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2-Amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide

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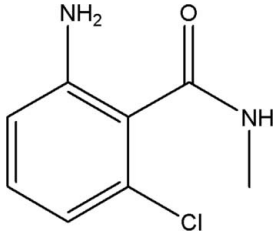
Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 173 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.005 Å; R factor = 0.065; wR factor = 0.139; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.9.

In the title compound, $C_8H_9ClN_2O$, the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the methylamide substituent is 68.39 (11)°. In the crystal, molecules are linked by N—H···O hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the *ab* plane.

Related literature

For background information on substituted anthranilamides, see: Bharate *et al.* (2013); Gnamm *et al.* (2012); Lahm *et al.* (2005); Norman *et al.* (1996); Roe *et al.* (1999). For the synthesis, see: Witt & Bergman (2000); Coppola (1980).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_8H_9ClN_2O$
M_r = 184.62
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
a = 9.2709 (19) Å
b = 11.812 (2) Å
c = 15.982 (3) Å
V = 1750.2 (6) Å^3
Z = 8
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 0.39 mm^{-1}
T = 173 K
0.43 × 0.25 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Rigaku MM007-HF CCD (Saturn 724+) diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2007)
T_{min} = 0.609, T_{max} = 1.000
3865 measured reflections
1528 independent reflections
1351 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.042

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.065
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.139
S = 1.17
1528 reflections
110 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.26 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.26 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N1—H1B···O1^{i}	0.86	2.11	2.970 (3)	175
N2—H2···O1^{ii}	0.86	2.04	2.895 (4)	172

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2007); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); 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: RZ5085).

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supporting information

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2-Amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide

Yan-Hui Liang, Xiang-Dong Mei, Yao-Fa Li, Wen-Liang Pan and Jun Ning

S1. Comment

Anthranilamide-based derivatives exhibit interesting biological activities such as antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antimalarial and insecticidal activities (Bharate *et al.*, 2013; Gnamm *et al.*, 2012; Lahm *et al.*, 2005; Norman *et al.*, 1996; Roe *et al.*, 1999). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound, 2-amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide, an important organic intermediate in the synthesis of medicines, agricultural chemicals and animal drugs.

In the title compound (Fig. 1) the dihedral angle formed by the benzene ring and the methylamide substituent (r.m.s. deviation 0.0065 Å) is 68.39 (11)°. In the crystal structure, molecules are connected *via* N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) into layers running parallel to the *ab* plane.

S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the literature method (Witt & Bergman, 2000) by stirring isatoic anhydride with aqueous methylamine. Isatoic anhydride was prepared by reaction of anthranilic acid with triphosgene in good yield (Coppola, 1980). The title compound (0.2 g) was dissolved in ethanol (50 ml) at room temperature. Colourless blocks were obtained through slow evaporation after two weeks.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were placed at calculated positions, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å, N—H = 0.86 Å, and refined as riding with U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C, N) or 1.5U_{eq}(C) for methyl H atoms.

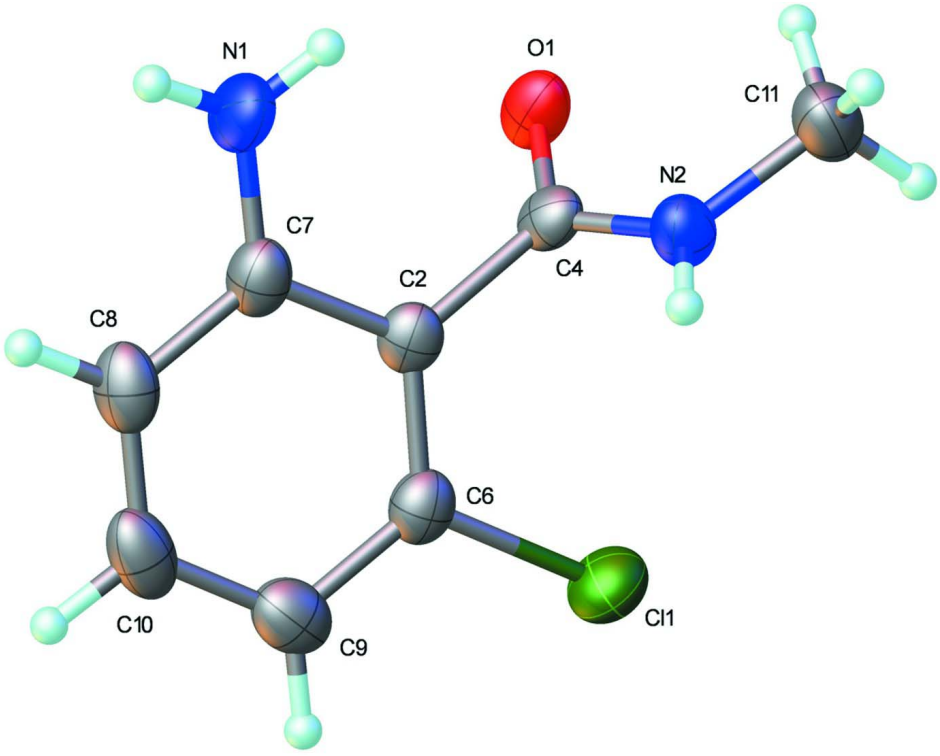

Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

2-Amino-6-chloro-*N*-methylbenzamide

Crystal data

$C_8H_9ClN_2O$
M_r = 184.62
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab
a = 9.2709 (19) Å
b = 11.812 (2) Å
c = 15.982 (3) Å
V = 1750.2 (6) Å^3
Z = 8

$F(000)$ = 768
D_x = 1.401 Mg m^{-3}
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
Cell parameters from 3698 reflections
θ = 1.3–27.5°
μ = 0.39 mm^{-1}
T = 173 K
Block, colourless
0.43 × 0.25 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Rigaku MM007-HF CCD (Saturn 724+) diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
Detector resolution: 28.5714 pixels mm^{-1}
ω scans at fixed χ = 45°
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2007)
T_{min} = 0.609, T_{max} = 1.000

3865 measured reflections
1528 independent reflections
1351 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.042
θ_{max} = 25.0°, θ_{min} = 2.6°
h = −11→7
k = −14→9
l = −10→19

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.065$
$wR(F^2) = 0.139$
$S = 1.17$
1528 reflections
110 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
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0417P)^2 + 1.8852P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.26$ e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.26$ e Å^{-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 (Å²)

	x	*y*	*z*	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
Cl1	0.16414 (9)	0.67224 (7)	0.15558 (6)	0.0435 (3)
O1	−0.2070 (2)	0.70451 (18)	0.04718 (16)	0.0403 (6)
C2	−0.0247 (3)	0.8296 (2)	0.0969 (2)	0.0298 (8)
N1	−0.1950 (3)	0.9652 (2)	0.0421 (2)	0.0435 (8)
H1A	−0.2129	0.9255	−0.0017	0.052*
H1B	−0.2227	1.0347	0.0402	0.052*
C4	−0.0826 (3)	0.7415 (2)	0.0382 (2)	0.0302 (7)
N2	0.0030 (3)	0.7101 (2)	−0.02413 (17)	0.0352 (7)
H2	0.0870	0.7405	−0.0280	0.042*
C6	0.0854 (3)	0.8068 (3)	0.1541 (2)	0.0332 (8)
C7	−0.0872 (3)	0.9385 (3)	0.0972 (2)	0.0353 (8)
C8	−0.0390 (4)	1.0177 (3)	0.1558 (2)	0.0398 (9)
H8	−0.0809	1.0911	0.1568	0.048*
C9	0.1338 (4)	0.8853 (3)	0.2115 (2)	0.0413 (9)
H9	0.2095	0.8675	0.2493	0.050*
C10	0.0685 (4)	0.9910 (3)	0.2123 (2)	0.0443 (9)
H10	0.0982	1.0458	0.2522	0.053*
C11	−0.0395 (4)	0.6261 (3)	−0.0866 (3)	0.0498 (10)
H11C	−0.0103	0.6522	−0.1423	0.075*
H11B	−0.1443	0.6160	−0.0851	0.075*
H11A	0.0079	0.5538	−0.0742	0.075*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0438 (5)	0.0390 (5)	0.0476 (6)	0.0069 (4)	−0.0035 (4)	0.0071 (4)
O1	0.0297 (12)	0.0267 (12)	0.0646 (18)	−0.0043 (10)	0.0029 (11)	−0.0057 (12)
C2	0.0266 (15)	0.0251 (15)	0.038 (2)	−0.0052 (13)	0.0062 (14)	0.0020 (14)
N1	0.0440 (16)	0.0248 (14)	0.062 (2)	0.0047 (13)	−0.0059 (15)	−0.0056 (14)
C4	0.0281 (15)	0.0200 (14)	0.042 (2)	0.0012 (13)	−0.0025 (15)	0.0036 (14)
N2	0.0309 (13)	0.0341 (14)	0.0405 (17)	−0.0032 (12)	0.0040 (13)	−0.0069 (13)
C6	0.0306 (16)	0.0300 (17)	0.039 (2)	−0.0008 (14)	0.0073 (15)	0.0012 (15)
C7	0.0326 (16)	0.0270 (16)	0.046 (2)	−0.0029 (14)	0.0076 (16)	−0.0019 (15)
C8	0.048 (2)	0.0262 (17)	0.046 (2)	−0.0076 (16)	0.0130 (18)	−0.0030 (16)
C9	0.0365 (18)	0.051 (2)	0.036 (2)	−0.0082 (18)	0.0047 (16)	−0.0041 (18)
C10	0.0447 (19)	0.045 (2)	0.043 (2)	−0.0132 (18)	0.0148 (18)	−0.0141 (18)
C11	0.042 (2)	0.052 (2)	0.056 (3)	0.0000 (18)	−0.0020 (19)	−0.021 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

Cl1—C6	1.749 (3)	C6—C9	1.379 (5)
O1—C4	1.242 (3)	C7—C8	1.397 (5)
C2—C6	1.395 (4)	C8—C10	1.381 (5)
C2—C7	1.411 (4)	C8—H8	0.9500
C2—C4	1.501 (4)	C9—C10	1.388 (5)
N1—C7	1.369 (4)	C9—H9	0.9500
N1—H1A	0.8601	C10—H10	0.9500
N1—H1B	0.8600	C11—H11C	0.9800
C4—N2	1.326 (4)	C11—H11B	0.9800
N2—C11	1.461 (4)	C11—H11A	0.9800
N2—H2	0.8600		
C6—C2—C7	118.4 (3)	C8—C7—C2	118.7 (3)
C6—C2—C4	122.5 (3)	C10—C8—C7	121.1 (3)
C7—C2—C4	119.1 (3)	C10—C8—H8	119.4
C7—N1—H1A	122.6	C7—C8—H8	119.4
C7—N1—H1B	117.4	C6—C9—C10	118.0 (3)
H1A—N1—H1B	115.8	C6—C9—H9	121.0
O1—C4—N2	123.0 (3)	C10—C9—H9	121.0
O1—C4—C2	120.2 (3)	C8—C10—C9	120.9 (3)
N2—C4—C2	116.7 (3)	C8—C10—H10	119.5
C4—N2—C11	122.8 (3)	C9—C10—H10	119.5
C4—N2—H2	118.6	N2—C11—H11C	109.5
C11—N2—H2	118.6	N2—C11—H11B	109.5
C9—C6—C2	122.9 (3)	H11C—C11—H11B	109.5
C9—C6—Cl1	117.7 (3)	N2—C11—H11A	109.5
C2—C6—Cl1	119.3 (2)	H11C—C11—H11A	109.5
N1—C7—C8	120.7 (3)	H11B—C11—H11A	109.5
N1—C7—C2	120.6 (3)		

C6—C2—C4—O1	111.3 (4)	C6—C2—C7—N1	179.7 (3)
C7—C2—C4—O1	−66.0 (4)	C4—C2—C7—N1	−2.8 (5)
C6—C2—C4—N2	−71.3 (4)	C6—C2—C7—C8	−1.6 (5)
C7—C2—C4—N2	111.3 (3)	C4—C2—C7—C8	175.9 (3)
O1—C4—N2—C11	−2.1 (5)	N1—C7—C8—C10	179.2 (3)
C2—C4—N2—C11	−179.4 (3)	C2—C7—C8—C10	0.5 (5)
C7—C2—C6—C9	1.1 (5)	C2—C6—C9—C10	0.5 (5)
C4—C2—C6—C9	−176.3 (3)	Cl1—C6—C9—C10	−178.0 (3)
C7—C2—C6—Cl1	179.6 (2)	C7—C8—C10—C9	1.2 (5)
C4—C2—C6—Cl1	2.2 (4)	C6—C9—C10—C8	−1.7 (5)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N1—H1*B*···O1^{i}	0.86	2.11	2.970 (3)	175
N2—H2···O1^{ii}	0.86	2.04	2.895 (4)	172

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