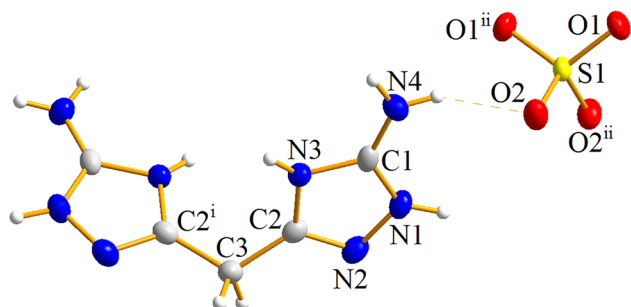


Guo-Tao Zhang, Hua Wang, Hong-Ya Li and Biao Yan*

Crystal structure of bis(5-amino-1,2,4-triazol-4-ium-3-yl)methane sulfate, $C_5H_{10}N_8O_4S$



<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2022-0133>

Received March 19, 2022; accepted April 19, 2022;

published online May 5, 2022

Abstract

$C_5H_{10}N_8O_4S$, Orthorhombic, *Pba*2 (no. 32), $a = 7.7320(11)$ Å, $b = 12.8686(19)$ Å, $c = 5.0657(8)$ Å, $\beta = 90^\circ$, $V = 504.04(13)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{gt}(F) = 0.0298$, $wR_{ref}(F^2) = 0.0748$, $T = 296(2)$ K.

CCDC no.: 1060499

Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Source of material

Bis(5-amino-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methane (BATZM) was synthesized and purified according to a reported method [6]. In a typical experiment 98% H_2SO_4 (0.2 ml, 3.68 mmol) was added dropwise at room temperature to BATZM (0.631 g, 3.5 mmol) in deionized water (20 ml). The resulting solution was stirred for 2 h. Colorless rod crystals of the title compound were obtained by slow evaporation from water.

*Corresponding author: Biao Yan, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yulin University, Yulin, Shaanxi, 719000, P. R. China, E-mail: donghuhai@qq.com. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7159-7911>

Guo-Tao Zhang, School of Civil Engineering, Yulin University, Yulin, Shaanxi, 719000, P. R. China

Hua Wang and Hong-Ya Li, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yulin University, Yulin, Shaanxi, 719000, P. R. China

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Rodlike, colorless
Size:	$0.36 \times 0.27 \times 0.13$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	0.35 mm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker APEX-II, φ and ω -scans
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	30° , >99%
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	2909, 1218, 0.027
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1144
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	104
Programs:	Bruker programs [1], SHELX [2–4], DIAMOND [5]

Experimental details

All hydrogen atoms were originally found in difference maps, but were treated differently in the refinement, with N–H distances restrained to 0.85 (1) Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N})$, while C–H distances were restrained to 0.96 Å, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methylene H atoms.

Comment

Triazoles are five-membered nitrogen-containing cyclic compounds: two isomers are 1,2,3-triazole and 1,2,4-triazole. Triazole derivatives have a wide range of applications in medical treatment, agriculture and industry, especially in medicine [7, 8], pesticides [9, 10], and energetic materials [11, 12]. Bis-triazoles are an important class of energetic compounds [13, 14]. We have also already reported some bis-triazole compounds [6, 15, 16, 17].

The asymmetric unit of the title compound structure contains one half of the title compound (see the figure; ⁱ = $2-x, -y, z$; ⁱⁱ = $2-x, 1-y, z$). The cation has an internal twofold axis which passes through atom C3 and is parallel to the *c* axis. Also the anion is located on a twofold axis. The combination of H atoms with N3, also indicates that N3 has the highest charge density among all N atoms in the base BATZM. Neighbouring ion are linked by electrostatic attractions and hydrogen bonds: N4–H4A...O2 ($d_{\text{N4}\cdots\text{O2}} = 2.830(3)$ Å, $153(4)^\circ$); N1–H1...O1ⁱⁱⁱ ($d_{\text{N1}\cdots\text{O1}} = 2.823(3)$ Å, $139(4)^\circ$, symmetry code: (iii) $-x+2, -y+1, z+1$); N3–H3...O2^{iv} ($d_{\text{N3}\cdots\text{O2}} = 2.713(3)$ Å,

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
S1	1.000000	0.500000	0.0012 (2)	0.0207 (2)
N4	0.7524 (3)	0.2499 (2)	0.1393 (6)	0.0301 (6)
N3	0.8528 (3)	0.10502 (17)	0.3898 (5)	0.0233 (5)
N1	0.9411 (3)	0.25576 (18)	0.5071 (5)	0.0275 (5)
N2	1.0196 (3)	0.18705 (19)	0.6768 (5)	0.0290 (6)
O1	0.9325 (3)	0.58532 (14)	−0.1606 (5)	0.0312 (5)
O2	0.8585 (3)	0.45990 (16)	0.1732 (5)	0.0318 (5)
C1	0.8421 (3)	0.2077 (2)	0.3321 (6)	0.0228 (6)
C2	0.9617 (4)	0.0969 (2)	0.6034 (6)	0.0236 (6)
C3	1.000000	0.000000	0.7544 (8)	0.0271 (9)
H4A	0.768 (5)	0.3118 (14)	0.099 (9)	0.050 (12)*
H1	0.960 (5)	0.3193 (13)	0.538 (8)	0.044 (10)*
H4B	0.689 (4)	0.217 (2)	0.034 (5)	0.031 (9)*
H3A	1.093 (4)	0.017 (3)	0.871 (8)	0.050 (11)*
H3	0.782 (4)	0.061 (3)	0.329 (9)	0.061 (13)*

175(4)°; N4—H4B⋯O1^{iv} ($d_{N4\cdots O1} = 2.973(4)$ Å, 159(3)°, symmetry code: (iv) $-x + 3/2, -y + 1/2, z$); N4—H4B⋯N2^v ($d_{N4\cdots N2} = 3.064(4)$ Å, 120(3)°, symmetry code: (v) $x - 1/2, -y + 1/2, z - 1$) into a three-dimensional network. The geometric parameters of the title compound structure are all in the expected ranges [18].

Author contributions: All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved submission.

Research funding: The work was supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (22163012), Key Laboratory Project Foundation of Shaanxi Provincial Education Department in China (20JS158), Joint Fund of the Yulin University and the Dalian National Laboratory for Clean Energy (YLU-DNL Fund 2021007), Yulin National High-tech Industrial Development Zone Science and Technology Plan Project (CXY-2021–20, CXY-2021–42).

Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

References

1. Bruker. *APEX2, SAINT and SADABS*; Bruker AXS Inc.: Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 2009.
2. Sheldrick G. M. *SHELXTL* – integrated space-group and crystal-structure determination. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2015, *A71*, 3–8.
3. Sheldrick G. M. Crystal structure refinement with *SHELXL*. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2015, *C71*, 3–8.
4. Sheldrick G. M. A short history of *SHELX*. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2008, *A64*, 112–122.
5. Brandenburg K. *DIAMOND*; Crystal Impact GbR: Bonn Germany, 2006.
6. Li H. Y., Yan B., Ma H. X., Sun Z. Y., Ma Y. J., Zhang Z. F. Crystal structure, thermodynamic properties and detonation characterization of bis(5-amino-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methane. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2020, *C76*, 64–68.
7. Cao Y. Q., Yang Y. X., Ampomah-Wireko M., Frejat F. O. A., Zhai H. J., Zhang S., Wang H. H., Yang P., Yuan Q. Y., Wu G. L., Wu C. L. Novel indazole skeleton derivatives containing 1,2,3-triazole as potential anti-prostate cancer drugs. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2022, *64*, 128654.
8. Ji K., Zhang G. N., Zhao J. Y., Zhu M., Wang M. H., Wang J. X., Cen S., Wang Y. C., Li W. Y. Design, synthesis, and anti-influenza A virus activity evaluation of novel indole containing derivatives of triazole. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2022, *64*, 128681.
9. Li C. F., Fan S., Zhang Y. I., Zhang X. Y., Luo J. J., Liu C. L. Toxicity, bioactivity of triazole fungicide metconazole and its effect on mycotoxin production by *Fusarium verticillioides*: new perspective from an enantiomeric level. *Sci. Total Environ.* 2022, *828*, 154432.
10. Yu S. M., Wang Y. N., Shen F., Wu R. L., Cao D. T., Yu Y. L. Emergence of triazole resistance in *aspergillus fumigatus* exposed to paclobutrazol. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2021, *69*, 15538–15543.
11. Liu Y. J., Zeng Z. W., Huang W., Shreeve J. M., Tang Y. X. From nitro- to heterocycle-functionalized 1,2,4-triazol-3-one derivatives: achieving high-performance insensitive energetic compounds. *J. Org. Chem.* 2022, *87*, 4226–4231.
12. Chinnam A. K., Staples R. J., Shreeve J. M. Selective synthesis of bis(3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)-4,4'-azo- and -azoxyfuran derivatives. *J. Org. Chem.* 2021, *86*, 7781–7786.
13. Parisi E., Landi A., Fusco S., Manfredi C., Peluso A., Wahler S., Klapötke T. M., Centore R. High-energy-density materials: an amphoteric N-rich bis(triazole) and salts of its cationic and anionic species. *Inorg. Chem.* 2021, *60*, 16213–16222.
14. Zhao G., Yin P., Kumar D., Imler G. H., Parrish D. A., Shreeve J. M. Bis(3-nitro-1-(trinitromethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)methanone: an applicable and very dense green oxidizer. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2019, *141*, 19581–19584.
15. Yan B., Li H. Y., Ma H. X., Ma Y. J., Ma X. R., Zhao F. Q. Crystal structure, thermal behavior and detonation characterization of bis(3-nitro-1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-yl)methane. *Propellants Explos. Pyrotech.* 2020, *45*, 1714–1719.
16. Yan B., Li H. Y., Ma H. X., Ma X. R., Sun Z. Y., Ma Y. J. Crystal structure, thermal behaviour and detonation characterization of bis(4,5-diamino-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methane monohydrate. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2020, *C76*, 891–896.
17. Li H. Y., Yan B., Ma H. X., Ma X. R., Sun Z. Y., Ma Y. J. Crystal structure, thermal properties and detonation characterization of bis(5-amino-1,2,4-triazol-4-ium-3-yl)methane dinitrate. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2020, *C76*, 965–971.
18. Allen F. H., Kennard O., Watson D. G. Tables of bond lengths determined by X-ray and neutron diffraction. Part 1. Bond lengths in organic compounds. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* 1987, *1987*, S1–S19.