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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 293 K

Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ 

R factor = 0.034

wR factor = 0.093

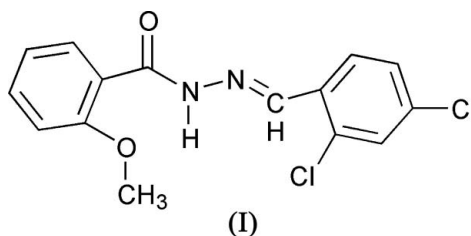
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.3

For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.*N'*-(2,4-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-methoxy-  
benzohydrazideIn the crystal structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  
molecules are connected *via* weak intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$   
hydrogen bonds, forming a two-dimensional network.

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## Comment

Metal complexes based on Schiff bases have attracted much  
attention because they can be utilized as model compounds of  
active centers in various proteins and enzymes (Kahwa *et al.*,  
1986; Santos *et al.*, 2001). Important to the understanding of  
the coordination potential of these ligands is a knowledge of  
ligand structure. Investigation of their crystal structures may  
provide useful information concerning their physical and  
chemical properties (Yu *et al.*, 2005; Deng *et al.*, 2005; Jing,  
Fan *et al.*, 2005a, 2005b; Jing, Wang *et al.*, 2005; Jing *et al.*, 2006;  
Guo *et al.*, 2006). In the present study, we report the synthesis  
and structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1).The Schiff base is approximately planar; the C8–C14  
portion and the benzaldehyde group (C1–C7) are each planar,  
with r.m.s. deviations of 0.0148 (5) and 0.0017 (2)  $\text{\AA}$ , respec-  
tively, and the dihedral angle between these planes is 4.23 (6) $^\circ$ .  
An intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond stabilizes the  
molecular conformation, while an intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$   
hydrogen bond stabilizes the crystal structure (Table 2). The  
molecules associate in a two-dimensional pattern parallel to  
the (100) plane (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

An anhydrous ethanol solution (50 ml) of 2,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde  
(1.75 g, 10 mmol) was added to an anhydrous ethanol solution of  
(50 ml) 2-methoxybenzhydrazide (1.66 g, 10 mmol) and the mixture  
was stirred at 330 K for 8 h under  $\text{N}_2$ , whereupon a colorless solution  
was obtained. The solvent was removed and the residue recrystallized  
from *N,N*-dimethylformamide. The product was isolated and then  
dried *in vacuo* to give pure (I) in 73% yield. Colorless single crystals  
suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of an  
*N,N*-dimethylformamide solution of (I).

Crystal data

C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 323.17  
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$   
*a* = 7.389 (3) Å  
*b* = 7.908 (3) Å  
*c* = 13.575 (5) Å  
 $\alpha$  = 80.877 (5)°  
 $\beta$  = 79.738 (5)°  
 $\gamma$  = 70.002 (5)°

*V* = 729.3 (5) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 2  
*D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.472 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo *K*α radiation  
 $\mu$  = 0.45 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 293 (2) K  
 Prism, colorless  
 0.22 × 0.16 × 0.14 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
*T<sub>min</sub>* = 0.901, *T<sub>max</sub>* = 0.939

4004 measured reflections  
 2545 independent reflections  
 1968 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
*R<sub>int</sub>* = 0.012  
 $\theta_{\max}$  = 25.0°

Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.034  
*wR* (*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.093  
*S* = 1.03  
 2545 reflections  
 191 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0509P)^2 + 0.0881P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

O1—C8	1.208 (2)	C5—C6	1.396 (2)
N1—C7	1.274 (2)	C6—C7	1.458 (2)
N1—N2	1.3708 (19)	C8—C9	1.504 (2)
N2—C8	1.357 (2)	C9—C14	1.391 (2)
C1—C6	1.394 (2)	C9—C10	1.400 (2)
C7—N1—N2	115.05 (15)	O1—C8—N2	122.45 (16)
C8—N2—N1	121.24 (15)	O1—C8—C9	121.68 (16)
C1—C6—C7	122.09 (15)	N2—C8—C9	115.87 (15)
C5—C6—C7	121.22 (15)	C14—C9—C8	115.40 (16)
N1—C7—C6	121.32 (16)	C10—C9—C8	126.71 (15)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N2—H2A...O2	0.86	1.96	2.627 (2)	134
C15—H15C...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.96	2.52	3.359 (3)	146

Symmetry code: (i) *x*, *y* + 1, *z*.

H atoms were included in calculated positions (C—H = 0.9–0.96 Å and N—H = 0.86 Å) and refined using a riding-model approximation, with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C,N) or 1.5*U*<sub>eq</sub>(methyl C).

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

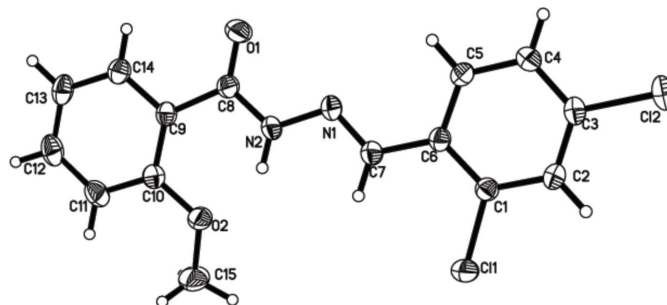


Figure 1

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

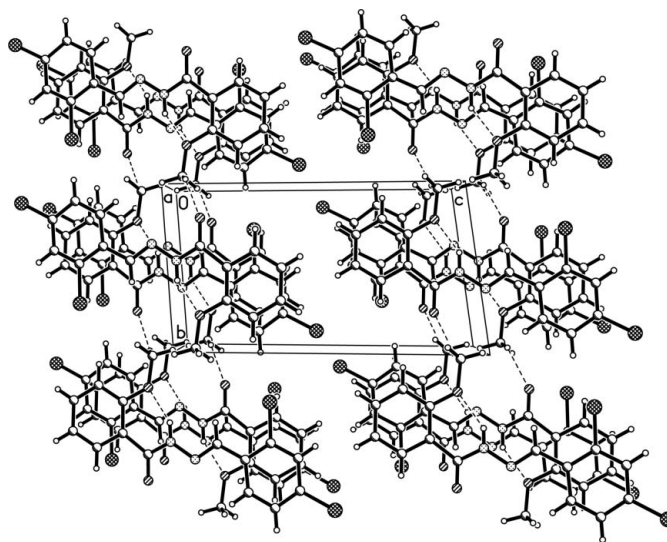


Figure 2

Packing view of (I) along the *a* axis, showing inter- and intermolecular hydrogen bonds as dashed lines.

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