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## Structure Reports

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# *N,N'*-(1,4-Phenylene)bis(4-chlorobutanamide)

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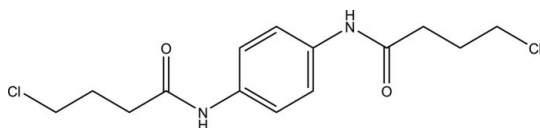
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 200$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.038;  $wR$  factor = 0.092; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.9.

The title molecule,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , lies on a crystallographic inversion center and the each 4-chlorobutanamide group adopts an *anti*-staggered conformation. In the crystal, adjacent molecules are linked through  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  contacts, forming infinite ribbons extending parallel to the  $a$  axis.

## Related literature

For details and syntheses of chloroamides as precursors for new azamacrocycles see: Benaglia *et al.* (2005); Harte & Gunnlaugsson (2006); Humphrey & Chamberlin (1997); Mangalagiu *et al.* (2007); Zbancioc *et al.* (2012).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$   
 $M_r = 317.20$   
Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 5.105$  (5) Å  
 $b = 6.876$  (5) Å

$c = 10.549$  (5) Å  
 $\alpha = 97.735$  (5)°  
 $\beta = 93.214$  (5)°  
 $\gamma = 90.512$  (5)°  
 $V = 366.3$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 1$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.45$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 200$  K  
 $0.25 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$  mm

### Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Eos diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2011)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.914$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

2575 measured reflections  
1446 independent reflections  
1189 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.026$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.092$   
 $S = 1.03$   
1446 reflections

91 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.88	2.10	2.941 (3)	161

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2011); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); 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: NK2130).

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## supporting information

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***N,N'*-(1,4-Phenylene)bis(4-chlorobutanamide)**

Olesea Cuzan, Sergiu Shova, Constantin Turta and Ionel I. Mangalagiu

**S1. Comment**

With the aim of synthesizing new chloroamides as precursors for new azamacrocycles (Zbancioc *et al.*, 2012), we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound  $C_{14}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$ , which represents a diamide with aliphatic arms, consisting of two moieties of butyryl chloride and a phenylenediamine unit. Amides are important building blocks in preparative macrocycle chemistry (Harte & Gunnlaugsson, 2006), due to their spectroscopic proprieties as well as to their arms ability to coordinate to metal centers. The X-ray structure of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme is shown in Fig. 1. The molecule is assembled from two centro-symmetrically related units through the  $C_i$  at the center of the aromatic ring. The amide group is rotated by  $32.4(2)^\circ$  in respect with the phenyl ring. The butyryl chloride fragment adopts an anti-staggered conformation. The main crystal structure motif arises from the parallel packing of the ribbon (Fig. 2) along the crystallographic  $a$  axis. The infinite ribbons are stabilized *via* intermolecular  $N1-H1\cdots O1^{ii}$  H-bond with  $N1-H1 = 0.88 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $N1\cdots O1^{ii} = 2.941(3) \text{ \AA}$ , [symmetry code ii:  $x-1, y, z$ ],  $H1\cdots O1^{ii} = 2.10 \text{ \AA}$  and  $N1HO1$  angle of  $161^\circ$ .

**S2. Experimental**

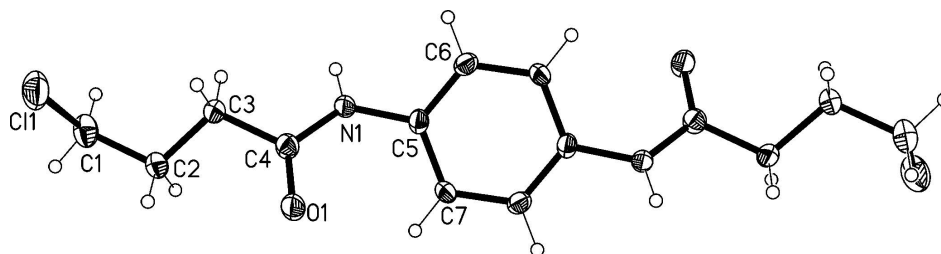
*p*-Phenylenediamine (5 mmol, 0.54 g) was dissolved in sodium hydroxide solution (0.4 N, 50 ml) and 4-chlorobutyryl chloride (30 mmol, 3.4 ml) was added dropwise under stirring at  $0^\circ \text{C}$  for 1 h. Afterwards the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight resulting in a white precipitate, which was separated by filtration, washed several times with water and dried in vacuum; yield 60%. The purity of *N,N'*-(1,4-phenylene)bis(4-chlorobutanamide) was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  (p.p.m.): 9.876 (s, 2NH), 7.492 (s, 4H, Ar), 3.675–3.708 (t,  $J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}$ , 4H,  $\text{CH}_2$ , adjacent to chlor), 2.433–2.469 (t,  $J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}$ , 4H,  $\text{CH}_2$ , adjacent to amido), 1.988–2.057 (c,  $J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}$   $J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}$ , 4H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  (p.p.m.): 169.72 (2 C,  $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ), 134.46 (2 C, Ar), 119.37 (4 C, Ar), 44.97 (2 C,  $\text{CH}_2$ , adjacent to chlor), 33.19 (2 C,  $\text{CH}_2$ , adjacent to amido), 27.90 (2 C,  $\text{CH}_2$ ).

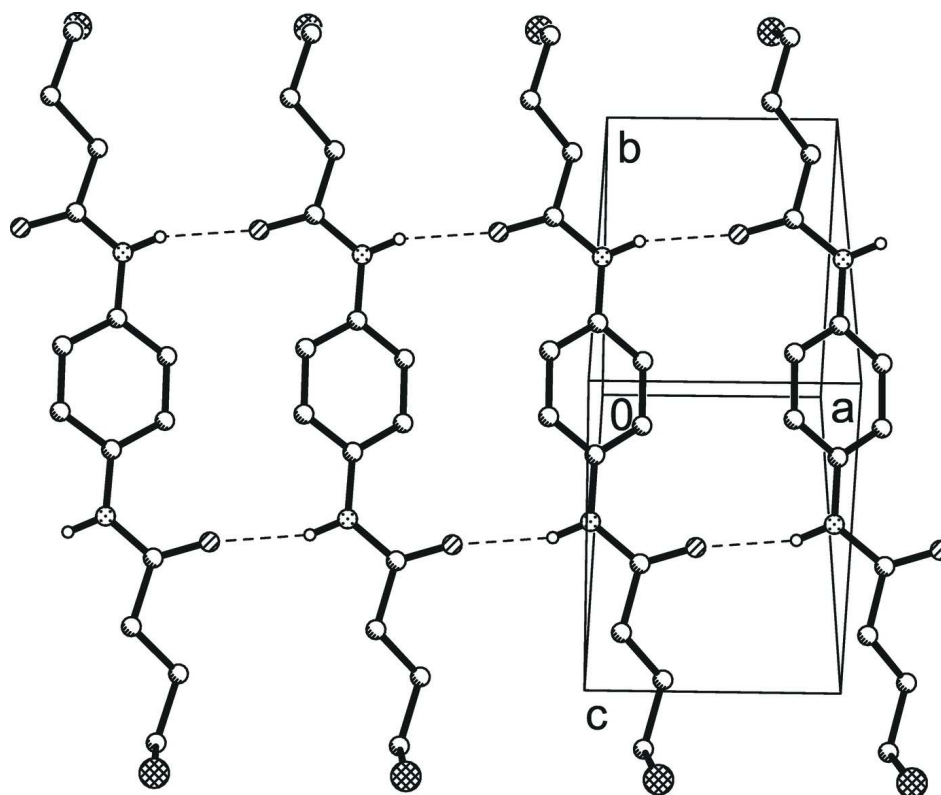
**S3. Refinement**

The H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with  $\text{C}-\text{H} = 0.95\text{--}0.99 \text{ \AA}$  and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$  times  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of  $C_{14}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$ . Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms are presented as small spheres of arbitrary radius. Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, -y+1, -z+1$ .



**Figure 2**

Part of the crystal structure of  $C_{14}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$ . Molecular chains generated by  $N-H\cdots O$  hydrogen bonds are shown by dashed lines. H atoms not involved in intermolecular bonding have been omitted.

### *N,N'*-(1,4-Phenylene)bis(4-chlorobutanamide)

#### Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$

$M_r = 317.20$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 1$

$a = 5.105\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 6.876\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 10.549\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 97.735\ (5)^\circ$

$\beta = 93.214\ (5)^\circ$

$\gamma = 90.512\ (5)^\circ$

$V = 366.3\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 166$

$D_x = 1.438\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1244 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}29.4^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.45 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 200 \text{ K}$

Prism, clear light yellow  
 $0.25 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Agilent Xcalibur Eos  
 diffractometer  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 Detector resolution: 16.1593 pixels  $\text{mm}^{-1}$   
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (CrysAlis PRO; Agilent, 2011)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.914$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

2575 measured reflections  
 1446 independent reflections  
 1189 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.026$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$   
 $h = -5 \rightarrow 6$   
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 7$   
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 8$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.092$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 1446 reflections  
 91 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
 map  
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
 neighbouring sites  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0387P)^2 + 0.0691P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.29972 (11)	-0.27268 (9)	1.02884 (5)	0.0434 (2)
O1	0.4276 (2)	0.1286 (2)	0.67205 (14)	0.0337 (4)
C5	0.0022 (3)	0.3420 (3)	0.57107 (17)	0.0189 (4)
C6	-0.1885 (3)	0.4863 (3)	0.58668 (18)	0.0201 (4)
H6	-0.3186	0.4768	0.6466	0.024*
N1	-0.0077 (3)	0.1862 (2)	0.64528 (14)	0.0207 (4)
H1	-0.1645	0.1441	0.6607	0.025*
C2	0.3081 (3)	-0.2263 (3)	0.77558 (18)	0.0241 (4)
H2A	0.2956	-0.2923	0.6860	0.029*
H2B	0.4926	-0.1826	0.7966	0.029*
C1	0.2360 (4)	-0.3719 (3)	0.86319 (19)	0.0309 (5)
H1A	0.3385	-0.4927	0.8437	0.037*
H1B	0.0476	-0.4077	0.8477	0.037*

C4	0.2010 (3)	0.0948 (3)	0.69526 (18)	0.0206 (4)
C3	0.1331 (3)	-0.0471 (3)	0.78585 (18)	0.0229 (4)
H3A	-0.0520	-0.0909	0.7674	0.027*
H3B	0.1498	0.0214	0.8748	0.027*
C7	0.1922 (3)	0.3575 (3)	0.48302 (17)	0.0199 (4)
H7	0.3238	0.2610	0.4710	0.024*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C11	0.0626 (4)	0.0419 (3)	0.0274 (3)	0.0172 (3)	0.0011 (3)	0.0104 (2)
O1	0.0155 (7)	0.0434 (9)	0.0481 (9)	0.0006 (6)	0.0023 (6)	0.0278 (7)
C5	0.0161 (8)	0.0198 (9)	0.0210 (10)	-0.0022 (7)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0060 (8)
C6	0.0154 (8)	0.0251 (10)	0.0203 (9)	-0.0005 (7)	0.0031 (7)	0.0045 (8)
N1	0.0148 (7)	0.0222 (8)	0.0269 (9)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0014 (6)	0.0102 (7)
C2	0.0237 (9)	0.0244 (10)	0.0254 (10)	0.0034 (8)	0.0017 (8)	0.0073 (8)
C1	0.0379 (11)	0.0248 (11)	0.0307 (12)	0.0049 (8)	-0.0020 (9)	0.0075 (9)
C4	0.0173 (9)	0.0206 (10)	0.0243 (10)	0.0012 (7)	-0.0004 (7)	0.0046 (8)
C3	0.0184 (8)	0.0252 (10)	0.0272 (10)	0.0042 (7)	0.0042 (8)	0.0104 (8)
C7	0.0158 (8)	0.0212 (9)	0.0230 (10)	0.0023 (7)	0.0000 (7)	0.0047 (8)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C11—C1	1.799 (2)	C2—C3	1.524 (3)
O1—C4	1.222 (2)	C2—H2A	0.9900
C5—C7	1.393 (2)	C2—H2B	0.9900
C5—C6	1.397 (3)	C1—H1A	0.9900
C5—N1	1.412 (2)	C1—H1B	0.9900
C6—C7 <sup>i</sup>	1.381 (3)	C4—C3	1.505 (3)
C6—H6	0.9500	C3—H3A	0.9900
N1—C4	1.359 (2)	C3—H3B	0.9900
N1—H1	0.8800	C7—C6 <sup>i</sup>	1.381 (3)
C2—C1	1.508 (3)	C7—H7	0.9500
C7—C5—C6	118.79 (17)	C11—C1—H1A	109.4
C7—C5—N1	123.01 (16)	C2—C1—H1B	109.4
C6—C5—N1	118.20 (16)	C11—C1—H1B	109.4
C7 <sup>i</sup> —C6—C5	121.48 (17)	H1A—C1—H1B	108.0
C7 <sup>i</sup> —C6—H6	119.3	O1—C4—N1	122.99 (17)
C5—C6—H6	119.3	O1—C4—C3	122.17 (16)
C4—N1—C5	126.45 (15)	N1—C4—C3	114.81 (15)
C4—N1—H1	116.8	C4—C3—C2	112.75 (15)
C5—N1—H1	116.8	C4—C3—H3A	109.0
C1—C2—C3	113.03 (16)	C2—C3—H3A	109.0
C1—C2—H2A	109.0	C4—C3—H3B	109.0
C3—C2—H2A	109.0	C2—C3—H3B	109.0
C1—C2—H2B	109.0	H3A—C3—H3B	107.8
C3—C2—H2B	109.0	C6 <sup>i</sup> —C7—C5	119.73 (17)

H2A—C2—H2B	107.8	C6 <sup>i</sup> —C7—H7	120.1
C2—C1—C11	111.34 (14)	C5—C7—H7	120.1
C2—C1—H1A	109.4		
C7—C5—C6—C7 <sup>i</sup>	0.1 (3)	C5—N1—C4—C3	171.72 (16)
N1—C5—C6—C7 <sup>i</sup>	-179.67 (15)	O1—C4—C3—C2	-37.8 (2)
C7—C5—N1—C4	35.9 (3)	N1—C4—C3—C2	144.32 (17)
C6—C5—N1—C4	-144.38 (18)	C1—C2—C3—C4	-178.27 (15)
C3—C2—C1—C11	-67.01 (19)	C6—C5—C7—C6 <sup>i</sup>	-0.1 (3)
C5—N1—C4—O1	-6.1 (3)	N1—C5—C7—C6 <sup>i</sup>	179.66 (16)

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

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
N1—H1...O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88	2.10	2.941 (3)	161

Symmetry code: (ii)  $x-1, y, z$ .