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## Structure Reports

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=298 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.045$
$w R$ 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.

[^0]
## $N^{\prime}$-[1-(5-Chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)methylidene]isonicotinohydrazide

The molecule of the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{ClN}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, is approximately planar and displays a trans configuration with respect to the $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{N}$ double bond. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the $a b$ plane.

## 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, 2006a,b,c), the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), is reported here.

(I)

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) $\AA$ conforms to the value for a double bond. The bond length of 1.357 (2) A between atoms C8 and N 2 is intermediate between a $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{N}$ 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 $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ hydrogen bond (Table 1). In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H} \cdots \mathrm{N}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1), forming layers parallel to the $a b$ plane (Fig. 2).


Figure 1
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.

## Experimental

5-Chlorosalicylaldehyde ( $0.1 \mathrm{mmol}, \quad 15.7 \mathrm{mg}$ ) and pyridine-4carboxylic acid hydrazide ( $0.1 \mathrm{mmol}, 13.7 \mathrm{mg}$ ) were dissolved in $\mathrm{MeOH}(10 \mathrm{ml})$. 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 $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{ClN}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ : C $56.64, \mathrm{H} 3.66, \mathrm{~N} 15.24 \%$.

## Crystal data

$\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{ClN}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$
$M_{r}=275.69$
Monoclinic, $P 2_{1} / n$
$a=8.617$ (1) $\AA$
$b=15.730$ (2) $\AA$
$c=9.285$ (1) $\AA$
$\beta=101.219(2)^{\circ}$
$V=1234.5(3) \AA^{3}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Z=4 \\
& D_{x}=1.483 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{~m}^{-3} \\
& \text { Mo } K \alpha \text { radiation }^{\mu=0.31 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}} \\
& T=298(2) \mathrm{K} \\
& \text { Block, yellow } \\
& 0.33 \times 0.29 \times 0.27 \mathrm{~mm}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
$\omega$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
$T_{\text {min }}=0.905, T_{\text {max }}=0.921$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.045$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.117$
$S=1.02$
2812 reflections
176 parameters
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w=1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{\mathrm{o}}{ }^{2}\right)+(0.0507 P)^{2}\right. \\
& +0.1995 P] \\
& \text { where } P=\left(F_{\mathrm{o}}{ }^{2}+2 F_{\mathrm{c}}{ }^{2}\right) / 3 \\
& (\Delta / \sigma)_{\max }<0.001 \\
& \Delta \rho_{\max }=0.24 \mathrm{e}^{-3} \\
& \Delta \rho_{\min }=-0.24 \mathrm{e}^{-3}
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\AA{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ ).

| $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H}$ | $\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-\mathrm{H} \cdots A$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| N2-H2 $\cdots \mathrm{N} 3^{\mathrm{i}}$ | $0.897(10)$ | $2.127(10)$ | $3.017(2)$ | $172(2)$ |
| O1-H1 $\cdots \mathrm{N} 1$ | 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 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{H}$ distance restrained to 0.90 (1) $\AA$. The other H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{H}=0.82 \AA, \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.93 \AA$, and $U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.2 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C})$ and $1.5 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{O})$.

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

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