

## 3-Cyano-3-methyl-5-phenylcyclohexanone

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## Key indicators

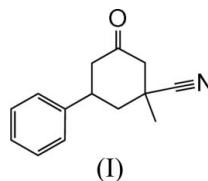
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 160$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.039  
 $wR$  factor = 0.095  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.0For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.In the title molecule,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$ , the cyclohexane ring adopts a chair conformation. The cyano group and the methyl group have axial and equatorial orientations, respectively. The phenyl ring has an equatorial orientation.

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## Comment

The present X-ray diffraction study of the title compound, (I), was undertaken to determine how the conformation of the system is affected by the substitution of cyano and methyl groups at position 3 and a phenyl ring at position 5 of the cyclohexanone.

The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The cyclohexane ring adopts a chair conformation. The cyano group and the methyl group at position 3 have axial and equatorial orientations, respectively. The phenyl ring at position 5 has an equatorial orientation. The mean plane of atoms C2/C3/C5/C6 and the phenyl ring make a dihedral angle of  $83.8(1)^\circ$ .

## Experimental

A mixture of 3-methyl-5-phenylcyclohex-2-enone (3.72 g, 0.02 mol), potassium cyanide (2.6 g, 0.04 mol), ammonium chloride (1.59 g, 0.03 mol), dimethylformamide (50 ml) and water (2 ml) was heated with stirring for 16–18 h at 353 K. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and poured into water. The product was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  ( $3 \times 10$  ml) and the organic layer was dried, evaporated and purified by column chromatography (hexane–EtOAc, 4.5:1 v/v). The yield of the isolated product was 2.5 g (75%).

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}$	$V = 2287.85(11)$ Å <sup>3</sup>
$M_r = 213.27$	$Z = 8$
Orthorhombic, <i>Ab</i> a2	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 11.5745(3)$ Å	$\mu = 0.08$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$b = 17.5499(5)$ Å	$T = 160(1)$ K
$c = 11.2629(3)$ Å	$0.35 \times 0.33 \times 0.28$ mm

## Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer	1755 independent reflections
Absorption correction: none	1527 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
24679 measured reflections	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.071$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.095$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 1755 reflections  
 146 parameters

1 restraint  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

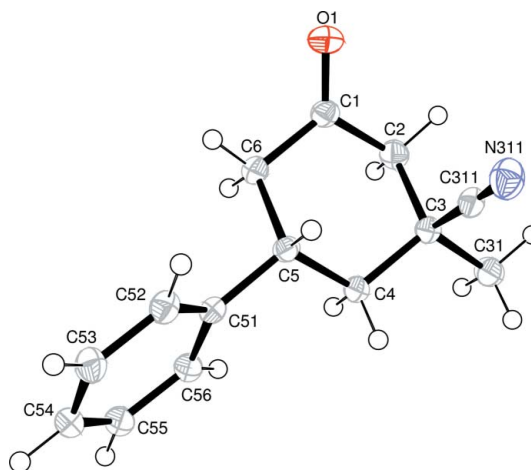
H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H = 0.95–1.00 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$  or 1.5 times  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . In the absence of significant anomalous scattering, Friedel pairs were merged.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000); cell refinement: *DENZO-SMN* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO-SMN* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

The data collection was carried out by Dr A. Linden of the Institute of Organic Chemistry at the University of Zurich; his help is gratefully acknowledged by Dr A. Thiruvalluvar.

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**Figure 1**  
 The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme and with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

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