

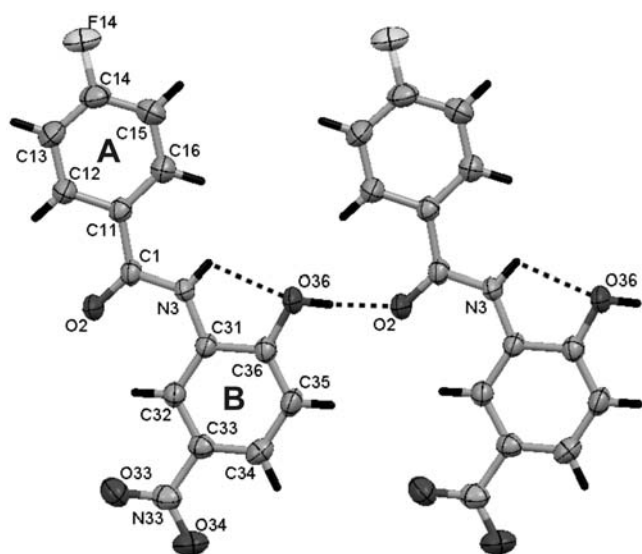
Crystal structure of 4-fluoro-*N*-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrophenyl)benzamide, $C_{13}H_9FN_2O_4$

Janina Karolak-Wojciechowska^{*I}, Małgorzata Szczesio^I, Tuba Ertan-Bolelli^{II}, Esin Aki^{II} and Ismail Yalçın^{II}

^I Technical University of Łódź, Institute of General and Ecological Chemistry, Żeromskiego 116, 90-924 Łódź, Poland

^{II} Ankara University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 06100 Ankara, Turkey

Received May 24, 2010, accepted and available on-line May 26, 2010; CCDC no. 1267/3089



Abstract

$C_{13}H_9FN_2O_4$, monoclinic, $P12_1/c1$ (no. 14), $a = 7.3477(7)$ Å, $b = 7.7697(9)$ Å, $c = 21.295(3)$ Å, $\beta = 99.25(1)^\circ$, $V = 1199.9$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.031$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.087$, $T = 298$ K.

Source of material

The title structure synthesis was described and published previously [1]. The crystals for X-ray studies were obtained from ethanol solution by slow solvent evaporation.

Discussion

The crystal structure studies of the title compound were conducted with the aim to obtain 3D structure which subsequently can be used as a starting point for molecular modeling of other (2-hydroxyphenyl)benzamides. The dihedral angle between two aromatic rings, describing whole molecule deviation from planarity, is the most important geometrical parameter in the studied structure. The CSD [2] search for (2-hydroxyphenyl)benzamide leading as the basic structure moiety gave three similar structures. Among them one is almost flat (angle close to 0°) [3], while remaining two molecules assume butterfly shape with the higher dihedral angle values exciding 8° and 14° , respectively [3,4]. In the title crystal structure, the dihedral angle between the aromatic rings is $14.1(2)^\circ$. The angles between the plane of the amide group and both aromatic rings are not equal. The 4-fluoro-substituted phenyl (ring A) is inclined at $20.9(2)^\circ$, while 2-hydroxy-4-

nitrophenyl (ring B) - only at $6.8(2)^\circ$. This important flattening of the B ring and amide group is caused by stable five-membered ring constructed by intramolecular hydrogen bond of $d(N3-H3\cdots O36) = 2.573(1)$ Å. The crystal structure consists of infinite ribbons of 4-fluoro-*N*-(2-hydroxy-4-nitrophenyl)-benzamide molecules connected by intermolecular hydrogen bonds between the hydroxyl and carbonyl groups of adjacent molecules. The interaction $O36-H36\cdots O2$ occurring over a distance of $2.591(1)$ Å and possessing angle of 174.9° , can be classified as a strong hydrogen bond.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless prisma, size $0.15 \times 0.35 \times 0.40$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	1.25 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Kuma KM-4 CCD, ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	50°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	13469, 2118
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1588
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	182
Programs:	SHELXTL [5], Mercury [6], PLATON [7]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(3)	4e	0.2196	0.6100	0.4076	0.045
H(12)	4e	−0.3537	0.5925	0.3497	0.058
H(13)	4e	−0.4599	0.4413	0.2578	0.069
H(15)	4e	0.0452	0.2545	0.2564	0.062
H(16)	4e	0.1519	0.4038	0.3489	0.052
H(32)	4e	0.0327	0.8239	0.5279	0.044
H(34)	4e	0.5290	0.9534	0.6242	0.052
H(35)	4e	0.6704	0.8127	0.5488	0.052
H(36)	4e	0.6257	0.6552	0.4520	0.070

* Correspondence author (e-mail: Janina.Karolak-Wojciechowska@p.lodz.pl)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
C(1)	4e	−0.0296(2)	0.6125(2)	0.41899(6)	0.0256(6)	0.0443(8)	0.0342(7)	−0.0006(5)	0.0056(5)	0.0021(6)
O(2)	4e	−0.1396(1)	0.6627(1)	0.45321(4)	0.0253(5)	0.0737(7)	0.0458(6)	−0.0041(4)	0.0098(4)	−0.0174(5)
N(3)	4e	0.1516(1)	0.6467(1)	0.43413(5)	0.0243(6)	0.0551(7)	0.0342(6)	−0.0015(4)	0.0078(5)	−0.0098(5)
C(11)	4e	−0.0895(2)	0.5145(2)	0.35956(6)	0.0308(7)	0.0411(7)	0.0327(7)	−0.0022(5)	0.0055(5)	0.0015(6)
C(12)	4e	−0.2727(2)	0.5242(2)	0.33133(7)	0.0341(7)	0.0698(9)	0.0411(8)	0.0022(6)	0.0037(6)	−0.0135(7)
C(13)	4e	−0.3368(2)	0.4343(2)	0.27652(7)	0.0394(8)	0.086(1)	0.0443(9)	−0.0002(7)	−0.0038(7)	−0.0148(8)
C(14)	4e	−0.2163(2)	0.3353(2)	0.25046(7)	0.0571(9)	0.0610(9)	0.0338(8)	−0.0062(7)	0.0033(7)	−0.0107(7)
F(14)	4e	−0.2809(1)	0.2470(1)	0.19644(4)	0.0786(7)	0.1041(8)	0.0511(6)	−0.0027(5)	−0.0020(5)	−0.0371(5)
C(15)	4e	−0.0344(2)	0.3222(2)	0.27576(7)	0.0529(9)	0.0548(9)	0.0485(9)	0.0031(7)	0.0134(7)	−0.0122(8)
C(16)	4e	0.0284(2)	0.4120(2)	0.33075(7)	0.0356(7)	0.0501(8)	0.0442(8)	0.0000(6)	0.0051(6)	−0.0046(7)
C(31)	4e	0.2443(2)	0.7342(2)	0.48749(6)	0.0273(6)	0.0405(7)	0.0314(7)	−0.0014(5)	0.0033(5)	0.0015(6)
C(32)	4e	0.1606(2)	0.8200(2)	0.53186(6)	0.0295(7)	0.0449(8)	0.0365(7)	0.0020(5)	0.0046(6)	0.0000(6)
C(33)	4e	0.2696(2)	0.8997(2)	0.58219(6)	0.0413(8)	0.0380(7)	0.0333(7)	0.0019(5)	0.0055(6)	0.0002(6)
N(33)	4e	0.1770(2)	0.9881(1)	0.62859(6)	0.0558(8)	0.0490(7)	0.0373(7)	0.0055(6)	0.0053(6)	−0.0030(6)
O(33)	4e	0.0083(2)	0.9935(1)	0.61987(5)	0.0523(7)	0.0749(7)	0.0531(7)	0.0139(5)	0.0142(5)	−0.0079(6)
O(34)	4e	0.2721(2)	1.0550(2)	0.67453(6)	0.0745(8)	0.0897(8)	0.0520(7)	0.0027(6)	−0.0007(6)	−0.0316(6)
C(34)	4e	0.4588(2)	0.8986(2)	0.58972(7)	0.0410(8)	0.0480(8)	0.0380(8)	−0.0052(6)	−0.0035(6)	−0.0021(6)
C(35)	4e	0.5425(2)	0.8143(2)	0.54477(6)	0.0270(7)	0.0543(9)	0.0467(8)	−0.0038(6)	0.0004(6)	−0.0005(7)
C(36)	4e	0.4375(2)	0.7327(2)	0.49411(6)	0.0281(7)	0.0421(7)	0.0368(7)	0.0000(5)	0.0075(6)	0.0020(6)
O(36)	4e	0.5059(1)	0.6493(1)	0.44779(4)	0.0239(5)	0.0709(6)	0.0473(6)	−0.0014(4)	0.0092(4)	−0.0121(5)

Acknowledgments. Thanks are due to the COST BM0701 (ATENS) program and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK), Project 107S455 (SBAG-COST BM0701-19) for support.

References

1. Ertan, T.; Yildiz, I.; Ozkan, S.; Temiz-Arpaci, O.; Kaynak, F.; Yalcin, I.; Aki-Sener, E.; Abbasoglu, U.: Synthesis and biological evaluation of new *N*-(2-hydroxy-4(or5)-nitro/aminophenyl)benzamides and phenylacetamides as antimicrobial agents. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **15** (2007) 2032-2044.
2. Allen, F. H.; Motherwell, W. D. S.: Applications of the Cambridge Structural Database in organic chemistry and crystal chemistry. *Acta Crystallogr.* **B58** (2002) 407-422.
3. Sindt, A. C.; Mackay, M. F.: The structure of a disordered chlorobenzene adduct of 3,3',5,5',6-pentachloro-2'-hydroxysalicylanilide. *Acta Crystallogr.* **B35** (1979) 2103-2108.
4. Hibbert, F.; Mills, J. F.; Nyburg, S. C.; Parkins, A. W.: Hydrogen bonding and structure of 2-hydroxy-*N*-acylanilines in the solid state and in solution. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* **2** (1998) 629-634.
5. Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112-122.
6. Macrae, C. F.; Edgington, P. R.; McCabe, P.; Pidcock, E.; Shields, G. P.; Taylor, R.; Towler, M.; van de Streek, J.: Mercury: visualization and analysis of crystal structures. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39** (2006) 453-457.
7. Spek, A. L.: Single-crystal structure validation with the program PLATON. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **36** (2003) 7-13.