

Cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione–1,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-3,6-diiodobenzene (1/1)

Peng Liu,^{a,b} Chuansheng Ruan,^{a,b} Tiesheng Li^{a*} and Baoming Ji^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, People's Republic of China, and ^bCollege of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, People's Republic of China
Correspondence e-mail: lyhxxjbm@126.com

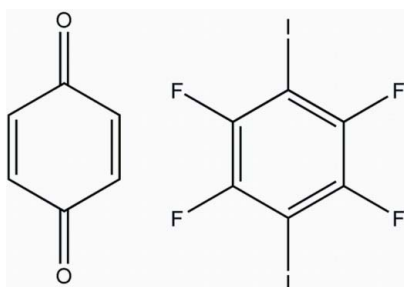
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}—\text{C}) = 0.008$ Å; R factor = 0.033; wR factor = 0.087; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.2.

The asymmetric unit of the title co-crystal adduct, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{F}_4\text{I}_2$, comprises a half-molecule each of cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione and 1,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-3,6-diiodobenzene. The $\text{C}_6\text{F}_4\text{I}_2$ molecule is almost planar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.0062 Å). In the crystal, the components are connected through $\text{O} \cdots \text{I}$ halogen bonds [3.017 (11) Å], leading to the formation of wavelike chains along the a axis. The crystal packing also features $\text{C}—\text{H} \cdots \text{F}$ interactions.

Related literature

For related studies on co-crystal formation, see: Bhogala & Nangia (2008); Ji *et al.* (2011); Arman *et al.* (2010); Cardillo *et al.* (2000). For background to halogen bonding, see: Metrangolo *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{F}_4\text{I}_2$

$M_r = 509.95$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

$a = 5.778$ (3) Å

$b = 6.354$ (3) Å

$c = 10.013$ (5) Å

$\alpha = 102.295$ (5)°

$\beta = 93.861$ (5)°

$\gamma = 97.781$ (5)°

$V = 354.1$ (3) Å³

$Z = 1$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 4.48$ mm^{−1}

$T = 296$ K

$0.43 \times 0.30 \times 0.26$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.249$, $T_{\max} = 0.389$

2585 measured reflections

1291 independent reflections

1096 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$

$wR(F^2) = 0.087$

$S = 1.07$

1291 reflections

91 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.34$ e Å^{−3}

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.76$ e Å^{−3}

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D—H \cdots A$	$D—H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D—H \cdots A$
$\text{C6}—\text{H6} \cdots \text{F1}^i$	0.93	2.64	3.562	171

Symmetry code: (i) $-x, -y + 1, -z$.

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) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: DS2186).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o1431 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536812015930]

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S1. Comment

The title co-crystal is part of a study on the halogen bond, which is a powerful intermolecular interaction we and others have used extensively to produce a variety of structures involving perfluorinated compounds (Ji *et al.* 2011; Arman *et al.* 2010; Cardillo *et al.* 2000), usually very difficult to crystallize.

In the crystal structure, 1,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-3,6-diiodobenzene molecule is flat with the *r.m.s.* deviation of the 12 constituent atoms being 0.0062 Å (Fig. 1). It is noted that the cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione molecule acts as a bidentate donor towards 1,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-3,6-diiodobenzene molecule, giving rise to chains extended throughout the whole crystal, in which the bond length of O...I halogen bond is 3.017 Å, as observed in the previous reports (Metrangolo *et al.* 2008; Ji *et al.* 2011).

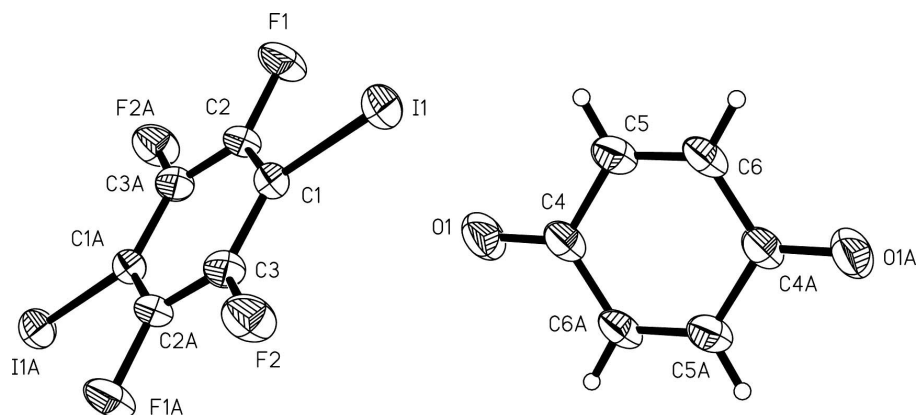
In addition, the molecules are further stabilized in the crystal packing *via* a combination of C—H...F contacts (Table. 1), as shown in Fig. 2.

S2. Experimental

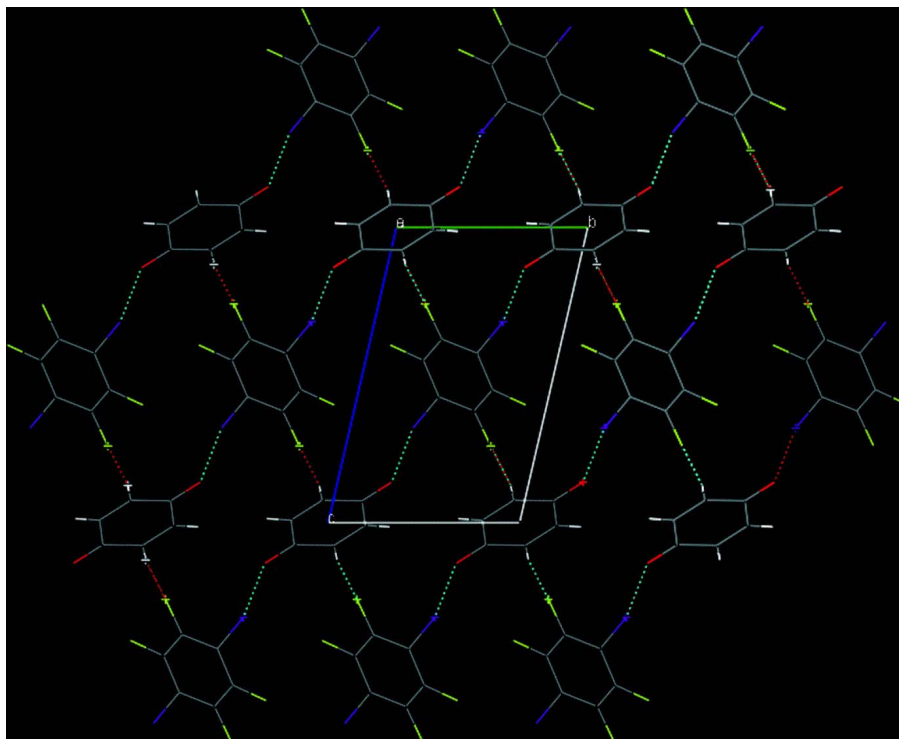
The starting materials were commercial obtained from Aldrich. The 1:1 adduct was obtained by dissolving in chloroform, at room temperature and in a vial, equimolecular amounts of cyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione and 1,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-3,6-diiodobenzene. The open vial was closed in a cylindrical bottle containing vaseline oil. Volatile solvents were allowed to diffuse at room temperature and, after one day, the yellow block crystals were obtained.

S3. Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and treated as riding, with C—H bond lengths constrained to 0.93 Å (aromatic CH), and with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

**Figure 1**

View of the title molecular structure with atom numbering scheme and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-hydrogen atoms.

**Figure 2**

A view in projection down the *b* axis showing the unit-cell contents. The O—I and C—H...F are shown as blue and purple dashed lines.

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Crystal data

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$M_r = 509.95$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 5.778\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 6.354\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 10.013\ (5)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 102.295\ (5)^\circ$

$\beta = 93.861 (5)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 97.781 (5)^\circ$
 $V = 354.1 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 1$
 $F(000) = 234$
 $D_x = 2.391 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 1573 reflections

$\theta = 3.3\text{--}25.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 4.48 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 296 \text{ K}$
 Block, yellow
 $0.43 \times 0.30 \times 0.26 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 phi and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.249$, $T_{\max} = 0.389$

2585 measured reflections
 1291 independent reflections
 1096 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$
 $\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.3^\circ$
 $h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.087$
 $S = 1.07$
 1291 reflections
 91 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0571P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.34 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.76 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3224 (8)	0.5732 (8)	0.4260 (5)	0.0453 (11)
C2	0.3930 (9)	0.3726 (8)	0.3786 (5)	0.0466 (11)
C3	0.4339 (9)	0.6981 (8)	0.5494 (5)	0.0501 (12)
C4	0.5734 (10)	0.8493 (9)	0.0745 (6)	0.0593 (14)
C5	0.3440 (10)	0.8029 (10)	−0.0092 (6)	0.0652 (15)
H5	0.2464	0.6719	−0.0141	0.078*
C6	0.2763 (10)	0.9415 (10)	−0.0761 (6)	0.0612 (14)
H6	0.1296	0.9086	−0.1263	0.073*
F1	0.2901 (6)	0.2428 (6)	0.2593 (3)	0.0702 (9)
F2	0.3718 (6)	0.8922 (5)	0.6021 (4)	0.0712 (9)

I1	0.05048 (6)	0.67187 (6)	0.31973 (4)	0.06065 (19)
O1	0.6309 (10)	0.7170 (8)	0.1376 (5)	0.0898 (15)

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

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.045 (3)	0.048 (3)	0.043 (3)	0.0023 (19)	−0.003 (2)	0.014 (2)
C2	0.047 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.039 (3)	−0.002 (2)	−0.007 (2)	0.003 (2)
C3	0.054 (3)	0.045 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.004 (2)
C4	0.064 (3)	0.058 (3)	0.051 (3)	0.022 (3)	−0.013 (3)	0.000 (3)
C5	0.062 (3)	0.068 (4)	0.055 (3)	0.004 (3)	−0.011 (3)	0.001 (3)
C6	0.054 (3)	0.069 (4)	0.053 (3)	0.020 (3)	−0.017 (2)	−0.002 (3)
F1	0.076 (2)	0.067 (2)	0.0527 (18)	0.0096 (16)	−0.0214 (16)	−0.0097 (15)
F2	0.084 (2)	0.0544 (19)	0.068 (2)	0.0227 (16)	−0.0092 (17)	−0.0052 (16)
I1	0.0554 (3)	0.0678 (3)	0.0610 (3)	0.00885 (17)	−0.00837 (17)	0.02435 (19)
O1	0.108 (4)	0.073 (3)	0.085 (3)	0.027 (3)	−0.035 (3)	0.016 (2)

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

C1—C3	1.381 (7)	C4—O1	1.221 (7)
C1—C2	1.388 (7)	C4—C6 ⁱⁱ	1.483 (9)
C1—I1	2.079 (5)	C4—C5	1.478 (8)
C2—F1	1.346 (5)	C5—C6	1.298 (9)
C2—C3 ⁱ	1.373 (8)	C5—H5	0.9300
C3—F2	1.340 (6)	C6—C4 ⁱⁱ	1.483 (9)
C3—C2 ⁱ	1.373 (8)	C6—H6	0.9300
C3—C1—C2	116.9 (5)	O1—C4—C6 ⁱⁱ	123.3 (5)
C3—C1—I1	122.0 (4)	O1—C4—C5	119.7 (6)
C2—C1—I1	121.0 (4)	C6 ⁱⁱ —C4—C5	117.0 (5)
F1—C2—C3 ⁱ	118.8 (5)	C6—C5—C4	121.2 (6)
F1—C2—C1	119.7 (4)	C6—C5—H5	119.4
C3 ⁱ —C2—C1	121.6 (4)	C4—C5—H5	119.4
F2—C3—C2 ⁱ	118.5 (4)	C5—C6—C4 ⁱⁱ	121.8 (5)
F2—C3—C1	120.0 (5)	C5—C6—H6	119.1
C2 ⁱ —C3—C1	121.6 (5)	C4 ⁱⁱ —C6—H6	119.1
C3—C1—C2—F1	179.7 (5)	C2—C1—C3—C2 ⁱ	0.2 (8)
I1—C1—C2—F1	2.5 (7)	I1—C1—C3—C2 ⁱ	177.4 (4)
C3—C1—C2—C3 ⁱ	−0.2 (8)	O1—C4—C5—C6	179.1 (6)
I1—C1—C2—C3 ⁱ	−177.4 (4)	C6 ⁱⁱ —C4—C5—C6	−1.2 (10)
C2—C1—C3—F2	−179.0 (5)	C4—C5—C6—C4 ⁱⁱ	1.3 (10)
I1—C1—C3—F2	−1.9 (7)		

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
C6—H6 $\cdots$ F1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.64	3.562	171

Symmetry code: (iii) $-x, -y+1, -z$.