

## Cyclohexylammonium hydrogensquarate hemihydrate

Tsonko Kolev,<sup>a</sup> Bojidarka Koleva,<sup>b</sup> Rüdiger W. Seidel,<sup>b</sup>  
Michael Spitteller<sup>a</sup> and William S. Sheldrick<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Institut für Umweltforschung, Universität Dortmund, Otto-Hahn-Strasse 6, 44221 Dortmund, Germany, and <sup>b</sup>Lehrstuhl für Analytische Chemie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Universitätsstrasse 150, 44780 Bochum, Germany  
Correspondence e-mail: william.sheldrick@rub.de

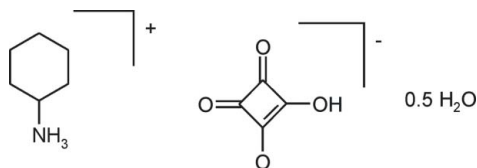
Received 14 November 2007; accepted 14 November 2007

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 294$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.051;  $wR$  factor = 0.141; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.8.

The components of the title compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}^+\cdot\text{C}_4\text{HO}_4^- \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , are connected by moderate intermolecular  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds between the anions and cations into infinite three-dimensional networks. The cyclohexylammonium cation interacts with the solvent molecule by means of an  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond. The hydrogensquarate anions form  $\alpha$  chains through strong  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions.

### Related literature

For related literature, see: Kolev *et al.* (1998, 2006); Koleva *et al.* (2007).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}^+\cdot\text{C}_4\text{HO}_4^- \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 222.24$

Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*

$a = 9.3553$  (8) Å

$b = 11.087$  (4) Å

$c = 22.1880$  (19) Å

$V = 2301.4$  (9) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 8$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.10$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 294$  (2) K

$0.53 \times 0.51 \times 0.48$  mm

#### Data collection

Siemens P4 diffractometer  
Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan  
(*ABSPsiScan*; Spek, 2003)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.948$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.953$   
2655 measured reflections  
2015 independent reflections

1272 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$   
3 standard reflections  
every 97 reflections  
intensity decay: 1%

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$

$wR(F^2) = 0.142$

$S = 1.02$

2015 reflections

146 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O8}-\text{H8}\cdots\text{O9}^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.67	2.485 (2)	171
$\text{N1}-\text{H11}\cdots\text{O10}^{\text{ii}}$	0.89	1.93	2.811 (3)	169
$\text{N1}-\text{H12}\cdots\text{O20}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89	1.98	2.859 (2)	171
$\text{N1}-\text{H13}\cdots\text{O7}$	0.89	1.99	2.864 (2)	166
$\text{O20}-\text{H20}\cdots\text{O9}$	0.86 (2)	1.93 (2)	2.7358 (18)	156 (2)

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

Data collection: *R3m/V* (Siemens, 1989); cell refinement: *R3m/V*; data reduction: *XDISK* (Siemens, 1989); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1995); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

BK thanks the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a Fellowship and TK thanks the DAAD and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for a grant within the priority programme 'Stability Pact South-Eastern Europe'.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT2617).

### References

- Kolev, T., Stahl, R., Preut, H., Konieczek, V., Bleckmann, P. & Radomirska, V. (1998). *Z. Kristallogr. New Cryst. Struct.* **213**, 167–169.  
Kolev, T., Yancheva, D., Spitteller, M., Sheldrick, W. S. & Mayer-Figge, H. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o463–o465.  
Koleva, B., Kolev, T. & Spitteller, M. (2007). *Biopolymers*, **83**, 498–507.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (1995). *SHELXTL-Plus*. Release 5.03. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, USA.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
Siemens (1989). *R3m/V Crystallographic-Systems User's Guide*. Version 3.2. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2007). E63, o4852 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536807059132 ]

## Cyclohexylammonium hydrogensquarate hemihydrate

T. Kolev, B. Koleva, R. W. Seidel, M. Spittler and W. S. Sheldrick

### Comment

In the course of our spectroscopic and structural studies on hydrogensquarates (Kolev *et al.*, 1998, 2006; Koleva *et al.*, 2007), the crystal structure of cyclohexylammonium hydrogensquarate semihydrate (I) is reported. The molecular structure of (I) is depicted in Fig. 1. The crystal structure consists of three-dimensional networks of cations and anions connected by moderate intermolecular N—H $\cdots$ O [N $\cdots$ O = 2.811 (3), and 2.864 (2) Å] hydrogen bonds. The cations interact with solvent molecule by means of N—H $\cdots$ O [N $\cdots$ O = 2.859 (2) Å] hydrogen bonds and the hydrogensquarate anions form alpha chains through strong O—H $\cdots$ O [O $\cdots$ O = 2.485 (2) Å] interactions (Fig. 2).

### Experimental

Cyclohexylammonium hydrogensquarate hemihydrate was prepared by mixing an equimolar ratio of cyclohexylamine (Merck) and squaric acid (Sigma-Aldrich) in 10 ml water. Suitable crystals for X-ray analysis, were grown by allowing the solution to slowly evaporate for a week, and were filtered off, washed with methanol and dried under air.

### Refinement

H atoms were constrained to idealized positions and refined using a riding model, with C—H distances of 0.98 Å (CH) and 0.97 Å (CH<sub>2</sub>); [ $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{iso}}(\text{C})$ ], N—H distances of 0.86 Å; [ $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{iso}}(\text{N})$ ] and an O—H distance of 0.82 Å, [ $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{iso}}(\text{O})$ ].

### Figures

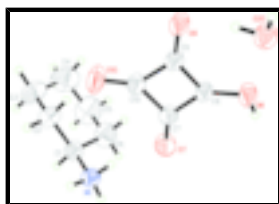


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

## Cyclohexylammonium hydrogensquarate hemihydrate

### Crystal data

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sup>+</sup>·C<sub>4</sub>HO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>·0.5(H<sub>2</sub>O)

$M_r = 222.24$

Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*

Hall symbol: -P 2n 2ab

$D_x = 1.283 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point: not measured K

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 50 reflections

# supplementary materials

---

$a = 9.3553 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 4.8\text{--}12.4^\circ$
$b = 11.087 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 22.1880 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 294 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 2301.4 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$	Prism, colourless
$Z = 8$	$0.53 \times 0.51 \times 0.48 \text{ mm}$
$F_{000} = 952$	

## Data collection

Siemens P4 4-circle diffractometer	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$
Monochromator: graphite	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.9^\circ$
$T = 294(2) \text{ K}$	$h = -1 \rightarrow 11$
$\omega$ -scans	$k = -1 \rightarrow 13$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (ABSPsiScan; Spek, 2003)	$l = -1 \rightarrow 26$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.948$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.953$	3 standard reflections
2655 measured reflections	every 97 reflections
2015 independent reflections	intensity decay: 1%
1272 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0675P)^2 + 0.3613P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.142$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.02$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
2015 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
146 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: SHELXL, $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001 \times F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	Extinction coefficient: 0.021 (3)

## Special details

**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.

**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  $F^2 > 2\text{sigma}(F^2)$  is used only for calculat-

ing  $R$ -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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.86327 (19)	0.35921 (16)	0.16649 (8)	0.0419 (5)
H11	0.8933	0.4346	0.1719	0.063*
H12	0.8987	0.3124	0.1954	0.063*
H13	0.7682	0.3573	0.1679	0.063*
C1	0.9127 (2)	0.3146 (2)	0.10672 (10)	0.0426 (6)
H1	1.0160	0.3282	0.1039	0.051*
C2	0.8854 (3)	0.1809 (2)	0.10055 (12)	0.0555 (7)
H21	0.7838	0.1649	0.1041	0.067*
H22	0.9342	0.1378	0.1325	0.067*
C3	0.9391 (3)	0.1371 (3)	0.03954 (13)	0.0698 (9)
H31	1.0422	0.1461	0.0378	0.084*
H32	0.9169	0.0522	0.0350	0.084*
C4	0.8725 (4)	0.2066 (3)	-0.01147 (14)	0.0895 (11)
H41	0.9145	0.1805	-0.0492	0.107*
H42	0.7709	0.1890	-0.0130	0.107*
C5	0.8934 (4)	0.3396 (3)	-0.00458 (14)	0.0875 (11)
H51	0.8415	0.3813	-0.0362	0.105*
H52	0.9941	0.3586	-0.0091	0.105*
C6	0.8415 (3)	0.3845 (2)	0.05702 (12)	0.0638 (8)
H61	0.8635	0.4696	0.0613	0.077*
H62	0.7386	0.3749	0.0598	0.077*
O7	0.56071 (16)	0.39632 (13)	0.17312 (8)	0.0507 (5)
O8	0.21107 (16)	0.38561 (12)	0.18896 (8)	0.0538 (5)
H8	0.2417	0.4547	0.1860	0.081*
O9	0.21940 (16)	0.10179 (12)	0.18503 (8)	0.0537 (5)
O10	0.56638 (18)	0.10553 (14)	0.17129 (9)	0.0619 (6)
C7	0.4700 (2)	0.31678 (19)	0.17684 (10)	0.0352 (5)
C8	0.3163 (2)	0.30963 (18)	0.18360 (10)	0.0349 (5)
C9	0.3157 (2)	0.18191 (19)	0.18237 (10)	0.0368 (6)
C10	0.4724 (2)	0.18142 (19)	0.17581 (10)	0.0379 (6)
O20	0.0000	0.2003 (2)	0.2500	0.0474 (6)
H20	0.060 (3)	0.150 (2)	0.2342 (13)	0.071*

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N1	0.0394 (11)	0.0340 (10)	0.0524 (12)	-0.0024 (9)	-0.0006 (9)	-0.0033 (9)
C1	0.0386 (13)	0.0418 (13)	0.0475 (14)	-0.0004 (11)	0.0045 (11)	-0.0008 (11)
C2	0.0688 (18)	0.0414 (14)	0.0564 (16)	-0.0031 (13)	0.0067 (14)	-0.0052 (12)
C3	0.083 (2)	0.0600 (18)	0.066 (2)	-0.0056 (17)	0.0209 (16)	-0.0195 (15)
C4	0.108 (3)	0.108 (3)	0.0526 (19)	-0.002 (2)	0.0044 (19)	-0.0177 (19)
C5	0.119 (3)	0.090 (3)	0.0529 (18)	0.007 (2)	0.0053 (19)	0.0152 (18)

## supplementary materials

---

C6	0.079 (2)	0.0553 (17)	0.0574 (17)	0.0053 (15)	0.0030 (15)	0.0104 (13)
O7	0.0368 (9)	0.0352 (9)	0.0801 (13)	-0.0081 (7)	0.0038 (9)	0.0050 (9)
O8	0.0329 (9)	0.0232 (8)	0.1054 (15)	0.0006 (7)	0.0017 (9)	-0.0016 (8)
O9	0.0350 (9)	0.0232 (8)	0.1029 (15)	-0.0022 (7)	0.0070 (9)	-0.0036 (9)
O10	0.0422 (10)	0.0394 (10)	0.1042 (16)	0.0125 (8)	0.0161 (10)	-0.0014 (10)
C7	0.0334 (12)	0.0311 (11)	0.0411 (13)	-0.0017 (10)	0.0013 (10)	0.0020 (10)
C8	0.0327 (12)	0.0236 (11)	0.0485 (13)	0.0019 (10)	-0.0007 (10)	-0.0003 (10)
C9	0.0354 (12)	0.0237 (11)	0.0513 (14)	0.0004 (10)	0.0023 (11)	-0.0018 (10)
C10	0.0367 (13)	0.0311 (11)	0.0461 (14)	0.0026 (10)	0.0053 (11)	0.0014 (10)
O20	0.0435 (14)	0.0400 (13)	0.0585 (16)	0.000	0.0070 (12)	0.000

### *Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

N1—C1	1.489 (3)	C5—C6	1.534 (4)
N1—H11	0.8900	C5—H51	0.9700
N1—H12	0.8900	C5—H52	0.9700
N1—H13	0.8900	C6—H61	0.9700
C1—C6	1.503 (3)	C6—H62	0.9700
C1—C2	1.511 (3)	O7—C7	1.226 (2)
C1—H1	0.9800	O8—C8	1.301 (2)
C2—C3	1.523 (3)	O8—H8	0.8200
C2—H21	0.9700	O9—C9	1.267 (2)
C2—H22	0.9700	O10—C10	1.221 (2)
C3—C4	1.504 (4)	C7—C8	1.449 (3)
C3—H31	0.9700	C7—C10	1.501 (3)
C3—H32	0.9700	C8—C9	1.416 (3)
C4—C5	1.496 (5)	C9—C10	1.473 (3)
C4—H41	0.9700	O20—H20	0.86 (2)
C4—H42	0.9700		
C1—N1—H11	109.5	C3—C4—H42	109.2
C1—N1—H12	109.5	H41—C4—H42	107.9
H11—N1—H12	109.5	C4—C5—C6	111.7 (3)
C1—N1—H13	109.5	C4—C5—H51	109.3
H11—N1—H13	109.5	C6—C5—H51	109.3
H12—N1—H13	109.5	C4—C5—H52	109.3
N1—C1—C6	110.16 (19)	C6—C5—H52	109.3
N1—C1—C2	110.74 (19)	H51—C5—H52	107.9
C6—C1—C2	111.4 (2)	C1—C6—C5	110.2 (2)
N1—C1—H1	108.1	C1—C6—H61	109.6
C6—C1—H1	108.1	C5—C6—H61	109.6
C2—C1—H1	108.1	C1—C6—H62	109.6
C1—C2—C3	109.7 (2)	C5—C6—H62	109.6
C1—C2—H21	109.7	H61—C6—H62	108.1
C3—C2—H21	109.7	C8—O8—H8	109.5
C1—C2—H22	109.7	O7—C7—C8	137.1 (2)
C3—C2—H22	109.7	O7—C7—C10	135.1 (2)
H21—C2—H22	108.2	C8—C7—C10	87.78 (17)
C4—C3—C2	111.6 (3)	O8—C8—C9	130.3 (2)
C4—C3—H31	109.3	O8—C8—C7	136.50 (19)

C2—C3—H31	109.3	C9—C8—C7	93.22 (18)
C4—C3—H32	109.3	O9—C9—C8	134.6 (2)
C2—C3—H32	109.3	O9—C9—C10	135.23 (19)
H31—C3—H32	108.0	C8—C9—C10	90.12 (18)
C5—C4—C3	111.9 (3)	O10—C10—C9	136.7 (2)
C5—C4—H41	109.2	O10—C10—C7	134.5 (2)
C3—C4—H41	109.2	C9—C10—C7	88.88 (17)
C5—C4—H42	109.2		

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
O8—H8 $\cdots$ O9 <sup>i</sup>	0.82	1.67	2.485 (2)	171
N1—H11 $\cdots$ O10 <sup>ii</sup>	0.89	1.93	2.811 (3)	169
N1—H12 $\cdots$ O20 <sup>iii</sup>	0.89	1.98	2.859 (2)	171
N1—H13 $\cdots$ O7	0.89	1.99	2.864 (2)	166
O20—H20 $\cdots$ O9	0.86 (2)	1.93 (2)	2.7358 (18)	156 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1/2, y+1/2, z$ ; (ii)  $-x+3/2, y+1/2, z$ ; (iii)  $x+1, y, z$ .

Fig. 1

