

1,3-Diprop-2-ynyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide

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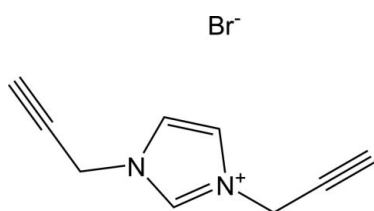
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 273$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.020; wR factor = 0.051; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.1.

In the title salt, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_2^+\cdot\text{Br}^-$, the ethynyl groups are nearly antiparallel to each other [the angle between the two ethynyl groups is $179.7(2)^\circ$]. No classical hydrogen bonds or $\pi-\pi$ interactions are observed. The molecules are linked by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Br}$ hydrogen bonds. The bromide anions are involved in interactions with three H atoms.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Fei *et al.* (2004); Rajesh *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_2^+\cdot\text{Br}^-$
 $M_r = 225.09$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 8.3439(8)$ Å

$b = 12.1069(11)$ Å
 $c = 10.0413(9)$ Å
 $\beta = 112.263(2)^\circ$
 $V = 938.74(15)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 4.32$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 273(2)$ K
 $0.18 \times 0.16 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD
area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
4482 measured reflections

1650 independent reflections
1580 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.051$
 $S = 1.08$
1650 reflections

109 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.48$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.37$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C9}-\text{H9B}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{i}}$	0.97	2.75	3.6748 (19)	159
$\text{C8}-\text{H8}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.81	3.7105 (19)	164
$\text{C6}-\text{H6B}\cdots\text{Br1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.97	2.81	3.7196 (18)	157

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *APEX2*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2005); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FB2094).

References

- Bruker (2005). *APEX2* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Fei, Z., Zhao, D., Scopelliti, R. & Dyson, P. J. (2004). *Organometallics*, **23**, 1622–1628.
Rajesh, G. G., Mohan, M. B. & Mysore, S. S. (2008). *CrystEngComm*, **10**, 288–296.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o900 [doi:10.1107/S1600536808010726]

1,3-Diprop-2-ynyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide

H. Li, L.-Y. Jin and R.-J. Tao

Comment

The constituting molecule of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. Both ethynyls in the title molecule are nearly antiparallel to each other [the angle equals to 179.7 (2)°]. Except for each ethynyl, all the remaining non-H atoms are almost coplanar, with a mean deviation from the least-square plane to be 0.006 (1)Å. The angles between each ethynyl and this plane are about equal [26.8 (1) and 26.3 (1)°]. The bond lengths and angles are normal.

The molecules are linked by C—H···Br hydrogen bonds. Each Br atoms is involved in the C—H···Br interaction with three hydrogens. One of these hydrogens is the ethynyl hydrogen while the remaining two stem from the methylene groups (Fig. 2). There are intermolecular C—H···Br hydrogen bonds in the structure (Fig. 3). No conventional hydrogen bond or π - π electron interactions have been observed.

Experimental

A mixture of imidazole (0.6808 g, 0.01 mol) and propargyl bromide (2.379 g, 0.02 mol) in toluene was refluxed and stirred at room temperature for one day. The resulting solid was filtered, washed with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum for two days. X-ray-quality block-like crystals were grown by slow diffusion of *N,N*-dimethylformamide into a methyl alcohol solution of the title compound. Average size of the crystals was about 0.15 mm in each direction.

Refinement

All the H atoms could be detected in the difference electron density maps. Nevertheless, they were situated into the idealized positions and refined using a riding model. C—H = 0.97 Å for the methylene groups and C—H = 0.93 Å for the remaining H atoms. $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for all the H atoms.

Figures

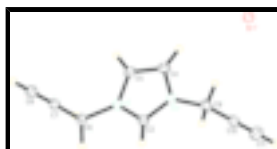


Fig. 1. The title molecule with the atom-labelling scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

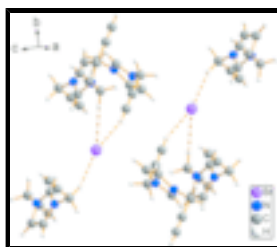


Fig. 2. The crystal structure of the title compound. The C—H···Br hydrogen bonds are indicated by the dashed lines.

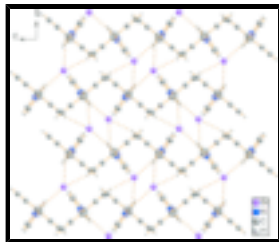


Fig. 3. The molecular packing of the title compound viewed along the *a* axis. The hydrogen bonds are indicated by dashed lines.

1,3-Diprop-2-ynyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium bromide

Crystal data

$C_9H_9N_2^+ \cdot Br^-$

$M_r = 225.09$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

$a = 8.3439$ (8) Å

$b = 12.1069$ (11) Å

$c = 10.0413$ (9) Å

$\beta = 112.263$ (2)°

$V = 938.74$ (15) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 448$

$D_x = 1.593$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 4175 reflections

$\theta = 2.7\text{--}28.3^\circ$

$\mu = 4.32$ mm⁻¹

$T = 273$ (2) K

Block, colourless

$0.18 \times 0.16 \times 0.15$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 273$ (2) K

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: none

4482 measured reflections

1650 independent reflections

1580 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.020$

$\theta_{max} = 25.0^\circ$

$\theta_{min} = 2.8^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.019$

$wR(F^2) = 0.051$

$S = 1.08$

1650 reflections

109 parameters

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: difference Fourier map

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0259P)^2 + 0.4349P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.002$

$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.49$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.37$ e Å⁻³

36 constraints

Extinction correction: none

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

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 $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ 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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.32729 (2)	0.540752 (13)	0.108115 (17)	0.01767 (9)
N1	1.03714 (18)	0.71725 (12)	0.30495 (15)	0.0155 (3)
C2	0.9295 (2)	0.77650 (14)	0.34460 (18)	0.0161 (3)
H2	0.9582	0.8386	0.4034	0.019*
N3	0.77349 (18)	0.73157 (12)	0.28557 (15)	0.0161 (3)
C4	0.7818 (2)	0.64081 (14)	0.20458 (18)	0.0184 (4)
H4	0.6906	0.5948	0.1518	0.022*
C5	0.9476 (2)	0.63230 (14)	0.21711 (19)	0.0173 (4)
H5	0.9932	0.5791	0.1745	0.021*
C6	1.2230 (2)	0.73953 (14)	0.34599 (19)	0.0176 (4)
H6A	1.2538	0.7292	0.2629	0.021*
H6B	1.2468	0.8158	0.3768	0.021*
C7	1.3294 (2)	0.66665 (14)	0.46228 (19)	0.0184 (4)
C8	1.4191 (2)	0.60767 (15)	0.55419 (19)	0.0210 (4)
H8	1.4897	0.5613	0.6265	0.025*
C9	0.6171 (2)	0.77060 (16)	0.3052 (2)	0.0208 (4)
H9A	0.5493	0.7074	0.3123	0.025*
H9B	0.6507	0.8116	0.3946	0.025*
C10	0.5102 (2)	0.84122 (15)	0.1865 (2)	0.0215 (4)
C11	0.4197 (3)	0.89966 (16)	0.0955 (2)	0.0300 (4)
H11	0.3482	0.9459	0.0235	0.036*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.01860 (13)	0.01479 (12)	0.01818 (13)	0.00031 (6)	0.00534 (9)	-0.00054 (6)
N1	0.0148 (7)	0.0148 (7)	0.0148 (7)	0.0009 (6)	0.0032 (6)	0.0016 (6)
C2	0.0166 (8)	0.0155 (8)	0.0138 (8)	0.0005 (7)	0.0030 (7)	0.0007 (7)
N3	0.0145 (7)	0.0164 (7)	0.0162 (7)	0.0005 (6)	0.0044 (6)	0.0005 (6)
C4	0.0208 (9)	0.0144 (8)	0.0168 (9)	-0.0019 (7)	0.0034 (7)	-0.0011 (7)

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C5	0.0211 (9)	0.0121 (8)	0.0178 (9)	0.0013 (7)	0.0062 (7)	-0.0002 (7)
C6	0.0133 (8)	0.0182 (8)	0.0202 (9)	0.0006 (7)	0.0051 (7)	0.0006 (7)
C7	0.0160 (8)	0.0179 (8)	0.0206 (9)	-0.0014 (7)	0.0063 (7)	-0.0050 (7)
C8	0.0201 (9)	0.0193 (9)	0.0196 (9)	0.0025 (7)	0.0030 (7)	-0.0028 (8)
C9	0.0162 (8)	0.0241 (9)	0.0227 (9)	-0.0005 (7)	0.0080 (7)	-0.0025 (7)
C10	0.0173 (9)	0.0196 (9)	0.0272 (10)	-0.0023 (7)	0.0078 (8)	-0.0081 (8)
C11	0.0279 (10)	0.0232 (10)	0.0318 (11)	0.0052 (9)	0.0033 (9)	-0.0038 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

N1—C2	1.323 (2)	C6—C7	1.464 (2)
N1—C5	1.376 (2)	C6—H6A	0.9700
N1—C6	1.471 (2)	C6—H6B	0.9700
C2—N3	1.326 (2)	C7—C8	1.183 (3)
C2—H2	0.9300	C8—H8	0.9300
N3—C4	1.384 (2)	C9—C10	1.463 (3)
N3—C9	1.470 (2)	C9—H9A	0.9700
C4—C5	1.345 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9700
C4—H4	0.9300	C10—C11	1.176 (3)
C5—H5	0.9300	C11—H11	0.9300
C2—N1—C5	109.43 (14)	C7—C6—H6A	109.3
C2—N1—C6	125.46 (14)	N1—C6—H6A	109.3
C5—N1—C6	125.09 (14)	C7—C6—H6B	109.3
N1—C2—N3	107.86 (15)	N1—C6—H6B	109.3
N1—C2—H2	126.1	H6A—C6—H6B	108.0
N3—C2—H2	126.1	C8—C7—C6	177.89 (19)
C2—N3—C4	109.20 (15)	C7—C8—H8	180.0
C2—N3—C9	125.44 (15)	C10—C9—N3	112.18 (15)
C4—N3—C9	125.35 (15)	C10—C9—H9A	109.2
C5—C4—N3	106.54 (15)	N3—C9—H9A	109.2
C5—C4—H4	126.7	C10—C9—H9B	109.2
N3—C4—H4	126.7	N3—C9—H9B	109.2
C4—C5—N1	106.97 (15)	H9A—C9—H9B	107.9
C4—C5—H5	126.5	C11—C10—C9	176.6 (2)
N1—C5—H5	126.5	C10—C11—H11	180.0
C7—C6—N1	111.66 (14)		
C5—N1—C2—N3	0.45 (18)	C2—N1—C5—C4	-0.31 (19)
C6—N1—C2—N3	179.45 (15)	C6—N1—C5—C4	-179.32 (15)
N1—C2—N3—C4	-0.41 (19)	C2—N1—C6—C7	101.28 (18)
N1—C2—N3—C9	178.53 (15)	C5—N1—C6—C7	-79.9 (2)
C2—N3—C4—C5	0.22 (19)	C2—N3—C9—C10	97.5 (2)
C9—N3—C4—C5	-178.72 (15)	C4—N3—C9—C10	-83.8 (2)
N3—C4—C5—N1	0.06 (19)		

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>
C9—H9B \cdots Br1 ⁱ	0.97	2.75	3.6748 (19)	159

C8—H8 \cdots Br1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.81	3.7105 (19)	164
C6—H6B \cdots Br1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.81	3.7196 (18)	157

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

Fig. 1

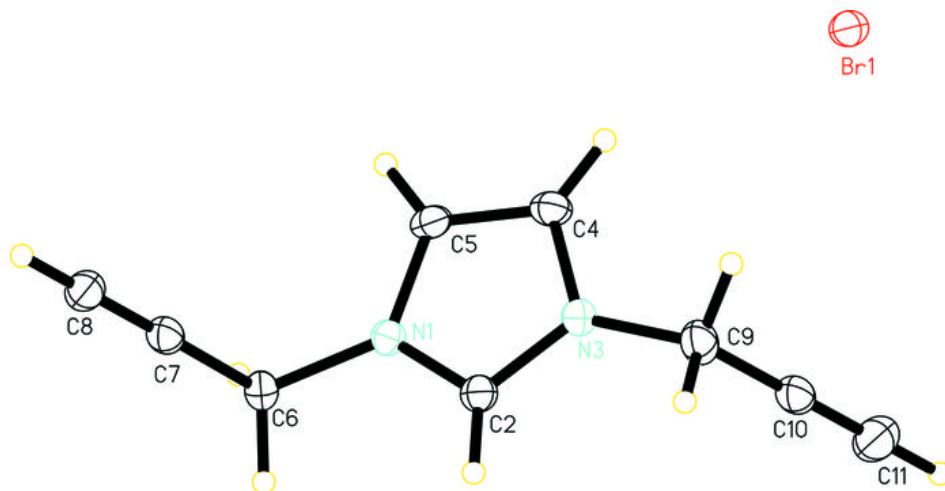


Fig. 2

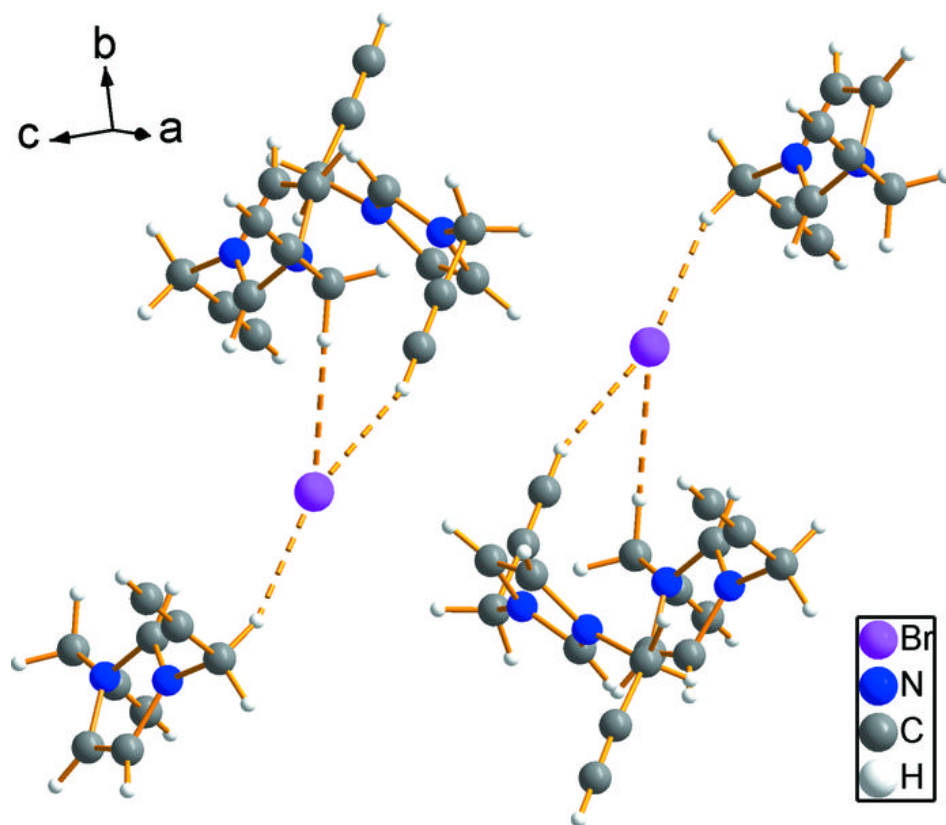


Fig. 3

