

*N*²-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine

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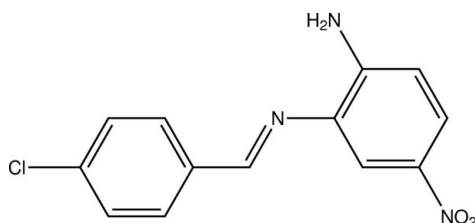
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; *T* = 100 K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002 \text{ \AA}$; *R* factor = 0.045; *wR* factor = 0.155; data-to-parameter ratio = 24.7.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2$, the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is $3.61 (6)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked by weak intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the *bc* plane. Short intermolecular $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{Cl}$ contacts [$3.491 (1) \text{ \AA}$] are also observed.

Related literature

For the applications of Schiff base compounds see: Dao *et al.* (2000); Akbar Mobinikhaledi *et al.* (2009); So *et al.* (2007); Teoh *et al.* (1997). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 275.69$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 16.969 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 3.7852 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 19.986 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 112.373 (3)^\circ$
 $V = 1187.1 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.32 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 100 \text{ K}$

$0.50 \times 0.14 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII DUO CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)
 $T_{\min} = 0.856$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$

16208 measured reflections
 4441 independent reflections
 3411 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.155$
 $S = 1.07$
 4441 reflections
 180 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.55 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.35 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

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

<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i>	<i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>
$\text{C7—H7A}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.56	3.469 (2)	165
$\text{C11—H11A}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.54	3.2155 (17)	130

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LH5102).

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supplementary materials

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*N*²-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine

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Comment

Schiff base compounds have received much attention because of their potential applications. Some of these compounds exhibit various pharmacological activities including anticancer and antibacterial properties (Dao *et al.*, 2000). Imine-type Schiff bases derived from aromatic amines and aromatic aldehydes are of growing interests because of their applications in many fields, including biological, inorganic, and analytical chemistry (Akbar Mobinikhaledi *et al.*, 2009). In another application, So *et al.* (2007) synthesized and characterized a series of Schiff base derivatives, which exhibit liquid crystal properties. Some of these Schiff bases were found to form suitable inner coordination spheres bonding to tin atom with O and N atoms as quadridentate chelates (Teoh *et al.*, 1997). Herein, we report the crystal structure of the title compound (I).

The geometrical parameters of (I), Fig.1, are within normal ranges. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings (C1—C6) and (C8—C13) is 3.61 (6)°. The nitro group is almost co-planar with the attached C8—C13 benzene ring with dihedral angle of 3.4 (1)°.

In the crystal structure, (Fig. 2), the molecules are connected by intermolecular C7—H7A···O2ⁱ and C11—H11A···O1ⁱⁱ (see Table 1 for symmetry codes) hydrogen bonds forming layers parallel to bc plane. Short C11···C11 [3.491 (1)Å] contacts also observed in the crystal structure.

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by adding 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (0.562 g, 4 mol) to the solution of 4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine (0.306 g, 2 mol) in methanol (30 ml). The mixture was refluxed for 3 h and left stirring overnight at room temperature. The resultant solid obtained was then filtered. Yellow needle-shaped single crystals suitable for X-ray structure determination were formed after slow evaporation of solvent at room temperature.

Refinement

The H atoms attached to N2 were located from a difference map and refined isotropically. The remaining H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model [C—H = 0.93 Å, U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)].

Figures

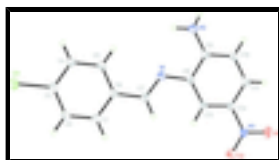


Fig. 1. The molecular structure, showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. Hydrogen atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

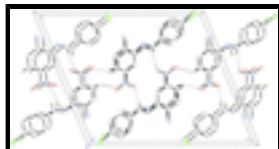


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of (I) viewed down the *b* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds. H atoms not involved in the hydrogen bond interactions have been omitted for clarity.

*N*²-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-4-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{10}ClN_3O_2$	$F(000) = 568$
$M_r = 275.69$	$D_x = 1.543 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: $-P 2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 3136 reflections
$a = 16.969 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.0\text{--}32.8^\circ$
$b = 3.7852 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.32 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 19.986 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 100 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 112.373 (3)^\circ$	Needle, yellow
$V = 1187.1 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.50 \times 0.14 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII DUO CCD area-detector diffractometer	4441 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	3411 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2009)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 33.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.3^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.856$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.984$	$h = -25 \rightarrow 25$
16208 measured reflections	$k = -5 \rightarrow 5$
	$l = -30 \rightarrow 30$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.155$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$S = 1.07$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0908P)^2]$
4441 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
180 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.55 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.35 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cyrosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1) K.

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.02638 (2)	0.24212 (11)	0.079898 (17)	0.02738 (12)
O1	0.57994 (6)	0.4164 (4)	0.69359 (5)	0.0316 (3)
O2	0.55664 (7)	0.1900 (3)	0.58829 (6)	0.0266 (2)
N1	0.25047 (6)	0.5157 (3)	0.43505 (6)	0.0179 (2)
N2	0.19596 (8)	0.8229 (4)	0.53077 (7)	0.0238 (3)
N3	0.53280 (7)	0.3567 (3)	0.63014 (6)	0.0202 (2)
C1	0.23385 (8)	0.1616 (4)	0.26105 (7)	0.0183 (2)
H1A	0.2887	0.0703	0.2750	0.022*
C2	0.17826 (8)	0.1407 (4)	0.18905 (7)	0.0180 (2)
H2A	0.1956	0.0378	0.1546	0.022*
C3	0.09674 (8)	0.2754 (3)	0.16947 (7)	0.0173 (2)
C4	0.06938 (8)	0.4328 (4)	0.21968 (7)	0.0181 (2)
H4A	0.0144	0.5231	0.2055	0.022*
C5	0.12512 (8)	0.4529 (4)	0.29099 (7)	0.0174 (2)
H5A	0.1074	0.5568	0.3251	0.021*
C6	0.20807 (8)	0.3188 (3)	0.31270 (7)	0.0153 (2)
C7	0.26832 (8)	0.3427 (4)	0.38775 (7)	0.0177 (2)
H7A	0.3208	0.2296	0.4014	0.021*
C8	0.30997 (7)	0.5466 (3)	0.50687 (6)	0.0159 (2)
C9	0.27913 (8)	0.7203 (3)	0.55518 (7)	0.0174 (2)
C10	0.33401 (9)	0.7706 (4)	0.62766 (7)	0.0190 (3)
H10A	0.3139	0.8835	0.6593	0.023*
C11	0.41718 (8)	0.6551 (4)	0.65241 (7)	0.0191 (2)
H11A	0.4534	0.6898	0.7004	0.023*
C12	0.44589 (7)	0.4852 (3)	0.60417 (6)	0.0164 (2)
C13	0.39396 (7)	0.4290 (3)	0.53246 (6)	0.0161 (2)
H13A	0.4150	0.3137	0.5016	0.019*
H1N2	0.1659 (15)	0.846 (7)	0.4818 (13)	0.049 (7)*
H2N2	0.1810 (14)	0.980 (6)	0.5534 (11)	0.041 (6)*

supplementary materials

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.02798 (19)	0.0325 (2)	0.01613 (17)	0.00207 (13)	0.00220 (13)	-0.00210 (12)
O1	0.0213 (5)	0.0505 (7)	0.0174 (5)	0.0004 (5)	0.0010 (4)	0.0019 (5)
O2	0.0217 (5)	0.0345 (6)	0.0253 (5)	0.0060 (4)	0.0109 (4)	0.0009 (4)
N1	0.0172 (4)	0.0197 (5)	0.0156 (5)	-0.0002 (4)	0.0048 (4)	-0.0007 (4)
N2	0.0188 (5)	0.0303 (7)	0.0235 (6)	0.0027 (5)	0.0094 (4)	-0.0043 (5)
N3	0.0168 (5)	0.0256 (6)	0.0175 (5)	-0.0017 (4)	0.0058 (4)	0.0050 (4)
C1	0.0172 (5)	0.0182 (6)	0.0207 (6)	0.0017 (4)	0.0084 (4)	-0.0001 (5)
C2	0.0198 (5)	0.0182 (6)	0.0177 (5)	0.0005 (5)	0.0089 (4)	-0.0017 (5)
C3	0.0193 (5)	0.0159 (6)	0.0162 (5)	-0.0017 (4)	0.0062 (4)	0.0008 (4)
C4	0.0156 (5)	0.0186 (6)	0.0192 (5)	0.0013 (4)	0.0057 (4)	0.0000 (5)
C5	0.0170 (5)	0.0181 (6)	0.0184 (5)	0.0003 (4)	0.0080 (4)	-0.0018 (5)
C6	0.0163 (5)	0.0138 (5)	0.0166 (5)	-0.0013 (4)	0.0071 (4)	-0.0011 (4)
C7	0.0155 (5)	0.0184 (6)	0.0178 (5)	0.0000 (4)	0.0048 (4)	0.0001 (5)
C8	0.0166 (5)	0.0161 (5)	0.0153 (5)	-0.0014 (4)	0.0065 (4)	-0.0001 (4)
C9	0.0179 (5)	0.0167 (6)	0.0194 (6)	-0.0019 (4)	0.0092 (4)	-0.0006 (4)
C10	0.0223 (6)	0.0198 (6)	0.0171 (5)	-0.0029 (5)	0.0100 (5)	-0.0030 (5)
C11	0.0221 (6)	0.0201 (6)	0.0157 (5)	-0.0046 (5)	0.0080 (4)	-0.0012 (5)
C12	0.0149 (5)	0.0181 (6)	0.0164 (5)	-0.0021 (4)	0.0060 (4)	0.0024 (4)
C13	0.0175 (5)	0.0168 (5)	0.0147 (5)	-0.0002 (4)	0.0070 (4)	0.0012 (4)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C11—C3	1.7375 (13)	C4—C5	1.3805 (17)
O1—N3	1.2357 (15)	C4—H4A	0.9300
O2—N3	1.2325 (16)	C5—C6	1.4009 (17)
N1—C7	1.2775 (17)	C5—H5A	0.9300
N1—C8	1.4107 (15)	C6—C7	1.4615 (17)
N2—C9	1.3624 (18)	C7—H7A	0.9300
N2—H1N2	0.92 (2)	C8—C13	1.3914 (17)
N2—H2N2	0.84 (2)	C8—C9	1.4224 (18)
N3—C12	1.4486 (16)	C9—C10	1.4054 (19)
C1—C2	1.3906 (18)	C10—C11	1.3770 (19)
C1—C6	1.3980 (17)	C10—H10A	0.9300
C1—H1A	0.9300	C11—C12	1.3919 (18)
C2—C3	1.3837 (18)	C11—H11A	0.9300
C2—H2A	0.9300	C12—C13	1.3838 (17)
C3—C4	1.3900 (18)	C13—H13A	0.9300
C7—N1—C8	121.07 (11)	C1—C6—C7	119.40 (11)
C9—N2—H1N2	119.2 (14)	C5—C6—C7	121.55 (11)
C9—N2—H2N2	119.4 (15)	N1—C7—C6	121.40 (11)
H1N2—N2—H2N2	110 (2)	N1—C7—H7A	119.3
O2—N3—O1	122.60 (12)	C6—C7—H7A	119.3
O2—N3—C12	118.76 (11)	C13—C8—N1	125.71 (11)
O1—N3—C12	118.63 (12)	C13—C8—C9	119.23 (11)

C2—C1—C6	120.58 (11)	N1—C8—C9	115.05 (11)
C2—C1—H1A	119.7	N2—C9—C10	121.35 (12)
C6—C1—H1A	119.7	N2—C9—C8	119.16 (12)
C3—C2—C1	118.88 (12)	C10—C9—C8	119.45 (11)
C3—C2—H2A	120.6	C11—C10—C9	120.91 (12)
C1—C2—H2A	120.6	C11—C10—H10A	119.5
C2—C3—C4	121.77 (12)	C9—C10—H10A	119.5
C2—C3—C11	119.05 (10)	C10—C11—C12	118.62 (12)
C4—C3—C11	119.18 (10)	C10—C11—H11A	120.7
C5—C4—C3	118.89 (11)	C12—C11—H11A	120.7
C5—C4—H4A	120.6	C13—C12—C11	122.39 (11)
C3—C4—H4A	120.6	C13—C12—N3	118.65 (11)
C4—C5—C6	120.83 (11)	C11—C12—N3	118.95 (11)
C4—C5—H5A	119.6	C12—C13—C8	119.40 (11)
C6—C5—H5A	119.6	C12—C13—H13A	120.3
C1—C6—C5	119.04 (11)	C8—C13—H13A	120.3
C6—C1—C2—C3	-0.5 (2)	N1—C8—C9—N2	3.61 (18)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.5 (2)	C13—C8—C9—C10	0.17 (19)
C1—C2—C3—C11	-178.76 (10)	N1—C8—C9—C10	-178.77 (11)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.4 (2)	N2—C9—C10—C11	177.75 (13)
C11—C3—C4—C5	178.89 (10)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.2 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.3 (2)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-0.3 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C5	0.4 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	0.1 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C7	-178.94 (12)	C10—C11—C12—N3	-178.79 (12)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.32 (19)	O2—N3—C12—C13	-2.73 (18)
C4—C5—C6—C7	179.05 (12)	O1—N3—C12—C13	177.81 (12)
C8—N1—C7—C6	-178.02 (11)	O2—N3—C12—C11	176.18 (13)
C1—C6—C7—N1	172.72 (13)	O1—N3—C12—C11	-3.29 (19)
C5—C6—C7—N1	-6.7 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C8	0.3 (2)
C7—N1—C8—C13	6.3 (2)	N3—C12—C13—C8	179.15 (12)
C7—N1—C8—C9	-174.84 (12)	N1—C8—C13—C12	178.42 (12)
C13—C8—C9—N2	-177.44 (13)	C9—C8—C13—C12	-0.40 (19)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C7—H7A \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.93	2.56	3.469 (2)	165
C11—H11A \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.54	3.2155 (17)	130

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (ii) $-x+1, y+1/2, -z+3/2$.

Fig. 1

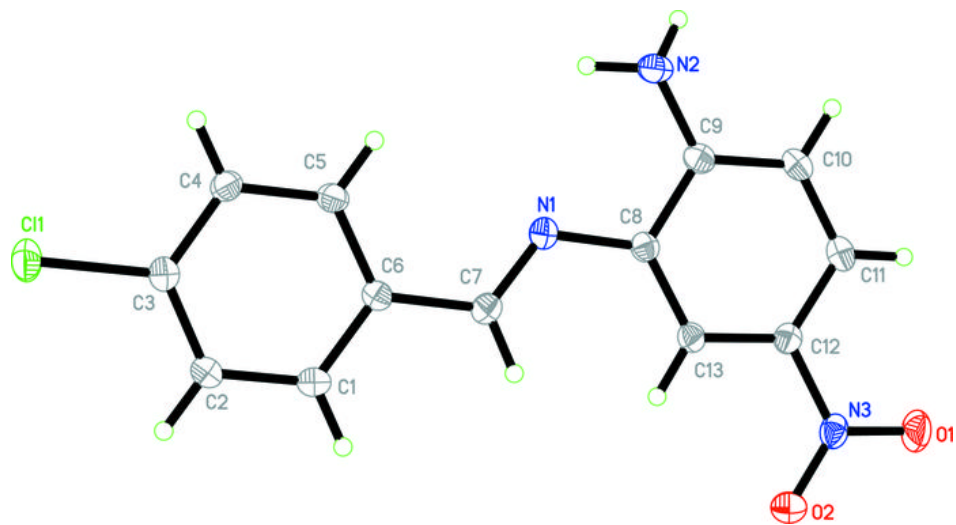


Fig. 2

