

1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-chloropropionyl)thiourea

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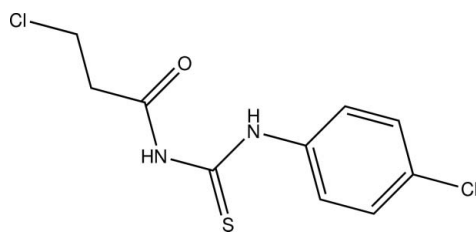
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å; R factor = 0.053; wR factor = 0.116; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.4.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{OS}$, the molecule adopts a *trans-cis* conformation with respect to the position of the carbonyl group and the chlorophenyl groups relative to the thiono group across the C–N bonds. The molecule is stabilized by an N–H···O hydrogen bond. In the crystal, molecules are linked by N–H···S and C–H···O hydrogen bonds, forming zigzag chains along the *b*-axis direction. C–H··· π interactions are also present.

Related literature

For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For related thiourea derivatives, see: Othman *et al.* (2010); Yamin *et al.* (2011); Yamin & Othman (2011); Yusof *et al.* (2011).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{OS}$
 $M_r = 277.16$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 5.5151$ (16) Å
 $b = 9.045$ (3) Å
 $c = 12.387$ (4) Å
 $\alpha = 101.000$ (5)°
 $\beta = 94.027$ (5)°

$\gamma = 94.780$ (5)°
 $V = 602.1$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.69$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
 $0.47 \times 0.21 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)
 $T_{\min} = 0.737$, $T_{\max} = 0.947$
5947 measured reflections
2227 independent reflections
1698 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.116$
 $S = 1.22$
2227 reflections
145 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.29$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 is the centroid of the C5–C10 benzene ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N2–H2A···O1	0.86	1.92	2.646 (4)	141
N1–H1A···S1 ⁱ	0.86	2.52	3.367 (3)	169
C9–H9A···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.55	3.402 (5)	152
C1–H1B···Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.92	3.690 (4)	137

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL, PARST (Nardelli, 1995) and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LR2115).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, o1696 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813028511]

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1. Comment

There are not many halogenocarbonyl reported compare to other aroyl or alkoyl-thioureas. N-(4-chlorobutanoyl)-N'-phenylthiourea (Yamin *et al.*, 2011), N-(4-chlorobutanoyl)-N'-(2-fluorophenyl)thiourea (Yusof *et al.*, 2011) and N-(4-bromobutanoyl)-N'-phenylthiourea (Yamin & Othman, 2011) are some examples of halogenobutanoyl thiourea. The title compound is a 3-chloropropionyl thiourea similar to N-(3-chloropropionyl)-N'-phenylthiourea (Othman *et al.* 2010) except the presence of chlorine atom at the para-position of the phenyl ring.

The whole molecule is not planar (Fig. 1) because of the dihedral angle of 14.36 (12)° between chlorophenylamine, Cl2/(C5-C10)/N2, and thiourea C5/N2/C4/N1/S1 fragments. Both fragments are each planar with maximum deviation of 0.015 (3)Å for N2 atom from the least square plane of the thiourea fragment. The bond lengths and angles are in normal ranges (Allen *et al.* 1987). The molecule maintains trans-cis configuration with respect to the position of chloropropionyl and chlorophenyl against the thiono group about N1-C4 and N2-C4 bonds, respectively.

There is an intramolecular N2-H2A...O1 hydrogen bonds. In the crystal packing, the molecules are linked by N1-H1A...S1 and C9-H9A...O1 intermolecular hydrogen bonds (symmetry codes as in Table 1) to form zigzag linear chains extended along b axis (Fig. 2). In addition, there is also a C1-H1B... π bond with the centroid benzene ring Cg1, (C5-C10) (Table 2).

2. Experimental

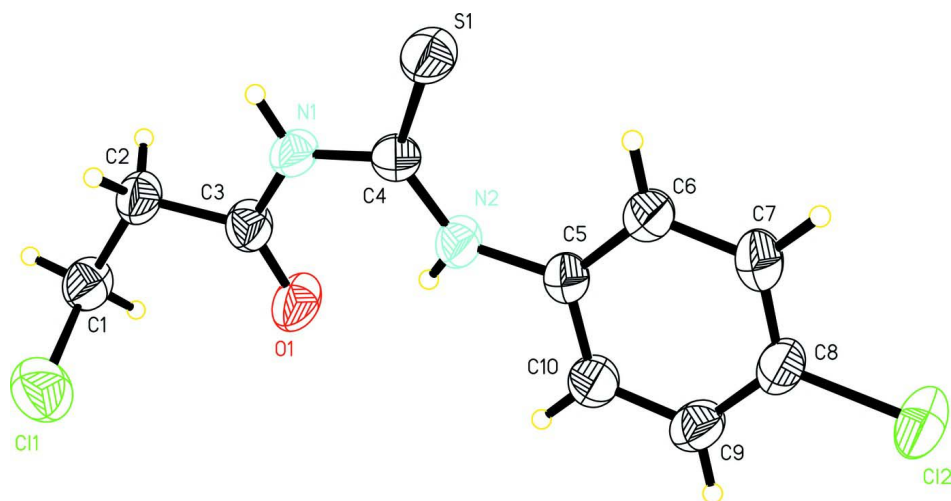
4-chloroaniline (1.27 g, 0.01 mol) dissolved in 30 ml of acetone was added into a solution of 3-chloropropionyl isothiocyanate (1.49 g, 0.01 mol) in 30 ml acetone. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The solution was filtered and left to evaporate at room temperature. The white precipitate obtained after a few days, was washed with water and cold ethanol. The colorless crystals were obtained by recrystallization from ethanol.

3. Refinement

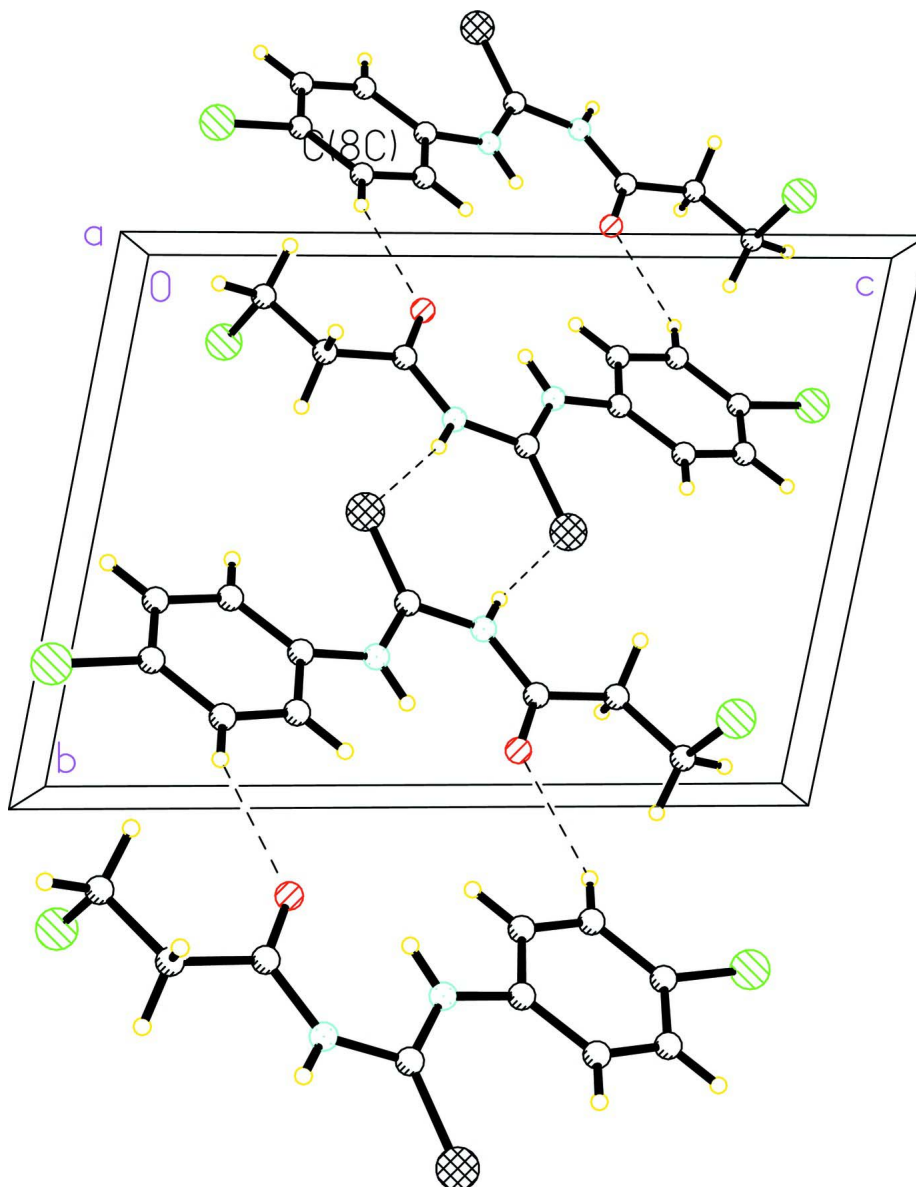
After location in the difference map, the H-atoms attached to the C and N atoms were fixed geometrically at ideal positions and allowed to ride on the parent atoms with C—H = 0.93-0.97 Å, N—H = 0.86 Å and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C or N})$.

Computing details

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008), *PARST* (Nardelli, 1995) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

**Figure 1**

Molecular structure of (I) with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids


Figure 2

Molecular packing of (I) in the unit cell viewed down the *a* axis

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Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{10}Cl_2N_2OS$

$M_r = 277.16$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 5.5151(16)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 9.045(3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.387(4)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 101.000(5)^\circ$

$\beta = 94.027(5)^\circ$

$\gamma = 94.780(5)^\circ$

$V = 602.1(3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 284$

$D_x = 1.529\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

$\mu = 0.69\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.47 \times 0.21 \times 0.08\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	5947 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2227 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	1698 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Detector resolution: 83.66 pixels mm ⁻¹	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.035$
ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.7^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.737$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.947$	$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
	$l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.116$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0289P)^2 + 0.4821P]$
$S = 1.22$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2227 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
145 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ 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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	-0.1359 (2)	0.15827 (13)	0.11875 (8)	0.0690 (3)
C12	-0.63977 (19)	0.26746 (13)	0.95531 (9)	0.0666 (3)
S1	0.27725 (18)	0.51842 (10)	0.63440 (8)	0.0481 (3)
O1	-0.0306 (5)	0.1007 (3)	0.3804 (2)	0.0569 (7)
N1	0.2306 (5)	0.3097 (3)	0.4537 (2)	0.0405 (7)
H1A	0.3596	0.3612	0.4406	0.049*
N2	-0.0333 (5)	0.2657 (3)	0.5811 (2)	0.0422 (7)
H2A	-0.0743	0.1856	0.5312	0.051*
C1	0.1271 (7)	0.0805 (4)	0.1674 (3)	0.0491 (9)
H1B	0.0777	-0.0151	0.1878	0.059*
H1C	0.2346	0.0610	0.1087	0.059*
C2	0.2629 (7)	0.1865 (4)	0.2656 (3)	0.0465 (9)
H2B	0.4247	0.1547	0.2774	0.056*
H2C	0.2824	0.2874	0.2494	0.056*
C3	0.1378 (6)	0.1931 (4)	0.3701 (3)	0.0419 (8)
C4	0.1477 (6)	0.3573 (4)	0.5567 (3)	0.0369 (8)

C5	-0.1697 (6)	0.2764 (4)	0.6739 (3)	0.0382 (8)
C6	-0.1040 (7)	0.3699 (4)	0.7750 (3)	0.0503 (10)
H6A	0.0389	0.4351	0.7854	0.060*
C7	-0.2499 (7)	0.3672 (4)	0.8611 (3)	0.0522 (10)
H7A	-0.2060	0.4310	0.9291	0.063*
C8	-0.4593 (6)	0.2700 (4)	0.8458 (3)	0.0436 (9)
C9	-0.5279 (6)	0.1755 (4)	0.7458 (3)	0.0467 (9)
H9A	-0.6708	0.1104	0.7358	0.056*
C10	-0.3824 (6)	0.1788 (4)	0.6610 (3)	0.0442 (9)
H10A	-0.4269	0.1143	0.5932	0.053*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0701 (7)	0.0818 (8)	0.0521 (6)	0.0101 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0059 (5)
Cl2	0.0648 (7)	0.0843 (8)	0.0560 (6)	0.0065 (6)	0.0285 (5)	0.0192 (5)
S1	0.0518 (6)	0.0429 (5)	0.0431 (5)	-0.0112 (4)	0.0107 (4)	-0.0034 (4)
O1	0.0667 (18)	0.0535 (16)	0.0418 (14)	-0.0241 (14)	0.0165 (12)	-0.0041 (12)
N1	0.0400 (16)	0.0419 (16)	0.0347 (16)	-0.0095 (13)	0.0090 (12)	-0.0012 (12)
N2	0.0476 (17)	0.0416 (16)	0.0320 (15)	-0.0097 (13)	0.0099 (13)	-0.0027 (12)
C1	0.054 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.039 (2)	-0.0039 (18)	0.0112 (17)	-0.0030 (16)
C2	0.053 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.0352 (19)	-0.0072 (18)	0.0104 (17)	0.0039 (16)
C3	0.049 (2)	0.040 (2)	0.0351 (19)	-0.0011 (17)	0.0060 (16)	0.0035 (15)
C4	0.0367 (19)	0.0363 (19)	0.0359 (18)	-0.0024 (15)	0.0017 (14)	0.0057 (14)
C5	0.0395 (19)	0.043 (2)	0.0315 (18)	0.0014 (16)	0.0052 (14)	0.0053 (15)
C6	0.044 (2)	0.062 (2)	0.039 (2)	-0.0111 (18)	0.0075 (16)	0.0024 (18)
C7	0.057 (2)	0.063 (3)	0.033 (2)	-0.001 (2)	0.0095 (17)	0.0000 (17)
C8	0.041 (2)	0.052 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.0070 (17)	0.0135 (16)	0.0141 (17)
C9	0.040 (2)	0.048 (2)	0.052 (2)	-0.0045 (17)	0.0088 (17)	0.0114 (18)
C10	0.045 (2)	0.045 (2)	0.040 (2)	-0.0032 (17)	0.0050 (16)	0.0028 (16)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Cl1—C1	1.780 (4)	C2—C3	1.502 (4)
Cl2—C8	1.741 (3)	C2—H2B	0.9700
S1—C4	1.660 (3)	C2—H2C	0.9700
O1—C3	1.227 (4)	C5—C6	1.376 (5)
N1—C3	1.366 (4)	C5—C10	1.388 (5)
N1—C4	1.389 (4)	C6—C7	1.383 (5)
N1—H1A	0.8600	C6—H6A	0.9300
N2—C4	1.332 (4)	C7—C8	1.370 (5)
N2—C5	1.410 (4)	C7—H7A	0.9300
N2—H2A	0.8600	C8—C9	1.373 (5)
C1—C2	1.506 (4)	C9—C10	1.369 (5)
C1—H1B	0.9700	C9—H9A	0.9300
C1—H1C	0.9700	C10—H10A	0.9300
C3—N1—C4	129.6 (3)	N2—C4—N1	114.4 (3)
C3—N1—H1A	115.2	N2—C4—S1	127.3 (3)
C4—N1—H1A	115.2	N1—C4—S1	118.3 (2)

C4—N2—C5	131.6 (3)	C6—C5—C10	118.7 (3)
C4—N2—H2A	114.2	C6—C5—N2	125.5 (3)
C5—N2—H2A	114.2	C10—C5—N2	115.7 (3)
C2—C1—C11	111.2 (3)	C5—C6—C7	120.2 (3)
C2—C1—H1B	109.4	C5—C6—H6A	119.9
C11—C1—H1B	109.4	C7—C6—H6A	119.9
C2—C1—H1C	109.4	C8—C7—C6	119.7 (3)
C11—C1—H1C	109.4	C8—C7—H7A	120.1
H1B—C1—H1C	108.0	C6—C7—H7A	120.1
C3—C2—C1	113.6 (3)	C7—C8—C9	121.0 (3)
C3—C2—H2B	108.8	C7—C8—C12	119.1 (3)
C1—C2—H2B	108.8	C9—C8—C12	119.9 (3)
C3—C2—H2C	108.8	C10—C9—C8	118.9 (3)
C1—C2—H2C	108.8	C10—C9—H9A	120.6
H2B—C2—H2C	107.7	C8—C9—H9A	120.6
O1—C3—N1	122.7 (3)	C9—C10—C5	121.4 (3)
O1—C3—C2	123.2 (3)	C9—C10—H10A	119.3
N1—C3—C2	114.1 (3)	C5—C10—H10A	119.3
C11—C1—C2—C3	73.9 (4)	C10—C5—C6—C7	-0.8 (6)
C4—N1—C3—O1	-7.3 (6)	N2—C5—C6—C7	-178.1 (3)
C4—N1—C3—C2	173.8 (3)	C5—C6—C7—C8	0.5 (6)
C1—C2—C3—O1	13.7 (5)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.4 (6)
C1—C2—C3—N1	-167.4 (3)	C6—C7—C8—C12	179.7 (3)
C5—N2—C4—N1	-177.7 (3)	C7—C8—C9—C10	0.4 (6)
C5—N2—C4—S1	1.6 (6)	C12—C8—C9—C10	-179.6 (3)
C3—N1—C4—N2	7.8 (5)	C8—C9—C10—C5	-0.7 (6)
C3—N1—C4—S1	-171.5 (3)	C6—C5—C10—C9	0.9 (5)
C4—N2—C5—C6	-17.2 (6)	N2—C5—C10—C9	178.4 (3)
C4—N2—C5—C10	165.4 (3)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

Cg1 is the centroid of the C5–C10 benzene ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N2—H2A \cdots O1	0.86	1.92	2.646 (4)	141
C6—H6A \cdots S1	0.93	2.55	3.193 (4)	126
N1—H1A \cdots S1 ⁱ	0.86	2.52	3.367 (3)	169
C9—H9A \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.55	3.402 (5)	152
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