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3,3'-(2,2'-Bi-1*H*-imidazole-1,1'-diyl)- dipropanamide. Corrigendum

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The list of authors in the paper by Zhi, Long, Chen & Ren [*Acta Cryst.* (2009), **E65**, o2008] is corrected and the acknowledgements are updated.

In the paper by Zhi *et al.* (2009), the list of authors is incomplete. The correct full list of authors is given above. The acknowledgements are also updated and should read:

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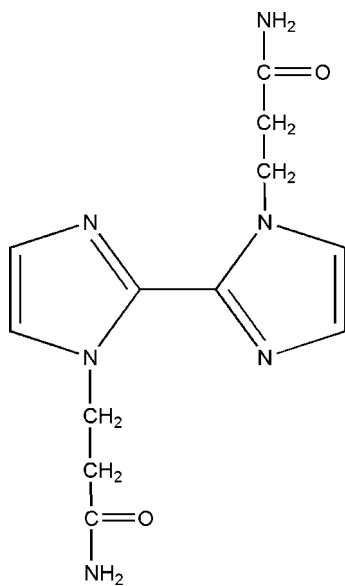
Received 21 July 2009; accepted 22 July 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.045; wR factor = 0.111; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.0.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$, the two imidazole rings are coplanar as a center of inversion exists midway along the C—C bond joining the two rings. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$, $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link adjacent molecules into a two-dimensional layer structure parallel to (001).

Related literature

For the coordination chemistry and biological activity of bis-imidazoles, see: Kirchner & Krebs (1987); Tadokoro *et al.* (1999).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$ $M_r = 276.31$ Monoclinic, $C2/c$ $a = 18.445$ (4) Å $b = 4.8622$ (10) Å $c = 13.446$ (3) Å $\beta = 93.38$ (3)° $V = 1203.8$ (5) Å³ $Z = 4$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹ $T = 295$ K $0.58 \times 0.46 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID diffractometer

Absorption correction: multi-scan (*ABSCOR*; Higashi, 1995) $T_{\min} = 0.936$, $T_{\max} = 0.980$

4987 measured reflections

1381 independent reflections

1237 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$ $wR(F^2) = 0.111$ $S = 1.22$

1381 reflections

92 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.33$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{N3}-\text{H3A}\cdots\text{N2}^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.22	3.055 (1)	164
$\text{N3}-\text{H3B}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.86	2.13	2.967 (2)	165
$\text{C5}-\text{H5B}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.97	2.58	3.293 (3)	130

Symmetry codes: (i) $x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z$.

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MS, 2002); 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: NG2617).

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2008 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809028955]

3,3'-(2,2'-Bi-1*H*-imidazole-1,1'-diyl)dipropanamide

Y.-X. Zhi, J. Long, J.-Y. Chen and Y.-T. Ren

S1. Comment

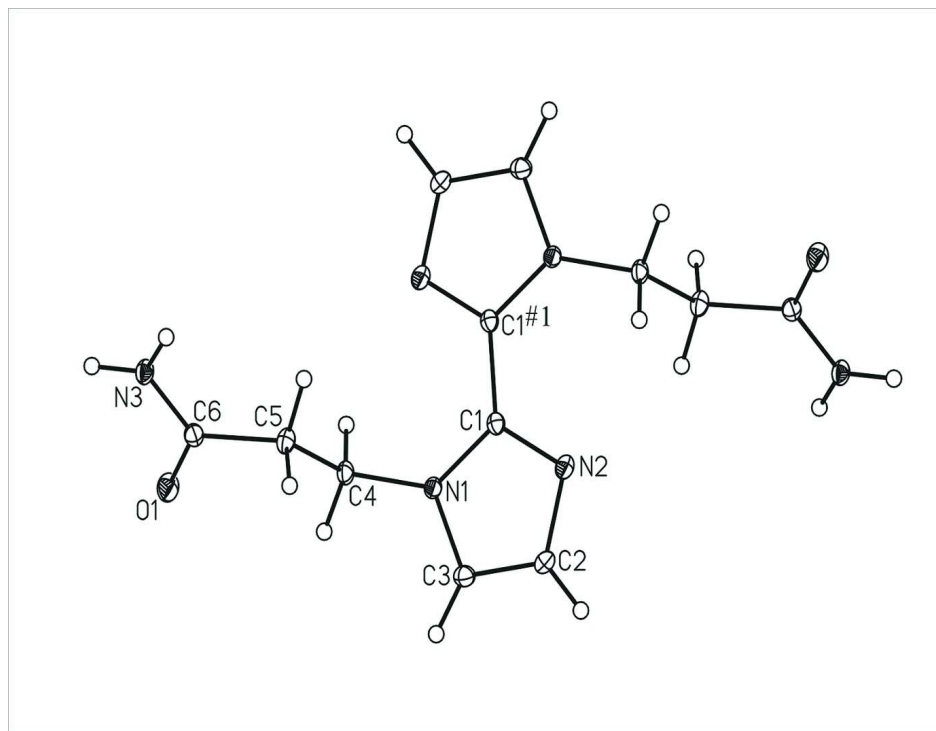
As part of our ongoing investigations, the title compound, L^3 , $C_{12}H_{16}N_6O_2$, as a derivative of 2,2'-bimidazole whose compounds were abstracted for their coordination chemistry and biological activity (Kirchner *et al.*, 1987; Todokoro *et al.*, 1999), has been synthesized and structurally characterized. The single imidazole ring exhibits nearly perfect coplanarity with the maximal deviation of 0.001 (1) Å and the two imidazole rings are coplanar. There are intermolecular N—H \cdots N, N—H \cdots O, C—H \cdots O and C—H \cdots N hydrogen bonds, which leads to two-dimensional layers parallel to (001). Eventually, the crystal packing is established by van der Waals forces.

S2. Experimental

A solution of acrylamide (14.2 g, 0.20 mol) in 50 ml DMF was dropwise added to a stirred suspension of 2,2'-biimidazole (13.4 g, 0.1 mol) and NaOH (0.8 g, 0.02 mol) in 100 ml DMF at 80°C, the colour of the resulting solution varied from colourless through green to orange. After the mixture was refluxed for six hours, the crude product was obtained by removal of DMF solvent under reduced pressure. The product was isolated, washed by 10 ml aether for three times, and then dried *in vacuo* to give the pure compound L^3 in a 74.3% yield. Colourless single crystals of L^3 suitable for single X-ray analysis were recrystallized by slow evaporation of a deionized aqueous solution. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O , 25°C, TMS, p.p.m.) δ : 8.402(s, 4H), 7.306(s, 2H), 7.140(s, 2H), 4.374(s, 4H), 2.627(s, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, D_2O , 25°C, TMS, p.p.m.) δ : 171.53, 136.57, 128.15, 122.39, 42.96, 35.06. IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3388m, 1674 s, 1409 s, 1267 s, 769 s. Anal. Calcd for L^3 (%): C, 52.17; H, 5.80; N, 30.22. Found: C, 52.12; H, 5.70; N, 29.89.

S3. Refinement

H atoms bonded to C atoms were placed in geometrically calculated position and were refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. H atoms attached to O atoms were found in a difference Fourier synthesis and were refined using a riding model, with the O—H distances fixed as initially found and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values set at $1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$.

**Figure 1**

View of the molecular structure of the title compound, Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 45% probability level.

[Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1/2, -y + 3/2, -z + 1$]

3,3'-(2,2'-Bi-1*H*-imidazole-1,1'-diyl)dipropanamide

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{16}N_6O_2$

$M_r = 276.31$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: $-C 2yc$

$a = 18.445 (4) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 4.8622 (10) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 13.446 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 93.38 (3)^\circ$

$V = 1203.8 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 584$

$D_x = 1.525 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 1381 reflections

$\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.11 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 295 \text{ K}$

Platelet, colorless

$0.58 \times 0.46 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*ABSCOR*; Higashi, 1995)

$T_{\min} = 0.936, T_{\max} = 0.980$

4987 measured reflections

1381 independent reflections

1237 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.017$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ, \theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$

$h = -23 \rightarrow 23$

$k = -6 \rightarrow 6$

$l = -15 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$
 $S = 1.22$
 1381 reflections
 92 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
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0012P)^2 + 5.254P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.33 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,
 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0061 (5)

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 (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.47285 (8)	0.1364 (3)	0.37688 (12)	0.0174 (4)
N3	0.52500 (9)	0.5591 (4)	0.38322 (12)	0.0125 (4)
H3A	0.5683	0.4933	0.3846	0.015*
H3B	0.5184	0.7341	0.3846	0.015*
C3	0.21467 (11)	0.3911 (4)	0.33180 (15)	0.0120 (4)
H3C	0.2203	0.2520	0.2854	0.014*
C4	0.33714 (10)	0.3479 (4)	0.41994 (15)	0.0112 (4)
H4A	0.3370	0.1679	0.3888	0.013*
H4B	0.3497	0.3241	0.4905	0.013*
N1	0.26419 (9)	0.4700 (4)	0.40652 (12)	0.0100 (4)
C6	0.46787 (11)	0.3892 (4)	0.37902 (14)	0.0112 (4)
C2	0.15558 (10)	0.5566 (4)	0.33885 (15)	0.0119 (4)
H2A	0.1136	0.5477	0.2971	0.014*
C1	0.23297 (10)	0.6812 (4)	0.45616 (14)	0.0097 (4)
N2	0.16681 (9)	0.7385 (4)	0.41640 (13)	0.0117 (4)
C5	0.39394 (10)	0.5287 (4)	0.37442 (15)	0.0122 (4)
H5A	0.3789	0.5678	0.3055	0.015*
H5B	0.3976	0.7020	0.4101	0.015*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0133 (7)	0.0105 (7)	0.0283 (9)	0.0017 (6)	0.0008 (6)	-0.0010 (6)

N3	0.0091 (7)	0.0106 (8)	0.0179 (9)	0.0016 (6)	0.0007 (6)	0.0000 (7)
C3	0.0126 (9)	0.0118 (9)	0.0116 (9)	-0.0017 (8)	0.0006 (7)	-0.0008 (8)
C4	0.0085 (9)	0.0106 (9)	0.0147 (9)	0.0022 (7)	0.0011 (7)	-0.0001 (8)
N1	0.0082 (7)	0.0095 (8)	0.0124 (8)	0.0000 (6)	0.0008 (6)	-0.0003 (7)
C6	0.0107 (9)	0.0132 (10)	0.0095 (9)	0.0019 (8)	0.0004 (7)	0.0005 (8)
C2	0.0096 (9)	0.0132 (10)	0.0127 (9)	-0.0019 (7)	-0.0006 (7)	0.0005 (8)
C1	0.0094 (8)	0.0090 (9)	0.0109 (9)	0.0000 (7)	0.0020 (7)	0.0009 (7)
N2	0.0088 (8)	0.0113 (8)	0.0149 (8)	-0.0005 (6)	0.0005 (6)	0.0011 (7)
C5	0.0091 (9)	0.0114 (9)	0.0162 (10)	0.0010 (7)	0.0008 (7)	0.0018 (8)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C6	1.233 (3)	C4—H4B	0.9700
N3—C6	1.337 (3)	N1—C1	1.370 (3)
N3—H3A	0.8600	C6—C5	1.521 (3)
N3—H3B	0.8600	C2—N2	1.374 (3)
C3—C2	1.362 (3)	C2—H2A	0.9300
C3—N1	1.372 (3)	C1—N2	1.332 (2)
C3—H3C	0.9300	C1—C1 ⁱ	1.465 (4)
C4—N1	1.472 (2)	C5—H5A	0.9700
C4—C5	1.523 (3)	C5—H5B	0.9700
C4—H4A	0.9700		
C6—N3—H3A	120.0	O1—C6—C5	120.75 (19)
C6—N3—H3B	120.0	N3—C6—C5	115.39 (18)
H3A—N3—H3B	120.0	C3—C2—N2	110.33 (17)
C2—C3—N1	106.55 (18)	C3—C2—H2A	124.8
C2—C3—H3C	126.7	N2—C2—H2A	124.8
N1—C3—H3C	126.7	N2—C1—N1	111.26 (17)
N1—C4—C5	111.30 (16)	N2—C1—C1 ⁱ	124.5 (2)
N1—C4—H4A	109.4	N1—C1—C1 ⁱ	124.2 (2)
C5—C4—H4A	109.4	C1—N2—C2	105.28 (17)
N1—C4—H4B	109.4	C6—C5—C4	111.26 (17)
C5—C4—H4B	109.4	C6—C5—H5A	109.4
H4A—C4—H4B	108.0	C4—C5—H5A	109.4
C1—N1—C3	106.58 (16)	C6—C5—H5B	109.4
C1—N1—C4	130.54 (16)	C4—C5—H5B	109.4
C3—N1—C4	122.78 (17)	H5A—C5—H5B	108.0
O1—C6—N3	123.84 (19)		

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$.*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<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>
N3—H3A \cdots N2 ⁱⁱ	0.86	2.22	3.055 (1)	164
N3—H3B \cdots O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.86	2.13	2.967 (2)	165

C4—H4B···N2 ⁱ	0.97	2.50	2.985 (2)	111
C5—H5B···O1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.58	3.293 (3)	130

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1/2, -y+3/2, -z+1$; (ii) $x+1/2, y-1/2, z$; (iii) $x, y+1, z$.