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## Structure Reports

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## (E)-N'-(2-Furylmethylene)benzohydrazide

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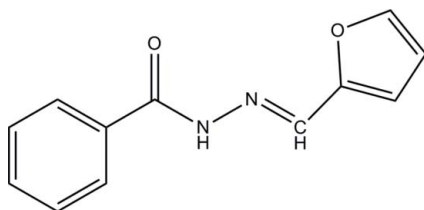
Received 13 October 2009; accepted 14 October 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.038;  $wR$  factor = 0.103; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.0.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , the dihedral angle between the benzene and furan rings is  $52.54(7)^\circ$ . In the crystal, intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions link the molecules.

### Related literature

For biological properties of Schiff base ligands, see: Chakraborty *et al.* (1996); Jeewoth *et al.* (1999). For related crystal structures, see: Fun *et al.* (2008); Cui *et al.* (2009); Nie (2008).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$   
 $M_r = 214.22$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 12.3955(11)$  Å  
 $b = 9.4777(9)$  Å

$c = 9.6845(10)$  Å  
 $\beta = 110.610(1)^\circ$   
 $V = 1064.93(18)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K

$0.43 \times 0.38 \times 0.30$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.961$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.973$

5190 measured reflections  
1882 independent reflections  
1360 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.103$   
 $S = 1.05$   
1882 reflections

145 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.86	2.14	2.972 (2)	163
$\text{C10}-\text{H10}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{ii}$	0.93	2.84	3.498 (2)	128

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $x, y - 1, z$ . Cg1 is the centroid of the C2-C7 ring.

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: SAINT; 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.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BQ2168).

### References

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**supplementary materials**

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## (*E*)-*N'*-(2-Furylmethylene)benzohydrazide

M.-Z. Song and C.-G. Fan

### Comment

Conventionally, Schiff bases derived from a large number of carbonyl compounds and amines. It has been shown that Schiff base compounds have strong anticancer activity (Chakraborty *et al.*, 1996). It has been well known that a series of certain Schiff base compounds, have received considerable attention during the last decades, mainly because their structures or for their biological properties (Jeewoth *et al.*, 1999).

In the compound (I), (Fig. 1), the bond lengths and angles are normal and are comparable to the values observed in similar compounds (Nie *et al.*, 2008; Fun *et al.*, 2008; Cui *et al.*, 2009).

In the crystal structure, the C=N bond length in the molecule is 1.273 (2) ° (C8=N2), showing the double-bond character. Meanwhile, the dihedral angle between the benzene ring (C2-C7) and the furan ring (C9-C12/O2) in the Schiff base molecule is 52.54 (7)°, indicating that the two aromatic ring planes are not coplanar.

Moreover, the crystal supramolecular structure was built from the connections of intermolecular N—H···O hydrogen bonds and C—H··· $\pi$  hydrogen bonding interactions, as shown in Table 1.

### Experimental

Benzohydrazide (5.0 mmol), 20 ml ethanol and furfural (5.0 mmol) were mixed in 50 ml flask. After refluxing 3 h, the resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, and recrystallized from ethanol, and afforded the title compound as a crystalline solid. Elemental analysis: calculated for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 67.28, H 4.71, N 13.08%; found: C 67.16, H 4.66, N 13.19%.

### Refinement

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions (N—H 0.86 and C—H 0.93 Å) and treated as riding on their parent atoms, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$  (C,N).

### Figures

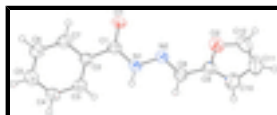


Fig. 1. A view of (I) showing the atomic numbering scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

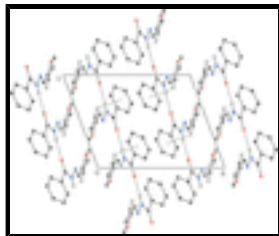


Fig. 2. A packing of (I) viewed down b-axis showing the N-H...O and C-H... $\pi$  H-bond interactions with dashed lines. Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y+1/2, z+1/2$ ; (ii)  $x, y-1, z$ .

## (E)-N'-(2-Furylmethylene)benzohydrazide

### Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2$

$M_r = 214.22$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

$a = 12.3955$  (11) Å

$b = 9.4777$  (9) Å

$c = 9.6845$  (10) Å

$\beta = 110.6100$  (10)°

$V = 1064.93$  (18) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 448$

$D_x = 1.336$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 1760 reflections

$\theta = 2.8$ – $25.6$ °

$\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 298$  K

Needle, green

$0.43 \times 0.38 \times 0.30$  mm

### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 298$  K

phi and  $\omega$  scans

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

$T_{\min} = 0.961$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.973$

5190 measured reflections

1882 independent reflections

1360 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8$ °

$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 5$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

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

$wR(F^2) = 0.103$

$S = 1.05$

1882 reflections

145 parameters

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0444P)^2 + 0.2066P]$$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Extinction correction: none

*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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.23549 (11)	0.22758 (14)	0.10288 (15)	0.0393 (4)
H1	0.2462	0.2263	0.1956	0.047*
N2	0.18065 (12)	0.11622 (15)	0.01303 (15)	0.0394 (4)
O1	0.26227 (11)	0.34211 (13)	-0.08757 (13)	0.0525 (4)
O2	0.05357 (11)	-0.11197 (14)	-0.14345 (14)	0.0552 (4)
C1	0.27183 (14)	0.33810 (18)	0.04323 (18)	0.0369 (4)
C2	0.32908 (13)	0.45449 (17)	0.14650 (18)	0.0357 (4)
C3	0.31657 (15)	0.47508 (18)	0.28218 (19)	0.0439 (4)
H3	0.2698	0.4148	0.3122	0.053*
C4	0.37320 (17)	0.5846 (2)	0.3724 (2)	0.0539 (5)
H4	0.3642	0.5982	0.4628	0.065*
C5	0.44318 (17)	0.6740 (2)	0.3290 (2)	0.0576 (6)
H5	0.4822	0.7468	0.3908	0.069*
C6	0.45522 (16)	0.6555 (2)	0.1942 (2)	0.0553 (5)
H6	0.5019	0.7161	0.1646	0.066*
C7	0.39802 (15)	0.5469 (2)	0.1033 (2)	0.0460 (5)
H7	0.4057	0.5354	0.0118	0.055*
C8	0.17622 (14)	0.00187 (18)	0.07975 (19)	0.0407 (4)
H8	0.2088	-0.0011	0.1821	0.049*
C9	0.12239 (14)	-0.12242 (18)	0.00150 (19)	0.0406 (4)
C10	0.12911 (17)	-0.2579 (2)	0.0460 (2)	0.0574 (5)
H10	0.1701	-0.2924	0.1398	0.069*
C11	0.06160 (19)	-0.3374 (2)	-0.0779 (3)	0.0693 (6)
H11	0.0504	-0.4346	-0.0818	0.083*
C12	0.01745 (18)	-0.2464 (3)	-0.1875 (3)	0.0635 (6)
H12	-0.0316	-0.2708	-0.2817	0.076*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N1	0.0512 (9)	0.0397 (8)	0.0276 (7)	-0.0026 (7)	0.0147 (6)	-0.0027 (6)

## supplementary materials

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N2	0.0459 (8)	0.0386 (8)	0.0341 (8)	-0.0018 (7)	0.0146 (6)	-0.0038 (7)
O1	0.0821 (9)	0.0482 (8)	0.0309 (7)	-0.0056 (7)	0.0245 (6)	-0.0012 (6)
O2	0.0565 (8)	0.0579 (9)	0.0459 (8)	-0.0045 (7)	0.0116 (6)	-0.0062 (7)
C1	0.0414 (9)	0.0386 (10)	0.0318 (9)	0.0061 (8)	0.0142 (7)	0.0030 (8)
C2	0.0383 (9)	0.0362 (9)	0.0332 (9)	0.0047 (7)	0.0134 (7)	0.0017 (8)
C3	0.0554 (11)	0.0432 (10)	0.0381 (10)	-0.0067 (9)	0.0225 (8)	-0.0012 (8)
C4	0.0699 (13)	0.0579 (13)	0.0391 (11)	-0.0131 (10)	0.0257 (10)	-0.0102 (9)
C5	0.0634 (12)	0.0576 (13)	0.0502 (12)	-0.0191 (11)	0.0180 (10)	-0.0126 (10)
C6	0.0571 (12)	0.0598 (13)	0.0522 (12)	-0.0185 (10)	0.0233 (10)	-0.0014 (10)
C7	0.0509 (11)	0.0534 (11)	0.0386 (10)	-0.0041 (9)	0.0218 (9)	0.0008 (9)
C8	0.0451 (10)	0.0430 (10)	0.0338 (9)	0.0013 (8)	0.0136 (8)	-0.0006 (8)
C9	0.0428 (10)	0.0429 (11)	0.0378 (10)	0.0015 (8)	0.0162 (8)	-0.0012 (8)
C10	0.0647 (13)	0.0460 (12)	0.0627 (13)	0.0011 (10)	0.0241 (11)	0.0039 (11)
C11	0.0781 (15)	0.0457 (12)	0.0926 (19)	-0.0118 (12)	0.0406 (14)	-0.0163 (13)
C12	0.0560 (12)	0.0711 (15)	0.0633 (14)	-0.0171 (12)	0.0210 (11)	-0.0292 (13)

### *Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

N1—C1	1.348 (2)	C5—C6	1.376 (3)
N1—N2	1.3844 (19)	C5—H5	0.9300
N1—H1	0.8600	C6—C7	1.377 (3)
N2—C8	1.273 (2)	C6—H6	0.9300
O1—C1	1.2306 (19)	C7—H7	0.9300
O2—C9	1.366 (2)	C8—C9	1.432 (2)
O2—C12	1.368 (2)	C8—H8	0.9300
C1—C2	1.490 (2)	C9—C10	1.348 (3)
C2—C7	1.387 (2)	C10—C11	1.415 (3)
C2—C3	1.390 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
C3—C4	1.379 (2)	C11—C12	1.327 (3)
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C5	1.380 (3)	C12—H12	0.9300
C4—H4	0.9300		
C1—N1—N2	119.16 (13)	C5—C6—H6	120.1
C1—N1—H1	120.4	C7—C6—H6	120.1
N2—N1—H1	120.4	C6—C7—C2	120.79 (17)
C8—N2—N1	115.43 (14)	C6—C7—H7	119.6
C9—O2—C12	105.68 (16)	C2—C7—H7	119.6
O1—C1—N1	122.65 (16)	N2—C8—C9	121.81 (16)
O1—C1—C2	121.24 (15)	N2—C8—H8	119.1
N1—C1—C2	116.08 (14)	C9—C8—H8	119.1
C7—C2—C3	118.82 (16)	C10—C9—O2	110.11 (16)
C7—C2—C1	117.59 (15)	C10—C9—C8	130.51 (17)
C3—C2—C1	123.59 (15)	O2—C9—C8	119.36 (15)
C4—C3—C2	120.22 (17)	C9—C10—C11	106.54 (19)
C4—C3—H3	119.9	C9—C10—H10	126.7
C2—C3—H3	119.9	C11—C10—H10	126.7
C3—C4—C5	120.23 (18)	C12—C11—C10	106.65 (19)
C3—C4—H4	119.9	C12—C11—H11	126.7
C5—C4—H4	119.9	C10—C11—H11	126.7

C6—C5—C4	120.03 (18)	C11—C12—O2	111.01 (18)
C6—C5—H5	120.0	C11—C12—H12	124.5
C4—C5—H5	120.0	O2—C12—H12	124.5
C5—C6—C7	119.89 (18)		

*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>
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.14	2.972 (2)	163
C10—H10 $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.85	3.498 (2)	128

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

Fig. 1

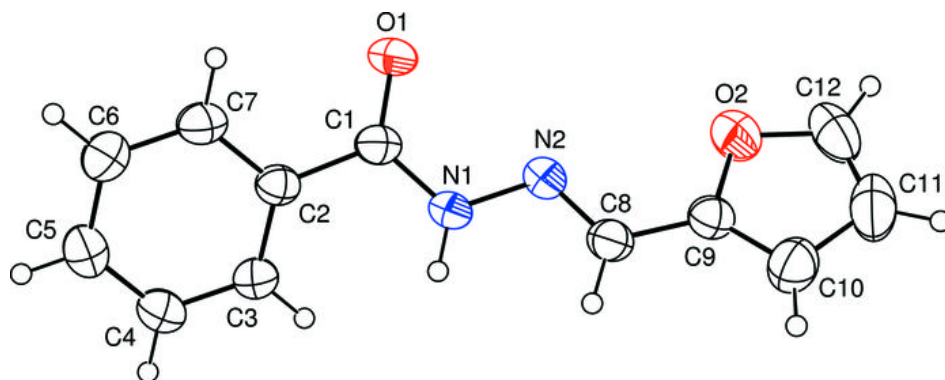




Fig. 2

