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An X-ray Structure Redetermination of the Urea-Phosphoric Acid Compound*

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The crystal structure of the urea-phosphoric acid compound $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ has been redetermined (*Pbca*; $z=8$; $a=17.6508$, $b=7.4817$, $c=8.9991$ Å). With a very short and nearly centred hydrogen bond from the acid to the oxygen atom of the base the structure is between that of a true adduct and that of an onium salt. All hydrogen atoms were located; with 1126 independent Cu $K\alpha$ counter data the final R value is 0.031.

As part of our program to study the structural behaviour of the acid proton in crystalline acid/base systems (*e.g.* Altenburg & Mootz, 1971; Mootz & Altenburg, 1971) we have carried out an accurate crystal structure determination of the urea-phosphoric acid compound. Earlier investigations by Sundera-Rao, Turley & Pepinsky (1957) and by Wolfram, Arutunian, Antishkina & Porai-Koshits (1967) revealed a very strong hydrogen bond between the acid and the oxygen atom of the urea moiety ($\text{O} \cdots \text{O}$ distance 2.414 Å and 2.45 Å respectively), but did not decide between nor comment on the structural alternatives of a true adduct and an onium salt. In order to study this aspect of the structure in detail, which requires a knowledge of the hydrogen atom positions as well as more accurate interatomic distances and angles of the heavy atoms, we decided to collect new X-ray data and repeat the analysis.

After we had finished the refinement we learned from the title programme of a meeting of a recent neutron diffraction study of the same compound by Busing & Kostansek (1971). This work has now been published in detail (Kostansek & Busing, 1972). Apart from being more accurate in hydrogen atom positions and thermal parameters, it is in good agreement with

our own study, the presentation of which can therefore be kept short.

Experimental and crystallographic data

The urea-phosphoric acid compound crystallizes in space group *Pbca* with eight formula units $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ per unit cell. A least-squares refinement of angular measurements on a diffractometer yielded the improved lattice parameters $a=17.6508$ (9), $b=7.4817$ (4) and $c=8.9991$ (7) Å. The intensities of 1126 independent reflexions with $\theta < 70^\circ$ were measured with Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation on a tape-controlled Siemens automatic diffractometer in the $\theta/2\theta$ mode. No correction for absorption was applied ($\mu_{\text{Cu } K\alpha} = 38.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

Refinement of the structure

Least-squares refinement was started from the heavy atom parameters of Sundera-Rao, Turley & Pepinsky (1957). The seven hydrogen atoms could be located in a difference Fourier map. After an empirical correction of the thirteen strongest intensities for extinction, anisotropic treatment of all atoms converged to an unweighted R value of 0.031. The observations were weighted according to $w=1$ for $|F_o| < K$ and $w=K^2/|F_o|^2$ for $|F_o| \geq K$ with $K=20$. The form factors used

* Short version of a part of the dissertation of K.-R. Albrand, Techn. Universität Braunschweig, (1972).

were those of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964) for P, O, N, C, and of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for H. The final parameters are listed in Table 1, the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2. Fig. 1 is a complementary drawing of the Fourier synthesis and difference Fourier synthesis with the heavy and hydrogen atom electron density maxima, respectively. Labeling of the atoms is according to Kostansek & Busing (1972).

Results and discussion

The bond lengths of the acid and base moieties (Table 3) lie between those of H_3PO_4 (phosphoric acid: Cole, 1966) and H_2PO_4^- (e.g. calcium dihydrogenphosphate monohydrate: Dickens & Bowen, 1971) as well as between those of $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ (urea: Pryor & Sanger, 1970) and $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{COH}^+$ (uronium nitrate: Worsham & Busing, 1969). The very strong hydrogen bond $\text{O}(4)\cdots\text{H}(4)\cdots\text{O}(5)$ between both groups [$\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$ distance 2.424 (2) Å] is more or less centred, *i.e.* the proton transition from the acid to the base is only partial. Thus from heavy atom *and* hydrogen atom positions the compound is neither a true adduct, $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$, nor a true onium salt, $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{COH}^+\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$, but of an intermediate nature.

Fig. 2. shows the asymmetric unit and its surrounding. Hydrogen bonding of all protons generates a complex three-dimensional network in the crystal struc-

ture. Pertinent distances and angles are listed in Table 4.

With mean and maximum differences of 0.9 and 2.3σ , respectively, the heavy atom coordinates agree well with those of the neutron diffraction study by Kostansek & Busing (1972). This is reflected by an equally good agreement between heavy-atom interatomic distances and angles in both analyses. For the hydrogen coordinates, on the other hand, mean and maximum differences of 2.3 and 6.0σ point to a systematic difference between the two experiments. In fact whereas the bond angles involving hydrogen are generally in fair agreement most of the O-H and N-H distances are shorter in the X-ray than in the neutron work. This is to be expected if the electron density of a hydrogen atom is displaced from its nucleus toward the heavy atom.

The diagonal elements of the temperature coefficients for the heavy atoms are all larger in the X-ray work than in the neutron study, suggesting that the electron distribution is more diffuse than the X-ray scattering factors indicate. It is not surprising that the thermal parameters for hydrogen are not in good agreement.

Most of the final calculations were done with the X-ray 63 system (Stewart & High, 1965). Fig. 2 was prepared with the program *ORTEP* (Johnson, 1965). This research was supported by the Deutsche For-

Table 1. *The atomic parameters and their standard deviations*

The B_{ij} are consistent with the temperature factor in the form $f_T = \exp[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^2 + 2B_{23}klb^*c^* + \dots)]$. Most of the hydrogen thermal parameters did not stay positive definite. Therefore only the averages B of the diagonal coefficients are listed.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>			
P	0.31089 (3)	0.27860 (6)	0.30906 (5)			
O(1)	0.33934 (9)	0.09142 (24)	0.36017 (23)			
O(2)	0.27753 (8)	0.38453 (18)	0.43567 (14)			
O(3)	0.24654 (9)	0.25121 (24)	0.19343 (17)			
O(4)	0.37947 (9)	0.36575 (21)	0.23808 (17)			
O(5)	0.44703 (10)	0.63402 (23)	0.31060 (18)			
N(1)	0.50754 (12)	0.78258 (31)	0.49107 (31)			
N(2)	0.39673 (12)	0.63569 (31)	0.54195 (26)			
C	0.44998 (11)	0.68374 (26)	0.44638 (21)			
	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
P	1.59 (2)	1.57 (2)	1.47 (2)	-0.01 (1)	0.01 (1)	-0.12 (1)
O(1)	2.30 (7)	2.02 (7)	3.70 (8)	-0.01 (5)	-0.18 (6)	0.21 (6)
O(2)	2.45 (6)	2.14 (5)	1.79 (6)	0.12 (4)	0.18 (4)	-0.12 (4)
O(3)	2.27 (6)	3.76 (7)	2.18 (6)	0.38 (5)	-0.50 (5)	-0.75 (5)
O(4)	2.77 (6)	2.69 (6)	2.44 (6)	-0.73 (5)	0.81 (5)	-0.40 (5)
O(5)	3.51 (7)	2.96 (7)	2.20 (7)	-1.15 (6)	0.32 (5)	-0.15 (5)
N(1)	2.51 (9)	3.12 (9)	2.73 (10)	-0.84 (7)	0.26 (8)	-0.38 (8)
N(2)	2.88 (9)	3.85 (10)	2.63 (10)	-1.12 (7)	0.70 (7)	-0.79 (7)
C	2.17 (8)	1.72 (7)	2.18 (8)	0.08 (6)	0.01 (6)	0.01 (6)
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>		
H(1)	0.305 (2)	0.028 (4)	0.390 (4)	4.4		
H(3)	0.256 (2)	0.202 (4)	0.101 (4)	4.4		
H(4)	0.411 (2)	0.505 (6)	0.281 (3)	8.6		
H(11)	0.540 (2)	0.808 (4)	0.434 (4)	2.9		
H(12)	0.510 (2)	0.809 (5)	0.579 (3)	4.1		
H(21)	0.361 (2)	0.560 (5)	0.513 (3)	4.7		
H(22)	0.401 (1)	0.681 (4)	0.636 (3)	3.1		

Table 2. The observed and calculated structure factors

Within each group of reflexions the columns are 1, 10F_o and 10F_c. The 13 strongest intensities, which were corrected empirically for extinction, and the 15 reflexions with I < 1.5σ_I are marked E and *, respectively.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing structure factors for various reflexions. The table is organized into groups, with columns for observed (10F_o) and calculated (10F_c) values. Reflexions are identified by Miller indices (hkl) and some are marked with 'E' or '*'.

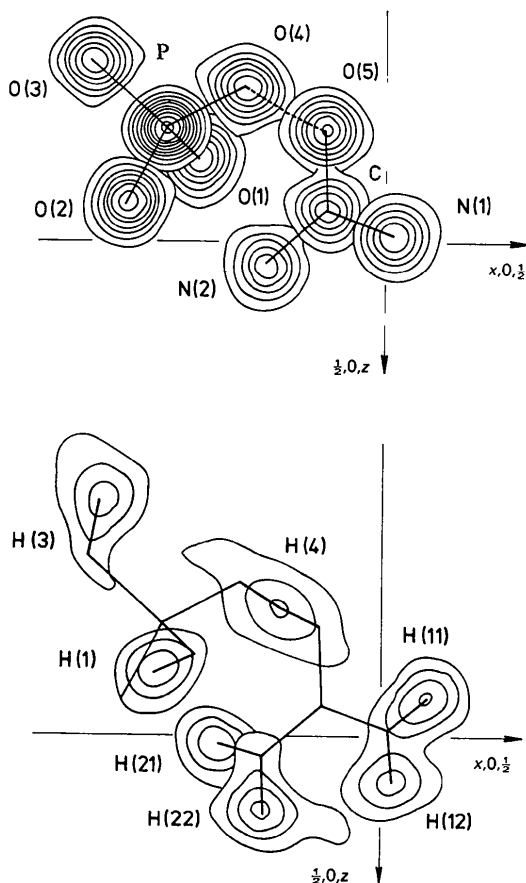


Fig. 1. Fourier and difference Fourier synthesis. The starting line corresponds to $1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for P, O, N, C and $0.1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for H. The increment is $4 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for P, $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for O, N, C and $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for H.

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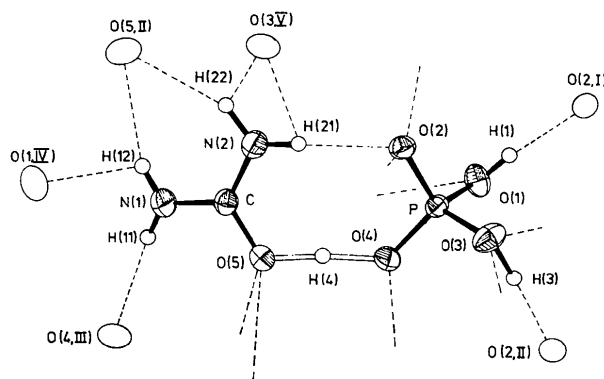


Fig. 2. The asymmetric unit with hydrogen bonds. The proton donor group O-H or N-H is omitted for simplicity where it does not belong to the basic unit.

Table 3. Lengths and angles of covalent bonds

Acid moiety		Base moiety	
P-O(1)	1.557 (2) Å	C-N(1)	1.319 (3) Å
P-O(2)	1.508 (1)	C-N(2)	1.324 (3)
P-O(3)	1.554 (2)	C-O(5)	1.278 (3)
P-O(4)	1.516 (2)		
O(1)—H(1)	0.82 (3) Å	N(1)—H(11)	0.79 (3) Å
O(3)—H(3)	0.93 (3)	N(1)—H(12)	0.82 (3)
O(4)···H(4)	1.25 (4)	N(2)—H(21)	0.88 (3)
		N(2)—H(22)	0.91 (3)
		O(5)···H(4)	1.18 (4)
O(1)—P—O(2)	112.1 (1)°	N(1)—C—N(2)	120.1 (2)°
O(1)—P—O(3)	108.4 (1)	N(1)—C—O(5)	119.1 (2)
O(1)—P—O(4)	104.7 (1)	N(2)—C—O(5)	120.9 (2)
O(2)—P—O(3)	106.9 (1)		
O(2)—P—O(4)	113.8 (1)	C—N(1)—H(11)	119 (2)°
O(3)—P—O(4)	111.0 (1)	C—N(1)—H(12)	118 (1)
P—O(1)—H(1)	112 (2)°	C—N(2)—H(21)	119 (2)
P—O(3)—H(3)	122 (2)	C—N(2)—H(22)	117 (2)
P—O(4)···H(4)	126 (2)	C—O(5)···H(4)	118 (1)
		H(11)—N(1)—H(12)	122 (3)°
		H(21)—N(2)—H(22)	124 (3)

Table 4. *Geometry of hydrogen bonds*

X-H...O	$d(X\cdots O)$	$d(X-H)$	$d(H\cdots O)$	angle at H
O(1)—H(1)···O(2, I)	2.667 (2) Å	0.82 (3) Å	1.85 (3) Å	173 (3)°
O(3)—H(3)···O(2, II)	2.591 (2)	0.93 (3)	1.67 (3)	177 (3)
O(4)···H(4)···O(5)	2.424 ^{1/2} (2)	1.25 (4)	1.18 (4)	173 (4)
N(1)—H(11)···O(4, III)	2.935 ^{1/2} (3)	0.79 (3)	2.15 (3)	175 (3)
N(1)—H(12)···O(5, II)	3.130 (3)	0.82 (3)	2.40 (3)	149 (3)
N(1)—H(12)···O(1, IV)	3.160 (3)	0.82 (3)	2.81 (3)	108 (2)*
N(2)—H(21)···O(2)	2.979 (3)	0.88 (3)	2.10 (3)	177 (3)
N(2)—H(21)···O(3, V)	2.995 (3)	0.88 (3)	2.87 (3)	89 (3)*
N(2)—H(22)···O(3, V)	2.995 (3)	0.91 (3)	2.70 (2)	100 (3)*
N(2)—H(22)···O(5, II)	3.099 (3)	0.91 (3)	2.40 (3)	154 (3)

I: $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$

II: $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$

III: $-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$

IV: $-x, -y, -z$

V: $\frac{1}{2}-x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z$

In view of their large $d(H\cdots O)$ and small angles at the proton the interactions marked* should probably not be considered as 'normal' hydrogen bonds.

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The Crystal Structure of 3,4-Epoxy-sulfolane

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The compound 3,4-epoxy-sulfolane, $C_4H_6OSO_2$, crystallizes in the orthorhombic system with four molecules in a unit cell of symmetry $P2_12_12_1$ and dimensions $a = 8.475$ (6), $b = 10.742$ (5), $c = 5.899$ (4) Å. Least-squares refinement of 1282 observed structure factors, measured on a Pailred diffractometer, gave a residual of 0.055. The molecule is folded so that the epoxide linkage is nearly normal to the mean plane of the sulfur and carbon atoms. Analysis of the thermal motion by the rigid-body method of Schomaker and Trueblood shows that the least librational oscillation is about the normal to the sulfur-carbon mean plane.

Introduction

Compounds with the formula SO_2X_2 may be sulfuryl halides, such as SO_2F_2 , or symmetrically substituted sulfones, such as dimethyl sulfone, $(CH_3)_2SO_2$. The sulfur atom in these molecules is tetrahedrally coordinated, and the simplest prototypes have C_{2v} symmetry. We have previously determined the structures of dimethyl sulfone (Sands, 1963) and butadiene sulfone, $C_4H_6SO_2$ (preferred name is 2,5-dihydrothiophene-1,1-dioxide, also known as 3-sulfolene) (Sands & Day, 1967). The present paper reports the structure of 3,4-epoxy-sulfolane, $C_4H_6OSO_2$ (alternative names are butadiene sulfone epoxide and sulfolene-3-epoxide).

Experimental

The epoxidation of butadiene sulfone was accomplished by treatment with performic acid, as described by Sorenson (1959). The product was recrystallized from acetone and it melted in the range 123–125°C. A preparation by another method by van Lohuizen & Backer (1949) was reported to melt at 130°C, and Procházka & Horák (1959) observed a melting point in the range 124.5–126°. Sorenson (1959), however, observed a melting point of 159–160° and suggested the possible existence of two crystalline modifications, although he was unable to convert his product into a second crystalline form. Subsequently, Loev (1961) reported the