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N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-methylbenzamide hemihydrate

 Vinola Zeena Rodrigues,^a Miroslav Tokarčík,^b B. Thimme Gowda^{a*} and Jozef Kožíšek^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri 574 199, Mangalore, India, and ^bFaculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak Technical University, Radlinského 9, SK-812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Correspondence e-mail: gowdabt@yahoo.com

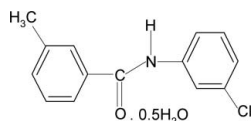
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.041; wR factor = 0.095; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.9.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the N—H bond is in an *anti* conformation to the C=O bond. The two aromatic rings make a dihedral angle of 49.5 (1)°. The water molecule lies on a twofold rotation axis. In the crystal, intermolecular N—H \cdots O and O—H \cdots O hydrogen bonds connect the molecules into a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For the preparation of the title compound and related structures, see: Gowda *et al.* (2008a,b); Bowes *et al.* (2003); Rodrigues *et al.* (2010).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 254.71$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 $a = 7.6497$ (3) Å
 $b = 12.6829$ (5) Å
 $c = 25.9694$ (10) Å
 $\beta = 95.365$ (3)°

$V = 2508.54$ (16) Å³
 $Z = 8$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.29$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ K
 $0.52 \times 0.16 \times 0.06$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur diffractometer with a Ruby Gemini detector
Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford

Diffraction, 2009)
 $T_{\min} = 0.860$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$
19774 measured reflections
2277 independent reflections
1894 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.095$
 $S = 1.07$
2277 reflections
164 parameters
2 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

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>
N1—H1N \cdots O2W ⁱ	0.86	2.2	3.0155 (19)	158
O2W—H2W \cdots O1	0.813 (18)	1.991 (18)	2.7984 (17)	171.9 (19)

 Symmetry code: (i) $x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$.

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); 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) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*, *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) and *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5221).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o997 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810010354]

***N*-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-methylbenzamide hemihydrate**

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S1. Comment

In the present work, as part of a study of the substituent effects on the crystal structures of benzanilides (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a,b*, Rodrigues *et al.*, 2010), the structure of *N*-(3-chlorophenyl)3-methylbenzamide hydrate (I) has been determined. In the structure, the conformations of the N—H and C=O bonds are *anti* to each other (Fig. 1), similar to those observed in *N*-(3-chlorophenyl)3-chlorobenzamide (II), *N*-(3-chlorophenyl)benzamide (III)(Gowda *et al.*, 2008*b*), 3-methyl-*N*-(phenyl)benzamide (IV)(Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a*), *N*-(2-chlorophenyl)3-methylbenzamide (V)(Rodrigues *et al.*, 2010) and the parent benzanilide (Bowes *et al.*, 2003). Further, the conformation of the C=O bond in (I) is also *anti* to the *meta*-methyl substituent in the benzoyl ring and that of the N—H bond is *anti* to the *meta*-Cl group in the aniline ring, compared to the *syn* conformation observed between the N—H bond and the *ortho*-Cl group in the aniline ring of (V).

The two aromatic rings make a dihedral angle of 49.5 (1)°. The central amide group —NH—C(=O)— is twisted by 35.1 (1)° and 15.9 (1)° out of the planes of the 3-methylphenyl and 3-chlorophenyl ring, respectively. The molecular structure is stabilized by the C9—H9···O1 intramolecular hydrogen bond (Table 1). In the crystal, the water molecule lies on a twofold rotation axis.

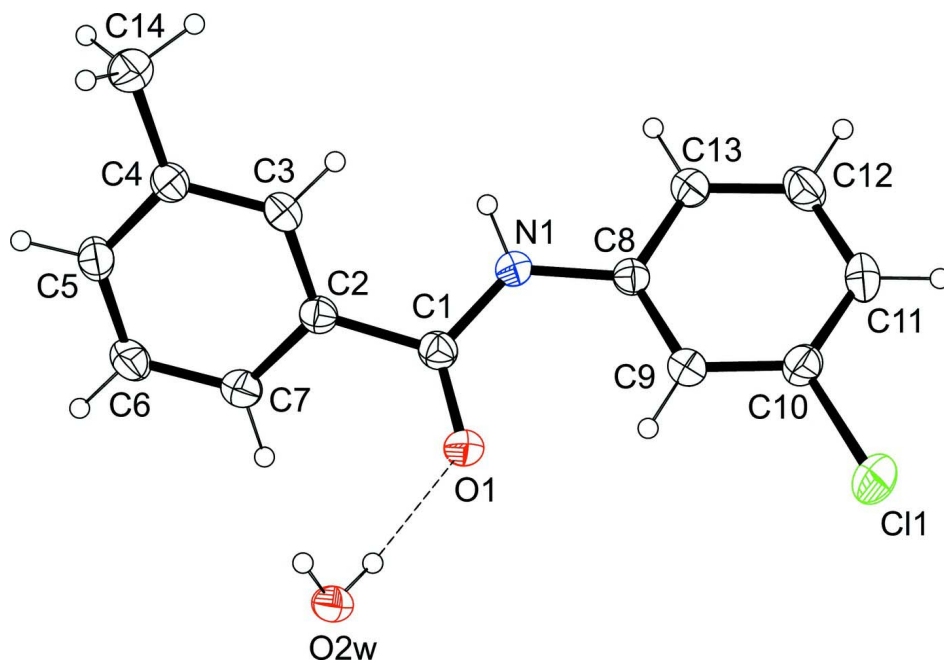
Intermolecular N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen bonds connect the molecules into a three-dimensional network (Fig.2). The water O2w oxygen lies on a twofold rotation axis $0, y, 1/4$ and its hydrogen atoms are related by the symmetry $-x, y, 1/2 - z$.

S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the literature method (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a,b*). The purity of the compound was checked by determining its melting point. It was characterized by recording its infrared and NMR spectra. Single crystals of the title compound used in X-ray diffraction studies were obtained from a slow evaporation of its ethanolic solution in the presence of a few drops of water, at room temperature.

S3. Refinement

The C- and N- bound hydrogen atoms were positioned with idealized geometry using a riding model with C—H = 0.93 Å or 0.96 Å and N—H = 0.86 Å. The coordinates of the water hydrogen atom were refined. The $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values were set at $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C aromatic, N, O})$ and $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$. The C14-methyl group exhibits orientational disorder in the positions of H atoms. The two sets of methyl hydrogen atoms were refined with occupancies of 0.52 (9) and 0.48 (9).

**Figure 1**

Molecular structure of the title compound showing the atom labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii. Only one set of the disordered methyl H atoms is shown.

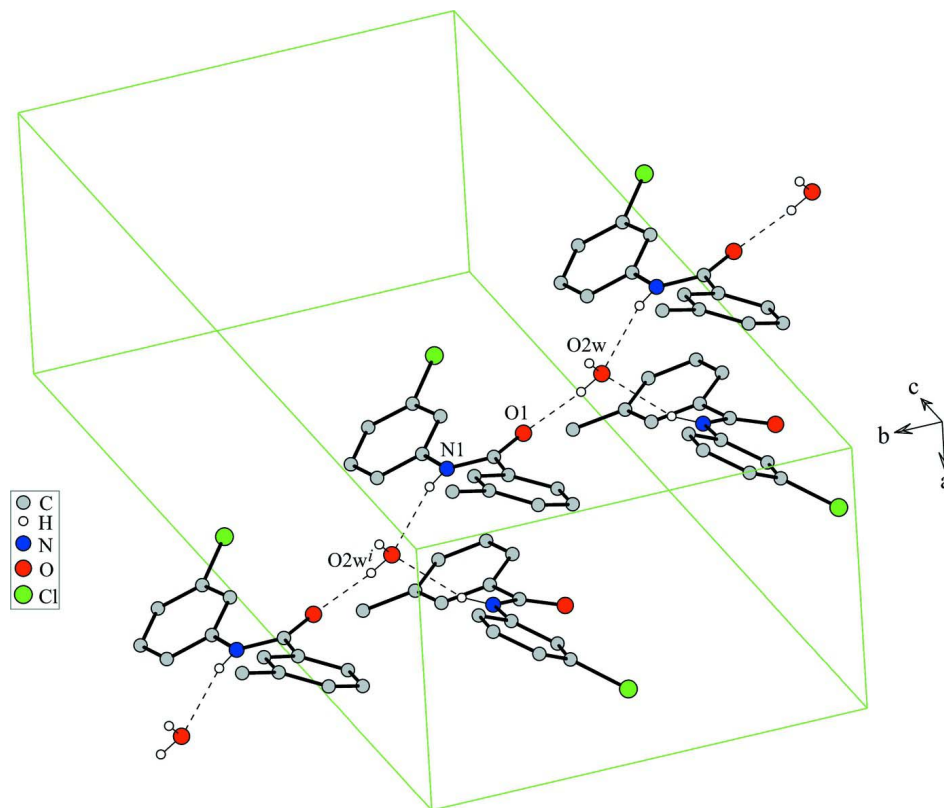


Figure 2

Part of the crystal structure of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding were omitted. Symmetry code: (i) $x+1/2, y+1/2, z$.

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Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{12}ClNO \cdot 0.5H_2O$
 $M_r = 254.71$
 Monoclinic, $C2/c$
 Hall symbol: $-C\ 2yc$
 $a = 7.6497\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 12.6829\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$
 $c = 25.9694\ (10)\ \text{\AA}$
 $\beta = 95.365\ (3)^\circ$
 $V = 2508.54\ (16)\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1064$
 $D_x = 1.349\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$
 Cell parameters from 9097 reflections
 $\theta = 2.4\text{--}29.6^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.29\ \text{mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 295\ \text{K}$
 Rod, colourless
 $0.52 \times 0.16 \times 0.06\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur
 diffractometer with a Ruby Gemini detector
 Graphite monochromator
 Detector resolution: $10.434\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: analytical
 (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)
 $T_{\min} = 0.860, T_{\max} = 0.984$

19774 measured reflections
 2277 independent reflections
 1894 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.3^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 3.1^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 15$
 $l = -31 \rightarrow 31$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.095$
 $S = 1.07$
 2277 reflections
 164 parameters
 2 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.037P)^2 + 1.9211P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
C1	0.2652 (2)	0.58130 (14)	0.27335 (7)	0.0377 (4)	
C2	0.2321 (2)	0.59925 (13)	0.21633 (6)	0.0357 (4)	
C3	0.1655 (2)	0.69364 (13)	0.19574 (6)	0.0369 (4)	
H3	0.1451	0.749	0.2179	0.044*	
C4	0.1286 (2)	0.70707 (14)	0.14252 (7)	0.0384 (4)	
C5	0.1625 (2)	0.62336 (15)	0.11091 (7)	0.0447 (4)	
H5	0.1389	0.6307	0.0753	0.054*	
C6	0.2302 (3)	0.52944 (15)	0.13046 (7)	0.0485 (5)	
H6	0.2535	0.4748	0.1082	0.058*	
C7	0.2633 (2)	0.51674 (14)	0.18334 (7)	0.0435 (4)	
H7	0.3064	0.4529	0.1968	0.052*	
C8	0.3568 (2)	0.67382 (13)	0.35616 (6)	0.0330 (4)	
C9	0.2973 (2)	0.59967 (14)	0.38974 (7)	0.0392 (4)	
H9	0.2362	0.5402	0.3772	0.047*	
C10	0.3311 (2)	0.61650 (15)	0.44221 (7)	0.0450 (4)	
C11	0.4205 (3)	0.70309 (16)	0.46236 (7)	0.0524 (5)	
H11	0.4424	0.7123	0.4979	0.063*	
C12	0.4770 (3)	0.77618 (16)	0.42818 (7)	0.0516 (5)	
H12	0.5371	0.8359	0.4409	0.062*	
C13	0.4461 (2)	0.76231 (14)	0.37559 (7)	0.0407 (4)	
H13	0.4851	0.8123	0.3531	0.049*	
C14	0.0552 (3)	0.80902 (15)	0.12042 (8)	0.0542 (5)	
H14A	0.0834	0.865	0.1446	0.081*	0.52 (9)
H14B	-0.07	0.8032	0.1138	0.081*	0.52 (9)

H14C	0.1053	0.824	0.0887	0.081*	0.52 (9)
H14D	0.1418	0.8436	0.1019	0.081*	0.48 (9)
H14E	0.0242	0.8537	0.148	0.081*	0.48 (9)
H14F	-0.0474	0.7949	0.0972	0.081*	0.48 (9)
N1	0.32473 (17)	0.66596 (11)	0.30168 (5)	0.0362 (3)	
H1N	0.3456	0.7217	0.2845	0.043*	
O1	0.24049 (18)	0.49471 (10)	0.29259 (5)	0.0516 (4)	
O2W	0	0.34503 (13)	0.25	0.0413 (4)	
H2W	0.077 (2)	0.3837 (15)	0.2631 (7)	0.05*	
Cl1	0.25269 (9)	0.52457 (5)	0.48445 (2)	0.0763 (2)	

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0362 (9)	0.0364 (10)	0.0401 (9)	-0.0005 (7)	0.0012 (7)	-0.0016 (8)
C2	0.0340 (9)	0.0362 (10)	0.0368 (9)	-0.0055 (7)	0.0030 (7)	-0.0004 (7)
C3	0.0350 (9)	0.0368 (9)	0.0389 (10)	-0.0028 (7)	0.0028 (7)	-0.0064 (8)
C4	0.0356 (9)	0.0388 (10)	0.0401 (10)	-0.0050 (7)	-0.0005 (7)	-0.0018 (8)
C5	0.0503 (10)	0.0495 (11)	0.0337 (9)	-0.0073 (9)	0.0010 (8)	-0.0041 (9)
C6	0.0611 (12)	0.0412 (11)	0.0438 (11)	-0.0018 (9)	0.0090 (9)	-0.0111 (9)
C7	0.0514 (10)	0.0354 (10)	0.0440 (10)	-0.0002 (8)	0.0057 (8)	-0.0023 (8)
C8	0.0322 (8)	0.0330 (9)	0.0339 (9)	0.0055 (7)	0.0028 (7)	-0.0017 (7)
C9	0.0442 (10)	0.0344 (9)	0.0389 (10)	-0.0013 (8)	0.0035 (8)	-0.0021 (8)
C10	0.0534 (11)	0.0441 (11)	0.0381 (10)	0.0026 (9)	0.0077 (8)	0.0044 (8)
C11	0.0641 (12)	0.0601 (13)	0.0321 (10)	-0.0029 (10)	-0.0007 (9)	-0.0071 (9)
C12	0.0566 (12)	0.0477 (11)	0.0497 (11)	-0.0101 (9)	0.0014 (9)	-0.0113 (9)
C13	0.0456 (10)	0.0380 (10)	0.0388 (10)	-0.0027 (8)	0.0051 (8)	-0.0012 (8)
C14	0.0607 (12)	0.0472 (12)	0.0529 (12)	0.0029 (10)	-0.0041 (9)	0.0026 (9)
N1	0.0435 (8)	0.0319 (7)	0.0331 (8)	-0.0034 (6)	0.0025 (6)	0.0023 (6)
O1	0.0757 (9)	0.0354 (7)	0.0417 (7)	-0.0116 (6)	-0.0055 (6)	0.0036 (6)
O2W	0.0476 (10)	0.0314 (10)	0.0442 (10)	0	-0.0003 (8)	0
Cl1	0.1181 (5)	0.0692 (4)	0.0436 (3)	-0.0204 (3)	0.0181 (3)	0.0103 (3)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—O1	1.228 (2)	C9—C10	1.380 (2)
C1—N1	1.356 (2)	C9—H9	0.93
C1—C2	1.496 (2)	C10—C11	1.371 (3)
C2—C7	1.387 (2)	C10—Cl1	1.7451 (19)
C2—C3	1.389 (2)	C11—C12	1.380 (3)
C3—C4	1.395 (2)	C11—H11	0.93
C3—H3	0.93	C12—C13	1.375 (2)
C4—C5	1.382 (2)	C12—H12	0.93
C4—C14	1.502 (3)	C13—H13	0.93
C5—C6	1.377 (3)	C14—H14A	0.96
C5—H5	0.93	C14—H14B	0.96
C6—C7	1.382 (3)	C14—H14C	0.96
C6—H6	0.93	C14—H14D	0.96

C7—H7	0.93	C14—H14E	0.96
C8—C13	1.384 (2)	C14—H14F	0.96
C8—C9	1.388 (2)	N1—H1N	0.86
C8—N1	1.417 (2)	O2W—H2W	0.813 (18)
O1—C1—N1	122.95 (16)	C8—C9—H9	120.9
O1—C1—C2	121.35 (15)	C11—C10—C9	122.79 (17)
N1—C1—C2	115.69 (15)	C11—C10—C11	118.93 (14)
C7—C2—C3	119.37 (16)	C9—C10—C11	118.27 (14)
C7—C2—C1	118.28 (15)	C10—C11—C12	117.86 (17)
C3—C2—C1	122.30 (15)	C10—C11—H11	121.1
C2—C3—C4	121.33 (16)	C12—C11—H11	121.1
C2—C3—H3	119.3	C13—C12—C11	121.16 (18)
C4—C3—H3	119.3	C13—C12—H12	119.4
C5—C4—C3	117.58 (16)	C11—C12—H12	119.4
C5—C4—C14	121.24 (16)	C12—C13—C8	119.93 (17)
C3—C4—C14	121.17 (16)	C12—C13—H13	120
C6—C5—C4	122.05 (17)	C8—C13—H13	120
C6—C5—H5	119	C4—C14—H14A	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119	C4—C14—H14B	109.5
C5—C6—C7	119.67 (17)	C4—C14—H14C	109.5
C5—C6—H6	120.2	C4—C14—H14D	109.5
C7—C6—H6	120.2	C4—C14—H14E	109.5
C6—C7—C2	119.98 (17)	H14D—C14—H14E	109.5
C6—C7—H7	120	C4—C14—H14F	109.5
C2—C7—H7	120	H14D—C14—H14F	109.5
C13—C8—C9	119.99 (15)	H14E—C14—H14F	109.5
C13—C8—N1	117.04 (15)	C1—N1—C8	127.99 (14)
C9—C8—N1	122.92 (15)	C1—N1—H1N	116
C10—C9—C8	118.26 (16)	C8—N1—H1N	116
C10—C9—H9	120.9		
O1—C1—C2—C7	-33.4 (2)	C13—C8—C9—C10	-0.6 (2)
N1—C1—C2—C7	146.10 (16)	N1—C8—C9—C10	-178.05 (15)
O1—C1—C2—C3	144.07 (17)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.1 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-36.4 (2)	C8—C9—C10—C11	178.80 (13)
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.2 (2)	C9—C10—C11—C12	0.5 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-177.18 (15)	C11—C10—C11—C12	-178.23 (15)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.7 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-0.5 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C14	179.53 (16)	C11—C12—C13—C8	0.0 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.1 (3)	C9—C8—C13—C12	0.6 (3)
C14—C4—C5—C6	179.83 (17)	N1—C8—C13—C12	178.17 (16)
C4—C5—C6—C7	1.0 (3)	O1—C1—N1—C8	-4.7 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C2	-1.5 (3)	C2—C1—N1—C8	175.85 (14)
C3—C2—C7—C6	0.9 (3)	C13—C8—N1—C1	169.04 (16)
C1—C2—C7—C6	178.40 (16)	C9—C8—N1—C1	-13.4 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N1—H1N···O2W ⁱ	0.86	2.2	3.0155 (19)	158
O2W—H2W···O1	0.813 (18)	1.991 (18)	2.7984 (17)	171.9 (19)

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