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## The Structure of Strychnine Sulfonic Acid Tetrahydrate

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Strychnine sulphonic acid tetrahydrate,  $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ , crystallizes in space group  $P2_12_12_1$  with  $a = 14.007$  (4),  $b = 20.379$  (5),  $c = 7.441$  (3) Å,  $Z = 4$ . The crystal data were collected on a General Electric single-crystal diffractometer. The structure\* was solved by direct methods with the cosine values of the structure invariants. Refinement by a block-diagonal least-squares procedure resulted in a final  $R$  of 7.9% for 1388 observed reflections. Hydrogen atoms were located in a difference synthesis. The molecules are held together by hydrogen bonds between water molecules and sulfur-oxygens. The strychnine molecule is compared in three of its derivatives.

### Introduction

Several isomeric sulfonic acids of strychnine and of various strychnine derivatives have been reported by Leuchs and his collaborators (Leuchs & Weber, 1909; Leuchs & Rauch, 1914; Leuchs & Schwaebel, 1914). Strychnine sulfonic acids are produced by bubbling sulfur dioxide into a suspension of strychnine and manganese dioxide in water (Edward, 1972). The position of the sulfonic acid group in these compounds is not known so far.

The structure of the strychnine molecule was established on chemical grounds by the independent work of Robinson & Stephen (1948) and Woodward & Brehm (1948). The molecular configuration favored by Robinson and Woodward was confirmed by X-ray methods by Bokhoven, Schoone & Bijvoet (1951), and Robertson & Beevers (1950). The first group used the isomorphous replacement method with strychnine sulfate and selenate pentahydrates and the second used strychnine hydrobromide dihydrate but the hydrogen atoms were not located. The structure of strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate was solved by direct methods

with structure invariants. The molecular configuration given in Fig. 1 shows the numbering of atoms and ring designations. The hydrogen atoms are omitted from the diagrams but are given the same numbers as the atoms to which they are bonded. Wherever two hydrogen atoms are bonded to the same atom, they are indicated by the atom number followed by *A* or *B*. Oxygen of a water molecule is indicated by *O(W)* and oxygen bonded to sulfur by *O(S)*.

The structure is particularly interesting in that the position of attachment of the sulfonic acid group is at a tertiary rather than the expected secondary carbon atom adjacent to nitrogen. The method of formation of the compound, based on its structure, would seem to be *via* a ring opening followed by a ring closure reaction of the ether ring as is known to occur in the formation of a number of other derivatives of strychnine (Manske, 1965).

### Experimental

Crystals of strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate were grown from a methanol/water solution, and are needle-shaped and colorless. A crystal with dimensions of about  $0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.15$  mm was used for data collection. X-ray measurements were carried out on a General Electric single-crystal diffractometer. The crystal was

\* The structure was solved at 'The Workshop on the Use of Structure Invariants in Phase Determination', Medical Foundation of Buffalo and SUNY/Buffalo, July 10–30, 1972.

mounted with the needle axis ( $c$ ) parallel to the  $\varphi$  axis of the instrument. The systematic extinctions ( $h00$ ,  $h=2n+1$ ;  $0k0$ ,  $k=2n+1$ ;  $00l$ ,  $l=2n+1$ ) indicated the space group  $P2_12_12_1$ . The unit-cell dimensions were determined from a least-squares analysis of 60 independent measurements of high-angle reflections. The density was measured by flotation in  $\text{CCl}_4$  and kerosene. The crystal data are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Crystal data for strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate

$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{SO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
F.W. 486.52
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
$Z=4$
$F(000)=1032$
$a=14.007(4) \text{ \AA}$
$b=20.379(5) \text{ \AA}$
$c=7.441(3) \text{ \AA}$
$D_m=1.51 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$D_c=1.52 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1)=1.54051 \text{ \AA}$
$\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2)=1.54438 \text{ \AA}$

Intensities were measured for 2258 independent spectra with  $2\theta < 140^\circ$  by the stationary-crystal stationary-counter method, with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation, monochromated by balanced nickel and cobalt filters and by pulse-height discrimination. Each reflection was measured for 10 s with each filter. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, but not for ab-

sorption ( $\mu=18.42 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Normalized structure-factor amplitudes were derived from the scaled intensities.

### Structure determination

The phases of four reflections with large normalized structure factors,  $E$ , and having many interactions with other triplets were arbitrarily specified to fix the origin and enantiomorph (Table 2).

Table 2. Assignment of origin and enantiomorph

$h$		$ E $	$\varphi$	
0	13	3	2.448	$\pi/2$
0	16	1	2.430	0
7	5	0	2.308	$-\pi/2$
1	18	0	2.704	$\pi/2$

} Origin specification  
} Enantiomorph

Three phases were obtained by means of the  $\sum_1$  relations (Hauptman & Karle, 1953). In addition, pair relations (Hauptman, 1972) proved very useful in deriving several other phases. The remaining phases were derived with the values of the structure invariants. An initial set of 52 phases thus obtained was used as input in the tangent formula of Karle & Hauptman (1956) and the phases of 295 reflections with  $E > 1.5$  were determined. With these phases an  $E$  map was computed from which 28 non-hydrogen atoms out of 33 were obtained. With the positions of these atoms, three cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement reduced  $R = [\sum (|F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum |F_o|]$  to 0.40. The remaining non-hydrogen atoms were obtained from a difference map calculated with 1388 observed structure factors.  $R$  at this stage was 0.30. Several cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement with an isotropic thermal parameter of  $3.00 \text{ \AA}^2$  reduced  $R$  to 0.14. The refinement was continued with anisotropic thermal parameters.  $R$  converged to 0.10. A difference synthesis computed at this stage revealed the locations of the hydrogen atoms. The alternative positions for the hydrogen atom attached either to the sulfonic acid oxygen or to the nitrogen N(2) are considered in the discussion. The Booth correction (Stout & Jensen, 1968) was applied to fix the positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms. For subsequent refinement, the hydrogens were assigned an isotropic thermal parameter of  $5.0 \text{ \AA}^2$  and their positions were fixed. Three cycles of block diagonal least-squares refinement were performed. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. All the diffraction data (including unobserved reflections) were used in the refinement except those for which  $F_{\text{calc}}/F_{\text{obs}} < 0.70$ . The principal effect of this cut-off was to eliminate those unobserved reflections that were much lower in intensity than the threshold value assigned. Conversely, those 'unobserved' reflections that were calculated to be larger than the threshold value were allowed to influence the refinement. The inclusion of unobserved data and the cut-off value led to improved geometry. The weighting

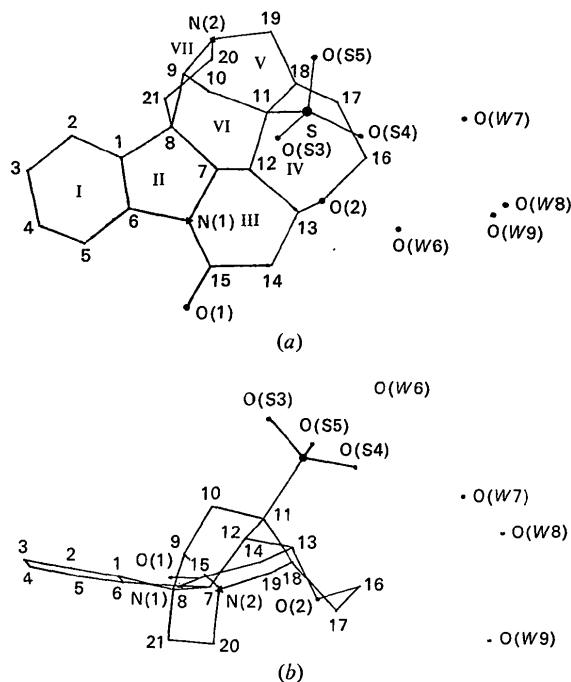


Fig. 1. Strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate. (a) View down  $c$  showing the numbering of atoms and ring designations. (b) View down  $a$  showing the numbering of atoms.



scheme used in the final refinement was  $1/\omega = \{[(|F_o| - 20)/20]^2 + 1\}^{1/2}$  in which the constants were selected so that the quantity minimized,  $\sum \omega(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  remained invariant with  $|F_o|$ . The refinement was terminated when shifts of positional parameters were less than 25% of their estimated standard deviations. The final  $R$  with 1388 observed reflections was 7.9% and with all 2258 reflections was 12%. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 3. The positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are presented in Tables 4 and 5, and the positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms in Table 6.

Table 4. Positional parameters and standard deviations of the nonhydrogen atoms ( $\times 10^5$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
S	2880 (16)	28906 (11)	18809 (33)
C(1)	8647 (63)	51914 (41)	58856 (143)
C(2)	4690 (73)	57991 (48)	55915 (162)
C(3)	10734 (82)	63303 (48)	52981 (164)
C(4)	20541 (66)	62626 (66)	54035 (153)
C(5)	24633 (71)	56454 (71)	57687 (151)
C(6)	18443 (65)	51222 (65)	59675 (139)
C(7)	11972 (57)	40423 (57)	62384 (135)
C(8)	3620 (59)	45532 (59)	63347 (129)
C(9)	-4860 (61)	43908 (61)	50834 (122)
C(10)	-2550 (64)	40141 (64)	34524 (135)
C(11)	2803 (63)	33769 (63)	39419 (126)
C(12)	12776 (59)	36125 (59)	45850 (131)
C(13)	20484 (67)	30861 (67)	50002 (148)
C(14)	29911 (66)	34478 (66)	55007 (179)
C(15)	29503 (74)	41844 (74)	59498 (163)
C(16)	10716 (73)	22492 (73)	63823 (171)
C(17)	837 (78)	25496 (78)	64382 (165)
C(18)	-2717 (71)	30175 (71)	53846 (134)
C(19)	-12505 (63)	32705 (63)	56787 (119)
C(20)	-8157 (70)	40354 (70)	82195 (150)
C(21)	-975 (62)	45972 (62)	81831 (131)
N(1)	20785 (54)	44506 (54)	62094 (113)
N(2)	-11721 (52)	39885 (52)	63178 (107)
O(1)	36837 (43)	45108 (43)	60063 (110)
O(2)	18289 (45)	27295 (45)	66412 (103)
O(S3)	7656 (49)	32925 (49)	5618 (100)
O(S4)	7922 (53)	22747 (53)	22493 (98)
O(S5)	-7239 (48)	27894 (48)	15002 (104)
O(W6)	24337 (56)	18412 (56)	2268 (133)
O(W7)	4923 (44)	9641 (44)	34115 (133)
O(W8)	20993 (46)	4892 (46)	47122 (118)
O(W9)	22114 (62)	6817 (62)	82716 (138)

### Structure description

The strychnine molecule contains seven fused rings and the sulfonic acid group is attached to a tertiary carbon, C(11) (Fig. 1). Bond lengths and angles are given in Tables 7 and 8. Table 9 gives the hydrogen-nonhydrogen bond distances. For comparison, the bond lengths and bond angles in strychnine hydrobromide dihydrate and strychnine sulfate pentahydrate are presented in Tables 7 and 8. The accuracy is about  $\pm 0.008$  for  $x$  and  $y$ , and about  $\pm 0.001$  for  $z$  in strychnine hydrobromide dihydrate (Robertson & Beevers, 1950). The averaged error in atomic positions is  $\pm 0.08$  Å in strychnine sulfate pentahydrate (Bokhoven, Schoone & Bijvoet,

1951). Some of the bond lengths in (ii) and (iii) of Tables 7 and 8 are high. The molecular configuration of the strychnine molecule remains the same in all structures. The differences in bond lengths and angles are probably due to the different crystallographic environment.

The equations of the least-squares planes through portions of the molecule, and the atomic deviations and interplanar angles are listed in Table 10(a), (b), and (c). A study of Table 10(b) and (c) reveals the total nonplanarity of the molecule. Benzene ring I is flat. Four atoms C(1), C(6), C(8) and N(1) of plane *PB* in ring II lie in the same plane but the fifth C(7) projects at a distance of 0.200 Å. The bond C(7)–C(12) makes an angle of 65.2° with the plane *PB*. Four atoms C(20), C(21), C(9), and N(2) of plane *PD* lie in the plane and the fifth C(8) projects at a distance of 0.557 Å. The atoms are approximately tetrahedrally coordinated around C(8). The plane *PE* makes an angle of 143.9° with plane *PD*. Similar 5-ring nonplanarities have been found in the structures of sucrose (Beevers, McDonald, Robertson & Stern, 1952), benzylpenicillin (Geoffrey, 1952) and many other molecules.

C(11) projects 0.722 Å from plane *PF* in ring VI. The plane *PG* consisting of atoms C(10), C(11) and C(12) makes an angle of 126.8° with plane *PF*. Ring V has a boat-like configuration with atoms C(10) and C(19) above the plane at distances 0.672 and 0.666 Å, respectively. The plane *PH* makes angles 130.9° and 128.2° with planes *PI* and *PJ*, respectively. Ring III

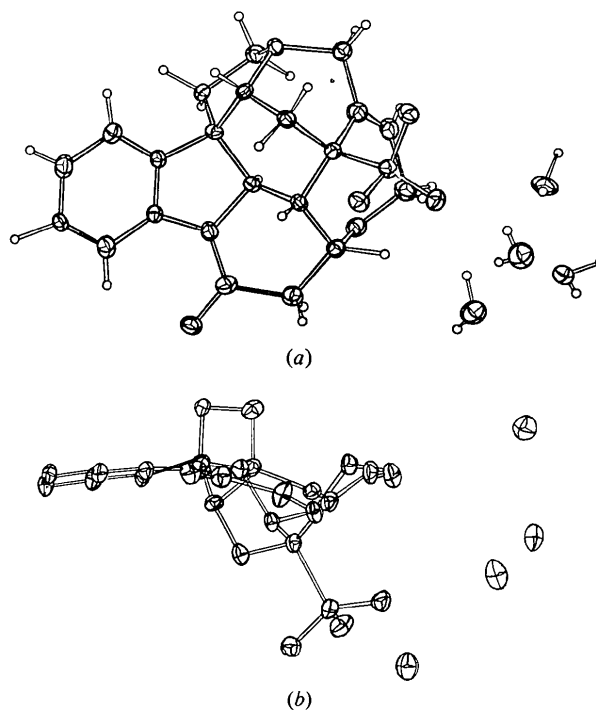


Fig. 2. Strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate showing two different views of the thermal vibration ellipsoids. The hydrogen atoms are not shown in (b).

Table 5. Thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) of the nonhydrogen atoms in the form:  $\exp\{-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}hla^*c^* + 2U_{23}klb^*c^*)\}$ 

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
S	370 (10)	319 (10)	439 (10)	-1 (10)	-24 (11)	-18 (10)
C(1)	328 (48)	197 (44)	549 (61)	-47 (35)	14 (46)	22 (42)
C(2)	439 (58)	368 (50)	573 (06)	42 (42)	10 (54)	-11 (49)
C(3)	668 (70)	286 (50)	585 (70)	-4 (49)	59 (61)	3 (51)
C(4)	350 (48)	284 (48)	644 (68)	-69 (38)	-35 (50)	14 (48)
C(5)	437 (55)	307 (50)	546 (62)	-58 (40)	-10 (51)	-6 (46)
C(6)	379 (52)	258 (46)	460 (55)	10 (37)	21 (45)	33 (41)
C(7)	174 (39)	351 (48)	492 (54)	-5 (34)	-10 (38)	3 (44)
C(8)	198 (41)	368 (48)	447 (51)	15 (35)	-16 (39)	-54 (41)
C(9)	311 (47)	345 (48)	346 (45)	34 (36)	4 (39)	-39 (38)
C(10)	277 (45)	347 (48)	514 (56)	15 (40)	-62 (45)	107 (42)
C(11)	287 (43)	286 (44)	406 (47)	10 (37)	34 (43)	0 (38)
C(12)	282 (44)	254 (44)	431 (51)	-0 (34)	-64 (40)	65 (41)
C(13)	319 (48)	361 (50)	595 (62)	60 (39)	-27 (48)	95 (46)
C(14)	278 (48)	422 (54)	803 (82)	49 (41)	-95 (53)	-127 (56)
C(15)	376 (54)	443 (56)	578 (68)	53 (44)	36 (53)	-0 (51)
C(16)	414 (56)	454 (63)	670 (73)	-48 (44)	-105 (54)	-138 (57)
C(17)	581 (66)	317 (52)	610 (68)	-112 (44)	37 (56)	43 (48)
C(18)	417 (53)	347 (50)	474 (54)	-13 (44)	98 (50)	-23 (42)
C(19)	360 (47)	376 (50)	341 (41)	-11 (39)	23 (38)	-30 (39)
C(20)	378 (51)	513 (61)	452 (55)	-46 (46)	63 (48)	-91 (53)
C(21)	339 (48)	307 (46)	430 (47)	36 (35)	16 (44)	-48 (41)
N(1)	328 (39)	292 (39)	486 (47)	-28 (32)	-81 (38)	52 (36)
N(2)	348 (39)	302 (37)	393 (42)	-76 (31)	13 (34)	-35 (34)
O(1)	227 (32)	528 (42)	685 (50)	-55 (29)	-44 (34)	48 (40)
O(2)	370 (35)	380 (35)	551 (42)	34 (28)	-40 (33)	34 (34)
O(S3)	464 (38)	511 (42)	476 (41)	-109 (33)	24 (35)	23 (36)
O(S4)	566 (42)	349 (35)	516 (42)	100 (31)	-58 (36)	-38 (33)
O(S5)	366 (35)	507 (42)	584 (44)	-90 (31)	-53 (35)	-123 (38)
O(W6)	593 (48)	557 (48)	886 (65)	128 (39)	-41 (49)	26 (50)
O(W7)	245 (34)	618 (46)	1003 (65)	-2 (31)	-114 (40)	196 (50)
O(W8)	290 (34)	441 (37)	822 (57)	-68 (29)	31 (38)	-13 (41)
O(W9)	632 (51)	626 (52)	824 (63)	59 (41)	-87 (53)	-21 (51)

Table 6. Positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms ( $\times 10^4$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$
H(2)	-221	5941	5436
H(3)	805	6788	4901
H(4)	2414	6773	5320
H(5)	3028	5654	4977
H(7)	1185	3718	7500
H(9)	4204	145	5500
H(10A)	-893	3885	2725
H(10B)	200	4334	2850
H(12)	1439	3890	3590
H(13)	2000	2708	3956
H(14A)	3288	3205	6688
H(14B)	3312	3394	4479
H(16A)	1034	2241	5150
H(16B)	1114	1890	7470
H(17)	4556	2543	2541
H(19A)	-1700	3250	4750
H(19B)	-1623	2964	6704
H(20A)	-455	3583	8576
H(20B)	3547	688	1323
H(21A)	4382	5	1595
H(21B)	246	4493	9194
H(W6A)	1876	1951	737
H(W6B)	2649	2098	-760
H(W7A)	21	797	4327
H(W7B)	313	1125	2483
H(W8A)	2305	424	3696
H(W8B)	2071	143	5365
H(W9A)	2260	987	9130
H(W9B)	1740	687	9091

also has a boat-like configuration with C(12) and C(15) raised above the plane  $PK$ . The plane  $PK$  makes angles  $119.8^\circ$  and  $174.3^\circ$  with planes  $PL$  and  $PM$ , respectively. In ring IV, the deviations of the atoms from the mean plane are quite large. Atoms C(10), C(12), C(18), and C(11) form a convex surface with C(11) at its vertex where the sulfonic acid group is attached. Rings III, IV, V, VI, and VII form a 'hill shape' structure with atoms in ring I and II lying in the plane. The thermal vibrational ellipsoids in two different views are shown in Fig. 2(a) and (b).

### Hydrogen bonding

The molecular packing diagrams given in Fig. 3(a) and (b) show the projection down  $c$  and  $a$ , respectively. The hydrogen-bond distances and angles are given in Table 11(a). Other intermolecular approaches less than  $3.6 \text{ \AA}$  are in Table 11(b). Water molecules fill the space between the molecules and are involved in hydrogen bonding. The molecules are linked by a three-dimensional network of  $O-H \cdots O$  and  $C-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds. The bonds are of complex zigzag configuration. The  $O \cdots O$  and  $C \cdots O$  bond distances have normal values. The shortest  $O-H \cdots O$  hydrogen bond is  $2.682 \text{ \AA}$ . The range of hydrogen bond angles found here is greater than that typical for the class of  $O-H \cdots O$

Table 7. Bond lengths (Å) and their standard deviations in strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate (i) and bond lengths in strychnine hydrobromide dihydrate (ii) and strychnine sulfate pentahydrate (iii)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
C(1)—C(6)	1·379 (13)	1·40	1·505
C(6)—C(5)	1·380 (13)	1·31	1·385
C(5)—C(4)	1·406 (13)	1·34	1·379
C(4)—C(3)	1·381 (15)	1·29	1·456
C(3)—C(2)	1·389 (15)	1·30	1·382
C(2)—C(1)	1·372 (13)	1·30	1·424
C(1)—C(8)	1·514 (12)	1·59	1·416
C(8)—C(21)	1·519 (13)	1·53	1·579
C(21)—C(20)	1·522 (13)	1·54	1·445
C(20)—N(2)	1·501 (14)	1·44	1·340
N(2)—C(19)	1·540 (12)	1·55	1·539
C(19)—C(18)	1·479 (13)	1·65	1·570
C(18)—C(11)	1·510 (13)	1·58	1·566
C(18)—C(17)	1·329 (14)	1·16	1·391
C(17)—C(16)	1·512 (15)	1·54	1·533
C(16)—O(2)	1·454 (12)	1·45	1·401
O(2)—C(13)	1·451 (13)	1·43	1·395
C(13)—C(12)	1·551 (13)	1·36	1·480
C(12)—C(11)	1·551 (12)	1·51	1·611
C(11)—C(10)	1·541 (12)	1·56	1·566
C(10)—C(9)	1·469 (13)	1·64	1·558
C(9)—N(2)	1·559 (12)	1·59	1·586
C(9)—C(8)	1·543 (12)	1·41	1·551
C(12)—C(7)	1·512 (13)	1·55	1·473
C(7)—C(8)	1·565 (12)	1·49	1·519
C(7)—N(1)	1·487 (11)	1·46	1·312
N(1)—C(6)	1·416 (11)	1·37	1·332
N(1)—C(15)	1·348 (13)	1·50	1·541
C(15)—O(1)	1·223 (12)	1·15	1·331
C(15)—C(14)	1·536 (15)	1·49	1·481
C(14)—C(13)	1·555 (14)	1·56	1·502
S—C(11)	1·822 (9)		
S—O(S3)	1·440 (8)		
S—O(S4)	1·464 (7)		
S—O(S5)	1·458 (7)		

Table 8. Bond angles and their standard deviations in strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate (i) and bond angles in strychnine hydrobromide dihydrate (ii) and strychnine sulfate pentahydrate (iii)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
N(1)—C(15)—C(14)	117·2 (9)	118·1	116·1
N(1)—C(15)—O(1)	122·4 (8)	123·7	111·6
C(14)—C(15)—O(1)	120·4 (10)	117·3	131·8
C(15)—N(1)—C(6)	125·4 (8)	115·3	119·9
C(15)—N(1)—C(7)	121·8 (7)	115·0	114·7
C(6)—N(1)—C(7)	110·4 (6)	119·8	118·2
N(1)—C(6)—C(5)	127·8 (9)	140·2	145·7
N(1)—C(6)—C(1)	109·5 (7)	102·5	92·0
C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	122·7 (8)	117·1	117·1
C(6)—C(5)—C(4)	117·0 (9)	125·6	127·4
C(5)—C(4)—C(3)	120·3 (8)	112·7	111·7
C(4)—C(3)—C(2)	121·2 (9)	126·8	117·3
C(3)—C(2)—C(1)	118·7 (11)	120·7	126·4
C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	120·0 (8)	116·0	109·6
C(6)—C(1)—C(8)	111·4 (7)	110·3	124·6
C(2)—C(1)—C(8)	128·3 (11)	133·3	125·7
C(1)—C(8)—C(7)	102·3 (7)	104·6	88·8
C(1)—C(8)—C(9)	114·1 (6)	110·8	122·9
C(1)—C(8)—C(21)	110·2 (6)	108·7	113·2
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	113·8 (6)	120·3	116·3
C(7)—C(8)—C(21)	113·4 (7)	109·4	112·6
C(9)—C(8)—C(21)	103·4 (6)	102·7	103·2

Table 8 (cont.)

N(1)—C(7)—C(8)	104·4 (6)	99·3	112·9
N(1)—C(7)—C(12)	104·5 (7)	108·1	113·0
C(8)—C(7)—C(12)	118·5 (8)	122·4	115·2
C(7)—C(12)—C(13)	106·8 (8)	111·2	116·3
C(7)—C(12)—C(11)	111·2 (7)	111·6	119·5
C(13)—C(12)—C(11)	118·3 (6)	123·8	112·3
C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	108·1 (8)	117·1	110·5
C(12)—C(13)—O(2)	111·4 (7)	111·6	113·3
C(14)—C(13)—O(2)	102·4 (7)	110·6	97·8
C(15)—C(14)—C(13)	118·8 (8)	111·4	115·5
C(13)—O(2)—C(16)	112·3 (7)	120·7	125·7
O(2)—C(16)—C(17)	113·0 (8)	112·9	126·4
C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	128·0 (9)	115·2	107·6
C(17)—C(18)—C(11)	125·0 (9)	129·8	136·3
C(17)—C(18)—C(19)	120·6 (7)	119·5	94·1
C(11)—C(18)—C(19)	114·2 (6)	110·7	122·0
C(12)—C(11)—C(18)	113·0 (6)	108·7	116·0
C(12)—C(11)—C(10)	104·5 (7)	106·4	112·6
C(12)—C(11)—S	114·9 (7)		
C(18)—C(11)—C(10)	109·0 (9)	109·0	109·6
C(18)—C(11)—S	109·7 (5)		
C(10)—C(11)—S	105·2 (6)		
C(11)—C(10)—C(9)	110·6 (7)	116·7	99·3
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	116·1 (9)	110·7	124·9
C(8)—C(9)—N(2)	103·4 (6)	108·3	107·4
C(10)—C(9)—N(2)	110·3 (7)	102·4	104·5
C(8)—C(21)—C(20)	104·6 (6)	100·2	95·9
C(21)—C(20)—N(2)	104·5 (6)	110·4	129·5
C(9)—N(2)—C(20)	108·4 (8)	102·2	95·2
C(9)—N(2)—C(19)	111·1 (7)	115·5	126·0
C(20)—N(2)—C(19)	112·0 (9)	109·6	110·0
N(2)—C(19)—C(18)	108·0 (6)	115·4	107·2
C(11)—S—O(S4)	108·1 (6)		
C(11)—S—O(S5)	103·5 (5)		
C(11)—S—O(S3)	105·4 (6)		
O(S4)—S—O(S5)	112·5 (4)		
O(S4)—S—O(S3)	112·9 (6)		
O(S5)—S—O(S3)	113·5 (4)		

Table 9. Hydrogen–nonhydrogen distances (Å)

C(2)—H(2)	1·015
C(3)—H(3)	1·049
C(4)—H(4)	1·158
C(5)—H(5)	0·987
C(7)—H(7)	1·149
C(9)—H(9)	1·130
C(10)—H(10A)	1·078
C(10)—H(10B)	1·016
C(12)—H(12)	0·960
C(13)—H(13)	1·097
C(14)—H(14A)	1·095
C(14)—H(14B)	0·890
C(16)—H(16A)	0·919
C(16)—H(16B)	1·093
C(17)—H(17)	1·076
C(19)—H(19A)	0·936
C(19)—H(19B)	1·116
C(20)—H(20A)	1·084
C(20)—H(20B)	1·111
C(21)—H(21A)	1·104
C(21)—H(21B)	0·917
O(W6)—H(W6A)	0·898
O(W6)—H(W6B)	0·951
O(W7)—H(W7A)	1·008
O(W7)—H(W7B)	0·805
O(W8)—H(W8A)	0·821
O(W8)—H(W8B)	0·858
O(W9)—H(W9A)	0·896
O(W9)—H(W9B)	0·899

hydrogen bonds. All H<sub>2</sub>O molecules have hydrogen bonds to one another or to oxygens of the sulfonic acid

The grouping of the water molecules gives the oxygen atoms an approximately tetrahedral arrangement. The oxygen atoms are connected by hydrogen atoms lying approximately along the inter-oxygen vectors. The equilibrium positions of the hydrogen atoms are not on the O–O lines, though O–H···O linearity is not a necessary criterion for the formation of a hydrogen

bond (Chidambaram, 1961, 1962). It seems that the hydrogen bonding adapts itself to the fixed geometry of the water-oxygens and to the arrangement of the molecules in the crystal. The intermolecular arrangement makes it apparent that there are indeed C–H···O hydrogen bonds. Similar 'short' intermolecular distances between a carbon atom with at least one hydrogen atom attached to it and an oxygen atom have been observed (Sutor, 1962), mainly in crystal structures of heterocyclic molecules with which strychnine

Table 10. Equations of and deviations from least-squares planes and interplanar angles

(a) Equations of least-squares planes

The equations are of the form  $lx + my + nz = p$  where  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$  are in Å.

Plane	Atoms in plane	Equation of plane
PA	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6)	$-0.02742x + 0.18472y + 0.98241z = 6.2310$
PB	C(1), C(6), N(1), C(8)	$0.03476x + 0.18521y + 0.98208z = 6.3425$
LC	C(7), C(12)	$0.0000x + 0.81447y - 0.58021z = 4.0146$
PD	C(9), C(21), C(20), N(2)	$0.68639x + 0.72336y + 0.07503z = 7.2745$
PE	C(8), C(9), C(21)	$-0.16339x + 0.97658y - 0.13999z = 8.3186$
PF	C(10), C(9), C(8), C(7), C(12)	$0.44412x + 0.72574y - 0.52542z = 4.3482$
PG	C(10), C(11), C(12)	$-0.34363x + 0.06417y + 0.93691z = 3.0545$
PH	C(9), C(11), C(18), N(2)	$0.69447x + 0.13031y + 0.70763z = 3.3080$
PI	C(18), C(19), N(2)	$0.03451x - 0.31122y + 0.94971z = 1.8785$
PJ	C(9), C(10), C(11)	$0.87274x + 0.48282y - 0.07215z = 3.4525$
PK	C(7), C(13), C(14), N(1)	$0.05598x - 0.30968y + 0.94919z = 1.8446$
PL	C(7), C(12), C(13)	$0.70606x + 0.60558y - 0.36708z = 4.4681$
PM	C(14), C(15), N(1)	$0.05918x - 0.21462y + 0.97490z = 2.7305$
PN	C(13), C(16), C(17), C(18), C(11)	$0.04948x + 0.64000y + 0.76628z = 6.8680$
PP	C(8), C(7), N(1)	$0.03623x - 0.02784y + 0.99896z = 4.4687$
PO	C(10), C(12), C(18)	$-0.09924x + 0.57551y + 0.81175z = 6.8285$

(b) Deviations (Å) from the least-squares planes

Deviations in parentheses are not included in the least-squares calculations.

	PA	PB	PD	PF	PH	PK	PN
C(1)	-0.0077	-0.0402					
C(2)	0.0214						
C(3)	-0.0161						
C(4)	-0.0026						
C(5)	0.0163						
C(6)	-0.0113	0.0414					
C(7)		(-0.1997)		-0.0646			
C(8)		0.0207	(-0.5572)	0.1342		0.1046	
C(9)			-0.0520	-0.1452	0.0617		
C(10)				0.0801	(-0.6723)		
C(11)				(-0.7219)	-0.0638		-0.1940
C(12)				-0.0047		(-0.7854)	
C(13)						-0.0998	0.1538
C(14)						0.0995	
C(15)							
C(16)							-0.2185
C(17)							-0.1366
C(18)					0.0647		0.1220
C(19)					(-0.6656)		
C(20)			-0.0839				
C(21)			0.0522				
S							
N(1)		-0.0240				-0.1043	
N(2)			0.0838		-0.0626		
O(1)							
O(2)							
O(S3)							
O(S4)							
O(S5)							

Table 10 (cont.)

## (c) Interplanar angles

Plane 1	Plane 2	Angle
PA	PB	176.44°
PB	LC	65.23
PD	PE	143.91
PG	PF	126.75
PH	PI	130.95
PH	PJ	128.17
PK	PL	119.76
PK	PM	174.35
PA	PD	76.93
PA	PF	66.78
PA	PH	134.44
PA	PN	150.43
PA	PK	150.90
PA	PO	155.03
PA	PP	167.22

derivatives can be grouped (Kitaigorodskii, 1961). The hydrogen atom is located between the two electro-negative atoms and Hamilton & Ibers (1968) have also shown that the bond formed by these is not necessarily linear. The 'short' C...O contact distances observed in various organic molecules vary from 3.00 to 3.24 Å, H...O distances vary from 2.07 to 2.76 Å, and C-H...O angles vary from 109.1 to 173.3° (Sutor, 1962). The contact distances and bond angles in the present study are within the accepted limits. A hydrogen atom was initially assigned to the oxygen of the SO<sub>3</sub> group. However, Professor J. T. Edward, in a private communication, pointed out that the hydrogen was more likely to be located on nitrogen N(2). Examination of the difference map revealed a possible hydrogen position near N(2), and the data for this are presented in

Table 11. Intermolecular distances

## (a) Hydrogen bonding

X-H...Y	Distance (Å) X-H	Distance (Å) X...Y	Distance (Å) H...Y	Angle (°)
O(W7)-H(W7A)...O(1)	1.008	2.747	1.992	129.7
O(W7)-H(W7B)...O(S4)	0.805	2.838	2.443	111.5
O(W6)-H(W6A)...O(S4)	0.898	2.886	2.000	168.9
O(W6)-H(W6B)...O(S5)	0.951	2.982	2.358	112.8
O(W9)-H(W9A)...O(W6)	0.896	2.794	1.938	159.3
O(W8)-H(W8A)...O(W9)	0.821	2.682	2.373	112.2
O(W8)-H(W8B)...O(W9)	0.858	2.788	2.502	100.4
C(4)-H(4)...O(S3)	1.158	3.190	2.560	112.6
C(20)-H(20A)...O(S3)	1.084	3.190	2.336	135.3

Table 11 (cont.)

## (b) Other close approaches less than 3.6 Å

'Neqv' and 'cell' specify the atom N with respect to atom M Neqv = 1, 2, 3 and 4 refers to the equivalent positions  $x, y, z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, -z$ ;  $-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$  respectively. 'cell' refers to the unit translations along the crystallographic axes.

M...N	Neqv/cell	Distance Å X...Y
C(2)...O(W7)	(4/000)	3.286
C(3)...O(S5)	(4/000)	3.298
C(3)...O(W7)	(4/000)	3.603
C(4)...C(15)	(2/01T)	3.437
C(4)...O(S3)	(2/010)	3.190
C(5)...N(1)	(2/01T)	3.459
C(5)...O(S3)	(2/010)	3.299
C(15)...O(W7)	(3/001)	3.605
O(1)...C(21)	(2/01T)	3.413
O(2)...O(W6)	(1/001)	3.334
C(16)...O(W6)	(1/001)	3.538
C(16)...O(W7)	(1/000)	3.522
C(17)...O(S3)	(1/001)	3.553
C(9)...O(W8)	(3/T01)	3.396
C(19)...O(W6)	(3/T01)	3.571
C(19)...O(W8)	(3/T01)	3.440
N(2)...O(W8)	(3/T01)	2.755
C(20)...O(S3)	(1/001)	3.190
C(20)...O(S5)	(1/001)	3.526
C(20)...O(W6)	(3/T01)	3.248
C(21)...O(S3)	(1/001)	3.416
C(21)...O(1)	(2/010)	3.416
C(21)...O(W8)	(4/001)	3.691

Table 12. Typical hydrogen atom heights in this compound are 130–200 units. Consequently, this hydrogen atom cannot be unambiguously assigned from the diffraction data, whereas the chemical evidence is in favor of its being attached to N(2).

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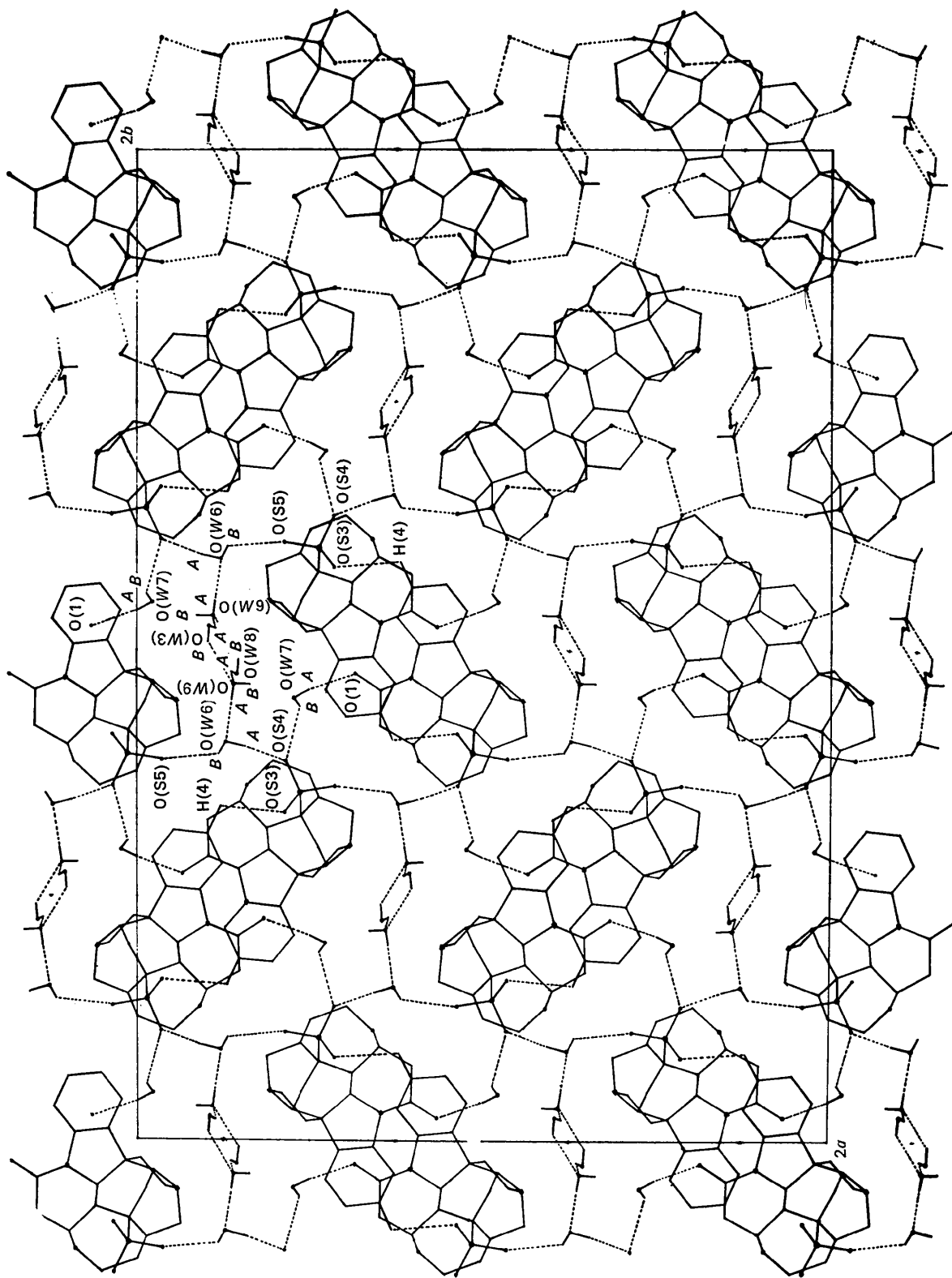
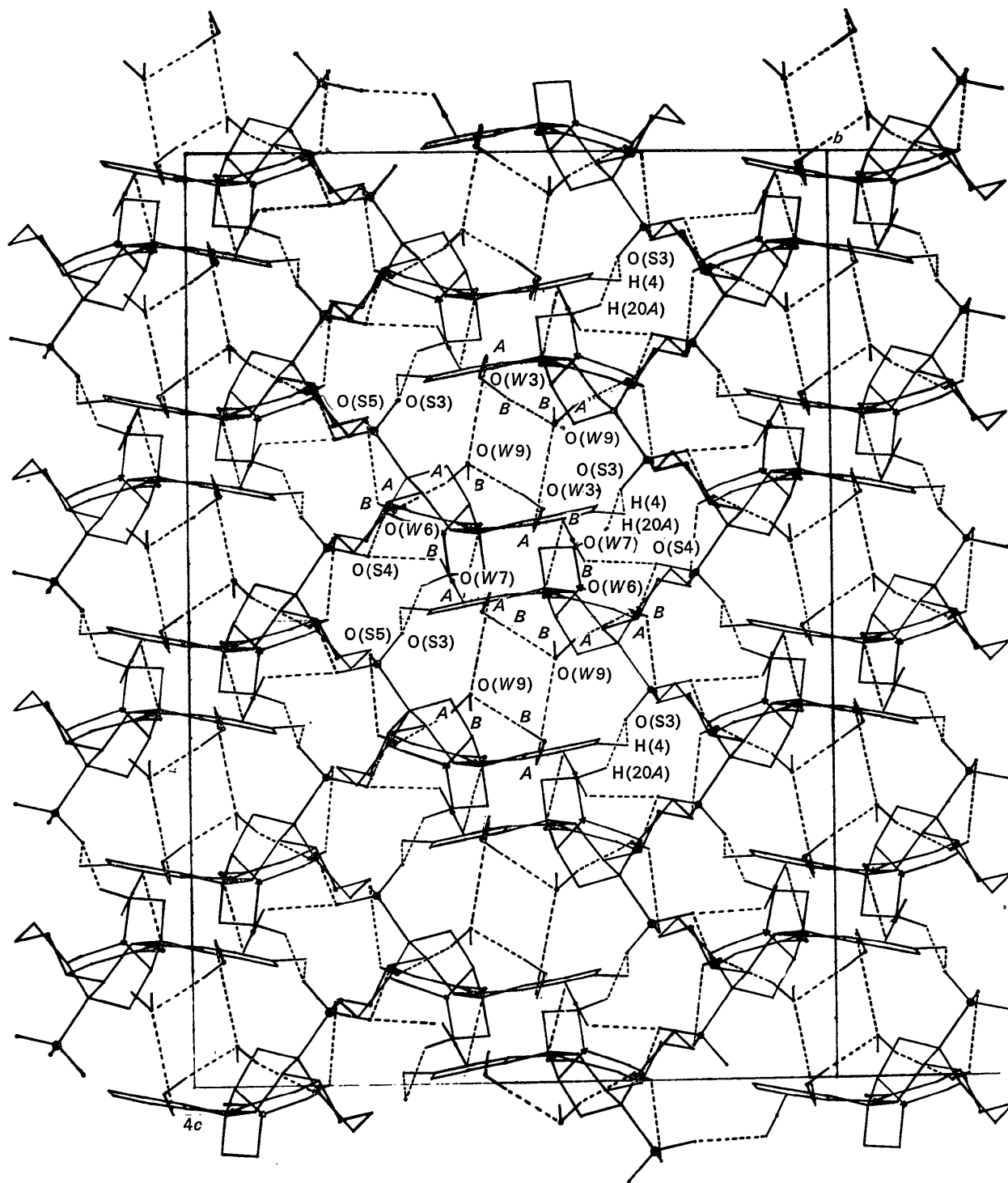


Fig. 3. ( $\alpha$ ) Strychnine sulfonic acid tetrahydrate. Molecular packing diagram. View down  $c$ .



(b)

Fig. 3. (cont.) (b) View down a.

Table 12. *Alternate hydrogen positions*

H attached to	x	y	z	X-H distance	Peak height (arbitrary units)
SO <sub>3</sub>	0.0500	0.3000	0.0005	0.815 Å	113
N(2)	0.3680	0.1267	0.4200	0.698	114

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of an Aldotriouronic Acid Trihydrate: *O*-(4-*O*-Methyl- $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranosyluronic Acid)-(1-2)-*O*- $\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1-4)-D-xylopyranose Trihydrate

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The crystal structure of an aldotriouronic acid trihydrate [*O*-(4-*O*-methyl- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyluronic acid)-(1-2)-*O*- $\beta$ -D-xylopyranosyl-(1-4)-D-xylopyranose trihydrate] has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray data obtained from crystals maintained at a temperature of approximately  $-193^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The structure was solved by a combination of direct acentric phasing methods and Patterson search methods, and the anisotropic refinement was terminated at a final *R* index of 0.066 for 2232 observations. One trisaccharide molecule and three water molecules of crystallization ( $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_{15} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) comprise the asymmetric unit in a monoclinic unit cell with the low-temperature cell parameters of  $a = 10.136$  (3),  $b = 10.925$  (8),  $c = 10.120$  (3) Å,  $\beta = 91.66$  (3) $^{\circ}$ , and space group  $P2_1$ . All three rings in the trisaccharide molecule were found to have the  $\text{C}1$  chair conformation with all the substituents, except  $\text{C}(1'')\text{-O}(2)$ , in an equatorial position. The trisaccharide molecule has no intramolecular hydrogen bonds. The xylose rings in the xylobiose residue are arranged in a left-handed helical conformation with a glycosidic oxygen angle of  $113.8^{\circ}$  between the two rings. The glycosidic oxygen angle between the two rings linked  $\alpha$ -1,2 in the aldobiouronic acid residue is  $116.0^{\circ}$ . Orientation of the trisaccharide in the crystal is such that the xylobiose residue extends along the *b* axis and the aldobiouronic acid residue extends along the *c* axis. The three water molecules are clustered between the trisaccharide molecules and participate in 10 of the 15 unique hydrogen bonds in the crystal structure.

### Introduction

The aldotriouronic acid trisaccharide is a segment of the naturally occurring 4-*O*-methylglucuronoxylans

found in hardwood hemicelluloses. The acid trisaccharide contains two different disaccharides: xylobiose (two xylose units connected by a  $\beta$ -1,4-linkage) and an aldobiouronic acid (a 4-*O*-methyl-D-glucuronic acid ring attached to the nonreducing xylose ring by an  $\alpha$ -1,2-linkage), neither of which have been studied crystallographically. The conformation of the xylobiose residue of the trisaccharide was of interest because it

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