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Cystal structre of 5-hydroxy-2-nitrobenzaldehyde

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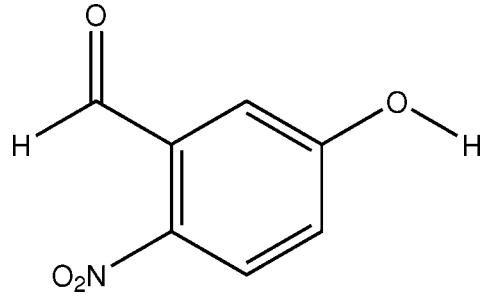
In the title compound, $C_7H_5NO_4$, the nitro group and the aldehyde group are inclined to the benzene ring by 16.6 (3) and 15.6 (3)°, respectively. In the crystal, molecules are linked *via* O—H···O hydrogen bonds, forming chains along [100]. The chains are linked by C—H···O hydrogen bonds, forming a three-dimensional structure.

Keywords: crystal structure; nitro-substituted aromatics; O—H···O hydrogen bonds; C—H···O hydrogen bonds.

CCDC reference: 1058381

1. Related literature

For literature on nitro-substituted aromatic compounds and their various properties, see: Yan *et al.* (2006); Soojhawon *et al.* (2005). For crystal structures of related compounds, see: Tang *et al.* (2010); Tanak *et al.* (2009); Singh *et al.* (2009).



2. Experimental

2.1. Crystal data

$C_7H_5NO_4$
M_r = 167.12
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
a = 9.6648 (18) Å
b = 5.0917 (10) Å
c = 14.920 (3) Å
β = 106.159 (4)°
V = 705.2 (2) Å^3
Z = 4
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 0.13 mm^{-1}
T = 273 K
0.48 × 0.32 × 0.15 mm

2.2. Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)
T_{min} = 0.939, T_{max} = 0.980
3884 measured reflections
1312 independent reflections
974 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.024

2.3. Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.046
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.116
S = 1.04
1312 reflections
113 parameters
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.19 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.16 e Å^{-3}

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O3—H3B···O4^{i}	0.88 (3)	1.82 (3)	2.699 (2)	174 (3)
C2—H2A···O1^{ii}	0.93	2.48	3.364 (3)	158
C5—H5A···O3^{iii}	0.93	2.45	3.379 (3)	173
C7—H7A···O1^{iv}	0.93	2.49	3.264 (3)	140

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

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2000); 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 *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

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Supporting information for this paper is available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SU5113).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2015). E**71**, o328–o329 [doi:10.1107/S205698901500701X]

Cystal structre of 5-hydroxy-2-nitrobenzaldehyde

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S1. Synthesis and crystallization

Colourless crystals of the title compound [Fluka; HPLC grade] were obtained by slow evaporation of a solution in methanol.

S2. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. The hydroxyl H atom was located in a difference Fourier map and freely refined. The C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically and constrained to ride on their parent atoms: C—H = 0.93 Å, with U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C).

S3. Comment

Nitro substituted aromatic compounds are well known intermediates in various organic reactions, responsible for synthesis of pesticides, explosive materials and other bioactive phenyl derivatives (Yan *et al.*, 2006). The nitro substituted aromatic compounds are also known to be widely distributed as pollutant in air and water reservoirs (Yan *et al.*, 2006; Soojhawon *et al.*, 2005). The title compound is a commercially available benzaldehyde derivative, composed of a planar hydroxy substituted nitrobenzaldehyde ring. The compound was crystal out as a part of our ongoing research project involving to crystallize and evaluate biological activities of commercially available molecular libraries.

The molecular structure of the title compound is illustrated in Fig. 1. Structurally it is a positional isomer of the previously reported 2-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzaldehyde with the difference that the positions of the hydroxy and nitro substituents are interchanged (Tanak *et al.*, 2009). The nitro group (N1/O1/O2) and the aldehyde group (C6/C1/O4) are inclined to the benzene ring (C1—C6) by 16.6 (3) and 15.6 (3) °, respectively.

In the crystal, molecules are linked by O—H···O hydrogen bonds forming zigzag chains along [100]. The chains are linked via C—H···O hydrogen bonds forming a three dimensional structure (Table 2 and Fig. 2).

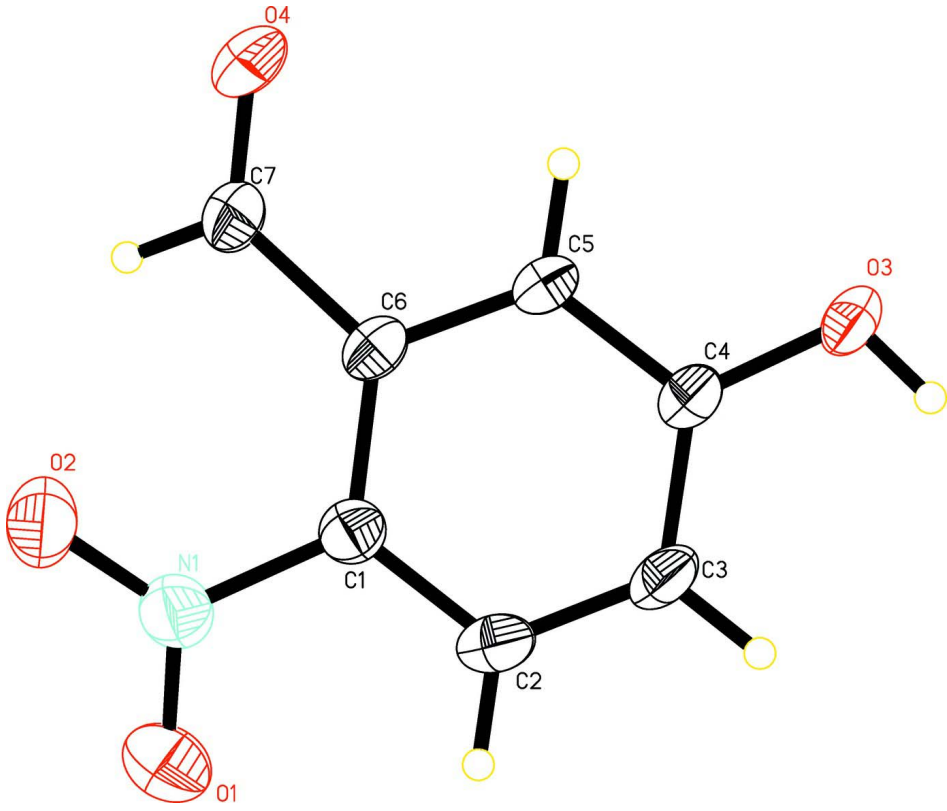

Figure 1

The molecular structure of title compound, with atom labelling. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 30% probability level.

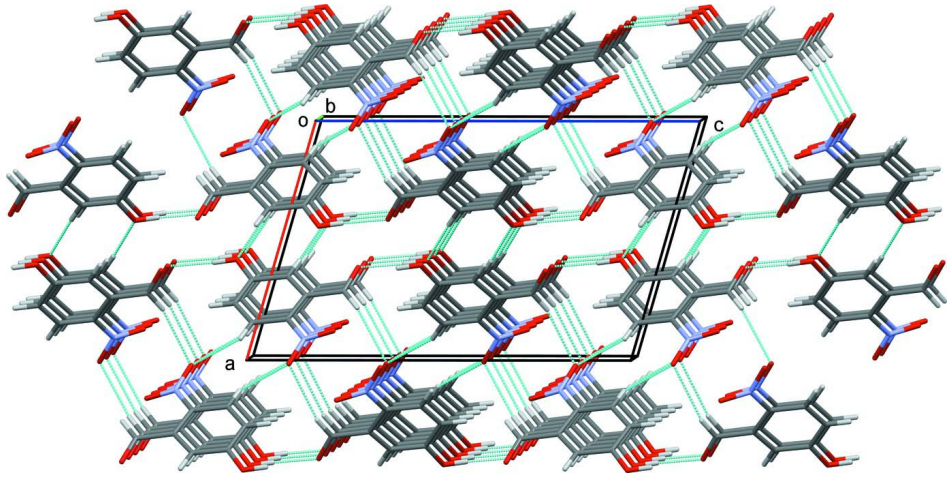

Figure 2

The crystal packing of title compound, viewed along the *b* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines (see Table 1 for details).

5-Hydroxy-2-nitrobenzaldehyde

Crystal data

$C_7H_5NO_4$
$M_r = 167.12$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
Hall symbol: P 2ybc
$a = 9.6648$ (18) Å
$b = 5.0917$ (10) Å
$c = 14.920$ (3) Å
$\beta = 106.159$ (4)°
$V = 705.2$ (2) Å^3
$Z = 4$
$F(000) = 344$
$D_x = 1.574$ Mg m^{-3}
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Cell parameters from 924 reflections
$\theta = 2.8$–$23.7°$
$\mu = 0.13$ mm^{-1}
$T = 273$ K
Block, colourles
0.48 × 0.32 × 0.15 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
ω scan
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)
$T_{min} = 0.939$, $T_{max} = 0.980$
3884 measured reflections
1312 independent reflections
974 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$R_{int} = 0.024$
$\theta_{max} = 25.5°$, $\theta_{min} = 2.2°$
$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
$k = -5 \rightarrow 6$
$l = -18 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$
$wR(F^2) = 0.116$
$S = 1.04$
1312 reflections
113 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 atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0518P)^2 + 0.1669P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.19$ e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.16$ e Å^{-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 (Å^2)

	x	y	z	U_{iso}*/U_{eq}
O1	0.0034 (2)	0.9749 (4)	−0.12613 (15)	0.0961 (7)
O2	0.1401 (2)	0.9319 (3)	−0.21588 (12)	0.0763 (6)
O3	0.42366 (18)	0.1329 (3)	0.09957 (10)	0.0571 (5)

O4	0.39446 (19)	0.3765 (4)	−0.22575 (10)	0.0671 (5)
N1	0.1039 (2)	0.8710 (4)	−0.14662 (14)	0.0577 (5)
C1	0.1847 (2)	0.6689 (4)	−0.08470 (13)	0.0440 (5)
C2	0.1690 (2)	0.6549 (4)	0.00439 (15)	0.0524 (6)
H2A	0.1050	0.7672	0.0218	0.063*
C3	0.2468 (2)	0.4774 (4)	0.06721 (14)	0.0504 (6)
H3A	0.2356	0.4691	0.1271	0.061*
C4	0.3419 (2)	0.3104 (4)	0.04173 (12)	0.0421 (5)
C5	0.3562 (2)	0.3232 (4)	−0.04816 (12)	0.0420 (5)
H5A	0.4192	0.2086	−0.0654	0.050*
C6	0.2793 (2)	0.5012 (4)	−0.11264 (12)	0.0408 (5)
C7	0.2988 (3)	0.4856 (4)	−0.20759 (14)	0.0543 (6)
H7A	0.2307	0.5677	−0.2560	0.065*
H3B	0.411 (3)	0.140 (5)	0.156 (2)	0.078 (8)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0934 (14)	0.1045 (16)	0.0934 (14)	0.0513 (13)	0.0311 (12)	0.0152 (12)
O2	0.1128 (15)	0.0612 (11)	0.0566 (10)	0.0066 (10)	0.0265 (10)	0.0107 (8)
O3	0.0801 (11)	0.0627 (10)	0.0343 (8)	0.0137 (8)	0.0256 (8)	0.0081 (7)
O4	0.0813 (11)	0.0887 (13)	0.0398 (8)	0.0127 (10)	0.0307 (8)	−0.0016 (8)
N1	0.0660 (13)	0.0515 (12)	0.0528 (11)	0.0033 (10)	0.0117 (10)	−0.0038 (9)
C1	0.0457 (11)	0.0436 (11)	0.0427 (11)	−0.0009 (9)	0.0123 (9)	−0.0025 (9)
C2	0.0578 (13)	0.0528 (13)	0.0542 (13)	0.0027 (11)	0.0280 (11)	−0.0087 (10)
C3	0.0650 (14)	0.0565 (13)	0.0377 (11)	−0.0020 (11)	0.0273 (11)	−0.0030 (10)
C4	0.0518 (12)	0.0423 (11)	0.0354 (10)	−0.0046 (9)	0.0175 (9)	−0.0022 (9)
C5	0.0479 (11)	0.0477 (12)	0.0342 (10)	−0.0005 (9)	0.0177 (9)	−0.0063 (9)
C6	0.0439 (11)	0.0466 (11)	0.0333 (10)	−0.0081 (9)	0.0129 (9)	−0.0064 (8)
C7	0.0685 (15)	0.0608 (14)	0.0337 (11)	0.0090 (12)	0.0144 (11)	0.0026 (10)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

O1—N1	1.218 (2)	C2—H2A	0.9300
O2—N1	1.219 (3)	C3—C4	1.381 (3)
O3—C4	1.344 (2)	C3—H3A	0.9300
O3—H3B	0.88 (3)	C4—C5	1.387 (3)
O4—C7	1.173 (2)	C5—C6	1.379 (3)
N1—C1	1.457 (3)	C5—H5A	0.9300
C1—C2	1.381 (3)	C6—C7	1.482 (3)
C1—C6	1.397 (3)	C7—H7A	0.9300
C2—C3	1.367 (3)		
C4—O3—H3B	111.7 (17)	O3—C4—C3	123.70 (17)
O1—N1—O2	122.6 (2)	O3—C4—C5	116.94 (18)
O1—N1—C1	118.2 (2)	C3—C4—C5	119.36 (18)
O2—N1—C1	119.2 (2)	C6—C5—C4	121.73 (18)
C2—C1—C6	120.82 (19)	C6—C5—H5A	119.1

C2—C1—N1	117.63 (19)	C4—C5—H5A	119.1
C6—C1—N1	121.50 (18)	C5—C6—C1	117.64 (17)
C3—C2—C1	120.47 (19)	C5—C6—C7	116.39 (18)
C3—C2—H2A	119.8	C1—C6—C7	125.87 (19)
C1—C2—H2A	119.8	O4—C7—C6	124.3 (2)
C2—C3—C4	119.97 (18)	O4—C7—H7A	117.8
C2—C3—H3A	120.0	C6—C7—H7A	117.8
C4—C3—H3A	120.0		

O1—N1—C1—C2	−16.9 (3)	C3—C4—C5—C6	1.0 (3)
O2—N1—C1—C2	162.27 (19)	C4—C5—C6—C1	−0.5 (3)
O1—N1—C1—C6	165.7 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	−176.99 (18)
O2—N1—C1—C6	−15.2 (3)	C2—C1—C6—C5	−0.2 (3)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.4 (3)	N1—C1—C6—C5	177.18 (18)
N1—C1—C2—C3	−177.03 (19)	C2—C1—C6—C7	175.9 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.0 (3)	N1—C1—C6—C7	−6.7 (3)
C2—C3—C4—O3	179.1 (2)	C5—C6—C7—O4	−17.1 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	−0.7 (3)	C1—C6—C7—O4	166.8 (2)
O3—C4—C5—C6	−178.86 (18)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
O3—H3*B*···O4^{i}	0.88 (3)	1.82 (3)	2.699 (2)	174 (3)
C2—H2*A*···O1^{ii}	0.93	2.48	3.364 (3)	158
C5—H5*A*···O3^{iii}	0.93	2.45	3.379 (3)	173
C7—H7*A*···O1^{iv}	0.93	2.49	3.264 (3)	140

Symmetry codes: (i) *x*, −*y*+1/2, *z*+1/2; (ii) −*x*, −*y*+2, −*z*; (iii) −*x*+1, −*y*, −*z*; (iv) −*x*, *y*−1/2, −*z*−1/2.