

Zi-Liang Wang,^{a*} Lin-Heng Wei,^b Ming-Xue Li^a and Jing-Ping Wang^a

^aInstitute of Molecular and Crystal Engineering, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan University, Kaifeng 475001, People's Republic of China, and ^bCollege of Environment and Planning, Henan University, Kaifeng 475001, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: zlwang@henu.edu.cn

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 292$ K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å

R factor = 0.039

wR factor = 0.113

Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.4

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

Ethylammonium saccharinate

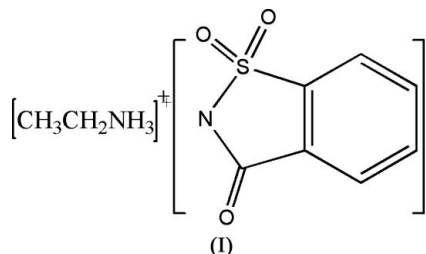
The asymmetric unit of the title compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}^+\text{-C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_3\text{S}^-$, contains a saccharinate anion and a protonated ethylamine cation. Intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds link these ions into a two-dimensional framework structure. The crystal packing is further stabilized by weak intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds

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Comment

Our research groups are currently investigating supramolecular structures of cocrystals containing saccharin and various organic bases (Wang *et al.*, 2006*a,b*). We have attempted to find relationships between the crystal structure and type of organic base and solvents used in the synthesis, reaction temperature, reaction times and so on. Here we report the crystal structure of the title compound, (I).



The asymmetric unit of (I) contains an ethylammonium cation and a saccharinate anion (Fig. 1), both of which show normal values for bond lengths and angles (Wardell *et al.*, 2005). Intermolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1) link these ions into a two-dimensional framework. The crystal packing (Fig. 2) is further stabilized by weak intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

Experimental

All reagents were commercially available and of analytical grade. Saccharin (2.0 mmol, 0.376 g) was dissolved in 20 ml ethylamine. The mixture was stirred for 20 min at room temperature. The solution was filtered and the filtrate was kept at room temperature. Colourless prismatic crystals were obtained from the filtrate after 3 d.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}^+\text{-C}_7\text{H}_4\text{NO}_3\text{S}^-$

$M_r = 228.27$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 9.6355$ (9) Å

$b = 11.2251$ (10) Å

$c = 10.5563$ (10) Å

$\beta = 112.1380$ (10)°

$V = 1057.59$ (17) Å³

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.434$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.30$ mm⁻¹

$T = 292$ (2) K

Prism, colourless

$0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	5187 measured reflections
ω scans	2276 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2001)	2047 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.943$, $T_{\max} = 0.944$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.044$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0731P)^2 + 0.1108P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.113$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2276 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.39 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
139 parameters	Extinction correction: SHELXL97
H-atom parameters constrained	Extinction coefficient: 0.039 (5)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$N2-H2C\cdots O1^i$	0.89	2.39	3.0833 (18)	136
$N2-H2C\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.89	2.30	3.0373 (18)	140
$N2-H2B\cdots O3^{iii}$	0.89	1.90	2.7832 (17)	174
$N2-H2A\cdots O2^{iv}$	0.89	2.01	2.8733 (19)	162
$C2-H2\cdots O3^v$	0.93	2.55	3.383 (2)	150
$C5-H5\cdots O3^{vi}$	0.93	2.50	3.415 (2)	168

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (ii) $x, y + 1, z$; (iii) $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (iv) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (v) $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (vi) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$.

All H atoms were placed in calculated position, with $C-H = 0.93-0.97 \text{ \AA}$ and $N-H = 0.89 \text{ \AA}$, and were refined as riding, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT-Plus (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT-Plus; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: PLATON (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON.

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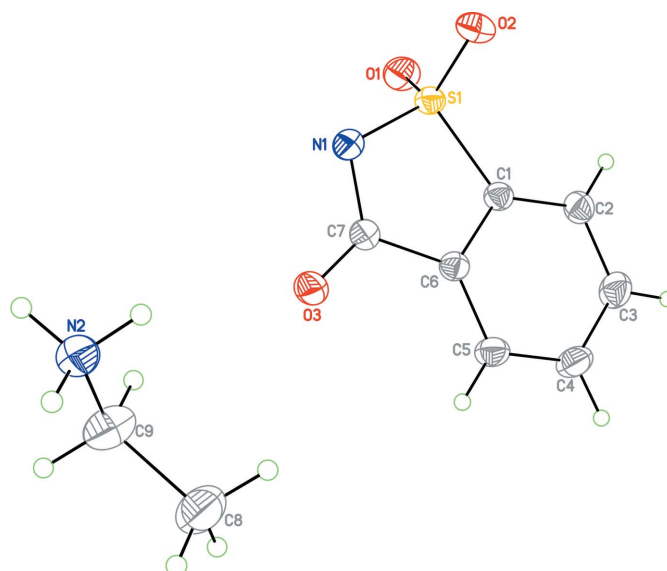


Figure 1

The asymmetric unit of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

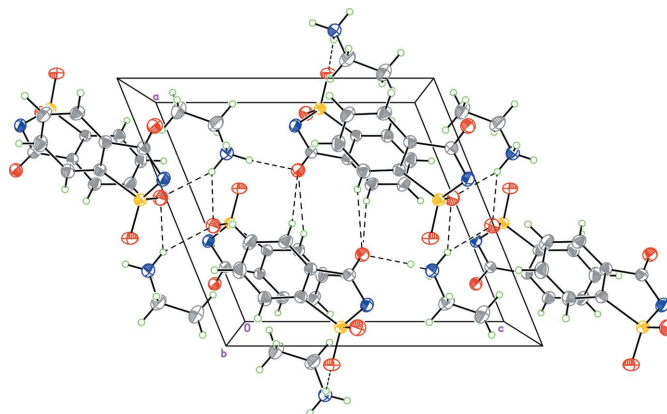


Figure 2

Perspective view of the crystal packing along the b axis, showing the linkage of the ions by hydrogen-bonding interactions (dashed lines).

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