

The Crystal Structure of Sodium Sulfanilate Dihydrate

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The crystal structure of sodium sulfanilate dihydrate ($\text{H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{Na}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) has been determined. The compound crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pbca* with $a=23.895$ (5), $b=10.101$ (2) and $c=7.944$ (2) Å. The sodium atom has a distorted octahedral coordination of oxygen atoms; the amino group of the sulfanilate ion is considerably distorted from a planar conformation, partly owing to hydrogen bonding in the crystal.

Introduction

Though the crystal structure of sulfanilic acid monohydrate was solved several years ago (Rae & Maslen, 1962), the structure of a sulfanilate salt has not yet been reported. In the framework of a study of the electronic structure and chemical bonding of sulfur-containing compounds it seemed interesting to study sodium sulfanilate, because of the many different types of bonds present in this compound including anticipated hydrogen bonds. Of interest also is the N atom of the amino group which has an sp^3 conformation in the zwitterion-like sulfanilic acid molecule, but which was expected to be approximately planar in the non-zwitterion sulfanilate salt.

Experimental

Sodium sulfanilate was prepared by slowly evaporating a solution of equimolecular quantities of sulfanilic acid and sodium bicarbonate. After several days brown-colored transparent crystals with prismatic habit were formed, which could grow to rather considerable sizes. A crystal of about $0.6 \times 0.3 \times 0.25$ mm was chosen for the data collection. Precession and Weissenberg photographs indicated the orthorhombic space group *Pbca*. The cell parameters at 295 K are $a=23.895$ (5), $b=10.101$ (2) and $c=7.944$ (2) Å. 5838 reflections were

measured on a Picker diffractometer up to $\sin \theta/\lambda=0.70$ Å⁻¹ using Nb-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation and applying a step-scan mode (Blessing, Coppens & Becker, 1974). 2797 of these reflections were symmetry-independent. Fluctuations in incident-beam intensity and counter response were corrected by measuring three different standard reflections after every 40 reflections and rescaling the measurements with respect to these standard reflections (maximum variation of standards was 1%). After corrections for counter linearity (Chipman, 1969), absorption and Lorentz and polarization effects, the equivalent reflections were weighted averaged, resulting in 2604 reflections with larger than zero intensity. The weight of an individual reflection is derived from its statistical error plus a small proportionality factor. The weight of an averaged reflection is taken as the sum of the weights of the individual reflections.

Structure determination

A Patterson synthesis showed the position of the sulfur atom, but no other atoms could be found. Therefore, the direct-method program *MULTAN* (Main, Germain & Woolfson, 1970) was applied to 280 reflections using 1200 phase relationships. The first *E* map showed the positions of the sulfur, sodium and two oxygen atoms. A Fourier synthesis based on these positions showed the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. Two ad-

Table 1. Positional and thermal parameters of the atoms

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
S	0.40242 (1)	0.03926 (3)	0.05184 (5)	0.0247 (2)	0.0222 (2)	0.0231 (2)	-0.0022 (1)	0.0008 (1)	-0.0014 (1)
Na	0.48008 (3)	0.33527 (6)	-0.09250 (8)	0.0326 (3)	0.0290 (3)	0.0277 (3)	0.0006 (2)	0.0005 (3)	-0.0009 (3)
O(1)	0.39669 (4)	-0.09204 (11)	-0.02562 (14)	0.0298 (5)	0.0250 (5)	0.0383 (6)	-0.0004 (4)	0.0040 (5)	-0.0097 (5)
O(2)	0.42723 (5)	0.13479 (11)	-0.06282 (15)	0.0336 (6)	0.0333 (6)	0.0354 (6)	-0.0068 (5)	0.0075 (5)	0.0055 (5)
O(3)	0.43039 (5)	0.03030 (12)	0.21380 (15)	0.0349 (6)	0.0399 (7)	0.0300 (6)	0.0001 (5)	-0.0096 (5)	-0.0006 (5)
C(1)	0.33336 (6)	0.09061 (14)	0.09044 (18)	0.0271 (7)	0.0198 (6)	0.0198 (7)	-0.0008 (5)	0.0019 (6)	-0.0019 (6)
C(2)	0.30077 (7)	0.01406 (15)	0.19787 (20)	0.0348 (8)	0.0214 (7)	0.0268 (8)	0.0050 (6)	0.0052 (7)	0.0047 (6)
C(3)	0.24468 (7)	0.03945 (15)	0.21413 (21)	0.0349 (8)	0.0241 (7)	0.0312 (8)	-0.0003 (7)	0.0107 (7)	0.0037 (7)
C(4)	0.21981 (6)	0.14377 (14)	0.12656 (20)	0.0276 (7)	0.0249 (7)	0.0245 (6)	0.0016 (6)	0.0019 (6)	-0.0056 (6)
C(5)	0.25332 (7)	0.22274 (15)	0.02504 (19)	0.0362 (8)	0.0246 (8)	0.0247 (7)	0.0061 (6)	-0.0004 (7)	0.0039 (7)
C(6)	0.30944 (7)	0.19608 (15)	0.00559 (20)	0.0345 (8)	0.0225 (7)	0.0239 (7)	-0.0017 (6)	0.0047 (6)	0.0036 (6)
N	0.16260 (6)	0.16432 (16)	0.14005 (22)	0.0301 (7)	0.0358 (8)	0.0413 (9)	0.0040 (6)	0.0016 (7)	0.0007 (7)
O(4)	0.47165 (5)	-0.27346 (13)	-0.17712 (17)	0.0307 (6)	0.0288 (6)	0.0395 (7)	0.0023 (5)	0.0034 (6)	-0.0030 (6)
O(5)	0.44166 (6)	0.48855 (14)	0.10304 (17)	0.0389 (7)	0.0451 (8)	0.0298 (7)	0.0114 (6)	0.0060 (6)	0.0021 (6)

Table 4. Bond angles ($^{\circ}$)

O(1)-S-O(2)	112.02 (7)	C(3)-C(2)-H(1)	119 (1)
O(1)-S-O(3)	110.96 (7)	C(2)-C(3)-H(2)	120 (1)
O(2)-S-O(3)	114.13 (7)	C(4)-C(3)-H(2)	119 (1)
C(1)-S-O(1)	104.62 (6)	C(4)-C(5)-H(3)	120 (1)
C(1)-S-O(2)	107.25 (7)	C(6)-C(5)-H(3)	119 (1)
C(1)-S-O(3)	107.21 (7)	C(5)-C(6)-H(4)	120 (1)
S-C(1)-C(2)	118.0 (1)	C(1)-C(6)-H(4)	120 (1)
S-C(1)-C(6)	122.0 (1)	C(4)-N-H(5)	112 (1)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	119.7 (1)	C(4)-N-H(6)	113 (1)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	120.1 (1)	H(5)-N-H(6)	119 (2)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	120.7 (1)	H(7)-O(4)-H(8)	102 (2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	118.6 (1)	H(9)-O(5)-H(10)	100 (2)
C(3)-C(4)-N	119.6 (1)		
C(5)-C(4)-N	121.8 (1)		
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	121.0 (1)		
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	119.9 (1)		
C(1)-C(2)-H(1)	121 (1)		

bonds and two Na-O bonds, also shown in Fig. 2. Atom O(1) has three hydrogen bonds, two with an amino group and one with a hydrate molecule, while atoms O(2) and O(3) both have one hydrogen bond with a hydrate molecule and one Na-O bond. As can be seen in Table 3, the sulfur oxygen bonds S-O(2) and S-O(3) have exactly the same length, while the S-O(1) bond distance is about 0.015 Å longer; this difference may be attributed to the larger number of interactions in which O(1) participates.

The C-S bond length of 1.757 (2) Å is in good agreement with the C-S bond length of 1.77 (2) Å reported for sulfanilic acid monohydrate (Rae & Maslen, 1962).

Fig. 3 shows a Newman projection of the NH₂ group with respect to the plane of the benzene ring. The nitrogen atom shows a significant distortion of a planar *sp*² conformation, resulting in the inclusion of some *sp*³ character in this atom. The involvement of the NH₂ group in hydrogen bonding may be responsible for some of the non-planarity of the amino group; the out-of-plane bending of the hydrogen atoms is in the direction of the hydrogen bonds (Fig. 3), and H(6) shows a larger bending than H(5) in agreement with the larger out-of-plane bending of the N...O(1)' hydrogen bond. A three-dimensional neutron diffraction study of β-sulfanilamide (Lum & Maslen, 1970) also shows a significant, though smaller, non-planar distortion of the ring-amino group. In β-sulfanilamide only one hydrogen atom of the ring-amino group is involved in a hydrogen bond located nearly exactly in the plane of the benzene ring. The hydrogen bonding can therefore not explain the non-planarity in this molecule and it may only be partially responsible for the non-planarity of the amino group in Na sulfanilate dihydrate. The interaction with the π-system of the benzene ring is clearly too weak to produce exact *sp*² character for the N atom of the amino group, as has been predicted by

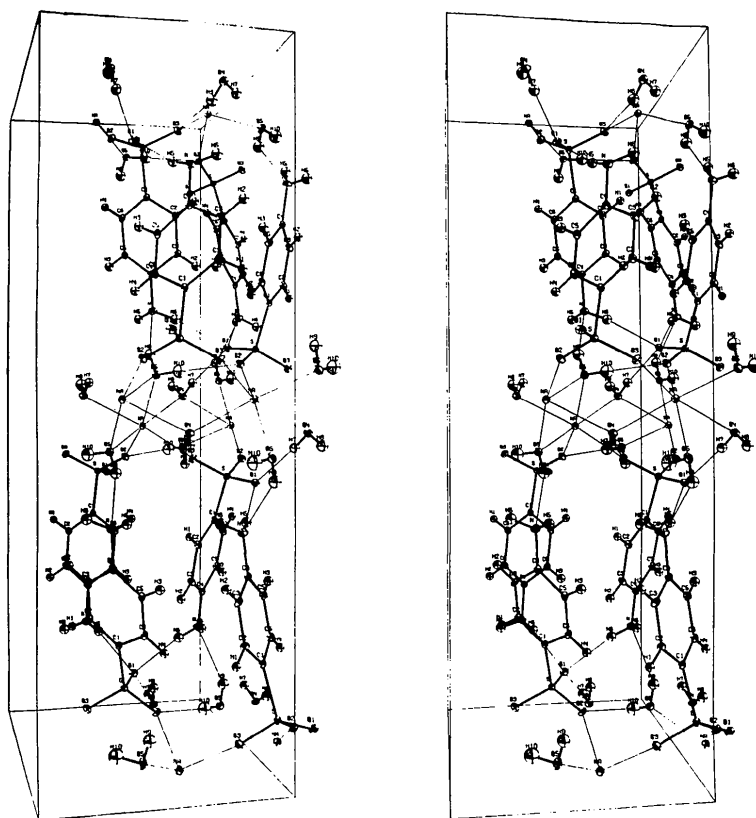


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of the arrangement of the atoms in the unit cell. Thermal ellipsoids enclose 10% probability.

X-ray data up to $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.70 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ cannot be expected to show bonding features in much detail, the map clearly shows bond populations in the benzene ring and the C-S and S-O(2) bond.

The present work is being continued to study the chemical bonding in Na sulfanilate dihydrate and sulfamic acid at 78 K by a combination of X-ray and neutron diffraction.

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Affinement de la Structure du Bis(pyridyl-2 acétato)cuivre(II) Dihydraté: [Cu(C₅H₄N-CH₂-COO)₂].2H₂O

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Crystals of bis-(2-pyridineacetato)copper(II) dihydrate, also known as copper(II) 2-pyridyl acetate, are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 12.196$, $b = 7.259$, $c = 18.045 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 114.05^\circ$ and $Z = 4$. The structure was determined by Faure & Loiseleur [*Acta Cryst.* (1972). **B28**, 2733-2740], from Weissenberg photographs using space group Pc . New intensities were collected on an automatic four-circle diffractometer using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation and anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement was performed considering each molecule as centrosymmetric with respect to the copper atom. The space group is $P2_1/c$; the final R is 0.036 for the 2358 observed reflexions. Each copper atom is surrounded by an octahedral arrangement. The base of the octahedron is constituted by the chelating nitrogen atoms (Cu-N 2.00 Å) and the chelating carboxylic oxygen atoms (Cu-O = 1.94 Å) of two symmetrical 2-pyridineacetato groups. The apices of the octahedron are occupied by two carboxylic oxygen atoms belonging to the neighbouring molecules situated at $\pm b/2$ (Cu-O = 2.67 Å). The results are compared with those of 1972.

Introduction

Au cours d'un travail de synthèse sur les relations entre la stabilité et la structure des chélates d'acides pyridine-carboxyliques (Faure, 1973), il est apparu que la technique photographique et le choix du groupe Pc utilisés pour la détermination de la structure cristalline du bis(pyridyl-2 acétato)cuivre(II) (Faure & Loiseleur, 1972) ne permettaient pas d'obtenir des résultats suffisamment cohérents pour les longueurs des liaisons métal-coordinat.

De meilleures mesures ont pu être obtenues d'une part grâce à l'utilisation d'un diffractomètre automatique qui nous a permis d'acquérir des intensités plus nom-

breuses et plus précises en particulier pour les ordres pseudo-éteints (hkl , $k = 2n + 1$ et/ou $l = 2n + 1$), d'autre part grâce à l'hypothèse justifiée par les résultats, de la centro-symétrie autour de son propre atome de cuivre de chaque molécule du motif asymétrique, et, partant, du choix du groupe d'espace $P2_1/c$.

Données expérimentales

Le chélate $[\text{Cu}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COO})_2].2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (noté $\text{CuL}_2.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) présente les caractéristiques cristallographiques suivantes: $a = 12,196$, $b = 7,259$, $c = 18,045 \text{ \AA}$; $\beta = 114,05^\circ$; groupe $P2_1/c$; $V = 1459 \text{ \AA}^3$; $M = 371,6$; $D_m = 1,69$, $D_c = 1,693 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$; $Z = 4$; $F(000) = 764$; $\mu =$