

## Bis(5,6-dicarboxybenzimidazolium) sulfate monohydrate

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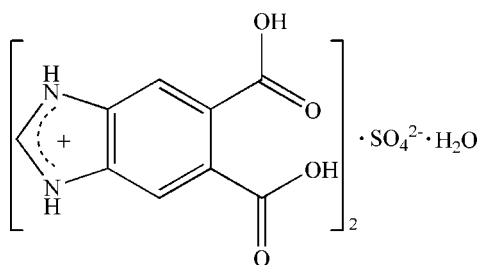
Received 29 April 2009; accepted 14 May 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 296$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.048;  $wR$  factor = 0.138; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.4.

In the title compound,  $2\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_4^+\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the sulfate S atom and the water O atom reside on a crystallographic twofold axis. In the crystal, the component species are linked by  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds, forming a three-dimensional network structure. An intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  link is seen in the cation.

### Related literature

For a related structure that contains a benzimidazole molecule, see: Gao *et al.* (2008). For the pharmacokinetics of an antiallergic benzimidazole derivative, see: Sakai *et al.* (1989). For the synthesis and chemoluminescence of an amino derivative, see: White & Matsuo (1967).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$2\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_4^+\cdot\text{SO}_4^{2-}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 $M_r = 528.41$

Orthorhombic,  $Pbcn$   
 $a = 14.691$  (3) Å

$b = 7.7968$  (17) Å  
 $c = 17.983$  (4) Å  
 $V = 2059.8$  (8) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.24$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 296$  K  
 $0.12 \times 0.11 \times 0.10$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 1998)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.971$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$

11525 measured reflections  
2413 independent reflections  
1994 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.138$   
 $S = 1.00$   
2413 reflections  
168 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.46$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.40$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N}2-\text{H}22\cdots\text{O}1\text{W}^{\text{ii}}$	0.90	1.96	2.8365 (10)	163
$\text{N}1-\text{H}25\cdots\text{O}11^{\text{iii}}$	0.88	1.82	2.6931 (12)	175
$\text{C}5-\text{H}5\text{A}\cdots\text{O}2^{\text{v}}$	0.93	2.20	3.098 (3)	162
$\text{O}1-\text{H}28\cdots\text{O}9^{\text{iv}}$	0.85	1.84	2.6616 (11)	161
$\text{O}4-\text{H}21\cdots\text{O}11$	0.85	1.79	2.6330 (11)	169
$\text{O}1\text{W}-\text{H}1\text{WA}\cdots\text{O}3^{\text{i}}$	0.96 (6)	2.26 (5)	2.9012 (11)	123.6
$\text{O}1\text{W}-\text{H}1\text{WA}\cdots\text{O}11^{\text{i}}$	0.96 (6)	2.47 (6)	3.1575 (16)	128.4

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

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINTE*; 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*.

This work was supported by the Beijing Municipal Natural Science Foundation (No. 2082004) and the Seventh Technology Fund for Postgraduates of Beijing University of Technology.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SI2172).

### References

- Bruker (1998). *SMART, SAINT and SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
Gao, Q., Gao, W.-H., Zhang, C.-Y. & Xie, Y.-B. (2008). *Acta Cryst. E* **64**, m928.  
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White, E. H. & Matsuo, K. (1967). *J. Org. Chem.* **32**, 1921–1926.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o1335 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536809018182 ]

## Bis(5,6-dicarboxybenzimidazolium) sulfate monohydrate

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### Comment

Benzimidazole and related heterocyclic compounds have been extensively investigated because of their pharmacological activities (Sakai *et al.*, 1989) and the application as intermediate for the synthesis of chemiluminescent compound (White & Matsuo, 1967). Otherwise, this kind of compounds is one of the most prevalent ligands in the field of coordination chemistry (Gao *et al.*, 2008). Herein, we report the crystal structure of the title compound (Fig. 1), Bis(1*H*-benzimidazolium-5,6-dicarboxyl) sulfate monohydrate.

The title compound consists of two 1*H*-benzimidazole-5,6-dicarboxylic acid cations, one sulfate dianion and one water molecule. The sulfate S atom and the water O atom reside on crystallographic twofold axis. As one imine N atom on the benzimidazolium ring is protonated, there exist positive charge in the ring (Scheme 1). The cations, dianions and water molecules are linked through a combination of intermolecular N—H···O, O—H···O and C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1) to form a three-dimensional network structure.

### Experimental

A solution containing a 2:1 molar ratio of ZnSO<sub>4</sub> and 1*H*-benzimidazole-5,6-dicarboxylate in water was sealed in a 25 ml teflon reactor and kept at 393K for 3 days. Then the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was allowed to stand at room temperature. Colorless block crystals suitable for the X-ray investigation were collected.

### Refinement

The water H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and freely refined. The N-bound H atoms were located in a difference Fourier map and fixed during the refinement with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$ . The C-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93 Å) and refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

### Figures

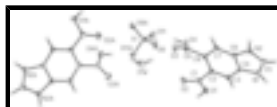


Fig. 1. A view of the molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level for non-hydrogen atoms. Symmetry related atoms labelled A have the symmetry code A = -x, y, 1/2 - z.

## Bis(5,6-dicarboxybenzimidazolium) sulfate monohydrate

### Crystal data

2C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>·S<sub>1</sub>O<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>·H<sub>2</sub>O

$M_r = 528.41$

$F_{000} = 1088$

$D_x = 1.704 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

# supplementary materials

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Orthorhombic, *Pbcn*

Hall symbol: -P 2n 2ab

$a = 14.691$  (3) Å

$b = 7.7968$  (17) Å

$c = 17.983$  (4) Å

$V = 2059.8$  (8) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 2413 reflections

$\theta = 2.3$ – $25.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.24$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 296$  K

Block, colorless

$0.12 \times 0.11 \times 0.10$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 296$  K

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: Multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 1998)

$T_{\min} = 0.971$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.976$

11525 measured reflections

2413 independent reflections

1994 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.060$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.8^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 2.3^\circ$

$h = -17 \rightarrow 16$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -21 \rightarrow 17$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$

$wR(F^2) = 0.138$

$S = 1.00$

2413 reflections

168 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct  
methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring  
sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of  
independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0847P)^2 + 0.8915P]$$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.46$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.40$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Extinction correction: none

## 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.35417 (10)	0.1890 (2)	0.09502 (8)	0.0418 (4)
H28	0.3685	0.1903	0.1408	0.050*
O2	0.22201 (11)	0.2483 (3)	0.15019 (8)	0.0553 (5)
O3	0.00994 (12)	0.3035 (2)	0.08983 (10)	0.0586 (5)
O4	0.08286 (11)	0.05673 (19)	0.07644 (9)	0.0474 (4)
H21	0.0465	0.0172	0.1089	0.057*
N1	0.29633 (11)	0.4817 (2)	-0.16017 (8)	0.0344 (4)
H25	0.3535	0.4982	-0.1718	0.041*
N2	0.15053 (11)	0.5073 (2)	-0.17520 (9)	0.0358 (4)
H22	0.0969	0.5355	-0.1962	0.043*
C1	0.26786 (14)	0.2354 (2)	0.09487 (10)	0.0339 (4)
C2	0.23266 (12)	0.2806 (2)	0.01950 (9)	0.0280 (4)
C3	0.29283 (11)	0.3365 (2)	-0.03408 (10)	0.0293 (4)
H3A	0.3554	0.3271	-0.0276	0.035*
C4	0.25595 (12)	0.4077 (2)	-0.09819 (9)	0.0282 (4)
C5	0.23151 (14)	0.5390 (3)	-0.20452 (11)	0.0381 (4)
H5A	0.2413	0.5936	-0.2498	0.046*
C6	0.16218 (12)	0.4236 (2)	-0.10814 (10)	0.0295 (4)
C7	0.10081 (12)	0.3636 (2)	-0.05544 (10)	0.0316 (4)
H7A	0.0383	0.3721	-0.0626	0.038*
C8	0.13689 (12)	0.2909 (2)	0.00784 (10)	0.0301 (4)
C9	0.07088 (12)	0.2201 (3)	0.06351 (11)	0.0345 (4)
S1	0.0000	-0.14201 (8)	0.2500	0.0295 (2)
O9	0.07896 (13)	-0.2429 (2)	0.22937 (9)	0.0630 (6)
O11	-0.02520 (10)	-0.0310 (2)	0.18688 (9)	0.0533 (5)
O1W	0.0000	0.3439 (3)	0.2500	0.0540 (6)
H1WA	-0.024 (5)	0.266 (8)	0.286 (3)	0.20 (3)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0398 (8)	0.0540 (9)	0.0318 (7)	0.0075 (6)	-0.0091 (6)	0.0022 (6)
O2	0.0509 (9)	0.0893 (13)	0.0258 (7)	0.0019 (9)	0.0010 (6)	-0.0032 (7)
O3	0.0511 (10)	0.0602 (10)	0.0645 (11)	0.0225 (8)	0.0302 (8)	0.0198 (9)
O4	0.0501 (9)	0.0412 (8)	0.0510 (9)	0.0022 (7)	0.0229 (7)	0.0079 (7)
N1	0.0301 (8)	0.0445 (9)	0.0285 (8)	-0.0057 (7)	0.0029 (6)	0.0030 (6)
N2	0.0331 (8)	0.0436 (9)	0.0306 (8)	-0.0038 (7)	-0.0061 (6)	0.0050 (7)
C1	0.0392 (10)	0.0365 (10)	0.0260 (9)	-0.0010 (8)	-0.0034 (7)	-0.0017 (7)
C2	0.0283 (8)	0.0305 (9)	0.0253 (8)	0.0027 (7)	-0.0014 (6)	-0.0028 (6)
C3	0.0239 (8)	0.0355 (10)	0.0284 (8)	-0.0007 (7)	-0.0010 (6)	-0.0025 (7)
C4	0.0264 (8)	0.0330 (9)	0.0252 (8)	-0.0035 (7)	0.0010 (6)	-0.0035 (7)
C5	0.0404 (10)	0.0445 (11)	0.0295 (9)	-0.0061 (9)	-0.0012 (8)	0.0035 (8)
C6	0.0281 (8)	0.0328 (9)	0.0275 (8)	-0.0020 (7)	-0.0039 (6)	-0.0003 (7)
C7	0.0222 (8)	0.0381 (10)	0.0345 (9)	-0.0011 (7)	0.0002 (7)	0.0012 (7)

## supplementary materials

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C8	0.0292 (8)	0.0321 (9)	0.0291 (9)	0.0009 (7)	0.0040 (7)	-0.0014 (7)
C9	0.0287 (9)	0.0426 (11)	0.0323 (9)	0.0032 (7)	0.0055 (7)	0.0038 (8)
S1	0.0309 (3)	0.0334 (4)	0.0243 (3)	0.000	0.0043 (2)	0.000
O9	0.0814 (13)	0.0702 (12)	0.0374 (8)	0.0449 (10)	0.0205 (8)	0.0090 (8)
O11	0.0300 (7)	0.0781 (11)	0.0517 (9)	0.0056 (8)	0.0054 (6)	0.0308 (8)
O1W	0.0597 (16)	0.0487 (14)	0.0538 (15)	0.000	-0.0195 (11)	0.000

### Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C1	1.319 (2)	C2—C8	1.425 (2)
O1—H28	0.8499	C3—C4	1.389 (3)
O2—C1	1.205 (2)	C3—H3A	0.9300
O3—C9	1.204 (2)	C4—C6	1.395 (3)
O4—C9	1.306 (3)	C5—H5A	0.9300
O4—H21	0.8496	C6—C7	1.389 (3)
N1—C5	1.320 (3)	C7—C8	1.377 (3)
N1—C4	1.388 (2)	C7—H7A	0.9300
N1—H25	0.8747	C8—C9	1.499 (2)
N2—C5	1.325 (3)	S1—O9 <sup>i</sup>	1.4498 (16)
N2—C6	1.382 (2)	S1—O9	1.4498 (16)
N2—H22	0.9011	S1—O11 <sup>i</sup>	1.4745 (15)
C1—C2	1.493 (2)	S1—O11	1.4745 (15)
C2—C3	1.379 (2)	O1W—H1WA	0.95 (6)
C1—O1—H28	103.7	N1—C5—H5A	124.9
C9—O4—H21	113.0	N2—C5—H5A	124.9
C5—N1—C4	108.51 (16)	N2—C6—C7	132.38 (17)
C5—N1—H25	119.9	N2—C6—C4	106.03 (15)
C4—N1—H25	131.5	C7—C6—C4	121.58 (17)
C5—N2—C6	108.92 (16)	C8—C7—C6	116.90 (17)
C5—N2—H22	124.9	C8—C7—H7A	121.6
C6—N2—H22	126.1	C6—C7—H7A	121.6
O2—C1—O1	123.95 (17)	C7—C8—C2	121.67 (16)
O2—C1—C2	122.41 (18)	C7—C8—C9	117.03 (16)
O1—C1—C2	113.55 (16)	C2—C8—C9	121.30 (16)
C3—C2—C8	120.82 (16)	O3—C9—O4	123.86 (18)
C3—C2—C1	119.15 (16)	O3—C9—C8	122.97 (18)
C8—C2—C1	119.28 (16)	O4—C9—C8	113.02 (16)
C2—C3—C4	117.14 (16)	O9 <sup>i</sup> —S1—O9	114.29 (17)
C2—C3—H3A	121.4	O9 <sup>i</sup> —S1—O11 <sup>i</sup>	108.80 (9)
C4—C3—H3A	121.4	O9—S1—O11 <sup>i</sup>	108.33 (10)
N1—C4—C3	131.72 (17)	O9 <sup>i</sup> —S1—O11	108.33 (10)
N1—C4—C6	106.39 (15)	O9—S1—O11	108.80 (9)
C3—C4—C6	121.81 (16)	O11 <sup>i</sup> —S1—O11	108.15 (16)
N1—C5—N2	110.14 (17)		

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
O1W—H1WA···O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.96 (6)	2.26 (5)	2.9012 (11)	123.6
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C5—H5A···O2 <sup>v</sup>	0.93	2.20	3.098 (3)	162

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Fig. 1

