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Structural data: full structural data are available from iucrdata.iucr.org

(Z)-N-(2-Iodophenyl)-4-nitrobenzimidoyl cyanide

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In the title molecule, $C_{14}H_8IN_3O_2$, the cyanide group is *anti* to the iodide substituent of the adjacent benzene ring. The central segment is essentially planar (r.m.s deviation = 0.0341 Å) and it is twisted away from the iodide- and nitro-substituted benzene rings by 69.02 (9) and 15.83 (16)°, respectively. In the crystal, molecules are linked by weak $C-H \cdots N$ interactions, leading to C(8) chains along [010].



Structure description

The α -iminonitriles are an important class of synthetic products with interesting biological activities (Jursic *et al.*, 2002). These compounds are useful precursors for the synthesis of analogues of naturally occurring iminosugars (Ayers & Fleet, 2014), amide-functionality formation (Gualtierotti *et al.*, 2012), and are frequently found in different natural compounds, pharmaceuticals and polymers. Several methodologies have been developed for the synthesis of α -iminonitriles (Fontaine *et al.*, 2008; Gualtierotti *et al.*, 2012; Jursic *et al.*, 2002). In our approach, the (*Z*)-*N*-(2-iodophenyl)-4-nitrobenzimidoyl cyanide, (I), was obtained through an oxidative Strecker-type reaction from the imine, previously formed by a condensation reaction of 2-iodoaniline with 4-nitrobenzaldehyde.

A perspective view of the molecule of the title compound, showing the atomic numbering scheme, is given in Fig. 1. The structural parameters of a related ligand, *i.e.* containing (I) in its backbone, has been reported in an organoruthenium compound (II) (Xiang *et al.*, 2010), and can serve as a comparison with (I). A comparison of the bond lengths in the central segment C1/N1/C8/C7/N2/C9 of (I) and (II), shows an elongation in the C1–N1 [1.452 (3) Å] and a shortening in C8–C9 [1.460 (3) Å] in (II). These differences in bond lengths may be due to the formation of bonds with the ruthenium atom *via* O atoms appended to the backbone. The cyanide group is *anti* to the *o*-iodide





Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

substituent in the adjacent benzene ring. The central segment C1/N1/C8/C7/N2/C9 is essentially planar, with an r.m.s deviation of 0.0341 Å and it is twisted away from the iodideand nitro-substituted benzene rings by 69.02 (9) and 15.83 (16)°, respectively.

In the crystal, molecules of (I) are linked by weak intermolecular C-H···N interactions, Table 1. These interactions generate C(8) chains of molecules along [010], see Fig. 2.

Synthesis and crystallization

A mixture of 2-iodoaniline (100 mg, 0.46 mmol) and 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (69 mg, 0.46 mmol) was heated at 373 K for 1 h in solvent-free conditions until the starting materials were no longer detected by TLC, to afford a yellow solid (in quantitative yield) corresponding to the imine. Then a mixture of imine (100 mg, 0.28 mmol), potassium cyanide (37 mg, 0.57 mmol), silica gel (50 mg) and acetonitrile (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. After the imine was



Figure 2

Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of C(8) chains of molecules along [010]. [Symmetry code: (i) -x, $y + \frac{1}{2}$, $-z + \frac{1}{2}$.]

Table 1	
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)	

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$C3-H3\cdots N2^{i}$	0.95	2.61	3.485 (4)	153

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

consumed (monitored by TLC), the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using a hexane–dichloromethane mixture (4:1, ν/ν) as eluent to afford compound (I) [57% yield, orange solid, m.p. 433 (1) K].

Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. The maximum and minimum residual electron density peaks of 1.42 and 0.84 $eÅ^{-3}$, respectively, were located 0.86 and 0.79 Å from the I1 atom.

Acknowledgements

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Table 2Experimental details.

1	
Crystal data	
Chemical formula	$C_{14}H_8IN_3O_2$
M _r	377.13
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
Temperature (K)	123
a, b, c (Å)	11.9620 (7), 9.0103 (5), 13.2047 (8)
β (°)	109.893 (6)
$V(\dot{A}^3)$	1338.29 (13)
Z	4
Radiation type	Μο Κα
$\mu (\mathrm{mm}^{-1})$	2.40
Crystal size (mm)	$0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.18$
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur E
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (<i>CrysAlis PRO</i> ; Oxford Diffraction 2010)
$T \in T$	0.850, 1.000
No of measured independent and	6073 3014 2602
observed $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$ reflections	0075, 5014, 2002
p	0.049
$(\sin \theta/\lambda) = (\dot{\Lambda}^{-1})$	0.650
$(\sin \theta/\lambda)_{\max}(\mathbf{A})$	0.050
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)], wR(F^2), S$	0.032, 0.087, 1.07
No. of reflections	3014
No. of parameters	181
H-atom treatment	H-atom parameters constrained
$\Lambda \rho_{\text{max}} \Lambda \rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å ⁻³)	1.42 - 0.84

Computer programs: CrysAlis PRO (Oxford Diffraction, 2010), SIR92 (Altomare et al., 1994), SHELXL2014 (Sheldrick, 2015), ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 2012), Mercury (Macrae et al., 2006).

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full crystallographic data

IUCrData (2016). **1**, x160315 [doi:10.1107/S2414314616003151]

(Z)-N-(2-Iodophenyl)-4-nitrobenzimidoyl cyanide

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R. Kennedy

(Z)-N-(2-lodophenyl)-4-nitrobenzimidoyl cyanide

Crystal data

C₁₄H₈IN₃O₂ $M_r = 377.13$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ a = 11.9620 (7) Å b = 9.0103 (5) Å c = 13.2047 (8) Å $\beta = 109.893$ (6)° V = 1338.29 (13) Å³ Z = 4F(000) = 728

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur E diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2010) $T_{\min} = 0.850, T_{\max} = 1.000$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 Least-squares matrix: full $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$ $wR(F^2) = 0.087$ S = 1.073014 reflections 181 parameters 0 restraints Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods $D_x = 1.872 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Melting point: 433(1) K Mo K α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 3743 reflections $\theta = 4.8-28.3^{\circ}$ $\mu = 2.40 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 123 KFragment from a large block, orange $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

6073 measured reflections 3014 independent reflections 2602 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.049$ $\theta_{max} = 27.5^{\circ}, \ \theta_{min} = 4.8^{\circ}$ $h = -14 \rightarrow 15$ $k = -11 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -17 \rightarrow 16$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0437P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 1.42$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.84$ e Å⁻³ Special details

Experimental. IR (FT–IR SHIMADZU IR-Affinity-1 spectrophotometer; KBr): cm⁻¹, 3072, 2954, 2225 (CN), 1593, 1510 (NO₂), 1340 (NO₂), 1201, 1002. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 8.04 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (btd, J = 7.7, 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (btd, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 150.4, 149.3, 139.7, 138.2, 138.0, 129.6, 129.5, 129.4, 124.3, 118.5, 110.0, 93.00 ppm. MS (70 eV) m/z (%): 379, 378, 377 (2.4, 18, 100) [M+], 250 (17), 203 (47), 204 (68). Crystals of (I) suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction were grown by slow evaporation, at ambient temperature and in air, from a solution in chloroform.

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.

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
I1	0.04067 (2)	0.30747 (2)	0.19197 (2)	0.02256 (10)
01	0.4118 (2)	0.0280 (3)	-0.29485 (18)	0.0305 (6)
O2	0.5255 (2)	0.2000 (3)	-0.1999 (2)	0.0255 (5)
N1	0.2669 (2)	0.1140 (3)	0.1927 (2)	0.0185 (5)
N2	0.1607 (3)	-0.2436 (4)	0.1256 (2)	0.0271 (7)
N3	0.4470 (2)	0.1070 (3)	-0.2146 (2)	0.0199 (6)
C1	0.2371 (3)	0.0802 (3)	0.2856 (2)	0.0164 (6)
C2	0.1477 (3)	0.1590 (3)	0.3068 (2)	0.0172 (6)
C3	0.1250 (3)	0.1364 (4)	0.4016 (2)	0.0190 (6)
Н3	0.0627	0.1891	0.4151	0.023*
C4	0.1942 (3)	0.0358 (4)	0.4772 (2)	0.0209 (7)
H4	0.1801	0.0208	0.5430	0.025*
C5	0.2828 (3)	-0.0417 (4)	0.4564 (2)	0.0200 (7)
Н5	0.3296	-0.1102	0.5083	0.024*
C6	0.3052 (3)	-0.0219 (4)	0.3611 (3)	0.0199 (7)
H6	0.3662	-0.0770	0.3472	0.024*
C7	0.2035 (3)	-0.1303 (4)	0.1247 (2)	0.0190 (6)
C8	0.2576 (3)	0.0148 (3)	0.1211 (2)	0.0164 (6)
C9	0.3007 (2)	0.0423 (3)	0.0300 (2)	0.0154 (6)
C10	0.2656 (3)	-0.0495 (4)	-0.0605 (2)	0.0179 (6)
H10	0.2106	-0.1277	-0.0657	0.021*
C11	0.3108 (3)	-0.0264 (4)	-0.1428 (2)	0.0202 (7)
H11	0.2864	-0.0866	-0.2056	0.024*
C12	0.3920 (3)	0.0861 (4)	-0.1312 (2)	0.0173 (6)
C13	0.4262 (3)	0.1811 (3)	-0.0439 (3)	0.0172 (6)
H13	0.4802	0.2599	-0.0399	0.021*
C14	0.3799 (3)	0.1588 (3)	0.0377 (2)	0.0180 (6)
H14	0.4020	0.2226	0.0986	0.022*

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\hat{A}^2)

data reports

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
I1	0.02007 (14)	0.02419 (15)	0.02160 (15)	0.00280 (8)	0.00473 (10)	0.00532 (8)
01	0.0444 (15)	0.0318 (14)	0.0182 (12)	-0.0017 (12)	0.0143 (11)	-0.0027 (10)
O2	0.0223 (12)	0.0294 (14)	0.0269 (13)	-0.0027 (10)	0.0113 (10)	0.0048 (10)
N1	0.0215 (12)	0.0176 (14)	0.0178 (13)	-0.0002 (11)	0.0087 (10)	0.0004 (11)
N2	0.0313 (15)	0.0248 (16)	0.0302 (17)	-0.0088 (14)	0.0169 (13)	-0.0046 (14)
N3	0.0247 (13)	0.0194 (15)	0.0169 (12)	0.0068 (11)	0.0087 (10)	0.0045 (11)
C1	0.0174 (13)	0.0147 (15)	0.0165 (14)	-0.0051 (12)	0.0051 (11)	-0.0040 (12)
C2	0.0181 (14)	0.0161 (15)	0.0158 (15)	-0.0007 (12)	0.0038 (12)	0.0008 (12)
C3	0.0200 (14)	0.0167 (16)	0.0210 (16)	0.0015 (13)	0.0079 (12)	-0.0017 (13)
C4	0.0261 (16)	0.0195 (16)	0.0173 (15)	-0.0023 (13)	0.0074 (13)	-0.0011 (13)
C5	0.0237 (15)	0.0156 (16)	0.0206 (16)	0.0015 (13)	0.0073 (13)	-0.0001 (13)
C6	0.0211 (15)	0.0165 (16)	0.0230 (16)	0.0024 (13)	0.0089 (12)	-0.0020 (13)
C7	0.0209 (14)	0.0253 (18)	0.0123 (14)	0.0020 (14)	0.0077 (12)	-0.0012 (13)
C8	0.0167 (13)	0.0142 (15)	0.0170 (15)	0.0025 (12)	0.0041 (11)	0.0024 (12)
C9	0.0149 (13)	0.0165 (15)	0.0148 (14)	0.0024 (12)	0.0050 (11)	0.0027 (12)
C10	0.0189 (14)	0.0153 (16)	0.0189 (15)	-0.0034 (12)	0.0057 (12)	-0.0031 (12)
C11	0.0228 (15)	0.0186 (16)	0.0168 (15)	0.0011 (13)	0.0036 (12)	-0.0015 (13)
C12	0.0180 (13)	0.0188 (16)	0.0159 (14)	0.0061 (12)	0.0068 (11)	0.0054 (12)
C13	0.0182 (14)	0.0126 (15)	0.0191 (16)	0.0006 (11)	0.0041 (12)	0.0022 (11)
C14	0.0223 (15)	0.0163 (16)	0.0144 (15)	-0.0001 (12)	0.0051 (12)	-0.0003 (12)

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

I1—C2	2.099 (3)	С5—Н5	0.9500
O1—N3	1.226 (3)	С6—Н6	0.9500
O2—N3	1.223 (4)	C7—C8	1.466 (4)
N1-C8	1.279 (4)	C8—C9	1.482 (4)
N1-C1	1.421 (4)	C9—C14	1.395 (4)
N2C7	1.144 (4)	C9—C10	1.395 (4)
N3—C12	1.475 (4)	C10—C11	1.384 (4)
C1—C2	1.390 (4)	C10—H10	0.9500
C1—C6	1.397 (4)	C11—C12	1.376 (4)
C2—C3	1.383 (4)	C11—H11	0.9500
C3—C4	1.393 (4)	C12—C13	1.381 (4)
С3—Н3	0.9500	C13—C14	1.382 (4)
C4—C5	1.373 (4)	C13—H13	0.9500
C4—H4	0.9500	C14—H14	0.9500
C5—C6	1.385 (4)		
C8—N1—C1	120.2 (3)	N2—C7—C8	178.9 (3)
O2—N3—O1	123.6 (3)	N1—C8—C7	121.9 (3)
O2—N3—C12	118.8 (3)	N1—C8—C9	121.1 (3)
O1—N3—C12	117.5 (3)	C7—C8—C9	117.0 (3)
C2—C1—C6	119.7 (3)	C14—C9—C10	120.5 (3)
C2	120.0 (3)	C14—C9—C8	118.8 (3)

C6—C1—N1	120.0 (3)	C10—C9—C8	120.6 (3)
C3—C2—C1	120.6 (3)	C11—C10—C9	119.9 (3)
C3—C2—I1	119.3 (2)	C11—C10—H10	120.0
C1—C2—I1	120.1 (2)	C9—C10—H10	120.0
C2—C3—C4	119.5 (3)	C12—C11—C10	118.2 (3)
С2—С3—Н3	120.2	C12—C11—H11	120.9
С4—С3—Н3	120.2	C10-C11-H11	120.9
C5—C4—C3	119.9 (3)	C11—C12—C13	123.1 (3)
C5—C4—H4	120.1	C11—C12—N3	119.2 (3)
C3—C4—H4	120.1	C13—C12—N3	117.6 (3)
C4—C5—C6	121.2 (3)	C12—C13—C14	118.5 (3)
C4—C5—H5	119.4	С12—С13—Н13	120.7
С6—С5—Н5	119.4	C14—C13—H13	120.7
C5—C6—C1	119.1 (3)	C13—C14—C9	119.6 (3)
С5—С6—Н6	120.4	C13—C14—H14	120.2
C1—C6—H6	120.4	C9—C14—H14	120.2
C8—N1—C1—C2	-120.1 (3)	N1	-164.4 (3)
C8—N1—C1—C6	66.2 (4)	C7—C8—C9—C10	15.2 (4)
C6-C1-C2-C3	-0.5 (5)	C14—C9—C10—C11	1.0 (5)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-174.2 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	-177.1 (3)
C6—C1—C2—I1	-177.9 (2)	C9-C10-C11-C12	1.3 (5)
N1—C1—C2—I1	8.4 (4)	C10-C11-C12-C13	-3.1 (5)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.3 (5)	C10-C11-C12-N3	176.3 (3)
I1—C2—C3—C4	178.7 (2)	O2—N3—C12—C11	-174.6 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.0 (5)	O1—N3—C12—C11	4.5 (4)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.0 (5)	O2—N3—C12—C13	4.8 (4)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.7 (5)	O1—N3—C12—C13	-176.1 (3)
C2-C1-C6-C5	-0.5 (5)	C11—C12—C13—C14	2.4 (5)
N1—C1—C6—C5	173.2 (3)	N3-C12-C13-C14	-176.9 (3)
C1—N1—C8—C7			
	7.3 (4)	C12—C13—C14—C9	0.0 (5)
C1—N1—C8—C9	7.3 (4) -173.1 (3)	C12—C13—C14—C9 C10—C9—C14—C13	0.0 (5) -1.7 (5)
C1—N1—C8—C9 N1—C8—C9—C14	7.3 (4) -173.1 (3) 17.5 (4)	C12—C13—C14—C9 C10—C9—C14—C13 C8—C9—C14—C13	0.0 (5) -1.7 (5) 176.5 (3)
C1—N1—C8—C9 N1—C8—C9—C14 C7—C8—C9—C14	7.3 (4) -173.1 (3) 17.5 (4) -162.9 (3)	C12—C13—C14—C9 C10—C9—C14—C13 C8—C9—C14—C13	0.0 (5) -1.7 (5) 176.5 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
C3—H3…N2 ⁱ	0.95	2.61	3.485 (4)	153

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