

Ethyl 2-chloro-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)-hydrazin-1-ylidene]acetate

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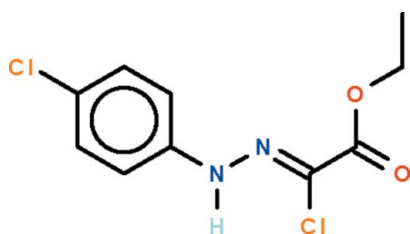
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007$ Å; R factor = 0.072; wR factor = 0.188; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.4.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, features a planar $\text{C}_{\text{ar}}-\text{N}(\text{H})-\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{Cl})$ unit [torsion angle = $5.5(4)^\circ$] whose benzene substituent is coplanar with it [dihedral angle = $4.7(4)^\circ$]; this unit is slightly twisted with respect to the carboxyl $-\text{CO}_2$ fragment [dihedral angle = $2.2(52)^\circ$]. The amino group acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to the carbonyl O atom of an adjacent molecule; the hydrogen bond generates a helical polymer that runs along the b axis of the monoclinic unit cell.

Related literature

For a review of the reactions of hydrazonyl halides with heterocyclic thiones for heteroannulation, the synthesis of spiroheterocycles and heterocyclic ring formation, see: Shawali & Farghaly (2008). For related structures, see: Xu (2006); Yin *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 261.10$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1$
 $a = 4.4611(7)$ Å
 $b = 9.4546(14)$ Å
 $c = 13.464(2)$ Å
 $\beta = 91.642(2)^\circ$

$V = 567.65(15)$ Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.56$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.35 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.829$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.973$

5298 measured reflections
 2518 independent reflections
 2191 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.073$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.072$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.188$
 $S = 1.03$
 2518 reflections
 145 parameters
 1 restraint

H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.59$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34$ e Å⁻³
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
 1123 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.03 (14)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.86	2.20	3.009 (5)	156

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: X-SEED (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NK2055).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2375 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810032599]

Ethyl 2-chloro-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)hydrazin-1-ylidene]acetate

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Comment

Ethyl 2-chloro(phenylhydrazono)acetate belongs to the class of of hydrazonyl halides that undergo heteroannulation, and are used for the synthesis of spiroheterocycles and other heterocyclic compounds. The utility in some aspects of heterocyclic chemistry has recently been reviewed (Shawali & Farghaly (2008). The central structural feature is an planar $C_{aryl}-NH-N=C$ unit, as noted in the crystal structures of other substituted derivatives (Xu, 2006; Yin *et al.*, 2006). The chlorine-substituted compound (Scheme I) shows this characteristic linkage, whose torsion angle is $5.5?(41)^\circ$. The carbon-nitrogen double bond is of a *Z*-configuration (Fig. 1). Such a configuration allows the amino site to form a hydrogen bond to the double-bond carbonyl oxygen atom of an adjacent molecule, this hydrogen bond giving rise to a helical chain that runs along the *b* axis of the unit cell (Fig. 2).

Experimental

The synthesis works with either 3-chloropentane-2,4-dione or ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxobutanoate. To a solution of either 3-chloropentane-2,4-dione (1.34 g, 10 mmol) or ethyl 2-chloro-3-oxobutanoate (1.64 g, 10 mmol) in ethanol (100 ml) was added sodium acetate trihydrate (1.3 g, 10 mmol). The mixture was chilled to 273 K. To the mixture was added a cold solution of *p*-chlorobenzenediazonium chloride, prepared by diazotizing *p*-chloroaniline (1.20 g, 10 mmol) dissolved in 6*M* hydrochloric acid (6 ml) with a solution of sodium nitrite (0.7 g, 10 mmol) dissolved in water (10 ml). The diazonium salt was added over a period of 20 min. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 15 min. and then left for 3 h in a refrigerator. The resulting solid was collected and washed with water. The crude product was recrystallized from ethanol to give the hydrazone in 85% yield; m.p. 428–431 K.

Refinement

Carbon-bound H-atoms were placed in calculated positions [$C-H$ 0.95 to 0.99 Å, $U(H)$ 1.2 to 1.5 $U_{eq}(C)$] and were included in the refinement in the riding model approximation. The amino H-atom was similarly positioned [$N-H$ 0.86 Å, $U(H)$ 1.2 $U_{eq}(N)$]. The absolute structure parameter (Flack, 1983) was determined from 1123 Friedel pairs.

Figures

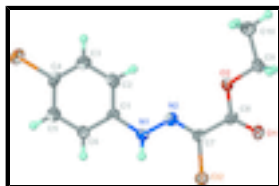


Fig. 1. Displacement ellipsoid plot of $C_{10}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2$ at the 70% probability level; hydrogen atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

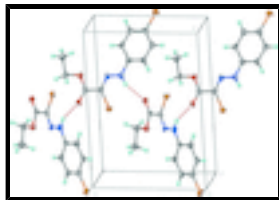


Fig. 2. The hydrogen bonded chain structure (red dashed lines) forming a helical chain that runs along the *b* axis.

Ethyl 2-chloro-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)hydrazin-1-ylidene]acetate

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2$	$F(000) = 268$
$M_r = 261.10$	$D_x = 1.528 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: P 2yb	Cell parameters from 1574 reflections
$a = 4.4611 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.6\text{--}27.2^\circ$
$b = 9.4546 (14) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.56 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 13.464 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 91.642 (2)^\circ$	Prism, colourless
$V = 567.65 (15) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.35 \times 0.10 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 2$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX diffractometer	2518 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2191 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.073$
ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -5 \rightarrow 5$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.829$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.973$	$k = -12 \rightarrow 11$
5298 measured reflections	$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.072$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.188$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1216P)^2 + 0.1253P]$
$S = 1.03$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2518 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
145 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.59 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1 restraint	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1123 Friedel pairs

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Flack parameter: 0.03 (14)

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	1.4745 (3)	0.50000 (14)	0.97204 (9)	0.0301 (4)
C12	0.4463 (3)	0.85685 (12)	0.46296 (8)	0.0226 (3)
N1	0.8095 (9)	0.7704 (5)	0.6374 (3)	0.0203 (8)
H1	0.8376	0.7407	0.5780	0.024*
N2	0.6137 (9)	0.8722 (4)	0.6540 (3)	0.0194 (8)
O1	0.0631 (7)	1.0838 (4)	0.5375 (2)	0.0222 (7)
O2	0.2281 (8)	1.0713 (4)	0.6974 (2)	0.0223 (7)
C1	0.9702 (11)	0.7120 (5)	0.7183 (4)	0.0193 (10)
C2	0.9430 (11)	0.7619 (5)	0.8146 (4)	0.0212 (10)
H2A	0.8163	0.8403	0.8270	0.025*
C3	1.0993 (12)	0.6981 (5)	0.8922 (4)	0.0240 (10)
H3	1.0804	0.7324	0.9581	0.029*
C4	1.2829 (11)	0.5844 (6)	0.8740 (4)	0.0229 (10)
C5	1.3191 (11)	0.5353 (5)	0.7776 (4)	0.0225 (10)
H5	1.4509	0.4587	0.7654	0.027*
C6	1.1616 (10)	0.5990 (5)	0.7000 (4)	0.0207 (10)
H6	1.1836	0.5657	0.6340	0.025*
C7	0.4460 (10)	0.9208 (5)	0.5837 (3)	0.0176 (9)
C8	0.2257 (10)	1.0339 (5)	0.6023 (3)	0.0183 (9)
C9	0.0103 (11)	1.1798 (5)	0.7225 (4)	0.0223 (10)
H9A	-0.1945	1.1501	0.7012	0.027*
H9B	0.0575	1.2700	0.6891	0.027*
C10	0.0316 (13)	1.1969 (6)	0.8335 (4)	0.0282 (11)
H10A	-0.1110	1.2694	0.8541	0.042*
H10B	0.2356	1.2258	0.8534	0.042*
H10C	-0.0159	1.1068	0.8654	0.042*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0349 (7)	0.0288 (7)	0.0262 (6)	0.0030 (5)	-0.0055 (5)	0.0046 (5)
C12	0.0251 (6)	0.0219 (6)	0.0209 (5)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0003 (4)	-0.0019 (5)
N1	0.0213 (19)	0.021 (2)	0.0193 (19)	0.0011 (17)	0.0023 (15)	-0.0014 (15)
N2	0.0244 (19)	0.0112 (18)	0.0225 (19)	-0.0033 (16)	0.0012 (14)	0.0034 (16)
O1	0.0253 (18)	0.0156 (17)	0.0253 (17)	0.0035 (14)	-0.0032 (13)	0.0017 (13)
O2	0.0252 (18)	0.0187 (17)	0.0230 (17)	0.0050 (14)	-0.0007 (13)	-0.0012 (13)
C1	0.019 (2)	0.018 (3)	0.022 (2)	-0.0082 (19)	-0.0025 (16)	0.0008 (19)
C2	0.022 (2)	0.015 (2)	0.027 (3)	-0.0014 (19)	0.0028 (19)	-0.0011 (18)
C3	0.029 (3)	0.019 (3)	0.023 (2)	-0.004 (2)	0.0002 (19)	-0.0018 (19)
C4	0.020 (2)	0.023 (2)	0.025 (2)	-0.0036 (19)	-0.0055 (18)	0.0060 (19)
C5	0.025 (2)	0.015 (2)	0.027 (2)	-0.0026 (19)	-0.0011 (18)	-0.0014 (18)
C6	0.017 (2)	0.022 (3)	0.023 (2)	0.0001 (19)	0.0012 (17)	-0.0020 (19)
C7	0.018 (2)	0.018 (2)	0.017 (2)	-0.0054 (18)	-0.0012 (16)	-0.0019 (17)

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C8	0.019 (2)	0.016 (2)	0.020 (2)	-0.0081 (18)	-0.0016 (16)	0.0038 (17)
C9	0.025 (3)	0.014 (2)	0.028 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.000 (2)	-0.0028 (18)
C10	0.038 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.026 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.002 (2)	-0.003 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C11—C4	1.745 (5)	C3—C4	1.378 (7)
C12—C7	1.735 (5)	C3—H3	0.9500
N1—N2	1.323 (6)	C4—C5	1.392 (7)
N1—C1	1.400 (6)	C5—C6	1.381 (7)
N1—H1	0.8600	C5—H5	0.9500
N2—C7	1.275 (6)	C6—H6	0.9500
O1—C8	1.214 (6)	C7—C8	1.478 (7)
O2—C8	1.328 (6)	C9—C10	1.504 (7)
O2—C9	1.459 (6)	C9—H9A	0.9900
C1—C2	1.388 (7)	C9—H9B	0.9900
C1—C6	1.394 (7)	C10—H10A	0.9800
C2—C3	1.379 (7)	C10—H10B	0.9800
C2—H2A	0.9500	C10—H10C	0.9800
N2—N1—C1	118.7 (4)	C5—C6—H6	120.0
N2—N1—H1	120.6	C1—C6—H6	120.0
C1—N1—H1	120.6	N2—C7—C8	120.9 (4)
C7—N2—N1	120.8 (4)	N2—C7—C12	123.6 (4)
C8—O2—C9	115.0 (4)	C8—C7—C12	115.4 (3)
C2—C1—C6	119.7 (4)	O1—C8—O2	125.3 (4)
C2—C1—N1	122.4 (5)	O1—C8—C7	123.1 (4)
C6—C1—N1	117.9 (4)	O2—C8—C7	111.6 (4)
C3—C2—C1	120.2 (5)	O2—C9—C10	106.4 (4)
C3—C2—H2A	119.9	O2—C9—H9A	110.4
C1—C2—H2A	119.9	C10—C9—H9A	110.4
C2—C3—C4	119.8 (5)	O2—C9—H9B	110.4
C2—C3—H3	120.1	C10—C9—H9B	110.4
C4—C3—H3	120.1	H9A—C9—H9B	108.6
C3—C4—C5	120.8 (4)	C9—C10—H10A	109.5
C3—C4—C11	120.2 (4)	C9—C10—H10B	109.5
C5—C4—C11	119.0 (4)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C6—C5—C4	119.3 (5)	C9—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	120.3	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	120.3	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C5—C6—C1	120.1 (4)		
C1—N1—N2—C7	-174.5 (4)	C2—C1—C6—C5	1.2 (7)
N2—N1—C1—C2	-3.4 (7)	N1—C1—C6—C5	-178.3 (4)
N2—N1—C1—C6	176.1 (4)	N1—N2—C7—C8	179.6 (4)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.5 (7)	N1—N2—C7—C12	2.3 (6)
N1—C1—C2—C3	178.1 (4)	C9—O2—C8—O1	1.1 (6)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.0 (7)	C9—O2—C8—C7	-178.3 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	1.7 (7)	N2—C7—C8—O1	179.5 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C11	-178.4 (4)	C12—C7—C8—O1	-3.0 (6)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.9 (7)	N2—C7—C8—O2	-1.1 (6)

C11—C4—C5—C6	178.2 (4)	C12—C7—C8—O2	176.4 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.5 (7)	C8—O2—C9—C10	175.2 (4)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.86	2.20	3.009 (5)	156

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

Fig. 1

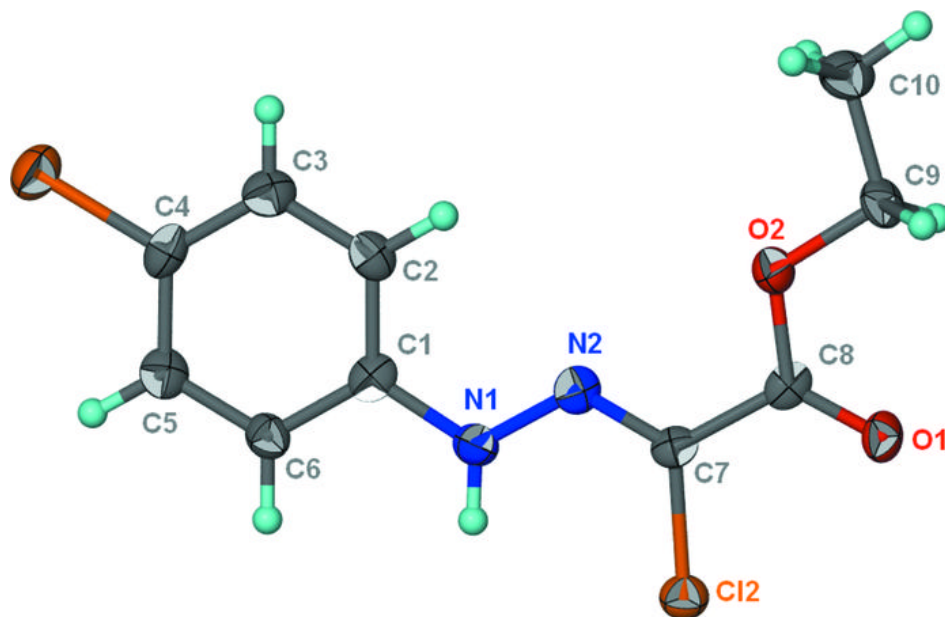


Fig. 2

