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## Ethyl (E)-3-anilino-2-cyano-3-mercaptoacrylate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study: T = 295 K: mean  $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$  Å: R factor = 0.036; wR factor = 0.104; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.9.

In the title compound,  $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2S$ , there are  $S-H \cdots N$  and  $N-H\cdots O$  hydrogen-bond interactions. The  $N-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bond is bifurcated, with the hydrogen being simultaneously donated to two equivalent O atoms, forming one intra- and one intermolecular N-H···O bond with an  $R_1^2(4)$  motif. The motif of the S-H···N hydrogen bond is  $R_2^2(12)$ .

#### **Related literature**

For related literature, see: Allen (2002); Azim et al. (1997); Gao et al. (2006); Timofeeva et al. (2004); Xue et al. (2004); Etter et al. (1990).



#### **Experimental**

Crystal data

C12H12N2O2S  $M_r = 248.30$ Monoclinic, C2/c a = 26.357 (5) Åb = 7.0120 (14) Å c = 16.234 (3) Å  $\beta = 121.45 \ (3)^{\circ}$ 

V = 2559.6 (9) Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 8Mo Ka radiation  $\mu = 0.24 \text{ mm}^-$ T = 295 (2) K  $0.2 \times 0.15 \times 0.11 \; \rm mm$ 

#### Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4
diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
5482 measured reflections
2779 independent reflections

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	H atoms treated by a mixture of
$wR(F^2) = 0.104$	independent and constrained
S = 1.03	refinement
2779 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.21 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
164 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.22 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

1979 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

every 100 reflections intensity decay: 4.2%

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.019$ 3 standard reflections

#### Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$N2-H2A\cdotsO1$ $N2-H2A\cdotsO1^{i}$ $S1-H1\cdotsN1^{ii}$	0.83 (2)	2.05 (2)	2.7210 (19)	137.9 (19)
	0.83 (2)	2.54 (2)	3.1513 (19)	131.3 (18)
	1.20 (2)	2.45 (2)	3.4560 (17)	140.1 (15)

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

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: CAD-4 Software; data reduction: NRCVAX (Gabe et al., 1989); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: SHELXTL/PC (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FB2066).

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# supporting information

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## Ethyl (E)-3-anilino-2-cyano-3-mercaptoacrylate

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## S1. Comment

Acrylics have been studied for many years because of their special chemical properties. They are widely used as elastics, adhesives, covering material and so on. Recent studies have also shown that the derivative of acrylics provide also herbicidal activity (Gao *et al.*, 2006).

It follows from our previous quantum-mechanical study of these compounds that they have several active centres and can easily form polyligand complexes with metals (Xue *et al.*, 2004).

In order to search for new compounds with higher bioactivity, the title compound was synthesized.

The C=N bond length (1.145 (2) Å), C?C (1.405 (2) Å) and C?O (1.2202 (18) Å) are in agreement with those observed before (Timofeeva *et al.*, 2004; Azim *et al.*, 1997). The S—H hydrogen bond length corresponds well to the the value 1.197 (9) Å from 247 observations yielded by the Cambridge Crystallographic Database (Allen, 2002).

The H2A hydrogen is simultaneously donated to two equivalent O atoms, forming one intra- and one intermolecular N —H···O bond with a motif  $R_1^2(4)$  (Etter *et al.*, 1990). A motif of the S—H···N hydrogen bond is  $R_2^2(12)$ .

## **S2. Experimental**

The title compound was prepared by the reaction of ethyl 2-cyanoacetate (0.02 mol), KOH (0.03 mol) and *N*-phenylmethanethioamide (0.02 mol) dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (30 ml) while refluxing about two hours. Yellow single crystals of suitable for X-ray measurements were prisms and they were obtained by recrystallization from ethanol/acetone (1:1  $\nu/\nu$ ) at room temperature that took about two days. The size of the crystals was about tenths of milimetres in each direction.

## **S3. Refinement**

All the H atoms were discernible in a difference Fourier map. The C—H distances were constrained to 0.93, 0.97 and 0.96 Å for the aryl, methylene and the methyl H atoms, respectively, while  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$  for the aryls as well as for the methylenes and  $1.5U_{eq}(C)$  for the methyls. The positional parameters as well as the  $U_{iso}$  of the H atoms involved in the S—H···N and N—H···O hydrogen bonds were refined freely.



#### Figure 1

The molecular structure and atom-labelling scheme of the title structure with the displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

Ethyl (E)-3-anilino-2-cyano-3-mercaptoacrylate

#### Crystal data

 $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2S$   $M_r = 248.30$ Monoclinic, C2/c Hall symbol: -C 2yc a = 26.357 (5) Å b = 7.0120 (14) Å c = 16.234 (3) Å  $\beta = 121.45$  (3)° V = 2559.6 (9) Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 8

#### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator  $\omega$  scan 5482 measured reflections 2779 independent reflections 1979 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ Least-squares matrix: full  $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$  $wR(F^2) = 0.104$ S = 1.032779 reflections 164 parameters 0 restraints 37 constraints Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods F(000) = 1040  $D_x = 1.289 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Melting point: 221.3 K Mo K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 25 reflections  $\theta = 1.8-27.0^{\circ}$   $\mu = 0.24 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  T = 295 KPrism, yellow  $0.2 \times 0.15 \times 0.11 \text{ mm}$ 

 $R_{int} = 0.019$   $\theta_{max} = 27.0^{\circ}, \ \theta_{min} = 1.8^{\circ}$   $h = -33 \rightarrow 32$   $k = -8 \rightarrow 0$   $l = -20 \rightarrow 20$ 3 standard reflections every 100 reflections intensity decay: 4.2%

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0561P)^2 + 0.5262P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.22$  e Å<sup>-3</sup> Extinction correction: *SHELXL*, Fc\*=kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4} Extinction coefficient: 0.0029 (5)

#### 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.

	x	у	Z	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$
<b>S</b> 1	0.036112 (18)	0.79399 (8)	0.39148 (4)	0.05947 (18)
01	0.23012 (5)	0.56216 (18)	0.53519 (9)	0.0582 (3)
02	0.20130 (5)	0.32520 (16)	0.59661 (8)	0.0494 (3)
N1	0.06376 (7)	0.3767 (2)	0.54908 (13)	0.0659 (4)
N2	0.14258 (6)	0.8090 (2)	0.41610 (10)	0.0462 (3)
H2A	0.1777 (10)	0.773 (3)	0.4423 (16)	0.069 (6)*
C1	0.25743 (12)	0.0566 (4)	0.6871 (2)	0.0964 (8)
H1A	0.2955	-0.0050	0.7170	0.145*
H1B	0.2274	-0.0285	0.6414	0.145*
H1C	0.2486	0.0903	0.7357	0.145*
C2	0.25859 (8)	0.2327 (3)	0.63637 (15)	0.0616 (5)
H2B	0.2901	0.3172	0.6813	0.074*
H2C	0.2657	0.1999	0.5851	0.074*
C3	0.19241 (7)	0.4885 (2)	0.54693 (11)	0.0421 (4)
C4	0.13246 (6)	0.5611 (2)	0.50890 (10)	0.0412 (3)
C5	0.09459 (7)	0.4589 (2)	0.53170 (12)	0.0461 (4)
C6	0.10985 (6)	0.7154 (2)	0.44426 (11)	0.0398 (3)
C7	0.11984 (6)	0.9531 (2)	0.34181 (11)	0.0420 (4)
C8	0.11445 (7)	0.9104 (3)	0.25486 (12)	0.0528 (4)
H8A	0.1259	0.7914	0.2449	0.063*
C9	0.09161 (9)	1.0473 (3)	0.18194 (14)	0.0660 (5)
H9A	0.0881	1.0201	0.1231	0.079*
C10	0.07420 (9)	1.2232 (3)	0.19681 (16)	0.0705 (6)
H10A	0.0584	1.3133	0.1475	0.085*
C11	0.08016 (9)	1.2657 (3)	0.28392 (17)	0.0679 (5)
H11A	0.0685	1.3846	0.2935	0.081*
C12	0.10358 (8)	1.1319 (3)	0.35789 (13)	0.0550 (4)
H12A	0.1083	1.1614	0.4174	0.066*
H1	0.0213 (9)	0.687 (3)	0.4325 (16)	0.085 (7)*

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

Atomic displacement parameters  $(Å^2)$ 

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.0395 (2)	0.0700 (3)	0.0704 (3)	0.0091 (2)	0.0297 (2)	0.0194 (2)
01	0.0449 (6)	0.0577 (7)	0.0779 (8)	0.0069 (6)	0.0361 (6)	0.0216 (6)
02	0.0457 (6)	0.0456 (6)	0.0564 (7)	0.0061 (5)	0.0262 (5)	0.0135 (5)

# supporting information

N1	0.0641 (9)	0.0628 (10)	0.0857 (11)	0.0043 (8)	0.0495 (9)	0.0187 (9)
N2	0.0372 (7)	0.0493 (8)	0.0532 (8)	0.0046 (6)	0.0245 (6)	0.0133 (6)
C1	0.0896 (16)	0.0770 (16)	0.118 (2)	0.0293 (14)	0.0511 (15)	0.0501 (15)
C2	0.0547 (10)	0.0575 (11)	0.0718 (12)	0.0167 (9)	0.0325 (9)	0.0176 (9)
C3	0.0435 (8)	0.0415 (8)	0.0420 (8)	0.0002 (7)	0.0227 (7)	0.0022 (7)
C4	0.0409 (8)	0.0415 (8)	0.0449 (8)	-0.0004 (7)	0.0249 (7)	0.0019 (7)
C5	0.0466 (8)	0.0453 (9)	0.0522 (9)	0.0046 (7)	0.0298 (7)	0.0065 (7)
C6	0.0366 (7)	0.0426 (8)	0.0413 (8)	-0.0005 (6)	0.0211 (6)	-0.0012 (7)
C7	0.0346 (7)	0.0426 (9)	0.0468 (8)	-0.0018 (6)	0.0198 (7)	0.0051 (7)
C8	0.0529 (9)	0.0502 (10)	0.0566 (10)	-0.0034 (8)	0.0294 (8)	-0.0005 (8)
C9	0.0662 (11)	0.0787 (14)	0.0475 (10)	-0.0107 (11)	0.0257 (9)	0.0072 (10)
C10	0.0604 (11)	0.0656 (13)	0.0694 (13)	0.0022 (10)	0.0227 (10)	0.0297 (11)
C11	0.0689 (12)	0.0444 (10)	0.0863 (15)	0.0096 (9)	0.0376 (11)	0.0140 (10)
C12	0.0603 (10)	0.0471 (10)	0.0601 (11)	0.0011 (8)	0.0332 (9)	0.0001 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S1—C6	1.7544 (16)	C3—C4	1.456 (2)
S1—H1	1.20 (2)	C4—C6	1.405 (2)
O1—C3	1.2202 (18)	C4—C5	1.426 (2)
O2—C3	1.3485 (18)	C7—C8	1.376 (2)
O2—C2	1.449 (2)	C7—C12	1.393 (2)
N1—C5	1.145 (2)	C8—C9	1.394 (3)
N2—C6	1.3400 (19)	C8—H8A	0.9300
N2—C7	1.442 (2)	C9—C10	1.381 (3)
N2—H2A	0.83 (2)	С9—Н9А	0.9300
C1—C2	1.493 (3)	C10—C11	1.372 (3)
C1—H1A	0.9600	C10—H10A	0.9300
C1—H1B	0.9600	C11—C12	1.389 (3)
C1—H1C	0.9600	C11—H11A	0.9300
C2—H2B	0.9700	C12—H12A	0.9300
C2—H2C	0.9700		
C6—S1—H1	97.5 (10)	N1C5C4	179.3 (2)
C3—O2—C2	117.53 (12)	N2	122.31 (13)
C6—N2—C7	124.61 (13)	N2—C6—S1	115.19 (12)
C6—N2—H2A	114.7 (14)	C4—C6—S1	122.47 (11)
C7—N2—H2A	120.6 (15)	C8—C7—C12	120.72 (15)
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	C8—C7—N2	118.75 (15)
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	C12—C7—N2	120.53 (15)
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C7—C8—C9	119.29 (18)
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C7—C8—H8A	120.4
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C9—C8—H8A	120.4
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C10—C9—C8	120.18 (19)
O2—C2—C1	107.41 (16)	С10—С9—Н9А	119.9
O2—C2—H2B	110.2	С8—С9—Н9А	119.9
C1—C2—H2B	110.2	C11—C10—C9	120.30 (18)
O2—C2—H2C	110.2	C11—C10—H10A	119.9

# supporting information

C1—C2—H2C	110.2	C9—C10—H10A	119.9
H2B—C2—H2C	108.5	C10-C11-C12	120.33 (19)
O1—C3—O2	123.45 (14)	C10-C11-H11A	119.8
O1—C3—C4	125.29 (14)	C12—C11—H11A	119.8
O2—C3—C4	111.25 (13)	C11—C12—C7	119.16 (18)
C6—C4—C5	119.96 (13)	C11—C12—H12A	120.4
C6—C4—C3	122.00 (13)	C7—C12—H12A	120.4
C5—C4—C3	117.76 (14)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D····A	D—H··· $A$
N2—H2A…O1	0.83 (2)	2.05 (2)	2.7210 (19)	137.9 (19)
$N2-H2A\cdotsO1^{i}$	0.83 (2)	2.54 (2)	3.1513 (19)	131.3 (18)
S1—H1…N1 <sup>ii</sup>	1.20 (2)	2.45 (2)	3.4560 (17)	140.1 (15)

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