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4-{[(*E*)-(3,5-Dimethyl-1-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)methylidene]amino}-1,5-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1*H*-pyrazol-3(2*H*)-one

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 296 K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.059; wR factor = 0.161; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.3.

The title Schiff base compound, $C_{23}H_{23}N_5O$, was synthesized by the reaction of 4-aminophenazone and 3,5-dimethyl-1-phenylpyrazole-4-carbaxaldehyde. The molecule adopts an E configuration about the central C—N double bond. A weak intramolecular C—H \cdots O hydrogen bond generates an S(6) ring motif. The dihedral angle between the pyrazole rings is 24.72 (10)° and the dihedral angles between the pyrazole rings and the adjacent phenyl rings are 58.67 (10) and 46.58 (11)°. The crystal structure is stabilized by weak C—H \cdots π interactions involving the pyrazolone and phenyl rings.

Related literature

For background to and applications of heterocylic Schiff bases, see: Nawaz et al. (2009); Li et al. (1999); Urena et al. (2003); Geronikaki et al. (2003); Shanker et al. (2009); Pandeya et al. (1999); Sridhar et al. (2002); Nawrocka et al. (2004). For related structures, see: Eryigit & Kendi (1998); Manikandan et al. (2000). For details of hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein et al. (1995).

Experimental

Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{lll} C_{23}H_{23}N_{5}O & V = 2062.03 \ (5) \ \mathring{A}^{3} \\ M_{r} = 385.46 & Z = 4 \\ \text{Monoclinic, } P2_{1}/c & \text{Mo } K\alpha \ \text{radiation} \\ a = 15.2985 \ (2) \ \mathring{A} & \mu = 0.08 \ \text{mm}^{-1} \\ b = 7.6827 \ (1) \ \mathring{A} & T = 296 \ \text{K} \\ c = 19.6737 \ (3) \ \mathring{A} & 0.45 \times 0.21 \times 0.10 \ \text{mm} \\ \beta = 116.905 \ (1)^{\circ} \end{array}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009) $T_{\min} = 0.965$, $T_{\max} = 0.992$ 23014 measured reflections 5993 independent reflections 2881 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int} = 0.048$

Refinement

 $\begin{array}{ll} R[F^2>2\sigma(F^2)]=0.059 & \text{H atoms treated by a mixture of} \\ wR(F^2)=0.161 & \text{independent and constrained} \\ S=1.03 & \text{refinement} \\ 5993 \text{ reflections} & \Delta\rho_{\text{max}}=0.24 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ 311 \text{ parameters} & \Delta\rho_{\text{min}}=-0.18 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \end{array}$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

 $\mathit{Cg1}$ and $\mathit{Cg2}$ are the centroids of the N4/N5/C11–C13 and C1–C6 rings, respectively.

$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathbf{H}\cdot\cdot\cdot A$
C10-H10 $A \cdots$ O1 C19-H19 $A \cdots Cg2^{i}$ C20-H20 $C \cdots Cg1^{ii}$ C22-H22 $B \cdots Cg2^{iii}$	0.986 (18) 0.990 (19) 0.96 0.96	2.40 (2) 2.656 (19) 2.85 (3) 2.82 (3)	3.052 (3) 3.452 (2) 3.720 (3) 3.585 (3)	123.3 (14) 137.4 (17) 149 (1) 135 (1)

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH5060).

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