

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

(E)-3-(4-Bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)-acrylonitrile

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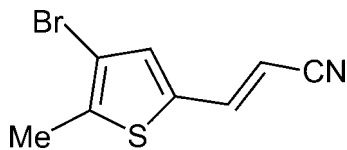
Received 10 July 2013; accepted 17 July 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008$ Å; R factor = 0.048; wR factor = 0.120; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.7.

In the title structure, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{BrNS}$, the molecules are planar with the exception of the methyl H atoms. In the crystal, molecules are linked by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ interactions to form ribbons parallel to the b axis. Groups of ribbons are arranged in a herringbone pattern to form a layered structure parallel to the ab plane.

Related literature

For related structures and their applications, see: Perner *et al.* (2003); Kose (2004); Chandra *et al.* (2006); Zhao *et al.* (2009); Pu *et al.* (2010); Dinçalp *et al.* (2011).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{BrNS}$	$V = 864.99$ (10) Å ³
$M_r = 228.11$	$Z = 4$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 6.1347$ (5) Å	$\mu = 4.92$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 7.1124$ (3) Å	$T = 150$ K
$c = 19.8245$ (13) Å	$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	3294 measured reflections
Absorption correction: empirical (using intensity measurements) (<i>DENZO/SCALEPACK</i> ; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	1910 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.243$, $T_{\max} = 0.639$	1769 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.74$ e Å ⁻³
$wR(F^2) = 0.120$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.12$ e Å ⁻³
$S = 1.05$	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 699 Friedel pairs
1910 reflections	Absolute structure parameter: 0.03 (2)
102 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	0.93	2.59	3.501 (8)	166

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

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* 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, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012) and *CHEMDRAW Ultra* (Cambridge Soft, 2001).

The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Scientific Research at King Saud University for its funding for this research through Research Group Project No. RGP-VPP-239.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG5330).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, o1385 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813019752]

(E)-3-(4-Bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)acrylonitrile

Gamal A. El-Hiti, Keith Smith, Asim A. Balakit, Ali Masmali and Benson M. Kariuki

1. Comment

During the research focused on new synthetic routes towards novel substituted thiophene derivatives, we have synthesized the title compound (I), which was isolated in high yield. Thiophene derivatives are interesting compounds (Zhao *et al.*, 2009). They can be used in a wide range of applications such as enzyme inhibitors (Perner *et al.*, 2003), photochromic materials (Kose, 2004; Pu *et al.*, 2010), bioprobes (Chandra *et al.*, 2006) and dyes (Dinçalp *et al.*, 2011).

In the structure, the molecules of (*E*)-3-(4-bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)-acrylonitrile (I) are planar, except for H atoms of the methyl group (Fig. 1). The molecules are linked by C—H \cdots N interactions (Table 1) to form corrugated ribbons. The ribbons run parallel to the *b* axis and, within a ribbon, the orientation of consecutive molecules alternates to the left and right (Fig. 2). Groups of ribbons are arranged in a herringbone pattern to form a layered structure with layers parallel to the *ab* plane (Fig. 3).

2. Experimental**Synthesis of *E*-3-(4-bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)acrylonitrile (I)**

Diethyl (cyanomethyl)phosphonate (0.94 g, 5.3 mmol) was added to sodium hydride (6.25 mmol) suspended in dry THF (50 ml) under inert atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, 3-bromo-2-methylthiophene-5-carboxaldehyde (1.00 g, 4.90 mmol) was added and stirring was continued overnight. Saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (25 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (4 \times 50 ml). The organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (50 ml) and brine (25 ml) and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was separated by column chromatography (silica gel, Et₂O:hexane in 1:1 by volume) to give a mixture of *E*- and *Z*-isomers of 3-(4-bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)acrylonitrile in 4:1 ratio. m.p. 80–81°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ , p.p.m.): 7.23 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 0.8H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.2H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 5.46 (d, *J* = 16.3 Hz, 0.8H), 5.15 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 0.2H), 2.37 (s, 0.6H), 2.35 (s, 2.4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ , p.p.m.): 141.6 (*d*), 140.0 (*d*), 138.9 (*s*), 135.2 (*s*), 134.8 (*d*), 133.5 (*d*), 117.8 (*s*), 110.9 (*s*), 94.5 (*d*), 91.2 (*d*), 15.4 (*q*). EI-MS (*m/z*, %): 229 ([*M*⁸¹Br]⁺, 80), 227 ([*M*⁷⁹Br]⁺, 78), 148 (100), 121 (10). HRMS (EI): Calculated for C₈H₆BrNS [*M*⁷⁹Br]⁺ 226.9404; found: 226.9402. FT-IR (ν_{\max} , cm⁻¹): 2211.

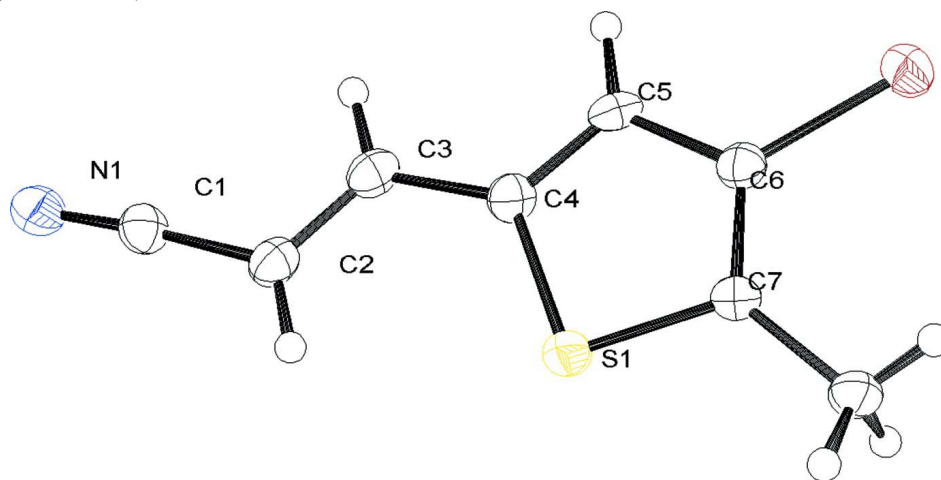
Recrystallization from diethyl ether gave colorless crystals of the *E*-isomer (I).

3. Refinement

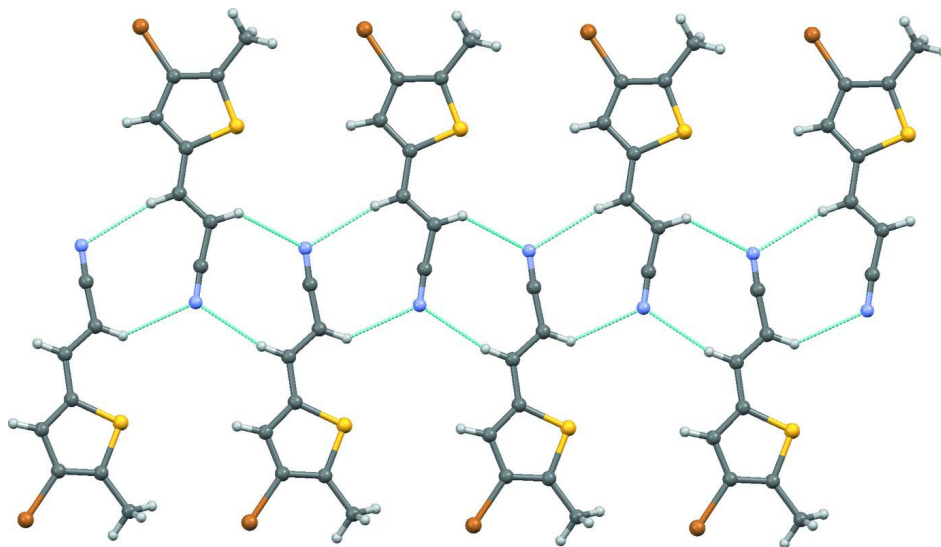
H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model. For sp² H atoms, $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ is constrained to 1.2 times the U_{eq} for the atoms they are bonded to and the C—H distance is 0.93 Å. For the methyl group, $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ is 1.5 times the U_{eq} for C atom they are bonded to and the C—H distance is 0.96 Å, with free rotation about the C—C bond.

Computing details

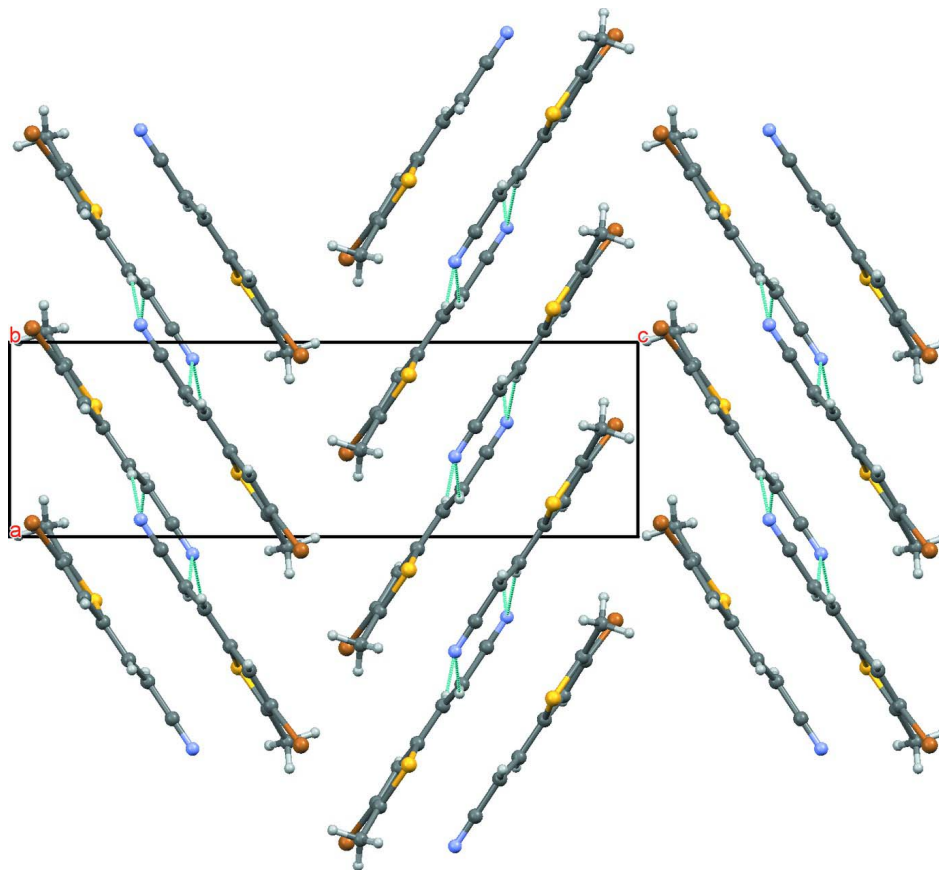
Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2000); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012) and *CHEMDRAW Ultra* (Cambridge Soft, 2001).

**Figure 1**

A molecule of I showing atom labels and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

**Figure 2**

A segment of the crystal structure showing C—H...N interactions as dashed lines.


Figure 3

A segment of the crystal structure of I showing the herringbone arrangement to form layers of ribbons.

(E)-3-(4-Bromo-5-methylthiophen-2-yl)acrylonitrile
Crystal data

C_8H_6BrNS

$M_r = 228.11$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 6.1347 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 7.1124 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 19.8245 (13) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 864.99 (10) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 448$

$D_x = 1.752 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 1769 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}28.4^\circ$

$\mu = 4.92 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150 \text{ K}$

Plate, yellow

$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

CCD scans

Absorption correction: empirical (using intensity measurements)

(*DENZO/SCALEPACK*; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)

$T_{\min} = 0.243$, $T_{\max} = 0.639$

3294 measured reflections

1910 independent reflections

1769 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -4 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -25 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.120$
 $S = 1.05$
 1910 reflections
 102 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0412P)^2 + 2.3854P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.74 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,
 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001x \text{Fc}^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: 0.030 (3)
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 699 Friedel
 pairs
 Absolute structure parameter: 0.03 (2)

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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	-0.4336 (10)	-0.1420 (8)	0.7590 (3)	0.0265 (11)
C2	-0.2429 (10)	-0.1841 (9)	0.7200 (3)	0.0264 (12)
H2	-0.1959	-0.3079	0.7159	0.032*
C3	-0.1322 (9)	-0.0462 (8)	0.6895 (3)	0.0258 (12)
H3	-0.1824	0.0764	0.6946	0.031*
C4	0.0617 (10)	-0.0763 (7)	0.6489 (3)	0.0235 (11)
C5	0.1860 (10)	0.0569 (8)	0.6186 (3)	0.0222 (11)
H5	0.1553	0.1849	0.6203	0.027*
C6	0.3668 (10)	-0.0199 (8)	0.5843 (3)	0.0241 (12)
C7	0.3838 (8)	-0.2120 (7)	0.5887 (2)	0.0191 (11)
C8	0.5528 (11)	-0.3400 (7)	0.5583 (3)	0.0264 (12)
H8A	0.5059	-0.3791	0.5142	0.040*
H8B	0.5713	-0.4485	0.5865	0.040*
H8C	0.6888	-0.2741	0.5546	0.040*
N1	-0.5883 (9)	-0.1203 (8)	0.7912 (3)	0.0331 (11)
S1	0.1701 (3)	-0.2987 (2)	0.63524 (7)	0.0246 (3)
Br1	0.57000 (10)	0.12692 (8)	0.53635 (3)	0.0319 (2)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.022 (3)	0.028 (3)	0.030 (3)	-0.001 (3)	0.000 (2)	0.000 (2)
C2	0.024 (3)	0.027 (3)	0.029 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.001 (2)	-0.005 (2)

C3	0.023 (3)	0.025 (3)	0.029 (3)	0.006 (2)	-0.002 (2)	-0.003 (2)
C4	0.016 (2)	0.025 (3)	0.030 (3)	0.003 (2)	-0.002 (2)	-0.001 (2)
C5	0.023 (3)	0.018 (2)	0.026 (3)	0.004 (2)	-0.006 (2)	-0.006 (2)
C6	0.025 (3)	0.024 (3)	0.023 (3)	-0.001 (2)	-0.001 (2)	-0.004 (2)
C7	0.021 (3)	0.019 (2)	0.017 (2)	0.002 (2)	-0.0057 (19)	0.0017 (19)
C8	0.032 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.028 (3)	0.002 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.003 (2)
N1	0.031 (3)	0.031 (2)	0.038 (3)	-0.008 (3)	0.002 (2)	-0.004 (2)
S1	0.0240 (7)	0.0207 (6)	0.0291 (7)	0.0007 (6)	0.0021 (6)	-0.0004 (5)
Br1	0.0332 (3)	0.0259 (3)	0.0368 (3)	-0.0021 (3)	0.0065 (3)	0.0040 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—N1	1.154 (8)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—C2	1.434 (8)	C6—C7	1.373 (7)
C2—C3	1.338 (8)	C6—Br1	1.884 (6)
C2—H2	0.9300	C7—C8	1.506 (8)
C3—C4	1.452 (8)	C7—S1	1.717 (5)
C3—H3	0.9300	C8—H8A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.356 (8)	C8—H8B	0.9600
C4—S1	1.737 (5)	C8—H8C	0.9600
C5—C6	1.412 (8)		
N1—C1—C2	175.6 (7)	C7—C6—C5	114.5 (5)
C3—C2—C1	120.3 (5)	C7—C6—Br1	122.3 (4)
C3—C2—H2	119.8	C5—C6—Br1	123.3 (4)
C1—C2—H2	119.8	C6—C7—C8	128.9 (5)
C2—C3—C4	123.9 (5)	C6—C7—S1	109.5 (4)
C2—C3—H3	118.0	C8—C7—S1	121.6 (4)
C4—C3—H3	118.0	C7—C8—H8A	109.5
C5—C4—C3	127.1 (5)	C7—C8—H8B	109.5
C5—C4—S1	110.6 (4)	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5
C3—C4—S1	122.3 (4)	C7—C8—H8C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	112.6 (5)	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	123.7	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	123.7	C7—S1—C4	92.8 (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>
C3—H3 \cdots N1 ⁱ	0.93	2.59	3.501 (8)	166

Symmetry code: (i) $-x-1, y+1/2, -z+3/2$.