# organic compounds

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# 4-(1*H*-Tetrazol-5-yl)benzoic acid monohydrate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.095; data-to-parameter ratio = 10.6.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound,  $C_8H_6N_4O_2$ ·H<sub>2</sub>O, consists of one 4-(1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl)benzoic acid molecule and one water molecule. Hydrogen-bonding and  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking (centroid-centroid distance between tetrazole and benzene rings = 3.78 Å) interactions link the molecules into a three-dimensional network.

#### **Related literature**

For general background, see: James *et al.* (2003); Kitagawa & Matsuda (2007); Maspoch *et al.* (2007); Pan *et al.* (2006); Li *et al.* (2007). For related tetrazole ligands, see: Demko *et al.* (2001).



#### **Experimental**

Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm C_8H_6N_4O_2\cdot H_2O} \\ {M_r} = 208.18 \\ {\rm Monoclinic, $P_{2_1}/n$} \\ {a = 4.914 (2) ~\rm{\AA}} \\ {b = 5.219 (2) ~\rm{\AA}} \\ {c = 34.720 (13) ~\rm{\AA}} \\ {\beta = 91.00 (3)^\circ} \end{array}$ 





#### Data collection

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Rigaku AFC-7R diffractometer
Absorption correction: \psi scan
(Psi in WinAFC Diffractometer
Control Software; Rigaku 2002)
T_{min} = 0.927, T_{max} = 1.000
(expected range = 0.917–0.988)
3386 measured reflections
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#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$   $wR(F^2) = 0.095$  S = 1.011576 reflections 148 parameters 4 restraints 1576 independent reflections 1270 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{int} = 0.028$ 3 standard reflections every 200 reflections intensity decay: 0.3%

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement 
$$\begin{split} &\Delta\rho_{max}=0.17\ e\ \mathring{A}^{-3}\\ &\Delta\rho_{min}=-0.29\ e\ \mathring{A}^{-3} \end{split}$$

#### **Table 1** Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$O1-H1\cdots O2^i$	0.877 (10)	1.744 (10)	2.620 (2)	176 (3)
O1W−H1WA···N2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.858 (10)	2.234 (16)	2.957 (2)	142 (2)
$O1W-H1WB\cdots N3^{iii}$	0.859 (10)	2.046 (10)	2.903 (2)	175 (2)
Symmetry codes: (i) $-x +$	-1, -y + 2, -z;	ii) $-x + \frac{7}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}$	$-z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii) x -	-1, y+1, z.

Data collection: WinAFC Diffractometer Control Software (Rigaku, 2002); cell refinement: WinAFC Diffractometer Control Software; data reduction: CrystalStructure (Rigaku/MSC, 2004; 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.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2513).

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# supporting information

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# 4-(1H-Tetrazol-5-yl)benzoic acid monohydrate

# Guo-Qing Li, A-Qing Wu, Yan Li, Fa-Kun Zheng and Guo-Cong Guo

#### S1. Comment

The current interest in crystal engineering of metal-organic coordination polymers (MOCPs) stems not only from their intriguing variety of architectures and topologies but also from their characteristic physical and/or chemical properties, including ferroelectricity, luminescence, magnetism, nonlinear optics, and gas storage, (James, *et al.* 2003; Kitagawa, *et al.* 2007; Maspoch, *et al.* 2007; Pan, *et al.* 2006; Li, *et al.* 2007). Multifunctional organic ligands are necessary for constructing such frameworks. Tetrazoles are versatile ligands due to their many potential donor atoms. They can be synthesized easily by the reaction of a cyano group with NaN<sub>3</sub> in the presence of ZnBr<sub>2</sub> (Lewis acid) as a catalyst and water under reflux or hydrothermal reaction conditions (Demko, *et al.* 2001). Here, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of a new tetrazole [ $C_8H_6N_4O_2$ ].H<sub>2</sub>O (I).

The asymmetric unit of (I), consists of one crystallographically independent 4–5*H*-tetrazolyl-benzenecarboxylate molecule and one lattice water molecule (Figure 1). The molecular skeleton of I is essentially planar and the dihedral angle between the tetrazole and benzene rings is 0.16 °. Two adjacent 4–5*H*-tetrazolyl-benzenecarboxylate molecules are linked to form a centrosymmetric dimer through O1—H1···O2 hydrogen bonds. These dimers are bridged by lattice water molecules through O1W—H1WA···N2 and O1W—H1WB···N3 hydrogen bonds to form a two-dimensional layer along the [0 1 0] and [7 0 1] directions, (Figure 2). The layers are organized further by  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions between the tetrazole and benzene rings to form a three-dimensional framework. The two rings involved in the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions are nearly parallel to each other, with a dihedral angle of 0.15 ° between them. The Cg1···Cg2<sup>i</sup> distance is 3.78 Å where Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the C1···C6 and C8/N1···N4 rings respectively (i = x-1, y, z).

#### **S2. Experimental**

A mixture of zinc bromide (225 mg, 1.0 mmol), Na(4-cba) (4-Hcba = 4-cyanobenzoic acid) (65 mg, 1.0 mmol) and NaN<sub>3</sub> (65 mg, 1.0 mmol) in 10 ml water were transferred into a Teflon-line stainless steel autoclave and heated to 413 K for 3 days, then cooled to room temperature at the rate of 1 K/h. The resulting solid powder was acidified with HCl (2*M*) to give the target product. Crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of the resulting solution.

#### S3. Refinement

The H atoms bound to O1W, O1 and N1 were located in a difference Fourier synthesis and refined with isotropic displacement parameters and the O(N)—H distances restrained to a target value of 0.86 (1) Å, and with  $U_{iso}$ (H) of O1W being  $1.2U_{eq}$ (O1W). The remaining aromatic H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with d(C-H) = 0.93Å,  $U_{iso}$ =1.2 $U_{eq}$ (C).



## Figure 1

The molecular structure of I, with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.



## Figure 2

Packing of (I) into two-dimensional layers linked by O-H···N and O-H···O hydrogen bonds (green dashed lines).



### Figure 3

A three-dimensional framework for (I) linked by the  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking interactions (green dashed lines). Hydrogen bonds are shown as yellow dashed lines.

### 4-(1H-Tetrazol-5-yl)benzoic acid monohydrate

Crystal data	
$C_8H_6N_4O_2$ · $H_2O$	F(000) = 432
$M_r = 208.18$	$D_{\rm x} = 1.553 {\rm ~Mg} {\rm ~m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Hall symbol: -P 2yn	Cell parameters from 20 reflections
a = 4.914 (2) Å	$\theta = 12 - 30^{\circ}$
b = 5.219 (2)  Å	$\mu=0.12~\mathrm{mm}^{-1}$
c = 34.720 (13)  Å	T = 293  K
$\beta = 91.00 \ (3)^{\circ}$	Block, colorless
$V = 890.4 (6) A^{3}$	$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
Z = 4	
Data collection	
Rigaku AFC-7R	1576 independent reflections
diffractometer	1270 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: rotating-anode generator	$R_{\rm int} = 0.028$
Graphite monochromator	$\theta_{\rm max} = 25.0^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\rm min} = 3.5^{\circ}$
$\omega$ –2 $\theta$ scans	$h = -1 \rightarrow 5$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan	$k = -6 \rightarrow 6$
(Psi in WinAFC Diffractometer Control	$l = -41 \rightarrow 41$
Software; Rigaku 2002)	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.928, \ T_{\max} = 1.000$	intensity decay: 0.3%
3386 measured reflections	
Refinement	
Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
Least-squares matrix: full	direct methods
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
$wR(F^2) = 0.095$	map
<i>S</i> = 1.01	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
1576 reflections	neighbouring sites
148 parameters	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
4 restraints	and constrained refinement

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.0403P)^{2} + 0.366P] \qquad \Delta \rho_{max} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ where  $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3 \qquad \Delta \rho_{min} = -0.29 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $(\Delta / \sigma)_{max} < 0.001$ 

#### 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 of	or equivalent isotro	pic displacement	parameters	$(Å^2)$	ļ
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	x	У	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
O1W	1.3075 (3)	1.2115 (3)	0.22404 (4)	0.0510 (4)	
H1WA	1.400 (4)	1.292 (4)	0.2414 (5)	0.061*	
H1WB	1.175 (3)	1.304 (4)	0.2153 (6)	0.061*	
O1	0.6331 (3)	1.1354 (3)	0.04240 (4)	0.0456 (4)	
H1	0.509 (4)	1.157 (6)	0.0242 (6)	0.100*	
O2	0.7482 (3)	0.7840 (3)	0.00986 (3)	0.0453 (4)	
N1	1.6033 (3)	0.8366 (3)	0.18939 (4)	0.0363 (4)	
H2	1.514 (4)	0.965 (3)	0.1990 (6)	0.068*	
N2	1.8032 (3)	0.7255 (3)	0.21010 (4)	0.0429 (4)	
N3	1.8788 (3)	0.5272 (3)	0.19041 (4)	0.0439 (4)	
N4	1.7318 (3)	0.5062 (3)	0.15713 (4)	0.0396 (4)	
C1	0.9801 (3)	0.8752 (3)	0.06869 (4)	0.0301 (4)	
C2	1.1494 (4)	0.6629 (3)	0.06537 (5)	0.0345 (4)	
H2A	1.1350	0.5576	0.0438	0.041*	
C3	1.3393 (4)	0.6083 (3)	0.09416 (5)	0.0338 (4)	
H3A	1.4531	0.4669	0.0918	0.041*	
C4	1.3602 (3)	0.7647 (3)	0.12651 (4)	0.0289 (4)	
C5	1.1923 (4)	0.9778 (3)	0.12961 (5)	0.0340 (4)	
H5A	1.2076	1.0839	0.1511	0.041*	
C6	1.0034 (3)	1.0320 (3)	0.10098 (5)	0.0332 (4)	
H6A	0.8908	1.1742	0.1033	0.040*	
C7	0.7755 (3)	0.9317 (3)	0.03801 (5)	0.0319 (4)	
C8	1.5608 (3)	0.7022 (3)	0.15704 (4)	0.0297 (4)	

Atomic displacement parameters  $(Å^2)$ 

			<b>-</b> - 22	<b>T</b> 10	- 12	
	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1W	0.0586 (9)	0.0478 (9)	0.0459 (8)	0.0216 (7)	-0.0217 (6)	-0.0168 (6)
01	0.0509 (8)	0.0439 (8)	0.0414 (7)	0.0187 (7)	-0.0173 (6)	-0.0079 (6)
O2	0.0510 (8)	0.0496 (8)	0.0348 (7)	0.0147 (7)	-0.0156 (6)	-0.0130 (6)
N1	0.0399 (9)	0.0372 (9)	0.0313 (8)	0.0110 (7)	-0.0114 (6)	-0.0040 (6)
N2	0.0458 (9)	0.0444 (9)	0.0380 (8)	0.0125 (8)	-0.0152 (7)	-0.0023 (7)

# supporting information

N3	0.0463 (9)	0.0443 (9)	0.0407 (8)	0.0143 (8)	-0.0138 (7)	-0.0013 (7)
N4	0.0430 (9)	0.0381 (9)	0.0374 (8)	0.0117 (7)	-0.0102 (7)	-0.0024 (7)
C1	0.0313 (9)	0.0303 (9)	0.0286 (8)	0.0010 (7)	-0.0027 (7)	-0.0002 (7)
C2	0.0396 (10)	0.0334 (10)	0.0302 (9)	0.0043 (8)	-0.0055 (7)	-0.0071 (7)
C3	0.0350 (9)	0.0318 (9)	0.0346 (9)	0.0077 (8)	-0.0052 (7)	-0.0029 (7)
C4	0.0289 (8)	0.0300 (9)	0.0277 (8)	0.0008 (7)	-0.0035 (7)	0.0016 (7)
C5	0.0399 (10)	0.0323 (9)	0.0294 (9)	0.0050 (8)	-0.0070 (7)	-0.0064 (7)
C6	0.0360 (9)	0.0297 (9)	0.0337 (9)	0.0080 (8)	-0.0052 (7)	-0.0027 (7)
C7	0.0333 (9)	0.0326 (9)	0.0296 (9)	0.0035 (8)	-0.0031 (7)	-0.0011 (7)
C8	0.0322 (9)	0.0285 (9)	0.0284 (8)	0.0020 (8)	-0.0029 (7)	0.0010 (7)

# Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1W—H1WA	0.858 (10)	C1—C2	1.392 (2)
O1W—H1WB	0.859 (10)	C1—C7	1.482 (2)
O1—C7	1.283 (2)	C2—C3	1.385 (2)
O1—H1	0.877 (10)	C2—H2A	0.9300
O2—C7	1.250 (2)	C3—C4	1.391 (2)
N1—C8	1.337 (2)	С3—НЗА	0.9300
N1—N2	1.339 (2)	C4—C5	1.390 (2)
N1—H2	0.872 (10)	C4—C8	1.471 (2)
N2—N3	1.298 (2)	C5—C6	1.378 (2)
N3—N4	1.356 (2)	С5—Н5А	0.9300
N4—C8	1.324 (2)	С6—Н6А	0.9300
C1—C6	1.391 (2)		
H1WA—O1W—H1WB	111 (2)	C4—C3—H3A	120.0
C7—O1—H1	113 (2)	C5—C4—C3	119.78 (15)
C8—N1—N2	109.02 (14)	C5—C4—C8	120.84 (15)
C8—N1—H2	130.9 (16)	C3—C4—C8	119.38 (15)
N2—N1—H2	119.7 (15)	C6—C5—C4	120.14 (15)
N3—N2—N1	106.08 (14)	С6—С5—Н5А	119.9
N2—N3—N4	111.08 (14)	C4—C5—H5A	119.9
C8—N4—N3	105.55 (14)	C5—C6—C1	120.35 (16)
C6—C1—C2	119.63 (15)	С5—С6—Н6А	119.8
C6—C1—C7	120.49 (15)	C1—C6—H6A	119.8
C2—C1—C7	119.88 (15)	O2—C7—O1	123.55 (15)
C3—C2—C1	120.02 (16)	O2—C7—C1	120.08 (15)
C3—C2—H2A	120.0	O1—C7—C1	116.37 (14)
C1—C2—H2A	120.0	N4—C8—N1	108.27 (14)
C2—C3—C4	120.08 (16)	N4—C8—C4	126.17 (15)
С2—С3—НЗА	120.0	N1—C8—C4	125.55 (15)

# Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

	D—H	H···A	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
01—H1····O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.88 (1)	1.74 (1)	2.620 (2)	176 (3)

			supporting informatio		
O1 <i>W</i> —H1 <i>WA</i> …N2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.86 (1)	2.23 (2)	2.957 (2)	142 (2)	
01 <i>W</i> —H1 <i>WB</i> ····N3 <sup>iii</sup>	0.86 (1)	2.05 (1)	2.903 (2)	175 (2)	

Symmetry codes: (i) -*x*+1, -*y*+2, -*z*; (ii) -*x*+7/2, *y*+1/2, -*z*+1/2; (iii) *x*-1, *y*+1, *z*.