

A monoclinic modification of 2-[(1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)iminomethyl]phenol

Abdullah M. Asiri,^a Salman A. Khan,^a Kong Wai Tan^b and Seik Weng Ng^{b*}

^aChemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdul Aziz University, PO Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: seikweng@um.edu.my

Received 16 June 2010; accepted 19 June 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.040; wR factor = 0.110; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8.

In the title Schiff base, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2OS$, the azomethine double bond is in an *E* configuration; the benzothiazolyl ring (r.m.s. deviation = 0.007 \AA) is coplanar with the phenylene ring (r.m.s. deviation = 0.007 \AA), the two rings being slightly bent at $2.6(1)^\circ$. The hydroxy H atom forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond to the imino group. The bond dimensions of the monoclinic modification are similar to those of the orthorhombic modification [Liu *et al.* (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o738].

Related literature

For an orthorhombic modification of this structure, see: Liu *et al.* (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{10}N_2OS$

$M_r = 254.30$

Monoclinic, Pn
 $a = 8.6391(4) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 6.2313(4) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.4459(8) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 108.893(1)^\circ$
 $V = 582.97(6) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.26 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 100 \text{ K}$
 $0.14 \times 0.13 \times 0.08 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX
diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.964$, $T_{\max} = 0.979$

5307 measured reflections
2599 independent reflections
2512 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.110$
 $S = 1.05$
2599 reflections
164 parameters
2 restraints

H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.40 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
1242 Friedel pairs
Flack parameter: 0.27 (8)

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O1—H1 \cdots N1	0.87	1.73	2.550 (2)	156

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *X-SEED* (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

We thank King Abdul Aziz University and the University of Malaya for supporting this study.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NK2043).

References

- Barbour, L. J. (2001). *J. Supramol. Chem.* **1**, 189–191.
Bruker (2009). *APEX2* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
Liu, S.-Q., Bi, C.-F., Chen, L.-Y. & Fan, Y.-H. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o738.
Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**. Submitted.