

## N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)acetamide

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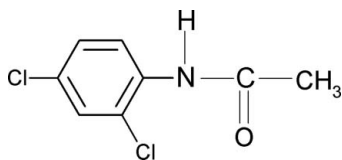
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 302$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.037;  $wR$  factor = 0.105; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.2.

The crystal system, unit-cell dimensions and space group of the title compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}$ , have already been reported [Ananthamurthy & Murthy (1973). *Z. Kristallogr.* **137**, 320]. The bond parameters are similar to those in *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)acetamide and *N*-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)acetamide. The N—H bond is *syn* to the *ortho*-chloro substituent. The molecules are linked into chains through N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds.

### Related literature

For related literature, see: Gowda *et al.* (2007*a,b*); Gowda, Svoboda *et al.* (2007); Pies *et al.* (1971); Shilpa & Gowda (2007); Clark & Reid (1995); Gowda, Kozisek *et al.* (2007).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}$   
 $M_r = 204.05$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 8.0552$  (5) Å  
 $b = 11.773$  (1) Å  
 $c = 9.7286$  (5) Å  
 $\beta = 102.547$  (6)°

$V = 900.57$  (11) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.67$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 302$  (2) K  
0.60 × 0.30 × 0.30 mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with a Sapphire CCD detector  
Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford)

Diffraction, 2006)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.690$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.825$   
13123 measured reflections  
1836 independent reflections  
1451 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$   
 $S = 1.08$   
1836 reflections  
121 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.36$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.31$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.83 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.956 (2)	171 (2)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003) and *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT2403).

### References

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**supplementary materials**

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## *N*-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)acetamide

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### Comment

The structure of *N*-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-acetamide has been determined as part of a study on the systematization of the crystal structures of *N*-aromatic amides (Gowda *et al.*, 2007*a, b*; Gowda, Kozisek *et al.*, 2007; Gowda, Svoboda *et al.*, 2007). The N—H bond is *syn* to the *ortho*-chloro substituent (Fig. 1), similar to that observed in *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-acetamide (Gowda, Svoboda *et al.*, 2007) and *N*-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-acetamide (Gowda *et al.*, 2007*b*). The crystal system, unit-cell dimensions ( $a = 8.27(02)$  Å,  $b = 11.94(02)$  Å,  $c = 9.89(02)$  Å;  $\beta = 103.20^\circ$ , at 283–303 K) and the space group of the title compound have already been reported (Ananthamurthy & Murthy, 1973). The geometric parameters are similar to those of other acetanilides (Gowda *et al.*, 2007*a, b*; Gowda, Svoboda *et al.*, 2007; Gowda, Kozisek *et al.*, 2007). The molecules are linked into chains through N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2 & Table 1).

### Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the literature method of Shilpa & Gowda (2007). The purity of the compound was checked by determining its melting point. It was characterized by recording its infrared, NMR (Shilpa & Gowda, 2007) and NQR spectra (Pies *et al.*, 1971). Single crystals of the title compound were obtained from a slow evaporation of its ethanolic solution (2 g in about 30 ml ethanol).

### Refinement

The H atoms were located in difference map and their positions (except the methyl group) were refined, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$ .

### Figures

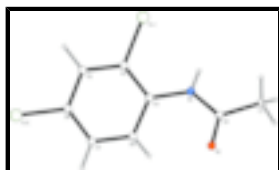


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

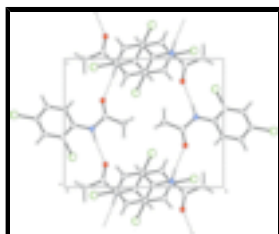


Fig. 2. Hydrogen bonding in the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

## *N*-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)acetamide

### *Crystal data*

$C_8H_7Cl_2NO$	$F_{000} = 416$
$M_r = 204.05$	$D_x = 1.505 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Hall symbol: -P2ybc	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 8.0552 (5) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 5521 reflections
$b = 11.773 (1) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.2\text{--}25.3^\circ$
$c = 9.7286 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.67 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 102.547 (6)^\circ$	$T = 302 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 900.57 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$	Rod shape, colourless
$Z = 4$	$0.60 \times 0.30 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$

### *Data collection*

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with a Sapphire CCD detector	1836 independent reflections
Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source	1451 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$
Detector resolution: $8.4012 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$
$T = 302(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$
Rotation method data acquisition using $\omega$ and $\varphi$ scans $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$	
Absorption correction: analytical (CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2006)	$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.690, T_{\text{max}} = 0.825$	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$
13123 measured reflections	

### *Refinement*

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.105$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0432P)^2 + 0.5653P]$
$S = 1.08$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1836 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
121 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.36 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.31 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction correction: none

*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  $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$  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.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3264 (4)	0.3736 (2)	0.4935 (3)	0.0608 (7)
H1A	0.4447	0.3939	0.5148	0.073*
H1B	0.2635	0.4277	0.5358	0.073*
H1C	0.2844	0.3735	0.3933	0.073*
C2	0.3057 (3)	0.25823 (18)	0.5505 (2)	0.0437 (5)
C3	0.2610 (3)	0.05800 (17)	0.4836 (2)	0.0385 (4)
C4	0.1505 (3)	-0.00918 (19)	0.3886 (2)	0.0404 (5)
C5	0.1311 (3)	-0.1240 (2)	0.4114 (2)	0.0484 (5)
H5	0.048 (3)	-0.170 (2)	0.345 (3)	0.058*
C6	0.2257 (3)	-0.17142 (19)	0.5320 (2)	0.0521 (6)
C7	0.3370 (3)	-0.1079 (2)	0.6283 (2)	0.0528 (6)
H7	0.408 (3)	-0.140 (2)	0.707 (3)	0.063*
C8	0.3550 (3)	0.0062 (2)	0.6041 (2)	0.0466 (5)
H8	0.432 (3)	0.049 (2)	0.663 (3)	0.056*
N1	0.2801 (2)	0.17373 (15)	0.45465 (18)	0.0424 (4)
H1	0.280 (3)	0.192 (2)	0.373 (3)	0.051*
O1	0.3106 (3)	0.24142 (14)	0.67523 (16)	0.0616 (5)
Cl1	0.03170 (8)	0.05085 (5)	0.23606 (6)	0.0570 (2)
Cl2	0.19964 (13)	-0.31485 (6)	0.56382 (8)	0.0838 (3)

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0893 (19)	0.0441 (13)	0.0472 (13)	-0.0051 (12)	0.0110 (12)	-0.0007 (11)
C2	0.0544 (13)	0.0423 (11)	0.0332 (11)	-0.0009 (10)	0.0069 (9)	-0.0038 (9)
C3	0.0459 (11)	0.0406 (11)	0.0313 (10)	0.0027 (8)	0.0132 (8)	-0.0032 (8)
C4	0.0457 (11)	0.0455 (11)	0.0309 (10)	0.0024 (9)	0.0103 (8)	-0.0010 (8)
C5	0.0596 (14)	0.0475 (12)	0.0394 (11)	-0.0071 (11)	0.0138 (10)	-0.0057 (10)
C6	0.0734 (16)	0.0385 (11)	0.0475 (13)	0.0009 (11)	0.0202 (11)	0.0015 (10)
C7	0.0676 (15)	0.0492 (13)	0.0401 (12)	0.0083 (11)	0.0087 (11)	0.0061 (10)
C8	0.0535 (13)	0.0470 (12)	0.0371 (11)	-0.0008 (10)	0.0047 (9)	-0.0023 (9)
N1	0.0608 (11)	0.0399 (9)	0.0266 (8)	-0.0013 (8)	0.0098 (8)	-0.0002 (7)

## supplementary materials

O1	0.1027 (14)	0.0501 (10)	0.0318 (8)	-0.0003 (9)	0.0142 (8)	-0.0059 (7)
Cl1	0.0643 (4)	0.0580 (4)	0.0415 (3)	-0.0014 (3)	-0.0043 (2)	0.0008 (2)
Cl2	0.1339 (7)	0.0443 (4)	0.0703 (5)	-0.0095 (4)	0.0153 (4)	0.0081 (3)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

C1—C2	1.490 (3)	C4—Cl1	1.732 (2)
C1—H1A	0.9600	C5—C6	1.372 (3)
C1—H1B	0.9600	C5—H5	0.99 (3)
C1—H1C	0.9600	C6—C7	1.369 (3)
C2—O1	1.222 (3)	C6—Cl2	1.738 (2)
C2—N1	1.348 (3)	C7—C8	1.377 (3)
C3—C4	1.384 (3)	C7—H7	0.93 (3)
C3—C8	1.391 (3)	C8—H8	0.90 (3)
C3—N1	1.406 (3)	N1—H1	0.83 (3)
C4—C5	1.384 (3)		
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	C6—C5—C4	118.3 (2)
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	C6—C5—H5	120.5 (15)
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C4—C5—H5	121.2 (15)
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C7—C6—C5	121.5 (2)
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C7—C6—Cl2	119.70 (19)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C5—C6—Cl2	118.80 (19)
O1—C2—N1	122.3 (2)	C6—C7—C8	119.6 (2)
O1—C2—C1	122.4 (2)	C6—C7—H7	122.2 (17)
N1—C2—C1	115.35 (18)	C8—C7—H7	118.0 (17)
C4—C3—C8	117.8 (2)	C7—C8—C3	120.9 (2)
C4—C3—N1	120.17 (18)	C7—C8—H8	121.8 (16)
C8—C3—N1	122.00 (19)	C3—C8—H8	117.3 (16)
C3—C4—C5	122.0 (2)	C2—N1—C3	125.70 (17)
C3—C4—Cl1	119.64 (17)	C2—N1—H1	116.4 (17)
C5—C4—Cl1	118.37 (17)	C3—N1—H1	117.9 (17)
C8—C3—C4—C5	0.6 (3)	Cl2—C6—C7—C8	-178.80 (19)
N1—C3—C4—C5	178.39 (19)	C6—C7—C8—C3	0.4 (4)
C8—C3—C4—Cl1	-179.47 (16)	C4—C3—C8—C7	-0.6 (3)
N1—C3—C4—Cl1	-1.7 (3)	N1—C3—C8—C7	-178.4 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.2 (3)	O1—C2—N1—C3	-2.0 (4)
Cl1—C4—C5—C6	179.82 (18)	C1—C2—N1—C3	178.5 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.1 (4)	C4—C3—N1—C2	144.3 (2)
C4—C5—C6—Cl2	178.75 (17)	C8—C3—N1—C2	-38.0 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.0 (4)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.83 (3)	2.14 (3)	2.956 (2)	171 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y+1/2, z-1/2$ .

Fig. 1

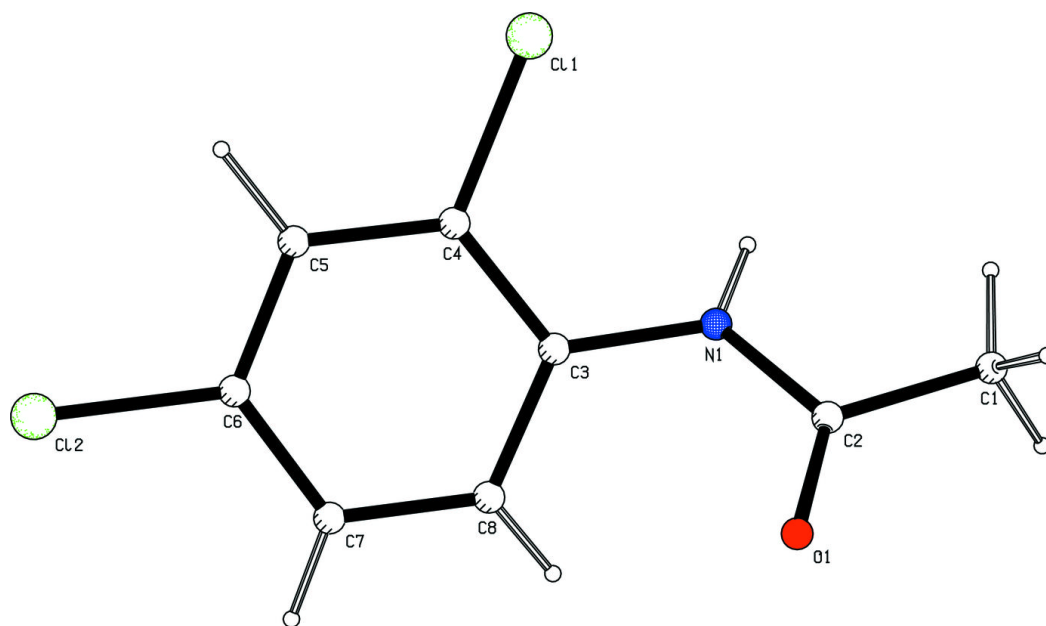


Fig. 2

