

Mustafa Odabaşoğlu,^{a*}
Özgür Özdamar^a and
Orhan Büyükgüngör^b^aDepartment of Chemistry, Ondokuz Mayıs
University, TR-55139, Samsun, Turkey, and^bDepartment of Physics, Ondokuz Mayıs
University, TR-55139, Samsun, Turkey

Correspondence e-mail: muodabas@omu.edu.tr

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 296 K

Mean $\sigma(C-C)$ = 0.002 Å

R factor = 0.032

wR factor = 0.083

Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.2

For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Ethyl 4-chloro-2-[(4-nitrophenyl)hydrazono]-
3-oxobutyrates

The title compound, $C_{12}H_{12}N_3O_5$, adopts a keto-hydrazo tautomeric form stabilized by an intramolecular hydrogen bond. The aromatic ring and aliphatic chain, which adopt a *trans* configuration about the N—N bond, are nearly coplanar, with a dihedral angle of $18.30(6)^\circ$ between them. The molecules pack *via* weak intermolecular C—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds which, together with an intramolecular N—H \cdots O bond, form an *S*(6)*C*(13) motif. The structure is further stabilized by C—H \cdots π and π — π interactions.

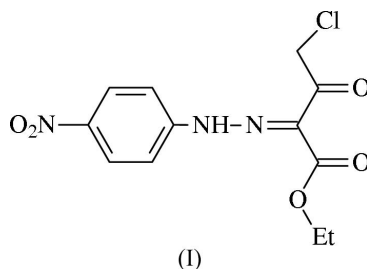
Received 26 May 2005

Accepted 3 June 2005

Online 10 June 2005

Comment

The chemical background of the title compound, (I), was described in the previous paper (Odabaşoğlu *et al.*, 2005). The molecular structure and the atom-labelling scheme are shown in Fig. 1. Selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 1.



The molecule adopts a (*Z*) configuration with respect to the N1—N2 bond, and the dihedral angle between the aromatic

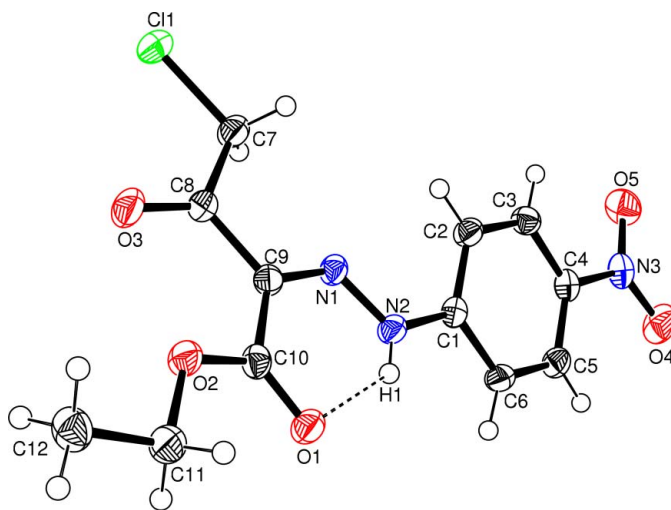


Figure 1

The structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. The intramolecular hydrogen bond is drawn as a dashed line.

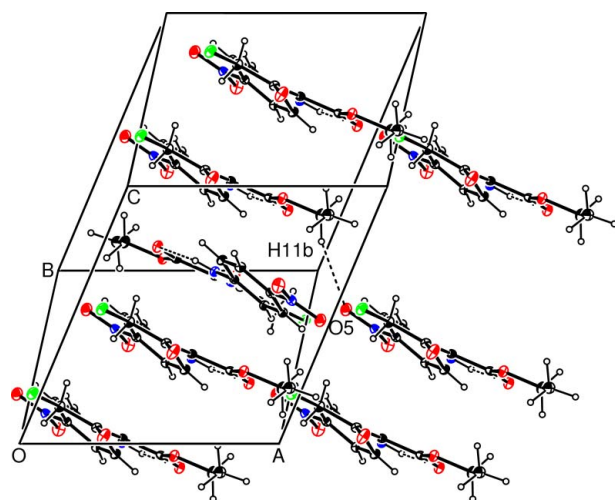


Figure 2
A view of the packing of (I). Hydrogen bonds are drawn as dashed lines.

C1–C6 ring (A) and the plane of the C7/C8/C9/C10/O3 aliphatic chain is $18.30(6)^\circ$. The dihedral angles between the H1/N2/N1/C9/C10/O1 ring formed through intramolecular hydrogen bonding, the $-\text{NO}_2$ and C7/C8/C9/C10/O1/O3/C11 planes and ring A are $16.48(5)$, $6.60(6)$ and $20.63(1)^\circ$, respectively.

In the crystal structure, molecules of (I) are linked through C11–H11B \cdots O5 hydrogen bonds, forming chains along the *a* axis (Table 2 and Fig. 2). The hydrogen-bonded molecules are arranged in an *S*(6)*C*(13) motif (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995).

The packing is further stabilized by C–H \cdots π and π – π interactions. There is a C–H \cdots π interaction between the ethyl group and the aromatic ring. For the C12–H12B \cdots π contact, the distance between atom H12B and the aromatic ring centroid is $2.82(3)$ Å [symmetry code (1 – *x*, 1 – *x*, 1 – *z*)], with an angle of $158(2)^\circ$. There is also π – π stacking between adjacent molecules, with N1 \cdots C10ⁱ and N1 \cdots O1ⁱ distances of $3.216(2)$ and $3.415(2)$ Å, respectively (Fig. 2) [symmetry code: (i) 1 – *x*, 1 – *y*, 1 – *z*].

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared as the 4-chloro-2-[(4-nitrophenyl)hydrazono]-3-oxobutyric acid ethyl ester (Odabaşoğlu *et al.*, 2005), using 4-nitroaniline and ethyl 4-chloroacetoacetate as starting materials (yield 91%; m.p. 419–421 K). The compound was recrystallized from glacial acetic acid.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_5$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 313.70$	$D_x = 1.543 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, <i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 9.0131(8)$ Å	Cell parameters from 12102 reflections
$b = 9.4161(9)$ Å	$\theta = 3.2$ – 26.0°
$c = 9.8932(9)$ Å	$\mu = 0.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 62.458(7)^\circ$	$T = 296(2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 66.520(7)^\circ$	Irregular fragment, dark red
$\gamma = 86.438(7)^\circ$	$0.42 \times 0.33 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$
$V = 675.08(13)$ Å ³	

Data collection

Stoe IPDS 2 diffractometer	2336 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.063$
Absorption correction: integration (<i>X-RED32</i> ; Stoe & Cie, 2002)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.6^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.884$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.946$	$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
12102 measured reflections	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
2654 independent reflections	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0411P)^2 + 0.167P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.083$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
2654 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.32 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
238 parameters	
All H-atom parameters refined	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

C1–N2	1.396(2)	C8–C9	1.491(2)
C4–N3	1.460(2)	C9–N1	1.306(2)
C7–C8	1.515(2)	C9–C10	1.481(2)
C7–C11	1.773(1)	C10–O1	1.223(2)
C8–O3	1.203(2)	N1–N2	1.315(2)
O3–C8–C9	123.11(13)	C9–N1–N2	122.43(13)
C10–C9–C8	123.84(12)	N1–N2–C1	118.68(12)
O1–C10–C9	121.80(13)		
O3–C8–C9–N1	168.59(14)	C9–N1–N2–C1	–179.88(12)
N1–C9–C10–O1	–5.5(2)	C3–C4–N3–O5	–6.66(19)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> –H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ⋯ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H⋯ <i>A</i>
N2–H1 \cdots O1	0.78(2)	2.02(2)	2.6193(17)	134(2)
C11–H11B \cdots O5 ⁱ	0.99(2)	2.51(2)	3.441(2)	157(2)

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

All H atoms were refined freely, with C–H distances in the range $0.87(2)$ – $0.99(2)$ Å and an N–H distance of $0.78(2)$ Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values in the range $0.026(4)$ – $0.062(7)$ Å².

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP3* for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

The authors acknowledge the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey, for the use of the Stoe IPDS-II diffractometer (purchased under grant F.279 of the University Research Fund).

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