

The Crystal Structure of 4-Acetyl-2'-Chlorobiphenyl

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The crystal structure of 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl ($C_{14}H_{11}OCl$) has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data by a Patterson searching method. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with unit-cell dimensions $a=4.00$, $b=38.51$, $c=7.52$ Å, $\beta=100.07^\circ$. The structure was refined with use of anisotropic thermal parameters to a residual of 11% for the 883 observed structure factors. The angle between the two phenyl rings was found to be 49.2° . All the intermolecular contacts correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

Introduction

This paper describes an X-ray crystallographic study of 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl, the second in the series of substituted biphenyl derivatives under investigation, the first being 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968).

The structure was also of interest as it provided an opportunity of applying the $I(\theta, \varphi)$ method of Tollin & Cochran (1964) to an analysis where a heavy atom and a short axis were present. The heavy atom could not on its own determine sufficient phases to solve the structure.

Experimental

The space group and unit-cell dimensions were obtained from precession and Weissenberg photographs using Cu $K\alpha$ and Mo $K\alpha$ radiations; the systematic absences $0k0$ with $k=2n+1$ and $h0l$ with $l=2n+1$ uniquely determined the space group as $P2_1/c$, the unit-cell dimensions being $a=4.00 \pm 0.01$, $b=38.51 \pm 0.01$, $c=7.52 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta=100.07 \pm 0.08^\circ$.

The density measured at 17°C by the method of flotation using aqueous cadmium n-dodecatungstaborate was determined to be 1.36 g.cm^{-3} . The calculated value, assuming four molecules per unit cell, was 1.34 g.cm^{-3} .

The crystals were semi-transparent needles with poorly defined faces. Some gave rise to faint intermediate layer lines of 12 Å spacing when rotated about the a axis, suggesting that a superlattice was present. Several crystals of approximately the same dimensions were examined and one which did not appear to exhibit the 12 Å spacing was chosen for intensity data collection. This crystal had dimensions of 0.003×0.002 cm perpendicular to the needle axis.

Diffraction data for the $0kl$ to $3kl$ and $hk0$ zones were collected by the multiple-film equi-inclination method using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated scale. Corrections were applied for Lorentz and polarization factors, and, for the non-zero levels, the Phillips (1954) correction factor and the data reduced to an arbitrary scale using programs written by the authors. No correction was applied for absorption.

Structure determination

The coordinates of the chlorine atom at $-0.74, 7.84, 0.14$ Å were obtained from the Harker peaks of an unsharpened three-dimensional Patterson synthesis.

To obtain the orientation of the rings the method of Tollin & Cochran (1964) was employed. An 'origin peak removed' $I(\theta, \varphi)$ function was computed from the 78 largest $|F_s(h)|^2$ terms and $R=3.5$ Å, $|F_s(h)|^2$ being defined as

$$(F_o^2 - \sum f_o^2) \exp(B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2) / \sum f_o^2,$$

where B had a value of 3. This showed one large peak in the region of $\theta=56^\circ$, $\varphi=168^\circ$ where θ, φ are the spherical polar angles referred to the orthogonal triad $\mathbf{a}^*\mathbf{b}^*\mathbf{c}^*$, Fig. 1. The coordinates of the maxima, which corresponds to the benzene ring attached to the chlorine, were obtained from an $I(\theta, \varphi)$ function computed in the region of this peak using all the $|F_s(h)|^2$ data. There was no clearly defined second peak which corresponded to the other benzene ring plus acetyl group.

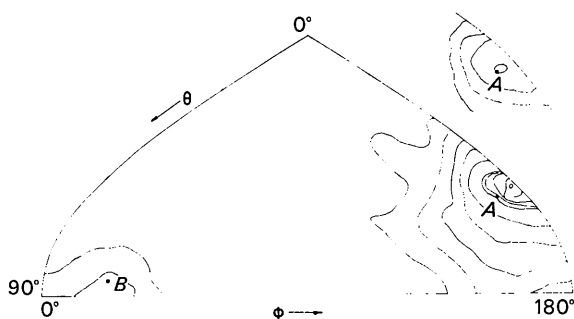


Fig. 1. The $I(\theta, \varphi)$ function for the 78 largest $|F_s(h)|^2$ terms. Insert shows details of the largest peak with full 3-D data. A and B indicate final positions of the normals.

The section through the Patterson function, computed in the orientation $\theta = 54.6^\circ$, $\varphi = 163.2^\circ$ using $|F(h)|^2$ is shown in Fig. 2. Rotating the point vector set of the chlorine plus seven carbon atoms gave a best fit in the position shown.

Weighted β -modified coefficients according to the expression

$$\beta_h = \left\{ \left(\frac{|F_o|^2 - |F_p|^2 - \sum f_o^2}{|F_p|} \right) \exp i\alpha_p \right\} \tanh \frac{|F_o| |F_p|}{\sum f_o^2},$$

F_p being for the chlorine + 7 carbon atoms and the $\sum f_o$ being over the 7 carbon + 1 oxygen atom (Ramaschandran, 1964) were used to compute a Fourier synthesis which revealed the position of the second ring and exocyclic acetyl group.

A calculation of the plane of the second ring indicated a normal at $\theta = 88^\circ$, $\varphi = 23^\circ$ which is close to the small peak on the $I(\theta, \varphi)$ function (Fig. 1). A preliminary value for the angle between the planes of the rings was 50° .

Coordinates were extracted from the β -synthesis and on the basis of 1 chlorine + 15 carbon atoms the three-dimensional structure factors had a residual of 33%.

Refinement

The structure was refined by three cycles of Fourier refinement to $R = 24\%$. A bond scan on the acetyl group indicated the oxygen atom and the inclusion of this in the structure factor calculation together with an adjustment to the overall thermal parameters resulted in a residual of 21%. Three cycles of refinement by the block-diagonal least-squares program (for the Elliot 803-B computer) of Daly, Stephens & Wheatley (1963) using partial shifts of 0.8 and individual isotropic thermal parameters reduced the residual to 15%. Two further cycles using anisotropic thermal parameters defined as

$$\exp [-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{23}klb^*c^* + 2U_{31}lhc^*a^* + 2U_{12}hka^*b^*)]$$

resulted in a residual of 11.8%.

A three-dimensional difference Fourier synthesis based on the structure factors from the last cycle of least-squares refinement showed the positions of the eight hydrogen atoms attached to the benzene rings together with three regions of 0.5 to $0.7 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ around the methyl carbon atom. A projection of this map along the a axis is shown in Fig. 3. Coordinates for the eight hydrogen atoms attached to the biphenyl rings were calculated on the assumption of their planarity with the phenyl ring to which they were attached and a C-H bond length of 1.08 \AA . The coordinates of the methyl hydrogen atoms were allocated on the basis of the C-C-H bond angles being 110° .

Refinement was continued with the program of Cruickshank *et al.*, (1961) on the Leeds KDF9 com-

puter and proceeded to a residual of 11%. The weighting scheme used was

$$\sqrt{w} = 1 / \left\{ 2|F_{\min}| + |F_o| + \frac{2|F_o|^2}{|F_{\max}|} + \frac{5|F_o|^3}{|F_{\max}|^2} \right\}^{1/2}.$$

At this stage of the refinement the reflexions 100, 11 $\bar{1}$, 13 $\bar{1}$, and 150 were excluded as it was suspected that these suffered from extinction. A final residual of 9.7% was obtained.

The final structure factors are given in Table 1, those reflexions which were not observed, either from camera geometry or from being too weak to measure, are marked with an asterisk. Table 2 gives the heavy-atom coordinates and Table 3 their thermal parameters. The idealized hydrogen parameters appear on Table 4.

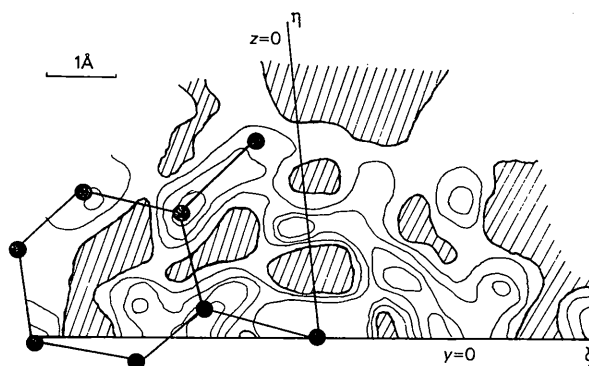


Fig. 2. Patterson projection in the plane perpendicular to $\theta = 54.6^\circ$, $\varphi = 163.2^\circ$.

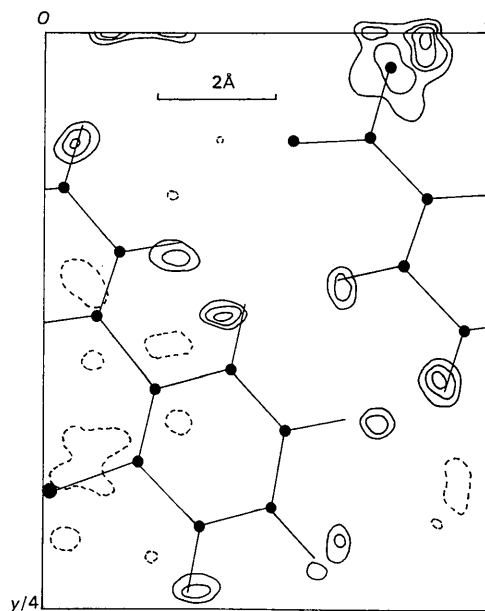


Fig. 3. Composite (yz) projection of the difference Fourier synthesis at $R = 11.8\%$. Intervals at $0.1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ starting at $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. Broken contours indicate regions of about $0.3 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ occurring between two molecules.

Table 1 (cont.)

Table with multiple columns of numerical data (likely atomic coordinates or displacement values) and a grid of symbols (dots and dashes) indicating the structure of the data. The table is organized into several vertical sections, each starting with a row of symbols. The numerical values range from approximately -414 to 1710.

Table 2. *The final coordinates (Å) for the non-hydrogen atoms*

	X	Y	Z
Cl(1)	-0.7563	7.8094	0.1261
C(1)	0.6774	5.9402	1.8608
C(2)	0.2894	7.3157	1.6197
C(3)	0.7074	8.2523	2.6200
C(4)	1.5230	7.9319	3.8363
C(5)	1.8812	6.6049	4.0934
C(6)	1.4614	5.6344	3.0934
C(7)	0.2565	4.8681	0.8387
C(8)	0.4497	4.9971	-0.4983
C(9)	0.0799	3.9527	-1.4290
C(10)	-0.4989	2.7766	-1.0128
C(11)	-0.6375	2.6634	0.3170
C(12)	-0.2827	3.6762	1.2432
C(13)	-0.9333	1.6849	-2.0411
C(14)	-1.4129	0.4825	-1.6085
O(1)	-0.9595	1.9490	-3.3162

Discussion

The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell viewed along the *a* axis is shown in Fig. 4. The packing is different from that found in 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968) in that the molecules are related across a centre of symmetry with the acetyl group of one molecule facing the acetyl group of the symmetry related molecule. There is however no evidence from the van der Waals contacts of any bonding. All contacts of less than 3.7 Å are given in Table 5, the intramolecular bond lengths and angles being shown in Fig. 5.

The equations for the mean planes of the ring systems C(1)–C(6), C(1)–C(6)+Cl, C(7)–C(12), and the acetyl radical were calculated by the method of Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959) with respect to the orthogonal triad *a, b, c**. The equations together with the deviations of the atoms from the planes are given in Table 6. The angle between the acetyl radical and the phenyl ring C(7)–C(12) is 7.9° and the angle between the two phenyl rings 49.2°. The value of 56.4° predicted by Branch, Byron, Gray, Ibbotson & Worrall (1964), using a simple mathematical treatment on non-sterically affected molecules ro-

Table 4. *Idealized hydrogen coordinates (Å)*

H(3)	0.3939	9.2399	2.4485
H(4)	1.8847	8.7171	4.5923
H(5)	2.4854	6.3170	5.0666
H(6)	1.7558	4.6436	3.2937
H(8)	0.8858	5.9038	-0.8225
H(9)	0.2408	4.0535	-2.4683
H(11)	-1.0301	1.7758	0.6421
H(12)	-0.4216	3.5492	2.2866
H(14)	-2.1804	0.7181	-1.0620
H(15)	-0.5945	0.0189	-0.9923
H(16)	-1.7606	-0.0818	-2.4787

tating about the biphenyl bond until the 2 and 2' atoms are separated by the sum of their van der Waals radii, indicates that some steric effects are present. The value of 49.2° is in good agreement with the values of 48.9° for 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid (Sutherland, 1967) and 46.1° for 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid (Sutherland & Hoy, 1967).

Table 5. *Intermolecular distances between atoms less than 3.7 Å*

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	Equipoint indication	<i>d_{ij}</i>
Cl(1)	C(2)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.572
C(6)	C(1)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.654
C(8)	C(12)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.668
C(9)	C(11)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.670
C(10)	C(9)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.572
C(12)	C(7)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.615
C(12)	O(1)	<i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> +1	3.593
C(4)	C(3)	<i>x</i> +1, <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> +1	3.617

The distance of 1.738 Å for the carbon–chlorine bond obtained in this analysis is considerably longer than the value published in Volume III of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* of 1.70±0.01 Å. In *o*-chlorobenzoic acid, Ferguson & Sim (1961) the Cl–C distance was determined as 1.737 Å, in good agreement with the value found in the present analysis. The C(1)–C(7) bond length of 1.490 Å lies between the values of 1.506±0.017 Å for biphenyl (Trotter, 1961) and 1.479±0.010 Å for 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968), being significantly shorter than the quoted value of 1.54 Å. It is, however,

Table 3. *Thermal parameters (Å²) for non-hydrogen atoms*

	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	2 <i>U</i> ₁₂	2 <i>U</i> ₂₃	2 <i>U</i> ₁₃
Cl(1)	0.0522	0.0301	0.0488	0.0176	0.0252	0.0266
C(1)	0.0341	0.0247	0.0404	-0.0007	-0.0198	0.0544
C(2)	0.0335	0.0402	0.0393	-0.0136	-0.0242	0.0460
C(3)	0.0454	0.0434	0.0495	0.0081	0.0049	0.0274
C(4)	0.0445	0.0757	0.0486	-0.0368	-0.0563	0.0510
C(5)	0.0510	0.0614	0.0557	0.0178	0.0144	0.0418
C(6)	0.0355	0.0469	0.0452	0.0030	-0.0088	0.0273
C(7)	0.0110	0.0343	0.0357	0.0183	0.0038	0.0189
C(8)	0.0494	0.0359	0.0263	-0.0052	-0.0230	0.0429
C(9)	0.0441	0.0394	0.0506	0.0064	0.0029	0.0465
C(10)	0.0375	0.0297	0.0410	-0.0010	-0.0202	-0.0010
C(11)	0.0571	0.0339	0.0303	-0.0153	0.0240	0.0099
C(12)	0.0410	0.0396	0.0358	-0.0205	-0.0073	0.0206
C(13)	0.0650	0.0609	0.0698	-0.0429	-0.0251	-0.0232
C(14)	0.0970	0.0228	0.0803	-0.0233	-0.0004	0.0226
O(1)	0.2031	0.1135	0.0543	-0.0903	-0.0200	0.0365

Table 6. *Equations of the mean planes*

The equations for the mean planes of the ring systems (i) C(1)–C(6), (ii) C(1)–C(6)+Cl (iii) C(7)–C(12) and (iv) the acetyl radical are:

(i)	+0.9067X	+0.1596Y	−0.3905Z	=	+0.5464	$\theta = 57^\circ$	$\varphi = 169^\circ$
(ii)	+0.9012X	+0.1632Y	−0.4016Z	=	+0.5331	$\theta = 56.3$	$\varphi = 168.7$
(iii)	−0.8910X	+0.3867Y	−0.2379Z	=	+1.5822	$\theta = 85.5$	$\varphi = 22.8$
(iv)	−0.9275X	+0.3578Y	−0.1083Z	=	+1.3811		

Deviations from the mean planes in (Å).

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Cl(1)	...	−0.008	C(7)	0.007
C(1)	0.003	0.015	C(8)	−0.010
C(2)	0.008	0.030	C(9)	0.006
C(3)	−0.018	−0.005	C(10)	0.003
C(4)	+0.018	0.013	C(11)	−0.006
C(5)	−0.009	−0.023	C(12)	0.001
C(6)	−0.002	−0.007	C(10)	0.005
			C(13)	−0.025
			C(14)	0.007
			O(1)	0.009

only possibly significantly over the theoretical values of Dewar & Schmeising (1959) and Cruickshank & Sparks (1960), who suggest that the (sp^2) single-bond length

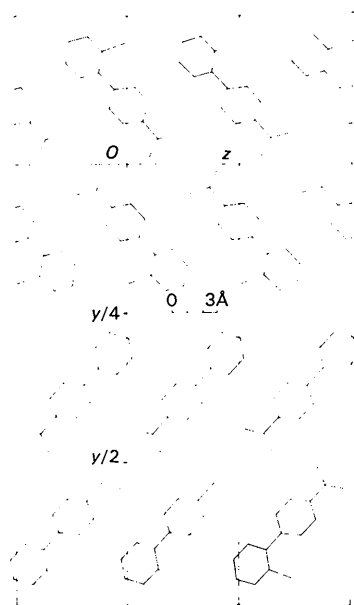


Fig. 4. Packing of the molecules in the (yz) projection.

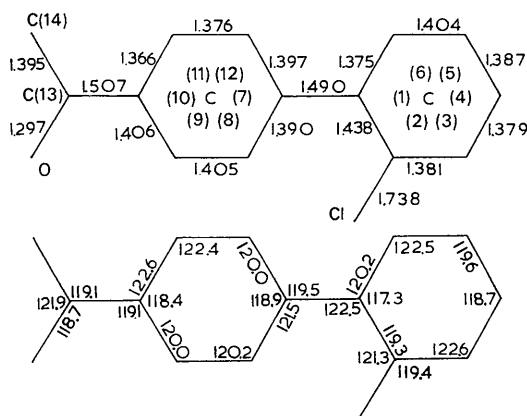


Fig. 5. Bond lengths and angles. Bond lengths are in Å ± 0.010 Å. Angles are in degrees $\pm 1.0^\circ$.

between trigonally linked carbons should be taken as 1.477 Å.

The C(1)–C(2) bond length of 1.44 Å is significantly longer than the quoted value of 1.40 ± 0.01 Å and the value of 1.405 Å obtained for *o*-chlorobenzoic acid.

A peculiar feature of the acetyl group is the C(13)–C(14) bond length of 1.40 Å and C(13)–O of 1.30 Å, which are considerably different from the quoted values of 1.50 and 1.23 Å respectively.

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