

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 2-Chloro-5-chloromethyl-1,3-thiazole

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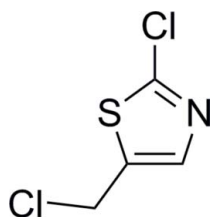
Received 17 May 2011; accepted 19 May 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.043;  $wR$  factor = 0.151; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.4.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{NS}$ , the chloromethyl C and 2-position Cl atoms lie close to the mean plane of the thiazole ring [deviations = 0.0568 (2) and 0.0092 (1) Å, respectively]. No classical hydrogen bonds are found in the crystal structure.

### Related literature

The title compound is an intermediate in the manufacture of agrochemicals, see: Kozo *et al.* (1986). For the synthesis of the title compound, see: Beck & Heitzer (1988); For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_2\text{NS}$	$V = 662.2$ (2) Å <sup>3</sup>
$M_r = 168.03$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 4.2430$ (8) Å	$\mu = 1.18$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$b = 17.151$ (3) Å	$T = 293$ K
$c = 9.1640$ (18) Å	$0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm
$\beta = 96.82$ (3)°	

#### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	1211 independent reflections
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	932 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.718$ , $T_{\max} = 0.891$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$
2697 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
	intensity decay: 1%

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$	74 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.151$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.00$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.30$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>
1211 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1985); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); 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*.

The authors thank the Center of Test and Analysis, Nanjing University, for support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: VM2096).

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, o1531 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811019052]

## 2-Chloro-5-chloromethyl-1,3-thiazole

Ling-Ling Zhao, Wei-Hua Cheng and Zhao-Sheng Cai

### S1. Comment

The title compound, 2-chloro-5-(chloromethyl)thiazole is an important intermediate for manufacturing agrochemicals (Kozo *et al.*, 1986).

The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987).

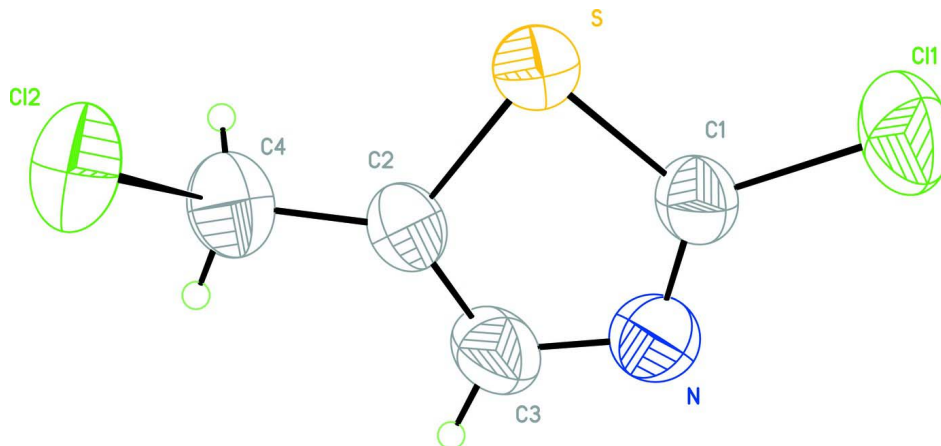
The thiazole ring is planar (max. deviation of 0.000 (5) Å for C3). Atoms C4 and C11 lie close to this mean plane, whereas atom C12 is 1.4090 (1) Å out of the thiazole plane. The torsion angle S—C2—C4—C12 is -66.66 (1)°. The shortest distance between the centroids of the thiazole rings in the packing is 5.554 (1) Å.

### S2. Experimental

The title compound, (I) was prepared by the method of chlorination-cyclization reaction reported in literature (Beck & Heitzer, 1988). The crystals were obtained by dissolving (I) (0.2 g, 1.2 mmol) in ethanol (25 ml) and evaporating the solvent slowly at room temperature for about 5 d.

### S3. Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å) and refined using a riding model with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

## 2-Chloro-5-chloromethyl-1,3-thiazole

## Crystal data

C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NS $M_r = 168.03$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$ 

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

 $a = 4.2430$  (8) Å $b = 17.151$  (3) Å $c = 9.1640$  (18) Å $\beta = 96.82$  (3)° $V = 662.2$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 4$  $F(000) = 336$  $D_x = 1.686$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

 $\theta = 10$ – $13^\circ$  $\mu = 1.18$  mm<sup>-1</sup> $T = 293$  K

Block, colourless

 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$  mm

## Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 $\omega/2\theta$  scansAbsorption correction:  $\psi$  scan(North *et al.*, 1968) $T_{\min} = 0.718$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.891$ 

2697 measured reflections

1211 independent reflections

932 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$  $\theta_{\max} = 25.4^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$  $h = 0 \rightarrow 5$  $k = -20 \rightarrow 20$  $l = -11 \rightarrow 10$ 

3 standard reflections every 200 reflections

intensity decay: 1%

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$  $wR(F^2) = 0.151$  $S = 1.00$ 

1211 reflections

74 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

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.098P)^2]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.30$  e Å<sup>-3</sup> $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>Extinction correction: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick,  
2008),  $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001x\text{Fc}^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$ 

Extinction coefficient: 0.030 (8)

## 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 (Å<sup>2</sup>)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S	0.3422 (2)	0.57491 (5)	0.76517 (10)	0.0589 (4)
N	0.5235 (10)	0.71113 (19)	0.8427 (3)	0.0725 (10)

Cl1	0.7424 (3)	0.60986 (7)	1.04471 (11)	0.0811 (5)
C1	0.5381 (9)	0.6400 (2)	0.8830 (3)	0.0530 (9)
Cl2	0.2025 (2)	0.58243 (7)	0.38099 (10)	0.0671 (4)
C2	0.2262 (8)	0.6502 (2)	0.6483 (3)	0.0484 (8)
C3	0.3450 (12)	0.7162 (2)	0.7087 (4)	0.0684 (11)
H3A	0.3078	0.7639	0.6615	0.082*
C4	0.0159 (10)	0.6382 (2)	0.5089 (4)	0.0637 (10)
H4A	-0.0443	0.6886	0.4660	0.076*
H4B	-0.1761	0.6119	0.5297	0.076*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S	0.0750 (7)	0.0467 (5)	0.0523 (6)	-0.0053 (4)	-0.0033 (4)	0.0014 (4)
N	0.109 (3)	0.0552 (18)	0.0516 (18)	-0.016 (2)	0.0015 (18)	-0.0070 (14)
Cl1	0.0967 (9)	0.0963 (9)	0.0464 (6)	0.0075 (6)	-0.0078 (5)	0.0011 (5)
C1	0.065 (2)	0.055 (2)	0.0386 (17)	-0.0016 (17)	0.0064 (15)	-0.0013 (14)
Cl2	0.0682 (7)	0.0810 (7)	0.0494 (6)	-0.0024 (5)	-0.0041 (4)	-0.0146 (4)
C2	0.0480 (19)	0.0554 (19)	0.0427 (17)	0.0070 (15)	0.0090 (14)	0.0017 (14)
C3	0.102 (3)	0.0468 (19)	0.055 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.005 (2)	0.0037 (17)
C4	0.057 (2)	0.076 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.0128 (19)	0.0042 (18)	-0.0003 (19)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

S—C1	1.700 (4)	C2—C3	1.333 (5)
S—C2	1.712 (3)	C2—C4	1.482 (5)
N—C1	1.275 (5)	C3—H3A	0.9300
N—C3	1.367 (5)	C4—H4A	0.9700
Cl1—C1	1.705 (3)	C4—H4B	0.9700
Cl2—C4	1.772 (4)		
C1—S—C2	89.16 (17)	C2—C3—H3A	121.3
C1—N—C3	108.9 (3)	N—C3—H3A	121.3
N—C1—S	116.2 (3)	C2—C4—Cl2	112.0 (3)
N—C1—Cl1	122.9 (3)	C2—C4—H4A	109.2
S—C1—Cl1	120.9 (2)	Cl2—C4—H4A	109.2
C3—C2—C4	129.4 (3)	C2—C4—H4B	109.2
C3—C2—S	108.3 (3)	Cl2—C4—H4B	109.2
C4—C2—S	122.3 (3)	H4A—C4—H4B	107.9
C2—C3—N	117.5 (3)		
C3—N—C1—S	0.0 (5)	C4—C2—C3—N	177.2 (4)
C3—N—C1—Cl1	179.6 (3)	S—C2—C3—N	0.0 (5)
C2—S—C1—N	0.0 (4)	C1—N—C3—C2	0.0 (6)
C2—S—C1—Cl1	-179.6 (2)	C3—C2—C4—Cl2	116.5 (4)
C1—S—C2—C3	0.0 (3)	S—C2—C4—Cl2	-66.6 (4)
C1—S—C2—C4	-177.4 (3)		