

supplementary materials

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4-(2,3-Dimethylphenyl)piperazin-1-i um chloride monohydrate

I. Ben Gharbia, R. Kefi, M. El Glaoui, E. Jeanneau and C. Ben Nasr

Comment

The coordination chemistry of anions is a fast-growing area of supramolecular chemistry (Schmidtchen & Berge, 1997), on account of the importance of anion binding, recognition and transport in many biochemical processes (Pajewski *et al.*, 2004). Thus, the Cl⁻ anion has been successfully used to assemble double-helical motifs of various molecules (Sessler *et al.*, 2003). Here a new member of this family, the title compound, is presented, which was obtained during our studies of the preparation of new organic hydrochloride compounds. As shown in Fig. 1, the asymmetric unit of the crystal structure of the title compound contains a 4-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)piperazin-1-i um cation, a chloride anion and a water molecule, associated in a hydrogen-bonded network. Two water molecules and two Cl⁻ anions are interconnected through O—H···Cl hydrogen bonds, forming an 8-membered ring with graph-set $R_2^4(8)$ Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). These entities are connected to two antiparallel organic cations *via* N—H···Cl, N—H···O and C—H···Cl hydrogen-bonding interactions to construct a convoluted hydrogen-bonded chain which runs in the c-axis direction (Fig. 2). When projected along the *b* axis, the chains have a marked zigzag structure and somewhat resemble a helix (Fig. 3). In addition to the hydrogen-bonding associations to Cl1 and O1, the organic cations have a second role by linking these chains to each other to form layers parallel to the bc plane through C—H···O hydrogen bonds. Fig. 3 shows that these planes are interconnected by NH₂⁺ groups to form an open framework architecture through hydrogen-bond interactions. An examination of the organic group geometrical features shows that the carbon atoms in the benzene ring of the title compound have a good coplanarity and they form a conjugated ring with an average deviation of 0.013 Å. The mean value of the C—C bond lengths [1.3967 (17) Å], which is between a single bond and a double bond, agrees with that in phenylpiperazinium tetrachloridozincate(II) [1.384 (4) Å] (Ben Gharbia *et al.*, 2005). The piperazine-1,4-diium ring of the title compound adopts a typical chair conformation and its geometric parameters [$d_{av}(C—N) = 1.4818 (16)$ and $d_{av}(C—C) = 1.5437 (17)$ Å] are in full agreement with those found in 4-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)piperazin-1-i um tetrachloridozincate(II) (Ben Gharbia *et al.*, 2007).

Experimental

An aqueous 1*M* HCl solution and 1-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)piperazine in a 1:1 molar ratio were mixed and dissolved in sufficient ethanol. Crystals of (I) grew as the ethanol evaporated at 293 K over the course of a few days.

Refinement

The H atoms were all located in a difference map, but those attached to carbon atoms were repositioned geometrically. The H atoms were initially refined with soft restraints on the bond lengths and angles to regularize their geometry (C—H in the range 0.93–0.98, N—H in the range 0.86–0.89 and O—H = 0.82 Å) and $U_{iso}(\text{H})$ (in the range 1.2–1.5 times U_{eq} of the parent atom), after which the positions were refined with riding constraints. Low-angle reflections possibly affected by the beam-stop and some other outliers were omitted from the refinement.

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Fig. 1

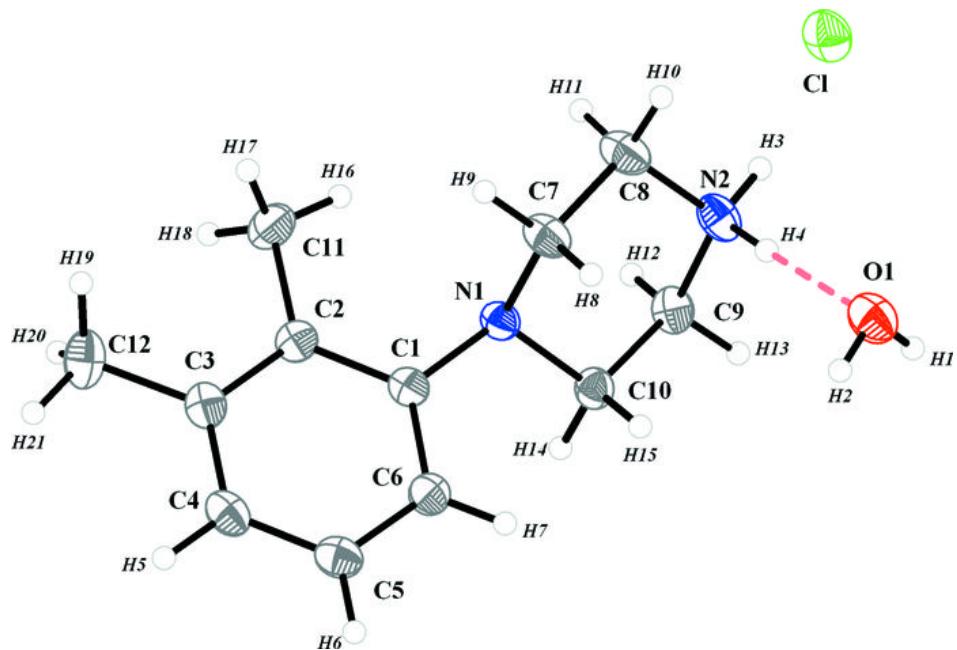
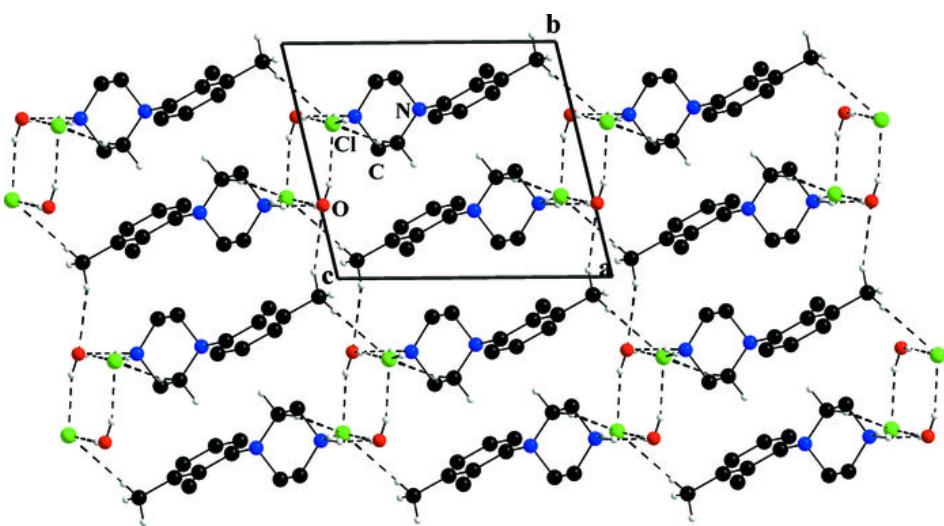


Fig. 2



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Fig. 3

