

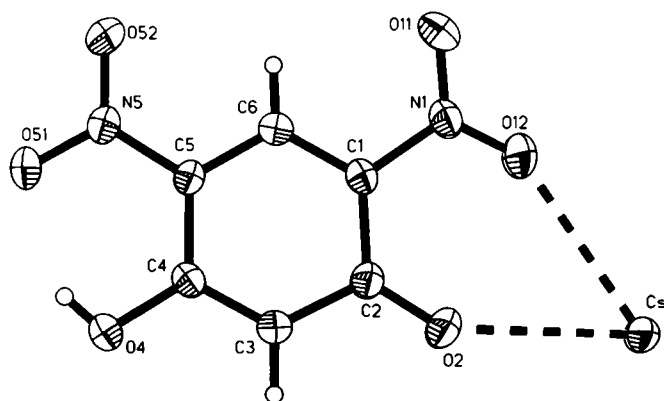
Crystal structure of cesium 4,6-dinitroresorcinolate, $\text{CsC}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

T. Kolev^I, D. Chr. Kleb^I, D. Yancheva^{II}, M. Schürmann^I, H. Preut^{*I} and P. Bleckmann^I

^I Universität Dortmund, Fachbereich Chemie, Otto-Hahn-Str. 6, D-44221 Dortmund, Germany

^{II} Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Organic Chemistry, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria

Received May 5, 2000, CCDC-No. 1267/454



Abstract

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CsN}_2\text{O}_6$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (No. 2), $a = 7.114(2)$ Å, $b = 7.572(1)$ Å, $c = 9.314(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 92.18(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 111.82(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 107.64(2)^\circ$, $V = 437.4$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.019$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.052$, $T = 291$ K.

Source of material

The starting compound 4,6-dinitroresorcinol was synthesized according to the procedure described by Beyerlein [1]. The title compound was obtained by neutralizing a water-ethanolic 1:1 solution of 4,6-dinitroresorcinol with cesium carbonate (Cs_2CO_3 99.8% Aldrich) in a 2:1 molar ratio at room temperature by continuous stirring for 40 minutes. The resulting cesium 4,6-dinitroresorcinolate was isolated and recrystallized twice from ethanol-water and after that from doubly distilled water. Over 530 K the compound decomposes without melting. The purity of the compound was confirmed by elemental analysis, IR, UV-vis and mass spectrometry. Red transparent crystals, suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown from solution of doubly distilled water by slow evaporation over period of two weeks.

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Cs	2i	0.27477(3)	0.88625(2)	0.59453(2)	0.0579(1)	0.0266(1)	0.0330(1)	0.01348(8)	0.02787(9)	0.00514(7)
C(1)	2i	0.2554(4)	0.4389(3)	0.2312(3)	0.030(1)	0.027(1)	0.022(1)	0.0093(9)	0.0128(9)	0.0057(9)
C(2)	2i	0.2863(4)	0.6333(3)	0.2077(3)	0.032(1)	0.026(1)	0.025(1)	0.0082(9)	0.0141(9)	0.0023(9)
C(3)	2i	0.2836(4)	0.6650(4)	0.0560(3)	0.037(1)	0.023(1)	0.028(1)	0.011(1)	0.016(1)	0.0059(9)
C(4)	2i	0.2509(4)	0.5283(3)	−0.0586(3)	0.029(1)	0.026(1)	0.023(1)	0.0087(9)	0.0122(9)	0.0066(9)
C(5)	2i	0.2241(4)	0.3410(3)	−0.0268(3)	0.031(1)	0.023(1)	0.024(1)	0.0103(9)	0.0144(9)	0.0024(8)
C(6)	2i	0.2286(4)	0.3017(3)	0.1181(3)	0.032(1)	0.023(1)	0.025(1)	0.0105(9)	0.0123(9)	0.0060(9)

Discussion

Organic nonlinear optical (NLO) materials have attracted much attention in the past years due to potential applications in various fields such as telecommunication, optical data storage and optical information processing. Because of their notable chemical flexibility that allows for molecular engineering of the nonlinear optical responses and their fast electronic responses, organic materials are particularly interesting candidates for the elaboration of optimized NLO materials [2, 3, 4].

The conversion of hydroxy group of 4,6-dinitroresorcinol into the corresponding oxo-anion is a way to enhance the charge transfer transition on the molecular level – a requisite for a design of efficient second- and third-order nonlinear optical materials.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	orange parallelepiped, size $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	42.46 cm ^{−1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Nonius MACH3, $2\theta/\omega$
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	54.9°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	2161, 1999
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1933
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	149
Programs:	PARST95 [5], SHELXS-97 [6], SHELXTL [7], SHELXL-97 [8]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{iso}
H(3)	2i	0.293(5)	0.786(5)	0.033(4)	0.036(8)
H(6)	2i	0.216(5)	0.184(5)	0.135(4)	0.035(8)
H(4)	2i	0.233(8)	0.486(7)	−0.248(6)	0.07(2)

* Correspondence author
(e-mail: uch002@uxp1h.hrz.uni-dortmund.de)

Table 3. Continued.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
N(1)	2i	0.2432(4)	0.3780(3)	0.3736(2)	0.038(1)	0.032(1)	0.023(1)	0.0094(9)	0.0142(8)	0.0063(8)
O(11)	2i	0.2464(6)	0.2200(4)	0.3958(3)	0.119(2)	0.043(1)	0.040(1)	0.037(1)	0.042(1)	0.023(1)
O(12)	2i	0.2248(5)	0.4804(3)	0.4674(3)	0.093(2)	0.045(1)	0.036(1)	0.025(1)	0.043(1)	0.0088(9)
O(2)	2i	0.3133(4)	0.7644(3)	0.3061(2)	0.065(1)	0.028(1)	0.036(1)	0.0117(9)	0.029(1)	-0.0007(8)
O(4)	2i	0.2468(4)	0.5741(3)	-0.1978(2)	0.058(1)	0.031(1)	0.0261(9)	0.0161(9)	0.0223(9)	0.0095(8)
N(5)	2i	0.1929(4)	0.1937(3)	-0.1387(3)	0.042(1)	0.028(1)	0.028(1)	0.0118(9)	0.0179(9)	0.0027(8)
O(51)	2i	0.1730(4)	0.2236(3)	-0.2747(2)	0.063(1)	0.038(1)	0.0257(9)	0.0195(9)	0.0243(9)	0.0042(8)
O(52)	2i	0.1885(5)	0.0378(3)	-0.1041(3)	0.091(2)	0.028(1)	0.046(1)	0.026(1)	0.040(1)	0.0094(9)

Acknowledgments. We thank the National Science Foundation (Bulgaria) grant X-801 and the "Internationales Büro des BMBF bei der DLR" (Germany) for the support of our project BUL-001-96. One of us (T. K.) thanks the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung for financial support.

References

1. Beyerlein, F.: Untersuchungen über die Frage, ob das Benzoxazol zu naphthoiden oder den benzoiden Bicyklen gehört. Dissertation, TH Braunschweig, Germany 1933.
2. Nalwa, H. S.; Miyata, S. (Eds): Nonlinear Optics of Organic Molecules and Polymers. CRC Press, Boca Raton 1997.
3. Wolff, J. J.; Wortmann, R.: Organic Materials for Second-Order Non-Linear Optics. In: *Advances in Physical Organic Chemistry* (Ed. D. Bethell), Vol. 32, p. 121-217, 1999.
4. Bosshar, C.; Sutter, K.; Pretre, P.; Hulliger, J.; Flörsheimer, M.; Kaatz, P.; Günter, P.: Organic Nonlinear Optical Materials. Gordon & Breach, Amsterdam 1995.
5. Nardelli, M.: A system of Fortran routines for calculating molecular structure parameters from the results of crystal structure analyses. J. Appl. Crystallogr. **28** (1995) 659.
6. Sheldrick, G. M.: Phase Annealing in SHELX-90: Direct Methods for Larger Structures. Acta Crystallogr. A **46** (1990) 467-473.
7. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXTL-Plus. Release 4.1 Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA 1991.
8. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures, University of Göttingen, Germany 1997.