

## 2-Amino-6-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride

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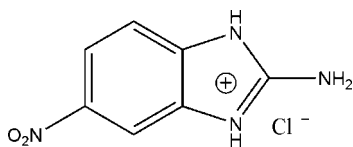
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 291$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.096; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.4.

In the cation of the title compound,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$ , the benzimidazole ring system is planar with a maximum deviation of  $-0.019$  (3) Å. In the crystal structure,  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ , and  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  interactions link the molecules into a two-dimensional network.  $\pi-\pi$  contacts between benzimidazole rings [centroid-centroid distances = 3.928 (1) and 3.587 (1) Å] may further stabilize the structure.

### Related literature

 For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).


### Experimental

#### Crystal data

 $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_4\text{O}_2^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$ 
 $M_r = 214.62$ 

 Monoclinic,  $C2/c$ 
 $a = 13.969$  (3) Å

 $b = 7.8064$  (19) Å

 $c = 16.490$  (4) Å

 $\beta = 91.303$  (3)°

 $V = 1797.7$  (7) Å<sup>3</sup>
 $Z = 8$ 

 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

 $\mu = 0.40$  mm<sup>-1</sup>
 $T = 291$  K

 $0.12 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$  mm

#### Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

 Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan (North *et al.*, 1968)

 $T_{\min} = 0.953$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.961$ 

4345 measured reflections

1580 independent reflections

 1242 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.041$ 

3 standard reflections

frequency: 120 min

intensity decay: none

#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$ 
 $wR(F^2) = 0.096$ 
 $S = 1.02$ 

1580 reflections

127 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>
**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C7}-\text{H7}\cdots\text{Cl1}$	0.93	2.75	3.436 (2)	132
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{Cl1}$	0.86	2.61	3.2830 (19)	135
$\text{N1}-\text{H1A}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.76	3.4102 (19)	134
$\text{N3}-\text{H3A}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.55	3.269 (2)	142
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.31	3.0601 (19)	145

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

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HK2728).

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**supplementary materials**

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## 2-Amino-6-nitro-1*H*-benzimidazol-3-ium chloride

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### Comment

Some derivatives of 2-aminobenzimidazolium are important chemical materials. We report herein the crystal structure of the title compound.

In the molecule of the title compound, (Fig. 1), the bond lengths (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and angles are within normal ranges. Rings A (N1/N2/C1-C3) and B (C2-C7) are, of course, planar and they are oriented at a dihedral angle of 1.70 (3)°. The benzimidazole ring system is planar with a maximum deviation of -0.019 (3) Å for atom C5. Atoms O1, N3 and N4 are 0.064 (3), -0.044 (3) and -0.094 (3) Å away from the plane of the benzimidazole ring system, respectively.

In the crystal structure, intramolecular C-H...Cl and N-H...Cl and intermolecular N-H...Cl interactions (Table 1) link the molecules into a two dimensional network (Fig. 2), in which they may be effective in the stabilization of the structure. The  $\pi$ - $\pi$  contacts between the benzimidazole rings, Cg1—Cg2<sup>i</sup> and Cg2—Cg2<sup>ii</sup> [symmetry codes: (i) 1/2 - x, 3/2 - y, -z, (ii) -x, 1 - y, -z, where Cg1 and Cg2 are centroids of the rings A (N1/N2/C1-C3) and B (C2-C7), respectively] may further stabilize the structure, with centroid-centroid distances of 3.928 (1) and 3.587 (1) Å, respectively.

### Experimental

For the preparation of the title compound, a suspension of 4-nitro-*o*-phenylenediamine (1.4 g, 9.1 mmol) in a solution of BrCN (0.97 g, 9.2 mmol) in water (30 ml) was refluxed for 7 h, and then cooled and neutralized with NH<sub>4</sub>OH (25%) to pH = 11. The formed precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried to give the title compound, as a yellow solid (yield; 1.5 g, 92%). Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained after 3 d by slow evaporation of the mother liquid at room temperature.

### Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically, with N-H = 0.86 Å (for NH and NH<sub>2</sub>) and C-H = 0.93 Å for aromatic H, respectively, and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C,N})$ .

### Figures

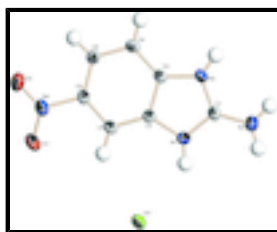


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title molecule, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

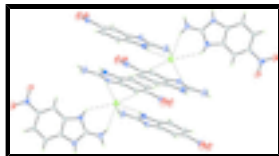


Fig. 2. A partial packing diagram of the title compound. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

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### Crystal data

$C_7H_7N_4O_2^+ \cdot Cl^-$	$F_{000} = 880$
$M_r = 214.62$	$D_x = 1.586 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: $-C 2yc$	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 13.969 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.1\text{--}25.3^\circ$
$b = 7.8064 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.40 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 16.490 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 291 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 91.303 (3)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$V = 1797.7 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.12 \times 0.12 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 8$	

### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.041$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$
Monochromator: graphite	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.5^\circ$
$T = 291 \text{ K}$	$h = -16 \rightarrow 16$
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$l = -19 \rightarrow 13$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.953$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.961$	3 standard reflections
4345 measured reflections	every 120 min
1580 independent reflections	intensity decay: none
1242 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0429P)^2 + 0.969P]$
$S = 1.02$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1580 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
127 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.40318 (4)	0.59647 (8)	0.67245 (4)	0.0535 (2)
O1	0.38248 (13)	0.6546 (3)	0.39469 (12)	0.0718 (6)
O2	0.42766 (13)	0.8483 (3)	0.31128 (11)	0.0743 (6)
N1	0.61668 (12)	0.7489 (2)	0.63485 (10)	0.0424 (5)
H1A	0.5835	0.6840	0.6656	0.051*
N2	0.72946 (12)	0.9189 (2)	0.59344 (10)	0.0403 (4)
H2A	0.7805	0.9804	0.5934	0.048*
N3	0.73958 (14)	0.8248 (3)	0.72889 (12)	0.0552 (6)
H3A	0.7916	0.8812	0.7380	0.066*
H3B	0.7150	0.7649	0.7669	0.066*
N4	0.43847 (13)	0.7660 (3)	0.37360 (12)	0.0491 (5)
C1	0.69763 (15)	0.8301 (3)	0.65691 (13)	0.0392 (5)
C2	0.59515 (14)	0.7865 (3)	0.55416 (12)	0.0363 (5)
C3	0.66716 (14)	0.8960 (3)	0.52782 (13)	0.0361 (5)
C4	0.66616 (16)	0.9615 (3)	0.44987 (13)	0.0420 (5)
H4	0.7147	1.0332	0.4323	0.050*
C5	0.59021 (16)	0.9163 (3)	0.39925 (13)	0.0432 (5)
H5	0.5859	0.9590	0.3466	0.052*
C6	0.52047 (15)	0.8067 (3)	0.42752 (13)	0.0392 (5)
C7	0.52051 (15)	0.7385 (3)	0.50434 (13)	0.0401 (5)
H7	0.4728	0.6644	0.5213	0.048*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C11	0.0422 (4)	0.0708 (4)	0.0475 (4)	-0.0144 (3)	0.0034 (3)	-0.0083 (3)
O1	0.0580 (12)	0.0805 (13)	0.0762 (13)	-0.0252 (10)	-0.0151 (10)	0.0019 (11)
O2	0.0612 (12)	0.1070 (16)	0.0539 (12)	-0.0053 (11)	-0.0168 (9)	0.0130 (11)
N1	0.0447 (11)	0.0431 (11)	0.0393 (11)	-0.0091 (9)	0.0011 (8)	0.0035 (8)
N2	0.0328 (10)	0.0461 (11)	0.0419 (10)	-0.0076 (8)	-0.0012 (8)	0.0000 (8)
N3	0.0523 (13)	0.0663 (14)	0.0466 (12)	-0.0117 (10)	-0.0096 (10)	0.0075 (10)

## supplementary materials

N4	0.0387 (11)	0.0593 (13)	0.0491 (12)	0.0016 (10)	-0.0039 (9)	-0.0090 (10)
C1	0.0351 (11)	0.0413 (12)	0.0411 (13)	0.0005 (9)	-0.0013 (9)	-0.0016 (10)
C2	0.0357 (11)	0.0366 (11)	0.0367 (12)	0.0003 (9)	0.0019 (9)	-0.0012 (9)
C3	0.0311 (11)	0.0368 (11)	0.0405 (12)	0.0005 (9)	0.0022 (9)	-0.0035 (9)
C4	0.0372 (12)	0.0445 (13)	0.0446 (13)	-0.0050 (10)	0.0064 (10)	0.0019 (10)
C5	0.0430 (13)	0.0479 (13)	0.0387 (12)	0.0007 (10)	0.0026 (10)	0.0006 (10)
C6	0.0364 (12)	0.0420 (12)	0.0391 (12)	0.0023 (9)	-0.0021 (9)	-0.0063 (10)
C7	0.0362 (12)	0.0393 (12)	0.0448 (13)	-0.0059 (9)	0.0039 (10)	-0.0051 (10)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

N1—H1A	0.8600	C2—C7	1.365 (3)
N2—H2A	0.8600	C3—N2	1.385 (3)
N3—H3A	0.8600	C3—C4	1.383 (3)
N3—H3B	0.8600	C4—C5	1.381 (3)
N4—O1	1.225 (3)	C4—H4	0.9300
N4—O2	1.219 (2)	C5—C6	1.385 (3)
C1—N1	1.340 (3)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—N2	1.340 (3)	C6—C7	1.374 (3)
C1—N3	1.312 (3)	C6—N4	1.469 (3)
C2—N1	1.389 (3)	C7—H7	0.9300
C2—C3	1.397 (3)		
C1—N1—C2	108.84 (17)	C7—C2—C3	121.8 (2)
C1—N1—H1A	125.6	N2—C3—C2	106.28 (18)
C2—N1—H1A	125.6	C4—C3—N2	132.2 (2)
C1—N2—C3	109.26 (17)	C4—C3—C2	121.6 (2)
C1—N2—H2A	125.4	C3—C4—H4	121.4
C3—N2—H2A	125.4	C5—C4—C3	117.3 (2)
C1—N3—H3A	120.0	C5—C4—H4	121.4
C1—N3—H3B	120.0	C4—C5—C6	119.4 (2)
H3A—N3—H3B	120.0	C4—C5—H5	120.3
O1—N4—C6	118.4 (2)	C6—C5—H5	120.3
O2—N4—O1	123.1 (2)	C5—C6—N4	118.3 (2)
O2—N4—C6	118.5 (2)	C7—C6—N4	117.27 (19)
N2—C1—N1	109.02 (18)	C7—C6—C5	124.3 (2)
N3—C1—N1	126.0 (2)	C2—C7—C6	115.6 (2)
N3—C1—N2	125.0 (2)	C2—C7—H7	122.2
N1—C2—C3	106.60 (18)	C6—C7—H7	122.2
C7—C2—N1	131.6 (2)		

### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C7—H7 $\cdots$ C11	0.93	2.75	3.436 (2)	132
N1—H1A $\cdots$ C11	0.86	2.61	3.2830 (19)	135
N1—H1A $\cdots$ C11 <sup>i</sup>	0.86	2.76	3.4102 (19)	134
N3—H3A $\cdots$ C11 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.55	3.269 (2)	142
N2—H2A $\cdots$ C11 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86	2.31	3.0601 (19)	145

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

Fig. 1

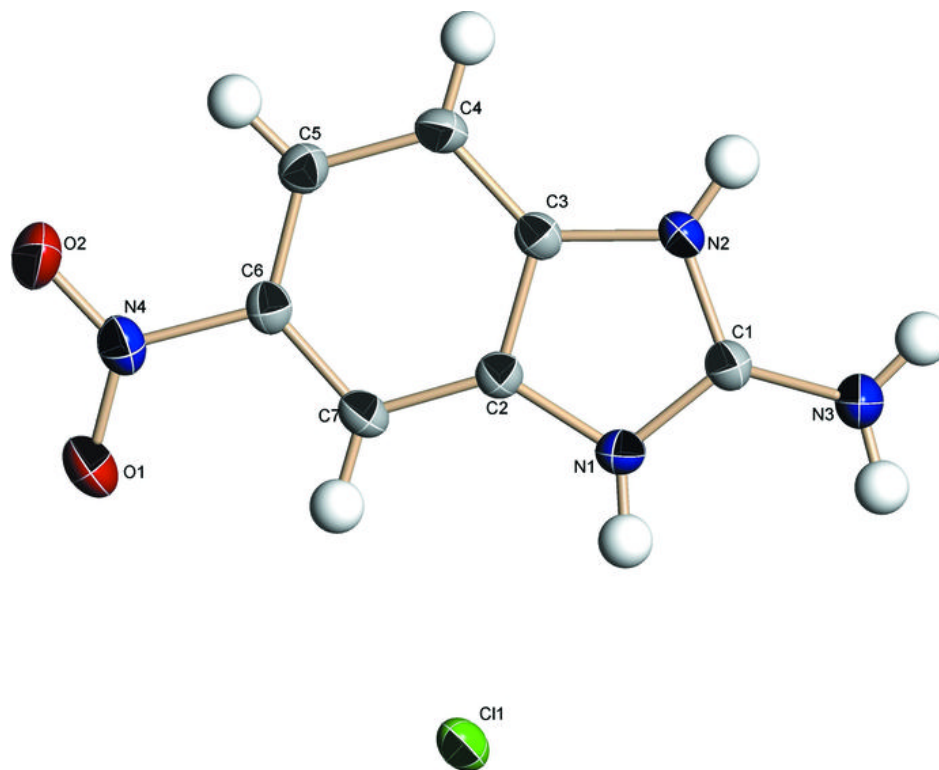


Fig. 2

