Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online
ISSN 1600-5368

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=298 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.004 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.051$
$w R$ factor $=0.147$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=13.5$

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.
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## 4-(4-tert-Butylphenyl)-3,5-di-2-pyridyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole

The title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{~N}_{5}$, has been synthesized and characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The dihedral angle between the benzene and triazole rings of the title compound is $117.6(5)^{\circ}$. The triazole ring forms dihedral angles of 25.2 (5) and $136.7(5)^{\circ}$ with the two pyridyl rings.

## Comment

Extensive studies have been carried out on substituted 1,2,4triazole ligands (Cornelissen et al., 1992; Gupta \& Bhargava, 1978; Kunkeler et al., 1996). It is of interest that some iron(II) complexes containing substituted 1,2,4-triazole ligands are spin-crossover materials, which could be used as molecularbased memory devices, displays and optical switches (Garcia et al., 1997; Kahn \& Martinez, 1998). We have recently synthesized the title molecule, (I), which can act as a potentially dinucleating ligand. The present X-ray structure determination was carried out in order to elucidate the molecular conformation.

(I)

Bond lengths and angles in the structure are comparable with those reported for related structures (Wang et al., 1998; Chen et al., 1998; Fun et al., 1999). The pyridyl groups and the


Figure 1
The structure of (I), showing 50\% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

Received 29 March 2004 Accepted 13 April 2004 Online 29 May 2004
benzene ring lie in a propeller arrangement around the central 1,2,4-triazole ring, thereby minimizing the steric effects among these rings. The dihedral angle between the planes of the benzene and triazole rings is $117.6(5)^{\circ}$. The two pyridyl rings form dihedral angles of 25.2 (5) and 136.7 (5) ${ }^{\circ}$ with the triazole ring.

## Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by the reaction of equivalent amounts of $4,4^{\prime}-p$-(tert-butyl)phenylphosphazoanilide and $N, N^{\prime}$ dipyridoylhydrazine in $N, N$-dimethylaniline for 3 h at $483-493 \mathrm{~K}$. Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained by evaporation of an acetone solution.

## Crystal data

$\mathrm{C}_{22} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{~N}_{5}$
$M_{r}=355.44$
Monoclinic, $P 2_{1_{1}} / n$
$a=15.348$ (9) $\AA$
$b=5.980$ (3) $\AA$
$c=20.909(12) \AA$
$\beta=102.488(9)^{\circ}$
$V=1873.7(18) \AA^{3}$
$Z=4$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& D_{x}=1.260 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{~m}^{-3} \\
& \text { Mo } K \alpha \text { radiation } \\
& \text { Cell parameters from } 1760 \\
& \quad \text { reflections } \\
& \theta=3.0-20.9^{\circ} \\
& \mu=0.08 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1} \\
& T=298(2) \mathrm{K} \\
& \text { Prism, colorless } \\
& 0.45 \times 0.33 \times 0.29 \mathrm{~mm}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{\text {min }}=0.966, T_{\text {max }}=0.978$
9340 measured reflections

## 3291 independent reflections

1729 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$

$$
R_{\mathrm{int}}=0.042
$$

$\theta_{\text {max }}=25.0^{\circ}$
$h=-18 \rightarrow 18$
$k=-7 \rightarrow 6$
$l=-21 \rightarrow 24$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
H -atom parameters constrained
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.051$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.147$
$S=0.96$
3291 reflections
244 parameters
$w=1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}\right)+(0.0721 P)^{2}\right]$
where $P=\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}+2 F_{c}{ }^{2}\right) / 3$
$(\Delta / \sigma)_{\max }<0.001$
$\Delta \rho_{\text {max }}=0.30 \mathrm{e}^{\AA^{-3}}$
$\Delta \rho_{\text {min }}=-0.18 \mathrm{e}^{-3}$

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters $\left(\AA{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\right)$.

| N1-C1 | $1.372(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{C} 7$ | $1.337(3)$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 2$ | $1.373(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{C} 3$ | $1.339(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 13$ | $1.437(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 5-\mathrm{C} 8$ | $1.335(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{C} 1$ | $1.304(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 5-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $1.335(4)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $1.386(3)$ | $\mathrm{C} 16-\mathrm{C} 19$ | $1.517(4)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 3-\mathrm{C} 2$ | $1.304(3)$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $155.9(3)$ | $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 13-\mathrm{C} 18$ | $-68.8(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{N} 3-\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{C} 9$ | $-44.0(4)$ |  |  |

All H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$ distances of $0.96 \AA$ and with $U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.2 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SMART; data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 1998) and SHELXTL (Bruker, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick,


Figure 2
The molecular packing of (I), viewed along the $b$ axis.
1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

The authors thank the Education Office of Anhui Province, China, for research grant No. 2003 kJ681.

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