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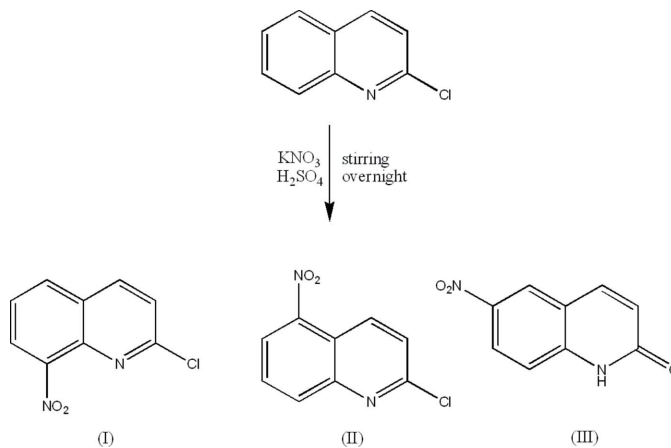
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 299\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.055
 wR factor = 0.149
Data-to-parameter ratio = 10.3For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.6-Nitroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one

The title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$, is nearly planar, with maximum deviations from the mean plane of $-0.024(3)\text{ \AA}$ for the C atom *para* to the ring N atom and $0.048(2)\text{ \AA}$ for one of the nitro O atoms. Three $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and one $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ intermolecular hydrogen bonds stabilize the crystal structure.

Comment

As part of our ongoing studies on quinoline derivatives as fluorophores, we attempted to prepare, by treatment of 2-chloroquinoline with potassium nitrate and sulfuric acid, the corresponding nitroquinoline derivatives (I) and (II) (Kimber *et al.*, 2003). However, analytical data from the reaction mixture indicated, besides (I) and (II) as the main products, the presence of another compound whose structure could not be resolved unequivocally by spectroscopic methods. This minor product is the title compound, (III); in order to identify the structure of (III), and hence to help in clarifying the reaction mechanism, its crystal structure was determined by X-ray diffraction.



Four intermolecular hydrogen bonds, *viz.* one $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and three $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$, form a three-dimensional network (Fig. 2). Details of the hydrogen-bonding geometry are given in Table 1. The title compound is nearly planar, with maximum deviations from the mean plane of $-0.024(3)\text{ \AA}$ for C3 and $0.048(2)\text{ \AA}$ for O2.

Experimental

The title compound, (III), was obtained as a minor product from a mixture of 2-chloroquinoline, potassium nitrate and sulfuric acid, according to the literature procedure of Kimber *et al.* (2003). Crystals suitable for X-ray data collection were obtained by recrystallization from dichloromethane–hexane (1:1).

Received 11 August 2005

Accepted 12 August 2005

Online 20 August 2005

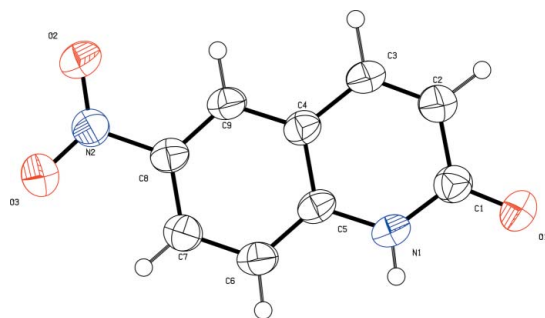


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (III), showing the atom labeling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

Crystal data

$C_9H_6N_2O_3$	$D_x = 1.516 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 190.16$	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 11.470 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 6.6\text{--}26.7^\circ$
$b = 4.8880 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 1.00 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 15.065 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 299 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 99.53 (1)^\circ$	Prism, orange
$V = 833.0 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.18 \times 0.10 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 68.0^\circ$
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$
Absorption correction: none	$k = 0 \rightarrow 5$
1941 measured reflections	$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$
1504 independent reflections	3 standard reflections
892 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	frequency: 120 min
$R_{\text{int}} = 0.069$	intensity decay: 1.0%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0734P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.149$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.01$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1504 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
146 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
Only H-atom coordinates refined	Extinction coefficient: 0.0053 (11)

Table 1

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

$D\text{---}H\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{---}H\cdots A$
$C3\text{---}H3\cdots O2^i$	1.04 (3)	2.48 (3)	3.377 (4)	145 (2)
$C3\text{---}H3\cdots O3^{ii}$	1.04 (3)	2.50 (3)	3.230 (4)	127 (2)
$C9\text{---}H9\cdots O2^i$	0.95 (3)	2.53 (3)	3.371 (4)	147 (2)
$N1\text{---}H1N\cdots O1^{iii}$	0.83 (3)	1.97 (3)	2.794 (3)	175 (3)

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

The H atoms were located in a difference map and refined with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$.

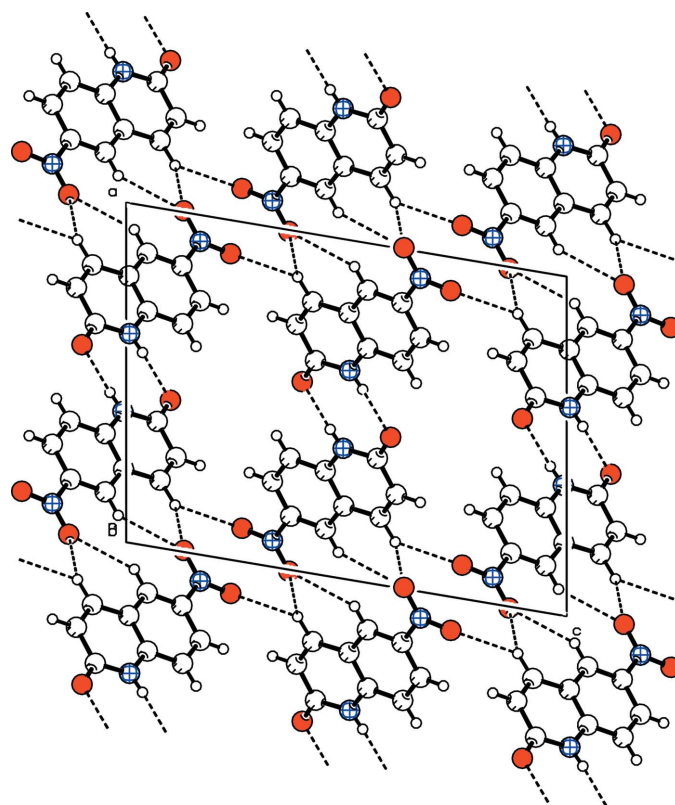


Figure 2
The molecular packing of (III), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

Data collection: *CAD-4/PC Software* (Nonius, 1996); cell refinement: *CAD-4/PC Software*; data reduction: *REDU4* (Stoe & Cie, 1987); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors thank Professor Dr Hartmut Fuess, FG Strukturforchung, FB Material- und Geowissenschaften, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Petersenstrasse 23, 64287 Darmstadt, for diffractometer time.

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