



# Crystal structure of 8-hexyloxy-2-[(Z)-2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline

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**Keywords:**  $\pi$ -conjugated; naphthalene derivative; quinoline derivative;  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions; intra-molecular hydrogen bond;  $\gamma$ -packing; crystal structure.

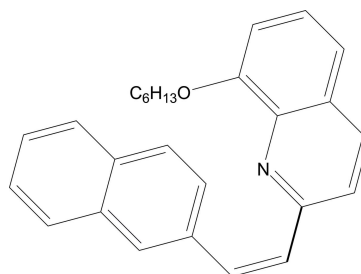
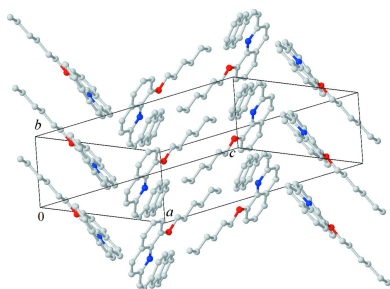
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In the title molecule,  $C_{27}H_{27}NO$ , the naphthalene and quinoline groups are both planar and subtend a dihedral angle of  $15.47(7)^\circ$ . They are nearly coplanar with the *cis*-vinyl bridge and the hexyloxy chain, which adopts an all-*trans* conformation, resulting in transannular bifurcated intramolecular C—H...N,O contact. The crystal structure features  $\gamma$ -packing of the aromatic moieties, while the parallel packing of alkyl chains resembles that of alkanes.

## 1. Chemical context

In recent decades,  $\pi$ -conjugated organic molecules with donor-acceptor architectures have received considerable attention regarding their diverse applications in organic optoelectronics and electronics, for example in non-linear optics and as organic semiconductors (Rao *et al.*, 2010; Siram *et al.*, 2011; Wang *et al.*, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2015). As for vinyl-bridged donor-acceptor molecules incorporating naphthalene as a donor and quinoline as an acceptor, the poor solubility (which hinders purification and processibility) is due to the good molecular coplanarity (Ishikawa & Hashimoto, 2011). The introduction of long substituents into quinoline or naphthalene cores is an effective method of solving this problem. Hexyloxy-substituted donor-acceptor molecules based on naphthalene and quinoline are a promising class owing to their satisfactory solubility. Moreover, the introduction of alkyl substituents of suitable length can not only increase the capacity for self-assembly, but also improve carrier mobility (Garnier *et al.*, 1993; Halik *et al.*, 2003). The title compound (**1**) was synthesized by a Wittig reaction and has been shown by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis to be a rare example of a stilbene-like donor- $\pi$ -acceptor ( $D-\pi\cdots A$ ) type molecule with a *cis* configuration, and the first structurally characterized *cis*-naphthalene-C=C-quinoline derivative. The  $D-\pi\cdots A$  structure is known to favour high-intensity two-photon absorption (Lv, Xu, Cui, *et al.*, 2021; Lv, Xu, Yu, *et al.*, 2021).



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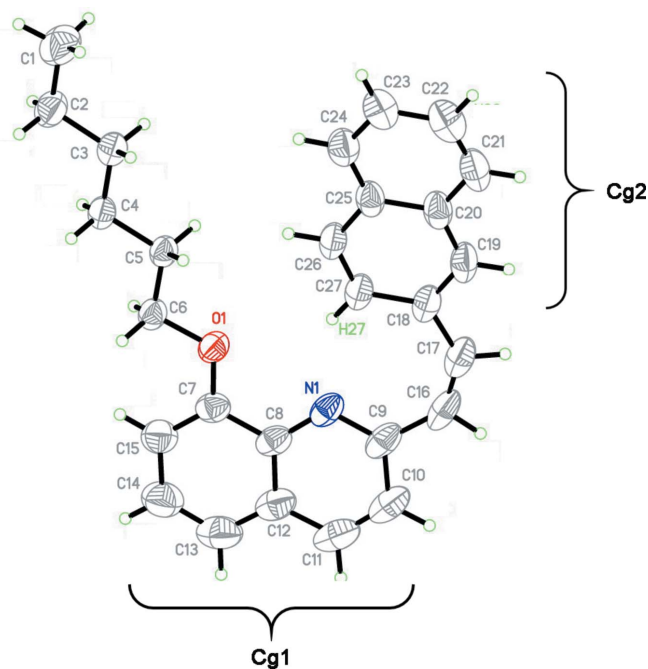
**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C6-H6A\cdots N1^i$	0.97	2.68	3.600 (2)	159
$C27-H27\cdots O1$	0.955 (16)	2.809 (17)	3.633 (2)	145.0 (12)
$C27-H27\cdots N1$	0.955 (16)	2.195 (16)	3.068 (3)	151.4 (13)

Symmetry code: (i)  $x, y - 1, z$ .

## 2. Structural commentary

Compound **(1)** crystallizes in the monoclinic centrosymmetric space group  $P2_1/n$  with one molecule per asymmetric unit (Fig. 1). The molecule contains four fragments, which are planar within experimental error, *viz.* the quinoline ( $Cg1$ ) and naphthalene ( $Cg2$ ) systems, the  $C9-C16=C17-C18$  bridge and the hexyloxy chain, which adopts an all-*trans* conformation. Planes  $Cg1$  and  $Cg2$  subtend a dihedral angle of  $15.46(5)^\circ$ , and angles of  $8.34(8)$  and  $13.28(10)^\circ$ , respectively, with the bridge plane. The  $Cg1$  and the hexyloxy planes form an angle of  $5.05(4)^\circ$ . Thus, all non-hydrogen atoms in the molecule are roughly coplanar, with an r.m.s. deviation of  $0.23 \text{ \AA}$ . The intramolecular (transannular) contact  $C27-H27\cdots N1$  [ $C\cdots N = 3.068(3)$ ,  $C-H = 0.955(16)$ ,  $H\cdots N = 2.195(16) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $C-H\cdots N = 151.4(13)^\circ$ ; Table 1], is much shorter than the standard van der Waals contacts  $C\cdots N$  ( $3.31 \text{ \AA}$ ) and  $H\cdots N$  ( $2.59 \text{ \AA}$ ) (Rowland & Taylor, 1996) and has a deceptive appearance of a rather strong intramolecular hydrogen bond (Desiraju & Steiner, 1999). However, the bond angles in the vinyl bridge,  $C9-C16=C17$  of  $136.9(2)^\circ$  and  $C16=C17-C18$  of  $137.4(2)^\circ$ , are much wider than in non-planar pyridyl-vinyl-benzene moieties without  $C-H\cdots N$



**Figure 1**  
Molecular structure of compound **(1)** with atom labelling. Atomic displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

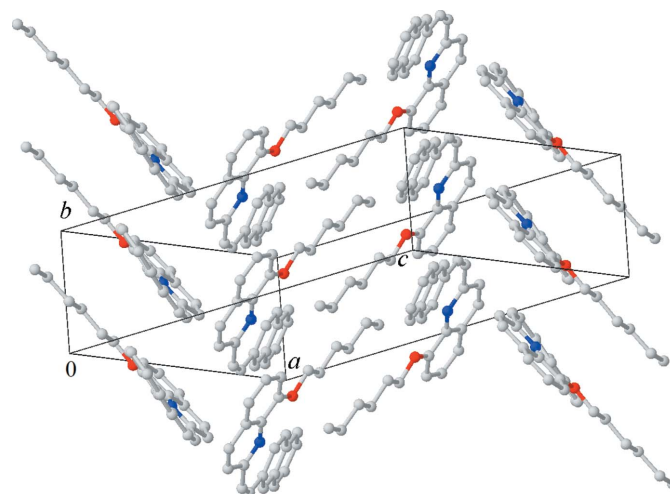
interactions (see *Database survey*), indicating that the  $C27-H27\cdots N1$  contact may in fact be a repulsive, ‘collateral damage’ type contact (Gavezzotti, 2010) and the bridge absorbs the resulting strain. On the contrary, the geometry of the longer transannular contact  $C27-H27\cdots O1$  [ $C\cdots O = 3.633(2)$ ,  $H\cdots O = 2.809(17) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $C-H\cdots O = 145.0(12)^\circ$ ] corresponds to that of a weakly stabilizing hydrogen bond (Steiner, 1996; Desiraju & Steiner, 1999).

## 3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal, molecules related by  $b$  translation pack face-to-face, forming strongly slanted stacks running along the  $b$ -axis direction (see Fig. 2). However,  $\pi-\pi$  stacking between aromatic moieties (Hunter & Sanders, 1990) is practically absent. Thus, although the quinoline ( $Cg1$ )  $\pi$ -systems are parallel, their overlap is marginal, involving only one carbon atom on either side, with a  $C10\cdots C15(x, y + 1, z)$  contact distance of  $3.540(3) \text{ \AA}$ , while the naphthalene moiety overlaps with the alkyl chain of the next molecule. Molecules belonging to different stacks and related by a screw axis form a typical  $\gamma$ -motif (Loots & Barbour, 2012), their quinoline and naphthalene moieties contact at an interplanar angle of  $68.60(5)^\circ$ . The packing of the  $n$ -hexyl chains resembles that of pure alkanes, with a parallel arrangement of the chains, which adopt an all-*trans* conformation.

## 4. Database survey

The Cambridge Crystallographic Database (CSD Version 5.42, November 2021; Groom *et al.*, 2016) contains only two structures with a 2-[2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline moiety, *viz.* bis[ $\mu$ -2-[2-(2-naphthyl)vinyl]quinolin-8-olato]bis(dimethyl sulfoxide)bis(iodo)dicadmium(II) (GAQFIQ; Yuan *et al.*, 2017) and 2-[2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)vinyl]-1-methylquinolin-1-ium iodide (LEWXAP; Tian *et al.*, 2018). Both have a *trans*-configuration about the vinyl  $C=C$  bond, in contrast with the *cis*-configuration of molecule **(1)**, and adopt



**Figure 2**  
Crystal packing of compound **(1)**. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

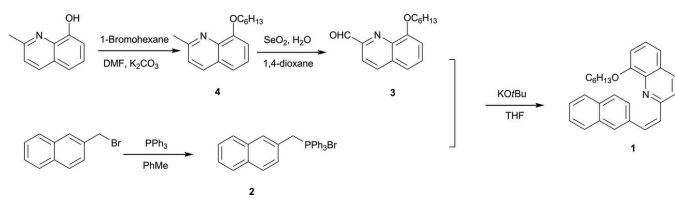
more planar conformation than the latter. In *cis*-2,5-bis(2-methylbutoxy)- and *cis*-2,5-dibutoxy-1,4-bis[2-(pyrid-2-yl)vinyl]benzene (SIXQOH and SIXQUN; Liu *et al.*, 2014), the (pyrid-2-yl)vinylbenzene fragments have a *cis*-configuration about the C=C bond, but in both structures the pyridyl N atom is oriented outward, not intraannularly. Thus the pyridyl and benzene rings cannot be coplanar with the ethenyl bridge, due to the steric repulsion between *ortho*-H atoms, and are inclined to this bridge by 28–47° in a propeller-like fashion. The C–C=C bond angles in the vinyl bridge (129–131°) are narrower than in (**1**).

## 5. Synthesis and crystallization

All reactants and solvents were purchased and used without further purification. THF was dried by using Na in the presence of benzophenone. Bromo(naphthalen-2-ylmethyl)triphenylphosphorane (**2**) was synthesized according to the literature method of our research group (Luo *et al.*, 2018). <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with tetramethylsilane as internal standard on a Bruker Advance spectrometer. HRMS spectra were obtained on a 650Q-TOF spectrograph (Agilent). The synthesis procedures for compounds (**1**)–(**4**) are shown in Fig. 3.

8-(Hexyloxy)-2-methylquinoline (**4**): 8-hydroxy-2-methylquinoline (477 mg, 3.0 mmol), 1-bromohexane (495 mg, 3.0 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (207 mg, 1.5 mmol) and DMF (10 ml) were mixed in a flask and stirred for 16 h at room temperature. Then the organic phase was extracted with dichloromethane and water. After the solvent had been removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate–petroleum ether (3:50) as the eluent to obtain a white grease (495 mg). Yield: 67.8%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 7.99 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.40–7.26 (*m*, 3H), 7.03 (*dd*, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (*t*, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (*s*, 3H), 2.08–1.98 (*m*, 2H), 1.54–1.47 (*m*, 2H), 1.43–1.33 (*m*, 4H), 0.98–0.89 (*m*, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 157.97, 154.37, 139.97, 135.99, 127.69, 125.64, 122.37, 119.23, 109.01, 69.13, 31.66, 28.82, 25.72, 25.68, 22.60, 14.02.

8-(Hexyloxy)quinoline-2-carbaldehyde (**3**): Compound (**4**) (3 g, 12.3 mmol), SeO<sub>2</sub> (1.74 g, 15.7 mmol) and 1,4-dioxane (300 ml) were mixed in a three-necked flask, heated to 368 K and stirred at this temperature for 24 h. The reaction solution was extracted with dichloromethane and water. After the solvent had been removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel



**Figure 3**  
Synthetic procedures for (*Z*)-8-(hexyloxy)-2-[2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline (**1**).

**Table 2**  
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>27</sub> NO
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i>	381.49
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>n</i>
Temperature (K)	293
<i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> (Å)	14.416 (3), 5.8569 (10), 25.354 (5)
$\beta$ (°)	96.116 (3)
<i>V</i> (Å <sup>3</sup> )	2128.6 (7)
<i>Z</i>	4
Radiation type	Mo <i>K</i> $\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.07
Crystal size (mm)	0.20 × 0.19 × 0.13
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker APEXIII CCD
Absorption correction	Multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2017)
<i>T</i> <sub>min</sub> , <i>T</i> <sub>max</sub>	0.667, 0.746
No. of measured, independent and observed [ <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )] reflections	23828, 4844, 2314
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.041
(sin $\theta/\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.648
Refinement	
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )], <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ), <i>S</i>	0.045, 0.140, 1.00
No. of reflections	4844
No. of parameters	268
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$ , $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.12, -0.11

Computer programs: *APEX3* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2017), *SHELXT2014/4* (Sheldrick, 2015a), *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015b), *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2020).

using ethyl acetate–petroleum ether (2:25) as the eluent, to obtain a yellow solid (1.63 g). Yield: 51.5%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 10.29 (*d*, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (*d*, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (*t*, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.42 (*m*, 1H), 7.16–7.13 (*m*, 1H), 4.29 (*t*, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.11–2.01 (*m*, 2H), 1.62–1.53 (*m*, 2H), 1.47–1.35 (*m*, 4H), 0.95–0.90 (*m*, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 193.87, 155.68, 151.40, 140.15, 137.20, 131.39, 129.80, 119.33, 117.74, 109.69, 69.44, 31.61, 28.85, 25.69, 22.59, 14.03.

(*Z*)-8-(Hexyloxy)-2-[2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline (**1**): bromo(naphthalen-2-ylmethyl)triphenylphosphorane (**2**) (2250 mg, 4.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under Ar and the solution was cooled to 273 K. KOtBu (1000 mg, 8.9 mmol) was added and stirred for 15 min. A solution of compound (**3**) (1290 mg, 5.0 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added dropwise into the reaction mixture. After the addition, the mixture was stirred for 15 min. A few drops of water were added to quench the reaction. The mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic layer was washed with water three times and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane–petroleum ether (1:10) as the eluent to afford a white solid (1500 mg). Yield: 84.6%. Slow evaporation of compound (**1**) from dichloromethane/ethanol mixed solutions yielded light-yellow block-shaped crystals of (**1**). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 8.08 (*d*, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (*s*, 1H), 7.85–7.80 (*m*, 5H),

7.73 (*d*, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.62–7.58 (*m*, 1H), 7.49–7.46 (*m*, 2H), 7.41–7.33 (*m*, 2H), 7.06 (*d*, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 4.26 (*t*, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 2.10–2.07 (*m*, 2H), 1.60–1.58 (*m*, 2H), 1.45–1.42 (*m*, 4H), 0.97–0.93 (*m*, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ) 154.88, 140.44, 136.25, 134.33, 133.80, 133.65, 133.47, 130.11, 128.56, 128.45, 128.25, 127.92, 127.75, 126.40, 126.38, 126.29, 123.79, 119.47, 119.29, 109.41, 69.30, 31.75, 28.99, 25.81, 22.70, 14.12. HRMS (*m/z*): 382.2169 [*M* + H]<sup>+</sup> (calculated for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO: 382.2126).

## 6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. C-bound H atoms were refined using a riding model with C–H = 0.93–0.97 Å and *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2–1.5*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C), except for H27, which was refined in an isotropic approximation.

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2022). E78, 770-773 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989022006740]

## Crystal structure of 8-hexyloxy-2-[(Z)-2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline

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## Computing details

Data collection: *APEX3* (Bruker, 2017); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2017); data reduction: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2017); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXT2014/4* (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2018/3* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2020).

## 8-Hexyloxy-2-[(Z)-2-(naphthalen-2-yl)ethenyl]quinoline

## Crystal data

$C_{27}H_{27}NO$

$M_r = 381.49$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

$a = 14.416$  (3) Å

$b = 5.8569$  (10) Å

$c = 25.354$  (5) Å

$\beta = 96.116$  (3)°

$V = 2128.6$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 816$

$D_x = 1.190$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 2641 reflections

$\theta = 2.7$ – $19.7$ °

$\mu = 0.07$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Block, light yellow

$0.20 \times 0.19 \times 0.13$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker APEXIII CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2017)

$T_{\min} = 0.667$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.746$

23828 measured reflections

4844 independent reflections

2314 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.041$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.4$ °,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.6$ °

$h = -18 \rightarrow 18$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -32 \rightarrow 32$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$

$wR(F^2) = 0.140$

$S = 1.00$

4844 reflections

268 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: dual

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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0588P)^2 + 0.0643P]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.12$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.11$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>



Extinction correction: SHELXL-2018/3  
 (Sheldrick, 2015b),  
 $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0047 (10)

### 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.** 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  $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  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	$U_{iso}^*/U_{eq}$
O1	0.66156 (7)	0.62694 (18)	0.57990 (4)	0.0757 (3)
N1	0.75177 (10)	0.9822 (2)	0.62699 (6)	0.0781 (4)
C1	0.22807 (16)	-0.0537 (4)	0.58497 (10)	0.1328 (8)
H1A	0.237845	-0.066613	0.622896	0.199*
H1B	0.196935	-0.188067	0.570409	0.199*
H1C	0.190330	0.078059	0.575470	0.199*
C2	0.31962 (13)	-0.0297 (3)	0.56346 (8)	0.0949 (6)
H2A	0.308734	-0.016894	0.525157	0.114*
H2B	0.355594	-0.167615	0.571548	0.114*
C3	0.37715 (11)	0.1737 (3)	0.58472 (7)	0.0776 (5)
H3A	0.341148	0.311844	0.576951	0.093*
H3B	0.388916	0.160265	0.622982	0.093*
C4	0.46867 (11)	0.1963 (2)	0.56210 (6)	0.0700 (4)
H4A	0.457115	0.204372	0.523752	0.084*
H4B	0.505672	0.060613	0.570984	0.084*
C5	0.52431 (10)	0.4048 (3)	0.58210 (6)	0.0672 (4)
H5A	0.487190	0.540674	0.573657	0.081*
H5B	0.536989	0.395793	0.620387	0.081*
C6	0.61429 (10)	0.4259 (3)	0.55851 (6)	0.0700 (4)
H6A	0.652577	0.292010	0.567038	0.084*
H6B	0.602656	0.437927	0.520220	0.084*
C7	0.74858 (12)	0.6676 (3)	0.56615 (7)	0.0764 (5)
C8	0.79621 (12)	0.8568 (3)	0.59206 (7)	0.0771 (5)
C9	0.79590 (14)	1.1602 (3)	0.65059 (8)	0.0875 (6)
C16	0.75188 (17)	1.3102 (3)	0.68707 (9)	0.0982 (7)
H16	0.785723	1.444059	0.693853	0.118*
C17	0.67630 (17)	1.3052 (3)	0.71303 (8)	0.0955 (6)
H17	0.671267	1.437542	0.732806	0.115*
C18	0.59923 (13)	1.1490 (3)	0.71893 (7)	0.0795 (5)
C19	0.53998 (16)	1.2047 (3)	0.75602 (8)	0.0898 (6)

H19	0.549977	1.340765	0.774655	0.108*
C20	0.46487 (15)	1.0652 (3)	0.76708 (7)	0.0852 (5)
C25	0.44875 (13)	0.8617 (3)	0.73757 (7)	0.0781 (5)
C24	0.37471 (15)	0.7199 (3)	0.74859 (8)	0.0943 (6)
H24	0.362938	0.586709	0.729063	0.113*
C23	0.32015 (16)	0.7732 (4)	0.78701 (9)	0.1080 (7)
H23	0.271208	0.677419	0.793551	0.130*
C10	0.88783 (17)	1.2183 (4)	0.64027 (10)	0.1111 (8)
H10	0.917581	1.343370	0.657155	0.133*
C11	0.93200 (16)	1.0934 (5)	0.60626 (12)	0.1162 (8)
H11	0.992619	1.131267	0.600205	0.139*
C12	0.88748 (14)	0.9054 (4)	0.57959 (9)	0.0966 (6)
C13	0.92800 (16)	0.7724 (5)	0.54240 (12)	0.1219 (8)
H13	0.987830	0.805954	0.534141	0.146*
C14	0.88038 (17)	0.5945 (5)	0.51830 (10)	0.1216 (8)
H14	0.907909	0.506682	0.493677	0.146*
C15	0.79016 (13)	0.5420 (3)	0.53017 (8)	0.0948 (6)
H15	0.758316	0.419785	0.513260	0.114*
C21	0.40711 (18)	1.1152 (4)	0.80704 (9)	0.1059 (7)
H21	0.417029	1.248223	0.826883	0.127*
C22	0.33727 (18)	0.9717 (5)	0.81684 (9)	0.1175 (7)
H22	0.300382	1.005901	0.843723	0.141*
C26	0.50926 (13)	0.8091 (3)	0.69930 (7)	0.0820 (5)
H26	0.498761	0.675917	0.679590	0.098*
C27	0.58201 (15)	0.9433 (3)	0.68985 (8)	0.0783 (5)
H27	0.6259 (11)	0.906 (3)	0.6655 (6)	0.078 (5)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0716 (7)	0.0719 (7)	0.0811 (7)	-0.0082 (6)	-0.0033 (6)	-0.0069 (6)
N1	0.0824 (10)	0.0672 (9)	0.0775 (9)	-0.0120 (8)	-0.0253 (8)	0.0134 (8)
C1	0.1192 (17)	0.1313 (19)	0.153 (2)	-0.0422 (15)	0.0367 (15)	-0.0115 (16)
C2	0.0978 (14)	0.0809 (12)	0.1056 (15)	-0.0184 (11)	0.0093 (11)	-0.0081 (11)
C3	0.0849 (12)	0.0691 (11)	0.0775 (11)	-0.0055 (9)	0.0029 (9)	-0.0039 (9)
C4	0.0801 (11)	0.0598 (10)	0.0680 (10)	-0.0002 (8)	-0.0028 (8)	-0.0060 (8)
C5	0.0724 (10)	0.0637 (10)	0.0628 (9)	0.0000 (8)	-0.0062 (8)	-0.0066 (8)
C6	0.0739 (11)	0.0623 (10)	0.0699 (10)	0.0014 (8)	-0.0101 (8)	-0.0044 (8)
C7	0.0658 (11)	0.0789 (12)	0.0820 (12)	0.0020 (10)	-0.0041 (9)	0.0127 (10)
C8	0.0677 (11)	0.0755 (12)	0.0823 (12)	-0.0057 (10)	-0.0185 (9)	0.0214 (10)
C9	0.0927 (14)	0.0760 (13)	0.0842 (13)	-0.0220 (11)	-0.0344 (10)	0.0202 (11)
C16	0.1201 (17)	0.0702 (13)	0.0933 (15)	-0.0284 (13)	-0.0399 (13)	0.0032 (12)
C17	0.1251 (17)	0.0646 (12)	0.0876 (14)	-0.0103 (12)	-0.0314 (13)	-0.0030 (10)
C18	0.1019 (13)	0.0532 (10)	0.0750 (12)	0.0031 (10)	-0.0297 (10)	0.0013 (9)
C19	0.1233 (16)	0.0561 (11)	0.0825 (13)	0.0169 (12)	-0.0246 (12)	-0.0110 (10)
C20	0.1076 (15)	0.0621 (11)	0.0804 (12)	0.0226 (11)	-0.0151 (11)	-0.0041 (10)
C25	0.0958 (13)	0.0607 (11)	0.0734 (11)	0.0165 (10)	-0.0107 (10)	-0.0039 (9)
C24	0.1070 (15)	0.0751 (13)	0.0999 (15)	0.0079 (12)	0.0072 (12)	-0.0066 (11)

C23	0.1192 (17)	0.0947 (15)	0.1114 (17)	0.0172 (13)	0.0181 (14)	-0.0045 (13)
C10	0.1001 (17)	0.1007 (17)	0.1222 (19)	-0.0364 (14)	-0.0362 (14)	0.0227 (14)
C11	0.0784 (14)	0.119 (2)	0.144 (2)	-0.0257 (14)	-0.0191 (14)	0.0392 (17)
C12	0.0756 (13)	0.0937 (15)	0.1155 (16)	-0.0120 (12)	-0.0124 (12)	0.0281 (13)
C13	0.0795 (15)	0.130 (2)	0.158 (2)	-0.0036 (15)	0.0198 (15)	0.0251 (18)
C14	0.0943 (16)	0.125 (2)	0.149 (2)	0.0034 (15)	0.0317 (15)	0.0036 (17)
C15	0.0820 (14)	0.0948 (14)	0.1071 (15)	0.0011 (11)	0.0069 (11)	0.0023 (12)
C21	0.1363 (19)	0.0830 (14)	0.0953 (15)	0.0325 (14)	-0.0017 (14)	-0.0196 (12)
C22	0.136 (2)	0.1138 (19)	0.1052 (17)	0.0295 (16)	0.0217 (14)	-0.0059 (15)
C26	0.1007 (13)	0.0613 (11)	0.0811 (12)	-0.0008 (10)	-0.0045 (10)	-0.0134 (9)
C27	0.0940 (14)	0.0608 (11)	0.0761 (12)	-0.0013 (10)	-0.0101 (10)	-0.0066 (9)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

O1—C6	1.4374 (17)	C17—C18	1.459 (3)
O1—C7	1.3582 (19)	C18—C19	1.375 (2)
N1—C8	1.362 (2)	C18—C27	1.420 (2)
N1—C9	1.330 (2)	C19—H19	0.9300
C1—H1A	0.9600	C19—C20	1.408 (3)
C1—H1B	0.9600	C20—C25	1.413 (2)
C1—H1C	0.9600	C20—C21	1.409 (3)
C1—C2	1.487 (3)	C25—C24	1.404 (2)
C2—H2A	0.9700	C25—C26	1.406 (2)
C2—H2B	0.9700	C24—H24	0.9300
C2—C3	1.517 (2)	C24—C23	1.352 (3)
C3—H3A	0.9700	C23—H23	0.9300
C3—H3B	0.9700	C23—C22	1.395 (3)
C3—C4	1.500 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
C4—H4A	0.9700	C10—C11	1.342 (3)
C4—H4B	0.9700	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C5	1.518 (2)	C11—C12	1.411 (3)
C5—H5A	0.9700	C12—C13	1.398 (3)
C5—H5B	0.9700	C13—H13	0.9300
C5—C6	1.490 (2)	C13—C14	1.357 (3)
C6—H6A	0.9700	C14—H14	0.9300
C6—H6B	0.9700	C14—C15	1.400 (3)
C7—C8	1.427 (2)	C15—H15	0.9300
C7—C15	1.360 (2)	C21—H21	0.9300
C8—C12	1.415 (3)	C21—C22	1.355 (3)
C9—C16	1.468 (3)	C22—H22	0.9300
C9—C10	1.419 (3)	C26—H26	0.9300
C16—H16	0.9300	C26—C27	1.352 (2)
C16—C17	1.332 (3)	C27—H27	0.955 (16)
C17—H17	0.9300		
C7—O1—C6	117.42 (13)	C16—C17—C18	137.4 (2)
C9—N1—C8	118.67 (17)	C18—C17—H17	111.3
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C19—C18—C17	117.15 (18)



H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C19—C18—C27	117.99 (19)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C27—C18—C17	124.9 (2)
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	C18—C19—H19	118.5
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	C18—C19—C20	123.04 (17)
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C20—C19—H19	118.5
C1—C2—H2A	108.6	C19—C20—C25	118.06 (19)
C1—C2—H2B	108.6	C19—C20—C21	123.2 (2)
C1—C2—C3	114.63 (16)	C21—C20—C25	118.7 (2)
H2A—C2—H2B	107.6	C24—C25—C20	118.62 (19)
C3—C2—H2A	108.6	C24—C25—C26	123.26 (17)
C3—C2—H2B	108.6	C26—C25—C20	118.10 (19)
C2—C3—H3A	108.8	C25—C24—H24	119.3
C2—C3—H3B	108.8	C23—C24—C25	121.3 (2)
H3A—C3—H3B	107.7	C23—C24—H24	119.3
C4—C3—C2	113.78 (14)	C24—C23—H23	120.0
C4—C3—H3A	108.8	C24—C23—C22	120.0 (2)
C4—C3—H3B	108.8	C22—C23—H23	120.0
C3—C4—H4A	108.9	C9—C10—H10	119.9
C3—C4—H4B	108.9	C11—C10—C9	120.3 (2)
C3—C4—C5	113.47 (13)	C11—C10—H10	119.9
H4A—C4—H4B	107.7	C10—C11—H11	119.6
C5—C4—H4A	108.9	C10—C11—C12	120.7 (2)
C5—C4—H4B	108.9	C12—C11—H11	119.6
C4—C5—H5A	109.1	C11—C12—C8	115.9 (2)
C4—C5—H5B	109.1	C13—C12—C8	120.3 (2)
H5A—C5—H5B	107.8	C13—C12—C11	123.8 (2)
C6—C5—C4	112.59 (13)	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C6—C5—H5A	109.1	C14—C13—C12	120.2 (2)
C6—C5—H5B	109.1	C14—C13—H13	119.9
O1—C6—C5	108.33 (12)	C13—C14—H14	119.7
O1—C6—H6A	110.0	C13—C14—C15	120.6 (2)
O1—C6—H6B	110.0	C15—C14—H14	119.7
C5—C6—H6A	110.0	C7—C15—C14	120.8 (2)
C5—C6—H6B	110.0	C7—C15—H15	119.6
H6A—C6—H6B	108.4	C14—C15—H15	119.6
O1—C7—C8	115.49 (17)	C20—C21—H21	119.7
O1—C7—C15	124.23 (17)	C22—C21—C20	120.7 (2)
C15—C7—C8	120.28 (18)	C22—C21—H21	119.7
N1—C8—C7	118.79 (16)	C23—C22—H22	119.7
N1—C8—C12	123.38 (19)	C21—C22—C23	120.7 (2)
C12—C8—C7	117.8 (2)	C21—C22—H22	119.7
N1—C9—C16	122.30 (18)	C25—C26—H26	118.5
N1—C9—C10	121.1 (2)	C27—C26—C25	123.01 (17)
C10—C9—C16	116.6 (2)	C27—C26—H26	118.5
C9—C16—H16	111.6	C18—C27—H27	115.8 (10)
C17—C16—C9	136.87 (19)	C26—C27—C18	119.8 (2)
C17—C16—H16	111.6	C26—C27—H27	124.3 (10)
C16—C17—H17	111.3		

O1—C7—C8—N1	-1.1 (2)	C17—C18—C27—C26	178.78 (16)
O1—C7—C8—C12	179.39 (14)	C18—C19—C20—C25	-1.6 (2)
O1—C7—C15—C14	-179.77 (16)	C18—C19—C20—C21	176.41 (16)
N1—C8—C12—C11	0.8 (2)	C19—C18—C27—C26	-0.2 (2)
N1—C8—C12—C13	-178.52 (17)	C19—C20—C25—C24	179.35 (15)
N1—C9—C16—C17	13.5 (3)	C19—C20—C25—C26	0.7 (2)
N1—C9—C10—C11	0.0 (3)	C19—C20—C21—C22	-178.30 (18)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-179.36 (17)	C20—C25—C24—C23	-0.9 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	177.97 (13)	C20—C25—C26—C27	0.4 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-179.12 (13)	C20—C21—C22—C23	-1.0 (3)
C4—C5—C6—O1	-179.87 (11)	C25—C20—C21—C22	-0.3 (3)
C6—O1—C7—C8	-174.45 (12)	C25—C24—C23—C22	-0.4 (3)
C6—O1—C7—C15	5.9 (2)	C25—C26—C27—C18	-0.7 (3)
C7—O1—C6—C5	175.35 (12)	C24—C25—C26—C27	-178.17 (16)
C7—C8—C12—C11	-179.80 (15)	C24—C23—C22—C21	1.4 (3)
C7—C8—C12—C13	0.9 (3)	C10—C9—C16—C17	-168.3 (2)
C8—N1—C9—C16	177.45 (15)	C10—C11—C12—C8	-1.4 (3)
C8—N1—C9—C10	-0.7 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	177.8 (2)
C8—C7—C15—C14	0.6 (3)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-179.8 (2)
C8—C12—C13—C14	-0.5 (3)	C12—C13—C14—C15	0.2 (4)
C9—N1—C8—C7	-179.17 (13)	C13—C14—C15—C7	-0.2 (3)
C9—N1—C8—C12	0.3 (2)	C15—C7—C8—N1	178.53 (15)
C9—C16—C17—C18	0.6 (4)	C15—C7—C8—C12	-0.9 (2)
C9—C10—C11—C12	1.1 (3)	C21—C20—C25—C24	1.2 (2)
C16—C9—C10—C11	-178.2 (2)	C21—C20—C25—C26	-177.45 (15)
C16—C17—C18—C19	172.5 (2)	C26—C25—C24—C23	177.68 (17)
C16—C17—C18—C27	-6.5 (3)	C27—C18—C19—C20	1.4 (2)
C17—C18—C19—C20	-177.69 (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>
C6—H6 <i>A</i> ...N1 <sup>i</sup>	0.97	2.68	3.600 (2)	159
C27—H27...O1	0.955 (16)	2.809 (17)	3.633 (2)	145.0 (12)
C27—H27...N1	0.955 (16)	2.195 (16)	3.068 (3)	151.4 (13)

Symmetry code: (i) *x*, *y*-1, *z*.