

## The Crystal Structure of *p*-Bromoacetanilide

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The crystal structure of *p*-bromoacetanilide has been determined. The space group is *Pna*2<sub>1</sub> and the cell has dimensions  $a=9.70$ ,  $b=13.00$ ,  $c=6.67$  Å and contains 4 molecules. This compound is isostructural with the *p*-chloro derivative.

The crystal structure analysis of *p*-bromoacetanilide was in progress in this laboratory when the results of the study of *p*-chloroacetanilide were published (Subramanian, 1966). These compounds are isostructural; nevertheless, a comparison of the corresponding results of the two structural determinations is interesting.

### Experimental

The unit-cell dimensions from rotation and Weissenberg photographs agree well with those given by Subramanian (1966) for the same compound (values in brackets):

Table 1. Final atomic fractional coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$  Å<sup>2</sup>) with *e.s.d.*'s

	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Br	2549 ± 2	5415 ± 1	-3075 ± 3	46 ± 1	52 ± 1	50 ± 2	0 ± 2	0 ± 2	0 ± 3
O	4389 ± 19	2614 ± 20	5511 ± 37	49 ± 9	65 ± 13	59 ± 19	2 ± 17	3 ± 19	2 ± 25
N	2230 ± 29	2950 ± 16	4688 ± 34	41 ± 8	40 ± 9	48 ± 17	1 ± 13	0 ± 16	1 ± 20
C(1)	2449 ± 12	4651 ± 10	-640 ± 20	32 ± 7	37 ± 8	34 ± 15	1 ± 12	1 ± 15	-1 ± 18
C(2)	1226 ± 21	4299 ± 19	71 ± 34	46 ± 10	54 ± 12	53 ± 23	-6 ± 17	0 ± 21	0 ± 27
C(3)	1196 ± 21	3770 ± 12	1883 ± 44	45 ± 10	58 ± 14	59 ± 24	-1 ± 19	0 ± 22	-2 ± 29
C(4)	2387 ± 15	3492 ± 14	2820 ± 25	35 ± 7	37 ± 8	38 ± 16	-4 ± 12	-1 ± 15	-1 ± 18
C(5)	3609 ± 14	3824 ± 14	2057 ± 40	37 ± 8	45 ± 10	43 ± 17	0 ± 14	0 ± 17	-1 ± 21
C(6)	3637 ± 17	4428 ± 16	302 ± 36	38 ± 8	40 ± 9	45 ± 18	-2 ± 14	-1 ± 17	-1 ± 21
C(7)	3163 ± 18	2511 ± 21	5784 ± 35	34 ± 7	43 ± 10	44 ± 19	0 ± 14	0 ± 17	1 ± 22
C(8)	2688 ± 31	1911 ± 23	7631 ± 55	45 ± 10	48 ± 11	52 ± 23	-1 ± 17	3 ± 21	1 ± 26

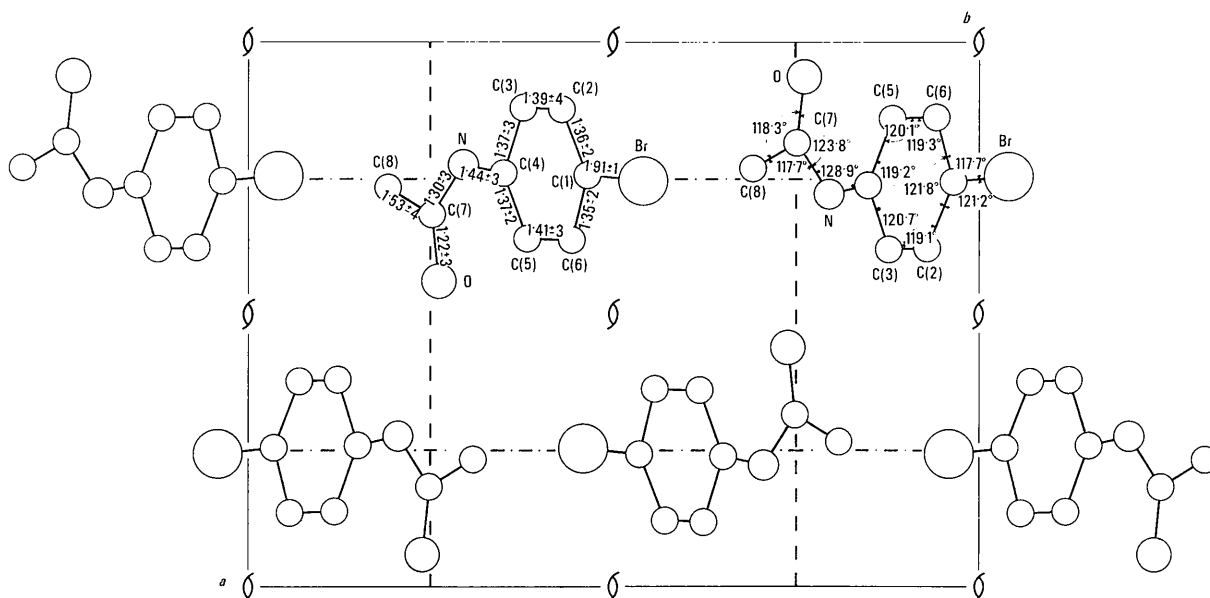
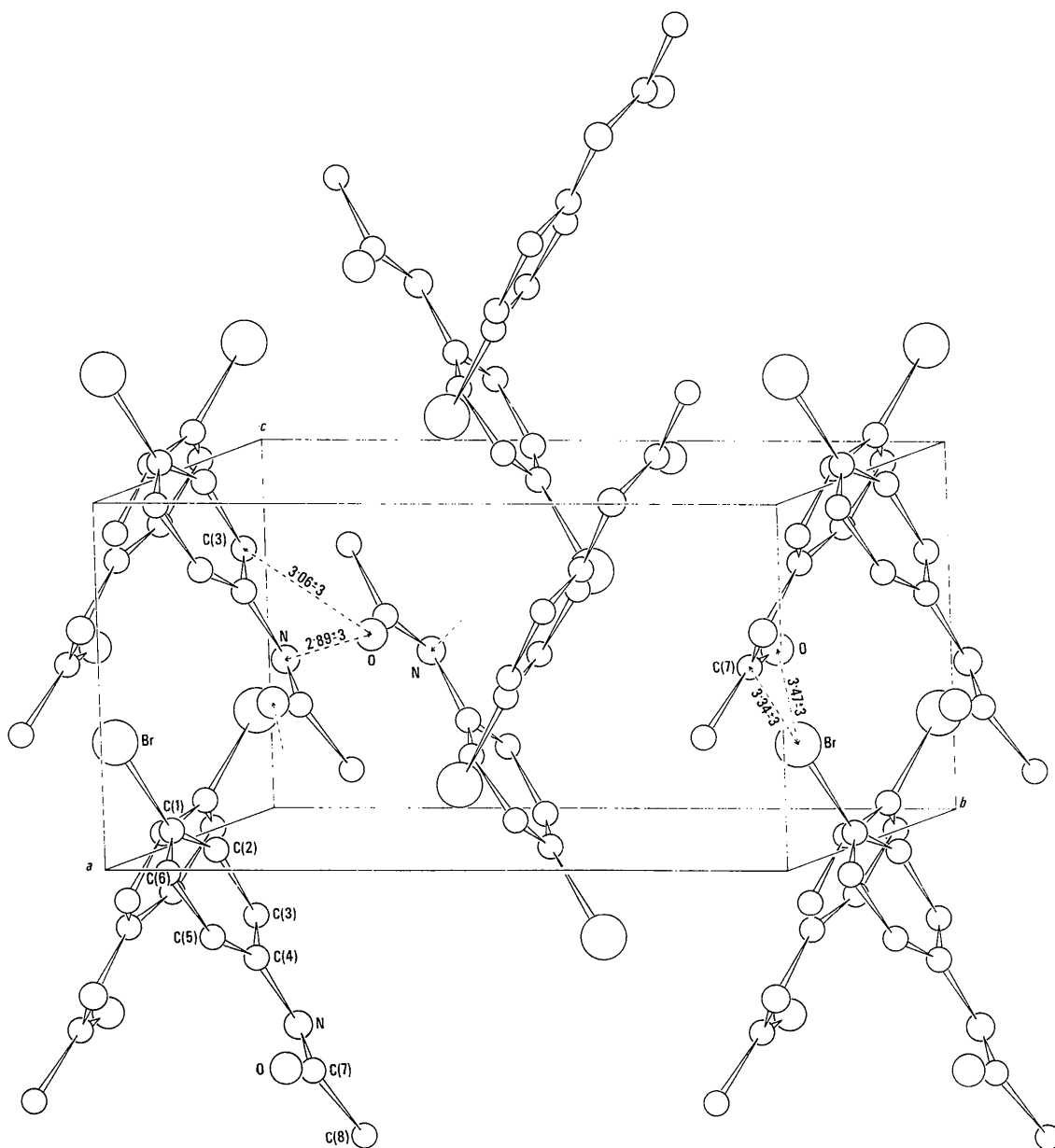


Fig. 1. Diagrammatic projection of the structure of *p*-bromoacetanilide along [001].



Table 3. Comparison of bond distances and angles in *p*-bromoacetanilide and in *p*-chloroacetanilide (values in brackets)

Br—C(1)	1.91 ± 1 Å		Br—C(1)—C(2)	121.2 ± 1.2°	
C(1)—C(2)	1.36 ± 2	(1.40 ± 3 Å)	Br—C(1)—C(6)	117.7 ± 1.2	
C(2)—C(3)	1.39 ± 4	(1.36 ± 3)	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	119.1 ± 1.8	(117 ± 3°)
C(3)—C(4)	1.37 ± 3	(1.48 ± 3)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	120.7 ± 1.9	(122 ± 3)
C(4)—C(5)	1.37 ± 2	(1.45 ± 3)	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	119.2 ± 1.8	(116 ± 3)
C(5)—C(6)	1.41 ± 3	(1.41 ± 3)	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	120.1 ± 1.6	(122 ± 3)
C(6)—C(1)	1.35 ± 2	(1.38 ± 3)	C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	119.3 ± 1.5	(117 ± 3)
C(4)—N	1.44 ± 3	(1.34 ± 3)	C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	121.8 ± 1.6	(126 ± 3)
N—C(7)	1.30 ± 3	(1.43 ± 3)	C(5)—C(4)—N	124.7 ± 1.9	(126 ± 3)
C(7)—O	1.22 ± 3	(1.22 ± 3)	C(3)—C(4)—N	115.8 ± 1.9	(117 ± 3)
C(7)—C(8)	1.53 ± 4	(1.60 ± 3)	C(4)—N—C(7)	128.9 ± 2.3	(127 ± 3)
			N—C(7)—O	123.8 ± 2.5	(121 ± 3)
			N—C(7)—C(8)	117.7 ± 2.0	(114 ± 3)
			O—C(7)—C(8)	118.3 ± 2.3	(126 ± 3)

Fig. 2. Clinographic projection of the structure of *p*-bromoacetanilide.

applied to each layer. The disorder effects observed by Subramanian for his crystals were not apparent in the Weissenberg photographs of our crystals. The atomic coordinates and the  $Pna2_1$  space group found for *p*-chloroacetanilide by Subramanian were used as starting parameters which were refined with the use of Booth's differential synthesis and anisotropic thermal parameters. At the end of the refinement the residual error factors ( $R$ , for observed reflexions only;  $R'$ , assuming  $F_o = \frac{1}{2}F_{\min}$  when  $F_c \geq F_{\min}$  for unobserved reflexions; multiplicities not considered) were  $R = 8.2\%$ ,  $R' = 14.8\%$ . The final coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters with their e.s.d.'s are reported in Table 1. No attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms directly. In Table 2 observed and calculated structure factors are compared. The scattering factors used are those of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for Br and of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for O, N and C.

### Discussion

The bond lengths and angles observed in the molecule are shown in Fig. 1 and compared in Table 3 with the corresponding values found by Subramanian in *p*-chloroacetanilide.

Comparing these values it appears that the geometry of the molecule is not significantly changed by substituting bromine for chlorine. The acetyl group in the Br derivative has dimensions which agree better with those generally found in *N*-substituted amides [e.g. acetanilide (Brown & Corbridge, 1954), *N*-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucosamide (Johnson, 1966)]. Nevertheless, the e.s.d.'s are not small enough to allow any sensible discussion of the nature of the bonds. As found in the chlorine derivative, the halogenobenzene group is planar, the least-squares plane being

$$-0.0633x + 0.8476y + 0.5269z = 4.7288.$$

The acetyl group is also planar:

$$0.0266x + 0.8248y + 0.5648z = 4.9814.$$

The dihedral angle between these planes is  $5.8^\circ$  which agrees well with the value  $5^\circ$  found in *p*-chloroacetanilide. The oxygen atom is  $0.18 \text{ \AA}$  out of the benzene plane. This distortion and the enlargement of the angle  $C(4)-N-C(7) = 128.9^\circ \pm 2.3^\circ$  from the trigonal value can be attributed to steric hindrance from the O and C(5) atoms ( $O-C(5) = 2.89 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$ ), as observed also in the Cl derivative ( $2.83 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$ ). The packing (Fig. 2) is determined by the hydrogen bond  $N^{H^i} \cdots O$  ( $2.87 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$ ) forming a chain almost parallel to the [100] axis. The  $O^{iii} \cdots C(3) = 3.06 \pm 3 \text{ \AA}$  distance is just a little longer than the sum of van der Waals radii ( $2.84 \text{ \AA}$ ). Other distances less than  $3.5 \text{ \AA}$  are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Br} \cdots \text{N}^i & = 3.47 \text{ \AA} & \text{i } \frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \bar{z} \\ \text{Br} \cdots \text{C}(7^i) & = 3.34 & \text{ii } \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z \\ \text{O} \cdots \text{C}(4^{ii}) & = 3.44 & \text{iii } x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z. \end{array}$$

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