

2010

## 8-Methoxy-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)Quinoline

Pavel Anzenbacher Jr.  
*Bowling Green State University, pavel@bgsu.edu*

Ligia Llovera

Teresa González

Simón E. López

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/chem\\_pub](https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/chem_pub)

 Part of the [Chemistry Commons](#)

---

### Repository Citation

Anzenbacher, Pavel Jr.; Llovera, Ligia; González, Teresa; and López, Simón E.,  
"8-Methoxy-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)Quinoline" (2010). *Chemistry Faculty Publications*. 31.  
[https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/chem\\_pub/31](https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/chem_pub/31)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Chemistry at ScholarWorks@BGSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Chemistry Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@BGSU.

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 8-Methoxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-quinoline

Ligia Llovera,<sup>a</sup> Teresa González,<sup>b</sup> Pavel Anzenbacher Jr.<sup>c</sup> and Simón E. López<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratorio 223, Departamento de Química, Universidad Simón Bolívar (USB), Apartado 89000, Caracas 1080-A, Venezuela, <sup>b</sup>Centro de Química, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC), Apartado 21827, Caracas 1020-A, Venezuela, and <sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, Center for Photochemical Sciences, Bowling Green State University (BGSU), Bowling Green, OH 43403, USA. Correspondence e-mail: slopez@usb.ve

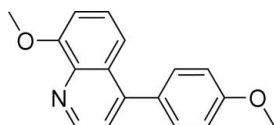
Received 4 December 2009; accepted 7 December 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.057;  $wR$  factor = 0.145; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.4.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$ , the dihedral angle between the quinoline and benzene ring systems is  $62.17(1)^\circ$ . In the crystal, zigzag chains propagating in  $c$  are linked by  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, and weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions link the chains.

## Related literature

The title compound was prepared as an intermediate for the synthesis of aluminium(III) quinolinolate complexes, which are important for their semiconductor properties and as electron-transport layer materials in organic light-emitting devices (OLEDs) (Montes *et al.*, 2006). For related literature, see: Dienys *et al.* (1977); Muscia *et al.* (2006); Pérez-Bolívar *et al.* (2006).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$   
 $M_r = 265.30$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 9.362(2)$  Å  
 $b = 10.355(2)$  Å

$c = 14.276(4)$  Å  
 $\beta = 101.556(6)^\circ$   
 $V = 1355.9(5)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 295$  K

0.45 × 0.42 × 0.40 mm

## Data collection

Rigaku AFC-7S Mercury diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Jacobson, 1998)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.940$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.980$

15093 measured reflections  
 2785 independent reflections  
 1868 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$   
 Standard reflections: 0

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.145$   
 $S = 1.12$   
 2785 reflections

181 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.14$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C}17-\text{H}17A\cdots\text{O}1^{\text{i}}$	0.96	2.55	3.322 (3)	137
$\text{C}2-\text{H}2A\cdots\text{C}g2^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.81	3.622 (2)	146
$\text{C}6-\text{H}6A\cdots\text{C}g3^{\text{iii}}$	0.93	2.80	3.592 (2)	144
$\text{C}17-\text{H}17B\cdots\text{C}g2^{\text{iv}}$	0.96	2.78	3.580 (3)	142

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x - 1, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $-x, -y, -z + 1$ ; (iv)  $x - 1, y, z$ .  $\text{C}g2$  and  $\text{C}g3$  are the centroids of the C4–C9 and C10–C14 rings, respectively.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

The authors thank the Decanato de Investigación y Desarrollo (DID-USB, Caracas) and FONACIT-MCT (Project: LAB-99700821) for financial support. LL thanks the Decanato de Estudios de Postgrado (USB, Caracas) for a travel-training fellowship.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5272).

## References

- Brandenburg, K. (1999). *DIAMOND*. Crystal Impact GbR, Bonn, Germany.  
 Dienys, G., Gureviciene, J., Cekuoliene, L. & Steponavicius, J. (1977). *Liet. TSR Mokslu Akad. Darb. Ser. B*, **1**, 33–38.  
 Jacobson, R. (1998). *ABSCOR*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Montes, V. A., Pohl, R., Shinar, J. & Anzenbacher, P. Jr (2006). *Chem. Eur. J.* **12**, 4523–4535.  
 Muscia, G. C., Bollini, M., Carnevale, J. P., Bruno, A. M. & Asis, S. E. (2006). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **47**, 8811–8815.  
 Pérez-Bolívar, C., Montes, V. A. & Anzenbacher, P. (2006). *Inorg. Chem.* **45**, 9610–9612.  
 Rigaku/MS (2005). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, o113 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536809052623 ]

## 8-Methoxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline

L. Llovera, T. González, P. Anzenbacher Jr and S. E. López

### Comment

The title compound (I), was prepared as a valued intermediate for the synthesis of aluminium (III) quinolinolate complexes, important for their semiconductor properties and useful properties as electron-transport layer materials in organic light-emitting devices (OLEDs) (Montes *et al.*, 2006).

The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Figure 1 with their respective labels. All bond lengths are in good agreement with the tabulated standard values (Table 1). In this structure quinoline motif is essentially planar (with a mean deviation 0.0213 Å), in which the maximum deviation is around atoms C1 (0.0277 Å) and C6 (0.0333 Å), respectively (see Figure 1). The methoxyphenyl substituent make a dihedral angle of 62.17 (1)° with respect to the quinoline group. Other striking feature of (I) is that the plane defined by atoms contained for the methoxy groups C16/O1/C8/C9 and C17/O2/C13/C14 are almost co-planar with the phenyl rings with values of dihedral angle 1.73 (3) and 1.42 (2)°, respectively.

### Experimental

A solution of 3-dimethylamino-1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-propan-1-one (300 mg, 1.45 mmol) and 2-methoxy-phenylamine (180 mg, 1.46 mmol) in ethanol (15 ml) was stirred at room temperature in a round bottom flask. After 15 minutes, concentrated hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml) was added dropwise and the mixture stirred under reflux for 8 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured into an ice bath. The yellow solution was neutralized with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate to pH 7, extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml × 3), and washed with water (20 ml × 3) and brine (10 ml × 2). The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane (20 ml × 2). The organic layers were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered through cotton and the filtrate concentrated under vacuum to provide a reddish oil. The oil was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (mobile phase: ethyl acetate-hexane, 6:4) to afford a light-brown solid (100 mg, 26%). *M.p.* 146–147 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), d(p.p.m.): 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 6.99 (t, 3H, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 7.27 (d, <sup>1</sup>H, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 7.34 (t, <sup>1</sup>H, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.37 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 7.47 (d, <sup>1</sup>H, *J* = 8.6 Hz), 8.88 (d, <sup>1</sup>H, *J* = 4.4 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), d (p.p.m.): 55.29 (C17), 55.99 (C16), 107.21 (C7), 113.90 (C12 and C14), 117.59 (C5), 121.91 (C6), 126.37 (C2), 127.93 (C4), 130.48 (C9), 130.73 (C11 and C15), 140.67 (C3), 147.95 (C10), 148.68 (C1), 155.55 (C8), 159.72 (C13). IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3004, 2934, 2838, 1673, 1607, 1501, 1249. EI—MS: *m/z* (%): 266 (100) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 251 (40) [*M*—CH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>].

Light brown blocks of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation of dichloromethane/hexane

### Refinement

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C—H distances of 0.93 (aromatic) and 0.96 Å (methyl) and with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.5 (1.2 for aromatic H atoms) times *U*<sub>eq</sub>(C).

## Figures

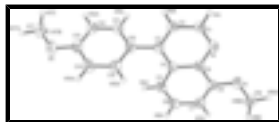


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 35% probability level and H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radii.

## 8-Methoxy-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline

### Crystal data

$C_{17}H_{15}NO_2$	$F(000) = 560$
$M_r = 265.30$	$D_x = 1.300 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71070 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: $-P 2ybc$	Cell parameters from 8153 reflections
$a = 9.362 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 4.4\text{--}55.8^\circ$
$b = 10.355 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 14.276 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 295 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 101.556 (6)^\circ$	Block, light brown
$V = 1355.9 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.45 \times 0.42 \times 0.40 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

### Data collection

Rigaku AFC-7S Mercury diffractometer	2785 independent reflections
Radiation source: Normal-focus sealed tube graphite	1868 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Jacobson, 1998)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.1^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 56.1^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.940$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.980$	$h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
15093 measured reflections	$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$
	$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.145$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.12$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0538P)^2 + 0.3325P]$
2785 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
181 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.14 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.42442 (15)	0.09277 (15)	0.26653 (10)	0.0576 (4)
O2	-0.41766 (17)	0.34353 (16)	0.58150 (11)	0.0644 (5)
N1	0.22017 (18)	0.27365 (17)	0.23541 (12)	0.0507 (5)
C1	0.1179 (2)	0.3624 (2)	0.22134 (16)	0.0554 (6)
H1A	0.1163	0.4196	0.1709	0.066*
C2	0.0111 (2)	0.3774 (2)	0.27655 (15)	0.0522 (5)
H2A	-0.0583	0.4424	0.2618	0.063*
C3	0.0082 (2)	0.29631 (19)	0.35232 (14)	0.0427 (5)
C4	0.1152 (2)	0.19600 (18)	0.36953 (13)	0.0397 (5)
C5	0.1192 (2)	0.10133 (19)	0.44199 (14)	0.0456 (5)
H5A	0.0515	0.1042	0.4815	0.055*
C6	0.2215 (2)	0.0066 (2)	0.45375 (15)	0.0493 (5)
H6A	0.2217	-0.0556	0.5007	0.059*
C7	0.3275 (2)	0.0006 (2)	0.39636 (15)	0.0495 (5)
H7A	0.3978	-0.0641	0.4066	0.059*
C8	0.3271 (2)	0.08987 (19)	0.32555 (14)	0.0441 (5)
C9	0.2189 (2)	0.18964 (19)	0.30946 (13)	0.0414 (5)
C10	-0.1047 (2)	0.31030 (19)	0.41186 (14)	0.0447 (5)
C11	-0.2518 (2)	0.2989 (2)	0.37074 (15)	0.0504 (5)
H11A	-0.2788	0.2841	0.3053	0.060*
C12	-0.3598 (2)	0.3091 (2)	0.42425 (15)	0.0512 (5)
H12A	-0.4574	0.3001	0.3950	0.061*
C13	-0.3213 (2)	0.33263 (19)	0.52103 (16)	0.0491 (5)
C14	-0.1750 (2)	0.3464 (2)	0.56353 (16)	0.0554 (6)
H14A	-0.1487	0.3634	0.6287	0.066*
C15	-0.0685 (2)	0.3350 (2)	0.50986 (15)	0.0524 (5)
H15A	0.0289	0.3440	0.5394	0.063*
C16	0.5389 (2)	-0.0015 (2)	0.28179 (17)	0.0632 (7)
H16A	0.5999	0.0110	0.2359	0.095*
H16B	0.4973	-0.0865	0.2745	0.095*
H16C	0.5962	0.0080	0.3452	0.095*
C17	-0.5693 (2)	0.3254 (2)	0.54239 (18)	0.0653 (7)
H17A	-0.6242	0.3361	0.5919	0.098*

## supplementary materials

---

H17B	-0.5847	0.2401	0.5161	0.098*
H17C	-0.6007	0.3879	0.4929	0.098*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0497 (8)	0.0726 (10)	0.0547 (9)	0.0123 (7)	0.0206 (7)	0.0055 (8)
O2	0.0592 (10)	0.0763 (11)	0.0643 (10)	-0.0038 (8)	0.0281 (8)	-0.0167 (8)
N1	0.0478 (10)	0.0584 (11)	0.0476 (10)	0.0007 (9)	0.0135 (8)	0.0117 (9)
C1	0.0549 (13)	0.0598 (14)	0.0523 (13)	0.0004 (11)	0.0127 (11)	0.0194 (11)
C2	0.0478 (12)	0.0542 (13)	0.0549 (13)	0.0060 (10)	0.0113 (10)	0.0133 (10)
C3	0.0396 (10)	0.0438 (11)	0.0442 (11)	-0.0042 (9)	0.0074 (9)	0.0013 (9)
C4	0.0384 (10)	0.0414 (11)	0.0387 (10)	-0.0056 (8)	0.0067 (8)	-0.0004 (8)
C5	0.0474 (11)	0.0458 (11)	0.0455 (11)	-0.0047 (9)	0.0136 (9)	0.0041 (9)
C6	0.0557 (12)	0.0451 (11)	0.0470 (11)	-0.0009 (10)	0.0101 (10)	0.0065 (10)
C7	0.0498 (12)	0.0463 (12)	0.0521 (12)	0.0068 (9)	0.0099 (10)	0.0020 (10)
C8	0.0405 (11)	0.0498 (12)	0.0425 (11)	-0.0012 (9)	0.0095 (9)	-0.0013 (9)
C9	0.0396 (10)	0.0450 (11)	0.0394 (10)	-0.0053 (9)	0.0073 (9)	0.0018 (9)
C10	0.0454 (11)	0.0423 (11)	0.0477 (12)	0.0003 (9)	0.0125 (9)	0.0029 (9)
C11	0.0474 (12)	0.0601 (14)	0.0447 (11)	0.0037 (10)	0.0116 (10)	0.0042 (10)
C12	0.0441 (11)	0.0561 (13)	0.0543 (13)	0.0033 (10)	0.0117 (10)	0.0022 (10)
C13	0.0523 (13)	0.0434 (11)	0.0558 (13)	0.0006 (10)	0.0210 (11)	-0.0056 (10)
C14	0.0600 (14)	0.0581 (14)	0.0496 (12)	-0.0061 (11)	0.0147 (11)	-0.0129 (10)
C15	0.0481 (12)	0.0558 (13)	0.0533 (13)	-0.0051 (10)	0.0097 (10)	-0.0078 (10)
C16	0.0515 (13)	0.0772 (17)	0.0623 (14)	0.0151 (12)	0.0149 (11)	-0.0052 (13)
C17	0.0538 (14)	0.0707 (16)	0.0780 (17)	0.0002 (12)	0.0290 (12)	-0.0118 (13)

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

O1—C8	1.360 (2)	C7—H7A	0.9300
O1—C16	1.434 (3)	C8—C9	1.433 (3)
O2—C13	1.373 (2)	C10—C11	1.390 (3)
O2—C17	1.429 (3)	C10—C15	1.396 (3)
N1—C1	1.313 (3)	C11—C12	1.388 (3)
N1—C9	1.371 (2)	C11—H11A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.401 (3)	C12—C13	1.378 (3)
C1—H1A	0.9300	C12—H12A	0.9300
C2—C3	1.374 (3)	C13—C14	1.390 (3)
C2—H2A	0.9300	C14—C15	1.379 (3)
C3—C4	1.430 (3)	C14—H14A	0.9300
C3—C10	1.490 (3)	C15—H15A	0.9300
C4—C9	1.419 (3)	C16—H16A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.420 (3)	C16—H16B	0.9600
C5—C6	1.358 (3)	C16—H16C	0.9600
C5—H5A	0.9300	C17—H17A	0.9600
C6—C7	1.409 (3)	C17—H17B	0.9600
C6—H6A	0.9300	C17—H17C	0.9600
C7—C8	1.369 (3)		

C8—O1—C16	117.66 (17)	C11—C10—C15	117.36 (19)
C13—O2—C17	118.02 (17)	C11—C10—C3	120.48 (18)
C1—N1—C9	116.31 (17)	C15—C10—C3	122.16 (18)
N1—C1—C2	124.90 (19)	C12—C11—C10	122.1 (2)
N1—C1—H1A	117.5	C12—C11—H11A	119.0
C2—C1—H1A	117.5	C10—C11—H11A	119.0
C3—C2—C1	120.3 (2)	C13—C12—C11	119.5 (2)
C3—C2—H2A	119.9	C13—C12—H12A	120.3
C1—C2—H2A	119.9	C11—C12—H12A	120.3
C2—C3—C4	117.12 (18)	O2—C13—C12	124.90 (19)
C2—C3—C10	121.17 (18)	O2—C13—C14	115.56 (19)
C4—C3—C10	121.69 (17)	C12—C13—C14	119.5 (2)
C9—C4—C5	119.13 (17)	C15—C14—C13	120.5 (2)
C9—C4—C3	118.05 (17)	C15—C14—H14A	119.7
C5—C4—C3	122.80 (18)	C13—C14—H14A	119.7
C6—C5—C4	120.22 (19)	C14—C15—C10	121.0 (2)
C6—C5—H5A	119.9	C14—C15—H15A	119.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.9	C10—C15—H15A	119.5
C5—C6—C7	121.45 (19)	O1—C16—H16A	109.5
C5—C6—H6A	119.3	O1—C16—H16B	109.5
C7—C6—H6A	119.3	H16A—C16—H16B	109.5
C8—C7—C6	120.08 (19)	O1—C16—H16C	109.5
C8—C7—H7A	120.0	H16A—C16—H16C	109.5
C6—C7—H7A	120.0	H16B—C16—H16C	109.5
O1—C8—C7	124.69 (18)	O2—C17—H17A	109.5
O1—C8—C9	115.14 (17)	O2—C17—H17B	109.5
C7—C8—C9	120.16 (18)	H17A—C17—H17B	109.5
N1—C9—C4	123.31 (18)	O2—C17—H17C	109.5
N1—C9—C8	117.77 (17)	H17A—C17—H17C	109.5
C4—C9—C8	118.92 (17)	H17B—C17—H17C	109.5

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

Cg2 and Cg3 are the centroids of the C4–C9 and C10–C14 rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C17—H17A $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.96	2.55	3.322 (3)	137
C2—H2A $\cdots$ Cg2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.81	3.622 (2)	146
C6—H6A $\cdots$ Cg3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.93	2.80	3.592 (2)	144
C17—H17B $\cdots$ Cg2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.96	2.78	3.580 (3)	142

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



Fig. 1

