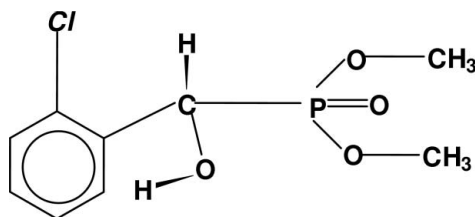


(R)-Dimethyl [(2-chlorophenyl)hydroxymethyl]phosphonateM. Nawaz Tahir,^a Nurcan Acar,^b Hamza Yilmaz,^b Muhammad Danish^c and Dinçer Ülkü^{d*}^aUniversity of Sargodha, Department of Physics, Sargodha, Pakistan, ^bUniversity of Ankara, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ankara, Turkey, ^cUniversity of Sargodha, Department of Chemistry, Sargodha, Pakistan, and ^dHacettepe University, Department of Physics Engineering, Beytepe 06532, Ankara, Turkey
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å; R factor = 0.039; wR factor = 0.113; data-to-parameter ratio = 9.6.

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{ClO}_4\text{P}$, the distorted tetrahedral geometry around the P atom consists of three phosphonate O atoms and one C atom of the benzyl group. The bond angles around phosphorus are in the range $101.76(15)$ – $116.18(17)^\circ$. The P–O single-bond lengths are nearly equal [$1.569(3)$ Å], while the P=O double-bond length is $1.469(3)$ Å. There exists strong intermolecular hydrogen bonding between the hydroxy group and an O atom of the phosphonate group of a symmetry-related molecule. Owing to intermolecular hydrogen bonding, a one-dimensional polymeric network is formed, extending along the crystallographic b axis.

Related literatureFor related literature, see: Fang *et al.* (2006); Liu *et al.* (1995); Patel *et al.* (1990); Stowasser *et al.* (1992); Tahir *et al.* (1996).**Experimental***Crystal data* $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{ClO}_4\text{P}$ $M_r = 250.61$ Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$ $a = 7.5670(12)$ Å $b = 7.9230(13)$ Å $c = 19.0420(12)$ Å $V = 1141.6(3)$ Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.47$ mm⁻¹ $T = 295$ K $0.25 \times 0.2 \times 0.15$ mm*Data collection*

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

Absorption correction: empirical (using intensity measurements) via ψ scans (*MolEN*; Fair, 1990) $T_{\min} = 0.885$, $T_{\max} = 0.954$

1361 measured reflections

1314 independent reflections

1119 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.012$

3 standard reflections

frequency: 120 min

intensity decay: -2.5% *Refinement* $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$ $wR(F^2) = 0.113$ $S = 1.10$

1314 reflections

137 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.40$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24$ e Å⁻³

Absolute structure: Flack (1983)

Flack parameter: $-0.13(17)$ **Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Cl1–C2	1.748 (4)	O1–C7	1.417 (4)
P1–O2	1.469 (3)	O3–C8	1.396 (5)
P1–O4	1.568 (3)	O4–C9	1.436 (5)
P1–O3	1.569 (3)	C1–C7	1.506 (5)
P1–C7	1.822 (3)		
O2–P1–O4	113.93 (18)	O2–P1–C7	116.18 (17)
O2–P1–O3	114.62 (18)	O4–P1–C7	101.76 (15)
O4–P1–O3	104.59 (19)	O3–P1–C7	104.22 (17)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1–H1 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.82	1.93	2.743 (4)	171
C7–H7 \cdots Cl1	0.98	2.57	3.100 (4)	114
C7–H7 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.98	2.56	3.494 (5)	159

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

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1992); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *MolEN* (Fair, 1990); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1985); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Version 1.70.01; Farrugia, 1999).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BQ2031).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2007). E63, o3817-o3818 [doi:10.1107/S1600536807039499]

(*R*)-Dimethyl [(2-chlorophenyl)hydroxymethyl]phosphonate

M. N. Tahir, N. Acar, H. Yilmaz, M. Danish and D. Ülkü

Comment

α -Hydroxy phosphonates are a subject of increasing interest because these compounds inhibit various enzymes like renin (Patel *et al.*, 1990) and HIV protease (Stowasser *et al.*, 1992).

To our surprise various samples of (I) obtained in different batches have had some optical activity indicating that either the mechanism favours one conformer, or, two optical isomers prefer to crystallize separately in unequal proportions. Hence, we determined the crystal structure.

As can be seen on *ORTEP* diagram (Fig. 1.) the crystal investigated contains only the *R*-isomer. The P-atom adopts a distorted tetrahedral configuration: the bond angles around it being in the range 101.76 (15)°–116.18 (17)°. These values are closer to ideal like reported earlier (Fang *et al.*, 2006) than those of dimethyl[α -(benzylamino)-*p*-chlorobenzyl]phosphonate (Liu *et al.*, 1995). The geometry about P-atom is exactly similar to (Fang *et al.*, 2006), however, all the bond distances around P-atom are all larger. The bond distance P1—C7 [1.822 (3) Å] is smaller compared to the value [1.860 (4) Å], in our reported structure (Tahir *et al.*, 1996). There exist a strong inter-molecular hydrogen bonding between O1—H1 (hydroxy group) and O2ⁱ($x + 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z$). Another inter-molecular hydrogen bonding exists between C7—H7 and O1($x + 1/2, -y + 1/2, -z$) which forms eight membered group (C7,O1,H1,O2ⁱ,P1ⁱ,C7ⁱ,O1ⁱ,H7). There also exists an intramolecular hydrogen bonding between C7—H7 \cdots C11. Due to inter-molecular hydrogen bonding one-dimensional polymeric network is formed extending to crystallographic *b* axis (Fig. 2). The closest approach between polymeric chains is among C6 and C9 ($x, y + 1, z$) [3.387 (6) Å]. The Flack parameter –0.13 (17) [Flack, 1983] clearly indicates the *R*-configuration of the title compound.

Experimental

1.41 g (10 mmole) of *o*-chlorobenzaldehyde was dissolved in an equivalent amount (1.10 g) of neat dimethylphosphonate in the presence of an equal mixture (2.5 g + 2.5 g) of KF and ψ -Al₂O₃. The mixture was kept at room temperature for 48 h. The product was extracted twice with 20 ml portions of a dichloromethane-methanol mixture (1:1). After the evaporation of the solvent on a rotary evaporator, the oily residue was redissolved in a mixture of diethyl ether and acetone (3:1) and recrystallized in this medium. M·P: (83–86 °C); yield: 40 percent %.

Refinement

H atoms to the C-atoms of the phenyl ring were bonded geometrically 0.930 Å, while the H-atom attached to C7 is at a distance of 0.98 Å. Thermal parameter of all these H atoms was taken 1.2 times of the corresponding atoms. The thermal parameter of H-atoms geometrically bonded to CH₃ groups [0.960 Å] and H-atom of OH [0.80 Å] was taken 1.5 times of the corresponding atom. Regarding data: Some reflections could not be recovered from floppy at back back home and also zero track of used hard disk damaged.

Figures

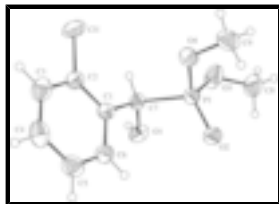


Fig. 1. ORTEP drawing of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H-atoms are shown by small circles of arbitrary radii.

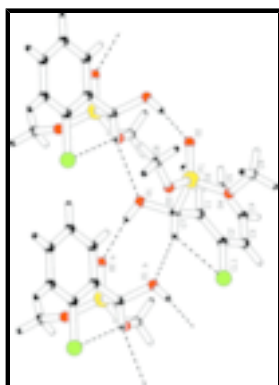


Fig. 2. The packing figure (PLATON: Spek, 2003) showing the mechanism of hydrogen bonding.

(R)-Dimethyl [(2-chlorophenyl)hydroxymethyl]phosphonate

Crystal data

$C_9H_{12}ClO_4P$

$M_r = 250.61$

Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

$a = 7.5670$ (12) Å

$b = 7.9230$ (13) Å

$c = 19.0420$ (12) Å

$V = 1141.6$ (3) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 520$

$D_x = 1.458$ Mg m⁻³

Melting point: 83-86 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 10.6$ – 18.5°

$\mu = 0.47$ mm⁻¹

$T = 295$ K

Prism, colourless

$0.25 \times 0.2 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

$\omega/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction: empirical (using intensity measurements) via ψ scans (MolEN; Fair, 1990)
?

$T_{\min} = 0.885$, $T_{\max} = 0.954$

1361 measured reflections

1314 independent reflections

1119 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$\theta_{\max} = 26.3^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$

$h = 0 \rightarrow 9$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

3 standard reflections

every 120 min

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.012$

intensity decay: -2.5%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

H-atom parameters constrained

Least-squares matrix: full

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0418P)^2]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.113$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.40 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$S = 1.10$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

1314 reflections

Extinction correction: none

137 parameters

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), number of Friedel pairs?

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

$$\text{Flack parameter: } -0.13 (17)$$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Special details

Experimental. the structure was solved by Patterson method using *SHELX86*. The whole molecule was recognized.

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.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.56770 (15)	0.23649 (19)	0.17150 (7)	0.0795 (4)
P1	0.17377 (12)	0.01006 (12)	0.04711 (5)	0.0473 (3)
O1	0.1972 (4)	0.3210 (3)	0.00635 (13)	0.0574 (7)
H1	0.2771	0.3722	-0.0135	0.086*
O2	-0.0201 (3)	0.0013 (3)	0.04521 (15)	0.0598 (7)
O3	0.2678 (4)	-0.0579 (5)	-0.02068 (17)	0.0851 (11)
O4	0.2591 (4)	-0.0924 (3)	0.10882 (16)	0.0677 (8)
C1	0.2247 (5)	0.2842 (4)	0.13248 (18)	0.0435 (8)
C2	0.3483 (5)	0.2960 (5)	0.18634 (19)	0.0503 (8)
C3	0.3055 (7)	0.3590 (6)	0.2521 (2)	0.0681 (12)
H3	0.3909	0.3647	0.2871	0.082*
C4	0.1361 (7)	0.4132 (6)	0.2651 (2)	0.0711 (13)
H4	0.1068	0.4575	0.3087	0.085*
C5	0.0103 (6)	0.4015 (6)	0.2133 (2)	0.0678 (11)
H5	-0.1051	0.4353	0.2226	0.081*
C6	0.0532 (5)	0.3401 (5)	0.1477 (2)	0.0551 (9)
H6	-0.0330	0.3357	0.1130	0.066*
C7	0.2690 (5)	0.2188 (4)	0.06033 (16)	0.0442 (7)
H7	0.3977	0.2127	0.0550	0.053*

supplementary materials

C8	0.1895 (8)	-0.1584 (7)	-0.0722 (3)	0.0854 (15)
H8A	0.2745	-0.1832	-0.1082	0.128*
H8B	0.0911	-0.0993	-0.0924	0.128*
H8C	0.1489	-0.2618	-0.0514	0.128*
C9	0.2136 (6)	-0.2659 (6)	0.1212 (3)	0.0752 (13)
H9A	0.2786	-0.3072	0.1610	0.113*
H9B	0.2425	-0.3318	0.0805	0.113*
H9C	0.0892	-0.2745	0.1305	0.113*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Cl1	0.0526 (6)	0.1012 (9)	0.0848 (7)	0.0123 (7)	-0.0213 (5)	0.0012 (7)
P1	0.0411 (5)	0.0440 (4)	0.0568 (5)	-0.0009 (4)	0.0001 (4)	-0.0005 (4)
O1	0.0495 (15)	0.0652 (16)	0.0574 (14)	-0.0111 (13)	-0.0051 (13)	0.0206 (12)
O2	0.0424 (13)	0.0495 (13)	0.0875 (17)	-0.0030 (12)	-0.0028 (13)	0.0068 (17)
O3	0.0605 (19)	0.108 (3)	0.087 (2)	-0.0166 (19)	0.0124 (17)	-0.044 (2)
O4	0.0700 (19)	0.0418 (13)	0.0913 (19)	0.0008 (14)	-0.0206 (16)	0.0101 (13)
C1	0.0437 (19)	0.0368 (15)	0.0501 (17)	-0.0043 (14)	-0.0008 (15)	0.0088 (14)
C2	0.050 (2)	0.0448 (18)	0.0564 (19)	-0.0040 (16)	-0.0059 (16)	0.0091 (16)
C3	0.081 (3)	0.069 (3)	0.055 (2)	-0.009 (3)	-0.009 (2)	0.0008 (19)
C4	0.092 (4)	0.065 (2)	0.057 (2)	-0.011 (3)	0.011 (2)	-0.010 (2)
C5	0.061 (3)	0.062 (2)	0.081 (3)	0.002 (2)	0.016 (2)	-0.004 (2)
C6	0.048 (2)	0.0504 (19)	0.067 (2)	-0.0044 (17)	0.0004 (19)	-0.0005 (17)
C7	0.0416 (17)	0.0436 (16)	0.0474 (17)	-0.0051 (15)	-0.0010 (14)	0.0031 (15)
C8	0.084 (3)	0.091 (3)	0.081 (3)	0.000 (3)	-0.008 (3)	-0.034 (3)
C9	0.066 (3)	0.054 (2)	0.106 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.019 (2)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Cl1—C2	1.748 (4)	C3—H3	0.9300
P1—O2	1.469 (3)	C4—C5	1.374 (7)
P1—O4	1.568 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
P1—O3	1.569 (3)	C5—C6	1.379 (6)
P1—C7	1.822 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
O1—C7	1.417 (4)	C6—H6	0.9300
O1—H1	0.8200	C7—H7	0.9800
O3—C8	1.396 (5)	C8—H8A	0.9600
O4—C9	1.436 (5)	C8—H8B	0.9600
C1—C2	1.392 (5)	C8—H8C	0.9600
C1—C6	1.401 (5)	C9—H9A	0.9600
C1—C7	1.506 (5)	C9—H9B	0.9600
C2—C3	1.386 (6)	C9—H9C	0.9600
C3—C4	1.374 (7)		
O2—P1—O4	113.93 (18)	C6—C5—H5	119.7
O2—P1—O3	114.62 (18)	C5—C6—C1	121.1 (4)
O4—P1—O3	104.59 (19)	C5—C6—H6	119.4
O2—P1—C7	116.18 (17)	C1—C6—H6	119.4

O4—P1—C7	101.76 (15)	O1—C7—C1	112.3 (3)
O3—P1—C7	104.22 (17)	O1—C7—P1	105.5 (2)
C7—O1—H1	109.5	C1—C7—P1	110.5 (2)
C8—O3—P1	125.5 (3)	O1—C7—H7	109.5
C9—O4—P1	121.3 (3)	C1—C7—H7	109.5
C2—C1—C6	116.7 (3)	P1—C7—H7	109.5
C2—C1—C7	123.1 (3)	O3—C8—H8A	109.5
C6—C1—C7	120.2 (3)	O3—C8—H8B	109.5
C3—C2—C1	122.2 (4)	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5
C3—C2—C11	117.7 (3)	O3—C8—H8C	109.5
C1—C2—C11	120.1 (3)	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
C4—C3—C2	119.6 (4)	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C4—C3—H3	120.2	O4—C9—H9A	109.5
C2—C3—H3	120.2	O4—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—C3	119.8 (4)	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—H4	120.1	O4—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—H4	120.1	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	120.7 (4)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.7		
O2—P1—O3—C8	-16.2 (5)	C4—C5—C6—C1	1.6 (7)
O4—P1—O3—C8	109.3 (5)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.8 (6)
C7—P1—O3—C8	-144.3 (4)	C7—C1—C6—C5	-179.5 (4)
O2—P1—O4—C9	51.0 (4)	C2—C1—C7—O1	-134.9 (3)
O3—P1—O4—C9	-74.9 (4)	C6—C1—C7—O1	43.8 (4)
C7—P1—O4—C9	176.8 (3)	C2—C1—C7—P1	107.6 (3)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.2 (5)	C6—C1—C7—P1	-73.7 (4)
C7—C1—C2—C3	178.9 (3)	O2—P1—C7—O1	-55.4 (3)
C6—C1—C2—C11	-177.7 (3)	O4—P1—C7—O1	-179.7 (2)
C7—C1—C2—C11	1.0 (5)	O3—P1—C7—O1	71.8 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.4 (6)	O2—P1—C7—C1	66.3 (3)
C11—C2—C3—C4	177.6 (4)	O4—P1—C7—C1	-58.1 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	1.1 (7)	O3—P1—C7—C1	-166.6 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.7 (7)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.82	1.93	2.743 (4)	171
C7—H7 \cdots C11	0.98	2.57	3.100 (4)	114
C7—H7 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.98	2.56	3.494 (5)	159

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

Fig. 1

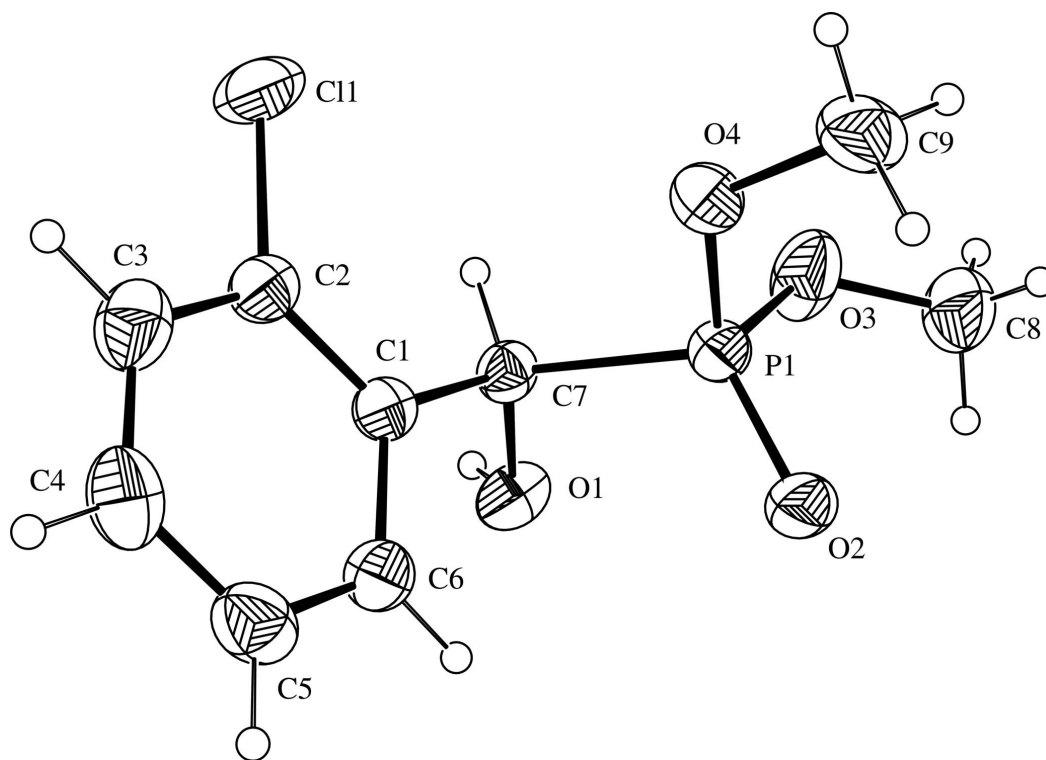


Fig. 2

