

(E)-2-Furyl methyl ketone 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone

Shang Shan,* Yu-Liang Tian, Shan-Heng Wang, Wen-Long Wang and Ying-Li Xu

College of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Zhejiang University of Technology, People's Republic of China
Correspondence e-mail: shanshang@mail.hz.zj.cn

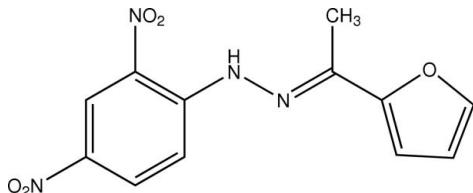
Received 2 May 2008; accepted 19 May 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.112; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.9.

Crystals of the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5$, were obtained from a condensation reaction of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine and 2-furyl methyl ketone. The molecule displays a nearly planar structure, and the furan ring is slightly twisted by a dihedral angle of $12.62(6)^\circ$ with respect to the phenylhydrazone plane. The face-to-face separation of $3.287(7)\text{ \AA}$ between parallel benzene rings of adjacent molecules indicates the existence of $\pi-\pi$ stacking between dinitrophenyl rings in the crystal structure.

Related literature

For general background, see: Okabe *et al.* (1993); Shan *et al.* (2003a, 2006). For related structures, see: Vickery *et al.* (1985); Fan *et al.* (2004); Shan *et al.* (2003b).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5$
 $M_r = 290.24$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

$a = 9.8917(8)\text{ \AA}$
 $b = 12.8477(15)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 10.6549(12)\text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 111.63(2)^\circ$
 $V = 1258.7(3)\text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.12\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293(2)\text{ K}$
 $0.36 \times 0.23 \times 0.18\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID IP diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
12121 measured reflections

2858 independent reflections
1784 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.026$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$
 $S = 1.03$
2858 reflections

192 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
N3—H3 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.86	1.97	2.6063 (15)	130
C9—H9 \cdots O4 ⁱ	0.93	2.41	3.334 (2)	172
C11—H11 \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.41	3.1530 (19)	137

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z$.

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSC, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

The work was supported by the Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province, China (No. M203027).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: OM2233).

References

- Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C. & Guagliardi, A. (1993). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **26**, 343–350.
- Fan, Z., Shan, S., Hu, W.-X. & Xu, D.-J. (2004). *Acta Cryst. E60*, o1102–o1104.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
- Okabe, N., Nakamura, T. & Fukuda, H. (1993). *Acta Cryst. C49*, 1678–1680.
- Rigaku (1998). *PROCESS-AUTO*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
- Rigaku/MSC (2002). *CrystalStructure*. Rigaku/MSC, The Woodlands, Texas, USA.
- Shan, S., Fan, Z. & Xu, D.-J. (2006). *Acta Cryst. E62*, o1123–o1125.
- Shan, S., Xu, D.-J. & Hu, W.-X. (2003b). *Acta Cryst. E59*, o838–o840.
- Shan, S., Xu, D.-J., Hung, C.-H., Wu, J.-Y. & Chiang, M. Y. (2003a). *Acta Cryst. C59*, o135–o136.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A64*, 112–122.
- Vickery, B., Willey, G. R. & Drew, M. G. B. (1985). *Acta Cryst. C41*, 1072–1075.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o1153 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808015122]

(E)-2-Furyl methyl ketone 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone

S. Shan, Y.-L. Tian, S.-H. Wang, W.-L. Wang and Y.-L. Xu

Comment

As some phenylhydrazone derivatives have shown to be potentially DNA damaging and mutagenic agents (Okabe *et al.*, 1993), a series of new phenylhydrazone derivatives have been synthesized in our laboratory (Shan *et al.*, 2003a; Shan *et al.*, 2006). As part of the ongoing investigation, the title compound has recently been prepared and its crystal structure is reported here.

The molecular structure of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. The molecule displays an approximately planar structure, the furan ring is slightly twisted with respect to the phenylhydrazone plane with a dihedral angle of 12.62 (6)°. The N4—C7 bond distance (Table 1) indicates a typical C=N double bond. The molecule assumes an E configuration with the phenylhydrazine and furan located on the opposite sides of the C=N bond. An intramolecular hydrogen bond is observed between the N3-imino and the adjacent N1-nitro groups; such a hydrogen bonding is a common feature in *o*-nitrophenylhydrazine compounds (Vickery *et al.*, 1985; Fan *et al.*, 2004).

A partially overlapped arrangement of parallel benzene rings of adjacent molecules is illustrated in Fig. 2. The face-to-face separation of 3.287 (7) Å strongly indicates the existence of π - π stacking between parallel dinitrophenyl rings of adjacent molecules in the crystal. It agrees with that found in a related dinitrophenylhydrazine compound, isobutylaldehyde 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone (Shan *et al.*, 2003b).

The crystal structure also contains intermolecular weak C—H···O hydrogen bonding (Table 2).

Experimental

2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (0.4 g, 2 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (10 ml), and H₂SO₄ solution (98%, 0.5 ml) was slowly added to the ethanol solution with stirring. The solution was heated at 333 K for several min until the solution cleared. 2-Furyl methylketone (0.22 g, 2 mmol) was added to the above solution with continuous stirring, and the mixture was refluxed for 30 min. When the solution had cooled to room temperature brown powder crystals appeared. The powder crystals were separated and washed with water three times. Recrystallization from an absolute ethanol solution yielded well shaped single crystals.

Refinement

Methyl H atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.96 Å and the torsion angle was refined to fit the electron density, $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Other H atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.93 and N—H = 0.86 Å, and refined in riding mode, $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$.

supplementary materials

Figures

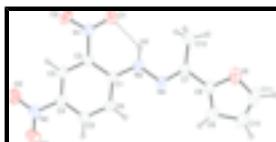


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

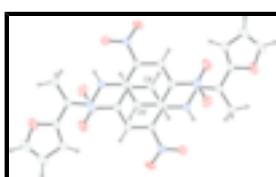


Fig. 2. A diagram showing the overlapped arrangement of parallel benzene rings of neighboring molecules [symmetry code: (i) 1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z].

(E)-2-Furyl methyl ketone 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone

Crystal data

C ₁₂ H ₁₀ N ₄ O ₅	$F_{000} = 600$
$M_r = 290.24$	$D_x = 1.532 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 9.8917 (8) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 5266 reflections
$b = 12.8477 (15) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.2\text{--}26.0^\circ$
$c = 10.6549 (12) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 111.63 (2)^\circ$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 1258.7 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	Prism, brown
$Z = 4$	$0.36 \times 0.23 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID IP diffractometer	2858 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1784 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.026$
Detector resolution: 10.00 pixels mm^{-1}	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$
$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.2^\circ$
ω scans	$h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
Absorption correction: none	$k = -16 \rightarrow 16$
12121 measured reflections	$l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0649P)^2]$
	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$wR(F^2) = 0.111$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
$S = 1.03$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2858 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
192 parameters	Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{1/4}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction coefficient: 0.0047 (11)
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.13582 (13)	0.43547 (8)	0.14104 (11)	0.0648 (4)
O2	0.15573 (13)	0.27996 (8)	0.22020 (12)	0.0648 (4)
O3	0.44159 (13)	0.19704 (8)	0.66737 (13)	0.0660 (4)
O4	0.52296 (15)	0.31707 (10)	0.81753 (13)	0.0742 (4)
O5	0.09817 (11)	0.93990 (8)	0.18361 (12)	0.0566 (3)
N1	0.17859 (13)	0.37357 (9)	0.23615 (12)	0.0452 (3)
N2	0.45693 (14)	0.28930 (10)	0.70150 (14)	0.0498 (3)
N3	0.21841 (13)	0.59367 (8)	0.30483 (12)	0.0412 (3)
H3	0.1757	0.5753	0.2219	0.049*
N4	0.22992 (13)	0.69747 (8)	0.33900 (12)	0.0411 (3)
C1	0.27421 (13)	0.52042 (9)	0.40146 (14)	0.0349 (3)
C2	0.25858 (14)	0.41229 (10)	0.37100 (14)	0.0368 (3)
C3	0.31897 (14)	0.33809 (10)	0.46968 (15)	0.0406 (3)
H3A	0.3085	0.2677	0.4478	0.049*
C4	0.39417 (14)	0.36870 (10)	0.59975 (15)	0.0403 (3)
C5	0.40955 (15)	0.47424 (11)	0.63469 (15)	0.0412 (3)
H5	0.4597	0.4940	0.7238	0.049*
C6	0.35072 (14)	0.54818 (10)	0.53751 (14)	0.0393 (3)
H6	0.3613	0.6182	0.5615	0.047*
C7	0.16518 (14)	0.76093 (10)	0.24031 (14)	0.0395 (3)
C8	0.18273 (16)	0.87045 (10)	0.27796 (16)	0.0431 (4)
C9	0.26625 (19)	0.92158 (12)	0.38905 (18)	0.0586 (4)
H9	0.3329	0.8926	0.4674	0.070*
C10	0.2326 (2)	1.02927 (13)	0.3632 (2)	0.0691 (5)

supplementary materials

H10	0.2734	1.0842	0.4218	0.083*
C11	0.1335 (2)	1.03623 (12)	0.2414 (2)	0.0662 (5)
H11	0.0926	1.0983	0.1997	0.079*
C12	0.07984 (19)	0.73130 (12)	0.09826 (17)	0.0556 (4)
H12A	0.1447	0.7073	0.0560	0.083*
H12B	0.0268	0.7907	0.0502	0.083*
H12C	0.0130	0.6767	0.0968	0.083*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0920 (9)	0.0420 (6)	0.0438 (7)	-0.0007 (6)	0.0055 (6)	-0.0006 (5)
O2	0.0836 (8)	0.0323 (6)	0.0615 (8)	-0.0105 (5)	0.0068 (6)	-0.0098 (5)
O3	0.0778 (8)	0.0408 (6)	0.0728 (9)	0.0058 (5)	0.0200 (7)	0.0147 (5)
O4	0.0884 (9)	0.0708 (8)	0.0459 (8)	0.0053 (7)	0.0041 (7)	0.0107 (6)
O5	0.0572 (6)	0.0371 (6)	0.0754 (8)	0.0069 (5)	0.0242 (6)	0.0136 (5)
N1	0.0513 (7)	0.0333 (6)	0.0443 (8)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0096 (6)	-0.0035 (5)
N2	0.0510 (7)	0.0468 (8)	0.0489 (9)	0.0030 (6)	0.0151 (6)	0.0111 (6)
N3	0.0510 (7)	0.0272 (5)	0.0399 (7)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0103 (5)	-0.0014 (5)
N4	0.0490 (7)	0.0263 (6)	0.0468 (7)	-0.0013 (5)	0.0164 (6)	-0.0013 (5)
C1	0.0349 (7)	0.0296 (6)	0.0404 (8)	-0.0010 (5)	0.0142 (6)	-0.0009 (5)
C2	0.0373 (7)	0.0305 (6)	0.0400 (8)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0112 (6)	-0.0026 (5)
C3	0.0411 (7)	0.0297 (6)	0.0492 (9)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0147 (7)	0.0013 (6)
C4	0.0395 (7)	0.0372 (7)	0.0434 (9)	0.0017 (6)	0.0146 (6)	0.0064 (6)
C5	0.0421 (7)	0.0439 (8)	0.0366 (8)	-0.0028 (6)	0.0132 (6)	-0.0034 (6)
C6	0.0433 (7)	0.0316 (7)	0.0448 (9)	-0.0023 (6)	0.0181 (6)	-0.0047 (6)
C7	0.0428 (7)	0.0343 (7)	0.0427 (8)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0171 (6)	0.0024 (6)
C8	0.0507 (8)	0.0319 (7)	0.0496 (9)	0.0045 (6)	0.0220 (7)	0.0084 (6)
C9	0.0800 (11)	0.0390 (8)	0.0549 (10)	-0.0056 (8)	0.0227 (9)	-0.0049 (7)
C10	0.0959 (14)	0.0354 (8)	0.0892 (15)	-0.0106 (8)	0.0495 (13)	-0.0130 (9)
C11	0.0762 (12)	0.0289 (8)	0.1072 (18)	0.0051 (8)	0.0499 (13)	0.0085 (9)
C12	0.0682 (10)	0.0446 (8)	0.0471 (10)	0.0010 (8)	0.0133 (8)	0.0036 (7)

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

O1—N1	1.2338 (16)	C3—H3A	0.9300
O2—N1	1.2239 (15)	C4—C5	1.3995 (19)
O3—N2	1.2327 (17)	C5—C6	1.367 (2)
O4—N2	1.2194 (18)	C5—H5	0.9300
O5—C11	1.369 (2)	C6—H6	0.9300
O5—C8	1.3735 (18)	C7—C8	1.4560 (19)
N1—C2	1.4491 (18)	C7—C12	1.485 (2)
N2—C4	1.4510 (18)	C8—C9	1.339 (2)
N3—C1	1.3533 (17)	C9—C10	1.426 (2)
N3—N4	1.3760 (15)	C9—H9	0.9300
N3—H3	0.8600	C10—C11	1.309 (3)
N4—C7	1.2977 (18)	C10—H10	0.9300
C1—C6	1.4115 (19)	C11—H11	0.9300
C1—C2	1.4221 (17)	C12—H12A	0.9600

C2—C3	1.3813 (19)	C12—H12B	0.9600
C3—C4	1.367 (2)	C12—H12C	0.9600
C11—O5—C8	105.81 (13)	C4—C5—H5	120.1
O2—N1—O1	121.97 (13)	C5—C6—C1	121.31 (13)
O2—N1—C2	118.71 (12)	C5—C6—H6	119.3
O1—N1—C2	119.32 (11)	C1—C6—H6	119.3
O4—N2—O3	122.83 (14)	N4—C7—C8	114.26 (13)
O4—N2—C4	118.26 (13)	N4—C7—C12	126.16 (13)
O3—N2—C4	118.91 (14)	C8—C7—C12	119.58 (12)
C1—N3—N4	120.13 (12)	C9—C8—O5	109.82 (13)
C1—N3—H3	119.9	C9—C8—C7	133.59 (14)
N4—N3—H3	119.9	O5—C8—C7	116.59 (13)
C7—N4—N3	115.25 (12)	C8—C9—C10	106.32 (17)
N3—C1—C6	121.30 (12)	C8—C9—H9	126.8
N3—C1—C2	121.75 (13)	C10—C9—H9	126.8
C6—C1—C2	116.95 (12)	C11—C10—C9	107.09 (16)
C3—C2—C1	121.36 (13)	C11—C10—H10	126.5
C3—C2—N1	116.28 (12)	C9—C10—H10	126.5
C1—C2—N1	122.37 (12)	C10—C11—O5	110.96 (14)
C4—C3—C2	119.62 (13)	C10—C11—H11	124.5
C4—C3—H3A	120.2	O5—C11—H11	124.5
C2—C3—H3A	120.2	C7—C12—H12A	109.5
C3—C4—C5	120.90 (13)	C7—C12—H12B	109.5
C3—C4—N2	118.57 (13)	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C5—C4—N2	120.52 (13)	C7—C12—H12C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	119.84 (13)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	120.1	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N3—H3···O1	0.86	1.97	2.6063 (15)	130
C9—H9···O4 ⁱ	0.93	2.41	3.334 (2)	172
C11—H11···O2 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.41	3.1530 (19)	137

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+3/2$; (ii) $x, y+1, z$.

supplementary materials

Fig. 1

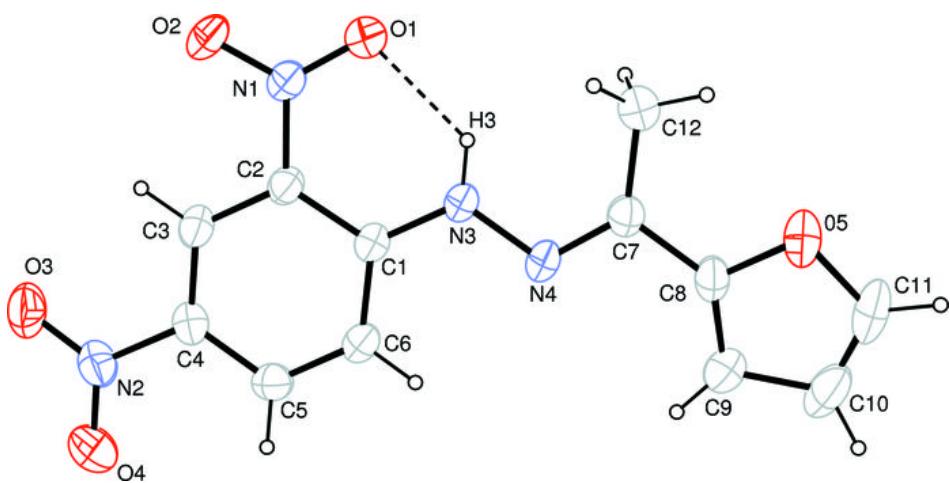


Fig. 2

