

3,5-Dihydroxy-*N'*-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide monohydrate

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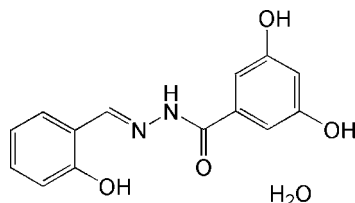
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.045; wR factor = 0.125; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.4.

The title potential antibacterial compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a Schiff base which has an intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$ hydrogen bond and crystallizes with one uncoordinated water molecule, which links three symmetry-related molecules through two $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and one $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bond. In the crystal structure, further intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link symmetry-related molecules, forming layers parallel to the bc plane.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Ali *et al.* (2005); Diao (2007); Diao, Li *et al.* (2007); Diao, Shu *et al.* (2007); Diao, Wang *et al.* (2007); Jing *et al.* (2006); Qiu *et al.* (2006); Wang *et al.* (2007); Yang (2007).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $M_r = 290.27$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 7.773$ (2) Å
 $b = 13.411$ (3) Å
 $c = 13.084$ (3) Å
 $\beta = 100.52$ (3)°

$V = 1341.0$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ (2) K
 $0.33 \times 0.32 \times 0.32$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.964$, $T_{\max} = 0.965$

17195 measured reflections
2918 independent reflections
2062 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.125$
 $S = 1.03$
2918 reflections
202 parameters
4 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.56$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{N1}$	0.82	1.86	2.587 (2)	147
$\text{O5}-\text{H5B} \cdots \text{O2}$	0.857 (9)	1.96 (1)	2.807 (2)	170 (2)
$\text{O5}-\text{H5A} \cdots \text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.856 (9)	1.96 (1)	2.806 (2)	168 (2)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O5}^{\text{ii}}$	0.899 (10)	1.96 (1)	2.852 (2)	170 (2)
$\text{O3}-\text{H3} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{ii}}$	0.82	1.87	2.682 (2)	173
$\text{O4}-\text{H4} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.82	2.00	2.813 (2)	169

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

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); 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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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SU2036).

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supplementary materials

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3,5-Dihydroxy-*N'*-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide monohydrate

Q.-H. Jiang, Y.-H. Xu, L.-Y. Jian and L.-M. Zhao

Comment

Compounds derived from the Schiff base condensation reaction of aldehydes with hydrazides have been widely investigated both from a structural point of view and for their biological activity (Jing *et al.*, 2006; Yang, 2007; Wang *et al.*, 2007). Complexes derived from Schiff bases have also been widely investigated (Ali *et al.*, 2005; Qiu *et al.*, 2006; Diao, 2007; Diao, 2007; Diao, Li *et al.*, 2007; Diao, Shu *et al.*, 2007; Diao, Wang *et al.*, 2007). We report herein the crystal structure of the title compound derived from the reaction of equimolar salicylaldehyde with 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid hydrazide in a methanol solution.

The molecular structure of the title compound (Fig. 1) is a Schiff base, which has an intramolecular O1—H1...N1 hydrogen bond (Table 1), and crystallizes as a water solvate. In the crystal structure the water molecule links three symmetry related molecules through two donor O—H...O hydrogen bonds and one acceptor N—H...O hydrogen bond (Table 1). Together with two further intermolecular O—H...O hydrogen bonds, layers parallel to the *bc* plane are formed (Fig. 2).

Experimental

Salicylaldehyde and 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid hydrazide were purchased from Aldrich and were used without further purification. Salicylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 12.2 mg) and 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid hydrazide (0.1 mmol, 16.8 mg) were mixed in a methanol solution (10 cm³). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 30 min and cooled to room temperature. After keeping the solution in air for a few days, yellow block-shaped crystals appear at the bottom of the vessel.

Refinement

The NH H-atom, H2A, and the water H-atoms were located from difference Fourier maps and were refined with the N—H, O—H and H...H distances restrained to 0.90 (1), 0.85 (1) and 1.37 (2) Å, respectively. The remaining H-atoms were placed in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms; C—H = 0.93 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, and O—H = 0.82 Å with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

Figures

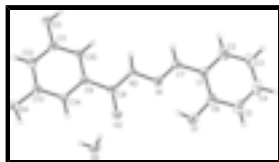


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the numbering scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level

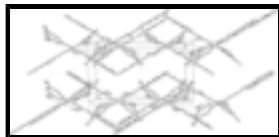


Fig. 2. The crystal packing of the the title compound. The intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

3,5-Dihydroxy-*N'*-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide monohydrate

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$

$M_r = 290.27$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: P 2ybc

$a = 7.773 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 13.411 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 13.084 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 100.52 (3)^\circ$

$V = 1341.0 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 608$

$D_x = 1.438 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2799 reflections

$\theta = 2.2\text{--}24.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$

Block, yellow

$0.33 \times 0.32 \times 0.32 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.964$, $T_{\max} = 0.965$

17195 measured reflections

2918 independent reflections

2062 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.0^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 2.2^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -16 \rightarrow 17$

$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$

$wR(F^2) = 0.125$

$S = 1.03$

2918 reflections

202 parameters

4 restraints

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0542P)^2 + 0.4645P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.56 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Extinction correction: none

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.82125 (17)	0.06536 (10)	0.52477 (11)	0.0340 (3)
N2	0.89934 (18)	0.14758 (10)	0.48954 (11)	0.0329 (3)
O1	0.7166 (2)	-0.03870 (11)	0.66833 (10)	0.0593 (4)
H1	0.7590	0.0093	0.6430	0.089*
O2	0.96488 (18)	0.20688 (9)	0.65336 (9)	0.0452 (3)
O3	1.1037 (3)	0.43849 (11)	0.28345 (10)	0.0700 (5)
H3	1.0537	0.3942	0.2462	0.105*
O4	1.3445 (2)	0.50690 (11)	0.63155 (11)	0.0577 (4)
H4	1.3389	0.4896	0.6910	0.087*
O5	0.8486 (2)	0.36158 (10)	0.76830 (11)	0.0606 (4)
C1	0.6575 (2)	-0.08377 (12)	0.48772 (14)	0.0369 (4)
C2	0.5775 (2)	-0.15150 (14)	0.41236 (17)	0.0508 (5)
H2	0.5807	-0.1397	0.3427	0.061*
C3	0.4943 (3)	-0.23513 (15)	0.4397 (2)	0.0613 (6)
H3A	0.4418	-0.2794	0.3887	0.074*
C4	0.4886 (3)	-0.25336 (15)	0.5423 (2)	0.0635 (7)
H4A	0.4340	-0.3106	0.5607	0.076*
C5	0.5630 (3)	-0.18744 (16)	0.61818 (19)	0.0579 (6)
H5	0.5571	-0.1997	0.6874	0.070*
C6	0.6470 (2)	-0.10272 (13)	0.59157 (15)	0.0424 (4)
C7	0.7438 (2)	0.00390 (12)	0.45641 (14)	0.0363 (4)
H7	0.7431	0.0157	0.3863	0.044*
C8	0.9672 (2)	0.21721 (12)	0.55913 (12)	0.0319 (4)
C9	1.0484 (2)	0.30675 (11)	0.51996 (12)	0.0315 (4)
C10	1.0290 (2)	0.33013 (13)	0.41515 (13)	0.0399 (4)
H10	0.9576	0.2916	0.3656	0.048*
C11	1.1174 (3)	0.41156 (13)	0.38544 (14)	0.0431 (4)
C12	1.2233 (3)	0.46968 (13)	0.45862 (14)	0.0424 (4)
H12	1.2839	0.5235	0.4378	0.051*
C13	1.2382 (2)	0.44731 (13)	0.56219 (13)	0.0385 (4)
C14	1.1516 (2)	0.36597 (12)	0.59365 (13)	0.0354 (4)

supplementary materials

H14	1.1625	0.3511	0.6640	0.042*
H2A	0.894 (3)	0.1496 (18)	0.4203 (8)	0.080*
H5A	0.876 (3)	0.4197 (9)	0.7493 (18)	0.080*
H5B	0.885 (3)	0.3199 (13)	0.7274 (16)	0.080*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N1	0.0361 (7)	0.0282 (7)	0.0391 (8)	-0.0005 (6)	0.0105 (6)	0.0015 (6)
N2	0.0397 (8)	0.0282 (7)	0.0319 (7)	-0.0035 (6)	0.0099 (6)	-0.0004 (6)
O1	0.0736 (10)	0.0606 (9)	0.0411 (8)	-0.0153 (8)	0.0033 (7)	0.0109 (7)
O2	0.0685 (9)	0.0388 (7)	0.0287 (7)	-0.0058 (6)	0.0104 (6)	0.0020 (5)
O3	0.1327 (15)	0.0443 (8)	0.0319 (7)	-0.0293 (9)	0.0125 (8)	0.0041 (6)
O4	0.0694 (9)	0.0560 (9)	0.0443 (8)	-0.0272 (7)	0.0015 (7)	-0.0049 (7)
O5	0.1062 (13)	0.0392 (8)	0.0432 (8)	0.0067 (8)	0.0312 (8)	0.0064 (6)
C1	0.0316 (8)	0.0285 (8)	0.0517 (11)	0.0031 (7)	0.0101 (8)	-0.0023 (7)
C2	0.0445 (10)	0.0444 (11)	0.0654 (13)	-0.0034 (9)	0.0149 (9)	-0.0156 (10)
C3	0.0442 (11)	0.0385 (11)	0.102 (2)	-0.0061 (9)	0.0148 (12)	-0.0205 (12)
C4	0.0443 (11)	0.0326 (10)	0.115 (2)	-0.0027 (9)	0.0177 (12)	0.0101 (12)
C5	0.0530 (12)	0.0481 (12)	0.0726 (15)	-0.0013 (10)	0.0110 (11)	0.0226 (11)
C6	0.0397 (10)	0.0336 (9)	0.0524 (12)	0.0017 (7)	0.0043 (8)	0.0086 (8)
C7	0.0385 (9)	0.0353 (9)	0.0371 (10)	0.0010 (7)	0.0117 (7)	-0.0017 (7)
C8	0.0366 (9)	0.0299 (8)	0.0292 (9)	0.0037 (7)	0.0061 (7)	0.0010 (7)
C9	0.0375 (9)	0.0271 (8)	0.0303 (9)	0.0026 (7)	0.0071 (7)	-0.0004 (6)
C10	0.0586 (11)	0.0287 (8)	0.0304 (9)	-0.0043 (8)	0.0030 (8)	-0.0008 (7)
C11	0.0684 (12)	0.0312 (9)	0.0305 (9)	-0.0030 (8)	0.0108 (8)	0.0017 (7)
C12	0.0562 (11)	0.0305 (9)	0.0418 (11)	-0.0067 (8)	0.0121 (8)	0.0011 (8)
C13	0.0425 (10)	0.0340 (9)	0.0382 (10)	-0.0030 (7)	0.0056 (8)	-0.0044 (7)
C14	0.0423 (9)	0.0356 (9)	0.0281 (9)	0.0000 (7)	0.0057 (7)	-0.0004 (7)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

N1—C7	1.283 (2)	C3—C4	1.373 (3)
N1—N2	1.3780 (19)	C3—H3A	0.9300
N2—C8	1.343 (2)	C4—C5	1.375 (3)
N2—H2A	0.899 (10)	C4—H4A	0.9300
O1—C6	1.357 (2)	C5—C6	1.386 (3)
O1—H1	0.8200	C5—H5	0.9300
O2—C8	1.244 (2)	C7—H7	0.9300
O3—C11	1.368 (2)	C8—C9	1.490 (2)
O3—H3	0.8200	C9—C14	1.386 (2)
O4—C13	1.368 (2)	C9—C10	1.388 (2)
O4—H4	0.8200	C10—C11	1.383 (2)
O5—H5A	0.856 (9)	C10—H10	0.9300
O5—H5B	0.857 (9)	C11—C12	1.383 (3)
C1—C6	1.399 (3)	C12—C13	1.372 (3)
C1—C2	1.400 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C1—C7	1.450 (2)	C13—C14	1.383 (2)
C2—C3	1.374 (3)	C14—H14	0.9300

C2—H2	0.9300		
C7—N1—N2	117.40 (14)	C5—C6—C1	120.43 (19)
C8—N2—N1	118.17 (13)	N1—C7—C1	120.45 (16)
C8—N2—H2A	126.9 (16)	N1—C7—H7	119.8
N1—N2—H2A	114.8 (16)	C1—C7—H7	119.8
C6—O1—H1	109.5	O2—C8—N2	121.30 (15)
C11—O3—H3	109.5	O2—C8—C9	120.94 (15)
C13—O4—H4	109.5	N2—C8—C9	117.75 (14)
H5A—O5—H5B	106.6 (18)	C14—C9—C10	120.16 (15)
C6—C1—C2	117.96 (17)	C14—C9—C8	116.75 (15)
C6—C1—C7	122.26 (16)	C10—C9—C8	123.06 (15)
C2—C1—C7	119.75 (17)	C11—C10—C9	119.09 (16)
C3—C2—C1	121.0 (2)	C11—C10—H10	120.5
C3—C2—H2	119.5	C9—C10—H10	120.5
C1—C2—H2	119.5	O3—C11—C10	121.91 (17)
C4—C3—C2	120.1 (2)	O3—C11—C12	117.19 (16)
C4—C3—H3A	120.0	C10—C11—C12	120.90 (17)
C2—C3—H3A	120.0	C13—C12—C11	119.52 (17)
C3—C4—C5	120.4 (2)	C13—C12—H12	120.2
C3—C4—H4A	119.8	C11—C12—H12	120.2
C5—C4—H4A	119.8	O4—C13—C12	117.35 (16)
C4—C5—C6	120.1 (2)	O4—C13—C14	122.08 (16)
C4—C5—H5	120.0	C12—C13—C14	120.54 (16)
C6—C5—H5	120.0	C13—C14—C9	119.75 (16)
O1—C6—C5	118.38 (18)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
O1—C6—C1	121.19 (16)	C9—C14—H14	120.1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
O1—H1 \cdots N1	0.82	1.86	2.587 (2)	147
O5—H5B \cdots O2	0.857 (9)	1.96 (1)	2.807 (2)	170 (2)
O5—H5A \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.856 (9)	1.96 (1)	2.806 (2)	168 (2)
N2—H2A \cdots O5 ⁱⁱ	0.899 (10)	1.96 (1)	2.852 (2)	170 (2)
O3—H3 \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.82	1.87	2.682 (2)	173
O4—H4 \cdots O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.82	2.00	2.813 (2)	169

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$; (ii) $x, -y+1/2, z-1/2$; (iii) $-x+2, y+1/2, -z+3/2$.

Fig. 1

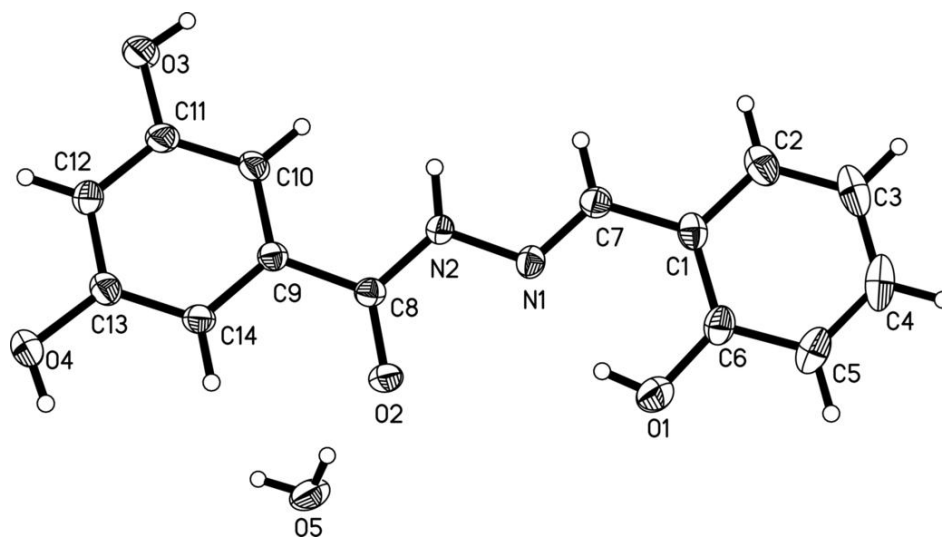


Fig. 2

