

N,N-Dimethyl *O*-*p*-tolyl phosphoramido-cyanidate

Saied Ghadimi,^{a*} Ali Asghar Ebrahimi Valmoozi^a and Mehrdad Pourayoubi^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Imam Hossein University, Tehran, Iran, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran
Correspondence e-mail: ghadimi_saied@yahoo.com

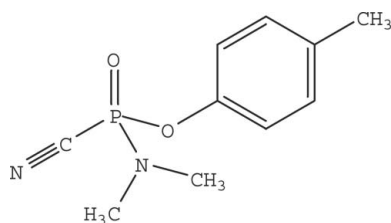
Received 29 May 2007; accepted 12 June 2007

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.034; wR factor = 0.084; data-to-parameter ratio = 20.1.

The P–N bond in the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}$, is shorter [at 1.6104 (15) Å] than a normal P–N single bond. The N atom deviates slightly from the plane of the three atoms to which it is bonded. The sum of the angles surrounding this N atom is 358°. In the crystal structure, weak C–H···O hydrogen bonds link molecules into one-dimensional chains along the *a*-axis direction.

Related literature

For a review of organophosphorus compounds as used as pesticides, see: Fulton & Key (2001). For related literature, see: Corbridge (1995); Ghadimi *et al.* (2007); Munro *et al.* (1994); du Plessis *et al.* (1982).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}$
 $M_r = 224.19$
Triclinic, *P*1

$a = 6.0322$ (9) Å
 $b = 6.8532$ (10) Å
 $c = 7.3820$ (11) Å

$\alpha = 105.604$ (3)°
 $\beta = 95.800$ (3)°
 $\gamma = 106.802$ (3)°
 $V = 276.03$ (7) Å³
 $Z = 1$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ (2) K
 $0.60 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
3289 measured reflections

2791 independent reflections
2688 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$
 $S = 1.04$
2791 reflections
139 parameters
3 restraints

H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.48$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.41$ e Å⁻³
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
1332 Friedel pairs
Flack parameter: -0.03 (7)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C7}-\text{H7A}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.95	2.50	3.441 (2)	174

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Support of this investigation by the Educational Council of Imam Hossien University is gratefully acknowledged. We thank the Institute of Organoelement Compounds of the Russian Academy of Science for determining the crystal structure.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH2406).

References

- Bruker (1998). *SHELXTL*. Version 5.10. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Bruker (2005). *APEX2* and *SAINTE*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Corbridge, D. E. C. (1995). *Phosphorus, an Outline of its Chemistry, Biochemistry and Technology*, 5th ed., p. 1179. New York: Elsevier Science.
Plessis, M. P. du, Modro, T. A. & Nassimbeni, L. R. (1982). *Acta Cryst.* **B38**, 1504–1507.
Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
Fulton, M. H. & Key, P. B. (2001). *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **20**, 37–45.
Ghadimi, S., Mousavi, S. L. & Javani, Z. (2007). *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.* In the press.
Munro, N. B., Ambrose, K. P. & Watson, A. P. (1994). *Environ. Health Perspect.* **102**, 18–38.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2007). E63, o3260 [doi:10.1107/S1600536807028838]

N,N-Dimethyl *O*-*p*-tolyl phosphoramidocyanidate

S. Ghadimi, A. A. E. Valmoozi and M. Pourayoubi

Comment

Organophosphorus compounds (henceforth OPs for convenience) are one of the most widely used classes of pesticides in the world (Fulton & Key, 2001). For some phosphoramido acid, esters inhibiting acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity was reported, resulting in an accumulation of acetylcholine (ACh) in neural and non-neural tissues (Ghadimi *et al.*, 2007). Tabun (*O*-ethyl *N,N*-dimethyl-phosphoramidocyanidate, (CH₃)₂NP(O)CN(OC₂H₅)) is one of the well known nerve agent with very high toxicity (Munro *et al.*, 1994). The crystal structure of dimethyl *N*-phenylphosphoramidate has already been reported (du Plessis *et al.*, 1982). In this work, the synthesis and crystal structure of (CH₃)₂NP(O)CN(*p*-OC₆H₄-CH₃) is presented. The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1 Four different groups are linked to atom P1 giving a distorted tetrahedral configuration. The bond angles around P atom are in the range of 101.14 (8)° [O2—P1—C1] to 118.26 (7)° [O1—P1—O2]. The O atom (of the 4-CH₃-C₆H₄-O group) has sp² character (P1—O2—C2 = 119.88 (10)°). The P1—O2 bond length (1.5799 (13) Å) is smaller than a P—O normal single bond length (1.64 Å, Corbridge, 1995). Also, the P—N bond length (1.6104 (15) Å) is shorter than the normal P—N single bond length (1.77 Å, Corbridge, 1995). The N atom in the title molecule indicates a slight deviation from planarity. This fact can be shown by the torsion angle P1—C9—C10—N1, which is *ca* 9.07°. Furthermore, sum of the surrounding angles around N atom is 358.01° which is less than that for an sp² hybridized atom. The P1—C1 bond length is longer than the P—N and P—O bond lengths (1.8096 (18) Å) and the cyanide group has nearly linear configuration (N2—C1—P1 = 175.43 (17)°). Each molecule is surrounded with by neighboring molecules *via* weak C—H···O interactions leading to a 1-D chain in the network. A view of the unit cell packing of title compound is given in Figure 2.

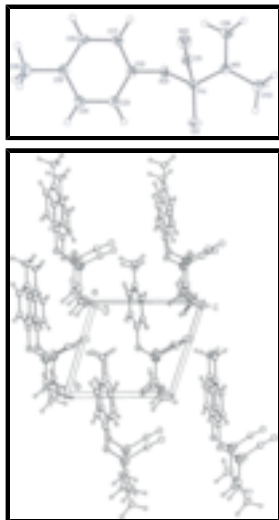
Experimental

To a solution of *N,N*-dimethyl phosphoramidochloridic acid 4-methyl phenyl ester (0.82 g, 3.5 mmol) in 30 ml dry acetonitrile KCN (0.45 g, 7 mmol) was added and stirred 4 h at 330 K. The mixture was cooled at room temperature, and filtered. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The solid product was washed with *n*-hexane and crystallized in hexane/ethyl acetate 9:1 at room temperature. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃), δ(p.p.m.): 2.34 (s, 3 H, *p*-CH₃), 2.88 (d, 3JP-NCH = 11.4 Hz, 6 H, NMe₂), 7.10–7.21 (m, 4 H, Ar—H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃), δ(p.p.m.): 20.71 (s, 1 C, *p*-CH₃), 35.64 (s, 2 C, N(CH₃)₂), 114.34 (d, 1JP-C = 186.8 Hz, 2 C, CN), 120.12 (d, 3JP-C = 4.90 Hz, 1 C, Cortho), 130.70 (s, 1 C, Cmeta), 136.32 (s, 1 C, Cpara), 146.32 (d, 2JP-C = 7.4 Hz, 1 C, Cipso); ³¹P{¹H} NMR δ (p.p.m.): -11.824 (s); ³¹P NMR, δ(p.p.m.): -11.94 to -11.71 (hept., 3JP-H = 11.3 Hz).

Refinement

All hydrogen atoms were found in difference Fourier maps but were placed in calculated positions [C—H = 0.95–0.98 Å] and refined in the riding-model approximation with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl groups.

Figures



N,N-Dimethyl *O*-*p*-tolyl phosphoramidocyanidate

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{13}N_2O_2P$

$M_r = 224.19$

Triclinic, *P*1

Hall symbol: P 1

$a = 6.0322$ (9) Å

$b = 6.8532$ (10) Å

$c = 7.3820$ (11) Å

$\alpha = 105.604$ (3)°

$\beta = 95.800$ (3)°

$\gamma = 106.802$ (3)°

$V = 276.03$ (7) Å³

$Z = 1$

$F_{000} = 118$

$D_x = 1.349$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 1809 reflections

$\theta = 2.9$ – 33.7 °

$\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹

$T = 100$ (2) K

Prism, colourless

$0.60 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEX II
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 100$ (2) K

ω scans

Absorption correction: none

3289 measured reflections

2791 independent reflections

2688 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.020$

$\theta_{max} = 29.0$ °

$\theta_{min} = 2.9$ °

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -9 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0486P)^2 +]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.084$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.04$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
2791 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.48 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
139 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
3 restraints	Extinction correction: none
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1332 Friedel pairs
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	Flack parameter: $-0.03 (7)$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
P1	0.82244 (6)	0.58868 (5)	0.72672 (5)	0.01572 (11)
O1	1.0453 (2)	0.5443 (2)	0.7274 (2)	0.0239 (3)
O2	0.6317 (2)	0.48682 (18)	0.53457 (17)	0.0175 (2)
N1	0.8366 (2)	0.8366 (2)	0.7906 (2)	0.0186 (3)
N2	0.5735 (3)	0.4022 (3)	0.9964 (2)	0.0244 (3)
C1	0.6641 (3)	0.4674 (3)	0.8858 (3)	0.0180 (3)
C2	0.5178 (3)	0.2614 (3)	0.4632 (2)	0.0157 (3)
C3	0.6336 (3)	0.1317 (3)	0.3651 (2)	0.0177 (3)
H3A	0.7893	0.1921	0.3468	0.021*
C4	0.5173 (3)	-0.0891 (3)	0.2938 (3)	0.0193 (3)
H4A	0.5943	-0.1799	0.2255	0.023*
C5	0.2882 (3)	-0.1790 (3)	0.3214 (2)	0.0175 (3)
C6	0.1780 (3)	-0.0424 (3)	0.4193 (3)	0.0189 (3)
H6A	0.0219	-0.1013	0.4375	0.023*
C7	0.2907 (3)	0.1783 (3)	0.4912 (2)	0.0179 (3)
H7A	0.2136	0.2699	0.5580	0.021*

supplementary materials

C8	0.1680 (4)	-0.4192 (3)	0.2471 (3)	0.0246 (4)
H8A	0.0071	-0.4544	0.2726	0.037*
H8B	0.2569	-0.4885	0.3119	0.037*
H8C	0.1618	-0.4704	0.1087	0.037*
C9	0.6234 (3)	0.8978 (3)	0.7893 (3)	0.0208 (4)
H9A	0.6312	0.9986	0.7160	0.031*
H9B	0.6118	0.9661	0.9213	0.031*
H9C	0.4844	0.7695	0.7299	0.031*
C10	1.0552 (3)	1.0079 (3)	0.9003 (3)	0.0246 (4)
H10A	1.0802	1.1293	0.8498	0.037*
H10B	1.1886	0.9538	0.8889	0.037*
H10C	1.0430	1.0549	1.0354	0.037*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
P1	0.01261 (18)	0.01389 (19)	0.0204 (2)	0.00529 (14)	0.00426 (14)	0.00354 (15)
O1	0.0163 (6)	0.0243 (7)	0.0313 (7)	0.0107 (5)	0.0062 (5)	0.0044 (6)
O2	0.0189 (6)	0.0122 (5)	0.0206 (6)	0.0049 (5)	0.0032 (5)	0.0045 (5)
N1	0.0151 (7)	0.0142 (7)	0.0258 (8)	0.0049 (6)	0.0048 (6)	0.0050 (6)
N2	0.0245 (8)	0.0232 (8)	0.0241 (8)	0.0062 (6)	0.0058 (6)	0.0066 (6)
C1	0.0168 (8)	0.0139 (8)	0.0213 (8)	0.0056 (6)	0.0010 (6)	0.0027 (6)
C2	0.0168 (8)	0.0140 (7)	0.0159 (7)	0.0046 (6)	0.0018 (6)	0.0052 (6)
C3	0.0152 (8)	0.0181 (8)	0.0188 (8)	0.0047 (6)	0.0050 (6)	0.0045 (6)
C4	0.0211 (9)	0.0180 (8)	0.0193 (8)	0.0084 (7)	0.0054 (7)	0.0038 (6)
C5	0.0173 (8)	0.0173 (8)	0.0168 (8)	0.0051 (6)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0056 (6)
C6	0.0130 (8)	0.0210 (8)	0.0224 (8)	0.0049 (6)	0.0028 (6)	0.0076 (7)
C7	0.0163 (8)	0.0193 (8)	0.0187 (8)	0.0085 (7)	0.0024 (6)	0.0046 (6)
C8	0.0222 (9)	0.0156 (8)	0.0311 (10)	0.0030 (7)	-0.0009 (7)	0.0050 (7)
C9	0.0209 (9)	0.0184 (8)	0.0247 (9)	0.0111 (7)	0.0031 (7)	0.0048 (7)
C10	0.0168 (8)	0.0197 (9)	0.0293 (10)	0.0011 (7)	0.0036 (7)	0.0005 (7)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

P1—O1	1.4613 (13)	C5—C6	1.390 (2)
P1—O2	1.5799 (13)	C5—C8	1.510 (2)
P1—N1	1.6104 (15)	C6—C7	1.390 (2)
P1—C1	1.8096 (18)	C6—H6A	0.9500
O2—C2	1.4181 (19)	C7—H7A	0.9500
N1—C9	1.463 (2)	C8—H8A	0.9800
N1—C10	1.467 (2)	C8—H8B	0.9800
N2—C1	1.145 (2)	C8—H8C	0.9800
C2—C7	1.383 (2)	C9—H9A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.385 (2)	C9—H9B	0.9800
C3—C4	1.394 (2)	C9—H9C	0.9800
C3—H3A	0.9500	C10—H10A	0.9800
C4—C5	1.401 (2)	C10—H10B	0.9800
C4—H4A	0.9500	C10—H10C	0.9800

O1—P1—O2	118.26 (7)	C5—C6—H6A	119.2
O1—P1—N1	117.32 (7)	C7—C6—H6A	119.2
O2—P1—N1	102.87 (7)	C2—C7—C6	118.46 (16)
O1—P1—C1	108.72 (8)	C2—C7—H7A	120.8
O2—P1—C1	101.14 (8)	C6—C7—H7A	120.8
N1—P1—C1	106.88 (8)	C5—C8—H8A	109.5
C2—O2—P1	119.88 (10)	C5—C8—H8B	109.5
C9—N1—C10	115.30 (14)	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5
C9—N1—P1	121.52 (11)	C5—C8—H8C	109.5
C10—N1—P1	121.19 (13)	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
N2—C1—P1	175.43 (17)	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C7—C2—C3	121.95 (15)	N1—C9—H9A	109.5
C7—C2—O2	118.45 (15)	N1—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C2—O2	119.60 (15)	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C2—C3—C4	118.69 (16)	N1—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C3—H3A	120.7	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C3—H3A	120.7	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—C5	120.86 (16)	N1—C10—H10A	109.5
C3—C4—H4A	119.6	N1—C10—H10B	109.5
C5—C4—H4A	119.6	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—C4	118.46 (16)	N1—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—C5—C8	121.62 (17)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C4—C5—C8	119.92 (17)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C5—C6—C7	121.58 (16)		
O1—P1—O2—C2	67.61 (14)	C7—C2—C3—C4	-0.3 (3)
N1—P1—O2—C2	-161.29 (12)	O2—C2—C3—C4	-179.12 (15)
C1—P1—O2—C2	-50.89 (13)	C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.4 (3)
O1—P1—N1—C9	178.18 (13)	C3—C4—C5—C6	0.9 (3)
O2—P1—N1—C9	46.52 (14)	C3—C4—C5—C8	-178.47 (15)
C1—P1—N1—C9	-59.52 (15)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.8 (3)
O1—P1—N1—C10	-18.64 (18)	C8—C5—C6—C7	178.61 (16)
O2—P1—N1—C10	-150.30 (15)	C3—C2—C7—C6	0.5 (3)
C1—P1—N1—C10	103.65 (16)	O2—C2—C7—C6	179.28 (14)
P1—O2—C2—C7	101.96 (16)	C5—C6—C7—C2	0.1 (3)
P1—O2—C2—C3	-79.22 (17)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C7—H7A \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.95	2.50	3.441 (2)	174

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

Fig. 1

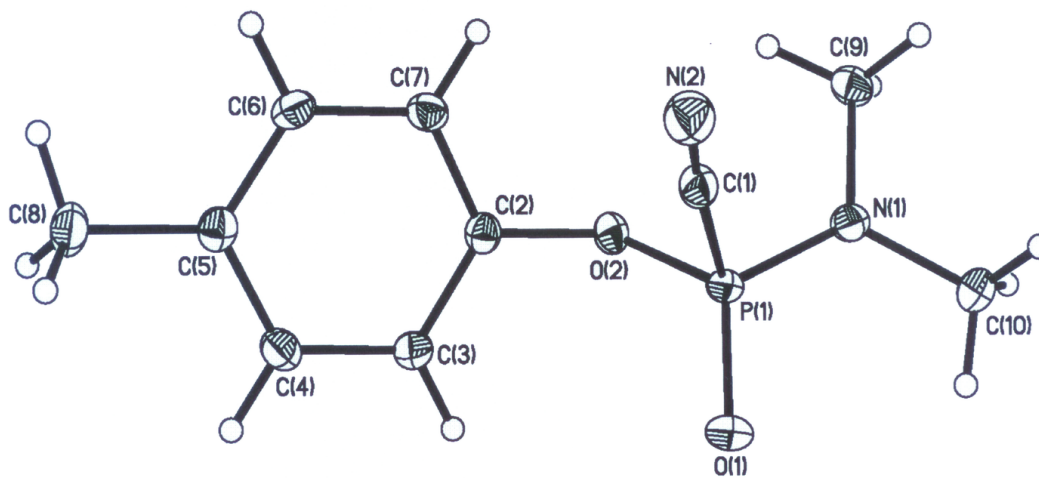


Fig. 2

