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## 2-[(*E*)-(5-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)imino-methyl]-4-methylphenol

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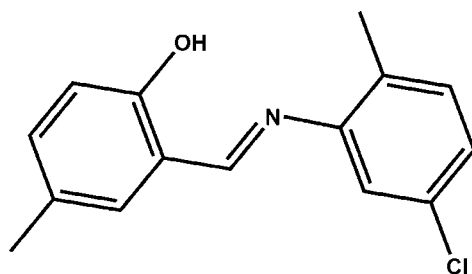
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.041;  $wR$  factor = 0.100; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.1.

In the molecule of the title Schiff base compound,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClNO}$ , the two benzene rings are twisted with respect to each other, with a dihedral angle of  $35.0(3)^\circ$ ; an intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bond occurs. In the crystal, weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions between methyl groups and chlorophenyl rings link the molecules into supramolecular chains running along the  $a$  axis.

### Related literature

For background to phenylamine compounds, see: Fan *et al.* (2012). For applications of Schiff base derivatives, see: Siddiqui *et al.* (2006); Ebrahimipour *et al.* (2012).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClNO}$ 
 $M_r = 259.72$ 

 Orthorhombic,  $P2_12_12_1$ 
 $a = 7.6629(10)$  Å

 $b = 11.8442(14)$  Å

 $c = 14.342(2)$  Å

 $V = 1301.7(3)$  Å<sup>3</sup>
 $Z = 4$ 

 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $\mu = 0.28$  mm<sup>-1</sup>
 $T = 293$  K

 $0.45 \times 0.42 \times 0.35$  mm

#### Data collection

Agilent Xcalibur Gemini ultra diffractometer with Atlas detector

 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Agilent, 2010)

 $T_{\min} = 0.88$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.91$ 

8663 measured reflections

2382 independent reflections

 1769 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$ 

#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$ 
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$ 
 $S = 1.03$ 

2382 reflections

169 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.16$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), with 991 Friedel pairs

 Absolute structure parameter:  $-0.18(9)$ 
**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

 $Cg1$  is the centroid of the C9–C14 benzene ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1-H1\cdots N1$	0.84 (4)	1.84 (4)	2.629 (3)	154 (4)
$C7-H7C\cdots Cg1^i$	0.96	2.91	3.767 (3)	149

 Symmetry code: (i)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{5}{2}, -z + 1$ .

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Agilent, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: XU5720).

### References

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2013). E69, o1349 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813019454]

**2-[(E)-(5-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)iminomethyl]-4-methylphenol****Yun-Fa Zheng****S1. Comment**

Phenylamine group has received attention in recent years for their unique physical and chemical properties (Fan *et al.*, 2012). On the other hand, Schiff bases derived from salicylaldehyde and methylaniline with various substituents have exhibited potential application in pharmaceutical field for their properties of antitumor, antimicrobial and antiviral activities (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2006). Moreover, Schiff bases ligands are potentially capable of forming stable complexes by coordination of metal ions with their nitrogen donors (Ebrahimipour *et al.*, 2012). As an extension work on the structural characterization of Schiff base compounds, the title compound is reported.

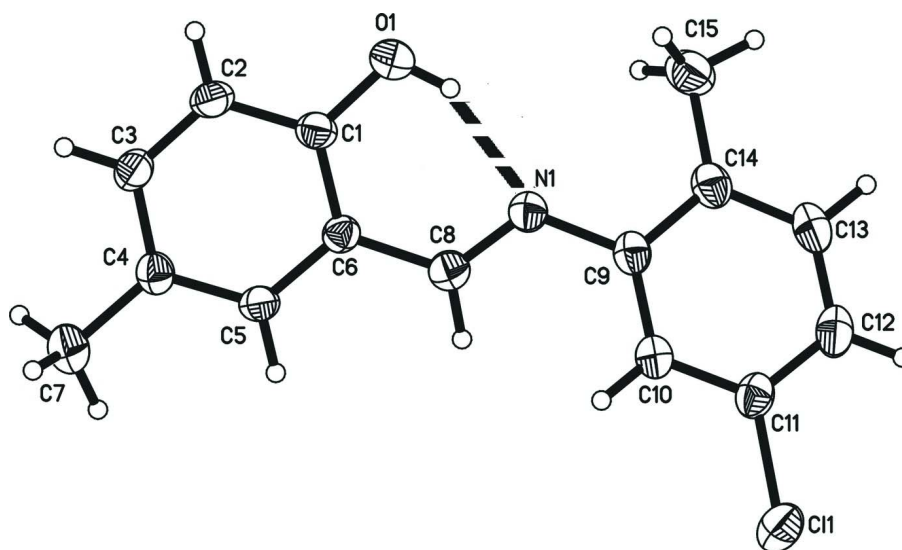
The molecular structure of title compound shows an E configuration, with a C9—N1=C8—C6 torsion angle of 0.26 (4)°. The bond distance of N1=C8 at 1.284 (3) Å is a typical double bond. It is noteworthy that H1 atom bonded to O1 is involved in an O1—H1···N1 intramolecular hydrogen bond, which results in formation of a six-membered ring (Fig. 1). The dihedral angle between the two planes of the chlorophenyl ring and methylphenol ring is 35.0 (3)°.

**S2. Experimental**

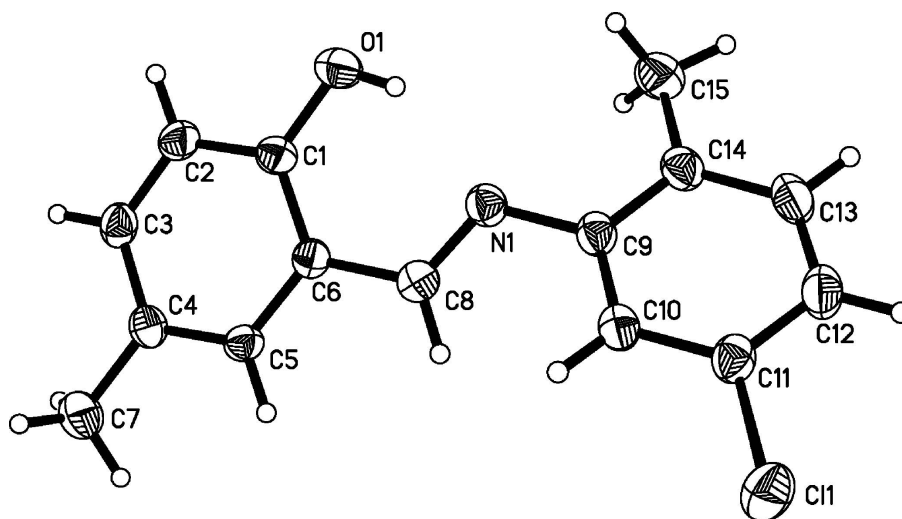
A mixture of 5-chloro-2-methylaniline (1.42g, 10.0 mmol), 3-methyl-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (1.36g, 10.0 mmol) in 50.0 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was fluxed under an Ar atmosphere for about 6 h to gain a yellow precipitate. The product was collected by filtration and washed with cold ethanol to give the Schiff base compound (2.25g in 86% yield). The yellow single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were crystallized from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/absolute ethanol (3/2) systems by slow evaporation of solvents at room temperature over a week. Elemental analysis. Calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClNO: C 69.36, H, 6.43%; Found C 69.92, H 6.80%.

**S3. Refinement**

Hydroxy H atom was located in a difference Fourier map and positional parameters were refined freely,  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ . Other H atoms were fixed geometrically and treated as riding with C—H = 0.96 Å (methyl) or 0.93 Å (aromatic),  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for aromatic H atoms or  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl H atoms.

**Figure 1**

Thermal ellipsoid plot of the title compound. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radius. The dashed line indicates the intramolecular hydrogen bond.

**Figure 2**

Thermal ellipsoid plot of the title compound. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radius.

### 2-[(*E*)-(5-Chloro-2-methylphenyl)iminomethyl]-4-methylphenol

#### Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{14}ClNO$

$M_r = 259.72$

Orthorhombic,  $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol:  $P\ 2ac\ 2ab$

$a = 7.6629\ (10)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 11.8442\ (14)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 14.342\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$V = 1301.7\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 544$

$D_x = 1.325\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 1894 reflections

$\theta = 3.4\text{--}29.6^\circ$

$\mu = 0.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$

Block, yellow  
 $0.45 \times 0.42 \times 0.35 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Agilent Xcalibur Gemini ultra  
 diffractometer with Atlas detector  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 Detector resolution:  $10.3592 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$   
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (CrysAlis PRO; Agilent, 2010)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.88, T_{\max} = 0.91$

8663 measured reflections  
 2382 independent reflections  
 1769 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.048$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.4^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 3.4^\circ$   
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 7$   
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 14$   
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 17$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 2382 reflections  
 169 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 atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
 and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0463P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: SHELXTL (Sheldrick,  
 2008),  $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
 Extinction coefficient: 0.024 (2)  
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983), with 991  
 Friedel pairs  
 Absolute structure parameter:  $-0.18$  (9)

*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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.87007 (10)	0.98698 (7)	0.87968 (5)	0.0705 (3)
O1	1.1714 (3)	1.01909 (17)	0.36679 (14)	0.0651 (6)
N1	1.0171 (3)	0.99976 (18)	0.52972 (14)	0.0456 (5)
C1	1.1228 (3)	1.1295 (2)	0.36948 (19)	0.0449 (6)
C2	1.1680 (4)	1.1989 (2)	0.2958 (2)	0.0510 (7)
H2	1.2327	1.1705	0.2462	0.061*
C3	1.1167 (4)	1.3109 (2)	0.29627 (19)	0.0498 (7)
H3	1.1449	1.3561	0.2454	0.060*
C4	1.0248 (3)	1.3579 (2)	0.36974 (19)	0.0451 (7)
C5	0.9829 (3)	1.2883 (2)	0.44320 (19)	0.0421 (6)

H5	0.9215	1.3181	0.4934	0.050*
C6	1.0296 (3)	1.1738 (2)	0.44475 (18)	0.0395 (6)
C7	0.9729 (4)	1.4803 (2)	0.3692 (2)	0.0653 (8)
H7A	0.8860	1.4932	0.4162	0.098*
H7B	0.9261	1.4996	0.3092	0.098*
H7C	1.0733	1.5263	0.3818	0.098*
C8	0.9758 (3)	1.1045 (2)	0.52278 (19)	0.0458 (7)
H8	0.9087	1.1370	0.5697	0.055*
C9	0.9585 (3)	0.9368 (2)	0.6085 (2)	0.0446 (7)
C10	0.9508 (3)	0.9850 (2)	0.69650 (18)	0.0459 (6)
H10	0.9883	1.0589	0.7055	0.055*
C11	0.8874 (4)	0.9232 (2)	0.77061 (19)	0.0493 (7)
C12	0.8366 (4)	0.8127 (3)	0.7589 (2)	0.0596 (8)
H12	0.7943	0.7710	0.8089	0.071*
C13	0.8498 (4)	0.7652 (2)	0.6719 (2)	0.0593 (8)
H13	0.8168	0.6901	0.6644	0.071*
C14	0.9102 (3)	0.8243 (2)	0.5945 (2)	0.0503 (7)
C15	0.9174 (4)	0.7697 (2)	0.5002 (2)	0.0680 (9)
H15A	1.0351	0.7715	0.4773	0.102*
H15B	0.8427	0.8099	0.4579	0.102*
H15C	0.8791	0.6927	0.5050	0.102*
H1	1.136 (5)	0.993 (3)	0.418 (3)	0.102*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl1	0.0837 (5)	0.0789 (6)	0.0487 (5)	0.0012 (4)	0.0059 (4)	0.0083 (4)
O1	0.0850 (14)	0.0494 (12)	0.0608 (14)	0.0107 (11)	0.0181 (11)	-0.0039 (11)
N1	0.0509 (12)	0.0429 (12)	0.0430 (13)	-0.0007 (12)	-0.0008 (10)	0.0014 (11)
C1	0.0489 (14)	0.0421 (14)	0.0439 (17)	-0.0003 (12)	0.0010 (14)	-0.0065 (13)
C2	0.0581 (17)	0.0534 (17)	0.0414 (16)	-0.0070 (14)	0.0103 (14)	-0.0092 (14)
C3	0.0590 (16)	0.0519 (16)	0.0386 (16)	-0.0127 (16)	0.0026 (14)	0.0014 (13)
C4	0.0463 (14)	0.0429 (14)	0.0460 (18)	-0.0033 (12)	-0.0052 (13)	0.0036 (13)
C5	0.0442 (14)	0.0442 (14)	0.0378 (16)	-0.0006 (12)	0.0034 (12)	-0.0058 (12)
C6	0.0409 (13)	0.0416 (14)	0.0360 (16)	-0.0039 (12)	-0.0008 (12)	-0.0009 (12)
C7	0.0764 (19)	0.0512 (16)	0.068 (2)	0.0039 (16)	0.0027 (17)	0.0091 (17)
C8	0.0445 (15)	0.0480 (15)	0.0447 (18)	-0.0003 (13)	0.0003 (13)	-0.0012 (13)
C9	0.0411 (14)	0.0421 (14)	0.0505 (19)	0.0006 (11)	-0.0003 (13)	0.0066 (13)
C10	0.0464 (14)	0.0417 (13)	0.0497 (17)	-0.0017 (13)	-0.0003 (12)	0.0056 (14)
C11	0.0475 (16)	0.0528 (16)	0.0475 (18)	0.0044 (14)	0.0002 (14)	0.0111 (13)
C12	0.0596 (19)	0.0546 (19)	0.064 (2)	-0.0002 (15)	0.0067 (15)	0.0199 (16)
C13	0.0618 (19)	0.0399 (15)	0.076 (2)	-0.0021 (14)	0.0013 (17)	0.0095 (16)
C14	0.0469 (16)	0.0437 (15)	0.060 (2)	0.0048 (13)	-0.0010 (14)	0.0052 (14)
C15	0.075 (2)	0.0530 (17)	0.076 (2)	-0.0040 (16)	0.0029 (17)	-0.0109 (17)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C11—C11	1.742 (3)	C7—H7B	0.9600
O1—C1	1.361 (3)	C7—H7C	0.9600
O1—H1	0.84 (4)	C8—H8	0.9300
N1—C8	1.284 (3)	C9—C10	1.387 (4)
N1—C9	1.426 (3)	C9—C14	1.397 (3)
C1—C2	1.383 (4)	C10—C11	1.379 (3)
C1—C6	1.396 (3)	C10—H10	0.9300
C2—C3	1.383 (4)	C11—C12	1.376 (4)
C2—H2	0.9300	C12—C13	1.372 (4)
C3—C4	1.384 (4)	C12—H12	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C13—C14	1.392 (4)
C4—C5	1.376 (3)	C13—H13	0.9300
C4—C7	1.503 (4)	C14—C15	1.501 (4)
C5—C6	1.403 (3)	C15—H15A	0.9600
C5—H5	0.9300	C15—H15B	0.9600
C6—C8	1.448 (3)	C15—H15C	0.9600
C7—H7A	0.9600		
C1—O1—H1	104 (3)	N1—C8—H8	118.8
C8—N1—C9	119.3 (2)	C6—C8—H8	118.8
O1—C1—C2	118.8 (2)	C10—C9—C14	120.8 (2)
O1—C1—C6	121.5 (2)	C10—C9—N1	121.2 (2)
C2—C1—C6	119.7 (2)	C14—C9—N1	117.9 (2)
C1—C2—C3	119.7 (3)	C11—C10—C9	119.8 (2)
C1—C2—H2	120.2	C11—C10—H10	120.1
C3—C2—H2	120.2	C9—C10—H10	120.1
C2—C3—C4	122.3 (2)	C12—C11—C10	120.7 (3)
C2—C3—H3	118.9	C12—C11—C11	120.1 (2)
C4—C3—H3	118.9	C10—C11—C11	119.3 (2)
C5—C4—C3	117.4 (2)	C13—C12—C11	118.7 (3)
C5—C4—C7	121.3 (2)	C13—C12—H12	120.6
C3—C4—C7	121.3 (2)	C11—C12—H12	120.6
C4—C5—C6	122.1 (2)	C12—C13—C14	122.9 (3)
C4—C5—H5	118.9	C12—C13—H13	118.6
C6—C5—H5	118.9	C14—C13—H13	118.6
C1—C6—C5	118.7 (2)	C13—C14—C9	117.0 (3)
C1—C6—C8	122.1 (2)	C13—C14—C15	121.0 (2)
C5—C6—C8	119.2 (2)	C9—C14—C15	122.0 (3)
C4—C7—H7A	109.5	C14—C15—H15A	109.5
C4—C7—H7B	109.5	C14—C15—H15B	109.5
H7A—C7—H7B	109.5	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
C4—C7—H7C	109.5	C14—C15—H15C	109.5
H7A—C7—H7C	109.5	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
H7B—C7—H7C	109.5	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5
N1—C8—C6	122.5 (2)		

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

Cg1 is the centroid of the C9–C14 benzene ring.

<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 $\cdots$ N1	0.84 (4)	1.84 (4)	2.629 (3)	154 (4)
C7—H7C $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>i</sup>	0.96	2.91	3.767 (3)	149

Symmetry code: (i)  $x+1/2, -y+5/2, -z+1$ .