

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

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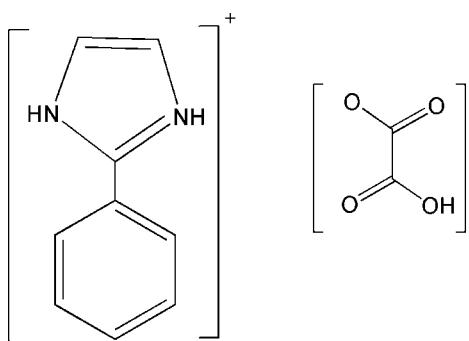
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.044;  $wR$  factor = 0.104; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.3.

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  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}4^{\text{i}}$	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

- Liu, Y.-Y., Ma, J.-F., Yang, J., Ma, J.-C. & Ping, G.-J. (2008). *CrystEngComm*, **10**, 565–572.  
Oxford Diffraction (2006). *CrysAlis CCD* and *CrysAlis RED*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Abingdon, England.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.  
Zhang, L.-P., Ma, J.-F. & Ping, G.-J. (2007). *Acta Cryst. E* **63**, o2438–o2439.

# supporting information

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

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### S1. 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-phenyl-imidazolium hydrogen oxalate, namely, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

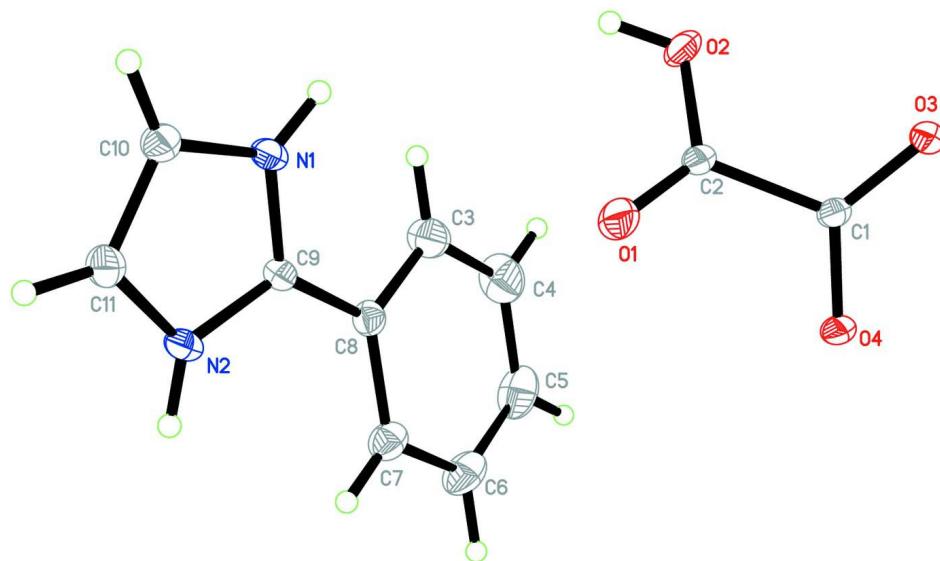
The asymmetric unit of the title compound contains one 2-phenylimidazolium cation and one hydrogen oxalate anion (Fig. 1). There are O—H···O and N—H···O hydrogen-bonding interactions in the structure (Table I).

### S2. Experimental

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

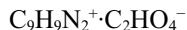
### S3. Refinement

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  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier})$ .



**Figure 1**

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

**2-Phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium hydrogen oxalate***Crystal data* $M_r = 234.21$ Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ 

Hall symbol: -P 1

 $a = 5.571 (4) \text{ \AA}$  $b = 9.216 (5) \text{ \AA}$  $c = 11.918 (6) \text{ \AA}$  $\alpha = 70.262 (5)^\circ$  $\beta = 80.460 (1)^\circ$  $\gamma = 74.871 (5)^\circ$  $V = 554.0 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 2$  $F(000) = 244$  $D_x = 1.404 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$ 

Cell parameters from 2505 reflections

 $\theta = 1.8\text{--}29.1^\circ$  $\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 293 \text{ K}$ 

Block, colorless

 $0.22 \times 0.20 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*Oxford Diffraction Gemini R Ultra CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 10.0 pixels  $\text{mm}^{-1}$  $\omega$  scansAbsorption 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  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$  $\theta_{\max} = 29.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 1.8^\circ$  $h = -5 \rightarrow 7$  $k = -9 \rightarrow 11$  $l = -14 \rightarrow 16$ *Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

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

2505 reflections

154 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant  
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier  
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from  
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0587P)^2]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.38 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ *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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
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)

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

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 ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^{\circ}$ )

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

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