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## Structure Reports

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# 1-[(2-Anilinoethyl)iminoethyl]-2-naphtholate

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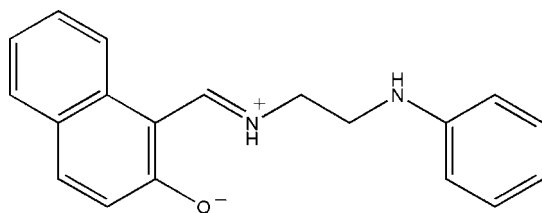
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.038;  $wR$  factor = 0.105; data-to-parameter ratio = 8.7.

The title Schiff base compound,  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ , was prepared by the reaction of equimolar quantities of 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde with *N*-phenylethane-1,2-diamine in a methanol solution. The molecule adopts a zwitterionic conformation with the naphthyl OH group deprotonated and the imine N atom protonated. An intramolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond forms between them. The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the naphthyl system is  $86.9(2)^\circ$ . In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, forming chains running along the *b* axis.

## Related literature

For the pharmaceutical and medicinal activity of Schiff bases, see: Dao *et al.* (2000); Sriram *et al.* (2006); Karthikeyan *et al.* (2006). For Schiff base coordination chemistry, see: Ali *et al.* (2008); Kargar *et al.* (2009); Yeap *et al.* (2009). For related structures, see: Fun *et al.* (2009); Nadeem *et al.* (2009); Eltayeb *et al.* (2008). For reference structural data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 290.35$   
 Monoclinic, *Cc*

$a = 27.511(3)$  Å  
 $b = 6.845(2)$  Å  
 $c = 8.543(2)$  Å

$\beta = 104.263(2)^\circ$   
 $V = 1559.2(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 $0.23 \times 0.21 \times 0.18$  mm

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.982$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.986$

4485 measured reflections  
 1753 independent reflections  
 1312 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$   
 $S = 1.06$   
 1753 reflections  
 202 parameters  
 3 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i>	<i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> — <i>H</i> ··· <i>A</i>
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.907 (10)	1.84 (3)	2.582 (3)	137 (3)
$\text{N2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.43	3.043 (3)	129

Symmetry code: (i)  $x, y - 1, z$ .

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2625).

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o1400 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536809019096 ]

## 1-[(2-Anilinoethyl)iminiomethyl]-2-naphtholate

Y.-M. Hao

### Comment

Schiff base compounds are an important class of materials used in the pharmaceutical and medicinal fields (Dao *et al.*, 2000; Sriram *et al.*, 2006; Karthikeyan *et al.*, 2006). They are also used as versatile ligands in coordination chemistry (Ali *et al.*, 2008; Kargar *et al.*, 2009; Yeap *et al.*, 2009). Recently, the crystal structures of several Schiff base compounds have been reported (Fun *et al.*, 2009; Nadeem *et al.*, 2009; Eltayeb *et al.*, 2008). In this paper, the new Schiff base title compound, (I), Fig. 1, is reported.

In (I), the H atom of the phenol group is transferred to the imine N atom, forming an intramolecular N–H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bond (Table 1). The dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the naphthyl ring is 86.9 (2)°. All the bond lengths are within normal values (Allen *et al.*, 1987). In the crystal structure of the compound, molecules are linked through intermolecular N–H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds (Table 1), forming chains running along the b axis (Fig. 2).


### Experimental


2-Hydroxy-1-naphthylaldehyde (0.1 mmol, 17.2 mg) and N-phenylethane-1,2-diamine (0.1 mmol, 13.6 mg) were refluxed in a 30 ml methanol solution for 30 min to give a clear orange solution. Yellow block-shaped single crystals of the compound were formed by slow evaporation of the solvent over several days at room temperature.

### Refinement

In the absence of significant anomalous dispersion effects, 1421 Friedel pairs were merged. H1 was located from a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with the N–H distance restrained to 0.90 (1)Å, and with  $U_{\text{iso}}$  restrained to 0.08Å<sup>2</sup>. Other H atoms were constrained to ideal geometries, with  $d(\text{C–H}) = 0.93\text{--}0.97\text{Å}$ ,  $d(\text{N–H}) = 0.86\text{Å}$ , and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C,N})$ .

### Figures

 Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) with 30% probability ellipsoids. The intramolecular N–H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bond is shown as a dashed line.

 Fig. 2. Molecular packing of (I) with hydrogen bonds drawn as dashed lines.

## 1-[(2-Anilinoethyl)iminiomethyl]-2-naphtholate

### Crystal data

C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O

$F_{000} = 616$

$M_r = 290.35$

$D_x = 1.237 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

# supplementary materials

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Monoclinic,  $Cc$

Hall symbol:  $C -2yc$

$a = 27.511 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 6.845 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 8.543 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 104.263 (2)^\circ$

$V = 1559.2 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

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

Cell parameters from 1258 reflections

$\theta = 2.5\text{--}24.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Block, yellow

$0.23 \times 0.21 \times 0.18 \text{ mm}$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

$\omega$  scans

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

$T_{\min} = 0.982$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.986$

4485 measured reflections

1753 independent reflections

1312 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 3.1^\circ$

$h = -31 \rightarrow 35$

$k = -6 \rightarrow 8$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$

$wR(F^2) = 0.105$

$S = 1.06$

1753 reflections

202 parameters

3 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct  
methods

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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0531P)^2 + 0.1092P]$$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Extinction correction: none

## Special details

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

ing 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.52924 (7)	0.9086 (3)	0.4162 (2)	0.0576 (5)
N1	0.53391 (8)	0.5581 (3)	0.5306 (3)	0.0497 (5)
N2	0.46277 (8)	0.2671 (3)	0.3271 (3)	0.0522 (6)
H2	0.4912	0.2202	0.3207	0.063*
C1	0.60256 (9)	0.7135 (4)	0.4543 (3)	0.0465 (6)
C2	0.57425 (10)	0.8886 (4)	0.4038 (3)	0.0491 (6)
C3	0.59731 (11)	1.0404 (4)	0.3330 (4)	0.0608 (7)
H3	0.5793	1.1537	0.2974	0.073*
C4	0.64475 (12)	1.0231 (5)	0.3167 (4)	0.0658 (8)
H4	0.6583	1.1247	0.2689	0.079*
C5	0.67481 (11)	0.8544 (5)	0.3702 (3)	0.0583 (7)
C6	0.72446 (13)	0.8429 (6)	0.3537 (5)	0.0791 (10)
H6	0.7374	0.9433	0.3027	0.095*
C7	0.75394 (13)	0.6840 (7)	0.4128 (5)	0.0908 (12)
H7	0.7868	0.6775	0.4031	0.109*
C8	0.73446 (14)	0.5358 (7)	0.4859 (6)	0.0953 (13)
H8	0.7546	0.4294	0.5269	0.114*
C9	0.68608 (12)	0.5403 (5)	0.5000 (5)	0.0748 (9)
H9	0.6738	0.4360	0.5487	0.090*
C10	0.65441 (10)	0.6995 (4)	0.4422 (3)	0.0541 (7)
C11	0.57962 (10)	0.5575 (4)	0.5134 (3)	0.0490 (6)
H11	0.5985	0.4445	0.5427	0.059*
C12	0.50873 (11)	0.3947 (4)	0.5875 (4)	0.0568 (7)
H12A	0.5046	0.4237	0.6945	0.068*
H12B	0.5293	0.2784	0.5948	0.068*
C13	0.45822 (10)	0.3570 (4)	0.4749 (4)	0.0540 (7)
H13A	0.4389	0.2724	0.5278	0.065*
H13B	0.4403	0.4796	0.4504	0.065*
C14	0.42170 (10)	0.2552 (4)	0.1944 (3)	0.0477 (6)
C15	0.42493 (12)	0.1449 (4)	0.0608 (4)	0.0590 (7)
H15	0.4542	0.0759	0.0627	0.071*
C16	0.38583 (14)	0.1359 (4)	-0.0735 (4)	0.0689 (9)
H16	0.3890	0.0605	-0.1609	0.083*
C17	0.34208 (13)	0.2356 (5)	-0.0821 (5)	0.0732 (9)
H17	0.3157	0.2291	-0.1742	0.088*
C18	0.33809 (12)	0.3459 (5)	0.0492 (4)	0.0687 (8)
H18	0.3088	0.4154	0.0454	0.082*
C19	0.37702 (11)	0.3545 (4)	0.1862 (4)	0.0579 (7)
H19	0.3734	0.4276	0.2743	0.070*
H1	0.5170 (12)	0.671 (3)	0.501 (4)	0.080*

## supplementary materials

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### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0519 (11)	0.0450 (10)	0.0754 (13)	0.0099 (8)	0.0146 (9)	0.0058 (9)
N1	0.0534 (14)	0.0385 (12)	0.0542 (13)	0.0029 (9)	0.0075 (11)	0.0009 (9)
N2	0.0450 (12)	0.0432 (12)	0.0711 (15)	0.0038 (9)	0.0196 (11)	-0.0043 (10)
C1	0.0464 (14)	0.0426 (13)	0.0468 (13)	0.0018 (11)	0.0048 (11)	-0.0035 (11)
C2	0.0530 (16)	0.0412 (14)	0.0482 (15)	0.0029 (11)	0.0032 (12)	-0.0041 (11)
C3	0.0627 (18)	0.0502 (17)	0.0656 (19)	0.0018 (13)	0.0084 (15)	0.0088 (14)
C4	0.068 (2)	0.0579 (18)	0.0687 (19)	-0.0112 (14)	0.0112 (16)	0.0064 (15)
C5	0.0512 (15)	0.064 (2)	0.0569 (16)	-0.0055 (13)	0.0081 (13)	-0.0087 (13)
C6	0.058 (2)	0.092 (3)	0.088 (2)	-0.0136 (18)	0.0210 (18)	-0.009 (2)
C7	0.054 (2)	0.107 (3)	0.112 (3)	0.005 (2)	0.021 (2)	-0.014 (3)
C8	0.063 (2)	0.087 (3)	0.136 (4)	0.025 (2)	0.024 (2)	0.004 (3)
C9	0.0580 (19)	0.067 (2)	0.098 (2)	0.0130 (15)	0.0163 (18)	0.0022 (19)
C10	0.0495 (15)	0.0532 (16)	0.0548 (16)	0.0020 (12)	0.0039 (12)	-0.0087 (12)
C11	0.0533 (16)	0.0392 (14)	0.0500 (14)	0.0088 (11)	0.0041 (11)	-0.0025 (11)
C12	0.0704 (18)	0.0447 (14)	0.0568 (16)	0.0015 (13)	0.0184 (14)	0.0058 (13)
C13	0.0594 (16)	0.0397 (14)	0.0665 (17)	-0.0028 (12)	0.0226 (14)	-0.0025 (12)
C14	0.0474 (15)	0.0345 (12)	0.0659 (17)	-0.0024 (10)	0.0230 (14)	0.0004 (11)
C15	0.0647 (17)	0.0372 (13)	0.081 (2)	-0.0035 (12)	0.0301 (16)	-0.0078 (13)
C16	0.086 (2)	0.0496 (18)	0.074 (2)	-0.0129 (17)	0.0246 (19)	-0.0135 (15)
C17	0.074 (2)	0.0609 (19)	0.079 (2)	-0.0137 (17)	0.0080 (17)	0.0017 (17)
C18	0.0557 (18)	0.0620 (19)	0.087 (2)	0.0049 (15)	0.0152 (17)	0.0037 (17)
C19	0.0548 (16)	0.0503 (17)	0.0725 (19)	0.0072 (12)	0.0228 (14)	-0.0027 (13)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

O1—C2	1.276 (3)	C8—C9	1.366 (5)
N1—C11	1.302 (3)	C8—H8	0.9300
N1—C12	1.460 (3)	C9—C10	1.407 (4)
N1—H1	0.907 (10)	C9—H9	0.9300
N2—C14	1.392 (3)	C11—H11	0.9300
N2—C13	1.437 (3)	C12—C13	1.505 (4)
N2—H2	0.8600	C12—H12A	0.9700
C1—C11	1.397 (4)	C12—H12B	0.9700
C1—C2	1.436 (4)	C13—H13A	0.9700
C1—C10	1.459 (4)	C13—H13B	0.9700
C2—C3	1.427 (4)	C14—C15	1.389 (4)
C3—C4	1.351 (4)	C14—C19	1.391 (4)
C3—H3	0.9300	C15—C16	1.367 (5)
C4—C5	1.428 (5)	C15—H15	0.9300
C4—H4	0.9300	C16—C17	1.370 (5)
C5—C6	1.409 (4)	C16—H16	0.9300
C5—C10	1.410 (4)	C17—C18	1.379 (5)
C6—C7	1.376 (6)	C17—H17	0.9300
C6—H6	0.9300	C18—C19	1.379 (4)
C7—C8	1.368 (6)	C18—H18	0.9300

C7—H7	0.9300	C19—H19	0.9300
C11—N1—C12	125.9 (2)	C5—C10—C1	118.9 (2)
C11—N1—H1	114 (2)	N1—C11—C1	125.0 (2)
C12—N1—H1	120 (2)	N1—C11—H11	117.5
C14—N2—C13	120.8 (2)	C1—C11—H11	117.5
C14—N2—H2	119.6	N1—C12—C13	111.0 (2)
C13—N2—H2	119.6	N1—C12—H12A	109.4
C11—C1—C2	119.1 (2)	C13—C12—H12A	109.4
C11—C1—C10	120.8 (2)	N1—C12—H12B	109.4
C2—C1—C10	120.1 (2)	C13—C12—H12B	109.4
O1—C2—C3	119.9 (2)	H12A—C12—H12B	108.0
O1—C2—C1	122.0 (2)	N2—C13—C12	111.6 (2)
C3—C2—C1	118.0 (2)	N2—C13—H13A	109.3
C4—C3—C2	121.4 (3)	C12—C13—H13A	109.3
C4—C3—H3	119.3	N2—C13—H13B	109.3
C2—C3—H3	119.3	C12—C13—H13B	109.3
C3—C4—C5	122.4 (3)	H13A—C13—H13B	108.0
C3—C4—H4	118.8	C15—C14—C19	117.3 (3)
C5—C4—H4	118.8	C15—C14—N2	119.9 (2)
C6—C5—C10	120.1 (3)	C19—C14—N2	122.8 (2)
C6—C5—C4	120.8 (3)	C16—C15—C14	121.1 (3)
C10—C5—C4	119.1 (3)	C16—C15—H15	119.4
C7—C6—C5	120.4 (4)	C14—C15—H15	119.4
C7—C6—H6	119.8	C15—C16—C17	121.5 (3)
C5—C6—H6	119.8	C15—C16—H16	119.3
C8—C7—C6	119.5 (3)	C17—C16—H16	119.3
C8—C7—H7	120.3	C16—C17—C18	118.3 (3)
C6—C7—H7	120.3	C16—C17—H17	120.9
C9—C8—C7	121.5 (4)	C18—C17—H17	120.9
C9—C8—H8	119.2	C17—C18—C19	120.8 (3)
C7—C8—H8	119.2	C17—C18—H18	119.6
C8—C9—C10	121.3 (4)	C19—C18—H18	119.6
C8—C9—H9	119.4	C18—C19—C14	120.9 (3)
C10—C9—H9	119.4	C18—C19—H19	119.5
C9—C10—C5	117.2 (3)	C14—C19—H19	119.5
C9—C10—C1	123.9 (3)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O1	0.907 (10)	1.84 (3)	2.582 (3)	137 (3)
N2—H2 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.43	3.043 (3)	129

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, y-1, z$ .

Fig. 1

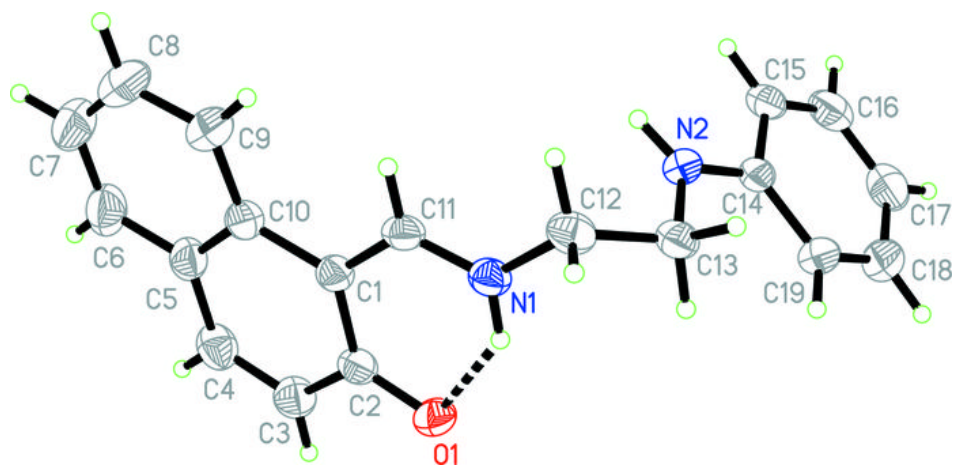




Fig. 2

