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Crystal structure of (*E*)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-(thiophen-3-yl)prop-2-en-1-one, C₉H₁₁NOS

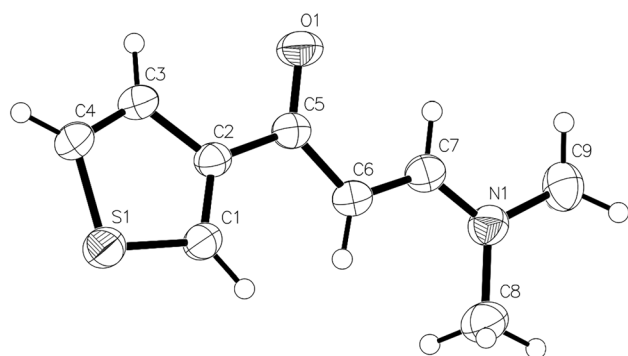


Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Yellow block
Size:	0.31 × 0.17 × 0.04 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.30 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	PHOTON II M14, φ and ω
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	28.6°, >99%
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	29,440, 2329, 0.041
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2031
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	111
Programs:	Bruker [1], SHELX [2, 3], Olex2 [4]

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Abstract

C₉H₁₁NOS, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ (no. 14), $a = 6.0194(4)$ Å, $b = 20.9249(13)$ Å, $c = 7.7103(5)$ Å, $\beta = 107.783(2)^\circ$, $V = 924.75(10)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0373$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.1061$, $T = 223(2)$ K.

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The molecular structure is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of material

The title compound of (*E*)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-(thiophen-3-yl)prop-2-en-1-one was prepared as previously described [5] via condensation of the 3-acetylthiophene and dimethylforamide dimethylacetal (DMF–DMA). 3-Acetylthiophene (10 mmol, 1.26 g) was dissolved in an excess amount of DMF–DMA (6 mL) and the reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 6 h. After the completion of the reaction (checked

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.83574 (7)	0.24100 (2)	1.03605 (6)	0.04767 (15)
C1	0.7464 (3)	0.16940 (7)	0.9327 (2)	0.0370 (3)
H1	0.8411	0.1422	0.8885	0.044*
C2	0.5199 (2)	0.15642 (6)	0.92212 (18)	0.0309 (3)
C3	0.4215 (2)	0.20653 (7)	1.0002 (2)	0.0370 (3)
H3	0.2669	0.2059	1.0042	0.044*
C4	0.5714 (3)	0.25511 (7)	1.0683 (2)	0.0392 (3)
H4	0.5351	0.2916	1.1255	0.047*
C5	0.3847 (2)	0.09877 (7)	0.83713 (19)	0.0332 (3)
C6	0.5110 (2)	0.04526 (7)	0.79932 (19)	0.0335 (3)
H6	0.6744	0.0466	0.8293	0.040*
C7	0.3911 (2)	−0.00762 (7)	0.71938 (19)	0.0346 (3)
H7	0.2279	−0.0053	0.6905	0.042*
O1	0.16866 (18)	0.10012 (6)	0.80304 (18)	0.0481 (3)
N1	0.4754 (2)	−0.06210 (6)	0.67699 (18)	0.0395 (3)
C8	0.7238 (3)	−0.07201 (8)	0.7171 (3)	0.0482 (4)
H8A	0.7873	−0.0400	0.6545	0.072*
H8B	0.7520	−0.1142	0.6763	0.072*
H8C	0.7986	−0.0685	0.8473	0.072*
C9	0.3200 (3)	−0.11355 (8)	0.5873 (2)	0.0472 (4)
H9A	0.3317	−0.1485	0.6723	0.071*
H9B	0.3639	−0.1285	0.4833	0.071*
H9C	0.1607	−0.0979	0.5466	0.071*

by TLC), the mixture was cooled to room temperature and was poured into distilled water (70 mL), which was extracted with methylene chloride (60 mL × 2). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. Filtration and evaporation of the organic solvent gave a crude solid, which was recrystallized in methanol to afford crystals used in this X-ray diffraction study.

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Experimental details

Data collections and reduction were carried out using the Bruker software APEX2 and SAINT including SADABS [1]. Hydrogen atoms were placed in their geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms.

Comment

N,N-dimethylenamino (β -aminovinyl) ketones are versatile synthetic intermediates which provide access to various heterocyclic compounds with diverse biological properties in medicinal chemistry [6–8]. According to a recent review, the β -aminovinyl ketones possess both ‘enamine’ and ‘enone’ systems in the molecules [9]. Therefore they can react with nucleophiles as well as electrophiles to serve as scaffolds for fused heterocycles. As a continuation of our research program to expand the use of novel heterocyclic compounds [10, 11], we designed new β -aminovinyl ketone intermediate, which can be used to construct novel heterocyclic rings.

In the title compound, the whole molecule is slightly twisted and dihedral angles formed by thiophenyl ring system ([C1, C2, C3, C4, S1]; r.m.s. deviations 0.003 Å) with the central enone group ([C5, C6, C7, N1]; r.m.s. deviations 0.007 Å) is 15.33 (2)°. The double bond of C6=C7 bond in the central enone group adopts a *trans* configuration, which was defined by the dihedral angle of $-179.09(1)^\circ$ for C5–C6–C7–N1. In the crystal, pairs of weak C1–H1 $\cdots$ O1 and C3–H3 $\cdots$ S1 hydrogen bonds form a dimer.

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Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

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