

4-Methoxyanilinium iodide

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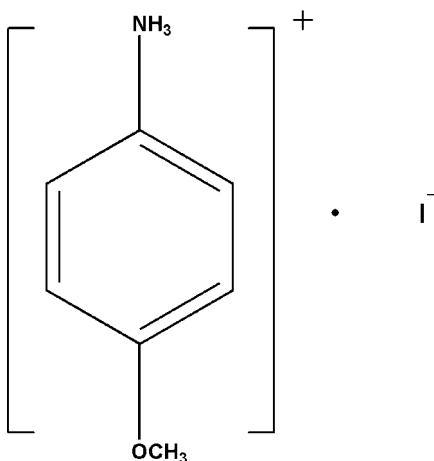
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$;
 R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.065; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.6.

The crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}^+\cdot\text{I}^-$, displays $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{I}$ hydrogen bonds between the 4-methoxyanilinium cations and the iodide anion together with weaker $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ contacts.

Related literature

The title compound was investigated as a potential candidate for having good dielectric properties. For compounds with dielectric–ferroelectric properties, see: Hang *et al.* (2009); Li *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}^+\cdot\text{I}^-$

$M_r = 251.06$

Orthorhombic, $Pbca$
 $a = 12.290(3)\text{ \AA}$
 $b = 7.1302(14)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 20.304(4)\text{ \AA}$
 $V = 1779.2(6)\text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 3.54\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 298\text{ K}$
 $0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.291$, $T_{\max} = 0.493$

16921 measured reflections
2040 independent reflections
1803 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.052$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.065$
 $S = 1.25$
2040 reflections
104 parameters
3 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$Cg1$ is the centroid of the C2–C7 ring.

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N1—H1D \cdots I ⁱ	0.86 (3)	2.67 (2)	3.503 (3)	165 (5)
N1—H1F \cdots I ⁱⁱ	0.86 (1)	2.75 (2)	3.566 (3)	159 (3)
N1—H1E \cdots I ⁱⁱ	0.86 (4)	2.75 (4)	3.568 (3)	159 (4)
C4—H4 \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.87	3.627 (4)	140
C7—H7 \cdots Cg1 ^{iv}	0.93	2.62	3.483 (4)	155

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (iii) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$; (iv) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; 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*.

The author thanks Southeast University for financial support of this research and is very grateful for the guidance of Professor Wen Zhang.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2356).

References

- Hang, T., Fu, D. W., Ye, Q. & Xiong, R. G. (2009). *Cryst. Growth Des.* **5**, 2026–2029.
Li, X. Z., Qu, Z. R. & Xiong, R. G. (2008). *Chin. J. Chem.* **11**, 1959–1962.
Rigaku (2005). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o3316 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810047549]

4-Methoxyanilinium iodide

Rui-jun Xu

S1. Comment

Dielectric-ferroelectric constitute an interesting class of materials, comprising organic ligands (Li *et al.*, 2008), metal-organic coordination compounds (Hang *et al.*, 2009) and organic-inorganic hybrids. We were interested in the title compound as a potential candidate for having good dielectric properties. Unfortunately, the capacitance and dielectric loss measurements did not show any distinct anomaly when observed from 93 K to 455 K (its sublimation temperature). Regarding its crystal structure, the asymmetric unit of the title compound contains a (4-methoxyanilinium) cation and a iodide anion (Fig. 1). The structure is stabilized by C—H··· π interactions (C4—H4···Cg1 3.627 (4) Å and C7—H7···Cg1 3.483 (4) Å) as well as weak N—H···I hydrogen bonds involving the NH₃ group and linking the cations and anions into a 3D structure (Fig. 2 and Tab. 1).

S2. Experimental

The title compound was obtained by the addition of hydriodic acid (4.12 ml, 0.022 mol) to a solution of 4-methoxyanilin (2.26 g, 0.02 mol) in ethanol, in the stoichiometric ratio 1.1:1. Good quality single crystals were obtained by slow evaporation after two weeks.

S3. Refinement

Positional parameters of all the H atoms were calculated geometrically and the H atoms were set to ride on the C and N atoms to which they are bonded, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C or N})$.

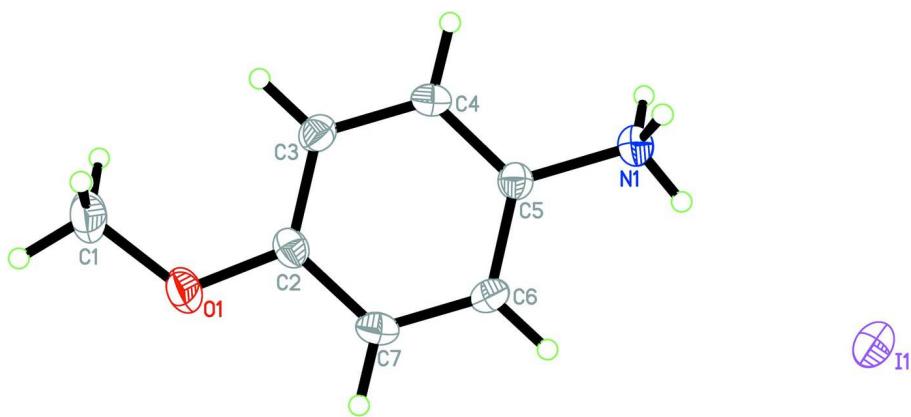
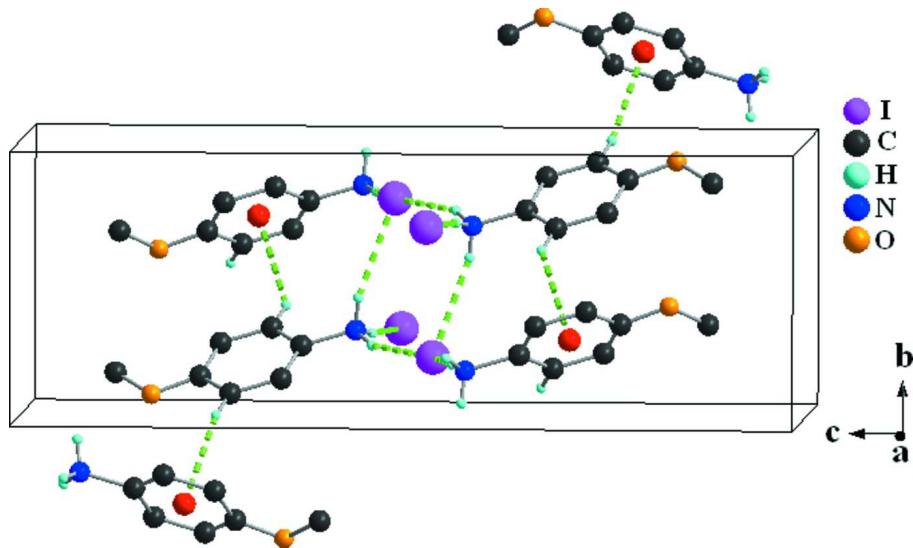


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 2**

A view of the packing of the title compound, stacking along the *b* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

4-Methoxyanilinium iodide

Crystal data



$M_r = 251.06$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 12.290 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 7.1302 (14) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 20.304 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 1779.2 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 960$

$D_x = 1.875 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 7161 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.7^\circ$

$\mu = 3.54 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Prism, colourless

$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 13.6612 pixels mm^{-1}

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.291$, $T_{\max} = 0.493$

16921 measured reflections

2040 independent reflections

1803 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.052$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.3^\circ$

$h = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -26 \rightarrow 26$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$

$wR(F^2) = 0.065$

$S = 1.25$

2040 reflections

104 parameters

3 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0154P)^2 + 1.2835P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.45 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008), $Fc^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.0053 (2)

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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
I1	0.613461 (19)	0.22260 (3)	0.471872 (12)	0.04311 (12)
C1	0.3182 (4)	0.1321 (6)	0.88673 (18)	0.0580 (11)
H1A	0.3321	0.0724	0.9283	0.087*
H1B	0.2444	0.1083	0.8736	0.087*
H1C	0.3293	0.2648	0.8909	0.087*
C2	0.3836 (3)	0.1268 (4)	0.77653 (15)	0.0332 (7)
C3	0.3010 (3)	0.2400 (4)	0.75290 (18)	0.0347 (7)
H3	0.2448	0.2778	0.7806	0.042*
C4	0.3024 (3)	0.2967 (4)	0.68761 (16)	0.0327 (7)
H4	0.2472	0.3728	0.6713	0.039*
C5	0.3856 (2)	0.2399 (4)	0.64723 (16)	0.0303 (7)
C6	0.4686 (3)	0.1275 (5)	0.67025 (17)	0.0377 (8)
H6	0.5244	0.0896	0.6423	0.045*
C7	0.4676 (3)	0.0724 (5)	0.73515 (18)	0.0425 (8)
H7	0.5237	-0.0019	0.7514	0.051*
N1	0.3861 (3)	0.2978 (5)	0.57794 (16)	0.0402 (7)
H1F	0.400 (3)	0.4157 (18)	0.5742 (18)	0.041 (10)*
H1E	0.438 (3)	0.248 (5)	0.5554 (19)	0.059 (13)*
H1D	0.324 (2)	0.281 (6)	0.559 (2)	0.077 (16)*
O1	0.3897 (2)	0.0598 (4)	0.83889 (12)	0.0517 (7)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
I1	0.04084 (17)	0.04212 (17)	0.04635 (17)	-0.00309 (9)	0.01153 (9)	-0.00348 (10)
C1	0.078 (3)	0.064 (3)	0.032 (2)	0.008 (2)	0.0061 (19)	0.0060 (18)
C2	0.041 (2)	0.0286 (17)	0.0296 (17)	-0.0015 (14)	-0.0032 (13)	0.0018 (12)
C3	0.0360 (17)	0.0326 (17)	0.0354 (18)	0.0031 (13)	0.0052 (14)	-0.0018 (13)
C4	0.0299 (16)	0.0293 (16)	0.0388 (18)	0.0051 (13)	-0.0023 (13)	0.0015 (13)
C5	0.0321 (17)	0.0284 (16)	0.0303 (16)	-0.0021 (12)	0.0010 (12)	0.0009 (12)
C6	0.0309 (17)	0.042 (2)	0.0404 (19)	0.0093 (14)	0.0065 (14)	0.0018 (15)

C7	0.040 (2)	0.043 (2)	0.044 (2)	0.0164 (16)	-0.0033 (15)	0.0045 (16)
N1	0.0400 (18)	0.0456 (19)	0.0352 (16)	0.0018 (15)	0.0045 (13)	0.0085 (14)
O1	0.0712 (19)	0.0532 (16)	0.0307 (13)	0.0172 (13)	0.0012 (12)	0.0097 (11)

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

C1—O1	1.407 (4)	C4—H4	0.9300
C1—H1A	0.9600	C5—C6	1.380 (4)
C1—H1B	0.9600	C5—N1	1.466 (4)
C1—H1C	0.9600	C6—C7	1.375 (5)
C2—O1	1.355 (4)	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—C3	1.383 (5)	C7—H7	0.9300
C2—C7	1.386 (5)	N1—H1F	0.860 (10)
C3—C4	1.386 (5)	N1—H1E	0.86 (4)
C3—H3	0.9300	N1—H1D	0.86 (3)
C4—C5	1.371 (4)		
O1—C1—H1A	109.5	C4—C5—N1	119.6 (3)
O1—C1—H1B	109.5	C6—C5—N1	119.0 (3)
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C7—C6—C5	119.0 (3)
O1—C1—H1C	109.5	C7—C6—H6	120.5
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C5—C6—H6	120.5
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C6—C7—C2	120.5 (3)
O1—C2—C3	124.8 (3)	C6—C7—H7	119.8
O1—C2—C7	115.2 (3)	C2—C7—H7	119.8
C3—C2—C7	120.0 (3)	C5—N1—H1F	111 (3)
C2—C3—C4	119.5 (3)	C5—N1—H1E	113 (3)
C2—C3—H3	120.3	H1F—N1—H1E	102 (3)
C4—C3—H3	120.3	C5—N1—H1D	113 (4)
C5—C4—C3	119.7 (3)	H1F—N1—H1D	105 (4)
C5—C4—H4	120.1	H1E—N1—H1D	111 (5)
C3—C4—H4	120.1	C2—O1—C1	118.8 (3)
C4—C5—C6	121.3 (3)		
O1—C2—C3—C4	-178.6 (3)	N1—C5—C6—C7	-179.6 (3)
C7—C2—C3—C4	0.6 (5)	C5—C6—C7—C2	0.9 (5)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.0 (5)	O1—C2—C7—C6	178.2 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.2 (5)	C3—C2—C7—C6	-1.1 (5)
C3—C4—C5—N1	179.1 (3)	C3—C2—O1—C1	-10.9 (5)
C4—C5—C6—C7	-0.3 (5)	C7—C2—O1—C1	169.8 (4)

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

Cg1 is the centroid of the C2—C7 ring.

$D—H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
N1—H1D \cdots I1 ⁱ	0.86 (3)	2.67 (2)	3.503 (3)	165 (5)
N1—H1F \cdots I1 ⁱⁱ	0.86 (1)	2.75 (2)	3.566 (3)	159 (3)
N1—H1E \cdots I1	0.86 (4)	2.75 (4)	3.568 (3)	159 (4)

C4—H4···Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.87	3.627 (4)	140
C7—H7···Cg1 ^{iv}	0.93	2.62	3.483 (4)	155

Symmetry codes: (i) $x-1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iii) $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z$; (iv) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$.