

The Crystal Structure of the Monohydrated Potassium Salt of 4-Hydroxy-5,7-Dinitrobenzofurazan

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The crystal and molecular structure of the hydrated potassium salt of 4-hydroxy-5,7-dinitrobenzofurazan, $K^+[OC_6H(NO_2)_2N_2O]^- \cdot H_2O$, has been determined by X-ray diffraction techniques. The complex crystallizes as bright yellow, monoclinic needles with $a = 10.944 \pm 0.010$, $b = 4.694 \pm 0.004$, $c = 21.310 \pm 0.010$ Å and $\beta = 117.42 \pm 0.08^\circ$, measured at room temperature. The space group is $P2_1/c$ and with four molecules of the monohydrate (M.W. 282.2) per unit cell, $D = 1.921$ g.cm $^{-3}$ compared with $D_m = 1.91$ g.cm $^{-3}$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to a final R of 0.081 for the 1321 observed reflections, measured by the stationary-crystal stationary-counter technique with molybdenum radiation. The C–O bond length of 1.234 ± 0.008 Å is close to the C–O double-bond distance. The resulting distortions in the ring are similar to those found in potassium picrate, modified by the furazan system. A C–H (ring) \cdots O (nitro) hydrogen bond appears to exist in the crystal.

Introduction

The crystal structure of potassium and ammonium picrate (Maartmann-Moe, 1969) revealed a very strong interaction of the deprotonated phenol oxygen with the aromatic ring. In fact, the term 'benzene ring' may not be appropriate since the distortions in the ring are so extreme. Subsequently, a comparison of the Meisenheimer complex of trinitrophenetole (Destro, Gramaccioli & Simonetta, 1968) with a similar dinitrobenzofurazan complex led Messmer & Palenik (1971) to conclude that the furazan ring had a greater electron withdrawing power than a nitro group. Therefore, the potassium salt of 4-hydroxy-5,7-dinitrobenzofurazan should exhibit distortions similar to potassium picrate but perturbed by the furazan system. We undertook an investigation of the structure of the potassium salt of 4-hydroxy-5,7-dinitrobenzofurazan, henceforth K^+ HDNBF, to examine the interaction in salts of nitrophenols and also the electron withdrawing power of the furazan ring.

Experimental

Bright yellow needles of $K^+[C_6HN_4O_6]^- \cdot H_2O$ were obtained by recrystallization from water. Preliminary Weissenberg photographs indicated that the crystals are monoclinic with the systematic absences of $h0l$ for $l = 2n + 1$ and $0k0$ for $k = 2n + 1$, suggesting that the space group is $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5).

A crystal of dimensions $0.10 \times 0.18 \times 0.08$ mm (parallel to **a**, **b** and **c** respectively) which was dipped in liquid nitrogen to minimize extinction effects was used for the intensity measurements. The resulting mosaic spread of the crystal was sufficiently smaller (peak width at half-height was less than 0.1° at a 1° take-off angle) than the effective source width at the 4° take-off angle used for the intensity measurements. The unit-cell di-

mensions determined from diffractometer measurements are given in Table 1. Diffraction data for reflections in a hemisphere with $2\theta < 60^\circ$ (Mo $K\alpha$, $\lambda(\alpha_1) = 0.70926$ Å) were measured using the stationary crystal-stationary counter method. A 20 sec count was taken for each reflection with a zirconium filter in front of the counter window. A General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer controlled by a prepunched paper tape was used for measuring the intensity data. Four standard reflections which were measured after every 100 reflections were used to correct the data for a slight decrease (maximum 9%) in the intensity with time. A background curve as a function of 2θ was derived from the systematically absent reflections which were not affected by a radiation streak. A total of 2862 unique reflections was obtained after averaging symmetry equivalent reflections, and the 1321 reflections which were greater than or equal to 1.2 times the appropriate background count were considered to be observed; the remaining reflections were considered to be unobserved and entered as 0.1 times the local background count and flagged with a minus sign. Since the linear absorption coefficient for Mo $K\alpha$ is only 5.7 cm $^{-1}$, no absorption corrections were applied (the maximum error in an intensity is 9%). The α_1 – α_2 doublet could be contained within the counter window under the experimental conditions employed (take-off angle was 3.7°) and no correction for the splitting was applied. The intensity data were reduced to a set of observed amplitudes on an arbitrary scale in the usual manner.

Table 1. Crystal data

$a = 10.944 \pm 0.010$ Å	$K[C_6HN_4O_6] \cdot H_2O$
$b = 4.694 \pm 0.004$	M.W. 282.2
$c = 21.310 \pm 0.010$	$Z = 4$
$\beta = 117.42 \pm 0.08^\circ$	$D_m = 1.91$ g.cm $^{-3}$
Space group $P2_1/c$ (C_{2h}^5)	$D_x = 1.921$ g.cm $^{-3}$

Determination and refinement of the structure

The position of the potassium ion was determined from a sharpened three-dimensional Patterson function. A Fourier synthesis based on phases determined by the potassium ion alone yielded the positions of the atoms in the anion. A computed difference Fourier synthesis, using the anion and cation for phasing, was utilized to locate the water molecule. At this point the conventional R value ($R = \Sigma |AF| / \Sigma F_o$) was 0.18.

Four full-matrix least-squares cycles using individual isotropic thermal parameters reduced R to 0.12. The thermal parameters were converted to their anisotropic

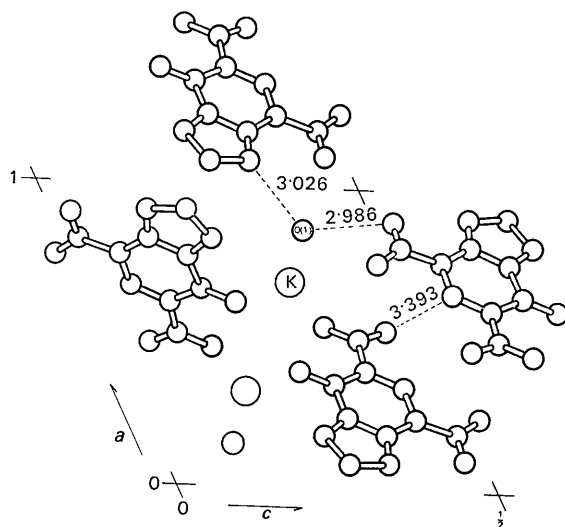


Fig. 1. A projection of the structure on the (010) plane illustrating the molecular packing. The hydrogen bonds are shown as dotted lines.

equivalent form and four full-matrix least-squares cycles reduced R to 0.081. The shifts in the parameters in the last cycles were all less than 0.1σ and thus the refinement was considered completed. The final parameters are given in Table 2. The structure factors calculated with these parameters are presented in Table 3 together with the corresponding observed values. A final difference Fourier synthesis was computed using the heavier atom parameters given in Table 2. The three hydrogen atoms were easily located and their coordinates are given in Table 2. The contribution of the hydrogen atoms were not included in any of the calculations.

The quantity minimized by the least-squares calculations was $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ where the weights were as follows:

$$\sqrt{w} = |F_o|/2 F_{\min} \text{ if } F_o < 2 F_{\min}$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 1 \text{ if } 2 F_{\min} \leq F_o \leq 6 F_{\min}$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 6 F_{\min}/|F_o| \text{ if } F_o > 6 F_{\min}$$

and where F_{\min} is the nominal minimum observable F , in this case 4.2 (or 42 on the scale of Table 3). Atomic scattering factors for all atoms were taken from the *International Tables for X-ray crystallography* (1962)

Discussion

The crystal consists of K^+ , $[OC_6H(NO_2)_2N_2O]^-$ ions and a water molecule packed together (as illustrated in Fig. 1) with no unusually short intermolecular contacts. The K^+ ion is surrounded by 8 oxygen atoms and a nitrogen atom at distances from 2.858 to 3.112 Å. The atoms of the coordination polyhedra about the K^+ ion and their distances are tabulated in Table 4. The

Table 2. Final parameters with estimated standard deviations in parentheses

All values are multiplied by 10^4 . The temperature factor is of the form: $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)]$.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
K	6849 (2)	6662 (5)	3249 (1)	121 (2)	607 (11)	26 (1)	28 (9)	58 (2)	31 (4)
O(1)	8606 (6)	1715 (16)	3831 (3)	129 (7)	939 (48)	25 (1)	177 (33)	51 (5)	19 (15)
C(1)	6525 (6)	1195 (16)	1804 (3)	81 (6)	419 (39)	14 (1)	40 (26)	17 (5)	25 (12)
C(2)	6080 (6)	-705 (16)	1216 (3)	82 (6)	401 (36)	16 (1)	-22 (26)	28 (5)	6 (12)
C(3)	6586 (6)	-689 (16)	718 (3)	82 (6)	401 (37)	14 (1)	20 (27)	19 (5)	12 (11)
C(4)	7610 (7)	1145 (16)	768 (3)	94 (7)	433 (38)	13 (1)	1 (28)	27 (5)	11 (11)
C(5)	8173 (6)	3076 (17)	1348 (3)	70 (6)	434 (39)	16 (1)	22 (27)	20 (5)	7 (13)
C(6)	7641 (6)	3080 (16)	1837 (3)	85 (6)	333 (34)	15 (1)	35 (27)	18 (5)	14 (12)
N(1)	5060 (6)	-2832 (14)	1110 (3)	87 (6)	442 (35)	21 (1)	45 (24)	28 (5)	4 (11)
N(2)	8070 (6)	1049 (15)	243 (3)	104 (6)	586 (40)	17 (1)	-27 (28)	40 (5)	-18 (12)
N(3)	9123 (6)	5046 (14)	1532 (3)	88 (6)	464 (35)	19 (1)	-20 (25)	28 (5)	-1 (12)
N(4)	8241 (6)	5029 (14)	2315 (3)	85 (5)	439 (32)	17 (1)	26 (24)	23 (4)	-9 (12)
O(2)	6113 (5)	1445 (13)	2252 (2)	109 (5)	641 (35)	18 (1)	-86 (25)	46 (4)	-37 (11)
O(3)	4603 (6)	-2993 (14)	1539 (3)	152 (7)	572 (35)	32 (2)	-122 (28)	85 (6)	-55 (13)
O(4)	4722 (6)	-4484 (13)	616 (3)	127 (7)	549 (34)	28 (2)	-151 (25)	54 (5)	-69 (12)
O(5)	7551 (6)	-646 (15)	-244 (3)	178 (8)	725 (41)	25 (1)	-104 (31)	81 (6)	-69 (13)
O(6)	8976 (6)	2722 (16)	304 (3)	146 (7)	959 (50)	30 (2)	-270 (33)	83 (6)	-84 (15)
O(7)	9168 (5)	6288 (12)	2136 (2)	83 (5)	504 (31)	22 (1)	-40 (21)	25 (4)	-26 (10)
H(1)	8860	1670	4310						
H(2)	9430	1560	3900						
H(3)	6250	-1940	300						

K+ ion is approximately in the center of a distorted trigonal prism, with the three remaining atoms roughly in the center of each rectangular face. The result is approximately a 3-3-3 type of nine coordination. The

O...O distances in the triangular faces [3.214 Å for O(1) to O(2), 3.032 Å for O(2) to O(3') and 2.904 Å for O(3') to O(1)] are close to the value for van der Waals contacts.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes

The three columns in each group contain the values, reading from left to right, of I, 10F0, and 10F1. A negative F0 indicates an unobserved reflection which was not included in the least-squares refinement.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure amplitudes for various reflections. The table is organized into groups, each containing three columns of values (I, 10F0, 10F1) and a label for the reflection (e.g., h-k-l). The data is dense and spans the entire page.

H(2), O(1)–H(2)···N(3) has a relatively small O–H···N angle but otherwise appears normal. The alternative for H(2), O(1)–H(2)···O(6) has a poor O–H···O angle and also the H···O distance is very close to the value for a van der Waals contact. The third hydrogen H(3) bonded to C(3) of the ring has a relatively short C–H···O contact, very suggestive of a hydrogen bond. The angles involving H(3) are all very reasonable for a hydrogen bond and the H(3)···O(4) distance of 2.42 Å is less than that expected for a van der Waals contact. A similar C–H···O hydrogen contact was found in potassium picrate.* Although the existence of C–H···O hydrogen bonds has been questioned by Donohue (1968), the present study (together with the potassium picrate example) suggests that C–H···O hydrogen bonds may indeed exist in special cases.

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* H. Cady first pointed out to one of us (GJP) that a possible C–H···O hydrogen bond existed in our unpublished refinement of potassium picrate.

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Die Struktur des Ammoniumparawolframates $(\text{NH}_4)_{10}[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}] \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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Ammonium paratungstate, $(\text{NH}_4)_{10}[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}] \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallizes in space group *Pbca*: $a = 19.07$, $b = 24.42$, $c = 10.915$ Å, $Z = 4$, $D_m = 4.13$, $D_x = 4.23$ g.cm⁻³. The W atoms were located by a Patterson map, and the lighter atoms by a ΔF -map. Using 3002 visually estimated reflexions, including 609 unobserved ones, the structure was refined to $R = 8.5\%$ (8.1% for observed reflexions only; isotropic temperature factors). The positional uncertainties are: $\sigma(\text{W}) = 0.002$, $\sigma(\text{O}) = 0.03$, $\sigma(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{NH}_4^+) = 0.05$ Å. The paratungstate ion $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ (not $[\text{H}_{10}\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{46}]^{10-}$ as earlier formulated) consists of 4 corner-sharing groups, each containing 3 edge-sharing WO_6 octahedra. The oxygen atoms of the anion are hexagonal close packed (average O–O 2.78 Å, 2.49–2.97 Å). Six octahedra have one unshared oxygen and the other six have two unshared oxygen atoms. The W atoms are shifted into the direction of these unshared oxygen atoms away from the centres of the octahedra by 0.33–0.37 Å. W–W (edge-sharing) = 3.34, W–W (corner-sharing) = 3.75 Å, W–O = 1.70–2.32 Å, average 1.96 Å. By estimation of the W–O bond strengths, the non-acid protons were located in the inside of the isopolyanion in accordance with the results of some recent H nuclear magnetic resonance broad-line spectra. The anion has pseudo-symmetry $2/m$, which is also obeyed in part by the NH_4^+ environment. *Via* ammonium ions each complex $[\text{H}_2\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{42}]^{10-}$ is connected to 10 other complexes. All N–N distances are greater than 3.6 Å. A probable network of hydrogen bonds is suggested. The shortest possible H-bonds are: OH···O = 2.64 Å and NH···O = 2.69 Å.

Einleitung

Die erste röntgenographische Strukturuntersuchung eines Parawolframates erfolgte 1952 (Lindqvist) am

na Lake, California for the use of the diffractometer and Dr R. A. Henry of that center for the example.

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$5\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 12\text{WO}_3 \cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$ mit Hilfe einer Pattersonsynthese. Aus dieser konnten die Lagen der Wolframatomte des Isopolyanions eindeutig ermittelt werden. Die Lage der Sauerstoffatome wurde aber nur aus der