Crystal Structure and Thermal Solid-State Reactivity of Ammonium Cyanoureate NH₄[H₂NC(=O)NCN]

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Dedicated to Professor Hubert Schmidbaur on the occasion of his 70th birthday

The ammonium salt of cyanourea NH₄[H₂NC(=O)NCN] has been synthesised *via* an acid-base route from the parent acid and characterized by single-crystal and powder X-ray diffraction, NMR and vibrational spectroscopy, mass spectrometry as well as thermal analysis. The molecular salt ($P2_1/c$, a = 388.95(8), b = 1121.0(2), c = 1096.4(2) pm, $\beta = 92.57(3)^\circ$, $V = 477.5(2)\cdot10^6$ pm³, Z = 4, T = 140 K) which may formally be derived from the related compound ammonium dicyanamide NH₄[N(CN)₂] by addition of one molecule water, consists of isolated ammonium and cyanoure-ate ions which are assembled *via* H…N and H…O hydrogen bonds, forming a three-dimensional arrangement. At elevated temperatures, ammonium cyanoureate undergoes a complex transformation affording the formation of urea and cyanoguanylurea H₂NC(=O)NHC(NH₂)=NCN or the isomeric ammeline (C₃N₃)(NH₂)₂(OH) as the main products, depending on the reaction conditions. The transformation is accompanied by consecutive reactions such as proton transfer and the dis- and reassembly of molecular fragments, yielding a macroscopic segregation of the reaction products. The conversion represents yet another example of a complex reaction proceeding in the solid-state.

Key words: Solid-State Reaction, Crystal Structure, Cyanourea, Thermal Reactivity