V = 1193.7 (3) Å<sup>3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $0.25 \times 0.14 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$ 

7825 measured reflections

2800 independent reflections

1841 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

 $\mu = 0.47 \text{ mm}^-$ 

T = 293 K

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.050$ 

Z = 4

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# 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-(methylsulfanyl)pyrimidin-2-amine

#### Qi-Hua Zhao,\* Li-Nan Li and Kun-Miao Wang

School of Chemical Science and Technology, Key Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry for Natural Resources, Ministry of Education, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: ghzhao@ynu.edu.cn

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.004 Å; R factor = 0.049; wR factor = 0.096; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.3.

In the title compound,  $C_{11}H_{10}CIN_3S$ , the dihedral angle between the benzene and pyrimidine rings is 3.99 (4)°. In the crystal, intermolecular N-H···N hydrogen bonds link the molecules into ribbons of  $R_2^2(8)$  rings parallel to [100]. Weak C-H···S contacts connect adjacent ribbons into a twodimensional undulating layer-like structure extending parallel to (110). The benzene and pyrimidine rings of adjacent molecules have the offset face-to-face  $\pi - \pi$  stacking interactions in a zigzag fashion along the c axis, with perpendicular ring distances of 3.463 and 3.639 Å, and a dihedral angle between the planes of  $3.99 (2)^\circ$ . The distance between the ring centroids is 4.420 (2) Å.

#### **Related literature**

For the synthesis of pyrimidine-5-carbaldehydes from  $\alpha$ formylaroylketene dithioacetals, see: Mathews & Asokan (2007). For the synthesis of a 6-aryl aminopyrimidine compound, see: Lin et al. (2008). For the application of organic compounds as ligands, see: Li et al. (2007). For the importance aminopyrimidine compounds in the synthesis of complexes, see: Cui & Lan (2007). For a review of intermolecular C-H...S contacts, see: Taylor & Kennard (1982). For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein et al. (1995).



#### **Experimental**

#### Crystal data

C11H10ClN3S  $M_r = 251.73$ Orthorhombic,  $P2_12_12_1$ a = 6.8148 (11) Åb = 10.6107 (16) Å c = 16.509 (3) Å

#### Data collection

Bruker APEXII 1K CCD areadetector diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  $T_{\min} = 0.925, T_{\max} = 0.964$ 

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.19 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
S = 1.01	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
2800 reflections	1061 Friedel pairs
145 parameters	Flack parameter: 0.02 (10)
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	$D-\mathrm{H}$	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$N3 - H3A \cdots N2^{i}$ $N3 - H3B \cdots N1^{ii}$ $C11 - H11A \cdots S1^{iii}$	0.86 0.86 0.96	2.31 2.21 2.93	3.095 (3) 3.045 (3) 3.859 (4)	152 164 163
Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, -z + 2.$	$x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{5}{2},$	-z + 2; (i	i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{5}{2},$	-z + 2; (iii)

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SI2183).

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supplementary materials

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### 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-(methylsulfanyl)pyrimidin-2-amine

#### Q.-H. Zhao, L.-N. Li and K.-M. Wang

#### Comment

In recent years, aminopyrimidine compounds have shown predominant bioactivity and played an important role in the drug synthesis (Mathews & Asokan, 2007). Meanwhile, these organic compounds can be used as new organic N-donor ligands, which can construct a wide range of coordination polymers with novel architectures and special properties. The selection and synthesis of proper ligands are the most important tasks (Li *et al.*, 2007; Cui & Lan, 2007). Herein, the crystal structure of the title compound is reported. Its synthetic method followed the procedure given by Lin *et al.*, (2008).

In the title compound (Fig. 1), all atoms are almost in the same plane and the largest distortion from the mean plane being 0.3127Å for C11, atoms S1 and C11 being 0.1338 (6) and 0.1251 (5) Å out-of-plane. The two aromatic rings of the molecule make a dihedral angle of 3.99 (4)°.

In the crystal structure, there are two kinds of hydrogen bonds. One group is N3—H3A···N2, N3—H3B···N1, and the other is C11—H11A···S1 (Fig. 2 and Table 1). The strong intermolecular N—H···N hydrogen bonds link the molecules into ribbons of  $R^2_2(8)$  rings (Bernstein *et al.* 1995) parallel to [1 0 0]. The weak intermolecular C—H···S contacts connect the adjacent ribbons into a two-dimensional waved layer-like structure extending parallel to (1 1 0). Similar geometric parameters (H···S = 2.916 Å, angle C—H···S = 164<%) were discussed for a possible intermolecular C—H···S contact by Taylor & Kennard (1982). The phenyl and pyrimidine rings of adjacent molecules exhibit  $\pi$ — $\pi$  stacking interactions in a zig-zag fashion along the *c* axis with perpendicular ring distances of 3.463 Å and 3.639 Å, and the dihedral angle  $\alpha$  being 3.99°. The distance between the ring centroids Cg1··· $Cg2^{iv}$  amounts to 4.420 (2) Å. Cg1 and Cg2 represent the centroids of the pyrimidine and phenyl rings. The symmetry code: (iv = -1 + x, y, z). The intermolecular forces construct a three-dimensional supramolecular architecture in the crystal.

#### **Experimental**

All chemicals used were commercially available. We first got the title compound using the reported method (Lin *et al.*, 2008). After that 1 mmol (0.025 g) 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-(methylthio)pyrimidin-2-amine was dissolved in a mixture of 15 ml methyl cyanide and 5 ml water. Then the solution was stirred for 40 min at room temperature. The solvent was removed gradually for a few weeks and faint yellow crystals for X-ray data collection were obtained by the slow evaporation method.

#### Refinement

H atoms bonded to C and N atoms were calculated geometrically and allowed to ride on the C and N atoms with distance restraints of C—H = 0.93 Å and N—H = 0.86 Å, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C, N)$ .

Figures



Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

Fig. 2. The crystal packing diagram of the title compound, showing hydrogen bonds along the *ab* plane.

## 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-(methylsulfanyl)pyrimidin-2-amine

Crystal data

C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> S	$F_{000} = 520$
$M_r = 251.73$	$D_{\rm x} = 1.401 {\rm Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo <i>K</i> $\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 3984 reflections
a = 6.8148 (11)  Å	$\theta = 2.3 - 28.4^{\circ}$
b = 10.6107 (16)  Å	$\mu = 0.47 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
c = 16.509 (3)  Å	T = 293  K
$V = 1193.7 (3) \text{ Å}^3$	Block, yellow
Z = 4	$0.25\times0.14\times0.08~mm$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII 1K CCD area-detector diffractometer	2800 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1841 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\rm int} = 0.050$
T = 293  K	$\theta_{max} = 28.4^{\circ}$
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	$\theta_{\min} = 2.3^{\circ}$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
$T_{\min} = 0.925, T_{\max} = 0.964$	$k = -13 \rightarrow 11$
7825 measured reflections	$l = -21 \rightarrow 22$

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.036P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
<i>S</i> = 1.01	$\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.19 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
2800 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
145 parameters	Extinction correction: none
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1061 Friedel pairs
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier man	Elack parameter: $0.02(10)$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map Flack parameter: 0.02 (10)

#### Special details

**Experimental**. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Geometry**. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement**. Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted *R*-factor *wR* and goodness of fit *S* are based on  $F^2^2$ , conventional *R*-factors *R* are based on *F*, with *F* set to zero for negative  $F^2^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2^2 > \sigma(F^2^2)$  is used only for calculating *R*-factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. *R*-factors based on  $F^2^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on *F*, and *R*-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters  $(A^2)$ 

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
Cl1	1.15208 (14)	1.01534 (10)	0.62970 (5)	0.0694 (3)
S1	-0.01688 (13)	0.85410 (8)	0.91781 (5)	0.0522 (2)
N1	0.4426 (3)	1.1541 (2)	0.89640 (13)	0.0357 (6)
N2	0.1442 (4)	1.0763 (2)	0.95722 (13)	0.0338 (6)
N3	0.2824 (4)	1.2627 (2)	0.99649 (16)	0.0423 (6)
H3A	0.3713	1.3201	0.9931	0.051*
H3B	0.1880	1.2708	1.0307	0.051*
C1	0.9466 (5)	1.0272 (3)	0.69138 (17)	0.0454 (8)
C2	0.8052 (5)	0.9354 (3)	0.68825 (18)	0.0508 (9)
H2B	0.8186	0.8682	0.6526	0.061*
C3	0.6427 (5)	0.9430 (3)	0.73817 (19)	0.0473 (8)
H3C	0.5474	0.8803	0.7359	0.057*
C4	0.6197 (4)	1.0437 (3)	0.79209 (16)	0.0359 (7)

# supplementary materials

C5	0.7638 (5)	1.1359 (3)	0.79272 (17)	0.0427 (8)
H5A	0.7502	1.2044	0.8274	0.051*
C6	0.9275 (5)	1.1292 (3)	0.74324 (18)	0.0484 (9)
H6A	1.0228	1.1919	0.7448	0.058*
C7	0.4499 (4)	1.0503 (3)	0.84876 (16)	0.0343 (7)
C8	0.3107 (5)	0.9576 (3)	0.85466 (18)	0.0438 (8)
H8A	0.3171	0.8859	0.8224	0.053*
C9	0.1589 (4)	0.9737 (3)	0.91043 (17)	0.0366 (7)
C10	0.2911 (4)	1.1611 (3)	0.94864 (16)	0.0333 (7)
C11	-0.1656 (6)	0.9020 (4)	1.0015 (2)	0.0811 (13)
H11A	-0.2674	0.8410	1.0102	0.122*
H11B	-0.2235	0.9826	0.9900	0.122*
H11C	-0.0858	0.9083	1.0493	0.122*

# Atomic displacement parameters $(\text{\AA}^2)$

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl1	0.0647 (6)	0.0800(7)	0.0634 (6)	0.0144 (6)	0.0276 (5)	-0.0046 (5)
S1	0.0488 (5)	0.0391 (4)	0.0686 (5)	-0.0083 (5)	0.0010 (5)	-0.0064 (5)
N1	0.0339 (13)	0.0370 (14)	0.0361 (13)	0.0013 (12)	0.0010 (10)	-0.0044 (12)
N2	0.0334 (13)	0.0344 (14)	0.0336 (13)	0.0003 (12)	-0.0039 (11)	-0.0010 (12)
N3	0.0381 (16)	0.0411 (16)	0.0476 (14)	-0.0054 (12)	0.0095 (13)	-0.0139 (13)
C1	0.048 (2)	0.053 (2)	0.0349 (16)	0.0154 (18)	0.0071 (15)	0.0003 (16)
C2	0.056 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.0468 (19)	0.0101 (18)	0.0025 (18)	-0.0163 (17)
C3	0.045 (2)	0.046 (2)	0.0516 (19)	0.0008 (17)	-0.0012 (17)	-0.0137 (17)
C4	0.0367 (18)	0.0368 (18)	0.0344 (15)	0.0061 (14)	-0.0056 (13)	-0.0035 (14)
C5	0.0501 (19)	0.0398 (19)	0.0381 (17)	0.0023 (18)	0.0065 (15)	-0.0044 (16)
C6	0.051 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.0446 (18)	-0.0049 (17)	0.0095 (16)	-0.0024 (17)
C7	0.0310 (17)	0.0373 (18)	0.0347 (15)	0.0058 (14)	-0.0033 (12)	-0.0044 (14)
C8	0.044 (2)	0.0382 (19)	0.0489 (19)	-0.0005 (16)	0.0015 (15)	-0.0105 (15)
C9	0.0346 (16)	0.0341 (17)	0.0411 (16)	0.0000 (14)	-0.0101 (15)	0.0027 (15)
C10	0.0319 (16)	0.0346 (18)	0.0334 (15)	0.0036 (14)	-0.0043 (12)	-0.0021 (14)
C11	0.077 (3)	0.065 (3)	0.101 (3)	-0.021 (2)	0.037 (3)	-0.001 (2)

# Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cl1—C1	1.736 (3)	C3—C4	1.400 (4)
S1—C9	1.750 (3)	С3—НЗС	0.9300
S1—C11	1.788 (4)	C4—C5	1.387 (4)
N1—C10	1.347 (3)	C4—C7	1.490 (4)
N1—C7	1.354 (3)	C5—C6	1.384 (4)
N2—C9	1.339 (3)	С5—Н5А	0.9300
N2—C10	1.353 (4)	С6—Н6А	0.9300
N3—C10	1.338 (4)	С7—С8	1.370 (4)
N3—H3A	0.8600	C8—C9	1.395 (4)
N3—H3B	0.8600	C8—H8A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.371 (5)	C11—H11A	0.9600
C1—C6	1.386 (4)	C11—H11B	0.9600
C2—C3	1.383 (4)	C11—H11C	0.9600

C2—H2B	0.9300		
C9—S1—C11	103.63 (16)	C5—C6—C1	118.7 (3)
C10—N1—C7	116.4 (2)	С5—С6—Н6А	120.6
C9—N2—C10	115.1 (2)	С1—С6—Н6А	120.6
C10—N3—H3A	120.0	N1—C7—C8	121.1 (3)
C10—N3—H3B	120.0	N1—C7—C4	115.6 (2)
H3A—N3—H3B	120.0	C8—C7—C4	123.3 (3)
C2—C1—C6	120.8 (3)	С7—С8—С9	118.2 (3)
C2C1Cl1	119.6 (3)	С7—С8—Н8А	120.9
C6—C1—Cl1	119.7 (3)	С9—С8—Н8А	120.9
C1—C2—C3	120.0 (3)	N2—C9—C8	122.4 (3)
C1—C2—H2B	120.0	N2—C9—S1	119.9 (2)
С3—С2—Н2В	120.0	C8—C9—S1	117.7 (2)
C2—C3—C4	120.8 (3)	N3—C10—N1	117.1 (3)
С2—С3—Н3С	119.6	N3—C10—N2	116.2 (2)
C4—C3—H3C	119.6	N1—C10—N2	126.7 (3)
C5—C4—C3	117.7 (3)	S1—C11—H11A	109.5
C5—C4—C7	120.8 (3)	S1—C11—H11B	109.5
C3—C4—C7	121.4 (3)	H11A—C11—H11B	109.5
C6—C5—C4	122.0 (3)	S1—C11—H11C	109.5
С6—С5—Н5А	119.0	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
С4—С5—Н5А	119.0	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5

## Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	$D \cdots A$	$D -\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!- \!$
N3—H3A····N2 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.31	3.095 (3)	152
N3—H3B…N1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.21	3.045 (3)	164
C11—H11A···S1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.96	2.93	3.859 (4)	163

Symmetry codes: (i) x+1/2, -y+5/2, -z+2; (ii) x-1/2, -y+5/2, -z+2; (iii) x-1/2, -y+3/2, -z+2.





