

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

3-Ethyl-4-hydroxy-8-methoxyquinolin-2(1H)-one

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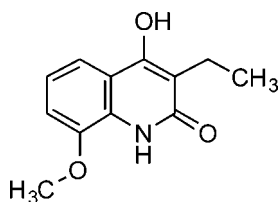
Received 15 October 2012; accepted 17 October 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å; R factor = 0.077; wR factor = 0.272; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.9.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$, the quinoline ring system is approximately planar with a maximum deviation from the least-squares plane of 0.058 (2) Å. In the crystal, $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules into chains running along the b -axis direction. The chains also feature $\pi-\pi$ interactions between pyridine and benzene rings of inversion-related molecules [centroid-centroid distance = 3.609 (2) Å].

Related literature

For naturally occurring 3-alkyl-4-hydroxyquinolin-2-ones, see: Paul & Bose (1968); Faizutdinova *et al.* (1969); Jurd *et al.* (1983); Chen *et al.* (1994); Yamamoto & Harimaya (2004); Jain *et al.* (2006). For the first published synthesis of the title compound, see: Rapoport & Holden (1959). For recent synthetic utilization of 3-alkyl-4-hydroxyquinolin-2-ones, see, for example: Kimmel *et al.* (2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$
 $M_r = 219.23$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 11.4824$ (4) Å
 $b = 6.9072$ (2) Å
 $c = 14.4978$ (5) Å
 $\beta = 113.1283$ (15)°

$V = 1057.42$ (6) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.35 \times 0.25 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SCALEPACK; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)
 $T_{\min} = 0.966$, $T_{\max} = 0.992$
 4558 measured reflections
 2403 independent reflections
 1734 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.077$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.272$
 $S = 1.14$
 2403 reflections
 151 parameters
 1 restraint

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.37$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.85 (2)	2.27 (3)	2.976 (4)	140 (3)
$\text{O2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.82	1.94	2.665 (4)	147

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

Data collection: COLLECT (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: DENZO and SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: DENZO and SCALEPACK; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2009) and DIAMOND (Brandenburg, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

This study was supported by the internal grant of TBU in Zlin (No. IGA/FT/2012/043), funded from the resources of specific university research, and the Slovenian Research Agency (Project P1-0230-0103 and Joint Project BI-CZ/07-08-018). This work was also partly supported through the infrastructure of the EN-FIST Centre of Excellence, Ljubljana.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: TK5161).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o3198 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812043279]

3-Ethyl-4-hydroxy-8-methoxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

Stanislav Kafka, Andrej Pevec, Karel Proisl, Roman Kimmel and Janez Košmrlj

Comment

The title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), was recently prepared as an intermediate within the framework of a study focusing on glucosylation of *N*-unsubstituted 4-hydroxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-ones by thermal condensation of diethyl ethylmalonate with *o*-anisidine (Kimmel *et al.*, 2010). Some 3-alkyl-4-hydroxyquinolin-2-ones were isolated from plants *Ravenia spectabilis* (Paul & Bose, 1968), *Haplophyllum bucharicum* (Faizutdinova *et al.*, 1969), *Euxylophora pareansis* (Jurd *et al.*, 1983), *Zanthoxylum simulans* (Chen *et al.*, 1994), *Toddalia aculeata* (Jain *et al.*, 2006) as well as from the fermentation broth of *Dactylosporangium sp.* (Yamamoto & Harimaya, 2004).

In the crystal structure of the title compound (I) (Fig. 2) two 3-ethyl-4-hydroxy-8-methoxyquinolin-2(1*H*)-one molecules are connected by two intermolecular N—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds between protonated nitrogen atom and carbonyl group. These connections altogether with additional O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds between hydroxyl and carbonyl groups (Table 1) form linear chain along *b* axis. The chains are further stabilized by π – π interactions between pyridine and benzene rings of inversion-related pairs of quinoline molecules [centroid–centroid distance = 3.609 (2) Å].

Experimental

A mixture of *o*-anisidine (12.3 g, 100 mmol) and diethyl ethylmalonate (197.6 g, 105 mmol) was heated on a metal bath at 220–230 °C for 1 h and then at 260–270 °C for 6 h (until the distillation of ethanol stopped). The hot reaction mixture was cautiously poured into toluene (50 ml). After cooling, the precipitate was filtered. The residue was dissolved in aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.5 M, 300 ml) and the solution was filtered. The filtrate was washed with toluene (3 \times 15 ml). The aqueous phase was filtered and acidified by addition of 10% hydrochloric acid to Congo red. The precipitated paste was triturated with a glass bar under an aqueous phase for several minutes and then the mixture was cooled in refrigerator for several hours, until the pasty substance hardened. The solid was filtered off, washed with water (100 ml), air dried and crystallized from ethanol affording 13.6 g (62% of theoretical yield) of the title compound (I), m. pt 496–498 K (benzene – ethanol). In the literature (Rapoport & Holden, 1959), a m. pt range of 498–499 K is reported.

Refinement

The N-bonded hydrogen atom was located in a difference map and refined with the using a distance restraint, N—H = 0.86±0.02 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$. All other H atoms were included in the model at geometrically calculated positions and refined using a riding model, with C—H bond lengths constrained to 0.93 Å (aromatic H), 0.96 Å (methyl H), 0.97 Å (methylene H) and O—H = 0.82 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values of $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ [for aromatic and methylene H] or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ [for oxygen and methyl H]. The exceptionally large value for the first parameter on the *SHELXL* weighting line altogether with large value for weighted *R* factor indicate possible twinning. The function TwinRotMat in *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) suggests that the structure could be twinned. However, applying the proposed twin law does not affect the refinement in the sense of better *R* values. Additionally, the BASF parameter has a value close to zero after refinement.

Hence, a twin model was not employed.

Computing details

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

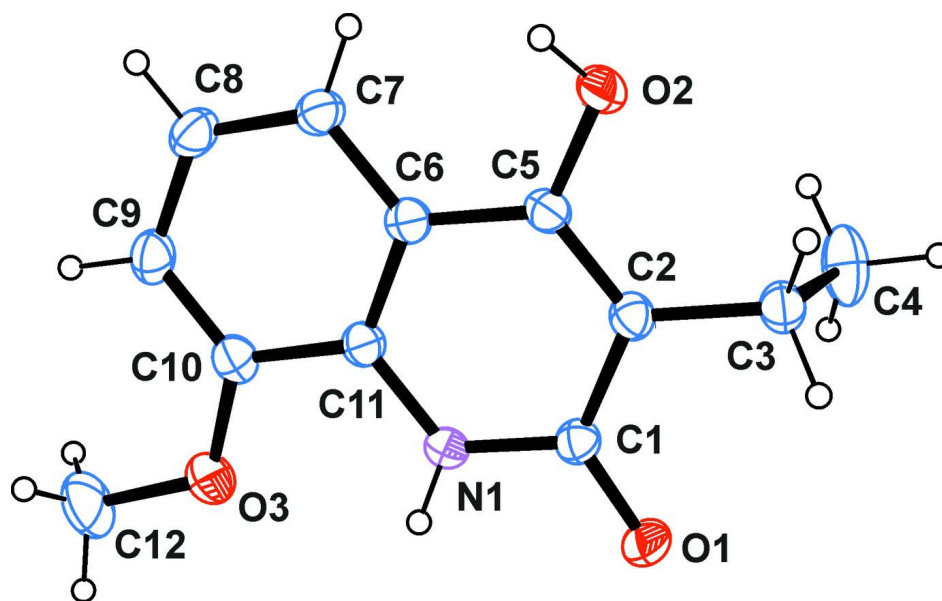


Figure 1

A view of the title compound showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

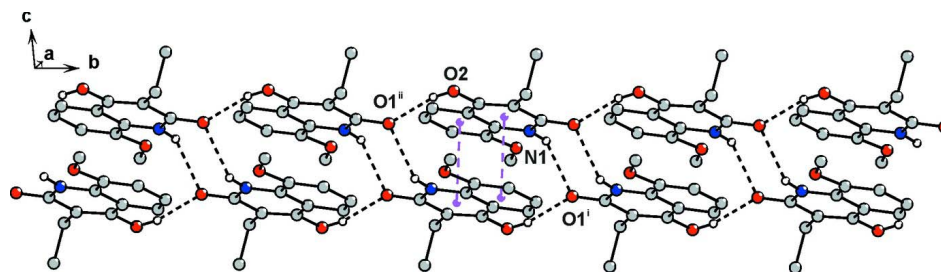


Figure 2

The supramolecular chain in the crystal structure of (I), with the O—H...O and N—H...O hydrogen bonds, and π - π interactions denoted by dashed lines. Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted for clarity. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y + 2, -z$; (ii) $x, y - 1, z$]

3-Ethyl-4-hydroxy-8-methoxyquinolin-2(1H)-one

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$
 $M_r = 219.23$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
Hall symbol: $-P 2_1/c$

$a = 11.4824 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 6.9072 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 14.4978 (5) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 113.1283 (15)^\circ$
 $V = 1057.42 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
 $F(000) = 464$
 $D_x = 1.377 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point = 496–498 K
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
 Cell parameters from 2554 reflections
 $\theta = 0.4\text{--}27.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$
 Prism, colourless
 $0.35 \times 0.25 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 φ scans + ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SCALEPACK; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)
 $T_{\min} = 0.966$, $T_{\max} = 0.992$

4558 measured reflections
 2403 independent reflections
 1734 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.1^\circ$
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.077$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.272$
 $S = 1.14$
 2403 reflections
 151 parameters
 1 restraint
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1076P)^2 + 1.7454P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.0001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. 279 frames in 4 sets of φ scans + ω scans. Rotation/frame = 1.6° . Crystal-detector distance = 32 mm. Measuring time = 150 s/°.

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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 $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ 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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.0025 (3)	0.7822 (4)	0.0870 (2)	0.0373 (7)
H1N	-0.045 (3)	0.880 (4)	0.064 (3)	0.045*
O1	0.1611 (2)	0.9727 (3)	0.0836 (2)	0.0482 (7)
O2	0.2406 (2)	0.3155 (4)	0.1696 (2)	0.0506 (7)
H2	0.1991	0.2151	0.1570	0.076*
O3	-0.2344 (2)	0.7758 (4)	0.0700 (2)	0.0584 (8)

C1	0.1260 (3)	0.8088 (5)	0.1009 (3)	0.0362 (7)
C2	0.2089 (3)	0.6432 (5)	0.1318 (3)	0.0370 (8)
C3	0.3448 (3)	0.6709 (6)	0.1462 (3)	0.0437 (9)
H3A	0.3497	0.7733	0.1020	0.052*
H3B	0.3757	0.5528	0.1275	0.052*
C4	0.4286 (4)	0.7222 (9)	0.2532 (4)	0.0740 (15)
H4A	0.4028	0.8447	0.2702	0.111*
H4B	0.5150	0.7303	0.2599	0.111*
H4C	0.4212	0.6241	0.2975	0.111*
C5	0.1612 (3)	0.4696 (5)	0.1440 (2)	0.0359 (7)
C6	0.0321 (3)	0.4481 (5)	0.1348 (2)	0.0356 (7)
C7	-0.0181 (3)	0.2749 (5)	0.1554 (3)	0.0407 (8)
H7	0.0325	0.1651	0.1758	0.049*
C8	-0.1418 (4)	0.2694 (6)	0.1450 (3)	0.0473 (9)
H8	-0.1749	0.1547	0.1580	0.057*
C9	-0.2195 (3)	0.4337 (6)	0.1151 (3)	0.0469 (9)
H9	-0.3035	0.4269	0.1080	0.056*
C10	-0.1721 (3)	0.6033 (6)	0.0964 (3)	0.0412 (8)
C11	-0.0451 (3)	0.6117 (5)	0.1052 (2)	0.0353 (7)
C12	-0.3645 (4)	0.7815 (8)	0.0518 (4)	0.0780 (16)
H12A	-0.4091	0.6864	0.0022	0.117*
H12B	-0.3977	0.9078	0.0281	0.117*
H12C	-0.3753	0.7540	0.1129	0.117*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0334 (14)	0.0319 (14)	0.0455 (16)	0.0049 (11)	0.0145 (12)	0.0054 (12)
O1	0.0463 (14)	0.0305 (13)	0.0695 (18)	-0.0029 (10)	0.0246 (13)	0.0036 (12)
O2	0.0354 (13)	0.0334 (13)	0.0717 (18)	0.0040 (10)	0.0091 (12)	-0.0001 (13)
O3	0.0389 (14)	0.0581 (18)	0.081 (2)	0.0121 (12)	0.0263 (14)	0.0145 (15)
C1	0.0368 (16)	0.0330 (17)	0.0390 (17)	-0.0012 (13)	0.0150 (14)	-0.0018 (13)
C2	0.0339 (16)	0.0361 (17)	0.0394 (17)	-0.0012 (13)	0.0127 (13)	-0.0042 (14)
C3	0.0351 (17)	0.0407 (19)	0.055 (2)	-0.0013 (14)	0.0170 (15)	-0.0026 (16)
C4	0.040 (2)	0.103 (4)	0.073 (3)	-0.020 (2)	0.016 (2)	-0.031 (3)
C5	0.0339 (16)	0.0325 (16)	0.0357 (16)	0.0027 (13)	0.0078 (13)	-0.0011 (13)
C6	0.0377 (16)	0.0358 (17)	0.0291 (15)	-0.0024 (13)	0.0084 (13)	-0.0026 (13)
C7	0.0445 (19)	0.0371 (18)	0.0388 (18)	-0.0023 (14)	0.0144 (14)	0.0037 (15)
C8	0.050 (2)	0.046 (2)	0.048 (2)	-0.0106 (17)	0.0208 (17)	0.0061 (17)
C9	0.0376 (18)	0.059 (2)	0.047 (2)	-0.0065 (16)	0.0197 (15)	0.0021 (18)
C10	0.0362 (17)	0.048 (2)	0.0388 (17)	0.0028 (15)	0.0143 (14)	0.0013 (15)
C11	0.0349 (16)	0.0359 (17)	0.0330 (16)	-0.0012 (13)	0.0110 (13)	-0.0006 (13)
C12	0.039 (2)	0.083 (4)	0.108 (4)	0.017 (2)	0.025 (2)	0.000 (3)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

N1—C1	1.364 (4)	C4—H4B	0.9600
N1—C11	1.367 (4)	C4—H4C	0.9600
N1—H1N	0.852 (19)	C5—C6	1.443 (4)
O1—C1	1.260 (4)	C6—C11	1.396 (5)

O2—C5	1.355 (4)	C6—C7	1.409 (5)
O2—H2	0.8200	C7—C8	1.369 (5)
O3—C10	1.365 (5)	C7—H7	0.9300
O3—C12	1.412 (5)	C8—C9	1.403 (6)
C1—C2	1.442 (5)	C8—H8	0.9300
C2—C5	1.359 (5)	C9—C10	1.363 (5)
C2—C3	1.503 (4)	C9—H9	0.9300
C3—C4	1.512 (6)	C10—C11	1.415 (5)
C3—H3A	0.9700	C12—H12A	0.9600
C3—H3B	0.9700	C12—H12B	0.9600
C4—H4A	0.9600	C12—H12C	0.9600
C1—N1—C11	123.9 (3)	C2—C5—C6	122.1 (3)
C1—N1—H1N	115 (3)	C11—C6—C7	119.3 (3)
C11—N1—H1N	121 (3)	C11—C6—C5	116.7 (3)
C5—O2—H2	109.5	C7—C6—C5	123.9 (3)
C10—O3—C12	118.4 (3)	C8—C7—C6	119.5 (3)
O1—C1—N1	119.1 (3)	C8—C7—H7	120.2
O1—C1—C2	123.4 (3)	C6—C7—H7	120.2
N1—C1—C2	117.4 (3)	C7—C8—C9	121.2 (3)
C5—C2—C1	119.3 (3)	C7—C8—H8	119.4
C5—C2—C3	123.0 (3)	C9—C8—H8	119.4
C1—C2—C3	117.7 (3)	C10—C9—C8	120.1 (3)
C2—C3—C4	112.3 (3)	C10—C9—H9	120.0
C2—C3—H3A	109.1	C8—C9—H9	120.0
C4—C3—H3A	109.1	C9—C10—O3	126.9 (3)
C2—C3—H3B	109.1	C9—C10—C11	119.7 (3)
C4—C3—H3B	109.1	O3—C10—C11	113.4 (3)
H3A—C3—H3B	107.9	N1—C11—C6	120.2 (3)
C3—C4—H4A	109.5	N1—C11—C10	119.6 (3)
C3—C4—H4B	109.5	C6—C11—C10	120.1 (3)
H4A—C4—H4B	109.5	O3—C12—H12A	109.5
C3—C4—H4C	109.5	O3—C12—H12B	109.5
H4A—C4—H4C	109.5	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
H4B—C4—H4C	109.5	O3—C12—H12C	109.5
O2—C5—C2	117.8 (3)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
O2—C5—C6	120.0 (3)	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5
C11—N1—C1—O1	-178.8 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C8	179.6 (3)
C11—N1—C1—C2	3.3 (5)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.6 (5)
O1—C1—C2—C5	-176.7 (3)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-0.4 (6)
N1—C1—C2—C5	1.0 (5)	C8—C9—C10—O3	-177.8 (4)
O1—C1—C2—C3	1.6 (5)	C8—C9—C10—C11	1.4 (5)
N1—C1—C2—C3	179.4 (3)	C12—O3—C10—C9	-5.3 (6)
C5—C2—C3—C4	-89.5 (5)	C12—O3—C10—C11	175.5 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	92.3 (4)	C1—N1—C11—C6	-3.5 (5)
C1—C2—C5—O2	177.8 (3)	C1—N1—C11—C10	174.7 (3)
C3—C2—C5—O2	-0.5 (5)	C7—C6—C11—N1	178.6 (3)
C1—C2—C5—C6	-5.1 (5)	C5—C6—C11—N1	-0.5 (5)

C3—C2—C5—C6	176.7 (3)	C7—C6—C11—C10	0.3 (5)
O2—C5—C6—C11	-178.1 (3)	C5—C6—C11—C10	-178.8 (3)
C2—C5—C6—C11	4.8 (5)	C9—C10—C11—N1	-179.6 (3)
O2—C5—C6—C7	2.8 (5)	O3—C10—C11—N1	-0.3 (5)
C2—C5—C6—C7	-174.3 (3)	C9—C10—C11—C6	-1.3 (5)
C11—C6—C7—C8	0.6 (5)	O3—C10—C11—C6	178.0 (3)

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—H1N...O1 ⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.27 (3)	2.976 (4)	140 (3)
O2—H2...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.82	1.94	2.665 (4)	147

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