

2-Cyano-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acrylic acid

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 173\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.001\text{ \AA}$
Disorder in main residue
 R factor = 0.032
 wR factor = 0.093
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3$, has an almost planar molecule, forming hydrogen-bonded dimers *via* the carboxyl groups. These dimers are further connected by hydrogen bonds between the hydroxy groups of the benzene rings and the cyano N atoms into ribbons, which are arranged in layers. The H atom of the carboxyl group is disordered over two sites.

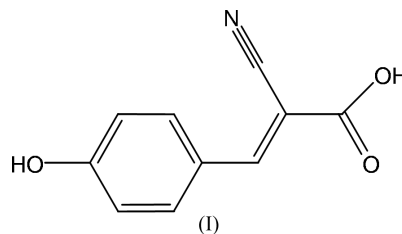
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Comment

The title compound (Fig. 1) has an almost planar molecule (the r.m.s. deviation for all non-H atoms is 0.053 Å). Two molecules form centrosymmetric hydrogen-bonded dimers *via* the carboxyl groups. These dimers are further connected into ribbons (Fig. 2) *via* hydrogen bonds between the hydroxy groups on the benzene rings and the cyano N atoms. These ribbons are arranged into layers perpendicular to [103] so that a two-dimensional structure is formed (Fig. 3). The interplanar distance is 3.12 Å.



Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described by Karchgaudhuri *et al.* (2002).

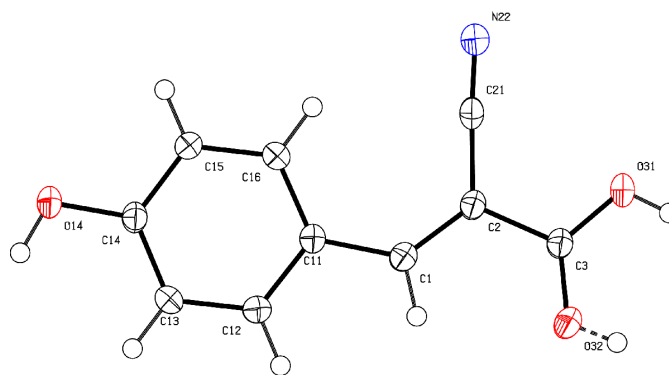


Figure 1
Perspective view of the title compound, with the atom numbering; displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. The bond of the disordered H atom with the minor site occupation factor is drawn with a broken line.

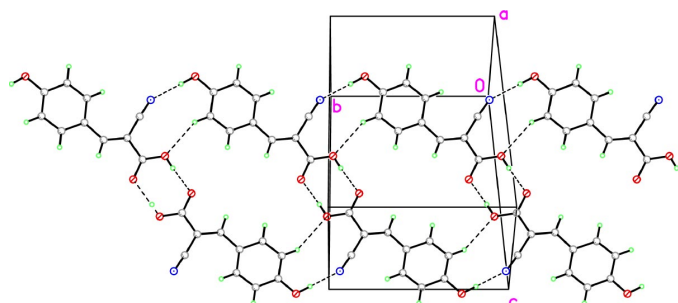


Figure 2
Packing diagram. View along [103]; only the major occupied site of the disordered hydroxy H atom is shown. Hydrogen bonding is indicated by broken lines.

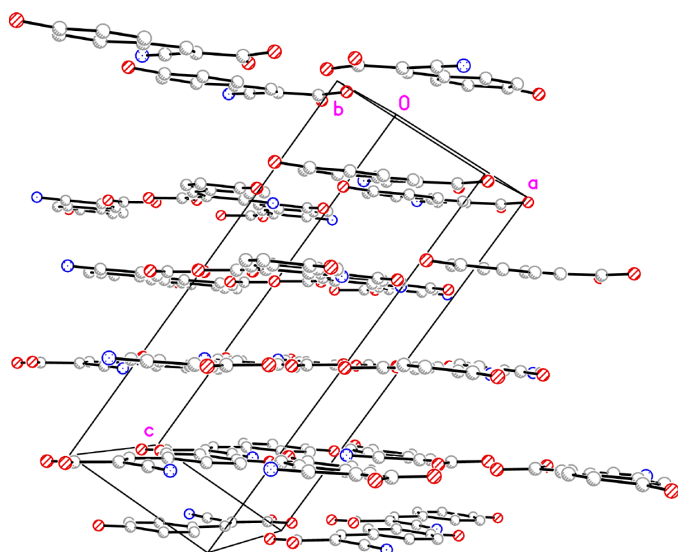


Figure 3
Packing diagram. View approximately on to the *ac* plane. H atoms have been omitted.

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_7NO_3$
 $M_r = 189.17$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 5.8182$ (5) Å
 $b = 9.5061$ (7) Å
 $c = 15.461$ (1) Å
 $\beta = 93.890$ (6)°
 $V = 853.15$ (11) Å³
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.473$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 508 reflections
 $\theta = 3.4$ – 20.9 °
 $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 173$ (2) K
 Block, yellow
 $0.52 \times 0.48 \times 0.32$ mm

Data collection

Siemens SMART CCD diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: none
 12 012 measured reflections
 1986 independent reflections

1798 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.021$
 $\theta_{max} = 28.7$ °
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 11$
 $l = -20 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.093$
 $S = 1.05$
 1986 reflections
 140 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0546P)^2 + 0.1987P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.33$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

C1–C2	1.3551 (14)	C21–N22	1.1503 (14)
C2–C21	1.4309 (13)	C3–O32	1.2510 (12)
C2–C3	1.4831 (12)	C3–O31	1.2842 (13)

Table 2

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>
O14–H14···N22 ⁱ	0.910 (17)	1.934 (17)	2.8435 (12)	177.2 (15)
O31–H31···O32 ⁱⁱ	0.81 (3)	1.79 (3)	2.5967 (10)	176 (2)
O32–H32···O31 ⁱⁱ	0.83 (6)	1.77 (6)	2.5967 (10)	173 (4)

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

All H atoms were found in a difference map. Those bonded to C atoms were refined with fixed individual displacement parameters [$U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$] using a riding model with $C_{aromatic}-H = 0.95$ Å, H atoms bonded to O atoms were refined freely. The H atom of the carboxyl group is disordered over two sites. The ratio of the site occupation factors of the disordered H atoms refined to 0.63 (5)/0.37 (5).

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1995); cell refinement: SMART; data reduction: SAINT (Siemens, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003) and XP in SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1991); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 and PLATON.

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