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2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzoic acid

Richard Betz* and Thomas Gerber

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Summerstrand Campus, Department of Chemistry, University Way, Summerstrand, PO Box 77000, Port Elizabeth 6031, South Africa

Correspondence e-mail: richard.betz@webmail.co.za

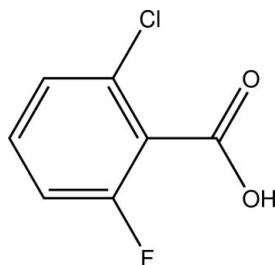
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 200$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.081; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.5.

The title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClFO}_2$, is a twofold halogenated derivative of benzoic acid. The $\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{C}$ angles within the aromatic moiety cover a range 116.11 (14)–123.96 (15)°, with the maximum and the minimum value next to each other. In the crystal, $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds form carboxylic acid dimers, which are further connected by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{F}$ contacts into undulating sheets perpendicular to the a axis.

Related literature

For the crystal structure of benzoic acid (applying neutron radiation), see: Wilson *et al.* (1996). For the crystal structure of *ortho*-fluorobenzoic acid, see: Krausse & Dunken (1966) and of *ortho*-chlorobenzoic acid, see: Ferguson & Sim (1961); Polito *et al.* (2008). For graph-set analysis of hydrogen bonds, see: Etter *et al.* (1990); Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClFO}_2$
 $M_r = 174.55$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 3.7655$ (2) Å

$b = 13.9660$ (7) Å
 $c = 13.2300$ (7) Å
 $\beta = 98.034$ (3)°
 $V = 688.92$ (6) Å³
 $Z = 4$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.51$ mm⁻¹ $T = 200$ K $0.51 \times 0.19 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
 diffractometer
 11312 measured reflections

1671 independent reflections
 1267 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.081$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.081$
 $S = 1.02$
 1671 reflections

101 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.84	1.81	2.6436 (17)	172
$\text{C5}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{F1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.95	2.46	3.175 (2)	132

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2010); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2010); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and Mercury (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

The authors thank Mrs Wilma Nelson for helpful discussions.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GW2099).

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2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzoic acid

Richard Betz and Thomas Gerber

S1. Comment

Benzoic acid has found widespread use as a ligand in coordination chemistry for a variety of transition metals and elements from the s- and p-block of the periodic system of the elements. It can act as a neutral or – upon deprotonation – an anionic ligand and serve as mono- or bidentate ligand. By varying the substituents on the phenyl moiety, the acidity of the carboxylic acid group can be fine-tuned. Particular interest rests in benzoic acid derivatives showing an asymmetric pattern of substituents on the aromatic moiety due to different possible orientations of the ligand in coordination compounds and the possible formation of stereoisomeric products. At the beginning of a comprehensive study aimed at rationalizing the coordination behaviour of various benzoic acid derivatives towards a number of transition metals in dependence of the *pH* value of the reaction batches it seemed interesting to determine the crystal structure of the title compound to enable comparative studies.

C–C–C angles within the phenyl ring span a range of 116.11 (14) ° to 123.96 (15) ° with the smallest angle found on the C-atom bearing the carboxylic acid group. The biggest angle is found on the fluorine-bonded C-atom and thus directly adjacent to the smallest one (Fig. 1).

Possibly due to steric factors, the carboxylic acid group is not in plane with the phenyl ring. The least-squares plane defined by its C-atom and O-atoms encloses an angle of 47.83 (6) ° with the least-squares plane defined by the C-atoms of the carbocycle and the halogen-atoms.

In the crystal structure hydrogen bonds between the OH-group and the carbonylic O-atom of the carboxylic acid group give rise to the formation of dimeric units. These units are further connected by C–F···H contacts (whose ranges fall by more than 0.2 Å below the sum of van-der-Waals radii of the respective atoms) to wave-like sheets perpendicular to the crystallographic *a* axis. The hydrogen atom involved in the latter contacts is present in *para*-position to the carboxylic acid group on the aromatic carbocycle (Fig. 2). In terms of graph-set analysis, the descriptor for the hydrogen bonds on the unitary level is $R^2_2(8)$ while the C–F···H contacts necessitate a $C^1_1(5)$ descriptor on the same level. No π -stacking is observed in the crystal structure.

The packing of the title compound is shown in Figure 3.

S2. Experimental

The compound was obtained commercially (fluorochem). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained upon slow cooling of a hot aqueous solution of the compound.

S3. Refinement

Carbon-bound H-atoms were placed in calculated positions (C–H 0.95 Å) and were included in the refinement in the riding model approximation, with $U(\text{H})$ set to $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The H atom of the carboxylic acid group was allowed to rotate with a fixed angle around the C–O bond to best fit the experimental electron density (HFIX 147 in the *SHELX* program

suite (Sheldrick, 2008)).

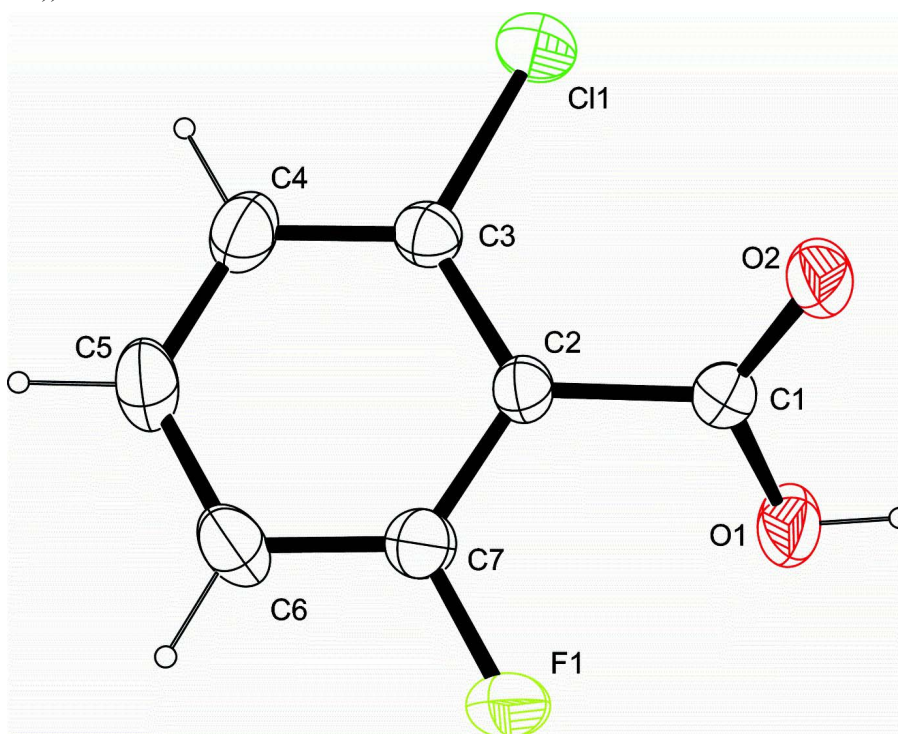
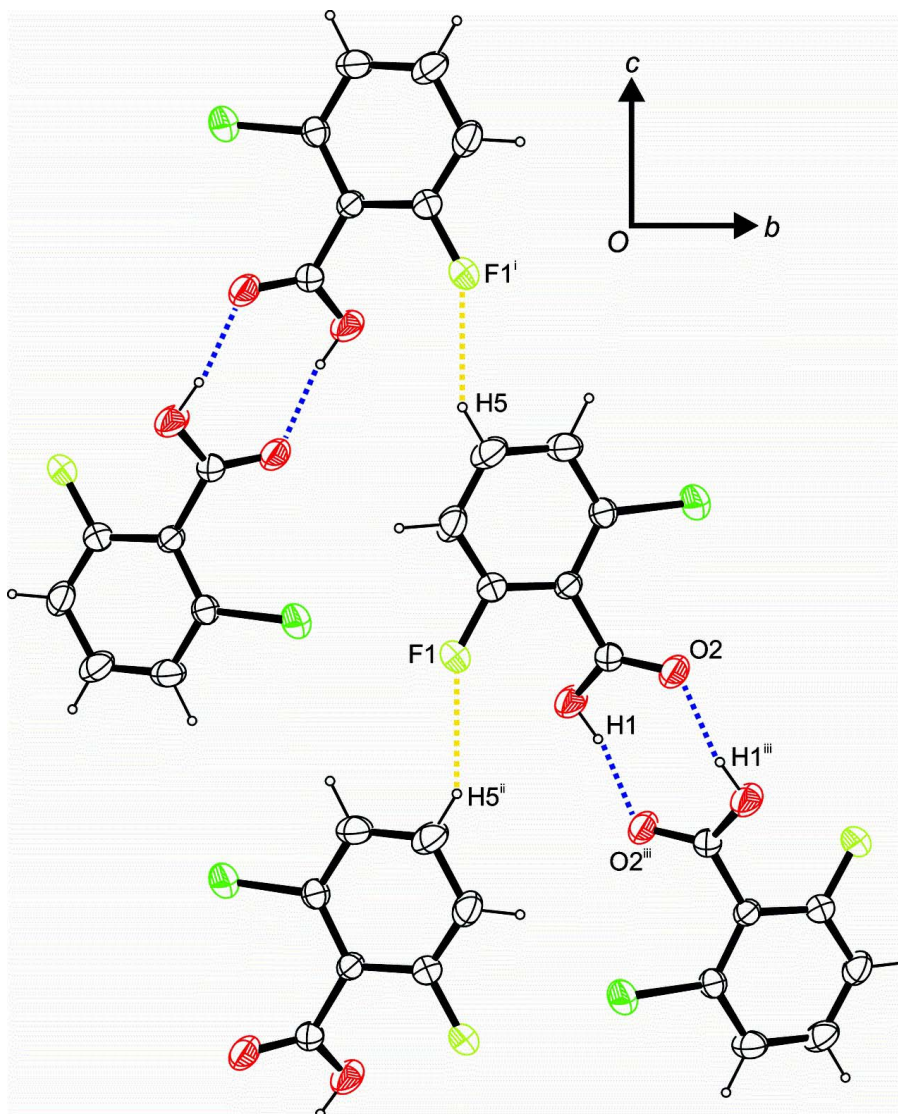


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labels and anisotropic displacement ellipsoids (drawn at 50% probability level).

**Figure 2**

Hydrogen bonds (blue dashed lines) and intermolecular C-F...H contacts (yellow dashed lines), viewed along $[-1\ 0\ 0]$.

Symmetry operators: ⁱ $x, -y + 1/2, z + 1/2$; ⁱⁱ $x, -y + 1/2, z - 1/2$; ⁱⁱⁱ $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z$.

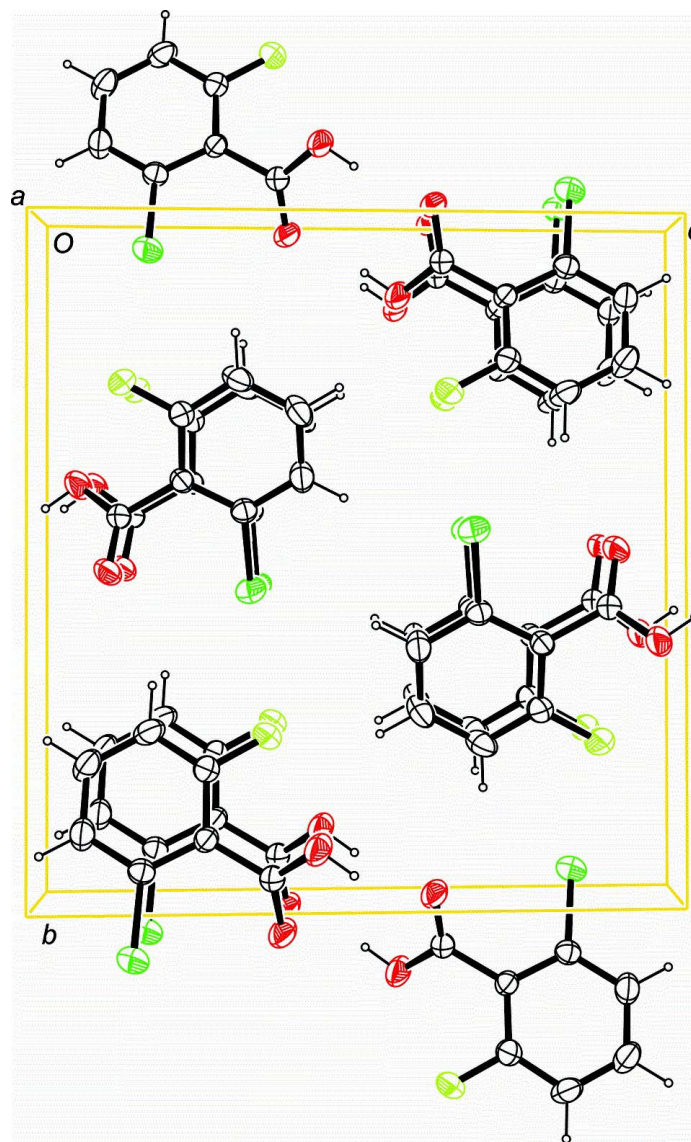


Figure 3

Molecular packing of the title compound, viewed along $[-1\ 0\ 0]$ (anisotropic displacement ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level).

2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzoic acid

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClFO}_2$

$M_r = 174.55$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 3.7655\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 13.9660\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 13.2300\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 98.034\ (3)^\circ$

$V = 688.92\ (6)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 352$

$D_x = 1.683\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 4834 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}27.9^\circ$

$\mu = 0.51\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 200\ \text{K}$

Needle, colourless

$0.51 \times 0.19 \times 0.15\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

φ and ω scans

11312 measured reflections

1671 independent reflections

1267 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.081$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$

$h = -4 \rightarrow 4$

$k = -18 \rightarrow 18$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$

$wR(F^2) = 0.081$

$S = 1.02$

1671 reflections

101 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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0326P)^2 + 0.237P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2$)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.56510 (12)	0.54455 (3)	0.33109 (3)	0.03809 (14)
F1	0.8294 (3)	0.24457 (7)	0.13846 (8)	0.0484 (3)
O1	0.4025 (4)	0.39103 (9)	0.06067 (9)	0.0441 (3)
H1	0.3547	0.4253	0.0084	0.066*
O2	0.7380 (4)	0.51658 (9)	0.11476 (9)	0.0418 (3)
C1	0.6158 (4)	0.43686 (11)	0.12879 (12)	0.0289 (3)
C2	0.7161 (4)	0.38510 (11)	0.22715 (11)	0.0254 (3)
C3	0.7186 (4)	0.42864 (11)	0.32219 (12)	0.0266 (3)
C4	0.8310 (5)	0.37956 (13)	0.41170 (13)	0.0359 (4)
H4	0.8276	0.4100	0.4758	0.043*
C5	0.9477 (5)	0.28638 (14)	0.40775 (13)	0.0391 (4)
H5	1.0304	0.2534	0.4694	0.047*
C6	0.9461 (5)	0.24039 (13)	0.31564 (14)	0.0362 (4)
H6	1.0253	0.1760	0.3127	0.043*
C7	0.8270 (4)	0.29017 (12)	0.22850 (12)	0.0311 (4)

Atomic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2$)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0461 (3)	0.0291 (2)	0.0393 (2)	0.00636 (18)	0.00668 (17)	−0.00432 (17)
F1	0.0872 (9)	0.0278 (5)	0.0328 (6)	0.0057 (5)	0.0178 (5)	−0.0044 (4)
O1	0.0638 (9)	0.0349 (7)	0.0284 (6)	−0.0170 (6)	−0.0120 (6)	0.0065 (5)
O2	0.0631 (8)	0.0291 (6)	0.0295 (6)	−0.0149 (6)	−0.0066 (5)	0.0066 (5)
C1	0.0364 (8)	0.0252 (8)	0.0241 (8)	−0.0017 (6)	0.0006 (6)	0.0004 (6)
C2	0.0282 (8)	0.0244 (7)	0.0231 (7)	−0.0018 (6)	0.0021 (6)	0.0028 (6)
C3	0.0255 (7)	0.0256 (8)	0.0285 (8)	0.0010 (6)	0.0036 (6)	−0.0006 (6)

C4	0.0411 (9)	0.0422 (10)	0.0239 (8)	0.0015 (8)	0.0033 (7)	0.0017 (7)
C5	0.0442 (10)	0.0412 (10)	0.0315 (9)	0.0074 (8)	0.0039 (7)	0.0133 (7)
C6	0.0417 (9)	0.0274 (9)	0.0407 (10)	0.0078 (7)	0.0096 (7)	0.0093 (7)
C7	0.0399 (9)	0.0272 (8)	0.0274 (8)	−0.0010 (7)	0.0093 (7)	0.0007 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Cl1—C3	1.7285 (16)	C3—C4	1.383 (2)
F1—C7	1.3519 (18)	C4—C5	1.377 (3)
O1—C1	1.2902 (19)	C4—H4	0.9500
O1—H1	0.8400	C5—C6	1.377 (3)
O2—C1	1.2287 (19)	C5—H5	0.9500
C1—C2	1.490 (2)	C6—C7	1.367 (2)
C2—C7	1.389 (2)	C6—H6	0.9500
C2—C3	1.395 (2)		
C1—O1—H1	109.5	C5—C4—H4	120.1
O2—C1—O1	123.63 (14)	C3—C4—H4	120.1
O2—C1—C2	121.11 (14)	C4—C5—C6	120.84 (16)
O1—C1—C2	115.24 (13)	C4—C5—H5	119.6
C7—C2—C3	116.11 (14)	C6—C5—H5	119.6
C7—C2—C1	120.86 (13)	C7—C6—C5	118.00 (16)
C3—C2—C1	122.98 (14)	C7—C6—H6	121.0
C4—C3—C2	121.23 (15)	C5—C6—H6	121.0
C4—C3—Cl1	118.11 (12)	F1—C7—C6	117.50 (15)
C2—C3—Cl1	120.62 (12)	F1—C7—C2	118.51 (14)
C5—C4—C3	119.81 (16)	C6—C7—C2	123.96 (15)
O2—C1—C2—C7	−131.11 (17)	Cl1—C3—C4—C5	178.59 (14)
O1—C1—C2—C7	47.3 (2)	C3—C4—C5—C6	−1.6 (3)
O2—C1—C2—C3	46.4 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	0.3 (3)
O1—C1—C2—C3	−135.22 (17)	C5—C6—C7—F1	179.46 (15)
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.9 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C2	1.7 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	−176.64 (15)	C3—C2—C7—F1	179.95 (14)
C7—C2—C3—Cl1	−176.68 (12)	C1—C2—C7—F1	−2.4 (2)
C1—C2—C3—Cl1	5.7 (2)	C3—C2—C7—C6	−2.3 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.9 (3)	C1—C2—C7—C6	175.35 (16)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O2 ⁱ	0.84	1.81	2.6436 (17)	172
C5—H5 $\cdots$ F1 ⁱⁱ	0.95	2.46	3.175 (2)	132

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