Acta Crystallographica Section E
Structure Reports Online
ISSN 1600-5368

5-Iodopyrimidin-2-amine

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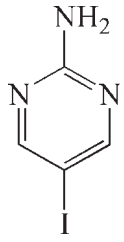
Received 18 May 2010; accepted 21 May 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 295 K; mean σ(C–C) = 0.005 Å; R factor = 0.032; wR factor = 0.089; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.9.

The molecule of the title compound, $C_4H_4IN_3$, has crystallographic mirror plane symmetry. In the crystal, the molecules are connected through N—H···N hydrogen bonds into polymeric tapes extended along the *a* axis, which are typical of 2-aminopyrimidines. Each molecule acts as a double donor and a double acceptor in the hydrogen bonding.

Related literature

For coordination polymers formed with the title compound, see: Lin *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_4H_4IN_3$
M_r = 221.00
Orthorhombic, *Cmca*
a = 7.9088 (7) Å
b = 8.3617 (10) Å
c = 18.3821 (16) Å
V = 1215.6 (2) Å^3
Z = 8
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
μ = 5.16 mm^{-1}
T = 295 K
0.6 × 0.4 × 0.2 mm

Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*XSCANS*; Siemens, 1995)
T_{min} = 0.332, T_{max} = 1.000
800 measured reflections
573 independent reflections
535 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
R_{int} = 0.032
3 standard reflections every 97 reflections
intensity decay: none

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.032
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.089
S = 1.10
573 reflections
48 parameters
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.93 e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.83 e Å^{-3}

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

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
N2—H2*N*···N1^{i}	0.79 (5)	2.37 (5)	3.157 (4)	173 (6)

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

Data collection: *XSCANS* (Siemens, 1995); cell refinement: *XSCANS*; data reduction: *XSCANS*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

We are grateful to the National Science Council of the Republic of China for support. This research was also supported by the project of specific research fields in Chung-Yuan Christian University, Taiwan, under grant No. CYCU-98-CR—CH.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GK2275).

References

Lin, C.-Y., Chan, Z.-K., Yeh, C.-W., Wu, C.-J., Chen, J.-D. & Wang, J.-C. (2006). *CrystEngComm*, **8**, 841–846.
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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E**66**, o1464 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810019124]

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S1. Comment

A series of Ag(I) coordination polymers containg 2-amino-5-iodopyrimidine have been prepared, which show metallocycles and one-dimensional helical chains (Lin, *et al.*, 2006). Within this project the crystal structure of 2-amino-5-iodopyrimidine was determined to investigate its weak interactions.

In its crystal structure weak intermolecular N—H···N hydrogen bonding is found (Tab. 1) and the molecules are almost planar (Fig. 1).

S2. Experimental

The title compound was purchased from Acros Chemical Co. and used as received. Coloress plate crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography were obtained by dissolving the title compound in THF, followed by allowing the solution to evaporate slowly under air.

S3. Refinement

The pyrimidyl hydrogen atoms were placed into idealized positions and constrained by the riding atom approximation with *C*—H = 0.93 Å, and U_{iso}(H) = 1.2 U_{eq}(C). The amine hydrogen atoms were located from difference Fourier maps..

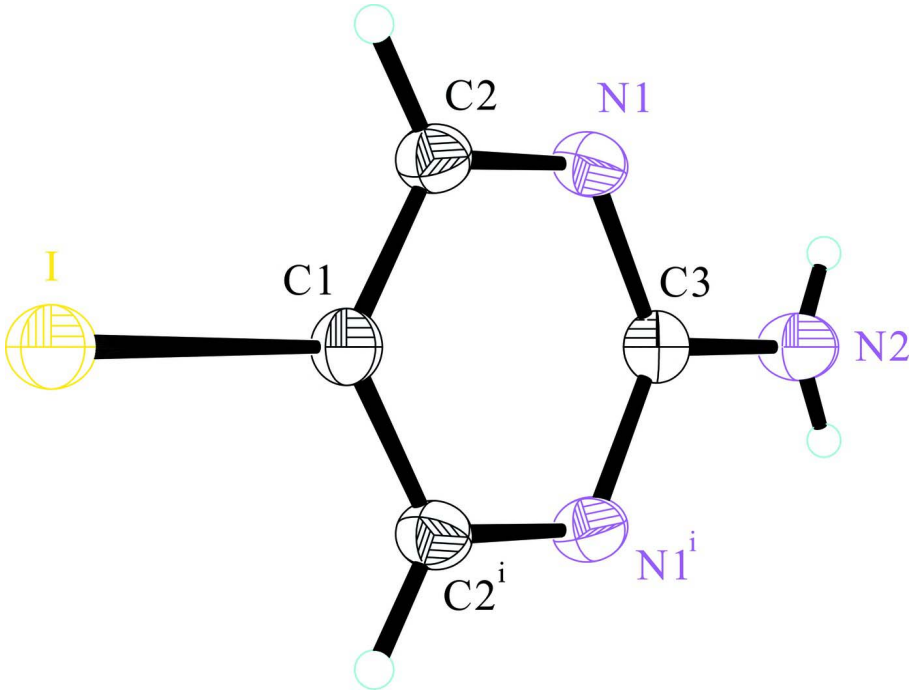

Figure 1

Crystal structure of the title compound with labeling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.Symmetry codes: (i) -x, y, z.

5-Iodopyrimidin-2-amine

Crystal data

$C_4H_4IN_3$
$M_r = 221.00$
Orthorhombic, *Cmca*
Hall symbol: -C 2bc 2
$a = 7.9088$ (7) Å
$b = 8.3617$ (10) Å
$c = 18.3821$ (16) Å
$V = 1215.6$ (2) Å^3
$Z = 8$
$F(000) = 816$
$D_x = 2.415$ Mg m^{-3}
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Cell parameters from 31 reflections
$\theta = 4.9$–$12.6°$
$\mu = 5.16$ mm^{-1}
$T = 295$ K
Plate, colorless
0.6 × 0.4 × 0.2 mm

Data collection

Bruker P4 diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*XSCANS*; Siemens, 1995)
$T_{min} = 0.332$, $T_{max} = 1.000$
800 measured reflections
573 independent reflections
535 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$R_{int} = 0.032$
$\theta_{max} = 25.0°$, $\theta_{min} = 2.2°$
$h = -1 \rightarrow 9$
$k = -1 \rightarrow 9$
$l = -21 \rightarrow 1$
3 standard reflections every 97 reflections
intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
$wR(F^2) = 0.089$
$S = 1.10$
573 reflections
48 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
$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.055P)^2 + 3.1925P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$
$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.93$ e Å^{-3}
$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.83$ e Å^{-3}
Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008), $Fc^*=kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Extinction coefficient: 0.0148 (9)

Special details

Experimental. 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.

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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}
I	0.0000	0.25315 (4)	0.72128 (2)	0.0462 (4)
N1	−0.1515 (4)	0.6239 (4)	0.57261 (16)	0.0378 (8)
N2	0.0000	0.8038 (8)	0.5044 (4)	0.0456 (13)
C1	0.0000	0.4412 (6)	0.6466 (3)	0.0345 (11)
C2	−0.1488 (5)	0.5037 (4)	0.6200 (2)	0.0367 (9)
H2C	−0.2507	0.4604	0.6358	0.044*
C3	0.0000	0.6791 (7)	0.5508 (3)	0.0343 (11)
H2N	−0.085 (7)	0.831 (7)	0.485 (3)	0.061 (15)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
I	0.0388 (4)	0.0504 (5)	0.0495 (5)	0.000	0.000	0.01869 (14)
N1	0.0321 (17)	0.0427 (17)	0.0385 (16)	0.0031 (14)	0.0005 (12)	0.0041 (13)
N2	0.039 (3)	0.053 (3)	0.045 (3)	0.000	0.000	0.017 (3)
C1	0.038 (3)	0.033 (2)	0.032 (2)	0.000	0.000	0.002 (2)
C2	0.0329 (19)	0.0406 (19)	0.036 (2)	−0.0011 (16)	0.0016 (15)	0.0034 (14)
C3	0.041 (3)	0.035 (3)	0.027 (2)	0.000	0.000	0.000 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, º)

I—C1	2.088 (5)	N2—H2N	0.79 (5)
N1—C2	1.331 (4)	C1—C2	1.377 (4)
N1—C3	1.346 (4)	C2—H2C	0.9300
N2—C3	1.346 (10)		
C2—N1—C3	116.1 (3)	N1—C2—H2C	118.9
C3—N2—H2N	120 (4)	C1—C2—H2C	118.9
C2^{i}—C1—C2	117.4 (5)	N1^{i}—C3—N1	125.9 (5)
C2—C1—I	121.3 (2)	N1^{i}—C3—N2	117.0 (2)
N1—C2—C1	122.2 (4)		

Symmetry code: (i) −*x*, *y*, *z*.

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, º)

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N2—H2*N*···N1^{ii}	0.79 (5)	2.37 (5)	3.157 (4)	173 (6)

Symmetry code: (ii) −*x*−1/2, −*y*+3/2, −*z*+1.