

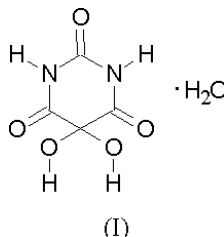
5,5-Dihydroxybarbituric acid monohydrate
(alloxan dihydrate)Thomas C. Lewis and
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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 150$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.043
 wR factor = 0.102
Data-to-parameter ratio = 11.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The title compound, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, was crystallized from both tetrahydrofuran and 1,4-dioxane solutions of alloxan as part of an experimental polymorph screen on alloxan.Received 25 August 2004
Accepted 1 September 2004
Online 11 September 2004

Comment

It has previously been reported that alloxan has two hydrates, *viz.* 5,5-dihydroxybarbituric acid (Singh, 1965; Harrowfield *et al.*, 1989) and 5,5-dihydroxybarbituric acid trihydrate (Mootz & Jeffrey, 1965). The crystal structure of a new hydrate of alloxan, namely 5,5-dihydroxybarbituric acid monohydrate, (I), has one organic molecule and one water molecule in the asymmetric unit (Fig. 1). The heterocyclic ring has an envelope conformation with the flap at C5, with the angle between the mean C4/N3/C2/N1/C6 and C4/C5/C6 planes being $20.1(2)^\circ$. The C–N bond lengths are in the range 1.360(2)–1.378(2) Å, with the bond lengths associated with the sp^3 -hybridized carbon being 1.536(2) and 1.527(2) Å for C4–C5 and C5–C6, respectively.The crystal packing (Fig. 2) consists of a series of ribbon motifs arranged in an overall sheet structure. Water molecules lie in the sheets and between the ribbons. Each water molecule acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to a carbonyl group in the same sheet and to a hydroxyl group on a molecule in the adjacent sheet. Each water molecule also acts as a hydrogen-bond acceptor for a hydroxyl group on a molecule in the same sheet. The axial hydroxyl group on each molecule acts as a hydrogen-bond donor to the unique carbonyl of a molecule in an adjacent sheet. The $D \cdots A$ distances within the sheets are in the range 2.6380(19)–2.9516(19) Å, whilst the distances between the sheets are 2.6958(17) and 2.9973(19) Å. All potential hydrogen-bond acceptors and donors participate in the hydrogen bonding.

Experimental

5,5-Dihydroxybarbituric acid monohydrate was crystallized over a number of weeks by slow evaporation of tetrahydrofuran and 1,4-dioxane solutions of alloxan (0.002 – 0.03 mol dm $^{-3}$) at room temperature, forming colourless plate crystals.

Crystal data

C₄H₄N₂O₅·H₂O
M_r = 178.11
 Triclinic, *P* $\bar{1}$
a = 6.6730 (11) Å
b = 7.5834 (13) Å
c = 7.6157 (13) Å
 α = 105.401 (3)°
 β = 93.134 (3)°
 γ = 115.089 (2)°
V = 330.26 (10) Å³

Z = 2
D_x = 1.791 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 Cell parameters from 712 reflections
 θ = 2.8–25.0°
 μ = 0.17 mm⁻¹
T = 150 (2) K
 Plate, colourless
 0.23 × 0.11 × 0.07 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX diffractometer
 Narrow-frame ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.962, *T_{max}* = 0.988
 2972 measured reflections

1536 independent reflections
 1274 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.021
 θ_{max} = 28.3°
h = -8 → 8
k = -9 → 9
l = -10 → 10

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.043
wR (*F*²) = 0.102
S = 1.07
 1536 reflections
 133 parameters
 All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0502P)^2 + 0.0119P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.34 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.24 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
N1—H1···O6 ⁱ	0.89 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.8366 (18)	170.7 (19)
N3—H3···O4 ⁱⁱ	0.81 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8736 (18)	157 (2)
O7—H7···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.87 (2)	1.83 (3)	2.6958 (17)	173 (2)
O8—H8···O1W ⁱⁱⁱ	0.80 (2)	1.87 (2)	2.6380 (19)	161 (2)
O1W—H1W···O6 ^{iv}	0.92 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.9516 (19)	173 (2)
O1W—H2W···O7 ⁱⁱ	0.82 (3)	2.28 (3)	2.9973 (19)	147 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) 1 - *x*, -*y*, 2 - *z*; (ii) 1 - *x*, 1 - *y*, 1 - *z*; (iii) 1 + *x*, *y*, *z*; (iv) 1 - *x*, -*y*, 1 - *z*.

H atoms were refined freely with an isotropic model.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 2000; Bruno *et al.*, 2002); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

This research was supported by the EPSRC in funding a studentship for TCL. The authors acknowledge the Research Councils UK Basic Technology Programme for supporting 'Control and Prediction of the Organic Solid State'. For

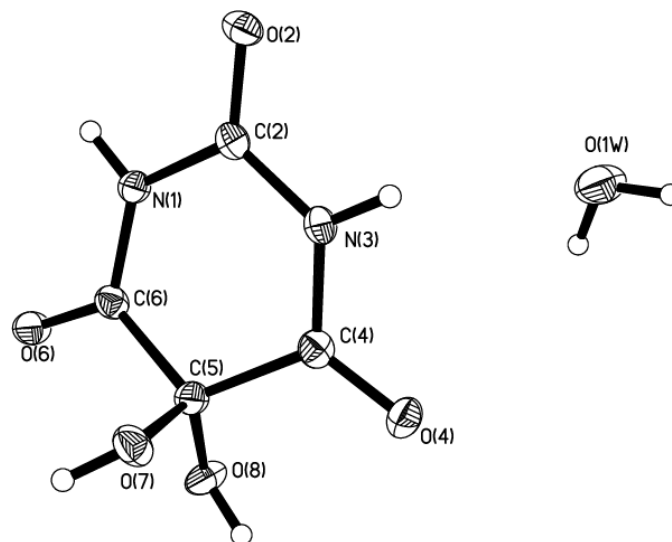


Figure 1 The asymmetric unit of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

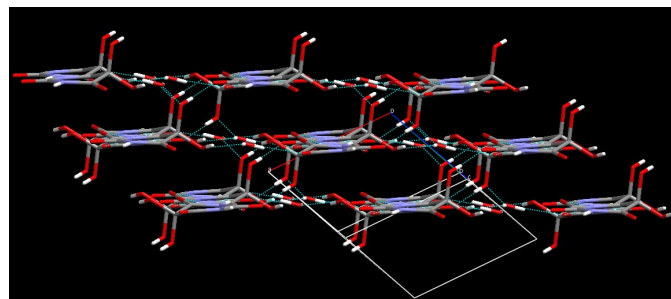


Figure 2 The crystal packing of (I), showing the N—H···O and O—H···O hydrogen-bonding interactions as dashed lines; the view is approximately on to the (011) plane.

more information on this work, please visit <http://www.chem.ucl.ac.uk/basictechorg/>.

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2004). E60, o1689–o1690 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536804021555]

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5,5-dihydroxybarbituric acid monohydrate

Crystal data

$C_4H_4N_2O_5 \cdot H_2O$

$M_r = 178.11$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

$a = 6.6730$ (11) Å

$b = 7.5834$ (13) Å

$c = 7.6157$ (13) Å

$\alpha = 105.401$ (3)°

$\beta = 93.134$ (3)°

$\gamma = 115.089$ (2)°

$V = 330.26$ (10) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 184$

$D_x = 1.791$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 712 reflections

$\theta = 2.8$ – 25.0 °

$\mu = 0.17$ mm⁻¹

$T = 150$ K

Plate, colourless

$0.23 \times 0.11 \times 0.07$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

ω rotation scans with narrow frames

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

$T_{\min} = 0.962$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$

2972 measured reflections

1536 independent reflections

1274 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

$\theta_{\max} = 28.3$ °, $\theta_{\min} = 2.8$ °

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$

$wR(F^2) = 0.102$

$S = 1.07$

1536 reflections

133 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant

direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0502P)^2 + 0.0119P]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.34$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.24$ e Å⁻³

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O2	0.2526 (2)	0.32902 (18)	0.90727 (17)	0.0200 (3)
O4	0.6356 (2)	0.34785 (19)	0.43384 (16)	0.0214 (3)
O6	0.7119 (2)	0.02976 (19)	0.86645 (17)	0.0207 (3)
O7	0.9445 (2)	0.42247 (18)	0.76705 (17)	0.0194 (3)
O8	0.7906 (2)	0.09757 (19)	0.54162 (17)	0.0204 (3)
O1W	0.0411 (3)	0.1981 (2)	0.2940 (2)	0.0339 (4)
N1	0.4853 (2)	0.1829 (2)	0.8839 (2)	0.0160 (3)
N3	0.4626 (2)	0.3615 (2)	0.6818 (2)	0.0171 (3)
C2	0.3919 (3)	0.2946 (2)	0.8279 (2)	0.0156 (4)
C4	0.6073 (3)	0.3162 (2)	0.5801 (2)	0.0160 (4)
C5	0.7514 (3)	0.2387 (2)	0.6700 (2)	0.0155 (4)
C6	0.6456 (3)	0.1366 (2)	0.8121 (2)	0.0154 (3)
H1	0.421 (4)	0.128 (3)	0.969 (3)	0.033 (6)*
H3	0.398 (4)	0.416 (3)	0.641 (3)	0.035 (6)*
H7	1.035 (4)	0.383 (4)	0.813 (3)	0.046 (7)*
H8	0.859 (4)	0.149 (3)	0.472 (3)	0.034 (6)*
H1W	0.107 (5)	0.117 (4)	0.244 (4)	0.059 (8)*
H2W	0.030 (5)	0.268 (4)	0.232 (4)	0.072 (10)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O2	0.0185 (6)	0.0251 (7)	0.0231 (7)	0.0143 (5)	0.0074 (5)	0.0101 (5)
O4	0.0264 (7)	0.0273 (7)	0.0190 (7)	0.0157 (6)	0.0081 (5)	0.0136 (5)
O6	0.0236 (7)	0.0270 (7)	0.0256 (7)	0.0179 (6)	0.0120 (5)	0.0175 (5)
O7	0.0158 (6)	0.0205 (7)	0.0262 (7)	0.0093 (5)	0.0038 (5)	0.0121 (5)
O8	0.0292 (7)	0.0213 (7)	0.0204 (7)	0.0161 (6)	0.0143 (5)	0.0116 (5)
O1W	0.0465 (9)	0.0343 (8)	0.0412 (9)	0.0277 (8)	0.0276 (8)	0.0235 (7)
N1	0.0171 (7)	0.0204 (7)	0.0173 (7)	0.0110 (6)	0.0068 (6)	0.0116 (6)
N3	0.0198 (7)	0.0201 (7)	0.0191 (7)	0.0133 (6)	0.0049 (6)	0.0106 (6)
C2	0.0155 (8)	0.0151 (8)	0.0173 (8)	0.0079 (7)	0.0019 (6)	0.0056 (7)
C4	0.0171 (8)	0.0128 (8)	0.0192 (8)	0.0068 (7)	0.0033 (6)	0.0068 (6)
C5	0.0162 (8)	0.0170 (8)	0.0172 (8)	0.0090 (7)	0.0054 (6)	0.0084 (7)
C6	0.0144 (8)	0.0155 (8)	0.0186 (9)	0.0075 (7)	0.0038 (6)	0.0077 (7)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

O2—C2	1.2171 (19)	N1—C6	1.360 (2)
O4—C4	1.209 (2)	N1—C2	1.378 (2)
O6—C6	1.2188 (19)	N1—H1	0.89 (2)

O7—C5	1.405 (2)	N3—C4	1.368 (2)
O7—H7	0.87 (2)	N3—C2	1.368 (2)
O8—C5	1.3706 (19)	N3—H3	0.81 (2)
O8—H8	0.80 (2)	C4—C5	1.536 (2)
O1W—H1W	0.92 (3)	C5—C6	1.527 (2)
O1W—H2W	0.82 (3)		
C5—O7—H7	104.6 (16)	O4—C4—N3	123.23 (15)
C5—O8—H8	109.7 (16)	O4—C4—C5	120.38 (15)
H1W—O1W—H2W	115 (3)	N3—C4—C5	116.18 (14)
C6—N1—C2	126.62 (15)	O8—C5—O7	115.10 (14)
C6—N1—H1	119.2 (13)	O8—C5—C6	106.53 (13)
C2—N1—H1	113.9 (13)	O7—C5—C6	107.51 (13)
C4—N3—C2	125.45 (14)	O8—C5—C4	112.19 (14)
C4—N3—H3	116.6 (15)	O7—C5—C4	102.10 (12)
C2—N3—H3	117.1 (16)	C6—C5—C4	113.50 (13)
O2—C2—N3	123.04 (15)	O6—C6—N1	121.83 (15)
O2—C2—N1	119.95 (15)	O6—C6—C5	121.52 (14)
N3—C2—N1	117.00 (15)	N1—C6—C5	116.49 (14)
C4—N3—C2—O2	-175.55 (16)	O4—C4—C5—C6	-159.76 (15)
C4—N3—C2—N1	4.2 (2)	N3—C4—C5—C6	25.3 (2)
C6—N1—C2—O2	-178.33 (16)	C2—N1—C6—O6	-177.16 (16)
C6—N1—C2—N3	1.9 (2)	C2—N1—C6—C5	7.3 (2)
C2—N3—C4—O4	166.85 (16)	O8—C5—C6—O6	40.3 (2)
C2—N3—C4—C5	-18.4 (2)	O7—C5—C6—O6	-83.59 (19)
O4—C4—C5—O8	-38.9 (2)	C4—C5—C6—O6	164.28 (15)
N3—C4—C5—O8	146.15 (14)	O8—C5—C6—N1	-144.19 (14)
O4—C4—C5—O7	84.86 (18)	O7—C5—C6—N1	91.92 (17)
N3—C4—C5—O7	-90.07 (16)	C4—C5—C6—N1	-20.2 (2)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H1 \cdots O6 ⁱ	0.89 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.8366 (18)	170.7 (19)
N3—H3 \cdots O4 ⁱⁱ	0.81 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.8736 (18)	157 (2)
O7—H7 \cdots O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.87 (2)	1.83 (3)	2.6958 (17)	173 (2)
O8—H8 \cdots O1W ⁱⁱ	0.80 (2)	1.87 (2)	2.6380 (19)	161 (2)
O1W—H1W \cdots O6 ^{iv}	0.92 (3)	2.04 (3)	2.9516 (19)	173 (2)
O1W—H2W \cdots O7 ⁱⁱ	0.82 (3)	2.28 (3)	2.9973 (19)	147 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+1, -y, -z+2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$; (iii) $x+1, y, z$; (iv) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$.