organic compounds

N'-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylidene)-4-hydroxybenzohydrazide methanol solvate

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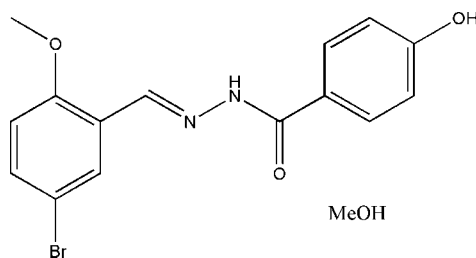
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In the title hydrazone compound, $C_{15}H_{13}BrN_2O_3 \cdot CH_3OH$, the methanol solvate is linked to the benzohydrazide molecule through O—H$\cdots$N and O—H$\cdots$O hydrogen bonds. The benzohydrazide molecule adopts an E configuration about the C=N double bond. The molecule is twisted, with a dihedral angle between the two substituted benzene rings of 35.7 (2)°. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular N—H$\cdots$O and O—H$\cdots$O hydrogen bonds, forming layers parallel to the ac plane.

Related literature

For the biological properties of the hydrazone compounds, see: Khattab (2005); Küçükgüzel *et al.* (2003); Çukurovalı *et al.* (2006). For the structures of hydrazone derivatives, see: Fun *et al.* (2008); Wei *et al.* (2009); Khaledi *et al.* (2008); Yang *et al.* (2008). For reference structural data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).

MeOH

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{13}BrN_2O_3 \cdot CH_4O$	$a = 11.1886$ (7) Å
$M_r = 381.23$	$b = 14.4464$ (9) Å
Orthorhombic, $Pbca$	$c = 20.5927$ (13) Å

$V = 3328.5$ (4) Å^3	$\mu = 2.49$ mm^{-1}
$Z = 8$	$T = 298$ K
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation	$0.23 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	19306 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996) $T_{min} = 0.598$, $T_{max} = 0.636$	3638 independent reflections
	2234 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{int} = 0.054$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.054$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.179$	
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.95$ e Å^{-3}
3638 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.83$ e Å^{-3}
214 parameters	
1 restraint	

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H$\cdots A$	D—H	H$\cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	D—H$\cdots A$
N2—H2$\cdots$O3^i	0.89 (4)	2.16 (5)	3.009 (4)	158 (5)
O4—H4$\cdots$N1	0.82	2.64	3.239 (5)	131
O4—H4$\cdots$O2	0.82	1.96	2.729 (4)	157
O3—H3$\cdots$O4^{ii}	0.82	1.78	2.602 (5)	175

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

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2002); 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: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: AT2817).

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supplementary materials

N'-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylidene)-4-hydroxybenzohydrazide methanol solvate

X.-S. Lin and Y.-L. Sang

Comment

Hydrazone and Schiff base compounds derived from the reaction of aldehydes with hydrazides have been widely investigated both for their crystal structures and biological properties (Khattab *et al.*, 2005; Küçükgüzel *et al.*, 2003; Çukurovalı *et al.*, 2006). In the last few years, a large number of hydrazone derivatives have been reported (Fun *et al.*, 2008; Wei *et al.*, 2009; Khaledi *et al.*, 2008; Yang *et al.*, 2008). However, the hydrazone compounds derived the 5-bromo-2-methoxybenzaldehyde have never been reported. In this paper, the crystal structure of the title new hydrazone compound, (I), derived from the reaction of 5-bromo-2-methoxybenzaldehyde and 4-hydroxybenzohydrazide, is reported.

The molecular structure of (I) is shown as Fig. 1. The compound consists of a hydrazone molecule and a methanol molecule of crystallization. The methanol molecule is linked to the hydrazone molecule through intramolecular O–H⋯N and O–H⋯O hydrogen bonds, Table 1. The hydrazone molecule adopts an *E* configuration about the C═N double bond. The molecule is twisted, with the dihedral angle between the C1—C6 and C10—C15 benzene rings of 35.7 (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⋯O and O–H⋯O hydrogen bonds, Table 1, forming layers parallel to the *ac* plane, as shown in Fig. 2.

Experimental

5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol, 215.0 mg) and 4-hydroxybenzohydrazide (1.0 mmol, 152.2 mg) were mixed and refluxed in methanol (50 ml). The mixture was stirred for 1 h to give a clear colourless solution. Colourless crystals of (I) were formed by slow evaporation of the solution in air for a few days.

Refinement

H2 attached to N2 was located in a difference map and refined with N–H distance restraint of 0.90 (1) Å. The other H atoms were positioned geometrically [*d*(C–H) = 0.93–0.96 Å, d(O–H) = 0.82 Å], and refined using a riding model, with U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C) and 1.5U_{eq}(O and C_{methyl}).
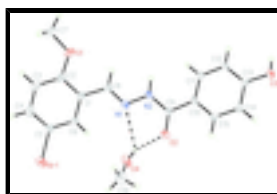
Figures

Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme. Intramolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.
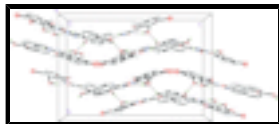
supplementary materials

Fig. 2. The crystal packing of (I). Hydrogen atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

N'-(5-Bromo-2-methoxybenzylidene)-4-hydroxybenzohydrazide methanol solvate

Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{13}BrN_2O_3 \cdot CH_4O$	$F_{000} = 1552$
$M_r = 381.23$	$D_x = 1.522$ Mg m^{-3}
Orthorhombic, *Pbca*	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 3350 reflections
$a = 11.1886$ (7) Å	$\theta = 2.5–24.5°$
$b = 14.4464$ (9) Å	$\mu = 2.49$ mm^{-1}
$c = 20.5927$ (13) Å	$T = 298$ K
$V = 3328.5$ (4) Å^3	Block, colourless
$Z = 8$	$0.23 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	3638 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	2234 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{int} = 0.054$
$T = 298$ K	$\theta_{max} = 27.0°$
ω scans	$\theta_{min} = 2.0°$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
$T_{min} = 0.598$, $T_{max} = 0.636$	$k = -18 \rightarrow 15$
19306 measured reflections	$l = -23 \rightarrow 26$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.054$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$wR(F^2) = 0.179$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0849P)^2 + 4.4269P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.06$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
3638 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.95$ e Å^{-3}
214 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.82$ e Å^{-3}
1 restraint	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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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 ($Å^2$)

	x	y	z	$U_{iso}*/U_{eq}$
Br1	0.82955 (5)	0.03436 (5)	0.73273 (2)	0.0699 (3)
N1	0.7667 (3)	0.1520 (3)	0.48426 (15)	0.0388 (8)
N2	0.7226 (3)	0.1789 (3)	0.42463 (16)	0.0396 (8)
O1	1.1184 (3)	0.1179 (3)	0.49400 (17)	0.0591 (9)
O2	0.5326 (3)	0.1584 (2)	0.45803 (13)	0.0472 (8)
O3	0.4288 (3)	0.2326 (3)	0.16133 (13)	0.0499 (9)
H3	0.4694	0.2697	0.1408	0.075*
O4	0.5525 (4)	0.1537 (3)	0.59007 (15)	0.0589 (10)
H4	0.5657	0.1611	0.5512	0.088*
C1	0.9352 (4)	0.1136 (3)	0.54842 (19)	0.0365 (9)
C2	1.0590 (4)	0.0944 (3)	0.5493 (2)	0.0422 (10)
C3	1.1097 (4)	0.0555 (3)	0.6035 (2)	0.0488 (12)
H3A	1.1908	0.0415	0.6034	0.059*
C4	1.0431 (5)	0.0369 (4)	0.6572 (2)	0.0521 (12)
H4A	1.0784	0.0104	0.6936	0.062*
C5	0.9219 (4)	0.0579 (3)	0.6571 (2)	0.0412 (10)
C6	0.8690 (4)	0.0949 (3)	0.6038 (2)	0.0381 (10)
H6	0.7876	0.1078	0.6044	0.046*
C7	1.2442 (5)	0.1054 (5)	0.4918 (3)	0.0724 (17)
H7A	1.2804	0.1366	0.5279	0.109*
H7B	1.2748	0.1307	0.4520	0.109*
H7C	1.2625	0.0406	0.4939	0.109*
C8	0.8794 (4)	0.1474 (3)	0.48878 (19)	0.0387 (10)
H8	0.9269	0.1655	0.4540	0.046*
C9	0.6031 (4)	0.1770 (3)	0.41462 (18)	0.0348 (9)
C10	0.5622 (3)	0.1963 (3)	0.34754 (18)	0.0324 (9)
C11	0.6285 (4)	0.2436 (3)	0.30120 (19)	0.0366 (9)
H11	0.7031	0.2670	0.3123	0.044*
C12	0.5861 (4)	0.2567 (3)	0.23906 (18)	0.0400 (10)
H12	0.6320	0.2882	0.2086	0.048*
C13	0.4747 (4)	0.2226 (3)	0.22221 (19)	0.0373 (10)
C14	0.4067 (4)	0.1763 (3)	0.26778 (19)	0.0408 (10)
H14	0.3320	0.1531	0.2566	0.049*

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C15	0.4499 (4)	0.1648 (3)	0.3298 (2)	0.0397 (10)
H15	0.4026	0.1351	0.3606	0.048*
H2	0.777 (4)	0.182 (4)	0.393 (2)	0.080*
C16	0.5253 (6)	0.0617 (4)	0.6017 (3)	0.0657 (15)
H16A	0.5874	0.0231	0.5844	0.099*
H16B	0.4508	0.0466	0.5811	0.099*
H16C	0.5187	0.0516	0.6476	0.099*

Atomic displacement parameters ($Å^2$)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0692 (4)	0.1010 (5)	0.0395 (3)	−0.0096 (3)	0.0019 (2)	0.0223 (3)
N1	0.039 (2)	0.051 (2)	0.0270 (17)	−0.0015 (17)	−0.0030 (14)	0.0055 (15)
N2	0.037 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.0242 (17)	0.0008 (18)	0.0011 (14)	0.0086 (16)
O1	0.0380 (18)	0.086 (3)	0.053 (2)	0.0017 (18)	0.0135 (15)	0.0008 (18)
O2	0.0429 (17)	0.071 (2)	0.0277 (15)	−0.0026 (16)	0.0035 (13)	0.0088 (14)
O3	0.0448 (18)	0.077 (2)	0.0283 (15)	−0.0177 (17)	−0.0081 (13)	0.0087 (15)
O4	0.080 (3)	0.067 (2)	0.0300 (16)	0.007 (2)	0.0109 (16)	−0.0003 (15)
C1	0.032 (2)	0.045 (3)	0.032 (2)	−0.0008 (19)	−0.0022 (17)	−0.0001 (18)
C2	0.036 (2)	0.048 (3)	0.042 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.0020 (19)	−0.006 (2)
C3	0.033 (2)	0.057 (3)	0.056 (3)	0.005 (2)	−0.006 (2)	−0.003 (2)
C4	0.049 (3)	0.059 (3)	0.048 (3)	0.005 (2)	−0.014 (2)	0.008 (2)
C5	0.044 (3)	0.043 (3)	0.037 (2)	−0.006 (2)	−0.0039 (19)	0.0031 (19)
C6	0.031 (2)	0.048 (3)	0.035 (2)	−0.0042 (19)	−0.0032 (17)	0.0042 (19)
C7	0.040 (3)	0.086 (4)	0.091 (4)	0.002 (3)	0.022 (3)	−0.005 (4)
C8	0.037 (2)	0.049 (3)	0.030 (2)	−0.002 (2)	0.0032 (17)	0.0052 (18)
C9	0.037 (2)	0.041 (2)	0.0264 (19)	0.0014 (19)	0.0022 (16)	0.0027 (17)
C10	0.032 (2)	0.039 (2)	0.0266 (19)	0.0022 (18)	0.0013 (16)	0.0025 (16)
C11	0.032 (2)	0.049 (3)	0.029 (2)	−0.0019 (19)	−0.0015 (16)	0.0012 (19)
C12	0.036 (2)	0.058 (3)	0.026 (2)	−0.008 (2)	0.0002 (17)	0.0042 (18)
C13	0.037 (2)	0.048 (3)	0.0275 (19)	−0.0042 (19)	−0.0018 (17)	0.0002 (18)
C14	0.031 (2)	0.054 (3)	0.037 (2)	−0.007 (2)	−0.0029 (18)	0.007 (2)
C15	0.035 (2)	0.051 (3)	0.033 (2)	−0.003 (2)	0.0062 (17)	0.0095 (19)
C16	0.071 (4)	0.059 (4)	0.067 (4)	0.004 (3)	0.010 (3)	0.006 (3)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Br1—C5	1.899 (4)	C5—C6	1.357 (6)
N1—C8	1.266 (6)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—N2	1.379 (4)	C7—H7A	0.9600
N2—C9	1.354 (6)	C7—H7B	0.9600
N2—H2	0.89 (4)	C7—H7C	0.9600
O1—C2	1.362 (5)	C8—H8	0.9300
O1—C7	1.420 (6)	C9—C10	1.481 (5)
O2—C9	1.222 (5)	C10—C15	1.385 (6)
O3—C13	1.363 (5)	C10—C11	1.388 (6)
O3—H3	0.8200	C11—C12	1.378 (5)
O4—C16	1.385 (6)	C11—H11	0.9300
O4—H4	0.8200	C12—C13	1.384 (6)

C1—C6	1.386 (6)	C12—H12	0.9300
C1—C2	1.413 (6)	C13—C14	1.381 (6)
C1—C8	1.462 (6)	C14—C15	1.377 (6)
C2—C3	1.371 (6)	C14—H14	0.9300
C3—C4	1.361 (7)	C15—H15	0.9300
C3—H3A	0.9300	C16—H16A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.389 (7)	C16—H16B	0.9600
C4—H4A	0.9300	C16—H16C	0.9600
C8—N1—N2	115.9 (3)	N1—C8—C1	120.3 (4)
C9—N2—N1	118.9 (3)	N1—C8—H8	119.8
C9—N2—H2	124 (4)	C1—C8—H8	119.8
N1—N2—H2	115 (4)	O2—C9—N2	122.0 (4)
C2—O1—C7	118.6 (4)	O2—C9—C10	121.7 (4)
C13—O3—H3	109.5	N2—C9—C10	116.3 (3)
C16—O4—H4	109.5	C15—C10—C11	117.7 (4)
C6—C1—C2	118.3 (4)	C15—C10—C9	117.6 (3)
C6—C1—C8	121.9 (4)	C11—C10—C9	124.7 (4)
C2—C1—C8	119.7 (4)	C12—C11—C10	121.5 (4)
O1—C2—C3	125.5 (4)	C12—C11—H11	119.3
O1—C2—C1	114.7 (4)	C10—C11—H11	119.3
C3—C2—C1	119.8 (4)	C11—C12—C13	119.6 (4)
C4—C3—C2	121.0 (4)	C11—C12—H12	120.2
C4—C3—H3A	119.5	C13—C12—H12	120.2
C2—C3—H3A	119.5	O3—C13—C14	117.9 (4)
C3—C4—C5	119.4 (4)	O3—C13—C12	122.2 (4)
C3—C4—H4A	120.3	C14—C13—C12	119.9 (4)
C5—C4—H4A	120.3	C15—C14—C13	119.7 (4)
C6—C5—C4	120.8 (4)	C15—C14—H14	120.1
C6—C5—Br1	119.8 (3)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
C4—C5—Br1	119.4 (3)	C14—C15—C10	121.5 (4)
C5—C6—C1	120.6 (4)	C14—C15—H15	119.2
C5—C6—H6	119.7	C10—C15—H15	119.2
C1—C6—H6	119.7	O4—C16—H16A	109.5
O1—C7—H7A	109.5	O4—C16—H16B	109.5
O1—C7—H7B	109.5	H16A—C16—H16B	109.5
H7A—C7—H7B	109.5	O4—C16—H16C	109.5
O1—C7—H7C	109.5	H16A—C16—H16C	109.5
H7A—C7—H7C	109.5	H16B—C16—H16C	109.5
H7B—C7—H7C	109.5		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N2—H2···O3[i]	0.89 (4)	2.16 (5)	3.009 (4)	158 (5)
O4—H4···N1	0.82	2.64	3.239 (5)	131
O4—H4···O2	0.82	1.96	2.729 (4)	157
O3—H3···O4[ii]	0.82	1.78	2.602 (5)	175

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

Fig. 1

Fig. 2