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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 153$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.037
 wR factor = 0.105
Data-to-parameter ratio = 7.0For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

An orthorhombic polymorph of naphthalene-2,3-dicarbonitrile

The achiral title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$, crystallizes in the non-centrosymmetric space group $P2_12_12_1$. Its structure is compared with that of the triclinic polymorph, which crystallizes with two independent molecules in space group $P1$. In the crystal structure, the molecules stack along the a direction, and zigzag chains, extending in the b direction, are formed owing to the presence of $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ intermolecular contacts.

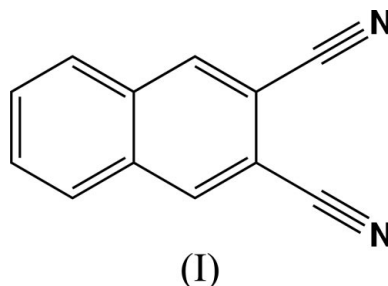
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Comment

Crystals of the title compound, (I), the orthorhombic polymorph of 2,3-dicyanonaphthalene, were obtained by slow evaporation of a CDCl_3 solution. The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The crystal structure of the triclinic polymorph, (II), obtained by sublimation, has been reported by Janczak & Kubiak (2000). That structure was refined in the non-centrosymmetric space group $P1$, with two independent molecules in the unit cell.



In the naphthalene nucleus of (I), the $\text{C}2-\text{C}3$ and $\text{C}9-\text{C}10$ bonds are long [1.432 (2) and 1.423 (3) Å, respectively], while the $\text{C}1-\text{C}2$, $\text{C}3-\text{C}4$, $\text{C}5-\text{C}6$ and $\text{C}7-\text{C}8$ bonds are short, ranging from 1.365 (3) to 1.373 (2) Å. The remainder of the bonds, $\text{C}1-\text{C}9$, $\text{C}4-\text{C}10$, $\text{C}5-\text{C}10$, $\text{C}6-\text{C}7$ and $\text{C}8-\text{C}9$, have an intermediate length, ranging from 1.406 (3) to 1.418 (3) Å. This variation indicates that the π electrons are not fully delocalized over the whole nucleus of the naphthalene ring. This situation is similar to that observed in (II) (Janczak & Kubiak, 2000). The naphthalene ring is planar, with a maximum deviation of 0.008 (2) Å for atom C8. The deviations of the cyano N atoms from this plane are -0.046 (2) Å for atom N1 and 0.071 (2) Å for atom N2.

In the crystal structure, the molecules stack in the a direction, and zigzag chains, extending in the b direction, are built up owing to the presence of $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ intermolecular contacts (Fig. 2 and Table 1). The $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ distances [2.57 (2) and 2.63 (2) Å; see Table 1 for details] are shorter than those observed in (II) [*cf.* 2.702 (5) and 2.741 (5) Å], in which the chains are more nearly linear.

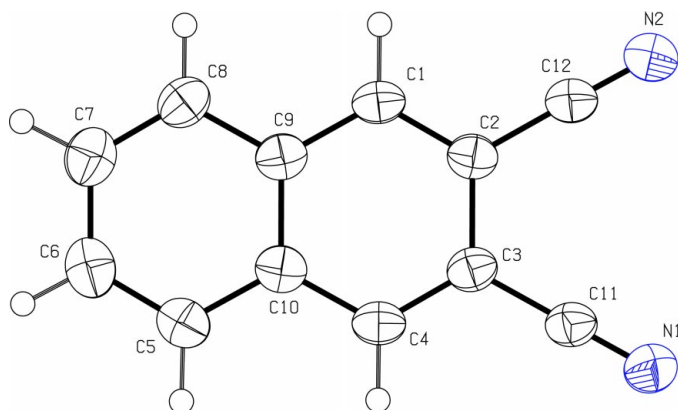


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing the atomic numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level.

Experimental

Colourless block-like crystals of 2,3-dicyanonaphthalene (Acros Organics, Belgium) were obtained by slow evaporation of a solution of (I) in CDCl_3 in an NMR tube.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$M_r = 178.19$	Cell parameters from 6447 reflections
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	$\theta = 1.7\text{--}26.1^\circ$
$a = 3.8144$ (5) \AA	$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 12.175$ (2) \AA	$T = 153$ (2) K
$c = 18.806$ (3) \AA	Block, colourless
$V = 873.4$ (2) \AA^3	$0.45 \times 0.25 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	
$D_x = 1.355 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$	

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-II diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: none
 6296 measured reflections
 1054 independent reflections
 915 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.066$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.1^\circ$
 $h = -4 \rightarrow 4$
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 21$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$
 $S = 0.87$
 1054 reflections
 151 parameters
 All H-atom parameters refined

$w1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0678P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.12 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: none

Table 1

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

	D—H	H \cdots A	D \cdots A	D—H \cdots A
C1—H1 \cdots N1 ⁱ	0.99 (2)	2.57 (2)	3.487 (2)	154.7 (16)
C4—H4 \cdots N2 ⁱⁱ	0.97 (2)	2.63 (2)	3.496 (3)	148.6 (16)

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

In the absence of significant anomalous dispersion effects, Friedel pairs were merged and the $\Delta f'$ term set to zero. H atoms were located

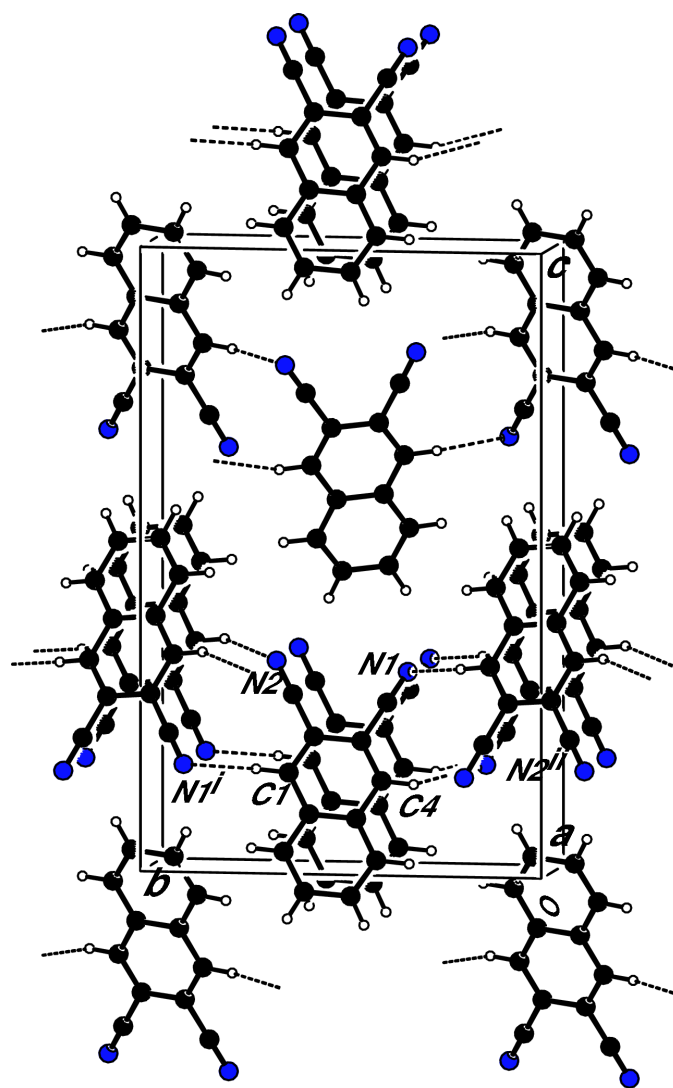


Figure 2

The crystal packing in (I), viewed down the a axis. The C—H \cdots N hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. The symmetry operations correspond to those given in Table 1.

in difference Fourier maps and refined isotropically [C—H = 0.97 (2)–1.00 (2) \AA].

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2004); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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