

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

1-(4-Methoxybenzylidene)-4-methylthiosemicarbazide

Yu-Feng Li

Microscale Science Institute, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Weifang University, Weifang 261061, People's Republic of China
Correspondence e-mail: liyufeng8111@163.com

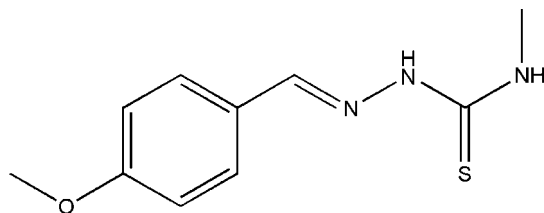
Received 27 September 2010; accepted 29 September 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.040; wR factor = 0.146; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.3.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$, was prepared by the reaction of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde and 4-methylthiosemicarbazide. The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the thiourea unit is $8.64(7)^\circ$ and an intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bond generates an $S(5)$ ring. In the crystal, inversion dimers linked by pairs of $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ hydrogen bonds generate $R_2^2(8)$ loops. The dimers are linked into (001) sheets by further $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$ links.

Related literature

For background to Schiff bases, see: Casas *et al.* (2000). For a related structure, see: Li & Jian (2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{OS}$
 $M_r = 223.29$
Orthorhombic, $Pbca$
 $a = 13.397(3)$ Å
 $b = 9.1271(18)$ Å
 $c = 18.799(4)$ Å
 $V = 2298.6(8)$ Å³
 $Z = 8$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.26$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.25 \times 0.22 \times 0.18$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
20742 measured reflections
2627 independent reflections
1746 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.061$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.146$
 $S = 0.94$
2627 reflections
136 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{N3}$	0.86	2.28	2.661(2)	107
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{S1}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.86	3.4718(18)	130
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{S1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.59	3.4359(17)	169

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$; (ii) $-x + 2, -y + 2, -z + 1$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: *SAINTE*; 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*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5659).

References

- Bruker (1997). *SMART* and *SAINTE*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Casas, J. S., Garcia-T, M. S. & Sordo, J. (2000). *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **209**, 197–261.
Li, Y.-F. & Jian, F.-F. (2010). *Acta Cryst.* **E66**, o1399.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2728 [<https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810038882>]

1-(4-Methoxybenzylidene)-4-methylthiosemicarbazide

Yu-Feng Li

S1. Comment

Schiff-base have attracted much attention because they can be utilized as effective ligands to be coordination compounds in coordination chemistry. (Casas *et al.*, 2000). As part of our research for new Schiff-base compounds we synthesized the title compound (I), and describe its structure here. In the molecule structure, the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the thiourea unit is [8.64 (7)°].

Bond lengths and angles agree with those observed in related compounds (Li & Jian, 2010).

S2. Experimental

A mixture of 4-methylthiosemicarbazide (0.1 mol) and 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (0.1 mol) was stirred in refluxing ethanol (30 mL) for 2 h to afford the title compound (0.090 mol, yield 90%). Colourless bars of (I) were obtained by recrystallization from ethanol at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

H atoms were fixed geometrically and allowed to ride on their attached atoms, with C—H distances=0.97 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}=1.2-1.5U_{\text{eq}}$.

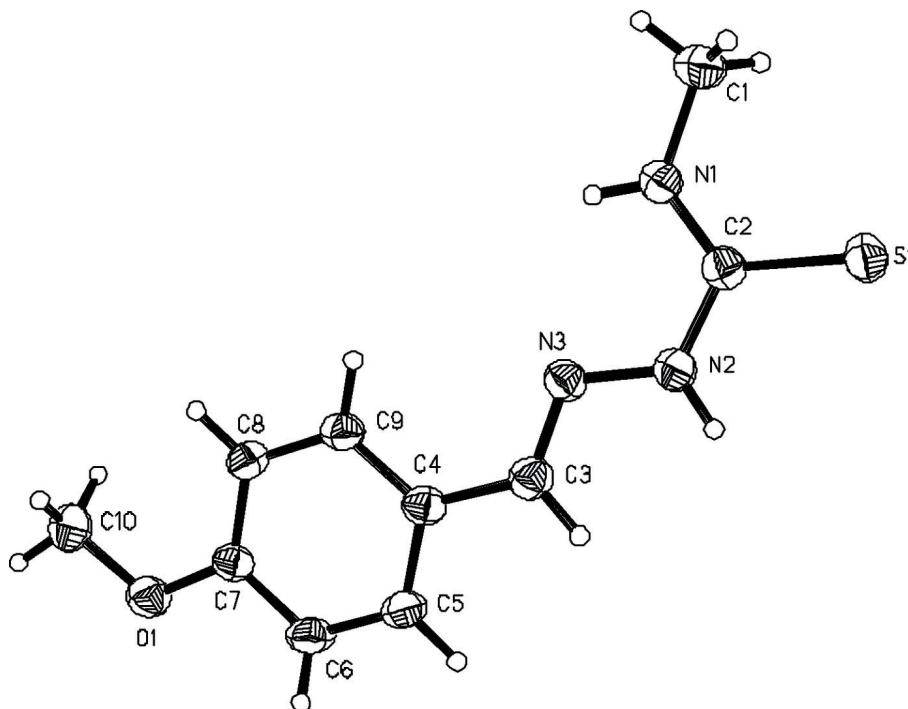


Figure 1

The structure of (I) showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

1-(4-Methoxybenzylidene)-4-methylthiosemicarbazide

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{13}N_3OS$

$M_r = 223.29$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

$a = 13.397$ (3) Å

$b = 9.1271$ (18) Å

$c = 18.799$ (4) Å

$V = 2298.6$ (8) Å³

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 944$

$D_x = 1.290$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 2650 reflections

$\theta = 3.2\text{--}27.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.26$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Bar, colorless

$0.25 \times 0.22 \times 0.18$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ϕ and ω scans

20742 measured reflections

2627 independent reflections

1746 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.061$

$\theta_{max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{min} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -17 \rightarrow 17$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -24 \rightarrow 24$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

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

$wR(F^2) = 0.146$

$S = 0.94$

2627 reflections

136 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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.89733 (4)	1.04305 (5)	0.58910 (3)	0.0579 (2)
C7	0.89674 (13)	0.2105 (2)	0.33447 (9)	0.0442 (4)
N3	0.88845 (12)	0.66880 (17)	0.48831 (8)	0.0467 (4)
C4	0.92228 (14)	0.4806 (2)	0.40190 (10)	0.0456 (4)
O1	0.88816 (11)	0.08431 (16)	0.29666 (7)	0.0577 (4)
N2	0.91161 (12)	0.80887 (17)	0.50939 (9)	0.0509 (4)
H2A	0.9558	0.8577	0.4862	0.061*
C8	0.85569 (15)	0.2343 (2)	0.40146 (9)	0.0483 (5)
H8A	0.8197	0.1606	0.4240	0.058*
C2	0.86618 (14)	0.8710 (2)	0.56577 (10)	0.0450 (4)
N1	0.79800 (13)	0.79216 (17)	0.59919 (8)	0.0567 (5)
H1A	0.7848	0.7061	0.5831	0.068*
C9	0.86880 (15)	0.3681 (2)	0.43415 (10)	0.0484 (5)
H9A	0.8412	0.3836	0.4789	0.058*
C3	0.93581 (15)	0.6236 (2)	0.43363 (10)	0.0505 (5)
H3B	0.9819	0.6866	0.4129	0.061*
C5	0.96339 (16)	0.4532 (2)	0.33528 (10)	0.0550 (5)
H5A	1.0006	0.5259	0.3130	0.066*
C10	0.83329 (19)	-0.0329 (2)	0.32630 (13)	0.0661 (6)
H10A	0.8337	-0.1143	0.2940	0.099*
H10B	0.7657	-0.0023	0.3345	0.099*
H10C	0.8631	-0.0619	0.3706	0.099*
C6	0.95017 (17)	0.3214 (2)	0.30188 (10)	0.0584 (5)
H6A	0.9773	0.3063	0.2569	0.070*
C1	0.7442 (2)	0.8428 (3)	0.66153 (12)	0.0832 (8)
H1B	0.6985	0.7681	0.6769	0.125*
H1C	0.7077	0.9301	0.6499	0.125*
H1D	0.7907	0.8636	0.6990	0.125*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0564 (4)	0.0466 (3)	0.0707 (4)	-0.0056 (2)	0.0113 (2)	-0.0107 (2)
C7	0.0415 (9)	0.0505 (10)	0.0405 (9)	-0.0008 (7)	0.0004 (7)	-0.0047 (8)
N3	0.0450 (9)	0.0478 (9)	0.0473 (8)	-0.0012 (7)	0.0014 (7)	-0.0062 (7)
C4	0.0398 (10)	0.0524 (10)	0.0446 (10)	-0.0010 (8)	0.0011 (8)	-0.0025 (8)
O1	0.0616 (9)	0.0578 (8)	0.0537 (8)	-0.0079 (6)	0.0076 (6)	-0.0105 (7)
N2	0.0492 (10)	0.0480 (9)	0.0557 (9)	-0.0070 (7)	0.0083 (7)	-0.0079 (7)
C8	0.0510 (11)	0.0498 (10)	0.0441 (10)	-0.0016 (9)	0.0055 (8)	0.0060 (8)
C2	0.0393 (9)	0.0470 (10)	0.0488 (10)	0.0024 (8)	-0.0009 (8)	-0.0009 (8)
N1	0.0623 (11)	0.0511 (9)	0.0568 (10)	-0.0110 (8)	0.0156 (8)	-0.0102 (8)
C9	0.0512 (11)	0.0553 (11)	0.0386 (9)	0.0006 (9)	0.0067 (8)	0.0011 (8)
C3	0.0456 (11)	0.0534 (11)	0.0524 (11)	-0.0051 (9)	0.0023 (9)	-0.0020 (9)
C5	0.0572 (12)	0.0587 (12)	0.0492 (10)	-0.0129 (9)	0.0156 (9)	-0.0027 (9)
C10	0.0698 (16)	0.0533 (12)	0.0751 (14)	-0.0098 (10)	0.0038 (12)	-0.0050 (10)
C6	0.0602 (13)	0.0689 (13)	0.0462 (10)	-0.0105 (10)	0.0168 (9)	-0.0102 (9)
C1	0.099 (2)	0.0764 (14)	0.0739 (14)	-0.0251 (14)	0.0394 (15)	-0.0209 (13)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

S1—C2	1.683 (2)	C2—N1	1.322 (2)
C7—O1	1.358 (2)	N1—C1	1.451 (3)
C7—C6	1.383 (3)	N1—H1A	0.8600
C7—C8	1.391 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9300
N3—C3	1.277 (2)	C3—H3B	0.9300
N3—N2	1.374 (2)	C5—C6	1.368 (3)
C4—C5	1.391 (3)	C5—H5A	0.9300
C4—C9	1.391 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9600
C4—C3	1.446 (3)	C10—H10B	0.9600
O1—C10	1.413 (2)	C10—H10C	0.9600
N2—C2	1.347 (2)	C6—H6A	0.9300
N2—H2A	0.8600	C1—H1B	0.9600
C8—C9	1.378 (3)	C1—H1C	0.9600
C8—H8A	0.9300	C1—H1D	0.9600
O1—C7—C6	115.63 (16)	C4—C9—H9A	119.2
O1—C7—C8	124.96 (17)	N3—C3—C4	124.16 (18)
C6—C7—C8	119.40 (17)	N3—C3—H3B	117.9
C3—N3—N2	114.88 (16)	C4—C3—H3B	117.9
C5—C4—C9	117.63 (17)	C6—C5—C4	121.34 (17)
C5—C4—C3	118.95 (17)	C6—C5—H5A	119.3
C9—C4—C3	123.42 (17)	C4—C5—H5A	119.3
C7—O1—C10	118.68 (15)	O1—C10—H10A	109.5
C2—N2—N3	121.08 (16)	O1—C10—H10B	109.5
C2—N2—H2A	119.5	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
N3—N2—H2A	119.5	O1—C10—H10C	109.5
C9—C8—C7	119.47 (18)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5

C9—C8—H8A	120.3	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C7—C8—H8A	120.3	C5—C6—C7	120.48 (17)
N1—C2—N2	117.22 (17)	C5—C6—H6A	119.8
N1—C2—S1	123.74 (15)	C7—C6—H6A	119.8
N2—C2—S1	119.04 (15)	N1—C1—H1B	109.5
C2—N1—C1	123.65 (17)	N1—C1—H1C	109.5
C2—N1—H1A	118.2	H1B—C1—H1C	109.5
C1—N1—H1A	118.2	N1—C1—H1D	109.5
C8—C9—C4	121.67 (17)	H1B—C1—H1D	109.5
C8—C9—H9A	119.2	H1C—C1—H1D	109.5

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—H1A \cdots N3	0.86	2.28	2.661 (2)	107
N1—H1A \cdots S1 ⁱ	0.86	2.86	3.4718 (18)	130
N2—H2A \cdots S1 ⁱⁱ	0.86	2.59	3.4359 (17)	169

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+3/2, y-1/2, z$; (ii) $-x+2, -y+2, -z+1$.