

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## N-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-3-methylbenzamide

Vinola Z. Rodrigues,<sup>a</sup> Miroslav Tokarčík,<sup>b</sup> B. Thimme Gowda<sup>a\*</sup> and Jozef Kožíšek<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri 574 199, Mangalore, India, and <sup>b</sup>Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology, Slovak Technical University, Radlinského 9, SK-812 37 Bratislava, Slovak Republic  
Correspondence e-mail: gowdabt@yahoo.com

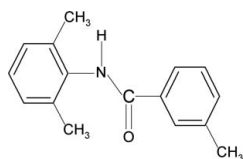
Received 25 March 2010; accepted 26 March 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.030;  $wR$  factor = 0.084; data-to-parameter ratio = 8.1.

In the molecular structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}$ , the N—H and C=O bonds are *anti* to each other. The two aromatic rings make a dihedral angle of  $73.3(1)^\circ$ . In the crystal, intermolecular N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds connect the molecules into  $C(4)$  chains running along the  $c$  axis.

## Related literature

For preparation of the title compound and related structures, see: Gowda *et al.* (2008a,b, 2009); Bowes *et al.* (2003).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}$   
 $M_r = 239.31$   
Monoclinic,  $Cc$   
 $a = 12.0715(4)$  Å  
 $b = 12.4966(3)$  Å  
 $c = 9.7027(3)$  Å  
 $\beta = 112.123(4)^\circ$  $V = 1355.92(7)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.07$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 295$  K  
 $0.55 \times 0.30 \times 0.18$  mm

## Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Ruby Gemini diffractometer  
Absorption correction: analytical (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.972$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.989$   
11288 measured reflections  
1371 independent reflections  
1260 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$ 

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$   
 $S = 1.08$   
1371 reflections  
169 parameters  
3 restraintsH atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.09$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.11$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1N $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.88 (2)	2.09 (2)	2.902 (2)	154 (2)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*, *PLATON* (Spek, 2009) and *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

MT and JK thank the Grant Agency of the Slovak Republic (VEGA 1/0817/08) and the Structural Funds, Interreg IIIA, for financial support in purchasing the diffractometer. VZR thanks the University Grants Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, for the award of a research fellowship.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5228).

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, o991 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536810011530 ]

## *N*-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-3-methylbenzamide

V. Z. Rodrigues, M. Tokarcik, B. T. Gowda and J. Kozísek

### Comment

As part of a study of the substituent effects on the crystal structures of benzanilides (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a,b*, 2009), in the present work, the structure of *N*-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)3-methylbenzamide (I) has been determined. In the structure, the conformations of the N—H and C=O bonds are *anti* to each other (Fig. 1), similar to those observed in *N*-(phenyl)3-methylbenzamide (II)(Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a*), *N*-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)2-methylbenzamide (III) (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*b*), *N*-(2,6-dichloromethylphenyl)- 3-methylbenzamide (IV)(Gowda *et al.*, 2009) and the parent benzanilide (Bowes *et al.*, 2003). Further, the conformation of the C=O bond in (I) is *syn* to the *meta*-methyl substituent in the benzoyl ring, similar to that observed in (III) and (IV), but contrary to the *anti* conformation observed between the C=O bond and the *meta*-methyl group in the benzoyl ring of (II).

The two aromatic rings make a dihedral angle of 73.3 (1) °. The amide group —NH—C(=O)— is twisted by 81.0 (1)° and 25.8 (2)° out of the planes of the 2,6-dimethylphenyl and 3-methylphenyl rings, respectively. In the crystal, intermolecular N—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) connect the molecules into chains running along the *c*-axis (Fig. 2).

### Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the literature method (Gowda *et al.*, 2008*a,b*). The purity of the compound was checked by determining its melting point. It was characterized by recording its infrared and NMR spectra. Single crystals of the title compound used in X-ray diffraction studies were obtained from a slow evaporation of its ethanolic solution at room temperature.

### Refinement

H atoms bounded to carbon atoms were positioned with idealized geometry using a riding model with C—H = 0.93 Å or 0.96 Å. The coordinates of the amide H atom were refined with the N—H distance restrained to 0.86 (2) Å. The  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$  values were set at  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{aromatic}}, \text{N})$  and  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$ . In the absence of significant anomalous scattering, the absolute structure could not be reliably determined and Friedel pairs were merged. Any references to the Flack parameter were removed.

### Figures

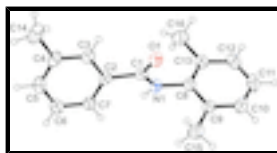


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of (I) showing the atom labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

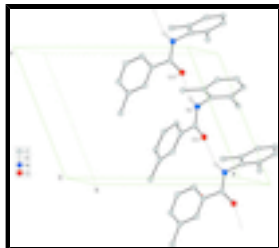


Fig. 2. Part of crystal structure of (I) showing molecular chains running along the *c*-axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding were omitted. Symmetry code: (i) *x*, *-y*+1, *z*+1/2.

## *N*-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-3-methylbenzamide

### Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{17}NO$

$M_r = 239.31$

Monoclinic, *Cc*

Hall symbol: *C* -2yc

$a = 12.0715$  (4) Å

$b = 12.4966$  (3) Å

$c = 9.7027$  (3) Å

$\beta = 112.123$  (4)°

$V = 1355.92$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 512$

$D_x = 1.172$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo *K*α radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 6791 reflections

$\theta = 2.3$ – $29.5$ °

$\mu = 0.07$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 295$  K

Block, colourless

$0.55 \times 0.30 \times 0.18$  mm

### Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Ruby Gemini diffractometer

graphite

Detector resolution: 10.434 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: analytical (CrysAlis Pro; Oxford Diffraction, 2009)

$T_{\min} = 0.972$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.989$

11288 measured reflections

1371 independent reflections

1260 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.030$

$\theta_{\max} = 26.2$ °,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.4$ °

$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$k = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$

$wR(F^2) = 0.084$

$S = 1.08$

1371 reflections

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0513P)^2 + 0.1381P]$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

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

169 parameters

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.09 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

3 restraints

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.11 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

### Special details

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.78435 (17)	0.48438 (15)	0.42193 (19)	0.0400 (4)
C2	0.67477 (16)	0.55392 (15)	0.3679 (2)	0.0411 (4)
C3	0.58869 (18)	0.53174 (18)	0.2278 (2)	0.0482 (5)
H3	0.6004	0.4745	0.1736	0.058*
C4	0.48627 (19)	0.5928 (2)	0.1676 (2)	0.0558 (5)
C5	0.4723 (2)	0.6792 (2)	0.2490 (3)	0.0622 (6)
H5	0.4047	0.7221	0.2095	0.075*
C6	0.5568 (2)	0.7029 (2)	0.3876 (3)	0.0602 (5)
H6	0.5457	0.7612	0.4407	0.072*
C7	0.65776 (19)	0.64009 (17)	0.4474 (2)	0.0486 (5)
H7	0.7144	0.6556	0.5413	0.058*
C8	0.95159 (17)	0.41695 (16)	0.63591 (19)	0.0422 (4)
C9	1.05908 (18)	0.46294 (17)	0.6440 (2)	0.0494 (5)
C10	1.1631 (2)	0.4041 (2)	0.7137 (3)	0.0621 (6)
H10	1.236	0.4327	0.7202	0.074*
C11	1.1606 (2)	0.3050 (2)	0.7730 (3)	0.0677 (7)
H11	1.2314	0.2674	0.8199	0.081*
C12	1.0537 (3)	0.2613 (2)	0.7630 (3)	0.0631 (6)
H12	1.0529	0.1939	0.8032	0.076*
C13	0.9464 (2)	0.31583 (16)	0.6939 (2)	0.0496 (5)
C14	0.3930 (3)	0.5643 (3)	0.0162 (3)	0.0890 (9)
H14A	0.3383	0.6229	-0.0201	0.134*
H14B	0.35	0.5018	0.0251	0.134*
H14C	0.4318	0.5502	-0.052	0.134*
C15	1.0634 (3)	0.5708 (2)	0.5791 (4)	0.0742 (7)
H15A	1.1447	0.5955	0.6142	0.111*
H15B	1.0159	0.6203	0.609	0.111*
H15C	1.0326	0.5658	0.4726	0.111*
C16	0.8297 (3)	0.2675 (2)	0.6825 (3)	0.0724 (7)
H16A	0.8367	0.191	0.687	0.109*

## supplementary materials

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H16B	0.7684	0.2881	0.5898	0.109*
H16C	0.8091	0.2926	0.7633	0.109*
N1	0.84288 (14)	0.47696 (14)	0.56895 (16)	0.0447 (4)
H1N	0.813 (2)	0.5097 (19)	0.627 (3)	0.054*
O1	0.81747 (13)	0.43660 (12)	0.33310 (16)	0.0518 (4)

### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0423 (9)	0.0448 (9)	0.0324 (9)	-0.0060 (8)	0.0137 (7)	-0.0005 (8)
C2	0.0397 (9)	0.0481 (10)	0.0340 (9)	-0.0046 (8)	0.0120 (7)	0.0050 (8)
C3	0.0482 (11)	0.0587 (12)	0.0359 (10)	-0.0064 (9)	0.0138 (9)	0.0009 (9)
C4	0.0458 (11)	0.0759 (14)	0.0402 (11)	-0.0028 (10)	0.0099 (9)	0.0115 (10)
C5	0.0512 (12)	0.0728 (15)	0.0604 (14)	0.0135 (11)	0.0185 (11)	0.0195 (12)
C6	0.0631 (13)	0.0576 (12)	0.0598 (14)	0.0085 (11)	0.0229 (11)	0.0032 (10)
C7	0.0487 (10)	0.0525 (11)	0.0408 (10)	-0.0012 (9)	0.0125 (8)	-0.0009 (9)
C8	0.0453 (10)	0.0484 (10)	0.0304 (8)	0.0037 (8)	0.0114 (8)	-0.0028 (7)
C9	0.0473 (11)	0.0570 (12)	0.0418 (11)	-0.0009 (9)	0.0146 (9)	-0.0057 (9)
C10	0.0456 (12)	0.0837 (16)	0.0536 (13)	0.0025 (11)	0.0149 (10)	-0.0075 (12)
C11	0.0613 (15)	0.0842 (18)	0.0515 (12)	0.0281 (13)	0.0141 (11)	0.0041 (12)
C12	0.0868 (17)	0.0527 (13)	0.0523 (13)	0.0181 (12)	0.0291 (12)	0.0080 (10)
C13	0.0605 (11)	0.0510 (11)	0.0376 (9)	0.0016 (10)	0.0187 (9)	-0.0024 (8)
C14	0.0626 (16)	0.133 (3)	0.0529 (15)	0.0034 (17)	0.0006 (13)	0.0060 (16)
C15	0.0653 (15)	0.0700 (15)	0.0866 (19)	-0.0104 (13)	0.0280 (14)	0.0054 (14)
C16	0.0841 (17)	0.0659 (15)	0.0730 (16)	-0.0121 (13)	0.0361 (14)	0.0059 (13)
N1	0.0446 (9)	0.0578 (10)	0.0314 (8)	0.0074 (7)	0.0141 (7)	0.0007 (7)
O1	0.0549 (8)	0.0638 (9)	0.0357 (7)	0.0053 (7)	0.0161 (6)	-0.0030 (6)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

C1—O1	1.232 (2)	C9—C15	1.496 (3)
C1—N1	1.336 (2)	C10—C11	1.371 (4)
C1—C2	1.502 (3)	C10—H10	0.93
C2—C7	1.385 (3)	C11—C12	1.370 (4)
C2—C3	1.392 (3)	C11—H11	0.93
C3—C4	1.381 (3)	C12—C13	1.392 (3)
C3—H3	0.93	C12—H12	0.93
C4—C5	1.386 (4)	C13—C16	1.498 (4)
C4—C14	1.518 (3)	C14—H14A	0.96
C5—C6	1.380 (3)	C14—H14B	0.96
C5—H5	0.93	C14—H14C	0.96
C6—C7	1.381 (3)	C15—H15A	0.96
C6—H6	0.93	C15—H15B	0.96
C7—H7	0.93	C15—H15C	0.96
C8—C13	1.394 (3)	C16—H16A	0.96
C8—C9	1.394 (3)	C16—H16B	0.96
C8—N1	1.437 (3)	C16—H16C	0.96
C9—C10	1.391 (3)	N1—H1N	0.875 (17)

O1—C1—N1	122.20 (18)	C12—C11—C10	119.9 (2)
O1—C1—C2	120.72 (16)	C12—C11—H11	120
N1—C1—C2	117.08 (16)	C10—C11—H11	120
C7—C2—C3	119.08 (17)	C11—C12—C13	121.3 (2)
C7—C2—C1	123.44 (16)	C11—C12—H12	119.3
C3—C2—C1	117.45 (17)	C13—C12—H12	119.3
C4—C3—C2	121.5 (2)	C12—C13—C8	117.6 (2)
C4—C3—H3	119.2	C12—C13—C16	121.1 (2)
C2—C3—H3	119.2	C8—C13—C16	121.3 (2)
C3—C4—C5	118.1 (2)	C4—C14—H14A	109.5
C3—C4—C14	120.0 (2)	C4—C14—H14B	109.5
C5—C4—C14	121.9 (2)	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
C6—C5—C4	121.3 (2)	C4—C14—H14C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.4	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.4	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
C5—C6—C7	119.9 (2)	C9—C15—H15A	109.5
C5—C6—H6	120	C9—C15—H15B	109.5
C7—C6—H6	120	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
C6—C7—C2	120.05 (19)	C9—C15—H15C	109.5
C6—C7—H7	120	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C2—C7—H7	120	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5
C13—C8—C9	122.22 (18)	C13—C16—H16A	109.5
C13—C8—N1	118.92 (18)	C13—C16—H16B	109.5
C9—C8—N1	118.84 (18)	H16A—C16—H16B	109.5
C10—C9—C8	117.4 (2)	C13—C16—H16C	109.5
C10—C9—C15	120.8 (2)	H16A—C16—H16C	109.5
C8—C9—C15	121.80 (19)	H16B—C16—H16C	109.5
C11—C10—C9	121.6 (2)	C1—N1—C8	123.02 (16)
C11—C10—H10	119.2	C1—N1—H1N	118.3 (17)
C9—C10—H10	119.2	C8—N1—H1N	118.7 (17)
O1—C1—C2—C7	-153.25 (19)	C13—C8—C9—C15	179.0 (2)
N1—C1—C2—C7	26.9 (3)	N1—C8—C9—C15	-2.6 (3)
O1—C1—C2—C3	24.4 (3)	C8—C9—C10—C11	-0.3 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-155.44 (17)	C15—C9—C10—C11	-179.7 (2)
C7—C2—C3—C4	-0.8 (3)	C9—C10—C11—C12	0.6 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-178.60 (18)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-0.2 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	1.6 (3)	C11—C12—C13—C8	-0.4 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C14	-178.4 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C16	179.6 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-1.2 (3)	C9—C8—C13—C12	0.7 (3)
C14—C4—C5—C6	178.8 (3)	N1—C8—C13—C12	-177.66 (18)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.1 (3)	C9—C8—C13—C16	-179.3 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C2	0.6 (3)	N1—C8—C13—C16	2.3 (3)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-0.3 (3)	O1—C1—N1—C8	2.8 (3)
C1—C2—C7—C6	177.36 (19)	C2—C1—N1—C8	-177.37 (17)
C13—C8—C9—C10	-0.4 (3)	C13—C8—N1—C1	-101.4 (2)
N1—C8—C9—C10	177.99 (18)	C9—C8—N1—C1	80.2 (2)

## supplementary materials

---

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N1-H1N\cdots O1^i$	0.88 (2)	2.09 (2)	2.902 (2)	154 (2)

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



Fig. 1

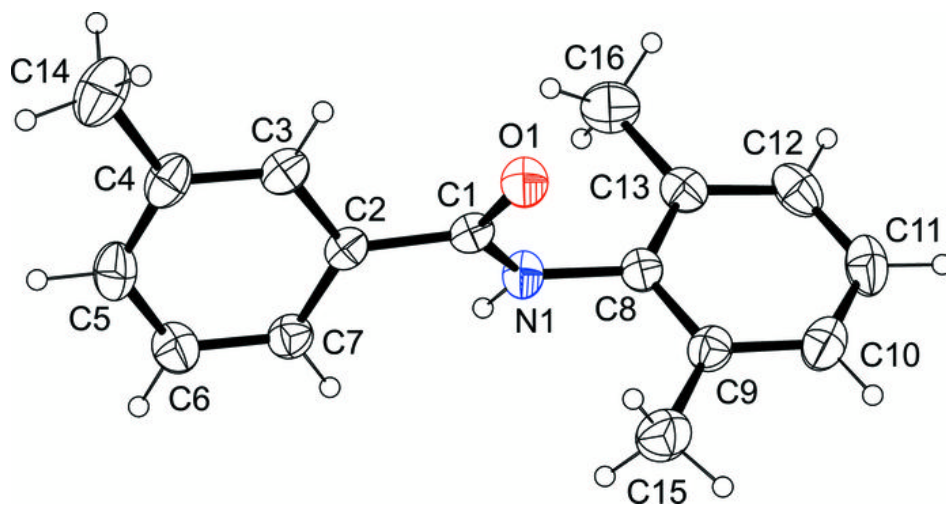


Fig. 2

