

2-Amino-*N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-cyclopenta[*b*]thiophene-3-carboxamide

Vasu,^a K. A. Nirmala,^b Deepak Chopra,^{c*} S. Mohan^d and J. Saravanan^e

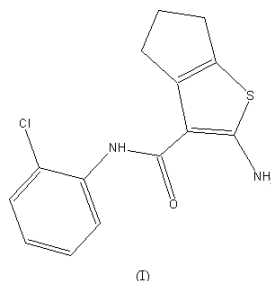
^aVivekananda Degree College, Bangalore 560 055, Karnataka, India, ^bDepartment of Physics, Bangalore University, Bangalore 560 056, Karnataka, India, ^cSolid State and Structural Chemistry Unit, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560 012, Karnataka, India, ^dPES College of Pharmacy, Hanumanthanagar, Bangalore 560 050, Karnataka, India, and ^eMS Ramaiah College of Pharmacy, Bangalore 560 054, Karnataka, India

Correspondence e-mail: deepak@sscu.iisc.ernet.in

The title compound, C₁₄H₁₃ClN₂OS, shows antibacterial and antifungal activities. In the asymmetric unit there are two independent molecules, the dihedral angles between the thiophene moiety and the 2-chlorophenyl ring being 1.1 (3)° and 6.7 (3)°. There are intra- and intermolecular N—H···O hydrogen bonds.

Comment

Schiff bases (Csaszar & Morvay, 1983; Lakshmi *et al.*, 1985; Cohen *et al.*, 1977) and their derivatives of thiophene (El-Meghraby *et al.*, 1982; Dzhurayev *et al.*, 1992; Gewald *et al.*, 1966) possess antibacterial, antitubercular and antifungal properties. Sulfur-containing Schiff bases are most effective. The title compound, (I), exhibits the above-mentioned biological properties (Mohan & Saravanan, 2002, 2003).



Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 293 K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C—C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.057

wR factor = 0.130

Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.7

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The molecular structure and the packing diagram are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. The thiophene ring is essentially planar, with atoms C1 and C15 deviating by 0.089 (6) Å and

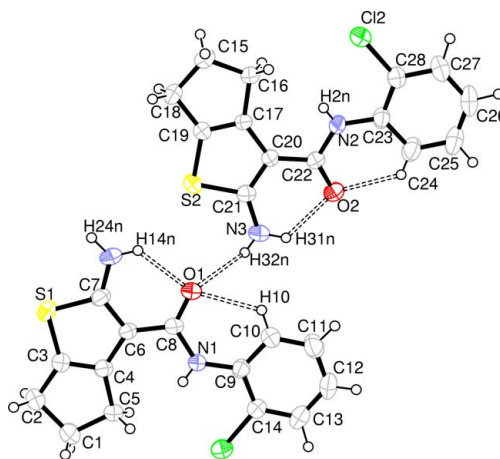


Figure 1

The structure of the asymmetric unit of (I), showing 50% probability ellipsoids. Open dashed bonds indicate N—H···O hydrogen bonds and C—H···O close contacts.

Received 12 February 2004

Accepted 19 February 2004

Online 28 February 2004

0.175 (4) Å from the plane, indicating that the cyclopentane ring has an envelope conformation. The thiophene rings exhibit normal geometry. The 2-chlorophenyl group is tilted from the thiophene ring in molecule *A* [C8—N1—C9—C10 = 9.22 (5)°], while it is almost coplanar with the thiophene ring in molecule *B* [C22—N2—C23—C24 = −1.26 (5)°]. Molecules *A* and *B* are linked *via* N3—H32N···O1 hydrogen bonds (Table 1). There is also an intramolecular N—H···O hydrogen bond, which locks each molecule into a rigid pseudo-six-membered-ring conformation and hence removes the conformational flexibility.

Experimental

The title compound, (I), was synthesized by mixing cyclopentanone (0.84 g, 0.01 mol) and *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-cyanoacetamide (1.94 g, 0.01 mol) and refluxing for 1 h. To the resulting solution, 4.0 ml of diethylamine, sulfur powder (1.28 g, 0.04 mol) and 40 ml of ethanol were added, stirred and heated for 1 h at 323 K. Crystals of (I) were grown by slow evaporation using *N,N*-dimethylformamide and ethanol (1:1) as the solvents.

Crystal data

C ₁₄ H ₁₃ ClN ₂ OS	$D_x = 1.469 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 292.78$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 600 reflections
$a = 9.939 (3) \text{ Å}$	$\theta = 2.0\text{--}24.5^\circ$
$b = 29.449 (8) \text{ Å}$	$\mu = 0.44 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 9.747 (3) \text{ Å}$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 111.912 (4)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$V = 2646.8 (14) \text{ Å}^3$	$0.60 \times 0.40 \times 0.35 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 8$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	5215 independent reflections
φ and ω scans	4005 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.779$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.862$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$
19431 measured reflections	$h = -11 \rightarrow 12$
	$k = -36 \rightarrow 36$
	$l = -12 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0488P)^2 + 1.7113P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.130$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.15$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.34 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
5215 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
447 parameters	
All H-atom parameters refined	

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D\text{--}H\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{--}H\cdots A$
N4—H24N···O2 ⁱ	0.86 (4)	2.27 (4)	3.094 (5)	162 (4)
N3—H32N···O1	0.83 (4)	2.39 (4)	3.186 (5)	162 (3)
N4—H14N···O1	0.86 (5)	2.13 (5)	2.755 (5)	129 (4)
N3—H31N···O2	0.88 (4)	2.14 (4)	2.752 (5)	126 (3)
C10—H10···O1	0.94 (3)	2.29 (4)	2.883 (5)	120 (2)
C24—H24···O2	0.90 (4)	2.24 (4)	2.875 (5)	127 (3)

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

All the H atoms were located and refined isotropically. The C—H and N—H bond lengths are 0.89 (4)–1.01 (4) Å and 0.89 (4)–1.01 (4) Å, respectively.

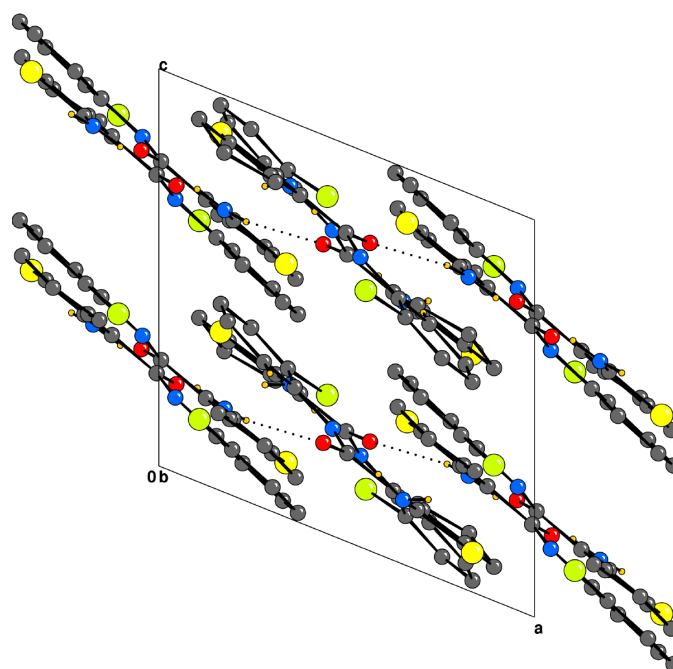


Figure 2

Packing diagram of (I), viewed down the *b* axis. The dotted lines indicate intermolecular N4—H24N···O2 hydrogen bonds between the molecules.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *CAMERON* (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

We thank Professor T. N. Guru Row for continuous support, encouragement and guidance, and the Department of Science and Technology, India, for data collection on the CCD facility set up under the IRHPA-DST program. Vasu thanks Bangalore University and Vivekananda Degree College for support.

References

- Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C. & Guagliardi, A. (1993). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **26**, 343–350.
- Bruker (1998). *SMART* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc. Madison Wisconsin, USA.
- Cohen, V. I., Rist, N. & Duponchel, C. (1977). *J. Pharm. Sci.* **66**, 1322–1334.
- Csaszar, J. & Morvay, J. (1983). *Acta Pharm. Hung.* **53**, 121–128.
- Dzhurayev, A. D., Karimkulov, K. M., Makhsumov, A. G. & Amanov, N. (1992). *Khim. Form. Zh.* **26**, 73–75.
- El-Maghraby, A. A., Haroun, B. & Mohammed, N. A. (1982). *Egypt J. Pharm. Sci.* **23**, 327–336.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Gewald, K., Schinke, E. & Botcher, H. (1966). *Chem. Ber.* **99**, 94–100.
- Laksmi, V. V., Sridhar, P. & Polasa, H. (1985). *Indian J. Pharm. Sci.* **47**, 202–204.
- Mohan, S. & Saravanan, J. (2002). *Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem.* **12**, 87–88.
- Mohan, S. & Saravanan, J. (2003). *Asian J. Chem.* **15**, 67–70.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SADABS* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.
- Watkin, D. M., Pearce, L. & Prout, C. K. (1993). *CAMERON*. Chemical Crystallography Laboratory, University of Oxford, England.