Version 5.41) for other structures containing the same benzothiazol-acetylhydrazide moiety gave only one hit, refcode JEBQOZ, with a *p*-tosylate group replacing the benzoyl group of **3**; this was our previous publication (Azzam *et al.*, 2017*b*). There are major conformational differences between the two structures, *e.g.* the C–C(=O)–N torsion angle of JEBQOZ is -109.79 (19°) in contrast to -152.41 (11°) in the title structure. The average database bond lengths C2–S and C2–N for the benzo[*d*]thiazole ring system were calculated; for 444 hits (600 different molecules) the values were 1.750 (16) and 1.300 (29) Å, respectively, virtually unchanged from the values we obtained previously (Azzam *et al.*, 2017*b*); however, we regret having mistyped the latter value as 1.200.

Anecdotal evidence, combined with previous experience, would suggest that it is unusual for an achiral compound to crystallize in space group *P1*, which may be considered as a moderately rare space group; of the over 1.1 million structures in the Cambridge database, only 9843 are in *P1* (8832 with coordinates available, 6730 of these without disorder).

We therefore wished to see how many of the *P1* structures in the CSD, particularly those with $Z = 1$, were achiral. Unfortunately, there is at present no means of identifying, labelling and searching for chirality or chiral ('asymmetric') atoms using the standard *ConQuest* search routines, and it is clearly unfeasible to check all the *P1* structures by hand. We therefore began by simply considering the small and possibly non-representative subset of 20 *P1* structures (13 with $Z > 1$) that were determined by PGJ. Of these, 14 were pure enantiomers; for 12 of these, the absolute configuration was determined. Of the remaining six, five were not organic compounds [two metal complexes with $Z = 1$ (Jones *et al.*, 1996; Filimon *et al.*, 2014), two organotellurium compounds (Jones *et al.*, 2015, $Z = 1$; du Mont *et al.*, 2010, $Z = 4$), and one phosphane sulfide (Taouss & Jones, 2013, $Z = 2$)], and the remaining structure (Focken *et al.*, 2001, $Z = 4$) displayed planar chirality, but contained no 'asymmetric' atom. On this limited basis, we would therefore postulate that is very rare for achiral organic compounds to crystallize in *P1*, especially with $Z = 1$. An extension of this survey to all *P1* structures in the CCDC is being planned.

5. Synthesis and crystallization

A mixture of 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetohydrazide **2** (0.08 mol) and pyridine (10 mL) was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. Benzoyl chloride (0.16 mol) was then

Table 3
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_2S$
M_r	311.35
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, <i>P1</i>
Temperature (K)	100
a, b, c (Å)	4.71248 (9), 6.96463 (14), 11.5455 (3)
α, β, γ (°)	105.6168 (18), 95.7876 (16), 95.9993 (16)
V (Å ³)	359.64 (1)
Z	1
Radiation type	Mo $K\alpha$
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.24
Crystal size (mm)	0.20 × 0.16 × 0.05
Data collection	
Diffractometer	XtaLAB Synergy, HyPix
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Rigaku OD, 2020)
T_{min}, T_{max}	0.844, 1.000
No. of measured, independent and observed [$I > 2\sigma(I)$] reflections	60895, 6522, 6312
R_{int}	0.034
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{max}$ (Å ⁻¹)	0.843
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.030, 0.078, 1.06
No. of reflections	6522
No. of parameters	207
No. of restraints	3
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}, \Delta\rho_{min}$ (e Å ⁻³)	0.41, -0.27
Absolute structure	Flack x determined using 2959 quotients $[(I^+) - (I^-)] / [(I^+) + (I^-)]$ (Parsons <i>et al.</i> , 2013)
Absolute structure parameter	-0.016 (12)

Computer programs: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2020), *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015*a*), *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015*b*) and *XP* (Siemens, 1994).

added gradually to the reaction mixture, which was stirred for 15 min at 273 K. The reaction mixture was left to stand at room temperature for another 3 h, then poured onto ice water and neutralized with HCl. The precipitate thus formed was filtered off and dried to produce a white solid product **3**. This was washed with ethyl acetate and recrystallized from ethanol; yield 85%, m.p. 487 K.

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): ν 3429–3284 (NH), 2974 (CH aromatic), 1696, 1662 (2CO); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.23 (*s*, 2H, CH₂), 7.43 (*t*, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H, benzothiazole H), 7.49–7.53 (*m*, 3H, C₆H₅), 7.58 (*t*, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H, benzothiazole H), 7.91 (*d*, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, C₆H₅), 7.99 (*d*, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H, benzothiazole H), 8.09 (*d*, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H, benzothiazole H), 10.48 (*s*, 1H, NH), 10.55 (*s*, 1H, NH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 39.4 (CH₂), 122.5, 122.8, 125.5, 126.5, 127.9, 128.9, 132.4, 132.8, 136.9, 152.7, 165.0 (Ar-C), 166.0, 167.1 (2CO). Analysis: calculated for C₁₆H₁₃N₃O₂S (311.36): C 61.72; H 4.21; N 13.50%; found: C 61.70; H 4.22; N 13.55%.

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 3. The hydrogen atoms of the NH

groups were refined freely. Other hydrogens were included using a riding model starting from calculated positions ($C-H_{\text{aromatic}} = 0.95$, $C-H_{\text{methylene}} = 0.99 \text{ \AA}$). The $U(H)$ values were fixed at 1.2 times the equivalent U_{iso} value of the parent carbon atoms.

The compound contains no chiral centres and crystallizes only by chance in a chiral (Sohncke) space group.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to various colleagues at the CCDC for helpful advice and assistance. We acknowledge support by the Open Access Publication Funds of the Technical University of Braunschweig

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2021). E77, 891-894 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989021007672]

Crystal structure of *N'*-[2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetyl]benzohydrazide, an achiral compound crystallizing in space group *P1* with *Z* = 1

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Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2020); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2020); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Rigaku OD, 2020); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXT (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *XP* (Siemens, 1994); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015b).

N'-[2-(Benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-yl)acetyl]benzohydrazide

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_2S$

$M_r = 311.35$

Triclinic, *P1*

$a = 4.71248$ (9) Å

$b = 6.96463$ (14) Å

$c = 11.5455$ (3) Å

$\alpha = 105.6168$ (18)°

$\beta = 95.7876$ (16)°

$\gamma = 95.9993$ (16)°

$V = 359.64$ (1) Å³

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 162$

$D_x = 1.438$ Mg m⁻³

Mo *K*α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 40070 reflections

$\theta = 3.0$ – 37.0 °

$\mu = 0.24$ mm⁻¹

$T = 100$ K

Plate, colourless

$0.20 \times 0.16 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

XtaLAB Synergy, HyPix
diffractometer

Radiation source: micro-focus sealed X-ray
tube, PhotonJet (Mo) X-ray Source

Mirror monochromator

Detector resolution: 10.0000 pixels mm⁻¹

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlisPro*; Rigaku OD, 2020)

$T_{\min} = 0.844$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

60895 measured reflections

6522 independent reflections

6312 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$

$\theta_{\max} = 36.8$ °, $\theta_{\min} = 3.1$ °

$h = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -18 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$

$wR(F^2) = 0.078$

$S = 1.06$

6522 reflections

207 parameters

3 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methods

Hydrogen site location: mixed

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0486P)^2 + 0.0499P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Absolute structure: Flack x determined using
2959 quotients $[(F^+)-(F^-)]/[(F^+)+(F^-)]$ (Parsons *et al.*, 2013)
Absolute structure parameter: -0.016 (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.

Least-squares planes (x,y,z in crystal coordinates) and deviations from them (* indicates atom used to define plane)
3.5462 (0.0009) x + 3.6978 (0.0019) y - 0.2128 (0.0045) z = 6.1650 (0.0025)

* -0.0069 (0.0007) S1 * 0.0023 (0.0009) C2 * 0.0044 (0.0009) N3 * -0.0011 (0.0011) C4 * -0.0046 (0.0012) C5 *
0.0007 (0.0012) C6 * 0.0082 (0.0011) C7 * -0.0004 (0.0011) C3A * -0.0026 (0.0011) C7A -0.0318 (0.0015) C8

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0043

- 3.3343 (0.0019) x + 1.8849 (0.0037) y + 7.6563 (0.0052) z = 0.2749 (0.0019)

Angle to previous plane (with approximate esd) = 75.652 (0.033)

* 0.0041 (0.0009) C11 * 0.0008 (0.0009) C12 * -0.0051 (0.0009) C13 * 0.0044 (0.0010) C14 * 0.0006 (0.0010) C15 *
-0.0049 (0.0009) C16 -0.0026 (0.0020) C10

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0038

- 0.0418 (0.0830) x - 3.0734 (0.0043) y + 11.3227 (0.0146) z = 3.7743 (0.0598)

* 0.0000 (0.0000) N2 * 0.0000 (0.0001) C9 * 0.0000 (0.0000) H01 0.0634 (0.0123) N1

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0000

4.0751 (0.0123) x - 3.1432 (0.0992) y - 3.6530 (0.1475) z = 1.0965 (0.0176)

* 0.0000 (0.0001) N1 * 0.0000 (0.0001) C10 * 0.0000 (0.0000) H02 0.1480 (0.0122) N2

Rms deviation of fitted atoms = 0.0000

Further torsion angles:

97.53 (0.11) O2 - C10 ... C9 - O1 175.44 (2.18) H01 - N1 - C9 - O1 165.89 (2.18) H02 - N2 - C10 - O2 101.08 (2.76)

H01 - N1 - N2 - H02

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.88408 (5)	0.86164 (4)	0.76703 (3)	0.01738 (7)
C2	0.8642 (3)	0.87459 (17)	0.61788 (11)	0.01314 (18)
N1	0.9484 (2)	0.36700 (15)	0.44206 (10)	0.01379 (17)
H01	1.135 (6)	0.377 (4)	0.440 (3)	0.031 (6)*
N2	0.7891 (2)	0.17967 (15)	0.38503 (10)	0.01379 (17)
H02	0.743 (6)	0.111 (4)	0.433 (2)	0.025 (6)*
N3	0.7208 (2)	1.01131 (16)	0.59308 (10)	0.01420 (17)
C3A	0.6136 (3)	1.11873 (18)	0.69578 (11)	0.01407 (18)
C4	0.4492 (3)	1.2765 (2)	0.70032 (13)	0.0202 (2)
H4	0.401227	1.318921	0.630063	0.024*
C5	0.3581 (3)	1.3691 (2)	0.80960 (15)	0.0232 (3)
H5	0.245566	1.475698	0.813913	0.028*
C6	0.4294 (3)	1.3082 (2)	0.91385 (13)	0.0214 (2)
H6	0.364372	1.374379	0.987636	0.026*
C7	0.5928 (3)	1.1534 (2)	0.91122 (12)	0.0191 (2)
H7	0.642508	1.113038	0.982118	0.023*
C7A	0.6821 (3)	1.05845 (18)	0.80085 (11)	0.01465 (19)

C8	1.0007 (3)	0.72931 (17)	0.52744 (11)	0.01505 (19)
H8A	1.188694	0.709803	0.566030	0.018*
H8B	1.035889	0.785089	0.459045	0.018*
C9	0.8084 (3)	0.52723 (17)	0.47944 (11)	0.01345 (18)
O1	0.5458 (2)	0.51401 (15)	0.47552 (10)	0.01766 (17)
C10	0.6341 (3)	0.15543 (17)	0.27343 (11)	0.01340 (18)
O2	0.6698 (2)	0.27818 (15)	0.21612 (10)	0.01878 (17)
C11	0.4201 (3)	-0.03063 (17)	0.22693 (11)	0.01309 (18)
C12	0.4296 (3)	-0.19751 (18)	0.27175 (12)	0.01574 (19)
H12	0.576152	-0.195084	0.335201	0.019*
C13	0.2252 (3)	-0.36724 (18)	0.22370 (12)	0.0172 (2)
H13	0.233253	-0.481009	0.253846	0.021*
C14	0.0089 (3)	-0.37052 (19)	0.13160 (12)	0.0180 (2)
H14	-0.132276	-0.485758	0.099661	0.022*
C15	-0.0006 (3)	-0.2051 (2)	0.08620 (13)	0.0191 (2)
H15	-0.147919	-0.208041	0.022925	0.023*
C16	0.2046 (3)	-0.03535 (19)	0.13308 (12)	0.0164 (2)
H16	0.198429	0.076976	0.101456	0.020*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.01905 (14)	0.01772 (12)	0.01655 (12)	0.00614 (9)	0.00163 (9)	0.00577 (9)
C2	0.0104 (5)	0.0131 (4)	0.0151 (4)	0.0011 (3)	0.0022 (3)	0.0026 (3)
N1	0.0089 (4)	0.0117 (4)	0.0194 (4)	0.0008 (3)	0.0019 (3)	0.0024 (3)
N2	0.0133 (4)	0.0114 (4)	0.0158 (4)	-0.0007 (3)	0.0011 (3)	0.0038 (3)
N3	0.0136 (4)	0.0139 (4)	0.0150 (4)	0.0025 (3)	0.0025 (3)	0.0034 (3)
C3A	0.0126 (5)	0.0129 (4)	0.0161 (4)	0.0021 (3)	0.0019 (3)	0.0030 (3)
C4	0.0209 (6)	0.0178 (5)	0.0229 (6)	0.0084 (4)	0.0036 (4)	0.0054 (4)
C5	0.0203 (6)	0.0198 (5)	0.0274 (6)	0.0077 (4)	0.0049 (5)	0.0008 (5)
C6	0.0173 (6)	0.0214 (6)	0.0212 (6)	0.0023 (4)	0.0051 (4)	-0.0023 (4)
C7	0.0182 (6)	0.0214 (5)	0.0156 (5)	0.0017 (4)	0.0032 (4)	0.0015 (4)
C7A	0.0132 (5)	0.0146 (4)	0.0152 (4)	0.0019 (3)	0.0023 (3)	0.0025 (3)
C8	0.0104 (5)	0.0126 (4)	0.0200 (5)	0.0006 (3)	0.0042 (4)	0.0006 (4)
C9	0.0106 (5)	0.0128 (4)	0.0160 (4)	0.0009 (3)	0.0026 (3)	0.0025 (3)
O1	0.0094 (4)	0.0163 (4)	0.0253 (4)	0.0008 (3)	0.0032 (3)	0.0026 (3)
C10	0.0128 (5)	0.0120 (4)	0.0158 (4)	0.0013 (3)	0.0032 (3)	0.0043 (3)
O2	0.0217 (5)	0.0158 (4)	0.0194 (4)	-0.0020 (3)	0.0015 (3)	0.0081 (3)
C11	0.0133 (5)	0.0113 (4)	0.0148 (4)	0.0006 (3)	0.0029 (3)	0.0039 (3)
C12	0.0158 (5)	0.0130 (4)	0.0182 (5)	0.0005 (4)	0.0007 (4)	0.0051 (4)
C13	0.0192 (6)	0.0121 (4)	0.0198 (5)	-0.0009 (4)	0.0029 (4)	0.0047 (4)
C14	0.0170 (5)	0.0156 (5)	0.0190 (5)	-0.0022 (4)	0.0028 (4)	0.0025 (4)
C15	0.0167 (6)	0.0193 (5)	0.0198 (5)	-0.0015 (4)	-0.0015 (4)	0.0058 (4)
C16	0.0158 (5)	0.0156 (5)	0.0179 (5)	0.0003 (4)	0.0005 (4)	0.0065 (4)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C7A	1.7310 (13)	C11—C16	1.3994 (17)
S1—C2	1.7422 (12)	C12—C13	1.3909 (17)
C2—N3	1.2993 (16)	C13—C14	1.390 (2)
C2—C8	1.4933 (17)	C14—C15	1.3911 (19)
N1—C9	1.3488 (16)	C15—C16	1.3919 (18)
N1—N2	1.3901 (14)	N1—H01	0.88 (3)
N2—C10	1.3747 (16)	N2—H02	0.85 (3)
N3—C3A	1.3939 (16)	C4—H4	0.9500
C3A—C4	1.4018 (18)	C5—H5	0.9500
C3A—C7A	1.4056 (17)	C6—H6	0.9500
C4—C5	1.386 (2)	C7—H7	0.9500
C5—C6	1.401 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9900
C6—C7	1.385 (2)	C8—H8B	0.9900
C7—C7A	1.3967 (19)	C12—H12	0.9500
C8—C9	1.5237 (16)	C13—H13	0.9500
C9—O1	1.2266 (15)	C14—H14	0.9500
C10—O2	1.2222 (14)	C15—H15	0.9500
C10—C11	1.4925 (16)	C16—H16	0.9500
C11—C12	1.3967 (17)		
C7A—S1—C2	89.49 (6)	C14—C15—C16	120.28 (12)
N3—C2—C8	124.45 (11)	C15—C16—C11	119.80 (11)
N3—C2—S1	115.83 (9)	C9—N1—H01	123.3 (19)
C8—C2—S1	119.70 (9)	N2—N1—H01	116.8 (19)
C9—N1—N2	119.00 (10)	C10—N2—H02	123.3 (18)
C10—N2—N1	117.28 (10)	N1—N2—H02	114.4 (18)
C2—N3—C3A	110.61 (10)	C5—C4—H4	120.7
N3—C3A—C4	125.26 (11)	C3A—C4—H4	120.7
N3—C3A—C7A	114.95 (11)	C4—C5—H5	119.4
C4—C3A—C7A	119.79 (12)	C6—C5—H5	119.4
C5—C4—C3A	118.52 (13)	C7—C6—H6	119.4
C4—C5—C6	121.11 (13)	C5—C6—H6	119.4
C7—C6—C5	121.18 (13)	C6—C7—H7	121.1
C6—C7—C7A	117.77 (13)	C7A—C7—H7	121.1
C7—C7A—C3A	121.63 (12)	C2—C8—H8A	109.5
C7—C7A—S1	129.24 (10)	C9—C8—H8A	109.5
C3A—C7A—S1	109.13 (9)	C2—C8—H8B	109.5
C2—C8—C9	110.93 (10)	C9—C8—H8B	109.5
O1—C9—N1	123.27 (11)	H8A—C8—H8B	108.0
O1—C9—C8	121.67 (11)	C13—C12—H12	119.9
N1—C9—C8	115.06 (10)	C11—C12—H12	119.9
O2—C10—N2	122.11 (11)	C14—C13—H13	120.0
O2—C10—C11	122.31 (11)	C12—C13—H13	120.0
N2—C10—C11	115.59 (10)	C13—C14—H14	120.0
C12—C11—C16	119.69 (11)	C15—C14—H14	120.0
C12—C11—C10	122.96 (11)	C14—C15—H15	119.9

C16—C11—C10	117.35 (10)	C16—C15—H15	119.9
C13—C12—C11	120.15 (11)	C15—C16—H16	120.1
C14—C13—C12	120.05 (11)	C11—C16—H16	120.1
C13—C14—C15	120.02 (11)		
C7A—S1—C2—N3	-0.19 (10)	N2—N1—C9—O1	6.66 (18)
C7A—S1—C2—C8	-178.46 (10)	N2—N1—C9—C8	-173.21 (10)
C9—N1—N2—C10	66.44 (15)	C2—C8—C9—O1	27.72 (16)
C8—C2—N3—C3A	178.23 (11)	C2—C8—C9—N1	-152.41 (11)
S1—C2—N3—C3A	0.05 (14)	N1—N2—C10—O2	12.34 (18)
C2—N3—C3A—C4	-179.93 (12)	N1—N2—C10—C11	-167.79 (10)
C2—N3—C3A—C7A	0.16 (15)	O2—C10—C11—C12	161.41 (13)
N3—C3A—C4—C5	-179.93 (13)	N2—C10—C11—C12	-18.46 (17)
C7A—C3A—C4—C5	0.0 (2)	O2—C10—C11—C16	-17.71 (18)
C3A—C4—C5—C6	0.4 (2)	N2—C10—C11—C16	162.42 (11)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.1 (2)	C16—C11—C12—C13	-0.29 (19)
C5—C6—C7—C7A	-0.6 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-179.40 (12)
C6—C7—C7A—C3A	0.96 (19)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-0.6 (2)
C6—C7—C7A—S1	-179.59 (11)	C12—C13—C14—C15	0.9 (2)
N3—C3A—C7A—C7	179.25 (12)	C13—C14—C15—C16	-0.4 (2)
C4—C3A—C7A—C7	-0.65 (19)	C14—C15—C16—C11	-0.5 (2)
N3—C3A—C7A—S1	-0.30 (13)	C12—C11—C16—C15	0.84 (19)
C4—C3A—C7A—S1	179.80 (10)	C10—C11—C16—C15	179.99 (12)
C2—S1—C7A—C7	-179.25 (13)	O1—C9—N1—H01	175 (2)
C2—S1—C7A—C3A	0.26 (9)	O2—C10—N2—H02	166 (2)
N3—C2—C8—C9	-97.86 (14)	H01—N1—N2—H02	101 (3)
S1—C2—C8—C9	80.26 (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>
N1—H01...O1 ⁱ	0.88 (3)	2.02 (3)	2.8438 (14)	157 (3)
N2—H02...N3 ⁱⁱ	0.85 (3)	2.15 (3)	2.9736 (15)	162 (3)

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