

Benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid–1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (1/1)

Dong Liu* and Ni-Ya Li

College of Chemistry and Materials Science, Huaibei Normal University, Huaibei 235000, Anhui, People's Republic of China
Correspondence e-mail: dongliu@chnu.edu.cn

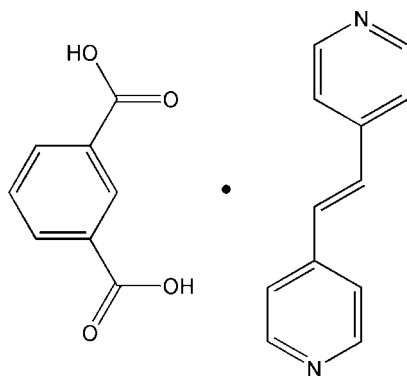
Received 4 October 2011; accepted 19 October 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 223$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.051; wR factor = 0.137; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.8.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$, the asymmetric unit contains two halves of 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (bpe) molecules and one benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (1,3- H_2BDC) molecule. These bpe and 1,3- H_2BDC molecules are linked by classical $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds, forming an extended one-dimensional zigzag chain. Each chain is further linked with neighboring ones by $\pi-\pi$ interactions between the pyridine and aromatic rings [centroid-centroid distances = 3.9306 (15) Å] and the pyridine rings of pairs of symmetry-related molecules [centroid-centroid distances = 3.5751 (15), 3.7350 (15) and 3.6882 (15) Å], with the formation of a three-dimensional supramolecular framework.

Related literature

For structures and properties of self-assembled supramolecular compounds, see: Lehn (1990). For hydrogen-bonding interactions and $\pi-\pi$ interactions in supramolecular compounds, see: Biradha (2003); Shan & Jones (2003); Weyna *et al.* (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 348.35$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.8331$ (14) Å
 $b = 6.8804$ (14) Å
 $c = 18.618$ (4) Å
 $\alpha = 99.47$ (3)°
 $\beta = 93.87$ (3)°
 $\gamma = 102.69$ (3)°
 $V = 837.4$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 223$ K
 $0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.35$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*REQAB*; Jacobson, 1998)
 $T_{\min} = 0.962$, $T_{\max} = 0.967$
8280 measured reflections
3054 independent reflections
2153 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.137$
 $S = 1.06$
3054 reflections
238 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.23$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.19$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	0.83	1.77	2.597 (2)	176
$\text{O3}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{N2}$	0.83	1.79	2.618 (2)	176

Symmetry code: (i) $x - 1, y, z$.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2001); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSK, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

This work was supported by the Research Start-Up Fund for New Staff of Huaibei Normal University (grant No. 600581).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RK2306).

References

- Biradha, K. (2003). *CrystEngComm*, **5**, 374–384.
Jacobson, R. (1998). *REQAB*. Private communication to the Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
Lehn, M. L. (1990). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **29**, 1304–1319.
Rigaku (2001). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
Rigaku/MSK (2004). *CrystalStructure*. Rigaku/MSK, The Woodlands, Texas, USA.
Shan, N. & Jones, W. (2003). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **44**, 3687–3689.
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
Weyna, D., Shattock, R. T., Vishweshwar, P. & Zaworotko, M. J. (2009). *Cryst. Growth Des.* **9**, 1106–1123.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2011). E67, o3039 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811043418]

Benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid-1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (1/1)

D. Liu and N.-Y. Li

Comment

In the past decades, the supramolecular synthesis of multicomponent organic materials has attracted considerable attention due to their functional properties (Lehn, 1990). The facile way of synthesizing these co-crystals is to employ the components containing complementary functional groups such as pyridine and carboxylic acid. Owing to the hydrogen-bonds and π - π stacking between these types of groups, several multicomponent cocrystals containing various network geometries were prepared using these two functional groups (Biradha, 2003; Shan & Jones, 2003; Weyna *et al.*, 2009).

The hydrothermal reaction of 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (bpe) with benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (1,3-H₂BDC) resulted in the cocrystals of C₁₂H₁₀N₂.C₈H₆O₄, **I**. In **I**, the asymmetric unit is formed by two halves of bpe molecules and one 1,3-H₂BDC molecule (Fig. 1). These molecular units are linked by classical O–H \cdots N hydrogen-bonds (O1–H1 \cdots N1ⁱⁱⁱ, O1 \cdots N1ⁱⁱⁱ = 2.597 (2)Å; O3–H3 \cdots N2, O3 \cdots N2 = 2.618 (2)Å) forming an extended one-dimensional zigzag chain (Table 1, Fig. 2). Furthermore, the adjacent one-dimensional chains are interconnected each other through π - π interactions between pairs of molecules [Cg1 \cdots Cg1^{iv} = 3.5751 (15)Å; Cg1 \cdots Cg3 = 3.9306 (15)Å; Cg2 \cdots Cg2^v = 3.7350 (15)Å; Cg2 \cdots Cg2^{vi} = 3.7350 (15)Å form a three-dimensional framework (Fig. 3). The Cg1, Cg2 and Cg3, are the centroids of the rings N1/C9-C13, N2/C15-C19 and C1-C6. Symmetry codes: (iii) -x+1, y, z; (iv) -x+1, -y+1, -z+2; (v) -x+1, -y+1, -z+1; (vi) -x+2, -y+1, -z+1 .

Experimental

To a 10 mL Pyrex glass tube was loaded 1,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (18 mg, 0.1 mmol), benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid (17 mg, 0.1 mmol) and 3 ml of H₂O. The tube was sealed and heated in an oven to 423 K for three days, and then cooled to ambient temperature at the rate of 5 K h⁻¹ to form yellow crystals.

Refinement

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions (C–H = 0.94Å for phenyl, pyridyl and vinyl groups, O–H = 0.83Å for OH group) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

Figures

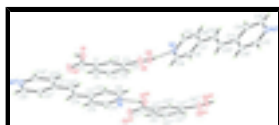


Fig. 1. The structure of the title compound, showing the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are presented at the 30% probability level. Symmetry codes: (i) -x+2, -y+2, -z+1; (ii): -x, -y+1, -z+2; (iii) x+1, y, z.



Fig. 2. The one-dimensional zigzag chain linked by hydrogen-bonding interactions. The blue dashed lines represent the hydrogen-bonds.

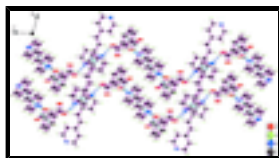


Fig. 3. The three-dimensional supramolecular framework linked by hydrogen-bonding interactions and π - π interactions. The blue and cyan dashed lines represent the hydrogen-bonds and π - π interactions, respectively.

Benzene-1,3-dicarboxylic acid 111,2-bis(4-pyridyl)ethene (1/1)

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{10}N_2 \cdot C_8H_6O_4$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 348.35$	$F(000) = 364$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.382 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: $-P 1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 6.8331 (14) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 2779 reflections
$b = 6.8804 (14) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.1\text{--}25.4^\circ$
$c = 18.618 (4) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 99.47 (3)^\circ$	$T = 223 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 93.87 (3)^\circ$	Block, yellow
$\gamma = 102.69 (3)^\circ$	$0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.35 \text{ mm}$
$V = 837.4 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD diffractometer	3054 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	2153 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>REQAB</i> ; Jacobson, 1998)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.1^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.962$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.967$	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
8280 measured reflections	$k = -7 \rightarrow 8$
	$l = -22 \rightarrow 21$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.137$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0616P)^2 + 0.1982P]$
$S = 1.06$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3054 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
238 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXTL</i> (Sheldrick, 2008),
	$F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001 \times F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Extinction coefficient: 0.028 (4)

Special details

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	−0.1898 (3)	0.1743 (2)	0.81468 (9)	0.0437 (5)
H1	−0.2835	0.1999	0.8378	0.065*
O2	−0.2446 (3)	−0.0994 (3)	0.86694 (10)	0.0528 (5)
O3	0.5207 (2)	0.0878 (2)	0.62885 (9)	0.0417 (4)
H3	0.5796	0.1779	0.6079	0.063*
O4	0.4236 (3)	0.3460 (2)	0.69323 (9)	0.0495 (5)
N1	0.5203 (3)	0.2721 (3)	0.88516 (10)	0.0348 (5)
N2	0.6910 (3)	0.3812 (3)	0.56392 (10)	0.0353 (5)
C1	0.0121 (3)	−0.0583 (3)	0.78717 (11)	0.0306 (5)
C2	0.1342 (3)	0.0735 (3)	0.75112 (11)	0.0292 (5)
H2	0.1109	0.2030	0.7507	0.035*
C3	0.2909 (3)	0.0166 (3)	0.71557 (11)	0.0283 (5)
C4	0.3240 (3)	−0.1741 (3)	0.71652 (11)	0.0346 (5)
H4	0.4293	−0.2141	0.6925	0.041*
C5	0.2028 (4)	−0.3062 (3)	0.75262 (12)	0.0403 (6)
H5	0.2260	−0.4357	0.7530	0.048*
C6	0.0478 (4)	−0.2489 (3)	0.78806 (12)	0.0369 (6)
H6	−0.0337	−0.3389	0.8128	0.044*
C7	−0.1539 (3)	0.0031 (3)	0.82700 (12)	0.0347 (5)
C8	0.4193 (3)	0.1663 (3)	0.67866 (11)	0.0327 (5)
C9	0.4644 (3)	0.4451 (4)	0.88158 (12)	0.0380 (6)
H9	0.5339	0.5335	0.8533	0.046*
C10	0.3099 (3)	0.4988 (3)	0.91739 (12)	0.0372 (6)
H10	0.2752	0.6216	0.9132	0.045*
C11	0.2046 (3)	0.3725 (3)	0.95979 (11)	0.0334 (5)
C12	0.2643 (3)	0.1941 (4)	0.96377 (12)	0.0390 (6)
H12	0.1989	0.1041	0.9923	0.047*
C13	0.4199 (3)	0.1495 (4)	0.92569 (12)	0.0379 (6)
H13	0.4568	0.0270	0.9284	0.046*
C14	0.0399 (3)	0.4214 (4)	1.00081 (13)	0.0391 (6)
H14	−0.0139	0.3314	1.0313	0.047*

supplementary materials

C15	0.7001 (3)	0.3777 (3)	0.49225 (12)	0.0342 (5)
H15	0.6506	0.2538	0.4597	0.041*
C16	0.7789 (3)	0.5474 (3)	0.46388 (12)	0.0332 (5)
H16	0.7805	0.5380	0.4130	0.040*
C17	0.8558 (3)	0.7326 (3)	0.51039 (12)	0.0324 (5)
C18	0.8411 (3)	0.7367 (4)	0.58473 (12)	0.0383 (6)
H18	0.8865	0.8590	0.6184	0.046*
C19	0.7600 (3)	0.5615 (4)	0.60859 (12)	0.0404 (6)
H19	0.7522	0.5677	0.6591	0.049*
C20	0.9500 (3)	0.9104 (3)	0.48071 (12)	0.0353 (5)
H20	0.9390	0.8969	0.4294	0.042*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0436 (11)	0.0443 (10)	0.0532 (10)	0.0215 (8)	0.0243 (8)	0.0151 (8)
O2	0.0570 (12)	0.0512 (11)	0.0617 (11)	0.0181 (9)	0.0331 (9)	0.0247 (9)
O3	0.0466 (11)	0.0339 (9)	0.0481 (10)	0.0108 (8)	0.0249 (8)	0.0073 (8)
O4	0.0646 (12)	0.0296 (10)	0.0625 (11)	0.0167 (8)	0.0341 (9)	0.0129 (8)
N1	0.0284 (11)	0.0395 (11)	0.0360 (10)	0.0086 (9)	0.0060 (8)	0.0037 (9)
N2	0.0294 (11)	0.0360 (11)	0.0406 (11)	0.0080 (8)	0.0077 (8)	0.0058 (9)
C1	0.0326 (12)	0.0319 (12)	0.0271 (11)	0.0088 (10)	0.0034 (9)	0.0033 (9)
C2	0.0339 (13)	0.0262 (11)	0.0285 (11)	0.0099 (10)	0.0037 (9)	0.0038 (9)
C3	0.0305 (12)	0.0267 (11)	0.0278 (11)	0.0087 (9)	0.0033 (9)	0.0024 (9)
C4	0.0389 (14)	0.0348 (13)	0.0330 (12)	0.0150 (11)	0.0077 (10)	0.0049 (10)
C5	0.0506 (16)	0.0309 (13)	0.0443 (14)	0.0174 (12)	0.0113 (11)	0.0074 (11)
C6	0.0436 (15)	0.0317 (12)	0.0378 (13)	0.0094 (11)	0.0097 (10)	0.0103 (10)
C7	0.0343 (13)	0.0349 (13)	0.0348 (12)	0.0085 (11)	0.0055 (10)	0.0049 (10)
C8	0.0341 (13)	0.0335 (13)	0.0324 (12)	0.0127 (10)	0.0082 (9)	0.0035 (10)
C9	0.0341 (13)	0.0397 (14)	0.0416 (13)	0.0083 (11)	0.0118 (10)	0.0091 (11)
C10	0.0361 (14)	0.0354 (13)	0.0423 (13)	0.0121 (11)	0.0096 (10)	0.0060 (11)
C11	0.0289 (12)	0.0397 (13)	0.0293 (11)	0.0080 (10)	0.0022 (9)	0.0003 (10)
C12	0.0383 (14)	0.0419 (14)	0.0396 (13)	0.0112 (11)	0.0115 (10)	0.0103 (11)
C13	0.0353 (14)	0.0399 (13)	0.0413 (13)	0.0149 (11)	0.0059 (10)	0.0063 (11)
C14	0.0341 (13)	0.0451 (14)	0.0398 (12)	0.0111 (11)	0.0133 (10)	0.0067 (11)
C15	0.0281 (12)	0.0332 (13)	0.0408 (13)	0.0094 (10)	0.0055 (9)	0.0018 (10)
C16	0.0299 (12)	0.0346 (13)	0.0356 (12)	0.0105 (10)	0.0035 (9)	0.0037 (10)
C17	0.0246 (12)	0.0319 (12)	0.0394 (12)	0.0067 (10)	0.0016 (9)	0.0037 (10)
C18	0.0349 (13)	0.0347 (13)	0.0385 (13)	0.0006 (11)	0.0038 (10)	-0.0021 (11)
C19	0.0360 (14)	0.0473 (15)	0.0344 (12)	0.0041 (11)	0.0074 (10)	0.0036 (11)
C20	0.0332 (13)	0.0345 (12)	0.0387 (13)	0.0082 (10)	0.0028 (10)	0.0083 (10)

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

O1—C7	1.307 (3)	C9—C10	1.371 (3)
O1—H1	0.8300	C9—H9	0.9400
O2—C7	1.215 (3)	C10—C11	1.387 (3)
O3—C8	1.310 (2)	C10—H10	0.9400
O3—H3	0.8300	C11—C12	1.387 (3)

O4—C8	1.215 (3)	C11—C14	1.470 (3)
N1—C13	1.333 (3)	C12—C13	1.378 (3)
N1—C9	1.338 (3)	C12—H12	0.9400
N2—C15	1.336 (3)	C13—H13	0.9400
N2—C19	1.343 (3)	C14—C14 ⁱ	1.318 (5)
C1—C2	1.383 (3)	C14—H14	0.9400
C1—C6	1.387 (3)	C15—C16	1.378 (3)
C1—C7	1.495 (3)	C15—H15	0.9400
C2—C3	1.390 (3)	C16—C17	1.390 (3)
C2—H2	0.9400	C16—H16	0.9400
C3—C4	1.383 (3)	C17—C18	1.390 (3)
C3—C8	1.490 (3)	C17—C20	1.463 (3)
C4—C5	1.382 (3)	C18—C19	1.369 (3)
C4—H4	0.9400	C18—H18	0.9400
C5—C6	1.381 (3)	C19—H19	0.9400
C5—H5	0.9400	C20—C20 ⁱⁱ	1.333 (4)
C6—H6	0.9400	C20—H20	0.9400
C7—O1—H1	109.5	C9—C10—H10	119.9
C8—O3—H3	109.5	C11—C10—H10	119.9
C13—N1—C9	117.51 (19)	C10—C11—C12	116.8 (2)
C15—N2—C19	116.9 (2)	C10—C11—C14	123.4 (2)
C2—C1—C6	119.4 (2)	C12—C11—C14	119.8 (2)
C2—C1—C7	121.13 (19)	C13—C12—C11	119.7 (2)
C6—C1—C7	119.4 (2)	C13—C12—H12	120.2
C1—C2—C3	120.74 (19)	C11—C12—H12	120.2
C1—C2—H2	119.6	N1—C13—C12	123.1 (2)
C3—C2—H2	119.6	N1—C13—H13	118.5
C4—C3—C2	119.2 (2)	C12—C13—H13	118.5
C4—C3—C8	122.45 (19)	C14 ⁱ —C14—C11	126.6 (3)
C2—C3—C8	118.30 (18)	C14 ⁱ —C14—H14	116.7
C5—C4—C3	120.3 (2)	C11—C14—H14	116.7
C5—C4—H4	119.9	N2—C15—C16	123.0 (2)
C3—C4—H4	119.9	N2—C15—H15	118.5
C6—C5—C4	120.3 (2)	C16—C15—H15	118.5
C6—C5—H5	119.9	C15—C16—C17	120.1 (2)
C4—C5—H5	119.9	C15—C16—H16	120.0
C5—C6—C1	120.1 (2)	C17—C16—H16	120.0
C5—C6—H6	120.0	C16—C17—C18	116.7 (2)
C1—C6—H6	120.0	C16—C17—C20	120.1 (2)
O2—C7—O1	124.3 (2)	C18—C17—C20	123.1 (2)
O2—C7—C1	121.9 (2)	C19—C18—C17	119.6 (2)
O1—C7—C1	113.81 (19)	C19—C18—H18	120.2
O4—C8—O3	123.6 (2)	C17—C18—H18	120.2
O4—C8—C3	121.53 (19)	N2—C19—C18	123.7 (2)
O3—C8—C3	114.84 (18)	N2—C19—H19	118.2
N1—C9—C10	122.7 (2)	C18—C19—H19	118.2
N1—C9—H9	118.6	C20 ⁱⁱ —C20—C17	126.3 (3)

supplementary materials

C10—C9—H9	118.6	C20 ⁱⁱ —C20—H20	116.8
C9—C10—C11	120.2 (2)	C17—C20—H20	116.8

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

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O1—H1 \cdots N1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.83	1.77	2.597 (2)	176.
O3—H3 \cdots N2	0.83	1.79	2.618 (2)	176.

Symmetry codes: (iii) $x-1, y, z$.

Fig. 1

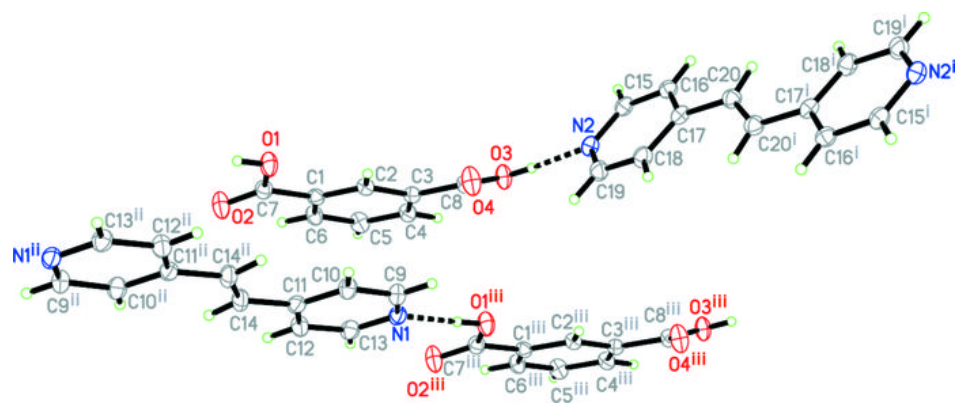


Fig. 2

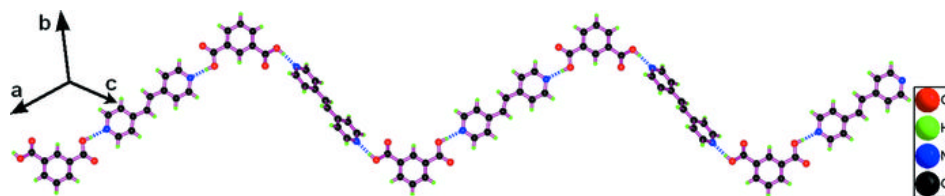


Fig. 3

