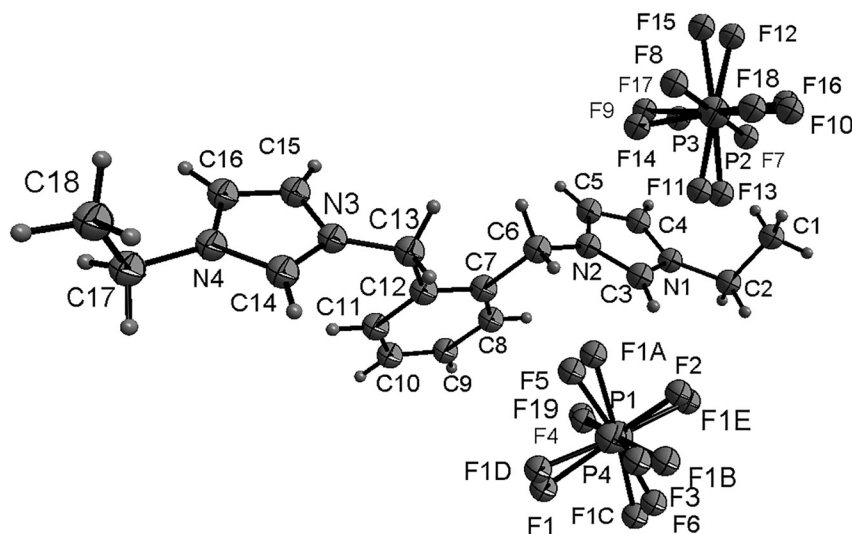


Wen Zhao, Xin-Ting Liu, Su-Qin Wu*, Wan-Ming Xiong and Xu-Liang Nie*

Crystal structure of 3,3'-(1,2-phenylene-bis(methylene))bis(1-ethyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium) bis(hexafluorophosphate), C₁₈H₂₄F₁₂N₄P₂



<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2020-0639>

Received December 25, 2020; accepted January 14, 2021;

published online January 28, 2021

Abstract

C₁₈H₂₄F₁₂N₄P₂, monoclinic, *P*₂/*n* (no. 14), *a* = 8.3185(9) Å, *b* = 21.883(2) Å, *c* = 13.4345(15) Å, β = 103.4730(10)°, *V* = 2378.3(5) Å³, *Z* = 4, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.0531, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.1424, *T* = 296(2) K.

CCDC no.: 2056033

Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

*Corresponding authors: **Su-Qin Wu**, Department of Chemistry, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330031, People's Republic of China; and **Xu-Liang Nie**, Department of Chemistry, Key Laboratory of Chemical Utilization of Plant Resources of Nanchang, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330031, People's Republic of China, E-mail: xiongwm10@163.com (S.-Q. Wu), niexuliang1981@163.com (X.-L. Nie). <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9449-8932> (X.-L. Nie)
Wen Zhao and Xin-Ting Liu, Department of Chemistry, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330031, People's Republic of China
Wan-Ming Xiong, Knowledge Innovation Team of Organic Functional Materials and Agricultural Application of Nanchang City/College of Sciences, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, People's Republic of China

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Colorless block
Size	0.20 × 0.14 × 0.13 mm
Wavelength:	Mo Kα radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ:	0.28 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker APEX-II, φ and ω
θ _{max} , completeness:	25.5°, 99 %
<i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{measured} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{unique} , <i>R</i> _{int} :	12957, 4654, 0.044
Criterion for <i>I</i> _{obs} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{gt} :	<i>I</i> _{obs} > 2 σ(<i>I</i> _{obs}), 2189
<i>N</i> (<i>param</i>) _{refined} :	454
Programs:	Bruker [1], SHELX [2, 3], Diamond [4]

Source of material

To a stirred solution of 1-ethylimidazole (1.92 g, 0.02 mol) in acetonitrile (25 mL) at 75 °C was added dropwise α,α'-dibromo-*o*-xylene (2.64 g, 0.01 mol). The mixture was vigorously stirred at 75 °C for about 24 h. After the reaction has been completed (monitored by TLC), the acetonitrile top phase was decanted and the product was washed with ethyl acetate and diethyl ether 3 times respectively. Then residual solvent was removed, and the product was dried in vacuo at 60 °C for 1 h to give a white powder solid in 98.68% yield. The intermediate compound (1.14 g, 2.5 mmol) and

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	x	y	z	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
C1	-0.2587 (11)	0.0640 (5)	0.0084 (2)	0.191 (3)
H1A	-0.1472	0.0790	-0.0081	0.287*
H1B	-0.3653	0.1015	-0.0063	0.287*
H1C	-0.2841	-0.0099	0.0071	0.287*
C2	-0.2277 (8)	0.0965 (4)	0.05750 (19)	0.1330 (19)
H2A	-0.1208	0.0578	0.0723	0.160*
H2B	-0.3392	0.0790	0.0742	0.160*
C3	-0.0359 (6)	0.2543 (4)	0.08282 (13)	0.0770 (11)
H3	0.0665	0.2176	0.0973	0.092*
C4	-0.3035 (6)	0.2891 (4)	0.04575 (15)	0.0909 (13)
H4	-0.4223	0.2812	0.0296	0.109*
C5	-0.2171 (6)	0.3798 (4)	0.05631 (14)	0.0831 (12)
H5	-0.2637	0.4465	0.0490	0.100*
C6	0.0991 (5)	0.4301 (3)	0.09713 (13)	0.0759 (11)
H6A	0.1112	0.4841	0.0733	0.091*
H6B	0.2199	0.3937	0.1013	0.091*
C7	0.0581 (5)	0.4814 (3)	0.14343 (12)	0.0589 (9)
C8	-0.0909 (5)	0.4497 (3)	0.16896 (13)	0.0669 (10)
H8	-0.1683	0.3947	0.1578	0.080*
C9	-0.1266 (5)	0.4992 (3)	0.21120 (14)	0.0748 (11)
H9	-0.2287	0.4776	0.2280	0.090*
C10	-0.0134 (6)	0.5793 (3)	0.22832 (13)	0.0749 (11)
H10	-0.0376	0.6121	0.2567	0.090*
C11	0.1370 (5)	0.6113 (3)	0.20330 (13)	0.0712 (10)
H11	0.2148	0.6656	0.2150	0.085*
C12	0.1736 (4)	0.5630 (3)	0.16064 (12)	0.0619 (9)
C13	0.3395 (5)	0.5978 (3)	0.13295 (14)	0.0861 (12)
H13A	0.4430	0.5481	0.1385	0.103*
H13B	0.3007	0.5965	0.0993	0.103*
C14	0.5630 (5)	0.7254(3)	0.17234 (14)	0.0741 (11)
H14	0.6494	0.6771	0.1860	0.089*
C15	0.3200 (6)	0.7932 (4)	0.13238 (16)	0.0922 (13)
H15	0.2075	0.8000	0.1134	0.111*
C16	0.4249 (7)	0.8706 (4)	0.15166 (17)	0.0943 (13)
H16	0.3991	0.9419	0.1486	0.113*
C17	0.7331 (7)	0.8837 (4)	0.20233 (16)	0.1075 (15)
H17A	0.6850	0.9495	0.2140	0.129*
H17B	0.7782	0.8424	0.2297	0.129*
C18	0.8873 (7)	0.9050 (5)	0.1748 (2)	0.161 (3)
H18A	0.8412	0.9359	0.1451	0.241*
H18B	0.9529	0.8409	0.1688	0.241*
H18C	0.9729	0.9528	0.1916	0.241*
N1	-0.1893 (5)	0.2108 (3)	0.06249 (11)	0.0823 (10)
N2	-0.0468 (4)	0.3561 (3)	0.07993 (10)	0.0682 (8)
N3	0.4082 (4)	0.7021 (3)	0.14572 (11)	0.0729 (9)
N4	0.5761 (5)	0.8274 (3)	0.17660 (11)	0.0771 (9)
P1 ^a	0.4597 (7)	0.2120 (4)	0.1793 (2)	0.0593 (15)
P2 ^a	0.7963 (12)	0.7189 (8)	0.0430 (3)	0.108 (3)
F1 ^a	0.5375 (13)	0.2689 (8)	0.2241 (3)	0.121 (4)
F2 ^a	0.3941 (19)	0.1501 (12)	0.1348 (4)	0.145 (5)
F3 ^a	0.6654 (14)	0.1857 (15)	0.1722 (6)	0.120 (4)
F4 ^a	0.266 (2)	0.2451 (13)	0.1886 (6)	0.178 (6)
F5 ^a	0.488 (2)	0.3069 (10)	0.1497 (5)	0.126 (4)
F6 ^a	0.4387 (19)	0.1105 (9)	0.2069 (6)	0.163 (6)

Table 2: (continued)

Atom	x	y	z	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
F7 ^a	0.9713 (13)	0.7899 (10)	0.0442 (4)	0.148 (4)
F8 ^a	0.6270 (11)	0.6403 (8)	0.0423 (4)	0.127 (4)
F9 ^a	0.9218 (18)	0.6240 (9)	0.0272 (5)	0.146 (5)
F10 ^a	0.6697 (18)	0.8043 (8)	0.0610 (4)	0.136 (4)
F11 ^a	0.7517 (14)	0.7496 (11)	-0.0088 (3)	0.129 (6)
F12 ^a	0.8503 (19)	0.6903 (10)	0.0958 (4)	0.129 (4)
P3 ^b	0.7935 (7)	0.7147 (6)	0.04360 (18)	0.051 (2)
F13 ^b	0.786 (2)	0.7824 (12)	-0.0036 (5)	0.138 (7)
F14 ^b	0.722 (2)	0.6223 (6)	0.0103 (4)	0.137 (5)
F15 ^b	0.786 (2)	0.6421 (13)	0.0889 (5)	0.144 (7)
F16 ^b	0.866 (3)	0.8113 (9)	0.0731 (5)	0.175 (6)
F17 ^b	1.0006 (16)	0.6802 (16)	0.0354 (5)	0.150 (7)
F18 ^b	0.5795 (13)	0.7496 (16)	0.0481 (4)	0.147 (7)
P4 ^b	0.4495 (15)	0.2036 (10)	0.1771 (4)	0.124 (4)
F19 ^b	0.2389 (17)	0.2502 (9)	0.1871 (4)	0.084 (3)
F1A ^b	0.459 (3)	0.2895 (17)	0.1347 (7)	0.172 (10)
F1B ^b	0.649 (2)	0.1511 (18)	0.1656 (8)	0.156 (9)
F1C ^b	0.4338 (16)	0.1244 (13)	0.2212 (5)	0.119 (5)
F1D ^b	0.548 (2)	0.2884 (13)	0.2137 (7)	0.190 (9)
F1E ^b	0.335 (2)	0.1257 (13)	0.1395 (6)	0.163 (8)

^aOccupancy: 0.558(12). ^bOccupancy: 0.442(12).

KPF₆ (0.92 g, 5 mmol) were dissolved in distilled water (25 mL). The mixture stirred for 6–8 h at 95 °C and then cooled slowly. The crystals of the target compound were obtained in 94.36% yield.

Experimental details

All H atoms were included in calculated positions and refined as riding atoms, with C–H = 0.90–0.97 Å with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.5 *U*_{eq}(C) for methyl H atoms and 1.2 *U*_{eq}(C) for all other H atoms.

Comment

Ionic liquids (ILs) generally refer to a class of low-melting compounds composed of adjustable organic cations and inorganic or organic anions, and have different functions [5, 6]. ILs as a new type of environmentally friendly solvent, owing high catalytic efficiency at mild conditions, and can be recycled, etc., has been widely used in catalytic science, extraction and separation, biomass energy, resource conversion and other fields [7–9]. It is worth mentioning that various functional ionic liquids have been used to produce biodiesel highly efficiently and environmental friendly

[10–12]. Our group is still focusing on the preparation of ionic liquid that are able to catalyze the reaction to biodiesel [13, 14]. We have demonstrated that diimidazole-based hexafluorophosphate exhibits the temperature-controlled characteristics in methanol and water [15]. In order to find an ionic liquid to catalyze the reaction with better catalytic and recycled utilization efficiency, we were engaged in synthesizing the novel ionic liquid catalyst with imidazole.

In the cation of the title compound bond lengths and angles are very similar to those given in the literature [16]. The atoms of imidazole ring are coplanar, and the dihedral angle of two imidazole rings and the phenyl group are $6.9(1)^\circ$, $82.0(1)^\circ$ and $84.0(1)^\circ$, respectively. The torsion angles of C1–C2–N1–C3, C7–C6–N2–C3, C12–C13–N3–C14 and C18–C17–N4–C14 are $-120.4(4)^\circ$, $-102.4(4)^\circ$, $103.7(4)^\circ$ and $86.8(6)^\circ$, respectively.

Acknowledgements: X-ray data were collected at Instrumental Analysis Center Nanchang Hangkong University, Nanchang, 330063, People's Republic of China

Author contribution: All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved submission.

Research funding: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31760193), Project of Science and Technology Department of Jiangxi Province (20192ACB60011 and 20202BABL205003), the Key Research Foundation of Educational Department of Jiangxi Province of China (GJJ200404, GJJ190181) and Natural Science Foundation of Jiangxi Agriculture University (No. 202010410027).

Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

References

1. Bruker. APEX2, SAINT and SADABS; Bruker AXS Inc.: Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 2009.
2. Sheldrick, G. M. A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2008, *A64*, 112–122.
3. Sheldrick, G. M. Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2015, *C71*, 3–8.
4. Brandenburg K. *DIAMOND. Visual Crystal Structure Information System. Ver. 4.0*; Crystal Impact: Bonn, Germany, 2015.
5. Dong K., Liu X. M., Dong H. F., Zhang X. P., Zhang S. J. Multiscale studies on ionic liquids. *Chem. Rev.* 2017, *117*, 6636–6695.
6. Berthod A., Ruiz-ángel M. J., Carda-Broch S. Recent advances on ionic liquid uses in separation techniques. *J. Chromatogr. A* 2014, *1559*, 2–16.
7. Jin M. M., Niu Q. T., Si C. D., Lv Z. G., Guo H. Y., Guo Z. M. Peroxotungstate-based ionic hybrid as a triphase heterogeneous catalyst for efficient benzyl alcohol oxidation under mild conditions. *Catal. Lett.* 2020, *150*, 1692–1706.
8. Kohantorabi M., Giannakis S., Gholami M. R. Supported Pt_xPd_{1-x} bimetallic nanoparticles on ionic liquid-functionalized SiO₂@graphene oxide nanocomposite and its application as an effective multiphasic catalyst. *Appl. Catal.* 2019, *579*, 30–43.
9. Wang J. H., Cheng D. H., Chen X. W., Du Z., Fang Z. L. Direct extraction of doublestranded DNA into ionic liquid 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate and its quantification. *Anal. Chem.* 2007, *79*, 620–625.
10. Li Y., Hu S. G., Cheng J. H., Lou W. Y. Acidic ionic liquid catalyzed esterification of oleic acid for biodiesel synthesis. *Chin. J. Catal.* 2014, *35*, 396–406.
11. Rafiee E., Eavani S. A new organic-inorganic hybrid ionic liquid polyoxometalate for biodiesel production. *J. Mol. Liq.* 2014, *199*, 96–101.
12. Kong J. H., Lan Y. D., Chen J., Huang C. G., Xiong W. M. Preparation and component analysis of biodiesel catalyzed by functionalized dication ionic liquid. *Acta Agric. Univ. Jiangxiensis* 2016, *38*, 386–390.
13. Ting H., Nie X. L., Chen J., Zhao W., Xiong W. M. Crystal structure of 3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium hexafluoridophosphate(V), C₈H₁₃F₆N₂O₂P. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* 2019, *234*, 1077–1079.
14. Zhao W., Chen J., Xiong W. M., Lan Y. D., Nie X. L. Crystal structure of 1,1'-(hexane-1,6-diyl)bis(3-ethyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium) bis(hexafluorido phosphate), C₁₆H₂₈F₁₂N₄P₂. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* 2019, *234*, 609–611.
15. Huang T., Zhao W., Zhang X. H., Nie X. L., Chen J., Xiong W. M. Synthesis and characterization of diimidazole-based hexafluorophosphate ionic liquids. *J. Mol. Liq.* 2020, *320*, 114465.
16. Zhou Y. H., Huang T., Nie X. L., Chen J., Xiong W. M. Crystal structure of 3,3'-(1,2-phenylenebis(methylene))bis(1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-3-ium) bis(hexafluoridophosphate), C₁₆H₂₀F₁₂N₄P₂. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* 2020, *235*, 1217–1219.