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## Key indicators

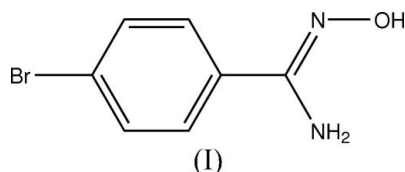
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.078  
 $wR$  factor = 0.160  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

## 4-Bromobenzamide oxime

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$ , which is a derivative of benzonitrile, an intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond occurs. Intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bonds help to establish the crystal packing.Received 27 March 2007  
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## Comment

As part of our studies of benzonitrile derivatives, we report here the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound, (I).

The dihedral angle between the mean planes of the C1–C6 benzene ring and the C7/N1/N2/O grouping is  $35.3(2)^\circ$ . An acute intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond occurs (Table 1) and an intermolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  link leads to centrosymmetric dimers (Fig. 1). An intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  bond also occurs.

## Experimental

Three solutions were made up, namely 4-bromobenzonitrile (20 mmol) in ethanol (8 ml), hydroxylamine hydrochloride (20 mmol) in ethanol (6 ml) and potassium carbonate (10 mmol) in water (10 ml). The three solutions were mixed and refluxed for 24 h. After cooling and filtering, the crude title compound was obtained; it was purified by crystallisation from a mixture of ethanol (6 ml) and water (2 ml). Crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethanol solution.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$	$V = 806.9(3) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 215.05$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.1347(16) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 5.04 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 12.964(3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
$c = 7.6517(15) \text{ \AA}$	$0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 90.41(3)^\circ$	

## Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	1575 independent reflections
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	938 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.299$ , $T_{\max} = 0.368$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$
1699 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections intensity decay: none

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.078$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.160$   
 $S = 1.26$   
 1575 reflections

100 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.32 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1-H1\cdots N1^i$	0.82	2.10	2.789 (9)	141
$N2-H2A\cdots O1$	0.86	2.26	2.565 (7)	101
$N2-H2B\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.86	2.48	3.174 (9)	138

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$ ; (ii)  $x, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$ .

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with  $C-H = 0.93-0.97 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $N-H = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$  and  $O-H = 0.82 \text{ \AA}$ , and refined as riding, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ .

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Siemens, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

## References

Enraf-Nonius (1989). *CAD-4 Software*. Version 5.0. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.

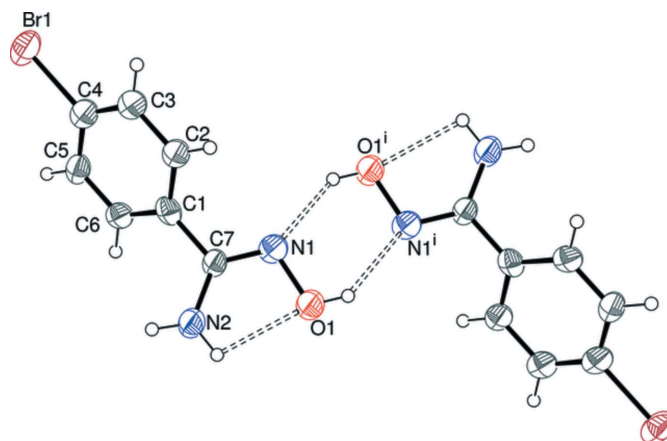


Figure 1

The structure of a dimer of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids at the 40% probability level (arbitrary spheres for H atoms). Dashed lines indicate the hydrogen bonds. [Symmetry code: (i)  $1 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z$ .]

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