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## Structure Reports

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## 2-Hydroxy-5-nitrobenzamide

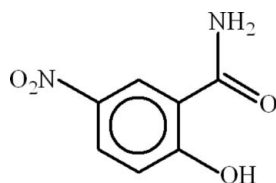
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.037;  $wR$  factor = 0.112; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.4.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ , an intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond generates an  $S(6)$  ring. In the crystal, inversion dimers linked by pairs of  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds occur. Weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  links consolidate the packing, leading to  $R_2^1(7)$  and  $R_2^2(10)$  loops within (100) polymeric sheets.

## Related literature

For related structures, see: Pertlik (1990); Raza *et al.* (2009).

## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$   
 $M_r = 182.14$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 5.1803$  (3) Å  
 $b = 11.1037$  (8) Å  
 $c = 13.7214$  (10) Å  
 $\beta = 100.642$  (4)°

$V = 775.69$  (9) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.13$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
 $0.28 \times 0.20 \times 0.18$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.970$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$

4581 measured reflections  
 1799 independent reflections  
 1434 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.112$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 1799 reflections  
 125 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O2}$	0.82	1.79	2.5196 (16)	148
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.914 (19)	1.969 (19)	2.8807 (17)	174.9 (18)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1B}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.88 (2)	2.167 (19)	3.0193 (17)	164.6 (15)
$\text{C4}-\text{H4}\cdots\text{O1}^{iii}$	0.93	2.49	3.3915 (18)	164
$\text{C6}-\text{H6}\cdots\text{O3}^{ii}$	0.93	2.47	3.3826 (16)	169

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2007); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999) and PLATON.

The authors acknowledge the Higher Education Commission, Islamabad, Pakistan, and Bana International, Karachi, Pakistan, for funding the purchase of the diffractometer and for technical support, respectively.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5244).

## References

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**supplementary materials**

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## 2-Hydroxy-5-nitrobenzamide

A. R. Raza, M. N. Tahir, B. Nisar, M. Danish and M. S. Iqbal

### Comment

The title compound (I, Fig. 1) is an intermediate for various derivatives. We have reported the preparation and crystal structure of (II) 2-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzamide (Raza *et al.*, 2009) which is isomer of (I). The crystal structures of (III) 2-Hydroxybenzamide (Pertlik, 1990) has been published also.

In the asymmetric unit of (I), the benzene ring A (C1—C6) is of course planar. The nitro group B (N2/O3/O4) and the amide group C (C7/N1/O2) make dihedral angle of 8.49 (13)° and 8.48 (21)° respectively, with the benzene ring. The dihedral angle between B/C is 14.51 (22)°. There exist an intramolecular H-bonding of O—H···O type forming S(6) ring motif (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). The molecules of the title compound are dimerised forming a R<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>(10) and two R<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>(7) ring motifs (Table 1, Fig. 2). The dimers are interlinked each other forming polymeric network and the dimers are surrounded by six R<sub>5</sub><sup>4</sup>(16) ring motifs.

### Experimental

A solution of 2-hydroxy-benzamide (1.37 g, 0.01 mol) in ethyl acetate (25 ml) was added as drops to a nitrating mixture of HNO<sub>3</sub> (3 ml, 1.89 g, 0.03 mol) and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2 ml, 1.96 g, 0.02 mol), with constant stirring, while the temperature was kept below 278 K. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4–5 h, refluxed for 1 h, cooled, neutralized with aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10%) and extracted with EtOAc (3 × 25 ml). The organic layer was combined, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and rotary concentrated to afford light yellowish solid. The column chromatographic purification with 0, 2.5, and 5% EtOAc in petrol (0.5 l each) over a silica gel packed column (25.5 cm height) afforded the title compound.

### Refinement

The coordinates of H-atoms of NH<sub>2</sub> group were refined. The other H-atoms were positioned geometrically (O—H = 0.82, C—H = 0.93 Å) and refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C, N, O})$ .

### Figures

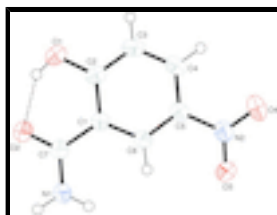


Fig. 1. View of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. The dashed line represents the intramolecular H-bond.

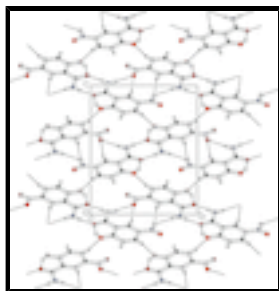


Fig. 2. The projectional view of the title compound showing that molecules are dimerized and dimers are linked in the formation of two dimensional polymeric sheets with various ring motifs.

## 2-Hydroxy-5-nitrobenzamide

### Crystal data

$C_7H_6N_2O_4$

$M_r = 182.14$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2yn$

$a = 5.1803\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 11.1037\ (8)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 13.7214\ (10)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 100.642\ (4)^\circ$

$V = 775.69\ (9)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 376$

$D_x = 1.560\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 1799 reflections

$\theta = 2.4\text{--}27.8^\circ$

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

$T = 296\ \text{K}$

Prisms, light yellow

$0.28 \times 0.20 \times 0.18\ \text{mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
graphite

Detector resolution:  $7.50\ \text{pixels mm}^{-1}$

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.970$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$

4581 measured reflections

1799 independent reflections

1434 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.8^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.4^\circ$

$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 16$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$

$wR(F^2) = 0.112$

$S = 1.05$

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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0629P)^2 + 0.0918P]$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

1799 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
125 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

*Special details*

**Geometry.** Bond distances, angles *etc.* have been calculated using the rounded fractional coordinates. All su's are estimated from the variances of the (full) variance-covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account in the estimation of distances, angles and torsion angles

**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	0.5646 (2)	0.40418 (9)	0.31899 (9)	0.0527 (4)
O2	0.2337 (2)	0.46688 (9)	0.42269 (9)	0.0538 (4)
O3	0.1375 (2)	-0.09501 (9)	0.42368 (9)	0.0604 (4)
O4	0.4447 (2)	-0.15349 (9)	0.34804 (9)	0.0599 (4)
N1	0.0539 (3)	0.33482 (11)	0.51407 (10)	0.0505 (4)
N2	0.3188 (2)	-0.07405 (10)	0.37931 (8)	0.0425 (4)
C1	0.3227 (2)	0.26057 (11)	0.39880 (9)	0.0352 (3)
C2	0.5024 (3)	0.28970 (12)	0.33611 (10)	0.0393 (4)
C3	0.6220 (3)	0.19813 (14)	0.28969 (11)	0.0460 (4)
C4	0.5642 (3)	0.07915 (13)	0.30371 (10)	0.0427 (4)
C5	0.3840 (2)	0.05179 (11)	0.36410 (9)	0.0363 (4)
C6	0.2636 (2)	0.13973 (11)	0.41112 (9)	0.0351 (3)
C7	0.1992 (3)	0.36003 (11)	0.44683 (10)	0.0390 (4)
H1	0.48184	0.44981	0.34877	0.0632*
H1A	-0.032 (4)	0.3969 (16)	0.5380 (14)	0.0606*
H1B	0.028 (3)	0.2603 (18)	0.5307 (13)	0.0606*
H3	0.74118	0.21799	0.24920	0.0552*
H4	0.64399	0.01822	0.27341	0.0513*
H6	0.14354	0.11839	0.45083	0.0421*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0632 (7)	0.0386 (5)	0.0644 (7)	-0.0088 (5)	0.0331 (5)	0.0035 (5)
O2	0.0678 (7)	0.0286 (5)	0.0737 (7)	0.0004 (4)	0.0362 (5)	0.0027 (4)
O3	0.0834 (8)	0.0346 (5)	0.0760 (8)	-0.0045 (5)	0.0481 (6)	0.0018 (5)
O4	0.0723 (7)	0.0372 (6)	0.0751 (8)	0.0129 (5)	0.0267 (6)	-0.0080 (5)
N1	0.0732 (8)	0.0274 (6)	0.0610 (8)	0.0076 (5)	0.0389 (7)	0.0020 (5)
N2	0.0535 (7)	0.0333 (6)	0.0433 (6)	0.0050 (5)	0.0156 (5)	-0.0021 (4)
C1	0.0383 (6)	0.0321 (6)	0.0378 (6)	0.0010 (5)	0.0135 (5)	0.0011 (5)

## supplementary materials

C2	0.0412 (6)	0.0381 (7)	0.0411 (7)	-0.0044 (5)	0.0143 (5)	0.0029 (5)
C3	0.0454 (7)	0.0500 (8)	0.0490 (8)	-0.0033 (6)	0.0254 (6)	-0.0015 (6)
C4	0.0435 (7)	0.0433 (7)	0.0458 (7)	0.0044 (5)	0.0199 (5)	-0.0056 (5)
C5	0.0407 (6)	0.0315 (6)	0.0389 (7)	0.0024 (5)	0.0133 (5)	-0.0015 (5)
C6	0.0390 (6)	0.0319 (6)	0.0382 (6)	0.0023 (5)	0.0170 (5)	0.0007 (5)
C7	0.0451 (7)	0.0298 (6)	0.0452 (7)	0.0008 (5)	0.0161 (5)	0.0002 (5)

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

O1—C2	1.3427 (17)	C1—C2	1.4167 (19)
O2—C7	1.2535 (16)	C1—C6	1.3935 (17)
O3—N2	1.2321 (15)	C2—C3	1.403 (2)
O4—N2	1.2210 (15)	C3—C4	1.376 (2)
O1—H1	0.8200	C4—C5	1.3914 (19)
N1—C7	1.324 (2)	C5—C6	1.3811 (17)
N2—C5	1.4615 (16)	C3—H3	0.9300
N1—H1A	0.914 (19)	C4—H4	0.9300
N1—H1B	0.88 (2)	C6—H6	0.9300
C1—C7	1.4896 (18)		
C2—O1—H1	109.00	C3—C4—C5	118.70 (13)
O3—N2—C5	117.94 (10)	N2—C5—C4	119.47 (11)
O4—N2—C5	119.21 (10)	N2—C5—C6	118.23 (10)
O3—N2—O4	122.86 (11)	C4—C5—C6	122.30 (12)
C7—N1—H1A	117.9 (12)	C1—C6—C5	119.72 (10)
C7—N1—H1B	121.1 (11)	O2—C7—C1	119.41 (13)
H1A—N1—H1B	120.8 (16)	N1—C7—C1	119.83 (11)
C6—C1—C7	122.57 (11)	O2—C7—N1	120.76 (13)
C2—C1—C6	118.51 (11)	C2—C3—H3	120.00
C2—C1—C7	118.91 (11)	C4—C3—H3	120.00
O1—C2—C3	117.79 (13)	C3—C4—H4	121.00
C1—C2—C3	120.33 (12)	C5—C4—H4	121.00
O1—C2—C1	121.89 (12)	C1—C6—H6	120.00
C2—C3—C4	120.43 (14)	C5—C6—H6	120.00
O3—N2—C5—C4	-171.90 (12)	C2—C1—C7—N1	-172.50 (13)
O3—N2—C5—C6	8.36 (17)	C6—C1—C7—O2	-170.64 (13)
O4—N2—C5—C4	8.18 (18)	C6—C1—C7—N1	9.1 (2)
O4—N2—C5—C6	-171.57 (12)	O1—C2—C3—C4	-179.42 (14)
C6—C1—C2—O1	178.56 (12)	C1—C2—C3—C4	0.7 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.51 (19)	C2—C3—C4—C5	0.4 (2)
C7—C1—C2—O1	0.12 (19)	C3—C4—C5—N2	179.58 (12)
C7—C1—C2—C3	-179.95 (15)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.7 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C5	1.28 (17)	N2—C5—C6—C1	179.54 (11)
C7—C1—C6—C5	179.66 (12)	C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.20 (18)
C2—C1—C7—O2	7.73 (19)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 $\cdots$ O2	0.82	1.79	2.5196 (16)	148

N1—H1A···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.914 (19)	1.969 (19)	2.8807 (17)	174.9 (18)
N1—H1B···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88 (2)	2.167 (19)	3.0193 (17)	164.6 (15)
C4—H4···O1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.93	2.49	3.3915 (18)	164
C6—H6···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.47	3.3826 (16)	169

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

Fig. 1

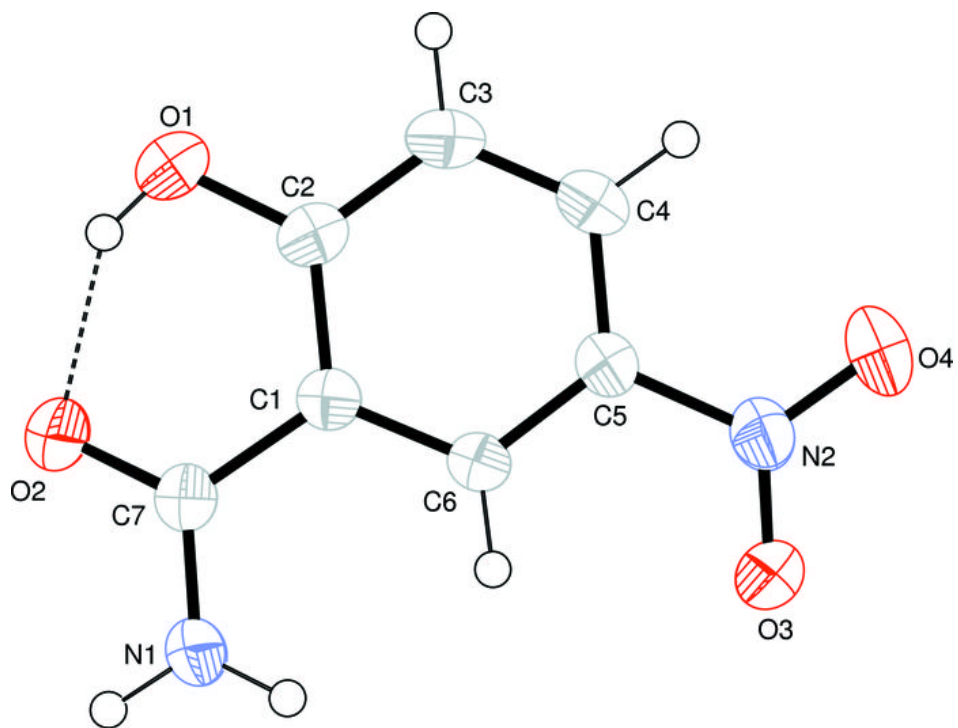




Fig. 2

