

2,3-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde

Seik Weng Ng

Department of Chemistry, University of Malaya,
50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: seikweng@um.edu.my

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 295$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.036
 wR factor = 0.111
Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.9For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Hydrogen bonds link planar molecules of 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, into ribbons.

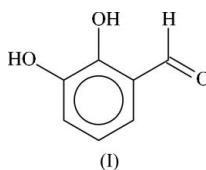
Received 16 June 2005

Accepted 22 June 2005

Online 30 June 2005

Comment

This study on 2,3-dihydroxybenzaldehyde, (I), follows those on 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Hu *et al.*, 1999) and 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (Sarma *et al.*, 2000). The reagent, like other substituted salicylaldehydes, when condensed with primary amines, furnishes salen-type bases that can be used for the preparation of metal complexes (Achard *et al.*, 2004; Verquin *et al.*, 2004). The compound exists as a planar molecule (Fig. 1). Hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link adjacent molecules into a ribbon (Fig. 2).



Experimental

The title compound was obtained commercially and was recrystallized from pyridine.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$
 $M_r = 138.12$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 12.409$ (3) Å
 $b = 3.768$ (2) Å
 $c = 13.349$ (3) Å
 $\beta = 104.42$ (3)°
 $V = 604.5$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.518$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 4742 reflections
 $\theta = 3.2$ – 27.5°
 $\mu = 0.12$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ (2) K
Block, colorless
 $0.32 \times 0.24 \times 0.17$ mm

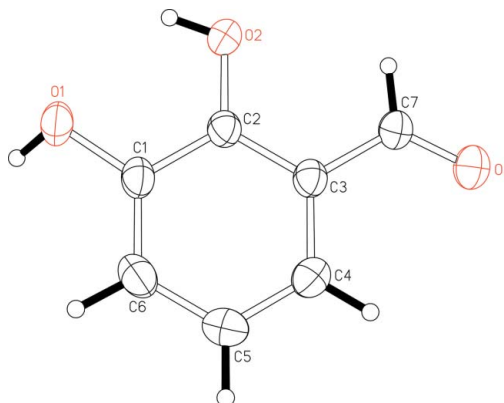


Figure 1
ORTEP plot (Johnson, 1976) of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID IP
diffractometer
 ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*ABSCOR*; Higashi, 1995)
 $T_{\min} = 0.794$, $T_{\max} = 0.980$
5427 measured reflections

1372 independent reflections
1193 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.014$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
 $h = -16 \rightarrow 16$
 $k = -4 \rightarrow 4$
 $l = -17 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$
 $S = 1.09$
1372 reflections
115 parameters
All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0714P)^2 + 0.0682P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.33 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1-H1o\cdots O3^i$	0.86 (1)	1.80 (1)	2.648 (1)	174 (2)
$O2-H2o\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.84 (1)	2.05 (1)	2.782 (1)	145 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$

H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and were refined with distance restraints of $O-H = 0.85$ (1) \AA and $C-H = 0.95$ (1) \AA .

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MS, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The author thanks Heilongjiang University for the diffraction measurements and the University of Malaya for supporting this work.

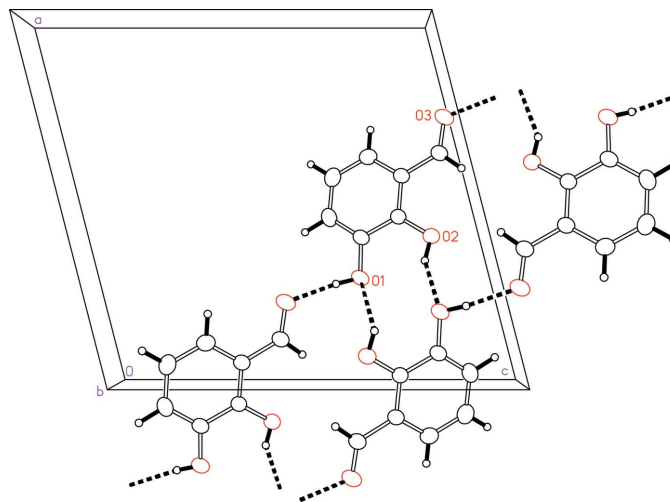


Figure 2

ORTEPII plot (Johnson, 1976) of the ribbon structure in (I). Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

References

Achard, T., Belokon', Y. N., Fuentes, J. A., North, M. & Parsons, T. (2004). *Tetrahedron*, **60**, 5919–5930.
Hu, Z., Hardie, M. J., Burckel, P., Pinkerton, A. A. & Erhardt, P. W. (1999). *J. Chem. Crystallogr.* **29**, 185–191.
Higashi, T. (1995). *ABSCOR*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
Johnson, C. K. (1976). *ORTEPII*. Report ORNL-5138. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
Rigaku (1998). *RAPID-AUTO*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
Rigaku/MS (2002). *CrystalStructure*. Rigaku/MS Inc., 9009 New Trails Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381-5209, USA.
Sarma, J. A. R. P., Nagaraju, A., Majumdar, K. K., Samuel, P. M., Das, I., Roy, S. & McGhie, A. J. (2000). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. 1119–1123.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Verquin, G., Fontaine, G., Bria, M., Zhilinskaya, E., Abi-Aad, E., Aboukais, A., Baldeyrou, B., Bailly, C. & Bernier, J.-L. (2004). *J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.* **9**, 345–353.