Acta Crystallographica Section C Crystal Structure Communications

ISSN 0108-2701

Bis(2-carboxyanilinium) sulfate monohydrate

Miroslav Slouf

Electronic paper

This paper is published electronically. It meets the data-validation criteria for publication in Acta Crystallographica Section C. The submission has been checked by a Section C Co-editor though the text in the 'Comments' section is the responsibility of the authors.

© 2000 International Union of Crystallography • Printed in Great Britain - all rights reserved

Acta Crystallographica Section C **Crystal Structure** Communications

ISSN 0108-2701

Bis(2-carboxyanilinium) sulfate monohydrate

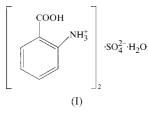
Miroslav Slouf

Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Hlavova 2030, 128 40 Praha 2, Czech Republic Correspondence e-mail: mirek@natur.cuni.cz

Received 25 May 2000 Accepted 26 June 2000

Data validation number: IUC0000173

The title compound, $2C_7H_8NO_2^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-} \cdot H_2O_3$, (I), exhibits a complex three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds, involving all hydrogen donor atoms. A total of ten hydrogen bonds are present in the asymmetric unit, five of which are three-centre hydrogen bonds with one hydrogen donor and two acceptors. The suitability of the compound for possible



charge-density study was investigated. As the quality of crystals did not seem sufficient for this purpose, no further experiments were carried out.

Experimental

Crystals of (I) were grown by very slow evaporation of an ethanol solution of anthranilic acid and sulfuric acid (95% water solution) in an equimolar ratio.

Crystal data

$2C_7H_8O_2^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-} \cdot H_2O$	$D_x = 1.496 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 390.36$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 7879
a = 11.0632 (5) Å	reflections
b = 15.8711 (9) Å	$\theta = 1.018 - 25.028^{\circ}$
c = 9.9597 (4) Å	$\mu = 0.239 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 97.559 \ (3)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2) K
$V = 1733.58 (14) \text{ Å}^3$	Plate, translucent colourless
Z = 4	$0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$
Data collection	
Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	2164 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Method: CCD rotation scans	$R_{\rm int} = 0.070$
A1 /* /* 1/*	0 25.070

Absorption correction: multi-scan (Blessing, 1995) $T_{\min} = 0.882, T_{\max} = 0.931$ 14 306 measured reflections 3050 independent reflections

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 25.07^{\circ}$ $h = 0 \rightarrow 13$ $k = -18 \rightarrow 18$ $l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Intensity decay: none

Refinement

ł

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0551P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$	+ 1.3544P]
$wR(F^2) = 0.140$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.026	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
3050 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.35 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
292 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.33 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$
H atoms treated by a mixture of	Extinction correction: SHELXL97
independent and constrained	Extinction coefficient: 0.0053 (14)
refinement	

Table 1

Hydrog	gen-bonding	geometry	∕ (A, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
N18-H18A····O3 ⁱ	0.89	2.08	2.901 (4)	153
$N18-H18A\cdots O4^{i}$	0.89	2.35	3.112 (4)	144
N18−H18B····O12	0.89	1.96	2.696 (4)	140
N18−H18B····O21	0.89	2.33	3.000 (4)	132
N18-H18C···O2	0.89	1.91	2.791 (4)	173
N28-H28A···O4 ⁱⁱ	0.89	1.88	2.760 (4)	170
N28−H28B···O21	0.89	1.94	2.687 (4)	141
N28−H28B···O12	0.89	2.28	2.926 (4)	129
N28-H28C···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.01	2.825 (4)	151
N28-H28C···O5 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.89	2.56	3.348 (5)	148
$O6-H61\cdots O5^{iv}$	0.84 (5)	1.86 (5)	2.693 (4)	171 (4)
O6−H62···O4	0.85 (5)	1.94 (5)	2.776 (4)	169 (4)
$O11-H11\cdots O6^{ii}$	0.93 (6)	1.66 (6)	2.577 (4)	170 (5)
O22−H22···O3	0.90 (2)	1.86 (2)	2.737 (4)	165 (6)
$O22-H22\cdots O5$	0.90 (2)	2.59 (5)	3.231 (6)	129 (5)

Symmetry codes: (i) 1 - x, -y, -z; (ii) $1 - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$; (iii) 1 - x, -y, 1 - z; (iv) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

During the refinement, all the H atoms were located and refined, with the exception of the carboxyl H atom. The structure was transferred to the JANA (Petricek & Dusek, 2000) crystallographic computing system and the section of the difference Fourier map through the carboxylic acid group was drawn, on which the remaining H22 atom was located. Having experimental evidence that the H22 atom was present in the crystal, the atom was set to a calculated positionand and refined in SHELXL using two constraints: (i) the O22-H22 distance was kept at 0.9 Å, within an s.u. of 0.02 Å; (ii) the carboxylic acid group C27-O21-O22-H22 was kept planar within an s.u. of 0.1 Å. During the refinement, some H atoms of the $-NH_3^+$ groups were moving slowly towards the parent N18 and N28 atoms. These groups were constrained to idealized geometry with tetrahedral angles, fixed N-H distances, free rotation around the C-N bond and refined isotropic displacement parameters for H atoms.

Data collection: COLLECT (Nonius, 1999); cell refinement and data reduction: HKL SCALEPACK (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

Financial support by GA of the Czech Republic (grants 203/ 99/MO37 and 203/99/0067) is gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Blessing, R. H. (1995). Acta Cryst. A51, 33-38.
- Nonius (1999). COLLECT. KappaCCD Program Package. Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). Methods Enzymol. 276, Part A, 307-326. Petricek, V. & Dusek, M. (2000). JANA2000. Crystallographic Computing System. Institute of Physics, Praha, Czech Republic.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.