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Key indicators

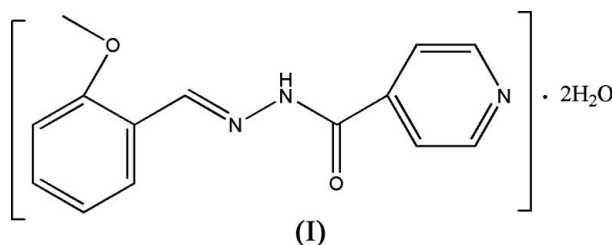
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.046
 wR factor = 0.133
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**(*E*)-*N'*-(2-Methoxybenzylidene)isonicotinohydrazide dihydrate**

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, displays a *trans* configuration with respect to the $\text{C}=\text{N}$ double bond. In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked through weak intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$ hydrogen bonds, forming a network structure.

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Comment

Recently, we have reported the structures of a few Schiff base complexes (Qiu *et al.*, 2004; Zhu *et al.*, 2003). As an extension of our work on the structural characterization of Schiff base compounds, the title compound, (I), is reported here.



In (I), all bond lengths are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The $\text{C}7=\text{N}2$ bond length of $1.277(2)\text{ \AA}$ conforms to the value for a double bond and agrees with the value of $1.269(7)\text{ \AA}$ observed by us in a similar compound (Yang *et al.*, 2006). The $\text{N}1-\text{C}8$ bond length of $1.350(2)\text{ \AA}$ is greater than the value for a double bond and less than the value for a single bond, owing to the effects of conjugation in the molecule. The dihedral angle [$8.5(2)^\circ$] between the benzene and pyridine ring planes is smaller than the values found in the structure cited above [$39.1(4)$ and $19.7(4)^\circ$; Yang *et al.*, 2006].

In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked through weak intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$ hydrogen bonds, forming a network structure (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

Experimental

The reagents were commercial products and were used without further purification. 2-Methoxybenzaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 14.2 mg) and isonicotinohydrazide (0.1 mmol, 13.4 mg) were dissolved in ethanol (95%, 10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min to give a clear solution. After allowing this solution to stand at room temperature in air for 10 d, large colourless crystals were formed at the bottom of the vessel on slow evaporation of the solvent. The crystals were isolated, washed three times with ethanol and dried in a vacuum desiccator, using anhydrous CaCl_2 (yield 61%).

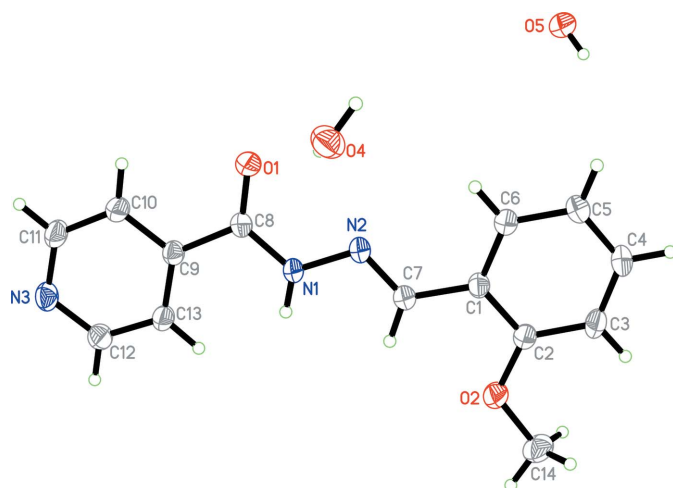


Figure 1
The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

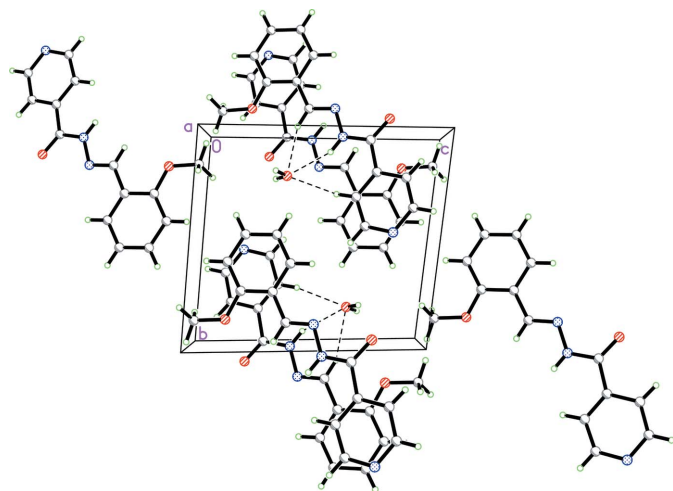


Figure 2
The crystal packing of (I), viewed approximately along the *a* axis. Dashed lines indicate intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{13}N_3O_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
 $M_r = 291.31$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 7.5279$ (5) Å
 $b = 9.6929$ (6) Å
 $c = 10.3980$ (7) Å
 $\alpha = 92.308$ (3)°
 $\beta = 100.340$ (3)°
 $\gamma = 107.928$ (2)°

$V = 706.44$ (8) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.369$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ (2) K
 Block, colourless
 $0.42 \times 0.36 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX area-
 detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.955$, $T_{\max} = 0.981$

3933 measured reflections
 2716 independent reflections
 1966 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.133$
 $S = 1.03$
 2716 reflections
 207 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of
 independent and constrained
 refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0657P)^2 + 0.1327P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected torsion angles (°).

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| C8—N1—N2—C7 | −178.75 (17) | C7—C1—C2—O2 | −5.1 (3) |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|

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> |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| O5—H5B...O4 ⁱ | 0.81 (3) | 1.98 (3) | 2.786 (3) | 175 (3) |
| O5—H5A...O1 ⁱⁱ | 0.83 (3) | 2.23 (3) | 3.012 (3) | 157 (3) |
| O4—H4B...O1 | 0.86 (3) | 2.29 (3) | 3.072 (3) | 152 (3) |
| O4—H4A...N3 ⁱⁱⁱ | 0.84 (3) | 2.14 (3) | 2.922 (2) | 154 (3) |
| N1—H1...O5 ^{iv} | 0.86 | 2.16 | 2.965 (2) | 157 |

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (iii) $x - 1, y - 1, z$; (iv) $x, y + 1, z$.

The water H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $C_{\text{sp}^2}\text{—H} = 0.93$ Å, $C_{\text{methyl}}\text{—H} = 0.96$ Å, $N\text{—H} = 0.86$ Å, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C_{\text{sp}^2}, N)$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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