

supporting information

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1,1',5,5'-Tetramethyl-2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-[*p*-phenylenebis(methylidyne-nitrilo)]di-1*H*-pyrazol-3(2*H*)-one

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S1. Comment

Recently, some new Schiff bases of 4-aminoantipyrine have been reported (Guo *et al.*, 2007; Selvakumar *et al.*, 2007). We herein report the crystal structure of the related title compound, (I).

The complete molecule of (I) is generated by inversion and its bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The maximum deviation from the mean plane for the antipyrine ring (N1/N2/C7—C9) is 0.039 (2) Å for N2. The dihedral angles between the mean planes of the antipyrine ring and the terminal and central benzene rings are 50.55 (10)° and 14.62 (9)°, respectively.

In the crystal, weak intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) lead to chains of molecules (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

The title compound was synthesized according to the literature method (Selvakumar *et al.*, 2007). Orange plates of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution at 292 K.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with C—H = 0.93 and 0.96 Å for aromatic and methyl H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

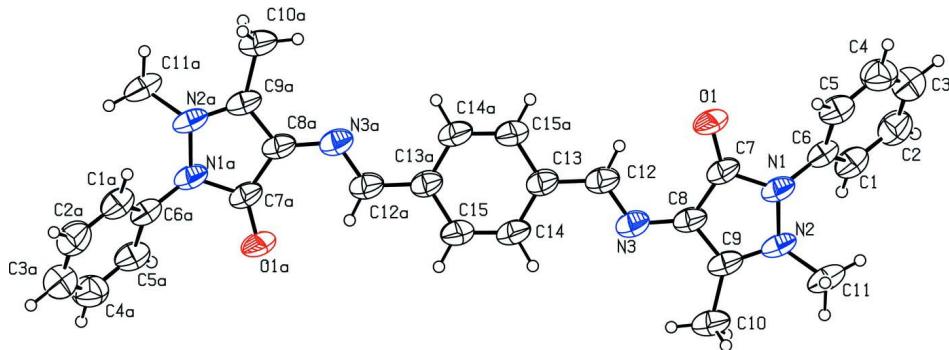
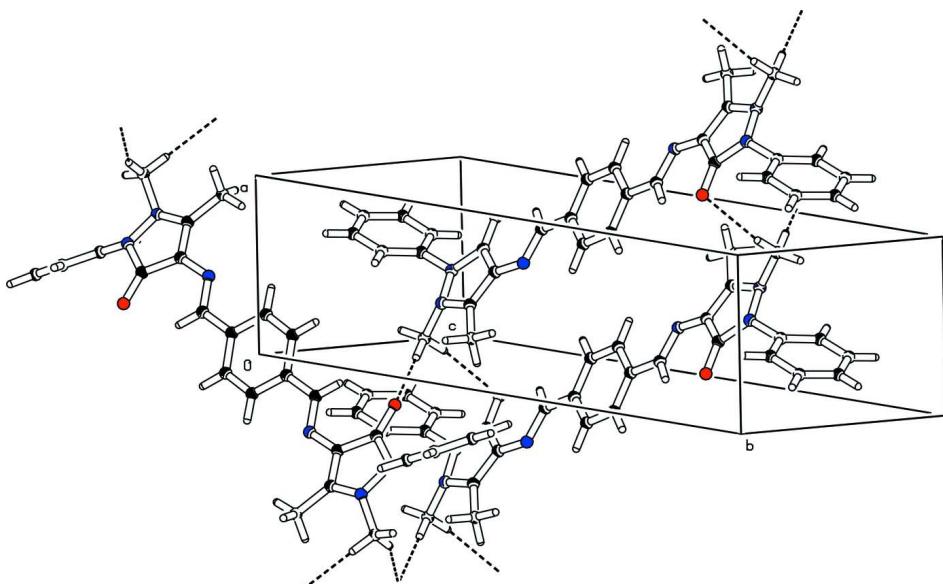


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level for the non-hydrogen atoms. Atoms with the suffix a are generated by the symmetry operation (2-x, 1-y, 1-z).

**Figure 2**

A packing diagram for (I). Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

1,1',5,5'-Tetramethyl-2,2'-diphenyl-4,4'-[p- phenylenebis(methylenenitrilo)]di-1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one

Crystal data

$C_{30}H_{28}N_6O_2$
 $M_r = 504.58$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc
 $a = 6.0710 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 22.2948 (7) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 9.8712 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 95.147 (2)^\circ$
 $V = 1330.70 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 2$

$F(000) = 532$
 $D_x = 1.259 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Cell parameters from 1828 reflections
 $\theta = 2.3\text{--}22.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 292 \text{ K}$
Plate, orange
 $0.18 \times 0.10 \times 0.09 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEX2 CCD
diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
 ω scans
9162 measured reflections
3034 independent reflections

1545 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $k = -28 \rightarrow 17$
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 9$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.141$
 $S = 1.03$
3034 reflections
174 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

C15 ⁱ —C13—C14—C15	−0.4 (3)	C9—C8—N3—C12	−170.27 (17)
C12—C13—C14—C15	179.78 (18)	C7—C8—N3—C12	4.4 (3)

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C11—H11C···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.36	3.321 (2)	179
C11—H11A···O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.96	2.47	3.375 (3)	157
C12—H12···O1	0.93	2.30	3.002 (2)	132

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