

Insights: Publications

Crystal structures of 4-chloropyridine-2-carbonitrile and 6-chloropyridine-2-carbonitrile exhibit different intermolecular π -stacking, $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{nitrile}}$ and $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{pyridine}}$ interactions

Acta Cryst. E71, 852

June 27, 2015

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The two title compounds are isomers of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{ClN}_2$ containing a pyridine ring, a nitrile group, and a chloro substituent. The molecules of each compound pack together in the solid state with offset face-to-face π -stacking, and intermolecular $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{nitrile}}$ and $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{pyridine}}$ interactions. 4-Chloropyridine-2-carbonitrile, (I), exhibits pairwise centrosymmetric head-to-head $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{nitrile}}$ and $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{pyridine}}$ interactions, forming one-dimensional chains, which are π -stacked in an offset face-to-face fashion. The intermolecular packing of the isomeric 6-chloropyridine-2-carbonitrile, (II), which differs only in the position of the chloro substituent on the pyridine ring, exhibits head-to-tail $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{nitrile}}$ and $\text{C—H}\cdots\text{N}_{\text{pyridine}}$ interactions, forming two-dimensional sheets which are π -stacked in an offset face-to-face fashion. In contrast to (I), the offset face-to-face π -stacking in (II) is formed between molecules with alternating orientations of the chloro and nitrile substituents.

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