

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

2-Iodo-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine

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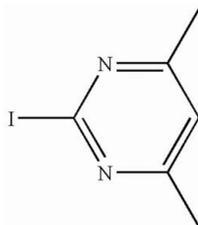
Received 3 February 2010; accepted 10 February 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.008$ Å; R factor = 0.026; wR factor = 0.066; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.3.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{IN}_2$, the non-H atoms of the molecule are located on a crystallographic mirror plane; the H atoms of the methyl groups are therefore disordered over two positions of equal occupancy. In the crystal structure, short intermolecular $\text{I} \cdots \text{N}$ contacts [3.390 (3) Å] are found, linking the molecules into zigzag chains. In addition, there are intermolecular π - π stacking interactions between the pyrimidine rings of adjacent molecules [centroid-centroid distance = 3.5168 (10) Å], resulting in a two-dimensional supramolecular architecture.

Related literature

For applications of pyrimidine derivatives, see: Chinchilla *et al.* (2004); Xu *et al.* (2009a,b). For halogen-electronegative atom interactions, see: Lommerse *et al.* (1996). For the synthesis of 4,6-dimethyl-2-chloropyrimidine, see: Kosolapoff & Roy (1961) and literature cited therein.



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{IN}_2$
 $M_r = 234.04$
 Orthorhombic, *Pnma*
 $a = 7.930$ (2) Å
 $b = 7.0256$ (19) Å
 $c = 14.499$ (4) Å
 $V = 807.8$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 3.88$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K
 $0.32 \times 0.25 \times 0.21$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.370$, $T_{\max} = 0.496$
 5541 measured reflections
 817 independent reflections
 739 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.066$
 $S = 1.10$
 817 reflections
 57 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.81$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$ e Å⁻³

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2004); 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: *SHELXL97*.

This work was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 20872133) and the Natural Science Foundation of Henan Education Department (No. 2009 A150027).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SI2242).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o686 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810005660]

2-Iodo-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine

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S1. Comment

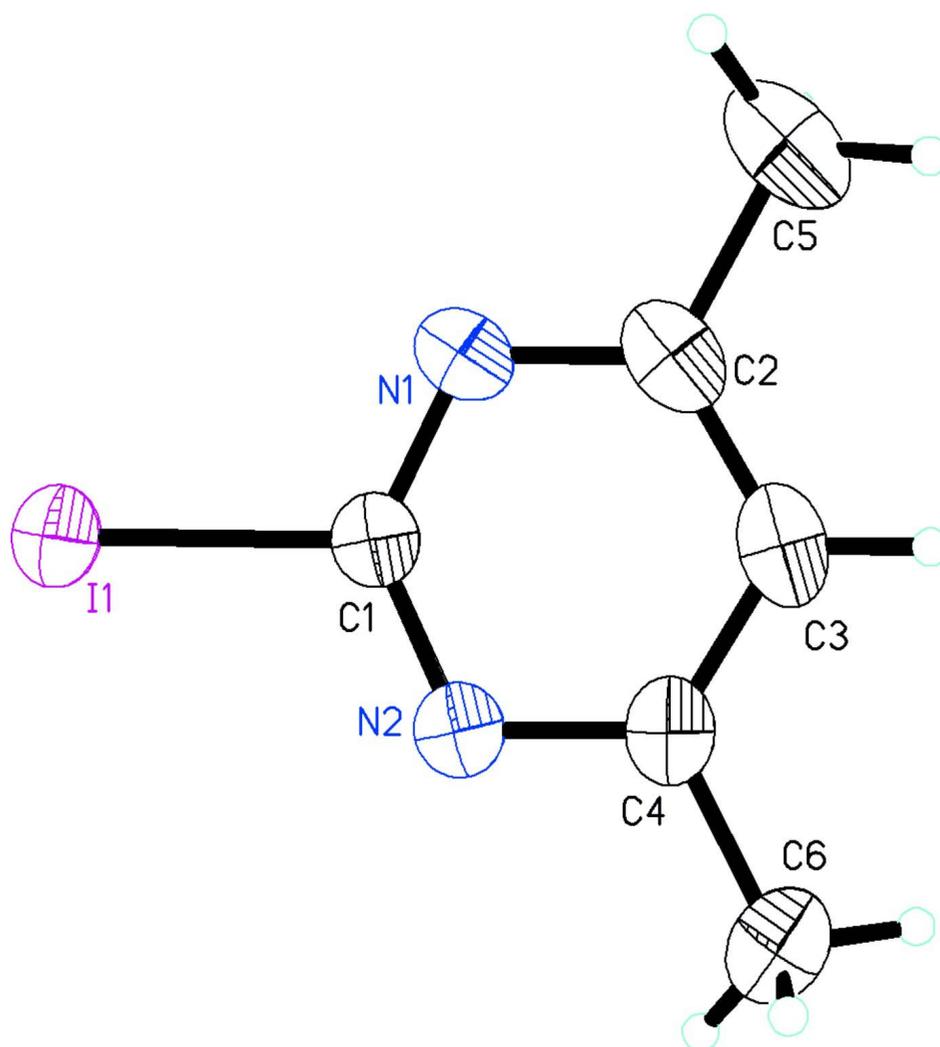
Some derivatives of pyrimidine are important chemical materials (Chinchilla *et al.*, 2004). Among them, 4,6-dimethyl-2-iodopyrimidine is a good partner in cross-coupling reaction giving a variety of pyrimidine ligands (Xu *et al.*, 2009a, b). The molecular structure of the related title compound is shown in Fig. 1. The molecule is located on a crystallographic mirror plane, thus the H atoms of the methyl groups are disordered over two positions, with site-occupation factors fixed at 0.5. The interesting feature of the crystal structure is short intermolecular I \cdots N contacts [3.390 (3) Å] (Lommerse *et al.*, 1996), which is obviously shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii of the relevant atoms. In addition, there are strong intermolecular π — π stacking interactions between the pyrimidine rings of adjacent molecules [centroid-centroid distance = 3.5168 (10) Å], resulting in a two-dimensional supramolecular architecture (Fig.2).

S2. Experimental

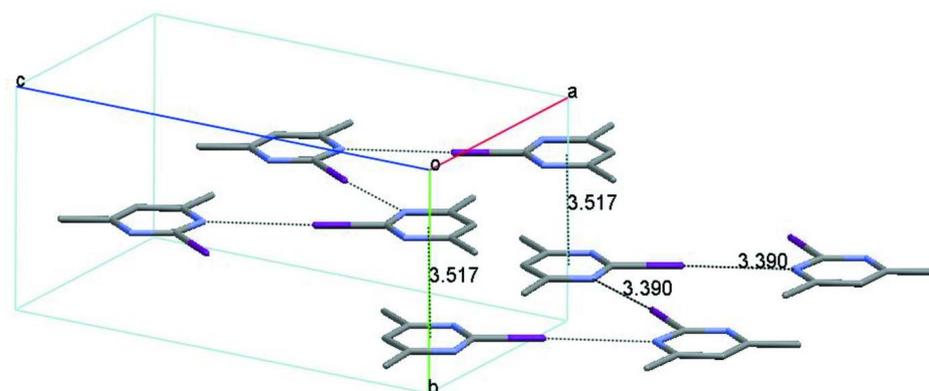
The title compound was prepared as described in literature (Kosolapoff & Roy 1961) and recrystallized from dichloromethane-petroleum ether solution at room temperature to give the desired product as colourless crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction.

S3. Refinement

H atoms attached to C atoms of the title compound were placed in geometrically idealized positions and treated as riding with C—H distances constrained to 0.93–0.96 Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ and $(1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ for methyl H).

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids at the 30% probability level, the disordered H atoms are omitted.

**Figure 2**

Partial view of the crystal packing showing the short intermolecular I...N contacts and π — π stacking interactions.

2-Iodo-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine*Crystal data*C₆H₇IN₂ $M_r = 234.04$ Orthorhombic, *Pnma* $a = 7.930 (2) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 7.0256 (19) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 14.499 (4) \text{ \AA}$ $V = 807.8 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$ $Z = 4$ $F(000) = 440$ $D_x = 1.924 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 2976 reflections

 $\theta = 2.8\text{--}24.9^\circ$ $\mu = 3.88 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $T = 296 \text{ K}$

Block, colourless

 $0.32 \times 0.25 \times 0.21 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 ϕ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

 $T_{\min} = 0.370$, $T_{\max} = 0.496$

5541 measured reflections

817 independent reflections

739 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$ $\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$ $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$ $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -17 \rightarrow 17$ *Refinement*Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$ $wR(F^2) = 0.066$ $S = 1.10$

817 reflections

57 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant

direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0375P)^2 + 0.259P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.81 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ *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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$	Occ. (<1)
C1	0.4205 (6)	0.2500	0.4216 (3)	0.0559 (10)	

C2	0.4224 (8)	0.2500	0.5763 (3)	0.0708 (13)	
C3	0.5963 (8)	0.2500	0.5741 (3)	0.0746 (14)	
H3	0.6587	0.2500	0.6285	0.090*	
C4	0.6751 (7)	0.2500	0.4899 (3)	0.0680 (12)	
C5	0.3278 (11)	0.2500	0.6665 (5)	0.108 (2)	
H5A	0.2299	0.1703	0.6612	0.162*	0.50
H5B	0.2935	0.3775	0.6812	0.162*	0.50
H5C	0.3996	0.2022	0.7145	0.162*	0.50
C6	0.8651 (8)	0.2500	0.4820 (5)	0.107 (2)	
H6A	0.9047	0.1215	0.4761	0.161*	0.50
H6B	0.9132	0.3068	0.5361	0.161*	0.50
H6C	0.8980	0.3218	0.4286	0.161*	0.50
I1	0.27885 (5)	0.2500	0.29859 (2)	0.07396 (18)	
N1	0.3314 (6)	0.2500	0.4980 (2)	0.0656 (9)	
N2	0.5862 (5)	0.2500	0.4101 (2)	0.0616 (9)	

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.063 (3)	0.046 (2)	0.058 (2)	0.000	-0.002 (2)	0.000
C2	0.107 (4)	0.047 (2)	0.058 (3)	0.000	0.007 (3)	0.000
C3	0.106 (4)	0.059 (3)	0.059 (3)	0.000	-0.014 (3)	0.000
C4	0.076 (3)	0.064 (3)	0.064 (3)	0.000	-0.012 (2)	0.000
C5	0.158 (7)	0.098 (4)	0.068 (3)	0.000	0.022 (4)	0.000
C6	0.073 (4)	0.151 (6)	0.098 (4)	0.000	-0.014 (3)	0.000
I1	0.0685 (3)	0.0874 (3)	0.0660 (3)	0.000	-0.01043 (13)	0.000
N1	0.075 (2)	0.065 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.000	0.0106 (19)	0.000
N2	0.064 (2)	0.062 (2)	0.059 (2)	0.000	-0.0017 (17)	0.000

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

C1—N1	1.314 (6)	C4—N2	1.356 (6)
C1—N2	1.325 (6)	C4—C6	1.511 (9)
C1—I1	2.108 (4)	C5—H5A	0.9600
C2—N1	1.345 (7)	C5—H5B	0.9600
C2—C3	1.380 (9)	C5—H5C	0.9600
C2—C5	1.507 (8)	C6—H6A	0.9600
C3—C4	1.371 (7)	C6—H6B	0.9600
C3—H3	0.9300	C6—H6C	0.9600
N1—C1—N2	129.8 (4)	C2—C5—H5B	109.5
N1—C1—I1	115.3 (3)	H5A—C5—H5B	109.5
N2—C1—I1	114.9 (3)	C2—C5—H5C	109.5
N1—C2—C3	121.1 (5)	H5A—C5—H5C	109.5
N1—C2—C5	117.7 (6)	H5B—C5—H5C	109.5
C3—C2—C5	121.2 (6)	C4—C6—H6A	109.5
C4—C3—C2	118.4 (5)	C4—C6—H6B	109.5
C4—C3—H3	120.8	H6A—C6—H6B	109.5

C2—C3—H3	120.8	C4—C6—H6C	109.5
N2—C4—C3	121.6 (5)	H6A—C6—H6C	109.5
N2—C4—C6	116.9 (4)	H6B—C6—H6C	109.5
C3—C4—C6	121.5 (5)	C1—N1—C2	115.1 (5)
C2—C5—H5A	109.5	C1—N2—C4	114.1 (4)
N1—C2—C3—C4	0.0	C3—C2—N1—C1	0.0
C5—C2—C3—C4	180.0	C5—C2—N1—C1	180.0
C2—C3—C4—N2	0.0	N1—C1—N2—C4	0.0
C2—C3—C4—C6	180.0	I1—C1—N2—C4	180.0
N2—C1—N1—C2	0.0	C3—C4—N2—C1	0.00
I1—C1—N1—C2	180.0	C6—C4—N2—C1	180.0
