

and its molecular conformation is transplanar (Damiani, Giglio, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1965). Both spermine and spermidine interact with deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) in solution, as inferred by the increased helix coil transition temperature of the macromolecule and by the electrochemical behaviour (Liquori and co-workers, to be published).

Such a strong affinity may be readily explained if a skewed conformation is assumed which allows a stereospecific interaction leading to a cross linking of the DNA strands in the narrow groove of the double helix.

Model studies indicate that a conversion from the *B* structure to the *A* structure is likely to be thus induced. These considerations which will be developed in more detail elsewhere appear to support a stereochemical model for the ribonucleic acid synthesis on a DNA template, proposed by one of us (Liquori, to be published), which appears to be accelerated in the presence of spermine and spermidine (Weiss & Fox, 1964).

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The Crystal Structure of Tutton's Salts. III. Copper Ammonium Sulfate Hexahydrate

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The crystal structure of copper ammonium sulfate hexahydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis, using $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$). The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, 2 molecules per cell. The cell dimensions are:

$$a = 9.27, \quad b = 12.44, \quad c = 6.30 \text{ \AA}, \quad \beta = 106.1^\circ.$$

The water molecules are arranged about the copper ion in an octahedron which shows orthorhombic distortion, the three metal-oxygen bond distances being 2.22, 2.10, and 1.96 \AA .

Introduction

In a continuing study (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*b*) of the structures of an isomorphous series of hydrated double sulfates (Tutton's salts), one of the primary points of interest was the behavior of the copper(II) ion. In general, this ion exhibits a 4+2 arrangement of ligands when there are six present, and it was expected that the copper salt would show a coordination configuration of the water molecules about the central ion which would differ from the general pattern of the rest of the series. In support of this expectation, it was noted that the angle β for the copper salt is about one degree less than the average for the series.

This salt was, therefore, one of the first to be examined when the general structure of the Tutton's salts had been established.

Experimental

The procedure followed was essentially that for the isomorphous zinc salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*a*) except that the crystal needle was ground to approximate a cylinder (along *c*) ($\mu = 59.16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\mu R = 0.31$). The cell dimensions (calibrated with $a_0 = 5.6387 \text{ \AA}$ for NaCl) were found to be: $a = 9.267 \pm 0.02$, $b = 12.445 \pm 0.015$, $c = 6.298 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 106^\circ 9' \pm 6'$. Systematic absences, $h0l$ when *h* is odd, $0k0$ when *k* is odd - space group $P2_1/a$, $Z = 2$.

The raw intensities were collected by photometric measurements of singly integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken about the c axis ($hk4$) through $hk4$) and were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and for absorption after Bond's (1959) method, and converted to structure factors. The resulting structure factors were then scaled by levels to correspond to the calculated values, using the parameters from the isomorphous zinc salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964a). In all, 1119 reflections were used, of which 120 were below minimum observed values, and 12 were omitted from all calculations because of secondary extinction effects.

The initial parameters were taken from the isomorphous zinc salt for the heavy atoms and from the magnesium salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964b) for the hydrogen atoms. Refinement was by full-matrix

least squares, first in isotropic and then in anisotropic mode, where the anisotropic temperature factor was of the form

$$\exp \{ -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) \} .$$

The computer programs used were those developed at the University of Washington (Stewart, 1964).

Scattering factors were from Thomas & Umeda (1957) for the copper ion, from Viervoll & Øgrim (1949) for sulfur, from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for oxygen and nitrogen and from McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen. A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used, and the function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$. No great accuracy can be claimed for the hydrogen atom positions, which were allowed to vary for four cycles in the least-squares refinement, and an average isotropic temper-

Table 1. *Final atomic parameters*

	x/a	$\sigma_x \times 10^4$	y/b	$\sigma_y \times 10^4$	z/c	$\sigma_z \times 10^4$	
Cu(1)	0.000		0.000		0.000		
S(2)	0.4089	0.9	0.1394	0.6	0.7458	1.9	
O(3)	0.4150	3.4	0.2320	2.3	0.6003	5.9	
O(4)	0.5479	3.3	0.0763	2.5	0.7818	6.6	
O(5)	0.2801	2.9	0.0702	1.9	0.6331	5.5	
O(6)	0.3905	3.6	0.1779	2.3	0.9566	6.1	
O(7)	0.1751	3.2	0.1151	2.5	0.1775	5.7	
O(8)	-0.1644	3.0	0.1096	2.1	0.0321	5.9	
O(9)	-0.0053	2.9	-0.0642	2.0	0.2820	5.7	
N(10)	0.1335	3.9	0.3477	2.7	0.3599	7.3	
N	H(11)	0.075	68	0.313	52	0.203	111
	H(12)	0.191	70	0.299	50	0.368	110
	H(13)	0.082	68	0.335	48	0.454	105
	H(14)	0.155	67	0.395	48	0.342	108
O(7)	H(15)	0.196	69	0.082	47	0.277	122
	H(16)	0.242	69	0.131	47	0.131	110
O(8)	H(17)	-0.250	70	0.097	46	-0.076	106
	H(18)	-0.153	70	0.167	50	-0.003	106
O(9)	H(19)	-0.104	66	-0.057	50	0.308	109
	H(20)	0.004	68	-0.132	48	0.310	102

Table 2. *Anisotropic temperature parameters and their standard deviations*

(a) Anisotropic temperature parameters ($\times 10^2$)

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cu(1)	0.594	0.344	1.85	-0.006	0.280	0.050
S(2)	0.403	0.239	1.37	-0.050	0.194	-0.044
O(3)	1.15	0.322	1.86	-0.191	0.489	0.006
O(4)	0.568	0.553	3.18	0.091	0.220	-0.239
O(5)	0.607	0.350	1.59	-0.146	0.339	-0.066
O(6)	1.09	0.406	1.53	-0.050	0.387	-0.111
O(7)	0.755	0.546	1.68	-0.007	0.337	0.152
O(8)	0.691	0.337	2.30	-0.058	0.273	0.150
O(9)	0.645	0.321	1.76	0.058	0.416	0.100
N(10)	0.755	0.400	2.26	0.027	0.409	0.087

(b) Standard deviation of temperature factors ($\times 10^4$)

Cu(1)	1.0	0.5	5.0	0.4	1.4	0.7
S(2)	1.1	0.6	5.8	0.5	1.6	0.9
O(3)	4.3	1.7	14.4	2.0	5.2	3.1
O(4)	3.5	2.2	16.7	2.1	5.2	4.1
O(5)	3.2	1.7	12.6	1.7	4.3	3.2
O(6)	4.1	1.9	14.0	2.1	5.0	3.4
O(7)	3.7	1.9	14.3	2.1	4.9	3.7
O(8)	3.3	1.7	13.7	1.8	4.6	3.3
O(9)	3.1	1.5	13.0	1.7	4.4	3.1
N(10)	4.4	2.2	18.9	2.2	6.2	4.0

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors (x10)

Columns are k, 10F_o and 10F_c. Unobserved reflections are marked * and extinctions with an E.

Table with multiple columns for h, k, l indices and corresponding structure factor values (F_o, F_c). Includes various reflection types and extinction symbols.

ature factor ($B=2.6$) was used in the calculation of their contribution to structure factors. The final R index was 0.060 ($R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$ with omission of unobserved reflections and those suffering from secondary extinction). During the final cycle, all parameters of non-hydrogen atoms shifted less than 0.1σ . For the hydrogen atoms, the mean shift was 0.24σ and the maximum was 1.1σ . The final parameters are listed in Tables 1 and 2, the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 3, bond lengths and angles in Table 4 (together with the estimated standard deviations calculated from the final least-squares refinement), and hydrogen bond distances in Table 5.

Table 4. Bond lengths and angles

Estimated standard deviation in parentheses for each bond type

Bond lengths (Å)		Bond angles (°)	
Cu-H ₂ O [O(7)]	2.219 (0.005)	O(7)-Cu-O(8)	88.89 (0.15)
Cu-H ₂ O [O(8)]	2.095	O(7)-Cu-O(9)	90.35
Cu-H ₂ O [O(9)]	1.961	O(8)-Cu-O(9)	88.61
S-O(3)	1.484 (0.005)	O(3)-S-O(4)	109.14 (0.2)
S-O(4)	1.471	O(3)-S-O(5)	108.62
S-O(5)	1.482	O(3)-S-O(6)	109.85
S-O(6)	1.466	O(4)-S-O(5)	108.56
		O(4)-S-O(6)	110.63
		O(5)-S-O(6)	110.00

Table 5. Hydrogen bond distances

	Relative position of second atom*		Bond length (Å)
O(7)-O(5)	x	y	z 2.818 (0.010)
O(7)-O(6)	x	y	$z-1$ 2.841
O(8)-O(4)	$x-1$	y	$z-1$ 2.725
O(8)-O(6)	$x-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$z-1$ 2.759
O(9)-O(3)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$y-\frac{1}{2}$	$1-z$ 2.709
O(9)-O(5)	$-x$	$-y$	$1-z$ 2.745
N(10)-O(3)	x	y	z 2.996 (0.015)
N(10)-O(3)	$x-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z 3.013
N(10)-O(4)	$x-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z 3.123
N(10)-O(5)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$1-z$ 2.879
N(10)-O(6)	$x-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$z-1$ 2.906

* This is the transformation relating each 'second atom' to the corresponding atom in the original asymmetric unit.

Discussion

The main point of interest is the arrangement of the water molecules about the central copper ion. The bond lengths of 2.22, 2.10 and 1.96 Å break the pattern of the other Tutton salts, as expected, but do not exhibit the tetragonally distorted octahedral arrangement commonly associated with the Cu(II) ion. Instead the distortion is orthorhombic, the Cu-O(7) bond being roughly the average of the two extremes. A similar pattern is shown in the copper perchlorate hexahydrate where the bond lengths are reported to be 2.28, 2.16, 2.09 Å (Mani & Ramaseshan, 1961).

The general packing of the ions and the hydrogen bond network is essentially identical with that found in the other Tutton salts. Each water molecule forms two hydrogen bonds (Table 5) which range in length from 2.71 Å to 2.84 Å. The ammonium ion is also hydrogen bonded to oxygen atoms of the sulfate groups. Three of the hydrogen atoms form normal hydrogen bonds, while the fourth, H(13), forms a bifurcated hydrogen bond. The only other close approach of non-bonded atoms is that of the two O(9) atoms 3.16 Å across the center of symmetry at $0,0,\frac{1}{2}$.

After this work was completed, a report appeared of a two-dimensional study of the same structure (Webb, Kay & Grimes, 1965). A few comparisons may be of interest. The mean difference in positional parameters (x_i/a_i , expressed as multiples of the two-dimensional standard deviation) between the two determinations is 1.0, and just two of these parameters, x of S and z of O(9), differ by more than 2.0. Webb, Kay & Grimes have discussed, at some length, the differences between the hydrogen bond distances in the copper compound and those in the nickel and magnesium compounds. In fact, the more precise values from our three-dimensional determinations show that there is no significant difference in the range of hydrogen bond lengths. Thus for the Cu salt the OH---O lengths range from 2.71 to 2.84 Å; for Ni, from 2.73 to 2.86 Å; for Zn, from 2.72 to 2.85 Å; and for Mg, from 2.73 to 2.86 Å.

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