

## 2-Chloro-*N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-benzamide

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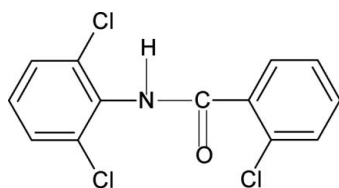
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.028;  $wR$  factor = 0.074; data-to-parameter ratio = 8.0.

In the structure of the title compound (N26DCP2CBA),  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}$ , the conformations of  $\text{N}-\text{H}$  and  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  bonds in the amide group are *trans* to each other, similar to that observed in *N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)benzamide, 2-chloro-*N*-phenylbenzamide, 2-chloro-*N*-(2-chlorophenyl)benzamide and 2-chloro-*N*-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)benzamide with similar bond parameters. Furthermore, the position of the amide O atom is *syn* to the *ortho*-chloro group in the benzoyl ring. The amide group makes a dihedral angle of  $59.8(1)^\circ$  with the benzoyl ring, while the benzoyl and aniline rings make a dihedral angle of  $8.1(2)^\circ$ . The molecules are linked by  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds into infinite chains running along the *b* axis.

### Related literature

For related literature, see Gowda *et al.* (2003, 2007, 2008a,b).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}$   
 $M_r = 300.55$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pca2_1$   
 $a = 21.3949(4)$  Å

$b = 4.8159(1)$  Å  
 $c = 12.5036(3)$  Å  
 $V = 1288.32(5)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.70$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 295(2)$  K  
 $0.42 \times 0.16 \times 0.08$  mm

#### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur System diffractometer  
Absorption correction: analytical [CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2007 (based on Clark

& Reid, 1995)]  
 $T_{\min} = 0.802$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.951$   
26609 measured reflections  
1306 independent reflections  
1216 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.073$   
 $S = 1.08$   
1306 reflections  
163 parameters  
1 restraint

H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),  
1167 Friedel pairs  
Flack parameter: 0.14 (8)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.86	2.02	2.840 (3)	158

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

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, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2002); 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: BX2156).

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2008). E64, o1493 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536808021223 ]

## 2-Chloro-*N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)benzamide

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

### Comment

In the present work, the structure of 2-chloro-*N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)- benzamide (N26DCP2CBA) has been determined to explore the effect of substituents on the structures of benzamides (Gowda *et al.*, 2003; 2007; 2008*a,b*). The N—H and C=O bonds in the amide group of N26DCP2CBA are *trans* to each other (Fig.1), similar to that observed in *N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*b*), 2-chloro-*N*-(phenyl)-benzamide (NP2CBA)(Gowda *et al.*, 2003), 2-chloro-*N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-benzamide (Gowda *et al.*, 2007), 2-chloro-*N*-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a*), 2-chloro-*N*-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-benzamide (N35DCP2CBA) (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a*) and other benzamides. Further, the conformation of the amide oxygen in N26DCP2CBA is *syn* to the *ortho*-chloro group in the benzoyl ring, similar to that observed in NP2CBA. The amide group —NHCO— makes dihedral angle of 59.8 (1)° with the benzoyl ring, while the benzoyl and aniline rings make dihedral angle of 8.1 (2)°, compared to the corresponding dihedral angles of 63.1 (12)° and 32.1 (2)° observed in N35DCP2CBA.

Part of the crystal structure of N26DCP2CBA with infinite molecular chains running along the *b* axis of the crystal is shown in Fig. 2. The chains are generated by N—H···O(*i*) hydrogen bonds (Table 1). Symmetry operation (*i*):*x,y + 1,z*.

### Experimental

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

### Refinement

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions and subsequently treated as riding with C—H distance of 0.93 Å and N—H distance of 0.86 Å. The  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$  values were set at 1.2  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C},\text{N})$ .

### Figures

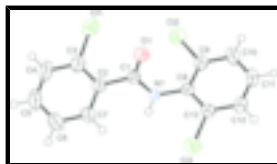


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom labelling scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

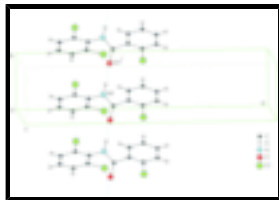


Fig. 2. Part of the crystal structure of the title compound with infinite molecular chains running along the *b* axis of the crystal. The chains are generated by N—H...O<sup>(i)</sup> hydrogen bonds. Symmetry operation (i): *x*, *y* + 1, *z*.

## 2-Chloro-*N*-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)benzamide

### Crystal data

$C_{13}H_8Cl_3NO$	$F_{000} = 608$
$M_r = 300.55$	$D_x = 1.55 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, <i>Pca</i> 2 <sub>1</sub>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
Hall symbol: P 2c -2ac	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 21.3949 (4) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 13276 reflections
$b = 4.81590 (10) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.3\text{--}29.5^\circ$
$c = 12.5036 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.70 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$V = 1288.32 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	$T = 295 (2) \text{ K}$
$Z = 4$	Rod, colourless
	$0.42 \times 0.16 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur System diffractometer	1306 independent reflections
Monochromator: graphite	1216 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Detector resolution: $10.434 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$
$T = 295(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$
$\omega$ scans with $\kappa$ offsets	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 5.3^\circ$
Absorption correction: analytical (CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2007)	$h = -26 \rightarrow 26$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.802$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.951$	$k = -5 \rightarrow 5$
26609 measured reflections	$l = -15 \rightarrow 15$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.044P)^2 + 0.2234P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.073$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.08$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
1306 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
163 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1 restraint	Extinction correction: none
	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1167 Friedel pairs

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods  
 Flack parameter: 0.14 (8)  
 Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

*Special details*

**Experimental.** CrysAlis RED, Oxford Diffraction (2007). Analytical absorption correction using a multifaceted crystal model based on expressions derived by Clark & Reid (1995).

**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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  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	0.36930 (11)	0.1547 (5)	0.4253 (2)	0.0334 (5)
C2	0.42847 (11)	0.2602 (5)	0.4746 (2)	0.0357 (6)
C3	0.48616 (13)	0.1593 (6)	0.4430 (3)	0.0429 (7)
C4	0.54063 (13)	0.2457 (7)	0.4927 (3)	0.0579 (9)
H4	0.5791	0.1756	0.4709	0.069*
C5	0.53744 (18)	0.4341 (8)	0.5737 (4)	0.0687 (12)
H5	0.5739	0.4915	0.6075	0.082*
C6	0.48090 (19)	0.5403 (8)	0.6060 (3)	0.0634 (11)
H6	0.4792	0.6695	0.6612	0.076*
C7	0.42636 (16)	0.4543 (6)	0.5560 (3)	0.0481 (8)
H7	0.3881	0.5275	0.5775	0.058*
C8	0.27485 (10)	0.2660 (5)	0.3315 (2)	0.0334 (5)
C9	0.27249 (14)	0.1003 (6)	0.2411 (3)	0.0470 (7)
C10	0.21674 (15)	0.0145 (9)	0.1969 (3)	0.0609 (10)
H10	0.2164	-0.0982	0.1365	0.073*
C11	0.16185 (15)	0.0976 (7)	0.2434 (3)	0.0592 (9)
H11	0.124	0.0388	0.2144	0.071*
C12	0.16174 (12)	0.2649 (7)	0.3313 (3)	0.0491 (7)
H12	0.1242	0.322	0.3618	0.059*
C13	0.21824 (12)	0.3488 (6)	0.3745 (3)	0.0389 (6)
N1	0.33226 (9)	0.3444 (4)	0.37870 (19)	0.0337 (5)
H1N	0.3436	0.5157	0.3775	0.04*
O1	0.35555 (10)	-0.0906 (4)	0.4302 (2)	0.0510 (6)
Cl1	0.49200 (4)	-0.07634 (17)	0.33767 (8)	0.0588 (2)
Cl2	0.34152 (4)	0.0008 (2)	0.17928 (9)	0.0734 (3)
Cl3	0.21723 (4)	0.5602 (2)	0.48512 (8)	0.0670 (3)

## supplementary materials

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0284 (12)	0.0289 (12)	0.0429 (14)	0.0002 (10)	0.0006 (11)	0.0002 (11)
C2	0.0316 (12)	0.0281 (12)	0.0473 (15)	-0.0025 (10)	-0.0049 (12)	0.0079 (11)
C3	0.0363 (14)	0.0375 (15)	0.0547 (18)	-0.0027 (11)	-0.0038 (13)	0.0107 (13)
C4	0.0299 (14)	0.0577 (19)	0.086 (2)	-0.0036 (13)	-0.0126 (16)	0.018 (2)
C5	0.051 (2)	0.060 (2)	0.095 (3)	-0.0124 (17)	-0.039 (2)	0.010 (2)
C6	0.073 (2)	0.051 (2)	0.067 (3)	-0.0040 (18)	-0.032 (2)	-0.0082 (17)
C7	0.0501 (18)	0.0384 (15)	0.0558 (19)	0.0023 (13)	-0.0142 (15)	-0.0031 (14)
C8	0.0289 (11)	0.0280 (11)	0.0435 (14)	-0.0012 (9)	-0.0038 (11)	-0.0033 (12)
C9	0.0329 (14)	0.0548 (17)	0.0532 (18)	0.0029 (12)	-0.0013 (12)	-0.0146 (15)
C10	0.0459 (18)	0.073 (2)	0.064 (2)	-0.0028 (15)	-0.0125 (17)	-0.0282 (19)
C11	0.0336 (16)	0.067 (2)	0.077 (2)	-0.0063 (14)	-0.0159 (15)	-0.0159 (19)
C12	0.0267 (12)	0.0532 (17)	0.068 (2)	0.0012 (12)	-0.0004 (14)	-0.0072 (18)
C13	0.0347 (13)	0.0348 (14)	0.0471 (16)	-0.0002 (10)	-0.0009 (11)	-0.0076 (12)
N1	0.0284 (10)	0.0227 (9)	0.0498 (13)	-0.0009 (8)	-0.0055 (9)	-0.0042 (9)
O1	0.0432 (11)	0.0228 (9)	0.0870 (17)	-0.0051 (8)	-0.0100 (11)	0.0027 (10)
Cl1	0.0449 (4)	0.0632 (5)	0.0683 (5)	0.0093 (3)	0.0088 (4)	-0.0048 (4)
Cl2	0.0437 (4)	0.1065 (7)	0.0700 (6)	0.0068 (4)	0.0051 (4)	-0.0439 (5)
Cl3	0.0447 (4)	0.0801 (6)	0.0762 (6)	0.0001 (4)	0.0058 (4)	-0.0413 (5)

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

C1—O1	1.219 (3)	C8—C13	1.384 (4)
C1—N1	1.343 (3)	C8—C9	1.385 (4)
C1—C2	1.497 (3)	C8—N1	1.414 (3)
C2—C7	1.383 (4)	C9—C10	1.378 (4)
C2—C3	1.384 (4)	C9—C12	1.734 (3)
C3—C4	1.385 (4)	C10—C11	1.370 (5)
C3—C11	1.743 (4)	C10—H10	0.93
C4—C5	1.361 (6)	C11—C12	1.363 (5)
C4—H4	0.93	C11—H11	0.93
C5—C6	1.374 (6)	C12—C13	1.384 (4)
C5—H5	0.93	C12—H12	0.93
C6—C7	1.387 (5)	C13—Cl3	1.717 (3)
C6—H6	0.93	N1—H1N	0.86
C7—H7	0.93		
O1—C1—N1	122.6 (2)	C13—C8—C9	116.8 (2)
O1—C1—C2	120.9 (2)	C13—C8—N1	121.4 (3)
N1—C1—C2	116.5 (2)	C9—C8—N1	121.7 (2)
C7—C2—C3	118.5 (3)	C10—C9—C8	122.1 (3)
C7—C2—C1	120.3 (3)	C10—C9—C12	118.4 (3)
C3—C2—C1	121.1 (3)	C8—C9—C12	119.5 (2)
C2—C3—C4	121.1 (3)	C11—C10—C9	119.0 (3)
C2—C3—C11	120.6 (2)	C11—C10—H10	120.5
C4—C3—C11	118.3 (3)	C9—C10—H10	120.5

C5—C4—C3	119.5 (3)	C12—C11—C10	121.1 (3)
C5—C4—H4	120.3	C12—C11—H11	119.5
C3—C4—H4	120.3	C10—C11—H11	119.5
C4—C5—C6	120.7 (3)	C11—C12—C13	119.1 (3)
C4—C5—H5	119.6	C11—C12—H12	120.5
C6—C5—H5	119.6	C13—C12—H12	120.5
C5—C6—C7	119.8 (3)	C8—C13—C12	121.9 (3)
C5—C6—H6	120.1	C8—C13—Cl3	119.6 (2)
C7—C6—H6	120.1	C12—C13—Cl3	118.5 (2)
C2—C7—C6	120.4 (3)	C1—N1—C8	120.8 (2)
C2—C7—H7	119.8	C1—N1—H1N	119.6
C6—C7—H7	119.8	C8—N1—H1N	119.6
O1—C1—C2—C7	-118.3 (3)	C13—C8—C9—C12	177.2 (2)
N1—C1—C2—C7	60.1 (3)	N1—C8—C9—C12	-3.5 (4)
O1—C1—C2—C3	59.2 (4)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.6 (6)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-122.4 (3)	Cl2—C9—C10—C11	-178.3 (3)
C7—C2—C3—C4	1.2 (4)	C9—C10—C11—C12	0.7 (7)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-176.4 (3)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-0.7 (6)
C7—C2—C3—Cl1	-177.7 (2)	C9—C8—C13—C12	1.7 (5)
C1—C2—C3—Cl1	4.7 (4)	N1—C8—C13—C12	-177.6 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.3 (5)	C9—C8—C13—Cl3	-178.7 (2)
Cl1—C3—C4—C5	178.6 (3)	N1—C8—C13—Cl3	2.0 (4)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.4 (6)	C11—C12—C13—C8	-0.5 (5)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.3 (6)	C11—C12—C13—Cl3	179.9 (3)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-1.3 (4)	O1—C1—N1—C8	-0.5 (4)
C1—C2—C7—C6	176.2 (3)	C2—C1—N1—C8	-178.9 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C2	0.6 (5)	C13—C8—N1—C1	112.2 (3)
C13—C8—C9—C10	-1.7 (5)	C9—C8—N1—C1	-67.0 (4)
N1—C8—C9—C10	177.5 (3)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1N $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.02	2.840 (3)	158

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

Fig. 1

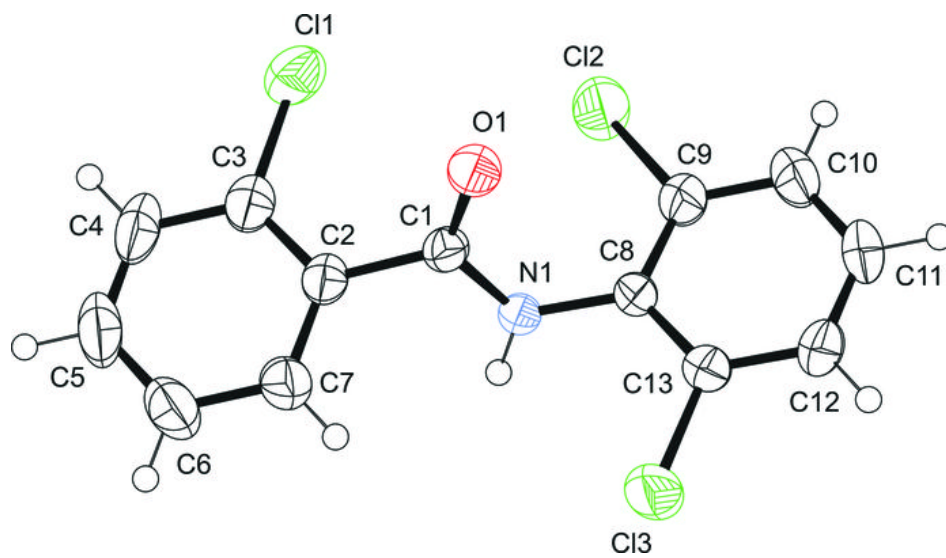




Fig. 2

