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2-Bromo-4-chloro-6-(cyclopentylimino-methyl)phenol

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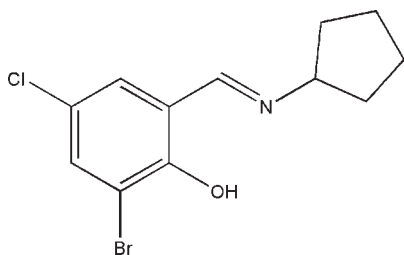
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007$ Å; R factor = 0.044; wR factor = 0.122; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0.

All atoms of the title molecule, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrClNO}$, except the C and H atoms of the cyclopentane methylene groups lie on a crystallographic mirror plane. The cyclopentane ring adopts an envelope conformation and an intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bond is observed. In the crystal, molecules are stacked along the b axis by $\pi-\pi$ interactions [centroid-centroid distance = 3.6424 (11) Å].

Related literature

For the pharmaceutical and medicinal activity of Schiff bases, see: Dao *et al.* (2000); Sriram *et al.* (2006); Karthikeyan *et al.* (2006). For the coordination chemistry of Schiff bases, see: Ali *et al.* (2008); Kargar *et al.* (2009); Yeap *et al.* (2009). For the crystal structures of Schiff base compounds, see: Fun *et al.* (2009); Nadeem *et al.* (2009); Eltayeb *et al.* (2008). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrClNO}$ $M_r = 302.59$ Orthorhombic, $Pnma$ $a = 12.142$ (2) Å $b = 6.8610$ (14) Å $c = 15.077$ (3) Å $V = 1256.0$ (4) Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 3.46$ mm⁻¹ $T = 298$ K

0.20 × 0.20 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

 $T_{\min} = 0.544$, $T_{\max} = 0.574$

10340 measured reflections

1488 independent reflections

1132 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$ $wR(F^2) = 0.122$ $S = 1.08$

1488 reflections

93 parameters

6 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.40$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.89$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}$	0.89 (6)	1.71 (6)	2.577 (5)	162 (5)

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI2924).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2600 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809039142]

2-Bromo-4-chloro-6-(cyclopentyliminomethyl)phenol

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Comment

Schiff base compounds are a class of important materials used in pharmaceutical and medicinal applications (Dao *et al.*, 2000; Sriram *et al.*, 2006; Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2006). Schiff bases have also been used as versatile ligands in coordination chemistry (Ali *et al.*, 2008; Kargar *et al.*, 2009; Yeap *et al.*, 2009). Recently, crystal structures of a large number of Schiff base compounds have been reported (Fun *et al.*, 2009; Nadeem *et al.*, 2009; Eltayeb *et al.*, 2008). In this paper, the title new Schiff base compound (Fig. 1) is reported.

All atoms of the title molecule, except the C and H atoms of the four methylene groups lie on a crystallographic mirror plane. The cyclopentane ring adopts a an envelope conformation. An intramolecular O—H \cdots N hydrogen bond (Table 1) is observed. All bond lengths are within normal values (Allen *et al.*, 1987).

In the crystal, molecules are stacked along the *b* axis with π - π interactions [centroid to centroid distance = 3.6424 (11) Å].

Experimental

3-Bromo-5-chlorosalicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 23.5 mg) and cyclopentylamine (0.1 mmol, 8.5 mg) were refluxed in a 30 ml methanol solution for 30 min to give a clear orange solution. Yellow block-shaped single crystals of the title compound were formed by slow evaporation of the solvent over several days at room temperature.

Refinement

Atom H1 was located from a difference map and its positional parameters were refined. The remaining H atoms were constrained to ideal geometries, with C-H = 0.93–0.98 Å. The $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values were set at $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ and $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$. The U^{ij} components of atom C10 were restrained to an approximate isotropic behaviour.

Figures

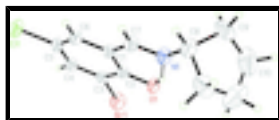


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. The dashed line indicates an intramolecular O—H \cdots N hydrogen bond.

2-Bromo-4-chloro-6-(cyclopentyliminomethyl)phenol

Crystal data

C₁₂H₁₃BrClNO

$M_r = 302.59$

$F_{000} = 608$

$D_x = 1.600 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

supplementary materials

Orthorhombic, *Pnma*
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2n
 $a = 12.142$ (2) Å
 $b = 6.8610$ (14) Å
 $c = 15.077$ (3) Å
 $V = 1256.0$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Cell parameters from 2255 reflections
 $\theta = 2.6$ – 24.5°
 $\mu = 3.46$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
Block, yellow
 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.18$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Monochromator: graphite
 $T = 298$ K
 ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.544$, $T_{\max} = 0.574$
10340 measured reflections

1488 independent reflections
1132 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.040$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$
 $\theta_{\min} = 2.2^\circ$
 $h = -15 \rightarrow 15$
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.122$
 $S = 1.08$
1488 reflections
93 parameters
6 restraints
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct
methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring
sites
H atoms treated by a mixture of
independent and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0628P)^2 + 0.5702P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.40$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.89$ e Å⁻³
Extinction correction: none

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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	-0.24144 (4)	0.2500	0.43777 (4)	0.0689 (3)
Cl1	0.17429 (13)	0.2500	0.29606 (9)	0.0784 (5)
O1	-0.1127 (2)	0.2500	0.60853 (19)	0.0495 (7)
H1	-0.063 (5)	0.2500	0.652 (4)	0.074*
N1	0.0610 (3)	0.2500	0.7067 (2)	0.0529 (9)
C1	0.0712 (3)	0.2500	0.5489 (3)	0.0411 (9)
C2	-0.0460 (3)	0.2500	0.5392 (3)	0.0401 (9)
C3	-0.0878 (4)	0.2500	0.4537 (3)	0.0428 (9)
C4	-0.0210 (4)	0.2500	0.3801 (3)	0.0510 (11)
H4	-0.0517	0.2500	0.3235	0.061*
C5	0.0921 (4)	0.2500	0.3908 (3)	0.0515 (11)
C6	0.1374 (4)	0.2500	0.4740 (3)	0.0498 (10)
H6	0.2136	0.2500	0.4804	0.060*
C7	0.1190 (4)	0.2500	0.6365 (3)	0.0506 (10)
H7	0.1953	0.2500	0.6418	0.061*
C8	0.1145 (4)	0.2500	0.7942 (3)	0.0627 (14)
H8	0.1950	0.2500	0.7893	0.075*
C9	0.0723 (4)	0.0775 (6)	0.8482 (3)	0.0887 (14)
H9A	0.0620	-0.0359	0.8107	0.106*
H9B	0.1237	0.0447	0.8952	0.106*
C10	-0.0323 (5)	0.1421 (10)	0.8850 (4)	0.133 (2)
H10A	-0.0409	0.0934	0.9450	0.159*
H10B	-0.0928	0.0934	0.8493	0.159*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0544 (3)	0.0935 (5)	0.0588 (4)	0.000	-0.0150 (2)	0.000
Cl1	0.0888 (10)	0.0947 (11)	0.0517 (7)	0.000	0.0307 (7)	0.000
O1	0.0437 (16)	0.0639 (19)	0.0409 (16)	0.000	0.0048 (13)	0.000
N1	0.048 (2)	0.072 (3)	0.0388 (19)	0.000	-0.0052 (16)	0.000
C1	0.041 (2)	0.040 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.000	-0.0002 (16)	0.000
C2	0.049 (2)	0.032 (2)	0.039 (2)	0.000	0.0013 (17)	0.000
C3	0.051 (2)	0.035 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.000	-0.0035 (18)	0.000
C4	0.075 (3)	0.043 (2)	0.036 (2)	0.000	0.001 (2)	0.000
C5	0.063 (3)	0.049 (3)	0.042 (2)	0.000	0.015 (2)	0.000
C6	0.046 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.054 (3)	0.000	0.012 (2)	0.000
C7	0.041 (2)	0.061 (3)	0.051 (2)	0.000	-0.0026 (19)	0.000
C8	0.043 (2)	0.100 (4)	0.046 (2)	0.000	-0.010 (2)	0.000
C9	0.134 (4)	0.076 (3)	0.057 (2)	0.008 (3)	-0.034 (2)	0.007 (2)
C10	0.108 (4)	0.180 (6)	0.110 (4)	-0.023 (4)	0.015 (3)	0.040 (4)

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

Br1—C3	1.881 (5)	C5—C6	1.370 (6)
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supplementary materials

C11—C5	1.743 (4)	C6—H6	0.93
O1—C2	1.322 (5)	C7—H7	0.93
O1—H1	0.89 (6)	C8—C9	1.526 (5)
N1—C7	1.271 (6)	C8—C9 ⁱ	1.526 (5)
N1—C8	1.470 (5)	C8—H8	0.98
C1—C6	1.385 (6)	C9—C10	1.455 (7)
C1—C2	1.430 (6)	C9—H9A	0.97
C1—C7	1.443 (6)	C9—H9B	0.97
C2—C3	1.386 (6)	C10—C10 ⁱ	1.480 (14)
C3—C4	1.374 (6)	C10—H10A	0.97
C4—C5	1.383 (7)	C10—H10B	0.97
C4—H4	0.93		
C2—O1—H1	99 (4)	N1—C7—H7	118.7
C7—N1—C8	120.1 (4)	C1—C7—H7	118.7
C6—C1—C2	119.6 (4)	N1—C8—C9	109.3 (3)
C6—C1—C7	120.8 (4)	N1—C8—C9 ⁱ	109.3 (3)
C2—C1—C7	119.5 (4)	C9—C8—C9 ⁱ	101.7 (5)
O1—C2—C3	120.7 (4)	N1—C8—H8	112.0
O1—C2—C1	121.9 (4)	C9—C8—H8	112.0
C3—C2—C1	117.3 (4)	C9 ⁱ —C8—H8	112.0
C4—C3—C2	122.3 (4)	C10—C9—C8	105.1 (4)
C4—C3—Br1	118.9 (3)	C10—C9—H9A	110.7
C2—C3—Br1	118.8 (3)	C8—C9—H9A	110.7
C3—C4—C5	119.4 (4)	C10—C9—H9B	110.7
C3—C4—H4	120.3	C8—C9—H9B	110.7
C5—C4—H4	120.3	H9A—C9—H9B	108.8
C6—C5—C4	120.4 (4)	C9—C10—C10 ⁱ	107.7 (3)
C6—C5—C11	121.4 (4)	C9—C10—H10A	110.2
C4—C5—C11	118.2 (3)	C10 ⁱ —C10—H10A	110.2
C5—C6—C1	120.8 (4)	C9—C10—H10B	110.2
C5—C6—H6	119.6	C10 ⁱ —C10—H10B	110.2
C1—C6—H6	119.6	H10A—C10—H10B	108.5
N1—C7—C1	122.7 (4)		
C6—C1—C2—O1	180.0	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.0
C7—C1—C2—O1	0.0	C11—C5—C6—C1	180.0
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.0	C2—C1—C6—C5	0.0
C7—C1—C2—C3	180.0	C7—C1—C6—C5	180.0
O1—C2—C3—C4	180.0	C8—N1—C7—C1	180.0
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.0	C6—C1—C7—N1	180.0
O1—C2—C3—Br1	0.0	C2—C1—C7—N1	0.000 (1)
C1—C2—C3—Br1	180.0	C7—N1—C8—C9	-124.7 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.0	C7—N1—C8—C9 ⁱ	124.7 (3)
Br1—C3—C4—C5	180.0	N1—C8—C9—C10	-81.8 (4)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.0	C9 ⁱ —C8—C9—C10	33.7 (5)
C3—C4—C5—C11	180.0	C8—C9—C10—C10 ⁱ	-21.6 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y+1/2, z$.

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>
O1—H1···N1	0.89 (6)	1.71 (6)	2.577 (5)	162 (5)

Fig. 1

