

***N'*-(2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-hydroxybenzohydrazide**Yawar Baig,^a Hamid Latif Siddiqui,^{a*} Waseeq Ahmad Siddiqui,^b Ghulam Mustafa^c and Harald Krautscheid^c^aInstitute of Chemistry, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan, ^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan, and ^cInstitute of Inorganic Chemistry, Leipzig University, Johannisallee 29, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany
Correspondence e-mail: waseeqsiddiqui@gmail.com

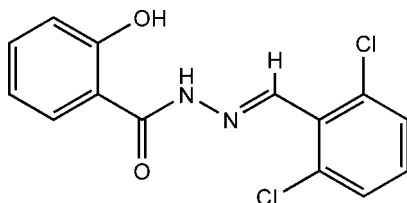
Received 18 August 2010; accepted 2 September 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 180$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.029; wR factor = 0.074; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.5.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, the dihedral angle between the two aromatic rings is $17.39(4)^\circ$. An intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond forms a six-membered $R(6)_1^1$ ring motif. In the crystal structure, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen-bonding interactions occur.

Related literature

For the biological activity of Schiff bases, see: El-Masry *et al.* (2000); Samadhiya & Halve (2001). For the synthesis of Schiff bases, see: Siddiqui *et al.* (2006); Iqbal *et al.* (2007). For applications of Schiff bases, see: Mookherjee *et al.* (1989); Kumar *et al.* (2009). For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).

**Experimental***Crystal data* $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 309.14$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 7.5029(6)$ Å
 $b = 23.8363(13)$ Å $c = 8.0286(7)$ Å
 $\beta = 109.860(6)^\circ$
 $V = 1350.45(18)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.48$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 180$ K $0.34 \times 0.26 \times 0.18$ mm*Data collection*Stoe IPDS-2T diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2007)
 $T_{\min} = 0.856$, $T_{\max} = 0.921$ 21101 measured reflections
2958 independent reflections
2455 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.041$ *Refinement* $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.074$
 $S = 1.03$
2958 reflections
191 parametersH atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.24$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.39$ e Å⁻³**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>
N1—H1···N2 ¹	0.85 (2)	2.38 (2)	3.165 (2)	153 (2)
N1—H1···O1 ¹	0.85 (2)	2.45 (2)	3.158 (2)	140 (1)
O2—H2A···O1	0.90 (2)	1.78 (2)	2.608 (2)	153 (2)

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 1999); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999) and *PLATON*.

HLS is grateful to the Institute of Chemistry, University of the Punjab, for financial support.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IM2223).

References

- Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimoni, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.
- Bruker (2007). *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- El-Masry, A. H., Fahmy, H. H. & Abdelwahed, S. H. A. (2000). *Molecules*, **5**, 1429–1438.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
- Iqbal, A., Siddiqui, H. L., Ashraf, C. M., Ahmad, M. & Weaver, G. W. (2007). *Molecules*, **12**, 245–254.
- Kumar, S., Dhar, D. N. & Saxena, P. N. (2009). *J. Sci. Ind. Res.* **68**, 181–187.
- Mookherjee, B. D., Trenkle, R. W., Calderone, N., Schreck, L. & Sands, K. P. (1989). US Patent 4 839 083 (58 pp.).
- Samadhiya, S. & Halve, A. (2001). *Orient. J. Chem.* **17**, 119–122.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Siddiqui, H. L., Iqbal, A., Ahmad, S. & Weaver, G. W. (2006). *Molecules*, **11**, 206–211.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Stoe & Cie (1999). *X-AREA*. Stoe & Cie GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2603 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810035385]

***N'*-(2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-hydroxybenzohydrazide**

Y. Baig, H. L. Siddiqui, W. A. Siddiqui, G. Mustafa and H. Krautscheid

Comment

Schiff base reaction products of alkyl anthranilates and their derivatives have been employed in augmenting the aroma or taste of consumable materials including perfume compositions, colognes, perfumed articles, foodstuffs, chewing gums and beverages (Mookherjee *et al.*, 1989). Related compounds have also shown to exhibit biological activities such as antibacterial, antimicrobial (El-Masry *et al.*, 2000), and were investigated as herbicides (Samadhiya *et al.*, 2001). Further, Schiff bases have also been employed as ligands for complexation of metal ions (Kumar *et al.*, 2009). With this perspective of widespread applications of Schiff bases we embarked on the synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of this class of compounds (Siddiqui *et al.*, 2006; Iqbal *et al.*, 2007). Herein, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound.

The title compound is presented in Fig.1. The two aromatic ring systems in the hydrazide are inclined at an angle of 17.39 (0.04) ° with respect to each other. The structure possesses classical inter and intra molecular hydrogen bonding. The intramolecular O—H···O type hydrogen bonding forms six membered ring motif $R(6)_1^1$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) which inclines at an angle of 9.73 (0.14) ° with respect to aromatic C1–C6. The intermolecular C—H···O and N—H···N type of hydrogen bonding forms nine membered ring motif $R(9)_2^2$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) where N—H···O type of hydrogen bonding intervenes to form a six and a five membered ring system $R(6)_2^1$ and $R(5)_1^2$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995), respectively (Fig. 2, table 1).

Experimental

A mixture of 2-hydroxy-benzoic acid hydrazide (1.5 g, 10.0 mmol) and 2,6-dichlorobenzaldehyde (1.7 g, 10.0 mmol) in absolute ethanol (20 ml) was heated to reflux (2 hrs.), cooled to room temperature and filtered. The off-white precipitates were washed with the same solvent and dried at room temperature to yield 2.8 g of off-white, needle-like crystals of the title compound (9.1 mmol, 90.6%). Suitable crystals were grown from a solution of CH₃OH by slow evaporation at room temperature.

Refinement

All aromatic H-atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H = 0.95 Å and refined using riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, while the imine hydrogen was located in difference map and was refined with C—H = 0.95 (2) Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C8})$. N—H and O—H H atoms also were located in difference map and were refined with N—H = 0.86 (2) Å and O—H = 0.89 (2) Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$, respectively.

Figures

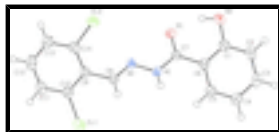


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound with thermal ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

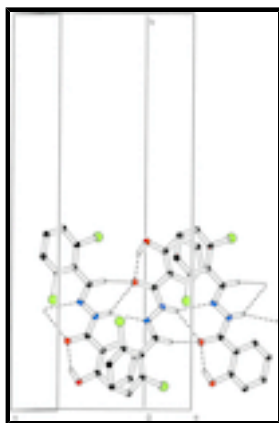


Fig. 2. Packing diagram of the crystal structure showing hydrogen bonding as dashed lines.

N'-(2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-hydroxybenzohydrazide

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{10}Cl_2N_2O_2$
 $M_r = 309.14$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/c$
 $a = 7.5029\ (6)\ \text{\AA}$
 $b = 23.8363\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$
 $c = 8.0286\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$
 $\beta = 109.860\ (6)^\circ$
 $V = 1350.45\ (18)\ \text{\AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 632$
 $D_x = 1.520\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$
 Cell parameters from 19179 reflections
 $\theta = 1.7\text{--}29.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.48\ \text{mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 180\ \text{K}$
 Needles, white
 $0.34 \times 0.26 \times 0.18\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-2T
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 graphite
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2007)
 $T_{\min} = 0.856$, $T_{\max} = 0.921$
 21101 measured reflections

2958 independent reflections
 2455 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.041$
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.0^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.7^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -30 \rightarrow 30$
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.074$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0408P)^2 + 0.2354P]$
$S = 1.03$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2958 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
191 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.24 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.39 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
	Extinction coefficient: 0.0085 (19)

Special details

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

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.66364 (6)	0.562338 (15)	0.52580 (5)	0.03982 (12)
Cl2	0.28455 (5)	0.723630 (17)	0.06158 (5)	0.03924 (12)
O1	0.77275 (17)	0.82495 (4)	0.34242 (14)	0.0369 (3)
O2	0.84369 (18)	0.92793 (5)	0.45517 (16)	0.0431 (3)
H2A	0.809 (3)	0.8981 (10)	0.383 (3)	0.065*
N1	0.72285 (16)	0.76179 (5)	0.53258 (15)	0.0239 (2)
H1	0.720 (2)	0.7541 (7)	0.636 (2)	0.029*
N2	0.63961 (16)	0.72631 (5)	0.39193 (15)	0.0233 (2)
C1	0.9163 (2)	0.90454 (6)	0.6187 (2)	0.0308 (3)
C2	1.0154 (2)	0.93943 (7)	0.7591 (2)	0.0383 (4)
H2	1.0262	0.9784	0.7396	0.046*
C3	1.0976 (2)	0.91717 (7)	0.9261 (2)	0.0409 (4)
H3	1.1648	0.9411	1.0215	0.049*
C4	1.0837 (2)	0.86024 (7)	0.9572 (2)	0.0374 (4)
H4	1.1431	0.8452	1.0723	0.045*

supplementary materials

C5	0.9828 (2)	0.82576 (6)	0.81912 (18)	0.0281 (3)
H5	0.9726	0.7869	0.8404	0.034*
C6	0.89542 (19)	0.84719 (6)	0.64844 (18)	0.0246 (3)
C7	0.79269 (19)	0.81097 (6)	0.49710 (18)	0.0246 (3)
C8	0.56322 (19)	0.68201 (6)	0.42645 (18)	0.0242 (3)
H8	0.562 (2)	0.6739 (7)	0.542 (2)	0.029*
C9	0.47973 (19)	0.64095 (6)	0.28383 (17)	0.0252 (3)
C10	0.5196 (2)	0.58369 (6)	0.31608 (19)	0.0286 (3)
C11	0.4494 (2)	0.54288 (7)	0.1881 (2)	0.0379 (4)
H11	0.4807	0.5045	0.2145	0.045*
C12	0.3331 (3)	0.55883 (8)	0.0214 (2)	0.0439 (4)
H12	0.2849	0.5313	-0.0681	0.053*
C13	0.2862 (2)	0.61464 (8)	-0.0162 (2)	0.0406 (4)
H13	0.2048	0.6254	-0.1307	0.049*
C14	0.3588 (2)	0.65488 (6)	0.11426 (19)	0.0297 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0478 (2)	0.02692 (19)	0.0405 (2)	0.00367 (16)	0.00954 (17)	0.00623 (15)
C12	0.03272 (19)	0.0378 (2)	0.0399 (2)	-0.00243 (15)	0.00277 (15)	0.01388 (16)
O1	0.0530 (7)	0.0320 (6)	0.0225 (5)	-0.0099 (5)	0.0088 (5)	0.0033 (4)
O2	0.0526 (7)	0.0255 (5)	0.0402 (7)	-0.0026 (5)	0.0013 (5)	0.0067 (5)
N1	0.0302 (6)	0.0239 (6)	0.0174 (5)	-0.0030 (4)	0.0079 (5)	-0.0014 (4)
N2	0.0253 (5)	0.0229 (5)	0.0214 (5)	0.0000 (4)	0.0077 (4)	-0.0026 (4)
C1	0.0309 (7)	0.0255 (7)	0.0350 (8)	0.0002 (5)	0.0097 (6)	0.0000 (6)
C2	0.0373 (8)	0.0269 (7)	0.0494 (9)	-0.0047 (6)	0.0130 (7)	-0.0102 (7)
C3	0.0394 (8)	0.0431 (9)	0.0382 (9)	-0.0097 (7)	0.0104 (7)	-0.0166 (7)
C4	0.0375 (8)	0.0470 (9)	0.0261 (7)	-0.0070 (7)	0.0088 (6)	-0.0059 (6)
C5	0.0273 (7)	0.0315 (7)	0.0257 (7)	-0.0033 (5)	0.0092 (6)	-0.0009 (5)
C6	0.0237 (6)	0.0254 (7)	0.0249 (7)	-0.0003 (5)	0.0084 (5)	-0.0026 (5)
C7	0.0269 (7)	0.0229 (6)	0.0232 (7)	0.0022 (5)	0.0076 (5)	0.0011 (5)
C8	0.0274 (7)	0.0229 (6)	0.0225 (7)	0.0012 (5)	0.0087 (5)	0.0011 (5)
C9	0.0272 (6)	0.0257 (7)	0.0250 (7)	-0.0032 (5)	0.0118 (5)	-0.0010 (5)
C10	0.0310 (7)	0.0272 (7)	0.0305 (7)	-0.0025 (6)	0.0142 (6)	-0.0012 (5)
C11	0.0469 (9)	0.0279 (7)	0.0450 (9)	-0.0067 (6)	0.0238 (8)	-0.0096 (7)
C12	0.0539 (10)	0.0437 (10)	0.0386 (9)	-0.0164 (8)	0.0214 (8)	-0.0176 (7)
C13	0.0431 (9)	0.0520 (10)	0.0255 (7)	-0.0143 (8)	0.0102 (7)	-0.0048 (7)
C14	0.0299 (7)	0.0324 (7)	0.0279 (7)	-0.0058 (6)	0.0114 (6)	0.0022 (6)

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

C11—C10	1.7395 (15)	C4—H4	0.9500
C12—C14	1.7364 (16)	C5—C6	1.399 (2)
O1—C7	1.2448 (17)	C5—H5	0.9500
O2—C1	1.3582 (19)	C6—C7	1.4763 (18)
O2—H2A	0.90 (2)	C8—C9	1.4745 (19)
N1—C7	1.3533 (18)	C8—H8	0.954 (17)
N1—N2	1.3788 (15)	C9—C14	1.396 (2)

N1—H1	0.854 (18)	C9—C10	1.402 (2)
N2—C8	1.2761 (18)	C10—C11	1.383 (2)
C1—C2	1.395 (2)	C11—C12	1.379 (3)
C1—C6	1.406 (2)	C11—H11	0.9500
C2—C3	1.378 (2)	C12—C13	1.383 (3)
C2—H2	0.9500	C12—H12	0.9500
C3—C4	1.390 (3)	C13—C14	1.388 (2)
C3—H3	0.9500	C13—H13	0.9500
C4—C5	1.381 (2)		
C1—O2—H2A	103.3 (15)	O1—C7—C6	121.12 (12)
C7—N1—N2	117.32 (11)	N1—C7—C6	117.68 (12)
C7—N1—H1	121.9 (11)	N2—C8—C9	118.97 (12)
N2—N1—H1	120.5 (11)	N2—C8—H8	122.3 (10)
C8—N2—N1	116.20 (11)	C9—C8—H8	118.7 (10)
O2—C1—C2	117.72 (14)	C14—C9—C10	116.02 (13)
O2—C1—C6	122.16 (13)	C14—C9—C8	124.31 (13)
C2—C1—C6	120.12 (14)	C10—C9—C8	119.67 (12)
C3—C2—C1	119.77 (15)	C11—C10—C9	122.96 (15)
C3—C2—H2	120.1	C11—C10—C11	117.91 (12)
C1—C2—H2	120.1	C9—C10—C11	119.14 (11)
C2—C3—C4	120.96 (15)	C12—C11—C10	118.86 (15)
C2—C3—H3	119.5	C12—C11—H11	120.6
C4—C3—H3	119.5	C10—C11—H11	120.6
C5—C4—C3	119.43 (15)	C11—C12—C13	120.47 (15)
C5—C4—H4	120.3	C11—C12—H12	119.8
C3—C4—H4	120.3	C13—C12—H12	119.8
C4—C5—C6	121.02 (14)	C12—C13—C14	119.64 (16)
C4—C5—H5	119.5	C12—C13—H13	120.2
C6—C5—H5	119.5	C14—C13—H13	120.2
C5—C6—C1	118.64 (13)	C13—C14—C9	122.02 (15)
C5—C6—C7	122.17 (12)	C13—C14—C12	117.22 (12)
C1—C6—C7	119.07 (12)	C9—C14—C12	120.70 (11)
O1—C7—N1	121.20 (12)		
C7—N1—N2—C8	-175.33 (12)	N1—N2—C8—C9	-177.11 (11)
O2—C1—C2—C3	-177.58 (15)	N2—C8—C9—C14	-47.26 (19)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.9 (2)	N2—C8—C9—C10	133.40 (14)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.1 (2)	C14—C9—C10—C11	1.8 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.3 (2)	C8—C9—C10—C11	-178.78 (13)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.4 (2)	C14—C9—C10—C11	-178.18 (10)
C4—C5—C6—C1	1.6 (2)	C8—C9—C10—C11	1.21 (18)
C4—C5—C6—C7	177.71 (13)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-0.7 (2)
O2—C1—C6—C5	176.71 (13)	C11—C10—C11—C12	179.27 (12)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-2.8 (2)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-0.6 (2)
O2—C1—C6—C7	0.5 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C14	0.8 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C7	-178.98 (13)	C12—C13—C14—C9	0.4 (2)
N2—N1—C7—O1	4.02 (19)	C12—C13—C14—C12	-176.77 (13)
N2—N1—C7—C6	-175.26 (11)	C10—C9—C14—C13	-1.6 (2)
C5—C6—C7—O1	-155.05 (14)	C8—C9—C14—C13	179.01 (14)

supplementary materials

C1—C6—C7—O1	21.0 (2)	C10—C9—C14—C12	175.41 (10)
C5—C6—C7—N1	24.23 (19)	C8—C9—C14—C12	-3.95 (19)
C1—C6—C7—N1	-159.71 (13)		

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 N2 ⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.38 (2)	3.165 (2)	153 (2)
N1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.45 (2)	3.158 (2)	140 (1)
O2—H2A \cdots O1	0.90 (2)	1.78 (2)	2.608 (2)	153 (2)

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

Fig. 1

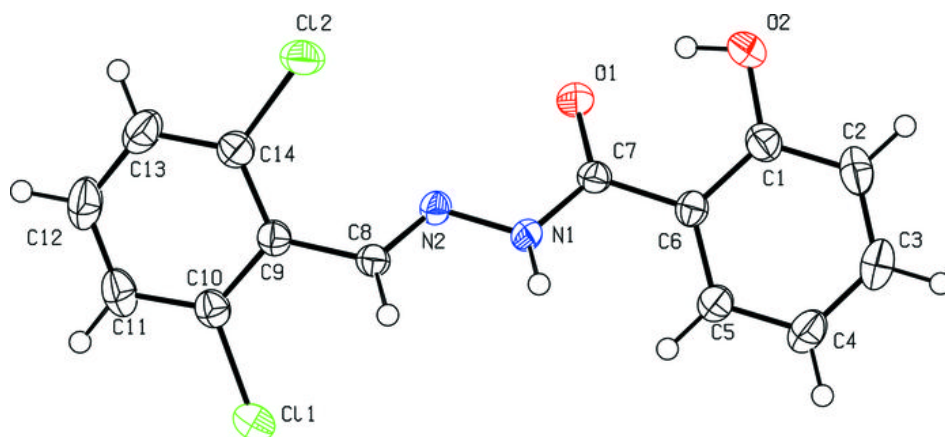


Fig. 2

