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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 296$ K
Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.009$ Å
 R factor = 0.061
 wR factor = 0.184
Data-to-parameter ratio = 6.2For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

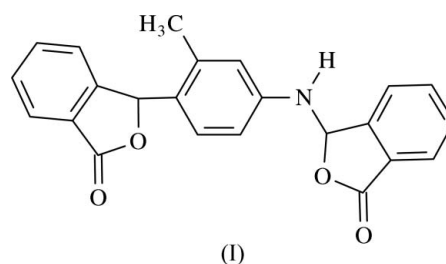
[2-Methyl-4-(3-oxo-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran-1-ylamino)phenyl]isobenzofuran-1(3H)-one

The crystal structure of the title compound, $C_{23}H_{17}NO_4$, is stabilized by intermolecular $N-H \cdots O$ and $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and $C-H \cdots \pi$ interactions. The $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds link the molecules into ladders whose uprights form $C(7)$ chains and whose rungs enclose $R_2^2(28)$ rings. These motifs generate a three-dimensional network by $N-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and $C-H \cdots \pi$ interactions. The phthalide ring systems of the molecule are almost planar and form dihedral angles of 64.1 (3) and 88.3 (3)° with the benzene ring.

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Comment

The present work is part of a structural study of compounds of 3-substituted phthalides (Büyükgüngör & Odabaşoğlu, 2006*a,b,c*; Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006*a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l,m,n,o,p,q,r*) and we report here the structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1).



The phthalide groups ($A = C1-C8/O2$; $B = C9-C14$; $C = C16-C23/O4$) are essentially planar, with the largest deviations from the mean plane being 0.048 (6) and 0.020 (6) Å for atoms C8 and C17, respectively. The dihedral angles between the A/B , A/C and B/C planes are 64.1 (3), 55.2 (2) and 88.3 (3)°, respectively (Fig. 1).

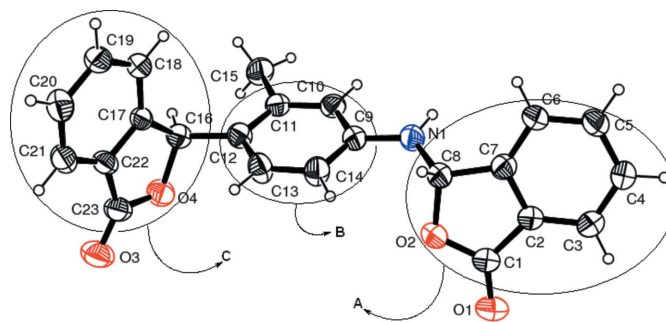


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing the atomic numbering scheme with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

The crystal packing is stabilized by one N—H···O and two C—H···O intermolecular hydrogen bonds and two C—H··· π interactions (Table 1). The C—H···O hydrogen bonds link the molecules into ladders whose uprights form $C(7)$ chains (Fig. 2) and whose rungs enclose $R_2^2(28)$ rings (Etter, 1990). The molecular ladders generate a three-dimensional network by N—H···O hydrogen bonds and C—H··· π interactions (Fig. 3).

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared as described (Odabaşoğlu & Büyükgüngör, 2006a), using phthalaldehydic acid and 3-methylaniline as starting materials (yield 65%; m.p. 405–406 K). Crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a DMF solution at room temperature.

Crystal data

$C_{23}H_{17}NO_4$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 371.38$	$D_x = 1.370 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, Pc	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.1039 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 6.1761 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$c = 28.5758 (18) \text{ \AA}$	Prism, light brown
$\beta = 92.444 (5)^\circ$	$0.54 \times 0.30 \times 0.12 \text{ mm}$
$V = 899.95 (12) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-2 diffractometer	8708 measured reflections
ω scans	1592 independent reflections
Absorption correction: integration (<i>X-RED32</i> ; Stoe & Cie, 2002)	1251 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.963$, $T_{\max} = 0.990$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.102$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.1^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1066P)^2 + 0.2251P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.185$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.09$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1592 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
258 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	Extinction coefficient: 0.055 (13)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H1\cdots O1^i$	0.86 (7)	2.26 (6)	3.118 (7)	164 (7)
$C5-H5\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.93	2.62	3.256 (9)	126
$C19-H19\cdots O3^{ii}$	0.93	2.44	3.147 (9)	133
$C15-H15b\cdots Cg1^{iii}$	0.96	3.00	3.861 (8)	150
$C4-H4\cdots Cg2^{iv}$	0.93	3.18	3.912 (9)	137

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, y+1, z$; (ii) $x-1, y+1, z$; (iii) $x+1, y, z$; (iv) $x-1, -y+1, z+\frac{1}{2}$. Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the C9–C14 and C17–C22 rings, respectively.

All H atoms attached to C atoms were treated as riding on their parent atoms, with C—H = 0.93 \AA for aromatic H, 0.98 \AA for methine H and 0.96 \AA for methyl H, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The H atom of the amino group was located in a Fourier difference map and freely refined, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$. In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, Friedel pairs were merged.

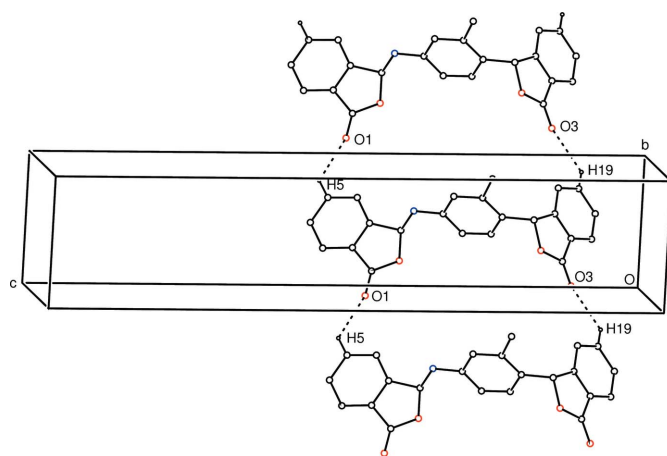


Figure 2

Part of the crystal structure of (I), showing the formation of a hydrogen-bonded molecular ladder and $R_2^2(28)$ rings. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds have been omitted for clarity.

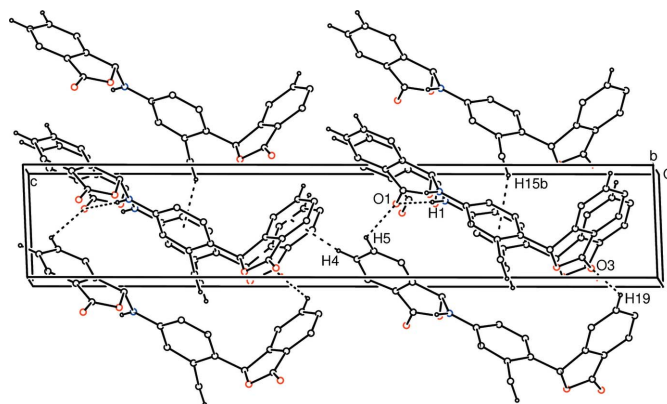


Figure 3

A packing diagram for (I), showing the N—H···O, C—H···O and C—H··· π interactions represented as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds have been omitted for clarity.

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, 1997); 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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