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Key indicators

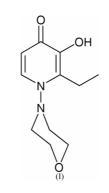
Single-crystal X-ray study T = 173 KMean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.043 wR factor = 0.113Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.4

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

 \odot 2003 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved The title compound, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_3$, crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\overline{1}$. The molecules form dimers in the solid state, through hydrogen bonding involving the β -hydroxy ketone functionality.

2-Ethyl-3-hydroxy-1-morpholinopyridin-4(1H)-one

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Experimental

The title compound was prepared by addition of 4-aminomorpholine (2.92 g, 2.85 mmol) to a stirred solution of 2-ethyl-3-hydroxy-4*H*-pyran-4-one (2.50 g, 1.78 mmol) in H₂O/EtOH (8:4 ml). The reaction was heated at reflux for 72 h, at which point the solvent was removed under vacuum to afford a dark oily solid. Methylene chloride (3×5 ml) was used to extract the organic soluble phase and then concentrated to 5 ml and stored at 278 K. The precipitate was collected and washed with thf (2×3 ml) to afford a pale brown solid. Yield: 0.44 g (11%); m.p. 531–533 K. The precipitate was recrystallized from cold (278 K) methylene chloride (10 ml).

Crystal data

S = 0.90

3838 reflections

209 parameters

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$C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_3$ $M_r = 224.26$ Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$ $a = 8.4379 (8) \text{ Å}$ $b = 8.9209 (9) \text{ Å}$ $c = 9.3312 (12) \text{ Å}$ $\alpha = 64.020 (3)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 63.198 (2)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 66.178 (2)^{\circ}$ $V = 544.62 (10) \text{ Å}^{3}$	Z = 2 $D_x = 1.368 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K α radiation Cell parameters from 3224 reflections $\theta = 2.6-33.1^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 173 (2) K Irregular, colourless $0.35 \times 0.20 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$
Data collection Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer φ and ω scans 6121 measured reflections 3838 independent reflections 2543 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	$R_{int} = 0.012$ $\theta_{max} = 32.5^{\circ}$ $h = -12 \rightarrow 12$ $k = -13 \rightarrow 12$ $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$
Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$ $wR(F^2) = 0.113$	All H-atom parameters refi $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0687P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

All H-atom parameters refined $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0687P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.49 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.13 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

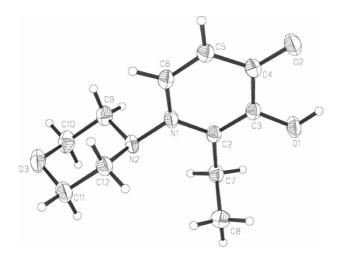


Figure 1

The molecule of the title compound. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H-atom radii are arbitrary.

All H atoms were refined and C–H distances were in the range 0.879 (16)–1.005 (15) Å.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997–1999); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997–1999) and *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997*b*); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997*a*); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997*a*); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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References

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