

**(E)-1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-2-[4-(2-phenoxyethoxy)-benzylidene]hydrazine**

Xin Chen\* and Ming Yu

College of Sciences, Tianjin University of  
Science and Technology, Tianjin 300222,  
People's Republic of ChinaCorrespondence e-mail:  
chen\_xin9999@163.com

## Key indicators

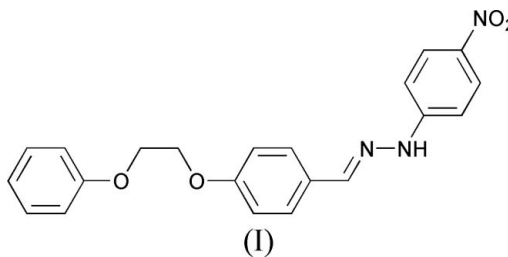
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 294$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.039  
 $wR$  factor = 0.105  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ , the central benzene ring makes dihedral angles of  $75.46(6)$  and  $4.07(6)^\circ$  with the terminal benzene ring and the phenylhydrazine mean plane, respectively. The packing is stabilized by intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds and weak non-classical intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen-bonding interactions.

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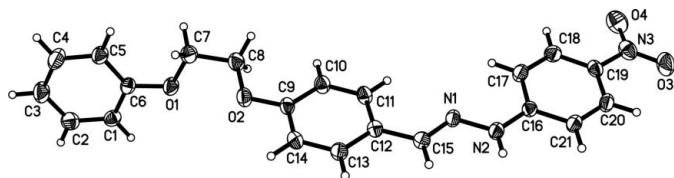
## Comment

Metal complexes based on Schiff bases have attracted much attention because of their biological activity (Kahwa *et al.*, 1986; Klayman *et al.*, 1979). Consequently, a large number of Schiff base derivatives have been synthesized and employed to develop protein and enzyme mimics, such as models to mimic hydrolase in the hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl picolinate (Li *et al.*, 2005). 1-(4-Nitrophenyl)hydrazine forms a variety of Schiff bases with aldehydes, and the synthesis and crystal structures of some of them, such as (*E*)-1-(4-methoxy-3-propoxybenzylidene)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)hydrazine (Shi, 2005) and (*E*)-1-[4-(benzyloxy)benzylidene]-2-(4-nitrophenyl)hydrazine (Jun, 2005), have been reported.

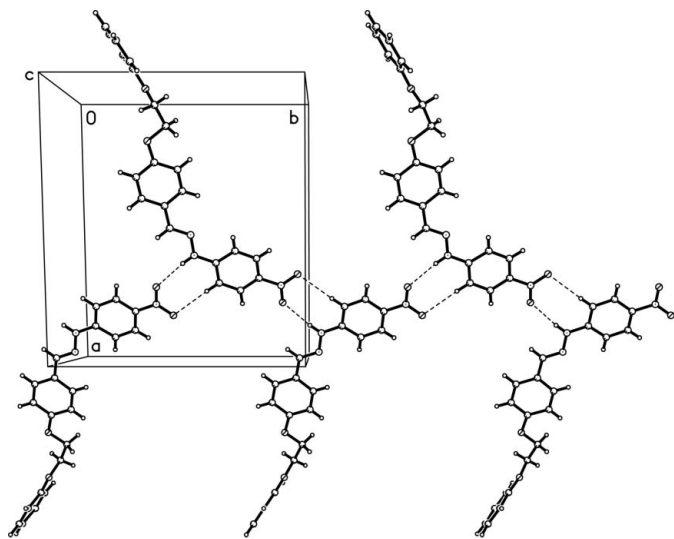


In the present study we report the synthesis and molecular structure of the nitrophenylhydrazine Schiff base derivative (I) (Fig. 1).

The phenylhydrazine residue (C16–C21/N1/N2) is planar, with an r.m.s. deviation for fitted atoms of  $0.0279$  Å. This plane makes dihedral angles of  $71.60(6)$  and  $4.07(6)^\circ$  with the terminal phenyl ring (C1–C6) and the central benzene fragment (C9–C15/O2), respectively. In addition, the dihedral angle between the terminal phenyl ring (C1–C6) and the central benzene fragment (C9–C15/O2) is  $75.46(6)^\circ$ . The nitro group (O3/N3/O4) and its attached aromatic ring are not coplanar, with a dihedral angle of  $3.70(17)^\circ$ . All bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds and weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  intermolecular hydrogen-bonding interactions that link molecules into one-dimensional extended chains (Table 1 and Fig. 2).



**Figure 1**  
The molecular structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms drawn at the 30% probability level.



**Figure 2**  
Packing diagram for (I), with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines.

## Experimental

An anhydrous ethanol solution (50 ml) of 4-(2-phenoxyethoxy)-benzaldehyde (2.42 g, 10 mmol) was added to an anhydrous ethanol solution (50 ml) of 1-(4-nitrophenyl)hydrazine (1.53 g, 10 mmol) and the mixture stirred at 350 K for 5 h under nitrogen, giving a red precipitate. The product was isolated and recrystallized from acetonitrile. Red single crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of an acetonitrile solution.

### Crystal data

$C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_4$	$Z = 8$
$M_r = 377.39$	$D_x = 1.338 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 16.850 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 14.868 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 294 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 15.190 (4) \text{ \AA}$	Block, red
$\beta = 100.120 (5)^\circ$	$0.34 \times 0.28 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$
$V = 3746.3 (18) \text{ \AA}^3$	

### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.948$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.980$

10330 measured reflections  
 3794 independent reflections  
 2184 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$   
 $S = 0.99$   
 3794 reflections  
 253 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0478P)^2 + 0.2798P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.14 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N2-H2\cdots O3^i$	0.86	2.23	3.087 (2)	173
$C21-H21\cdots O4^i$	0.93	2.56	3.485 (2)	176

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

The H atoms were included in calculated positions and refined using a riding model, with  $C-H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$  for  $Csp^2$  and  $0.97 \text{ \AA}$  for methylene,  $N-H = 0.86 \text{ \AA}$ , and  $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C, N)$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); 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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