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## Structure Reports

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## 2-Oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-benzo[h]quinoline-3-carbonitrile

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T=100 \mathrm{~K}$; mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.002 \AA$; $R$ factor $=0.037 ; w R$ factor $=0.106 ;$ data-to-parameter ratio $=13.1$.

## Experimental

Crystal data
$\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
$M_{r}=298.33$
Triclinic, $P \overline{1}$
$a=7.4075$ (5) A
$b=9.7204$ (4) $\AA$
$c=10.7358$ (6) A
$\gamma=81.674(5)^{\circ}$
$V=722.36(7) \AA^{3}$
$Z=2$
$\mathrm{Cu} K \alpha$ radiation
$\alpha=77.001$ (4) ${ }^{\circ}$
$\mu=0.68 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$\beta=74.348(6)^{\circ}$
$0.35 \times 0.30 \times 0.25 \mathrm{~mm}$

Data collection
Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer with Atlas detector
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(CrysAlis PRO; Agilent, 2010)
$T_{\text {min }}=0.797, T_{\text {max }}=0.848$
4086 measured reflections 2785 independent reflections 2576 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$ $R_{\text {int }}=0.015$

## Refinement

$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.037$
H atoms treated by a mixture of
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.106$
$S=1.03$
2785 reflections
212 parameters
independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta \rho_{\max }=0.24 \mathrm{e} \AA^{-3}$
$\Delta \rho_{\text {min }}=-0.27 \mathrm{e}^{-3}$

In the molecule of the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, the tetrahydrobenzo[ $h$ ]quinoline fused-ring system is buckled owing to the ethylene $-\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2}$ - fragment, the benzene ring and the pyridine ring being twisted by 19.7 (1) ${ }^{\circ}$. The 4 -substituted aromatic ring is bent away from the pyridine ring by $62.9(1)^{\circ}$ in order to avoid crowding the cyanide substituent. In the crystal, two molecules are linked by a pair of $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{O}$ hydrogen bonds to form a centrosymmetric dimer.

## Related literature

The title compound belongs to a series of cyano-pyridinones that have been evaluated for their anticancer properties, see: Rostom et al. (2011).


Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry $\left(\AA^{\circ},{ }^{\circ}\right)$.

| $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{~N} 1-\mathrm{H} 1 \cdots \mathrm{O} 1^{\mathrm{i}}$ | $0.97(2)$ | $1.89(2)$ | $2.848(1)$ | $168(1)$ |
| Symm |  |  |  |  |

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

Data collection: CrysAlis PRO (Agilent, 2010); cell refinement: CrysAlis PRO; data reduction: CrysAlis PRO; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: $X-S E E D$ (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: XU5290).

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