Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online
ISSN 1600-5368

## Ekaterina V. Mironova,* Aidar T. Gubaidullin, Igor A. Litvinov, Boris I. Buzykin and Vazyikh N. Nabiullin

Institute of Organic \& Physical Chemistry, Arbuzov Str. 8, 420088 Kazan, Russian Federation

Correspondence e-mail: katy@iopc.knc.ru

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=293 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.043$
$w R$ factor $=0.125$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=11.9$

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

[^0]
# 1-Benzyl-3-(benzyIsulfanyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole 

In the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{~S}$, the phenyl rings make dihedral angles of 73.0 (1) and 87.9 (1) ${ }^{\circ}$ with the triazole ring. The molecular and crystal structures are stabilized by two intramolecular hydrogen bonds ( $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{S}$ and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ ) and one intermolecular $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ hydrogen bond. The latter links molecules into infinite chains.

## Comment

1,4-Unsubstituted 1,2,4-triazoles are structurally labile compounds capable of existing in at least three tautomeric forms, viz. $1 H, 2 H$ and $4 H$. The present study was intended to provide information on the influence of the tautomeric form on the site of alkylation of the triazole.

(I)

In the title compound, (I), atoms S3, C6 and C13 deviate from the plane of the triazole ring by 0.011 (1), 0.079 (2) and 0.053 (2) $\AA$, respectively. The phenyl substituents C7-C12 and C14-C19 form dihedral angles of $73.0(1)$ and $87.9(1)^{\circ}$, respectively, with the plane of the triazole ring (Fig. 1). The bond lengths and angles of the triazole ring are similar to those in other 1,3-substituted analogues (Cambrige Structural Database, Version 5.27; Allen, 2002) (Table 1).

Intermolecular $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ interactions are present in the crystal structure (Table 2 and Fig. 2). These contacts link neighbouring molecules into hydrogen-bonded chains along the $c$ axis. Analysis of the packing in the crystal structure of (I) reveals that there is no accessible volume for solvent inclusion; the packing coefficient is $69.1 \%$. Two intramolecular contacts, $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{S}$ and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$, are present, each resulting in a fivemembered ring.


## Figure 1

View of the molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the $50 \%$ probability level. H atoms are represented by circles of arbitrary size.

Received 7 June 2006
Accepted 26 June 2006


Figure 2
The molecular packing of (I), viewed approximately along the $b$ axis. Black dashed lines indicate the hydrogen-bonding interactions.

## Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of Beyer et al. (1960) by exhaustive benzylation of 3(5)-mercapto-1,2,4triazole [3(5) indicates the uncertainty of the tautomeric form of the starting material]. The title compound, (I), was successfully crystallized from acetonitrile. Crystallization from acetone produced crystals having the same unit-cell parameters.

## Crystal data

$\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{~S}$
$M_{r}=281.37$
Monoclinic, $P 2_{1} / c$
$a=5.9390(8) \AA$
$b=25.276(5) \AA$
$c=9.567(2) \AA$
$\beta=99.12(1)^{\circ}$
$V=1418.0(5) \AA^{3}$

## Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4
$\quad$ diffractometer
$\omega / 2 \theta$ scans
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan
$\quad$ (CAD-4 Software; Enraf-Nonius,
1989 )
$T_{\min }=0.780, T_{\max }=0.992$
$\quad($ expected range $=0.686-0.872)$

$$
Z=4
$$

$D_{x}=1.318 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$
$\mathrm{Cu} K \alpha$ radiation
$\mu=1.96 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=293$ (2) K
Prism, colourless
$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.07 \mathrm{~mm}$

3166 measured reflections 2890 independent reflections 2232 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$
$R_{\text {int }}=0.032$
$\theta_{\text {max }}=74.2^{\circ}$
3 standard reflections every 200 reflections intensity decay: none

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.043$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.125$
$S=1.02$
2890 reflections
242 parameters
All H-atom parameters refined

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

| S3-C3 | $1.7509(18)$ | N1-C13 | $1.469(3)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S3-C6 | $1.809(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{C} 3$ | $1.324(3)$ |
| N1-N2 | $1.367(2)$ | $\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{C} 3$ | $1.351(2)$ |
| N1-C5 | $1.320(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{C} 5$ | $1.320(3)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| C3-S3-C6 | $102.0(1)$ | $\mathrm{S} 3-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $119.0(1)$ |
| N2-N1-C5 | $109.6(2)$ | $\mathrm{S} 3-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $125.8(1)$ |
| N2-N1-C13 | $120.7(2)$ | $\mathrm{N} 2-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $115.2(2)$ |
| C5-N1-C13 | $129.7(2)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 5-\mathrm{N} 4$ | $111.3(2)$ |
| N1-N2-C3 | $101.7(2)$ | $\mathrm{S} 3-\mathrm{C} 6-\mathrm{C} 7$ | $117.2(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{N} 4-\mathrm{C} 5$ | $102.2(2)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 13-\mathrm{C} 14$ | $111.0(2)$ |

Table 2
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\AA^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ ).

| $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{C} 5-\mathrm{H} 5 \cdots \mathrm{~N} 2^{\mathrm{i}}$ | $0.91(3)$ | $2.57(3)$ | $3.424(3)$ | $155(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{H} 8 \cdots \mathrm{~S} 3$ | $0.98(3)$ | $2.83(3)$ | $3.200(3)$ | $103(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 6-\mathrm{H} 62 \cdots \mathrm{~N} 4$ | $0.98(2)$ | $2.55(3)$ | $2.994(3)$ | $107(2)$ |

Symmetry code: (i) $x,-y+\frac{1}{2}, z+\frac{1}{2}$.

All H atoms were initially located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically; $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.91$ (3)-1.02 (2) $\AA$.

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: CAD-4 Software; data reduction: MolEN (Fair, 1990); program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare et al., 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEPIII (Burnett \& Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97, PLATON (Spek, 2003) and WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

The work is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (grant Nos. 04-03-32156 and 05-03-33008) and the CRDF and Russian Education Department program 'Fundamental investigations and higher education' (REC-007).

## References

Allen, F. H. (2002). Acta Cryst. B58, 380-388.
Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C. \& Guagliardi, A. (1993). J. Appl. Cryst. 26, 343-350.
Beyer, H., Kröger, C.-F. \& Busse, G. (1960). Liebigs Ann. Chem. 637, 135-145. Burnett, M. N. \& Johnson, C. K. (1996). ORTEPIII. Report ORNL-6895. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
Enraf-Nonius (1989). CAD-4 Software. Version 5. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
Fair, C. K. (1990). MolEN. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
Farrugia, L. J. (1999). J. Appl. Cryst. 32, 837-838.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany. Spek, A. L. (2003). J. Appl. Cryst. 36, 7-13.


[^0]:    (C) 2006 International Union of Crystallography All rights reserved

