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2-[2-(4-Nitrophenyl)hydrazinylidene]-malononitrile

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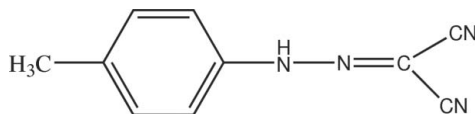
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.059; wR factor = 0.172; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.5.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_4$, is close to planar (r.m.s. deviation from the mean plane = 0.118 Å). In the crystal, inversion dimers linked by pairs of $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds generate $R_2^2(12)$ loops.

Related literature

For background to the use of the title compound as a dye, see: Tsai (2005). For reference structural data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_4$
 $M_r = 184.20$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 11.961$ (2) Å
 $b = 5.8310$ (12) Å
 $c = 14.569$ (3) Å

$\beta = 110.98$ (3)°
 $V = 948.7$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: ψ scan (North *et al.*, 1968)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.975$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.992$
 1797 measured reflections

1712 independent reflections
 1191 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$
 3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
 intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.172$
 $S = 1.01$
 1712 reflections

127 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N4}-\text{H4A}\cdots\text{N2}^i$	0.86	2.36	3.174 (3)	157

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$.

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; 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: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5262).

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supporting information

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2-[2-(4-Nitrophenyl)hydrazinylidene]malononitrile

Lu-Na Han, Min Zhang, Ran-Zhe Lu, Wen-Bin Wei and Hai-Bo Wang

S1. Experimental

A hydrochloric acid solution (6 ml) of p-toluidine (1.07 g, 0.01 mol) and an aqueous solution (3 ml) of sodium nitrite (0.72 g, 0.0105 mol) were mixed and stirred at 273 K for 1h, followed by the addition of an aqueous solution (10 ml) of malononitrile (0.66 g, 0.01 mol) and further stirring at 273 K for 2 h. The resulting product was filtered and washed with water, dried, and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound as yellow crystals (yield; 78%, m.p. 409 K). Yellow blocks of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethyl acetate solution.

S2. Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically, with N-H = 0.86 Å (for NH) and C—H = 0.93, 0.95 and 0.96 Å for aromatic, methine and methyl H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$, where $x = 1.5$ for methyl H and $x = 1.2$ for all other H atoms.

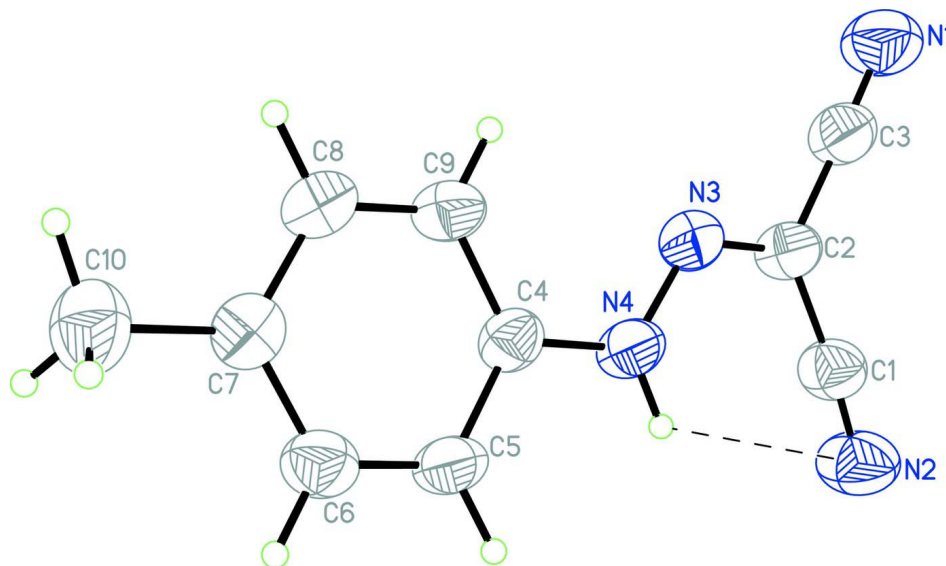
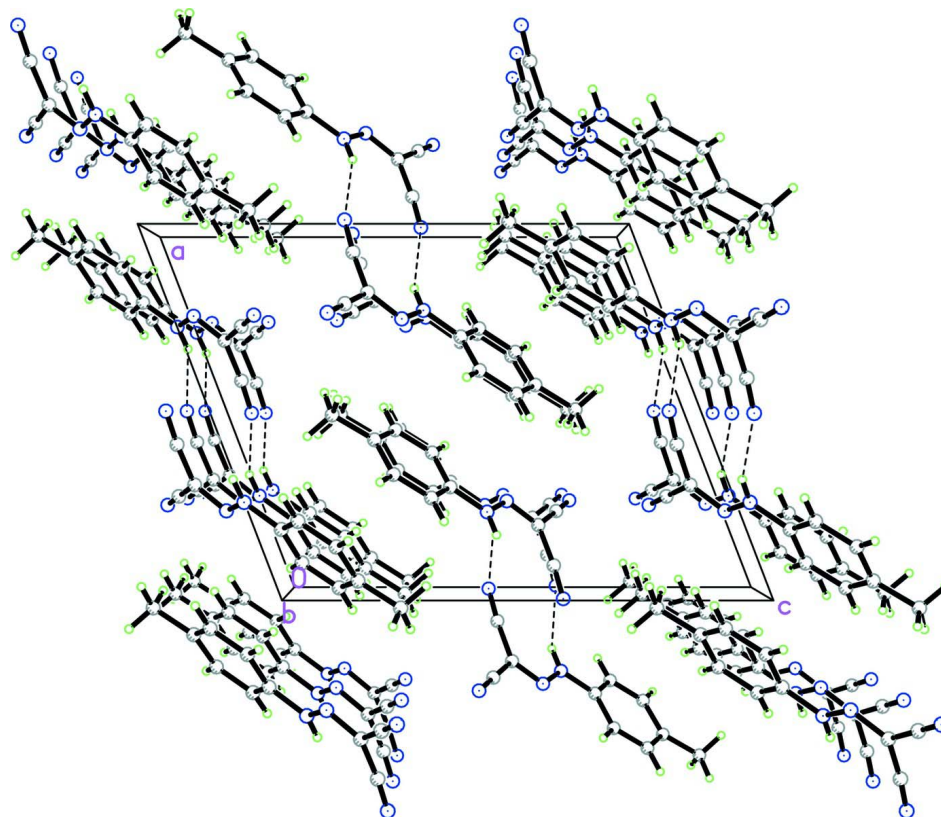


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) showing 50% displacement ellipsoids.

**Figure 2**

The packing for (I).

2-[2-(4-Nitrophenyl)hydrazinylidene]malononitrile

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_8N_4$
 $M_r = 184.20$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/n$
 $a = 11.961\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 5.8310\ (12)\ \text{\AA}$
 $c = 14.569\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$
 $\beta = 110.98\ (3)^\circ$
 $V = 948.7\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 384$
 $D_x = 1.289\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$
 Melting point: 409 K
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$
 Cell parameters from 25 reflections
 $\theta = 10\text{--}13^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08\ \text{mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293\ \text{K}$
 Block, yellow
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
 Absorption correction: ψ scan
 (North *et al.*, 1968)
 $T_{\min} = 0.975$, $T_{\max} = 0.992$
 1797 measured reflections

1712 independent reflections
 1191 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.9^\circ$
 $h = 0 \rightarrow 14$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 7$
 $l = -17 \rightarrow 16$
 3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
 intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.172$
 $S = 1.01$
 1712 reflections
 127 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2 + 0.170P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.2746 (2)	-0.1077 (5)	0.8662 (2)	0.0513 (6)
N1	0.2481 (2)	-0.2797 (4)	0.8277 (2)	0.0739 (8)
N2	0.5027 (2)	0.3075 (4)	0.92534 (19)	0.0692 (7)
C2	0.4155 (2)	0.2173 (4)	0.91795 (18)	0.0489 (6)
N3	0.24161 (17)	0.1817 (3)	0.96436 (14)	0.0445 (5)
C3	0.3086 (2)	0.1060 (4)	0.91713 (17)	0.0448 (6)
N4	0.26745 (16)	0.3729 (3)	1.01369 (14)	0.0445 (5)
H4A	0.3268	0.4542	1.0123	0.053*
C4	0.19927 (19)	0.4484 (4)	1.06931 (16)	0.0406 (6)
C5	0.1092 (2)	0.3138 (4)	1.08016 (17)	0.0455 (6)
H5A	0.0907	0.1720	1.0492	0.055*
C6	0.0477 (2)	0.3931 (4)	1.13736 (18)	0.0486 (6)
H6A	-0.0128	0.3027	1.1445	0.058*
C7	0.0728 (2)	0.6037 (4)	1.18486 (17)	0.0461 (6)
C8	0.1624 (2)	0.7356 (4)	1.17157 (18)	0.0492 (6)
H8A	0.1806	0.8781	1.2019	0.059*
C9	0.2249 (2)	0.6599 (4)	1.11451 (18)	0.0468 (6)
H9A	0.2845	0.7512	1.1064	0.056*
C10	0.0070 (2)	0.6860 (5)	1.2494 (2)	0.0630 (8)
H10A	-0.0512	0.5734	1.2502	0.094*
H10B	-0.0327	0.8281	1.2241	0.094*
H10C	0.0629	0.7091	1.3150	0.094*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0532 (14)	0.0468 (15)	0.0609 (15)	-0.0056 (12)	0.0288 (12)	-0.0017 (13)
N1	0.0860 (18)	0.0582 (16)	0.0907 (19)	-0.0204 (13)	0.0476 (15)	-0.0187 (14)
N2	0.0589 (14)	0.0656 (16)	0.0930 (18)	-0.0156 (13)	0.0393 (13)	-0.0197 (14)
C2	0.0506 (15)	0.0408 (14)	0.0592 (15)	-0.0008 (12)	0.0244 (12)	-0.0060 (12)
N3	0.0498 (11)	0.0389 (12)	0.0464 (11)	-0.0051 (9)	0.0194 (9)	0.0010 (9)
C3	0.0432 (12)	0.0398 (13)	0.0539 (14)	-0.0042 (11)	0.0205 (11)	-0.0008 (11)
N4	0.0467 (11)	0.0377 (11)	0.0545 (12)	-0.0055 (9)	0.0246 (9)	0.0002 (9)
C4	0.0446 (12)	0.0355 (12)	0.0435 (12)	0.0002 (10)	0.0180 (10)	0.0053 (10)
C5	0.0470 (13)	0.0356 (13)	0.0546 (14)	-0.0059 (10)	0.0190 (11)	-0.0001 (11)
C6	0.0451 (13)	0.0475 (15)	0.0563 (14)	-0.0072 (11)	0.0219 (11)	0.0033 (12)
C7	0.0430 (13)	0.0475 (15)	0.0468 (13)	0.0037 (11)	0.0149 (10)	0.0057 (11)
C8	0.0549 (14)	0.0373 (13)	0.0556 (14)	-0.0026 (11)	0.0200 (12)	-0.0017 (11)
C9	0.0495 (13)	0.0367 (13)	0.0578 (14)	-0.0104 (11)	0.0236 (11)	-0.0005 (11)
C10	0.0573 (16)	0.0739 (19)	0.0632 (16)	0.0063 (14)	0.0281 (13)	-0.0021 (14)

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

C1—N1	1.137 (3)	C5—H5A	0.9300
C1—C3	1.433 (3)	C6—C7	1.389 (3)
N2—C2	1.138 (3)	C6—H6A	0.9300
C2—C3	1.430 (3)	C7—C8	1.388 (3)
N3—N4	1.302 (3)	C7—C10	1.504 (3)
N3—C3	1.305 (3)	C8—C9	1.375 (3)
N4—C4	1.410 (3)	C8—H8A	0.9300
N4—H4A	0.8600	C9—H9A	0.9300
C4—C9	1.380 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.387 (3)	C10—H10B	0.9600
C5—C6	1.375 (3)	C10—H10C	0.9600
N1—C1—C3	178.5 (3)	C7—C6—H6A	118.9
N2—C2—C3	175.3 (3)	C8—C7—C6	117.4 (2)
N4—N3—C3	120.74 (19)	C8—C7—C10	120.9 (2)
N3—C3—C2	123.9 (2)	C6—C7—C10	121.7 (2)
N3—C3—C1	117.0 (2)	C9—C8—C7	121.4 (2)
C2—C3—C1	119.1 (2)	C9—C8—H8A	119.3
N3—N4—C4	120.83 (19)	C7—C8—H8A	119.3
N3—N4—H4A	119.6	C8—C9—C4	119.9 (2)
C4—N4—H4A	119.6	C8—C9—H9A	120.0
C9—C4—C5	120.0 (2)	C4—C9—H9A	120.0
C9—C4—N4	118.5 (2)	C7—C10—H10A	109.5
C5—C4—N4	121.4 (2)	C7—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—C4	119.1 (2)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	120.5	C7—C10—H10C	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	120.5	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C5—C6—C7	122.1 (2)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5

C5—C6—H6A	118.9		
N4—N3—C3—C2	2.4 (4)	N4—C4—C5—C6	178.3 (2)
N4—N3—C3—C1	179.0 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.1 (4)
N2—C2—C3—N3	45 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C8	0.9 (4)
N2—C2—C3—C1	-131 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C10	-178.4 (2)
N1—C1—C3—N3	-65 (10)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.7 (4)
N1—C1—C3—C2	112 (10)	C10—C7—C8—C9	178.6 (2)
C3—N3—N4—C4	-176.4 (2)	C7—C8—C9—C4	-0.2 (4)
N3—N4—C4—C9	-175.4 (2)	C5—C4—C9—C8	1.0 (3)
N3—N4—C4—C5	5.4 (3)	N4—C4—C9—C8	-178.1 (2)
C9—C4—C5—C6	-0.9 (3)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N4—H4A \cdots N2 ⁱ	0.86	2.36	3.174 (3)	157

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+2$.