

**Bis(guanidinium) chloranilate**

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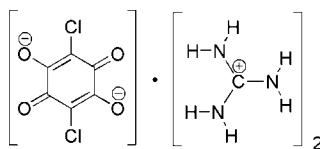
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 173\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.026;  $wR$  factor = 0.078; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.4.

The asymmetric unit of the title co-crystal,  $2\text{CH}_6\text{N}_3^+ \cdot \text{C}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ , contains one half of a chloranilate anion and one guanidinium cation, which are connected by strong N—H···O hydrogen bonds into a two-dimensional network.

**Related literature**

For organic co-crystals containing 2,5-dihydroxy-3,6-dichloro-1,4-benzoquinone (chloranilic acid), see: Andersen & Andersen (1975); Horiuchi *et al.* (2005, 2007); Zaman *et al.* (1999a,b, 2010). For inorganic co-ordination polymers containing chloranilic acid, see: Kitagawa *et al.* (2002). For guanidine and guanidinium structures, see: Abrahams *et al.* (2004, 2005); Best *et al.* (2003); Said *et al.* (2006); Smith & Wermuth (2010, 2011).

**Experimental***Crystal data*

$2\text{CH}_6\text{N}_3^+ \cdot \text{C}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$   
 $M_r = 327.14$   
Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 $a = 19.5224(14)\text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 3.7316(3)\text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 18.4103(14)\text{ \AA}$   
 $\beta = 116.087(1)^\circ$

$V = 1204.56(16)\text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.57\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 173\text{ K}$   
 $0.45 \times 0.40 \times 0.30\text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*, Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.785$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.849$

6965 measured reflections  
1674 independent reflections  
1525 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$

*Refinement*

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.078$   
 $S = 1.08$   
1674 reflections

116 parameters  
All H-atom parameters refined  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.47\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

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

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
N1—H2···O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (2)	2.32 (2)	3.0504 (13)	144.4 (16)
N1—H1···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.901 (17)	2.117 (17)	2.8978 (13)	144.4 (15)
N1—H1···O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.901 (17)	2.303 (18)	3.0555 (13)	140.9 (15)
N2—H3···O3	0.818 (19)	2.161 (19)	2.9337 (14)	157.7 (17)
N3—H6···O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.79 (2)	2.21 (2)	2.9016 (14)	146.3 (18)
N3—H5···O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.88 (2)	2.14 (2)	2.9586 (13)	154.4 (17)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{5}{2}, -z$ ; (ii)  $x, -y + 3, z - \frac{1}{2}$ .

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2003); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 2003); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ATOMS* (Dowty, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: VM2118).

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# supporting information

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## Bis(guanidinium) chloranilate

**Konstantin A. Udachin, Md. Badruz Zaman and John A. Ripmeester**

### S1. Comment

The co-crystallization of chloranilic acid and guanidine was carried out in methanol resulting in the co-crystal  $2\text{CH}_6\text{N}_3^+ \cdot \text{C}_6\text{O}_4\text{Cl}_2^-$  (Fig. 1). The chloranilic acid molecule is centro-symmetric and contains two hydrogen bond donors and two hydrogen bond acceptors and is, therefore, capable of participating in multiple hydrogen bonds. It forms 2D-sheet-like networks through N3—H5···O2 hydrogen bonds as shown in Figure 2. There are three N—H bonds in guanidine that connect with the O2 and O3 atoms of the chloranilic acid and form a one-dimensional molecular supramolecular structure. Two of these one-dimensional structures are again connected *via* N3—H5···O2 hydrogen bonds and form a two-dimensional network. Details of hydrogen-bonds are shown in Table 1.

### S2. Experimental

Crystals were grown by slow evaporation of a methanol solution under ambient conditions containing a 1:1 stoichiometric quantity of guanidinium carbonate (Aldrich, 98%) and chloranilic acid (Aldrich, 99%).

### S3. Refinement

Hydrogen atoms were found from the difference electron density maps and refined with isotropic temperature factors.

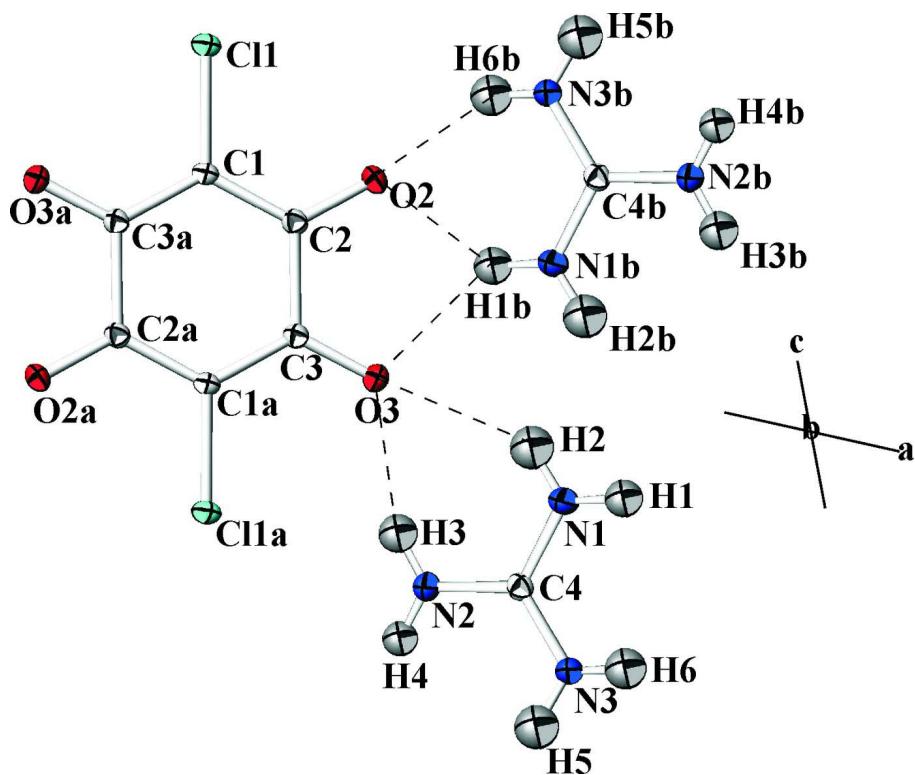
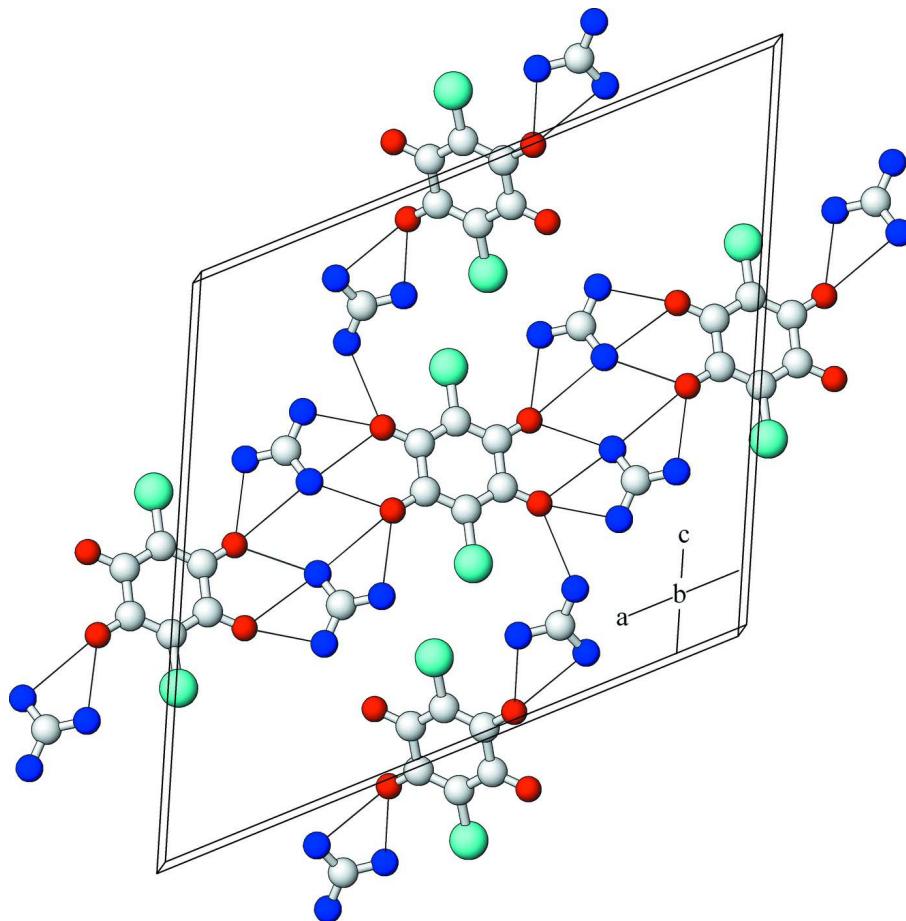


Figure 1

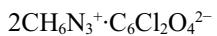
Molecular structure and atom naming scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Grown fragment generated by symmetry codes: (a)  $-x, 2 - y, -z$ ; (b)  $1/2 - x, 2.5 - y, -z$ .

**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of the hydrogen-bonded framework structure of co-crystals viewed down the *b* axis, showing hydrogen-bonding associations as thin lines (H atoms are omitted).

#### Bis(guanidinium) 2,5-dichloro-3,6-dioxocyclohexa-1,4-diene-1,4-bis(olate)

##### Crystal data



$M_r = 327.14$

Monoclinic,  $C2/c$

Hall symbol: -C 2yc

$a = 19.5224 (14)$  Å

$b = 3.7316 (3)$  Å

$c = 18.4103 (14)$  Å

$\beta = 116.087 (1)^\circ$

$V = 1204.56 (16)$  Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 672$

$D_x = 1.804$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71070$  Å

Cell parameters from 220 reflections

$\theta = 4.0\text{--}29.0^\circ$

$\mu = 0.57$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 173$  K

Block, yellow

$0.45 \times 0.40 \times 0.30$  mm

##### Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS, Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.785$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.849$

6965 measured reflections

1674 independent reflections

1525 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 29.6^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.3^\circ$

$h = -27 \rightarrow 27$   
 $k = -5 \rightarrow 5$   
 $l = -25 \rightarrow 25$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.026$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.078$   
 $S = 1.08$   
1674 reflections  
116 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map  
Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites  
All H-atom parameters refined  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0494P)^2 + 0.7637P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.47 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

#### 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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^* / U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.036370 (14)	0.71393 (8)	0.174949 (15)	0.01677 (10)
O2	0.14122 (4)	1.0852 (3)	0.12281 (5)	0.01823 (18)
O3	0.11119 (5)	1.3347 (3)	-0.02492 (5)	0.01949 (19)
N1	0.23429 (6)	1.5093 (3)	-0.07912 (6)	0.0213 (2)
H2	0.2183 (11)	1.461 (6)	-0.0438 (12)	0.037 (5)*
H1	0.2810 (10)	1.436 (5)	-0.0711 (10)	0.028 (4)*
N2	0.11581 (6)	1.7324 (3)	-0.16016 (7)	0.0201 (2)
H4	0.0871 (10)	1.852 (5)	-0.1996 (11)	0.024 (4)*
H3	0.1026 (10)	1.648 (5)	-0.1273 (11)	0.030 (5)*
N3	0.21154 (6)	1.7664 (3)	-0.20145 (7)	0.0211 (2)
H6	0.2549 (12)	1.736 (5)	-0.1912 (12)	0.034 (5)*
H5	0.1782 (11)	1.824 (6)	-0.2505 (13)	0.039 (5)*
C1	0.01581 (6)	0.8726 (3)	0.07862 (6)	0.0143 (2)
C2	0.07504 (6)	1.0395 (3)	0.06811 (6)	0.0140 (2)
C3	0.05815 (6)	1.1811 (3)	-0.01681 (6)	0.0139 (2)
C4	0.18720 (6)	1.6695 (3)	-0.14746 (7)	0.0154 (2)

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C11	0.01745 (15)	0.02061 (16)	0.01101 (15)	-0.00081 (9)	0.00514 (11)	0.00188 (9)
O2	0.0120 (3)	0.0267 (4)	0.0132 (4)	-0.0009 (3)	0.0030 (3)	0.0000 (3)

O3	0.0147 (4)	0.0274 (5)	0.0165 (4)	-0.0040 (3)	0.0069 (3)	0.0016 (3)
N1	0.0181 (5)	0.0293 (5)	0.0165 (5)	0.0044 (4)	0.0077 (4)	0.0056 (4)
N2	0.0150 (4)	0.0270 (5)	0.0191 (5)	0.0023 (4)	0.0082 (4)	0.0045 (4)
N3	0.0154 (5)	0.0326 (6)	0.0154 (5)	0.0012 (4)	0.0069 (4)	0.0049 (4)
C1	0.0139 (4)	0.0182 (5)	0.0099 (4)	-0.0003 (4)	0.0043 (4)	0.0014 (4)
C2	0.0133 (4)	0.0161 (5)	0.0119 (4)	0.0007 (4)	0.0051 (4)	-0.0008 (4)
C3	0.0129 (5)	0.0166 (5)	0.0120 (5)	0.0004 (4)	0.0053 (4)	0.0000 (4)
C4	0.0142 (5)	0.0168 (5)	0.0142 (5)	-0.0013 (4)	0.0052 (4)	-0.0015 (4)

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

C11—C1	1.7409 (11)	N2—H3	0.818 (19)
O2—C2	1.2522 (13)	N3—C4	1.3267 (15)
O3—C3	1.2487 (13)	N3—H6	0.79 (2)
N1—C4	1.3297 (15)	N3—H5	0.88 (2)
N1—H2	0.85 (2)	C1—C2	1.3997 (14)
N1—H1	0.901 (17)	C1—C3 <sup>i</sup>	1.4051 (14)
N2—C4	1.3287 (14)	C2—C3	1.5423 (15)
N2—H4	0.827 (18)	C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.4052 (14)
C4—N1—H2	118.9 (13)	C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—Cl1	118.10 (8)
C4—N1—H1	121.3 (11)	O2—C2—C1	124.91 (10)
H2—N1—H1	119.6 (17)	O2—C2—C3	116.98 (9)
C4—N2—H4	120.2 (12)	C1—C2—C3	118.10 (9)
C4—N2—H3	116.7 (13)	O3—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	125.41 (10)
H4—N2—H3	123.1 (17)	O3—C3—C2	117.36 (9)
C4—N3—H6	118.7 (14)	C1 <sup>i</sup> —C3—C2	117.23 (9)
C4—N3—H5	119.3 (13)	N3—C4—N2	120.90 (11)
H6—N3—H5	121.0 (18)	N3—C4—N1	120.33 (11)
C2—C1—C3 <sup>i</sup>	124.66 (10)	N2—C4—N1	118.76 (11)
C2—C1—Cl1	117.24 (8)		

Symmetry code: (i)  $-x, -y+2, -z$ .Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

$D\cdots H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
N1—H2 $\cdots$ O3	0.85 (2)	2.32 (2)	3.0504 (13)	144.4 (16)
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.901 (17)	2.117 (17)	2.8978 (13)	144.4 (15)
N1—H1 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.901 (17)	2.303 (18)	3.0555 (13)	140.9 (15)
N2—H3 $\cdots$ O3	0.818 (19)	2.161 (19)	2.9337 (14)	157.7 (17)
N3—H6 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.79 (2)	2.21 (2)	2.9016 (14)	146.3 (18)
N3—H5 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.88 (2)	2.14 (2)	2.9586 (13)	154.4 (17)

Symmetry codes: (ii)  $-x+1/2, -y+5/2, -z$ ; (iii)  $x, -y+3, z-1/2$ .