Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

De-Suo Yang

Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Baoji University of Arts and Sciences, Baoji 721007, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: desuoyang@yahoo.com.cn

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study $T=298~\mathrm{K}$ Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C-C})=0.003~\mathrm{\mathring{A}}$ R factor = 0.045 wR factor = 0.117 Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

N'-[1-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methylidene]-isonicotinohydrazide

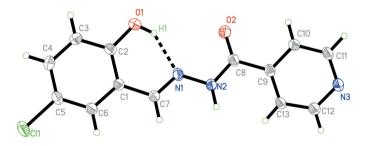
The molecule of the title compound, $C_{13}H_{10}ClN_3O_2$, is approximately planar and displays a *trans* configuration with respect to the C=N double bond. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $N-H\cdots N$ hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the *ab* plane.

Received 6 August 2006 Accepted 6 August 2006

Comment

Schiff base compounds play an important role in the development of coordination chemistry (Musie *et al.*, 2001; Bernardo *et al.*, 1996; Paul *et al.*, 2002). As an extension of our work on the structural characterization of such compounds (Yang, 2006*a,b,c*), the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), is reported here.

In (I) (Fig. 1), all the bond lengths are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987), and comparable to those of the similar compounds (Qian *et al.*, 2006; Qiu, Xu *et al.*, 2006; Qiu, Fang, Liu & Zhu, 2006; Qiu, Fang, Yang *et al.*, 2006). The C7–N1 bond length of 1.267 (2) Å conforms to the value for a double bond. The bond length of 1.357 (2) Å between atoms C8 and N2 is intermediate between a C–N single and double bond. The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the pyridine ring is $10.6 (2)^{\circ}$. The molecular structure is stablized by an intramolecular O–H···N hydrogen bond (Table 1). In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular N–H···N hydrogen bonds (Table 1), forming layers parallel to the *ab* plane (Fig. 2).



The structure of (I), showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. The intramolecular hydrogen bond is shown as a dashed line.

© 2006 International Union of Crystallography All rights reserved

organic papers

Experimental

5-Chlorosalicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 15.7 mg) and pyridine-4-carboxylic acid hydrazide (0.1 mmol, 13.7 mg) were dissolved in MeOH (10 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature to give a clear yellow solution. Crystals of the title compound were formed by gradual evaporation of the solvent over a period of about one week at room temperature. Analysis found: C 56.73, H 3.72, N 15.08%; calculated for $C_{13}H_{10}ClN_3O_2$: C 56.64, H 3.66, N 15.24%.

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{10}CIN_3O_2$	Z = 4		
$M_r = 275.69$	$D_x = 1.483 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$		
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation		
a = 8.617 (1) Å	$\mu = 0.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$		
b = 15.730 (2) Å	T = 298 (2) K		
c = 9.285 (1) Å	Block, yellow		
$\beta = 101.219 \ (2)^{\circ}$	$0.33 \times 0.29 \times 0.27 \text{ mm}$		
$V = 1234.5 (3) \text{ Å}^3$			

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	10471 measured reflections 2812 independent reflections
ω scans	2007 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$R_{\rm int} = 0.036$
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^{\circ}$
$T_{\min} = 0.905, T_{\max} = 0.921$	mu.

Refinement

refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0507P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	+ 0.1995P
$wR(F^2) = 0.117$	where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.02	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
2812 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.24 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
176 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\min} = -0.24 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
H atoms treated by a mixture of	
independent and constrained	

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$
$N2-H2\cdots N3^{i}$	0.897 (10)	2.127 (10)	3.017 (2)	172 (2)
$O1-H1\cdots N1$	0.82	1.86	2.576 (2)	145

Symmetry code: (i) $x + \frac{1}{2}$, $-y + \frac{3}{2}$, $z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Atom H2 was located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with the N-H distance restrained to 0.90 (1) Å. The other H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with O-H = 0.82 Å, C-H = 0.93 Å, and $U_{\rm iso}({\rm H})=1.2 U_{\rm eq}({\rm C})$ and $1.5 U_{\rm eq}({\rm O})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2002); 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: *SHELXL97*.

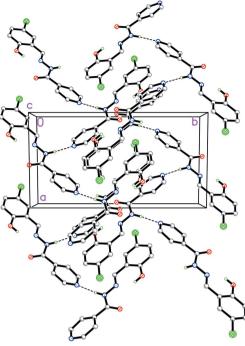


Figure 2Packing of (I) viewed along the *c* axis. Dashed lines indicate intermolecular hydrogen bonds. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

Financial support from the Baoji College of Arts and Sciences research funds is gratefully acknowledged.

References

Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, pp. S1–19.

Bernardo, K., Leppard, S., Robert, A., Commenges, G., Dahan, F. & Meunier, B. (1996). *Inorg. Chem.* **35**, 387–396.

Bruker (2002). SAINT and SMART. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

Musie, G. T., Wei, M., Subramaniam, B. & Busch, D. H. (2001). *Inorg. Chem.* 40, 3336–3341.

Paul, S., Barik, A. K., Peng, S. M. & Kar, S. K. (2002). *Inorg. Chem.* 41, 5803–5800

Qian, H.-Y., Yin, Z.-G., Jia, J., Liu, S.-M. & Feng, L.-Q. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* E**62**, o3623–o3624.

Qiu, X.-Y., Fang, X.-N., Liu, W.-S. & Zhu, H.-L. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* E62, o2685–o2686.

Qiu, X.-Y., Fang, X.-N., Yang, S.-L., Liu, W.-S. & Zhu, H.-L. (2006). *Acta Cryst*. E**62**, 02687–02688.

Qiu, X.-Y., Xu, H.-J., Liu, W.-S. & Zhu, H.-L. (2006). Acta Cryst. E62, o2304–o2305.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1997a). SHELXL97 and SHELXS97. University of Göttingen, Germany.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1997b). SHELXTL. Version 5.1. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin. USA.

Yang, D.-S. (2006a). Acta Cryst. E62, o1395-o1396.

Yang, D.-S. (2006b). Acta Cryst. E62, o1591-o1592.

Yang, D.-S. (2006c). Acta Cryst. E62, o2365-o2366.