

2-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium hydrogen oxalate

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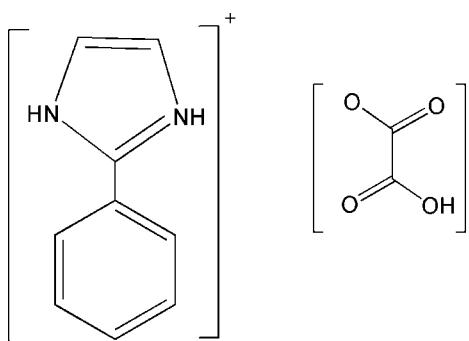
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.044; wR factor = 0.104; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.3.

In the title molecular salt, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_2^+\cdot\text{C}_2\text{HO}_4^-$, the dihedral angle between the aromatic rings of the cation is $17.5(3)^\circ$ and the dihedral angle between the $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ and $-\text{CO}_2$ groups of the anion is $38.6(2)^\circ$. In the crystal, the components interact by way of $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

For background to 2-phenylimidazole as a ligand, see: Liu *et al.* (2008). For a related 2-phenylimidazolium nitrate structure, see: Zhang *et al.* (2007).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{N}_2^+\cdot\text{C}_2\text{HO}_4^-$
 $M_r = 234.21$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 5.571(4)\text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.216(5)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.918(6)\text{ \AA}$
 $\alpha = 70.262(5)^\circ$
 $\beta = 80.460(1)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 74.871(5)^\circ$
 $V = 554.0(6)\text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.11\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293\text{ K}$
 $0.22 \times 0.20 \times 0.15\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Gemini R Ultra CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction, 2006)
 $T_{\min} = 0.38$, $T_{\max} = 0.57$

4030 measured reflections
2505 independent reflections
1629 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.104$
 $S = 0.93$
2505 reflections

154 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}4^{\text{i}}$	0.82	1.76	2.5793 (19)	172
$\text{N}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}3^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	1.90	2.732 (2)	164
$\text{N}1-\text{H}1\cdots\text{O}4^{\text{i}}$	0.86	1.93	2.777 (2)	169

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2006); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5908).

References

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o1773 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811023300]

2-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-i um hydrogen oxalate

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Comment

2-Phenylimidazole has been extensively used to build supramolecular architectures because of its excellent coordinating abilities and fruitful aromatic systems, (Liu *et al.*, 2008). The 2-phenylimidazolium nitrate structure has been reported as a hemihydrate (Zhang *et al.*, 2007). In this work, we will report the synthesis and crystal structure of the 2-phenylimidazolium hydrogen oxalate, namely, C₁₁H₁₀N₂O₄.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound contains one 2-phenylimidazolium cation and one hydrogen oxalate anion (Fig. 1). There are O—H···O and N—H···O hydrogen-bonding interactions in the structure (Table I).

Experimental

A mixture of 2-phenylimidazole (0.3 mmol), oxalic acid (0.3 mmol) and H₂O (8 ml) was mixed. After one week, colorless blocks of the title compound were obtained at room temperature.

Refinement

All H atoms on C and N atoms were positioned geometrically (N—H = 0.86 Å, O—H = 0.82 Å and C—H = 0.93 Å) and refined as riding, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier})$.

Figures

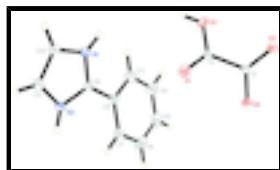


Fig. 1. The structure of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

2-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-i um hydrogen oxalate

Crystal data

C ₉ H ₉ N ₂ ⁺ ·C ₂ HO ₄ ⁻	Z = 2
$M_r = 234.21$	$F(000) = 244$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.404 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 5.571 (4) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 2505 reflections
$b = 9.216 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.8\text{--}29.1^\circ$

supplementary materials

$c = 11.918 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 70.262 (5)^\circ$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 80.460 (1)^\circ$	Block, colorless
$\gamma = 74.871 (5)^\circ$	$0.22 \times 0.20 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$
$V = 554.0 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Gemini R Ultra CCD diffractometer	2505 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	1629 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Detector resolution: 10.0 pixels mm^{-1}	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$
ω scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 29.1^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 1.8^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>CrysAlis RED</i> ; Oxford Diffraction, 2006)	$h = -5 \rightarrow 7$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.38, T_{\text{max}} = 0.57$	$k = -9 \rightarrow 11$
4030 measured reflections	$l = -14 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.104$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 0.93$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0587P)^2]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2505 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
154 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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 (\AA^2)

x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$
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C1	-0.1534 (2)	0.24120 (16)	0.80993 (12)	0.0329 (3)
C2	0.0697 (2)	0.30067 (16)	0.82279 (12)	0.0351 (3)
C3	0.2653 (3)	0.6592 (2)	0.61457 (15)	0.0559 (4)
H3	0.4206	0.5901	0.6257	0.067*
C4	0.1280 (4)	0.6664 (2)	0.52534 (17)	0.0712 (6)
H4	0.1910	0.6018	0.4770	0.085*
C5	-0.1001 (4)	0.7681 (2)	0.50819 (16)	0.0685 (5)
H5	-0.1925	0.7726	0.4484	0.082*
C6	-0.1917 (3)	0.8628 (2)	0.57895 (16)	0.0605 (5)
H6	-0.3468	0.9319	0.5669	0.073*
C7	-0.0578 (3)	0.85767 (18)	0.66808 (14)	0.0463 (4)
H7	-0.1221	0.9234	0.7154	0.056*
C8	0.1728 (3)	0.75450 (16)	0.68720 (12)	0.0364 (3)
C9	0.3166 (2)	0.74777 (15)	0.78093 (12)	0.0329 (3)
C11	0.4589 (3)	0.81235 (18)	0.91542 (13)	0.0451 (4)
H11	0.4762	0.8682	0.9645	0.054*
C10	0.5995 (3)	0.67346 (17)	0.91074 (13)	0.0414 (4)
H10	0.7336	0.6140	0.9556	0.050*
N1	0.5092 (2)	0.63481 (12)	0.82744 (10)	0.0363 (3)
H1	0.5683	0.5498	0.8079	0.044*
N2	0.2843 (2)	0.85814 (13)	0.83489 (11)	0.0409 (3)
H2	0.1713	0.9444	0.8211	0.049*
O1	0.04670 (19)	0.40133 (14)	0.86821 (12)	0.0591 (3)
O2	0.27912 (17)	0.22797 (13)	0.78035 (11)	0.0565 (3)
H2A	0.3941	0.2626	0.7889	0.085*
O3	-0.12709 (18)	0.09884 (11)	0.82754 (11)	0.0547 (3)
O4	-0.35046 (16)	0.34460 (11)	0.78500 (9)	0.0420 (3)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0231 (6)	0.0340 (8)	0.0460 (8)	-0.0023 (6)	-0.0051 (6)	-0.0198 (6)
C2	0.0249 (7)	0.0331 (8)	0.0510 (9)	-0.0015 (6)	-0.0098 (6)	-0.0183 (7)
C3	0.0585 (11)	0.0547 (10)	0.0585 (10)	-0.0027 (8)	-0.0167 (8)	-0.0242 (8)
C4	0.0890 (15)	0.0786 (14)	0.0595 (11)	-0.0185 (12)	-0.0179 (11)	-0.0330 (10)
C5	0.0738 (14)	0.0881 (15)	0.0521 (11)	-0.0333 (12)	-0.0248 (10)	-0.0119 (10)
C6	0.0459 (10)	0.0726 (12)	0.0573 (10)	-0.0132 (9)	-0.0182 (8)	-0.0063 (9)
C7	0.0400 (8)	0.0490 (9)	0.0468 (9)	-0.0089 (7)	-0.0087 (7)	-0.0094 (7)
C8	0.0383 (8)	0.0332 (8)	0.0379 (8)	-0.0103 (6)	-0.0067 (6)	-0.0080 (6)
C9	0.0322 (7)	0.0257 (7)	0.0399 (8)	-0.0042 (6)	-0.0030 (6)	-0.0106 (6)
C11	0.0470 (9)	0.0474 (9)	0.0493 (9)	-0.0059 (7)	-0.0126 (7)	-0.0252 (7)
C10	0.0403 (8)	0.0394 (8)	0.0453 (8)	-0.0024 (7)	-0.0139 (7)	-0.0142 (7)
N1	0.0371 (6)	0.0279 (6)	0.0441 (7)	0.0010 (5)	-0.0094 (5)	-0.0148 (5)
N2	0.0380 (7)	0.0308 (6)	0.0551 (8)	0.0034 (5)	-0.0114 (6)	-0.0195 (6)
O1	0.0379 (6)	0.0655 (8)	0.0974 (9)	-0.0077 (5)	-0.0096 (6)	-0.0560 (7)
O2	0.0216 (5)	0.0618 (7)	0.1047 (9)	-0.0057 (5)	-0.0051 (5)	-0.0522 (7)
O3	0.0314 (5)	0.0331 (6)	0.1060 (9)	-0.0020 (4)	-0.0108 (6)	-0.0311 (6)
O4	0.0235 (5)	0.0358 (6)	0.0717 (7)	0.0009 (4)	-0.0142 (5)	-0.0241 (5)

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Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—O3	1.2291 (17)	C7—C8	1.385 (2)
C1—O4	1.2541 (16)	C7—H7	0.9300
C1—C2	1.531 (2)	C8—C9	1.455 (2)
C2—O1	1.1934 (17)	C9—N1	1.3293 (18)
C2—O2	1.3003 (16)	C9—N2	1.3374 (17)
C3—C8	1.384 (2)	C11—C10	1.329 (2)
C3—C4	1.385 (2)	C11—N2	1.366 (2)
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C5	1.368 (3)	C10—N1	1.3649 (19)
C4—H4	0.9300	C10—H10	0.9300
C5—C6	1.362 (3)	N1—H1	0.8600
C5—H5	0.9300	N2—H2	0.8600
C6—C7	1.378 (2)	O2—H2A	0.8200
C6—H6	0.9300		
O3—C1—O4	126.05 (12)	C8—C7—H7	120.0
O3—C1—C2	118.29 (11)	C3—C8—C7	118.80 (14)
O4—C1—C2	115.64 (12)	C3—C8—C9	120.56 (14)
O1—C2—O2	125.70 (13)	C7—C8—C9	120.64 (13)
O1—C2—C1	122.10 (12)	N1—C9—N2	106.32 (12)
O2—C2—C1	112.19 (12)	N1—C9—C8	127.46 (12)
C8—C3—C4	120.32 (17)	N2—C9—C8	126.19 (12)
C8—C3—H3	119.8	C10—C11—N2	107.50 (13)
C4—C3—H3	119.8	C10—C11—H11	126.3
C5—C4—C3	120.15 (18)	N2—C11—H11	126.3
C5—C4—H4	119.9	C11—C10—N1	106.80 (13)
C3—C4—H4	119.9	C11—C10—H10	126.6
C6—C5—C4	119.83 (17)	N1—C10—H10	126.6
C6—C5—H5	120.1	C9—N1—C10	110.07 (11)
C4—C5—H5	120.1	C9—N1—H1	125.0
C5—C6—C7	120.91 (17)	C10—N1—H1	125.0
C5—C6—H6	119.5	C9—N2—C11	109.30 (12)
C7—C6—H6	119.5	C9—N2—H2	125.3
C6—C7—C8	120.00 (16)	C11—N2—H2	125.3
C6—C7—H7	120.0	C2—O2—H2A	109.5

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D—H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
O2—H2A \cdots O4 ⁱ	0.82	1.76	2.5793 (19)	172
N2—H2 \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.86	1.90	2.732 (2)	164
N1—H1 \cdots O4 ⁱ	0.86	1.93	2.777 (2)	169

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

Fig. 1

