# organic compounds

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# N-(2-Chlorophenyl)benzamide

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 295 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.004 Å; R factor = 0.051; wR factor = 0.171; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6.

In the structure of the title compound (N2CPBA),  $C_{13}H_{10}$ ClNO, the conformation of the N-H bond is *anti* to the ortho-Cl substituent in the aniline benzene ring. It closely resembles the structure of 2-chloro-N-phenylbenzamide (NP2CBA), although the two amides crystallize in different crystal systems. The molecules of N2CPBA are linked into a chain through an N-H···O hydrogen bond.

#### **Related literature**

For related literature, see: Gowda et al. (2003); Gowda, Foro & Fuess (2007); Gowda, Kozisek, Svoboda & Fuess (2007); Gowda et al. (2007a, 2007b).



#### **Experimental**

Crystal data

C13H10CINO  $M_r = 231.67$ Orthorhombic, Pbca a = 8.1122 (2) Å b = 9.3093 (2) Å c = 30.2818 (8) Å

 $V = 2286.85 (10) \text{ Å}^3$ Z = 8Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  $\mu = 0.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 295 (2) K  $0.44 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \ \mathrm{mm}$ 

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer	23061 measured reflections 2224 independent reflections
Absorption correction: analytical	1630 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
(Clark & Reid, 1995)	$R_{\rm int} = 0.022$
$T_{\rm min} = 0.879, \ T_{\rm max} = 0.994$	
Refinement	

-	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	H atoms treated by a mixture of
$wR(F^2) = 0.171$	independent and constrained
S = 1.11	refinement
2224 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.24 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
152 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

#### Table 1

D

Ν

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$-H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-{\rm H}$	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$1 - H1N \cdots O1^{i}$	0.86	2.15	2.860 (2)	139

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

Data collection: CrysAlis CCD (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); cell refinement: CrysAlis RED (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); data reduction: CrysAlis RED; 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); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97, PLATON (Spek, 2003) and WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: KP2106).

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supplementary materials

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## N-(2-Chlorophenyl)benzamide

#### B. T. Gowda, B. P. Sowmya, J. Kozísek, M. Tokarcík and H. Fuess

#### Comment

In the present work, the structure of *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-benzamide (N2CPBA) has been determined to explore the substituent effects on the structure of N-aromatic amides (Gowda *et al.*, 2003; 2007*a*-*d*). In the structure of N2CPBA the N—H bond is anti to the *ortho*-Cl substituent in the aniline phenyl ring (Fig. 1). The structure of N2CPBA closely resembles the structure of *N*-(phenyl)-2-chlorobenzamide (NP2CBA) (Gowda *et al.*, 2003), although the two amides, N2CPBA and NP2CBA crystallize in different crystal systems: orthorhombic Pbca and tetragonal P4<sub>3</sub> space groups, respectively. The packing diagram of N2CPBA molecules showing the hydrogen bonds N1—H1N···O1<sup>i</sup>, generating a chain along [010] [symmetry operation (i): -x + 1/2, y + 1/2, z] (Table 1, Fig. 2).

#### **Experimental**

The title compound was prepared according to the literature (Gowda *et al.*, 2003). The purity of the compound was checked by its melting point. It was characterized by IR and NMR spectra. Single crystals of the title compound were obtained from an ethanolic solution at room temperature and used for X-ray diffraction studies.

#### Refinement

H atoms were placed geometrically and refined using a riding model with C—H distances 0.93 Å for the ring H atoms, and N—H 0.86Å for the NH hydrogen atom.

#### Figures



Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



Fig. 2. Detail of crystal packing showing the hydrogen bonds N1—H1N···O1 generating a chain along [010] [symmetry operation: (i) -x + 1/2, y + 1/2, z].

## N-(2-Chlorophenyl)benzamide

Crystal data	
C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClNO	$F_{000} = 960$
$M_r = 231.67$	$D_{\rm x} = 1.346 {\rm ~Mg} {\rm m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, Pbca	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 3908 reflections
a = 8.1122 (2) Å	$\theta = 3.2 - 29.5^{\circ}$
b = 9.3093 (2)  Å	$\mu = 0.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
c = 30.2818 (8) Å	T = 295 (2)  K
$V = 2286.85 (10) \text{ Å}^3$	Prism, colourless
Z = 8	$0.44\times0.10\times0.10\ mm$

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer	1630 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\rm int} = 0.022$
T = 295(2)  K	$\theta_{\rm max} = 26.0^{\circ}$
$\phi$ scans, and $\omega$ scans with $\kappa$ offsets	$\theta_{\min} = 5.0^{\circ}$
Absorption correction: analytical (Clark & Reid, 1995)	$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
$T_{\min} = 0.879, \ T_{\max} = 0.994$	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
23061 measured reflections	$l = -37 \rightarrow 37$
2224 independent reflections	

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.171$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.099P)^2 + 0.48P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
<i>S</i> = 1.11	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.01$
2224 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.24 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
152 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{min} = -0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct	Extinction correction: none

methods

#### Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement**. Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted *R*-factor *wR* and goodness of fit S are based on  $F^2$ , conventional *R*-factors *R* are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2 \operatorname{sigma}(F^2)$  is used only for calculating *R*-factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. *R*-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R– factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

	x	У	Ζ	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
Cl1	0.15606 (9)	0.39267 (9)	0.45504 (2)	0.0871 (3)
01	0.16921 (19)	0.36964 (15)	0.35146 (6)	0.0637 (5)
N1	0.2540 (2)	0.58328 (16)	0.37875 (6)	0.0528 (5)
H1N	0.2364	0.6743	0.3799	0.063*
C1	0.1565 (2)	0.5005 (2)	0.35303 (6)	0.0476 (5)
C2	0.0327 (2)	0.57676 (19)	0.32524 (6)	0.0463 (5)
C3	-0.0134 (3)	0.5129 (2)	0.28601 (7)	0.0555 (5)
H3	0.035 (3)	0.423 (3)	0.2796 (8)	0.067*
C4	-0.1259 (3)	0.5798 (3)	0.25857 (8)	0.0644 (6)
H4	-0.1542	0.5378	0.2318	0.077*
C5	-0.1957 (3)	0.7079 (3)	0.27083 (9)	0.0704 (7)
H5	-0.2724	0.752	0.2525	0.085*
C6	-0.1530 (3)	0.7706 (3)	0.30982 (10)	0.0726 (7)
H6	-0.2016	0.8569	0.3181	0.087*
C7	-0.0373 (3)	0.7065 (2)	0.33722 (8)	0.0606 (6)
H7	-0.010 (3)	0.750 (3)	0.3651 (9)	0.073*
C8	0.3846 (3)	0.5237 (2)	0.40398 (6)	0.0511 (5)
C9	0.3559 (3)	0.4297 (2)	0.43837 (7)	0.0590 (6)
C10	0.4858 (4)	0.3669 (3)	0.46060 (9)	0.0776 (7)
H10	0.4648	0.3007	0.4829	0.093*
C11	0.6447 (4)	0.4011 (3)	0.45009 (10)	0.0819 (8)
H11	0.7317	0.3581	0.4651	0.098*
C12	0.6751 (3)	0.4993 (3)	0.41732 (10)	0.0781 (8)
H12	0.783	0.5251	0.4106	0.094*
C13	0.5455 (3)	0.5601 (3)	0.39423 (8)	0.0660 (6)
H13	0.567	0.6261	0.3719	0.079*

## Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters $(A^2)$

Aiomic uispiucemeni purumeters (A)	2)	$(Å^2$	parameters	placement	dist	Atomic
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	$U^{11}$	U <sup>22</sup>	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C11	0.0785 (5)	0.1082 (7)	0.0747 (5)	-0.0152 (3)	0.0059 (3)	0.0285 (4)
O1	0.0778 (11)	0.0361 (8)	0.0771 (11)	0.0031 (6)	-0.0165 (8)	0.0041 (6)
N1	0.0603 (10)	0.0347 (8)	0.0634 (10)	0.0006 (7)	-0.0096 (8)	0.0067 (7)
C1	0.0520 (10)	0.0375 (10)	0.0534 (11)	-0.0006 (7)	0.0015 (8)	0.0060 (8)
C2	0.0462 (10)	0.0385 (9)	0.0541 (10)	-0.0032 (7)	0.0021 (8)	0.0085 (8)
C3	0.0528 (11)	0.0469 (11)	0.0670 (13)	-0.0038 (9)	-0.0023 (9)	-0.0007 (9)
C4	0.0628 (13)	0.0671 (14)	0.0634 (13)	-0.0115 (10)	-0.0128 (10)	0.0036 (11)

# supplementary materials

C5	0.0667 (13)	0.0571 (14)	0.0875 (16)	-0.0012 (11)	-0.0243 (12)	0.0165 (12)
C6	0.0749 (15)	0.0500 (12)	0.0930 (17)	0.0143 (10)	-0.0166 (12)	0.0027 (12)
C7	0.0662 (13)	0.0479 (11)	0.0678 (13)	0.0069 (9)	-0.0089 (10)	0.0018 (10)
C8	0.0581 (11)	0.0396 (10)	0.0556 (11)	-0.0012 (8)	-0.0048 (8)	0.0017 (8)
C9	0.0661 (13)	0.0558 (13)	0.0552 (12)	-0.0026 (9)	-0.0056 (9)	0.0056 (10)
C10	0.0890 (19)	0.0765 (16)	0.0673 (15)	0.0076 (14)	-0.0182 (13)	0.0206 (12)
C11	0.0736 (18)	0.087 (2)	0.0855 (19)	0.0151 (13)	-0.0237 (14)	0.0040 (15)
C12	0.0573 (13)	0.0841 (18)	0.0928 (19)	-0.0010 (12)	-0.0082 (12)	-0.0025 (15)
C13	0.0643 (14)	0.0599 (13)	0.0739 (14)	-0.0082 (10)	-0.0031 (11)	0.0062 (11)
Geometric parar	neters (Å, °)					
C11 C0		1 722 (2)	<u>C6</u>	~7	1 29	7 (2)
CII = C9		1.755 (2)	C6—(		1.38	7 (3)
NI CI		1.224(2) 1.251(2)	C0—1	110 117	0.93	(2)
NI—CI		1.331(3)	C?—I		0.90	(3)
NI-Co		1.419 (3)	C8	C9	1.37	9(3)
NI - IIN		1,400(2)	C0	C15	1.30	1(3)
C1 - C2		1.490(3) 1.280(3)	C10	C11	1.30	5 (4)
$C_2 = C_3$		1.380(3)	C10-	-C11 -U10	0.02	3 (4)
$C_2 = C_1$		1.303(3)	C10-	-n10 -012	0.93	<b>2</b> ( <b>4</b> )
$C_3 = C_4$		1.362(3)	C11-	-C12	1.37.	2 (4)
$C_3 = H_3$		0.93(3)	C11-	-n11 C12	0.93	2(A)
C4 = C3		1.372 (4)	C12-	-C13 -U12	0.02	5 (4)
C4—I14		1.362(4)	C12-	-III2 III2	0.93	
C5_H5		0.93	015-	-1115	0.93	
C1 N1 C8		121.61 (16)	C2 (	7 6	110	R (2)
C1 = N1 = C3		110.2	C2	сл—со Сл. нл	119.0	3(2)
$C_{1}$ $C_{1$		119.2	C2	с/—П/ С7 Ц7	120.	2(15)
$C_0 = N_1 = H_1 N_1$		119.2	C0	$C^{2}$ C12	119.0	5(13)
OI = CI = NI		122.70(18) 120.50(18)	C9—(	Co-CIS	110	5(2)
OI = CI = C2		120.39 (18)	C12	$C_{0}$ N1	121.	55 (19)
NI = CI = CZ		110.04(10) 110.27(10)	C13-	$-C_0$ $C_{10}$	119.	55(18)
$C_3 = C_2 = C_1$		119.37 (19)	C8	C9 - C10	120.	0(2)
$C_3 = C_2 = C_1$		117.04(17)	C3—(	C9-C11	120.	24 (17)
$C^2 = C^2 = C^4$		122.99 (10)	C10-	$-C_{9}$ $-C_{10}$ $C_{10}$	119.	5(2)
$C_2 = C_3 = U_4$		120.2(2)	C11	-C10C9 C10H10	120.	7
С2—С3—Н3		110.3(15)	C9-0	~10H10	119.	7
$C_{+} C_{-} C_{-$		120.1(2)	C10-	-C11C12	119.	( ()
C5-C4-H4		120.1 (2)	C10-	-C11	120	5 (2) 7
C3—C4—H4		120	C10	-C11H11	120.	2
C6-C5-C4		120 1 (2)	C12	-C12C13	120.	$\frac{1}{2}$
С6-С5-Н5		110.0	C11_	С12 С13	110	) )
C4—C5—H5		119.9	C13_	-C12-H12	119.	ý )
$C_{5} - C_{6} - C_{7}$		1204(2)	C8	13-012	119.	, 7 (2)
С5—С6—Н6		119.8	C8	C13—H13	120.	, ( <i>2</i> ) 7
C7—C6—H6		119.8	C12_	-C13-H13	119.	, 7
C0 N1 C1 C	1	2 ( (2)	012-	VI C0 C0	11).	, 2 (2)
$C_{NI} = C_{I} = C_{I}$		5.0 (5) 175.02 (17)		N1 = C8 = C12	-65.	3 (3) 2 (3)
Co-NI-CI-C	2	-1/5.03(1/)	CI—	NI-C8-C13	114.3	5 (2)

O1—C1—C2—C3	-27.7 (3)	C13—C8—C9—C10	-4.0 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	151.00 (19)	N1-C8-C9-C10	176.1 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C7	151.9 (2)	C13—C8—C9—Cl1	174.40 (18)
N1—C1—C2—C7	-29.4 (3)	N1-C8-C9-Cl1	-5.5 (3)
C7—C2—C3—C4	1.4 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	2.6 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-179.02 (19)	Cl1—C9—C10—C11	-175.8 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.9 (3)	C9-C10-C11-C12	0.4 (5)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.8 (4)	C10-C11-C12-C13	-1.9 (4)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.7 (4)	C9—C8—C13—C12	2.5 (4)
C3—C2—C7—C6	0.1 (3)	N1-C8-C13-C12	-177.6 (2)
C1—C2—C7—C6	-179.4 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C8	0.4 (4)
C5—C6—C7—C2	-1.2 (4)		

## Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D -\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!- \!$
N1—H1N···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.15	2.860 (2)	139
Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2$ , $y+1/2$ , z.				

Fig. 1



