

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Ethylenediaminium hemioxalate thiocyanate

Leila Narimani and Bohari M. Yamin*

School of Chemical Sciences and Food Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: bohari@ukm.my

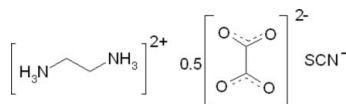
Received 1 February 2010; accepted 14 February 2010

 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.034; wR factor = 0.095; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.9.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2^{2+} \cdot 0.5(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)^{2-} \cdot \text{NCS}^-$, the ethylenediaminium dication adopts a (+)-synclinal conformation with an $\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{N}$ torsion angle of 62.64 (15)°. The oxalate dianion lies across an inversion centre. In the crystal structure, the ions are linked through $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{N}$, $\text{N}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H} \cdots \text{S}$ hydrogen bonds, leading to the formation of a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Barnes *et al.* (1998); Smith *et al.* (2006); Seidel *et al.* (2008); Tang *et al.* (2009). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2^{2+} \cdot 0.5\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-} \cdot \text{NCS}^-$
 $M_r = 164.21$

 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 6.4044$ (19) Å

 $b = 6.6199$ (19) Å

 $c = 9.377$ (3) Å

 $\alpha = 80.799$ (5)°

 $\beta = 81.179$ (5)°

 $\gamma = 74.452$ (5)°

 $V = 375.5$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 2$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

 $\mu = 0.38$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K

 $0.43 \times 0.41 \times 0.35$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

 $T_{\min} = 0.854$, $T_{\max} = 0.879$

5091 measured reflections

1867 independent reflections

 1718 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.095$
 $S = 1.06$

1867 reflections

94 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.51$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.52$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
$\text{N2}-\text{H2B} \cdots \text{N1}$	0.89	2.11	2.986 (2)	169
$\text{N3}-\text{H3A} \cdots \text{O2}$	0.89	2.02	2.8685 (17)	158
$\text{C3}-\text{H3E} \cdots \text{S1}$	0.97	2.77	3.7294 (18)	169
$\text{N2}-\text{H2A} \cdots \text{N1}^{\text{i}}$	0.89	2.05	2.899 (2)	159
$\text{N2}-\text{H2C} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89	1.95	2.8337 (18)	172
$\text{N3}-\text{H3B} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{iii}}$	0.89	2.02	2.9078 (17)	174
$\text{N3}-\text{H3C} \cdots \text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.89	2.40	3.0465 (18)	129
$\text{N3}-\text{H3C} \cdots \text{O2}^{\text{iv}}$	0.89	1.99	2.8189 (18)	154
$\text{C4}-\text{H4B} \cdots \text{S1}^{\text{v}}$	0.97	2.68	3.4495 (18)	136

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

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: SAINT; 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, PARST (Nardelli, 1995) and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

The authors thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia for the research grant No. UKM-GUP-NBT-68-27-110.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI5031).

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
- Barnes, J. C., Longhurst, R. W. & Weakley, T. J. R. (1998). *Acta Cryst.* **C54**, 1347–1351.
- Nardelli, M. (1995). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **28**, 659.
- Seidel, R. W., Winter, M. V. & Oppel, I. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **E64**, o181.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Siemens (1996). SMART and SAINT. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Smith, G., Wermuth, U. D., Young, D. J. & Healy, P. C. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o3124–o3126.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **D65**, 148–155.
- Tang, Z., Xu, M., Zhang, H.-C. & Feng, H. (2009). *Acta Cryst.* **E65**, o1670.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o669 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810005994]

Ethylenediaminium hemioxalate thiocyanate

Leila Narimani and Bohari M. Yamin

S1. Comment

Aqueous solution of ethylenediamine and oxalic acid regardless of their stoichiometric ratio was reported to give ethylenediammonium bis(monohydrogen oxalate) monohydrate (II) (Barnes *et al.*, 1998). However, the same reaction but in the presence of ammonium thiocyanate was found to give an ethylenediammonium hemioxalate thiocyanate, the title compound, (I, Fig.1), indicating that the oxalic acid has been completely deprotonated.

The centrosymmetric oxalate anion is planar as commonly observed in many oxalate salts (Tang *et al.*, 2009; Seidel *et al.*, 2008). The C—O bond lengths are quite similar indicating a delocalisation of electron about the O—C—O bond as observed in (II) and *N*-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-propan-2-aminium hemioxalate (III) (Tang *et al.*, 2009). The ethylenediaminium ion in this salt is not planar but twisted with a N3—C3—C4—N2 torsion angle of 62.64 (15)°. In compound (II), and ethylenediammonium pyridine-2,5-dicarboxylate dihydrate (IV) (Smith *et al.*, 2006), the ethylenediammonium cation is centrosymmetric and has an extended conformation with a N—C—C—N torsion angle of 180°. The thiocyanate anion is linear. The bond lengths and angles are in normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and comparable with those in (II), (III) and (IV).

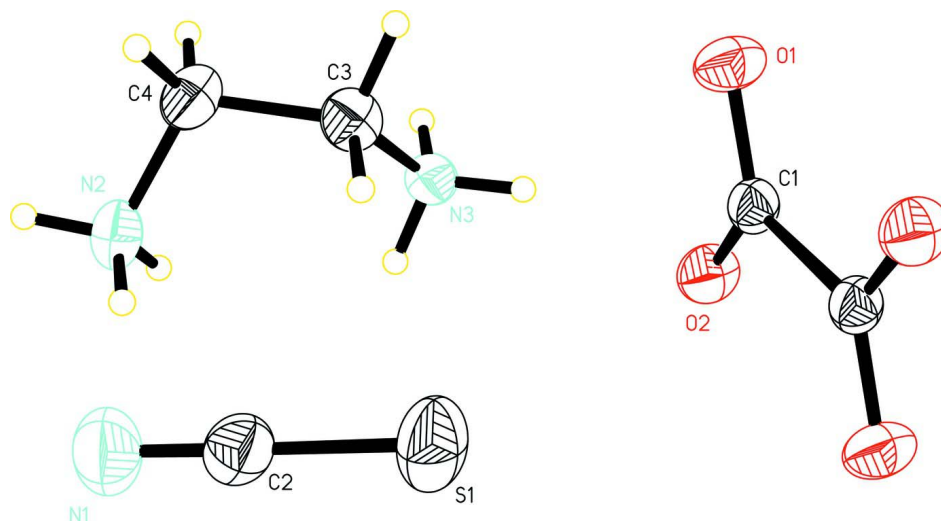
In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked by N—H···N, N—H···O and C—H···S hydrogen bonds (Table 1) forming a three-dimensional network (Fig. 2).

S2. Experimental

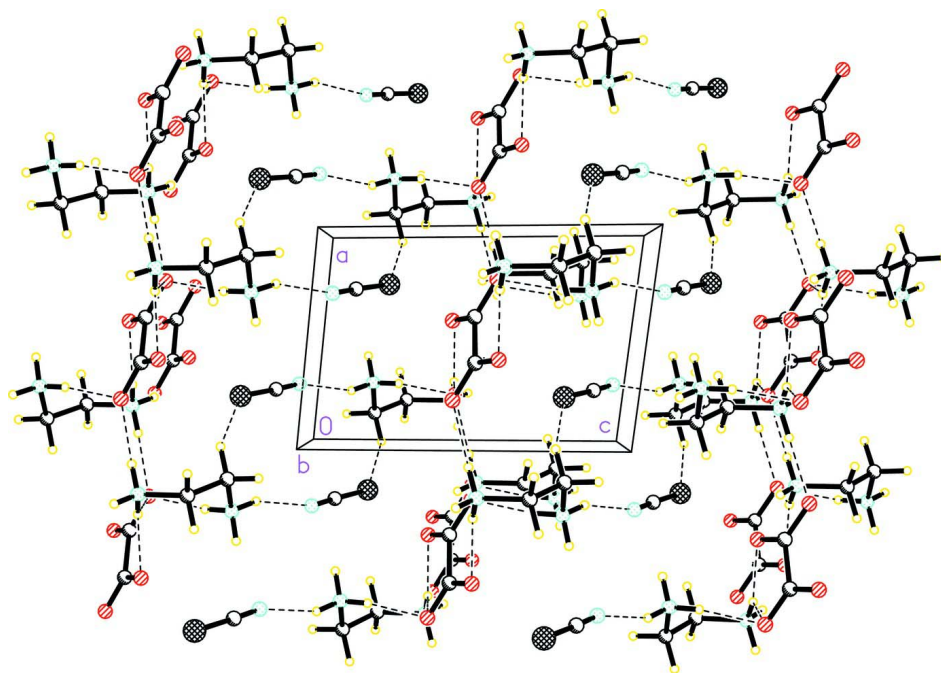
An aqueous solution (10 ml) of ammonium thiocyanate (0.152 g, 2 mmol) was added into a beaker containing oxalate acid (0.126 g, 1 mmol) and ethylenediamine (2 mmol) in distilled water (40 ml). After one week of evaporation at room temperature, colourless crystals of the title compound were obtained (yield 92%; m.p. 457.1-458.3 K).

S3. Refinement

After their location in a difference map, the methylene and ammonium H-atoms were positioned geometrically [N—H = 0.89 Å and C—H = 0.97 Å] and allowed to ride on the parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$. A rotating group model was used for the ammonium group.

**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Unlabelled atoms in the dianion are related to other labelled atoms in it by the symmetry operation (1 - x, -y, 1 - z).

**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of the title compound, viewed down the *b* axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

Ethylenediaminium hemioxalate thiocyanate

Crystal data

$C_2H_{10}N_2^{2+} \cdot 0.5C_2O_4^{2-} \cdot NCS^-$

$M_r = 164.21$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 6.4044 (19) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 6.6199 (19) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 9.377 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$\alpha = 80.799 (5)^\circ$

$\beta = 81.179 (5)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 74.452 (5)^\circ$
 $V = 375.5 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 2$
 $F(000) = 174$
 $D_x = 1.452 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 3525 reflections
 $\theta = 2.2\text{--}28.3^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.38 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 298 \text{ K}$
 Block, colourless
 $0.43 \times 0.41 \times 0.35 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 Detector resolution: $83.66 \text{ pixels mm}^{-1}$
 ω scan
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.854$, $T_{\max} = 0.879$

5091 measured reflections
 1867 independent reflections
 1718 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$
 $\theta_{\max} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.2^\circ$
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $l = -12 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.095$
 $S = 1.06$
 1867 reflections
 94 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
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0453P)^2 + 0.1426P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.52 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97,
 $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: $0.41 (2)$

Special details

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

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.23176 (14)	0.09074 (15)	0.45456 (11)	0.0325 (2)
O2	0.41295 (15)	0.23958 (14)	0.57426 (10)	0.0309 (2)
C1	0.39758 (18)	0.09557 (17)	0.50846 (12)	0.0232 (2)
S1	0.76420 (7)	0.30131 (6)	0.20864 (5)	0.04886 (18)
N1	0.7143 (2)	0.7005 (2)	0.04926 (17)	0.0521 (4)
C2	0.7374 (2)	0.5334 (2)	0.11335 (15)	0.0362 (3)
N2	0.2850 (2)	0.94792 (18)	0.17891 (12)	0.0346 (3)
H2A	0.2477	1.0605	0.1135	0.041*

H2B	0.4190	0.8736	0.1513	0.041*
H2C	0.2819	0.9898	0.2650	0.041*
N3	0.18949 (17)	0.64628 (17)	0.44290 (12)	0.0287 (2)
H3A	0.2241	0.5223	0.4981	0.034*
H3B	0.0574	0.7188	0.4760	0.034*
H3C	0.2868	0.7191	0.4460	0.034*
C3	0.1898 (2)	0.6105 (2)	0.29020 (15)	0.0316 (3)
H3D	0.0877	0.5264	0.2881	0.038*
H3E	0.3340	0.5311	0.2548	0.038*
C4	0.1284 (2)	0.8139 (2)	0.19058 (15)	0.0356 (3)
H4A	0.1213	0.7813	0.0945	0.043*
H4B	-0.0157	0.8932	0.2262	0.043*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0227 (4)	0.0324 (5)	0.0425 (5)	-0.0015 (3)	-0.0087 (4)	-0.0100 (4)
O2	0.0302 (5)	0.0241 (4)	0.0388 (5)	-0.0025 (3)	-0.0072 (4)	-0.0091 (4)
C1	0.0220 (5)	0.0207 (5)	0.0251 (5)	-0.0035 (4)	-0.0018 (4)	-0.0013 (4)
S1	0.0510 (3)	0.0346 (2)	0.0483 (3)	0.00328 (17)	0.00029 (18)	0.00231 (16)
N1	0.0485 (8)	0.0464 (8)	0.0511 (8)	-0.0062 (6)	-0.0010 (6)	0.0098 (6)
C2	0.0303 (6)	0.0399 (7)	0.0327 (7)	-0.0011 (5)	-0.0009 (5)	-0.0037 (5)
N2	0.0409 (6)	0.0288 (5)	0.0300 (5)	-0.0051 (5)	-0.0044 (4)	0.0023 (4)
N3	0.0267 (5)	0.0258 (5)	0.0341 (6)	-0.0077 (4)	-0.0060 (4)	-0.0002 (4)
C3	0.0323 (6)	0.0261 (6)	0.0353 (7)	-0.0050 (5)	-0.0018 (5)	-0.0067 (5)
C4	0.0396 (7)	0.0336 (7)	0.0332 (7)	-0.0053 (5)	-0.0116 (5)	-0.0031 (5)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C1	1.2539 (15)	N3—C3	1.4879 (18)
O2—C1	1.2474 (15)	N3—H3A	0.89
C1—C1 ⁱ	1.568 (2)	N3—H3B	0.89
S1—C2	1.6295 (16)	N3—H3C	0.89
N1—C2	1.155 (2)	C3—C4	1.5054 (19)
N2—C4	1.4890 (19)	C3—H3D	0.97
N2—H2A	0.89	C3—H3E	0.97
N2—H2B	0.89	C4—H4A	0.97
N2—H2C	0.89	C4—H4B	0.97
O2—C1—O1	125.46 (11)	H3A—N3—H3C	109.5
O2—C1—C1 ⁱ	117.42 (13)	H3B—N3—H3C	109.5
O1—C1—C1 ⁱ	117.12 (13)	N3—C3—C4	112.50 (11)
N1—C2—S1	177.95 (14)	N3—C3—H3D	109.1
C4—N2—H2A	109.5	C4—C3—H3D	109.1
C4—N2—H2B	109.5	N3—C3—H3E	109.1
H2A—N2—H2B	109.5	C4—C3—H3E	109.1
C4—N2—H2C	109.5	H3D—C3—H3E	107.8
H2A—N2—H2C	109.5	N2—C4—C3	113.05 (11)

H2B—N2—H2C	109.5	N2—C4—H4A	109.0
C3—N3—H3A	109.5	C3—C4—H4A	109.0
C3—N3—H3B	109.5	N2—C4—H4B	109.0
H3A—N3—H3B	109.5	C3—C4—H4B	109.0
C3—N3—H3C	109.5	H4A—C4—H4B	107.8
N3—C3—C4—N2		62.64 (15)	

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

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

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N2—H2B \cdots N1	0.89	2.11	2.986 (2)	169
N3—H3A \cdots O2	0.89	2.02	2.8685 (17)	158
C3—H3E \cdots S1	0.97	2.77	3.7294 (18)	169
N2—H2A \cdots N1 ⁱⁱ	0.89	2.05	2.899 (2)	159
N2—H2C \cdots O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	1.95	2.8337 (18)	172
N3—H3B \cdots O1 ^{iv}	0.89	2.02	2.9078 (17)	174
N3—H3C \cdots O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.40	3.0465 (18)	129
N3—H3C \cdots O2 ^v	0.89	1.99	2.8189 (18)	154
C4—H4B \cdots S1 ^{vi}	0.97	2.68	3.4495 (18)	136

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x+1, -y+2, -z$; (iii) $x, y+1, z$; (iv) $-x, -y+1, -z+1$; (v) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (vi) $x-1, y+1, z$.