

Crystal structure of bis(hydroxylammonium) 5,5'-azotetrazolate dihydrate, $(\text{NH}_3\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{N}_{10}) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

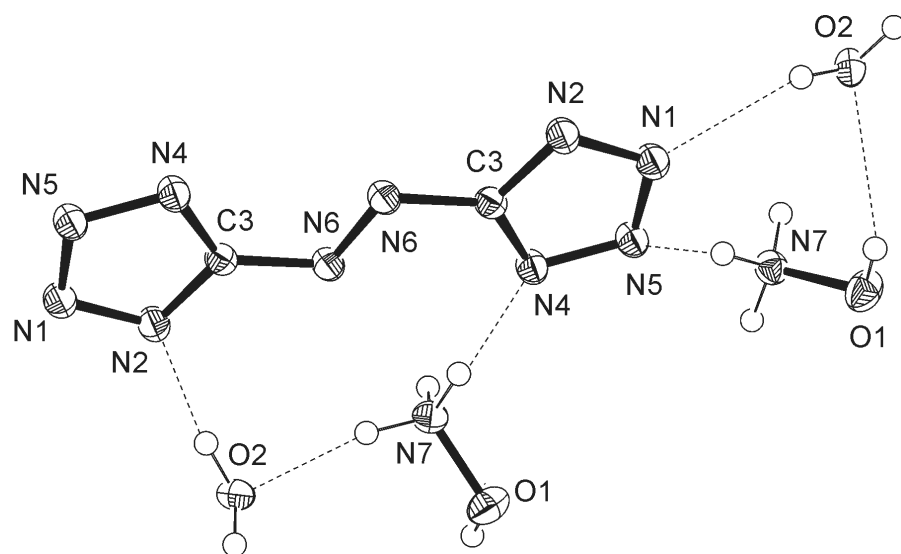
Gino Bentivoglio^I, Gerhard Laus^{*,I}, Volker Kahlenberg^{II}, Gerhard Nauer^{III} and Herwig Schottenberger^I

^I University of Innsbruck, Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Innrain 52a, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

^{II} University of Innsbruck, Institute of Mineralogy and Petrography, Innrain 52, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

^{III} University of Vienna, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Währingerstrasse 42, 1090 Vienna, Austria

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Abstract

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_4$, monoclinic, $C12/c1$ (no. 15), $a = 20.620(4)$ Å, $b = 4.3100(8)$ Å, $c = 15.051(3)$ Å, $\beta = 124.30(1)^\circ$, $V = 1105.0$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.028$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.071$, $T = 173$ K.

Source of material

The yellow title compound was crystallized from aqueous solutions of sodium 5,5'-azotetrazolate and hydroxylamine hydrochloride, as described in [1]. Nitrogen-rich materials of this type are of considerable interest as energetic salts [2,3] and for pyrotechnic applications [4]. The crystals decompose at 125 °C without any residue.

Experimental details

Hydrogen atoms on water molecules were located and refined isotropically with O—H bond restraints of 0.85(2) Å and an H...H distance restraint of 1.35(2) Å.

Discussion

The azotetrazolate anion is planar and contains a center of inversion. Each tetrazolate ring receives four H bonds: N1 and N2 from two water molecules, N4 and N5 from two hydroxylammonium ions. In turn, each water molecule donates H bonds to N1 and N2 of two azotetrazolate anions and accepts H bonds from two hydroxylammonium cations. Hydrogen bond characteristics (donor...acceptor distance, H...acceptor distance, donor—H...acceptor

tor angle) are as follows: for N7—H...N5 — 2.875 Å, 1.98 Å, 168°; for N7—H...N4ⁱ — 2.847 Å, 1.95 Å, 170°; for N7—H...O2ⁱⁱ — 2.843 Å, 1.95 Å, 168°; for O1—H...O2ⁱⁱⁱ — 2.668 Å, 1.86 Å, 162°; for O2—H...N1ⁱⁱⁱ — 2.813 Å, 1.99 Å, 161°; and for O2—H...N2^{iv} — 2.822 Å, 1.96 Å, 172°. These interactions form a three-dimensional network in the crystal. Symmetry code (i): 1/2−x, −1/2+y, 1/2−z; (ii): x, 1−y, −1/2+z; (iii): −x, y, 1/2−z; (iv): x, −1+y, z, respectively.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	yellow fragment, size 0.16 × 0.16 × 0.32 mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_{α} radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	1.43 cm ^{−1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	STOE IPDS II, rotation method
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	50.08°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	3305, 970
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 895
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	92
Programs:	SIR2002 [4], SHELXL-97 [5]

* Correspondence author (e-mail: gerhard.laus@uibk.ac.at)

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(7A)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1392	0.5280	0.1456	0.032
H(7B)	8 <i>f</i>	0.0992	0.5217	0.0270	0.032
H(7C)	8 <i>f</i>	0.1798	0.3935	0.0985	0.032

Table 2. Continued.

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.0647	0.1433	0.0950	0.044
H(22)	8 <i>f</i>	−0.010(1)	0.439(4)	0.338(1)	0.046(5)
H(21)	8 <i>f</i>	0.037(1)	0.179(4)	0.379(2)	0.060(6)

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
N(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.21143(6)	0.8568(3)	0.35579(8)	0.0183(5)	0.0222(6)	0.0185(5)	−0.0022(4)	0.0095(5)	−0.0029(4)
N(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.15360(6)	0.6781(3)	0.27996(8)	0.0185(5)	0.0232(6)	0.0187(5)	−0.0018(4)	0.0092(4)	−0.0021(5)
N(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.08965(6)	0.7171(3)	0.27942(9)	0.0191(5)	0.0238(6)	0.0206(5)	−0.0012(5)	0.0102(4)	−0.0030(5)
N(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.21477(6)	1.2233(3)	0.48336(8)	0.0171(5)	0.0203(6)	0.0186(5)	−0.0010(4)	0.0088(4)	−0.0007(4)
N(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.10450(6)	0.9223(3)	0.35533(9)	0.0184(5)	0.0232(6)	0.0216(6)	−0.0018(5)	0.0104(5)	−0.0042(5)
C(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.17925(7)	1.0030(3)	0.4001(1)	0.0165(6)	0.0185(7)	0.0171(6)	0.0000(5)	0.0086(5)	0.0008(5)
N(7)	8 <i>f</i>	0.13260(6)	0.4179(3)	0.08944(9)	0.0194(5)	0.0229(6)	0.0222(6)	−0.0016(5)	0.0124(5)	−0.0013(5)
O(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.10074(6)	0.1231(2)	0.08518(8)	0.0332(6)	0.0217(5)	0.0411(6)	−0.0035(4)	0.0263(5)	−0.0024(4)
O(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.01163(5)	0.3142(2)	0.39091(7)	0.0202(5)	0.0256(6)	0.0207(5)	0.0051(4)	0.0109(4)	0.0029(4)

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