

6-Bromo-4-hydrazinylidene-1-methyl-3*H*-2*λ*⁶,1-benzothiazine-2,2-dione

Muhammad Shafiq,^a Islam Ullah Khan,^a Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman,^b Muhammad Nadeem Arshad^{c,a*} and Abdullah M. Asiri^d

^aMaterials Chemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, GC University, Lahore 54000, Pakistan, ^bApplied Chemistry Research Center, PCSIR Laboratories Complex, Ferozpur Road, Lahore 54600, Pakistan, ^cX-ray Diffraction and Physical Laboratory, Department of Physics, School of Physical Sciences, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore 54590, Pakistan, and ^dThe Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, PO Box 80203, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence e-mail: mnachemist@hotmail.com

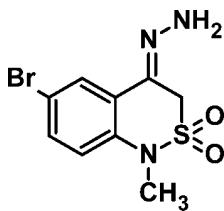
Received 24 June 2011; accepted 12 July 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.079; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.9.

In the title molecule, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$, the thiazine ring has an envelope conformation with the S atom at the flap. The geometry around the S atom is distorted tetrahedral. In the crystal, inversion dimers linked by pairs of $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds occur, generating $R_2^2(6)$ ring motifs. $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions connect the dimers, forming a three-dimensional network structure.

Related literature

For the related structures of 6-bromo-1-methyl-1*H*-2,1-benzothiazin-4(3*H*)-one 2,2-dioxide and 6-bromo-1-ethyl-1*H*-2,1-benzothiazin-4(3*H*)-one 2,2-dioxide, see: Shafiq *et al.* (2009a,b), respectively. For the structures of other benzothiazine derivatives, see: Shafiq *et al.* (2011); Arshad *et al.* (2011). For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For puckering parameters, see: Cremer & Pople (1975).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$
 $M_r = 304.17$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 10.1483 (5)\text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.6375 (4)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.2118 (5)\text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 92.278 (2)^\circ$
 $V = 1095.69 (9)\text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 3.93\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 296\text{ K}$
 $0.21 \times 0.09 \times 0.07\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.492$, $T_{\max} = 0.771$

12176 measured reflections
2719 independent reflections
1972 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.079$
 $S = 1.01$
2719 reflections
152 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.40\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.35\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N3}-\text{H32}\cdots\text{N2}^{\text{i}}$	0.85 (4)	2.47 (4)	3.198 (4)	144 (3)
$\text{N3}-\text{H31}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.90 (4)	2.38 (4)	3.252 (4)	162 (3)
$\text{C3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.93	2.45	3.323 (3)	156

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: *SAINT*; 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, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999) and *PLATON*.

The authors acknowledge the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan for providing a grant for the project to strengthen the Materials Chemistry Laboratory at GC University, Lahore, Pakistan.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SU2288).

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