

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

4,6-Dinitrobenzene-1,3-diamine

Tian Zhou,^{a*} De-Fu Han^b and Yong-Jun Hu^b

^aSchool of Chemistry and Life Science, Maoming University, Maoming 525000, People's Republic of China, and ^bSchool of Life Science, Changchun Normal University, Changchun 130032, People's Republic of China
Correspondence e-mail: zhout016@nenu.edu.cn

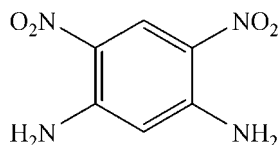
Received 27 March 2008; accepted 6 April 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.052; wR factor = 0.188; data-to-parameter ratio = 10.4.

The molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$, is almost planar, being stabilized by two intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds. Further $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ links lead to a sheet in the crystal structure.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Siri & Braunstein (2005).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 198.15$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 7.1294$ (6) Å
 $b = 7.1770$ (9) Å
 $c = 9.1289$ (8) Å
 $\alpha = 67.710$ (6)°
 $\beta = 86.692$ (6)°

$\gamma = 62.214$ (5)°
 $V = 378.30$ (7) Å³
 $Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.15$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ (2) K
0.23 × 0.21 × 0.19 mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.967$, $T_{\max} = 0.972$

2447 measured reflections
1322 independent reflections
1098 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.187$
 $S = 1.00$
1322 reflections

127 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.50$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.24	3.074 (2)	162
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.47	2.917 (2)	113
$\text{N1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O4}$	0.86	2.05	2.667 (3)	128
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.31	3.098 (2)	152
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.86	2.03	2.642 (2)	128
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B}\cdots\text{O4}^{\text{iii}}$	0.86	2.33	2.964 (3)	131

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, y + 1, z$; (ii) $x, y, z + 1$; (iii) $x, y + 1, z - 1$.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; 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*.

The authors acknowledge financial support from the Science Foundation of Maoming University (grant No. 208033).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB2712).

References

- Bruker (2001). *APEX2*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Bruker (2004). *SAINT-Plus* and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
Siri, O. & Braunstein, P. (2005). *New J. Chem.* **29**, 75–78.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o840 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808009318]

4,6-Dinitrobenzene-1,3-diamine

T. Zhou, D.-F. Han and Y.-J. Hu

Comment

As part of the ongoing investigations of biological structure-property relationships in amino-containing molecules (Siri & Braunstein, 2005), we now report the synthesis and structure of the title compound, (I), (Fig. 1).

The molecule of (I) is almost planar, being stabilised by two intramolecular N-H \cdots O interactions (Table 1). The aromatic ring makes dihedral angles of 3.7 (2) $^{\circ}$ and 4.6 (3) $^{\circ}$ with the N3/O1/O2 and N4/O3/O4 nitro groups, respectively. Further intermolecular N-H \cdots O hydrogen bonds result in (100) sheets in the crystal (Fig. 2).

Experimental

80 ml concentrated HNO_3 was added dropwise to 29.2 g 1,3-dichlorobenzene in 150 ml oleum (25% sulfur trioxide) and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The resulting solution was poured over 2000 g crushed ice. After the ice has melted, sufficient 30% sodium hydroxide solution was added to achieve a pH of 7 and 24.2 g of 1,3-dinitro-4,6-dichlorobenzene (II) was obtained after filtration and drying. Then, 7.2 g of (II) and 50 ml 30% aqueous ammonia were sealed in a 100-ml autoclave and heated to 443 K for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, 5.6 g (23% yield) of colourless blocks of (I) were recovered. Anal. Calc. for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$: C 36.34, H 3.03, N 28.28%; Found: C 36.32, H 3.01, N 28.29%.

Refinement

The H atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.93 Å and N—H = 0.86 Å and refined as riding with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier})$.

Figures

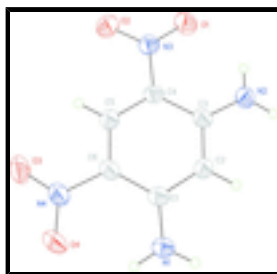


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I), drawn with 50% displacement ellipsoids for the non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen bonds are shown as double-dashed lines.

4,6-Dinitrobenzene-1,3-diamine

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$

$Z = 2$

supplementary materials

$M_r = 198.15$	$F(000) = 204$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.740 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 7.1294 (6) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 1322 reflections
$b = 7.1770 (9) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.4\text{--}25.1^\circ$
$c = 9.1289 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.15 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 67.710 (6)^\circ$	$T = 295 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 86.692 (6)^\circ$	Block, colourless
$\gamma = 62.214 (5)^\circ$	$0.23 \times 0.21 \times 0.19 \text{ mm}$
$V = 378.30 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	1322 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	1098 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2001)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.4^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.967$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.972$	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
2447 measured reflections	$k = -3 \rightarrow 8$
	$l = -9 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.187$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.00$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.15P)^2 + 0.0584P]$
1322 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
127 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.50 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s 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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.2508 (3)	0.6981 (4)	0.8212 (2)	0.0307 (5)
C2	0.2639 (3)	0.8653 (4)	0.6845 (2)	0.0325 (6)
H2	0.2723	0.9844	0.6965	0.039*
C3	0.2654 (3)	0.8654 (3)	0.5319 (2)	0.0291 (5)
C4	0.2464 (3)	0.6832 (3)	0.5162 (2)	0.0284 (5)
C5	0.2400 (3)	0.5121 (3)	0.6491 (2)	0.0308 (5)
H5	0.2317	0.3932	0.6369	0.037*
C6	0.2457 (3)	0.5127 (3)	0.7994 (2)	0.0312 (5)
N1	0.2441 (3)	0.7171 (3)	0.9615 (2)	0.0399 (6)
H1A	0.2478	0.8319	0.9678	0.048*
H1B	0.2360	0.6146	1.0455	0.048*
N2	0.2856 (3)	1.0298 (3)	0.4091 (2)	0.0397 (5)
H2A	0.2977	1.1347	0.4248	0.048*
H2B	0.2865	1.0300	0.3148	0.048*
N3	0.2326 (3)	0.6701 (3)	0.3643 (2)	0.0332 (5)
N4	0.2487 (3)	0.3197 (3)	0.9290 (2)	0.0390 (5)
O1	0.2415 (3)	0.8172 (3)	0.24312 (17)	0.0490 (5)
O2	0.2106 (3)	0.5129 (3)	0.35769 (19)	0.0501 (5)
O3	0.2537 (4)	0.1638 (3)	0.9013 (2)	0.0635 (7)
O4	0.2458 (3)	0.3152 (3)	1.06588 (18)	0.0539 (6)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0380 (11)	0.0317 (11)	0.0225 (10)	-0.0169 (9)	0.0053 (8)	-0.0108 (8)
C2	0.0471 (12)	0.0284 (11)	0.0280 (12)	-0.0218 (9)	0.0058 (9)	-0.0126 (9)
C3	0.0360 (11)	0.0269 (11)	0.0236 (10)	-0.0160 (8)	0.0051 (8)	-0.0082 (8)
C4	0.0354 (11)	0.0300 (11)	0.0207 (10)	-0.0149 (9)	0.0052 (7)	-0.0122 (9)
C5	0.0401 (11)	0.0256 (10)	0.0287 (11)	-0.0172 (9)	0.0043 (8)	-0.0112 (9)
C6	0.0415 (11)	0.0288 (11)	0.0220 (11)	-0.0186 (9)	0.0041 (8)	-0.0065 (9)
N1	0.0684 (13)	0.0374 (11)	0.0218 (10)	-0.0307 (10)	0.0093 (8)	-0.0132 (8)
N2	0.0674 (13)	0.0363 (10)	0.0241 (9)	-0.0343 (10)	0.0092 (8)	-0.0091 (8)
N3	0.0443 (10)	0.0319 (10)	0.0253 (9)	-0.0185 (8)	0.0041 (7)	-0.0129 (8)
N4	0.0593 (12)	0.0337 (11)	0.0265 (9)	-0.0268 (9)	0.0078 (8)	-0.0090 (8)
O1	0.0861 (13)	0.0490 (11)	0.0202 (8)	-0.0406 (9)	0.0121 (7)	-0.0121 (8)
O2	0.0847 (12)	0.0457 (10)	0.0358 (10)	-0.0388 (9)	0.0054 (8)	-0.0217 (8)
O3	0.1255 (18)	0.0439 (11)	0.0397 (10)	-0.0569 (12)	0.0171 (10)	-0.0147 (9)
O4	0.0979 (14)	0.0498 (11)	0.0214 (9)	-0.0460 (10)	0.0134 (8)	-0.0087 (8)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—N1	1.334 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—C2	1.401 (3)	C6—N4	1.432 (3)
C1—C6	1.435 (3)	N1—H1A	0.8600
C2—C3	1.392 (3)	N1—H1B	0.8600

supplementary materials

C2—H2	0.9300	N2—H2A	0.8600
C3—N2	1.344 (3)	N2—H2B	0.8600
C3—C4	1.434 (3)	N3—O1	1.229 (2)
C4—C5	1.377 (3)	N3—O2	1.233 (2)
C4—N3	1.437 (3)	N4—O3	1.222 (3)
C5—C6	1.377 (3)	N4—O4	1.236 (3)
N1—C1—C2	119.87 (19)	C5—C6—N4	116.47 (18)
N1—C1—C6	123.84 (19)	C5—C6—C1	120.45 (19)
C2—C1—C6	116.29 (19)	N4—C6—C1	123.07 (19)
C3—C2—C1	124.43 (19)	C1—N1—H1A	120.0
C3—C2—H2	117.8	C1—N1—H1B	120.0
C1—C2—H2	117.8	H1A—N1—H1B	120.0
N2—C3—C2	119.92 (18)	C3—N2—H2A	120.0
N2—C3—C4	123.51 (19)	C3—N2—H2B	120.0
C2—C3—C4	116.57 (18)	H2A—N2—H2B	120.0
C5—C4—C3	120.39 (19)	O1—N3—O2	121.21 (18)
C5—C4—N3	117.18 (18)	O1—N3—C4	119.26 (17)
C3—C4—N3	122.43 (19)	O2—N3—C4	119.52 (17)
C4—C5—C6	121.69 (19)	O3—N4—O4	121.72 (17)
C4—C5—H5	119.2	O3—N4—C6	119.01 (18)
C6—C5—H5	119.2	O4—N4—C6	119.27 (18)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1A \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.86	2.24	3.074 (2)	162
N1—H1A \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.86	2.47	2.917 (2)	113
N1—H1B \cdots O4	0.86	2.05	2.667 (3)	128
N2—H2A \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.86	2.31	3.098 (2)	152
N2—H2B \cdots O1	0.86	2.03	2.642 (2)	128
N2—H2B \cdots O4 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86	2.33	2.964 (3)	131

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, y+1, z$; (ii) $x, y, z+1$; (iii) $x, y+1, z-1$.

Fig. 1

