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4-[(*E*)-(3-Methyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)iminomethyl]-benzonitrile

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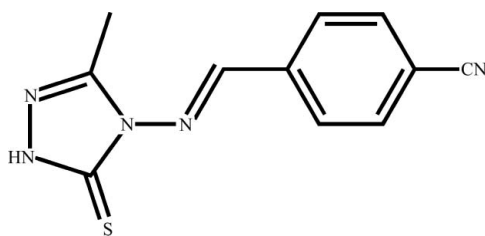
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.043; wR factor = 0.116; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.2.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{N}_5\text{S}$, the dihedral angle between the mean planes of the thione-substituted triazole ring and benzonitrile ring is $4.28(3)^\circ$. Intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules together into characteristic dimers.

Related literature

For the application of benzotriazole compounds in industry, see: Sharma & Bahel (1982); Grasso (1988); Eweiss *et al.* (1986); Awad *et al.* (1991); Pillard *et al.* (2001). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{N}_5\text{S}$
 $M_r = 243.29$

 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.975(2)$ Å

 $b = 7.682(2)$ Å
 $c = 11.412(2)$ Å
 $\alpha = 90.262(7)^\circ$
 $\beta = 94.328(14)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 104.713(17)^\circ$
 $V = 589.5(3)$ Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.26$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293(2)$ K
 $0.70 \times 0.50 \times 0.50$ mm

Data collection

 Rigaku Mercury2 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.854$, $T_{\max} = 0.901$

 5954 measured reflections
 2659 independent reflections
 2178 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.115$
 $S = 1.05$
 2659 reflections

 155 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N3}-\text{H3D}\cdots\text{N5}^i$	0.86	2.11	2.934 (2)	162

 Symmetry code: (i) $x, y + 1, z - 1$.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RN2041).

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supporting information

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4-[(*E*)-(3-Methyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)iminomethyl]benzonitrile

Yu-Yuan Zhao, Hong Zhao, Wen-Xiang Wang and Jie Xiao

S1. Comment

It has been found that 1,2,4-thiadiazoles possess a broad spectrum of biological activities and can be widely used as fungicides (Sharma & Bahel, 1982) and insecticides (Grasso, 1988). In addition, amine- and thione-substituted triazoles have been studied as anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial agents (Eweiss *et al.*, 1986; Awad *et al.*, 1991). Benzotriazole and its derivatives comprise an important class of corrosion inhibitors, typically used as trace additives in industrial chemical mixtures, such as coolants, cutting fluids and hydraulic fluids (Pillard *et al.*, 2001). We present its crystal structure here. The molecule exists in the thione tautomeric form, with an S \cdots C distance of 1.6752 (3) Å, which indicates substantial double-bond character for this bond [1.671 (24) Å, Allen *et al.*, 1987]. The dihedral angle between thione-substituted triazole ring and benzonitrile ring is 4.28 (3)°. N-H \cdots N hydrogen bonds are observed in the crystal structure which link the molecules into dimers.

S2. Experimental

A mixture of 4-amino-3-methanyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole-5(4*H*)-thione (0.02 mol) and 4-formylbenzonitrile (0.02 mol) was refluxed at 391 K for 20 min in methanol. The mixture was then filtered and crystallized from ethanol to afford the target material (yield 89%). Single crystals suitable for X-ray measurements were obtained by recrystallization from ethanol at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

H atoms were calculated geometrically, with C—H distances in the range 0.93 to 0.97 Å and an N—H distance of 0.86 Å, and refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl H atoms and $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$ for the other H atoms.

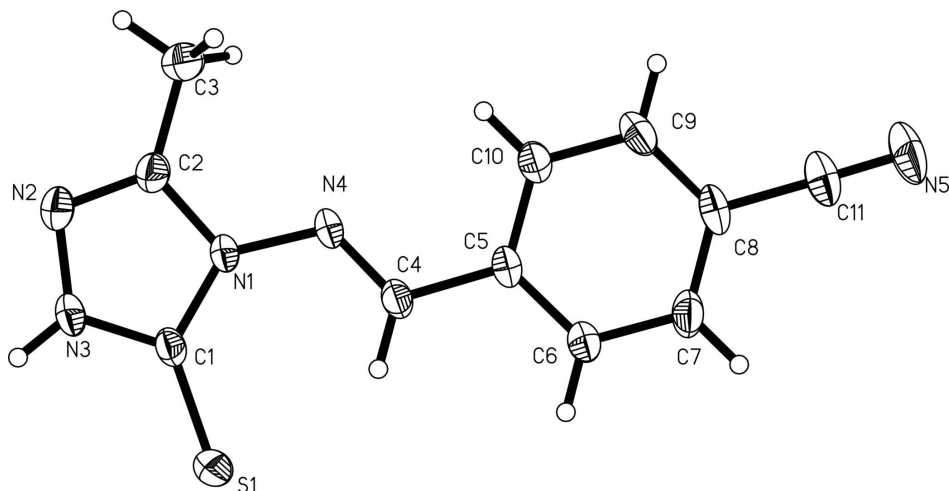


Figure 1

A view of the compound with the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids were drawn at the 30% probability level.

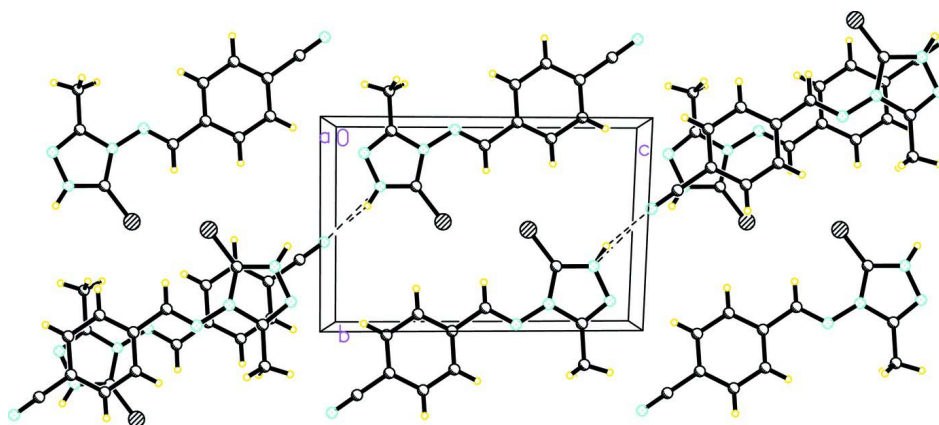


Figure 2

A packing diagram of the title compound, viewed down the *a* axis.

4-[(E)-(3-Methyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)iminomethyl]benzotrile

Crystal data

$C_{11}H_9N_5S$

$M_r = 243.29$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 6.975 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 7.682 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.412 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 90.262 (7)^\circ$

$\beta = 94.328 (14)^\circ$

$\gamma = 104.713 (17)^\circ$

$V = 589.5 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 252$

$D_x = 1.371 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 1492 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.4^\circ$

$\mu = 0.26 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

Block, colorless

$0.70 \times 0.50 \times 0.50 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury2
diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
Detector resolution: 13.6612 pixels mm⁻¹
CCD_Profile_fitting scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(CrystalClear; Rigaku, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.854$, $T_{\max} = 0.901$

5954 measured reflections
2659 independent reflections
2178 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.2^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.115$
 $S = 1.05$
2659 reflections
155 parameters
0 restraints
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
map
Hydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites
H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0532P)^2 + 0.1343P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

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 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.2635 (2)	1.3033 (2)	0.27180 (13)	0.0379 (3)
C2	0.1665 (3)	1.0264 (2)	0.18636 (14)	0.0439 (4)
C3	0.1029 (4)	0.8280 (3)	0.17603 (17)	0.0617 (5)
H3A	0.0629	0.7922	0.0953	0.093*
H3B	-0.0070	0.7840	0.2230	0.093*
H3C	0.2115	0.7789	0.2030	0.093*
C4	0.2745 (2)	1.1001 (2)	0.49268 (13)	0.0400 (4)
H4	0.3196	1.2248	0.4992	0.048*
C5	0.2738 (2)	0.9871 (2)	0.59672 (13)	0.0371 (3)
C6	0.3299 (3)	1.0685 (2)	0.70682 (14)	0.0487 (4)
H6	0.3678	1.1934	0.7142	0.058*
C7	0.3300 (3)	0.9654 (3)	0.80588 (15)	0.0539 (5)
H7	0.3652	1.0206	0.8798	0.065*
C8	0.2773 (3)	0.7799 (2)	0.79417 (15)	0.0476 (4)
C9	0.2227 (3)	0.6970 (2)	0.68453 (16)	0.0514 (4)
H9	0.1879	0.5721	0.6772	0.062*

C10	0.2200 (3)	0.8001 (2)	0.58632 (15)	0.0461 (4)
H10	0.1821	0.7445	0.5127	0.055*
C11	0.2800 (3)	0.6704 (3)	0.89609 (17)	0.0601 (5)
N1	0.21505 (19)	1.11995 (17)	0.29285 (10)	0.0362 (3)
N2	0.1847 (2)	1.1369 (2)	0.10000 (12)	0.0524 (4)
N3	0.2429 (2)	1.3038 (2)	0.15394 (12)	0.0485 (4)
H3D	0.2647	1.4017	0.1151	0.058*
N4	0.2117 (2)	1.02188 (17)	0.39419 (11)	0.0385 (3)
N5	0.2817 (3)	0.5822 (3)	0.97577 (16)	0.0811 (6)
S1	0.32744 (8)	1.48037 (6)	0.36283 (4)	0.05691 (18)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0412 (8)	0.0381 (8)	0.0336 (8)	0.0090 (6)	0.0012 (6)	0.0115 (6)
C2	0.0541 (10)	0.0461 (9)	0.0328 (8)	0.0162 (7)	-0.0013 (7)	0.0027 (6)
C3	0.0905 (15)	0.0456 (10)	0.0494 (11)	0.0217 (10)	-0.0072 (10)	-0.0044 (8)
C4	0.0457 (9)	0.0390 (8)	0.0350 (8)	0.0100 (7)	0.0031 (6)	0.0111 (6)
C5	0.0366 (8)	0.0433 (8)	0.0325 (7)	0.0115 (6)	0.0048 (6)	0.0131 (6)
C6	0.0612 (11)	0.0433 (9)	0.0377 (8)	0.0070 (8)	0.0003 (7)	0.0109 (7)
C7	0.0647 (11)	0.0623 (11)	0.0325 (8)	0.0130 (9)	0.0007 (7)	0.0134 (8)
C8	0.0463 (9)	0.0592 (11)	0.0412 (9)	0.0186 (8)	0.0096 (7)	0.0259 (8)
C9	0.0628 (11)	0.0426 (9)	0.0525 (10)	0.0180 (8)	0.0112 (8)	0.0191 (8)
C10	0.0576 (10)	0.0443 (9)	0.0382 (9)	0.0160 (8)	0.0048 (7)	0.0102 (7)
C11	0.0646 (12)	0.0709 (13)	0.0517 (11)	0.0264 (10)	0.0144 (9)	0.0305 (10)
N1	0.0438 (7)	0.0370 (7)	0.0279 (6)	0.0105 (5)	0.0016 (5)	0.0089 (5)
N2	0.0719 (10)	0.0542 (9)	0.0308 (7)	0.0172 (8)	-0.0013 (6)	0.0065 (6)
N3	0.0652 (9)	0.0451 (8)	0.0328 (7)	0.0103 (7)	0.0016 (6)	0.0154 (6)
N4	0.0465 (7)	0.0389 (7)	0.0312 (6)	0.0125 (6)	0.0041 (5)	0.0136 (5)
N5	0.1056 (16)	0.0881 (14)	0.0603 (11)	0.0394 (12)	0.0213 (10)	0.0456 (10)
S1	0.0794 (4)	0.0363 (2)	0.0488 (3)	0.0070 (2)	-0.0080 (2)	0.00552 (19)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—N3	1.3420 (19)	C6—C7	1.383 (2)
C1—N1	1.3887 (19)	C6—H6	0.9300
C1—S1	1.6546 (17)	C7—C8	1.382 (3)
C2—N2	1.296 (2)	C7—H7	0.9300
C2—N1	1.384 (2)	C8—C9	1.383 (3)
C2—C3	1.477 (2)	C8—C11	1.440 (2)
C3—H3A	0.9600	C9—C10	1.377 (2)
C3—H3B	0.9600	C9—H9	0.9300
C3—H3C	0.9600	C10—H10	0.9300
C4—N4	1.266 (2)	C11—N5	1.137 (2)
C4—C5	1.4735 (19)	N1—N4	1.3815 (16)
C4—H4	0.9300	N2—N3	1.371 (2)
C5—C6	1.384 (2)	N3—H3D	0.8600
C5—C10	1.391 (2)		

N3—C1—N1	101.52 (13)	C8—C7—C6	119.51 (17)
N3—C1—S1	127.16 (12)	C8—C7—H7	120.2
N1—C1—S1	131.32 (11)	C6—C7—H7	120.2
N2—C2—N1	110.55 (15)	C7—C8—C9	120.50 (15)
N2—C2—C3	126.08 (16)	C7—C8—C11	120.31 (18)
N1—C2—C3	123.37 (15)	C9—C8—C11	119.20 (18)
C2—C3—H3A	109.5	C10—C9—C8	119.79 (17)
C2—C3—H3B	109.5	C10—C9—H9	120.1
H3A—C3—H3B	109.5	C8—C9—H9	120.1
C2—C3—H3C	109.5	C9—C10—C5	120.33 (16)
H3A—C3—H3C	109.5	C9—C10—H10	119.8
H3B—C3—H3C	109.5	C5—C10—H10	119.8
N4—C4—C5	117.83 (15)	N5—C11—C8	179.2 (2)
N4—C4—H4	121.1	N4—N1—C2	118.04 (13)
C5—C4—H4	121.1	N4—N1—C1	133.14 (13)
C6—C5—C10	119.33 (14)	C2—N1—C1	108.80 (13)
C6—C5—C4	119.41 (15)	C2—N2—N3	104.07 (13)
C10—C5—C4	121.26 (14)	C1—N3—N2	115.04 (13)
C7—C6—C5	120.52 (17)	C1—N3—H3D	122.5
C7—C6—H6	119.7	N2—N3—H3D	122.5
C5—C6—H6	119.7	C4—N4—N1	120.55 (13)
N4—C4—C5—C6	-176.05 (15)	C3—C2—N1—N4	2.8 (2)
N4—C4—C5—C10	4.7 (2)	N2—C2—N1—C1	1.31 (19)
C10—C5—C6—C7	-0.9 (3)	C3—C2—N1—C1	-178.55 (17)
C4—C5—C6—C7	179.80 (16)	N3—C1—N1—N4	177.34 (15)
C5—C6—C7—C8	1.3 (3)	S1—C1—N1—N4	-3.4 (3)
C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.7 (3)	N3—C1—N1—C2	-0.99 (17)
C6—C7—C8—C11	178.86 (17)	S1—C1—N1—C2	178.25 (13)
C7—C8—C9—C10	-0.3 (3)	N1—C2—N2—N3	-0.99 (19)
C11—C8—C9—C10	-179.81 (17)	C3—C2—N2—N3	178.87 (18)
C8—C9—C10—C5	0.6 (3)	N1—C1—N3—N2	0.42 (19)
C6—C5—C10—C9	-0.1 (3)	S1—C1—N3—N2	-178.87 (13)
C4—C5—C10—C9	179.22 (16)	C2—N2—N3—C1	0.3 (2)
C7—C8—C11—N5	-176 (100)	C5—C4—N4—N1	-177.73 (12)
C9—C8—C11—N5	4 (17)	C2—N1—N4—C4	172.61 (15)
N2—C2—N1—N4	-177.30 (14)	C1—N1—N4—C4	-5.6 (2)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N3—H3D \cdots N5 ⁱ	0.86	2.11	2.934 (2)	162

Symmetry code: (i) $x, y+1, z-1$.