organic compounds

(S)-2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)benzimidazolium dihydrogen phosphate

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The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $C_9H_{11}N_2O^+ \cdot H_2PO_4^-$, is built up from a 2-(1-hydroxyethyl)benzimidazolium cation and a dihydrogen phosphate anion which are connected by an N—H⋯O hydrogen bond. The cation is roughly planar, the dihedral angle between the rings being only 1.4 (2)°. The S configuration is deduced from the synthetic pathway and supported by the refinement of the Flack parameter. Intermolecular O—H⋯O and N—H⋯O hydrogen bonds build up a three-dimensionnal network.

Related literature

For the biological and pharmaceutical activity of imidazole and benzimidazole derivatives, see: Rodembusch *et al.* (2004); Gong *et al.* (2005); Chen (2005); Belmar *et al.* (1999). For the synthesis and crystal structure of (±)-1-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)ethanol, see: Xia & Xu (2008).
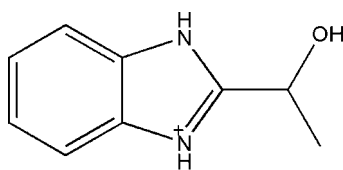
$H_2PO_4^-$

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_9H_{11}N_2O^+ \cdot H_2PO_4^-$	V = 1146.8 (6) Å^3
M_r = 260.18	Z = 4
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
a = 4.5869 (13) Å	μ = 0.25 mm^{-1}
b = 15.749 (5) Å	T = 293 K
c = 15.876 (5) Å	$0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer	11500 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan	2565 independent reflections
(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)	1749 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
T_{min} = 0.951, T_{max} = 0.953	R_{int} = 0.125

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ = 0.052	$\Delta\rho_{max}$ = 0.39 e Å^{-3}
$wR(F^2)$ = 0.118	$\Delta\rho_{min}$ = −0.37 e Å^{-3}
S = 0.82	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
2565 reflections	1030 Friedel pairs
159 parameters	Flack parameter: 0.16 (17)
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D—H⋯A	D—H	H⋯A	D⋯A	D—H⋯A
O3—H3⋯O4^i	0.82	1.76	2.532 (4)	156
O2—H2⋯O5^{ii}	0.82	1.76	2.539 (3)	157
N2—H2A⋯O4	0.86	1.88	2.729 (4)	167
N1—H1⋯O5^{iii}	0.86	1.81	2.659 (4)	167
O1—H1A⋯O2^{iv}	0.82	2.23	2.971 (4)	150

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; 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*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: DN2468).

References

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supplementary materials

(*S*)-2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)benzimidazolium dihydrogen phosphate

R. Xia

Comment

The benzimidazoles, benzothiazoles, and benzoxazoles can be utilized as not only a wide variety of biologically active and medicinally significant compounds but also as advanced materials including non-linear optics (NLO), organic light-emitting diodes (OLED), and liquid crystals (Rodembusch *et al.*, 2004; Gong *et al.*, 2005; Chen, 2005; Belmar *et al.*, 1999).

The title compound is built up from a dihydrogen phosphate anion and a (1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)ethanolium cation which are connected by a N-H···O hydrogen bond (Fig. 1).The S absolute configuration is deduced from the synthetic pathway and supported by the refinement of the Flack parameter (Flack, 1983). The phenyl ring and imidazole ring are roughly planar, making a dihedral angle of only1.4°. All bond lengths and angels are normal.

The molecules are connected *via* O—H···O and N—H···O hydrogen bonds making a three dimensionnal network (Table 1, Fig. 2).

Experimental

A solution of phosphoric acid (1 mmol) in water was added to a methanol solution of *L*-(-)-1-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)ethanol (1 mmol), and then the mixture was stirred for half an hour at room temperature. The mixture was then filtered and the filtrate was evaporated at room temperature for a period of one month.Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were obtained then. *L*-(-)-1-(1*H*-Benzimidazol-2-yl)ethanol was synthesized by the reaction of Benzene-1, 2-diamine and Ethyl *L*-(-)-lactate(*R*. Xia, *et al.*, 2008).

Refinement

All H atoms attached to C and O atom were fixed geometrically and treated as riding with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å, O—H = 0.82 Å and with $U_{\rm iso}$(H) = 1.2Ueq(C) or 1.5Ueq(C, O) for methyl and hydroxyl.

The su on the Flack parameter is rather high, however the value of the parameter agrees with the S configuration. Moreover, inverting the configuration leads to the value 0.88 close to 1.
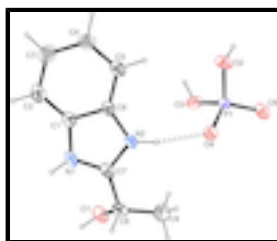
Figures

Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound with the atom labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii. H bond is shown as dashed line.
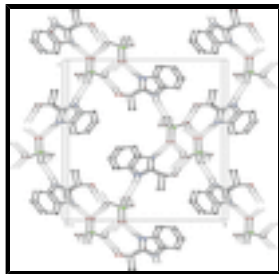
Fig. 2. Packing diagram of the title compound viewed along the *a* axis. Intermolecular O—H⋯O hydrogen bonds and N—H⋯O hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bondings have been omitted for clarity.

(*S*)-2-(1-Hydroxyethyl)benzimidazolium dihydrogen phosphate

Crystal data

$C_9H_{11}N_2O^+ \cdot H_2PO_4^-$	$F_{000} = 544$
$M_r = 260.18$	$D_x = 1.507$ Mg m^{-3}
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab	Cell parameters from 3144 reflections
$a = 4.5869$ (13) Å	$\theta = 2.6–27.4°$
$b = 15.749$ (5) Å	$\mu = 0.25$ mm^{-1}
$c = 15.876$ (5) Å	$T = 293$ K
$V = 1146.8$ (6) Å^3	Block, pale yellow
$Z = 4$	$0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini diffractometer	2565 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1749 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{int} = 0.125$
Detector resolution: 13.6612 pixels mm^{-1}	$\theta_{max} = 27.3°$
$T = 293$ K	$\theta_{min} = 2.6°$
ω scans	$h = -5 \rightarrow 5$
Absorption correction: Multi-scan (CrystalClear; Rigaku, 2005)	$k = -20 \rightarrow 20$
$T_{min} = 0.951$, $T_{max} = 0.953$	$l = -20 \rightarrow 20$
11500 measured reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0314P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.118$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
$S = 0.82$	$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.39$ e Å^{-3}
2565 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.37$ e Å^{-3}

159 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Extinction correction: none

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1030 Friedel pairs

Flack parameter: 0.16 (17)

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 ($Å^2$)

	x	y	z	$U_{iso}*/U_{eq}$
P1	0.8027 (2)	0.34270 (6)	0.42082 (6)	0.0274 (2)
O5	0.8944 (6)	0.34283 (14)	0.51179 (14)	0.0379 (7)
O4	1.0419 (5)	0.36640 (16)	0.35969 (15)	0.0389 (7)
O3	0.5477 (6)	0.40686 (15)	0.4094 (2)	0.0470 (8)
H3	0.3968	0.3809	0.3992	0.070*
O2	0.6959 (7)	0.25204 (15)	0.39269 (13)	0.0415 (7)
H2	0.5776	0.2339	0.4270	0.062*
N2	0.8351 (7)	0.44478 (17)	0.21853 (17)	0.0336 (7)
H2A	0.9180	0.4266	0.2636	0.040*
N1	0.7140 (7)	0.52823 (18)	0.11523 (16)	0.0369 (8)
H1	0.7060	0.5722	0.0832	0.044*
C8	1.0565 (9)	0.5932 (2)	0.2193 (2)	0.0385 (9)
H8	1.2233	0.6030	0.1820	0.046*
O1	0.8750 (6)	0.66679 (16)	0.21909 (17)	0.0514 (8)
H1A	0.9367	0.7010	0.1844	0.077*
C1	0.5597 (9)	0.4529 (2)	0.1022 (2)	0.0336 (9)
C5	0.5154 (9)	0.3179 (2)	0.1774 (2)	0.0421 (10)
H5	0.5643	0.2822	0.2219	0.051*
C2	0.3599 (10)	0.4283 (3)	0.0413 (2)	0.0449 (11)
H2B	0.3066	0.4640	−0.0027	0.054*
C6	0.6383 (9)	0.3991 (2)	0.1692 (2)	0.0322 (9)
C7	0.8737 (8)	0.5219 (2)	0.1839 (2)	0.0329 (9)
C4	0.3198 (10)	0.2939 (2)	0.1167 (2)	0.0478 (11)
H4	0.2345	0.2404	0.1200	0.057*
C9	1.1665 (13)	0.5756 (2)	0.3069 (3)	0.0635 (14)
H9A	1.2756	0.6237	0.3267	0.095*
H9B	1.2900	0.5264	0.3060	0.095*
H9C	1.0043	0.5656	0.3437	0.095*
C3	0.2448 (10)	0.3478 (3)	0.0497 (2)	0.0523 (12)

H3A	0.1127	0.3285	0.0096	0.063*

Atomic displacement parameters ($Å^2$)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
P1	0.0291 (5)	0.0195 (4)	0.0336 (4)	−0.0002 (4)	−0.0001 (4)	0.0016 (4)
O5	0.0578 (18)	0.0220 (12)	0.0341 (13)	0.0091 (14)	0.0013 (13)	−0.0032 (10)
O4	0.0261 (14)	0.0505 (17)	0.0400 (15)	−0.0040 (13)	−0.0005 (12)	0.0139 (12)
O3	0.0274 (15)	0.0281 (14)	0.085 (2)	0.0010 (13)	−0.0108 (17)	−0.0035 (14)
O2	0.065 (2)	0.0229 (13)	0.0362 (14)	−0.0107 (15)	0.0061 (14)	−0.0083 (10)
N2	0.043 (2)	0.0280 (16)	0.0300 (15)	0.0026 (15)	−0.0003 (16)	0.0105 (12)
N1	0.053 (2)	0.0261 (16)	0.0315 (15)	0.0063 (17)	0.0011 (16)	0.0088 (12)
C8	0.038 (2)	0.0279 (19)	0.050 (2)	−0.0014 (19)	0.004 (2)	0.0047 (17)
O1	0.067 (2)	0.0256 (15)	0.0619 (19)	0.0066 (16)	0.0083 (17)	0.0083 (12)
C1	0.040 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.0079 (19)	0.0019 (18)	0.0006 (14)
C5	0.054 (3)	0.027 (2)	0.045 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.0048 (16)
C2	0.057 (3)	0.048 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.012 (2)	−0.003 (2)	0.0021 (17)
C6	0.036 (2)	0.0259 (18)	0.035 (2)	0.0062 (17)	0.0018 (17)	0.0025 (14)
C7	0.039 (2)	0.0258 (18)	0.0341 (19)	0.0044 (17)	0.0068 (17)	0.0041 (14)
C4	0.059 (3)	0.032 (2)	0.053 (3)	−0.008 (2)	0.001 (2)	−0.0043 (17)
C9	0.082 (4)	0.037 (2)	0.071 (3)	−0.010 (3)	−0.033 (3)	0.007 (2)
C3	0.057 (3)	0.050 (3)	0.050 (2)	−0.004 (3)	−0.012 (2)	−0.012 (2)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

P1—O5	1.504 (2)	C8—H8	0.9800
P1—O4	1.512 (3)	O1—H1A	0.8200
P1—O3	1.556 (3)	C1—C2	1.388 (5)
P1—O2	1.574 (2)	C1—C6	1.406 (4)
O3—H3	0.8200	C5—C4	1.370 (5)
O2—H2	0.8200	C5—C6	1.404 (5)
N2—C7	1.345 (4)	C5—H5	0.9300
N2—C6	1.395 (4)	C2—C3	1.380 (5)
N2—H2A	0.8600	C2—H2B	0.9300
N1—C7	1.317 (4)	C4—C3	1.403 (5)
N1—C1	1.397 (4)	C4—H4	0.9300
N1—H1	0.8600	C9—H9A	0.9600
C8—O1	1.427 (4)	C9—H9B	0.9600
C8—C9	1.505 (5)	C9—H9C	0.9600
C8—C7	1.510 (5)	C3—H3A	0.9300
O5—P1—O4	114.40 (15)	C4—C5—C6	116.7 (4)
O5—P1—O3	108.76 (16)	C4—C5—H5	121.7
O4—P1—O3	108.07 (15)	C6—C5—H5	121.7
O5—P1—O2	111.14 (13)	C3—C2—C1	116.2 (3)
O4—P1—O2	105.53 (15)	C3—C2—H2B	121.9
O3—P1—O2	108.77 (16)	C1—C2—H2B	121.9
P1—O3—H3	109.5	N2—C6—C5	132.6 (3)
P1—O2—H2	109.5	N2—C6—C1	106.3 (3)

C7—N2—C6	108.7 (3)	C5—C6—C1	121.1 (4)
C7—N2—H2A	125.6	N1—C7—N2	109.5 (3)
C6—N2—H2A	125.6	N1—C7—C8	124.1 (3)
C7—N1—C1	109.9 (3)	N2—C7—C8	126.3 (3)
C7—N1—H1	125.1	C5—C4—C3	121.8 (4)
C1—N1—H1	125.1	C5—C4—H4	119.1
O1—C8—C9	110.3 (3)	C3—C4—H4	119.1
O1—C8—C7	106.2 (3)	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C9—C8—C7	113.2 (3)	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
O1—C8—H8	109.0	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C9—C8—H8	109.0	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C7—C8—H8	109.0	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C8—O1—H1A	109.5	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C1—N1	132.5 (3)	C2—C3—C4	122.3 (4)
C2—C1—C6	121.8 (4)	C2—C3—H3A	118.8
N1—C1—C6	105.7 (3)	C4—C3—H3A	118.8

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H$\cdots A$	D—H	H$\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	D—H$\cdots A$
O3—H3$\cdots$O4[i]	0.82	1.76	2.532 (4)	156
O2—H2$\cdots$O5[ii]	0.82	1.76	2.539 (3)	157
N2—H2A$\cdots$O4	0.86	1.88	2.729 (4)	167
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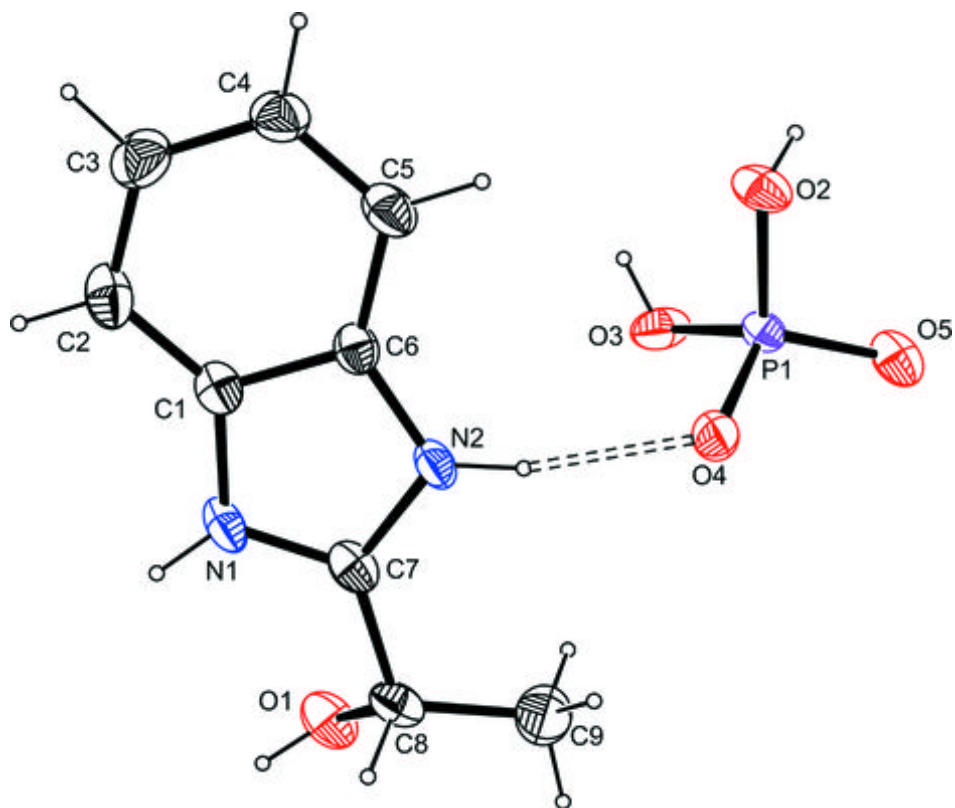
Fig. 1

Fig. 2