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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 294$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.044
 wR factor = 0.126
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.4For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**(E)-4-[3-(4-Chlorobenzoyloxy)-4-methoxy-
benzylideneamino]-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-
1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one**

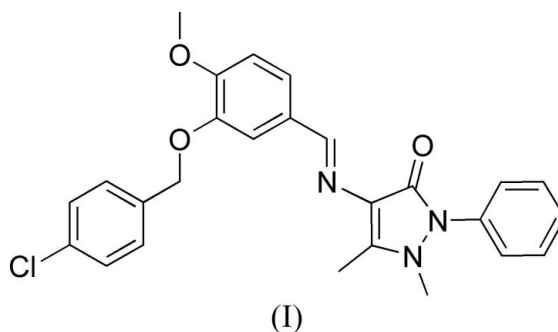
In the title compound, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3$, the vanillin group makes dihedral angles of 8.09 (9), 74.91 (8) and 44.66 (9) $^\circ$ with the pyrazolone ring, the terminal chlorobenzene ring and the terminal phenyl ring, respectively. The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Received 19 June 2006

Accepted 19 June 2006

Comment

Schiff bases have received a good deal of attention in the development of coordination chemistry because of their significant biological activity (Kahwa *et al.*, 1986). Consequently, significant effort has been devoted to the synthesis of Schiff base derivatives to develop protein and enzyme mimics (Santos *et al.*, 2001). Among the large number of these compounds, 4-amino-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenylpyrazol-3-one forms a variety of Schiff bases with aldehydes, and the synthesis and crystal structures (*E*)-(4)-(3-ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzylideneamino)-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3(2*H*)-one (Han & Zhen, 2005) and (*E*)-4-(3-ethoxy-4-(2-phenoxyethoxy)benzylideneamino)-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1,2-dihydropyrazol-5-one (Zhang *et al.*, 2006) have been reported. We report here the synthesis and structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1).



The bond lengths and angles in (I) are within normal ranges. The pyrazolone ring (C16/C17/C20/N1/N2/N3/O3) is almost planar, with an r.m.s. deviation for fitted atoms of 0.0307 Å. It makes a dihedral angle of 44.54 (9) $^\circ$ with the attached phenyl ring (C21–C26). The vanillin group (C8–C13/C15/O1/O2) is nearly planar, with an r.m.s. deviation for the fitted atoms of 0.0167 Å, and makes dihedral angles of 8.09 (9), 74.91 (8) and 44.66 (9) $^\circ$ with the the pyrazolone ring (C16/C17/C20/N1/N2/N3/O3), the terminal chlorobenzene ring (C1–C6) and the terminal phenyl ring (C21–C26), respectively.

The crystal packing in (I) is stabilized by weak non-classical intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1) that form an infinite network (Fig. 2).

Experimental

An anhydrous ethanol solution (20 ml) of 3-(4-chlorobenzoyloxy)-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (2.77 g, 10 mmol) was added to an anhydrous ethanol solution (20 ml) of 4-amino-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenylpyrazol-3-one (2.03 g, 10 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 350 K for 3 h under nitrogen, giving a yellow precipitate. The product was then isolated and recrystallized from ethanol, and then dried *in vacuo* to give the pure compound in 79% yield. Yellow single crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethanol solution.

Crystal data

$C_{26}H_{24}ClN_3O_3$	$V = 1154.0 (14) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 461.93$	$Z = 2$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.329 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$a = 9.801 (7) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 10.017 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.20 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 13.394 (10) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 294 (2) \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 72.699 (12)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$\beta = 87.461 (12)^\circ$	$0.40 \times 0.34 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
$\gamma = 67.245 (12)^\circ$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	5895 measured reflections
φ and ω scans	4039 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	2485 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.914$, $T_{\max} = 0.961$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0571P)^2 + 0.2246P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.126$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.01$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
4039 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
301 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C24-H24\cdots O2^i$	0.93	2.51	3.338 (4)	148
$C12-H12\cdots O3^{ii}$	0.93	2.47	3.370 (4)	163

Symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1, y, z - 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 1$.

H atoms were included in calculated positions ($C-H = 0.93-0.97 \text{ \AA}$) and refined as riding, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine

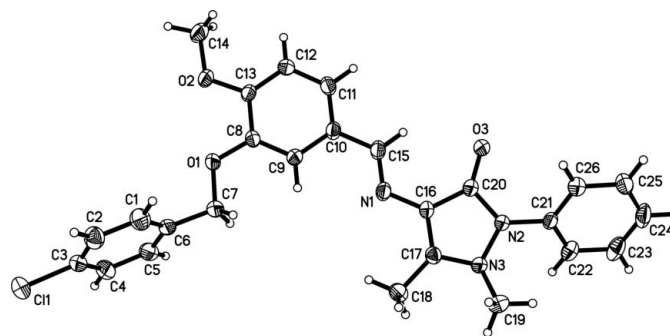


Figure 1

The structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms drawn at the 30% probability level.

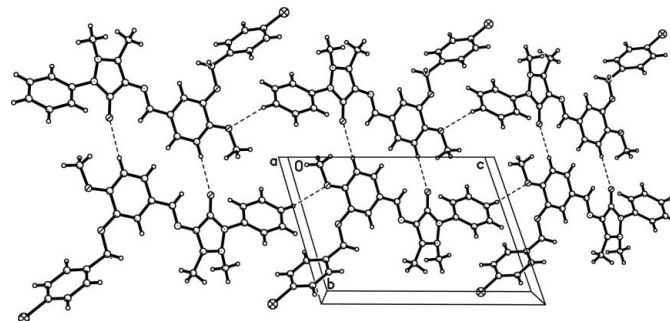


Figure 2

Packing diagram for (I), with $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines.

structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

The project was supported by the Scientific Research Fund of Hebei University of Technology.

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