

# 2-Amino-*N*-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzothiophene-3-carboxamide

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## Key indicators

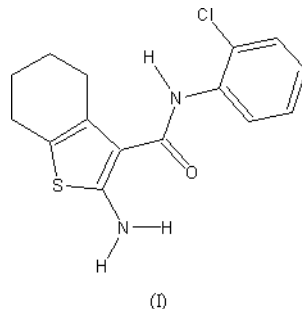
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.052  
 $wR$  factor = 0.143  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 10.2

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClN}_2\text{OS}$ , shows antibacterial and antifungal activities. The dihedral angle between the thiophene moiety and the 2-chlorophenyl ring is  $22.3(1)^\circ$ . There are intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds and an intramolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interaction, which remove the conformational flexibility. Also intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions form chains of molecules in the crystal structure.

## Comment

Schiff bases (Csaszar & Morvay, 1983; Laksmi *et al.*, 1985; Cohen *et al.*, 1977) of thiophene compounds (El-Maghraby *et al.*, 1982; Dzhurayev *et al.*, 1992; Gewald *et al.*, 1966) contain structural motifs which find application in many pharmacologically active antibacterial, antitubercular and antifungal compounds. Sulfur-containing Schiff bases are most effective. The title compound, (I), shows the above-mentioned biological properties (Mohan & Saravanan, 2002, 2003).



The molecular structure and the packing diagram of (I) are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. The thiophene ring is essentially planar with atoms C6 and C7 deviating by  $0.289(4)$  and  $-0.359(4)$  Å, respectively, from the plane. The  $\text{C}5-\text{C}6-\text{C}7-\text{C}8$  torsion angle of  $62.4(4)^\circ$  indicates that the cyclohexene ring has a half-chair conformation. The thiophene rings exhibit normal geometry. The dihedral angle between the thiophene moiety and the 2-chlorophenyl ring is  $22.3(1)^\circ$ . The molecule is conformationally locked by intramolecular hydrogen bonds of the types  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ , forming a six-membered ring; there is also an intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  interaction forming a five-membered ring. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions, which link the molecules into chains running parallel to the  $c$  axis (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

## Experimental

The title compound, (I), was synthesized by mixing cyclohexanone (0.98 g, 0.01 mol) and *o*-chlorocycanoacetanilide (1.94 g, 0.01 mol) and

refluxing the mixture for 1 h (Gewald *et al.*, 1966) in the presence of 4.0 ml of diethylamine. Sulfur powder (1.28 g, 0.04 mol) and 40 ml of ethanol were then added, and the resulting solution was stirred and heated for 1 h at 323 K. Crystals of (I) were grown by slow evaporation of a solution in *N,N*-dimethylformamide and ethanol (1:1) (yield 68%).

#### Crystal data

C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>15</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 306.81  
 Monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*c*  
*a* = 11.432 (3) Å  
*b* = 14.722 (3) Å  
*c* = 9.321 (2) Å  
 $\beta$  = 113.320 (3)°  
*V* = 1440.5 (6) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4

*D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.415 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo *K*α radiation  
 Cell parameters from 750 reflections  
 $\theta$  = 1.8–25.4°  
 $\mu$  = 0.41 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 293 (2) K  
 Block, yellow  
 0.50 × 0.30 × 0.20 mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997)  
*T<sub>min</sub>* = 0.823, *T<sub>max</sub>* = 0.923  
 9632 measured reflections

2450 independent reflections  
 2074 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
*R<sub>int</sub>* = 0.022  
 $\theta_{\max}$  = 25.0°  
*h* = -13 → 13  
*k* = -17 → 17  
*l* = -10 → 10

#### Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.052  
*wR* (*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.143  
*S* = 1.06  
 2450 reflections  
 241 parameters  
 All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0706P)^2 + 1.144P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.80 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.67 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

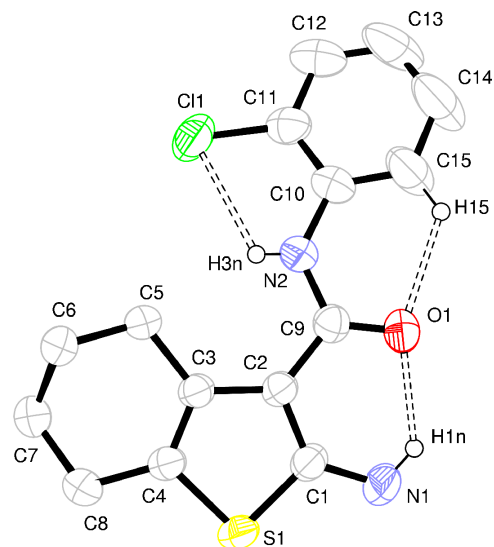
<i>D</i> –H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> –H··· <i>A</i>
N1–H1n···O1	0.85 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.722 (4)	131 (3)
N2–H3n···Cl1	0.77 (4)	2.50 (4)	2.955 (3)	120 (3)
C15–H15···O1	0.91 (4)	2.22 (5)	2.854 (4)	126 (4)
N1–H2n···O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.84 (4)	2.22 (5)	3.062 (4)	173 (4)

Symmetry code: (i) *x*, -½ - *y*, *z* - ½.

All the H atoms were located and refined isotropically. The C–H and N–H bond lengths are 0.87 (5)–1.00 (4) and 0.76 (4)–0.85 (4) Å, respectively.

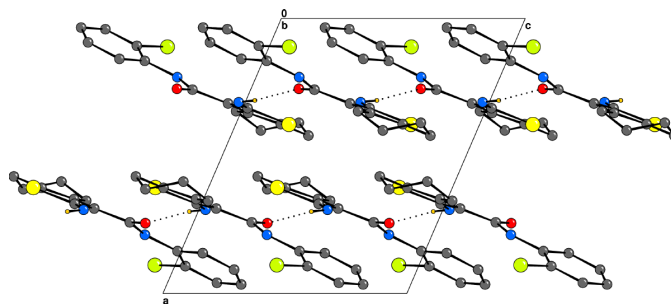
Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SMART; data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997) and CAMERON (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON (Spek, 2003).

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**Figure 1**

View of the molecule of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. Only H atoms involved in intramolecular hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) are shown.



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of (I), viewed along the *b* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Only H atoms involved in intermolecular hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) are shown.

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