

**Methyl 4-nitrobenzoate**

**Hao Wu,\* Min-Hao Xie, Pei Zou, Ya-Ling Liu and Yong-Jun He**

Jiangsu Institute of Nuclear Medicine, Wuxi 214063, People's Republic of China  
Correspondence e-mail: haijiaoyiya@sina.com

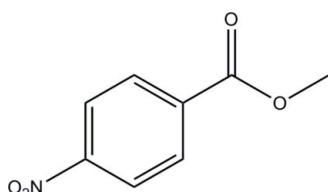
Received 4 November 2009; accepted 10 November 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 93\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.034;  $wR$  factor = 0.080; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0.

In the molecule of the title compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4$ , the nitro group is approximately coplanar with the benzene ring [dihedral angle =  $0.6(1)^\circ$ ], while the dihedral angle between the methoxycarbonyl group and the benzene ring is  $8.8(1)^\circ$ . In the crystal structure, weak intermolecular aromatic  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{carboxyl}}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}_{\text{nitro}}$  hydrogen-bonding interactions are present.

**Related literature**

For related literature on benzoates, see: Zhang (1992); Zhang *et al.* (1990); Zhang *et al.* (1995).

**Experimental***Crystal data*

$\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4$	$c = 7.193(3)\text{ \AA}$
$M_r = 181.15$	$\beta = 116.292(4)^\circ$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	$V = 783.6(5)\text{ \AA}^3$
$a = 7.109(3)\text{ \AA}$	$Z = 4$
$b = 17.092(6)\text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.13\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 93\text{ K}$

$0.43 \times 0.40 \times 0.10\text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Rigaku SPIDER CCD-detector  
diffractometer  
Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
(North *et al.*, 1968)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.948$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.988$

6176 measured reflections  
1787 independent reflections  
1445 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$

*Refinement*

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.080$   
 $S = 1.00$   
1787 reflections

119 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.31\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.18\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}2^{\text{i}}$	0.95	2.59	3.384 (2)	141
$\text{C}5-\text{H}5\cdots\text{O}4^{\text{ii}}$	0.95	2.58	3.378 (2)	142

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

Data collection: RAPID-AUTO (Rigaku, 2004); cell refinement: RAPID-AUTO; data reduction: RAPID-AUTO; 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 Jiangsu Institute of Nuclear Medicine.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZS2018).

**References**

- North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst. A* **24**, 351–359.
- Rigaku (2004). RAPID-AUTO. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Zhang, S. G. (1992). *Technical Book of Fine Chemicals*. Beijing: Science Publishing.
- Zhang, A. Y., Qian, B., Min, J. & Fang, Q. X. (1995). *J. Shanxi Normal Univ. (Nat. Sci. Ed.)*, **23**, 44–47.
- Zhang, Z. S., Wu, J. G. & Deng, R. W. (1990). *J. Lanzhou Univ. (Nat. Sci. Ed.)*, **26**, 69–75.

# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o3096 [doi:10.1107/S160053680904745X]

## Methyl 4-nitrobenzoate

**Hao Wu, Min-Hao Xie, Pei Zou, Ya-Ling Liu and Yong-Jun He**

### S1. Comment

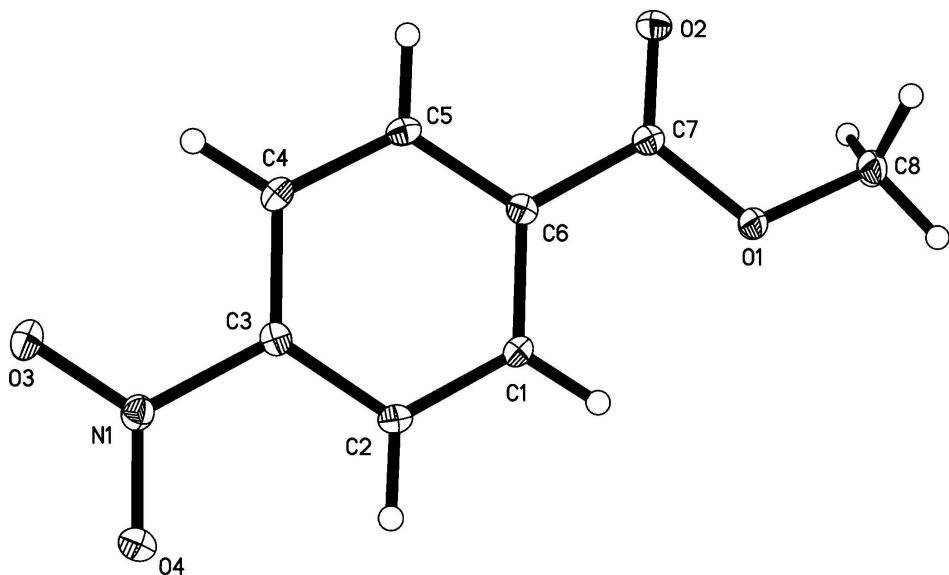
Benzoates are important intermediates in the chemistry of pigments and pharmaceuticals, which are used worldwide (Zhang, 1992; Zhang *et al.*, 1990; Zhang *et al.*, 1995). We report here the crystal structure of methyl 4-nitrobenzoate,  $C_8H_7NO_4$  (I). In the structure of the title compound (Fig. 1) the bond lengths and angles are within expected ranges. The nitro substituent group is nearly coplanar with the benzene ring [dihedral angle, 0.6 (1) $^\circ$ ], while the methoxycarbonyl group forms a dihedral angle of 8.8 (1) $^\circ$  with the benzene ring. In the crystal structure, adjacent molecules are linked by weak intermolecular aromatic C—H $\cdots$ O<sub>carboxyl</sub> and O<sub>nitro</sub> hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

### S2. Experimental

4-Nitrobenzoic acid (5.0 g, 30 mmol) was dissolved in hot methanol (10 ml), then six drops of concentrated sulfuric acid were added. The mixture was stirred at 353 K for 4 h, poured into ice water and stirred for 3 min. After filtering, washing with water and drying in vacuum, a white powder was then obtained (yield: 73%). The crude product was purified by recrystallization from methanol (yield: 51%). Colourless plate-shaped crystals [m.p. 369 (2) K] were obtained after several days, by slow evaporation of a 1:1 (*v/v*) methanol-water solution. .

### S3. Refinement

Positional parameters of all H atoms were calculated geometrically and were allowed to ride on the C atoms to which they are bonded, with C<sub>aryl</sub>—H = 0.95 Å, and C<sub>methyl</sub>—H = 0.98 Å, and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$

**Figure 1**

Atom numbering scheme for the title compound (I) with the displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

### Methyl 4-nitrobenzoate

#### Crystal data

$C_8H_7NO_4$   
 $M_r = 181.15$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
Hall symbol: -P 2ybc  
 $a = 7.109$  (3) Å  
 $b = 17.092$  (6) Å  
 $c = 7.193$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 116.292$  (4)°  
 $V = 783.6$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 376$   
 $D_x = 1.536 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
Melting point: 369(2) K  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 2257 reflections  
 $\theta = 3.2\text{--}27.4^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.13 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 93$  K  
Plate, colorless  
0.43 × 0.40 × 0.10 mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku SPIDER CCD-detector  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: rotating anode  
Graphite monochromator  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
(North *et al.*, 1968)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.948$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.988$

6176 measured reflections  
1787 independent reflections  
1445 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.2^\circ$   
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$   
 $k = -20 \rightarrow 22$   
 $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.080$   
 $S = 1.00$   
1787 reflections  
119 parameters

0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methods  
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
map  
Hydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0303P)^2 + 0.336P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

### 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.35100 (15)	0.66883 (5)	0.67509 (14)	0.0205 (2)
O2	0.30933 (15)	0.59510 (5)	0.91414 (14)	0.0216 (2)
O3	0.14128 (16)	0.28185 (5)	0.23700 (16)	0.0265 (2)
O4	0.14076 (17)	0.36321 (6)	0.00524 (15)	0.0275 (2)
N1	0.15702 (17)	0.34819 (6)	0.17881 (17)	0.0185 (2)
C1	0.25319 (19)	0.54972 (7)	0.39808 (19)	0.0155 (3)
H1	0.2638	0.6016	0.3563	0.019*
C2	0.21513 (19)	0.48826 (7)	0.2601 (2)	0.0160 (3)
H2	0.2007	0.4971	0.1240	0.019*
C3	0.19872 (19)	0.41347 (7)	0.3264 (2)	0.0155 (3)
C4	0.21927 (19)	0.39748 (7)	0.5240 (2)	0.0167 (3)
H4	0.2065	0.3456	0.5643	0.020*
C5	0.25907 (19)	0.45958 (7)	0.6606 (2)	0.0160 (3)
H5	0.2749	0.4503	0.7970	0.019*
C6	0.27592 (18)	0.53560 (7)	0.59852 (19)	0.0149 (3)
C7	0.31372 (19)	0.60132 (7)	0.7484 (2)	0.0162 (3)
C8	0.3760 (2)	0.73724 (8)	0.8036 (2)	0.0239 (3)
H8A	0.2532	0.7425	0.8310	0.029*
H8B	0.3890	0.7840	0.7313	0.029*
H8C	0.5025	0.7314	0.9351	0.029*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0302 (5)	0.0155 (5)	0.0190 (5)	-0.0039 (4)	0.0139 (4)	-0.0029 (4)
O2	0.0259 (5)	0.0241 (5)	0.0167 (5)	-0.0026 (4)	0.0111 (4)	-0.0005 (4)
O3	0.0390 (6)	0.0150 (5)	0.0290 (6)	-0.0025 (4)	0.0182 (5)	0.0006 (4)
O4	0.0437 (6)	0.0225 (5)	0.0202 (5)	-0.0009 (5)	0.0177 (5)	-0.0016 (4)
N1	0.0196 (5)	0.0163 (5)	0.0211 (6)	0.0005 (4)	0.0102 (5)	0.0002 (4)
C1	0.0151 (6)	0.0144 (6)	0.0172 (7)	-0.0002 (5)	0.0075 (5)	0.0022 (5)
C2	0.0152 (6)	0.0189 (6)	0.0142 (6)	0.0007 (5)	0.0067 (5)	0.0024 (5)
C3	0.0132 (6)	0.0160 (6)	0.0172 (6)	0.0011 (5)	0.0066 (5)	-0.0008 (5)

C4	0.0152 (6)	0.0153 (6)	0.0204 (7)	0.0008 (5)	0.0088 (5)	0.0033 (5)
C5	0.0143 (6)	0.0196 (6)	0.0150 (6)	0.0012 (5)	0.0071 (5)	0.0036 (5)
C6	0.0115 (5)	0.0175 (6)	0.0152 (6)	0.0003 (5)	0.0055 (5)	-0.0002 (5)
C7	0.0134 (6)	0.0181 (6)	0.0162 (6)	0.0005 (5)	0.0059 (5)	0.0017 (5)
C8	0.0339 (8)	0.0176 (6)	0.0243 (7)	-0.0055 (6)	0.0167 (6)	-0.0060 (5)

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

O1—C7	1.3429 (15)	C2—H2	0.9500
O1—C8	1.4517 (15)	C3—C4	1.3901 (18)
O2—C7	1.2111 (16)	C4—C5	1.3880 (18)
O3—N1	1.2308 (14)	C4—H4	0.9500
O4—N1	1.2290 (15)	C5—C6	1.3962 (18)
N1—C3	1.4770 (16)	C5—H5	0.9500
C1—C2	1.3872 (18)	C6—C7	1.4965 (18)
C1—C6	1.3988 (18)	C8—H8A	0.9800
C1—H1	0.9500	C8—H8B	0.9800
C2—C3	1.3873 (17)	C8—H8C	0.9800
C7—O1—C8	115.59 (10)	C4—C5—C6	120.30 (12)
O4—N1—O3	123.79 (11)	C4—C5—H5	119.8
O4—N1—C3	118.11 (10)	C6—C5—H5	119.8
O3—N1—C3	118.10 (11)	C5—C6—C1	120.22 (12)
C2—C1—C6	120.25 (12)	C5—C6—C7	118.78 (11)
C2—C1—H1	119.9	C1—C6—C7	120.98 (11)
C6—C1—H1	119.9	O2—C7—O1	123.89 (12)
C1—C2—C3	118.10 (12)	O2—C7—C6	124.65 (11)
C1—C2—H2	121.0	O1—C7—C6	111.46 (11)
C3—C2—H2	121.0	O1—C8—H8A	109.5
C2—C3—C4	123.11 (12)	O1—C8—H8B	109.5
C2—C3—N1	118.00 (11)	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5
C4—C3—N1	118.89 (11)	O1—C8—H8C	109.5
C5—C4—C3	118.01 (12)	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
C5—C4—H4	121.0	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C3—C4—H4	121.0	 	
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.59 (18)	C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.12 (18)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.22 (18)	C4—C5—C6—C7	178.53 (11)
C1—C2—C3—N1	179.66 (11)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.43 (18)
O4—N1—C3—C2	0.62 (17)	C2—C1—C6—C7	-179.05 (11)
O3—N1—C3—C2	-179.62 (11)	C8—O1—C7—O2	-3.17 (18)
O4—N1—C3—C4	-179.49 (12)	C8—O1—C7—C6	176.11 (10)
O3—N1—C3—C4	0.27 (17)	C5—C6—C7—O2	-8.15 (19)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.31 (18)	C1—C6—C7—O2	170.48 (12)
N1—C3—C4—C5	179.80 (11)	C5—C6—C7—O1	172.58 (11)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.48 (18)	C1—C6—C7—O1	-8.78 (16)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C1—H1···O1	0.95	2.39	2.7149 (19)	100
C2—H2···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.95	2.59	3.384 (2)	141
C5—H5···O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.95	2.58	3.378 (2)	142

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