

## 2'-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)isonicotinohydrazide monohydrate

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## Key indicators

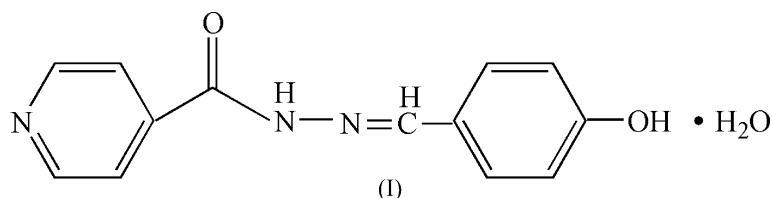
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 294$  K  
 Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.041  
 $wR$  factor = 0.108  
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.7

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

The bond lengths in the title compound,  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  indicate that the organic molecule exists in the keto form. A network of  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  and  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds helps to consolidate the crystal packing.

## Comment

As part of our ongoing studies of the coordination chemistry of aroylhydrazone ligands (Tai *et al.*, 2003, 2004), the synthesis and structure of the title compound, (I), are now reported.



In the molecule of (I) (Fig. 1), the C6—O1 bond length of 1.238 (2) Å clearly corresponds to a C=O double bond, *i.e.* the molecule exists in the keto form. The dihedral angle between the N1/C1—C5 and C8—C13 mean planes is 12.58 (10)°. This twisting of the molecule may arise from its hydrogen-bonding requirement.

The component species of (I) interact by way of  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ ,  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 1), leading to [001] columns of the organic species cross-linked by the water molecules.

## Experimental

4-Hydroxybenzaldehyde (10 mmol) was added to a solution of isonicotinyl hydrazine (10 mmol) in ethanol (30 ml). The mixture was stirred continuously for 3 h under reflux, evaporating some ethanol. The product was then collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* (yield 86%). Elemental analysis calculated for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ : C 60.23, H 5.02, N 16.26%; found: C 60.46, H 5.18, N 16.00%. IR (KBr disk): 3436 (*w*, N—H), 3280 (*m*, O—H), 1628 (*s*, C=O), 1553 (*m*, py-C=N). MS (FAB): 260 ( $M+1$ ). Single crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray determination were obtained by evaporation of an ethanol solution over two weeks.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 259.26$   
 Orthorhombic, *Pbca*  
 $a = 7.0488$  (15) Å  
 $b = 12.150$  (3) Å  
 $c = 28.649$  (6) Å  
 $V = 2453.6$  (9) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 8$   
 $D_x = 1.404$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.10$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 294$  (2) K  
 Block, colourless  
 0.24 × 0.22 × 0.20 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD  
diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2000)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.972$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.980$

12855 measured reflections  
2512 independent reflections  
1253 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.086$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.4^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.041$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.108$   
 $S = 0.96$   
2512 reflections  
184 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0456P)^2]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$O3-H3B \cdots O1^i$	0.89 (3)	1.97 (3)	2.833 (2)	163 (2)
$O3-H3A \cdots N3^{ii}$	0.83 (3)	2.49 (3)	3.212 (3)	146 (2)
$O3-H3A \cdots O1^{ii}$	0.83 (3)	2.21 (3)	2.914 (2)	142 (2)
$O2-H2 \cdots N1^{iii}$	0.86 (3)	1.92 (3)	2.769 (2)	169 (3)
$N2-H2B \cdots O3$	0.90 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.893 (3)	166.5 (19)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$ ; (iii)  $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

The O- and N-bound H atoms were located in difference maps and their positions were freely refined with the constraint  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$  or  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ . The C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically ( $C-H = 0.93 \text{ Å}$ ) and refined as riding, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve

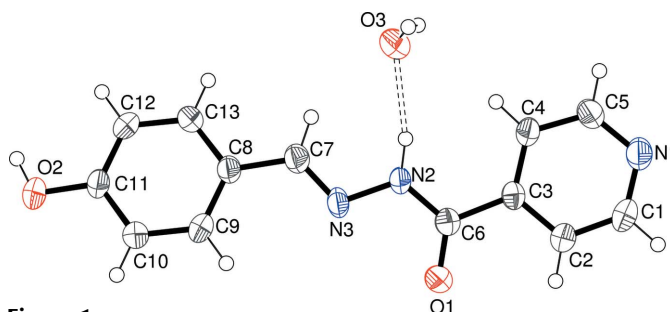


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) showing 50% displacement ellipsoids (arbitrary spheres for the H atoms). The dashed lines indicate a hydrogen bond.

structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 2000); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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