

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

 4,5-Dihydrocyclopenta[*b*]thiophen-6-one

Lyall R. Hanton, Stephen C. Moratti, Zheng Shi and Jim Simpson*

 Department of Chemistry, University of Otago, PO Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand
 Correspondence e-mail: jsimpson@alkali.otago.ac.nz

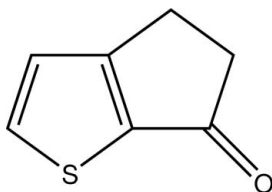
Received 23 December 2011; accepted 28 December 2011

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 92$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.040; wR factor = 0.119; data-to-parameter ratio = 9.3.

The title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{OS}$, crystallizes with two similar molecules, 1 and 2, in the asymmetric unit. Both molecules are essentially planar with r.m.s. deviations of 0.0193 and 0.0107 Å for the planes through the nine non-H atoms of molecules 1 and 2, respectively. The thiophene and 4,5-dihydrocyclopentadienone rings are inclined at 2.40 (13°) in 1 and 0.64 (13°) in 2. In the crystal structure $\pi-\pi$ [3.6542 (17) Å] and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ contacts stack the molecules into columns in an inverse fashion along the b axis. An extensive series of $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds links the columns, generating an extended network structure.

Related literature

For low band-gap and fluorescent applications of conjugated thiophene vinylene oligomers, see: Blanchard *et al.* (1997, 1998*a,b*, 2006). For control of the band-gap in the corresponding polymers, see: Roncali *et al.* (1994). For standard bond lengths, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For related structures, see: Chang *et al.* (2004); Bonini *et al.* (2004). For the synthetic route to the starting material, methyl 6-oxo-5,6-dihydro-4H-cyclopenta[*b*]thiophene-5-carboxylate, see: Cai *et al.* (2002); More & Finney (2002); Yang (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{OS}$
 $M_r = 138.18$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.6133$ (9) Å
 $b = 7.4894$ (11) Å
 $c = 13.3213$ (16) Å

$\alpha = 83.247$ (8°)
 $\beta = 86.097$ (7°)
 $\gamma = 71.363$ (8°)
 $V = 620.54$ (14) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.42$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 92$ K

$0.55 \times 0.28 \times 0.02$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2011)
 $T_{\min} = 0.617$, $T_{\max} = 0.745$

5251 measured reflections
 1522 independent reflections
 1264 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 22.1^\circ$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.119$
 $S = 1.11$
 1522 reflections

163 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.30$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 and Cg4 are the centroids of the $\text{S1,C12,C13,C17,C18}$ and $\text{S2,C22,C23,C27,C28}$ thiophene rings, respectively.

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C14}-\text{H14A}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.99	2.52	3.473 (4)	160
$\text{C15}-\text{H15B}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.99	2.59	3.489 (3)	151
$\text{C12}-\text{H12}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.95	2.43	3.370 (4)	168
$\text{C13}-\text{H13}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iv}}$	0.95	2.65	3.275 (4)	124
$\text{C23}-\text{H23}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{v}}$	0.95	2.62	3.425 (4)	143
$\text{C24}-\text{H24A}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{vi}}$	0.99	2.52	3.480 (4)	164
$\text{C25}-\text{H25A}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{vii}}$	0.99	2.71	3.704 (3)	180
$\text{C25}-\text{H25B}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{viii}}$	0.99	2.79	3.561 (3)	135
$\text{C15}-\text{H15A}\cdots\text{Cg4}^{\text{iii}}$	0.99	2.84	3.571 (3)	131

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2011); cell refinement: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2011) and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2011); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *TITAN2000* (Hunter & Simpson, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *TITAN2000*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*, *enCIFer* (Allen *et al.*, 2004), *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) and *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

We thank the New Economy Research Fund (grant No. UOO-X0808) for support of this work and the University of Otago for the purchase of the diffractometer.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: TK5042).

References

- Allen, F. H., Johnson, O., Shields, G. P., Smith, B. R. & Towler, M. (2004). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **37**, 335–338.
- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
- Blanchard, P., Brisset, H., Riou, A., Hierle, R. & Roncali, J. (1998*a*). *J. Org. Chem.* **63**, 8310–8319.
- Blanchard, P., Brisset, H., Riou, A., Hierle, R. & Roncali, J. (1998*b*). *New J. Chem.* **22**, 547–549.
- Blanchard, P., Brisset, H., Riou, A., Illien, B., Hierle, R., Riou, A. & Roncali, J. (1997). *J. Org. Chem.* **62**, 2401–2408.
- Blanchard, P., Verlhac, P., Michaux, L., Frere, P. & Roncali, J. (2006). *Chem. Eur. J.* **12**, 1244–1255.

- Bonini, B. F., Capito, E., Comes-Franchini, M., Ricci, A., Bottoni, A., Bernardi, F., Miscione, G. P., Giordano, L. & Cowley, A. R. (2004). *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* pp. 4442–4451.
- Bruker (2011). *APEX2*, *SAINT* and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Cai, J. X., Zhou, Z. H., Zhao, G. F. & Tang, C. C. (2002). *Org. Lett.* **26**, 4723–4725.
- Chang, K.-J., Rayabarapu, D. K. & Cheng, C.-H. (2004). *J. Org. Chem.* **69**, 4781–4787.
- Hunter, K. A. & Simpson, J. (1999). *TITAN2000*. University of Otago, New Zealand.
- Macrae, C. F., Bruno, I. J., Chisholm, J. A., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Rodriguez-Monge, L., Taylor, R., van de Streek, J. & Wood, P. A. (2008). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **41**, 466–470.
- More, J. D. & Finney, N. S. (2002). *Org. Lett.* **17**, 3001–3003.
- Roncali, J., Thobie-Gautier, C., Elandaloussi, E.-H. & Frere, P. (1994). *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* pp. 2249–2250.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.
- Yang, B. (2009). World patent WO2009158380

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o371–o372 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811056042]

4,5-Dihydrocyclopenta[*b*]thiophen-6-one

Lyall R. Hanton, Stephen C. Moratti, Zheng Shi and Jim Simpson

S1. Comment

The title compound is a key intermediate in the synthesis of many conjugated thiophene vinylene oligomers for low band-gap and fluorescent applications (Blanchard *et al.*, 1997, 1998*a,b*, 2006). This is because the ethylene bridge in the resulting vinylene system flattens the ring and increases the conjugation between the neighbouring thiophene groups. This technique can also be used to control the band-gap in the corresponding polymers (Roncali *et al.*, 1994)

The asymmetric unit of the triclinic unit cell of the title compound, I, contains two unique molecules, 1 and 2, Fig 1. These are closely similar and overlay (Macrae *et al.*, 2008) with an r.m.s. deviation of only 0.024 Å. The molecules are approximately planar with r.m.s. deviations of 0.0193 and 0.0107 Å from the best fit planes through the nine non-hydrogen atoms in each of the two molecules, respectively. This is further illustrated by the fact that the thiophene and cyclopentadienone ring planes are inclined at 2.40 (13)° in molecule 1 and 0.64 (13)° in molecule 2. Bond distances in the molecule are normal (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and similar to those observed in related molecules (Chang *et al.*, 2004; Bonini *et al.*, 2004).

In the crystal structure, molecules 1 and 2 are linked by C15–H15A··· π and C25–H25B··· π contacts into dimers. π – π Contacts of 3.6542 (17) Å, between the centroids of the thiophene rings of molecules 1 and 2, link these dimers, forming columns along the *b* axis, Fig. 2. An extensive series of C–H···O hydrogen bonds involving the carbonyl O atoms from both molecules join the columns into an extended network, Fig 3. Interestingly the S atoms are not involved in any close intermolecular interactions.

S2. Experimental

Methyl 6-oxo-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-cyclopenta[*b*]thiophene-5-carboxylate was prepared by literature methods (Cai *et al.* 2002; More & Finney, 2002; Yang, 2009). Methyl 6-oxo-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-cyclopenta[*b*]thiophene-5-carboxylate (124 mg, 0.63 mmol) was dissolved in KOH (0.5 *M*) solution (H₂O/EtOH, *v/v*=1) and refluxed for 4 h. The solution was cooled to room temperature, extracted with EtOAc (3 × 20 ml), then the combined organic layers were washed with water (2 × 50 ml) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo to yield transparent gold crystals (52.3 mg, 0.38 mmol) 60% yield. ¹H NMR (δ p.p.m., CDCl₃, 300 Hz): 7.890 (1*H*, d, *J*=3.6 Hz, C₄H₂S), 7.045 (1*H*, d, *J*=3.6 Hz, C₄H₂S), 3.049–2.974 (4*H*, m, CH₂CH₂).

S3. Refinement

All H-atoms were refined using a riding model with d(C–H) = 0.95 Å for aromatic–H and 0.99 Å for CH₂–H atoms, and with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ (C). Crystals were very weakly diffracting and data of reasonable intensity could not be obtained beyond $\theta = 22^\circ$. This also contributes to the relatively poor data/parameter ratio observed for this refinement.

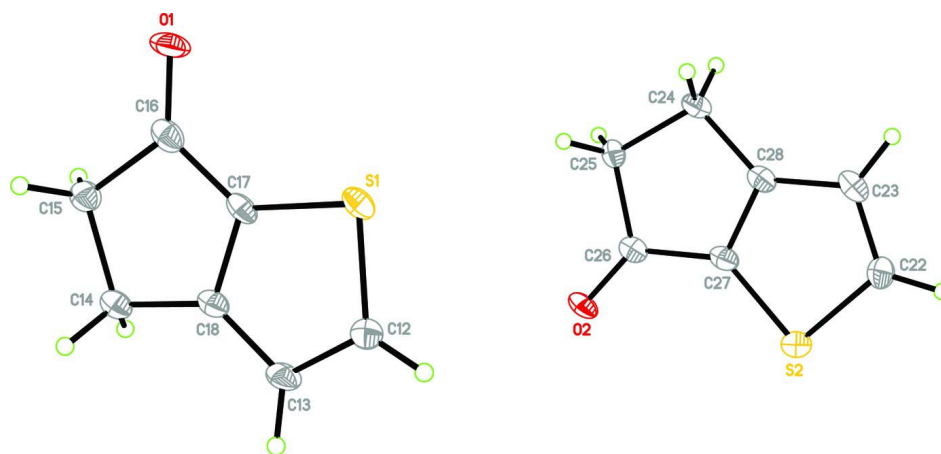


Figure 1

The asymmetric unit of I with ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

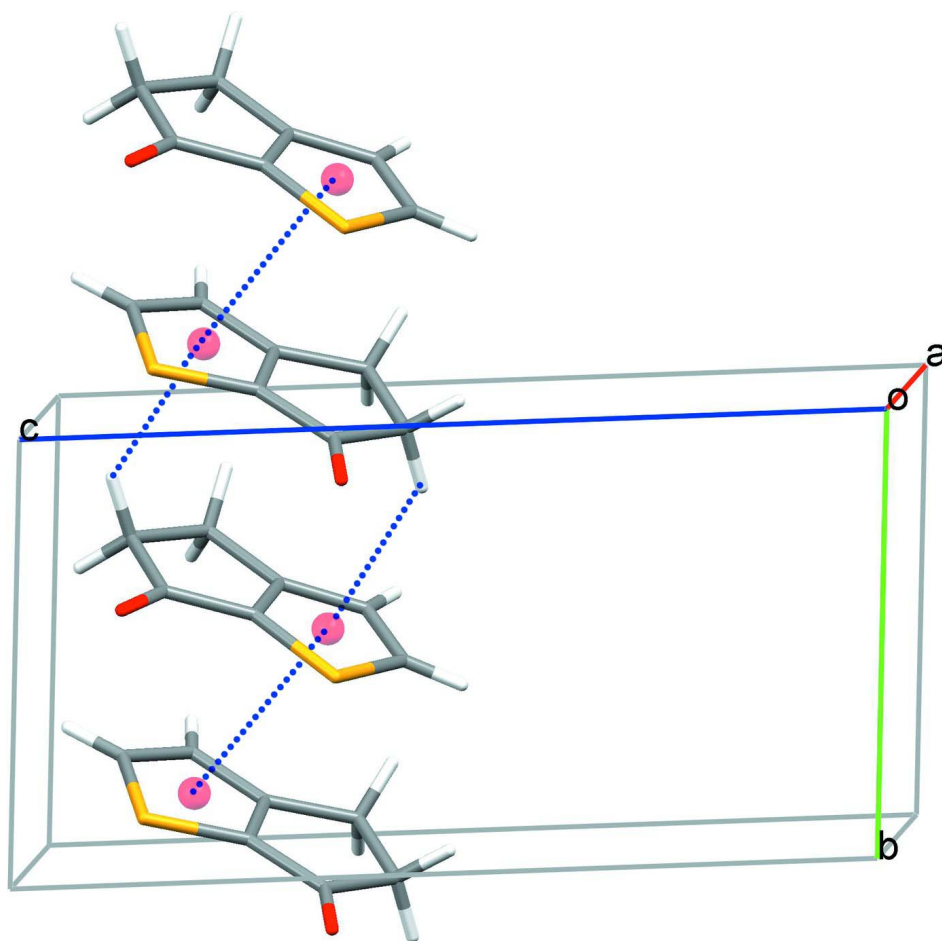
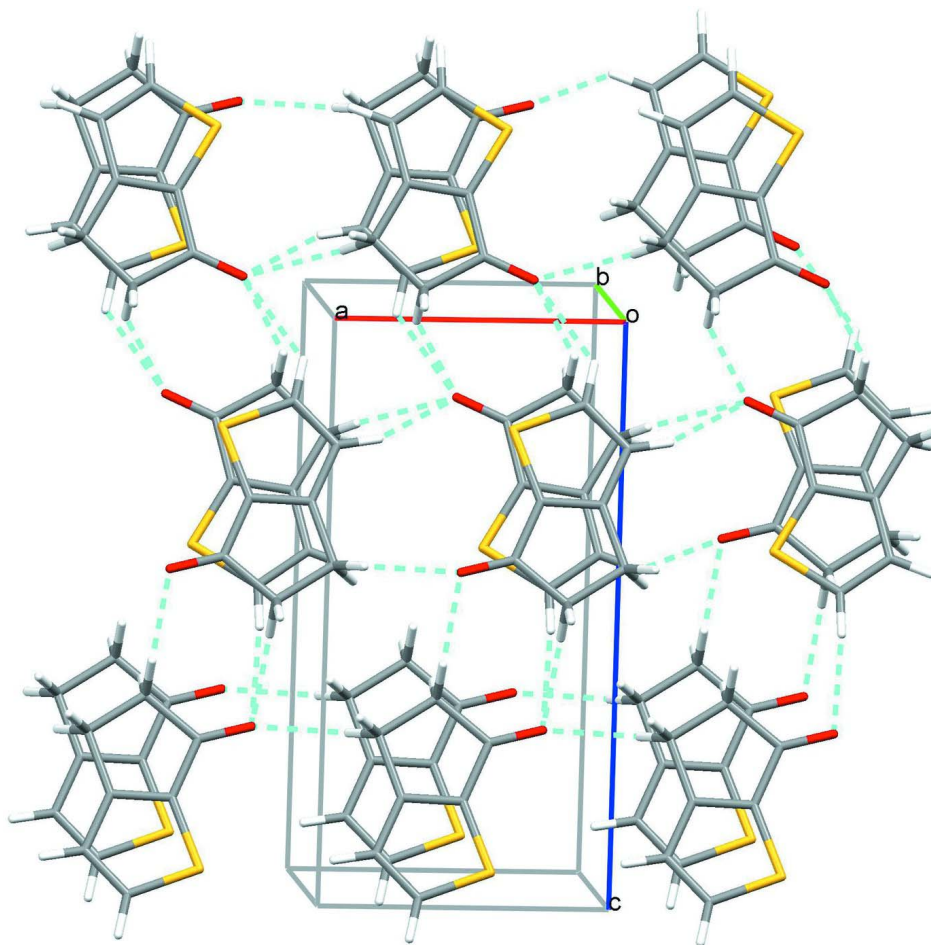


Figure 2

π - π and C-H \cdots π contacts forming columns along *b*, with contacts shown as dashed lines.

**Figure 3**

A general view of the crystal packing for the title compound with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines.

4,5-Dihydrocyclopenta[*b*]thiophen-6-one

Crystal data

C_7H_6OS

$M_r = 138.18$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 6.6133$ (9) Å

$b = 7.4894$ (11) Å

$c = 13.3213$ (16) Å

$\alpha = 83.247$ (8)°

$\beta = 86.097$ (7)°

$\gamma = 71.363$ (8)°

$V = 620.54$ (14) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 288$

$D_x = 1.479$ Mg m⁻³

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

Cell parameters from 1413 reflections

$\theta = 3.1$ – 22.0 °

$\mu = 0.42$ mm⁻¹

$T = 92$ K

Rectangular plate, yellow

$0.55 \times 0.28 \times 0.02$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2011)

$T_{\min} = 0.617$, $T_{\max} = 0.745$

5251 measured reflections
 1522 independent reflections
 1264 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 22.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.5^\circ$
 $h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.119$
 $S = 1.11$
 1522 reflections
 163 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-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0713P)^2 + 0.0126P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.30 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.46716 (12)	0.59750 (11)	0.65016 (6)	0.0210 (3)
C12	0.6994 (5)	0.5881 (4)	0.5819 (2)	0.0205 (8)
H12	0.7031	0.6465	0.5148	0.025*
C13	0.8795 (5)	0.4873 (4)	0.6343 (2)	0.0196 (8)
H13	1.0213	0.4668	0.6078	0.024*
C14	0.9491 (5)	0.3065 (4)	0.8221 (2)	0.0193 (8)
H14A	1.0453	0.3705	0.8447	0.023*
H14B	1.0345	0.1774	0.8064	0.023*
C15	0.7725 (5)	0.2999 (4)	0.9031 (2)	0.0196 (8)
H15A	0.7831	0.1670	0.9267	0.023*
H15B	0.7872	0.3637	0.9619	0.023*
C16	0.5581 (5)	0.4015 (4)	0.8544 (2)	0.0195 (8)
O1	0.3814 (3)	0.4238 (3)	0.89458 (15)	0.0248 (6)
C17	0.6113 (5)	0.4662 (4)	0.7517 (2)	0.0176 (8)
C18	0.8269 (5)	0.4181 (4)	0.7325 (2)	0.0165 (7)
S2	0.47328 (13)	0.09696 (11)	0.12918 (6)	0.0222 (3)
C22	0.2153 (5)	0.2131 (4)	0.0920 (2)	0.0228 (8)
H22	0.1814	0.2782	0.0266	0.027*
C23	0.0655 (5)	0.2020 (4)	0.1654 (2)	0.0223 (8)
H23	-0.0840	0.2574	0.1574	0.027*
C24	0.0802 (5)	0.0432 (4)	0.3591 (2)	0.0198 (8)

H24A	-0.0149	-0.0345	0.3558	0.024*
H24B	0.0024	0.1568	0.3937	0.024*
C25	0.2881 (5)	-0.0727 (4)	0.4135 (2)	0.0185 (8)
H25A	0.3004	-0.0146	0.4749	0.022*
H25B	0.2877	-0.2040	0.4339	0.022*
C26	0.4739 (5)	-0.0725 (4)	0.3396 (2)	0.0170 (8)
O2	0.6635 (3)	-0.1458 (3)	0.35756 (15)	0.0232 (6)
C27	0.3776 (5)	0.0332 (4)	0.2462 (2)	0.0181 (8)
C28	0.1598 (5)	0.0976 (4)	0.2551 (2)	0.0181 (8)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0114 (5)	0.0241 (6)	0.0242 (5)	-0.0009 (4)	-0.0045 (4)	-0.0007 (4)
C12	0.0189 (19)	0.0248 (19)	0.0193 (17)	-0.0099 (15)	-0.0005 (14)	0.0000 (14)
C13	0.0099 (18)	0.0216 (18)	0.0250 (19)	-0.0011 (14)	0.0014 (14)	-0.0048 (14)
C14	0.0125 (18)	0.0215 (19)	0.0229 (18)	-0.0037 (14)	-0.0018 (14)	-0.0020 (14)
C15	0.0166 (19)	0.0200 (18)	0.0207 (17)	-0.0040 (14)	-0.0017 (14)	-0.0011 (14)
C16	0.016 (2)	0.0171 (19)	0.0265 (18)	-0.0050 (15)	-0.0030 (16)	-0.0075 (14)
O1	0.0106 (14)	0.0311 (14)	0.0318 (13)	-0.0052 (10)	0.0044 (11)	-0.0061 (10)
C17	0.0100 (18)	0.0170 (18)	0.0236 (17)	-0.0007 (14)	-0.0049 (13)	-0.0014 (14)
C18	0.0117 (18)	0.0167 (17)	0.0217 (18)	-0.0041 (13)	0.0000 (13)	-0.0049 (14)
S2	0.0177 (6)	0.0271 (6)	0.0217 (5)	-0.0079 (4)	0.0016 (4)	-0.0014 (4)
C22	0.023 (2)	0.0224 (19)	0.0212 (18)	-0.0055 (15)	-0.0037 (15)	0.0044 (14)
C23	0.0154 (19)	0.0226 (19)	0.0283 (19)	-0.0038 (15)	-0.0057 (16)	-0.0032 (15)
C24	0.0124 (18)	0.0219 (18)	0.0239 (18)	-0.0038 (14)	-0.0001 (14)	-0.0025 (14)
C25	0.0167 (19)	0.0197 (18)	0.0176 (17)	-0.0037 (14)	-0.0044 (14)	0.0013 (14)
C26	0.015 (2)	0.0152 (17)	0.0217 (18)	-0.0043 (14)	-0.0002 (14)	-0.0057 (13)
O2	0.0094 (14)	0.0281 (14)	0.0284 (13)	-0.0010 (10)	-0.0032 (10)	-0.0003 (10)
C27	0.0125 (19)	0.0203 (19)	0.0222 (17)	-0.0049 (14)	0.0008 (14)	-0.0064 (14)
C28	0.0138 (18)	0.0189 (18)	0.0221 (18)	-0.0047 (14)	-0.0013 (14)	-0.0052 (14)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C12	1.716 (3)	S2—C27	1.716 (3)
S1—C17	1.723 (3)	S2—C22	1.726 (3)
C12—C13	1.375 (4)	C22—C23	1.359 (4)
C12—H12	0.9500	C22—H22	0.9500
C13—C18	1.412 (4)	C23—C28	1.413 (4)
C13—H13	0.9500	C23—H23	0.9500
C14—C18	1.497 (4)	C24—C28	1.506 (4)
C14—C15	1.543 (4)	C24—C25	1.547 (4)
C14—H14A	0.9900	C24—H24A	0.9900
C14—H14B	0.9900	C24—H24B	0.9900
C15—C16	1.526 (4)	C25—C26	1.522 (4)
C15—H15A	0.9900	C25—H25A	0.9900
C15—H15B	0.9900	C25—H25B	0.9900
C16—O1	1.221 (4)	C26—O2	1.225 (4)

C16—C17	1.456 (4)	C26—C27	1.461 (4)
C17—C18	1.368 (4)	C27—C28	1.366 (4)
C12—S1—C17	90.47 (15)	C27—S2—C22	89.93 (15)
C13—C12—S1	113.1 (2)	C23—C22—S2	113.3 (2)
C13—C12—H12	123.5	C23—C22—H22	123.3
S1—C12—H12	123.5	S2—C22—H22	123.3
C12—C13—C18	111.3 (3)	C22—C23—C28	111.6 (3)
C12—C13—H13	124.3	C22—C23—H23	124.2
C18—C13—H13	124.3	C28—C23—H23	124.2
C18—C14—C15	103.4 (2)	C28—C24—C25	103.1 (2)
C18—C14—H14A	111.1	C28—C24—H24A	111.1
C15—C14—H14A	111.1	C25—C24—H24A	111.1
C18—C14—H14B	111.1	C28—C24—H24B	111.1
C15—C14—H14B	111.1	C25—C24—H24B	111.1
H14A—C14—H14B	109.0	H24A—C24—H24B	109.1
C16—C15—C14	107.4 (2)	C26—C25—C24	107.4 (2)
C16—C15—H15A	110.2	C26—C25—H25A	110.2
C14—C15—H15A	110.2	C24—C25—H25A	110.2
C16—C15—H15B	110.2	C26—C25—H25B	110.2
C14—C15—H15B	110.2	C24—C25—H25B	110.2
H15A—C15—H15B	108.5	H25A—C25—H25B	108.5
O1—C16—C17	128.2 (3)	O2—C26—C27	128.6 (3)
O1—C16—C15	126.6 (3)	O2—C26—C25	125.8 (3)
C17—C16—C15	105.1 (3)	C27—C26—C25	105.6 (3)
C18—C17—C16	112.5 (3)	C28—C27—C26	112.0 (3)
C18—C17—S1	112.4 (2)	C28—C27—S2	112.9 (2)
C16—C17—S1	135.1 (2)	C26—C27—S2	135.1 (2)
C17—C18—C13	112.7 (3)	C27—C28—C23	112.3 (3)
C17—C18—C14	111.5 (3)	C27—C28—C24	111.8 (3)
C13—C18—C14	135.8 (3)	C23—C28—C24	135.8 (3)

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

Cg1 and Cg4 are the centroids of the S1,C12,C13,C17,C18 and S2,C22,C23,C27,C28 thiophene rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C14—H14A \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.99	2.52	3.473 (4)	160
C15—H15B \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.59	3.489 (3)	151
C12—H12 \cdots O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.43	3.370 (4)	168
C13—H13 \cdots O2 ^{iv}	0.95	2.65	3.275 (4)	124
C23—H23 \cdots O1 ^v	0.95	2.62	3.425 (4)	143
C24—H24A \cdots O2 ^{vi}	0.99	2.52	3.480 (4)	164
C25—H25A \cdots O2 ^{vii}	0.99	2.71	3.704 (3)	180
C25—H25B \cdots Cg1 ^{viii}	0.99	2.79	3.561 (3)	135
C15—H15A \cdots Cg4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.99	2.84	3.571 (3)	131

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