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3-Oxo-3-(piperidin-1-yl)propanenitrile

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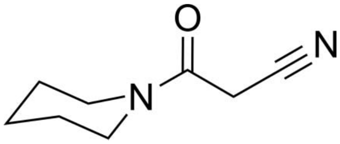
Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 296 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.053; wR factor = 0.128; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.9.

In the title compound, $C_8H_{12}N_2O$, the piperidine ring exhibits a chair conformation and its least-squares plane (all atoms) makes a dihedral angle of 32.88 (12)° with the propanenitrile unit (r.m.s. deviation = 0.001 Å). In the crystal, molecules are linked by C—H···O hydrogen bonds, forming chains along [001].

Related literature

For ring conformations, see: Cremer & Pople (1975). For background to piperidine derivatives, see: Andrews *et al.* (2008); Abdel-Aziz & Mekawey (2009); Abdel-Aziz *et al.* (2009, 2011). For the synthesis, see: Whitehead & Traverso (1955).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_8H_{12}N_2O$
M_r = 152.20
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
a = 9.7106 (2) Å
b = 8.9468 (2) Å
c = 9.8487 (2) Å
β = 101.425 (1)°
V = 838.69 (3) Å^3
Z = 4
Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 0.66 mm^{-1}
T = 296 K
0.70 × 0.62 × 0.39 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2009)
T_{min} = 0.656, T_{max} = 0.783
5110 measured reflections
1300 independent reflections
1222 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.030

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.053
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.128
S = 1.12
1300 reflections
101 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.20 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.30 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C7—H7A···O1^i	0.97	2.23	3.1922 (17)	170

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6912).

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supporting information

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3-Oxo-3-(piperidin-1-yl)propanenitrile

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S1. Comment

Piperidines are an important class of heterocycles found in numerous natural products and medicinal structures (Andrews *et al.*, 2008). In continuation of our interest in the chemistry of piperidines (Abdel-Aziz & Mekawey, 2009; Abdel-Aziz *et al.*, 2009, 2011), we report here the crystal structure of the title compound.

In the title molecule, Fig. 1, the piperidin-1-yl ring (N1/C1-C5) exhibits a chair conformation, puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975) Q = 0.5455 (18) Å; Θ = 1.84 (19)° and φ = 113 (6)Å, and its least square plane makes a dihedral angle of 32.88 (12)° with the propanenitrile unit (N2/C6-C8, *r.m.s.* deviation = 0.001 Å).

In the crystal (Fig.2), molecules are linked *via* C7–H7A···O1 hydrogen bonds (Table 1), forming chains along [001].

S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared by the reaction of ethyl cyanoacetate with piperidine according to the reported method (Whitehead *et al.*, 1955). Colourless blocks were obtained by slowly evaporating an ethanol solution at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with C–H = 0.97 Å and $U_{\mathrm{iso}}(\mathrm{H}) = 1.2\, U_{\mathrm{eq}}(\mathrm{C})$.

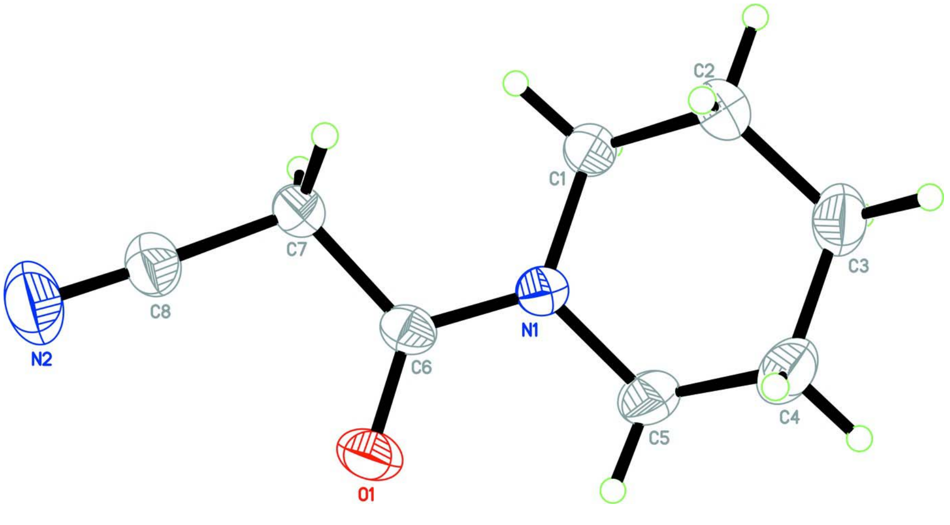

Figure 1

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

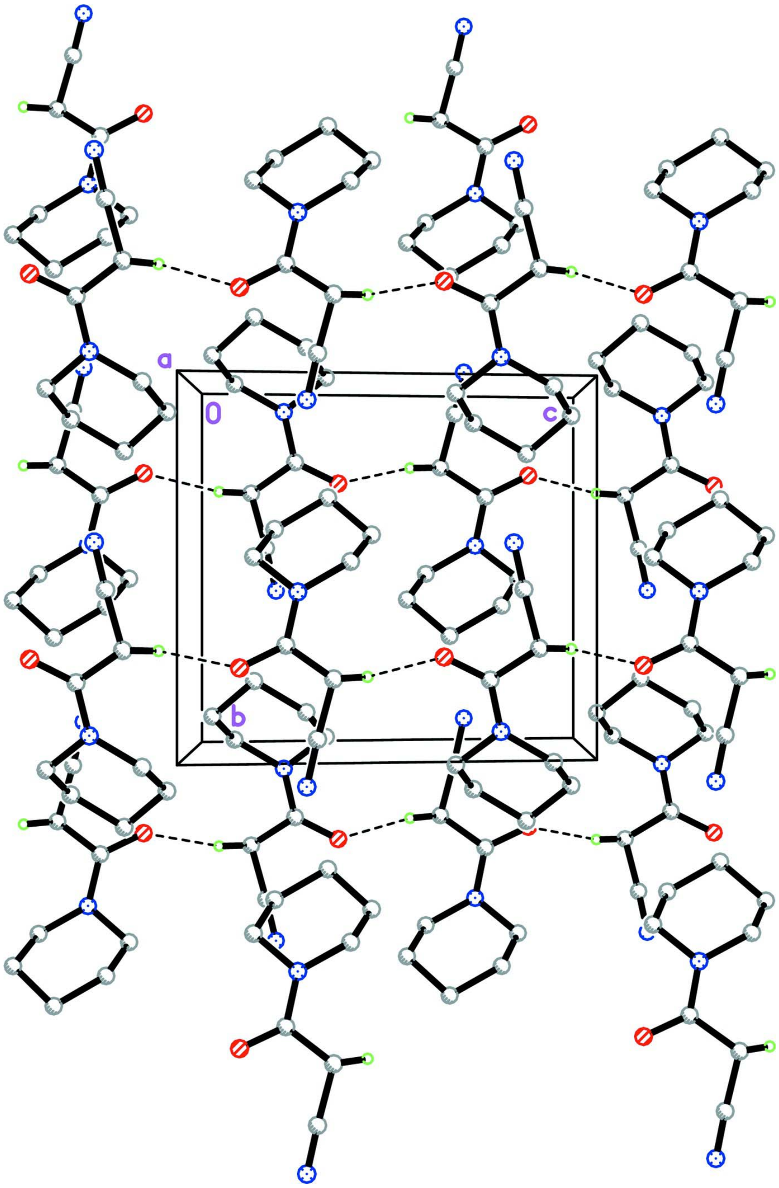

Figure 2

The crystal structure of the title compound, viewed along the *a* axis. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) have been omitted for clarity.

3-Oxo-3-(piperidin-1-yl)propanenitrile

Crystal data

$C_8H_{12}N_2O$
$M_r = 152.20$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc
$a = 9.7106\ (2)$ Å
$b = 8.9468\ (2)$ Å
$c = 9.8487\ (2)$ Å
$\beta = 101.425\ (1)°$

$V = 838.69\ (3)$ Å^3
$Z = 4$
$F(000) = 328$
$D_x = 1.205$ Mg m^{-3}
Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å
Cell parameters from 2826 reflections
$\theta = 4.6–70.9°$
$\mu = 0.66$ mm^{-1}

T = 296 K	0.70 × 0.62 × 0.39 mm
Block, colourless	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD diffractometer	5110 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1300 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	1222 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	R_{int} = 0.030
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2009)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 63.0°$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 4.7°$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.656$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.783$	$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$k = -7 \rightarrow 10$
	$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0759P)^2 + 0.0948P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.128$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.12$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20$ e Å^{-3}
1300 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.30$ e Å^{-3}
101 parameters	Extinction correction: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008), $Fc^* = kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
0 restraints	Extinction coefficient: 0.82 (4)
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	

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 > 2sigma(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 (Å^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.24331 (12)	0.06319 (12)	0.22467 (11)	0.0473 (4)
N2	0.08305 (19)	0.56540 (17)	0.19855 (19)	0.0850 (6)
O1	0.24717 (12)	0.26280 (12)	0.36568 (9)	0.0599 (5)
C1	0.19317 (15)	−0.01701 (16)	0.09524 (15)	0.0514 (5)
H1A	0.1452	0.0519	0.0257	0.062*
H1B	0.1266	−0.0934	0.1097	0.062*
C2	0.31440 (19)	−0.08861 (19)	0.04488 (17)	0.0637 (5)
H2A	0.3752	−0.0113	0.0205	0.076*
H2B	0.2787	−0.1468	−0.0377	0.076*
C3	0.39850 (19)	−0.1892 (2)	0.15449 (19)	0.0683 (6)
H3A	0.3414	−0.2738	0.1705	0.082*
H3B	0.4801	−0.2269	0.1224	0.082*

C4	0.44535 (18)	−0.10440 (19)	0.28805 (19)	0.0673 (6)
H4A	0.4908	−0.1729	0.3594	0.081*
H4B	0.5136	−0.0293	0.2751	0.081*
C5	0.32379 (19)	−0.0296 (2)	0.33513 (16)	0.0635 (5)
H5A	0.2627	−0.1051	0.3621	0.076*
H5B	0.3590	0.0322	0.4155	0.076*
C6	0.20841 (13)	0.20271 (15)	0.25256 (12)	0.0425 (5)
C7	0.11643 (16)	0.28844 (15)	0.13497 (14)	0.0491 (5)
H7A	0.1588	0.2852	0.0537	0.059*
H7B	0.0250	0.2410	0.1116	0.059*
C8	0.09924 (16)	0.44374 (17)	0.17336 (16)	0.0558 (5)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0568 (7)	0.0441 (7)	0.0387 (7)	0.0043 (5)	0.0038 (5)	0.0000 (4)
N2	0.0915 (12)	0.0557 (10)	0.1066 (14)	0.0150 (8)	0.0165 (9)	−0.0146 (8)
O1	0.0771 (8)	0.0609 (8)	0.0407 (7)	−0.0035 (5)	0.0090 (5)	−0.0114 (4)
C1	0.0560 (8)	0.0436 (8)	0.0495 (8)	0.0026 (6)	−0.0017 (6)	−0.0064 (6)
C2	0.0770 (11)	0.0552 (10)	0.0575 (9)	0.0141 (7)	0.0097 (8)	−0.0108 (7)
C3	0.0657 (10)	0.0527 (10)	0.0837 (13)	0.0142 (7)	0.0077 (8)	−0.0032 (8)
C4	0.0628 (10)	0.0564 (10)	0.0736 (11)	0.0085 (7)	−0.0083 (8)	0.0097 (7)
C5	0.0808 (11)	0.0605 (10)	0.0448 (9)	0.0074 (7)	0.0018 (7)	0.0103 (6)
C6	0.0476 (7)	0.0455 (8)	0.0364 (7)	−0.0053 (5)	0.0133 (5)	−0.0027 (5)
C7	0.0615 (9)	0.0436 (9)	0.0428 (8)	0.0051 (6)	0.0115 (6)	−0.0030 (5)
C8	0.0597 (9)	0.0496 (10)	0.0600 (9)	0.0057 (6)	0.0167 (7)	−0.0037 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

N1—C6	1.3361 (18)	C3—H3A	0.9700
N1—C1	1.4597 (16)	C3—H3B	0.9700
N1—C5	1.4650 (17)	C4—C5	1.508 (3)
N2—C8	1.134 (2)	C4—H4A	0.9700
O1—C6	1.2271 (16)	C4—H4B	0.9700
C1—C2	1.508 (2)	C5—H5A	0.9700
C1—H1A	0.9700	C5—H5B	0.9700
C1—H1B	0.9700	C6—C7	1.5224 (18)
C2—C3	1.514 (2)	C7—C8	1.458 (2)
C2—H2A	0.9700	C7—H7A	0.9700
C2—H2B	0.9700	C7—H7B	0.9700
C3—C4	1.508 (2)		
C6—N1—C1	125.76 (11)	C5—C4—H4A	109.2
C6—N1—C5	119.75 (11)	C3—C4—H4A	109.2
C1—N1—C5	113.99 (12)	C5—C4—H4B	109.2
N1—C1—C2	110.43 (11)	C3—C4—H4B	109.2
N1—C1—H1A	109.6	H4A—C4—H4B	107.9
C2—C1—H1A	109.6	N1—C5—C4	110.98 (13)

N1—C1—H1B	109.6	N1—C5—H5A	109.4
C2—C1—H1B	109.6	C4—C5—H5A	109.4
H1A—C1—H1B	108.1	N1—C5—H5B	109.4
C1—C2—C3	111.34 (14)	C4—C5—H5B	109.4
C1—C2—H2A	109.4	H5A—C5—H5B	108.0
C3—C2—H2A	109.4	O1—C6—N1	123.45 (12)
C1—C2—H2B	109.4	O1—C6—C7	119.88 (12)
C3—C2—H2B	109.4	N1—C6—C7	116.67 (11)
H2A—C2—H2B	108.0	C8—C7—C6	111.28 (11)
C4—C3—C2	110.49 (13)	C8—C7—H7A	109.4
C4—C3—H3A	109.6	C6—C7—H7A	109.4
C2—C3—H3A	109.6	C8—C7—H7B	109.4
C4—C3—H3B	109.6	C6—C7—H7B	109.4
C2—C3—H3B	109.6	H7A—C7—H7B	108.0
H3A—C3—H3B	108.1	N2—C8—C7	177.51 (18)
C5—C4—C3	111.85 (14)		

C6—N1—C1—C2	131.80 (14)	C3—C4—C5—N1	−53.1 (2)
C5—N1—C1—C2	−56.33 (17)	C1—N1—C6—O1	175.87 (13)
N1—C1—C2—C3	55.29 (18)	C5—N1—C6—O1	4.4 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	−54.4 (2)	C1—N1—C6—C7	−4.54 (19)
C2—C3—C4—C5	53.3 (2)	C5—N1—C6—C7	−175.99 (12)
C6—N1—C5—C4	−132.36 (14)	O1—C6—C7—C8	6.13 (18)
C1—N1—C5—C4	55.23 (18)	N1—C6—C7—C8	−173.48 (11)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
C7—H7*A*···O1$^{\rm i}$	0.97	2.23	3.1922 (17)	170

Symmetry code: (i) *x*, −*y*+1/2, *z*−1/2.