

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the 1:1 Addition Compound of Piperidine with *p*-Toluic Acid, Piperidinium *p*-Toluate

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Crystals of piperidinium *p*-toluate,  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NH}_2]^+[\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2]^-$ , are orthorhombic, space group *Pbca*, with eight formula units in the unit cell of dimensions  $a=11.01$  (1),  $b=26.45$  (2),  $c=8.97$  (1) Å. The structure has been determined from the data collected with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation on Weissenberg photographs, and refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method to a final *R* value of 0.084 for 1053 non-zero reflexions. The structure is ionic and isotypic with the two 1:1 addition compounds of piperidine with *p*-bromo and *p*-chlorobenzoic acids; acid and base moieties are held together by two types of  $\text{N}^+-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}^-$  hydrogen bonds of 2.698 (5) and 2.766 (6) Å to form an infinite chain around the twofold screw axis parallel to the *c* axis. In the crystal the tetrahedral nature of the angle  $\text{C}-\text{N}\cdots\text{O}$  seems to govern the orientation of the hydrogen-bonded molecules, and the molecular packing appears to play a predominant role in determining the hydrogen-bond lengths. In the *p*-toluate ion, the two C–O bond lengths are 1.278 (6) and 1.257 (5) Å, and the C–C–O angles are 116.4 (4) and 120.0 (4)°. The piperidine ring adopts a normal chair form. The average bond lengths for the C–N, C–C and N–H bonds are 1.508 (6), 1.526 (7) and 1.00 (5) Å, respectively. The average bond angle in the ring is 110.6 (4)°.

### Introduction

Carboxylic acid–piperidine systems have been known as liquid salts (Prideaux, 1941), and their physico-chemical properties such as dielectric polarization (Sobczyk & Syrkin, 1957; Sobczyk, 1959) and infrared spectra (Bruckenstein & Saito, 1965) have been studied in benzene solution. However, the nature of hydrogen bonds between the acid and base components remains an open question (Coates, 1941). The 1:1 adducts of benzoic acid and of several *p*-substituted benzoic acids with piperidine have already been isolated in the solid state (Kashino, 1968; Kashino, Kanei & Hasegawa, 1972), and the crystal structures of the *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds have been determined (Kashino, Sumida & Haisa, 1972). In the present investigation, the structure of the *p*-methyl compound was undertaken in order to elucidate the effect of the *p*-substituents on the crystal structure and the factors determining the orientation and length of hydrogen bond in the crystal.

### Experimental

Crystals obtained by slow evaporation from dry benzene solution were orthorhombic plates having well developed {010} faces. As the crystals gradually decomposed, the specimens cut from larger crystals were sealed in glass capillaries. Crystals with approximate cross-sections of  $0.48 \times 0.41$  and  $0.49 \times 0.35$  mm were used for the *a* axis and *c* axis photographs, respectively. Using Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation, multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken for the layers  $0kl$  to  $6kl$  and  $hk0$  to  $hk6$ . In all, 1053 independent non-zero reflexions were observed out of about 2980

possible reflexions within the Cu  $K\alpha$  sphere. The intensities were estimated visually. After Lorentz, polarization, and spot-shape corrections were made the intensities of various layers were put on the same relative scale. The relative values were put on an absolute scale by Wilson's method;  $B=4.6$  Å<sup>2</sup>. No correction for absorption was applied. An extinction correction,  $\alpha=9.4 \times 10^{-6}$ , was applied for seven strong reflexions with the formula  $I_{\text{corr}}=I_{\text{obs}}/(1-\alpha I_{\text{obs}})$  and the primary extinction effect for the reflexions 021, 102 and 202 was

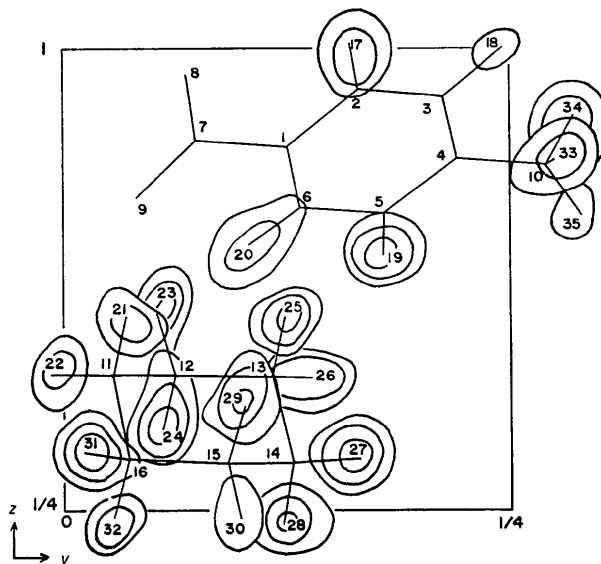


Fig. 1. Composite drawing of the final difference synthesis and numbering of atoms. Contours are at intervals of  $0.1 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$  starting at  $0.2 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$ .

Table 1. Final atomic parameters and *e.s.d.*'s ( $\times 10^4$ ) for non-hydrogen atoms

Numbering of atoms as in Fig. 1.

The anisotropic temperature factor is defined as  $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - \beta_{12}hk - \beta_{13}hl - \beta_{23}kl)$ .

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
C(1)	4217 (4)	1252 (2)	8389 (5)	113 (5)	15 (1)	113 (5)	4 (3)	-51 (9)	7 (3)
C(2)	3907 (4)	1657 (2)	9307 (5)	120 (5)	18 (1)	139 (7)	4 (3)	7 (11)	7 (4)
C(3)	4487 (5)	2128 (2)	9200 (6)	156 (6)	16 (1)	155 (7)	-9 (4)	-4 (12)	7 (4)
C(4)	5418 (5)	2203 (2)	8191 (6)	154 (6)	20 (1)	178 (8)	-27 (4)	-65 (13)	30 (4)
C(5)	5744 (5)	1797 (2)	7291 (6)	128 (6)	30 (1)	148 (7)	-6 (4)	25 (11)	29 (5)
C(6)	5165 (5)	1326 (2)	7376 (6)	118 (5)	23 (1)	125 (6)	2 (4)	-25 (10)	-6 (5)
C(7)	3583 (5)	746 (2)	8487 (5)	131 (6)	17 (1)	126 (6)	1 (3)	-29 (10)	15 (4)
O(8)	2838 (4)	689 (1)	9567 (4)	189 (5)	17 (1)	173 (5)	-14 (3)	76 (9)	0 (3)
O(9)	3810 (3)	407 (1)	7544 (4)	169 (4)	15 (0)	144 (4)	7 (2)	-26 (8)	-13 (3)
C(10)	6084 (7)	2698 (3)	8063 (8)	242 (10)	29 (1)	266 (12)	-85 (6)	-120 (19)	32 (7)
N(11)	2960 (4)	274 (1)	4669 (4)	132 (4)	14 (1)	120 (5)	-5 (3)	-16 (8)	-5 (3)
C(12)	1877 (5)	623 (2)	4670 (5)	114 (5)	19 (1)	157 (7)	27 (3)	15 (11)	1 (4)
C(13)	2262 (5)	1173 (2)	4618 (5)	147 (6)	14 (1)	142 (7)	23 (3)	18 (11)	2 (4)
C(14)	3051 (5)	1273 (2)	3244 (6)	176 (7)	15 (1)	166 (8)	13 (4)	30 (13)	6 (4)
C(15)	4149 (5)	919 (2)	3251 (6)	128 (6)	22 (1)	165 (8)	10 (4)	71 (12)	5 (4)
C(16)	3742 (5)	367 (2)	3316 (6)	128 (5)	16 (1)	165 (7)	16 (3)	20 (11)	-13 (4)

eliminated by immersing the crystals in liquid nitrogen. The unit-cell dimensions were determined from oscillation and Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ). The density was measured at 25°C using a pycnometer with liquid paraffin as the medium. The crystal data are: piperidinium *p*-toluate,  $[\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NH}_2]^+[\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2]^-$ , F.W. 221.3, m.p. 119°C. Orthorhombic,  $a = 11.01 (1)$ ,  $b = 26.45 (2)$ ,  $c = 8.97 (1) \text{ \AA}$ .  $U = 2612 \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $Z = 8$ ,  $D_m = 1.11$ ,  $D_x = 1.12 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ .  $\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 6.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Space group *Pbca*, from systematic absences  $hk0$  with  $h$  odd,  $0kl$  with  $k$  odd,  $h0l$  with  $l$  odd.

### Structure analysis

The space group and unit-cell dimensions showed that the present compound was isotypic with the 1:1 addition compounds of piperidine with *p*-bromo and *p*-chlorobenzoic acids (Kashino, Sumida & Haisa, 1972), and the same molecular arrangement adequately explained the  $(0kl)$  Patterson projection of the present compound. Thus the positional parameters of the *p*-chloro compound were used as starting values, while the bond length C-CH<sub>3</sub> was taken to be 1.514 Å (Takwale & Pant, 1971). The discrepancy index *R* was 0.282 for all the observed reflexions. The structure was refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method with anisotropic thermal parameters to an *R* index of 0.132. A difference Fourier synthesis revealed sixteen hydrogen atoms, but the two hydrogen atoms of the methyl group and one of the two expected to belong to the nitrogen atom could not be located. The subsequent refinement, carried out by introducing the positional parameters of the sixteen hydrogen atoms and the isotropic temperature factor,  $B = 4.6 \text{ \AA}^2$ , as fixed parameters, reduced the *R* index to 0.103. A difference

synthesis revealed all the peaks corresponding to nineteen hydrogen atoms. After correction for extinction, the positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms were also refined, but the isotropic thermal parameters were kept constant with the values  $7.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  for the hydrogen atoms of the methyl group and  $3.8 \text{ \AA}^2$  for others. The final *R* index is 0.084 for 1053 non-zero reflexions, and the magnitude of the shifts in the parameters is approximately the same as the errors. The weighting scheme adopted was:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{w} &= 0.0, & \text{if } F_o < F_{\min} (= 3.0), \\ \sqrt{w} &= 1.0, & \text{if } F_{\min} \leq F_o \leq F_{\max} (= 21.0) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sqrt{w} = F_{\max}/F_o, \text{ if } F_o > F_{\max}.$$

The final atomic parameters and their standard deviations for non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 1 and the final positional parameters for the hydrogen atoms in Table 2. A composite drawing of the final

Table 2. Final positional parameters for hydrogen atoms with their *e.s.d.*'s in parentheses

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(17)	0.320 (4)	0.162 (2)	1.005 (5)
H(18)	0.418 (4)	0.246 (2)	1.000 (6)
H(19)	0.639 (4)	0.179 (2)	0.661 (5)
H(20)	0.533 (4)	0.104 (2)	0.677 (5)
H(21)	0.339 (4)	0.035 (2)	0.562 (5)
H(22)	0.257 (4)	-0.007 (2)	0.468 (5)
H(23)	0.137 (4)	0.052 (2)	0.565 (5)
H(24)	0.142 (4)	0.055 (2)	0.382 (5)
H(25)	0.279 (4)	0.124 (2)	0.562 (5)
H(26)	0.147 (4)	0.140 (2)	0.461 (5)
H(27)	0.339 (4)	0.165 (2)	0.330 (5)
H(28)	0.251 (4)	0.122 (2)	0.224 (5)
H(29)	0.474 (4)	0.101 (2)	0.416 (5)
H(30)	0.464 (4)	0.098 (2)	0.234 (5)
H(31)	0.447 (4)	0.011 (2)	0.343 (5)
H(32)	0.317 (4)	0.028 (2)	0.236 (6)
H(33)	0.690 (5)	0.274 (2)	0.814 (7)
H(34)	0.620 (5)	0.285 (2)	0.889 (7)
H(35)	0.576 (5)	0.290 (2)	0.724 (7)

\* Numbers in parentheses here and throughout this paper are the estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.



difference synthesis is shown in Fig. 1. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3.

The atomic scattering factors used were those of Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillman (1964). The computations were performed on the HITAC 5020E computer of the Computer Center of the University of Tokyo using the programs in the Universal Crystallographic Computation Program System (1967).

### Description and discussion of the structure

#### *Hydrogen bonding and molecular packing*

The difference electron density map in Fig. 1 shows that two hydrogen atoms belong to the nitrogen atom of the piperidine ring. Therefore it can be concluded that the present compound is composed of a piperidinium cation and a *p*-toluate anion. The projections of the crystal structure along the *c* and *a* axes are shown in Fig. 2. Two kinds of  $N^+-H\cdots O^-$  hydrogen bonds of nearly equal length link the nitrogen atom of the piperidinium ion with the carboxylate oxygen atoms of the *p*-toluate ions to form a hydrogen-bonded chain, which arranges the molecules around the twofold screw axis along the *c* axis. The molecular geometry of the hydrogen bond system is shown in Fig. 3, and is compared in Table 4 with that of related compounds. The geometries of the hydrogen bonds in the three isomorphous compounds are essentially the same. It may be seen that the  $C-N\cdots O$  angles are tetrahedral in nature, as found in other  $N^+-H\cdots O^-$  hydrogen bond systems, for example ammonium trifluoroacetate (Cruickshank, Jones & Walker, 1964), ammonium acetate (Nahringbauer, 1967), hexamethylenediammonium adipate (Hirokawa, Ohashi & Nitta, 1954),  $\alpha$ -glycine (Jönsson & Kvik, 1972) and nicotiny salicylate (Kim & Jeffrey, 1971). The deviations from the regular tetrahedral angle in these compounds range within 15°. The  $N\cdots O(8')$  bond length, 2.698 Å, with nearly tetrahedral  $C-N\cdots O$  angles, 108.7 and 108.1°, is significantly shorter than the  $N\cdots O(9)$  bond length, 2.766 Å, with  $C-N\cdots O$  angles of 101.0 and 122.2°. This is also the case for piperazinium terephthalate (Kashino, Sasaki & Haisa, 1973), as seen in Table 4.

Recently Kim & Jeffrey (1971) have found a short  $N^+-H\cdots O^-$  separation of 2.627 Å in nicotiny

salicylate. The  $C-N\cdots O$  angles are calculated to be 109.0, 108.8 and 104.7° from their data. Thus the condition that the  $C-N\cdots O$  angle be near tetrahedral seems necessary for the formation of the  $N^+-H\cdots O^-$  hydrogen bond. Chain-like arrangement of the piperidinium and benzoate ions around the twofold screw axis, as found in the present system, satisfies this condition and moreover the principle of maximum hydrogen bonding. This may be an important factor making the *p*-methyl compound isotypic with the *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds. The packing coefficients of the *p*-methyl, *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds are calculated to be 0.69, 0.72 and 0.73, respectively, using the intermolecular radii given by Kitaigorodskii (1955) and the observed bond lengths. Thus the packing condition of Kitaigorodskii (1955) is also satisfied in this series of compounds.

As shown in Table 4, the hydrogen bond lengths of these compounds are substantially identical and no effect due to the electron withdrawing properties of the substituents, such as has been observed in the case of ammonium trifluoroacetate and ammonium acetate (Nahringbauer, 1967), is discernible. This is probably because the intermolecular contacts are so close that more short hydrogen bonds cannot be allowed. The intermolecular distances are listed in Table 5, and some of these are shown in Fig. 2. The distances  $C(7)\cdots H(21^i)$  and  $C(7)\cdots H(22^{iv})$  are significantly shorter than those estimated from the intermolecular radii, and the distances  $C(1)\cdots H(25^i)$ ,  $H(20)\cdots H(29^i)$ ,  $C(2)\cdots H(19^{iii})$ ,  $C(7)\cdots N(11^{iv})$ ,  $O(9)\cdots H(31^v)$ ,  $C(6)\cdots C(13^{viii})$ ,  $C(5)\cdots C(13^{vii})$  and  $H(17)\cdots H(28^{viii})$  are almost the same as the estimated values. It can be shown that the shortening of the hydrogen bond lengths should cause all these intermolecular distances except  $C(2)\cdots H(19^{iii})$  and  $H(17)\cdots H(28^{viii})$  to become unexpectedly close.

#### *Effect of the bulkiness of the substituents on the crystal structure*

In the three isomorphous compounds the long axes of the acid anions make angles of about 4° with the (001) plane (*cf.* Fig. 2). The angles here are determined only by the geometry of the hydrogen-bond system and no influence of the substituents is discernible. The

Table 4.  $C-N\cdots O$  angles (°) and  $N^+-H\cdots O^-$  hydrogen bond lengths (Å) in the 1:1 addition compounds of benzoic acids with amines

Compound	Piperidinium <i>p</i> -toluate	Piperidinium <i>p</i> -bromobenzoate	Piperidinium <i>p</i> -chlorobenzoate	Piperazinium terephthalate
$C(12)-N\cdots O(8')$	108.7 (4)	109	108	106.4
$C(16)-N\cdots O(8')$	108.1 (4)	108	106	108.6
$C(12)-N\cdots O(9)$	101.0 (4)	101	102	107.5
$C(16)-N\cdots O(9)$	122.2 (4)	123	124	102.7
$N^+-H\cdots O(8')^-$	2.698 (5)	2.687 (8)	2.674 (10)	2.616 (7)
$N^+-H\cdots O(9)^-$	2.766 (6)	2.762 (9)	2.722 (11)	2.737 (7)
Reference	Present work	Kashino, Sumida & Haisa (1972)		Kashino, Sasaki & Haisa (1973)

Table 5. Intermolecular distances (Å) with their *e.s.d.*'s in parentheses

O(8 <sup>l</sup> )	H(22 <sup>iv</sup> )	1.70 (5)	C(3 <sup>l</sup> )	H(35 <sup>vi</sup> )	3.07 (6)
O(9 <sup>l</sup> )	H(21 <sup>l</sup> )	1.79 (5)	C(5 <sup>l</sup> )	C(13 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.633 (7)
O(9 <sup>l</sup> )	H(22 <sup>iv</sup> )	2.60 (5)	C(5 <sup>l</sup> )	H(26 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.08 (5)
O(9 <sup>l</sup> )	H(31 <sup>v</sup> )	2.50 (5)	C(6 <sup>l</sup> )	H(26 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.07 (5)
C(7 <sup>l</sup> )	H(22 <sup>iv</sup> )	2.44 (5)	C(6 <sup>l</sup> )	C(13 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.573 (7)
C(7 <sup>l</sup> )	N(11 <sup>iv</sup> )	3.360 (6)	C(6 <sup>l</sup> )	H(23 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.08 (5)
C(7 <sup>l</sup> )	H(21 <sup>l</sup> )	2.79 (5)	C(6 <sup>l</sup> )	H(29 <sup>l</sup> )	3.04 (5)
C(7 <sup>l</sup> )	H(25 <sup>l</sup> )	3.01 (5)	C(10 <sup>l</sup> )	C(14 <sup>ii</sup> )	3.671 (9)
C(1 <sup>l</sup> )	H(25 <sup>l</sup> )	2.94 (5)	H(17 <sup>l</sup> )	H(28 <sup>viii</sup> )	2.35 (7)
C(2 <sup>l</sup> )	H(19 <sup>iii</sup> )	2.91 (5)	H(20 <sup>l</sup> )	H(29 <sup>l</sup> )	2.43 (7)
C(2 <sup>l</sup> )	C(5 <sup>iii</sup> )	3.784 (8)	H(33 <sup>l</sup> )	C(14 <sup>ii</sup> )	3.15 (6)
C(2 <sup>l</sup> )	H(26 <sup>vii</sup> )	3.07 (5)			

Symmetry code: i  $x, y, z$  (as given in Table 1); ii  $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z$ ; iii  $-\frac{1}{2} + x, y, \frac{3}{2} - z$ ; iv  $\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ; v  $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$ ; vi  $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ; vii  $1 + x, y, z$ ; viii  $x, y, 1 + z$ .

corresponding angles with respect to the (100) plane are about 29, 26 and 26° for the *p*-methyl, *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds, respectively. These angles are also very similar and are determined mainly by the contact between the hydrogen-bonded chains which are related by a centre of symmetry. The contact between the atoms C(3) and H(35<sup>vi</sup>) of the methyl group is 3.07 Å and is normal, but the corresponding contacts in the *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds (3.98 and 3.89 Å, respectively) are rather loose. This shows that the hydrogen-bonded chains related by the *c* glide plane are not in direct contact. The packing is determined by two factors: (1) the contact between the *p*-substituent and the atom C(14<sup>ii</sup>), (2) the bond length between the atom C(4) and the *p*-substituent. In fact, the differences in the cell constants *b* of the three compounds (26.45, 27.30 and 26.37 Å for *p*-methyl, *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds, respectively) correspond to the difference in both factors for these compounds. Such a situation is caused by the fact that the piperidine and acid moieties connected by the hydrogen bonds cannot alter their relative positions to allow a more intimate packing between the hydrogen-bonded chains related by the *c* glide plane. Thus the rather loose contact around the *p*-substituents results. This packing scheme explains the similarity of the melting points of the three compounds (119, 120 and 121 °C for the *p*-methyl, *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds, respectively).

#### The structure of the *p*-toluate and piperidinium ions

The bond lengths and angles of the *p*-toluate and piperidinium ions are shown in Table 6. The two C–O bond lengths are 1.278 and 1.257 Å, and the C–C–O angles are 116.4 and 120.0°. The bond length C(1)–C(7) is 1.512 Å. These values are very similar to those of the *p*-bromobenzoate ion in the 1:1 addition compound. The average C–C bond length in the benzene ring is 1.395 Å. The dihedral angle between the plane of the benzene ring and that through C(7), O(8) and O(9) is 8.0°. The deviation of the atom C(10) of the methyl group from the benzene ring plane is only 0.015 Å. The

bond length C(4)–C(10) (1.505 Å) agrees with the corresponding length (1.499 Å) in *p*-toluic acid (Takwale & Pant, 1971). The average C–H bond length in the benzene ring, 1.03 (5) Å, is normal. In the methyl group, the average C–H bond length is 0.91 (9) Å.

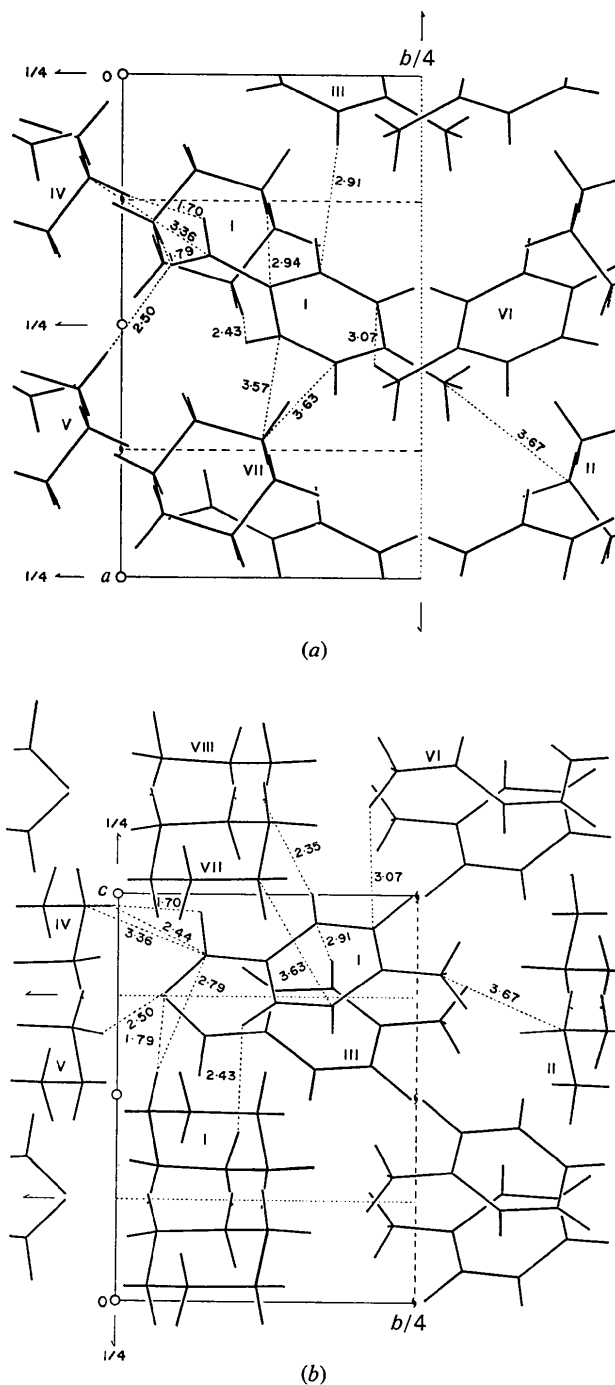


Fig. 2. (a) The projection of the crystal structure along the *c* axis. (b) The projection of the crystal structure along the *a* axis. The intermolecular contacts are shown by dotted lines.

This is comparable with the value of 1.0 Å found in *p*-cresol at  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Bois, 1970). However, the intramolecular contact  $\text{H}(33)\cdots\text{H}(34)$  is extraordinarily short (1.1 Å), as found in *p*-toluic acid (1.2 Å, calculated from the data of Takwale & Pant, 1971). This is probably because of the poor resolution of the positions of the hydrogen atoms, caused by large thermal vibration of the methyl group. In the piperidinium ion, atoms C(12), C(13), C(15) and C(16) form a plane within 0.0002 Å. The atom N(11) deviates from this plane by 0.672 Å, while the atom C(14) deviates by  $-0.688$  Å; the piperidine ring takes a chair form. The average N-H bond length is 1.00 (5) Å and the average C-N-H angle is  $108(3)^{\circ}$ . Therefore, the orbital of the nitrogen atom is an  $sp^3$  hybrid. The average C-C bond length in the ring is 1.526 Å in agreement with that found in the *p*-bromo and *p*-chloro compounds. The average C-N and C-H bond lengths are 1.508 and 1.05 (5) Å, respectively. The average bond angle between non-hydrogen atoms in the ring is  $110.6(4)^{\circ}$ , being slightly greater than the regular tetrahedral angle. The difference in the bond angles, C-C-C, C-N-C and C-C-N is not significant.

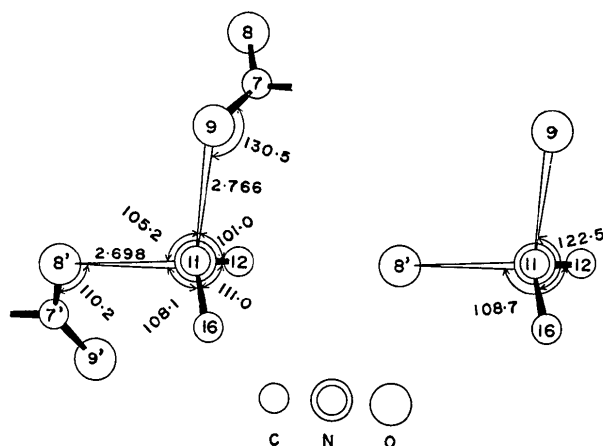


Fig. 3. Molecular geometries of the hydrogen-bond system. Covalent bonds are filled and open bonds represent hydrogen bonds.

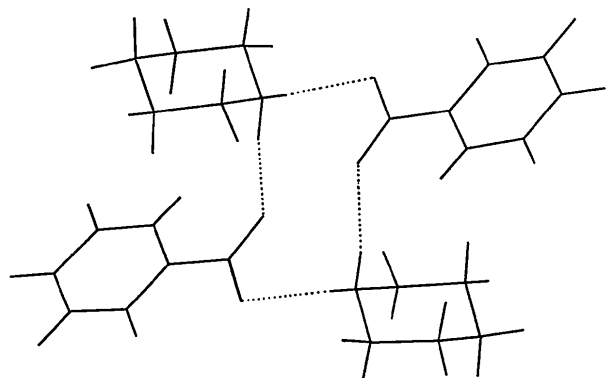


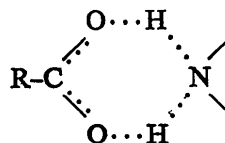
Fig. 4. A model of the 1:1 addition compounds of benzoic acids and piperidine in benzene solution.

Table 6. Bond lengths and angles along with their *e.s.d.*'s in parentheses

C(1)—C(2)	1.395 (6) Å	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	122.1 (5) $^{\circ}$
C(2)—C(3)	1.403 (7)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	120.6 (5)
C(3)—C(4)	1.382 (8)	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	117.5 (5)
C(4)—C(5)	1.390 (8)	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	122.5 (5)
C(5)—C(6)	1.401 (8)	C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	120.0 (5)
C(6)—C(1)	1.398 (7)	C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	117.3 (4)
C(1)—C(7)	1.512 (6)	C(3)—C(4)—C(10)	122.4 (5)
C(7)—O(8)	1.278 (6)	C(5)—C(4)—C(10)	120.2 (9)
C(7)—O(9)	1.257 (5)	C(2)—C(1)—C(7)	122.2 (4)
C(4)—C(10)	1.505 (9)	C(6)—C(1)—C(7)	120.5 (4)
N(11)—C(12)	1.507 (6)	C(1)—C(7)—O(8)	116.4 (4)
N(11)—C(16)	1.508 (6)	C(1)—C(7)—O(9)	120.0 (4)
C(12)—C(13)	1.514 (7)	O(8)—C(7)—O(9)	123.7 (5)
C(13)—C(14)	1.532 (7)	N(11)—C(12)—C(13)	111.5 (4)
C(14)—C(15)	1.529 (8)	C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	110.5 (4)
C(15)—C(16)	1.530 (7)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	109.8 (5)
N(11)—H(21)	1.00 (5)	C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	110.7 (4)
N(11)—H(22)	1.01 (5)	C(15)—C(16)—N(11)	110.6 (4)
		C(16)—N(11)—C(12)	110.7 (4)
		H(21)—N(11)—C(12)	105 (3)
		H(22)—N(11)—C(12)	102 (3)
		H(21)—N(11)—C(16)	113 (3)
		H(22)—N(11)—C(16)	113 (3)

#### A structural model of the 1:1 addition compounds of benzoic acid and piperidine in benzene solution

Although a thorough discussion of the structure in solution is beyond the scope of this paper, a comment on this problem will be given. Sobczyk & Syrkin (1957) have proposed the structure as



based on the fact that the dielectric polarization of the addition compounds of piperidine with a series of carboxylic acids does not depend on the strength of the acids, and the dipole moment is not significantly larger than that of the parent acids. On the other hand, Bruckenstein & Saito (1965) have proposed, on the basis of the infrared spectra, that the monomeric 1:1 adducts of carboxylic acids and amines are ion pairs and their oligomers are formed by long-range electrostatic forces rather than by hydrogen bonds. The  $\nu\text{-CO}_2^-$  absorptions of the solid 1:1 addition compounds are substantially the same as those in benzene solution (Kashino, 1968; Kashino, Kanei & Hasegawa, 1972). This suggests that the environment around the  $\text{CO}_2^-$  group in benzene solution is similar to that in the solid state. It has been found that the 1:1 addition compounds of piperidine with benzoic acid, *p*-toluic acid and *p*-bromobenzoic acid exist as dimers,  $(p\text{-XC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}\cdot\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NH})_2$ , in benzene (Kashino, Kusunoki & Hasegawa, unpublished). If we consider the hydrogen-bonded chain mentioned before and assume about a  $180^{\circ}$  rotation of the acid moiety around the hydrogen bond,  $\text{N}(11)^+\text{-H}(22)\cdots\text{O}(8)^-$ , the hydrogen-bonded dimer illustrated in Fig. 4 can

be formed without serious change to the tetrahedral arrangement of the hydrogen bond around the nitrogen atom. In this model there are no unreasonable intermolecular contacts. Thus this may be a plausible model of the molecular structure in benzene solution, consistent with dimer formation, infrared spectra and, qualitatively, with the dipole moment in solution.

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## The Crystal Structure of Strophanthidin, a Cardioactive Steroid, $C_{23}H_{32}O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} H_2O$

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Strophanthidin,  $C_{23}H_{32}O_6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ , is the aglycone of the strophanthus group of active cardiac glycosides which have a digitalis-like action on the heart. A partial structure was obtained using the symbolic addition procedure for non-centrosymmetric crystals and the complete structure was then developed using the tangent formula. The space group is  $P2_1$  with  $a = 13.608$  (8),  $b = 12.068$  (8),  $c = 13.693$  (8) Å,  $\beta = 109.4$  (2)° and  $Z = 4$ . The X-ray analysis confirmed the expected configuration. As in other cardioactive steroids, the A/B and C/D ring junctions are *cis*. The two molecules in the asymmetric unit differ in the vicinity of the lactone rings, in such a way as to indicate a disorder in one of the molecules.

### Introduction

Symptoms of congestive heart failure can be relieved with proper dosages of specific cardiotoxic agents. These drugs allow the heart to empty more completely with each beat with no increase in oxygen consumption. The heart becomes a better mechanical pump, more able to meet the needs of the circulatory system. The drugs usually contain a mixture of compounds called cardiac glycosides. Removal of the glycoside by hydrolytic cleavage leaves the aglycone or genin which also exhibits cardiac activity but usually to a lesser degree. The best known and most widely used drug of this type is digitalis. Strophanthidin, the aglycone of the strophanthus group of active cardiac glycosides, is

a naturally occurring steroid which is obtained from the seeds of the *Strophanthus kombe* (dogbane) tree found in Africa and Asia. The determination of its structure is part of a series of studies on steroids exhibiting cardiac activity. Prior structures which relate to this study are digitoxigenin (DTG, Karle & Karle, 1969b);  $\Delta$ -8,14-anhydrodigitoxigenin (ADTG, Gilardi & Karle, 1970) and batrachotoxinin A (Karle & Karle, 1969a). The first two are illustrated in Fig. 1, along with the two molecules of strophanthidin found in the asymmetric unit.

### Experimental

Single crystals were selected from a commercial sample of strophanthidin (Sandoz Ltd., Basle, Switzerland).