

Ethyl (Z)-2-chloro-2-(2-phenylhydrazin-1-ylidene)acetate

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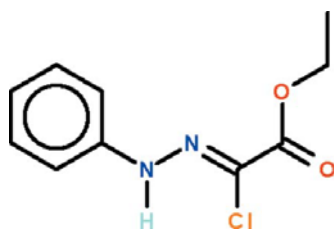
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.026; wR factor = 0.076; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.1.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$, features an almost planar $\text{C}_{\text{ar}}-\text{N}(\text{H})-\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{Cl})$ unit [torsion angle = $0.8(1)^\circ$ whose phenyl substituent is almost coplanar with it [dihedral angle = $2.8(2)^\circ$]; this unit is slightly twisted with respect to the carboxyl $-\text{CO}_2$ fragment [dihedral angle = $10.3(2)^\circ$]. In the crystal, the amino group acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to the carbonyl O atom of an adjacent molecule; the hydrogen bond generates a helical chain that runs along the b axis of the monoclinic unit cell.

Related literature

For a review of the reactions of hydrazone halides with heterocyclic thiones for heteroannulation, the synthesis of spiroheterocycles and heterocyclic ring formation, see: Shawali & Farghaly (2008). For related crystal structures, see: Xu (2006); Yin *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 226.66$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 10.5091(7)$ Å
 $b = 11.1813(8)$ Å
 $c = 10.1190(7)$ Å
 $\beta = 118.148(1)^\circ$
 $V = 1048.41(13)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.35$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\text{min}} = 0.904$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.966$
6532 measured reflections
2399 independent reflections
2191 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.076$
 $S = 1.03$
2399 reflections
140 parameters
1 restraint
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.31$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.85 (1)	2.18 (1)	2.969 (1)	153 (2)

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: XSEED (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: publCIF (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NK2054).

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