Synthesis, Characterization and Crystal Structures of *N,N'*-bis(5-Fluoro-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-ethylenediamine and 4,4'-Difluoro-2,2'-[(hydrazine-1,2-diylidene)bis(methanylylidene)]diphenol

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Received: 13 May 2014;

Accepted: 5 September 2014;

Published online: 6 November 2014;

AJC-16247

Two new *bis*-Schiff base compounds, *N,N'*-bis(5-fluoro-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-ethylenediamine (**1**) and 4,4'-difluoro-2,2'-[(hydrazine-1,2-diylidene)bis(methanylylidene)]diphenol (**2**), were prepared and structurally characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR and UV-visible spectra and single crystal X-ray determination. Compound **1** crystallizes as monoclinic space group P2₁/n, with unit cell dimensions *a* = 7.227(2) Å, *b* = 10.970(3) Å, *c* = 9.973(2) Å, β = 104.913(2)°, *V* = 695.1(3) Å³, *Z* = 2, *R*₁ = 0.0893 and *wR*₂ = 0.2724. Compound **2** crystallizes as monoclinic space group P2₁/n, with unit cell dimensions *a* = 8.205(1) Å, *b* = 6.643(1) Å, *c* = 11.816(2) Å, β = 105.848(3)°, *V* = 619.6(1) Å³, *Z* = 2, *R*₁ = 0.0424 and *wR*₂ = 0.0879. Crystal of the compounds are stabilized by hydrogen bonds and π...π interactions.

Keywords: Schiff base, Crystal structure, Hydrogen bonding, π...π interaction.

INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases are a kind of important compounds bearing the typical -N=CH- groups, which can easily be prepared by the condensation reactions of carbonyl-containing compounds with primary amines. The compounds have attracted considerable attention for their wide range of biological activities, such as antibacterial^{1,2}, antitumor^{3,4} and cytotoxic^{5,6}. In addition, *bis*-Schiff bases have been widely used as polydentate ligands in coordination chemistry⁷⁻¹¹. Salicylaldehyde is a common material for the preparation of Schiff bases. However, Schiff bases derived from 5-fluorosalicylaldehyde have seldom been reported. In the present paper, two new *bis*-Schiff bases, *N,N'*-bis(5-fluoro-2-hydroxybenzylidene)ethylenediamine (**1**) and 4,4'-difluoro-2,2'-[(hydrazine-1,2-diylidene)bis(methanylylidene)]diphenol (**2**), are presented.

EXPERIMENTAL

Starting materials, reagents and solvents with AR grade were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Elemental analyses were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240C elemental analyzer. IR spectra were recorded on a Jasco FT/IR-4000 spectrometer as KBr pellets in the 4000-400 cm⁻¹ region. UV-visible spectra were recorded on a Lambda 900 spectrometer with methanol as solvent. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer.

Synthesis of *N,N'*-bis(5-fluoro-2-hydroxybenzylidene)ethylenediamine (1**):** 5-Fluorosalicylaldehyde (2 mmol, 0.28 g) and ethane-1,2-diamine (1 mmol, 0.06 g) were mixed in methanol and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated to obtain yellow crystalline product of compound **1**, which was washed with methanol and dried in air. Yield: 91 %. Single crystals of compound **1** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by recrystallization of the product in methanol. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₄N₂O₂F₂: C, 63.2; H, 4.6; N, 9.2; found: C, 63.0; H, 4.7; N, 9.3 %. IR data (KBr, ν_{max}, cm⁻¹): 1632s, 1577m, 1499s, 1401m, 1364m, 1322w, 1273s, 1226s, 1138m, 1041s, 962w, 828s, 773s, 670w, 578w, 517w, 469w. UV-visible (nm, cm mol⁻¹ L⁻¹): 241, 7200; 259, 4050; 360, 2310. ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 300 MHz): 8.59 (s, 2H), 7.35 (q, 2H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 6.89 (q, 2H), 3.94 (t, 4H).

Synthesis of 4,4'-difluoro-2,2'-[(hydrazine-1,2-diylidene)bis(methanylylidene)]diphenol (2**):** 5-Fluorosalicylaldehyde (2 mmol, 0.28 g) and hydrazine hydrate (1 mmol, 0.05 g) were mixed in methanol and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated to obtain yellow crystalline product of compound **2**, which was washed with methanol and dried in air. Yield: 73 %. Single crystals of compound **2** suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by recrystallization of the product in methanol. Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₀N₂O₂F₂: C, 60.9; H, 3.6; N, 10.1; found: C, 60.7; H, 3.6; N, 10.3 %. IR

data (KBr, $\nu_{\max}$, cm^{-1}): 1628s, 1575m, 1545w, 1491s, 1450w, 1395m, 1338m, 1320w, 1277s, 1267m, 1226m, 1203m, 1172w, 1131w, 1037w, 982w, 878m, 767s, 717m, 678w, 635w, 523w, 477w. UV-visible (nm, $\text{cm mol}^{-1} \text{L}^{-1}$): 290, 5100; 366, 4030. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300 MHz): 8.45 (s, 2H), 7.57 (s, 2H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.96 (q, 2H).

Data collection, structural determination and refinement: Diffraction intensities for the compounds were collected at 298(2) K using a Bruker D8 VENTURE PHOTON diffractometer with MoK_α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). The collected data were reduced using the SAINT program¹² and multi-scan absorption corrections were performed using the SADABS program¹³. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined against F^2 by full-matrix least-squares methods using the SHELXTL¹⁴. All of the non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms. The crystallographic data for the compounds are summarized in Table-1. Selected bond values are listed in Table-2. Hydrogen bonding information is given in Tables 3 and 4.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compounds **1** and **2** were readily synthesized by reaction of 1:1 molar ratio of 5-fluorosalicylaldehyde with ethane-1,2-diamine and hydrazine hydrate, respectively, in methanol at room temperature. Single crystals of the compounds suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of the solutions containing the compounds in air. The compounds have been characterized by elemental analyses, IR and UV-visible

TABLE-1
CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AND
EXPERIMENTAL DATA FOR THE COMPOUNDS

Compound	1	2
m.f.	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{F}_2$	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{F}_2$
m.w.	304.3	276.2
Temperature (K)	298(2)	298(2)
Crystal shape/color	Block/yellow	Block/yellow
Crystal size (mm^3)	$0.17 \times 0.13 \times 0.13$	$0.32 \times 0.30 \times 0.27$
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	$P2_1/n$	$P2_1/n$
a ($\text{\AA}$)	7.227(2)	8.205(1)
b ($\text{\AA}$)	10.970(3)	6.643(1)
c ($\text{\AA}$)	9.073(2)	11.816(2)
β ($^\circ$)	104.913(2)	105.848(3)
V ($\text{\AA}^3$)	695.1(3)	619.6(1)
Z	2	2
D_c (g cm^{-3})	1.454	1.481
$\mu(\text{MoK}_\alpha)$ (mm^{-1})	0.115	0.121
F(000)	316	284
Reflections collected	6347	5729
Unique reflections	1252	1134
Observed reflections ($I \geq 2\sigma(I)$)	881	721
Parameters	101	92
Restraints	0	0
Min. and max. transmission	0.9807, 0.9852	0.9623, 0.9681
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.228	1.058
R_1 , wR_2 [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] ^a	0.0893, 0.2724	0.0424, 0.0879
R_1 , wR_2 (all data) ^a	0.1181, 0.2919	0.0836, 0.1022
Large diff. peak and hole ($\text{e \AA}^{-3}$)	0.292, -0.268	0.133, -0.164

$$^a R_1 = F_o - F_c/F_o, wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)/\sum w(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$$

TABLE-2
SELECTED BOND DISTANCES ($\text{\AA}$)
AND BOND ANGLES ($^\circ$) FOR THE COMPOUNDS

Compound 1			
N1-C7	1.267(6)	N1-C8	1.467(6)
C7-N1-C8	119.6(5)		
Compound 2			
N1-C7	1.277(2)	N1-N1A	1.401(3)
C7-N1-N1A	113.5(2)		
Symmetry code for A: $1 - x, -y, 2 - z$			

TABLE-3
HYDROGEN BOND DISTANCES ($\text{\AA}$)
AND BOND ANGLES ($^\circ$) FOR THE COMPOUNDS

D-H...A	d(D-)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	Angle (D...A)
Compound 1				
O1-1...N1	0.82	1.86	2.587(5)	148
Compound 2				
O1-1...N1	0.82	1.89	2.616(2)	146
C7-7...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.48	3.390(3)	166
Symmetry code for ii: $1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z$				

TABLE-4
PARAMETERS BETWEEN THE PLANES OF THE COMPOUNDS

Cg	Distance between ring centroids ($\text{\AA}$)	Dihedral angle ($^\circ$)	Perpendicular distance of Cg(I) on Cg(J) ($\text{\AA}$)	Perpendicular distance of Cg(J) on Cg(I) ($\text{\AA}$)
Compound 1				
Cg1-Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	4.714	0.03	3.482	3.482
Cg1-Cg1 ^{iv}	3.691	0.03	3.474	3.474
Compound 2				
Cg2-Cg2 ^v	4.908	58.72	1.428	4.685
Cg2-Cg2 ^{vi}	4.518	0.00	3.435	3.435
Symmetry codes: (iii): $-x, -y, 1 - z$; (iv): $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$; (v): $1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$; (vi): $-x, -y, 1 - z$. Cg1 is the centroid of C1-C6 benzene ring of compound 1. Cg2 is the centroid of C1-C6 benzene ring of compound 2				

and ^1H NMR spectra. Structures of the compounds were further confirmed by single crystal X-ray crystallography.

Structure description of the compounds: Figs. 1 and 2 give perspective views of compounds **1** and **2** with atomic labeling systems. X-ray crystallography reveals that the compounds are similar *bis*-Schiff bases. The molecules of the compounds adopt E configuration with respect to the methylenedene groups. The distances of the methylenedene bonds are 1.267(6) $\text{\AA}$ in compound **1** and 1.277(2) $\text{\AA}$ in compound **2**, confirm them as typical double bonds. The bond lengths in both compounds are comparable to each other and are within normal values^{15,16}. The dihedral angles between the two benzene rings are 0° due to the centrosymmetric of the compounds.

Fig. 1. A perspective view of the molecular structure of compound **1** with the atom labeling scheme. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 30 % probability level. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Unlabeled atoms are related to the symmetry operation $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$

Fig. 2. A perspective view of the molecular structure of compound **2** with the atom labeling scheme. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 30 % probability level. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. Unlabeled atoms are related to the symmetry operation $1 - x, -y, 2 - z$.

Fig. 3. Molecular packing structure of compound **1**, viewed along the b-axis direction. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines

Fig. 4. Molecular packing structure of compound **2**, viewed along the b-axis direction. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines

In the crystal structure of compound **1**, molecules are stack *via* $\pi \cdots \pi$ interactions along to the a-axis (Fig. 3). In the crystal structure of compound **2**, molecules are linked through C-H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds, to form chains. The molecules are further stack *via* $\pi \cdots \pi$ interactions along to the b-axis (Fig. 4).

Supplementary information

CCDC-1002202 for compound **1** and 1002203 for compound **2** contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge at <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/const/retrieving.html> or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC), 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; Fax: +44 1223-336033 or E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk.

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