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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
T = 123 K  
Mean  $\sigma(C-C)$  = 0.003 Å  
R factor = 0.038  
wR factor = 0.080  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.7

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

3,4-Dichloro-1-nitrobenzene–aniline (2/1)

The solvate structure of 3,4-dichloro-1-nitrobenzene with aniline,  $2C_6H_3Cl_2NO_2 \cdot C_6H_7N$ , is reported. Ribbons of 3,4-dichloronitrobenzene, formed by  $Cl \cdots Cl$  and  $N-O \cdots Cl$  interactions, are linked together *via*  $N-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds with aniline into an undulating two-dimensional sheet.

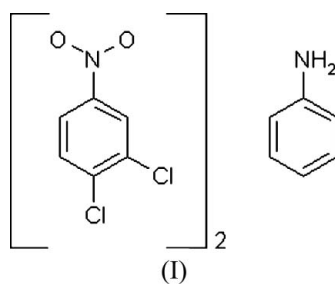
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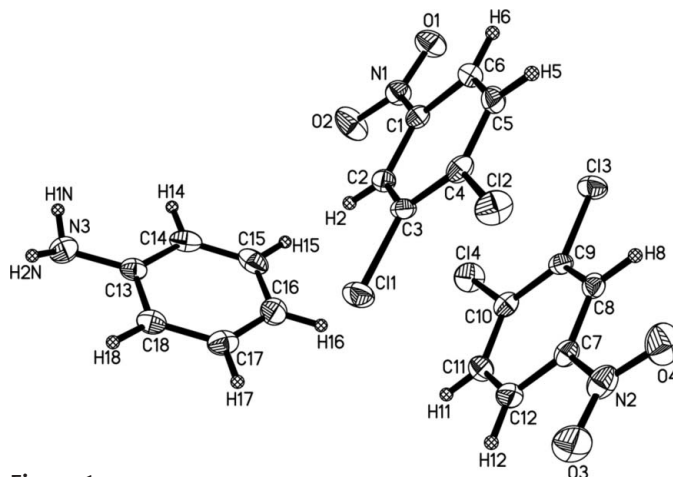
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Comment

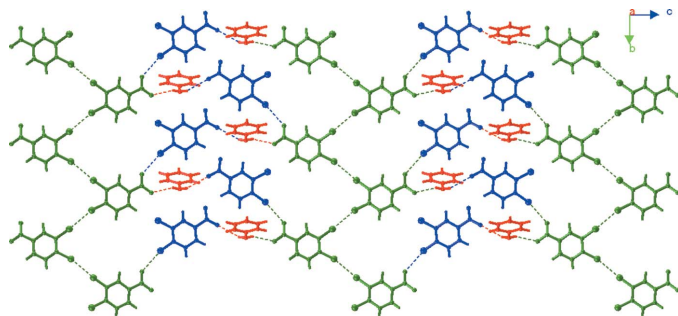
The title compound, (I), was produced during an automated parallel crystallization polymorph screen on 3,4-dichloronitrobenzene (3,4-DCNB). The sample was identified as a novel form using multi-sample X-ray powder diffraction analysis of all recrystallized samples (Florence *et al.*, 2003). Subsequent manual recrystallization from a saturated aniline solution by slow evaporation at 298 K yielded samples suitable for single-crystal X-ray analysis. The title solvate, (I), crystallizes in the space group  $P2_1/n$  with two molecules of 3,4-DCNB and one molecule of aniline in the asymmetric unit (Fig. 1).



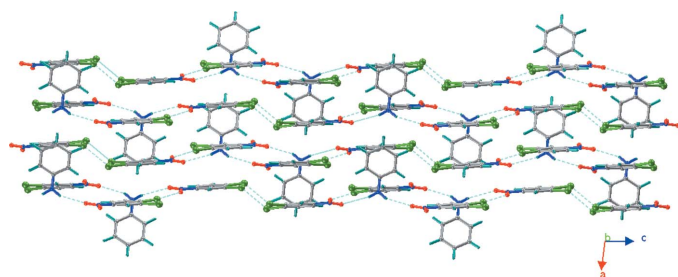
The crystal structure of (I) is characterized by ribbons of 3,4-DCNB, which are linked by aniline molecules to form a



**Figure 1**  
The asymmetric unit of (I), showing the numbering scheme used. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.



**Figure 2**  
The two-dimensional network formed by (I), showing the intermolecular interactions involved as dashed lines (3,4-DCNB molecule 1: green; 3,4-DCNB molecule 2: blue; aniline: red).



**Figure 3**  
Packing diagram viewed perpendicular to the sheets, illustrating the out-of-plane aniline molecules and the stacking arrangement of the sheets. Intermolecular interactions are shown as dashed lines.

continuous sheet (Fig. 2). Molecules of type 1 (C1–C6) form a zigzag chain *via* Cl $\cdots$ Cl interactions [Cl1 $\cdots$ Cl2<sup>i</sup> = 3.399 (1) Å and C3–Cl1 $\cdots$ Cl2<sup>i</sup> = 149.4 (1)°; symmetry code: (i)  $\frac{3}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{3}{2} - z$ ]. These molecules are then involved in a second contact with molecules of type 2 (C7–C12) *via* N–O $\cdots$ Cl interactions [O2 $\cdots$ Cl4<sup>ii</sup> = 3.056 (2) Å and N1–O2 $\cdots$ Cl4<sup>ii</sup> = 140.1 (1)°; symmetry code: (ii)  $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$ ], thus forming 3,4-DCNB ribbons running parallel to the *b* axis. The aniline solvent molecules, which lie in a perpendicular plane, link these ribbons into an undulating sheet through two N–H $\cdots$ O interactions [N3 $\cdots$ O1<sup>iii</sup> = 2.52 (2) Å and N3–H1N $\cdots$ O1<sup>iii</sup> = 157 (2)°, and N3 $\cdots$ O3<sup>i</sup> = 2.64 (2) Å and N3–H2N $\cdots$ O3<sup>i</sup> = 147 (2)°; symmetry code: (iii)  $2 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$ ]. These sheets form an interdigitated *ABAB* stack parallel to the *a* axis (Fig. 3).

## Experimental

A single-crystal sample of the title compound was recrystallized from aniline solution by slow evaporation at *ca* 293 K.

## Crystal data

2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>·C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N  
*M<sub>r</sub>* = 477.11  
 Monoclinic, *P*2<sub>1</sub>/*n*  
*a* = 6.9774 (2) Å  
*b* = 10.1668 (3) Å  
*c* = 27.6762 (7) Å  
 $\beta$  = 96.495 (2)°  
*V* = 1950.69 (9) Å<sup>3</sup>  
*Z* = 4

*D<sub>x</sub>* = 1.625 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo *K*α radiation  
 Cell parameters from 4734 reflections  
 $\theta$  = 1.0–27.9°  
 $\mu$  = 0.64 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
*T* = 123 (2) K  
 Triangle, orange  
 0.45 × 0.30 × 0.15 mm

## Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer  
 $\omega$  and  $\varphi$  scans  
 Absorption correction: none  
 22354 measured reflections  
 4629 independent reflections  
 3314 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)

*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.058  
 $\theta_{\max}$  = 27.9°  
*h* = –9 → 9  
*k* = –13 → 13  
*l* = –36 → 36

## Refinement

Refinement on *F*<sup>2</sup>  
*R* [*F*<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(*F*<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.038  
*wR* (*F*<sup>2</sup>) = 0.081  
*S* = 1.04  
 4629 reflections  
 314 parameters  
 All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0275P)^2 + 0.7246P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.32 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

C–H distances are in the range 0.09 (2)–1.00 (2) Å, and N–H distances are 0.86 (2) and 0.87 (2) Å.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1998) and *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT*; cell refinement: *DENZO*; data reduction: *DENZO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2000) and *OLEX* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

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