

Methyl 5-methyl-3,4-diphenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxylate

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 120$ K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å

R factor = 0.060

wR factor = 0.171

Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$, forms dimeric aggregates in the solid state due to the pyrrole-NH-carboxyl-O hydrogen bonds.

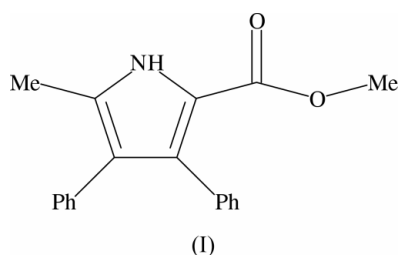
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Comment

The title compound, (I), forms dimeric aggregates in the solid state in a similar fashion to 2-amidopyrroles and 2,5-diamidopyrroles (Gale *et al.*, 2001) due to the pyrrole-NH-carboxyl-O hydrogen bonds.



Experimental

For the preparation of the title compound, ethyl 3,4-diphenyl-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-2-carboxylate (1 g, 3.3 mmol) was suspended in dry methanol (30 ml) and a catalytic amount of sodium cyanide (18 mg, 0.4 mmol) was added. After refluxing for 7 d, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and acetonitrile (5 ml) was added. The brown suspension was heated until the solid dissolved and overnight recrystallization led to the formation of a white crystalline compound (yield 0.63 g, 67%).

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$

$M_r = 291.34$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

$a = 34.1913$ (12) Å

$b = 10.7042$ (4) Å

$c = 19.1129$ (9) Å

$\beta = 118.186$ (2)°

$V = 6165.6$ (4) Å³

$Z = 16$

$D_x = 1.255$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

Cell parameters from 28010

reflections

$\theta = 3.3$ – 25.0 °

$\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹

$T = 120$ (2) K

Plate, colourless

$0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SORTAV; Blessing, 1997)

$T_{\min} = 0.992$, $T_{\max} = 0.996$

28010 measured reflections

5420 independent reflections

3071 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.102$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0$ °

$h = -40 \rightarrow 40$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

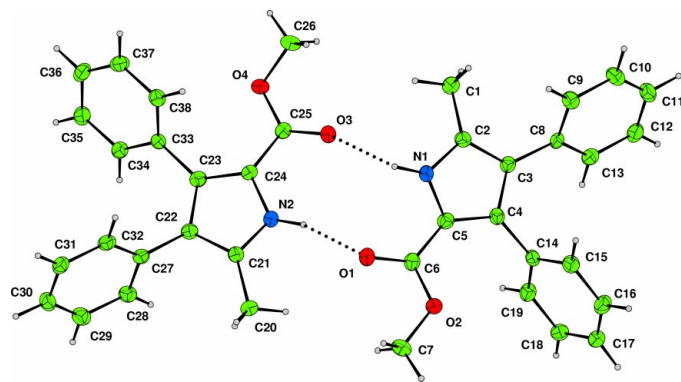


Figure 1

A view of the asymmetric unit of the title compound showing the atomic numbering scheme and the hydrogen bonding. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.060$

$wR(F^2) = 0.171$

$S = 1.00$

5420 reflections

397 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0881P)^2 + 0.4211P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H1\cdots O3$	0.88	2.05	2.875 (3)	157
$N2-H2\cdots O1$	0.88	1.99	2.829 (3)	158

H atoms were placed in calculated positions and included in the final refinement in the riding-model approximation with U_{iso} constrained to be $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ of the carrier atom for the methyl-H atoms and $1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ for the remaining H atoms.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1998); cell refinement: *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT*; data reduction: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997), *COLLECT* and *maXus* (Mackay *et al.*, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *CAMERON* (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1998).

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