

## 2,4-Diiodo-3-nitroanisole

Xianfei Li,<sup>a</sup> Lei Cao,<sup>b</sup> Chuansheng Ruan,<sup>c</sup> Baoming Ji<sup>d</sup> and Le Zhou<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Science, Northwest Agriculture and Forest University, Yangling 712100, People's Republic of China, <sup>b</sup>College of Life Science, Northwest Agriculture and Forest University, Yangling 712100, People's Republic of China, <sup>c</sup>Zhengzhou University, People's Republic of China, and <sup>d</sup>College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: zhoulechem@yahoo.com.cn

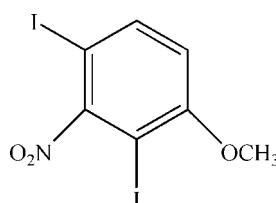
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.027;  $wR$  factor = 0.065; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.6.

In the title compound (systematic name: 1,3-diiodo-4-methoxy-2-nitrobenzene),  $C_7H_5I_2NO_3$ , the dihedral angle between the benzene ring and the nitro group is  $88.0(3)^\circ$ , and the methyl group lies almost in the same plane as the ring [deviation =  $0.034(6)\text{ \AA}$ ]. In the crystal, aromatic  $\pi-\pi$  stacking occurs between inversion-related rings [centroid–centroid separation =  $3.865(3)\text{ \AA}$  and slippage =  $0.642\text{ \AA}$ ]. A possible weak C—I···π interaction occurs [ $\text{I}\cdots\pi = 3.701(2)\text{ \AA}$  and  $\text{C}\cdots\text{I}\cdots\pi = 130.18(13)^\circ$ ], but there are no significant intermolecular I···I contacts.

## Related literature

For the crystal structures of isomers of the title compound, see: Garden *et al.* (2002, 2004).



## Experimental

### Crystal data

$C_7H_5I_2NO_3$   
 $M_r = 404.92$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 9.264(2)\text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 8.756(2)\text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 13.549(3)\text{ \AA}$   
 $\beta = 108.835(2)^\circ$

$V = 1040.2(4)\text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 6.02\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 296\text{ K}$   
 $0.36 \times 0.33 \times 0.14\text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD  
diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 1998)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.220$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.486$

7459 measured reflections  
1937 independent reflections  
1712 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.065$   
 $S = 1.00$   
2689 reflections

172 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.06\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.25\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6662).

## References

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# supplementary materials

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, o1500 [doi:10.1107/S160053681200952X]

## 2,4-Diiodo-3-nitroanisole

Xianfei Li, Lei Cao, Chuansheng Ruan, Baoming Ji and Le Zhou

### Comment

We report here the molecular and supramolecular structures of the title compound, (I), which is isomeric with 2,6-diiodo-4-nitroanisole (Garden *et al.*, 2002) and 2,4-diiodo-6-nitroanisole (Garden *et al.*, 2003). The changed position of iodo, nitro and methoxy may lead to different interactions such as iodo-nitro interactions, and aromatic  $\pi\cdots\pi$  stacking interactions.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound comprise a whole molecule of 2,4-diiodo-3-nitroanisole (Fig. 1). Atoms I1, I2, C7 and O3 are almost coplanar with the benzene ring. On the contrary, the plane defined by the nitro group is almost perpendicular to the plane of the aromatic ring and form a dihedral angle of 88.0 (4) $^\circ$ . In contrast with 2,6-diiodo-4-nitroanisole (Garden *et al.*, 2002) and 2,4-diiodo-6-nitroanisole (Garden *et al.*, 2003), there is no iodo-nitro interaction in the compound, each molecule link three others by  $\pi\cdots\pi$  stacking interaction and C—I $\cdots\pi$  interaction, leading to the formation of a sheet (Fig. 2). The aryl ring planes (centroid Cg1) of two molecules are parallel, show a  $\pi\cdots\pi$  stacking interaction Cg1 $\cdots$ Cg1<sup>viii</sup> [symmetry codes: (viii) 1 -  $x$ , 2 -  $y$ , - $z$ ], and the centroid distance is 3.865 (3) Å. C—I $\cdots\pi$  interaction also occurs in the compound, I1 aim to the phenyl ring [I1 $\cdots$ Cg1<sup>ix</sup> 3.701 (2) Å, C2—I1 $\cdots$ Cg1<sup>ix</sup> 130.1 (1) $^\circ$ ; symmetry code: (ix) 1 -  $x$ , 1/2 +  $y$ , 1/2 -  $z$ ].

### Experimental

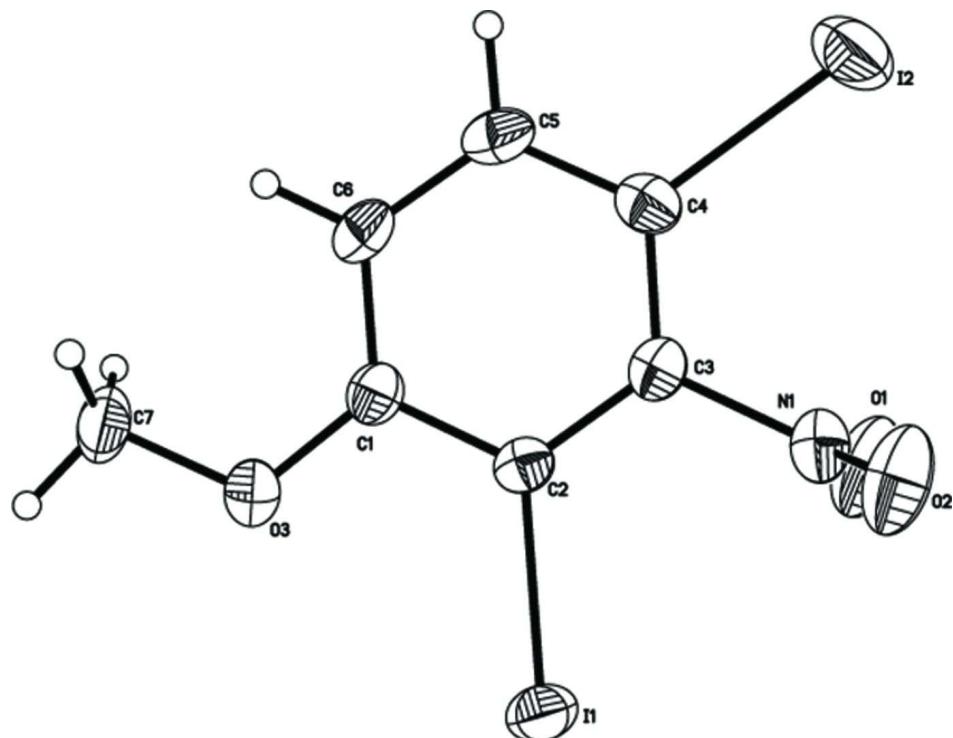
The title compound was obtained from 2-iodo-3-nitrophenol, a solution of 2-iodo-3-nitrophenol (2 mmol) in acetone (20 ml) was added K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (5 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then CH<sub>3</sub>I (5 mmol) was added at once. The resulting solution was then stirred at 343 K for 3 h. The addition of ice (20 g) prompted the precipitation of the title compound, which was collected by filtration and crystallized from ethyl acetate as yellow blocks (yield 90%, m.p. 406–408 K).

### Refinement

All H atoms were located from difference maps and were treated as riding atoms with C—H distances of 0.93 Å (aromatic) and 0.96 Å (methyl).

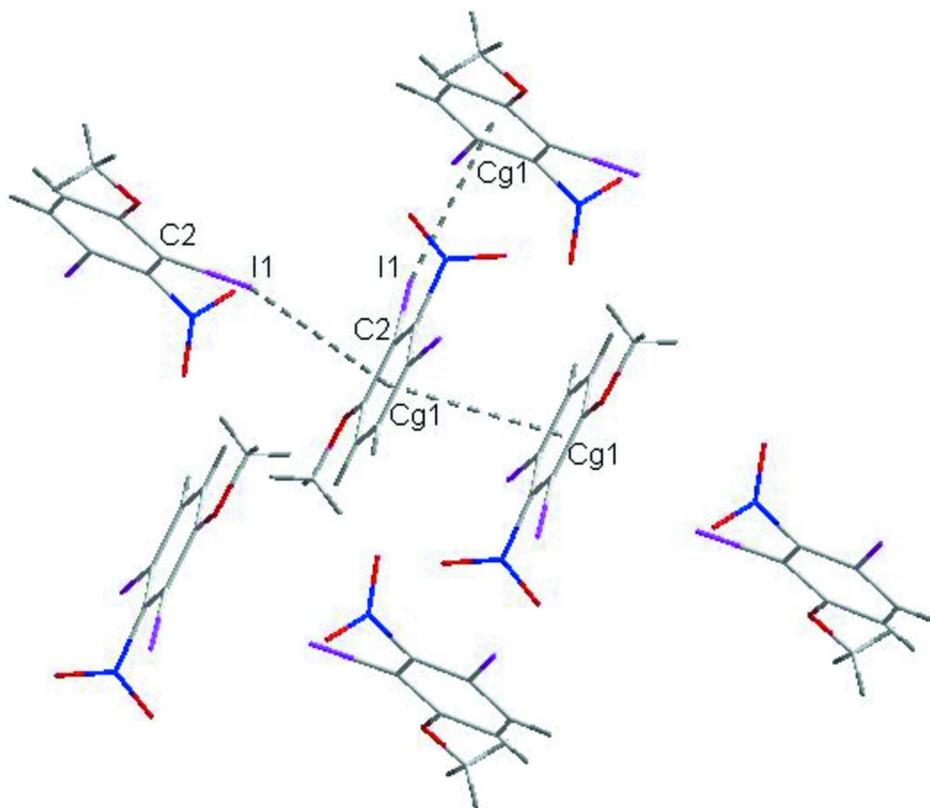
### Computing details

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008).



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 2**

Part of the crystal structure of the title compound, showing formation of a sheet built from  $\pi\cdots\pi$  stacking interactions, and C—I $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions.

### 1,3-diodo-4-methoxy-2-nitrobenzene

#### Crystal data

C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>I<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>  
 $M_r = 404.92$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 9.264 (2)$  Å  
 $b = 8.756 (2)$  Å  
 $c = 13.549 (3)$  Å  
 $\beta = 108.835 (2)^\circ$   
 $V = 1040.2 (4)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 736$   
 $D_x = 2.586$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 3452 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.8\text{--}27.0^\circ$   
 $\mu = 6.02$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
Block, yellow  
 $0.36 \times 0.33 \times 0.14$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
phi and  $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 1998)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.220$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.486$

7459 measured reflections  
1937 independent reflections  
1712 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.3^\circ$   
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$   
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -16 \rightarrow 16$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.065$$

$$S = 1.00$$

2689 reflections

172 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0264P)^2 + 3.0364P]$$
$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.06 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on  $F^2$ , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > 2\text{sigma}(F^2)$  is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3646 (5)	0.8010 (5)	0.0510 (3)	0.0431 (10)
C2	0.4466 (5)	0.8963 (5)	0.1324 (3)	0.0391 (9)
C3	0.6036 (5)	0.9031 (5)	0.1575 (3)	0.0405 (9)
C4	0.6821 (5)	0.8208 (6)	0.1041 (3)	0.0465 (11)
C5	0.5990 (6)	0.7285 (6)	0.0233 (3)	0.0519 (12)
H5	0.6490	0.6724	-0.0141	0.062*
C6	0.4412 (6)	0.7182 (6)	-0.0030 (3)	0.0488 (11)
H6	0.3870	0.6549	-0.0574	0.059*
C7	0.1252 (6)	0.7011 (7)	-0.0503 (4)	0.0659 (15)
H7A	0.1457	0.7238	-0.1138	0.099*
H7B	0.0185	0.7152	-0.0607	0.099*
H7C	0.1529	0.5971	-0.0306	0.099*
N1	0.6918 (5)	1.0000 (5)	0.2475 (3)	0.0507 (10)
O1	0.7319 (6)	0.9427 (5)	0.3316 (3)	0.0860 (14)
O2	0.7193 (5)	1.1291 (5)	0.2286 (3)	0.0831 (13)
O3	0.2116 (4)	0.8002 (4)	0.0299 (2)	0.0571 (9)
I1	0.33063 (4)	1.02858 (4)	0.21050 (3)	0.05654 (12)
I2	0.91883 (4)	0.82973 (6)	0.14145 (3)	0.08415 (18)

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.048 (2)	0.046 (2)	0.034 (2)	-0.002 (2)	0.0103 (18)	0.0012 (19)
C2	0.047 (2)	0.037 (2)	0.034 (2)	0.0034 (19)	0.0143 (18)	0.0028 (18)
C3	0.048 (2)	0.039 (2)	0.032 (2)	-0.0018 (19)	0.0096 (18)	0.0047 (18)
C4	0.044 (2)	0.056 (3)	0.041 (2)	0.007 (2)	0.0163 (19)	0.009 (2)
C5	0.067 (3)	0.054 (3)	0.040 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.024 (2)	-0.002 (2)
C6	0.062 (3)	0.049 (3)	0.033 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.011 (2)	-0.0057 (19)
C7	0.054 (3)	0.093 (4)	0.046 (3)	-0.021 (3)	0.009 (2)	-0.017 (3)
N1	0.050 (2)	0.056 (3)	0.043 (2)	-0.0101 (19)	0.0105 (18)	0.0048 (18)
O1	0.119 (4)	0.081 (3)	0.039 (2)	-0.024 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.005 (2)
O2	0.105 (3)	0.064 (3)	0.065 (2)	-0.034 (2)	0.007 (2)	0.000 (2)
O3	0.0453 (18)	0.070 (2)	0.0505 (19)	-0.0050 (16)	0.0083 (15)	-0.0121 (17)
I1	0.0635 (2)	0.0536 (2)	0.0582 (2)	0.00317 (16)	0.02756 (16)	-0.01141 (15)
I2	0.0470 (2)	0.1373 (4)	0.0684 (3)	0.0114 (2)	0.01898 (18)	-0.0001 (2)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $\text{^\circ}$ )

C1—O3	1.353 (5)	C5—C6	1.391 (7)
C1—C6	1.378 (6)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—C2	1.396 (6)	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—C3	1.384 (6)	C7—O3	1.419 (6)
C2—I1	2.086 (4)	C7—H7A	0.9600
C3—C4	1.382 (6)	C7—H7B	0.9600
C3—N1	1.493 (6)	C7—H7C	0.9600
C4—C5	1.379 (7)	N1—O1	1.189 (5)
C4—I2	2.087 (5)	N1—O2	1.205 (5)
O3—C1—C6	124.7 (4)	C6—C5—H5	119.6
O3—C1—C2	115.9 (4)	C1—C6—C5	120.6 (4)
C6—C1—C2	119.4 (4)	C1—C6—H6	119.7
C3—C2—C1	118.7 (4)	C5—C6—H6	119.7
C3—C2—I1	121.6 (3)	O3—C7—H7A	109.5
C1—C2—I1	119.6 (3)	O3—C7—H7B	109.5
C4—C3—C2	122.5 (4)	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
C4—C3—N1	118.9 (4)	O3—C7—H7C	109.5
C2—C3—N1	118.6 (4)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
C5—C4—C3	117.9 (4)	H7B—C7—H7C	109.5
C5—C4—I2	119.2 (3)	O1—N1—O2	125.2 (4)
C3—C4—I2	122.9 (3)	O1—N1—C3	117.6 (4)
C4—C5—C6	120.8 (4)	O2—N1—C3	117.2 (4)
C4—C5—H5	119.6	C1—O3—C7	117.3 (4)
O3—C1—C2—C3	-179.6 (4)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.4 (7)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.0 (6)	I2—C4—C5—C6	179.2 (4)
O3—C1—C2—I1	-1.1 (5)	O3—C1—C6—C5	178.8 (4)
C6—C1—C2—I1	177.5 (3)	C2—C1—C6—C5	0.3 (7)
C1—C2—C3—C4	1.0 (6)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.4 (7)
I1—C2—C3—C4	-177.5 (3)	C4—C3—N1—O1	-90.3 (6)

## supplementary materials

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C1—C2—C3—N1	−177.4 (4)	C2—C3—N1—O1	88.1 (6)
I1—C2—C3—N1	4.2 (5)	C4—C3—N1—O2	88.1 (6)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−0.3 (7)	C2—C3—N1—O2	−93.5 (5)
N1—C3—C4—C5	178.0 (4)	C6—C1—O3—C7	3.3 (7)
C2—C3—C4—I2	−179.9 (3)	C2—C1—O3—C7	−178.2 (4)
N1—C3—C4—I2	−1.5 (6)		

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