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Duncan M. Tooke, Anthony L. Spek, Jan Reedijk and Ramu Kannappan

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(2-Pyridylmethyl)ammonium nitrate

Duncan M. Tooke,^{a*}
Anthony L. Spek,^a Jan Reedijk^b
and Ramu Kannappan^b

^aBijvoet Center for Biomolecular Research, Department of Crystal and Structural Chemistry, Utrecht University, Padualaan 8, 3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands, and ^bLeiden Institute of Chemistry, Einsteinweg 55, Leiden 2333 AC, The Netherlands

Correspondence e-mail: d.m.tooke@chem.uu.nl

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 150\text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.043

wR factor = 0.097

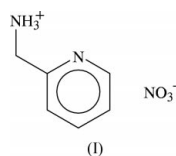
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The single-crystal structure of (2-pyridylmethyl)ammonium nitrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{N}_2^+\cdot\text{NO}_3^-$, is presented, in what is only the third reported structure containing this cation. The structure contains extensively hydrogen-bonded layers.

Comment

During research into novel chelating ligands, the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), was determined (Fig. 1). The structure of the (2-pyridylmethyl)ammonium cation has only been determined twice previously, once in a silver nitrate complex (Sailaja *et al.*, 2001) and once as the pyridine-2-carboxylate salt (Døssing *et al.*, 2001). In both of these structures, four hydrogen bonds were formed from the ammonium group.



In (I), five hydrogen bonds are formed between the ammonium group and nitrate O atoms. These bonds, with $D-H\cdots A$ distances of between 2.8237 (19) and 3.110 (2) \AA , are comparable with the bonds reported in the AgNO_3 complex, and cause the formation of a two-dimensional network with the b and c axes as the base vectors (Fig. 2).

Experimental

2-(Aminomethyl)pyridine (2.16 g, 0.02 mol) was dissolved in ethanol (5 ml) and added to a stirred ethanol solution of *o*-vanillin (3.04 g, 0.02 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The solvent was removed using a rotary evaporator to give a red residue, which was recrystallized from the minimum amount of hot methanol, yielding good quality single crystals.

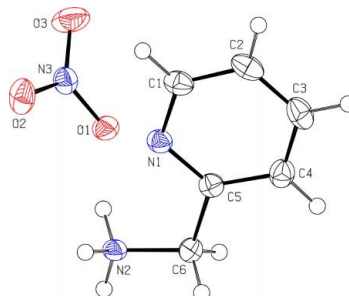


Figure 1

View of the title compound, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms are drawn at the 50% probability level.

Crystal data

$C_6H_9N_2^+ \cdot NO_3^-$
 $M_r = 171.16$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 8.2492$ (4) Å
 $b = 10.4014$ (5) Å
 $c = 9.3850$ (5) Å
 $\beta = 105.171$ (4)°
 $V = 777.20$ (7) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.463$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 59
 reflections, based on ψ - χ scan
 (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2000)
 $\theta = 5.5$ – 20.8°
 $\mu = 0.12$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 150$ (2) K
 Block, colourless
 $0.2 \times 0.1 \times 0.1$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: none
 18 148 measured reflections
 1774 independent reflections
 1228 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.057$
 $\theta_{max} = 27.4^\circ$
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 $k = -13 \rightarrow 13$
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.097$
 $S = 1.05$
 1774 reflections
 118 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of
 independent and constrained
 refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0364P)^2 + 0.3509P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.19$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.23$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$N2-H2A \cdots O2^i$	0.958 (19)	2.155 (18)	2.8817 (19)	131.7 (15)
$N2-H2A \cdots N1^i$	0.958 (19)	2.345 (18)	3.037 (2)	128.7 (13)
$N2-H2B \cdots O1^{ii}$	0.925 (18)	1.931 (18)	2.8237 (19)	161.4 (16)
$N2-H2B \cdots O3^{ii}$	0.925 (18)	2.440 (19)	3.110 (2)	129.3 (15)
$N2-H2C \cdots O1$	0.942 (18)	1.923 (18)	2.8412 (18)	164.3 (16)

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

The aromatic H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions ($C-H = 0.95$ Å) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$. The H atoms on the N atom were found in a difference electron-density map and refined with $U_{iso} = 1.5U_{eq}(N)$.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DIRAX* (Duisenberg, 1992); data reduction: *EvalCCD* (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Shel-

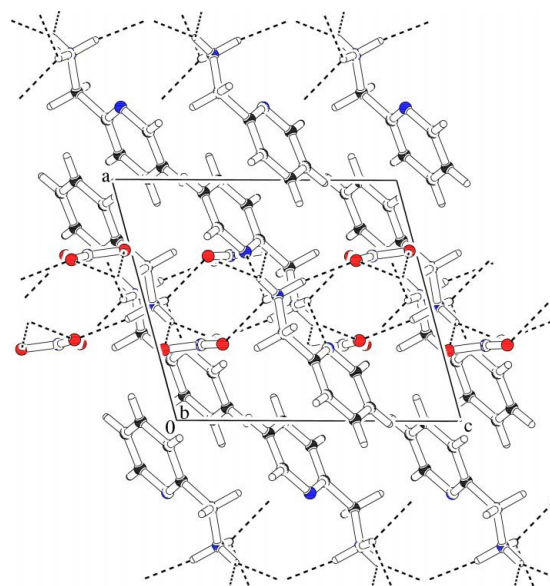


Figure 2

The two-dimensional network structure of (I). Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

drick, 1985); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON*.

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