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Crystal structure of a new phenyl(morpholino)methanethione derivative: 4-[(morpholin-4-yl)carbothioyl]benzoic acid

Finagnon Hyacinthe Agnimonhan,^a El-Eulmi Bendeif,^b* Léon Ahoussi Akanni,^a Ahokannou Fernand Gbaguidi,^a Eddy Martin,^c Emmanuel Wenger^d and Claude Lecomte^b

^aLaboratoire de Chimie Organique Physique et de Synthèse., Faculté des Sciences et Techniques (FAST), Université Abomey-Calavi, BP 526 Cotonou, Benin, ^bCRM2, UMR CNRS 7036, Université de Lorraine, F-54506, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France, ^cBruker France SAS, 4 allée Lorentz Champs sur Marne, 77447 Marne la Vallée Cedex 2, France, and ^dCRM2 UMR CNRS 7036, Université de Lorraine, F-54506, Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France. *Correspondence e-mail: el-eulmi.bendeif@univ-lorraine.fr

4-[(Morpholin-4-yl)carbothioyl]benzoic acid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3S$, a novel phenyl-(morpholino)methanethione derivative, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$. The morpholine ring adopts a chair conformation and the carboxylic acid group is bent out slightly from the benzene ring mean plane. The molecular geometry of the carboxylic group is characterized by similar C–O bond lengths [1.266 (2) and 1.268 (2) Å] as the carboxylate H atom is disordered over two positions. This molecular arrangement leads to the formation of dimers through strong and centrosymmetric low barrier O–H···O hydrogen bonds between the carboxylic groups. In addition to these intermolecular interactions, the crystal packing consists of two different molecular sheets with an angle between their mean planes of 64.4 (2)°. The cohesion between the different layers is ensured by C–H···S and C–H···O interactions.

1. Chemical context

There is intense research interest in developing phenyl-(morpholino)methanethione derivatives for pharmaceutical applications. They inhibit the activity of the enzymes MGL (monoacylglycerol lipase) and FAAH (fatty acid amide hydrolase) (Kapanda et al., 2009; Draoui, 2009). MGL and FAAH respectively catalyse the degradation reactions of anandamide and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG) (Mechoulam et al., 1995), which are endocannabinoids with beneficial effects in pathophysiological phenomena such as anxiety and pain, and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's (Walker et al., 2000; Scherma et al., 2008; Zvonok et al., 2008). In a continuation of our work on the synthesis of phenyl(morpholino)methanethione derivatives (Agnimonhan et al., 2017), we report herein the synthesis and crystal structure analysis of a new compound, 4-[(morpholin-4-yl)carbothioyl]benzoic acid.





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

Cg is the centroid of the C2-C7 ring.

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$C9 - H9B \cdots O1^{i}$	0.98(2)	2.47 (2)	3,2985 (19)	142.1 (16)
$C12 - H12B \cdot \cdot \cdot S1$	0.99(3)	2.55 (2)	3.0860 (18)	113.8 (17)
$O2-H1B\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.93 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.6661 (15)	165 (5)
$O1-H1A\cdots O2^{ii}$	0.93 (2)	1.78 (2)	2.6661 (15)	160 (4)
C3−H3···O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.94(2)	2.64 (2)	3.536 (2)	158 (2)
$C6-H6\cdots S1^{iv}$	0.89(2)	2.996 (2)	3.8650 (14)	166 (2)
$C10-H10B\cdots Cg^{v}$	1.00 (2)	2.74 (2)	3.6180 (18)	147 (2)

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

2. Structural commentary

The title compound (Fig. 1) crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$ with four molecules in the unit cell (Z = 4). The hydrogen-atom coordinates were located using the highquality residual electron density maps (Fig. 2), which also show the bonding electrons and oxygen lone pairs. The molecular structure is not planar, as shown in Fig. 1. The morpholine ring adopts a chair conformation. The torsion angle between the morpholine group and the phenyl ring around C5-C8 (C thioamide) is 3.49 (2)°. Such a conformation of the morpholine ring was also observed in the crystal structure of 2-methoxy-*N*-(morpholin-4-ylcarbonothioyl) benzohydrazide hemihydrate (Singh et al., 2007). The carboxylic acid group is bent slightly [0.15 (2) Å] out of the plane of the aromatic ring. The electron density deformation map calculated without the contribution of the carboxylic hydrogen (Fig. 2a) shows that this carboxylic H atom is split over two positions H1A and H1B, linked respectively to atoms O1 and to O2 with a refined population of 0.54 (4)/0.46 (4). This disorder is confirmed by the resulting residual map (Fig. 2b) and by the equivalent C-O1 [1.266(2) Å] and C-O2 [1.268 (2) Å] bond lengths. As expected, these distances are significantly longer than classical C=O bonds [1.210 (8) Å] and are shorter than conventional C-O-H [1.311 (2) Å] bonds (Allen, 2002; Groom et al., 2016). Given the fact that the obtained results are averaged over the time scale and space of the experiments, the distribution of the electronic density

H3 01 H11B H1A H12B H10A **C1** H1B H11A 02 H9A 03 C9 HG H7 H12A H10B H9B

Figure 1

A view of 4-(morpholine-4-carbonothioyl) benzoic acid with the atomnumbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.



Figure 2

Residual electron density maps in the dimer COO plane calculated at the end of the independent atom refinement: (*a*) without the contribution of the hydrogen atom of the carboxylic group and (*b*) with the contribution of the hydrogen atom of the carboxylic group. The contour level is $0.05 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$.

reflects the superposition of the two configurations associated with the disorder (flipping) of the hydrogen atom of the carboxylic group. Thus, the hydrogen atom is shared *via* a double-well hydrogen bond, which leads to equivalent C-O bond lengths

3. Supramolecular features

The crystal packing (Fig. 3) consists of two different molecular sheets. The angle between the mean planes of the two sheets is $64.4 (2)^{\circ}$ and the intra-sheet distance is 3.031 (2) Å. The building block is a centrosymmetric dimer built from strong and centrosymmetric double-well low-barrier O-H···O hydrogen bonds between two COOH groups. It is worth noting that the carboxylic groups are interconnected in a head-to-head fashion with significantly short O1···O2 interaction [2.666 (1) Å]. Gilli & Gilli (2000) have documented



Figure 3

A packing diagram for the title compound viewed along the [101] direction, showing the arrangement of two different molecular sheets.



Figure 4

A projection of the three-dimensional network of intermolecular interactions (purple and yellow dotted lines) of the title compound. The C-H··· π interactions are shown with violet dashed lines.

such hydrogen bonds and similar features were also discussed by Benali-Cherif *et al.* (2014) in their work on polymorphs of *para*-amino benzoic acid. The dimers are themselves connected *via* weak intermolecular $C-H\cdots O$ and $C-H\cdots S$ interactions (Table 1, Fig. 4). Besides these short contacts, C- $H\cdots \pi$ interactions occur between the sheets, leading to a highly linked three-dimensional network of intermolecular interactions (Fig. 4).

4. Database survey

An unsubstituted analogue of the title compound has previously been reported, *viz.* morpholin-4-yl(phenyl)methanethione (Guntreddi *et al.*, 2014; Chen *et al.*, 2016). Similar structures with a planar nucleus and a chair conformation around the methanethione group have also been reported, including 1-(4-chlorothiobenzoyl)piperidine (Muthuraj *et al.*, 2007), piperidin-1-yl(pyridin-4-yl)methanethione (Ray *et al.*, 2013), ferrocen-1-yl(morpholin-4-yl)methanethione (Patra *et al.*, 2013) and (3,5-dimethyl-1*H*pyrazo-1-yl)(morpholin-4-yl)methanethione (El-Sayed *et al.*, 2018).

5. Synthesis and crystallization

All reagents along with the used solvent were obtained from Sigma–Adrich, Prolabo and Acros Organic and used without further purification. To a mixture of 4-formylbenzoic acid (0.75 g; 5 mmol) and morpholine (0.63 ml, 7.5 mmol) in dimethylformamide (15 ml) under agitation was added montmorillonite K-10 (0.35 g) and sulfur S₈ (0.26 g, 8 mmol).

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$C_{12}H_{13}NO_3S$
M _r	251.29
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
Temperature (K)	293
a, b, c (Å)	8.3252 (1), 17.1485 (3), 9.3505 (1)
β (°)	116.249 (1)
$V(Å^3)$	1197.26 (3)
Z	4
Radiation type	Μο Κα
$\mu \text{ (mm}^{-1})$	0.27
Crystal size (mm)	$0.15\times0.15\times0.08$
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 Quest
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2019)
T_{\min}, T_{\max}	0.959, 0.981
No. of measured, independent and observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ reflections	22827, 3664, 3317
R _{int}	0.024
$(\sin \theta / \lambda)_{\max} (\text{\AA}^{-1})$	0.715
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.048, 0.131, 1.08
No. of reflections	3664
No. of parameters	211
No. of restraints	2
H-atom treatment	All H-atom parameters refined
$\Delta \rho_{\rm max}, \Delta \rho_{\rm min} \ (e \ {\rm \AA}^{-3})$	0.55, -0.48

Table 2Experimental details.

The brown mixture obtained was irradiated in a microwave for 10–15 minutes at 940 W. The temperature of the reaction mixture was in the range 411–416 K. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into a solution of ethyl acetate and hydrochloric acid (0.1 M, 100 ml) to eliminate the excess of sulfur and amine. It was then saturated with an NH₄Cl solution and finally washed with distilled water (2 × 100 ml); the organic phase obtained was dried over MgSO₄ before being concentrated by evaporation. Brown prismatic crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray analysis were grown by slow evaporation from an ethanol solution at ambient temperature in the presence of air or in the freezer. The synthesized crystals were stable in air and highly soluble in polar organic solvent (*e.g.* ethyl acetate, dimethyl sulfoxide).

6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. All hydrogen atoms were clearly identified in difference-Fourier maps and their atomic coordinates and isotropic displacement parameters were refined. At the end of refinement, the hydrogen atom of the carboxylic group was localized in the Fourier maps and refined accordingly by splitting its position on two sites with a refined occupancy ratio of 0.54 (4)/0.46 (4).

The quality of this room-temperature (298 K) crystal structure is also indicated by the experimental electron density

Computer programs: APEX3 and SAINT (Bruker, 2019), SHELXT2014 (Sheldrick, 2015a), SHELXL2014 (Sheldrick, 2015b), PLATON (Spek, 2020), Mercury (Macrae et al., 2020), enCIFer (Allen et al., 2004) and WinGX (Farrugia, 2012).

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deformation maps calculated after the IAM refinement at 0.75 Å⁻¹ experimental resolution: they are of excellent quality (see Fig. 2). They show detailed features in the electron density distribution in the chemical bonds (0.35 e Å⁻³ for a C–C bond), electron density lone pairs and almost no noise. This surprising data quality is mostly due to the quality of the detector and to the high redundancy of the experiment [22827 collected I(H), 3664 unique reflections, most of them (3317) having [$I > 2\sigma(I)$].

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Crystal structure of a new phenyl(morpholino)methanethione derivative: 4-[(morpholin-4-yl)carbothioyl]benzoic acid

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Computing details

Data collection: *APEX3* (Bruker, 2019); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2019); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2019), *PLATON* (Spek, 2020); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXT2014 (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2014* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2020); software used to prepare material for publication: *enCIFer* (Allen *et al.*, 2004) and *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012).

4-[(Morpholin-4-yl)carbothioyl]benzoic acid

Crystal data

 $C_{12}H_{13}NO_{3}S$ $M_{r} = 251.29$ Monoclinic, $P2_{1}/n$ a = 8.3252 (1) Å b = 17.1485 (3) Å c = 9.3505 (1) Å $\beta = 116.249 (1)^{\circ}$ $V = 1197.26 (3) \text{ Å}^{3}$ Z = 4

Data collection

Bruker D8 Quest diffractometer Radiation source: micro-focus sealed X-ray tube ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2019) $T_{\min} = 0.959$, $T_{\max} = 0.981$ 22827 measured reflections 3664 independent reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$ $wR(F^2) = 0.131$ S = 1.083664 reflections 211 parameters 2 restraints F(000) = 528 $D_x = 1.394 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 22827 reflections $\theta = 2.4-30.5^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.27 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 KPrism, brown $0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

3317 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.024$ $\theta_{max} = 30.5^{\circ}, \ \theta_{min} = 2.4^{\circ}$ $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$ $k = -24 \rightarrow 24$ $l = -13 \rightarrow 13$ 60 standard reflections every 120 min intensity decay: none

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map All H-atom parameters refined $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0661P)^2 + 0.4174P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.55$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.47$ e Å⁻³

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.

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	Occ. (<1)
N1	0.44570 (18)	0.31569 (7)	0.41547 (15)	0.0357 (3)	
C9	0.4178 (2)	0.39766 (8)	0.36720 (19)	0.0375 (3)	
C10	0.5884 (2)	0.43113 (10)	0.3757 (2)	0.0453 (4)	
C11	0.6791 (3)	0.30807 (11)	0.3284 (3)	0.0539 (4)	
C12	0.5096 (3)	0.27137 (10)	0.3165 (2)	0.0470 (4)	
03	0.65390 (19)	0.38815 (8)	0.28269 (17)	0.0541 (3)	
H7	-0.016 (3)	0.4221 (12)	0.575 (2)	0.050 (5)*	
H6	0.112 (3)	0.3489 (12)	0.444 (2)	0.046 (5)*	
H4	0.573 (3)	0.3397 (12)	0.835 (2)	0.047 (5)*	
H9A	0.378 (3)	0.4270 (12)	0.438 (2)	0.051 (5)*	
H3	0.452 (3)	0.4107 (13)	0.975 (3)	0.052 (5)*	
H9B	0.324 (3)	0.4011 (12)	0.258 (3)	0.050 (5)*	
H12B	0.532 (3)	0.2169 (15)	0.355 (3)	0.061 (6)*	
H10A	0.679 (3)	0.4269 (14)	0.494 (3)	0.062 (6)*	
H12A	0.412 (4)	0.2743 (15)	0.199 (3)	0.074 (7)*	
H11A	0.716 (3)	0.2808 (14)	0.256 (3)	0.062 (6)*	
H11B	0.783 (3)	0.3030 (14)	0.449 (3)	0.062 (6)*	
H10B	0.569 (3)	0.4855 (13)	0.333 (3)	0.053 (6)*	
H1B	-0.099 (6)	0.496 (3)	0.869 (5)	0.074 (19)*	0.54 (6)
H1A	0.147 (5)	0.509 (2)	1.062 (5)	0.045 (16)*	0.46 (6)
S1	0.47641 (7)	0.19242 (2)	0.59878 (5)	0.04786 (14)	
C2	0.20398 (17)	0.42178 (8)	0.78784 (14)	0.0292 (2)	
C5	0.35519 (17)	0.33605 (7)	0.62500 (15)	0.0283 (2)	
01	0.21386 (16)	0.48436 (8)	1.01739 (13)	0.0468 (3)	
C1	0.11742 (19)	0.46256 (8)	0.87542 (16)	0.0333 (3)	
O2	-0.05100 (16)	0.47194 (9)	0.80599 (14)	0.0517 (3)	
C4	0.45678 (18)	0.35472 (8)	0.78541 (16)	0.0330 (3)	
C6	0.17845 (18)	0.36164 (9)	0.54576 (16)	0.0343 (3)	
C8	0.43045 (17)	0.28503 (8)	0.53941 (15)	0.0296 (2)	
C3	0.38209 (18)	0.39791 (8)	0.86649 (15)	0.0331 (3)	
C7	0.10388 (18)	0.40414 (9)	0.62725 (16)	0.0343 (3)	

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\hat{A}^2)

	Atomic	displacement	parameters	$(Å^2)$
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	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0492 (7)	0.0297 (5)	0.0396 (6)	0.0039 (5)	0.0299 (5)	-0.0014 (4)
C9	0.0458 (7)	0.0344 (7)	0.0408 (7)	0.0079 (5)	0.0269 (6)	0.0062 (5)
C10	0.0557 (9)	0.0376 (7)	0.0566 (10)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0375 (8)	-0.0012 (7)
C11	0.0636 (11)	0.0508 (9)	0.0685 (12)	0.0107 (8)	0.0486 (10)	-0.0014 (8)

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C12	0.0703 (11)	0.0390 (8)	0.0488 (9)	0.0014 (7)	0.0420 (9)	-0.0097 (7)
O3	0.0700 (8)	0.0506 (7)	0.0682 (8)	0.0016 (6)	0.0547 (7)	0.0014 (6)
S1	0.0679 (3)	0.0341 (2)	0.0500(2)	0.01608 (17)	0.0337 (2)	0.01035 (15)
C2	0.0329 (6)	0.0322 (6)	0.0277 (5)	0.0021 (4)	0.0182 (5)	-0.0003 (4)
C5	0.0311 (6)	0.0297 (6)	0.0292 (5)	0.0014 (4)	0.0181 (5)	0.0000 (4)
01	0.0478 (6)	0.0604 (7)	0.0327 (5)	0.0117 (5)	0.0184 (5)	-0.0096 (5)
C1	0.0378 (6)	0.0367 (6)	0.0308 (6)	0.0059 (5)	0.0201 (5)	0.0003 (5)
O2	0.0395 (6)	0.0794 (9)	0.0390 (6)	0.0177 (6)	0.0200 (5)	-0.0067 (6)
C4	0.0291 (6)	0.0400 (7)	0.0301 (6)	0.0050 (5)	0.0132 (5)	-0.0006 (5)
C6	0.0309 (6)	0.0474 (7)	0.0255 (5)	0.0028 (5)	0.0134 (5)	-0.0043 (5)
C8	0.0306 (6)	0.0302 (6)	0.0312 (6)	0.0023 (4)	0.0167 (5)	-0.0016 (5)
C3	0.0332 (6)	0.0400 (7)	0.0257 (5)	0.0024 (5)	0.0128 (5)	-0.0028 (5)
C7	0.0281 (6)	0.0466 (7)	0.0299 (6)	0.0056 (5)	0.0145 (5)	-0.0019 (5)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—C8	1.3288 (17)	C2—C7	1.3906 (18)
N1—C9	1.4631 (18)	C2—C3	1.3938 (18)
N1-C12	1.4674 (17)	C2—C1	1.4836 (17)
C9—C10	1.501 (2)	C5—C6	1.3937 (18)
С9—Н9А	1.00 (2)	C5—C4	1.3948 (18)
С9—Н9В	0.98 (2)	C5—C8	1.4973 (17)
C10—O3	1.4202 (19)	O1—C1	1.2664 (17)
C10—H10A	1.03 (2)	O1—H1A	0.926 (19)
C10—H10B	1.00 (2)	C1—O2	1.2681 (18)
C11—O3	1.426 (2)	O2—H1B	0.93 (2)
C11—C12	1.503 (3)	C4—C3	1.3881 (18)
C11—H11A	0.98 (2)	C4—H4	0.91 (2)
C11—H11B	1.08 (2)	C6—C7	1.3841 (18)
C12—H12B	0.99 (3)	С6—Н6	0.89 (2)
C12—H12A	1.04 (3)	С3—Н3	0.94 (2)
S1—C8	1.6700 (13)	С7—Н7	0.95 (2)
C8—N1—C9	125.87 (11)	C10—O3—C11	111.19 (13)
C8—N1—C12	123.12 (12)	C7—C2—C3	119.70 (11)
C9—N1—C12	110.80 (12)	C7—C2—C1	119.55 (11)
N1-C9-C10	109.51 (12)	C3—C2—C1	120.68 (11)
N1—C9—H9A	109.5 (12)	C6—C5—C4	119.66 (11)
С10—С9—Н9А	110.8 (12)	C6—C5—C8	119.52 (11)
N1—C9—H9B	109.0 (13)	C4—C5—C8	120.72 (11)
С10—С9—Н9В	109.6 (12)	C1—O1—H1A	112 (3)
H9A—C9—H9B	108.4 (17)	O1—C1—O2	122.96 (12)
O3—C10—C9	112.31 (14)	O1—C1—C2	118.70 (12)
O3—C10—H10A	109.0 (13)	O2—C1—C2	118.31 (12)
C9-C10-H10A	104.7 (13)	C1—O2—H1B	115 (3)
O3-C10-H10B	105.9 (13)	C3—C4—C5	120.32 (12)
C9-C10-H10B	111.0 (13)	C3—C4—H4	120.4 (13)
H10A—C10—H10B	114.1 (18)	C5—C4—H4	119.3 (13)

O3—C11—C12	111.86 (15)	C7—C6—C5	119.89 (12)
O3—C11—H11A	107.6 (14)	С7—С6—Н6	120.1 (13)
C12—C11—H11A	108.8 (14)	С5—С6—Н6	119.9 (13)
O3—C11—H11B	109.5 (13)	N1	117.32 (11)
C12—C11—H11B	109.6 (13)	N1—C8—S1	124.75 (10)
H11A—C11—H11B	109.5 (18)	C5—C8—S1	117.81 (9)
N1-C12-C11	109.05 (14)	C4—C3—C2	119.84 (12)
N1—C12—H12B	108.6 (14)	С4—С3—Н3	119.8 (13)
C11—C12—H12B	110.5 (13)	С2—С3—Н3	120.4 (13)
N1—C12—H12A	108.2 (15)	C6—C7—C2	120.56 (12)
C11—C12—H12A	109.0 (15)	С6—С7—Н7	121.0 (13)
H12B—C12—H12A	111.5 (19)	С2—С7—Н7	118.5 (13)
C8—N1—C9—C10	118.33 (16)	C8—C5—C6—C7	175.39 (13)
C12—N1—C9—C10	-56.57 (18)	C9—N1—C8—C5	8.5 (2)
N1-C9-C10-O3	55.99 (19)	C12—N1—C8—C5	-177.18 (14)
C8—N1—C12—C11	-117.94 (17)	C9—N1—C8—S1	-175.68 (12)
C9—N1—C12—C11	57.12 (19)	C12—N1—C8—S1	-1.4 (2)
O3—C11—C12—N1	-57.0 (2)	C6C5C8N1	64.84 (17)
C9—C10—O3—C11	-56.2 (2)	C4C5C8N1	-118.65 (15)
C12—C11—O3—C10	56.8 (2)	C6C5C8S1	-111.26 (13)
C7—C2—C1—O1	-173.78 (14)	C4C5C8S1	65.25 (15)
C3-C2-C1-O1	9.1 (2)	C5—C4—C3—C2	0.9 (2)
C7—C2—C1—O2	8.3 (2)	C7—C2—C3—C4	-1.9 (2)
C3—C2—C1—O2	-168.82 (14)	C1—C2—C3—C4	175.16 (13)
C6—C5—C4—C3	0.6 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C2	0.1 (2)
C8—C5—C4—C3	-175.88 (13)	C3—C2—C7—C6	1.4 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-1.2 (2)	C1—C2—C7—C6	-175.72 (14)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) *Cg* is the centroid of the C2–C7 ring.

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	$D \cdots A$	D—H··· A
C9—H9 <i>B</i> ···O1 ⁱ	0.98 (2)	2.47 (2)	3.2985 (19)	142.1 (16)
C12—H12 <i>B</i> ···S1	0.99 (3)	2.55 (2)	3.0860 (18)	113.8 (17)
O2—H1B···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.6661 (15)	165 (5)
O1—H1 <i>A</i> ···O2 ⁱⁱ	0.93 (2)	1.78 (2)	2.6661 (15)	160 (4)
С3—Н3…ОЗ ^{ііі}	0.94 (2)	2.64 (2)	3.536 (2)	158 (2)
C6—H6···S1 ^{iv}	0.89 (2)	2.996 (2)	3.8650 (14)	166 (2)
C10—H10 B ···C g^{v}	1.00 (2)	2.74 (2)	3.6180 (18)	147 (2)

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