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# 4-[(*E*)-(4-Methylphenyl)iminomethyl]-phenol

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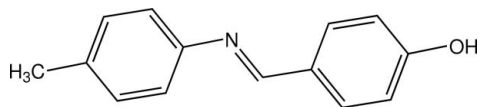
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.036;  $wR$  factor = 0.100; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.2.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}$ , the two rings show significant deviation from coplanarity, with a dihedral angle between the two planes of  $49.40(5)^\circ$ . The hydroxy group is involved in an intermolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bond, forming an extended one-dimensional zigzag chain along (001).

## Related literature

For the applications of Schiff bases, see: Qian & Cui (2009). For related structures, see: Burgess *et al.* (1999); Kaitner & Pavlovic (1995); Li (2010); Li *et al.* (2008); Yeap *et al.* (1993); Zhang (2010). For bond geometry, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}$   
 $M_r = 211.25$   
 Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*  
 $a = 21.618(1)$  Å  
 $b = 11.0561(6)$  Å  
 $c = 9.3318(5)$  Å

$V = 2230.4(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$  mm

### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1999)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.977$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.984$   
 11344 measured reflections  
 1961 independent reflections  
 1559 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$   
 $S = 1.08$   
 1961 reflections  
 148 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.19$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	0.88	1.87	2.7397 (17)	170

 Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$ .

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT and XPREP (Bruker, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZS2179).

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, o897 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812007635]

## 4-[(*E*)-(4-Methylphenyl)iminomethyl]phenol

L. Jothi, G. Vasuki, R. Ramesh Babu and K. Ramamurthi

### S1. Comment

Schiff base compounds have attracted attention for the development of coordination chemistry related to catalysis and enzymatic reactions, magnetism and molecular architectures, e.g. (*E*)-2-methyl-*N*-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-benzylidene]aniline (Qian & Cui, 2009). As a part of our study on the coordination behaviour of ligands, an X-ray structural analysis of the title compound, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO (I) was carried out and the results are reported herein.

The molecule (I) (Fig. 1) may be described in terms of three planar subunits, namely two terminal benzene rings and their substituents bridged by a C=N imino moiety. The 4-hydroxybenzylidene system is nearly planar with r.m.s deviation of 0.0023 Å except for the hydroxy atom O1 which is 0.0183 Å out of the C9—C14 plane. The 4-methylbenzene system which is also essentially planar [r.m.s deviation, 0.0109 Å] except for the methyl atom C1 which is 0.0128 Å out of the C2—C7 plane. The molecule has an *E*-configuration with respect to the C=N which is indicated by the torsion angle C9—C8—N1—C5 [−171.11 (13)°]. The twisting angles of the 4-hydroxybenzylidene and 4-methylbenzylidene groups with respect to the plane defined by the C5—N1—C8—C9 subunit [16.61 (15)° and 34.66 (10)°, respectively], are consistent with the general trend observed previously of aniline rings being more twisted than benzylidene rings, e.g. in 4-[(3-methoxyphenylimino)methyl]phenol [Yeap *et al.*, 1993] and *N-p*-tolylvanillaldimine [Kaitner & Pavlovic, 1995] and in four *N*-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)aniline derivatives [Burgess *et al.*, 1999]; 2-chloro-*N*-[4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene]aniline [Li *et al.*, 2008]; 4-bromo-*N*-[4-(diethylamino)benzylidene]aniline [Li, 2010]; (4-chloro-*N*-[4-(diethylamino)benzylidene]aniline [Zhang, 2010]. The C9—C8 and N1—C5 bond distances [1.451 (2) and 1.4221 (19) Å] confirm  $\pi$ -electron delocalization between the benzene rings, and the molecule can be regarded as a partially delocalized  $\pi$ -electron system as observed in related structures (Yeap *et al.*, 1993; Kaitner & Pavlovic, 1995). In benzylideneaniline, where the phenyl ring has no substituents, the aromatic C—(Csp<sup>2</sup>), (Csp<sup>2</sup>)=N and N—C<sub>ar</sub> bond lengths of the azomethine portion are 1.496 (3), 1.237 (3) and 1.460 (3) Å, respectively (Kaitner & Pavlovic, 1995). If the terminal phenyl rings of benzylideneaniline have different substituents, the general pattern of two long and one short bond distance is not preserved. Contrary to this, the shortening of N—C<sub>ar</sub> and aromatic C—(Csp<sup>2</sup>) [1.4221 (19) Å and 1.451 (2) Å, respectively] and the lengthening of N=(Csp<sup>2</sup>) [1.279 (2) Å] is observed in (I) and in similar structures (Yeap *et al.*, 1993; Kaitner & Pavlovic, 1995). In (I), the two longer bonds are also shortened, while the shorter bond has lengthened, compared to the parent compound. The C2—C1 bond distance of 1.504 (2) Å is in good agreement with the aromatic C—(Csp<sup>3</sup>) bond lengths. Using a 3 $\sigma$  criterion, the lengths of O1—C12 [1.3496 (18) Å] is the same and fall into the range for the O—C<sub>ar</sub> bond type. Expansion of the exocyclic angle O1—C12—C11 [123.45 (14)°] may be due to the steric interaction atoms H11 and H1 [H1...H1 = 2.3029 (1) Å]. The N1—C8—C9 [124.80 (14)°] is greater than the normal value of 120°. This might be a consequence of repulsion between the lone pair of electrons on N1 and H10 attached to C10 [N1...H10 = 2.6892 (1) Å]. All other bond lengths are within the expected ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987).

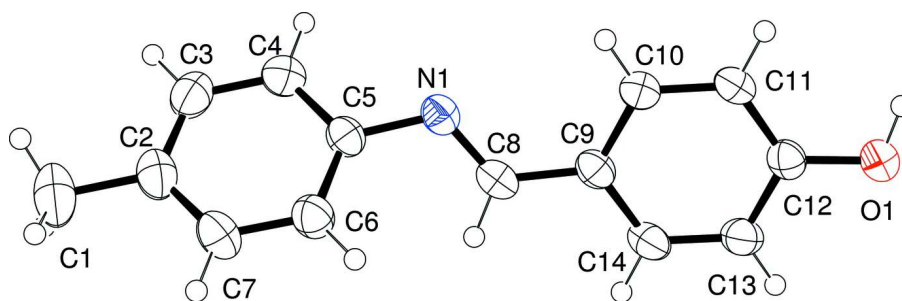
The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular hydroxy O—H···N hydrogen bonds (Table 1) linking the molecules into infinite one-dimensional chains extending along the *c* axis of the unit cell (Fig. 2).

## S2. Experimental

The title compound (I) was prepared by mixing equimolar quantities (10 mmol) of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 4-methyl-aniline in ethanol (40 ml). The reaction mixture was refluxed for about 6 h and the resulting solution was allowed to slowly evaporate at room temperature. After three days colourless single crystals of the title compound, suitable for X-ray structure analysis were obtained.

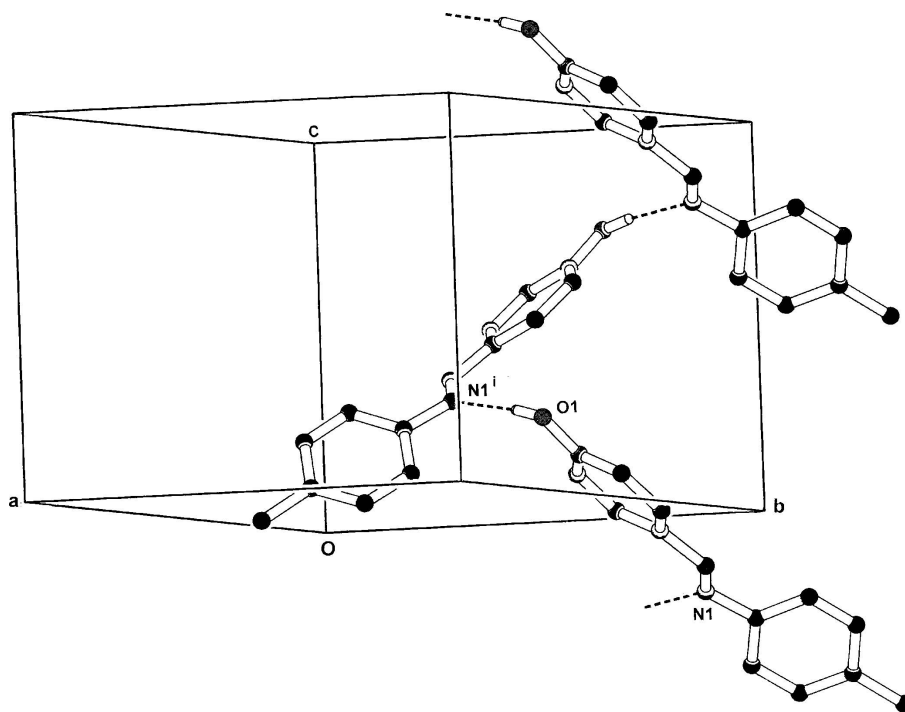
## S3. Refinement

All of the H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with O—H = 0.88 Å, C—H = 0.93 Å (aromatic) or 0.96 Å (methyl), and refined using a riding model with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O or aromatic C})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$ .



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound showing atom numbering, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Figure 2**

A perspective view of the one-dimensional chain structure in the title compound showing O—H···N interactions as dashed lines. For symmetry code (i), see Table 1.

#### 4-[(*E*)-(4-Methylphenyl)iminomethyl]phenol

##### Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{13}NO$

$M_r = 211.25$

Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2n\ 2ab$

$a = 21.618\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 11.0561\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 9.3318\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$V = 2230.4\ (2)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 896$

$D_x = 1.258\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 2333 reflections

$\theta = 2.5\text{--}24.3^\circ$

$\mu = 0.08\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Needle, colourless

$0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.20\ \text{mm}$

##### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\omega$  and  $\varphi$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 1999)

$T_{\min} = 0.977$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.984$

11344 measured reflections

1961 independent reflections

1559 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -25 \rightarrow 22$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -9 \rightarrow 11$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$  $wR(F^2) = 0.100$  $S = 1.08$ 

1961 reflections

148 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0452P)^2 + 0.5906P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.19 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
2008),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001xF_c^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$ 

Extinction coefficient: 0.0028 (10)

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

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.98404 (9)	-0.3138 (2)	0.5166 (2)	0.0696 (6)
H1A	1.0178	-0.2713	0.5605	0.104*
H1B	0.9999	-0.3738	0.4519	0.104*
H1C	0.9597	-0.3525	0.5894	0.104*
C2	0.94434 (7)	-0.22573 (15)	0.43514 (19)	0.0463 (4)
C3	0.93867 (8)	-0.10700 (16)	0.47974 (19)	0.0480 (4)
H3	0.9599	-0.0814	0.5610	0.058*
C4	0.90213 (7)	-0.02566 (14)	0.40601 (18)	0.0424 (4)
H4	0.9001	0.0544	0.4363	0.051*
C5	0.86863 (7)	-0.06207 (13)	0.28760 (16)	0.0344 (4)
C6	0.87510 (8)	-0.18013 (14)	0.23975 (18)	0.0425 (4)
H6	0.8543	-0.2055	0.1578	0.051*
C7	0.91231 (8)	-0.25992 (15)	0.31352 (19)	0.0484 (5)
H7	0.9160	-0.3390	0.2805	0.058*
C8	0.78057 (7)	-0.01218 (13)	0.15734 (16)	0.0364 (4)
H8	0.7683	-0.0915	0.1744	0.044*
C9	0.74169 (7)	0.06129 (13)	0.06518 (16)	0.0343 (4)
C10	0.76120 (7)	0.17174 (13)	0.00844 (16)	0.0348 (4)
H10	0.7993	0.2033	0.0359	0.042*
C11	0.72512 (7)	0.23468 (12)	-0.08724 (16)	0.0350 (4)
H11	0.7389	0.3083	-0.1234	0.042*
C12	0.66836 (7)	0.18910 (13)	-0.13011 (16)	0.0344 (4)
C13	0.64808 (7)	0.07966 (13)	-0.07395 (18)	0.0407 (4)

H13	0.6099	0.0486	-0.1011	0.049*
C14	0.68428 (7)	0.01724 (13)	0.02146 (18)	0.0402 (4)
H14	0.6702	-0.0561	0.0578	0.048*
N1	0.83053 (6)	0.02412 (11)	0.21682 (13)	0.0350 (3)
O1	0.63156 (5)	0.24423 (10)	-0.22698 (13)	0.0457 (3)
H1	0.6475	0.3149	-0.2500	0.055*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0601 (12)	0.0750 (14)	0.0738 (14)	0.0191 (11)	-0.0089 (11)	0.0190 (11)
C2	0.0391 (9)	0.0503 (10)	0.0494 (10)	0.0064 (7)	0.0030 (8)	0.0115 (8)
C3	0.0432 (9)	0.0570 (11)	0.0438 (10)	-0.0041 (8)	-0.0069 (8)	0.0037 (8)
C4	0.0452 (9)	0.0386 (9)	0.0434 (9)	-0.0012 (7)	0.0005 (8)	-0.0019 (7)
C5	0.0370 (8)	0.0334 (8)	0.0330 (8)	0.0014 (6)	0.0036 (7)	0.0037 (6)
C6	0.0498 (9)	0.0379 (9)	0.0398 (9)	0.0047 (7)	-0.0027 (7)	-0.0021 (7)
C7	0.0541 (10)	0.0376 (9)	0.0535 (11)	0.0108 (8)	0.0018 (9)	0.0014 (8)
C8	0.0428 (8)	0.0282 (8)	0.0382 (9)	0.0015 (6)	0.0069 (7)	0.0025 (6)
C9	0.0389 (8)	0.0289 (7)	0.0350 (8)	0.0042 (6)	0.0044 (7)	-0.0007 (6)
C10	0.0367 (8)	0.0317 (8)	0.0360 (9)	-0.0007 (6)	0.0015 (7)	-0.0011 (6)
C11	0.0424 (8)	0.0260 (7)	0.0365 (9)	-0.0006 (6)	0.0034 (7)	0.0015 (6)
C12	0.0387 (8)	0.0301 (8)	0.0345 (9)	0.0066 (6)	0.0013 (7)	-0.0032 (6)
C13	0.0361 (8)	0.0322 (8)	0.0536 (11)	-0.0024 (7)	-0.0016 (8)	0.0000 (7)
C14	0.0424 (9)	0.0278 (8)	0.0503 (10)	-0.0011 (6)	0.0041 (8)	0.0045 (7)
N1	0.0403 (7)	0.0316 (7)	0.0332 (7)	0.0040 (5)	0.0017 (6)	0.0007 (5)
O1	0.0480 (7)	0.0368 (6)	0.0522 (7)	-0.0011 (5)	-0.0115 (6)	0.0080 (5)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C1—C2	1.504 (2)	C8—N1	1.279 (2)
C1—H1A	0.9600	C8—C9	1.451 (2)
C1—H1B	0.9600	C8—H8	0.9300
C1—H1C	0.9600	C9—C14	1.394 (2)
C2—C7	1.382 (2)	C9—C10	1.396 (2)
C2—C3	1.383 (2)	C10—C11	1.375 (2)
C3—C4	1.381 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—C12	1.386 (2)
C4—C5	1.381 (2)	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—H4	0.9300	C12—O1	1.3496 (18)
C5—C6	1.387 (2)	C12—C13	1.390 (2)
C5—N1	1.4221 (19)	C13—C14	1.372 (2)
C6—C7	1.378 (2)	C13—H13	0.9300
C6—H6	0.9300	C14—H14	0.9300
C7—H7	0.9300	O1—H1	0.8811
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	N1—C8—C9	124.80 (14)
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	N1—C8—H8	117.6
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C9—C8—H8	117.6

C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C14—C9—C10	117.61 (14)
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C14—C9—C8	119.57 (13)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C10—C9—C8	122.63 (13)
C7—C2—C3	117.54 (15)	C11—C10—C9	121.17 (13)
C7—C2—C1	121.59 (17)	C11—C10—H10	119.4
C3—C2—C1	120.87 (17)	C9—C10—H10	119.4
C4—C3—C2	121.28 (16)	C10—C11—C12	120.39 (14)
C4—C3—H3	119.4	C10—C11—H11	119.8
C2—C3—H3	119.4	C12—C11—H11	119.8
C3—C4—C5	120.58 (15)	O1—C12—C11	123.45 (14)
C3—C4—H4	119.7	O1—C12—C13	117.38 (13)
C5—C4—H4	119.7	C11—C12—C13	119.16 (14)
C4—C5—C6	118.63 (14)	C14—C13—C12	120.19 (14)
C4—C5—N1	118.68 (13)	C14—C13—H13	119.9
C6—C5—N1	122.66 (14)	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C7—C6—C5	120.04 (16)	C13—C14—C9	121.47 (14)
C7—C6—H6	120.0	C13—C14—H14	119.3
C5—C6—H6	120.0	C9—C14—H14	119.3
C6—C7—C2	121.84 (16)	C8—N1—C5	118.71 (13)
C6—C7—H7	119.1	C12—O1—H1	109.5
C2—C7—H7	119.1		
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.3 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	174.95 (14)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-179.72 (16)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-0.3 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	2.0 (2)	C10—C11—C12—O1	-177.82 (13)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-3.5 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	0.7 (2)
C3—C4—C5—N1	178.62 (14)	O1—C12—C13—C14	177.90 (14)
C4—C5—C6—C7	2.7 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-0.7 (2)
N1—C5—C6—C7	-179.48 (14)	C12—C13—C14—C9	0.3 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C2	-0.4 (3)	C10—C9—C14—C13	0.1 (2)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-1.1 (3)	C8—C9—C14—C13	-175.12 (14)
C1—C2—C7—C6	178.95 (17)	C9—C8—N1—C5	-171.11 (13)
N1—C8—C9—C14	-171.69 (15)	C4—C5—N1—C8	-147.79 (14)
N1—C8—C9—C10	13.4 (2)	C6—C5—N1—C8	34.4 (2)
C14—C9—C10—C11	-0.1 (2)		

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>
O1—H1...N1 <sup>i</sup>	0.88	1.87	2.7397 (17)	170

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x+3/2, -y+1/2, z-1/2$ .