

1-[(Phenyliminio)amino]-2-naphtholate

Ji-Jun Xu, Jun Li, Min Pi and Chuan-Ming Jin*

Hubei Key Laboratory of Pollutant Analysis & Reuse Technology, College of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Hubei Normal University, Huangshi, Hubei 435002, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: cmjin@email.hbnu.edu.cn

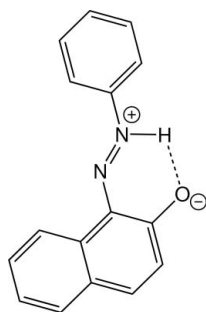
Received 10 June 2010; accepted 16 June 2010

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 200$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.063; wR factor = 0.169; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.2.

In the zwitterionic title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and naphthalene ring system is 2.0 (1)°. The azo group adopts a *trans* configuration and an intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond is found. In the crystal, the molecules are packed by strong $\pi-\pi$ interactions [centroid-centroid distance between aromatic rings = 3.375 (3) Å].

Related literature

For general background to the use of azo compounds as dyes, pigments and advanced materials, see: Lee *et al.* (2004); Oueslati *et al.* (2004). Many azo compounds have been synthesized by diazotization and diazo coupling reactions, see: Wang *et al.* (2003).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 248.28$

 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 27.8713$ (4) Å
 $b = 6.0248$ (1) Å
 $c = 14.9199$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 103.570$ (2)°
 $V = 2435.40$ (7) Å³
 $Z = 8$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 200$ K
 $0.13 \times 0.10 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

 Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.989$, $T_{\max} = 0.993$

 8859 measured reflections
 3002 independent reflections
 2536 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.088$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.063$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$
 $S = 1.08$
 3002 reflections
 175 parameters

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.48$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.895 (19)	1.803 (18)	2.5545 (17)	140.0 (16)

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Natural Science Foundation of Hubei Province (2009CDB349, 2006ABB038), the Distinguished Young Scholars Programs, HBDE (Q200722003, Z201022001, CXY2009B028) and the Science and Technology Foundation for Creative Research Group of HBNU (2009).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RK2210).

References

- Bruker (2001). *SAINT-Plus* and *SMART*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Lee, S. H., Kim, J. Y., Ko, J., Lee, J. Y. & Kim, J. S. (2004). *J. Org. Chem.* **69**, 2902–2905.
 Oueslati, F., Dumazet-Bonnamour, I. & Lamartine, R. (2004). *New J. Chem.* **28**, 1575–1578.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
 Wang, M., Funabiki, K. & Matsui, M. (2003). *Dyes Pigm.* **57**, 77–86.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o1752 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810023329]

1-[(Phenyliminio)amino]-2-naphtholate

J.-J. Xu, J. Li, M. Pi and C.-M. Jin

Comment

Azo-compounds are very important in the fields of dyes, pigments and advanced materials (Lee *et al.*, 2004; Oueslati *et al.*, 2004). Azo-dyes are synthetic pigments that contain an azo-group, as part of the structure. Azo-groups do not occur naturally. Many azo-compounds have been synthesized by the diazotization and diazo coupling reaction (Wang *et al.*, 2003). The title compound, **I**, was obtained through the diazotization of aniline followed by a coupling reaction with 2-naphthol.

The molecular structure of **I** is illustrated in Fig. 1. The molecule adopts an *anti*-configuration with the two aryl groups reside on the opposite side of azo-group. The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and naphthalene ring is $2.0 (1)^\circ$. An intramolecular N—H \cdots O hydrogen bond is found (Table 1). It is more interesting, that hydrogen atom in the OH-group has transfer to N atom in the azo-group to form the structure of dipolar ion. Moreover, different Fourier map indicate hydrogen site location is closer to nitrogen atom of azo-group. In the crystal molecules are packed by the weak π - π interactions with the closest approach between centroids of aromatic rings is $3.375 (3)\text{\AA}$.

Experimental

The title compound was prepared by a similar method of other aromatic azo-compounds (Wang *et al.*, 2003). Single crystals of **I** were obtained by slow evaporation from a petroleum ether ethyl acetate (2/1 v/v) solution system.

Refinement

The H atoms based on C atoms were positioned geometrically at the distance of 0.95\AA , and refined in a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The H atom of amino-group was refined freely.

Figures

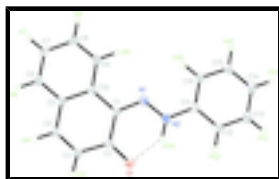


Fig. 1. The structure of title compound showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are presented as a small spheres of arbitrary radius.

1-[(Phenyliminio)amino]-2-naphtholate

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 248.28$

$F(000) = 1040$
 $D_x = 1.354 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

supplementary materials

Monoclinic, $C2/c$
Hall symbol: $-C\ 2yc$
 $a = 27.8713\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 6.0248\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$
 $c = 14.9199\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$
 $\beta = 103.570\ (2)^\circ$
 $V = 2435.40\ (7)\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 8$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$
Cell parameters from 2783 reflections
 $\theta = 2.8\text{--}28.2^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.09\ \text{mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 200\ \text{K}$
Block, red
 $0.13 \times 0.10 \times 0.08\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite
 φ and ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.989$, $T_{\max} = 0.993$
8859 measured reflections

3002 independent reflections
2536 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.088$
 $\theta_{\max} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$
 $h = -35 \rightarrow 36$
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.063$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$
 $S = 1.08$
3002 reflections
175 parameters
0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0799P)^2 + 1.0846P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.48\ \text{e}\ \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23\ \text{e}\ \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.14696 (5)	0.0629 (2)	0.09018 (10)	0.0244 (3)
C2	0.19947 (5)	0.0124 (3)	0.11604 (10)	0.0287 (3)
C3	0.21439 (6)	-0.1846 (3)	0.17062 (11)	0.0330 (4)
H3	0.2485	-0.2197	0.1901	0.040*
C4	0.18102 (6)	-0.3195 (3)	0.19449 (11)	0.0319 (4)
H4	0.1924	-0.4484	0.2298	0.038*
C5	0.12895 (5)	-0.2771 (2)	0.16900 (10)	0.0256 (3)
C6	0.09522 (6)	-0.4260 (3)	0.19251 (11)	0.0314 (4)
H6	0.1070	-0.5575	0.2256	0.038*
C7	0.04557 (6)	-0.3840 (3)	0.16840 (11)	0.0337 (4)
H7	0.0230	-0.4870	0.1839	0.040*
C8	0.02823 (6)	-0.1896 (3)	0.12098 (11)	0.0324 (4)
H8	-0.0062	-0.1594	0.1052	0.039*
C9	0.06067 (5)	-0.0409 (2)	0.09676 (10)	0.0282 (3)
H9	0.0484	0.0912	0.0648	0.034*
C10	0.11155 (5)	-0.0826 (2)	0.11877 (9)	0.0237 (3)
C11	0.13828 (6)	0.5505 (2)	-0.04777 (9)	0.0255 (3)
C12	0.17170 (6)	0.6926 (3)	-0.07488 (11)	0.0311 (4)
H12	0.2061	0.6623	-0.0576	0.037*
C13	0.15433 (7)	0.8788 (3)	-0.12732 (11)	0.0355 (4)
H13	0.1769	0.9765	-0.1460	0.043*
C14	0.10432 (6)	0.9226 (3)	-0.15249 (11)	0.0340 (4)
H14	0.0925	1.0507	-0.1879	0.041*
C15	0.07150 (6)	0.7790 (3)	-0.12588 (11)	0.0329 (4)
H15	0.0371	0.8088	-0.1438	0.039*
C16	0.08806 (6)	0.5922 (2)	-0.07338 (11)	0.0292 (3)
H16	0.0653	0.4944	-0.0553	0.035*
N1	0.12797 (5)	0.23592 (19)	0.03768 (8)	0.0253 (3)
N2	0.15775 (5)	0.3675 (2)	0.00730 (9)	0.0268 (3)
H2A	0.1899 (7)	0.333 (3)	0.0227 (13)	0.032*
O1	0.23107 (4)	0.1341 (2)	0.09144 (9)	0.0387 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0285 (7)	0.0253 (7)	0.0190 (7)	0.0024 (5)	0.0050 (5)	-0.0008 (5)
C2	0.0281 (7)	0.0323 (8)	0.0243 (7)	0.0009 (6)	0.0030 (6)	-0.0012 (6)
C3	0.0263 (7)	0.0406 (9)	0.0288 (8)	0.0067 (6)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0043 (7)
C4	0.0357 (8)	0.0321 (8)	0.0255 (8)	0.0084 (6)	0.0020 (6)	0.0068 (6)
C5	0.0327 (8)	0.0274 (7)	0.0166 (7)	0.0027 (6)	0.0058 (6)	-0.0008 (5)
C6	0.0416 (9)	0.0292 (7)	0.0250 (8)	0.0036 (6)	0.0110 (6)	0.0037 (6)
C7	0.0381 (9)	0.0335 (8)	0.0329 (9)	-0.0032 (6)	0.0151 (7)	0.0020 (6)
C8	0.0292 (8)	0.0388 (9)	0.0306 (8)	0.0029 (6)	0.0097 (6)	0.0001 (6)
C9	0.0300 (7)	0.0307 (7)	0.0241 (7)	0.0059 (6)	0.0069 (6)	0.0034 (6)

supplementary materials

C10	0.0292 (7)	0.0258 (7)	0.0163 (6)	0.0032 (5)	0.0059 (5)	-0.0013 (5)
C11	0.0351 (8)	0.0239 (7)	0.0184 (7)	0.0026 (6)	0.0080 (6)	-0.0009 (5)
C12	0.0343 (8)	0.0324 (8)	0.0284 (8)	0.0010 (6)	0.0113 (6)	0.0007 (6)
C13	0.0489 (10)	0.0314 (8)	0.0304 (8)	-0.0022 (7)	0.0180 (7)	0.0031 (6)
C14	0.0521 (10)	0.0271 (7)	0.0232 (8)	0.0076 (7)	0.0100 (7)	0.0030 (6)
C15	0.0387 (8)	0.0315 (8)	0.0274 (8)	0.0071 (6)	0.0057 (7)	-0.0008 (6)
C16	0.0340 (8)	0.0273 (7)	0.0276 (8)	0.0001 (6)	0.0101 (6)	0.0001 (6)
N1	0.0317 (7)	0.0257 (6)	0.0192 (6)	0.0011 (5)	0.0073 (5)	-0.0017 (4)
N2	0.0284 (6)	0.0271 (6)	0.0253 (7)	0.0019 (5)	0.0071 (5)	0.0023 (5)
O1	0.0284 (6)	0.0426 (7)	0.0437 (7)	-0.0017 (5)	0.0058 (5)	0.0084 (5)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—N1	1.3364 (18)	C9—C10	1.401 (2)
C1—C2	1.455 (2)	C9—H9	0.9500
C1—C10	1.457 (2)	C11—C16	1.385 (2)
C2—O1	1.2650 (18)	C11—C12	1.393 (2)
C2—C3	1.444 (2)	C11—N2	1.4058 (18)
C3—C4	1.344 (2)	C12—C13	1.389 (2)
C3—H3	0.9500	C12—H12	0.9500
C4—C5	1.434 (2)	C13—C14	1.381 (2)
C4—H4	0.9500	C13—H13	0.9500
C5—C6	1.402 (2)	C14—C15	1.383 (2)
C5—C10	1.4141 (19)	C14—H14	0.9500
C6—C7	1.369 (2)	C15—C16	1.387 (2)
C6—H6	0.9500	C15—H15	0.9500
C7—C8	1.395 (2)	C16—H16	0.9500
C7—H7	0.9500	N1—N2	1.3033 (17)
C8—C9	1.380 (2)	N2—H2A	0.895 (19)
C8—H8	0.9500		
N1—C1—C2	123.63 (13)	C10—C9—H9	119.6
N1—C1—C10	116.02 (13)	C9—C10—C5	118.37 (13)
C2—C1—C10	120.32 (13)	C9—C10—C1	122.79 (13)
O1—C2—C3	120.81 (14)	C5—C10—C1	118.82 (13)
O1—C2—C1	121.82 (13)	C16—C11—C12	120.65 (13)
C3—C2—C1	117.37 (13)	C16—C11—N2	122.01 (13)
C4—C3—C2	121.37 (14)	C12—C11—N2	117.33 (14)
C4—C3—H3	119.3	C13—C12—C11	119.46 (15)
C2—C3—H3	119.3	C13—C12—H12	120.3
C3—C4—C5	122.82 (14)	C11—C12—H12	120.3
C3—C4—H4	118.6	C14—C13—C12	120.23 (15)
C5—C4—H4	118.6	C14—C13—H13	119.9
C6—C5—C10	119.73 (14)	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C6—C5—C4	121.06 (13)	C13—C14—C15	119.73 (14)
C10—C5—C4	119.21 (13)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
C7—C6—C5	120.78 (14)	C15—C14—H14	120.1
C7—C6—H6	119.6	C14—C15—C16	120.98 (15)
C5—C6—H6	119.6	C14—C15—H15	119.5
C6—C7—C8	119.79 (14)	C16—C15—H15	119.5

C6—C7—H7	120.1	C11—C16—C15	118.95 (14)
C8—C7—H7	120.1	C11—C16—H16	120.5
C9—C8—C7	120.52 (14)	C15—C16—H16	120.5
C9—C8—H8	119.7	N2—N1—C1	118.77 (12)
C7—C8—H8	119.7	N1—N2—C11	119.36 (13)
C8—C9—C10	120.77 (14)	N1—N2—H2A	116.7 (11)
C8—C9—H9	119.6	C11—N2—H2A	123.9 (11)
N1—C1—C2—O1	1.5 (2)	C4—C5—C10—C1	3.3 (2)
C10—C1—C2—O1	179.23 (13)	N1—C1—C10—C9	-2.8 (2)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-177.99 (13)	C2—C1—C10—C9	179.28 (13)
C10—C1—C2—C3	-0.2 (2)	N1—C1—C10—C5	175.65 (12)
O1—C2—C3—C4	-177.66 (15)	C2—C1—C10—C5	-2.3 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.8 (2)	C16—C11—C12—C13	0.6 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.8 (2)	N2—C11—C12—C13	-178.35 (13)
C3—C4—C5—C6	177.74 (15)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-0.1 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C10	-1.8 (2)	C12—C13—C14—C15	-0.5 (2)
C10—C5—C6—C7	-0.8 (2)	C13—C14—C15—C16	0.6 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C7	179.65 (15)	C12—C11—C16—C15	-0.6 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C8	-0.9 (2)	N2—C11—C16—C15	178.39 (13)
C6—C7—C8—C9	1.1 (2)	C14—C15—C16—C11	-0.1 (2)
C7—C8—C9—C10	0.4 (2)	C2—C1—N1—N2	0.2 (2)
C8—C9—C10—C5	-2.0 (2)	C10—C1—N1—N2	-177.61 (12)
C8—C9—C10—C1	176.43 (13)	C1—N1—N2—C11	-179.81 (12)
C6—C5—C10—C9	2.2 (2)	C16—C11—N2—N1	-2.1 (2)
C4—C5—C10—C9	-178.23 (13)	C12—C11—N2—N1	176.92 (12)
C6—C5—C10—C1	-176.27 (13)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N2—H2A...O1	0.895 (19)	1.803 (18)	2.5545 (17)	140.0 (16)

Fig. 1

