

Efrén V. García-Báez,^a
Beatriz A. López-Romero,^a
Francisco J. Martínez-Martínez,^a
Herbert Höpfl^b and
Itzia I. Padilla-Martínez^{a*}^aUnidad Profesional Interdisciplinaria de Biotecnología, Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Avenida Acueducto s/n, Barrio La Laguna Ticomán, México DF 07340, Mexico, and^bCentro de Investigaciones Químicas, Universidad Autónoma del estado de Morelos, Cuernavaca Morelos, MexicoCorrespondence e-mail:
ipadilla@acei.upibi.ipn.mx

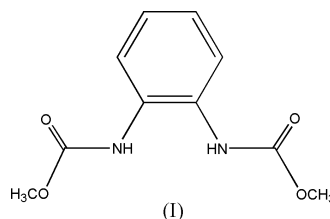
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293$ K
Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.031
 wR factor = 0.081
Data-to-parameter ratio = 8.3For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Dimethyl *N,N'*-(1,2-phenylene)dicarbamate

The title compound, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4$, crystallizes in the monoclinic non-centrosymmetric space group Pn with $Z = 2$. The two methyl carbamate groups, $-N(H)-C(=O)-OCH_3$, are twisted away from the aromatic ring mean plane, but form a semiflexible eight-membered cavity involving the atoms of the $MeO-C(=O)-N(H)-CH_2-CH_2-N(H)-C(=O)-OMe$ group. The NH groups act as hydrogen-bond donors and the $C=O$ groups as acceptors to form intermolecular $N-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonding with an $R_2^1(7)$ motif, generating extended ribbons along the b direction.

Comment

Continuing with our studies (Padilla-Martínez *et al.*, 2003) of molecular cavities, the analysis of the title structure, (I), is reported. Selected bond distances and torsion angles are listed in Table 1 and the molecular structure is shown in Fig. 1. Both methyl carbamate $-N(H)-C(=O)-OCH_3$ groups are almost planar, with $C10-O9-C8-N7$ and $C14-O13-C12-N11$ torsion angles of $175.17(15)$ and $-179.04(16)^\circ$, respectively. The $N7-C1$ and $N11-C2$ bond lengths of $1.428(2)$ and $1.410(2)$ Å are very close to the value for the $C_{aromatic}-Nsp^2$ distance of $1.413(3)$ Å reported for acetanilide (Brown, 1966). The $N7-C8$ and $N11-C12$ bond lengths of $1.339(2)$ and $1.363(2)$ Å are significantly different but this feature (the shorter bond length for $N7-C8$), in conjunction with the longer bond length for $O8-C8$ [$1.224(2)$ Å], in contrast with $O12-C12$ [1.201 Å], is probably the result of resonance effects caused by the carbonyl group containing atom $O8$ being involved in strong hydrogen-bonding interactions. The two methyl carbamate groups are twisted away from the aromatic ring mean plane, with $C8-N7-C1-C6$ and $C12-N11-C2-C3$ torsion angles of $-57.2(2)$ and $31.7(3)^\circ$, respectively. The two amide H atoms are antiperiplanar to the carbonyl group, as has been observed for monosubstituted amides (Brown, 1966), but pointing towards the centre of the semiflexible eight-membered cavity formed by atoms $O9/C8/N7/C1/C2/N11/C12/O13$, giving an $O9 \cdots O13$ distance of $5.883(2)$ Å.



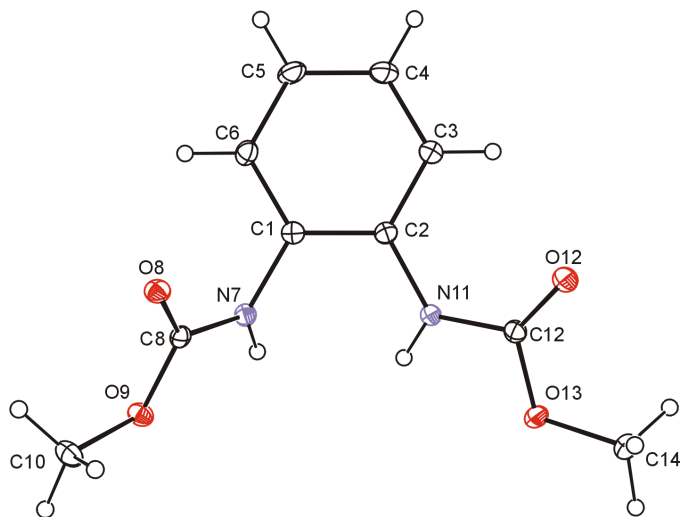


Figure 1
View of the molecular structure of the title compound, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

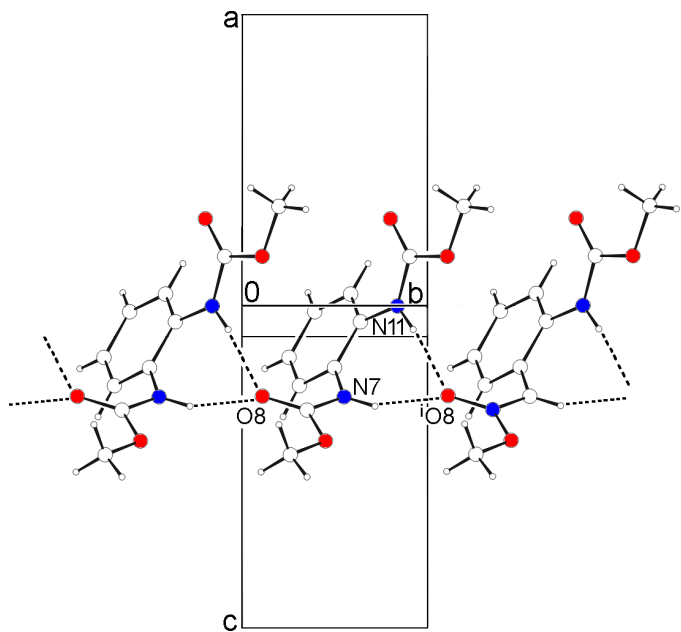


Figure 2
Partial packing diagram of the title compound, showing the hydrogen-bonded ribbons (dashed lines) formed by the $R_2^1(7)$ motif along the b direction. [Symmetry code: (i) $x, 1 + y, z$.]

which no cavity is formed, in spite of the close similarity to the title compound. In the crystal structure of (I), there are two intermolecular hydrogen-bonding interactions between the two amide H atoms and carbonyl atom O8, namely $N7-H7 \cdots O8^i$ [$N7 \cdots O8^i = 2.819(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $N7-H7 \cdots O8^i = 155^\circ$; symmetry code: (i) $x, 1 + y, z$] and $N11-H11 \cdots O8^i$ [$N11 \cdots O8^i = 2.976(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $N11-H11 \cdots O8^i = 170^\circ$], forming the seven-membered ring described by the graph-set descriptor $R_2^1(7)$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). Extended tapes are generated by the continuous repetition of this motif along the b direction (Fig. 2). Hydrogen-bonding geometries are listed in Table 2.

Experimental

The title compound was prepared from 1,2-phenylenediamine (5.0 g, 46.3 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (7.2 ml, 92.6 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (THF), in the presence of triethylamine (12.9 ml, 92.6 mmol). After filtering, evaporation of THF, several washings with distilled water and drying, 9.0 g (87% yield) of (I) were obtained as a colourless solid (m.p. 420–421 K). IR (neat solid, cm^{-1}): 3310 (NH), 1679 (CO); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.08 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , p.p.m.): 8.79 (*s*, 2H, NH), 7.47–7.07 (*AA'*–*BB'*, 4H, H_{ar}), 3.65 (*s*, 6H, CH_3); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.46 MHz, DMSO- d_6 , p.p.m.): 154.6 (CO), 130.2 (C_i), 125.0 (C_o), 124.5 (C_m), 51.9 (CH_3). Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained after slow crystallization from ethanol.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$	$D_x = 1.418 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 224.22$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, Pn	Cell parameters from 600 reflections
$a = 9.306(2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 20\text{--}25^\circ$
$b = 4.840(1) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 11.843(2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 100.181(3)^\circ$	Block, colourless
$V = 525.00(19) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.52 \times 0.42 \times 0.36 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 2$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$
φ and ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
4221 measured reflections	$h = -11 \rightarrow 12$
1203 independent reflections	$k = -6 \rightarrow 6$
1168 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	$l = -15 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0548P)^2 + 0.0358P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.081$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.10$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1203 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
145 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

O8–C8	1.224(2)	O13–C14	1.439(2)
O9–C8	1.335(2)	N7–C1	1.428(2)
O9–C10	1.444(2)	N7–C8	1.339(2)
O12–C12	1.201(2)	N11–C2	1.410(2)
O13–C12	1.347(2)	N11–C12	1.362(2)
O8–C8–O9	123.68(17)	O12–C12–N11	127.11(18)
O8–C8–N7	125.65(17)	O13–C12–N11	108.27(16)
O9–C8–N7	110.67(16)	O12–C12–O13	124.59(17)
C10–O9–C8–N7	175.17(15)	C8–N7–C1–C6	−57.2(2)
C14–O13–C12–N11	−179.04(16)	C12–N11–C2–C3	31.7(3)

Table 2

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

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N7-H7 \cdots O8^i$	0.86	2.02	2.819(2)	155
$N11-H11 \cdots O8^i$	0.86	2.13	2.976(2)	170

Symmetry code: (i) $x, 1 + y, z$.

All H atoms were included in calculated positions, with $C-H_{\text{aromatic}} = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$, $C-H_{\text{methyl}} = 0.96 \text{ \AA}$ and $N-H = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$. They were included in the riding-model approximation, with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ ($1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ for methyl) of the carrier atom. In the absence of anomalous dispersion effects, 1088 Friedel pairs were merged.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2000); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *WinGX-2003* (Farrugia, 1999).

The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support from CGPI and CONACYT-México (grant 33438-E).

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