# organic papers

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#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 KMean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009 \text{ Å}$ Disorder in solvent or counterion R factor = 0.051 wR factor = 0.147 Data-to-parameter ratio = 7.8

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## **Bis(DL-methioninium) sulfate**

In the title compound,  $2 C_5 H_{12} NO_2 S^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-}$ , the sulfate anions form strong hydrogen bonds with both the cations. A head-to-tail sequence is observed in both the molecules. The three sulfate anions on threefold axes link the amino-N atom through normal hydrogen bonds.

#### Comment

Methionine is one of the few amino acids containing sulfur; it also has straight-chain aliphatic  $\alpha$ -amino acids. The crystal structure of DL-methionine (Mathieson, 1952), L-methionine (Torii & Iitaka, 1973), DL-methionine hydrochloride (Di Blasio *et al.*, 1977), DL-methionine nitrate (Mostad & Natarajan, 1985) and bis(DL-methionine dihydrogen phosphate) (Asath Bahadur, 1992) have already been reported. In the present study, the structure of bis(DL-methioninium) sulfate, (I), was determined



The two crystallographically independent methionine cations (A and B) have similar geometries (Fig. 1). The  $C^{\gamma}$  and  $S^{\delta}$  atoms of molecule B are disordered. The minor contributing disordered atoms are denoted as primed atoms. The conformation angle  $\psi^2$  is -148.5 (5) and 166.7 (4)° for molecules A and B, respectively, which agrees well with bis(DLmethionine dihydrogen phosphate). The  $\chi^1$  straight-chain conformation is in the *trans* form [-154.7(5) & -159.6(9)]for both the A and B molecules. The  $\chi^2$  conformation is in the gauche I form [63.1 (7)°] for molecule A, and in the trans  $[161.4 (10)^{\circ}]$  and gauche I  $[75 (2)^{\circ}]$  forms for the unprimed and primed atoms of molecule B. The  $\chi^3$  conformation is in the gauche I form  $[70.8 (7)^{\circ}]$  for molecule A, and in the gauche II  $[-82 (2)^{\circ}]$  and gauche I  $[70 (2)^{\circ}]$  forms for the unprimed and primed atoms of molecule B (Lakshminarayanan et al., 1967).

The carboxyl groups of the methionine cations A and B (Fig. 2 and Table 2) form strong hydrogen bonds with the sulfate anions. The three sulfate anions sitting on the threefold axis link the amino-N atom of both the molecules (A and B) and stabilize the structure. Bifurcated hydrogen bonds are

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*ORTEP* (Johnson, 1976) plot of the molecular structures of the two independent DL-methionine cations showing the atomic numbering scheme with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

observed in the case of the amino-N atom and the sulfate- and carboxyl-O atoms of both the *A* and *B* molecules (Jeffrey & Saenger, 1991). The *A* and *B* molecules are both engaged in a head-to-tail sequence since the hydrogen bonds N11— $H11B\cdots O12(-y+1, x-y-1, z)$  and N21— $H21B\cdots O22$  (-y, x-y-1, z), connect the amino acids along *ab* plane (Vijayan, 1988).

### **Experimental**

The title compound crystallized in an aqueous solution of methionine and sulfuric acid in the stoichiometric ratio of 2:1. The density of the sample was measured by flotation using a liquid mixture of carbon tetrachloride and xylene.

#### Crystal data

$2C_5H_{12}NO_2S^+ \cdot SO_4^{2-}$
$M_r = 396.49$
Trigonal, P3
a = 10.281 (3)  Å
b = 10.281 (3) Å
c = 14.788 (6) Å
V = 1353.5 (8) Å <sup>3</sup>
<i>Z</i> = 3
$D_x = 1.459 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$D_m = 1.454 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

#### Data collection

Enraf-Nonius sealed-tube diffractometer  $\omega$ -2 $\theta$  scans Absorption correction:  $\psi$  scan (North *et al.*, 1968)  $T_{\min} = 0.221$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.438$ 2818 measured reflections 1786 independent reflections 1690 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$   $wR(F^2) = 0.147$  S = 1.091786 reflections 229 parameters H-atom parameters constrained  $\begin{array}{l} D_m \text{ measured by flotation} \\ \text{Cu } K\alpha \text{ radiation} \\ \text{Cell parameters from 25} \\ \text{reflections} \\ \theta = 14.5 - 23.4^{\circ} \\ \mu = 4.12 \text{ mm}^{-1} \\ T = 293 \text{ (2) K} \\ \text{Needle, colourless} \\ 0.50 \times 0.35 \times 0.20 \text{ mm} \end{array}$ 

$R_{int} = 0.066$
$\theta_{\rm max} = 70.0^{\circ}$
$h = 0 \rightarrow 12$
$k = -12 \rightarrow 10$
$l = 0 \rightarrow 17$
25 standard reflections
every 3 reflections
frequency: 60 min
intensity decay: none

$$\begin{split} w &= 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1004P)^2 \\ &+ 0.3922P] \\ \text{where } P &= (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3 \\ (\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} &= 0.001 \\ \Delta\rho_{\text{max}} &= 0.60 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3} \\ \Delta\rho_{\text{min}} &= -0.51 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3} \\ \text{Flack parameter for absolute structure determination} &= -0.01 (3) \\ (\text{Flack, 1983}) \end{split}$$





#### Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

O11-C11	1.312 (7)	O21-C21	1.289 (7)
O12-C11	1.198 (7)	O22-C21	1.202 (7)
O11-C11-C12-N11	-148.4(5)	C21-C22-C23-C24'	53.6 (12)
N11-C12-C13-C14	-154.7 (5)	N21-C22-C23-C24	-159.6 (9)
C11-C12-C13-C14	84.5 (6)	C21-C22-C23-C24	80.1 (10)
C12-C13-C14-S11	63.1 (7)	C22-C23-C24-S21	161.4 (10)
C13-C14-S11-C15	70.8 (7)	C22-C23-C24'-S21'	74.6 (17)
O21-C21-C22-N21	166.7 (4)	C23-C24-S21-C25	-82.4(15)
N21-C22-C23-C24'	173.9 (10)	C23-C24'-S21'-C25	70.0 (15)

Table 2Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$O11-H11\cdots O2^i$	0.82	1.79	2.569 (6)	158.9
$N11-H11A\cdots O3^{ii}$	0.89	2.36	3.233 (7)	169.0
$N11-H11B\cdots O2^{ii}$	0.89	2.16	2.964 (6)	150.6
$N11-H11B\cdots O12^{iii}$	0.89	2.33	2.816 (6)	114.5
N11−H11C···O6	0.89	2.17	2.989 (8)	152.8
$N11-H11C\cdots O6^{iv}$	0.89	2.49	3.209 (8)	138.0
$O21-H21\cdots O4^{v}$	0.82	1.76	2.576 (5)	170.8
N21 $-$ H21 $A$ ···O4 <sup>vi</sup>	0.89	2.11	2.956 (6)	159.1
$N21 - H21B \cdot \cdot \cdot O1^{vii}$	0.89	2.22	3.079 (6)	162.4
N21 $-$ H21 $B$ ···O22 <sup>viii</sup>	0.89	2.65	3.083 (7)	110.8
$N21 - H21C \cdots O6^{ix}$	0.89	1.96	2.839 (7)	167.8

Symmetry codes: (i) 2 - y, 1 + x - y, z; (ii) x, y - 1, z; (iii) 1 - y, x - y - 1, z; (iv) 1 - y, x - y, z; (v) 1 - x + y, 1 - x, z - 1; (vi) 1 - y, x - y, z - 1; (vii) x, y - 1, z - 1; (viii) -y, x - y - 1, z; (ix) x, y, z - 1.

In molecule *B*, the atoms C24, S21 are disordered; the site-occupation factor for C24 and S21 is 0.58 (1), and for C24' and S21' is 0.42 (1). Since the geometry of these disordered atoms differs significantly from expected values, the distances were fixed by *DFIX* and the disordered group of atoms (with the associated H atoms) was treated using a split model. All H atoms were fixed by geometric

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restraints using HFIX, and allowed to ride on the preceding atom.

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *CAD-4 Software*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS*97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL*97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL*97.

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