

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

# 1,4-Dimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium dibromide dihydrate

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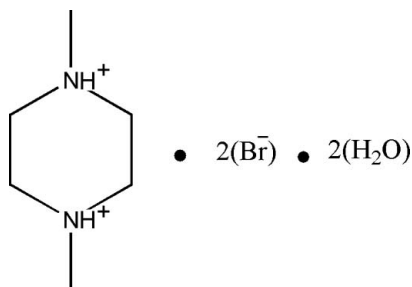
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Received 25 April 2012; accepted 5 May 2012

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.059;  $wR$  factor = 0.169; data-to-parameter ratio = 21.4.

In the title hydrated molecular salt,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2^{2+} \cdot 2\text{Br}^- \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the complete 1,4-dimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium dication is generated by crystallographic inversion symmetry and both exocyclic C–N bonds are in equatorial orientations. In the crystal, the components are linked by N–H $\cdots$ O and O–H $\cdots$ Br hydrogen bonds, generating chains propagating in [110].

## Related literature

 For background to molecular ferroelectrics, see: Fu *et al.* (2009).


## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2^{2+} \cdot 2\text{Br}^- \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 
 $M_r = 312.06$ 

 Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$   
 $a = 6.2975$  (13) Å  
 $b = 7.0180$  (14) Å  
 $c = 7.2143$  (14) Å  
 $\alpha = 71.54$  (3)°  
 $\beta = 86.62$  (3)°  
 $\gamma = 85.54$  (3)°

 $V = 301.32$  (10) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 1$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 6.70$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  K  
 $0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$  mm

## Data collection

 Rigaku SCXmini CCD diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.154$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.262$ 

 3084 measured reflections  
 1370 independent reflections  
 1131 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.067$ 

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$   
 $S = 1.02$   
 1370 reflections  
 64 parameters  
 3 restraints

 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.80$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.12$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1–H1A $\cdots$ O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.91	1.83	2.737 (9)	174
O1–H1WA $\cdots$ Br1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.85 (6)	2.51 (9)	3.275 (7)	151 (11)
O1–H1WB $\cdots$ Br1	0.85 (3)	2.41 (4)	3.244 (7)	166 (7)

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; 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: *SHELXL97*.

The author is grateful to the starter fund of Southeast University for financial support to buy the X-ray diffractometer.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB6759).

## References

- Fu, D.-W., Ge, J.-Z., Dai, J., Ye, H.-Y. & Qu, Z.-R. (2009). *Inorg. Chem. Commun.* **12**, 994–997.  
 Rigaku (2005). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2012). E68, o1703 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812020272]

**1,4-Dimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium dibromide dihydrate**

Su-Wen Sun

**S1. Comment**

Dielectric constant measurements of compounds as a function of temperature is the basic methods to find the materials which possess potential ferroelectric phase changes (Fu *et al.*, 2009). The dielectric constant of the title compound has been measured, but showed no dielectric disuniformity in the range 113–353 K (mp. 403–410 K).

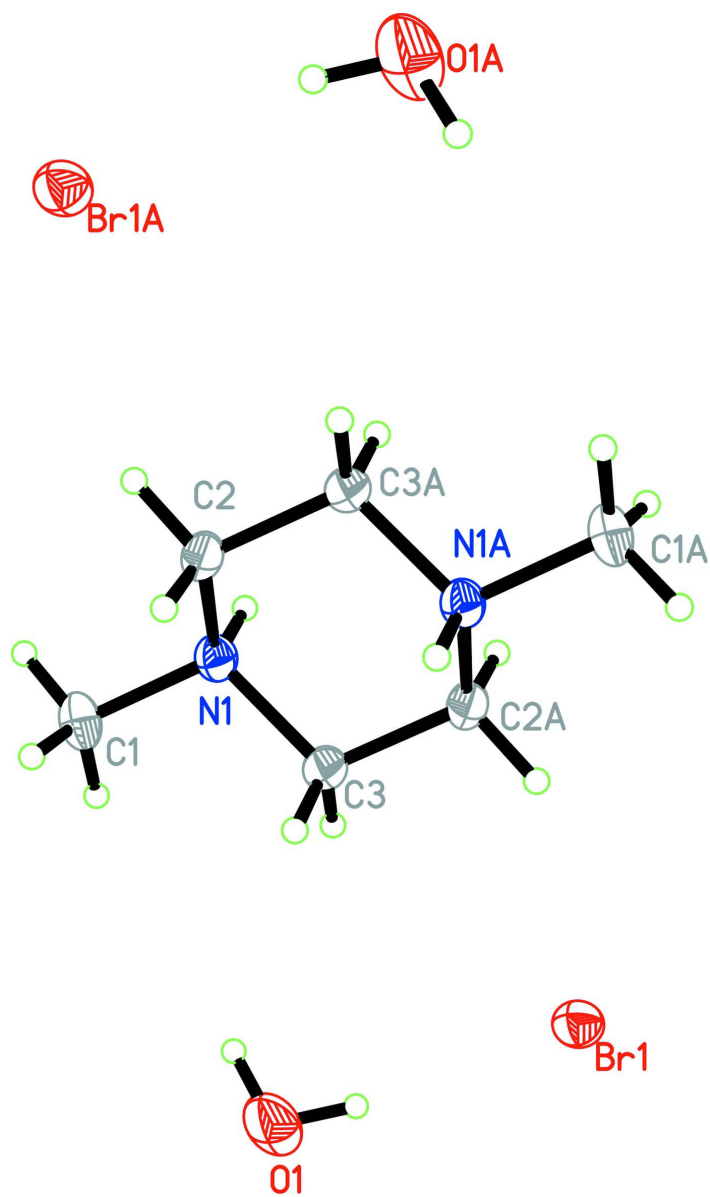
The asymmetric unit of the title compound is shown in Fig. 1. Crystallized in the monoclinic P-1 space group, the crystal packing Fig. 2 features weak intermolecular O—H $\cdots$ Br and N—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

**S2. Experimental**

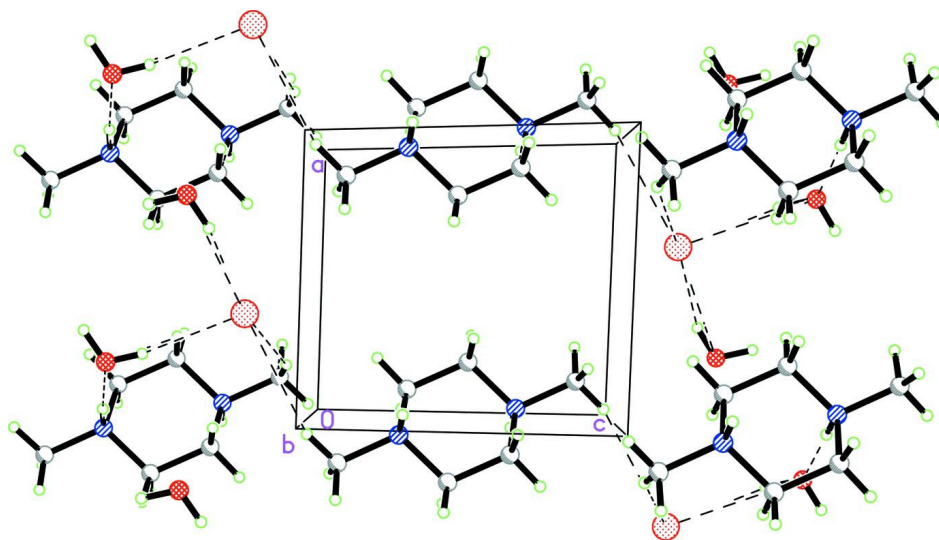
1,4-Dimethyl-piperazine (0.57 g) and an excess of hydrobromic acid (0.95 g) were dissolved in methanol without any precipitation under stirring at room temperature. Colourless blocks of the title compound were obtained by slow evaporation of a methanol solution at room temperature over two days.

**S3. Refinement**

H atoms were placed in calculated positions (N—H = 0.89 Å; C—H = 0.96 Å and 0.97 Å for  $C_{sp^3}$  atoms), assigned fixed  $U_{iso}$  values [ $1.5U_{eq}(C_{sp^3}, N)$ ] and allowed to ride. The H1WA and H1WB on the O1 were restrained with O—H = 0.85 Å yielding O1—H1 = 0.8448 Å and O1—H2 = 0.8440 Å, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2 U_{iso}(O)$ .

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

**Figure 2**

A view of the packing of the title compound, stacking along the *b* axis. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

### 1,4-Dimethylpiperazine-1,4-dium dibromide dihydrate

#### Crystal data

$C_6H_{16}N_2^{2+} \cdot 2Br^- \cdot 2H_2O$

$M_r = 312.06$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 6.2975$  (13) Å

$b = 7.0180$  (14) Å

$c = 7.2143$  (14) Å

$\alpha = 71.54$  (3)°

$\beta = 86.62$  (3)°

$\gamma = 85.54$  (3)°

$V = 301.32$  (10) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 1$

$F(000) = 156$

$D_x = 1.720$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

$\theta = 3.1$ – $27.5$ °

$\mu = 6.70$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Block, colorless

$0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku SCXmini CCD

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 13.6612 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>

CCD\_Profile\_fitting scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.154$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.262$

3084 measured reflections

1370 independent reflections

1131 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.067$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5$ °,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.1$ °

$h = -8 \rightarrow 7$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$

$wR(F^2) = 0.169$

$S = 1.02$

1370 reflections

64 parameters

3 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0897P)^2 + 0.3362P]$$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.024$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.80 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N1	0.0403 (8)	0.3473 (7)	0.6882 (7)	0.0319 (11)
H1A	-0.0362	0.2477	0.6754	0.038*
C2	-0.1103 (10)	0.5311 (10)	0.6709 (9)	0.0355 (13)
H2A	-0.2225	0.4973	0.7717	0.043*
H2B	-0.0331	0.6371	0.6904	0.043*
C3	0.2067 (9)	0.3955 (10)	0.5259 (9)	0.0346 (13)
H3A	0.2991	0.2759	0.5350	0.042*
H3B	0.2934	0.4979	0.5406	0.042*
C1	0.1381 (11)	0.2748 (10)	0.8819 (10)	0.0428 (15)
H1B	0.2564	0.1808	0.8788	0.064*
H1C	0.0342	0.2098	0.9796	0.064*
H1D	0.1872	0.3869	0.9129	0.064*
Br1	0.61718 (10)	0.21220 (10)	0.19573 (10)	0.0445 (3)
O1	0.7864 (11)	0.0695 (11)	0.6378 (10)	0.0737 (19)
H1WA	0.675 (9)	0.027 (18)	0.707 (10)	0.11 (5)*
H1WB	0.757 (12)	0.090 (12)	0.519 (4)	0.05 (2)*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
N1	0.035 (3)	0.031 (2)	0.028 (3)	-0.003 (2)	-0.002 (2)	-0.007 (2)
C2	0.037 (3)	0.043 (3)	0.027 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.002 (2)	-0.012 (3)
C3	0.031 (3)	0.041 (3)	0.031 (3)	0.003 (2)	-0.001 (2)	-0.013 (3)
C1	0.056 (4)	0.043 (4)	0.028 (3)	0.000 (3)	-0.010 (3)	-0.008 (3)
Br1	0.0393 (4)	0.0481 (5)	0.0451 (5)	-0.0090 (3)	-0.0021 (3)	-0.0116 (3)
O1	0.080 (4)	0.084 (4)	0.055 (4)	-0.048 (4)	-0.012 (3)	-0.007 (3)

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

N1—C1	1.482 (8)	C3—H3A	0.9700
N1—C3	1.498 (8)	C3—H3B	0.9700
N1—C2	1.516 (8)	C1—H1B	0.9600

N1—H1A	0.9100	C1—H1C	0.9600
C2—C3 <sup>i</sup>	1.497 (9)	C1—H1D	0.9600
C2—H2A	0.9700	O1—H1WA	0.853 (10)
C2—H2B	0.9700	O1—H1WB	0.854 (10)
C3—C2 <sup>i</sup>	1.497 (9)		
C1—N1—C3	111.3 (5)	N1—C3—H3A	109.2
C1—N1—C2	111.1 (5)	C2 <sup>i</sup> —C3—H3A	109.2
C3—N1—C2	109.7 (5)	N1—C3—H3B	109.2
C1—N1—H1A	108.2	C2 <sup>i</sup> —C3—H3B	109.2
C3—N1—H1A	108.2	H3A—C3—H3B	107.9
C2—N1—H1A	108.2	N1—C1—H1B	109.5
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C2—N1	110.7 (5)	N1—C1—H1C	109.5
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C2—H2A	109.5	H1B—C1—H1C	109.5
N1—C2—H2A	109.5	N1—C1—H1D	109.5
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C2—H2B	109.5	H1B—C1—H1D	109.5
N1—C2—H2B	109.5	H1C—C1—H1D	109.5
H2A—C2—H2B	108.1	H1WA—O1—H1WB	107 (3)
N1—C3—C2 <sup>i</sup>	111.9 (5)		
C1—N1—C2—C3 <sup>i</sup>	179.4 (5)	C1—N1—C3—C2 <sup>i</sup>	180.0 (5)
C3—N1—C2—C3 <sup>i</sup>	56.0 (7)	C2—N1—C3—C2 <sup>i</sup>	-56.7 (7)

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

*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>
N1—H1A...O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.91	1.83	2.737 (9)	174
O1—H1WA...Br1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.85 (6)	2.51 (9)	3.275 (7)	151 (11)
O1—H1WB...Br1	0.85 (3)	2.41 (4)	3.244 (7)	166 (7)

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