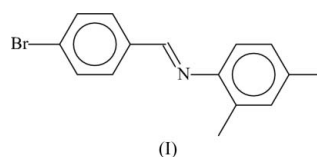
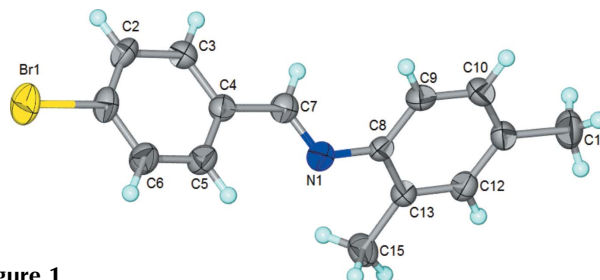


***N*-(4-Bromobenzylidene)-2,4-dimethylaniline**Yuan-Hong Jiao,<sup>a</sup> Qian Zhang<sup>a</sup>  
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**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study  
*T* = 293 K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C})$  = 0.007 Å  
*R* factor = 0.044  
*wR* factor = 0.137  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.2For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The molecule of the title compound, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN, is twisted along the C=N bond, the dihedral angle between the aromatic rings being 56.5 (1)°.Received 29 August 2006  
Accepted 4 September 2006**Comment**Two previous studies have detailed the crystal structures of the Schiff bases that are synthesized by condensing 4-bromobenzaldehyde and a substituted aniline (Jiao *et al.*, 2006; Sun *et al.*, 2006). The compound that is derived by condensing the aldehyde with 2,4-dimethylaniline exists as a non-planar molecule that is twisted about the imino C=N bond, the dihedral angle between the two aromatic rings being 56.5 (1)°.**Experimental**4-Bromobenzaldehyde (1.85 g, 10 mmol) and 2,4-dimethylaniline (1.26 ml, 10 mmol) were dissolved in ethanol (30 ml) along with 1 ml formic acid. The solution was refluxed for 6 h. The removal of the solvent and recrystallization from a 1:1 ethanol–dichloromethane mixture (30 ml) gave the compound in about 75% yield. Crystals were grown from ethanol as solvent. Elemental analysis calculated for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrN: C 65.52, H 4.90, N 4.86%; found: C 62.29, H 4.81, N 4.90%.**Crystal data**

C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>14</sub> BrN	<i>Z</i> = 4
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i> = 288.18	<i>D<sub>x</sub></i> = 1.423 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Monoclinic, <i>Cc</i>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 7.554 (1) Å	$\mu$ = 3.03 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>b</i> = 15.323 (1) Å	<i>T</i> = 293 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 11.714 (1) Å	Block, yellow
$\beta$ = 97.134 (1)°	0.30 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm
<i>V</i> = 1345.5 (2) Å <sup>3</sup>	

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids plotted at the 50% probability level and H atoms as spheres of arbitrary radii.

Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	5715 measured reflections
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	2708 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	2328 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.411$ , $T_{\max} = 0.582$ (expected range = 0.385–0.545)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$ $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0814P)^2 + 1.3037P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.137$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.61 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
2708 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
157 parameters	Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1169 Friedel pairs
H-atom parameters constrained	Flack parameter: 0.03 (2)

H atoms were placed in calculated positions [C–H = 0.93–0.96 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2\text{--}1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ ], and were included in the refinement in

the riding-model approximation. The methyl groups were rotated to fit the electron density.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2003); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *X-SEED* (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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