

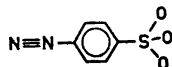
The Crystal Structure of *p*-Benzenediazonium Sulphonate

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The crystal structure of *p*-benzenediazonium sulphonate, $\text{N}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3$, has been determined by X-ray methods using 1410 observed reflections collected by counter methods. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with unit cell dimensions $a=8.027$ Å; $b=9.811$ Å; $c=11.469$ Å; $\beta=126.75^\circ$. The refinements yielded a conventional R -factor of 0.052, estimated standard deviations are 0.002–0.004 Å in bond lengths and 0.1–0.3° in bond angles. The charge distribution in the phenyldiazonium ion is discussed.

The crystal structure of *p*-benzenediazonium sulphonate has been reported by Sass and Lawson in 1970^{1,2} and has also been investigated in this laboratory. As the results of the measurements partly are in poor agreement,



a full account of our investigation shall be given. The disagreement relates both to the unit cell parameters which deviate by more than 2 %, and to the atomic parameters. Sass and Lawson report that they had to use several crystal specimens during their data collection due to the instability of the compound towards X-radiation. Since no such difficulties were encountered during our experiments, the disagreement may rather be due to a different degree of purity in the samples. As Sass and Lawson obtained 521 reflections from film measurements and refined their model to an R -factor of 13 % whereas our diffractometer data comprised 1410 observed reflections with a final R of 5.2 %, we judge our results to be the more reliable.

EXPERIMENTAL

p-Benzenediazonium sulphonate was synthesized by the "inverted method"³ from sulphanilic acid. Recrystallization from water yielded crystals well suited for the X-ray experiments. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs showed the crystals to possess monoclinic symmetry. The systematic absences being $h0l$ with l odd and $0k0$ with k odd, the space group is $P2_1/c$.

Unit cell parameters were determined from diffractometer measurements for 19 general reflections on a Picker diffractometer using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ and $\text{CuK}\beta$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ and 1.3922 \AA , respectively). The take-off angle was 0.5° . The computer program used in the least-squares treatment of the measurements as well as programs applied during the rest of the structure analysis are described in Ref. 4.

A comparison of the cell parameters obtained in the present study and those given by Sass and Lawson is given below. Our values have been transformed to the space group $P2_1/n$ used by Sass and Lawson.

	a	b	c	β
Sass and Lawson ^{1,2}	8.10 \AA	9.94 \AA	9.46 \AA	97.4°
Present study	8.02 ₇ \AA	9.81 ₁ \AA	9.26 ₃ \AA	97.2 ₂ °

Three-dimensional intensity data were recorded on an automatic Picker diffractometer using Nb-filtered MoK -radiation. The take-off angle was 3° , and the room temperature was kept constant at 17°C during the data collection. A crystal with approximate dimensions $0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}^3$ was mounted with a along the diffractometer ϕ -axis. The $\omega - 2\theta$ scanning mode with a 2θ scan speed of 2° min^{-1} was applied through the scan range of 1° below $2\theta(\alpha_1)$ to 1° above $2\theta(\alpha_2)$. Background counts were taken for 35 sec at each of the scan range limits. Reflections for which the count rate exceeded 10^4 cps were remeasured with reduced primary beam intensity. The intensities of three standard reflections were measured for every 50 reflections of the data set; they decreased approximately uniformly by about 6 % during the data collection and the data were accordingly adjusted. The estimated standard deviations in the intensities were taken as the square root of the total counts with a 1 % addition for the uncertainty in the adjustment mentioned above.

Out of the 1981 unique reflections with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.70$, 1410 had intensities larger than 2.5 times the standard deviation. These were regarded as "observed" reflections whereas the remaining reflections were excluded from the refinement calculations.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects.

Atomic form factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*⁵ for bromine, nitrogen and carbon, and of Stewart *et al.*⁶ for hydrogen.

CRYSTAL DATA

p-Diazoniumbenzene sulphonate, $\text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_3$, monoclinic.
 $a = 8.027(0.004) \text{ \AA}$; $b = 9.811(0.005) \text{ \AA}$; $c = 11.469(0.005) \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 126.75(0.02)^\circ$.
 Figures in parentheses are estimated standard deviations.

$V = 723.75 \text{ \AA}^3$; $M = 184.17$; $F(000) = 376$; $\mu = 0.41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$; $Z = 4$.

$D_{\text{obs}} = 1.69 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.690 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$.

Absent reflections: $h0l$ when l is odd, $0k0$ when k is odd, space group $P2_1/c$.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The position of the sulphur atom was found by standard three-dimensional Patterson methods. A weighted Fourier synthesis⁷ revealed the positions of all non-hydrogen atoms. The co-ordinates were refined by least-squares methods; anisotropic thermal parameters (using the expression $\exp -(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$) were introduced and refined together with the positional parameters. Finally, positions of the hydrogen atoms were calculated and refined with isotropic thermal parameters. The last cycle of least-squares calculation gave shifts less than 10 % of the corresponding estimated standard deviations. The final conventional R -factor was 0.052 and the weighted R -factor 0.045.

A comparison of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 1; the final parameters for non-hydrogen atoms are listed in Table 2 and for hydrogen atoms in Table 3.

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^4$).

Atom	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
S	2826 1	2142 1	501 1	140 2	56 1	85 1	-1 3	153 2	3 2
O1	2639 3	793 2	-55 2	226 7	75 3	155 4	-67 7	259 9	-72 5
O2	3118 4	2168 3	1875 2	332 8	138 3	113 3	-110 9	318 9	-32 6
O3	1201 3	3068 2	-555 2	167 6	106 3	153 4	58 7	169 8	98 6
N1	10560 4	4478 3	1829 3	160 7	79 3	90 4	43 8	161 9	5 6
N2	12008 4	4910 3	2105 3	191 8	114 4	143 5	-6 10	242 11	-14 7
C1	8696 4	3913 3	1479 3	123 8	71 4	85 4	12 9	142 12	15 7
C2	7813 5	4567 4	2063 4	181 9	76 4	106 5	-27 11	191 12	-44 8
C3	6021 5	4003 3	1747 4	186 9	78 4	115 5	2 10	225 12	-36 8
C4	5178 4	2840 3	885 3	132 7	62 3	66 4	34 10	121 9	23 7
C5	6105 5	2239 4	323 3	161 8	72 4	83 4	-14 10	150 10	-34 7
C6	7913 5	2767 3	615 3	160 8	89 4	90 4	21 11	172 10	-14 8

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates ($\times 10^3$) and thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations for hydrogen atoms.

Atom	x	y	z	B
H2	846 4	532 3	270 3	2.1 .7
H3	546 5	443 3	214 3	3.7 .8
H5	550 4	146 3	-22 3	2.2 .7
H6	867 4	240 3	25 3	2.3 .6

C4-S direction in the molecule, the r.m.s. angles being 8.3° (I), 7.2° (II), and 9.2° (III). The other two amplitudes were small in all cases. The librational motion of the molecule may thus be described as an oscillation of the benzene ring with an r.m.s. amplitude of 7.2° about the C1 - C4 diagonal and an oscillation with a somewhat larger amplitude (9.2°) of the SO₃ group about the C4 - S single bond.

Bond lengths, their estimated standard deviations, the bond lengths corrected for thermal effects, valence angles and *inter*-molecular distances may be found in Table 5. The thermal corrections applied are those according

Table 4. R.m.s. amplitudes of vibration ($\overline{u^2}$)^½ (Å) and B-values (Å²) along the principal axes of vibration given by the components of a unit **e** in fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$).

Atom	(u^2) ^½	B	e_x	e_y	e_z
S	.191	2.89	1054	59	1080
	.166	2.18	231	-1006	45
O1	.152	1.82	1119	152	-122
	.272	5.82	830	-416	993
	.197	3.06	-1185	150	54
O2	.171	2.31	570	918	441
	.294	6.81	1143	-689	519
	.230	4.19	998	730	657
O3	.150	1.79	340	175	-695
	.298	7.01	273	528	844
	.205	3.32	779	698	-136
N1	.174	2.39	1318	-522	673
	.208	3.41	879	840	342
	.195	3.00	734	-299	1032
N2	.156	1.93	-1052	494	43
	.250	4.94	816	-420	991
	.233	4.29	427	928	449
C1	.170	2.29	1253	-43	9
	.198	3.09	688	632	853
	.178	2.52	563	-799	675
C2	.144	1.63	1276	12	36
	.228	4.12	789	-562	908
	.183	2.64	1269	564	388
C3	.167	2.19	-428	637	458
	.232	4.25	914	-448	975
	.197	3.05	964	799	379
C4	.142	1.60	-808	446	301
	.189	2.81	908	761	658
	.158	1.96	392	210	-660
C5	.153	1.85	1200	-645	562
	.208	3.40	562	-722	764
	.180	2.56	1443	342	463
C6	.160	2.02	-139	633	621
	.215	3.66	50	944	-307
	.198	3.09	1268	197	1007
	.150	1.77	-899	330	277

to model II for the benzenediazonium part of the molecule, model III for the SO₃ group and model I for the C-S bond. Standard deviations were calculated from the correlation matrix ignoring the uncertainty in cell parameters.

DISCUSSION

The geometry of the *p*-benzenediazonium sulphonate as found in the present analysis is shown in Fig. 1 in which the numbering of the atoms also is indicated. Except for the oxygen atoms the molecule is nearly planar with two-fold symmetry about the main molecular axis. The deviations of the carbon atoms from a least-squares plane defined by the benzene ring are all less than 0.004 Å whereas the deviation from this plane of S, N1, and N2 are 0.003 Å, 0.028 Å, and 0.056 Å, respectively.

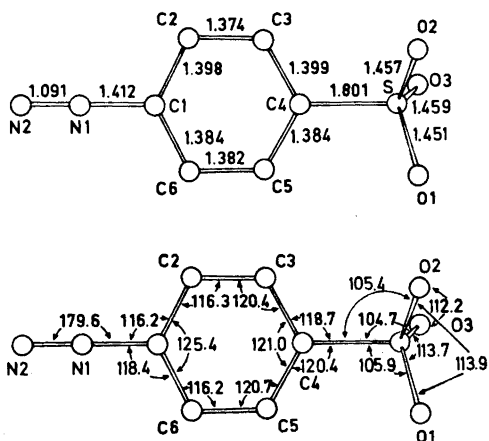


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (corrected) (Å) and angles ($^{\circ}$).

The bond lengths and angles of the sulphonate group are quite normal. The arrangement about the sulfur atom is distorted tetrahedral with a mean C-S-O angle of 105.3° and a mean O-S-O angle of 113.3° , in good agreement with the corresponding values of 105° and 113° in 2-diazonium-4-phenylsulphonate monohydrate⁸ and 106.3° and 112.3° in the *o*-carboxybenzenesulphonate ion.⁹ The orientation of the (nearly trigonal) $-\text{SO}_3$ group about the C4-S bond is probably mainly determined by the crystal forces. The O1-H5 distance is 2.51 Å, which is about the expected van der Waals separation. The angles between the plane of the benzene ring and the planes defined by C4, S, and the oxygen atoms are 15.7° (O1), 43.8° (O2), and 74.6° (O3), respectively.

The benzenediazonium part of the molecule has the characteristic features of the benzenediazonium ions examined earlier in this laboratory. The C-N-N group is linear with N-N bond length 1.091 Å and a C-N bond of 1.413 Å as compared with 1.097 Å and 1.39 Å in benzenediazonium chloride,¹⁰ 1.098 Å and 1.425 Å in benzenediazonium chloride-acetic acid¹¹ and 1.09 Å and 1.42 Å in *p*-benzenetetrazonium tetrachlorozincate.¹² The internal angle of 125.4° at C1 seems also to be normal for this kind of compound, as are the angles of 116.2° at C2 and 116.3° at C6.

The quinoid character of the benzene ring suggested by Sass and Lawson² might just possibly be verified by the present structure determination, the average bond lengths of C1-C2, C3-C4, C4-C5, and C6-C1 being 1.391 Å and that of C2-C3 and C5-C6 being 1.378 Å. The large difference between their corresponding values, 1.44 Å and 1.38 Å, respectively, is probably due to poor quality in the experimental data rather than being a real effect from a quinoid contribution to the structure, and is indeed not significant according to the estimated standard deviations of their coordinates.

The crystal structure is mainly governed by electrostatic forces between the positively charged diazonium groups and the negative sulphonate groups

of neighbouring molecules. Each diazonium group is surrounded by three oxygen atoms from different molecules in a distorted trigonal arrangement in a plane nearly normal to the N-N bond between the nitrogen atoms. The separations of the nitrogen and oxygen atoms are listed in Table 5. The shortest contact is 2.73 Å between an N1 and an O3 atom. This is 0.17 Å less than the expected van der Waals distance.

Table 5. Bond lengths, corrected bond lengths, bond angles and *inter*-molecular distances. Estimated standard deviations (in parentheses) apply to the least significant digits.

Bond distances (Å)		Corrected	Bond angles (°)	
N2-N1	1.091(3)	1.091	N2-N1-C1	179.6(3)
N1-C1	1.410(4)	1.412	C6-C1-C2	125.4(3)
C1-C2	1.390(4)	1.398	N1-C1-C6	118.4(3)
C2-C3	1.371(4)	1.374	N1-C1-C2	116.2(3)
C3-C4	1.392(4)	1.399	C1-C2-C3	116.3(3)
C4-C5	1.376(4)	1.384	C2-C3-C4	120.4(3)
C5-C6	1.380(4)	1.382	C3-C4-C5	121.0(3)
C6-C1	1.377(4)	1.384	C4-C5-C6	120.7(3)
C4-S	1.798(3)	1.801	C5-C6-C1	116.2(3)
O1-S	1.438(2)	1.451	C3-C4-S	118.7(2)
O2-S	1.449(2)	1.457	C5-C4-S	120.4(2)
O3-S	1.450(2)	1.459	C4-S-O1	105.9(1)
C2-H2	0.95(3)		C4-S-O2	105.4(1)
C3-H3	0.91(3)		C4-S-O3	104.7(1)
C5-H5	0.92(3)		O1-S-O2	113.9(1)
C6-H6	0.99(3)		O2-S-O3	112.2(1)
			O1-S-O3	113.7(1)

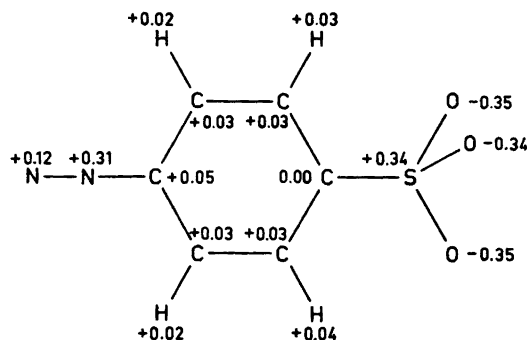
Short *inter*-molecular distances (Å)

N1-O1 (1+x, $\frac{1}{2}$ -y, $\frac{1}{2}$ +z)	2.914
N2-O1 » » »	3.060
N1-O2 (1+x, y, z)	3.037
N2-O2 » » »	2.895
N1-O3 (1-x, 1-y, -z)	2.731
N2-O3 » » »	2.873
H5-O1 (1-x, -y, -z)	2.581
H2-O2 (1-x, +y, $\frac{1}{2}$ +z)	2.421
N2-C5 (2-x, $\frac{1}{2}$ +y, $\frac{1}{2}$ -z)	3.297

The charge distribution in the benzenediazonium ion has been the subject of some discussion by several authors. From geometrical consideration on the results of the structure determination of benzenediazonium chloride the present author¹⁰ concluded that the positive charge is shared between the nitrogen atoms, and that an electron transfer from the phenyl ring to the nitrogen atoms is likely. Porai-Koshits¹³ finds a contradiction between the presence of a pure triple nitrogen-nitrogen bond implying a positive charge on the *inner* nitrogen atom and the implication he finds from X-ray structure data that the larger part of the positive charge is situated at the *outer* nitrogen atom.

The complete neglect of differential overlap method (CNDO) was employed in order to calculate the net charge on the atoms. A description of the standard

version CNDO/2 is given in Ref. 14, which also gives the parameters needed in the calculations; the molecular geometry used was that found in the present structure determination. The calculated atomic net charges were as follows:



It must be emphasized, however, that the calculations apply to a free molecule, and that the charge distribution may be different in the strong electrical field present in the crystal.

When calculations are performed for the free benzenediazonium ion with the geometry as found in benzenediazonium chloride,¹⁰ rather similar results to those given above for the phenyldiazonium part are obtained. The charge on the outer nitrogen atom was found to be +0.18 and on the inner 0.31; the rest of the positive charge, +0.51, was evenly distributed among the phenyl atoms. A calculation was also made on the same ion with a crystal field simulated by placing four negative ions (fluorine) in positions relative to the diazonium group corresponding to those of the benzenediazonium chloride structure. This resulted in a relative displacement of electrons from the outer nitrogen atom towards the opposite part of the benzene ring, the net charge on the nitrogen atoms being +0.25 (outer) and +0.33 (inner). A calculated net charge of +0.11 on the *ortho* hydrogen atoms may explain the C—H···Cl⁻ hydrogen bond actually observed in the benzenediazonium chloride structure.

The author is indebted to cand. real. O. Gropen for assistance in connection with the CNDO calculations.

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Received May 5, 1971.