

## Hydrogen bonding in substituted nitroanilines: hydrogen-bonded sheets in 4-iodo-3-nitroaniline

Simon J. Garden,<sup>a</sup> James L. Wardell,<sup>b</sup> Janet M. S. Skakle,<sup>c</sup>  
John N. Low<sup>c</sup> and Christopher Glidewell<sup>d\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Instituto de Química, Departamento de Química Orgânica, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, 21945-970 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, <sup>b</sup>Instituto de Química, Departamento de Química Inorgânica, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, 21945-970 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, <sup>c</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen, Meston Walk, Old Aberdeen AB24 3UE, Scotland, and <sup>d</sup>School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, Fife KY16 9ST, Scotland  
Correspondence e-mail: cg@st-andrews.ac.uk

Received 3 March 2004

Accepted 15 March 2004

Online 9 April 2004

In the title compound, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>IN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, the nitro group is disordered over two sets of sites, each with 0.5 occupancy, and the amino N atom is pyramidal. The molecules are linked into sheets by a combination of three-centre N—H···(O)<sub>2</sub> hydrogen bonds involving alternative pairs of O-atom sites and two-centre N—H···N hydrogen bonds involving the pyramidal amino group.

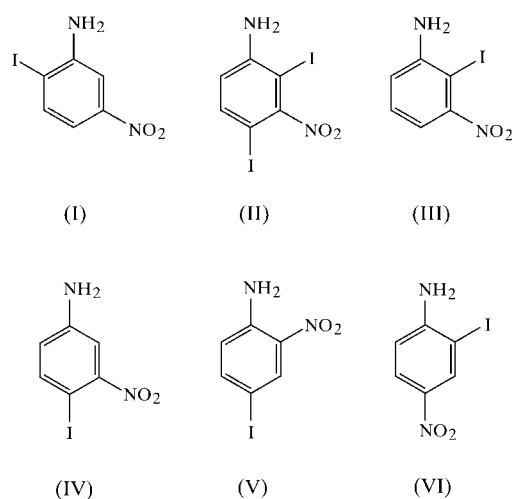
### Comment

We have recently reported the molecular and supramolecular structures of a number of iodonitroanilines, no two of which exhibit in their supramolecular structures the same pattern of N—H···O hydrogen bonds, iodo–nitro interactions or aromatic  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interactions (Garden, Glidewell *et al.*, 2001; McWilliam *et al.*, 2001, Garden *et al.*, 2002).

Iodination of 3-nitroaniline using a solution of K[ICl<sub>2</sub>] in methanol as the iodinating agent (Larsen *et al.*, 1956; Garden, Torres *et al.*, 2001) gave, in addition to 2-iodo-5-nitroaniline, (I), and 2,4-diiodo-3-nitroaniline, (II), a third compound in very low yield. This is presumably an intermediate in the formation of (II), *viz.* either 2-iodo-3-nitroaniline, (III), or more plausibly 4-iodo-3-nitroaniline, (IV), but it had not been isolated when the structures of (I) and (II) were reported (Garden *et al.*, 2002). This intermediate has now been isolated and crystallized and we report here the molecular and supramolecular structures of this product, 4-iodo-3-nitroaniline, (IV). The supramolecular structure proves to be different from any of those adopted by its isomers (I), (V) and (VI).

The O atoms of the nitro group in (IV) are disordered over two sets of sites of equal occupancy (Fig. 1). The nitro groups

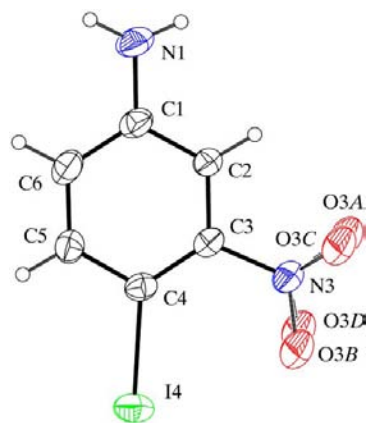
defined by atoms O3A and O3B on the one hand and O3C and O3D on the other are both twisted out of the plane of the aryl ring by *ca* 13° and *ca* 35°, respectively, such that the dihedral angle between the two nitro-group planes is *ca* 48°. However, despite their equal occupancies, the occupation of the two alternative sets of sites cannot be entirely random. In order to avoid a very short contact of 2.518 (12) Å between atoms O3C and O3D in the molecules at (*x*, *y*, *z*) and (*x*, 1 + *y*, *z*), respectively, adjacent molecular sites related by translation along [010] cannot both accommodate the nitro-group orientation involving atoms O3C and O3D. Since both orientations must occur with equal frequency in a given [010] stack, there must be a strict alternation along [010] of the occupation of the two alternative sets of sites. Hence, there must be perfect correlation of the occupancies along any one [010] stack, although without any necessary correlation of the occupancies in any given [010] stack with those in the neighbouring stacks. Accordingly, the structure is correctly described in terms of the present unit cell with *Z* = 4, rather than of a larger unit cell with *Z* = 8.



The amino N atom is pyramidal, as judged by the locations of the corresponding H atoms found from difference maps. Consistent with this, the C1–N1 distance of 1.388 (5) Å is typical of C<sub>aryl</sub>–NH<sub>2</sub> distances involving pyramidal nitrogen (mean value 1.394 Å and lower quartile value 1.385 Å; Allen *et al.*, 1987), rather than of those involving planar N (mean value 1.355 Å and upper quartile value 1.372 Å). The remaining bond distances show no unusual values.

The supramolecular structure of compound (IV) is determined by a combination of an asymmetric three-centre N—H···(O)<sub>2</sub> hydrogen bond and a two-centre N—H···N hydrogen bond (Table 1). However, X—H··· $\pi$ (arene) hydrogen bonds (X is C or N), intermolecular iodo–nitro interactions and aromatic  $\pi$ – $\pi$  stacking interactions are all absent.

The amino atom N1 in the molecule at (*x*, *y*, *z*) acts as hydrogen-bond donor, *via* atom H1A, to O atoms in the molecule at ( $\frac{1}{2} + x$ ,  $\frac{3}{2} - y$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + z$ ), either to both O3A and O3B in one orientation of the nitro group, or to both O3C and O3D in



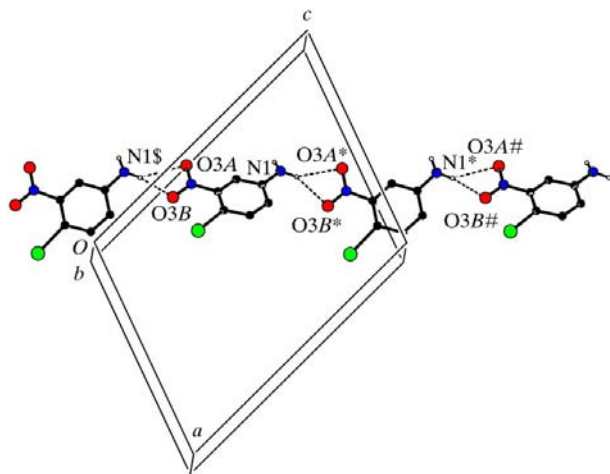
**Figure 1**

The molecule of (IV), showing the atom-labelling scheme and the disordered O atoms. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

the other orientation. No matter which pair of O-atom sites is occupied, the molecules at  $(x, y, z)$  and  $(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$  are linked by a nearly planar three-centre interaction. Propagation of this interaction then produces a  $C(7)[R_1^2(4)]$  (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) chain of rings running parallel to the [101] direction and generated by the  $n$ -glide plane at  $y = \frac{3}{4}$  (Fig. 2).

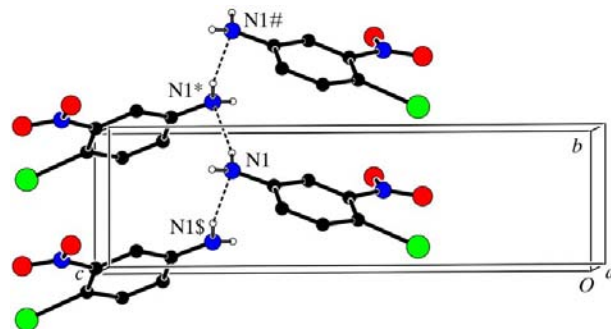
The [101] chains are linked by the nearly linear two-centre  $N-H \cdots N$  hydrogen bond, in which amino atom N1 in the molecule at  $(x, y, z)$  acts as donor, *via* atom H1B, to atom N1 in the molecule at  $(\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{3}{2} - z)$ , thereby forming a  $C(2)$  chain running parallel to the [010] direction and generated by the  $2_1$  screw axis along  $(\frac{1}{4}, y, \frac{3}{4})$  (Fig. 3). The combination of the [101] and [010] chains generates a  $(10\bar{1})$  sheet (Fig. 4) in the form of a (4,4)-net (Batten & Robson, 1998).

It is of interest to compare very briefly the rather simple supramolecular structure of compound (IV) with those of the



**Figure 2**

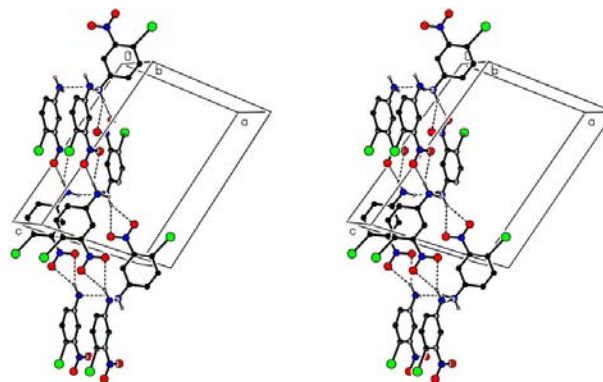
Part of the crystal structure of (IV), showing the formation of the hydrogen-bonded chain of rings along [101]. For the sake of clarity, H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted, and only one pair of O atoms, O3A and O3B, is shown. Atoms marked with an asterisk (\*), hash (#) or dollar sign (\$) are at the symmetry positions  $(\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z)$ ,  $(1 + x, y, 1 + z)$  and  $(x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2})$ , respectively.



**Figure 3**

Part of the crystal structure of (IV), showing the formation of the hydrogen-bonded chain along [010]. For the sake of clarity, H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted, and only one orientation of the disordered nitro group is shown. Atoms marked with an asterisk (\*), hash (#) or dollar sign (\$) are at the symmetry positions  $(\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{3}{2} - z)$ ,  $(x, 1 + y, z)$  and  $(\frac{1}{2} - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - z)$ , respectively.

isomers (I), (V) and (VI). In (I), hydrogen-bonded dimers are linked into sheets by two-centre iodo–nitro interactions, and these sheets are linked into a three-dimensional framework by aromatic  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions (Garden *et al.*, 2002). In compound (V), where  $Z' = 2$ , each of the two independent molecules forms sheets *via* a combination of  $N-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds and two-centre iodo–nitro interactions, but there are no direction-specific interactions between the two types of sheet (Garden *et al.*, 2002). Compound (VI) forms two polymorphs and in each a combination of hydrogen bonds and



**Figure 4**

A stereoview of part of the crystal structure of (IV), showing the formation of the  $(10\bar{1})$  sheet resulting from the combination of [101] and [010] chains. For the sake of clarity, H atoms bonded to C atoms have been omitted, and only one orientation of the disordered nitro group is shown.

iodo–nitro interactions generates sheets, which are linked by aromatic  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions into bilayers in the triclinic polymorph and into a three-dimensional framework in the orthorhombic polymorph (McWilliam *et al.*, 2001). It is striking that iodo–nitro interactions are present in the structures of each of compounds (I), (V) and (VI), but that these interactions are absent from the structure of (IV).

Experimental

For the preparation of (IV), a solution of K[ICl<sub>2</sub>] (2.5 ml, 2 M) in water was added to a solution of 3-nitroaniline (10 mmol) in MeOH (18 ml). The reaction mixture was left at room temperature for a few hours, then heated to boiling and diluted with water (10 ml). The precipitate which formed on cooling was collected, washed with cold 50% aqueous methanol, and recrystallized from 50% aqueous methanol to give a cocrystallized mixture of 2-iodo-5-nitroaniline, (I), and 4-iodo-3-nitroaniline, (IV). These compounds were separated by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1:1 v/v) as eluant. 4-Iodo-3-nitroaniline (0.60 g, 45% yield based on K[ICl<sub>2</sub>]; m.p. 414–415 K) was recrystallized from aqueous methanol. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>/DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, δ): 4.90 (2H, *br, s*, NH<sub>2</sub>), 6.62 (1H, H6, *dd*, *J* = 2.7 and 8.6 Hz), 7.20 (1H, H2, *d*, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 7.62 (1H, H5, *d*, *J* = 8.7 Hz); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>/DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, δ): 67.6 (C–I), 110.7 (CH), 119.6 (CH), 141.1 (CH), 148.5 (C–NH<sub>2</sub>), 153.1 (C–NO<sub>2</sub>).

Crystal data

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>IN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Mo *K*α radiation  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 264.02 Cell parameters from 2848 reflections  
 Monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*n* θ = 2.6–32.5°  
*a* = 12.5174 (7) Å μ = 3.99 mm<sup>−1</sup>  
*b* = 4.2601 (3) Å *T* = 291 (2) K  
*c* = 16.0042 (9) Å Plate, colourless  
 β = 111.580 (1)° 0.50 × 0.05 × 0.05 mm  
*V* = 793.61 (8) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4  
*D<sub>x</sub>* = 2.210 Mg m<sup>−3</sup>

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area- 2848 independent reflections  
 detector diffractometer 1971 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)  
 φ/ω scans *R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.028  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan θ<sub>max</sub> = 32.5°  
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2000) *h* = −17 → 18  
*T*<sub>min</sub> = 0.456, *T*<sub>max</sub> = 0.819 *k* = −4 → 6  
 8259 measured reflections *l* = −22 → 24

Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup> *w* = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>(*F<sub>o</sub>*<sup>2</sup>) + (0.0553*P*)<sup>2</sup>  
*R*[*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.039 + 0.2861*P*]  
*wR*(*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.107 where *P* = (*F<sub>o</sub>*<sup>2</sup> + 2*F<sub>c</sub>*<sup>2</sup>)/3  
*S* = 1.00 (Δ/σ)<sub>max</sub> < 0.001  
 2848 reflections Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 1.10 e Å<sup>−3</sup>  
 100 parameters Δρ<sub>min</sub> = −0.85 e Å<sup>−3</sup>  
 H-atom parameters constrained

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
N1—H1A...O3A <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.50	3.265 (8)	146
N1—H1A...O3B <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.35	3.148 (8)	150
N1—H1A...O3D <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.58	3.298 (8)	140
N1—H1A...O3C <sup>i</sup>	0.88	2.46	3.295 (8)	158
N1—H1B...N1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88	2.25	3.105 (6)	164

Symmetry codes: (i) ½ + *x*, ¾ − *y*, ½ + *z*; (ii) ½ − *x*, ½ + *y*, ¾ − *z*.

The space group *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*n* was uniquely assigned from the systematic absences. All H atoms were located from difference maps. H atoms bonded to C atoms were treated as riding atoms along the bisectors of the external angles of the aryl ring, with C—H distances of 0.93 Å. The sites of the H atoms bonded to atom N1 showed clearly the pyramidal geometry of the amino group; these H atoms were allowed to ride at the sites found from the difference maps, with the N—H distances constrained to 0.88 Å. For all H atoms, *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C,N). It was found necessary to assign equal anisotropic displacement parameters to the partial O-atom sites in order to achieve satisfactory refinements of the O atoms. When the site-occupancy factors of the O atoms in the alternative orientations of the nitro group were then refined, they gave values of 0.51 (3) and 0.49 (3); these occupancies were all thereafter fixed at 0.50.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: OSCAIL (McArdle, 2003) and SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: OSCAIL and SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 and PRPKAPPA (Ferguson, 1999).

X-ray data were collected at the University of Aberdeen; the authors thank the University of Aberdeen for funding the purchase of the diffractometer. JNL thanks NCR Self-Service, Dundee, for grants which have provided computing facilities for this work. SLG and JLW thank CNPq and FAPERJ for financial support.

Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GG1211). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.

References

Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.  
 Batten, S. R. & Robson, R. (1998). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **37**, 1460–1494.  
 Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimoni, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **34**, 1555–1573.  
 Bruker (1998). SMART. Version 5.0. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Bruker (2000). SADABS (Version 2.03) and SAINT (Version 6.02a). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Ferguson, G. (1999). PRPKAPPA. University of Guelph, Canada.  
 Garden, S. J., Fontes, S. P., Wardell, J. L., Skakle, J. M. S., Low, J. N. & Glidewell, C. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 701–709.  
 Garden, S. J., Glidewell, C., Low, J. N., McWilliam, S. A., Pinto, A. C., Skakle, J. M. S., Torres, J. C. & Wardell, J. L. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **C57**, 1212–1214.  
 Garden, S. J., Torres, J. C., de Souza Melo, S. C., Lima, A. S., Pinto, A. C. & Lima, E. D. S. (2001). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **42**, 2089–2092.  
 Larsen, A. A., Moore, C., Sprague, J., Cloke, B., Moss, J. & Hoppe, J. O. (1956). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **78**, 3210–3216.  
 McArdle, P. (2003). OSCAIL for Windows. Version 10. Crystallography Centre, Chemistry Department, NUI Galway, Ireland.  
 McWilliam, S. A., Skakle, J. M. S., Low, J. N., Wardell, J. L., Garden, S. J., Pinto, A. C., Torres, J. C. & Glidewell, C. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **C57**, 942–945.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
 Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.