

University of Wollongong

Research Online

Australian Institute for Innovative Materials -
Papers

Australian Institute for Innovative Materials

2011

5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine

A Korzanski

Pawel W. Wagner

University of Wollongong, pawel@uow.edu.au

Maciej Kubicki

Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznan

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ro.uow.edu.au/aiimpapers>



Part of the [Engineering Commons](#), and the [Physical Sciences and Mathematics Commons](#)

Research Online is the open access institutional repository for the University of Wollongong. For further information contact the UOW Library: research-pubs@uow.edu.au

5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine

Disciplines

Engineering | Physical Sciences and Mathematics

Publication Details

Korzanski, A., Wagner, P. & Kubicki, M. (2011). 5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine. Acta Crystallographica Section E: Structure Reports Online, 67 (9), o2320.

5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine

 Artur Korzański,^a Paweł Wagner^b and Maciej Kubicki^{a*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University, Grunwaldzka 6, 60–780 Poznań, Poland, and ^bThe ARC Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science, Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, University of Wollongong, Innovation Campus, Squires Way, Fairy Meadow, NSW 2519, Australia
Correspondence e-mail: mkubicki@amu.edu.pl

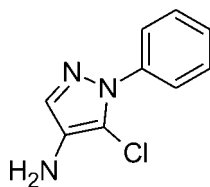
Received 29 July 2011; accepted 8 August 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}–\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ Å}$; R factor = 0.040; wR factor = 0.091; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2.

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_3$, amino–pyrazole $\text{N}–\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds connect the molecules along the [010] direction; the chains interact with each other only by van der Waals-type interactions. The pyrazole and phenyl rings are inclined at a dihedral angle of $45.65(6)^\circ$.

Related literature

For the synthesis, see: Tallec *et al.* (2000). For other 4-aminopyrazoles, see: Infantes *et al.* (1998, 1999); Schmidt *et al.* (2001). For a description of the Cambridge Structural Database, see: Allen (2002).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_3$ $c = 22.617(2)\text{ Å}$
 $M_r = 193.63$ $\beta = 92.795(11)^\circ$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ $V = 876.52(19)\text{ Å}^3$
 $a = 3.8926(6)\text{ Å}$ $Z = 4$
 $b = 9.9679(13)\text{ Å}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.39\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 295\text{ K}$

$0.4 \times 0.07 \times 0.06\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Sapphire2
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)
 $T_{\min} = 0.853$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

5036 measured reflections
 1879 independent reflections
 1340 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.091$
 $S = 1.02$
 1879 reflections
 132 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17\text{ e Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21\text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

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

$D–H\cdots A$	$D–H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D–H\cdots A$
$\text{N4}–\text{H41}\cdots\text{N2}^i$	0.85 (3)	2.31 (3)	3.144 (3)	169 (3)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RK2288).

References

- Agilent (2010). *CrysAlis PRO*. Agilent Technologies, Yarnton, England.
 Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.
 Altomare, A., Casciaro, G., Giacovazzo, C. & Guagliardi, A. (1993). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **26**, 343–350.
 Infantes, L., Foces-Foces, C., Cabildo, P., Claramunt, R. M., Mo, O., Yanez, M. & Elguero, J. (1998). *Heterocycles*, **49**, 157–168.
 Infantes, L., Foces-Foces, C., Claramunt, R. M., Lopez, C. & Elguero, J. (1999). *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **36**, 595–600.
 Macrae, C. F., Bruno, I. J., Chisholm, J. A., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Rodriguez-Monge, L., Taylor, R., van de Streek, J. & Wood, P. A. (2008). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **41**, 466–470.
 Schmidt, R. D., Lee, G. S., Pagoria, P. F., Mitchell, A. R. & Gilardi, R. (2001). *J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **38**, 1227–1230.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
 Tallec, A., Hazard, R., Suwinski, J. & Wagner, P. (2000). *Pol. J. Chem.* **74**, 1177–1183.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o2320 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811032065]

5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-amine

A. Korzanski, P. Wagner and M. Kubicki

Comment

In the course of our studies on small heterocyclic ring derivatives we have determined the crystal structure of another member of 1-phenyl-4-amino-5-chloro-pyrazole, **I**, (Scheme 1). Some crystal structures of 4-aminopyrazoles were also reported, *e.g.* two polymorphic forms of 4-aminopyrazole (Infantes *et al.*, 1998), 3,5-dimethyl-4-aminopyrazole (Infantes *et al.*, 1999), and 4-amino-3,5-dinitropyrazole and its dimethylsulfoxide solvate (Schmidt *et al.*, 2001).

The Fig. 1 shows the perspective view of **I**. Two planar fragments, pyrazole (maximum deviation 0.0025 (12)Å) and phenyl (0.0082 (13)Å) rings are inclined by 45.65 (6)°. This is quite a typical value, for 241 compounds with similar structural fragment (5-substituted pyrazole, non-*o*-substituted phenyl) found in the Cambridge Structural Database (Allen, 2002; ver. 5.32 of Nov. 2010, last update May 2011) mean value of the twist angle is around 43°, and such is also the median value. The NH₂-group is quite significantly twisted with respect to the pyrazole ring plane, the dihedral angle between two planes is 48 (2)°.

In the crystal structure the relatively weak N4—H41...N2ⁱ hydrogen bonds join 2₁ screw-related molecules into the C(5) chains along *y*-direction. Symmetry code: (i) -*x*, *y*-1/2, -*z*+1/2. There are no other specific interactions, so apparently the chains are organized into three-dimensional structure by van der Waals forces.

Experimental

The compound was synthesized by electrochemical reduction of 4-nitro-1-phenylpyrazole in diluted hydrochloric acid to corresponding hydroxylamine and its *in situ* nucleophilic transformation into 5-chloro derivative. The compound was separated from post-reaction mixture with low yield. (Tallec *et al.*, 2000).

Refinement

Hydrogen atoms from NH₂-group were found in the difference Fourier maps and freely refined with isotropic displacement parameters. All other hydrogen atoms were placed in idealized positions (C—H distance 0.93Å) and refined as a riding model with their $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

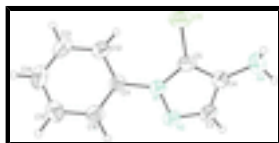


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of title compound with the atom numbering scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are depicted as spheres of arbitrary radius.

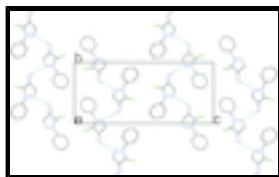


Fig. 2. The crystal packing as seen along $[1\ 0\ 0]$ direction; hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

5-Chloro-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-amine

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_3$

$M_r = 193.63$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 3.8926\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 9.9679\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 22.617\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 92.795\ (11)^\circ$

$V = 876.52\ (19)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 400$

$D_x = 1.467\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 1285 reflections

$\theta = 2.0\text{--}27.8^\circ$

$\mu = 0.39\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295\ \text{K}$

Needle, colourless

$0.4 \times 0.07 \times 0.06\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Sapphire2
diffractometer

Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source
graphite

Detector resolution: $8.1929\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)

$T_{\min} = 0.853$, $T_{\max} = 1.000$

5036 measured reflections

1879 independent reflections

1340 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.6^\circ$

$h = -4 \rightarrow 4$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$

$l = -28 \rightarrow 28$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$

$wR(F^2) = 0.091$

$S = 1.02$

1879 reflections

132 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0382P)^2 + 0.093P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$

0 restraints

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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 , 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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.2024 (4)	1.05610 (15)	0.15336 (6)	0.0333 (4)
C11	0.2744 (4)	1.17917 (18)	0.12513 (8)	0.0323 (4)
C12	0.1587 (5)	1.2018 (2)	0.06707 (8)	0.0398 (5)
H12	0.0415	1.1350	0.0457	0.043 (6)*
C13	0.2187 (5)	1.3236 (2)	0.04152 (9)	0.0476 (5)
H13	0.1442	1.3391	0.0024	0.070 (7)*
C14	0.3879 (5)	1.4228 (2)	0.07319 (10)	0.0497 (6)
H14	0.4254	1.5056	0.0558	0.060 (7)*
C15	0.5023 (5)	1.3995 (2)	0.13093 (9)	0.0457 (5)
H15	0.6165	1.4670	0.1524	0.046 (6)*
C16	0.4486 (5)	1.27721 (19)	0.15698 (8)	0.0377 (4)
H16	0.5292	1.2610	0.1957	0.039 (5)*
N2	0.0761 (4)	1.05812 (17)	0.20821 (6)	0.0400 (4)
C3	0.0204 (5)	0.9308 (2)	0.22098 (8)	0.0414 (5)
H3	−0.0687	0.9022	0.2563	0.057 (6)*
C4	0.1090 (5)	0.8444 (2)	0.17613 (8)	0.0400 (5)
N4	0.0706 (7)	0.7062 (2)	0.17291 (11)	0.0673 (7)
H42	0.231 (7)	0.668 (3)	0.1551 (14)	0.096 (12)*
H41	0.059 (7)	0.670 (3)	0.2067 (13)	0.090 (10)*
C5	0.2237 (5)	0.92795 (19)	0.13352 (7)	0.0343 (4)
Cl5	0.39097 (13)	0.88538 (6)	0.06812 (2)	0.04946 (19)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0408 (8)	0.0330 (9)	0.0265 (7)	0.0010 (7)	0.0052 (7)	−0.0009 (7)
C11	0.0326 (9)	0.0331 (10)	0.0316 (9)	0.0015 (8)	0.0051 (8)	0.0015 (8)
C12	0.0402 (10)	0.0455 (12)	0.0339 (10)	0.0005 (10)	0.0034 (8)	0.0001 (9)
C13	0.0519 (12)	0.0535 (14)	0.0378 (11)	0.0064 (11)	0.0082 (10)	0.0132 (10)
C14	0.0514 (12)	0.0404 (13)	0.0588 (14)	0.0034 (10)	0.0186 (11)	0.0133 (11)
C15	0.0459 (11)	0.0366 (12)	0.0552 (13)	−0.0017 (10)	0.0071 (10)	−0.0038 (10)

supplementary materials

C16	0.0392 (10)	0.0368 (11)	0.0370 (10)	0.0032 (9)	0.0016 (8)	−0.0018 (9)
N2	0.0506 (9)	0.0423 (10)	0.0278 (8)	0.0028 (8)	0.0086 (7)	0.0006 (7)
C3	0.0526 (12)	0.0422 (12)	0.0300 (9)	0.0003 (10)	0.0078 (9)	0.0072 (9)
C4	0.0479 (11)	0.0361 (11)	0.0356 (10)	0.0021 (9)	−0.0021 (9)	0.0025 (9)
N4	0.113 (2)	0.0338 (11)	0.0560 (14)	−0.0017 (12)	0.0120 (14)	0.0028 (10)
C5	0.0367 (10)	0.0377 (11)	0.0283 (9)	0.0018 (8)	0.0007 (8)	−0.0021 (8)
Cl5	0.0591 (3)	0.0560 (4)	0.0338 (3)	0.0070 (3)	0.0076 (2)	−0.0094 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—N2	1.3566 (19)	C15—C16	1.375 (3)
N1—C5	1.358 (2)	C15—H15	0.9300
N1—C11	1.417 (2)	C16—H16	0.9300
C11—C16	1.373 (2)	N2—C3	1.322 (2)
C11—C12	1.386 (2)	C3—C4	1.387 (3)
C12—C13	1.369 (3)	C3—H3	0.9300
C12—H12	0.9300	C4—C5	1.365 (3)
C13—C14	1.371 (3)	C4—N4	1.387 (3)
C13—H13	0.9300	N4—H42	0.85 (3)
C14—C15	1.379 (3)	N4—H41	0.85 (3)
C14—H14	0.9300	C5—Cl5	1.6988 (18)
N2—N1—C5	110.30 (15)	C14—C15—H15	119.8
N2—N1—C11	119.19 (15)	C11—C16—C15	119.21 (18)
C5—N1—C11	130.45 (15)	C11—C16—H16	120.4
C16—C11—C12	120.69 (17)	C15—C16—H16	120.4
C16—C11—N1	118.89 (15)	C3—N2—N1	104.85 (15)
C12—C11—N1	120.37 (17)	N2—C3—C4	112.76 (17)
C13—C12—C11	119.35 (19)	N2—C3—H3	123.6
C13—C12—H12	120.3	C4—C3—H3	123.6
C11—C12—H12	120.3	C5—C4—C3	103.84 (18)
C12—C13—C14	120.42 (19)	C5—C4—N4	127.4 (2)
C12—C13—H13	119.8	C3—C4—N4	128.7 (2)
C14—C13—H13	119.8	C4—N4—H42	113 (2)
C13—C14—C15	119.9 (2)	C4—N4—H41	113 (2)
C13—C14—H14	120.0	H42—N4—H41	108 (3)
C15—C14—H14	120.0	N1—C5—C4	108.25 (16)
C16—C15—C14	120.4 (2)	N1—C5—Cl5	123.71 (14)
C16—C15—H15	119.8	C4—C5—Cl5	127.94 (16)
N2—N1—C11—C16	45.7 (2)	C11—N1—N2—C3	176.97 (15)
C5—N1—C11—C16	−137.71 (19)	N1—N2—C3—C4	0.4 (2)
N2—N1—C11—C12	−131.79 (18)	N2—C3—C4—C5	−0.4 (2)
C5—N1—C11—C12	44.8 (3)	N2—C3—C4—N4	−176.6 (2)
C16—C11—C12—C13	−0.2 (3)	N2—N1—C5—C4	0.1 (2)
N1—C11—C12—C13	177.24 (16)	C11—N1—C5—C4	−176.81 (17)
C11—C12—C13—C14	−0.8 (3)	N2—N1—C5—Cl5	−176.49 (12)
C12—C13—C14—C15	0.8 (3)	C11—N1—C5—Cl5	6.7 (3)
C13—C14—C15—Cl5	0.2 (3)	C3—C4—C5—N1	0.2 (2)
C12—C11—C16—C15	1.1 (3)	N4—C4—C5—N1	176.4 (2)
N1—C11—C16—C15	−176.34 (17)	C3—C4—C5—Cl5	176.55 (14)

C14—C15—C16—C11	−1.1 (3)	N4—C4—C5—C15	−7.2 (3)
C5—N1—N2—C3	−0.3 (2)		

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>
N4—H41 \cdots N2 ⁱ	0.85 (3)	2.31 (3)	3.144 (3)	169 (3)

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

Fig. 1

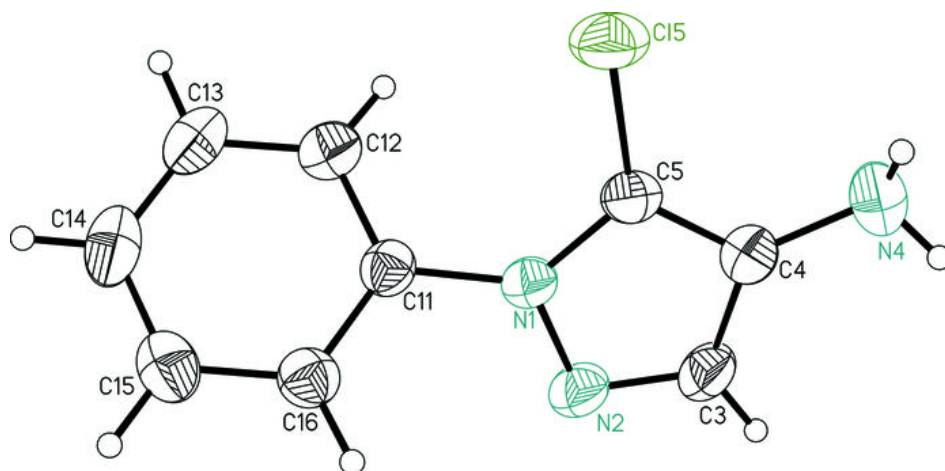


Fig. 2

