

## 2-Chloropyridine-3-carboxylic acid

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 120$  K

Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å

$R$  factor = 0.054

$wR$  factor = 0.133

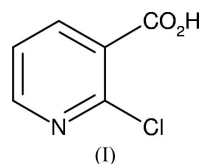
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0

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

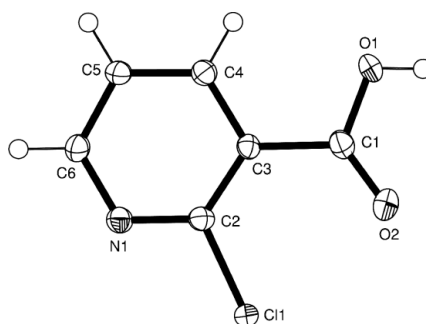
The molecules of the title compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClNO}_2$ , are almost completely planar. Hydrogen bonds of the form  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  interconnect the molecules to form infinite chains, which are also planar and which are packed face-to-face to form well defined layers of molecules.

## Comment

The title compound, (I), the fortuitous product of an unsuccessful reaction, has proved to be identical to commercially available 2-chloronicotinic acid whose structure has not as yet, as far as we know, been reported. This report makes good this deficiency.



The molecule is shown in Fig. 1. The bond lengths and angles are unremarkable and are not discussed here. The molecule is, however, remarkably planar. The r.m.s. deviation of the fitted atoms when the plane is defined by all ten non-H atoms is 0.0279 Å, as against 0.0049 Å when only the six atoms of the pyridine ring define the plane. The largest displacements from the least-squares plane of the pyridine ring are those of O2 and Cl1, at 0.096 (5) and 0.034 (4) Å, respectively. The torsion angles given in Table 1, in which the greatest deviation from ideal values is 2.5 (4)°, provide another indication of the planarity of the molecule.  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bonds (Table 2) connect the molecules to form infinite chains, which, because the dihedral angle between the least-squares planes of the pyridine rings of adjacent molecules is only 1.35 (16)°, are more accurately described as ribbons. The ribbons of hydrogen-bonded molecules are packed face-to-

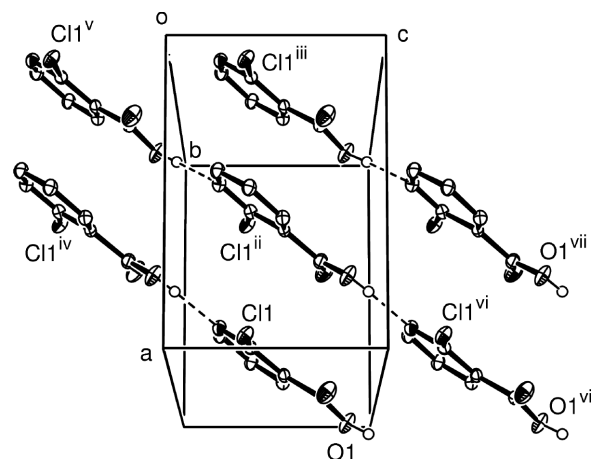


**Figure 1**

A view of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as small circles of arbitrary radii.

face, with only van der Waals interactions between them, to form well defined layers such as that centred on  $y = \frac{3}{4}$ , shown in Fig. 2. The symmetry relationship between neighbouring molecules within each ribbon involves cell translation parallel to  $c$ , along with the operation of the  $a$ -glide plane perpendicular to  $b$ , whereas the relationship between neighbouring ribbons in the layer is entirely due to the operation of the  $a$ -glide. It is noticeable that in the layer shown in Fig. 2, which straddles the  $a$ -glide plane at  $y = \frac{3}{4}$ , the flat surfaces of the hydrogen-bonded ribbons are parallel to  $(\bar{2}01)$ . The immediate neighbours of the layer shown in Fig. 2, *e.g.* that centred on  $y = \frac{1}{4}$  are related to it by the operation of a crystallographic  $n$ -glide perpendicular to  $a$ . As a consequence, the flat surfaces of the ribbons of molecules in these neighbouring layers are now parallel to  $(201)$ . Thus, ideally and in the absence of disorder in the stacking of the layers in the  $b$  direction, the ribbons alternate in orientation from one layer to the next. The layer surfaces are populated by Cl atoms and by the H atoms attached to C5 and C6 of the pyridine rings. As a consequence, only van der Waals forces operate at the layer interface and there is no well defined means of controlling the stacking of the layers, which presumably explains the twinning evident in the sample crystal. The evidence for twinning lies in the fact that twin refinement was required, in the value finally obtained for the Flack (1983)  $x$  parameter and in the presence of a large number of weak but apparently statistically significant [ $F^2 > 10\sigma(F^2)$ ]  $0kl$  reflections, which should in fact be systematically absent. It is suggested that the twinning in the sample crystal is responsible for the disappointingly high residual peaks in the final electron density map.

Recourse to the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD; Version 5.26; Allen, 2002) by means of the EPSRC's Chemical Database Service at Daresbury (Fletcher *et al.*, 1996) has provided data for the structures of compounds analogous to (I). Discussed here are those of 5-iodopyridine-3-carboxylic acid at 223 K, (II) (CSD refcode XIHFEZ; Lu & Babb, 2002), nicotinic acid, (III) (NICOAC02; Kutoglu & Scheringer, 1983), and 6-fluoronicotinic acid, (IV) (YEHQEH; Wangler *et al.*, 2001). The structures of (II) and (III) contain O—H...N hydrogen-bonded ribbons of essentially planar molecules, very similar to those observed in (I). In contrast, in (IV), O—H...O hydrogen bonds create centrosymmetric dimers with, in the formalism of Bernstein *et al.* (1995), an  $R_2^2(8)$  motif. In (II), the ribbons are propagated in the same manner, with a combination of cell translation and the operation of a crystallographic glide plane, as they are in (I), but in (III) neighbouring molecules are related by the operation of a crystallographic twofold screw axis. In (II), just as in (I), the ribbons are arranged face-to-face and are related to one another by the operation of a crystallographic  $c$ -glide plane, forming layers parallel to  $(010)$  and centred on  $y = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , with I atoms on the layer surfaces. The flat ribbon surfaces and therefore the planar molecules of (II) are once again parallel to  $(102)$ . Now, however, neighbouring layers are related to one another by the operation of crystallographic centres of symmetry, which, from one layer to the next, changes the polarity of the hydrogen bonding within the ribbons but not



**Figure 2**

A layer of molecules in (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms involved in hydrogen bonds (dashed lines) are shown as small circles of arbitrary radii. [Symmetry codes: (ii)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, z$ ; (iii)  $x - 1, y, z$ ; (iv)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, z - 1$ ; (v)  $x - 1, y, z - 1$ ; (vi)  $x, y, 1 + z$ ; (vii)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, 1 + z$ .]

their orientation within the cell. In (III), the ribbons of hydrogen-bonded molecules form layers parallel to  $(001)$  and centred on  $z = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , within which the ribbons are packed edge-to-edge rather than face-to-face as in (I). The layers in (III) are stacked in the  $c$  direction and are related to one another by the operation of crystallographic centres of symmetry, and it is here, in the stacking of the layers, that the face-to-face arrangement of the ribbons occurs.

## Experimental

Compound (I) was isolated from an attempted reaction involving 2-chloronicotinoyl chloride and 4-pyridinylhydrazine and was identical to a commercial sample. A reaction mixture of 2-chloronicotinoyl chloride (2 mmol) and isoniazid hydrochloride (4-pyridinylCONHNH<sub>2</sub>·HCl) (2 mmol) in THF (20 ml) and excess Et<sub>3</sub>N were refluxed for 6 h, concentrated and the residue column chromatographed, with hexane/ethyl acetate as eluent. The title compound was shown to be the major product and to be identical to the commercially available acid (Aldrich), m.p. > 397 K. The sample used in the X-ray crystallographic determination was recrystallized from EtOH.

### Crystal data

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>ClNO<sub>2</sub>  
 $M_r = 157.55$   
 Orthorhombic,  $Pna2_1$   
 $a = 8.2741$  (2) Å  
 $b = 13.1807$  (5) Å  
 $c = 5.7182$  (3) Å  
 $V = 623.62$  (4) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 $D_x = 1.678$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 994 reflections  
 $\theta = 1.1$ – $36.3^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.54$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 120$  (2) K  
 Slab, colourless  
 $0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.08$  mm

### Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2003)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.691, T_{\max} = 0.960$   
 6798 measured reflections  
 1689 independent reflections

1539 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.043$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 31.0^\circ$   
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 11$   
 $k = -16 \rightarrow 18$   
 $l = -8 \rightarrow 7$

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.03 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
$wR(F^2) = 0.133$	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.76 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.19$	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
1689 reflections	Extinction coefficient: 0.160 (15)
94 parameters	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
H-atom parameters constrained	706 Friedel pairs
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0634P)^2 + 0.5322P]$	Flack parameter: 0.39 (12)
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$	

Table 1

Selected torsion angles ( $^\circ$ ).

C2—C3—C1—O1	177.9 (3)	C1—C3—C2—C11	-2.1 (4)
C2—C3—C1—O2	-2.1 (5)	C4—C3—C2—C11	178.3 (2)
C4—C3—C1—O1	-2.5 (4)	C6—N1—C2—C11	-179.4 (2)
C4—C3—C1—O2	177.5 (3)		

Table 2

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

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
O1—H1 $\cdots$ N1 <sup>1</sup>	0.84	1.85	2.687 (4)	178

Symmetry code: (i)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z + 1$ .

In the final stages of refinement, aryl H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.95  $\text{\AA}$ , and refined with a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . The hydroxy H atom was placed as for an idealized OH group, with O—H = 0.84  $\text{\AA}$  and with a torsion angle compatible with calculated electron density, and then refined with a riding model, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ , along with further refinement of the torsion angle. The Flack (1983) parameter, while

indicative of partial inversion twinning, is attributed primarily to irregularities in the stacking of the layers of molecules in the  $b$ -axis direction, as mentioned in the *Comment*.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Hooft, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *COLLECT*; data reduction: *DENZO* and *COLLECT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

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