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Hydrogen bonding in 2-carboxyanilinium dihydrogenphosphate

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
T = 293 K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002 \text{ \AA}$
R factor = 0.037
wR factor = 0.090
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.4

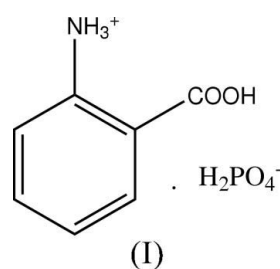
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{NO}_2^+ \cdot \text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$, shows that a single proton transfer occurs. The anions and cations are held together *via* strong and short $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, in addition to $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ interactions. The three-dimensional complex network of hydrogen bonds ensures the cohesion of the ionic structure.

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Comment

This work is part of our research on intermolecular interactions in hydrogen-bonded molecular and ionic crystals. In recent years investigations of hybrid materials have attracted a great deal of attention; in addition to their interesting structural topologies and potential application in the field of new materials science, such as ion-exchange, adsorption, molecular recognition, catalysis and magnetism, hybrid compounds have very interesting electrical, magnetic and optical properties (Kagan *et al.*, 1999; Mazeaud *et al.*, 2000; Ravikumar *et al.*, 2002; Aakeroy *et al.*, 1999; Siegel *et al.*, 1998). The kind of hydrogen bonding in hybrid compounds is also present in the active sites of several biological systems.



The structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), is composed of cationic $\text{HOO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_3^+$ and anionic H_2PO_4^- layers alternating along the *a* axis with a spacing of 5.239 (3) Å. All bond lengths and angles in (I) are within normal ranges and in good agreement with those observed in similar compounds (In *et al.*, 1997; Slouf, 2000).

The phosphate anion is stabilized by strong interactions with its environment; there are two types of P—O bonds and three types of O—P—O angles. The bond lengths and angles of the phosphate anions are similar to those observed in *p*-carboxyphenylammonium dihydrogenmonophosphate monohydrate (Benali-Cherif *et al.*, 2002), in accord with a tetrahedral configuration (Table 1).

There are two types of hydrogen bonds that are observed in (I): cation–anion and anion–anion interactions (Table 2). Each of the cations is bonded to the anions *via* hydrogen bonds as shown in Fig. 2. The protonated N atoms are involved in the

strongest hydrogen bonds *via* intermolecular interactions to phosphate. Another strong interaction involving the carboxylic acid group is observed between anions and cations.

The dihydrogenmonophosphate anions, with their four O atoms and two H atoms, are of great importance in the crystal cohesion; an intricate three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonding is observed. The crystal packing is established by the arrangement of parallel layers of anions and cations.

Experimental

Single crystals of (I) were prepared by slow evaporation at room temperature of an equimolar aqueous solution of 2-aminobenzoic acid (*o*-ABA) and orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4).

Crystal data

$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_2\text{N}^+\cdot\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$	$\gamma = 96.071 (6)^\circ$
$M_r = 235.13$	$V = 471.74 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$Z = 2$
$a = 4.8541 (8) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 9.9845 (9) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.30 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 10.4849 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 108.383 (5)^\circ$	$0.2 \times 0.15 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 97.816 (8)^\circ$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2713 independent reflections
Absorption correction: none	2363 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
8460 measured reflections	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.044$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	140 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.090$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.08$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2713 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.42 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

P—O1	1.502 (1)	O5—C1	1.203 (2)
P—O2	1.504 (2)	N—C3	1.460 (1)
P—O4	1.562 (1)	C1—O6	1.323 (1)
P—O3	1.579 (2)		
O1—P—O2	115.84 (6)	O1—P—O3	108.21 (6)
O1—P—O4	109.74 (7)	O2—P—O3	108.92 (6)
O2—P—O4	106.23 (6)	O4—P—O3	107.61 (6)

Table 2

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N—H3N \cdots O1	0.89	1.98	2.856 (2)	167
N—H2N \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.89	2.01	2.888 (1)	170
N—H1N \cdots O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	1.97	2.852 (2)	173
O3—H03 \cdots O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.82	1.77	2.584 (1)	173
O4—H04 \cdots O2 ^{iv}	0.82	1.78	2.564 (2)	159
O6—H1 \cdots O3 ^v	0.82	1.98	2.794 (2)	174
C6—H6 \cdots O2 ^{vi}	0.93	2.67	3.399 (2)	135
C7—H7 \cdots O6	0.93	2.44	2.759 (2)	100

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

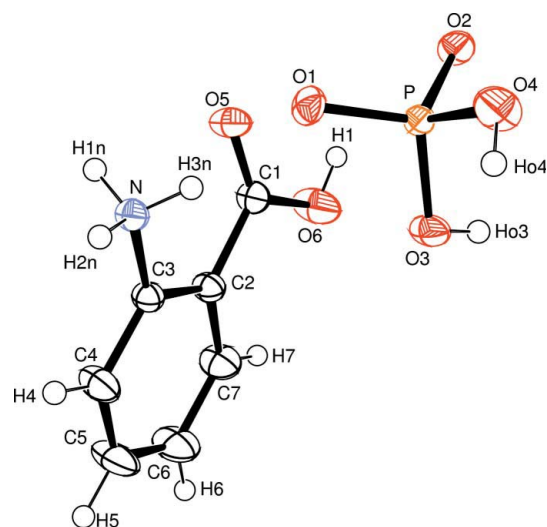


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

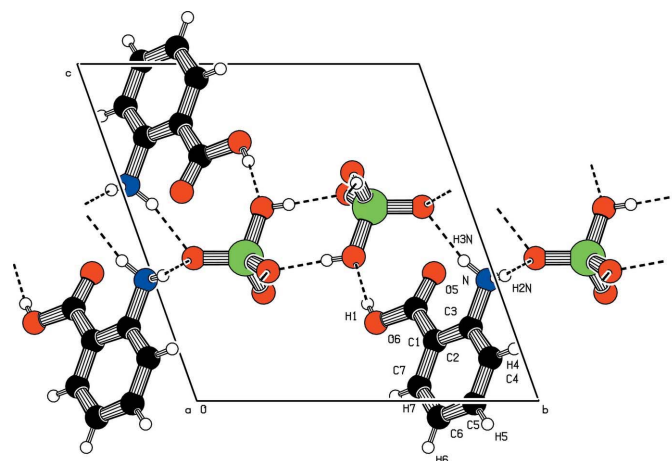


Figure 2

A unit-cell projection down the a axis, showing the hydrogen-bonding (dashed lines) network and the alternating layers of $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{NO}_2^+$ and H_2PO_4^- .

H atoms were located in difference Fourier syntheses and included as riding atoms with distance constraints of $\text{N—H} = 0.89$, $\text{O—H} = 0.82$ and $\text{C—H} = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ [$U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N,O})$ and $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$].

Data collection: *KappaCCD Server Software* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR2004* (Burla *et al.*, 2005); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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