

## 2-Aminopyrimidinium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate

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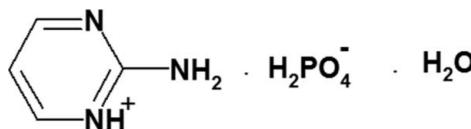
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.042;  $wR$  factor = 0.124; data-to-parameter ratio = 27.7.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_3^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}_4\text{P}^-\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the pyrimidinium ring is essentially planar, with an r.m.s. deviation of  $0.0016\text{ \AA}$ . In the structure, pairs of symmetry-related anions are connected into centrosymmetric clusters *via* strong O—H···O hydrogen bonds forming six-membered rings with an  $R_2^2(6)$  motif. These clusters are interconnected *via* water molecules through OW—H···O hydrogen bonds, building an infinite layer parallel to the *ab* plane. Moreover, infinite chains of 2-aminopyrimidinium cations spread along the *a*-axis direction. These chains are connected to the inorganic layer through N—H···O, C—H···O and C—H···N hydrogen bonds, which, together with electrostatic and van der Waals interactions, contribute to the cohesion and stability of the network in the crystal structure.

### Related literature

For the biological activity of aminopyrimidinium derivatives, see: Grier *et al.* (1980); Gueiffier *et al.* (1996); Rival *et al.* (1991); Li *et al.* (2009). For related structures, see: Cheng *et al.* (2010); Narayana *et al.* (2008). For graph-set notation of hydrogen bonding, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_3^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 211.12$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

$a = 6.212(3)\text{ \AA}$

$b = 8.600(4)\text{ \AA}$

$c = 9.462(2)\text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 109.56(3)^\circ$

$\beta = 106.38(2)^\circ$

$\gamma = 95.50(2)^\circ$

$V = 446.7(3)\text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

Ag  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.56083\text{ \AA}$

$\mu = 0.17\text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\text{ K}$

$0.40 \times 0.25 \times 0.20\text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

6572 measured reflections

4373 independent reflections  
158 parameters  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.124$   
 $S = 1.03$   
4373 reflections  
3 restraints  
All H-atom parameters refined  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.68\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.42\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

3189 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

2 standard reflections every 120 min  
intensity decay: 3%

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$

$wR(F^2) = 0.124$

$S = 1.03$

4373 reflections

158 parameters

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O1—H1O···O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.83 (3)	1.80 (3)	2.6372 (18)	179 (2)
O2—H2O···OW	0.82 (3)	1.80 (3)	2.6132 (18)	175 (2)
OW—H1W···O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.84 (1)	1.96 (1)	2.7882 (17)	166 (2)
OW—H2W···O4 <sup>iii</sup>	0.83 (1)	1.95 (1)	2.7843 (16)	177 (2)
N1—H1···O4 <sup>iv</sup>	0.83 (2)	2.08 (2)	2.9070 (18)	177 (2)
N1—H2···O3 <sup>v</sup>	0.89 (2)	2.00 (2)	2.873 (2)	166 (2)
N2—H3···O3 <sup>iv</sup>	0.87 (2)	1.78 (2)	2.6535 (16)	175 (2)
C2—H4···N3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.91 (2)	2.62 (2)	3.513 (2)	169 (2)
C3—H5···OW	0.95 (2)	2.56 (2)	3.477 (2)	164 (2)

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

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PV2399).

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## **supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, o970-o971 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536811010658 ]

## 2-Aminopyrimidinium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate

**H. Marouani, S. S. Al-Deyab and M. Rzaigui**

### Comment

Aminopyrimidinium salts are highly active antimicrobial agents with a low acute mammalian toxicity (Grier *et al.*, 1980). In addition, pyrimidine derivatives possess considerable biological activity and have been widely used in medicinal applications as antiviral agents (Gueiffier *et al.*, 1996), antifungal agents (Rival *et al.*, 1991). Moreover, imidazolidinonyl aminopyrimidine compounds have been investigated for the treatment of cancer (Li *et al.*, 2009). In order to search for new materials for these applications, we have attempted to combine pyrimidine derivatives with phosphate species. In this paper we report the preparation and the crystal structure of the title compound, (I).

The asymmetric unit of (I) contains a  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$  anion, a 2-aminopyrimidinium cation and a water molecule (Fig. 1). The pyrimidinium ring is essentially planar with an rms deviation of 0.0016 Å. The interatomic bond lengths and angles in (I) do not show significant deviation from those reported in related 2-aminopyrimidinium salts (Narayana, *et al.*, 2008; Cheng, *et al.*, 2010).

In the structure, pairs of symmetry-related anions are connected into centrosymmetric clusters *via* strong O—H···O hydrogen bonds forming six-membred rings which may be described as  $R_2^2(6)$  motif in the graph-set notation (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). These clusters are interconnected *via* water molecules through OW—H···O hydrogen bonds to build an infinite layer parallel to the *ab* plane. Moreover, infinite chains of 2-aminopyrimidinium cations spread along the *a* direction. These chains are connected to the inorganic layer through H-bonds: N—H···O, C—H···O and C—H···N (Tab. 1 & Fig. 2).

### Experimental

A small quantity of  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (3 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-aminopyrimidine (3 mmol in 20 ml water). A precipitate was formed which was dissolved in water (20 ml) and the solution was allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature until the formation of colorless prismatic crystals with dimensions suitable for a crystallographic study.

### Refinement

All H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and were allowed to refine with isotropic displacement parameters  $U_{\text{iso}}$ . The H-atoms of water molecule were refined with a distance restraint of O—H = 0.85 (1) Å.

# supplementary materials

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## Figures

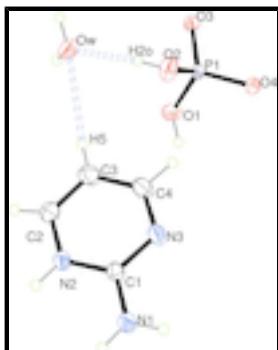


Fig. 1. An *ORTEP* view of the title compound with the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented by small spheres of arbitrary radii.

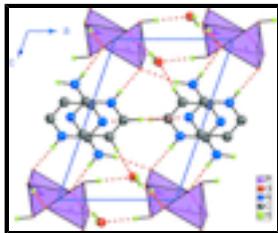
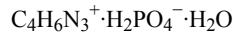


Fig. 2. Projection of (I) along the  $b$  axis.

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### Crystal data



$Z = 2$

$M_r = 211.12$

$F(000) = 220$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

$D_x = 1.570 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

Ag  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.56083 \text{ \AA}$

$a = 6.212 (3) \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$b = 8.600 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$\theta = 9\text{--}11^\circ$

$c = 9.462 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$\mu = 0.17 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$\alpha = 109.56 (3)^\circ$

$T = 293 \text{ K}$

$\beta = 106.38 (2)^\circ$

Prism, colorless

$\gamma = 95.50 (2)^\circ$

$0.40 \times 0.25 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

$V = 446.7 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$

### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4  
diffractometer

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.0^\circ$

graphite

$h = -10 \rightarrow 10$

non-profiled  $\omega$  scans

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

6572 measured reflections

$l = -5 \rightarrow 15$

4373 independent reflections

2 standard reflections every 120 min

3189 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

intensity decay: 3%

## *Refinement*

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.124$	All H-atom parameters refined
$S = 1.03$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0745P)^2 + 0.0087P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
4373 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$
158 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.68 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.42 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

## *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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
P1	0.16874 (4)	0.74641 (3)	1.06016 (4)	0.02665 (8)
O3	0.30367 (14)	0.91480 (10)	1.18597 (11)	0.03404 (18)
O4	-0.07714 (13)	0.70387 (10)	1.05045 (11)	0.03351 (18)
O1	0.30374 (15)	0.61277 (12)	1.09639 (14)	0.0442 (3)
O2	0.16298 (17)	0.73861 (14)	0.89151 (12)	0.0433 (2)
OW	0.56449 (16)	0.79100 (13)	0.85902 (13)	0.0406 (2)
N2	0.15897 (16)	0.12980 (13)	0.39597 (13)	0.03242 (19)
N3	-0.14127 (17)	0.21993 (14)	0.48619 (13)	0.0348 (2)
N1	-0.20502 (17)	-0.03637 (13)	0.28151 (13)	0.0352 (2)
C1	-0.06315 (18)	0.10520 (14)	0.38722 (13)	0.02783 (19)
C2	0.3116 (2)	0.27019 (17)	0.50499 (18)	0.0419 (3)
C4	0.0099 (2)	0.35703 (17)	0.59250 (17)	0.0401 (3)
C3	0.2421 (3)	0.38927 (18)	0.60766 (19)	0.0467 (3)
H1W	0.608 (3)	0.8881 (14)	0.862 (2)	0.052 (5)*
H1	-0.164 (3)	-0.111 (2)	0.218 (2)	0.049 (5)*
H1O	0.232 (4)	0.513 (3)	1.051 (3)	0.075 (7)*
H3	0.201 (3)	0.054 (2)	0.327 (2)	0.049 (5)*
H6	-0.051 (3)	0.439 (2)	0.662 (2)	0.044 (4)*

## supplementary materials

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H5	0.347 (4)	0.487 (3)	0.689 (3)	0.064 (6)*
H2	-0.355 (4)	-0.047 (2)	0.269 (2)	0.053 (5)*
H4	0.455 (4)	0.272 (3)	0.499 (2)	0.060 (6)*
H2W	0.668 (3)	0.761 (2)	0.916 (2)	0.065 (6)*
H2O	0.289 (4)	0.761 (3)	0.883 (3)	0.078 (7)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
P1	0.01938 (11)	0.02235 (12)	0.03390 (15)	0.00234 (8)	0.00888 (9)	0.00599 (9)
O3	0.0271 (3)	0.0257 (3)	0.0406 (5)	-0.0005 (3)	0.0135 (3)	0.0018 (3)
O4	0.0216 (3)	0.0284 (3)	0.0472 (5)	0.0027 (3)	0.0124 (3)	0.0102 (3)
O1	0.0261 (4)	0.0291 (4)	0.0649 (7)	0.0059 (3)	0.0023 (4)	0.0132 (4)
O2	0.0328 (4)	0.0556 (6)	0.0366 (5)	0.0013 (4)	0.0123 (4)	0.0130 (4)
OW	0.0297 (4)	0.0428 (5)	0.0520 (6)	0.0031 (3)	0.0113 (4)	0.0244 (4)
N2	0.0256 (4)	0.0323 (4)	0.0358 (5)	0.0064 (3)	0.0124 (4)	0.0068 (4)
N3	0.0295 (4)	0.0376 (5)	0.0353 (5)	0.0116 (4)	0.0132 (4)	0.0080 (4)
N1	0.0256 (4)	0.0340 (5)	0.0374 (5)	0.0050 (3)	0.0100 (4)	0.0038 (4)
C1	0.0244 (4)	0.0311 (4)	0.0284 (5)	0.0080 (3)	0.0093 (3)	0.0108 (4)
C2	0.0274 (5)	0.0376 (6)	0.0513 (8)	0.0022 (4)	0.0116 (5)	0.0079 (5)
C4	0.0398 (6)	0.0363 (5)	0.0388 (6)	0.0132 (5)	0.0132 (5)	0.0061 (5)
C3	0.0373 (6)	0.0356 (6)	0.0484 (8)	0.0031 (5)	0.0081 (5)	-0.0006 (5)

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

P1—O4	1.5055 (11)	N3—C4	1.3207 (18)
P1—O3	1.5056 (12)	N3—C1	1.3473 (15)
P1—O1	1.5583 (11)	N1—C1	1.3194 (16)
P1—O2	1.5645 (11)	N1—H1	0.83 (2)
O1—H1O	0.83 (3)	N1—H2	0.89 (2)
O2—H2O	0.82 (3)	C2—C3	1.354 (2)
OW—H1W	0.843 (9)	C2—H4	0.91 (2)
OW—H2W	0.834 (9)	C4—C3	1.399 (2)
N2—C2	1.3473 (17)	C4—H6	0.98 (2)
N2—C1	1.3503 (15)	C3—H5	0.95 (2)
N2—H3	0.87 (2)		
O4—P1—O3	114.86 (5)	C1—N1—H2	118.5 (12)
O4—P1—O1	111.37 (6)	H1—N1—H2	118.3 (17)
O3—P1—O1	106.04 (6)	N1—C1—N3	119.50 (10)
O4—P1—O2	106.56 (6)	N1—C1—N2	118.97 (10)
O3—P1—O2	110.54 (6)	N3—C1—N2	121.51 (10)
O1—P1—O2	107.27 (7)	N2—C2—C3	119.76 (12)
P1—O1—H1O	115.6 (18)	N2—C2—H4	112.8 (13)
P1—O2—H2O	115.0 (18)	C3—C2—H4	127.4 (13)
H1W—OW—H2W	112.2 (18)	N3—C4—C3	124.26 (12)
C2—N2—C1	121.10 (11)	N3—C4—H6	115.4 (10)
C2—N2—H3	120.4 (13)	C3—C4—H6	120.3 (10)
C1—N2—H3	118.5 (13)	C2—C3—C4	116.54 (13)

C4—N3—C1	116.83 (11)	C2—C3—H5	121.6 (14)
C1—N1—H1	122.7 (13)	C4—C3—H5	121.8 (13)

*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>
O1—H1O···O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.83 (3)	1.80 (3)	2.6372 (18)	179 (2)
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Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y+1, -z+2$ ; (ii)  $-x+1, -y+2, -z+2$ ; (iii)  $x+1, y, z$ ; (iv)  $x, y-1, z-1$ ; (v)  $x-1, y-1, z-1$ .

## supplementary materials

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Fig. 1

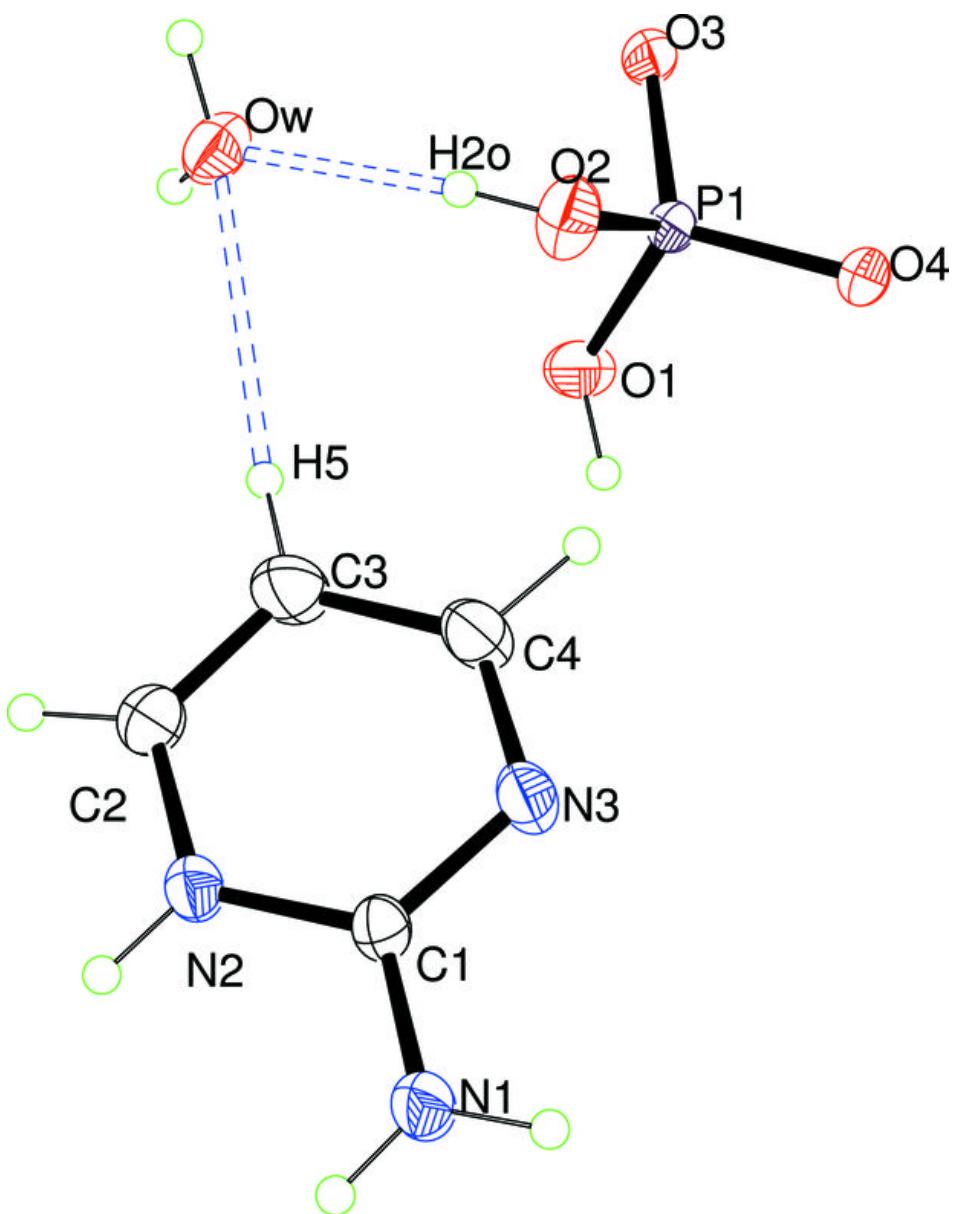


Fig. 2

