

## The Crystal Structure of Polymorph IV of 5,5-Diethylbarbituric Acid (Barbital)

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Supposedly, six polymorphs of 5,5-diethylbarbituric acid (barbital) exist. The crystal structures of polymorphs I and II were determined by Craven, Vizzini & Rodrigues (*Acta Cryst.* (1969) B25, 1978). We now report the crystal structure determination of polymorph IV, and also present evidence that suggests polymorphs II and III are identical. Barbital IV (m.p. 176°C) is monoclinic, with  $a = 12.585$  (8),  $b = 22.083$  (10),  $c = 6.788$  (9) Å,  $\beta = 90^\circ 55' (2)''$  and space group  $P2_1$  with eight molecules per cell. X-ray intensity data (2910 reflections) were collected using nickel-filtered Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation and a computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer. The phase problem was solved by comparing barbital IV with the closely related crystal structures of vinbarbital and heptabarbital. Least-squares refinement was in five large parameter blocks to give a final  $R$  value of 0.05. The 660 structure parameters included positional parameters for all atoms, and thermal parameters that were anisotropic for the heavier atoms and isotropic for hydrogen atoms. Bond distances, angles, and molecular conformations are similar to those in barbital I and II. The crystal structures of polymorphs I, II, and IV differ in the geometry of their  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}=\text{C}$  hydrogen-bonded frameworks.

### Introduction

In the crystal structures of the drug active barbiturates such as 5,5-diethylbarbituric acid or barbital (Fig. 1), the most important molecular interactions are  $\text{NH} \cdots \text{O}=\text{C}$  hydrogen bonds. These link molecules together to form a variety of different hydrogen-bonded frameworks which may be one-dimensional (ribbons) or two-dimensional (sheets). The structure of the drug molecules is such that the C(5) nonpolar substituents project outwards from the framework. In a barbiturate crystal structure, the most suitable framework geometry is that which can be stacked to give the most favorable packing of C(5) substituents. Three-dimensional frameworks are geometrically possible, but have not been observed for any barbiturates. Presumably, this is because the space available for C(5) substituents is completely defined by the framework, thereby imposing on them steric requirements that cannot easily be satisfied, e.g., ethyl groups would be too large.

Polymorphism is found for most drug active barbiturates. In amobarbital I and II (Craven & Vizzini, 1969), both polymorphs have the same hydrogen-bonded framework and nearly the same conformation for the isoamyl groups. The crystal structures differ in the stacking mode of the frameworks. In barbital I and II (Craven, *et al.*, 1969), there are different ribbon-type frameworks; thus, the crystal structures are quite different. We now report the crystal structure determination of barbital IV, showing that this has yet a third framework which is of the sheet type.

Supposedly, six polymorphs of barbital exist. However, only I, II, III, and IV have been characterized by

their crystal morphology and melting points (Köfler, 1948). The existence of V and VI has been postulated, based on phase equilibria studies of binary barbiturate systems with barbital as one component (Brandstätter-Kuhnert & Aepkers, 1963).

We have not been able to obtain barbital III by evaporating alcoholic solutions or from the melt. Köfler (1948) describes form III as fine monoclinic needles (m.p. 181°C) frequently bent, which can be grown by sublimation at about 100°C. We obtained crystals of this description, using this method, but their single-crystal X-ray diffraction patterns showed them to be form II (m.p. 183°C). Thus, sublimation yields form II in quite a different crystal habit from the many faceted monoclinic prisms grown from ethanolic solution.

Infrared spectra and X-ray powder data have been reported only for barbital I, II, and IV (Cleverley & Williams, 1959; Craven *et al.*, 1969; Huang, 1951). We suspect that form III may not exist. In a recent study of the dissolution rates of barbital polymorphs in water, Nogami, Nagai, Fukuoko & Yotsuyanagi (1969) describe a form III. However, by comparing their infrared spectrum with that of Craven *et al.* (1969) and their X-ray powder data with those of Huang (1951), this form appears to be IV.

### Experimental

Pyramidal crystals of barbital IV were hand-picked from the mixture of crystals of phases I, II, and IV which was obtained by the slow evaporation of an ethanolic solution at room temperature. These monoclinic pyramids have a basal plane (010) with crystal symmetry 2, and pseudosymmetry  $m2m$ . The crystals cleave parallel to (010). Barbital IV is also commonly obtained, from ethanolic solution, as flat rectangular

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Table 1. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes for barbitol IV

The columns are k, 10|F<sub>o</sub>|, 10|F<sub>c</sub>|. Asterisks indicate reflections which were unobservably weak and also the nine reflections that were given zero weight in the least-squares refinement.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for reflections, including indices (k, l, m), observed amplitudes (10|F<sub>o</sub>|), and calculated amplitudes (10|F<sub>c</sub>|). The table is organized into several vertical sections, each corresponding to a different set of reflections. Asterisks are used to denote unobservably weak reflections.

Table 2. Atomic positional and thermal parameters for barbital IV

For each atom, corresponding parameters for the four crystallographically independent molecules are listed vertically in the order *A, B, C, D*. Numbers in parentheses are e.s.d.'s and refer to the least significant digits in the parameter value. Positional parameters are given as fractions of the lattice translations. The  $y$  parameter for atom N(1*A*) was fixed in order to define the crystallographic origin.

## (a) Carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms

Positional parameters are multiplied by 10<sup>4</sup>. Anisotropic thermal parameters are defined by the form

$$\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})] \text{ and are multiplied by } 10^4.$$

The  $U_i$  values are the r.m.s. amplitudes of atomic thermal vibration (in Å × 10<sup>2</sup>) derived from the principal components of the  $\beta_{ij}$  tensors.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$	$U_1$	$U_2$	$U_3$
N(1)	1320 (2)	1402 (0)	9084 (4)	41 (3)	17 (1)	30 (1)	0 (1)	35 (5)	0 (3)	17	21	27
	6121 (2)	3141 (2)	2717 (4)	37 (2)	17 (1)	29 (1)	0 (1)	36 (4)	3 (3)	16	20	27
	6294 (2)	1400 (2)	7678 (5)	44 (3)	17 (1)	30 (1)	0 (1)	-30 (4)	-8 (3)	17	20	28
	1148 (2)	3150 (2)	4141 (5)	40 (2)	17 (1)	30 (1)	1 (1)	-31 (4)	-6 (2)	17	20	28
C(2)	1622 (3)	1949 (2)	8297 (5)	51 (3)	16 (1)	26 (1)	3 (2)	21 (5)	5 (3)	19	20	26
	5826 (3)	2616 (2)	3546 (5)	46 (3)	18 (1)	28 (1)	2 (2)	26 (5)	0 (3)	19	21	27
	6592 (3)	1922 (2)	8559 (5)	47 (3)	18 (1)	29 (1)	1 (1)	-18 (5)	-6 (3)	19	21	26
	0865 (3)	2612 (2)	3290 (5)	50 (3)	18 (1)	27 (1)	3 (1)	-21 (5)	-4 (3)	19	21	26
O(2)	1059 (2)	2388 (2)	8321 (5)	70 (3)	21 (1)	43 (1)	14 (1)	63 (5)	18 (3)	18	24	34
	6368 (2)	2159 (2)	3556 (5)	72 (3)	20 (1)	45 (1)	14 (1)	63 (5)	20 (3)	18	24	35
	6035 (2)	2370 (2)	8606 (5)	65 (2)	21 (1)	43 (1)	18 (1)	-48 (4)	-21 (3)	16	24	35
	1450 (2)	2173 (2)	3263 (5)	68 (2)	20 (1)	45 (1)	13 (1)	-49 (4)	-21 (3)	18	24	35
N(3)	2607 (2)	1956 (2)	7458 (4)	42 (3)	15 (1)	28 (1)	0 (1)	16 (4)	10 (3)	18	19	26
	4830 (2)	2611 (2)	4408 (4)	43 (3)	12 (1)	28 (1)	3 (1)	28 (4)	08 (3)	17	18	27
	7598 (2)	1922 (2)	9447 (4)	41 (2)	14 (1)	29 (1)	2 (1)	-19 (4)	-12 (2)	17	18	27
	-142 (2)	2589 (2)	2452 (4)	43 (2)	13 (1)	30 (1)	1 (1)	-09 (4)	-10 (2)	17	18	27
C(4)	3270 (2)	1476 (2)	7249 (4)	39 (3)	14 (1)	20 (1)	0 (1)	-7 (4)	0 (3)	18	18	22
	4172 (2)	3093 (2)	4566 (4)	32 (3)	16 (1)	18 (1)	-2 (1)	-7 (4)	0 (3)	16	20	21
	8281 (2)	1457 (2)	9506 (4)	39 (3)	13 (1)	21 (1)	-3 (1)	10 (4)	-2 (2)	17	19	22
	-839 (2)	3058 (2)	2346 (5)	38 (3)	14 (1)	22 (1)	0 (1)	8 (4)	-1 (3)	17	19	23
O(4)	4102 (2)	1538 (2)	6350 (3)	33 (2)	17 (1)	26 (1)	-1 (1)	18 (3)	9 (2)	16	20	25
	3345 (2)	3044 (2)	5476 (3)	33 (2)	17 (1)	26 (1)	1 (1)	6 (3)	9 (2)	16	20	25
	9129 (2)	1507 (2)	10406 (3)	37 (2)	18 (1)	25 (1)	0 (1)	-8 (3)	-12 (2)	17	20	25
	-1693 (2)	2987 (2)	1447 (3)	32 (2)	19 (1)	27 (1)	0 (1)	-14 (3)	-7 (2)	16	21	26
C(5)	2974 (2)	876 (2)	8139 (5)	39 (3)	13 (1)	23 (1)	-1 (1)	-1 (5)	5 (3)	17	18	23
	4477 (2)	3682 (2)	3604 (4)	39 (3)	13 (1)	20 (1)	1 (1)	2 (4)	3 (3)	17	18	22
	7985 (2)	866 (2)	8498 (5)	43 (3)	14 (1)	27 (1)	0 (1)	-7 (4)	-12 (3)	17	19	26
	-568 (2)	3648 (2)	3316 (5)	42 (2)	13 (1)	24 (1)	1 (1)	-10 (4)	-5 (2)	18	18	24
C(6)	1900 (2)	878 (2)	9144 (5)	41 (3)	18 (1)	21 (1)	-6 (1)	-3 (4)	-3 (3)	17	22	23
	5545 (2)	3667 (2)	2589 (5)	49 (3)	15 (1)	23 (1)	-2 (2)	-3 (5)	1 (3)	19	20	23
	6893 (2)	883 (2)	7498 (5)	46 (3)	16 (1)	26 (1)	-2 (1)	-8 (4)	-9 (3)	18	20	25
	541 (2)	3658 (2)	4275 (5)	43 (3)	17 (1)	27 (1)	-4 (1)	1 (5)	-1 (3)	18	21	25
O(6)	1548 (2)	437 (2)	9948 (4)	65 (3)	18 (1)	32 (1)	-6 (1)	39 (4)	12 (3)	18	24	29
	5893 (2)	4098 (2)	1724 (4)	67 (3)	17 (1)	34 (1)	-8 (1)	33 (4)	12 (3)	17	24	29
	6544 (2)	451 (2)	6607 (5)	70 (3)	20 (1)	45 (1)	-3 (1)	-4 (4)	-27 (3)	19	24	34
	885 (2)	4106 (2)	5079 (4)	63 (2)	20 (1)	40 (1)	-6 (1)	-29 (4)	-28 (3)	18	24	32
C(7)	3840 (3)	692 (2)	9659 (6)	55 (4)	25 (1)	31 (1)	0 (2)	-26 (6)	34 (4)	18	22	31
	4531 (3)	4180 (2)	5215 (6)	73 (4)	13 (1)	33 (1)	0 (2)	25 (6)	-14 (3)	17	23	29
	7979 (3)	363 (2)	10037 (7)	83 (4)	15 (1)	44 (2)	-1 (2)	-57 (7)	13 (4)	19	23	34
	-1394 (3)	3766 (2)	4946 (6)	56 (3)	22 (1)	29 (1)	4 (2)	01 (5)	-22 (3)	20	22	28
C(8)	4049 (5)	1157 (3)	11233 (7)	072 (5)	44 (2)	29 (2)	-13 (3)	-24 (8)	3 (5)	22	27	34
	5423 (4)	4093 (3)	6720 (6)	104 (6)	29 (1)	26 (2)	-14 (3)	-1 (8)	-12 (5)	22	26	31
	7121 (5)	406 (3)	11565 (8)	148 (6)	39 (2)	35 (2)	-34 (3)	-19 (9)	37 (5)	22	29	41
	-1560 (3)	3234 (3)	6353 (6)	080 (4)	38 (2)	29 (1)	-7 (2)	26 (6)	-6 (4)	23	27	31
C(9)	2904 (3)	404 (2)	6476 (5)	57 (4)	15 (1)	30 (1)	-2 (6)	32 (2)	-6 (3)	19	20	28
	3607 (3)	3841 (2)	2046 (6)	47 (4)	28 (1)	28 (1)	0 (2)	-11 (6)	28 (4)	19	22	30
	8816 (3)	747 (2)	6892 (6)	45 (3)	29 (1)	37 (1)	4 (2)	6 (5)	-39 (4)	18	22	33
	-625 (3)	4149 (2)	1766 (7)	69 (3)	16 (1)	38 (1)	-7 (2)	-42 (6)	14 (3)	18	22	32
C(10)	2027 (4)	524 (2)	4946 (6)	100 (5)	28 (2)	23 (1)	-14 (2)	-10 (6)	-8 (4)	21	25	31
	3416 (4)	3351 (3)	525 (6)	78 (5)	48 (2)	26 (1)	-8 (3)	-43 (7)	6 (5)	20	28	34
	8960 (4)	1249 (3)	5435 (7)	87 (5)	48 (2)	29 (2)	-9 (3)	37 (7)	-9 (5)	23	28	35
	180 (4)	4065 (3)	122 (7)	113 (5)	31 (2)	33 (2)	-23 (3)	0 (8)	15 (5)	22	28	34

Table 2 (cont.)

(b) Hydrogen atoms				
Positional parameter are multiplied by $10^3$ :				
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> (Å <sup>2</sup> )
H(1)	69 (3)	141 (2)	965 (6)	3.3 (8)
	667 (3)	319 (2)	216 (6)	4.6 (9)
	569 (4)	138 (2)	702 (7)	5.8 (9)
H(3)	178 (3)	314 (2)	480 (6)	4.0 (6)
	284 (3)	229 (2)	703 (6)	4.3 (9)
	461 (3)	227 (2)	514 (7)	5.6 (10)
	773 (3)	233 (2)	1021 (6)	4.4 (7)
H(71)	-27 (3)	227 (2)	181 (6)	4.9 (7)
	361 (4)	30 (2)	1027 (7)	6.6 (10)
	464 (3)	457 (2)	469 (7)	7.2 (10)
	788 (4)	01 (3)	946 (7)	6.3 (10)
H(72)	-110 (4)	408 (3)	580 (9)	5.0 (11)
	452 (4)	58 (2)	890 (7)	4.3 (10)
	378 (3)	421 (2)	576 (7)	7.1 (10)
	877 (4)	41 (3)	1066 (7)	7.4 (10)
H(81)	-205 (4)	387 (3)	432 (9)	5.1 (11)
	353 (4)	130 (3)	1191 (8)	5.5 (12)
	602 (4)	414 (3)	606 (9)	7.2 (14)
	642 (4)	29 (2)	1078 (8)	7.3 (10)
H(82)	-83 (4)	310 (3)	669 (8)	5.1 (11)
	430 (4)	149 (3)	1080 (8)	8.3 (12)
	536 (4)	367 (3)	727 (9)	8.5 (14)
	711 (4)	84 (3)	1210 (7)	7.3 (10)
H(83)	-185 (5)	286 (3)	550 (9)	7.3 (11)
	456 (4)	107 (3)	1234 (8)	7.3 (12)
	533 (5)	443 (3)	769 (9)	5.7 (14)
	728 (4)	12 (3)	1282 (8)	7.3 (10)
H(91)	-207 (5)	335 (3)	755 (9)	7.7 (12)
	283 (3)	-2 (2)	710 (6)	3.7 (8)
	377 (4)	423 (7)	148 (7)	6.7 (10)
	864 (3)	32 (2)	629 (6)	5.6 (8)
H(92)	-51 (3)	457 (2)	242 (6)	4.9 (7)
	364 (3)	43 (2)	596 (5)	5.8 (8)
	296 (4)	396 (2)	277 (7)	7.0 (10)
	946 (3)	70 (2)	751 (6)	4.9 (8)
H(101)	-131 (3)	416 (2)	142 (6)	5.2 (7)
	139 (4)	50 (3)	574 (8)	8.8 (11)
	420 (4)	320 (2)	9 (7)	6.8 (11)
	829 (4)	135 (3)	472 (7)	6.3 (9)
H(102)	85 (4)	412 (2)	95 (7)	6.4 (9)
	215 (4)	96 (3)	441 (8)	4.2 (11)
	313 (4)	300 (3)	129 (7)	5.4 (11)
	919 (4)	156 (2)	609 (7)	5.8 (9)
H(103)	19 (4)	365 (2)	-61 (7)	6.4 (9)
	223 (4)	19 (3)	377 (8)	7.0 (12)
	273 (4)	345 (2)	-29 (7)	9.1 (11)
	951 (4)	121 (2)	427 (7)	7.3 (10)
	3 (4)	445 (2)	-79 (7)	8.9 (10)

plates, particularly if solvent evaporation is rapid. We have shown that these plates are monoclinic, but are twinned on the well developed (010) face, giving pseudo-orthorhombic diffraction patterns. Earlier, these twinned plates were mistakenly reported as orthorhombic (Ghose, Jeffrey, Craven & Warwicker, 1960).

The crystal data have already been reported (Craven, *et al.*, 1969) but they are repeated here. Lattice translations are  $a = 12.585(8)$ ,  $b = 22.083(10)$ ,  $c = 6.788(9)$  Å,  $\beta = 90^\circ 55(2)'$ . The systematic spectral absence is  $0k0$  with  $k$  odd, which is consistent with space group  $P2_1$  or  $P2_1/m$ . There are 8 molecules in the cell, giving a calculated crystal density  $1.303 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  in good agreement with the value of  $1.296(7) \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  measured by

the flotation method. X-ray intensities were measured on a computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer, using Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation with nickel filtering.

The crystal was mounted with the  $\varphi$  axis of the diffractometer coinciding with the reciprocal lattice vector (012). This was also approximately the longest dimension of the crystal, which measured  $0.2 \times 0.3 \times 0.5$  mm. X-ray reflections were scanned in the  $\theta:2\theta$  mode at  $2^\circ \text{ min}^{-1}$  in  $2\theta$ , with 20-second background counts at each scan limit. Intensities were recorded for 2910 non-symmetry-related reflections with  $\sin\theta/\lambda \leq 0.59 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . Of these, 172 were considered to be unobservably weak, since their integrated intensities,  $I$ , were less than  $1.2 \sigma(I)$ , where  $\sigma(I)$  was the standard deviation estimated from counting statistics. These reflections were assigned intensities equal to  $\sigma(I)$ . No corrections were made for X-ray absorption or extinction.

### Crystal structure determination

The observed spectral systematic absence, ( $0k0$  absent for  $k$  odd) which is normal for the monoclinic system, indicates that barbital IV has either space group  $P2_1$  with four molecules in the asymmetric unit (later shown to be the case), or  $P2_1/m$  with two molecules in the asymmetric unit. Although the diffraction symmetry was found to be monoclinic, similarities were observed between  $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}kl$  structure amplitudes (Table 1), particularly at small  $l$  values, which were consistent with the pseudo-orthorhombic crystal morphology and the almost orthogonal cell. Also, the reflections  $hk0$  with  $h$  odd were found to be very weak or unobservably weak, indicating a pseudo  $a$  glide plane normal to  $c$ . However, the combination of the

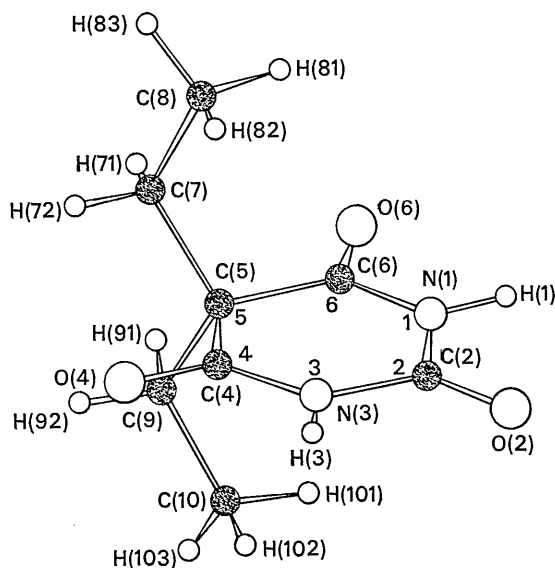


Fig. 1. Molecular stereochemistry and atomic nomenclature for barbital. Atoms of the four independent molecules in barbital IV are all labeled in the same way, with O(4) the oxygen atom that is hydrogen bonded.

$2_1$  axis along  $b$  and  $a$  glide plane normal to  $c$  implies the presence of a  $b$  glide plane normal to  $a$ . This glide plane was not indicated by the observed absence or weakness of  $0kl$  reflections with  $k$  odd, thus confirming the absence of any true glide plane symmetry in the crystal structure.

The distribution of normalized structure factors  $E(hkl)$  for barbital IV was consistent with that of a centrosymmetric crystal structure, *i.e.*, with space group  $P2_1/m$  rather than  $P2_1$  (observed  $\langle E \rangle = 0.793$ ;  $\langle E^2 \rangle = 0.985$ ;  $\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle = 0.961$ ; with overall isotropic temperature factor  $B = 3.4 \text{ \AA}^2$ ; Karle, Dragonette & Brenner, 1965; Wilson, 1942).

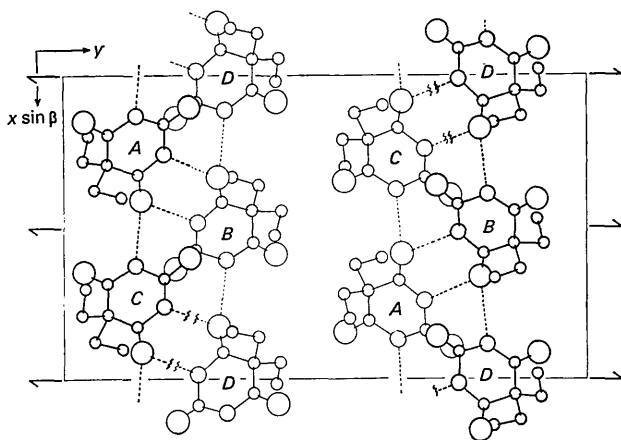


Fig. 2. Molecular packing and hydrogen bonding in barbital IV, viewed down the  $z$  axis. One complete unit cell is shown. Hydrogen bonds are dotted.

Application of Patterson and direct methods yielded only a partially correct solution to the phase problem (Vizzini, 1968). The crystal structure was finally determined by trial-and-error methods and by analogy with the crystal structure of vinbarbital (Craven & Cusatis, 1969), which has the same system of hydrogen bonding. Thus, the correct space group for barbital IV was shown to be  $P2_1$ , with four molecules ( $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$ ) in the crystal chemical unit.

Fourier refinement based on this model proceeded satisfactorily, followed by a least-squares refinement in the usual block-diagonal approximation. All hydrogen atoms were found in a difference Fourier map. A full-matrix least-squares refinement of all 660 structure parameters was not carried out because of the limitations of available computer programs. Such a procedure would have been preferred, since it takes into account any strong correlations between parameters of different atoms that might arise because of the crystal's pseudosymmetry.

As an alternative, the final least-squares refinement was in five large parameter blocks: (1) Scale factor and 155 atomic positional parameters for the non-hydrogen atoms ( $y$  parameter of atom N(1) in molecule  $A$  was fixed, to define the crystallographic origin); (2) scale factor and 156 anisotropic temperature factors for the 26 non-hydrogen atoms of molecules  $A$  and  $B$ ; (3) same as (2), but for molecules  $C$  and  $D$ ; (4) the 144 positional parameters for all hydrogen atoms and the 24 isotropic temperature factors for those of molecules  $A$  and  $B$ ; (5) same as (4), but with temperature factors for molecules  $C$  and  $D$ .

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles in barbital IV

The four values of each parameter are from the four different molecules in the cell. Mean values are also given, together with r.m.s. deviations from the mean (in parentheses). The latter are expressed as numbers referred to the least significant digit in the mean.

(a) Bond lengths

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	Mean
N(1)—C(2)	1.375 Å	1.344 Å	1.348 Å	1.366 Å	1.358 (13) Å
C(2)—N(3)	1.373	1.392	1.393	1.381	1.385 (8)
N(3)—C(4)	1.358	1.355	1.339	1.357	1.352 (8)
C(6)—N(1)	1.368	1.370	1.375	1.359	1.368 (6)
C(4)—C(5)	1.505	1.507	1.516	1.498	1.507 (7)
C(5)—C(6)	1.523	1.521	1.523	1.531	1.525 (4)
C(2)—O(2)	1.201	1.216	1.212	1.217	1.212 (6)
C(4)—O(4)	1.228	1.223	1.227	1.237	1.229 (5)
C(6)—O(6)	1.204	1.204	1.208	1.206	1.205 (2)
C(5)—C(7)	1.544	1.551	1.524	1.552	1.543 (11)
C(5)—C(9)	1.537	1.549	1.544	1.526	1.539 (7)
C(7)—C(8)	1.502	1.518	1.511	1.529	1.515 (10)
C(9)—C(10)	1.526	1.512	1.497	1.530	1.516 (13)
N(1)—H(1)	0.88	0.80	0.88	0.90	0.87 (4)
N(3)—H(3)	0.84	0.94	1.05	0.84	0.92 (7)
C(7)—H(71)	1.01	0.94	0.89	0.97	0.95 (5)
C(7)—H(72)	1.04	1.02	0.97	0.96	1.00 (3)
C(8)—H(81)	0.87	0.88	1.06	0.99	0.95 (8)
C(8)—H(82)	0.86	1.00	1.03	1.07	0.99 (8)
C(8)—H(83)	1.00	0.99	1.08	1.08	1.04 (4)
C(9)—H(91)	1.03	0.97	1.05	1.03	1.02 (3)
C(9)—H(92)	1.00	0.99	0.91	0.89	0.95 (5)
C(10)—H(101)	0.97	1.09	0.99	1.02	1.02 (5)
C(10)—H(102)	1.05	1.01	0.87	1.03	0.99 (7)
C(10)—H(103)	1.13	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08 (4)

Table 3 (cont.)

(b) Bond angles					
C(2)—N(1)—C(6)	127.1°	127.5°	126.9°	127.1°	127.2 (2)°
C(2)—N(1)—H(1)	114	124	120	114	118 (4)
C(6)—N(1)—H(1)	119	109	113	118	115 (3)
N(1)—C(2)—N(3)	115.4	116.0	115.8	115.9	115.8 (2)
N(1)—C(2)—O(2)	122.5	124.0	123.5	123.0	123.3 (6)
N(3)—C(2)—O(2)	122.1	119.9	120.7	121.1	121.0 (8)
C(2)—N(3)—C(4)	126.4	125.6	126.3	125.6	126.0 (4)
C(2)—N(3)—H(3)	119	120	110	115	116 (3)
C(4)—N(3)—H(3)	115	113	123	119	118 (4)
N(3)—C(4)—C(5)	119.2	119.0	119.6	119.9	119.4 (3)
N(3)—C(4)—O(4)	119.6	119.7	119.9	119.1	119.7 (3)
C(5)—C(4)—O(4)	121.1	121.3	120.5	121.0	121.0 (3)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	113.9	114.2	113.1	113.5	113.7 (4)
C(4)—C(5)—C(7)	108.9	108.3	108.8	108.0	108.5 (4)
C(4)—C(5)—C(9)	108.3	108.0	107.5	108.7	108.1 (3)
C(6)—C(5)—C(7)	108.9	107.8	108.0	108.1	108.2 (4)
C(6)—C(5)—C(9)	106.8	108.4	107.8	108.4	107.9 (7)
C(7)—C(5)—C(9)	110.1	110.1	111.8	110.2	110.6 (7)
C(5)—C(6)—N(1)	117.7	117.4	118.2	117.9	117.8 (3)
C(5)—C(6)—O(6)	122.4	122.3	121.4	121.5	121.9 (4)
N(1)—C(6)—O(6)	119.8	120.3	120.4	120.6	120.3 (3)
C(5)—C(7)—C(8)	114.1	114.1	115.9	114.6	114.7 (7)
C(5)—C(7)—H(71)	107	113	110	107	109 (3)
C(5)—C(7)—H(72)	108	106	102	108	106 (3)
H(71)—C(7)—H(72)	104	103	113	114	109 (5)
C(7)—C(8)—H(81)	120	106	104	104	109 (7)
C(7)—C(8)—H(82)	114	108	108	108	110 (3)
C(7)—C(8)—H(83)	120	105	112	112	112 (5)
H(81)—C(8)—H(82)	99	111	113	101	106 (6)
H(81)—C(8)—H(83)	99	111	113	118	108 (7)
H(82)—C(8)—H(83)	101	115	106	113	109 (6)
C(5)—C(9)—C(10)	114.5	114.0	115.6	113.0	114.3 (9)
C(5)—C(9)—H(91)	108	108	106	110	108 (2)
C(5)—C(9)—H(92)	100	107	107	104	105 (3)
H(91)—C(9)—H(92)	106	98	105	102	103 (3)
C(9)—C(10)—H(101)	102	106	112	98	105 (5)
C(9)—C(10)—H(102)	107	105	107	118	109 (5)
C(9)—C(10)—H(103)	102	109	121	102	109 (8)
H(101)—C(10)—H(102)	112	104	110	111	109 (3)
H(101)—C(10)—H(103)	124	132	102	111	117 (12)
H(102)—C(10)—H(103)	109	99	103	116	107 (6)

The parameter variance-covariance matrix for block (1) showed that all  $y$  parameters were significantly correlated, as to be expected in an equi-atom structure with a polar  $b$  axis (Templeton, 1960). Correlation coefficients were about 0.7 for corresponding atoms in pseudosymmetrically related molecules; otherwise, they were about 0.4. These factors did not prevent a satisfactory convergence of the refinement. The refinements for blocks (2) and (3) were terminated before convergence because of the excessive consumption of computer time. In the final cycles, parameter changes as large as  $4\sigma(\beta_{ij})$  occurred. Although they may have less than their usual physical significance, the derived root-mean-square amplitudes of thermal vibration (Table 2) are similar to those found in related barbiturate crystal structures.

Final  $R$  values\* were 0.046 for all reflections and 0.044 for observed reflections only. Corresponding weighted  $R$  values were 0.060 and 0.058. The weighting scheme

was  $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$  with  $\sigma^2(F) = 0.3 + 0.002 F^2$ . The C, N, and O atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The H-atom scattering factors were those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Observed and calculated structure amplitudes are listed in Table 1. In the course of the refinement, nine strong low-order reflections were given zero weight because the calculated amplitudes were much greater than observed values. These reflections are marked by (\*) in Table 1. Atomic parameters with their estimated standard deviations are listed in Table 2.

### Discussion

In the crystal structure of barbitol IV (Fig. 2) four molecules exist in very similar environments,\* so that

\* Atoms in each barbitol molecule are labeled as in Fig. 1. In the isolated molecule of this and other barbiturates with twofold ring symmetry, the sense for numbering ring atoms is undefined. In barbiturate crystal structures it is proposed, henceforth, that the ring should be numbered so that the carbonyl group C(4)=O(4) is hydrogen bonded.

\*  $R = \frac{(\sum_{hkl} (|F_{obs}| - |F_{calc}|))}{\sum_{hkl} F_{obs}}$

the corresponding bond lengths and angles (Table 3) should be the same within experimental error. However, this is not true for all bond lengths and angles in terms of e.s.d.'s derived from the inverse matrix of the least-squares procedure. The latter are about 0.005 Å for C–O, C–N, and C–C(5) bond lengths, 0.008 Å for other C–C bond lengths, 0.05 Å for N–H and C–H bond lengths, and 0.2° for ring bond angles. The pair of corresponding bond lengths that differs the greatest ( $4.2\sigma$ ) is C(2)–N(1) in molecules *A* and *B* (1.375 and 1.344 Å).\* The r.m.s. deviation from the mean of the four C(2)–N(1) bond lengths (0.013 Å) is three times the corresponding least-squares e.s.d. However, the overall r.m.s. deviation of C–O, C–N, and ring C–C bond lengths from their nine respective mean values (0.007 Å) is not much in excess of the least-squares e.s.d. (0.005 Å). Both values are underestimates because of the neglect of systematic errors.

Bond lengths and angles in barbital IV are similar to those found in the crystal structures of barbital I and II (Craven *et al.*, 1969), and other barbituric acids with alkyl or alkenyl substituents at C(5), such as amobarbital I and II (Craven & Vizzini, 1969),  $\gamma$ -methylamobarbital (Gartland & Craven, 1971), vinbarbital (Craven & Cusatis, 1969), and in the 2:1 complex of barbital and caffeine (Craven & Gartland, unpublished). In these crystal structures (excluding barbital IV), there are eight distinct molecules in which the carbonyl-oxygen atom O(4) is hydrogen bonded and oxygen atom O(6) is not. The twofold ring symmetry is very nearly preserved in these molecules, but there are small C=O and C–N bond length differences (about 0.01 Å) between corresponding bonds in the two halves of the ring. The hydrogen-bonded C(4)–O(4) carbonyl bond length is a little longer than that of C(6)–O(6), the adjacent C(4)–N(3) length is shorter than C(6)–N(1), and N(3)–C(2) is longer than N(1)–C(2). The same pattern exists in barbital IV, except that bond lengths N(3)–C(2) and N(1)–C(2) in molecule *A* differ slightly in the reverse sense (0.002 Å). In each of these molecules, including those in barbital IV, individual bond-length differences are insignificant, or only possibly significant in terms of their e.s.d.'s. However, the recurrence of such features suggests that they may be real and represent the effects of hydrogen bonding on the otherwise symmetrical conjugated system O(4)–C(4)–N(3)–C(2)–N(1)–C(6)–O(6).

The four molecules in barbital IV have conformations similar to those found in other crystal structures containing barbital. Ring atoms are almost coplanar, and the ethyl-carbon atoms and C(5) form a chain extending normal to the ring. The slightly skew form of the rings is shown in Fig. 3. The C(8)–C(7)–C(5)–C(9)–C(10) chains are slightly twisted into 's' shapes in

the view down the molecular C(5)···C(2) axes. Torsion angles C(8)–C(7)→C(5)–C(9) are +173.9, –175.1, –174.3, and +168.6° for molecules *A*, *B*, *C*, *D* respectively.\* Torsion angles C(10)–C(9)→C(5)–C(7) are +176.7, –174.1, –173.9, and +179.3°. Thus, there is approximate twofold symmetry about the molecular axes C(5)···C(2). It is interesting to note that if the hydrogen-bonded carbonyl C(4)–O(4) is considered to be different from C(6)–O(6), then molecules *A* and *D* have very similar conformations which, in turn, are almost enantiomorphous to those of molecules *B* and *C*. This pseudoracemic relationship is consistent with the pseudosymmetry elements in the crystal structure.

The mode of intermolecular NH···O=C hydrogen bonding in barbital IV (Fig. 2 & Table 4) is the same as in 5-ethyl-5-(1'-methylbutenyl)-barbituric acid or vinbarbital (Craven & Cusatis, 1969) and 5-ethyl-5-[1'-cyclohepten-(1'-yl)]-barbituric acid or heptabarbital (Bideau, Leroy & Housty, 1969). One carbonyl group, C(4)–O(4), accepts both hydrogen bonds, giving rise to a sandwich-like sheet of hydrogen-bonded mole-

\* A positive torsion angle is defined as a clockwise twist of the back bond with respect to the front bond, when the four atoms are viewed down the central bond.

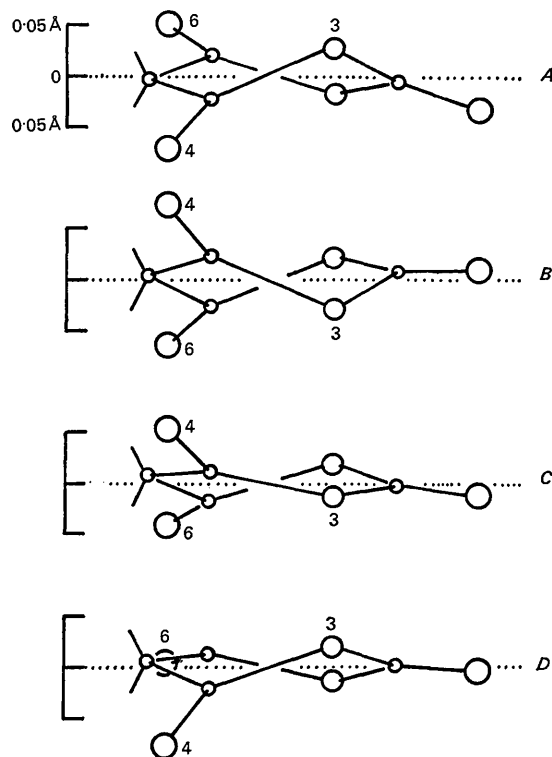


Fig. 3. Ring conformations of the four independent molecules. Scale in the vertical direction is greatly exaggerated, as shown. Dotted lines represent the trace of the best least-squares planes through the six pyrimidine ring atoms of each molecule. Hydrogen-bonded carbonyl groups C(4)–O(4) project towards the viewer.

\* According to an expression developed by Gartland (1970), which takes into account all correlations among the 12 positional parameters, the e.s.d. in each of these bond lengths is 0.0045 Å and the e.s.d. in their difference (0.031 Å) is 0.0073 Å.

cules. The polar ring portions of the barbiturate molecules, except for the C(6)–O(6) carbonyl group, are inside the sandwich, while the nonpolar C(5) substituents and atom O(6) form the outside. In these three crystal structures, the sheet repeat distances are crystal lattice translations that are very similar, since they are largely determined by the hydrogen bonding of the common moiety (12.59 × 6.79 Å in barbital IV; 12.54 × 6.82 Å in vinbarbital, and 12.44 × 6.84 Å in heptabarbital).

Table 4. Intermolecular distances and angles

(a) Hydrogen bonds

The range of each of the four pseudosymmetrically related parameters in barbital IV is listed together with the corresponding values from vinbarbital (Craven & Cusatis, 1969).

	Barbital IV	Vinbarbital
O(4)···N(3)	2.852–2.911 Å	2.866 Å
O(4)···N(1)	2.904–2.921	2.924
C(4)—O(4)···N(3)	125.3–127.0°	126.2°
C(4)···O(4)···N(1)	130.4–131.1	130.4
O(4)···H(3)—N(3)	165 –174	175
O(4)···H(1)—N(1)	155 –168	166
H(1)···O(4)···H(3)	82 – 85	86

(b) Interatomic distances between hydrogen bonded sheets

The list contains the shortest distances from each oxygen atom O(6) to an ethyl-carbon atom, and all ethyl H···H distances less than 2.7 Å.

O(6)A···C(9)D*	3.28 Å	H(101)A···H(91)D*	2.65 Å
O(6)B···C(9)A†	3.47	H(72)B···H(83)C‡	2.60
O(6)C···C(7)B‡	3.34	H(71)C···H(81)D†	2.54
O(6)D···C(9)C†	3.87	H(72)C···H(83)D†	2.66

Symmetry operations:

*: $-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$	‡: $1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$
†: $1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, 1-z$	§: $1-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, 2-z$

The sandwich structures stack together, so that only weak van der Waals interactions exist between them. In vinbarbital and heptabarbital, adjacent sheets are related by simple lattice translations, so that the four molecules in the cell are all related by the space group symmetry  $P2_1/c$ . In barbital IV, adjacent sheets are related by the crystallographic  $2_1$  axis parallel to  $b$ . Molecules within the same sheet are related by pseudo  $2_1/a$  symmetry. For the sheet extending from  $y=0$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 2), there are: pseudo  $a$  glide planes at approximately  $z=0.34$  and  $0.84$ ; pseudo  $2_1$  axes parallel to  $z$  at  $x=0.12$ ,  $y=0.23$  and  $x=0.62$ ;  $y=0.23$  and pseudo-centers of symmetry at  $(0.37, 0.23, 0.59)$ ,  $(0.87, 0.23, 0.59)$ , etc.

The phase equilibria of binary barbiturate systems involving barbital, vinbarbital, and heptabarbital with each other are not among the many studied by Brandstätter-Kuhnert and her co-workers. However, Brandstätter-Kuhnert & Aepkers (1963) report that barbital

IV forms solid solutions in all proportions with 5-ethyl-5-allyl-barbituric acid, polymorph III; 5-ethyl-5-sec-butyl-barbituric acid, polymorph I (m.p. min. of 153°C); 5-ethyl-5-isopropyl-barbituric acid, polymorph I; and 5-allyl-5-isopropyl-barbituric acid, polymorph III. They conclude that the crystal structures of these end members are isomorphous, which presumably means that they have the same hydrogen-bonded sheet framework as barbital IV. The geometry of this framework places steric restrictions on the C(5) substituents, which are partially enclosed by other molecules from the same sheet. A substituent with an extended chain of three or more carbon atoms cannot be accommodated. Note that all crystal structures reported to be isomorphous with barbital IV, as well as vinbarbital and heptabarbital, are those of barbiturates with C(5) substituents which are either ethyl groups, or (if larger than ethyl) groups that can adopt a conformation satisfying the steric restrictions imposed by the hydrogen-bonded framework.

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