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4-Isopropylamino-3-nitrobenzonitrile

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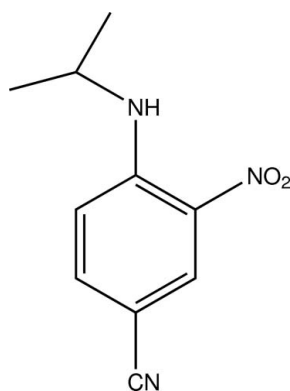
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.050; wR factor = 0.170; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.1.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$, the nitro group is essentially coplanar with the aromatic ring [dihedral angle = $3.4(3)^\circ$] and forms an intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond with the amine group. In the crystal, weak aromatic $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules. Weak aromatic ring $\pi-\pi$ interactions [minimum ring centroid-centroid separation = $3.9841(16)$ Å] are also present.

Related literature

For the synthesis of the title compound, see: Ates-Alagoz & Buyukbingol (2001). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ $M_r = 205.22$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 6.6640(13)$ Å
 $b = 20.678(4)$ Å
 $c = 7.8900(16)$ Å
 $\beta = 105.74(3)^\circ$
 $V = 1046.5(4)$ Å³

$Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 four-circle diffractometer
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North *et al.*, 1968)
 $T_{\min} = 0.982$, $T_{\max} = 0.991$
2821 measured reflections

1926 independent reflections
1228 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$
3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.170$
 $S = 1.00$
1926 reflections

137 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N3}-\text{H3A}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.86	1.99	2.643 (2)	132
$\text{C1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{N1}^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.61	3.469 (3)	153
$\text{C4}-\text{H4A}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.40	3.298 (3)	163
$\text{C5}-\text{H5A}\cdots\text{N1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.93	2.60	3.529 (4)	175

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

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf-Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZS2168).

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supplementary materials

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4-Isopropylamino-3-nitrobenzotrile

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Comment

We report herein the crystal structure of the title compound $C_{10}H_{11}N_3O_2$. In this molecule (Fig. 1), the bond lengths and angles (Allen *et al.*, 1987) are within normal ranges. The nitro group is essentially coplanar with the aromatic ring forming a dihedral angle of $3.4(3)^\circ$ with the ring. The amine H atom forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond with a nitro O-atom acceptor (O2) (Table 1). In the crystal structure, intermolecular aromatic C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots N hydrogen bonds link the molecules (Fig. 2) while also present are weak aromatic ring π – π interactions [minimum ring centroid separation, 3.9841 (16) Å].

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized using the procedure of (Ates-Alagoz & Buyukbingol, 2001). 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzotrile (4.2 g, 0.023 mol) was refluxed in 25 ml of *t*-propylamine and 50 ml of tetrahydrofuran for 4 h. The solvent was then evaporated and water was added to give a precipitate which was collected by filtration and washed with cold ethanol (2×15 ml) to afford the yellow solid (4.2 g, 89%). The pure title compound was obtained by crystallizing from ethanol, with crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction obtained by slow room-temperature evaporation of an ethanol solution.

Refinement

Hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 Å (aromatic), 0.97 Å (methylene) or 0.96 Å (methyl) and N—H = 0.86 Å, and were allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(N, \text{aromatic or methylene C})$ or $1.5U_{eq}(\text{methyl C})$.

Figures

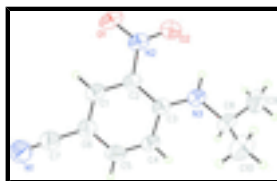


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom-numbering scheme, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

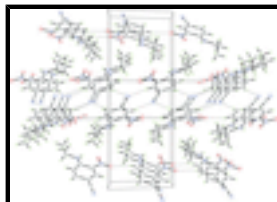


Fig. 2. A packing diagram of the title compound, with intermolecular hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines.

4-Isopropylamino-3-nitrobenzonitrile

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{11}N_3O_2$	$F(000) = 432$
$M_r = 205.22$	$D_x = 1.303 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: -P 2yn	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 6.6640 (13) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 9\text{--}13^\circ$
$b = 20.678 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 7.8900 (16) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 105.74 (3)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$V = 1046.5 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 four-circle diffractometer	1228 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$
graphite	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.0^\circ$
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = 0 \rightarrow 8$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$k = -6 \rightarrow 24$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.982$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.991$	$l = -9 \rightarrow 9$
2821 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
1926 independent reflections	intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.170$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.10P)^2 + 0.040P]$
$S = 1.00$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1926 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
137 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
	Extinction coefficient: 0.038 (8)

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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3856 (4)	0.06884 (12)	0.1995 (3)	0.0484 (6)
H1A	0.3429	0.0582	0.0805	0.058*
O1	0.6054 (3)	0.10761 (14)	-0.0153 (2)	0.1029 (10)
N1	-0.0699 (4)	-0.01652 (13)	0.2024 (3)	0.0764 (8)
O2	0.8456 (3)	0.15107 (10)	0.1884 (2)	0.0683 (6)
N2	0.6789 (3)	0.12211 (12)	0.1391 (2)	0.0578 (6)
C2	0.5671 (3)	0.10375 (11)	0.2650 (3)	0.0440 (6)
N3	0.8123 (3)	0.15551 (10)	0.5144 (2)	0.0526 (6)
H3A	0.8880	0.1652	0.4454	0.063*
C3	0.6395 (3)	0.12144 (11)	0.4461 (3)	0.0427 (6)
C4	0.5119 (4)	0.10035 (12)	0.5527 (3)	0.0505 (7)
H4A	0.5516	0.1107	0.6719	0.061*
C5	0.3355 (4)	0.06600 (12)	0.4889 (3)	0.0532 (7)
H5A	0.2576	0.0529	0.5644	0.064*
C6	0.2680 (3)	0.04974 (12)	0.3092 (3)	0.0490 (6)
C7	0.0803 (4)	0.01312 (14)	0.2466 (3)	0.0582 (7)
C8	0.8847 (4)	0.17789 (13)	0.6982 (3)	0.0544 (7)
H8A	0.8699	0.1422	0.7757	0.065*
C9	1.1128 (5)	0.19404 (18)	0.7342 (4)	0.0861 (10)
H9A	1.1873	0.1568	0.7113	0.129*
H9B	1.1666	0.2067	0.8551	0.129*
H9C	1.1300	0.2289	0.6591	0.129*
C10	0.7585 (5)	0.23444 (15)	0.7327 (4)	0.0748 (9)
H10A	0.6149	0.2219	0.7096	0.112*
H10B	0.7704	0.2697	0.6570	0.112*
H10C	0.8098	0.2476	0.8533	0.112*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0550 (14)	0.0553 (15)	0.0343 (11)	0.0006 (12)	0.0111 (10)	0.0007 (10)
O1	0.1008 (16)	0.178 (3)	0.0316 (10)	-0.0490 (16)	0.0207 (10)	-0.0053 (13)

supplementary materials

N1	0.0729 (16)	0.0899 (19)	0.0677 (15)	-0.0259 (15)	0.0211 (12)	-0.0044 (14)
O2	0.0723 (13)	0.0866 (14)	0.0533 (10)	-0.0266 (11)	0.0294 (9)	-0.0077 (10)
N2	0.0632 (14)	0.0774 (16)	0.0359 (11)	-0.0117 (12)	0.0185 (9)	0.0019 (10)
C2	0.0502 (13)	0.0511 (14)	0.0323 (11)	-0.0016 (11)	0.0137 (9)	0.0039 (10)
N3	0.0573 (12)	0.0644 (13)	0.0384 (10)	-0.0135 (11)	0.0168 (9)	-0.0083 (9)
C3	0.0488 (13)	0.0452 (13)	0.0349 (11)	0.0013 (11)	0.0128 (10)	0.0009 (10)
C4	0.0603 (15)	0.0625 (16)	0.0313 (11)	-0.0063 (13)	0.0167 (10)	-0.0043 (11)
C5	0.0613 (16)	0.0611 (16)	0.0434 (13)	-0.0030 (13)	0.0245 (11)	0.0034 (11)
C6	0.0484 (14)	0.0523 (15)	0.0464 (13)	-0.0027 (12)	0.0133 (11)	0.0008 (11)
C7	0.0610 (16)	0.0653 (17)	0.0497 (14)	-0.0064 (15)	0.0174 (12)	0.0020 (13)
C8	0.0634 (16)	0.0613 (16)	0.0371 (12)	-0.0052 (13)	0.0112 (11)	-0.0126 (11)
C9	0.073 (2)	0.109 (3)	0.074 (2)	-0.0228 (19)	0.0156 (16)	-0.0385 (19)
C10	0.090 (2)	0.072 (2)	0.0614 (16)	0.0019 (17)	0.0199 (15)	-0.0147 (15)

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

C1—C6	1.374 (3)	C4—H4A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.383 (3)	C5—C6	1.407 (3)
C1—H1A	0.9300	C5—H5A	0.9300
O1—N2	1.221 (2)	C6—C7	1.430 (4)
N1—C7	1.144 (3)	C8—C9	1.506 (4)
O2—N2	1.229 (3)	C8—C10	1.507 (4)
N2—C2	1.445 (3)	C8—H8A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.426 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9600
N3—C3	1.333 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9600
N3—C8	1.473 (3)	C9—H9C	0.9600
N3—H3A	0.8600	C10—H10A	0.9600
C3—C4	1.417 (3)	C10—H10B	0.9600
C4—C5	1.349 (3)	C10—H10C	0.9600
C6—C1—C2	120.3 (2)	C1—C6—C7	122.0 (2)
C6—C1—H1A	119.8	C5—C6—C7	119.0 (2)
C2—C1—H1A	119.8	N1—C7—C6	177.7 (3)
O1—N2—O2	121.3 (2)	N3—C8—C9	107.4 (2)
O1—N2—C2	118.7 (2)	N3—C8—C10	111.8 (2)
O2—N2—C2	120.05 (18)	C9—C8—C10	112.2 (2)
C1—C2—C3	122.2 (2)	N3—C8—H8A	108.4
C1—C2—N2	116.20 (19)	C9—C8—H8A	108.4
C3—C2—N2	121.6 (2)	C10—C8—H8A	108.4
C3—N3—C8	125.47 (19)	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C3—N3—H3A	117.3	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C8—N3—H3A	117.3	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
N3—C3—C4	120.94 (19)	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
N3—C3—C2	124.1 (2)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C3—C2	114.9 (2)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C5—C4—C3	122.9 (2)	C8—C10—H10A	109.5
C5—C4—H4A	118.6	C8—C10—H10B	109.5
C3—C4—H4A	118.6	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C4—C5—C6	120.7 (2)	C8—C10—H10C	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.7	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5

C6—C5—H5A	119.7	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C1—C6—C5	119.0 (2)		
C6—C1—C2—C3	-0.2 (4)	N2—C2—C3—C4	179.5 (2)
C6—C1—C2—N2	-179.4 (2)	N3—C3—C4—C5	179.8 (2)
O1—N2—C2—C1	1.9 (4)	C2—C3—C4—C5	0.1 (4)
O2—N2—C2—C1	-177.3 (2)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.6 (4)
O1—N2—C2—C3	-177.4 (3)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.3 (4)
O2—N2—C2—C3	3.5 (4)	C2—C1—C6—C7	-179.4 (2)
C8—N3—C3—C4	-3.4 (4)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.6 (4)
C8—N3—C3—C2	176.1 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	179.8 (2)
C1—C2—C3—N3	-179.4 (2)	C3—N3—C8—C9	161.5 (3)
N2—C2—C3—N3	-0.1 (4)	C3—N3—C8—C10	-75.0 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.2 (3)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
N3—H3A...O2	0.86	1.99	2.643 (2)	132.
C1—H1A...N1 ⁱ	0.93	2.61	3.469 (3)	153.
C4—H4A...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.40	3.298 (3)	163.
C5—H5A...N1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.60	3.529 (4)	175.

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

Fig. 1

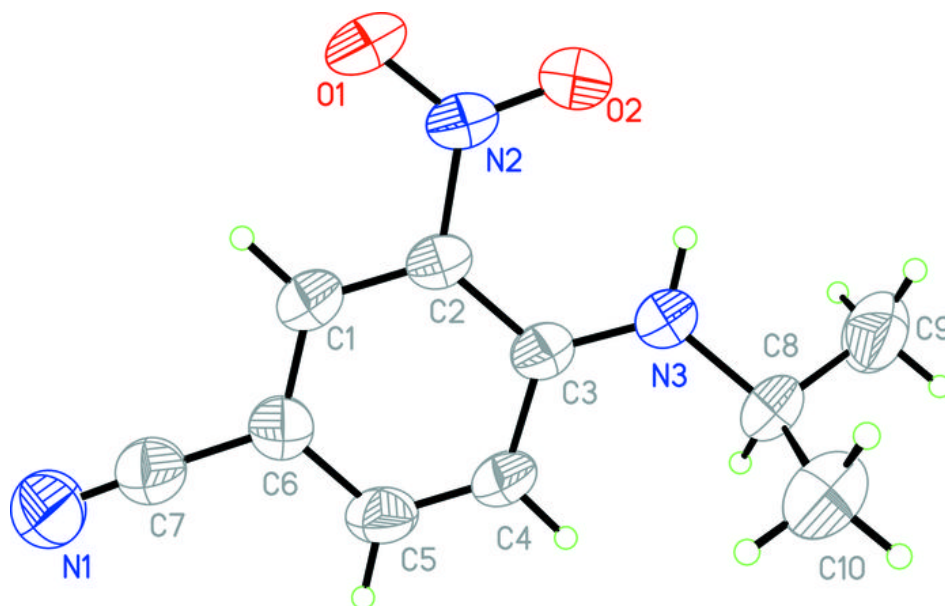


Fig. 2

