

The Crystal Structure of Ammonium Barbiturate

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Ammonium barbiturate ($\text{NH}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{N}_2$) is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$ with cell parameters $a = 10.709$, $b = 3.8519$, $c = 14.345$ Å and $\beta = 95^\circ \frac{1}{2}'$ and with four formula units in the unit cell. An X-ray crystal structure analysis has been carried out with three-dimensional data which were obtained partly by photographic and partly by counter methods. The structure parameters, which were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods, were the atomic positional and isotropic thermal parameters together with individual scaling factors for the layers $k=0$ through 4. The hydrogen atom positions were obtained from a difference Fourier map. Bond lengths and bond angles were determined with e.s.d.'s of 0.01 Å and 0.8° respectively. The molecular packing features a three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds.

Introduction

The purpose of this analysis was to study the structure of the barbiturate ion in the crystalline state and to compare its structure with that of the parent acid as determined in previous crystal structure analyses of barbituric acid (Bolton, 1963) and barbituric acid dihydrate (Jeffrey, Ghose & Warwicker, 1961). The ammonium salt was chosen since it was anticipated that this would have a crystal structure in which the mode of molecular packing and the nature of the hydrogen bonding would be of considerable interest.

Experimental

Pale orange crystals of ammonium barbiturate were obtained by slow evaporation of an aqueous solution at room temperature. They were invariably in clusters of very thin monoclinic plates, elongated along b , with $\{101\}$ the predominant form. It was difficult to isolate suitable single crystals because they were very hard and brittle, fracturing without cleavage.

The X-ray data were all collected from one crystal which was approximately $0.3 \times 0.02 \times 0.1$ mm in dimensions. The cell data listed in Table 1 were obtained with a G. E. XRD 5 diffractometer and single-crystal orienter with an aged X-ray tube which conveniently emitted both Cu K and Fe K radiation. Intensity data for the reciprocal lattice layers $k=0, 1, 2$ and 3 and $l=0$ and 1 were recorded on multifilms, the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique being used

Table 1. *The crystal data*

Ammonium barbiturate $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{N}_2$ M.W. 145.1

Monoclinic

$a = 10.709 \pm 0.001$ Å	$U = 588.5$ Å ³
$b = 3.8519 \pm 0.005$	$D_x = 1.64$ g.cm ⁻³
$c = 14.345 \pm 0.001$	$D_m = 1.67$ g.cm ⁻³
$\beta = 95^\circ \frac{1}{2}' \pm 1'$	$Z = 4$
Space group: $P2_1/n$	

with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, and were estimated by eye against a standard scale. No X-ray absorption corrections were applied. Data reduction was affected by a series of FORTRAN programs for the IBM 7070 computer (Craven, unpublished) which incorporated interlayer scaling by a least-squares procedure similar to that described by Rollett & Sparks (1960). At a later stage of the analysis, the intensities of 93 reflexions in the layer $k=4$ were recorded on the XRD 5 diffractometer, since the equi-inclination angle for this layer was not accessible to the Weissenberg camera. As described below, the scaling factors for the layers $k=0$ through 4 were later adjusted as structure parameters because of the insufficient data available for reliable experimental correlation of these layers.

A total of 1202 non-symmetry-related reflexions hkl were examined, of which 126 were too weak to be observed and were assumed to have one half of the minimum observable intensity.

The structure determination

The peaks immediately surrounding the origin in the Patterson function $P(uv)$ clearly revealed the orientation of the barbiturate ion as one of three symmetry-related possibilities. These arise from the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen atoms being of comparable X-ray scattering power so that the ion has a pseudo point symmetry of $\bar{6}m$. The true molecular orientation and also the ammonium nitrogen atom position were deduced from packing considerations and the requirements of hydrogen bonding. The projection down c , in which the barbiturate ion appears almost edge on, was then considered in order to derive approximate atomic y parameters.

After Fourier refinement had reduced the usual R index to 0.20 for the $h0l$ and $0kl$ structure factors, the refinement was continued in three dimensions, using all except the $h4l$ data which were not then

Table 2 (cont.)

k = 1			k = 2			k = 2			k = 2			k = 3						
1- 17	557	442	5	4	514	409	1	9	1106	939-	4	15	541	577	0	5	976	1014
2- 17	749	638	5-	4	1586	1791	1-	9	998	781	4-	15	599	568	1	5	169	261-
2- 17	713	710	6	4	793	821-	2	9	178	191	5-	15	505	418-	1-	5	1470	1740
3- 17	124	46-*	6-	4	960	935-	2-	9	1199	1126-	0	16	583	509	0	5	1299	1606-
3- 17	154	211 *	7	4	943	936	3	9	2580	3010	2-	16	127	150	2-	5	675	480-
4- 17	1086	814	7-	4	1102	1003-	3-	9	177	86	3-	16	212	114	3	5	530	663-
5- 17	128	69-*	8	4	722	750-	4	9	526	588	2-	16	884	880	3-	5	1360	1634
0- 18	113	534 *	8-	4	619	676-	4-	9	1058	951-	4-	16			4	5	472	426-
1- 18	838	840	9	4	1111	1512-	5	9	1338	1547-					4-	5	1509	1602-
			9-	4	185	157-	5-	9	1281	1490					5	5	118	245-*
			10	4	679	963	6	9	319	412-					5-	5	1843	1934-
			10-	4	302	294	6-	9	495	412-	1	0	816	873	6	5	428	536-
			11	4	336	406	7	9	745	799	2	0	734	888	6-	5	651	416
			11-	4	342	179	7-	9	932	798-	3	0	606	478-	7	5	515	506-
			12-	4	119	106-	8	9	160	9	4	0	896	956	7-	5	442	392
1	0	570	771				8-	9	1053	1117	5	0	1724	2151	8	5	184	105
2	0	238	129-				9	9	788	815	6	0	177	102	8-	5	356	342
3	0	1071	1402				9-	9	565	427	7	0	343	246-	9	5	158	29-
4	0	2280	2843				10	9	1461	320	8	0	168	8	9-	5	688	449
5	0	1282	1333-				11-	9	546	584-	9	0	260	286-	10-	5	437	384
6	0	1253	1285-				0	10	572	498-	10	0	590	460-	0	6	673	696
7	0	552	588-				1	10	965	813	0	1	694	581-	1	6	381	247
8	0	269	116-				1-	10	829	653-	1	1	1351	1819-	1-	6	937	920
9	0	740	841				2	10	1133	1167	1-	1	1308	1561	2	6	346	166-
10	0	692	844-				2-	10	575	443-	2-	1	2094	2158	2-	6	904	901-
11	0	457	519				3	10	673	405-	2-	1	865	881	3	6	1113	1029-
0	1	1437	1928-				3-	10	184	177-	3	1	681	597-	3-	6	657	706-
1	1	2405	2837-				4	10	1583	1874	3-	1	830	759	3-	6	454	267
1-	1	392	284				4-	10	1086	1068-	4	1	332	256-	4-	6	743	701
2	1	2627	2854-				5	10	523	565	4-	1	208	61	5	6	1209	1301-
2-	1	408	300-				5-	10	187	65-	5	1	1340	1769	5-	6	408	453
3	1	4396	5493 *				6	10	590	483	5-	1	1089	1126-	6	6	551	705-
3-	1	2379	2598				6-	10	1179	1354	6-	1	1677	2113	6-	6	875	807
4	1	2366	3052				7	10	437	285-	7	1	846	938-	7	6	112	97-*
4-	1	613	558				7-	10	651	371-	7-	1	799	977-	7-	6	763	546
5	1	1197	1258-				8	10	1093	1089-	8	1	524	515-	8	6	933	664
5-	1	1148	1387				8-	10	1259	1489-	8-	1	619	700-	8-	6	83	29
6	1	482	443				9	10	569	557-	9-	1	675	494-	9-	6	1017	835
6-	1	460	518				9-	10	126	76	9-	1	361	73-	9-	6	704	725-
7	1	892	955				10	10	186	166-	10	1	154	76-	10-	6	961	964
7-	1	1543	1844-				10-	10	569	557-	10-	1	598	411	0	7	1692	2157-
8	1	655	603-				1	11	481	366-	0	2	141	114	1	7	111	150 *
8-	1	299	299-				1-	11	127	66	1	2	739	831	1	7	413	387-
9	1	238	98				1-	11	127	66	1	2	1108	1242	2	7	584	571
9-	1	354	284-				1	11	182	486	1-	2	443	534-	2	7	1443	1775
10	1	311	265				1-	11	1427	1569-	2	2	1482	1574-	3	7	199	292
10-	1	315	136-				2	11	495	301-	2	2	797	642	4	7	532	483-
11	1	610	728				2-	11	996	909	2	2	1221	1262-	4	7	670	431-
11-	1	574	622-				3	11	1031	1006	2	2	1092	1041	5	7	1160	1279
12	1	120	317				3-	11	187	124	2	2	1746	1852-	5	7	291	156
12-	1	125	205-				4	11	689	736-	4	2	265	101-	6	7	429	458
0	2	1213	1154-				4-	11	187	351	4	2	1522	1934	6-	7	1249	1280
1	2	980	744				5	11	308	337	5	2	1822	2064-	7	7	107	264-*
1-	2	310	205				5-	11	950	961	6	2	665	723	7	7	114	204-*
2	2	2968	3056-				6	11	474	225-	6	2	856	741-	7	7	187	159-
2-	2	302	267				6-	11	1065	1083-	7	2	395	302	8	7	970	870
3	2	776	520-				7	11	150	138-	8	2	538	663	9	7	72	475-*
3-	2	1735	1711-				7-	11	2314	2751-	8-	2	116	98 *	9-	7	696	448
4	2	3993	4498				8	11	126	11	9	2	347	313	10-	7	69	70-*
4-	2	74	74-				8	11	708	684	9	2	1251	1351-	0	8	1126	1284
5	2	151	80				9	11	138	73-	9	2	87	114 *	1	8	1937	2409
5-	2	389	268-				9-	11	106	180-*	10	2	680	756	1-	8	492	292
6	2	1020	949				10	12	1793	2128-	10	2	383	233-	2	8	673	507-
6-	2	564	561-				10-	12	372	356	10	2	78	25	2	8	202	205
7	2	254	351				1	12	185	212	1	3	984	1057-	3	8	1072	1145-
7-	2	1506	1268-				1	12	1093	1158	1	3	547	534-	3	8	118	188-*
8	2	673	785				2	12	616	591-	1	3	511	489-	4	8	489	408
8-	2	1161	1288-				2	12	182	5	2	3	638	693-	4-	8	429	404-
9	2	524	412-				3	12	609	580-	3	3	374	151-	5	8	984	1071
9-	2	996	940				3-	12	470	456-	4	3	1116	1242-	5-	8	770	707
10	2	347	329				4	12	179	247	4	3	253	190-	6	8	269	446
10-	2	336	189-				4-	12	152	306	5	3	991	1170	6-	8	944	907-
11	2	418	497				5	12	344	197-	5	3	1221	1071-	7	8	423	428-
12	2	114	95 *				6	12	131	73	6	3	1087	1429	7-	8	752	677
12-	2	864	887				7	12	1351	1279	6	3	1174	1175-	8	8	84	126-*
0	3	333	161				7-	12	1106	939-	7	3	871	1035-	8	8	650	499-
1	3	1442	1325-				8	12	1319	1512-	7-	3	1337	1544	8-	8	414	328
1-	3	425	256				8-	12	476	247	8	3	620	659	9-	8	444	443
2	3	367	187				9	13	2172	2597-	8-	3	259	206-	1	9	772	681-
2-	3	106	95-*				9-	13	585	541	9	3	287	373	1-	9	687	577
3	3	1555	1466				1-	13	1021	971-	9	3	907	1015	2	9	1245	1690
3-	3	2453	2901-				1-	13	693	600	9	3	368	435-	2-	9	119	3 *
4	3	488	377				2	13	1112	1181	10	3	91	140-	3	9	488	510
4-	3	270	310				2	13	303	247	10	3	85	48-*	3	9	119	123 *
5	3	156	127				3	13	516	424	1	4	1206	1380-	4	9	116	143 *
5-	3	398	456				3-	13	168	148	1	4	496	506-	4-	9	443	433
6	3	997	752-				4	13	413	408-	2	4	95	34-*	5	9	272	52-
6-	3	619	514-				4-	13	144	9	2	4	635	500-	5-	9	116	10 *
7	3	603	803				5	13	123	67-	3	4	536	559-	6	9	325	54-
7-	3	2991	4131-				5-	13	1608	1780-	3	4	99	54 *	6-	9	700	498-
8	3	1425	1819-				6	14	167	77-	4	4	399	392	7	9	90	820-*
8-	3	322	433				6-	14	162	306	4</							

Table 2 (cont.)

k = 3		k = 3		k = 4		k = 4		k = 4	
6 10	1044 1151	5 12	78 54 *	0 1	1244 1043-	2 3	266 446 *	3- 5	1482 1323-
6- 10	106 152 *	5- 12	616 574-	1 1	594 556	2- 3	266 339 *	4- 5	830 800-
7 10	241 203-	6- 12	361 192-	2 1	653 573-	3 3	266 165-*	4- 5	238 75-*
7- 10	947 871	7- 12	69 88 *	2- 1	266 172 *	4 3	238 454-*	5- 5	238 142 *
8- 10	587 431-	0 13	779 693	3 1	266 155 *	4- 3	1244 1253-	6 5	207 4 *
0 11	115 94-*	1 13	1168 1307-	3- 1	266 137-*	5 3	238 3-*	6- 5	799 1009
1 11	1010 91-	1- 13	382 314	4 1	266 29 *	5- 3	238 448 *	0 6	238 306-*
1- 11	115 68 *	2 13	1321 1553-	4- 1	266 10 *	6 3	1868 1478-	1 6	2519 2313
2 11	224 220-	2- 13	756 684-	5 1	238 268-*	6- 3	238 648 *	2 6	238 28-*
2- 11	1127 1093-	3 13	557 453	5- 1	238 113-*	7 3	889 977	2- 6	238 299-*
3 11	108 59-*	3- 13	1131 1202	6 1	1066 944	7- 3	801 690-	3 6	238 324 *
3- 11	645 693	4 13	322 344	6- 1	207 446-*	0 4	830 906-	3- 6	1214 1125-*
4 11	730 561	4- 13	89 82 *	7 1	1423 1437	1 4	266 426-*	5 6	177 255-*
4- 11	598 566	5 13	81 16 *	7- 1	177 374-*	1- 4	266 304 *	6 6	148 221-*
5 11	581 567	6- 13	346 248-	0 2	949 678	2 4	266 143-*	0 7	889 771-
5- 11	1375 1307-	1 14	929 942-	1 2	594 380	2- 4	266 488 *	1 7	238 427-*
6 11	249 12-	1- 14	615 564	1- 2	266 282 *	3 4	266 3-*	1- 7	1423 1252
6- 11	755 718-	2 14	949 909-	2- 2	266 413-*	3- 4	845 895-	2 .7	1273 1153
7 11	630 575-	2- 14	605 591	3 2	266 215 *	4 4	594 631-	2- 7	238 390 *
8- 11	188 113	3- 14	191 77-	4 2	681 495	4- 4	1216 981-	3 7	189 318-*
0 12	730 551			5 2	1720 1588-	5 4	1334 1221-	3- 7	207 30 *
1 12	1420 1631-			6 2	207 36-*	5- 4	1718 1911	4 7	207 122-*
1- 12	377 281			6- 2	207 133-*	6 4	177 115-*	4- 7	978 807
2 12	293 177	0 0	2104 1809	7 2	1334 1536-	6- 4	207 356-*	5 7	148 56 *
2- 12	241 232	1 0	742 904	7- 2	177 118-*	7 4	207 405 *	5- 7	177 129-*
3 12	851 824	2 0	622 688-	0 3	266 366 *	0 5	266 46 *	0 8	1037 1277
3- 12	732 686-	3 0	266 444-*	1 3	266 126-*	1 5	238 100-*	1- 8	1066 1142-
4 12	604 398-	4 0	563 978	1- 3	266 93-*	1- 5	266 490 *		
4- 12	681 593-	5 0	799 643-			2 5	238 340 *		
		6 0	207 42 *			2- 5	266 74-*		
						3 5	1600 1071-		

available. Two cycles of structure factor calculations followed by three-dimensional Fourier syntheses of electron density gave slightly revised atomic positions. Two cycles of differential syntheses and structure factors in which individual isotropic thermal parameters were introduced reduced R to 0.20. These calculations were done on an IBM 650 computer with Shiono's programs (1957). Since the estimated standard deviations in the atomic y parameters were found to be somewhat larger than in the x and z parameters, the $h4l$ data were collected with the use of counter methods. Unfortunately, the only available crystal was lost before data collection was completed, and it was necessary to scale the counter data to the photographic data by means of the common $h40$ and $h41$ reflexions. The combined data were used in two cycles of a full-matrix least-squares refinement with a Hughes weighting scheme, by means of Busing & Levy's program (1959) for the IBM 704 computer. For each atom an isotropic thermal parameter was varied. The R index was reduced to 0.187. It appeared that the strong intensities of low order (indicated by an asterisk in Table 2) were subject to X-ray extinction, and these were assigned zero weight in the subsequent refinement.

There were also systematic discrepancies between observed and calculated structure factors in the layers $k=0$ through 4 which could be attributed to a combination of the effect of anisotropic thermal vibrations of the atoms and inaccuracy in the interlayer scaling factors arising from the inadequate number of measured common reflexions between layers. The atomic vibrations were expected to have maximum amplitude approximately normal to the planes containing the barbiturate ions, *i.e.* in a direction which makes an angle of about 32° with b . This type of thermal motion should cause systematic diminution in the observed structure amplitudes similar to the effect of applying different scale factors for the layers $k=0$ through 4. In the absence of reliable experimental

scaling factors for these layers, the refinement of anisotropic thermal parameters, particularly the B_{22} parameters, was considered to be unjustifiable and in the subsequent refinement the individual scaling factors for the layers $k=0$ through 4 were the only new parameters to be introduced.

Two further cycles of least squares reduced R to 0.160. The values assumed by the scaling factors (as applied to the observed data) increase with k , indicating that these factors are indeed compensating to some extent for the effects of anisotropic thermal motion as described above. Associated with these changes in scaling factors, the changes in atomic positional parameters were in general negligible, being of the order of 0.1σ . However, there were a few larger changes, the largest being 1.2σ in $y(N(1))$, 0.5σ in $y(C(6))$ and $x(C(2))$. It was found that all the isotropic thermal parameters had decreased by about 0.4 \AA^2 . Although it might be expected that the thermal parameters would have little physical significance, their relative magnitudes are more or less in agreement with what might be expected for a barbiturate ion vibrating as a rigid body about its center of mass, *i.e.* the thermal parameters for the outer oxygen atoms are 1.7, 1.9 and 2.2 \AA^2 while for the atoms of the ring they range between 1.1 and 1.5 \AA^2 .

A final difference Fourier synthesis in three dimensions was calculated on the IBM 1620 computer by means of Hall's program (unpublished) in order to seek the hydrogen atoms. Reflexions for which $\sin \theta/\lambda \geq 0.5$, together with those considered to be affected by X-ray extinction, were omitted from the calculations. The highest peaks in this difference Fourier synthesis (Fig. 1(b)) were approximately in the positions expected to be occupied by hydrogen atoms, except for H(5). The displacement of this peak by 0.3 \AA from the best least-squares plane of the pyrimidone ring (Table 4) has no apparent justification on the grounds of stereochemistry or molecular packing. The residual electron density near other

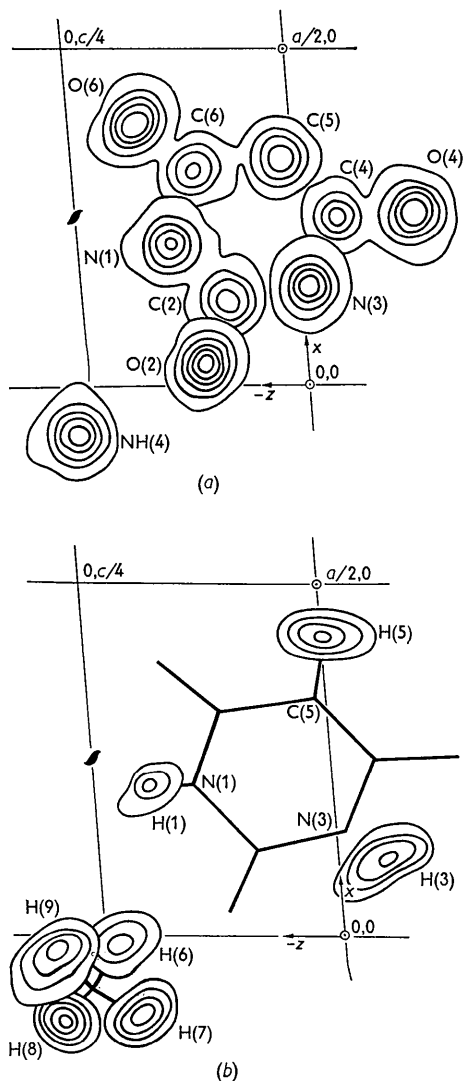


Fig. 1. (a) The final electron density map composed from sections of the three-dimensional Fourier synthesis. Contours are at intervals of $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ with the zero contour omitted. (b) The residual electron density map showing the peaks attributed to the hydrogen atoms. This map was composed from sections of the final three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis. Contours are at intervals of $0.05 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ with the lowest contour at $0.20 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

atoms indicated that thermal motion normal to the plane of the barbiturate ion had only approximately been taken into account. The hydrogen atoms were included in the final structure factor calculations with positional parameters derived from the difference Fourier synthesis and isotropic thermal parameters which were assumed to be comparable to those of the atoms to which they are bonded. The final R index was 0.150.

The results of these calculations are shown in Table 2, in which asterisks indicate those reflexions which were unobserved or omitted from the least-squares refinement. The layer scaling factors and atomic positional and thermal parameters are listed

Table 3. The structure parameters with their e.s.d.'s

(a) The scale factors derived from the least-squares refinement. These have been applied to the listed values of $|F(\text{obs.})|$ in Table 2

Layer	S_R	$\sigma(S_R)$
$h0l$	0.979	0.021
$h1l$	1.119	0.015
$h2l$	1.148	0.016
$h3l$	1.260	0.018
$h4l$	1.686	0.022

(b) The atomic parameters. The e.s.d.'s in positional parameters have been multiplied by 10^4 and $\sigma(B)$ has been multiplied by 10^2

Atom	x/a	$\sigma(x)$	y/b	$\sigma(y)$	z/c	$B (\text{\AA}^2)$	σ
C(2)	0.1215	4	0.809	13	-0.0861	3	1.13
C(4)	0.2477	4	0.533	13	0.0447	3	1.35
C(5)	0.3353	5	0.423	13	-0.0176	3	1.47
C(6)	0.3151	4	0.503	12	-0.1138	3	1.29
N(1)	0.2081	4	0.695	11	-0.1425	3	1.24
N(3)	0.1437	4	0.720	11	0.0063	3	1.30
N ⁺	-0.0714	4	0.440	12	-0.2682	3	1.80
O(2)	0.0302	3	0.982	10	-0.1173	3	1.73
O(4)	0.2556	4	0.475	11	0.1310	3	2.21
O(6)	0.3833	3	0.414	10	-0.1740	3	1.87
H(1)	0.203		0.75		-0.196		1.24
H(3)	0.105		0.82		0.048		0.30
H(5)	0.423		0.35		0.010		1.47
H(7)	-0.015		0.29		-0.233		1.80
H(8)	-0.112		0.53		-0.223		1.80
H(9)	-0.120		0.33		-0.305		1.80
H(10)	-0.030		0.40		-0.300		1.80

Table 4

(a) Equation of best least-squares plane through the atoms* of the barbiturate ion

$$-0.5081 + 0.8460y - 0.1166z = 0.1015$$

Note: The coordinates x , y , and z are expressed in \AA and are referred to the crystallographic axes

(b) Distance of various atoms from this plane

Atoms included in calculation of plane*		Atoms not forming the plane	
Atom	d	Atom	d
N(1)	-0.001 \AA	H(1)	-0.06 \AA
C(2)	0.002	H(3)	-0.17
O(2)	-0.011	H(5)	-0.30
N(3)	0.020		
C(4)	-0.001	O(2')(\cdots N(3))	-0.19
O(4)	0.000	O(6')(\cdots N(1))	0.09
C(5)	-0.016		
C(6)	-0.006		
O(6)	0.012		

* The atoms are those whose coordinates are listed in Table 3.

in Table 3 with their estimated standard deviations as derived from the least-squares refinement. The r.m.s. estimated standard deviation in atomic parameters are $\sigma(x) = 0.0043$, $\sigma(y) = 0.0045$, $\sigma(z) = 0.0045 \text{ \AA}$ and $\sigma(B) = 0.092 \text{ \AA}^2$. The estimated standard deviation in a bond length is 0.011 \AA and in a bond angle is 0.8° . The best least-squares plane through the atoms of the barbiturate ion (excluding the hydrogen atoms) is given in Table 4 together with the distances of various atoms from this plane. The molecular para-

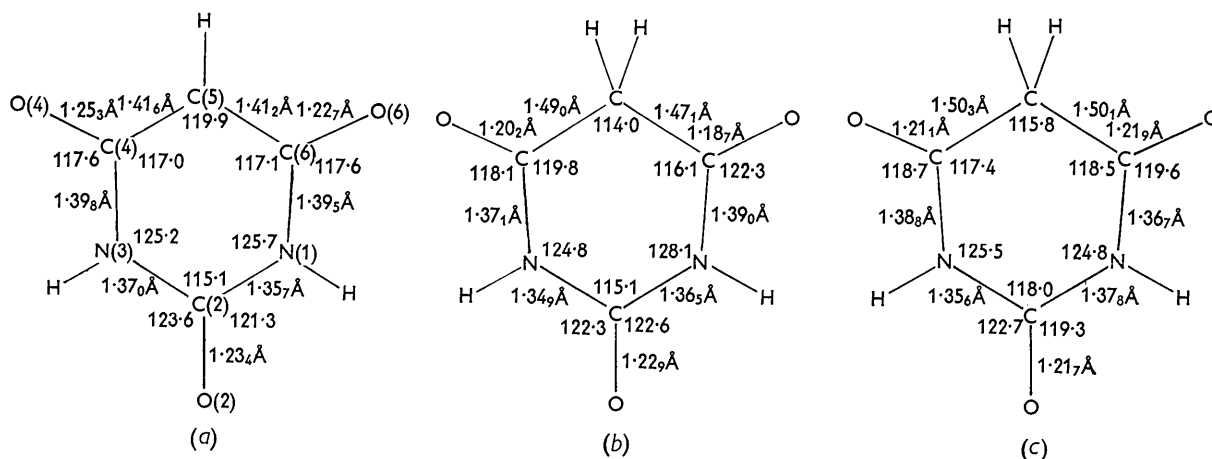


Fig. 2. The observed bond lengths and angles. (a) The barbiturate ion. (b) The barbituric acid molecule as determined from the crystal structure of the dihydrate (Jeffrey *et al.*, 1961). (c) The barbituric acid molecule as determined from the structure of the anhydrous crystals (Bolton, 1963).

meters were calculated by means of programs by Chu (unpublished) for the IBM 1620 computer.

Discussion of the structure

The barbiturate ion

In Fig. 2 are shown the bond lengths and angles for barbituric acid as determined from the anhydrous crystals (Bolton, 1963) and the dihydrate (Jeffrey *et al.*, 1961) together with those presently determined for the barbiturate ion.

The preferred ring position for substitution of hydrogen in barbiturates is at C(5) (Levina & Velichko, 1960) and it would be expected that the barbiturate ion would form by loss of a proton from C(5). This has been observed in the crystal structure of ammonium barbiturate. The largest observed distortions of the barbiturate ion from a coplanar structure with

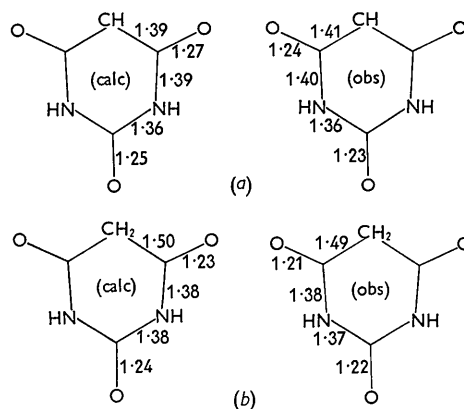


Fig. 3. The observed and predicted bond lengths. (a) The barbiturate ion. (b) The barbituric acid molecule.

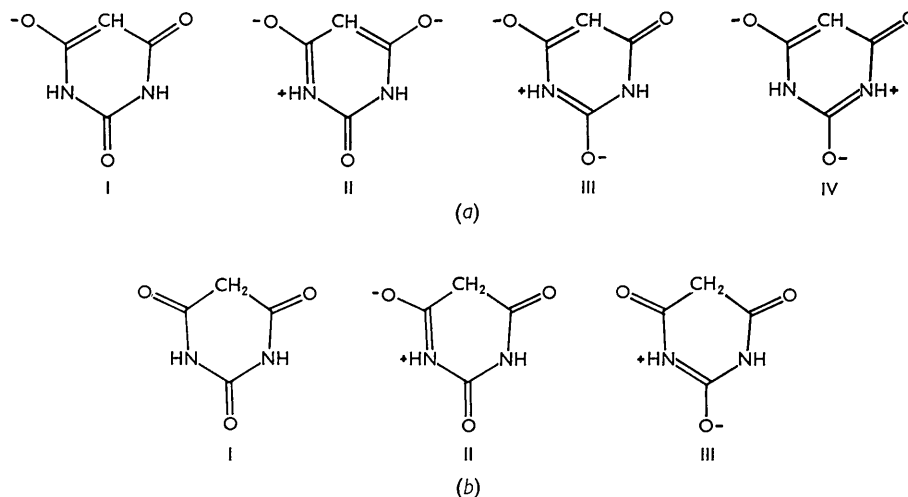


Fig. 4. The valence bond structures. Only non-symmetry-related structures are shown. All contributing structures were assigned unit weight except those denoted by (I), which were assigned double weight. (a) The barbiturate ion. (b) The barbituric acid molecule.

point symmetry $2mm$ are the discrepancies between the bond lengths C(4)–O(4) (1.25 Å) and C(6)–O(6) (1.23 Å), between the bond angles N(3)C(2)O(2) (123.5°) and N(1)C(2)O(2) (121.3°) and the displacement from coplanarity of atoms H(5) (0.3 Å), C(5) (0.16 Å) and N(3) (0.020 Å). All these distortions are of doubtful significance.

The observed bond lengths in barbituric acid and the barbiturate ion are compared in Fig. 3 with those predicted on the basis of a superposition of valence bond structures according to Pauling's theory (1960). The observed bond lengths shown in Fig. 3 are averages of the lengths of symmetry-related bonds, assuming a central mirror plane through O(2), C(2) and C(5) in the molecules of both the acid and the ion. The calculated bond lengths were derived from a superposition of the valence bond structures of Fig. 4, together with mirror-symmetry-related structures. All these structures were given equal weight except those shown as (I) and these were given double weight. The bond lengths assumed for bond orders 1.0 and 2.0 are listed in Table 5. For bonds of intermediate order, lengths were calculated using Pauling's expression (1960). The results show agreement between predicted and observed lengths which is as good as can be expected.

Table 5. *Data used in the calculation of bond lengths*

Bond type	Length	Source
$C(sp^2)-C(sp^2)$	1.48 Å	Most probably values estimated by Lide (1961) from recent spectroscopic and electron diffraction data
C=C	1.33	
$C(sp^2)-C(sp^3)$	1.50	
C–O ⁻	1.34	Estimated from Pauling's (1960) covalent radii with allowances for formal charge and state of hybridization
C=O	1.22	
$C(sp^2)-N(sp^2)$	1.41	
C=N ⁺	1.24	

The greatest observed differences in structure between the barbituric acid molecule and its ion were in the bonds formed by C(5). Thus in barbituric acid these bonds are typical of a predominantly tetrahedral hybridization for C(5), since the bond lengths to adjacent carbon atoms (1.49 Å) are close to the predicted value of 1.50 Å for a $C(sp^3)-C(sp^2)$ bond length and the angle between these bonds is 115°. In the barbiturate ion, the shortening of these bonds is attributed to the change to a predominantly trigonally hybridized C(5) and also to the effect of electron delocalization which requires these bonds to be of order 1.5. The bond angle C(4)C(5)C(6) in the barbiturate ion was found to have increased to the trigonal angle (120°).

The experimental accuracy makes any further discrepancies between the structures of barbituric acid and its ion of only doubtful significance. It is pointed out that the corresponding C–O bond lengths appear somewhat longer in the ion than in the acid, which is to be expected from the increased C–O⁻ character in the bonds. In the barbiturate ion, the N(1)–C(6) and N(3)–C(4) bonds appear longer (1.40 Å) than the N(1)–C(2) and N(3)–C(2) bonds (1.36 and 1.37 Å).

In the parent acid, there seems to be no systematic variation in the N–C bond lengths and the averages of the lengths (N(1)–C(6), N(3)–C(4)) and (N(1)–C(2), N(3)–C(2)) are almost equal.

The molecular packing and hydrogen bonding

The crystal structure of ammonium barbiturate consists of a compact three-dimensional network of $NH \cdots O$ hydrogen bonded ammonium and barbiturate ions (Fig. 5). Barbiturate ions are hydrogen bonded in almost coplanar dimers. These dimers are stacked along b with the molecular planes in adjacent stacks oppositely inclined. There is a spiral configuration of hydrogen bonds linking adjacent stacks and these stacks are further hydrogen bonded through the ammonium ions. The close intermolecular distances are listed in Table 6.

Those barbiturate ions which are hydrogen bonded in pairs across a crystallographic center of symmetry are not exactly coplanar, since the best least-squares planes through atoms of each of the barbiturate ions (excluding the hydrogen atoms) are separated by 0.20 Å. The hydrogen bonds N(3) \cdots O(2) are of length 2.80 Å, the H(3) \cdots O(2) distance is 1.98 Å and the angle N(3)H(3) \cdots O(2) is 163°.

The hydrogen bonds N \cdots O which link barbiturate ions in a spiral configuration about the twofold screw axes are somewhat weaker. They are of length 2.86 Å, the H(1) \cdots O(6) distance is 2.10 Å and the angle N(1)H(1)O(6) is 158°. The atom O(6) of the acceptor barbiturate ion lies 0.09 Å out of the plane of the donor barbiturate ion.

The ammonium ions are in stacks running parallel

Table 6. *Intermolecular distances*

(a) Hydrogen bonding distances

N(3)H(3) \cdots O(2) (II)	2.80 Å
N(1)H(1) \cdots O(6) (III)	2.86
N ⁺ H(8) \cdots O(4) (IV)	2.76
N ⁺ H(9) \cdots O(6) (III)	2.89
N ⁺ H(7) \cdots O(4) (V)	2.92
N ⁺ H(6) \cdots O(2) (VI)	2.93

(b) Non bonding distances

N ⁺ H(9) \cdots O(6) (VIII)	3.02 Å
N ⁺ H(6) \cdots O(2) (I)	3.13
N ⁺ H(8) \cdots O(4) (VII)	3.18
C(5) \cdots C(5) (X)	3.56
C(5) \cdots N(1) (VI)	3.33
C(4) \cdots N(3) (VI)	3.35
C(2) \cdots O(2) (VI)	3.35
C(2) \cdots C(5) (IX)	3.38
N(1) \cdots O(2) (VI)	3.38

Note: The left hand member of each pair of atoms has parameters (x, y, z) corresponding to those listed in Table 3. The parameters for the atom on the right are indicated as follows:

(I) x, y, z	(VI) $x, -1+y, z$
(II) $x, 2-y, z$	(VII) $-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{3}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$
(III) $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, -\frac{1}{2}-z$	(VIII) $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{3}{2}+y, -\frac{1}{2}-z$
(IV) $-\frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, -\frac{1}{2}+z$	(IX) $x, 1+y, z$
(V) $-x, 1-y, -z$	(X) $1-x, 1-y, -z$

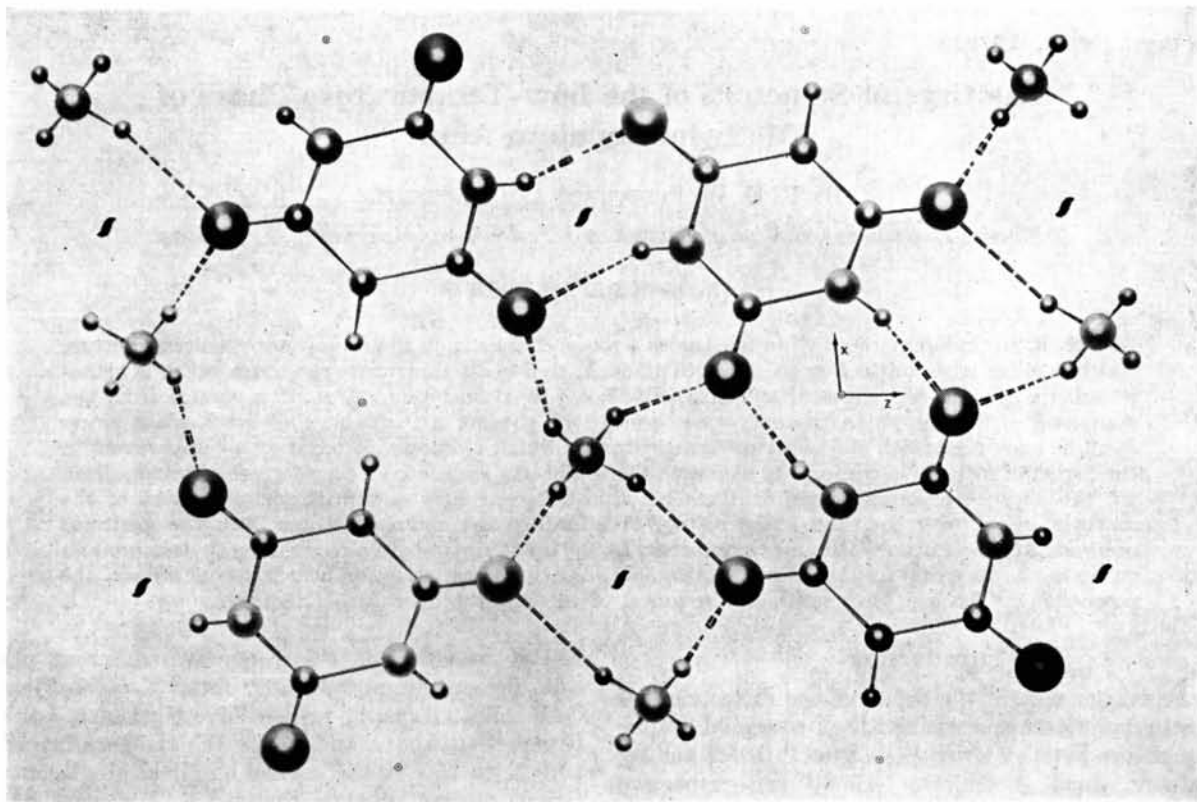


Fig. 5. The crystal structure of ammonium barbiturate viewed along b .

to b , separated by the lattice translation of 3.85 Å. Each ammonium ion may be said to be at the center of a distorted cube with oxygen atoms at six of the corners of the cube and a seventh oxygen atom at the midpoint of the side joining the remaining two corners. All seven of these oxygen atoms belong to different barbiturate ions. The $N \cdots O$ distances range between 2.76 and 3.18 Å and the $O \cdots N \cdots O'$ angles range between 78° and 132°. The geometry of this arrangement is such that it is impossible to form four hydrogen bonds which subtend approximately tetrahedral angles at the ammonium nitrogen atom. Within probable experimental error, the ammonium ion is of regular tetrahedral form since the N-H bond lengths were observed to be 0.83, 0.88, 0.91 and 0.95 Å and the H-N-H angles were found to range between 100° and 115°. The ammonium ion forms three very bent hydrogen bonds of length 2.89, 2.92 and 2.93 Å with N-H \cdots O angles of 151°, 153° and 156° and H \cdots O distances of 2.06, 2.11 and 2.04 Å respectively, while the fourth and shortest hydrogen bond (2.76 Å) is less bent with an angle N-H(8) \cdots O(4) of 168°. The distance H(8) \cdots O(4) is 1.99 Å. Thus the observed orientation of the ammonium ion results in every oxygen atom accepting two hydrogen bonds.

There are no unusually close intermolecular approaches in this crystal structure, other than those already discussed. The best least-squares planes through neighbouring barbiturate ions related by the

lattice translation b are separated by 3.25 Å, which is slightly larger than the intersheet distance in barbituric acid dihydrate (3.12 Å). The closest distance C(5) \cdots C(5') between neighbouring ions related by a crystallographic center of symmetry is 3.56 Å.

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