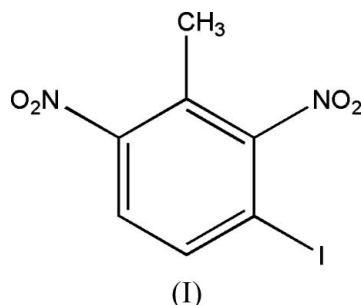


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david.watkin@chem.ox.ac.uk**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 110\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.051
 wR factor = 0.067
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**3-Iodo-2,6-dinitrotoluene**

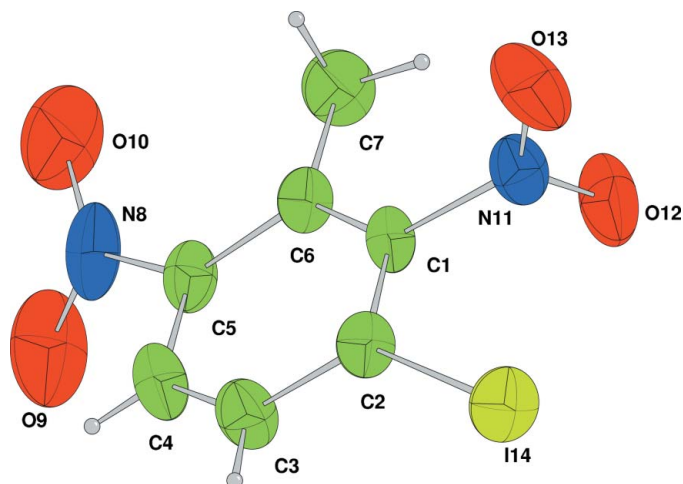
The structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IN}_2\text{O}_4$, was determined as one of a group of five related compounds, in order to assess its suitability as a test material for the 2004 Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre 'Blind Structure Prediction Test'. The crystal structure consists of columns of nearly planar molecules stacked parallel to the a axis, with an interplanar spacing of 3.478 (3) Å.

Comment

The structure of the title material, (I), was determined as part of the preparations for the 2004 Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre 'Blind Structure Prediction Tests' (Watkin *et al.*, 2004), although it was not used in the test.



The sample consisted of chunky opaque pale-cream flakes. Attempts were made to obtain a roughly isometric sample, but the specimens had a tendency to crush. A suitable fragment was chosen on the basis of its sharp diffraction pattern and

**Figure 1**

A view of the molecule of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radii.

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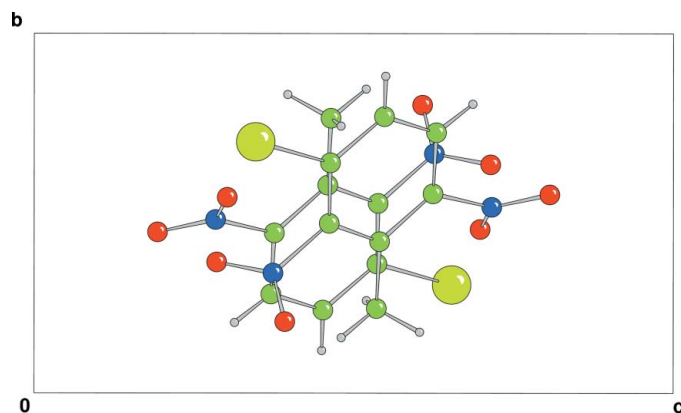


Figure 2
Diagram showing a column of molecules viewed end-on, parallel to the *a* axis.

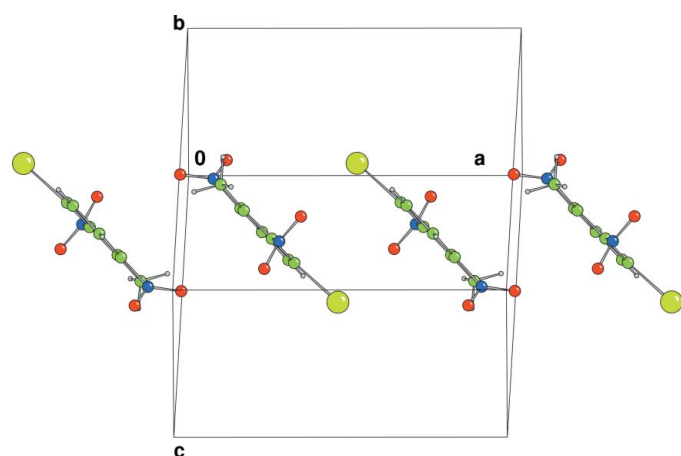


Figure 3
Diagram showing a column of molecules viewed approximately perpendicular to the column axis and parallel to the plane of the benzene group.

data were initially collected at 263 K, because of the fragility of the material. A further data set was then collected on the same crystal at 110 K without any problems, and which gave essentially the same structure.

The methyl atom H71 is almost coplanar with the benzene group [$\text{H71}-\text{C7}-\text{C6}-\text{C5} = -165(1)^\circ$], as are the I and N atoms (deviations of 0.02, 0.06 and 0.07 Å, respectively). The two nitro groups are rotated out of the plane of the benzene group [$\text{O12}-\text{N11}-\text{C1}-\text{C2} = 98.0(3)^\circ$ and $\text{O9}-\text{N8}-\text{C5}-\text{C4} = -42.9(3)^\circ$] (Fig. 1). Except for the O atoms, the atomic displacement parameters conform to a rigid group ($R_{\text{TLS}} = 0.09$), with the principal axis of libration at $80(1)^\circ$ to the normal to the plane through the C atoms.

The structure of (I) consists of columns of molecules stacked along the *a* axis, with an interplanar separation of 3.780(3) Å (Fig. 2). There are no hydrogen bonds (Fig. 3) and the only exceptionally short intermolecular contacts between the columns are from atom I14 to atoms O12 and O13 in an adjacent molecule [3.368(3) and 3.481(3) Å, respectively].

Experimental

The material was from a collection of nitrotoluene derivatives synthesized by Wilhelm Koerner about a century ago and retrieved from a depository at the University of Milan (Demartin *et al.*, 2004). Details of the preparation and crystallization are unknown.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IN}_2\text{O}_4$	$D_x = 2.153 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 308.03$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 3027 reflections
$a = 11.0997(5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 5-27^\circ$
$b = 6.9493(3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 3.36 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 12.3296(5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 110 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 92.084(2)^\circ$	Block, pale yellow
$V = 950.42(7) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.15 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer	2140 independent reflections
ω scans	2140 reflections with $I > 10\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (DENZO/SCALEPACK; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.65$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.71$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
9545 measured reflections	$h = -13 \rightarrow 14$
	$k = -7 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -16 \rightarrow 15$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Only H-atom coordinates refined
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F^2) + (0.01P)^2]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.067$	where $P = (\max(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 0.89$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
2140 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.89 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
142 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.95 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected contact distances (Å).

$\text{I14} \cdots \text{O12}^i$	3.368(3)	$\text{I14} \cdots \text{O13}^i$	3.481(3)
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Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z - \frac{1}{2}$.

The H atoms were all located in a difference map, but those attached to C atoms were repositioned geometrically. The H atoms were initially refined with soft restraints on the bond lengths and angles to regularize their geometry (C–H distances in the range 0.93–0.98 Å) and displacement parameters [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ in the range 1.2–1.5 times U_{eq} of the parent atom], after which they were refined freely.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 2001); cell refinement: *DENZO/SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO/SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *CRYSTALS* (Betteridge *et al.*, 2003); molecular graphics: *CAMERON* (Watkin *et al.*, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *CRYSTALS*.

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