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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
T = 293 K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$
R factor = 0.052
wR factor = 0.143
Data-to-parameter ratio = 10.2

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

2-Amino-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide

The title compound, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClN}_2\text{OS}$, shows antibacterial and antifungal activities. The dihedral angle between the thiophene moiety and the 2-chlorophenyl ring is $22.3(1)^\circ$. There are intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ hydrogen bonds and an intramolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interaction, which remove the conformational flexibility. Also intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions form chains of molecules in the crystal structure.

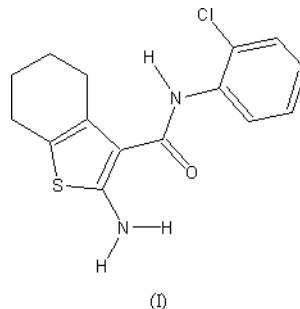
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Comment

Schiff bases (Csaszar & Morvay, 1983; Lakshmi *et al.*, 1985; Cohen *et al.*, 1977) of thiophene compounds (El-Maghraby *et al.*, 1982; Dzhurayev *et al.*, 1992; Gewald *et al.*, 1966) contain structural motifs which find application in many pharmacologically active antibacterial, antitubercular and antifungal compounds. Sulfur-containing Schiff bases are most effective. The title compound, (I), shows the above-mentioned biological properties (Mohan & Saravanan, 2002, 2003).



The molecular structure and the packing diagram of (I) are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. The thiophene ring is essentially planar with atoms C6 and C7 deviating by $0.289(4)$ and $-0.359(4) \text{ \AA}$, respectively, from the plane. The $\text{C}5-\text{C}6-\text{C}7-\text{C}8$ torsion angle of $62.4(4)^\circ$ indicates that the cyclohexene ring has a half-chair conformation. The thiophene rings exhibit normal geometry. The dihedral angle between the thiophene moiety and the 2-chlorophenyl ring is $22.3(1)^\circ$. The molecule is conformationally locked by intramolecular hydrogen bonds of the types $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$, forming a six-membered ring; there is also an intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ interaction forming a five-membered ring. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions, which link the molecules into chains running parallel to the *c* axis (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Experimental

The title compound, (I), was synthesized by mixing cyclohexanone (0.98 g, 0.01 mol) and *o*-chlorocyanacetanilide (1.94 g, 0.01 mol) and

refluxing the mixture for 1 h (Gewald *et al.*, 1966) in the presence of 4.0 ml of diethylamine. Sulfur powder (1.28 g, 0.04 mol) and 40 ml of ethanol were then added, and the resulting solution was stirred and heated for 1 h at 323 K. Crystals of (I) were grown by slow evaporation of a solution in *N,N*-dimethylformamide and ethanol (1:1) (yield 68%).

Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{15}ClN_2OS$ $D_x = 1.415 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 $M_r = 306.81$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ Cell parameters from 750 reflections
 $a = 11.432(3) \text{ \AA}$ $\theta = 1.8\text{--}25.4^\circ$
 $b = 14.722(3) \text{ \AA}$ $\mu = 0.41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $c = 9.321(2) \text{ \AA}$ $T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
 $\beta = 113.320(3)^\circ$ Block, yellow
 $V = 1440.5(6) \text{ \AA}^3$ $0.50 \times 0.30 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
 $Z = 4$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer 2450 independent reflections
 φ and ω scans 2074 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1997) $R_{int} = 0.022$
 $T_{min} = 0.823$, $T_{max} = 0.923$ $\theta_{max} = 25.0^\circ$
 9632 measured reflections $h = -13 \rightarrow 13$
 $k = -17 \rightarrow 17$
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0706P)^2 + 1.144P]$
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.143$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
 $S = 1.06$ $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.80 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 2450 reflections $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.67 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 241 parameters
 All H-atom parameters refined

Table 1 Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H1n\cdots O1$	0.85 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.722 (4)	131 (3)
$N2-H3n\cdots Cl1$	0.77 (4)	2.50 (4)	2.955 (3)	120 (3)
$C15-H15\cdots O1$	0.91 (4)	2.22 (5)	2.854 (4)	126 (4)
$N1-H2n\cdots O1^i$	0.84 (4)	2.22 (5)	3.062 (4)	173 (4)

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

All the H atoms were located and refined isotropically. The C–H and N–H bond lengths are 0.87 (5)–1.00 (4) and 0.76 (4)–0.85 (4) \AA , respectively.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SMART*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); 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).

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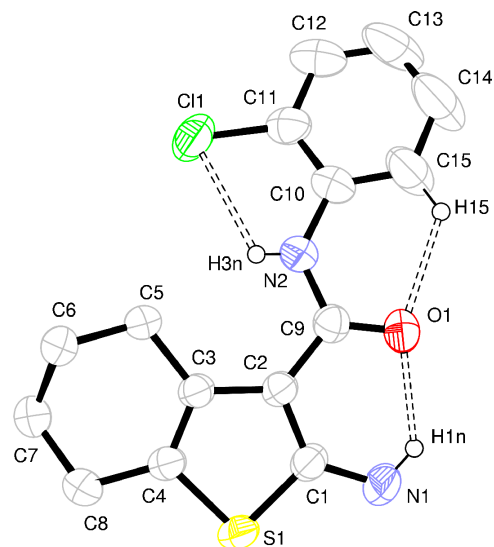


Figure 1 View of the molecule of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. Only H atoms involved in intramolecular hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) are shown.

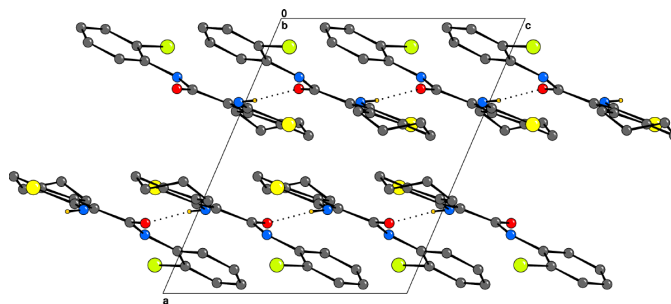


Figure 2 Packing diagram of (I), viewed along the b axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Only H atoms involved in intermolecular hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) are shown.

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