

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Redetermination of 4-cyanopyridine *N*-oxide

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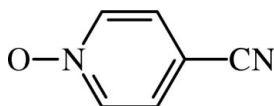
Received 21 August 2012; accepted 23 August 2012

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.057; wR factor = 0.169; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.9.

In the title pyridine *N*-oxide derivative, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$, the 4-cyano substituent almost lies in the mean plane of the pyridine ring (r.m.s deviation of all non-H atoms = 0.004 Å). This redetermination results in a crystal structure with significantly higher precision [N—O bond length is 1.2997 (15) compared with 1.303 (5) Å in the original] than the original determination, which was recorded using the multiple-film technique and visually estimated intensities [Hardcastle *et al.* (1974). *J. Cryst. Mol. Struct.* **4**, 305–311]. The crystal structure features weak C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots N interactions, which lead to the formation of chains that intersect each other parallel to (001).

Related literature

For the synthesis of 4-cyanopyridine *N*-oxide with metal ions, see: Piovesana & Selbin (1969). For luminiscent properties of 4-cyanopyridine *N*-oxide lanthanide complexes, see: Eliseeva *et al.* (2006, 2008). For the use of the title compound as a ligand to obtain metal-organic coordination polymers, see: Yang *et al.* (2009); Kapoor *et al.* (2012). For details concerning thermodynamic studies of the title compound, see: Ribeiro *et al.* (1998). For hydrogen bonding, see: Nardelli (1995). For the previous determination of the structure, see: Hardcastle *et al.* (1974).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 120.11$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 7.8743$ (8) Å
 $b = 6.0582$ (6) Å

$c = 11.6278$ (10) Å
 $\beta = 91.973$ (6)°
 $V = 554.36$ (9) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ K

0.37 × 0.32 × 0.30 mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 4336 measured reflections
 1224 independent reflections

964 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$
 $S = 1.10$
 1224 reflections

82 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.35	3.200 (2)	152
$\text{C5}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.43	3.323 (2)	161
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{N2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.93	2.68	3.530 (2)	153

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (iii) $-x + 2, -y - 1, -z + 2$.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000); cell refinement: *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

RMF is grateful to the Spanish Research Council (CSIC) for the use of a free-of-charge licence to the Cambridge Structural Database and also thanks the Universidad del Valle, Colombia, for partial financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG5244).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o2805 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812036690]

Redetermination of 4-cyanopyridine N-oxide

Rodolfo Moreno-Fuquen, Carolina Arana and Carlos A. De Simone

S1. Comment

The incorporation of 4-cyanopyridine N-oxide, (I) as ligand in the formation of diverse complexes with metal ions has been known for a long time (Piovesana & Selbin, 1969). This compound has also been used in the formation of dimeric lanthanide complexes showing luminescent properties (Eliseeva *et al.*, 2006 and Eliseeva *et al.*, 2008). A series of metal-organic supramolecular co-ordinated polymers with the 4-cyanopyridine N-oxide as a ligand was also reported (Yang *et al.*, 2009; Kapoor *et al.*, 2012). Thermodynamic studies of diverse N-oxide components, including (I) compound, have also been reported (Ribeiro *et al.*, 1998). As part of our studies on the substituent effects on the structures it was necessary to know the structural behavior of the 4-cyanopyridine N-oxide. The crystal and molecular structure of (I) had been determined before, but with low precision. Thus, the redetermination of the title compound (Fig. 1), results in a crystal structure with significantly higher precision than the original determination which was recorded using the multiple-film technique and visually estimated intensities (Hardcastle *et al.*, (1974). Obtaining a more orthogonal cell compared with the original analysis, allows a more precise picture of the packing in the crystal structure. The pyridine ring is essentially planar (r.m.s. deviation of all non-hydrogen atoms = 0.004 Å) The plane formed by N2-C6-C3 atoms, which is part of the cyano group forms an angle of 2.7 (1) Å with the plane of pyridine. The pyridine ring bond lengths and bond angles of (I) are normal and are close to the values presented earlier for this same structure (Hardcastle *et al.*, (1974). In the crystal, there are no classical hydrogen bonds. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots N weak interactions, which lead to the formation of chains of molecules that intersect each other parallel to (001), (Table 1 and Fig. 2). Indeed, the chains of molecules are formed by weak C5—H5 \cdots O1 and C2—H2 \cdots N2 interactions (Nardelli, 1995). In turn, these chains are linked by C1—H1 \cdots O1 interactions.

S2. Experimental

Commercial 4-cyanopyridine N-oxide [CAS-14906-59-3] (Aldrich) was recrystallized from acetonitrile.

S3. Refinement

All H-atoms were positioned at geometrically idealized positions with C—H distance of 0.93 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ times U_{eq} of the C-atoms to which they were bonded.

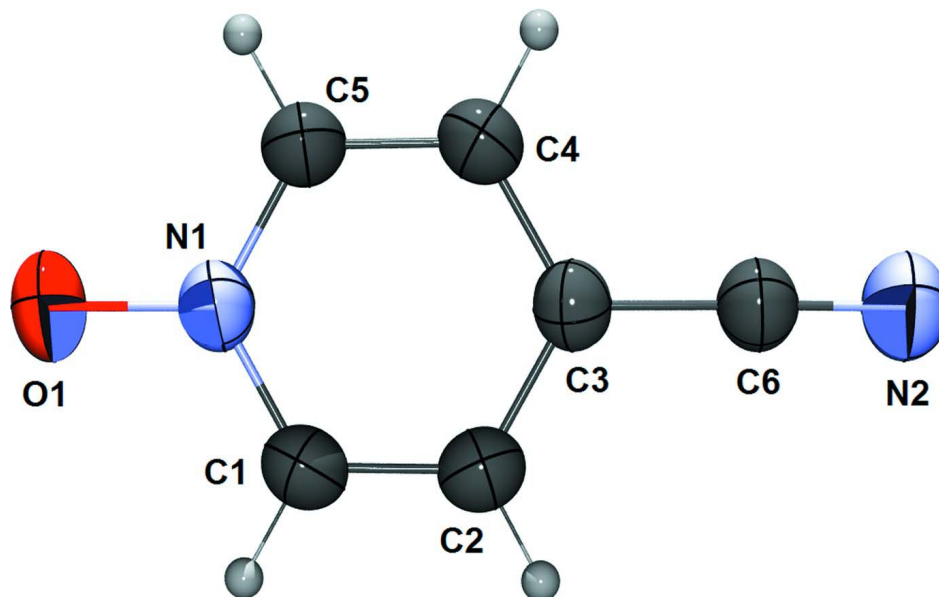


Figure 1

Molecular conformation and atom numbering scheme for the title compound with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

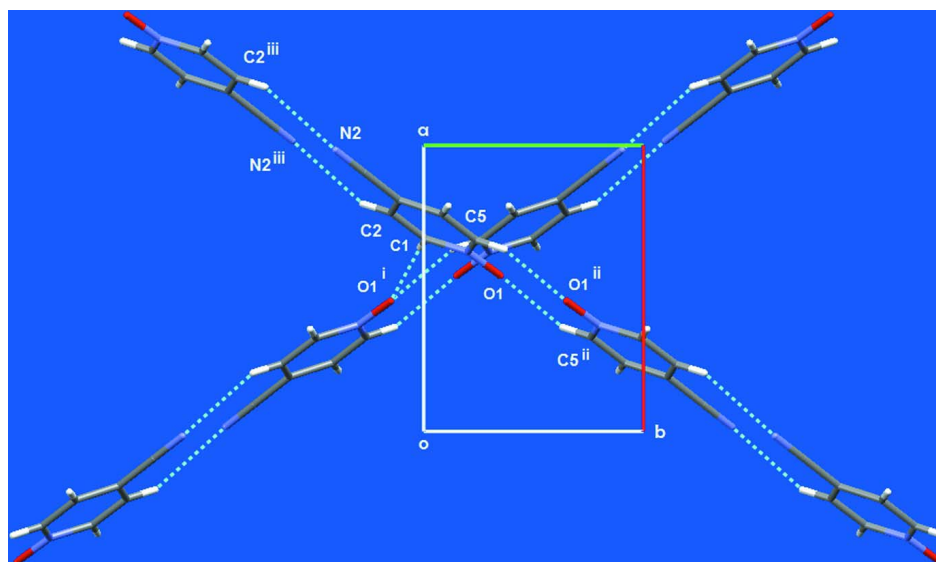


Figure 2

Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of chains which run parallel to (001). Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, +y-1/2, -z+3/2$; (ii) $-x+1, +y+1, -z+2$; (iii) $-x+2, -y-1, -z+2$.

4-cyanopyridine *N*-oxide

Crystal data

$C_6H_4N_2O$

$M_r = 120.11$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P 2ybc$

$a = 7.8743 (8) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 6.0582 (6) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.6278 (10) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 91.973 (6)^\circ$

$V = 554.36 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
 $F(000) = 248$
 $D_x = 1.439 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Melting point: 496(1) K
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 7553 reflections

$\theta = 2.6\text{--}27.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 295 \text{ K}$
 Block, pale-green
 $0.37 \times 0.32 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 CCD rotation images, thick slices scans
 4336 measured reflections
 1224 independent reflections

964 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.6^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 10$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$
 $S = 1.10$
 1224 reflections
 82 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1003P)^2 + 0.0643P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.62819 (15)	0.2012 (2)	0.91581 (10)	0.0456 (4)
O1	0.54449 (17)	0.3499 (2)	0.85653 (10)	0.0671 (5)
C4	0.7599 (2)	0.0848 (3)	1.09136 (14)	0.0500 (4)
H4	0.7885	0.1123	1.1683	0.060*
C6	0.90575 (19)	-0.2718 (2)	1.10517 (13)	0.0482 (4)
N2	0.9834 (2)	-0.4015 (2)	1.15568 (14)	0.0656 (5)
C3	0.80898 (17)	-0.1108 (2)	1.04066 (12)	0.0427 (4)
C2	0.7643 (2)	-0.1471 (3)	0.92614 (13)	0.0500 (4)
H2	0.7958	-0.2775	0.8905	0.060*
C5	0.6695 (2)	0.2377 (3)	1.02802 (13)	0.0504 (4)
H5	0.6360	0.3683	1.0626	0.061*

C1	0.6735 (2)	0.0094 (2)	0.86553 (13)	0.0523 (5)
H1	0.6426	-0.0162	0.7888	0.063*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0492 (7)	0.0422 (7)	0.0449 (7)	0.0025 (5)	-0.0066 (5)	0.0031 (5)
O1	0.0830 (9)	0.0573 (8)	0.0596 (7)	0.0187 (6)	-0.0172 (6)	0.0103 (6)
C4	0.0580 (9)	0.0493 (9)	0.0422 (8)	0.0037 (7)	-0.0078 (7)	-0.0040 (6)
C6	0.0508 (8)	0.0445 (8)	0.0489 (8)	0.0025 (6)	-0.0047 (7)	0.0019 (7)
N2	0.0726 (10)	0.0572 (9)	0.0660 (10)	0.0104 (7)	-0.0116 (7)	0.0040 (7)
C3	0.0415 (7)	0.0410 (8)	0.0454 (8)	-0.0015 (5)	-0.0019 (6)	0.0038 (6)
C2	0.0576 (9)	0.0429 (8)	0.0491 (9)	0.0032 (6)	-0.0029 (7)	-0.0055 (6)
C5	0.0607 (9)	0.0435 (8)	0.0465 (8)	0.0057 (7)	-0.0071 (7)	-0.0057 (6)
C1	0.0643 (10)	0.0504 (9)	0.0417 (8)	0.0030 (7)	-0.0079 (7)	-0.0044 (7)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—O1	1.2997 (15)	C6—C3	1.4336 (19)
N1—C5	1.3520 (19)	C3—C2	1.383 (2)
N1—C1	1.354 (2)	C2—C1	1.368 (2)
C4—C5	1.368 (2)	C2—H2	0.9300
C4—C3	1.385 (2)	C5—H5	0.9300
C4—H4	0.9300	C1—H1	0.9300
C6—N2	1.1453 (19)		
O1—N1—C5	119.96 (13)	C1—C2—C3	119.79 (14)
O1—N1—C1	120.14 (13)	C1—C2—H2	120.1
C5—N1—C1	119.90 (13)	C3—C2—H2	120.1
C5—C4—C3	119.86 (14)	N1—C5—C4	120.84 (14)
C5—C4—H4	120.1	N1—C5—H5	119.6
C3—C4—H4	120.1	C4—C5—H5	119.6
N2—C6—C3	179.31 (16)	N1—C1—C2	120.87 (14)
C2—C3—C4	118.71 (14)	N1—C1—H1	119.6
C2—C3—C6	120.58 (13)	C2—C1—H1	119.6
C4—C3—C6	120.71 (13)		
C5—C4—C3—C2	-0.2 (2)	C1—N1—C5—C4	1.4 (2)
C5—C4—C3—C6	179.17 (14)	C3—C4—C5—N1	-0.5 (3)
N2—C6—C3—C4	-167 (14)	O1—N1—C1—C2	178.83 (15)
C4—C3—C2—C1	0.1 (2)	C5—N1—C1—C2	-1.4 (2)
C6—C3—C2—C1	-179.26 (14)	C3—C2—C1—N1	0.7 (2)
O1—N1—C5—C4	-178.92 (14)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

$D—H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
C1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.35	3.200 (2)	152

C5—H5···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.43	3.323 (2)	161
C2—H2···N2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.68	3.530 (2)	153

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