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The crystal structure of 3-(3-carboxypropyl)-2-nitro-1*H*-pyrrole 1-oxide, C₇H₉N₃O₅

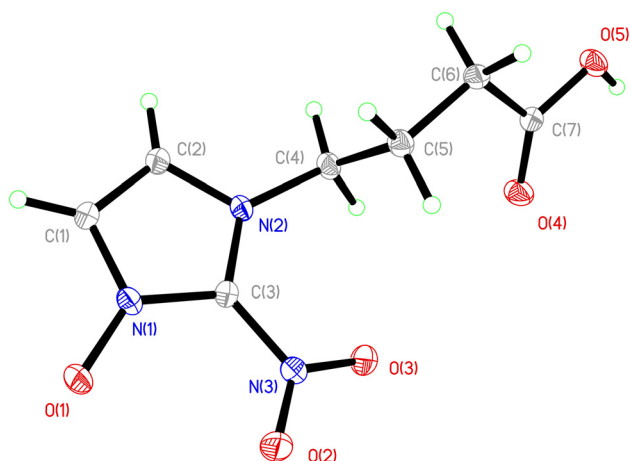


Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Colourless block
Size:	0.15 × 0.08 × 0.05 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.14 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker D8 VENTURE, φ and ω scans
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	26.5°, 100 %
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	9,902, 1,802, 0.088
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1,170
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	137
Programs:	Bruker, ¹ Olex2, ² SHELX ^{3,4}

aminobutyric acid (C₄H₉NO₂) were added in the ice bath, and reacted at 273 K for 12 h. Then we added 6.3 g nitric acid (HNO₃) and the target compound was obtained by reaction at 273 K for 12 h. The crystal of the title compound was obtained by slow evaporation at 293 K (Table 1).

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Abstract

C₇H₉N₃O₅, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ (no. 14), $a = 4.7454(3)$ Å, $b = 11.6805(8)$ Å, $c = 15.9284(9)$ Å, $\beta = 95.257(2)^\circ$, $V = 879.18(10)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0462$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.1093$, $T = 170.0$ K.

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The molecular structure is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters can be found in the cif-file attached to this article.

1 Source of material

All reagents were purchased with analysis grade. In representative experiments, 7.05 g hydroxylamine hydrochloride (NH₂OH·HCl), 5.3 g sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), 14.5 g glyoxal (C₂H₂O₂), 9.7 g formaldehyde (CH₂O), 10.3 g

2 Experimental details

A suitable crystal was selected and on a 'Bruker D8 VENTURE' diffractometer.¹ The crystal was kept at 170 K during data collection. Using Olex2,² the structure was solved with the ShelXT³ structure solution program and refined with the ShelXL⁴ refinement package. All H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

3 Discussion

Derivatives of imidazole are used in many fields, especially nitroimidazoles and imidazole oxides.^{5–7} Many of these compounds have been synthesized and researched, such as 1-alkyl(aryl)imidazol-N(3)-oxiden, 2-nitroimidazole, 5-nitroimidazole.^{8–12}

The title compound has been reported for the first time in this paper (cf. the figure). The title structure contains butyric acid and imidazole-oxides. The imidazole ring is flat, and the angle between butyric acid and imidazole-oxides, is about 171.6°. All geometric parameters are in the expected ranges.^{11,12}

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