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## Structure Reports

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***N'*-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)acetohydrazide monohydrate**Lu-Ping Lv,<sup>a</sup> Tie-Ming Yu,<sup>a</sup> Wen-Bo Yu,<sup>a</sup> Wei-Wei Li<sup>a</sup> and Xian-Chao Hu<sup>b\*</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Hangzhou Vocational and Technical College, Hangzhou 310018, People's Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>Research Center of Analysis and Measurement, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310014, People's Republic of China

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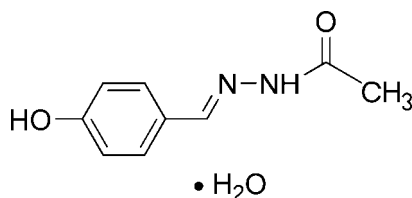
Received 7 July 2009; accepted 22 July 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 223$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å; disorder in main residue;  $R$  factor = 0.037;  $wR$  factor = 0.100; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.0.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the molecular skeleton of the acetohydrazide molecule is nearly planar [within 0.014 (1) Å]. The molecule adopts a *trans* configuration with respect to the  $\text{C}=\text{N}$  bond, while the side chain is slightly twisted away from the attached ring, forming a dihedral angle of 9.975 (8)°. The crystal packing exhibits a three-dimensional network composed from alternating acetohydrazide molecules and uncoordinated water molecules, which interact *via*  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bonds. A  $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \pi$  interaction is also present.

## Related literature

For general background to the analytical applications of Schiff bases, see: Ciernerman *et al.* (1997). For their mild bacteriostatic activity and potential use as oral iron-chelating drugs for the treatment of genetic disorders such as thalassemia, see: Offe *et al.* (1952); Richardson *et al.* (1988). For a related structure, see: Li & Jian (2008); Tamboura *et al.* (2009).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  $M_r = 196.21$ 

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 8.352$  (2) Å  
 $b = 10.146$  (3) Å  
 $c = 12.328$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 105.353$  (3)°  
 $V = 1007.3$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.10$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 223$  K  
 $0.23 \times 0.21 \times 0.20$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2002)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.969$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$

4820 measured reflections  
 1764 independent reflections  
 1569 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.100$   
 $S = 1.06$   
 1764 reflections  
 147 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.22$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	2.00	2.7477 (15)	152
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{O1W}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	1.96	2.8060 (17)	166
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1F} \cdots \text{O2}$	0.88 (2)	1.92 (2)	2.7600 (17)	159 (2)
$\text{O1W}-\text{H1E} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.85 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.8241 (17)	161 (2)
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{N1}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	2.54	3.1864 (16)	137
$\text{C9}-\text{H9B} \cdots \text{Cg1}^{\text{iv}}$	0.96	2.74	3.519 (2)	138

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $x - 1, y + 1, z$ ; (iv)  $-x + 1, -y, -z + 1$ .  $\text{Cg1}$  is the centroid of the  $\text{C1}-\text{C6}$  ring.

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: *SHELXTL*.

The authors thank the Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province (grant No. 2007 F70077) for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2278).

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**supplementary materials**

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## ***N'*-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)acetohydrazide monohydrate**

**L.-P. Lv, T.-M. Yu, W.-B. Yu, W.-W. Li and X.-C. Hu**

### **Comment**

Schiff bases have attracted much attention due to their possibility of analytical application (Ciernerman *et al.*, 1997). They are also important ligands, which have been reported to have mild bacteriostatic activity and potential oral iron-chelating drugs for genetic disorders such as thalassemia (Offe *et al.*, 1952, Richardson *et al.*, 1988). Metal complexes based on Schiff bases have received considerable attention because they can be utilized as model compounds of active centres in various complexes (Tamboura *et al.*, 2009). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound (Fig. 1).

In the title compound,  $C_9H_{10}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$ , (I) the molecular skeleton is nearly planar. The molecule adopts a trans configuration with respect to the C=N bond, while the side chain is slightly twisted away from the attached ring. The dihedral angle between these two essentially planar units is  $9.975(8)^\circ$ . Bond lengths and angles are comparable to those observed for *N'*-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethylidene]acetohydrazide (Li *et al.*, 2008).

The crystal packing exhibits a three-dimensional network composed from alternating molecules of (I) and crystalline water, which interact via N-H $\cdots$ O, O-H $\cdots$ O and O-H $\cdots$ N hydrogen bonds. In addition, a intermolecular C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions is observed (Table 1 and Fig 2).

### **Experimental**

4-Hydroxybenzaldehyde (1.22 g, 0.01 mol) and acetohydrazide (0.74 g, 0.01 mol) were dissolved in stirred methanol (20 ml) and left for 2.5 h at room temperature. The resulting solid was filtered off and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound in 95% yield. Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethanol solution at room temperature (m.p. 435–437 K).

### **Refinement**

H atoms of the water molecule were located in a difference map and were refined with O-H distances restrained to 0.84 (2) Å and 0.88 (2) Å. Other H atoms were positioned geometrically (N-H = 0.86 Å, O-H = 0.82 Å and C-H = 0.93 or 0.96 Å) and refined using a riding model, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C,N)$  and  $1.5U_{eq}(C_{methyl})$ . In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, Friedel pairs were averaged.

## Figures

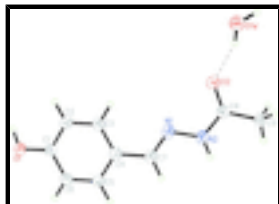


Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

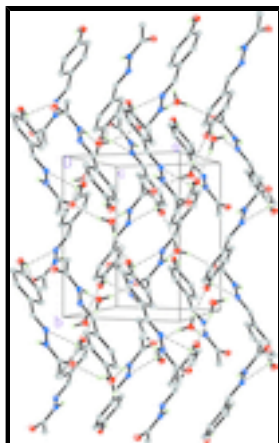


Fig. 2. Crystal packing of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

## *N'*-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)acetohydrazide monohydrate

### Crystal data

$C_9H_{10}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2O$

$M_r = 196.21$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2yn$

$a = 8.352\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 10.146\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.328\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 105.353\ (3)^\circ$

$V = 1007.3\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 416$

$D_x = 1.294\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1764 reflections

$\theta = 2.6\text{--}25.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.10\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 223\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.23 \times 0.21 \times 0.20\ \text{mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 223\ \text{K}$

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2002)

1764 independent reflections

1569 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.015$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$T_{\min} = 0.969$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$   
4820 measured reflections

$k = -10 \rightarrow 12$   
 $l = -14 \rightarrow 14$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Least-squares matrix: full

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$wR(F^2) = 0.100$

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0527P)^2 + 0.2585P]$$

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

$S = 1.06$

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

1764 reflections

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

147 parameters

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
C1	0.96500 (16)	0.24160 (13)	0.32475 (11)	0.0320 (3)	
C2	0.86072 (18)	0.34460 (14)	0.27501 (11)	0.0376 (3)	
H2	0.8381	0.3587	0.1979	0.046 (4)*	
C3	0.79116 (17)	0.42545 (14)	0.33983 (12)	0.0370 (3)	
H3	0.7221	0.4941	0.3060	0.046 (4)*	
C4	0.82307 (16)	0.40561 (13)	0.45606 (11)	0.0319 (3)	
C5	0.92557 (17)	0.30058 (14)	0.50398 (11)	0.0348 (5)	0.998 (6)
H5	0.9473	0.2853	0.5809	0.040 (4)*	
C6	0.99522 (17)	0.21901 (13)	0.43931 (11)	0.0352 (3)	
H6	1.0623	0.1490	0.4725	0.041 (4)*	
C7	0.75676 (16)	0.49358 (13)	0.52741 (11)	0.0337 (3)	
H7	0.7852	0.4793	0.6047	0.041 (4)*	
C8	0.51412 (16)	0.77123 (13)	0.52939 (11)	0.0321 (3)	
C9	0.47333 (19)	0.85289 (14)	0.61982 (12)	0.0408 (4)	
H9A	0.5276	0.8165	0.6921	0.094 (7)*	

## supplementary materials

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H9B	0.3554	0.8528	0.6100	0.104 (8)*
H9C	0.5109	0.9416	0.6153	0.086 (7)*
N1	0.66075 (13)	0.58964 (11)	0.48641 (9)	0.0333 (3)
N2	0.61346 (14)	0.66803 (11)	0.56438 (9)	0.0329 (3)
H2A	0.6479	0.6504	0.6350	0.045 (4)*
O1	1.04051 (13)	0.16176 (10)	0.26415 (8)	0.0421 (3)
H1	1.0135	0.1844	0.1979	0.080 (7)*
O2	0.45976 (13)	0.79883 (10)	0.42813 (8)	0.0436 (3)
O1W	0.17157 (17)	0.90361 (12)	0.29134 (10)	0.0527 (3)
H1E	0.146 (3)	0.984 (2)	0.2989 (18)	0.075 (7)*
H1F	0.260 (3)	0.886 (2)	0.3465 (19)	0.078 (7)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0344 (7)	0.0292 (7)	0.0343 (7)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0123 (6)	-0.0026 (5)
C2	0.0447 (8)	0.0401 (8)	0.0294 (7)	0.0043 (6)	0.0122 (6)	0.0036 (6)
C3	0.0396 (7)	0.0355 (7)	0.0367 (7)	0.0061 (6)	0.0117 (6)	0.0040 (6)
C4	0.0313 (7)	0.0317 (7)	0.0338 (7)	-0.0048 (5)	0.0106 (5)	-0.0023 (5)
C5	0.0381 (8)	0.0378 (9)	0.0289 (7)	-0.0024 (6)	0.0096 (6)	0.0011 (6)
C6	0.0372 (7)	0.0315 (7)	0.0366 (7)	0.0026 (6)	0.0091 (6)	0.0035 (6)
C7	0.0343 (7)	0.0361 (7)	0.0314 (7)	-0.0043 (6)	0.0101 (5)	-0.0026 (5)
C8	0.0319 (7)	0.0313 (7)	0.0350 (7)	-0.0061 (5)	0.0121 (6)	-0.0004 (5)
C9	0.0474 (9)	0.0345 (8)	0.0435 (8)	-0.0027 (6)	0.0173 (7)	-0.0066 (6)
N1	0.0350 (6)	0.0347 (6)	0.0324 (6)	-0.0024 (5)	0.0129 (5)	-0.0048 (5)
N2	0.0363 (6)	0.0352 (6)	0.0281 (6)	-0.0004 (5)	0.0103 (5)	-0.0035 (4)
O1	0.0545 (7)	0.0391 (6)	0.0353 (6)	0.0119 (5)	0.0164 (5)	-0.0007 (4)
O2	0.0534 (6)	0.0448 (6)	0.0349 (5)	0.0090 (5)	0.0155 (5)	0.0055 (4)
O1W	0.0697 (8)	0.0430 (7)	0.0384 (6)	0.0116 (6)	0.0019 (6)	-0.0018 (5)

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

C1—O1	1.3644 (16)	C7—H7	0.9300
C1—C6	1.3864 (19)	C8—O2	1.2421 (17)
C1—C2	1.3941 (19)	C8—O2	1.2421 (17)
C2—C3	1.377 (2)	C8—N2	1.3346 (18)
C2—H2	0.9300	C8—C9	1.4988 (19)
C3—C4	1.4009 (19)	C9—H9A	0.9600
C3—H3	0.9300	C9—H9B	0.9600
C4—C5	1.3962 (19)	C9—H9C	0.9600
C4—C7	1.4611 (19)	N1—N2	1.3832 (16)
C5—C6	1.380 (2)	N2—H2A	0.8600
C5—H5	0.9300	O1—H1	0.8200
C6—H6	0.9300	O1W—H1E	0.85 (2)
C7—N1	1.2782 (18)	O1W—H1F	0.88 (2)
O1—C1—C6	118.28 (12)	N1—C7—H7	119.1
O1—C1—C2	121.98 (12)	C4—C7—H7	119.1
C6—C1—C2	119.74 (12)	O2—C8—N2	122.15 (12)

C3—C2—C1	120.12 (12)	O2—C8—N2	122.15 (12)
C3—C2—H2	119.9	O2—C8—C9	121.90 (13)
C1—C2—H2	119.9	O2—C8—C9	121.90 (13)
C2—C3—C4	120.85 (13)	N2—C8—C9	115.95 (12)
C2—C3—H3	119.6	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C4—C3—H3	119.6	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—C3	118.15 (12)	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—C7	119.94 (12)	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C3—C4—C7	121.88 (12)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	121.22 (12)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.4	C7—N1—N2	115.36 (11)
C4—C5—H5	119.4	C8—N2—N1	119.60 (11)
C5—C6—C1	119.90 (13)	C8—N2—H2A	120.2
C5—C6—H6	120.1	N1—N2—H2A	120.2
C1—C6—H6	120.1	C1—O1—H1	109.5
N1—C7—C4	121.72 (12)	H1E—O1W—H1F	107 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C3	-177.94 (13)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-1.7 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.5 (2)	C5—C4—C7—N1	-179.03 (12)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.2 (2)	C3—C4—C7—N1	3.0 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.8 (2)	C4—C7—N1—N2	-177.28 (11)
C2—C3—C4—C7	177.21 (13)	O2—C8—N2—N1	1.12 (19)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.6 (2)	O2—C8—N2—N1	1.12 (19)
C7—C4—C5—C6	-177.44 (12)	C9—C8—N2—N1	-178.27 (11)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.6 (2)	C7—N1—N2—C8	179.57 (12)
O1—C1—C6—C5	177.77 (12)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	2.00	2.7477 (15)	152
N2—H2A $\cdots$ O1W <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	1.96	2.8060 (17)	166
O1W—H1F $\cdots$ O2	0.88 (2)	1.92 (2)	2.7600 (17)	159 (2)
O1W—H1E $\cdots$ O1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.85 (2)	2.01 (2)	2.8241 (17)	161 (2)
O1—H1 $\cdots$ N1 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	2.54	3.1864 (16)	137
C9—H9B $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.96	2.74	3.519 (2)	138

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

Fig. 1

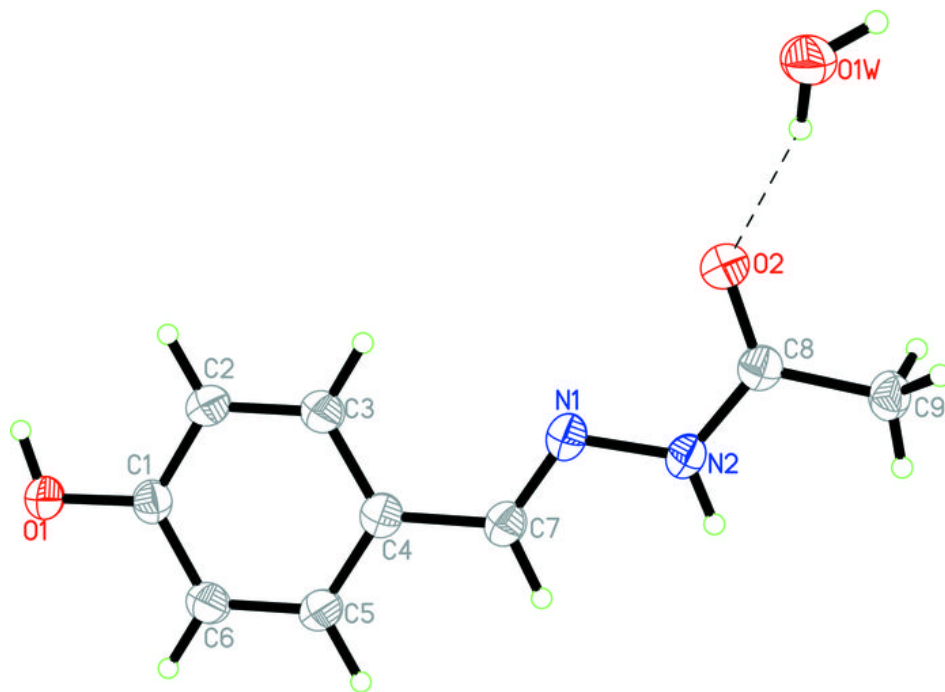




Fig. 2

