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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 296$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.029  
 $wR$  factor = 0.071  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 7.0For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

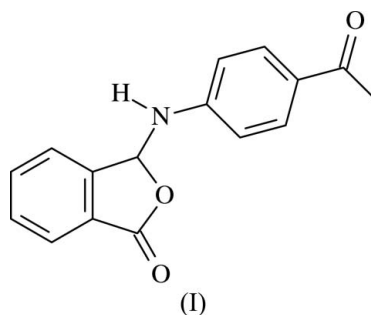
## 3-(4-Acetylanilino)isobenzofuran-1(3H)-one

The crystal structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$ , is stabilized by an  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and three  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  intermolecular hydrogen bonds and by  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions. The intermolecular hydrogen bonds generate  $R_4^4(33)$  and  $R_4^4(29)$  ring motifs. These hydrogen-bonded rings are linked *via*  $C(3)$  chains, generating a three-dimensional framework.

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Part XVII

## Comment

Benzolactones are found in plants and they show several pharmacological effects, such as fungicidal, bactericidal, herbicidal and analgesic activities (Aoki *et al.*, 1973; Lacova, 1973). We report here the structure of 3-(4-acetylanilino)isobenzofuran-1(3H)-one, (I) (Fig. 1 and Table 1), as part of our systematic analysis of the structures of 3-substituted phthalides (3-substituted benzolactones).



In (I), the phthalide group ( $\text{C}1-\text{C}8/\text{O}2$ ) is essentially planar, the largest deviation from the mean plane being  $0.033$  (2) Å for atom  $\text{O}2$ . The dihedral angle between the mean planes of the phthalide group and the benzene ring is  $54.55$  (10)°, which compares with  $75.58$  (15)° in 3-(4-chloroanilino)phthalide (Büyükgüngör & Odabaşoğlu, 2006),  $74.10$  (9)° in 3-(4-fluoroanilino)phthalide (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006a),  $62.2$  (2)° in 3-(4-bromoanilino)phthalide (Odabaşoğlu &

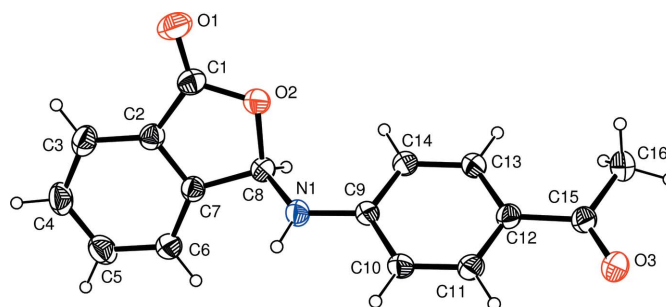
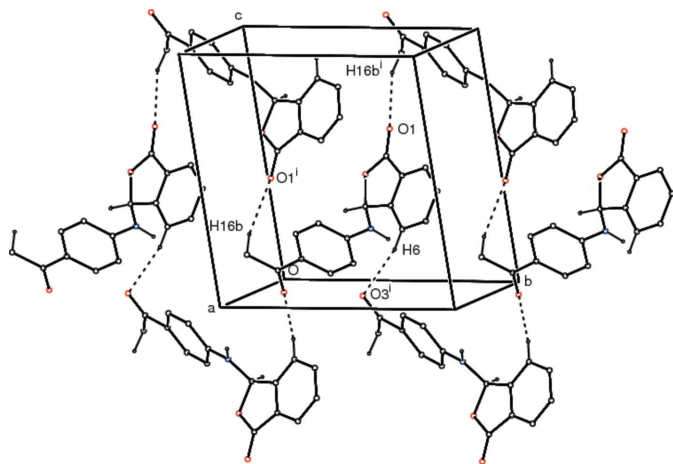
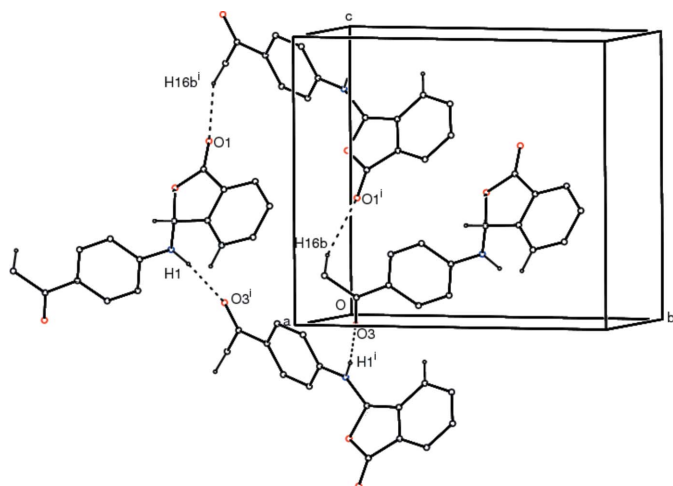


Figure 1

A view of (I), showing the atomic numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.



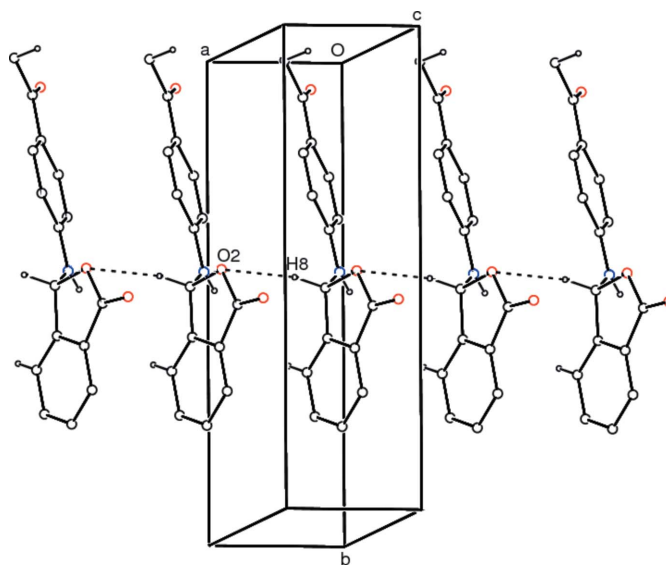
**Figure 2**  
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the  $R_4^3(33)$  hydrogen-bonded ring motifs, with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in the motifs shown have been omitted. [Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - z$ .]



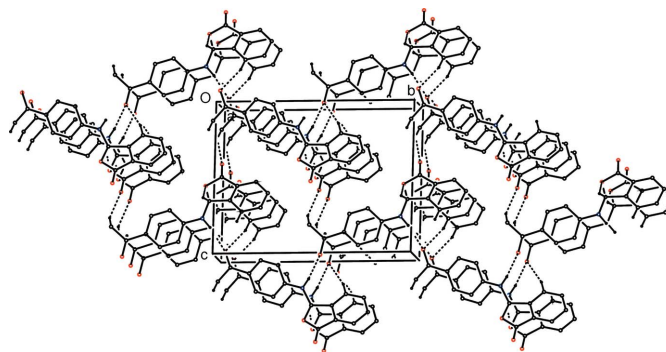
**Figure 3**  
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the  $R_4^3(29)$  hydrogen-bonded ring motifs with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in the motifs shown have been omitted. [Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - z$ .]

Büyükgüngör, 2006b),  $51.7(2)^\circ$  in 3-(2,6-dimethyl-anilino)isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006c),  $58.35(15)$  and  $54.82(15)^\circ$  in 3-[4-[4-(3-oxo-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran-1-ylamino)benzyl]phenylamino]-isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006d),  $78.43(15)^\circ$  in 3-anilinoisobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006e),  $51.45(8)^\circ$  in 3-(2-hydroxy-5-nitroanilino)isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006f) and  $67.78(14)^\circ$  in 3-(4-ethoxyanilino)isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-one (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006g).

The crystal packing is stabilized by N—H $\cdots$ O and C—H $\cdots$ O intermolecular hydrogen bonds and a C8—H8 $\cdots$  $\pi$  interaction (Table 2). The intermolecular C16—H16b $\cdots$ O1 and C6—H6 $\cdots$ O3 hydrogen bonds generate  $R_4^3(33)$  (Fig. 2), and the C16—H16b $\cdots$ O1, C6—H6 $\cdots$ O3 and N1—H1 $\cdots$ O3



**Figure 4**  
Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the C(3) chains with C8—H8 $\cdots$ O2 hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in the motifs shown have been omitted.



**Figure 5**  
The packing diagram of (I), with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

bonds form  $R_4^3(29)$  (Fig. 3) ring motifs (Etter, 1990; Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). These hydrogen-bonded rings are linked *via* C(3) chains (Fig. 4), generating a three-dimensional framework (Fig. 5).

## Experimental

The title compound was prepared as described by Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör (2006h) using phthalaldehydic acid and 4-aminoactophenone as starting materials (yield 76%; m.p. 540–541 K). Crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a DMF solution at room temperature.

### Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{13}NO_3$   
 $M_r = 267.27$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1$   
 $a = 4.0243(5) \text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 14.3117(12) \text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 11.1107(12) \text{ \AA}$   
 $\beta = 94.002(9)^\circ$   
 $V = 638.36(12) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$   
 $D_x = 1.391 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 296 \text{ K}$   
 Prism, colorless  
 $0.23 \times 0.19 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

Stoe IPDS-2 diffractometer	1300 independent reflections
$\omega$ scans	1116 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: none	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.051$
7243 measured reflections	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0394P)^2 + 0.0165P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.071$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.11 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
1300 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
187 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	Extinction coefficient: 0.040 (6)

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

C1—O1	1.203 (3)	C9—N1	1.388 (3)
C1—O2	1.360 (3)	C12—C15	1.479 (3)
C2—C7	1.375 (3)	C15—O3	1.220 (3)
O1—C1—O2	121.2 (3)	N1—C8—O2	110.99 (18)
O1—C1—C2	130.2 (2)		
C11—C12—C15—O3	0.3 (3)	C13—C12—C15—C16	-0.3 (4)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ). $Cg1$  is the centroid of the C1/C2/C7/C8/O2 ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.87 (3)	2.09 (3)	2.959 (3)	172 (3)
C6—H6 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.45	3.351 (3)	164
C8—H8 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.98	2.58	3.493 (3)	155
C16—H16B $\cdots$ O1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.96	2.57	3.457 (4)	154
C8—H8 $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.98	2.87	3.671 (3)	140

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

All H atoms attached to C atoms were refined using the riding-model approximation, with C—H = 0.93  $\text{\AA}$  for aromatic [ $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ ] and C—H = 0.96  $\text{\AA}$  for methyl [ $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ ]. The H atom of the amino group was located in a Fourier difference map and freely refined. In the absence of significant anomalous dispersion effects, Friedel pairs were averaged.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-RED32* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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