

Quinoxaline: $Z' = 1$ formSathishkumar Ranganathan, Sudarshan Mahapatra,
Tejender S. Thakur and Gautam R. Desiraju*Solid State and Structural Chemistry Unit, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560
012, Karnataka, India

Correspondence e-mail: desiraju@sscu.iisc.ernet.in

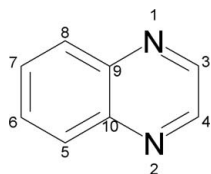
Received 28 September 2010; accepted 6 October 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 270$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å;
 R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.106; data-to-parameter ratio = 10.5.

A new $Z' = 1$ crystal structure of quinoxaline (or 1,4-diazaphthalene), $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$, with one-fifth the volume of the earlier known $Z' = 5$ structure was obtained by means of an *in situ* cryocrystallization technique.

Related literature

For the structure of quinoxaline $Z' = 5$, see: Anthony *et al.* (1998). For the crystal structure of the hydrated organic compound, see: Namba *et al.* (1981).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$
 $M_r = 130.15$

 Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
 $a = 4.0212$ (13) Å

 $b = 7.187$ (2) Å
 $c = 23.095$ (7) Å
 $V = 667.5$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 270$ K
 $0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.30$ mm

Data collection

 Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.968$, $T_{\max} = 0.976$

 7556 measured reflections
 956 independent reflections
 494 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.106$
 $S = 0.90$
 956 reflections

 91 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.13$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.15$ e Å⁻³

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON (Spek, 2009).

TST thanks the Indian Institute of Science for a post-doctoral fellowship and GRD thanks the DST for the award of a J. C. Bose fellowship. We also thank Professor T. N. Guru Row for useful discussions.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: DS2061).

References

- Anthony, A., Desiraju, G. R., Jetti, R. K. R., Kuduva, S. S., Madhavi, N. N. L., Nangia, A., Thaimattam, R. & Thalladi, V. R. (1998). *Cryst. Eng.* **1**, 1–18.
- Bruker (1998). SMART and SAINT. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Namba, Y., Hirano, K. & Oda, T. (1981). *Mem. Osaka Kyoiku Univ. Ser. III Nat. Sci. Appl. Sci.* **30**, 25–29.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2789 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810039905]

Quinoxaline: $Z' = 1$ form

S. Ranganathan, S. Mahapatra, T. S. Thakur and G. R. Desiraju

Experimental

For in situ crystallization, liquid quinoxaline was taken in a Lindemann glass capillary of 0.5 mm diameter. The $Z' = 1$ form of quinoxaline was obtained by sudden quenching of a capillary, kept in a hot water bath at 70 °C, down to liquid N₂ temperature. The capillary was aligned on a Bruker AXS Smart Apex diffractometer and data was collected at 270 K under a liquid N₂ flow using the OXFORD N₂ cryosystems apparatus.

Refinement

A crystal domain for the $Z' = 1$ structure was selected and indexed using the RLATT software and refined using SHELXL97. MERG 3 command was used for merging the Friedel pairs. Flack parameter was not reported as compound is achiral.

Figures

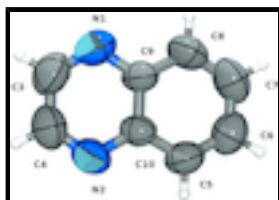


Fig. 1. View of the title compound with the atom numbering. Displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms are drawn at the 50% probability level.

Quinoxaline

Crystal data

C₈H₆N₂

$M_r = 130.15$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 4.0212(13) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 7.187(2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 23.095(7) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 667.5(3) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 272$

$D_x = 1.295 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point = 301–305 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 734 reflections

$\theta = 1.8\text{--}26.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 270 \text{ K}$

Block, pink

$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector

956 independent reflections

supplementary materials

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

graphite

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.968$, $T_{\max} = 0.976$

7556 measured reflections

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

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.9^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.8^\circ$

$h = -5 \rightarrow 5$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -29 \rightarrow 29$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$

$wR(F^2) = 0.106$

$S = 0.90$

956 reflections

91 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-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0652P)^2]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.13 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.15 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. Bond distances, angles *etc.* have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

Refinement. Refinement on F^2 for ALL reflections except those flagged by the user for potential systematic errors. Weighted R -factors wR and all goodnesses 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 observed criterion of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating $-R$ -factor-obs *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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.2099 (7)	0.1700 (3)	0.11405 (9)	0.1298 (9)
N2	0.2375 (6)	0.4337 (3)	0.20264 (7)	0.1131 (8)
C3	0.3379 (8)	0.1356 (3)	0.16499 (13)	0.1287 (13)
C4	0.3497 (7)	0.2654 (4)	0.20858 (9)	0.1197 (10)
C5	-0.0218 (7)	0.6547 (3)	0.13897 (10)	0.1051 (9)
C6	-0.1499 (7)	0.6977 (3)	0.08739 (11)	0.1121 (10)
C7	-0.1662 (7)	0.5672 (4)	0.04429 (10)	0.1201 (10)
C8	-0.0500 (9)	0.3930 (4)	0.05303 (8)	0.1210 (10)
C9	0.0873 (6)	0.3450 (2)	0.10587 (8)	0.0900 (8)
C10	0.1023 (6)	0.4767 (3)	0.14993 (7)	0.0842 (7)

H3	0.42490	0.01780	0.17200	0.1550*
H4	0.44230	0.23130	0.24390	0.1440*
H5	-0.01510	0.74440	0.16800	0.1260*
H6	-0.22890	0.81740	0.08070	0.1340*
H7	-0.25820	0.59880	0.00870	0.1440*
H8	-0.06220	0.30540	0.02350	0.1450*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.175 (2)	0.0880 (13)	0.1265 (15)	0.0079 (13)	-0.0063 (15)	-0.0159 (10)
N2	0.1395 (18)	0.1161 (14)	0.0837 (11)	-0.0085 (13)	-0.0069 (11)	-0.0063 (9)
C3	0.156 (3)	0.0884 (14)	0.1418 (19)	0.0102 (16)	0.003 (2)	0.0182 (15)
C4	0.134 (2)	0.1240 (18)	0.1012 (14)	0.002 (2)	-0.0040 (16)	0.0271 (14)
C5	0.131 (2)	0.0819 (13)	0.1025 (14)	0.0005 (13)	0.0090 (14)	-0.0123 (10)
C6	0.1148 (19)	0.0976 (14)	0.1238 (17)	0.0038 (14)	0.0150 (17)	0.0233 (14)
C7	0.120 (2)	0.154 (2)	0.0862 (13)	-0.0023 (19)	-0.0026 (14)	0.0241 (16)
C8	0.160 (2)	0.1223 (17)	0.0806 (13)	0.0018 (19)	-0.0101 (16)	-0.0157 (12)
C9	0.1152 (17)	0.0750 (10)	0.0797 (11)	-0.0063 (12)	0.0067 (12)	-0.0083 (8)
C10	0.1008 (16)	0.0802 (10)	0.0717 (10)	-0.0131 (12)	0.0090 (10)	-0.0034 (8)

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

N1—C3	1.308 (4)	C8—C9	1.383 (3)
N1—C9	1.364 (3)	C9—C10	1.391 (3)
N2—C4	1.298 (4)	C3—H3	0.9300
N2—C10	1.369 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
C3—C4	1.373 (4)	C5—H5	0.9300
C5—C6	1.334 (4)	C6—H6	0.9300
C5—C10	1.396 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
C6—C7	1.369 (4)	C8—H8	0.9300
C7—C8	1.352 (4)		
N1...N2	2.791 (3)	H4...N2 ^v	2.7900
N2...N1	2.791 (3)	H7...C6 ^{vi}	3.0900
N2...H4 ⁱ	2.7900	H8...C8 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.0000
C6...H7 ⁱⁱ	3.0900	H8...C8 ^{iv}	3.0700
C8...H8 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.0700	H8...H8 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.4200
C8...H8 ^{iv}	3.0000	H8...H8 ^{iv}	2.4200
C3—N1—C9	116.2 (2)	C5—C10—C9	118.38 (18)
C4—N2—C10	116.26 (19)	N1—C3—H3	118.00
N1—C3—C4	123.0 (2)	C4—C3—H3	119.00
N2—C4—C3	122.9 (2)	N2—C4—H4	119.00
C6—C5—C10	120.8 (2)	C3—C4—H4	119.00
C5—C6—C7	120.6 (2)	C6—C5—H5	120.00
C6—C7—C8	120.6 (2)	C10—C5—H5	120.00
C7—C8—C9	120.1 (2)	C5—C6—H6	120.00
N1—C9—C8	119.77 (19)	C7—C6—H6	120.00

supplementary materials

N1—C9—C10	120.69 (19)	C6—C7—H7	120.00
C8—C9—C10	119.54 (18)	C8—C7—H7	120.00
N2—C10—C5	120.67 (19)	C7—C8—H8	120.00
N2—C10—C9	121.0 (2)	C9—C8—H8	120.00
C9—N1—C3—C4	0.3 (4)	C10—C5—C6—C7	0.8 (4)
C3—N1—C9—C10	0.3 (4)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-0.6 (4)
C3—N1—C9—C8	179.5 (3)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.1 (5)
C10—N2—C4—C3	0.3 (4)	C7—C8—C9—C10	0.5 (4)
C4—N2—C10—C5	-179.3 (2)	C7—C8—C9—N1	-178.8 (3)
C4—N2—C10—C9	0.3 (4)	N1—C9—C10—N2	-0.6 (4)
N1—C3—C4—N2	-0.7 (5)	C8—C9—C10—C5	-0.3 (4)
C6—C5—C10—C9	-0.4 (4)	N1—C9—C10—C5	179.0 (2)
C6—C5—C10—N2	179.2 (3)	C8—C9—C10—N2	-179.8 (3)

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

Fig. 1

