

## Morpholinium 5-chloro-2-nitrobenzoate

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## Key indicators

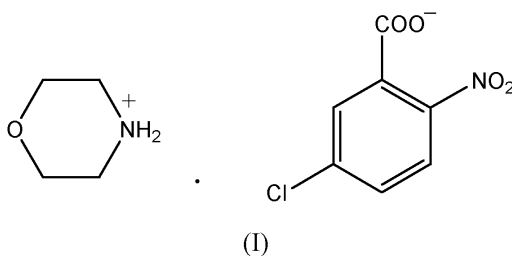
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298\text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.057  
 $wR$  factor = 0.090  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.3For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}^+\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{ClNO}_4^-$ , two cations and two anions are connected by  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds to afford a ring with descriptor  $R_4^4(12)$ , which is located on an inversion center. There are four  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions which connect the ring units to form a three-dimensional network.

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## Comment

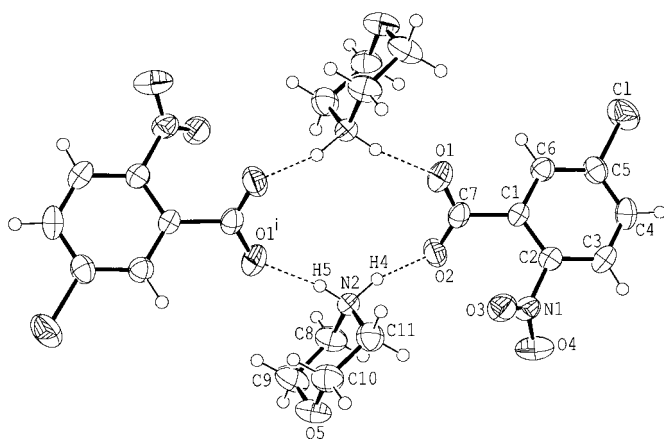
The title compound, (I), was investigated as part of a study on  $D-\text{H}\cdots A$  hydrogen bonding ( $D$ : N, O or C;  $A$ : N, O or Cl) in chloro- and nitro-substituted benzoic acid-amine systems (Ishida *et al.*, 2001). To our knowledge, this is the first structural report of a 5-chloro-2-nitrobenzoic acid-amine system.



In the crystal, two cations and two anions are held together by short  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 2), forming a centrosymmetric hydrogen-bonded ring (Fig. 1) with graph-set descriptor  $R_4^4(12)$  (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). The nitro and carboxyl groups are considerably twisted out of the benzene ring plane. The dihedral angle between the nitro group and the benzene ring is  $51.8(2)^\circ$  and that between the carboxyl group and the benzene ring is  $46.1(2)^\circ$ . There are four  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions involving O atoms of the nitro group and of the cation. The  $R_4^4(12)$  rings are arranged along the  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  axes through  $\text{C}6-\text{H}3\cdots\text{O}5^{\text{iii}}$  and  $\text{C}9-\text{H}9\cdots\text{O}5^{\text{iv}}$  interactions, a  $\text{C}11-\text{H}13\cdots\text{O}3^{\text{v}}$  interaction, and a  $\text{C}4-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}4^{\text{ii}}$  interaction (symmetry codes are as in Table 2), respectively, to form a three-dimensional network (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

Crystals of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation from an acetonitrile solution of morpholine and the benzoic acid in a molar ratio of 1:1.



**Figure 1**  
ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) drawing of a hydrogen-bonded ring with the atom-labeling. Displacement ellipsoids of non-H atoms are drawn at the 50% probability level. N—H...O hydrogen bonds are indicated by dashed lines [symmetry code: (i)  $1 - x, -y, -z$ ].

#### Crystal data

$C_4H_{10}NO^+ \cdot C_7H_5ClNO_4^-$   
 $M_r = 288.69$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 10.6482$  (15) Å  
 $b = 5.9079$  (12) Å  
 $c = 21.084$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 102.722$  (10)°  
 $V = 1293.8$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.482$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
 $\theta = 11.1$ – $12.0$ °  
 $\mu = 0.31$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 Prismatic, colorless  
 $0.50 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku AFC-5R diffractometer  
 $\omega$ - $2\theta$  scans  
 Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
 (North *et al.*, 1968)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.894$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.939$   
 3789 measured reflections  
 2980 independent reflections  
 1667 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5$ °  
 $h = -1 \rightarrow 13$   
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 7$   
 $l = -27 \rightarrow 27$   
 3 standard reflections  
 every 97 reflections  
 intensity decay: 0.5%

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.090$   
 $S = 1.14$   
 2979 reflections  
 224 parameters

All H-atom parameters refined  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o) + 0.00029|F_o|^2]$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.48$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.61$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

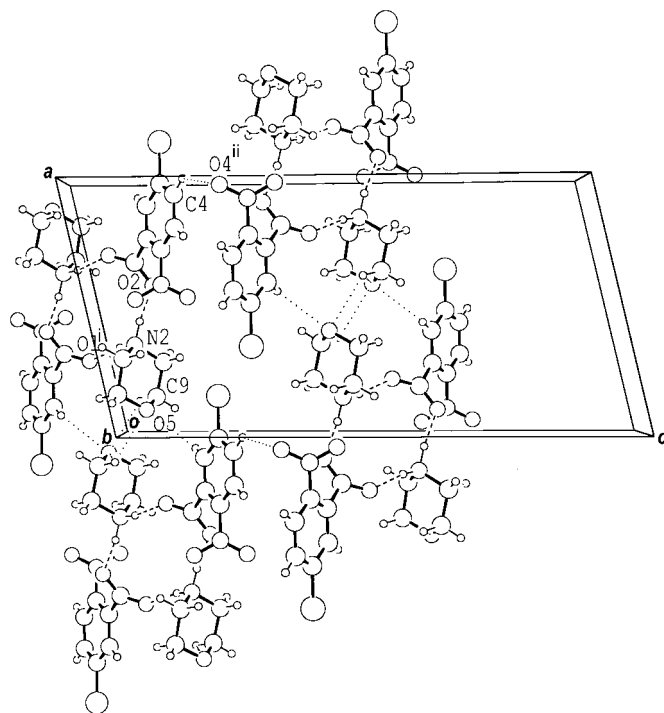
C1—C5	1.742 (3)	C3—C4	1.376 (4)
O1—C7	1.238 (3)	C4—C5	1.367 (4)
O2—C7	1.240 (3)	C5—C6	1.380 (4)
O3—N1	1.215 (3)	O5—C9	1.417 (4)
O4—N1	1.222 (3)	O5—C10	1.423 (3)
N1—C2	1.474 (3)	N2—C8	1.479 (3)
C1—C2	1.383 (3)	N2—C11	1.492 (4)
C1—C6	1.387 (3)	C8—C9	1.503 (4)
C1—C7	1.523 (3)	C10—C11	1.505 (4)
C2—C3	1.377 (4)		
C9—O5—C10	109.7 (2)	O5—C9—C8	111.7 (3)
C8—N2—C11	110.3 (2)	O5—C10—C11	110.9 (2)
N2—C8—C9	109.5 (2)	N2—C11—C10	109.5 (3)

**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
N2—H4...O2	1.02 (3)	1.71 (3)	2.696 (3)	164 (3)
N2—H5...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.89 (3)	1.86 (3)	2.734 (3)	169 (2)
C4—H2...O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.91 (3)	2.74 (3)	3.408 (4)	132 (2)
C6—H3...O5 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95 (2)	2.63 (2)	3.339 (3)	131 (2)
C9—H9...O5 <sup>iv</sup>	1.04 (3)	2.68 (3)	3.455 (4)	132 (2)
C11—H13...O3 <sup>v</sup>	1.01 (2)	2.51 (2)	3.447 (4)	155 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $1 - x, -y, -z$ ; (ii)  $\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ; (iii)  $1 + x, y, z$ ; (iv)  $-x, -y, -z$ ; (v)  $1 - x, 1 - y, -z$ .



**Figure 2**  
Packing diagram showing a three-dimensional hydrogen-bond network formed via N—H...O and C—H...O hydrogen bonds indicated by dashed and dotted lines, respectively [symmetry codes are as in Table 2].

H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and refined isotropically. Refined distances: C—H = 0.89 (2)–1.04 (3) Å and N—H = 0.89 (3)–1.02 (3) Å.

Data collection: *MSC/FC Diffractometer Control Software* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1990); cell refinement: *MSC/AFC Diffractometer Control Software*; data reduction: *TEXSAN for Windows* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1997–1999); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *TEXSAN for Windows*; software used to prepare material for publication: *TEXSAN for Windows*.

X-ray measurements were made at the X-ray Laboratory of Okayama University.

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