

## The 1:1 complex of 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid and pyridazine

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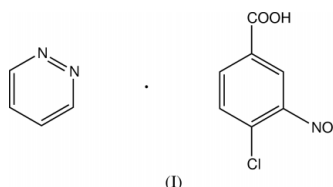
## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 298$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.046  
 $wR$  factor = 0.087  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.5For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ , the two components are connected by an  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bond.  $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds connect the  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$  units to afford a macrocycle with graph-set descriptor  $R_4^4(16)$ ; this ring is located on an inversion center.

## Comment

The title compound, (I), was investigated as part of a study on  $D-\text{H} \cdots A$  hydrogen bonding ( $D = \text{N}, \text{O}$  or  $\text{C}$ ;  $A = \text{N}, \text{O}$  or  $\text{Cl}$ ) in chloro- and nitro-substituted benzoic acid-amine systems (Ishida *et al.*, 2001*a,b,c,d,e*). In the crystal, molecules of pyridazine and 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid are held together by a short  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$  hydrogen bond (Table 2), forming a  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$  unit (Fig. 1).



All atoms of the unit except the O atoms of the nitro group are almost coplanar; the dihedral angle between the carboxyl group and the benzene ring is  $1.1$  ( $3$ ) $^\circ$ , and  $8.53$  ( $11$ ) $^\circ$  between the planes of the pyridazine and benzene rings. The nitro group is twisted out of the benzene ring plane, with a dihedral angle of  $50.27$  ( $13$ ) $^\circ$ .  $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 2) between the pyridazine ring and the carboxyl group connect the  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$  units, resulting in a centrosymmetric macrocycle with graph-set descriptor  $R_4^4(16)$  (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). These macrocyclic units are stacked along the  $a$  axis (Fig. 2). A short contact [ $\text{Cl} \cdots \text{O}3^{\text{ii}}$ ,  $3.206$  ( $2$ ) Å; symmetry code: (ii)  $-\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -\frac{1}{2} + z$ ] is observed between macrocycles.

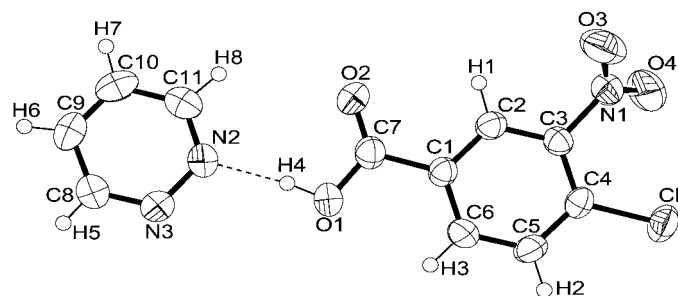
## Experimental

Crystals of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation from a benzene solution of pyridazine with 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid in a molar ratio of 1:1.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$   
 $M_r = 281.65$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 3.7659$  (4) Å  
 $b = 27.486$  (6) Å  
 $c = 11.7723$  (15) Å  
 $\beta = 96.677$  (10) $^\circ$   
 $V = 1210.3$  (3) Å $^3$   
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.546$  Mg m $^{-3}$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
 $\theta = 11.4-12.4$  $^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.33$  mm $^{-1}$   
 $T = 298$  K  
Prism, pale brown  
 $0.35 \times 0.30 \times 0.25$  mm



**Figure 1**  
ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) drawing of (I) with the atom-labeling. Displacement ellipsoids of non-H atoms are drawn at the 50% probability level. An O—H...N hydrogen bond is indicated by a dashed line.

#### Data collection

Rigaku AFC-5R diffractometer  
 $\omega$ -2 $\theta$  scans  
 Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
 (North *et al.*, 1968)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.873$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.921$   
 4090 measured reflections  
 2767 independent reflections  
 1582 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$   
 $h = -1 \rightarrow 4$   
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 35$   
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 15$   
 3 standard reflections  
 every 97 reflections  
 intensity decay: 1.1%

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.087$   
 $S = 1.19$   
 2767 reflections  
 205 parameters  
 All H-atom parameters refined  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o) + 0.00013|F_o|^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.01$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.42 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: Zachariasen  
 (1967)  
 Extinction coefficient:  $9.3(16) \times 10^{-7}$

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ).

Cl—C4	1.725 (2)	N1—C3	1.474 (3)
O1—C7	1.307 (3)	N2—N3	1.333 (3)
O2—C7	1.206 (3)	N2—C11	1.309 (3)
O3—N1	1.218 (3)	N3—C8	1.315 (3)
O4—N1	1.209 (3)	C1—C7	1.499 (3)

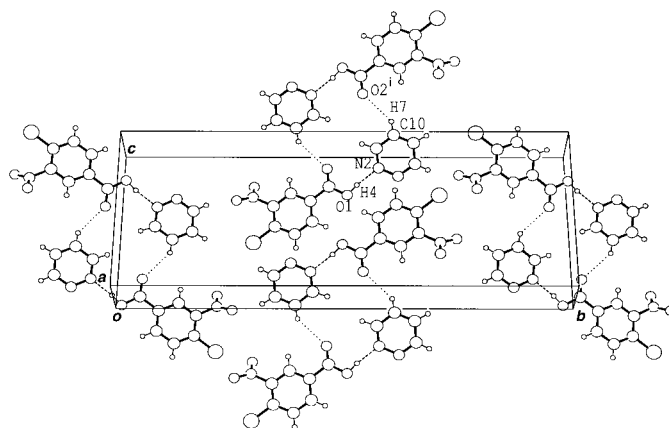
**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bonding geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D\text{—}H\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H\cdots A$
O1—H4...N2	0.89 (3)	1.74 (3)	2.629 (3)	172 (3)
C10—H7...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.91 (2)	2.55 (2)	3.310 (3)	142.4 (18)

Symmetry code: (i)  $2 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z$ .

H atoms were found in difference Fourier maps and refined isotropically. Refined distances: C—H = 0.89 (3)–0.95 (2) and O—H = 0.89 (3)  $\text{\AA}$ .



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram, showing the macrocycle formed via O—H...N and C—H...O hydrogen bonds indicated by dashed and dotted lines, respectively [symmetry code: (i)  $2 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z$ ].

Data collection: *MSC/AFC 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; molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); 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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