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## Structure Reports

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## 4-Carboxypyridazin-1-ium chloride

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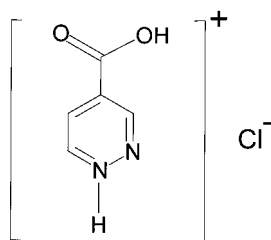
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  
 $R$  factor = 0.030;  $wR$  factor = 0.105; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.4.

The structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$ , is composed of chloride anions and 4-carboxypyridazin-1-ium cations. Chloride anions bridge the cations *via*  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$  hydrogen bonds to form ribbons. The latter, linked by van der Waals forces with lengths in the range 3.254 (2)–3.497 (2) Å, form coplanar layers. Very weak interactions operate also between adjacent layers, as indicated by their spacing of 3.339 (1) Å.

## Related literature

For the crystal structure of pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid hydrochloride, see: Gryz *et al.* (2003). For a report of molecular layers in the structure of pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid, see: Takusagawa *et al.* (1974).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$   
 $M_r = 160.56$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 6.8505$  (14) Å  
 $b = 6.5905$  (13) Å  
 $c = 14.561$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 97.65$  (3)°

 $V = 651.6$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.52$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 $0.39 \times 0.16 \times 0.12$  mm

## Data collection

 Kuma KM-4 four-circle  
 diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: analytical  
 (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford  
 Diffraction, 2008)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.942$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.952$   
 2062 measured reflections

 1917 independent reflections  
 1318 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$   
 3 standard reflections  
 every 200 reflections  
 intensity decay: 1.1%

## Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.104$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 1917 reflections  
 99 parameters

 H atoms treated by a mixture of  
 independent and constrained  
 refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.35$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{Cl1}$	0.91 (3)	2.05 (3)	2.9464 (14)	169 (2)
$\text{N1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{Cl1}^{\dagger}$	0.92 (3)	2.15 (3)	3.0373 (15)	160 (2)

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

Data collection: *KM-4 Software* (Kuma, 1996); cell refinement: *KM-4 Software*; data reduction: *DATAPROC* (Kuma, 2001); 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*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: RK2101).

## References

- Gryz, M., Starosta, W., Ptasiwicz-Bąk, H. & Leciejewicz, J. (2003). *J. Coord. Chem.* **56**, 1505–1511.  
 Kuma (1996). *KM-4 Software*. Kuma Diffraction Ltd, Wrocław, Poland.  
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 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Takusagawa, F., Higuchi, T. & Shimada, A. (1974). *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **47**, 1409–1414.

## supporting information

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## 4-Carboxypyridazin-1-ium chloride

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### S1. Comment

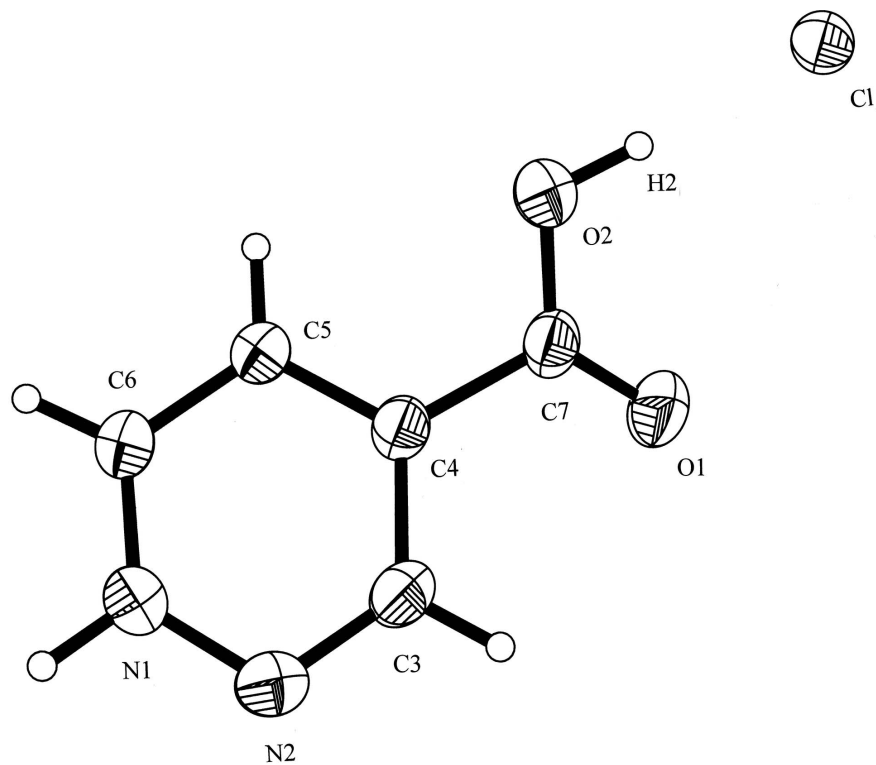
The structure of the title compound  $(C_5H_5N_2O_2)^+ Cl^-$ , **I**, is built from chloride anions and heterocycle cations. Chloride anions bridge the cations *via* hydrogen bonds  $O2-H2\cdots Cl1$  2.05 (3) Å and  $N1-H1\cdots Cl1^i$  2.15 (3) Å to form ribbons; symmetry code: (i)  $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ . The ribbons linked by van der Waals forces with lengths in the range from 3.254 (2) to 3.497 (2) Å make coplanar layers. The shortest distance between pyridazine rings belonging to adjacent layers is 3.339 (1) Å. The pyridazine ring are planar (r.m.s. 0.0060 Å) and forms with the carboxylate group (C7/O1/O2) dihedral angle 27.7 (1)°. Bond lengths and bond angles within the cation agree well with those reported in the structure of pyridazine-3-carboxylic acid hydrochloride (Gryz *et al.*, 2003).

### S2. Experimental

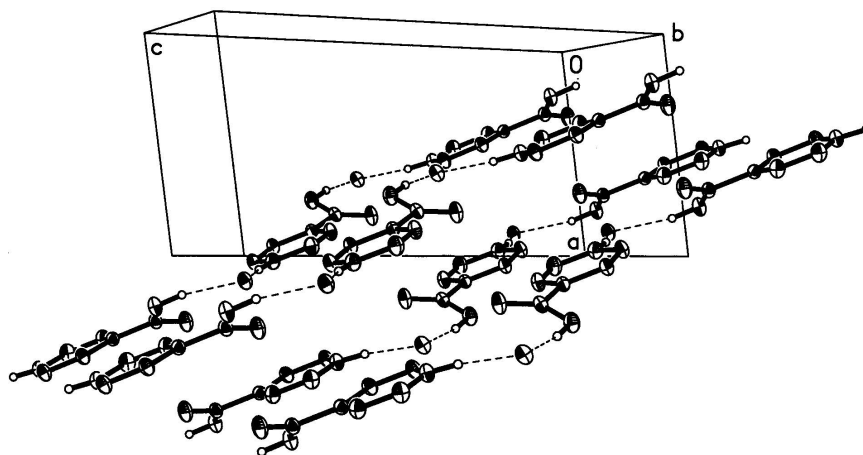
Single crystals of **I** were obtained by recrystallization of pyridazine-4-carboxylic acid (ALDRICH) from warm 1M solution of hydrochloric acid. Attempts to recrystallize from water and alcohols yielded specimens unsuitable for collecting X-ray data.

### S3. Refinement

All H atoms bonded with C atoms were positioned geometrically and refined in riding model approximation with C—H = 0.93 Å and  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ . The H atoms connected with N and O atoms were located in difference Fourier map and refined isotropically.

**Figure 1**

A molecular structure of **I** with the atom labelling scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability level. H atoms are presented as a small spheres of arbitrary radius.

**Figure 2**

The structure packing diagram of **I**.

## 4-Carboxypyridazin-1-ium chloride

## Crystal data

 $C_5H_5N_2O_2^+ \cdot Cl^-$  $M_r = 160.56$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$  $a = 6.8505$  (14) Å $b = 6.5905$  (13) Å $c = 14.561$  (3) Å $\beta = 97.65$  (3)° $V = 651.6$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup> $Z = 4$  $F(000) = 328$  $D_x = 1.637$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 6 reflections

 $\theta = 6-15^\circ$  $\mu = 0.52$  mm<sup>-1</sup> $T = 293$  K

Block, colourless

 $0.39 \times 0.16 \times 0.12$  mm

## Data collection

Kuma KM-4 four-circle  
diffractometer

Radiation source: Fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Profile data from  $\omega/2\theta$  scans

Absorption correction: analytical

(CrysAlis RED; Oxford Diffraction, 2008)

 $T_{\min} = 0.942$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.952$ 

2062 measured reflections

1917 independent reflections

1318 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$  $\theta_{\max} = 30.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.8^\circ$  $h = -9 \rightarrow 0$  $k = 0 \rightarrow 9$  $l = -20 \rightarrow 20$ 

3 standard reflections every 200 reflections

intensity decay: 1.2%

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: Full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$  $wR(F^2) = 0.104$  $S = 1.03$ 

1917 reflections

99 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: Direct

Secondary atom site location: Difmap

Hydrogen site location: Geom

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0577P)^2 + 0.1527P]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.36$  e Å<sup>-3</sup> $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

## Special details

**Geometry.** All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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 (Å<sup>2</sup>)

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Cl1	0.61082 (6)	0.18289 (6)	0.39362 (3)	0.03696 (13)
O1	0.8041 (2)	0.6663 (2)	0.46266 (8)	0.0485 (3)
C3	0.8870 (3)	0.9337 (3)	0.61752 (11)	0.0382 (4)
H3	0.8395	0.9943	0.5613	0.046*

C4	0.8811 (2)	0.7225 (2)	0.62339 (10)	0.0296 (3)
O2	0.7273 (2)	0.4276 (2)	0.56133 (8)	0.0414 (3)
C7	0.7988 (2)	0.6028 (3)	0.53974 (10)	0.0330 (3)
C5	0.9550 (2)	0.6321 (2)	0.70515 (11)	0.0337 (3)
H5	0.9548	0.4918	0.7120	0.040*
N2	0.9559 (2)	1.0516 (2)	0.68707 (10)	0.0414 (3)
C6	1.0306 (3)	0.7589 (3)	0.77771 (11)	0.0376 (4)
H6	1.0841	0.7045	0.8345	0.045*
N1	1.0257 (2)	0.9555 (2)	0.76522 (10)	0.0368 (3)
H1	1.063 (3)	1.042 (4)	0.8143 (17)	0.063 (7)*
H2	0.675 (4)	0.358 (4)	0.5097 (19)	0.069 (8)*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Cl1	0.0472 (2)	0.02641 (19)	0.0353 (2)	0.00189 (16)	-0.00212 (15)	-0.00355 (14)
O1	0.0698 (9)	0.0472 (8)	0.0264 (6)	0.0011 (7)	-0.0010 (5)	0.0038 (5)
C3	0.0507 (10)	0.0319 (8)	0.0309 (7)	0.0058 (7)	0.0017 (7)	0.0058 (6)
C4	0.0313 (7)	0.0310 (7)	0.0259 (6)	0.0027 (6)	0.0021 (5)	0.0015 (5)
O2	0.0567 (8)	0.0354 (6)	0.0303 (6)	-0.0046 (6)	-0.0010 (5)	-0.0028 (5)
C7	0.0371 (8)	0.0336 (8)	0.0267 (7)	0.0064 (6)	-0.0017 (6)	0.0005 (6)
C5	0.0406 (8)	0.0291 (7)	0.0295 (7)	0.0003 (6)	-0.0025 (6)	0.0030 (5)
N2	0.0554 (9)	0.0296 (7)	0.0386 (7)	0.0022 (7)	0.0041 (6)	0.0022 (5)
C6	0.0463 (9)	0.0349 (8)	0.0288 (7)	-0.0010 (7)	-0.0045 (6)	0.0028 (6)
N1	0.0443 (8)	0.0340 (7)	0.0315 (6)	-0.0034 (6)	0.0023 (5)	-0.0034 (5)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

O1—C7	1.203 (2)	O2—H2	0.91 (3)
C3—N2	1.313 (2)	C5—C6	1.392 (2)
C3—C4	1.395 (2)	C5—H5	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	N2—N1	1.334 (2)
C4—C5	1.367 (2)	C6—N1	1.308 (2)
C4—C7	1.497 (2)	C6—H6	0.9300
O2—C7	1.309 (2)	N1—H1	0.92 (3)
N2—C3—C4	123.60 (15)	C4—C5—C6	117.17 (16)
N2—C3—H3	118.2	C4—C5—H5	121.4
C4—C3—H3	118.2	C6—C5—H5	121.4
C5—C4—C3	118.55 (15)	C3—N2—N1	115.32 (14)
C5—C4—C7	122.31 (15)	N1—C6—C5	119.27 (15)
C3—C4—C7	119.12 (14)	N1—C6—H6	120.4
C7—O2—H2	111.4 (17)	C5—C6—H6	120.4
O1—C7—O2	126.14 (16)	C6—N1—N2	126.06 (15)
O1—C7—C4	121.39 (16)	C6—N1—H1	120.2 (16)
O2—C7—C4	112.47 (13)	N2—N1—H1	113.5 (16)

*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>
O2—H2···Cl1	0.91 (3)	2.05 (3)	2.9464 (14)	169 (2)
N1—H1···Cl1 <sup>i</sup>	0.92 (3)	2.15 (3)	3.0373 (15)	160 (2)

Symmetry code: (i)  $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ .