

The Crystal Structure of the Bis-(5,5'-diethylbarbiturato)–bis-(picoline) Dihydrate Complex of Copper(II)

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The crystal structure of the title compound, $C_{28}H_{36}CuN_6O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$ has been determined from single crystal X-ray diffraction data collected on a four-circle diffractometer. The analysis was carried out using 1133 independent reflections in Patterson and Fourier syntheses and the structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a final R factor of 0.035. The complex crystallizes in the space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 11.196(5)$, $b = 15.124(5)$, $c = 9.449(5)$ Å, $\beta = 102.0(2)^\circ$, $D_m = 1.37$ and contains 2 molecules per unit cell ($D_c = 1.381$ g cm⁻³).

The copper atom is bonded in square planar arrangement to the deprotonated nitrogen atoms of the barbital anions and to the nitrogens of the picolines with Cu–N bond lengths of 1.980(5) and 2.018(3) Å respectively. Of interest is the hydrogen bonding (C=O···H–OH and N–H···OH₂) in which the water molecules form a layer-like linkage with molecules of the complex. Off-the-z-axis co-ordination is postulated between oxygen atoms of the barbital moieties and the copper atom, the Cu–O interatomic distance being 2.857(4) Å.

Introduction

Complexes of the general formula $M(II)(barb)_2L_2$ where M is a transition metal, barb is the anion of a substituted barbituric acid and L is an organic base are of interest because of their potential use in the clinical detection and estimation of barbiturate drugs. There has been some doubt as to the exact location of the co-ordinating site on the barbiturate anion. Levi and Hubley¹ have suggested on the basis of i.r. spectral data on a series of complexes of the type $Cu(barb)_2(pyridine)_2$ that the barbiturate ligand is bound to the copper through an oxygen atom. Wang and Craven² have elucidated the structures of $Co(barb)_2(imidazole)_2$ and $Zn(barb)_2(imidazole)_2$ and have shown, in both cases, that the metal atom is bonded to a deprotonated nitrogen atom of the barbiturate anion and not to an oxygen atom as might have been expected. Very recently, Caira, Fazakerley, Linder and Nassimbene³ have shown in an X-ray structural investigation

at this university that in the complex $Cu(barbital)_2(pyridine)_2$ the chelating site of the barbiturate anion is again a deprotonated nitrogen atom. We report now the structure of a similar complex which is thus the second in our series of crystal structure determinations of $M(II)(barb)_2L_2$ complexes. This program of X-ray analyses has been undertaken to establish whether the barbiturate donor atom in such complexes is nitrogen or oxygen and also to investigate the nature of any hydrogen bonding which might prevail.

Experimental

Preparation of the Complex

The complex was formed by mixing dilute aqueous solutions of $CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, sodium barbital and β -picoline in the molar ratio 1:2:2 at room temperature. The resulting solution was light purple in colour and had a pH of 7.2. It was allowed to stand for several days after which purple monoclinic prisms crystallized out.

Analysis	%C	%H	%N	%Cu
calculated (without water of crystallization):	54.54	6.18	13.63	10.30
calculated (with water of crystallization):	51.57	6.13	12.89	9.75
experimentally found:	50.9	6.1	12.7	10.6

Calculated and experimentally determined figures agreed closely enough to suggest that the complex had the composition $C_{28}H_{36}CuN_6O_6$ corresponding to the formulation $Cu(II)(5,5'-diethylbarbiturato)₂(β -picoline)₂. During refinement of the structure however, water of crystallization was detected giving the complex the composition $C_{28}H_{36}CuN_6O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$.$

Crystal Data

A single crystal of dimensions 0.15 × 0.30 × 0.25 mm was selected for the X-ray investigation. Its density was determined using a density gradient column containing the components *m*-xylene ($\rho = 0.86$ g cm⁻³)

and carbon tetrachloride ($\rho = 1.60 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$), which was precalibrated with aqueous caesium chloride solutions. The lattice constants were obtained from a least squares analysis of the settings of 25 reflections measured on a four-circle diffractometer with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation.

Reflections of the type $h0l:l = 2n+1$ and $0k0:k = 2n+1$ were systematically absent corresponding to the monoclinic space group $\text{P2}_1/c$ (2nd setting).

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 11.196(5) \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 15.124(5) \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 9.449(5) \text{ \AA} \\ \beta &= 102.0(2)^\circ \\ V &= 1565.23 \text{ \AA}^3 \\ D_m &= 1.37(2) \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ D_c &= 1.381 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \text{ for } Z = 2 \\ \mu &= 7.79 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ for } \text{MoK}\alpha \text{ radiation.} \end{aligned}$$

Figures in parentheses are the e.s.ds calculated from several measured values of the parameters.

Intensity Data

The intensity data were collected on a Philips PW 1100 computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer operating in the ω -scan mode (scan width = 0.8° and scan speed = $0.02^\circ \text{ sec}^{-1}$). The background and scan times were both 40 seconds. The monochromator to crystal distance was 17 cm and the crystal to detector distance was 22 cm. The receiving aperture at the counter was 6 mm wide and 1.5 mm high. The incident beam take off angle was 6° .

Using Zr-filtered $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$), 1631 reflections up to $2\theta = 40^\circ$ were measured. Of these, 80 were systematically absent while 106 were redundant due to space group equivalence. A reflection was taken as being above background if $I_{\text{rel}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{rel}})$. 312 further reflections did not satisfy this criterion and were omitted as unobserved.

Throughout the course of the data collection process, three standard reflections were measured after every 44 reflections to ensure stability of operation and to monitor any crystal decomposition. The variation in intensity of a standard reflection was observed to be less than 2.8% of its net intensity. Lorentz Polarization corrections were applied to the data. However absorption corrections were ignored as the variation in μR for the crystal selected was between 0.06 and 0.12 with corresponding A^* values of 1.10 and 1.20 for the θ range scanned. This was regarded as insignificant.

All computations were performed on a Univac 1106 computer system.

Structure Determination and Refinement

With the number of molecules per unit cell having been determined as 2, symmetry considerations re-

quired the copper atoms to occupy special positions 0,0,0 and $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ with the rest of the centrosymmetric molecule occupying general positions. Since the real space location of the copper atom was 0,0,0 the Patterson synthesis, with copper at the unit cell origin, yielded a map resembling the electron density map which would have been obtained with copper at 0,0,0. Consequently the 3 dimensional Patterson was interpreted as such, but, because it had $\text{P2}/m$ symmetry, a mirror image of the molecule was generated and care had to be exercised in distinguishing real molecule peaks from the mirror image peaks. Nevertheless, the 9 atoms of the trioxypyrimidine ring were located and the resulting Fourier synthesis, phased on the positions of these atoms and the position of the copper atom enabled all the other non-hydrogen atoms of the complex to be located. Least-squares refinement of atomic positions and isotropic temperature factors brought the residual index, R , down to 0.20 where $R = \frac{\sum(|F_o| - |F_c|)}{\sum|F_o|}$. At this stage a difference Fourier synthesis revealed the presence of a hydrate oxygen atom. Further least-squares refinement of atomic positions and anisotropic temperature factors was followed by difference Fourier syntheses in which all hydrogen atom positions were located.

All atomic parameters were then further refined by full-matrix least-squares methods (PROGRAM ORFLS)⁴ in which the hydrogen atoms were given the same anisotropic temperature factors as the atoms to which they were attached. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where w is the weight of a reflection. In the refinement each reflection was assigned a weight of unity thereby making the weighted R equal to the conventional R defined above. For the anisotropic refinement the thermal parameters were of the form

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

After the last cycle of refinement R had settled at 0.035 and the average e.s.d. in the positional parameters of the atoms was about five times the average parameter shift. In the structure factor calculations, scattering factors for the copper, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen atoms were those obtained from Hanson *et al.*⁵ The copper was treated as Cu^0 and the anomalous dispersion correction ($\Delta f' = 0.3$ for $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation) was applied to the scattering curve. Extinction was not regarded as being significant and therefore no correction was made.

Final atomic positional and thermal parameters for the non hydrogen atoms are given in Table I while the atomic positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms are given in Table II. Table VIII lists observed and calculated structure factors.

TABLE I. Non Hydrogens Atoms. Fractional Atomic Co-ordinates ($\times 10^4$) and Thermal Parameters ($\times 10^4$) and Their e.s.ds.

Atom	X	Y	Z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{23}	β_{31}
Cu	0	0	0	30(1)	19(1)	52(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
C(2)	1450(4)	280(3)	2754(5)	42(6)	20(3)	99(9)	0(3)	13(6)	-7(4)
C(4)	3506(4)	844(3)	3606(5)	37(6)	40(3)	55(8)	-10(4)	4(5)	-7(4)
C(5)	3654(4)	940(3)	2063(5)	39(5)	30(3)	45(8)	-2(4)	4(5)	-7(4)
C(6)	2535(4)	632(3)	946(5)	55(6)	16(3)	51(8)	7(3)	0(6)	-2(4)
C(7)	3863(5)	1926(4)	1767(7)	71(7)	37(4)	110(10)	-13(4)	2(6)	-2(5)
C(8)	2863(7)	2531(4)	1996(9)	119(9)	38(4)	194(13)	1(5)	18(8)	-5(6)
C(9)	4768(5)	394(4)	1868(6)	47(6)	49(4)	82(9)	3(4)	3(6)	-4(5)
C(10)	4604(7)	-598(5)	1982(7)	95(8)	57(5)	103(10)	34(5)	19(7)	8(5)
C(12)	54(5)	1864(4)	-847(6)	65(7)	46(4)	130(10)	1(4)	8(7)	5(5)
C(13)	-281(6)	2741(4)	-951(7)	128(10)	30(4)	193(13)	-2(5)	1(9)	17(6)
C(14)	-1240(6)	3018(5)	-352(7)	136(10)	34(4)	176(13)	22(5)	-9(9)	-8(6)
C(15)	-1875(5)	2422(4)	332(6)	90(7)	40(4)	118(11)	22(5)	-6(7)	-5(5)
C(16)	-1471(5)	1548(4)	385(6)	63(6)	34(4)	97(9)	8(4)	10(6)	-1(5)
C(17)	-2917(8)	2690(7)	967(11)	172(14)	85(8)	236(19)	50(8)	68(13)	1(9)
N(1)	1525(3)	345(2)	1354(4)	45(5)	25(2)	48(6)	-7(3)	4(4)	2(3)
N(3)	2440(4)	512(3)	3842(4)	50(5)	46(3)	48(6)	-15(3)	15(5)	-9(3)
N(11)	-536(3)	1276(2)	-181(4)	37(4)	24(3)	87(7)	-3(3)	-5(5)	-7(3)
O(2)	507(3)	19(3)	3090(4)	68(4)	59(3)	140(6)	-16(3)	35(4)	-10(4)
O(4)	4293(3)	1079(3)	4617(3)	74(4)	80(3)	60(6)	-26(3)	-11(4)	-8(3)
O(6)	2591(3)	660(2)	-349(3)	75(4)	52(3)	54(5)	-3(3)	1(4)	-2(3)
O(18)	1926(3)	4826(3)	1650(4)	86(4)	60(3)	85(6)	19(3)	31(4)	13(3)

TABLE II. Hydrogen Atoms. Fractional Atomic Coordinates ($\times 10^3$) and Their e.s.ds.

Atom	X	Y	Z
H(3)	228(4)	53(4)	473(5)
H(7 1)	461(5)	204(4)	234(6)
H(7 2)	411(5)	193(4)	67(6)
H(8 1)	270(6)	257(4)	298(7)
H(8 2)	195(6)	238(4)	156(7)
H(8 3)	294(6)	316(4)	174(7)
H(9 1)	547(5)	60(4)	268(6)
H(9 2)	495(5)	58(4)	87(5)
H(10 1)	389(5)	-82(4)	127(6)
H(10 2)	441(5)	-78(4)	295(6)
H(10 3)	527(5)	-93(4)	175(6)
H(12)	67(5)	162(4)	-134(6)
H(13)	17(6)	314(4)	-132(7)
H(14)	-151(6)	363(4)	-27(7)
H(16)	-187(5)	107(4)	90(6)
H(17 1)	-337(7)	237(5)	110(8)
H(17 2)	-259(7)	310(5)	179(8)
H(17 3)	-337(6)	312(5)	22(8)
H(18 1)	98(5)	488(4)	165(6)
H(18 2)	212(5)	462(4)	238(6)

TABLE III. Intramolecular Bond Lengths and Their e.s.ds in Å

Cu-N(1)	1.980(5)	N(3)-H(3)	0.90(5)
N(1)-C(2)	1.346(6)	C(7)-H(7 1)	0.91(5)
C(2)-N(3)	1.391(6)	C(7)-H(7 2)	1.13(6)
N(3)-C(4)	1.356(7)	C(8)-H(8 1)	0.99(7)
C(4)-C(5)	1.508(7)	C(8)-H(8 2)	1.05(6)
C(5)-C(6)	1.534(6)	C(8)-H(8 3)	0.98(6)
C(6)-N(1)	1.341(6)	C(9)-H(9 1)	1.02(5)
C(2)-O(2)	1.229(6)	C9-H(9 2)	1.04(5)
C(4)-O(4)	1.214(6)	C10-H(10 1)	0.99(6)
C(6)-O(6)	1.239(6)	C10-H(10 2)	1.02(6)
C(5)-C(7)	1.544(8)	C10-H(10 3)	0.97(6)
C(7)-C(8)	1.50(1)	C12-H(12)	0.99(6)
C(5)-C(9)	1.539(8)	C13-H(13)	0.90(6)
C(9)-C(10)	1.52(1)	C14-H(14)	0.99(6)
Cu-N(11)	2.018(3)	C16-H(16)	1.02(5)
N(11)-C(12)	1.340(7)	C17-H(17 1)	0.74(8)
C(12)-C(13)	1.376(9)	C17-H(17 2)	1.00(8)
C(13)-C(14)	1.38(1)	C17-H(17 3)	1.01(8)
C(14)-C(15)	1.39(1)		
C(15)-C(16)	1.396(9)		
C(16)-N(11)	1.335(7)	O(18)-H(18 1)	1.06(6)
C(15)-C(17)	1.48(1)	O(18)-H(18 2)	0.74(5)

Description of the Structure and Discussion

The structure of the molecule is shown in Figure 1 (ORTEP).⁵ The intramolecular bond lengths and angles and their associated e.s.ds are given in Tables III

and IV respectively. These parameters were calculated using the function and error program ORFFE.⁴ Table V lists computed least-squares planes with their equations and the distances of various atoms from these planes.

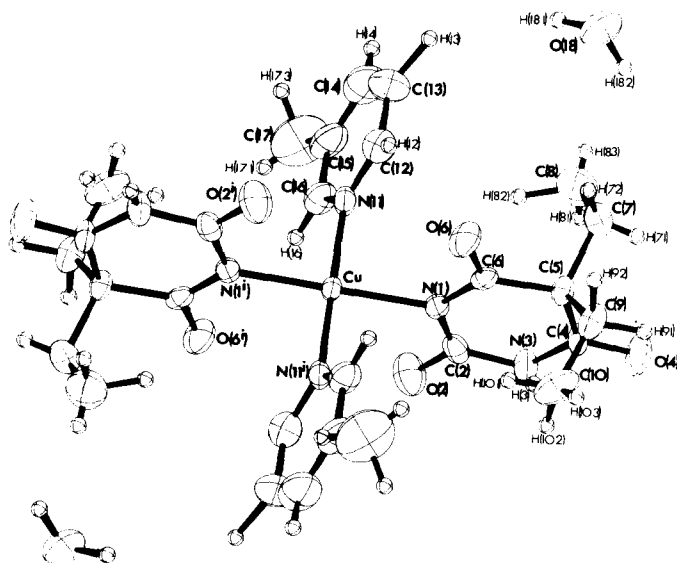


Figure 1. The molecular structure of the complex. The superscripted atoms are centrosymmetrically related to the corresponding atoms without superscripts.

Environment of the Copper Atom

The copper atom is co-ordinated to the barbital anions via their deprotonated nitrogen atoms N(1) and N(1ⁱ) and to the β -picoline moieties via their nitrogen atoms N(11) and N(11ⁱ) in square planar arrangement, the bond angles N(1)–Cu–N(11) and N(1)–Cu–N(11ⁱ) being 90.3(1)° and 89.7(1)° respectively. The bond length for Cu–N(1) is 1.980(5) and compares very favourably with the 1.983(5) Å found by Cairn *et al.*³ The Cu–N(11) distance is 2.018(3) Å as opposed to 2.032(5) Å found by Cairn and 1.989(6) Å reported by Davey and Stephens⁷ in the complex *trans*-Bis[(chloroacetato)-(α -picoline)] copper(II).

Two centrosymmetrically related oxygen atoms O(2) and O(2ⁱ) lie above and below the plane through atoms Cu, N(1), N(11), N(1ⁱ) and N(11ⁱ) (plane I) at a distance of 2.857(4) Å from the Cu atom. This is less than the sum of the van der Waals radii of 3.4 Å for copper and oxygen and it would therefore appear that O(2) and O(2ⁱ) are involved in 'off-the-z-axis' co-ordination with Cu (Figure 2). The z axis is taken as the normal to plane I giving the 'off-the-z-axis' angle as 39.0°. Davey and Stephens⁷ also found this type of co-ordination with a Cu–O distance of 2.707 Å while Cairn reports this length as 2.723(5) Å. The respective angles are 36.1° (Davey and Stephens) and 35.7° (Cairn *et al.*). A second, but probably weaker interaction exists between oxygen atoms O(6) and O(6ⁱ) and copper. Here the Cu–O(6) distance is 3.149(4) Å.

All interatomic distances and angles involved in this 'off-the-z-axis' co-ordination are given in Table VI.

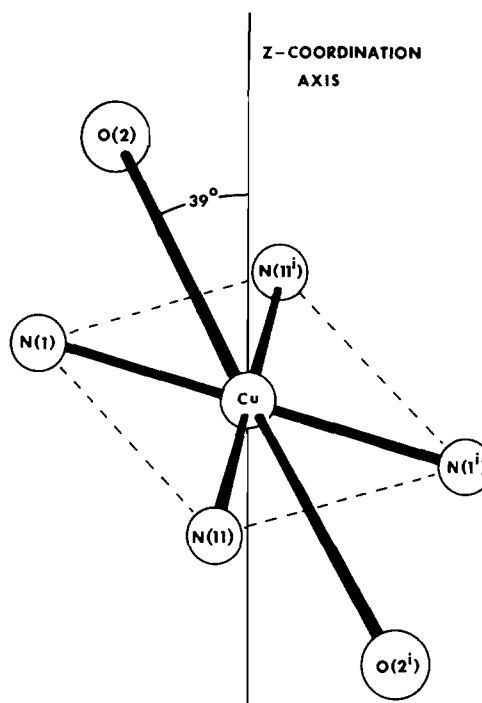


Figure 2. The environment of the copper atom showing the 'off-the-z-axis' co-ordination involving O(2) and O(2ⁱ).

In the β -picoline moiety, the average C–C and C–H bond lengths within the ring are 1.38 Å and 0.98 Å respectively. The ring is planar, the greatest deviation from the least-squares plane through the six atoms

TABLE IV. Intramolecular Bond Angles (in degrees).

N(1)–Cu–N(11)	90.3(1)	C(7)–C(5)–C(9)	109.8(4)
N(1)–Cu–N(11 ⁱ)	89.7(1)	C(6)–C(5)–C(7)	107.5(4)
N(1)–C(2)–N(3)	120.4(4)	C(6)–C(5)–C(9)	108.7(4)
C(2)–N(3)–C(4)	124.4(4)	C(5)–C(7)–C(8)	114.7(5)
N(3)–C(4)–C(5)	118.2(4)	C(5)–C(9)–C(10)	114.1(5)
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	113.5(4)	N(11)–C(12)–C(13)	121.2(6)
C(5)–C(6)–N(1)	121.1(4)	C(12)–C(13)–C(14)	119.2(6)
C(6)–N(1)–C(2)	122.3(4)	C(13)–C(14)–C(15)	120.7(6)
N(1)–C(2)–O(2)	120.6(4)	C(14)–C(15)–C(16)	116.0(5)
N(3)–C(2)–O(2)	119.0(4)	C(15)–C(16)–N(11)	123.4(5)
N(3)–C(4)–O(4)	120.0(4)	C(16)–N(11)–C(12)	119.2(4)
C(5)–C(4)–O(4)	121.9(4)	C(14)–C(15)–C(17)	122.4(6)
C(5)–C(6)–O(6)	118.0(4)	C(16)–C(15)–C(17)	121.5(6)
N(1)–C(6)–O(6)	120.9(4)		
C(4)–C(5)–C(9)	108.6(4)		
C(4)–C(5)–C(7)	108.6(4)	H(18 1)–O(18)–H(18 2)	97(5)

TABLE V. Least-squares Planes. The equations of the planes are expressed in orthogonalised space as $lx + my + nz = d$.

Plane I		square planar co-ordination around copper atom							
Atoms defining the plane	Cu	N(1)	N(11)	N(11 ⁱ)	N(11 ⁱ)				
Atoms not included in the plane						0(2)		0(6)	
Distance from the plane, Å	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.221		-2.226	
Equation	$-0.62671l - 0.11646m + 0.77050n = 0.00$								
Plane II		through the 6 atoms of the β picoline ring							
Atoms defining the plane	N(11)	C(12)	C(13)	C(14)	C(15)	C(16)			
Atoms not included in the plane								C(17)	
Distance from plane, Å	0.003	-0.001	-0.003	0.005	-0.003	-0.001		-0.015	
Equation	$0.46166l + 0.18499m + 0.86755n = -0.05210$								
Plane III		through the 6 pyrimidine ring atoms							
Atoms defining the plane	N(1)	C(2)	N(3)	C(4)	C(5)	C(6)			
Atoms not included in plane							0(2)	0(4)	0(6)
Distance from the plane, Å	0.008	0.011	-0.017	0.006	0.011	-0.018	0.043	0.060	-0.060
Equation	$-0.36411l + 0.93093m - 0.02822n = -0.08297$								
Plane IV		through the trioxypyrimidine ring atoms							
Atoms defining the plane	N(1)	C(2)	N(3)	C(4)	C(5)	C(6)	O(2)	O(4)	O(6)
Distance from the plane, Å	0.018	-0.003	-0.046	-0.015	0.017	0.003	0.019	0.025	-0.017
Equation	$-0.36090l + 0.93147m - 0.04599n = -0.11030$								
Plane V		through the atoms of the diethyl group and C(5)							
Atoms defining the plane	C(5)	C(7)	C(8)				C(9)		C(10)
Distance from the plane, Å	0.026	-0.040	0.006				0.044		-0.036
Equation	$0.20985l + 0.09277m + 0.97332n = 2.73546$								
Intersection Angles									
Planes	I and II	69.05°					Planes	II and III	: 91.17°
	I and III	84.37°						III and IV	: 1.30°
	I and IV	85.28°						III and V	: 91.00°

TABLE VI. Interatomic Distances (Å) and Bond Angles (degrees) and Their e.s.ds Involved in the "Off-the-Z-Axis Co-ordination".

Cu-N(1)	: 1.980(5)	N(1)-Cu-O(2)	: 51.3(1)
Cu-N(11)	: 2.018(3)	N(11)-Cu-O(2)	: 94.00(5)
Cu-O(2)	: 2.857(4)	N(1 ^b)-Cu-O(2)	: 128.7(1)
N(1)-O(2)	: 2.237(5)	N(11 ^b)-Cu-O(2)	: 86.00(5)
N(11)-O(2)	: 3.611(3)		
N(1 ^b)-O(2)	: 4.376(7)		
N(11 ^b)-O(2)	: 3.380(4)		
N(1)-N(11)	: 2.833(6)		
N(1)-N(11 ^b)	: 2.820(5)		

(plane II) being that of atom C(14) at a distance of 0.005 Å. The β methyl group lies at a distance 0.015 Å from this plane. Planes I and II intersect at an angle 69.05°.

The Barbitol Ligand Structure

The conformation of the trioxypyrimidine ring is shown in Figure 3 in which the dotted line is a trace

of the least-squares plane through the ring atoms only (Plane III). The ring is almost planar, the greatest deviation from this plane being that of atom N(3) at a distance of 0.017 Å. However, slight puckering of the ring is evident. In the structure reported by Caira the puckering is more pronounced with the largest deviation from the plane being that of atom C5. Its distance from the plane is 0.1 Å. when the three exocyclic oxygens are included in the least-squares plane calculation, it is seen (Plane IV) that the entire trioxypyrimidine moiety is virtually planar, the largest deviation from the plane being that of atom N(3) at a distance of 0.04 Å. Planes III and IV intersect at an angle of 1.30° indicating the coplanarity of the exocyclic oxygen atoms and the pyrimidine ring atoms.

Atoms C(7), C(8), C(9) and C(10) of the two ethyl groups as well as atom C(5) to which they are attached lie in the same plane (Plane V) which is virtually perpendicular (91.0°) to the pyrimidine ring plane (Plane III). The hydrogen atoms of the two ethyl groups are in the staggered configuration. Planes I and III intersect at 84.37°, (Caira 86.7°) *i.e.* the

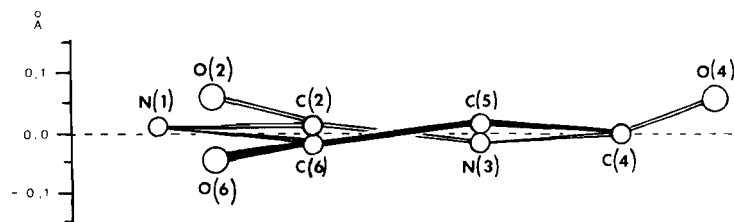


Figure 3. The conformation of the trioxypyrimidine ring. The dotted line is a trace of the best least-squares plane through the six ring atoms only (plane III). The vertical scale is approximately five times the horizontal scale.

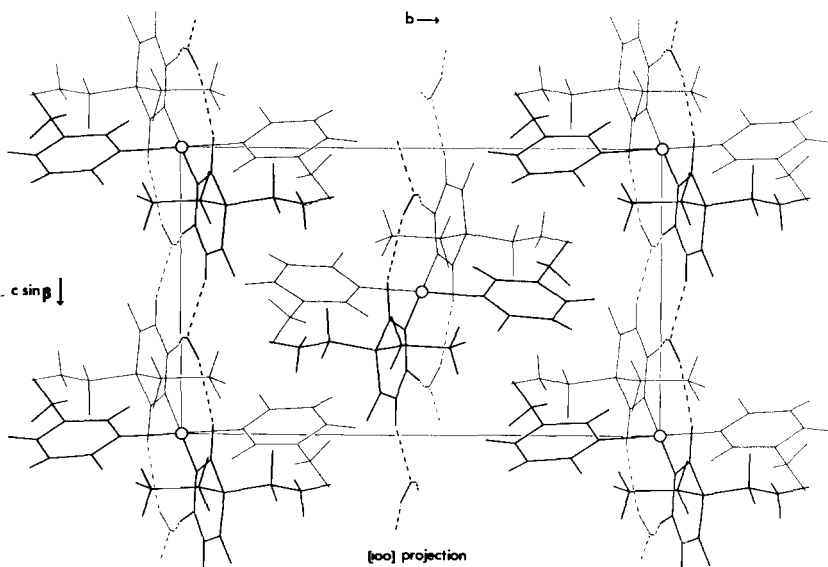


Figure 4. The [100] projection of the structure.

plane Cu, N(1), N(11) and the pyrimidine ring plane are almost perpendicular. Similarly the planes through the two different moieties of the molecule, *i.e.* through the picoline ring (Plane II) and the pyrimidine ring (Plane III), are at right angles to each other (91.17°).

The internal ring angle C(2)-N(1)-C(6) is $122.3(4)^\circ$, which compares favourably with the 121.6° found in Zn(II)(barb)₂(imidazole)₂. The corresponding value in the barbital molecule is 126.4° while in the barbital ion it is 119.2° .⁸ Interest is centred on this angle as deprotonation occurs at N(1).

Hydrogen Bonding

The intermolecular hydrogen bonding is shown as dotted lines in Figure 4, the [100] projection of the structure. Each discrete molecule of the complex is

linked to two other molecules via four bridging water molecules. This gives a sheet-like structure in which the layers comprising the barbiturate anions and the water molecules are orientated approximately parallel to the x-z plane of the crystal lattice.

There are thus 3 crystallographically distinct hydrogen bonds emanating from each water molecule. The hydrogens of the water molecule H(18.1) and H(18.2) are each hydrogen-bonded to oxygens O(2) and O(6ⁱ) respectively of the barbiturate moieties of a single molecule of the complex at (x,y,z). The hydrate oxygen is hydrogen-bonded to an N-H group of the molecule at (x,y,z-1).

The geometry of the interactions is shown in Figure 5. The hydrogen bond distances are all in good agreement with those listed by Donohue⁹ for an assort-

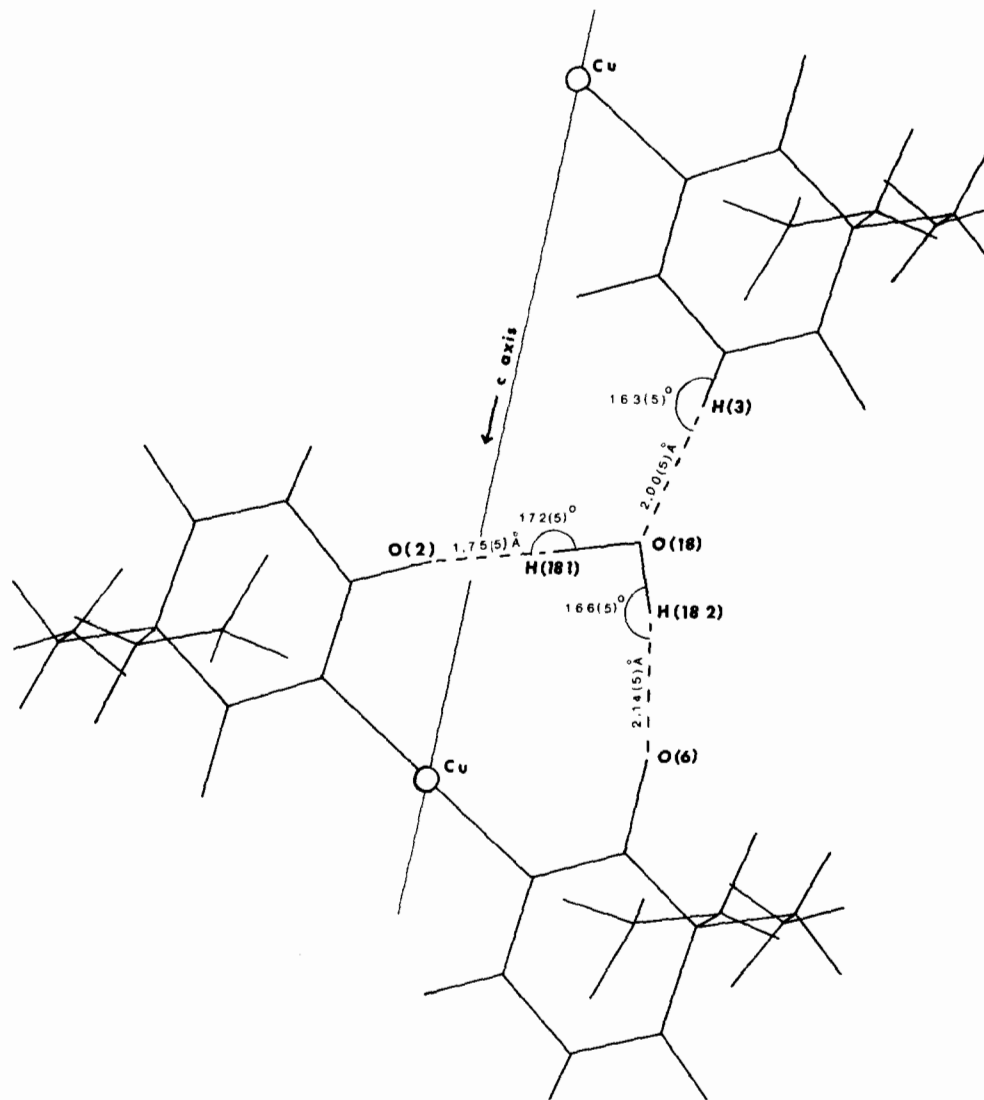


Figure 5. Schematic diagram of the geometry of the hydrogen bond interactions.

ment of hydrogen-bonded compounds. Figure 5 shows the near linearity of each of the 3 hydrogen bonds with bond angles well within the maximum allowed deviation from 180.⁹ All bond lengths and angles involved in the hydrogen bonding are listed in Table VII.

Intramolecular hydrogen bonding of the type reported in the complex Zn(II)(barb)₂(imidazole)₂ was found to be absent. In the structure Cu(II)(barb)₂(pyridine)₂, which is not hydrated, the only intermolecular hydrogen bonding is of the type NH...O=C linking adjacent barbitol moieties.

TABLE VII. Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (degrees) and their e.s.d.s Involved in the Hydrogen Bonding.

O(2)-H(18 1)	1.75(5)
O(2)-O(18)	2.801(5)
O(6)-H(18 2)	2.14(5)
O(6)-O(18)	2.874(5)
H(3)-O(18)	2.00(5)
N(3)-O(18)	2.875(6)
O(2)-H(18 1)-O(18)	172(5)
O(6)-H(18 2)-O(18)	166(5)
N(3)-H(3)-O(18)	163(5)

TABLE VIII. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors.

k	h	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c	h	k	F _o	F _c				
1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1	0	1.0	1.0

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