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## 3-Bromo-*N'*-(3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide methanol solvate

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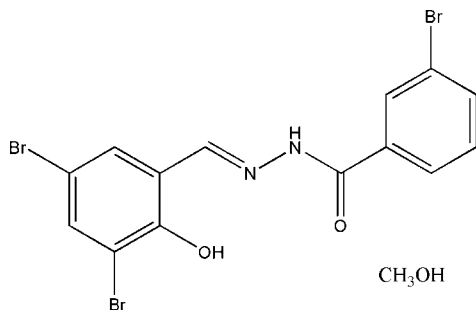
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.084; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.9.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{Br}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{O}$ , was prepared by the reaction of 3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 3-bromobenzohydrazide in methanol. The asymmetric unit of the crystal consists of a Schiff base molecule and a methanol molecule of crystallization. The dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is  $5.5(2)^\circ$ . An intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bond is observed. In the crystal structure, pairs of adjacent Schiff base molecules are linked by two methanol molecules through intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  and  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds.

### Related literature

For the synthesis of Schiff bases, see: Annigeri *et al.* (2002); Lodeiro *et al.* (2003); Rao *et al.* (2003). For related structures, see: Bao & Wei (2008); Odabaşoğlu *et al.* (2007); Wang *et al.* (2006); Wei *et al.* (2008); Yathirajan *et al.* (2007); Yehye *et al.* (2008); Zhu *et al.* (2009).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{Br}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_4\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 509.00$   
 Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 8.900(1)$  Å

$b = 9.366(1)$  Å  
 $c = 11.392(2)$  Å  
 $\alpha = 95.043(2)^\circ$   
 $\beta = 111.048(2)^\circ$

$\gamma = 99.584(2)^\circ$   
 $V = 862.6(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 7.03$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 $0.23 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.216$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.245$

5016 measured reflections  
 3606 independent reflections  
 2582 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 3606 reflections  
 214 parameters  
 1 restraint

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.45$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.61$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1} \cdots \text{N1}$	0.82	1.84	2.559 (3)	145
$\text{O3}-\text{H3} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.97	2.767 (4)	164
$\text{N2}-\text{H2} \cdots \text{O3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.90 (3)	1.986 (18)	2.848 (4)	160 (4)

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

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: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2587).

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o688 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809007466]

## 3-Bromo-*N'*-(3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)benzohydrazide methanol solvate

Yi-Jun Wei, Feng-Wu Wang and Qi-Yong Zhu

### S1. Comment

Schiff bases are readily synthesized by the reaction of aldehydes with primary amines (Lodeiro *et al.*, 2003; Annigeri *et al.*, 2002; Rao *et al.*, 2003). We have previously reported some Schiff bases and their complexes (Wei *et al.*, 2008; Wang *et al.*, 2006). In this paper, the preparation and crystal structure of the new Schiff base title compound (I), Fig 1, is reported.

The C=N bond length in the title molecule is comparable with those observed in other Schiff bases (Yehye *et al.*, 2008; Odabaşoğlu *et al.*, 2007; Yathirajan *et al.*, 2007). All bond lengths are within normal ranges and are comparable to those observed in the related compounds (Zhu *et al.*, 2009; Bao & Wei, 2008). The dihedral angle between C1—C6 and C9—C14 phenyl rings is 5.5 (2)°, indicating that the molecule is nearly coplanar. An intramolecular O1—H1···N1 hydrogen bond is observed and may contribute to the overall planarity of the molecule.

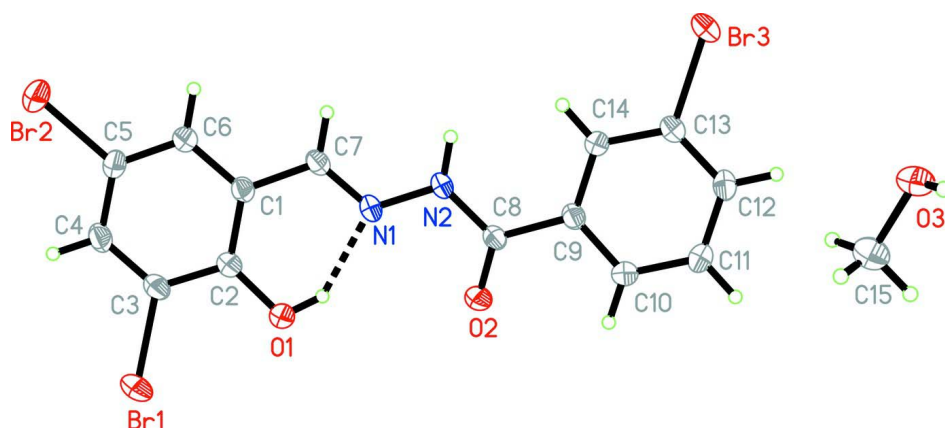
In the crystal structure, pairs of adjacent Schiff base molecules are linked by two methanol molecules through intermolecular N2—H2···O3 and O3—H3···O2 hydrogen bonds, Table 1, Fig. 2.

### S2. Experimental

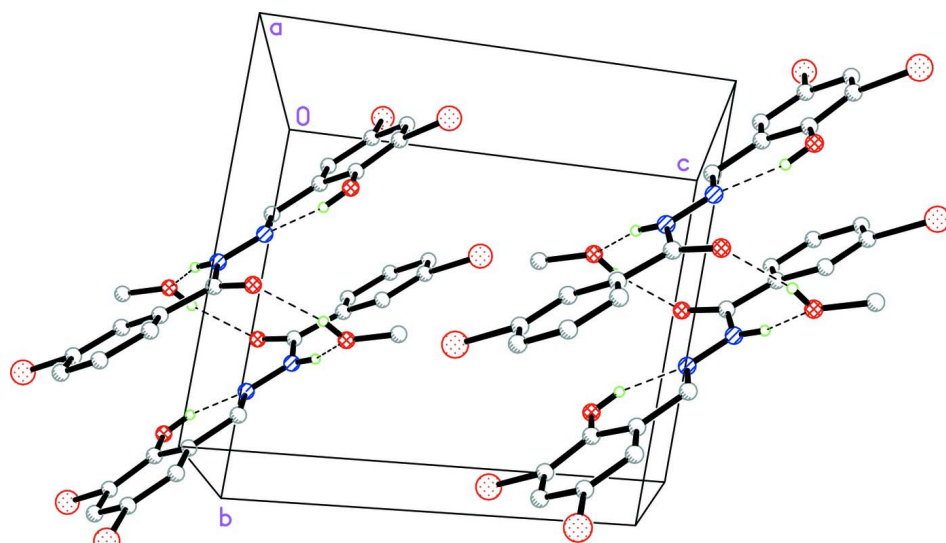
3,5-Dibromo-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol) and 3-bromobenzohydrazide (1.0 mmol) were dissolved in methanol (30 ml). The mixture was stirred at reflux for 10 min to give a clear colourless solution. After keeping this solution in air for a week, colourless block-shaped crystals were formed.

### S3. Refinement

The H atom bound to N2 was located in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically, with the N—H distance restrained to 0.90 (1) Å. All other H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93–0.96 Å and O—H = 0.82 Å) and refined as riding, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$  values set at  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  and  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O and C15})$ . The crystals were small and weakly diffracting which accounts for the low measured data fraction of 96% out to  $\theta = 27.0^\circ$ .

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids. The dashed line indicates an intramolecular hydrogen bond.

**Figure 2**

Molecular packing of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

**(I)***Crystal data*
 $C_{14}H_9Br_3N_2O_2 \cdot CH_4O$ 
 $M_r = 509.00$ 

 Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ 

 Hall symbol:  $-P\ 1$ 
 $a = 8.900\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$ 
 $b = 9.366\ (1)\ \text{\AA}$ 
 $c = 11.392\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$ 
 $\alpha = 95.043\ (2)^\circ$ 
 $\beta = 111.048\ (2)^\circ$ 
 $\gamma = 99.584\ (2)^\circ$ 
 $V = 862.6\ (2)\ \text{\AA}^3$ 
 $Z = 2$ 
 $F(000) = 492$ 
 $D_x = 1.960\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$ 

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

Cell parameters from 1965 reflections

 $\theta = 2.5\text{--}28.0^\circ$ 
 $\mu = 7.03\ \text{mm}^{-1}$ 
 $T = 298\ \text{K}$ 

Block, colorless

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

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-detector  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.216$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.245$

5016 measured reflections  
3606 independent reflections  
2582 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.019$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$   
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 10$   
 $k = -11 \rightarrow 11$   
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 14$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.084$   
 $S = 1.03$   
3606 reflections  
214 parameters  
1 restraint  
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  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0368P)^2 + 0.2522P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.45 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.61 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.70334 (5)	1.00574 (5)	-0.37638 (4)	0.07063 (16)
Br2	1.39490 (6)	1.16831 (6)	-0.18075 (5)	0.08319 (19)
Br3	1.13101 (5)	0.31103 (4)	0.49994 (3)	0.05564 (13)
O1	0.7708 (3)	0.8094 (3)	-0.1804 (2)	0.0524 (6)
H1	0.7891	0.7546	-0.1269	0.079*
O2	0.6880 (3)	0.5145 (3)	-0.0140 (2)	0.0564 (7)
O3	0.7124 (3)	0.4000 (3)	0.7628 (2)	0.0634 (7)
H3	0.6886	0.4388	0.8192	0.095*
N1	0.9495 (3)	0.7027 (3)	0.0069 (2)	0.0402 (6)
N2	0.9553 (4)	0.6172 (3)	0.0991 (3)	0.0410 (6)
C1	1.0672 (4)	0.8813 (3)	-0.0850 (3)	0.0351 (7)
C2	0.9137 (4)	0.8887 (4)	-0.1748 (3)	0.0378 (7)
C3	0.9096 (4)	0.9860 (4)	-0.2607 (3)	0.0425 (8)
C4	1.0505 (4)	1.0671 (4)	-0.2633 (3)	0.0449 (8)
H4	1.0450	1.1288	-0.3236	0.054*

C5	1.2002 (4)	1.0569 (4)	-0.1762 (3)	0.0460 (8)
C6	1.2101 (4)	0.9668 (4)	-0.0856 (3)	0.0424 (8)
H6	1.3121	0.9632	-0.0251	0.051*
C7	1.0795 (4)	0.7865 (3)	0.0117 (3)	0.0389 (8)
H7	1.1807	0.7877	0.0755	0.047*
C8	0.8112 (4)	0.5247 (4)	0.0818 (3)	0.0388 (7)
C9	0.8101 (4)	0.4374 (3)	0.1852 (3)	0.0365 (7)
C10	0.6573 (4)	0.3690 (4)	0.1800 (3)	0.0487 (9)
H10	0.5620	0.3809	0.1160	0.058*
C11	0.6468 (5)	0.2827 (5)	0.2705 (4)	0.0607 (11)
H11	0.5442	0.2361	0.2670	0.073*
C12	0.7878 (5)	0.2654 (4)	0.3657 (4)	0.0538 (10)
H12	0.7811	0.2077	0.4268	0.065*
C13	0.9373 (4)	0.3341 (4)	0.3692 (3)	0.0407 (8)
C14	0.9518 (4)	0.4212 (3)	0.2807 (3)	0.0375 (7)
H14	1.0550	0.4679	0.2853	0.045*
C15	0.5947 (6)	0.4070 (6)	0.6437 (4)	0.0784 (14)
H15A	0.5748	0.5045	0.6420	0.118*
H15B	0.4939	0.3389	0.6291	0.118*
H15C	0.6346	0.3822	0.5784	0.118*
H2	1.054 (3)	0.617 (5)	0.159 (3)	0.080*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Br1	0.0520 (3)	0.0897 (3)	0.0683 (3)	0.0262 (2)	0.0085 (2)	0.0444 (2)
Br2	0.0529 (3)	0.0928 (4)	0.0939 (4)	-0.0098 (2)	0.0193 (2)	0.0505 (3)
Br3	0.0528 (2)	0.0679 (3)	0.0421 (2)	0.01579 (19)	0.00793 (17)	0.02572 (18)
O1	0.0349 (13)	0.0634 (17)	0.0562 (15)	0.0067 (11)	0.0111 (12)	0.0302 (13)
O2	0.0364 (14)	0.0847 (19)	0.0458 (14)	0.0112 (13)	0.0087 (12)	0.0325 (13)
O3	0.0423 (15)	0.087 (2)	0.0534 (15)	0.0155 (14)	0.0067 (13)	0.0188 (15)
N1	0.0430 (16)	0.0410 (16)	0.0396 (14)	0.0114 (13)	0.0152 (13)	0.0199 (12)
N2	0.0402 (16)	0.0463 (16)	0.0387 (15)	0.0110 (13)	0.0132 (13)	0.0220 (13)
C1	0.0383 (18)	0.0363 (17)	0.0315 (16)	0.0076 (14)	0.0131 (14)	0.0099 (13)
C2	0.0372 (18)	0.0398 (18)	0.0363 (17)	0.0108 (15)	0.0117 (15)	0.0102 (14)
C3	0.042 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.0378 (18)	0.0150 (16)	0.0109 (16)	0.0151 (15)
C4	0.052 (2)	0.043 (2)	0.0396 (18)	0.0100 (17)	0.0146 (17)	0.0175 (15)
C5	0.044 (2)	0.044 (2)	0.049 (2)	0.0008 (16)	0.0177 (17)	0.0164 (16)
C6	0.0371 (18)	0.0434 (19)	0.0422 (18)	0.0056 (15)	0.0094 (15)	0.0138 (15)
C7	0.0406 (19)	0.0391 (19)	0.0357 (17)	0.0119 (15)	0.0094 (15)	0.0144 (14)
C8	0.0369 (18)	0.0457 (19)	0.0398 (18)	0.0155 (15)	0.0159 (16)	0.0195 (15)
C9	0.0392 (18)	0.0391 (18)	0.0346 (16)	0.0115 (14)	0.0151 (15)	0.0124 (14)
C10	0.0339 (19)	0.061 (2)	0.054 (2)	0.0124 (17)	0.0155 (17)	0.0246 (18)
C11	0.042 (2)	0.077 (3)	0.073 (3)	0.0102 (19)	0.028 (2)	0.039 (2)
C12	0.052 (2)	0.062 (2)	0.059 (2)	0.0154 (19)	0.0278 (19)	0.0336 (19)
C13	0.0411 (19)	0.046 (2)	0.0342 (16)	0.0104 (16)	0.0113 (15)	0.0130 (15)
C14	0.0329 (17)	0.0427 (19)	0.0374 (17)	0.0066 (14)	0.0135 (14)	0.0118 (14)
C15	0.052 (3)	0.115 (4)	0.056 (2)	0.010 (3)	0.005 (2)	0.034 (3)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Br1—C3	1.886 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
Br2—C5	1.889 (3)	C5—C6	1.378 (4)
Br3—C13	1.891 (3)	C6—H6	0.9300
O1—C2	1.339 (4)	C7—H7	0.9300
O1—H1	0.8200	C8—C9	1.494 (4)
O2—C8	1.221 (4)	C9—C14	1.381 (4)
O3—C15	1.400 (4)	C9—C10	1.381 (5)
O3—H3	0.8200	C10—C11	1.385 (5)
N1—C7	1.265 (4)	C10—H10	0.9300
N1—N2	1.367 (3)	C11—C12	1.378 (5)
N2—C8	1.361 (4)	C11—H11	0.9300
N2—H2	0.90 (3)	C12—C13	1.364 (5)
C1—C6	1.388 (5)	C12—H12	0.9300
C1—C2	1.399 (4)	C13—C14	1.378 (4)
C1—C7	1.461 (4)	C14—H14	0.9300
C2—C3	1.390 (4)	C15—H15A	0.9600
C3—C4	1.365 (5)	C15—H15B	0.9600
C4—C5	1.370 (5)	C15—H15C	0.9600
C2—O1—H1	109.5	O2—C8—N2	121.2 (3)
C15—O3—H3	109.5	O2—C8—C9	121.5 (3)
C7—N1—N2	120.2 (3)	N2—C8—C9	117.2 (3)
C8—N2—N1	115.8 (3)	C14—C9—C10	120.4 (3)
C8—N2—H2	125 (3)	C14—C9—C8	123.2 (3)
N1—N2—H2	118 (3)	C10—C9—C8	116.4 (3)
C6—C1—C2	120.0 (3)	C9—C10—C11	119.6 (3)
C6—C1—C7	119.1 (3)	C9—C10—H10	120.2
C2—C1—C7	120.8 (3)	C11—C10—H10	120.2
O1—C2—C3	118.5 (3)	C12—C11—C10	120.3 (3)
O1—C2—C1	123.4 (3)	C12—C11—H11	119.8
C3—C2—C1	118.1 (3)	C10—C11—H11	119.8
C4—C3—C2	121.7 (3)	C13—C12—C11	119.0 (3)
C4—C3—Br1	119.5 (2)	C13—C12—H12	120.5
C2—C3—Br1	118.8 (3)	C11—C12—H12	120.5
C3—C4—C5	119.5 (3)	C12—C13—C14	122.0 (3)
C3—C4—H4	120.2	C12—C13—Br3	119.2 (3)
C5—C4—H4	120.2	C14—C13—Br3	118.8 (2)
C4—C5—C6	120.8 (3)	C13—C14—C9	118.6 (3)
C4—C5—Br2	119.4 (3)	C13—C14—H14	120.7
C6—C5—Br2	119.8 (3)	C9—C14—H14	120.7
C5—C6—C1	119.7 (3)	O3—C15—H15A	109.5
C5—C6—H6	120.2	O3—C15—H15B	109.5
C1—C6—H6	120.2	H15A—C15—H15B	109.5
N1—C7—C1	118.6 (3)	O3—C15—H15C	109.5
N1—C7—H7	120.7	H15A—C15—H15C	109.5
C1—C7—H7	120.7	H15B—C15—H15C	109.5

*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>
O1—H1 $\cdots$ N1	0.82	1.84	2.559 (3)	145
O3—H3 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	1.97	2.767 (4)	164
N2—H2 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.90 (3)	1.99 (2)	2.848 (4)	160 (4)

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