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2-Aminopyridin-1-ium triiodide

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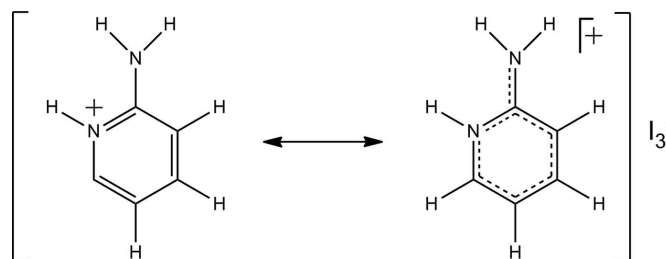
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å; R factor = 0.018; wR factor = 0.041; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.7.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_2^+\text{I}_3^-$, consists of one 2-aminopyridin-1-ium cation (apyH^+) and one triiodide anion, both located in general positions. The apyH^+ cation is planar within the experimental uncertainties. The short N—C distance [1.328 (5) Å] of the exocyclic NH_2 group is typical for the imino-form of protonated 2-aminopyridines. Consequently, the bond lengths within the six-membered ring vary significantly. The geometric parameters of the triiodide anion are in the typical range, with bond lengths of 2.8966 (3) and 2.9389 (3) Å and a bond angle of 176.02 (1)°. In the crystal, N—H...I hydrogen bonds connect adjacent ions into screwed chains along the b -axis direction. These chains are twisted pairwise into rectangular rods. The pyridinium moieties of neighbouring rods are arranged parallel to each other with a plane-to-plane distance of 3.423 (5) Å.

Related literature

For the biological activity of aminopyridines, see: Bolliger *et al.* (2011); Muñoz-Caro & Niño (2002). For aminopyridinium salts with non-linear optical properties, see: Srinivasan & Priolkar (2013); Shkir *et al.* (2012); Periyasamy *et al.* (2007). For the spectroscopy of aminopyridinium salts, see: Çırak *et al.* (2011). For bond-order calculations, see: Brown (2009). For the protonation and electronic structure of 2-aminopyridin-1-ium cations, see: Chapkanov (2010); Chai *et al.* (2009); Testa & Wild (1981). For the spectroscopy of polyiodides, see: Deplano *et al.* (1999). For pyridine–pyridine interactions, see: Ninković *et al.* (2012); Berl *et al.* (2000); Janiak (2000). For related polyiodides, see: van Megen & Reiss (2012); Reiss & van Megen (2012a,b); Meyer *et al.* (2010); Reiss & Engel (2002, 2004). For the elemental analysis of polyiodides, see: Reiss & van Megen (2012b); Egli (1969).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_2^+\text{I}_3^-$
 $M_r = 475.83$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 8.0446$ (4) Å
 $b = 8.9973$ (5) Å
 $c = 9.1464$ (4) Å
 $\alpha = 117.805$ (6)°
 $\beta = 90.939$ (4)°

$\gamma = 109.640$ (5)°
 $V = 539.46$ (6) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 8.64$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.43 \times 0.41 \times 0.04$ mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos diffractometer
 Absorption correction: analytical [*CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009) based on expressions derived by Clark &

Reid (1995)]
 $T_{\min} = 0.083$, $T_{\max} = 0.698$
 5668 measured reflections
 2186 independent reflections
 2078 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.018$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.041$
 $S = 1.01$
 2186 reflections
 117 parameters
 2 restraints

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.99$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.59$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H11...I1	0.85 (1)	2.99 (3)	3.698 (3)	142 (4)
N1—H12...I3 ⁱ	0.85 (1)	2.89 (2)	3.709 (3)	164 (4)
N2—H2...I1	0.83 (4)	2.97 (5)	3.702 (3)	147 (4)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS2013* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2013* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG5319).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, o1060–o1061 [doi:10.1107/S1600536813015389]

2-Aminopyridin-1-ium triiodide

Guido J. Reiss and Peer B. Leske

Comment

Aminopyridines are of general interest as they show biological activity (Bolliger *et al.*, 2011). Especially the monoprotonated cations are able to inactivate K^+ channels reversibly (Muñoz-Caro & Niño, 2002). Another field of research related to 2-aminopyridinium salts is focused on their nonlinear optical properties (Srinivasan & Priolkar, 2013; Shkir, *et al.*, 2012; Periyasamy *et al.*, 2007). There are more than one hundred mono-protonated 2-aminopyridin-1-ium cations (*apyH*⁺) listed in the Cambridge Structural Database. Common to all is the protonation at the ring-nitrogen atom. Moreover, a short exocyclic C—N bond is typically for this cation which represents the so-called imino-form (Scheme 1). The electronic consequences of the mono-protonation of 2-Aminopyridine (Chai *et al.*, 2009; Testa & Wild, 1981) and the electronic structure of the resulting *apyH*⁺ monocation (Chapkanov, 2010) seem to be well understood. This contribution is part of our ongoing general interest in the hydrogen bonding of polyiodide salts (Reiss & Engel, 2002; Reiss & Engel, 2004; Meyer *et al.*, 2010). This applies in particular to the structural chemistry of aromatic nitrogen-containing polyiodide salts (Reiss & van Megen, 2012a).

The asymmetric unit of the title structure consists of one 2-aminopyridin-1-ium cation and one I_3^- anion both located in general positions (Fig. 1). The geometric parameters of the *apyH*⁺ cation are in accord with the imino-form of a protonated 2-aminopyridine. The C—C and C—N bond lengths within the ring show C—N distances of 1.353 (5) and 1.354 (5) Å and C—C bond lengths ranging from 1.355 (5) to 1.411 (5) Å. The exocyclic C—N bond length is with 1.328 (5) Å very short, thus in the expected range for the imino-form of a protonated aminopyridine. Bond valence calculations for the *apyH*⁺ cation were performed using Brown's empirical method (Brown, 2009). The three different C—N bond lengths correspond to bond orders of 1.27 to 1.36, whereas the bond orders of the C—C bonds vary between 1.42 and 1.65 (Scheme 1). The geometric parameters of the triiodide anion are also in the typical range for a hydrogen bonded triiodide anion (*e.g.* van Megen & Reiss, 2012) with bond lengths of 2.8966 (3) and 2.9389 (3) Å and a bond angle of 176.02 (1)°. The Raman spectrum shows two intense signals at 126 and 115 cm^{-1} and a medium strong signal at 73 cm^{-1} which all are in excellent accord with the geometric parameters of the triiodide anion of the title structure and literature known examples (Deplano *et al.*, 1999). The Raman and the infrared spectrum show a vast number of bands from 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} which are in the expected ranges for the *apyH*⁺ monocation (Çirak, 2011; Fig. 2).

Cations and anions are connected by N—H \cdots I hydrogen bonds. Each cation donates three un-bifurcated hydrogen bonds by the three hydrogen atoms attached to nitrogen atoms to two adjacent triiodide anions (Fig. 1). By these connections chains along the *b* direction are formed (Fig. 3). The hydrogen bonded chains are twisted pairwise to rectangular rods. These double chains (rods) (Fig. 3 and 4) are connected to adjacent ones by pyridine-pyridine interactions which are arranged in parallel with a plane to plane distance of 3.423 Å. This value is in excellent agreement with the results of *ab initio* calculations reported recently (Ninković *et al.*, 2012). In general, π - π interactions of pyridine moieties may play an important role in the biological system (Berl *et al.*, 2000) and are of significant interest in the structural chemistry of metal complexes with aromatic nitrogen-containing ligands (Janiak, 2000).

Experimental

2-Aminopyridine (0.16 g; 1.7 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml concentrated hydroiodic acid yielding a brown mixture. This mixture was heated to 90 °C and then slowly cooled to room temperature. Within 12 h needle-shaped, orange crystals grew from this solution. Elemental analysis ($C_5H_7N_2I_3$): calcd., %: C, 12.62; H, 1.48; N, 5.89; I, 80.01. Found, %: C, 12.07; H, 1.45; N, 5.60; I, 79.44. For details on the elemental analytical methods used, see: Reiss & van Megen (2012b); Egli (1969).

Refinement

The coordinates of all hydrogen atoms were refined. The N-H distances were restrained to 0.85 (1) Å. It was possible to introduce individual U_{iso} values for the hydrogen atoms attached to nitrogen atoms, whereas for carbon bound hydrogen atoms U_{iso} values had to be set to $1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Computing details

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS2013* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL2013* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

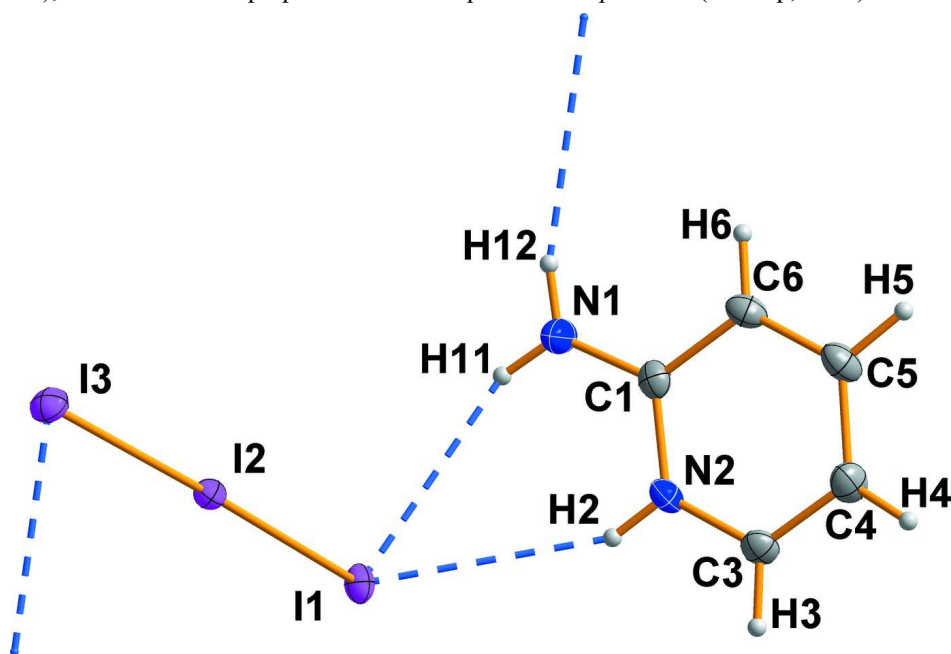
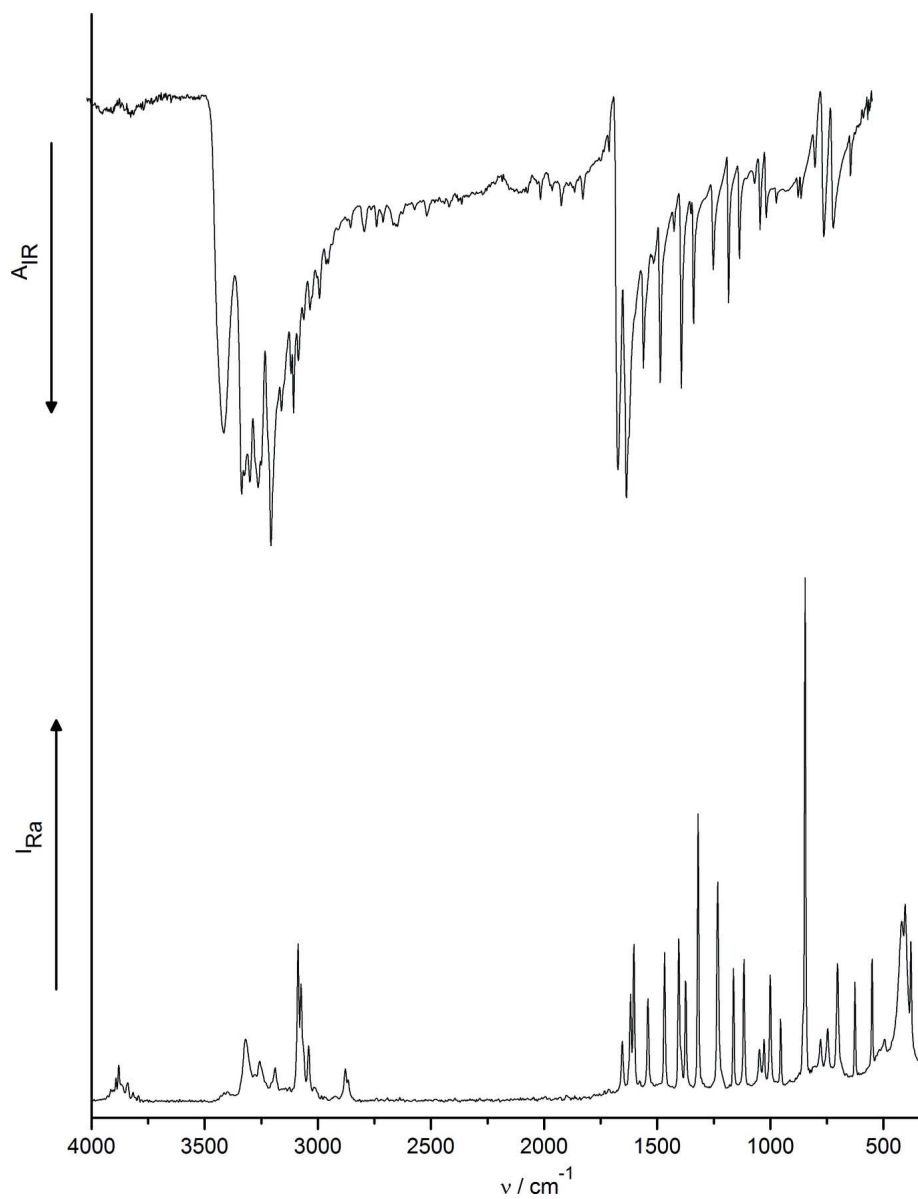


Figure 1

Showing the asymmetric unit of the title structure (Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level).

**Figure 2**

Shows the infrared spectrum (upper part) and Raman spectrum (lower part) of the title compound.

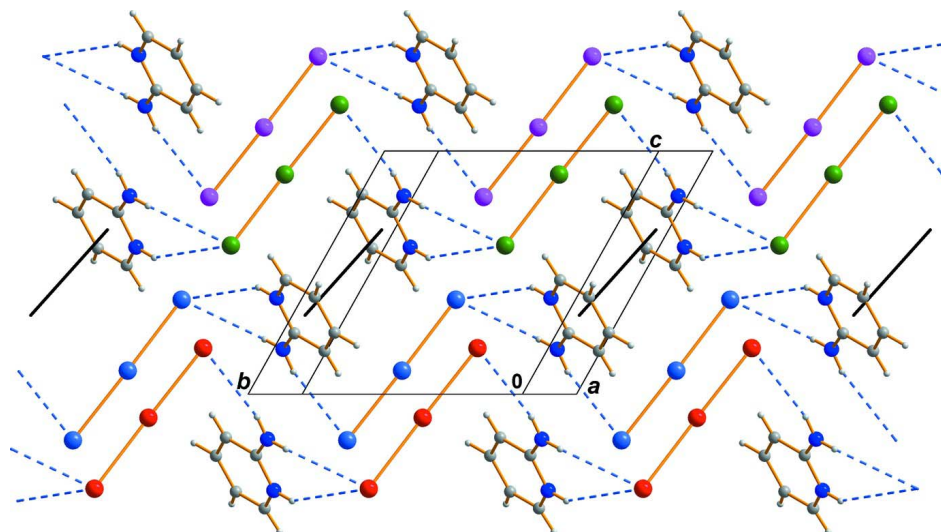


Figure 3

Pairwise twisted (green/violet and red/blue) hydrogen bonded chains run along [010].

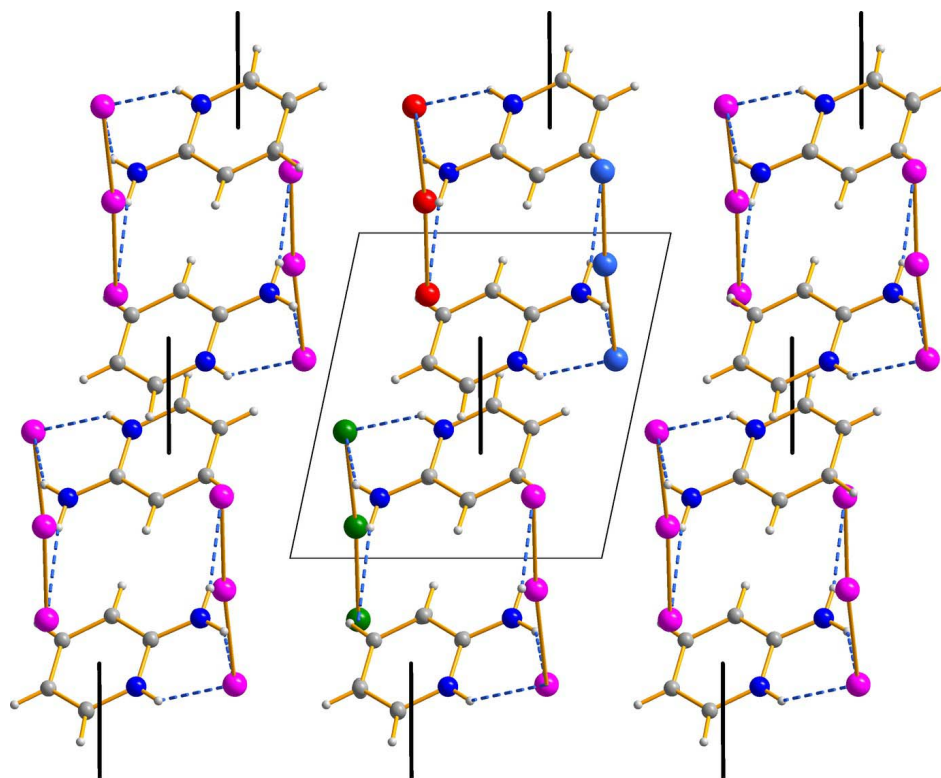


Figure 4

Showing the packing of rectangular rods constructed by pairwise twisted chains. π - π interactions are visualized by black lines connecting the centres of neighbouring rings.

2-Aminopyridin-1-ium triiodide

Crystal data

C₅H₇N₂⁺·I₃⁻ Z = 2
M_r = 475.83 *F*(000) = 420
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$ *D_x* = 2.929 Mg m⁻³
a = 8.0446 (4) Å Mo *K*α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å
b = 8.9973 (5) Å Cell parameters from 6254 reflections
c = 9.1464 (4) Å θ = 3.1–32.6°
 α = 117.805 (6)° μ = 8.64 mm⁻¹
 β = 90.939 (4)° *T* = 100 K
 γ = 109.640 (5)° Plate, orange
V = 539.46 (6) Å³ 0.43 × 0.41 × 0.04 mm

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos *T_{min}* = 0.083, *T_{max}* = 0.698
 diffractometer 5668 measured reflections
 Radiation source: Sealed tube X-ray Source 2186 independent reflections
 Equatorial mounted graphite monochromator 2078 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
 Detector resolution: 16.2711 pixels mm⁻¹ *R_{int}* = 0.021
 ω scans θ_{max} = 26.3°, θ_{min} = 3.1°
 Absorption correction: analytical *h* = -10→9
 [*CrysAlis PRO* (Oxford Diffraction, 2009) *k* = -11→11
 based on expressions derived by Clark & Reid *l* = -11→11
 (1995)]

Refinement

Refinement on *F*² H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
 Least-squares matrix: full and constrained refinement
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.018 *w* = 1/[σ²(*F_o*²) + (0.015*P*)² + 1.5*P*]
wR(*F*²) = 0.041 where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3
S = 1.01 (Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001
 2186 reflections Δρ_{max} = 0.99 e Å⁻³
 117 parameters Δρ_{min} = -0.59 e Å⁻³
 2 restraints Extinction correction: *SHELXL*,
 Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map *F_c** = *kF_c*[1 + 0.001 × *F_c*²λ³/sin(2θ)]^{-1/4}
Extinction coefficient: 0.0075 (2)

Special details

Experimental. Analytical numeric absorption correction using a multifaceted crystal model based on expressions derived by Clark & Reid (1995).

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.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{iso}</i> */ <i>U_{eq}</i>
I1	0.09076 (3)	0.38499 (3)	0.61148 (3)	0.01704 (8)
I2	0.19010 (3)	0.35305 (3)	0.90314 (3)	0.01422 (7)
I3	0.26150 (3)	0.30976 (3)	1.18942 (3)	0.01955 (8)
N1	0.2469 (4)	0.8865 (5)	0.8153 (4)	0.0250 (7)
H11	0.162 (4)	0.782 (3)	0.774 (5)	0.031 (12)*

H12	0.236 (6)	0.968 (5)	0.907 (3)	0.037 (13)*
N2	0.4056 (4)	0.7899 (4)	0.6047 (4)	0.0182 (6)
H2	0.325 (6)	0.686 (6)	0.561 (5)	0.026 (12)*
C1	0.3907 (4)	0.9236 (5)	0.7495 (4)	0.0166 (7)
C3	0.5493 (5)	0.8151 (5)	0.5310 (5)	0.0186 (7)
H3	0.547 (5)	0.712 (6)	0.435 (5)	0.022*
C4	0.6862 (5)	0.9812 (5)	0.5996 (5)	0.0217 (8)
H4	0.783 (6)	0.990 (6)	0.549 (5)	0.026*
C5	0.6744 (5)	1.1248 (5)	0.7472 (5)	0.0218 (8)
H5	0.763 (6)	1.249 (6)	0.799 (5)	0.026 (11)*
C6	0.5316 (5)	1.0977 (5)	0.8221 (5)	0.0192 (7)
H6	0.520 (5)	1.191 (6)	0.915 (5)	0.023*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
I1	0.01701 (12)	0.01880 (13)	0.01929 (13)	0.00609 (9)	0.00315 (8)	0.01316 (10)
I2	0.01360 (12)	0.01388 (12)	0.01490 (12)	0.00556 (9)	0.00260 (8)	0.00688 (9)
I3	0.02394 (13)	0.02233 (13)	0.01393 (12)	0.01008 (10)	0.00330 (9)	0.00953 (10)
N1	0.0238 (17)	0.0189 (17)	0.0238 (17)	0.0040 (14)	0.0102 (14)	0.0070 (15)
N2	0.0174 (14)	0.0122 (15)	0.0205 (15)	0.0032 (12)	0.0019 (12)	0.0068 (13)
C1	0.0165 (16)	0.0179 (18)	0.0177 (17)	0.0060 (14)	0.0010 (13)	0.0111 (15)
C3	0.0182 (17)	0.0172 (18)	0.0216 (18)	0.0094 (14)	0.0050 (14)	0.0090 (15)
C4	0.0165 (17)	0.0216 (19)	0.028 (2)	0.0087 (15)	0.0073 (15)	0.0126 (17)
C5	0.0162 (17)	0.0159 (18)	0.028 (2)	0.0045 (15)	0.0002 (14)	0.0084 (16)
C6	0.0181 (17)	0.0158 (18)	0.0185 (18)	0.0063 (14)	-0.0013 (14)	0.0051 (15)

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

I1—I2	2.9389 (3)	C1—C6	1.411 (5)
I2—I3	2.8966 (3)	C3—C4	1.355 (5)
N1—C1	1.328 (5)	C3—H3	0.93 (4)
N1—H11	0.849 (10)	C4—C5	1.400 (5)
N1—H12	0.847 (10)	C4—H4	0.91 (4)
N2—C1	1.353 (5)	C5—C6	1.358 (5)
N2—C3	1.354 (5)	C5—H5	0.97 (4)
N2—H2	0.83 (4)	C6—H6	0.91 (4)
I3—I2—I1	176.017 (9)	N2—C3—H3	115 (3)
C1—N1—H11	125 (3)	C4—C3—H3	124 (3)
C1—N1—H12	121 (3)	C3—C4—C5	118.3 (3)
H11—N1—H12	114 (4)	C3—C4—H4	117 (3)
C1—N2—C3	123.2 (3)	C5—C4—H4	124 (3)
C1—N2—H2	118 (3)	C6—C5—C4	120.9 (3)
C3—N2—H2	118 (3)	C6—C5—H5	116 (2)
N1—C1—N2	119.4 (3)	C4—C5—H5	123 (3)
N1—C1—C6	123.5 (3)	C5—C6—C1	120.0 (3)
N2—C1—C6	117.1 (3)	C5—C6—H6	121 (3)
N2—C3—C4	120.4 (3)	C1—C6—H6	118 (3)

C3—N2—C1—N1	-178.6 (3)	C3—C4—C5—C6	1.5 (6)
C3—N2—C1—C6	1.7 (5)	C4—C5—C6—C1	-1.2 (6)
C1—N2—C3—C4	-1.4 (5)	N1—C1—C6—C5	179.9 (4)
N2—C3—C4—C5	-0.3 (6)	N2—C1—C6—C5	-0.4 (5)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
N1—H11...I1	0.85 (1)	2.99 (3)	3.698 (3)	142 (4)
N1—H12...I3 ⁱ	0.85 (1)	2.89 (2)	3.709 (3)	164 (4)
N2—H2...I1	0.83 (4)	2.97 (5)	3.702 (3)	147 (4)

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