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## Structure Reports

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## 3-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole

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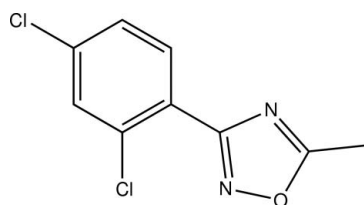
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.056;  $wR$  factor = 0.155; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.2.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , the dihedral angle between the oxadiazole and benzene rings is  $1.7(2)^\circ$ . In the crystal, the molecules are linked into chains along the  $b$  axis by short intermolecular  $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}$  contacts [ $3.019(3)$  Å].

### Related literature

For general background and the biological activity of oxadiazole compounds, see: Andersen *et al.* (1994); Clitherow *et al.* (1996); Showell *et al.* (1991); Swain *et al.* (1991); Watjen *et al.* (1989). For a related structure, see: Wang *et al.* (2006). For the stability of the temperature controller used for the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 229.06$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

$a = 3.8252(7)$  Å  
 $b = 21.678(4)$  Å  
 $c = 11.0833(19)$  Å

$\beta = 92.421(4)^\circ$   
 $V = 918.3(3)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.67$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.28 \times 0.17 \times 0.11$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD  
 area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.833$ ,  $T_{\text{max}} = 0.929$

7920 measured reflections  
 2076 independent reflections  
 1709 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.056$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.155$   
 $S = 1.20$   
 2076 reflections

128 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.72$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.56$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; 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: CI5045).

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**supplementary materials**

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### 3-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole

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#### Comment

Heterocyclic compounds are important in recent years due to pharmacological activities. Nitrogen, oxygen containing five- and six-membered heterocyclic compounds have enormous significance in the field of medicinal chemistry. Oxadiazoles play a very vital role in the preparation of various biologically active drugs with anti-inflammatory (Andersen *et al.*, 1994), anti-cancer (Showell *et al.*, 1991), anti-HIV (Watjen *et al.*, 1989), anti-diabetic and anti-microbial (Swain *et al.*, 1991) properties. The results of biological studies showed that oxadiazole derivatives are molecules with maximum anti-inflammatory, analgesic and minimum ulcerogenic and lipid per-oxidation (Clitherow *et al.*, 1996) properties.

Bond lengths and angles are normal (Wang *et al.*, 2006). The mean plane of the oxadiazole ring (C1/C2/N1/N2/O1) is almost coplanar with the mean plane of the C3–C8 benzene ring (Fig. 1), with a dihedral angle of 1.7 (2)°.

The molecules are linked by Cl2...O1(-x, 1/2+y, 3/2-z) short contacts [3.019 (3) Å;] to form chains along the *b* axis (Fig.2).

#### Experimental

The title compound was prepared by heating a solution of 2,4-dichloro-N'-hydroxy-benzamidine (1 g, 0.0042 mol) and acetyl chloride (0.38 g, 0.004 mol) in pyridine (30 ml) at 387 K for 1.5 h and the contents were concentrated under vacuum. Further purification was done by column chromatography. The solid obtained was recrystallized using dichloromethane (yield: 1.0 g (76%); m.p. 371-372 K).

#### Refinement

H atoms were placed in calculated positions [C–H = 0.93–0.96 Å] and refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$ . A rotating group model was used for the methyl group.

#### Figures

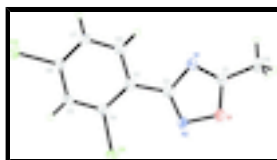


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

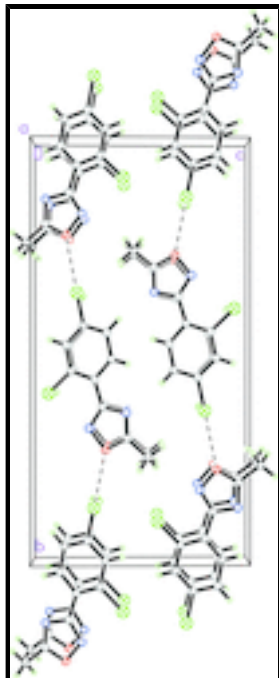


Fig. 2. The crystal structure of the title compound, showing chains along the *b* axis.

### 3-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole

#### Crystal data

$C_9H_6Cl_2N_2O$

$M_r = 229.06$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 3.8252\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 21.678\ (4)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 11.0833\ (19)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 92.421\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 918.3\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 464$

$D_x = 1.657\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 3719 reflections

$\theta = 2.6\text{--}31.1^\circ$

$\mu = 0.67\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 100\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.28 \times 0.17 \times 0.11\ \text{mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.833$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.929$

7920 measured reflections

2076 independent reflections

1709 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.9^\circ$

$h = -4 \rightarrow 4$

$k = -26 \rightarrow 28$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 14$

*Refinement*

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.056$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.155$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.20$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0428P)^2 + 4.0517P]$
2076 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
128 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.72 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.56 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**Experimental.** The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cyrosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1) K.

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.2530 (2)	0.40084 (4)	0.92173 (8)	0.0163 (2)
C12	0.1238 (3)	0.63730 (4)	0.78985 (9)	0.0185 (3)
O1	-0.2054 (8)	0.27327 (13)	0.6574 (3)	0.0220 (7)
N1	-0.3467 (8)	0.35961 (15)	0.5636 (3)	0.0158 (7)
N2	-0.0709 (10)	0.32171 (16)	0.7322 (3)	0.0194 (7)
C1	-0.3637 (11)	0.30045 (18)	0.5605 (4)	0.0173 (8)
C2	-0.1651 (10)	0.37119 (18)	0.6715 (3)	0.0140 (8)
C3	-0.0869 (9)	0.43519 (17)	0.7088 (3)	0.0124 (7)
C4	0.0928 (10)	0.45392 (18)	0.8165 (3)	0.0137 (8)
C5	0.1523 (9)	0.51553 (18)	0.8418 (4)	0.0136 (7)
H5A	0.2684	0.5272	0.9136	0.016*
C6	0.0369 (10)	0.56000 (17)	0.7588 (3)	0.0127 (7)
C7	-0.1429 (10)	0.54398 (18)	0.6533 (4)	0.0151 (8)
H7A	-0.2240	0.5740	0.5990	0.018*
C8	-0.1993 (10)	0.48214 (18)	0.6303 (4)	0.0153 (8)
H8A	-0.3186	0.4712	0.5586	0.018*

## supplementary materials

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C9	-0.5226 (12)	0.2592 (2)	0.4666 (4)	0.0237 (9)
H9A	-0.6428	0.2835	0.4055	0.036*
H9B	-0.6856	0.2319	0.5028	0.036*
H9C	-0.3422	0.2354	0.4308	0.036*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C11	0.0168 (5)	0.0182 (5)	0.0138 (5)	0.0028 (3)	-0.0011 (3)	0.0023 (4)
C12	0.0197 (5)	0.0140 (4)	0.0219 (5)	-0.0024 (3)	0.0025 (4)	-0.0017 (4)
O1	0.0309 (17)	0.0139 (14)	0.0213 (15)	-0.0017 (12)	0.0017 (12)	-0.0018 (12)
N1	0.0130 (15)	0.0175 (16)	0.0172 (17)	0.0000 (12)	0.0018 (12)	-0.0022 (13)
N2	0.0257 (19)	0.0147 (16)	0.0178 (18)	-0.0002 (14)	0.0018 (14)	-0.0032 (13)
C1	0.0148 (19)	0.0194 (19)	0.018 (2)	0.0000 (15)	0.0051 (15)	-0.0007 (15)
C2	0.0103 (17)	0.0185 (19)	0.0138 (18)	0.0022 (14)	0.0081 (14)	0.0000 (14)
C3	0.0078 (17)	0.0152 (18)	0.0150 (18)	0.0009 (13)	0.0080 (14)	-0.0011 (14)
C4	0.0126 (18)	0.0171 (19)	0.0119 (19)	0.0043 (13)	0.0054 (14)	0.0016 (14)
C5	0.0070 (16)	0.0208 (19)	0.0132 (18)	0.0017 (14)	0.0022 (13)	-0.0021 (15)
C6	0.0106 (17)	0.0134 (17)	0.0144 (18)	-0.0008 (13)	0.0033 (13)	-0.0027 (14)
C7	0.0106 (18)	0.0174 (19)	0.0177 (19)	0.0033 (14)	0.0056 (14)	0.0033 (15)
C8	0.0114 (17)	0.0181 (19)	0.017 (2)	0.0005 (14)	0.0055 (14)	0.0004 (15)
C9	0.025 (2)	0.018 (2)	0.029 (2)	-0.0030 (16)	0.0041 (18)	-0.0072 (17)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

C11—C4	1.732 (4)	C4—C5	1.382 (5)
C12—C6	1.740 (4)	C5—C6	1.391 (5)
O1—C1	1.346 (5)	C5—H5A	0.93
O1—N2	1.421 (4)	C6—C7	1.376 (5)
N1—C1	1.285 (5)	C7—C8	1.380 (6)
N1—C2	1.381 (5)	C7—H7A	0.93
N2—C2	1.308 (5)	C8—H8A	0.93
C1—C9	1.483 (6)	C9—H9A	0.96
C2—C3	1.475 (5)	C9—H9B	0.96
C3—C8	1.396 (5)	C9—H9C	0.96
C3—C4	1.411 (5)		
C1—O1—N2	106.4 (3)	C6—C5—H5A	120.3
C1—N1—C2	103.2 (3)	C7—C6—C5	121.3 (4)
C2—N2—O1	102.8 (3)	C7—C6—C12	119.7 (3)
N1—C1—O1	113.3 (4)	C5—C6—C12	119.0 (3)
N1—C1—C9	129.8 (4)	C6—C7—C8	118.1 (4)
O1—C1—C9	116.9 (4)	C6—C7—H7A	121.0
N2—C2—N1	114.4 (4)	C8—C7—H7A	121.0
N2—C2—C3	125.4 (4)	C7—C8—C3	123.5 (4)
N1—C2—C3	120.2 (3)	C7—C8—H8A	118.3
C8—C3—C4	116.4 (3)	C3—C8—H8A	118.3
C8—C3—C2	117.2 (3)	C1—C9—H9A	109.5
C4—C3—C2	126.4 (3)	C1—C9—H9B	109.5

C5—C4—C3	121.3 (3)	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—C11	117.1 (3)	C1—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—C11	121.6 (3)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	119.4 (3)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	120.3		
C1—O1—N2—C2	0.1 (4)	C8—C3—C4—C5	0.0 (5)
C2—N1—C1—O1	-0.4 (5)	C2—C3—C4—C5	179.8 (3)
C2—N1—C1—C9	-179.1 (4)	C8—C3—C4—C11	-179.1 (3)
N2—O1—C1—N1	0.2 (5)	C2—C3—C4—C11	0.6 (5)
N2—O1—C1—C9	179.1 (3)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.8 (6)
O1—N2—C2—N1	-0.4 (4)	C11—C4—C5—C6	178.4 (3)
O1—N2—C2—C3	-179.3 (3)	C4—C5—C6—C7	1.6 (6)
C1—N1—C2—N2	0.5 (5)	C4—C5—C6—C12	-178.3 (3)
C1—N1—C2—C3	179.5 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-1.5 (6)
N2—C2—C3—C8	178.0 (4)	C12—C6—C7—C8	178.4 (3)
N1—C2—C3—C8	-0.8 (5)	C6—C7—C8—C3	0.7 (6)
N2—C2—C3—C4	-1.8 (6)	C4—C3—C8—C7	0.1 (6)
N1—C2—C3—C4	179.4 (4)	C2—C3—C8—C7	-179.7 (4)

Fig. 1

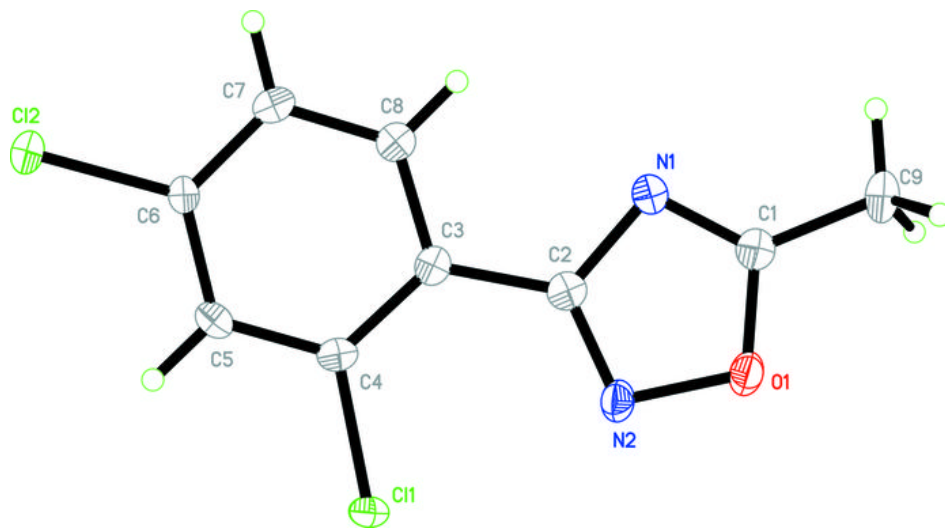




Fig. 2

