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N-(4-Chloro-3-methylphenyl)succinamic acid

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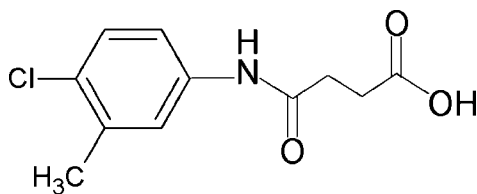
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008$ Å; R factor = 0.090; wR factor = 0.155; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.8.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO}_3$, crystallizes with two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit in which the dihedral angles between the benzene ring and the amide group are $55.0(2)$ and $28.2(3)^\circ$. The two independent molecules are linked by an $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond. In the crystal, molecules form inversion dimers *via* pairs of $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds. These dimers are linked into sheets parallel to $(11\bar{3})$ *via* $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For our studies on the effects of substituents on the structures and other aspects of *N*-(aryl)-amides, see: Gowda *et al.* (2000); Chaithanya *et al.* (2012), of *N*-chloroarylamides, see: Gowda & Rao (1989); Jyothi & Gowda (2004) and of *N*-bromoaryl-sulfonamides, see: Gowda & Mahadevappa (1983); Usha & Gowda (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO}_3$
 $M_r = 241.67$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.6253(8)$ Å
 $b = 7.9634(9)$ Å
 $c = 21.545(3)$ Å

 $\alpha = 88.57(1)^\circ$
 $\beta = 81.99(1)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 84.25(1)^\circ$
 $V = 1119.9(2)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.33$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.48 \times 0.16 \times 0.03$ mm

Data collection

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

 Diffraction, 2009
 $T_{\min} = 0.857$, $T_{\max} = 0.990$
 6984 measured reflections
 3864 independent reflections
 2640 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.090$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.155$
 $S = 1.33$
 3864 reflections
 303 parameters
 4 restraints

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.35$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O3}-\text{H3O}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.82 (2)	1.85 (2)	2.668 (5)	176 (7)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1N}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86 (2)	2.09 (2)	2.934 (5)	169 (5)
$\text{O6}-\text{H6O}\cdots\text{O5}^{\text{iii}}$	0.82 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.685 (6)	177 (8)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2N}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.85 (2)	2.12 (2)	2.944 (6)	163 (5)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis CCD*; data reduction: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); 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: BT5936).

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