

Fig. 2. Three-dimensional view of the crystal structure of 4-chloro-5-methylamino-2,3,6-pyridinetriene monohydrate.

The O-H...O distances are 3.001, 3.011, and 2.864 Å to O(1), O(2) and O(3) respectively. In addition, the amine [N(2)] hydrogen of a molecule related by $1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ forms an N-H...O bond of 2.808 Å to the H₂O oxygen. The basic molecule and that related by $x-1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$ may also interact weakly through an N(1)-H...O(2) contact of 3.117 Å. We note that these hydrogen-bonded interactions are not only critical in determining the crystal structure of the monohydrate, but also may play an important role in stabilizing the valence structures inferred from the molecular bond lengths.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Tetraphenylarsonium Salt of the Monoanion of Adenine, [C₂₄H₂₀As]⁺[C₅N₅H₄]⁻·3H₂O*

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The tetraphenylarsonium salt of the monoanion of adenine crystallizes from aqueous solution as the trihydrate. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, with $a=9.878$ (4), $b=21.347$ (7), $c=13.407$ (4) Å, $\beta=103.19$ (3)° and $Z=4$. 2982 independent intensities (2418 above zero) were collected by counter methods. A structural solution was obtained by the heavy-atom method. The adenine anion is disordered in the crystal and accurate values for its bond lengths and angles have not been obtained. Full-matrix least-squares refinement based on the 2418 non-zero F 's led to an R value of 0.103 with all atoms treated isotropically.

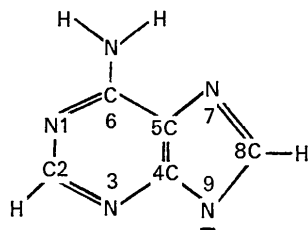
Introduction

Our recent interest in the coordination chemistry of purines and pyrimidines (Kistenmacher, Marzilli &

Chang, 1973) has led to the synthesis and structural investigation of several cobalt(III) complexes containing the monoanion of adenine (I) as a coordinated ligand. In an effort to compare the bond lengths and angles in the free anion *versus* those in the complexed anion, we have undertaken a structural study of the tetraphenylarsonium salt of the monoanion of adenine. Our efforts to obtain accurate dimensions have been thwarted by a disordering of the adenine anions.

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We are presently investigating other cations in an attempt to obtain crystals free of disorder.



Experimental

The crystals used in this study were prepared by Professor L. G. Marzilli and Mr C.-H. Chang. Clear, colorless crystals of the salt were obtained by slowly evaporating an aqueous solution. The crystals are ap-

Table 1. Coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic temperature parameters of the heavy atoms

Estimated standard deviations are in parentheses.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
Tetraphenylarsonium ion				
As	2736 (1)	220 (1)	1615 (1)	3.45 (3)
C(11)	2910 (12)	-409 (5)	655 (8)	4.0 (3)
C(12)	2463 (12)	-286 (6)	-374 (9)	4.8 (3)
C(13)	2526 (14)	-763 (7)	-1105 (10)	5.7 (3)
C(14)	3027 (13)	-1348 (6)	-792 (10)	5.5 (3)
C(15)	3471 (13)	-1473 (6)	267 (10)	5.6 (3)
C(16)	3429 (13)	-1014 (6)	1006 (9)	5.0 (3)
C(21)	1341 (12)	-19 (5)	2315 (9)	4.0 (3)
C(22)	1131 (12)	383 (5)	3113 (9)	4.4 (3)
C(23)	94 (13)	203 (7)	3617 (9)	5.5 (3)
C(24)	-627 (14)	-373 (6)	3412 (10)	5.8 (3)
C(25)	-358 (13)	-754 (6)	2624 (9)	5.0 (3)
C(26)	627 (13)	-588 (6)	2069 (9)	4.6 (3)
C(31)	2221 (11)	965 (5)	845 (8)	3.6 (2)
C(32)	3137 (14)	1199 (6)	307 (10)	5.5 (3)
C(33)	2707 (14)	1753 (6)	-346 (10)	5.5 (3)
C(34)	1437 (14)	1988 (6)	-390 (10)	5.3 (3)
C(35)	520 (13)	1763 (6)	157 (9)	5.0 (3)
C(36)	912 (12)	1223 (5)	805 (9)	4.1 (3)
C(41)	4413 (12)	349 (5)	2647 (8)	4.1 (2)
C(42)	4832 (13)	-143 (7)	3326 (10)	6.0 (3)
C(43)	6065 (16)	-44 (7)	4120 (11)	6.8 (4)
C(44)	6754 (14)	534 (6)	4200 (10)	5.5 (3)
C(45)	6274 (13)	1015 (6)	3512 (10)	5.0 (3)
C(46)	5104 (13)	926 (6)	2713 (9)	5.0 (3)
Adenine anion				
N(1)	1870 (11)	2069 (5)	3461 (8)	5.2 (2)
N(3)	3450 (11)	2525 (5)	2600 (8)	5.7 (2)
N(6)	-848 (13)	2282 (6)	2966 (9)	7.3 (3)
N(7)	-204 (11)	3072 (4)	1453 (7)	4.8 (2)
N(9)	2068 (11)	3173 (5)	1269 (8)	5.3 (2)
C(2)	3156 (15)	2159 (6)	3327 (10)	5.5 (3)
C(4)	2224 (14)	2779 (6)	2078 (10)	4.7 (3)
C(5)	758 (21)	2705 (9)	2204 (15)	9.8 (5)
C(6)	640 (21)	2365 (9)	2833 (15)	10.7 (5)
C(8)	688 (14)	3318 (6)	983 (10)	5.1 (3)
Water molecules				
O(1)	4033 (9)	3328 (4)	-11 (7)	6.8 (2)
O(2)	6071 (9)	2573 (4)	2078 (7)	6.8 (2)
O(3)	7015 (9)	3371 (4)	504 (7)	7.3 (2)

proximately hexagonal prisms with the *a* axis coincident with the prism axis. Preliminary unit-cell constants and the space group were determined from Weissenberg photographs.

Intensities (*hkl* and *hk \bar{l}*) were measured on a Syntex

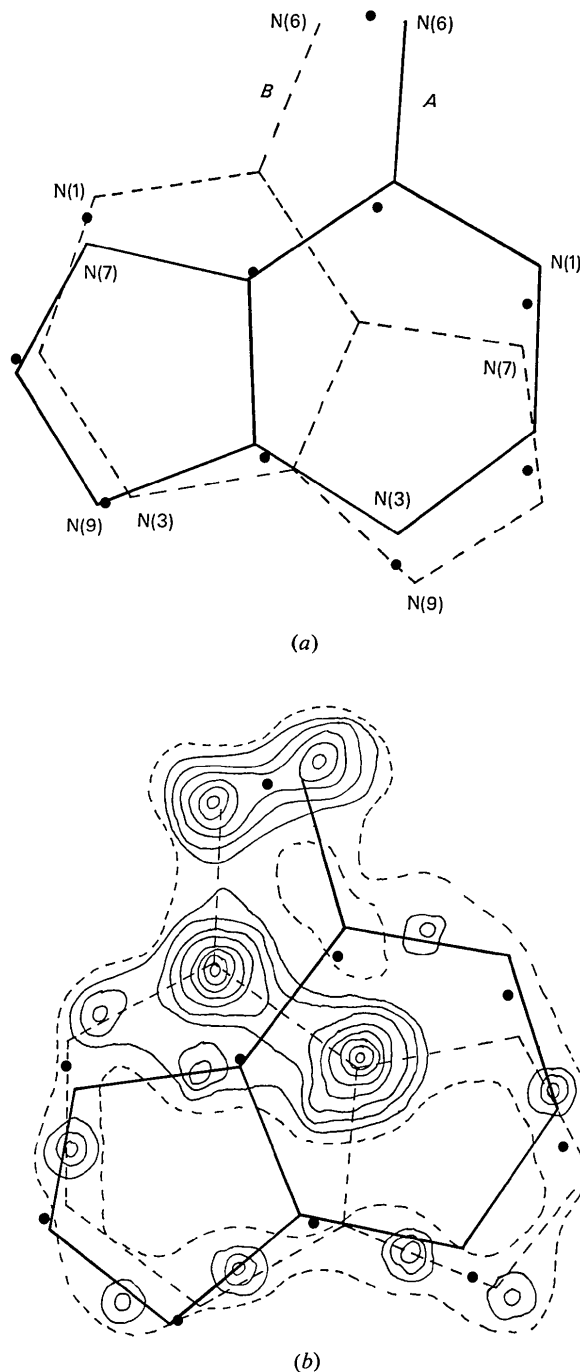


Fig. 1. (a) A schematic diagram of the proposed disorder model. The solid circles mark the final least-squares atomic positions. (b) Final difference Fourier map in the plane of the adenine ring.

PI automated diffractometer with monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. The crystal studied was 0.20mm along the prism axis and varied from 0.16 to 0.18mm in cross section. A θ - 2θ scan technique was used in the data collection ($2\theta_{max}=45^\circ$). Cell constants, based on the complete angular setting of 12 reflections, and other crystal data are as follows: $a=9.878(4)$, $b=21.347(7)$, $c=13.407(4)$ Å, $\beta=103.19(3)^\circ$, space group $P2_1/n$ (systematic absences; $h0l$, $h+l=2n+1$; $0k0$, $k=2n+1$), $V=2752.5$ Å³, $Z=4$, $D_c=1.38$, $D_m=1.38(1)$ g cm⁻³ $\mu=13.5$ cm⁻¹.

2982 independent reflections (2418 above zero) were collected. Each reflection was assigned a variance, $\sigma^2(F)$, based on counting statistics plus a term $(0.03I)^2$

where I is the scan count. The 564 reflections with net intensities less than zero were assigned F and $\omega(F)$ of zero. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. The calculated linear absorption coefficient (Mo $K\alpha$) is 13.5 cm⁻¹; the maximum error due to neglect of absorption effects was estimated to be 5% in the intensities, which we considered to be sufficiently small to be ignored.

Determination and analysis of the structure

The coordinates of the As atom were determined from an unsharpened Patterson map. An electron density map based on signs derived from the known arsenic

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors
The three columns contain values of I , $10F(obs)$ and $10|F(calc)|$.

h	k	l	I	$10F(obs)$	$10 F(calc) $
0	0	0	2982	2982	2982
0	0	1	287	287	287
0	1	0	41	41	41
0	2	0	287	287	287
0	3	0	41	41	41
0	4	0	287	287	287
0	5	0	41	41	41
0	6	0	287	287	287
0	7	0	41	41	41
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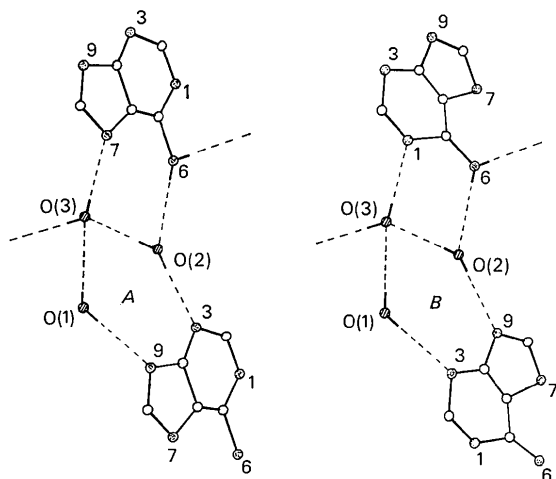


Fig. 2. Hydrogen bonding between the water molecules and translationally equivalent anions. Schemes *A* and *B* differ only in the orientation of the adenine ring system, see text.

lengths C(5)–C(6), 1.14 Å, C(4)–C(5), 1.50 Å, and N(6)–C(6), 1.53 Å, differ significantly from the expected values of about 1.4 Å (see Table 3). In an attempt to understand the reason for these anomalies, a difference Fourier map was computed with the atoms of the adenine ring removed. While several of the adenine anion atoms appeared as reasonably well-defined peaks, only broad maxima, about $2.9 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$, were found for atoms C(5) and C(6) (all the maxima agreed within 2σ of the final least-squares values). The broad maxima were surrounded by diffuse density of the order of $1.5\text{--}2.0 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$. A good account of the electron density could be made if the adenine system were assumed to be disordered such that the observed density is a 1:1 superposition of two adenine rings with their five- and six-membered rings interchanged. Fig. 1 contains (*a*) a schematic of the proposed disorder model, and (*b*) a final difference Fourier in the plane of the adenine molecule. The proposed disorder is very similar to that by Sletten (1969) in a dimeric copper complex containing a disordered adenine anion ligand. The near superpositioning of N(6) and the effective interchangeability of the sites occupied by atoms N(1) and N(7), and N(3) and N(9) in the two orientations of the disorder anion is obviously important in maintaining the hydrogen bonding in the structure. The hydrogen bonds which couple translationally related anions, along the *a* axis, are illustrated in Fig. 2. The hydrogen bonding is not markedly affected by whether the constituent rings of the adenine moiety are orientated imidazole-pyrimidine, *A* in Fig. 2, or pyrimidine-imidazole, *B* in Fig. 2. The hydrogen-bond distances are given in Table 4; the heavy-atom distances are the basis of the schematic positioning of the hydrogens in Fig. 2. The other important stabilizing force in the structure is the sandwiching of the adenine between screw-related tetraphenylarsonium cations, Fig. 3. A careful examina-

tion of Fig. 3 and the interatomic contacts indicates that the interactions involved in this stacking are, like the hydrogen bonding, reasonably insensitive to the two different orientations of the adenine ring system.

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles in the adenine anion

Estimated standard deviations are in parentheses.

N(1)–C(2)	1.34 (2) Å	C(2)–N(1)–C(6)	124 (1)°
N(1)–C(6)	1.45 (2)	C(2)–N(3)–C(4)	107 (1)
N(3)–C(2)	1.33 (2)	C(5)–N(7)–C(8)	98 (1)
N(3)–C(4)	1.36 (2)	C(4)–N(9)–C(8)	107 (1)
N(6)–C(6)	1.53 (3)	N(1)–C(2)–N(3)	124 (1)
N(7)–C(5)	1.45 (2)	N(3)–C(4)–N(9)	126 (1)
N(7)–C(8)	1.31 (2)	N(3)–C(4)–C(5)	132 (1)
N(9)–C(4)	1.35 (2)	N(9)–C(4)–C(5)	103 (1)
N(9)–C(8)	1.36 (2)	N(7)–C(5)–C(4)	111 (1)
C(4)–C(5)	1.50 (2)	N(7)–C(5)–C(6)	134 (1)
C(5)–C(6)	1.14 (3)	C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	114 (2)
N(1)–C(6)–N(6)	125 (1)°		
N(1)–C(6)–C(5)	119 (2)		
N(6)–C(6)–C(5)	115 (2)		
N(7)–C(8)–N(9)	121 (1)		

Table 4. Hydrogen-bond distances

Donor atom	Acceptor atom	Symmetry†			Distance (donor–acceptor)
O(2)	N(3)*	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	2.83 Å
O(3)	N(7)*	$1+x$	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	2.83
O(1)	O(3)*	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	2.87
O(3)	N(1)*	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$	2.87
O(1)	N(9)*	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	2.89
O(2)	O(3)*	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	3.02
N(6)*	O(1)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$	3.03
N(6)*	O(2)	$1+x$	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	3.07

† Transformation to be applied to the coordinates of the asterisked atom as listed in Table 1.

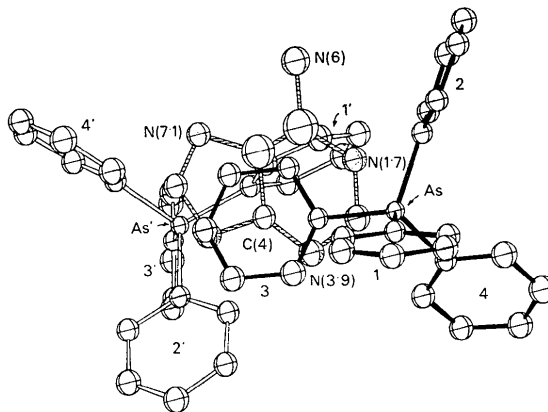


Fig. 3. Stacking of the adenine anion between two screw-related tetraphenylarsonium cations. The thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 25% probability level [ORTEP; Johnson (1965)].

The dimensions of the tetraphenylarsonium cation are similar to those found in other crystal structure analyses. The ranges of bond lengths and angles are as follows:

As-C 1.90 (1)–1.92 (1) Å; C-As-C 106.2 (6)–113.2 (6)°; C-C 1.34 (2)–1.47 (2) Å; C-C-C 116.5 (15)–124.7 (15)°.

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The Prediction of the Stereochemistry of Polysulphate and Hydrogen Sulphate Ions

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The angles in nine polysulphate and hydrogen sulphate ions are predicted to within 1.5° using two empirical relations, one involving the lengths of the bonds which define the angle, the other involving the configuration of the bonds around the bridging oxygen atom. Using, in addition, the bond strength relations of Brown & Shannon it is possible to predict *a priori* the complete geometry of the $S_2O_7^{2-}$ ion to an accuracy of 0.013 Å and 0.8°. The variations in angle can be understood equally well by assuming that they are caused by O–O repulsion or by variation in the strengths of the S–O bonds.

In most crystals the sulphate ion, SO_4^{2-} , shows a remarkable regularity, variations from $43m$ (Td) symmetry usually being quite small, but in the polysulphate and hydrogen sulphate ions much larger variations are found. The bond lengths can range from 1.36 to 1.83 Å and the angles from 97 to 128°. This paper shows that it is possible to make quantitative predictions of these effects.

The variations in bond length in SO_4 groups have been discussed in terms of π bonding by Cruickshank (1961), but they can also be understood in terms of the bond strength or bond valence theory by which it is assumed that the formal valence of an atom is shared among the bonds it forms. Thus in a regular SO_4^{2-} ion the valence, 6, of sulphur is shared equally between the four S–O bonds, each having a bond strength of 1.5 valence units (v.u.). The oxygen atoms have a valence of 2 and consequently form additional bonds with a total strength of 0.5 v.u. to other atoms in the crystal. Where the sulphur valence is shared unequally between the bonds the effect is manifest in the unequal lengths of the S–O bonds. Brown & Shannon (1973) have recently determined an empirical relationship between bond length (R) and bond strength (s) of the form:

$$s = (R/R_0)^{-N} \quad (1)$$

where $R_0 = 1.622$ and $N = 4.290$ for S–O bonds.

This relationship can be used either to determine bond strengths when the bond lengths are known or, if an *a priori* estimate of the bond strengths can be

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made, it can be used to predict the bond lengths. The regularity of most SO_4^{2-} ions arises because the very weak bonds ($s \sim 0.15$) formed between most metallic cations and oxygen cause only small variations in the S–O bond strengths.

In the case of the polysulphate and hydrogen sulphate ions, at least one of the oxygen atoms (here designated as bridging) is bonded to two sulphur atoms or one sulphur and one hydrogen atom. Consequently its valence is more nearly equally shared between these two bonds giving rise to bonds of strength close to 1 v.u. with lengths of about 1.62 Å. The remaining oxygen atoms (here designated as terminal) are correspondingly more strongly bound with the bond-length shortening from the normal 1.47 to 1.43 Å. The effect is less marked in the hydrogen sulphate ions since the O–H bond typically has a bond strength of 0.85 v.u. (Brown & Shannon, 1973) so that the strength of the S–O bond will be 1.15 v.u. corresponding to a length of 1.57 Å.

Two different theories have been offered to explain the wide range of angles found in the SO_4 group. Baur (1970) assumes that the contact repulsion between the O atoms is sufficiently large to ensure that the oxygen atoms remain at the corners of a regular tetrahedron and the variation in angle is the result of the sulphur atom moving away from the centre of the tetrahedron. Thus the shortening of an S–O bond results in the increase of the angles between it and neighbouring bonds. On the other hand Louisnathan & Gibbs (1972) associate the increase in O–S–O angle with an increase