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2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazones of2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde,2,4-dihydroxyacetophenone and2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone

Russell G. Baughman,^a* Kenneth L. Martin,^a† Rajendra K. Singh^b‡ and James O. Stoffer^b

^aDivision of Science, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO 63501-4221, USA, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Missouri–Rolla, Rolla, MO 65409, USA Correspondence e-mail: baughman@truman.edu

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In 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone N,N-dimethylformamide solvate {or 4-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)hydrazonomethyl]benzene-1,3-diol N,N-dimethylformamide solvate}, C₁₃H₁₀N₄O₆·C₃H₇NO, (X), 2,4-dihydroxyacetophenone 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone N.N-dimethylformamide solvate (or 4-{1-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)hydrazono]ethyl}benzene-1,3-diol N.N-dimethylformamide solvate), C₁₄H₁₂-N₄O₆·C₃H₇NO, (XI), and 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone N,N-dimethylacetamide solvate (or 4-{[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)hydrazono]phenylmethyl}benzene-1,3diol N,N-dimethylacetamide solvate), $C_{19}H_{14}N_4O_6\cdot C_4H_9NO$, (XII), the molecules all lack a center of symmetry, crystallize in centrosymmetric space groups and have been observed to exhibit non-linear optical activity. In each case, the hydrazone skeleton is fairly planar, facilitated by the presence of two intramolecular hydrogen bonds and some partial N-N double-bond character. Each molecule is hydrogen bonded to one solvent molecule.

Comment

Hydrazone derivatives are an attractive class of non-linear optical (NLO) crystalline materials because of their large molecular non-linearities and their remarkable propensity to form non-centrosymmetric crystal systems (Serbutoviez *et al.*, 1995). The current approach to the development of practical NLO materials has focused on the use of a dihydroxy-functionalized hydrazone chromophore that can be easily synthesized and subsequently incorporated into a commercial epoxy polymer system. The preliminary goal was to provide

for a systematic variation of the chromophore structure to study the resulting structure–property relationships. To this end, three hydrazones were synthesized by coupling 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (2,4-DNPH) with three carbonyl compounds, namely, 2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde, 2,4-dihydroxyacetophenone and 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, to yield hydrazones (X), (XI) and (XII), respectively.



To confirm the structures of these three hydrazones, which are part of a series of related compounds currently under investigation [including compounds (I)–(IX), which are still in progress], the single-crystal data for these compounds are reported here. While each of the three compounds demonstrates NLO properties, it should be noted that each crystallizes in a centrosymmetric space group and that each molecule lacks a center of symmetry.

As seen in Figs. 1–3, all three compounds crystallize in a 1:1 ratio with solvent molecules [N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) for (X) and (XI), and N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) for (XII)], which accept a hydrogen bond at atom O7 from atom H1A of the *para*-hydroxy group of the hydrazone. In each case, across the C7—N1 bond, N2 is E to C4; simultaneously, each R substituent at C7 is Z to N2. In each molecule, two intramolecular hydrogen bonds, H2A···N1 and H2B···O3, help to facilitate the planarity of each hydrazone.

The 23-atom hydrazone skeleton [atoms O1–O6, N1–N4 and C1–C13, plus atom C14 for (XI) and (XII)] of (X) is the most planar of the three compounds, as it has an r.m.s. deviation of 0.061 Å, with atoms O2 and C5 having the largest deviations [0.137 (3) and 0.117 (3) Å, respectively] from the plane. On the other hand, (XI) and (XII) display some buckling. They have larger r.m.s. deviations (0.190 and 0.122 Å, respectively), in part due to atoms with larger deviations from the plane of the skeleton. For example, in (XI), atoms O2 and O6 have deviations of 0.488 (2) and 0.491 (2) Å, respectively, while in (XII), atoms O5 and C5 have deviations of 0.330 (3) and 0.180 (3) Å, respectively, from the 23-atom plane of the skeleton.

[†] Current address: Department of Chemistry, Berry College, Mt Berry, GA 30149, USA.

[‡] Current address: General Electric Co., Lexan Technology, One Lexan Lane, Mt Vernon, IN 47620, USA.

In the case of compound (X), even the solvent molecule is coplanar with the plane of the hydrazone molecule; the r.m.s. deviation for all non-H atoms is 0.081 Å. However, neither solvent molecule in compounds (XI) and (XII) is coplanar with the hydrazone molecule (Figs. 2 and 3; Tables 3 and 5). The phenyl substituent (C14–C19) in compound (XII) is nearly perpendicular (Table 5) to the plane of the hydrazone skeleton, likely due in large part to steric problems around C7.

While the intramolecular hydrogen bonding minimizes the rotational freedom about the C4–C7 and N2–C8 bonds, rotation about N1–N2 is also reduced. The average of the C7=N1 bond lengths (Table 6) is $\sim 3\sigma$ longer than the average of 13 C=N bond lengths (in PhC=NH coordination compounds) gleaned from the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, Version 5.23; Allen, 2002). Similarly, the average of the N1–N2 bond lengths (Table 6) is $\sim 20\sigma$ shorter than the average of five N–N bond lengths in hydrazine-solvated compounds in the CSD. This likely implies some N1–N2 double-bond character, thus reducing rotational mobility. The extent of this character changes as substituents vary on C7. The variation of C7=N1 bond lengths is 0.020 Å ($\sim 7\sigma$), while that for N1–N2 is 0.015 Å ($\sim 5\sigma$).

As seen in Table 6, some bond lengths near C7 are affected significantly $(\geq 3\sigma)$ by changes in the *R* substituent on C7. Specifically, increases in bond lengths are noted for C7=N1,



Figure 1

A view of the asymmetric unit of (X), showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level, and significant H atoms are labeled and drawn as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



Figure 2

A view of the asymmetric unit of (XI), showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level, and significant H atoms are labeled and drawn as small spheres of arbitrary radii.



Figure 3

A view of the asymmetric unit of (XII), showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level, and significant H atoms are labeled and drawn as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

C4–C7 and C4····C5, concomitant with decreases in the N1–N2 and O2–C3 bond lengths as the *R* substituent changes from –H to –CH₃ to –Ph. The effect of going from H to alkyl to aromatic groups is felt as much as three bonds away from the C7–*R* bond.

Experimental

The three title hydrazones were synthesized according to a known procedure (Vogel, 1989) by mixing a solution of 2,4-DNPH in an ethanol–tetrahydrofuran solvent mixture [1:1 for (X), 3:1 for (XI), and 2:1 for (XII)] with the three dihydroxy–carbonyl compounds in a 1:1.05 molar ratio, with concentrated HCl as catalyst. The decomposition points (>523 K for each of the three hydrazones) were determined on a Thermal Analysis differential scanning calorimeter at a heating rate of 10 K min⁻¹. Crystals suitable for diffraction analysis were grown by slow evaporation of a saturated solution in DMF for hydrazones (X) and (XI), and in DMAc for hydrazone (XII). Each crystal was placed into a capillary and sealed with mother liquor.

Compound (X)

Crystal data C13H10N4O6·C3H7NO Mo Ka radiation $M_{r} = 391.35$ Cell parameters from 49 Monoclinic, P21/c reflections a = 19.697 (4) Å $\theta = 7.8 - 17.5^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ b = 7.152(1) Å c = 12.949 (3) Å T = 293 (2) K $\beta = 100.34 \ (2)^{\circ}$ Block cut from a larger crystal, V = 1794.5 (6) Å³ red-orange Z = 4 $0.50 \times 0.39 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}$ $D_{\rm r} = 1.448 {\rm Mg m}^{-3}$

Data collection

Siemens P4 diffractometer $\theta/2\theta$ scans 3504 measured reflections 3119 independent reflections 1774 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int}=0.013$ $\theta_{\rm max} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$ wR(F²) = 0.137 S=1.013110 reflections 258 parameters H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0658P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, $^{\circ}$) for (X).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$01 - H1A \cdots 07$	0.82	1.83	2.626 (3)	163
$O2-H2A\cdots N1$ $N2-H2B\cdots O3$	0.82 0.86	1.97 1.96	2.691 (3) 2.603 (3)	146 131

 $h = -23 \rightarrow 23$

3 standard reflections

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ $\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta \rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

(Sheldrick, 1997)

every 50 reflections

intensity decay: 2.3%

Extinction correction: SHELXL97

Extinction coefficient: 0.0059 (11)

 $k=-8\rightarrow 2$

 $l = 0 \rightarrow 15$

Compound (XI)

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_6 \cdot C_3H_7NO$	$D_x = 1.418 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 405.37$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Triclinic, P1	Cell parameters fro
a = 7.928 (1) Å	reflections
b = 9.146(1) Å	$\theta = 9.6 - 18.8^{\circ}$
c = 14.362 (2) Å	$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 104.45 \ (1)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2) K
$\beta = 91.04 \ (1)^{\circ}$	Block cut from a la
$\gamma = 108.80 \ (1)^{\circ}$	red-orange
$V = 949.1 (2) \text{ Å}^3$	$0.54 \times 0.43 \times 0.31$
Z = 2	

Data collection

Siemens P4 diffractometer $\theta/2\theta$ scans 4336 measured reflections 3310 independent reflections 2207 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int} = 0.011$ $\theta_{\rm max} = 25.1^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.047$ wR(F²) = 0.142 S = 1.013298 reflections 268 parameters H-atom parameters constrained $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0747P)^2]$ + 0.1707P] where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

om 50 arger crystal, mm

$h = -3 \rightarrow 9$
$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$
3 standard reflections
every 50 reflections
intensity decay: 1.5%

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.18 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

(Sheldrick, 1997)

Extinction correction: SHELXL97

Extinction coefficient: 0.026 (4)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for (XI).

$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$O1-H1A\cdots O7$	0.82	1.86	2.677 (3)	175
$N2 - H2B \cdots O3$	0.82	1.88	2.590 (2) 2.590 (2)	146

Table 3

Selected r.m.s. deviations (Å) and dihedral angle (°) for (XI).

Plane 1	r.m.s. deviation	Plane 2	r.m.s. deviation	Angle
Hydrazone Hydrazone + C14	0.194 0.190	DMF	0.004	85.3 (1)

Compound (XII)

Crystal data

$C_{19}H_{14}N_4O_6 \cdot C_4H_9NO$	Z = 2
$M_r = 481.46$	$D_x = 1.343 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
a = 7.8155 (9) Å	Cell parameters from 50
b = 11.549 (2) Å	reflections
c = 13.904 (2) Å	$\theta = 6.3-20.7^{\circ}$
$\alpha = 100.38 (1)^{\circ}$	$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 95.80 (1)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2) K
$\gamma = 102.74 \ (1)^{\circ}$	Parallelepiped, red-orange
V = 1191.0 (3) Å ³	$0.50 \times 0.38 \times 0.38$ mm

 $h = -1 \rightarrow 9$ $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

 $l = -16 \rightarrow 16$ 3 standard reflections

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.25 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

(Sheldrick, 1997)

Extinction correction: SHELXL97

Extinction coefficient: 0.025 (4)

every 50 reflections intensity decay: 1.7%

Data collection

Siemens P4 diffractometer
$\theta/2\theta$ scans
5472 measured reflections
4175 independent reflections
2517 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$R_{\rm int} = 0.013$
$\theta_{\rm max} = 25.1^{\circ}$

Refinement

Table 4

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °) for (XII).

$D - H \cdots A$	$D-{\rm H}$	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$01 - H1A \cdots O7$ $02 - H2A \cdots N1$ $N2 - H2B \cdots O3$	0.82	1.82	2.630 (3)	172
	0.82	1.90	2.623 (3)	146
	0.86	1.95	2.600 (3)	131

Table 5

Selected r.m.s. deviations (Å) and dihedral angles (°) for (XII).

Plane 1	r.m.s. deviation	Plane 2	r.m.s. deviation	Angle	
Hydrazone Hydrazone Hydrazone + C14	0.109 0.109 0.122	C14–C19 DMAc	0.002 0.031	84.04 (7) 44.7 (1)	

Table 6

Selected interatomic distances (Å) for compounds (X)–(XII); the effects of changing R at C7 from –H to –CH₃ to –Ph.

Bond	(X)	(XI)	(XII)	Change [†] , Δ (Å)	Δ /s.u. _(X) ‡	Range§, R (Å)	<i>R</i> /s.u. _(X) ‡
O1-C1	1.358 (3)	1.358 (3)	1.352 (3)	-0.006	2.0	0.006	2.0
O2-C3	1.362 (3)	1.347 (3)	1.351 (3)	-0.009	3.0	0.015	5.0
C3C4	1.408 (3)	1.415 (3)	1.414 (4)	0.006	2.0	0.007	2.3
C4····C5	1.386 (3)	1.397 (3)	1.396 (3)	0.010	3.3	0.011	3.7
C4-C7	1.439 (3)	1.469 (3)	1.462 (3)	0.023	7.7	0.030	10.0
C7 - C14		1.496 (3)	1.502 (3)	0.006	2.0††	0.006	2.0
C7=N1	1.283 (3)	1.303 (3)	1.302 (3)	0.019	6.3	0.020	6.7
N1-N2	1.386 (3)	1.372 (2)	1.371 (3)	-0.015	5.0	0.015	5.0
N2-C8	1.343 (3)	1.354 (3)	1.348 (3)	0.005	1.7	0.011	3.7
N3-C13	1.447 (3)	1.450 (3)	1.447 (3)	-0.000	0.0	0.003	1.0
N4-C11	1.459 (4)	1.452 (3)	1.461 (4)	0.002	0.5	0.009	2.3

In all three cases, the approximate positions of the two hydroxy H atoms were first obtained from a difference map. These atoms were then placed in 'ideal' positions and refined as a rotating group. Bond lengths were constrained (AFIX 43) at 0.93 Å for aromatic C-H, 0.96 Å (AFIX 137) for methyl C-H, 0.86 Å (AFIX 43) for N-H and 0.82 Å (AFIX 147) for O-H. $U_{\rm iso}$ (H) values were fixed at 1.5 $U_{\rm eq}$ for OH and methyl H atoms, and 1.2 $U_{\rm eq}$ for all other H atoms. In the final stages of refinement for all three compounds, a few very small or negative F_o values were deemed to be in strong disagreement with their F_c values. The corresponding nine, 12, and 22 reflections for (X), (XI), and (XII), respectively, were eliminated from the final refine-

ment. The percentage decay of the three standards was calculated as the average of their $\sigma(I)$ values.

For all three compounds, data collection: P3/P4-PC Diffractometer Program (Siemens, 1991); cell refinement: P3/P4-PC Diffractometer Program; data reduction: XDISK (Siemens, 1991); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS86 (Sheldrick, 1990a); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL/PC (Sheldrick, 1990b); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL/PC and SHELXL97.

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Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LN1175). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

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