

The Crystal Structure of 2'-Chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic Acid

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The crystal structure of 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid ($C_{13}H_8O_2Cl$) has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with unit-cell dimensions $a = 3.94$, $b = 35.81$, $c = 7.61$ Å, $\beta = 101^\circ 6'$. The structure, which consists of centrosymmetrical hydrogen-bonded dimers, was refined by block-diagonal least-squares refinement to a residual of 8% for the 1028 observed structure factors. The angle between the two phenyl rings and the angle between the carboxyl group and the phenyl ring to which it is attached were found to be 48.9° and 5.6° respectively.

Introduction

In recent investigations (Branch, Byron, Gray, Ibbotson & Worrall, 1964) on the properties of materials exhibiting liquid crystalline properties it became obvious that accurate information regarding the structure in the solid phase of related materials was required. This paper describes the structure of the fourth of a series of related compounds being investigated by the author.

Experimental

2'-Chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid was prepared by oxidizing 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl with sodium hypobromite in 50% aqueous dioxan (Byron, Gray & Wilson, 1966). Slow evaporation from ethanol produced transparent, needle shaped crystals. The observed density at $17^\circ C$ was measured by the method of flotation using aqueous cadmium n-dodecatungstaborate.

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_8O_2Cl$, $M = 232.7$, monoclinic, $a = 3.94 \pm 0.01$, $b = 35.81 \pm 0.02$, $c = 7.61 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta = 101^\circ 6' \pm 5'$, $U = 1053.4$ Å³, $D_m = 1.47$ g.cm⁻³, $D_c = 1.46$ g.cm⁻³, $Z = 4$, $F(000) = 476$, Cu $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.5418$ Å), Mo $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å). Absent spectra, $0k0$ when k odd and $h0l$ when l odd. Space group $P2_1/c$ (No. 14).

In order to minimize absorption effects a needle crystal of approximately square cross section was chosen for intensity data collection about the a axis. Data for the $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$, $3kl$ and $hk0$ zones were collected by the multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique, using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The $hk0$ zone intensity data were collected using a cube shape crystal cut from one of the needles.

Initially the intensities of the spots were estimated visually – only those on the extended side of the films on the upper levels being measured – corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and the Phillips (1954) correction factor applied. The data were then brought to the same arbitrary scale and finally on to an ap-

proximate absolute scale by the method of Wilson (1942) applied to the $0kl$ zone. No correction for absorption was applied to the data. Subsequently all the intensities were remeasured on a Joyce Loebel Flying Spot Densitometer as a check on the instrument. These data did not require the Phillips (1954) correction factor.

Determination and refinement of the structure

A trial structure was deduced from the $0kl$ and $hk0$ sharpened Patterson projections. A structure-factor calculation involving the full three-dimensional data gave a residual $R = 0.40$ where $R = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$. The structure was refined by two cycles of three-dimensional electron density distribution and structure-factor calculations to a residual $R = 0.23$.

Two cycles of block-diagonal least squares applied to positional parameters and overall scale factor on an Elliot 803B computer using the block-diagonal least-squares program of Daly, Stephens & Wheatley (1963) reduced the residual to $R = 0.18$. The inclusion of individual isotropic thermal parameters in the refinement resulted in a residual of $R = 0.15$.

At this stage the three-dimensional data collected by means of the Joyce Loebel Flying Spot Densitometer became available and it was decided to use this in the subsequent refinement. As a starting point the coordinates corresponding to the previous residual $R = 0.18$ were chosen. Three cycles of least-squares refinement on scale, coordinate and overall thermal parameters gave a residual of $R = 0.13$. On including individual isotropic thermal parameters in the refinement a residual of $R = 0.11$ was obtained. After three cycles incorporating anisotropic thermal parameters defined as

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

(Cruickshank, Pilling, Bujosa, Lovell & Truter, 1961), a three-dimensional difference electron density distribution was calculated; this gave a clear indication of the approximate positions of all the hydrogen atoms.

At this stage the refinement was transferred to the University of Leeds KDF9 using the program of Cruickshank & Smith (1966). During the subsequent block-diagonal least-squares refinement of positional, thermal and scale factors, the hydrogen atoms were fixed at distances of 1.08 Å for those attached to the phenyl rings and at 0.97 Å for that bonded to O(1). The weighting scheme

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

was employed, it being found necessary to include the F_o^3 term in the expression to discriminate against the strongest reflexions. The refinement was concluded with a residual for the 1028 observed reflexions of $R=0.08$. A final three-dimensional electron density distribution and a difference electron density distribution were calculated.

The final structure factors are given in Table 1; those reflexions which were not observed in the region of reciprocal space examined, 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 hydrogen atom parameters are quoted in Table 4.

Table 2(a). *The final coordinates with their e.s.d.'s (in parenthesis)*

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
Cl	-0.1980 (5)	0.2002 (1)	-0.0105 (3)
O(1)	-1.4337 (16)	0.0046 (2)	-0.2697 (8)
O(2)	-0.3709 (17)	0.0407 (2)	-0.4782 (8)
C(1)	0.1600 (19)	0.1476 (2)	0.2153 (10)
C(2)	0.0661 (18)	0.1846 (2)	0.1887 (10)
C(3)	0.1616 (20)	0.2122 (2)	0.3184 (12)
C(4)	0.3714 (21)	0.2021 (2)	0.4842 (12)
C(5)	0.4606 (20)	0.1651 (2)	0.5137 (11)
C(6)	0.3552 (19)	0.1382 (2)	0.3817 (10)
C(7)	0.0579 (18)	0.1173 (2)	0.0795 (10)
C(8)	-0.0729 (19)	0.0841 (2)	0.1305 (10)
C(9)	-0.1858 (20)	0.0563 (2)	0.0004 (11)
C(10)	-0.1494 (19)	0.0616 (2)	-0.1771 (10)
C(11)	0.0061 (19)	0.0944 (2)	-0.2218 (10)
C(12)	-0.1106 (19)	0.1219 (2)	-0.0975 (11)
C(13)	-0.2957 (20)	0.0346 (2)	-0.3180 (11)

Table 2(b). *Orthogonal coordinates for the heavy atoms with respect to the axes*

$$X' = X + Z \cos \beta; \quad Y' = Y \quad \text{and} \quad Z' = Z \sin \beta$$

	<i>X'</i>	<i>Y'</i>	<i>Z'</i>
Cl	-0.7646	7.1677	-0.0783
O(1)	-1.3137	0.1644	-2.0140
O(2)	-0.3669	1.4585	-3.5709
C(1)	0.3150	5.2870	1.6077
C(2)	-0.0159	6.6116	1.4087
C(3)	0.1702	7.5985	2.3773
C(4)	0.7541	7.2386	3.6159
C(5)	1.0624	5.9119	3.8362
C(6)	0.8401	4.9489	2.8502
C(7)	0.1115	4.1987	0.5933
C(8)	-0.4786	3.0131	0.9743
C(9)	-0.7324	2.0143	0.0026
C(10)	-0.3291	2.2066	-1.3223
C(11)	0.3490	3.3815	-1.6565
C(12)	0.5784	4.3649	-0.7280
C(13)	-0.6991	1.2390	-2.3748

The arrangements of the molecules in the unit cell viewed along the *a* axis is shown in Fig. 1. All intermolecular contacts of less than 3.6 Å are given in Table 5; the bond lengths and angles together with some of the intramolecular non-bonded distances are in Table 6. The equations of the mean planes of the ring systems C(1)–C(6); C(1)–C(6) and chlorine; C(7)–C(12) and the group C(10), C(13), O(1) and O(2), calculated with respect to the orthogonal triad *a, b, c'*, where *c'* is perpendicular to the *a* and *b* crystal axes, are given in Table 7. The deviations of the atoms from these planes are also quoted. The angle between the carboxylic group and the phenyl ring C(7)–C(12) is 5.6° and the angle between the two phenyl rings 48.9°.

Discussion

The angle of 48.9° between the two phenyl rings is in good agreement with the values of 49.2° and 46.1° for 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl (Sutherland & Hoy, 1967a),

Table 3. *Thermal parameters (Å²) for the heavy atoms*

	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	2 <i>U</i> ₂₃	2 <i>U</i> ₃₁	2 <i>U</i> ₁₂
Cl	0.0482	0.0374	0.0461	0.0139	0.0187	0.0069
O(1)	0.0701	0.0472	0.0357	-0.0148	0.0154	-0.0462
O(2)	0.0837	0.0509	0.0313	-0.0051	0.0306	-0.0378
C(1)	0.0362	0.0419	0.0288	-0.0246	0.0337	-0.0212
C(2)	0.0295	0.0385	0.0319	-0.0059	0.0167	-0.0085
C(3)	0.0382	0.0446	0.0463	-0.0287	0.0267	-0.0247
C(4)	0.0419	0.0496	0.0467	-0.0277	0.0259	-0.0265
C(5)	0.0363	0.0616	0.0373	-0.0063	0.0335	-0.0184
C(6)	0.0391	0.0501	0.0221	-0.0225	0.0125	-0.0117
C(7)	0.0256	0.0331	0.0366	-0.0036	0.0139	-0.0019
C(8)	0.0456	0.0372	0.0185	-0.0032	0.0254	-0.0109
C(9)	0.0412	0.0395	0.0381	-0.0029	0.0263	-0.0103
C(10)	0.0433	0.0375	0.0200	0.0003	0.0196	0.0016
C(11)	0.0378	0.0364	0.0233	0.0163	0.0211	0.0045
C(12)	0.0367	0.0318	0.0327	-0.0065	0.0254	-0.0155
C(13)	0.0430	0.0337	0.0371	-0.0019	0.0060	-0.0150

Table 4. *Coordinates of the hydrogen atoms*

H(1) is attached to O(1) and the numbers of the remaining hydrogens correspond to that of the carbon atom to which they are attached.

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
H(1)	-0.556	-0.014	-0.375
H(3)	0.075	0.242	0.292
H(4)	0.468	0.223	0.586
H(5)	0.606	0.157	0.639
H(6)	0.415	0.125	0.414
H(8)	-0.094	0.080	0.265
H(9)	-0.307	0.030	0.041
H(11)	0.035	0.098	-0.359
H(12)	0.230	0.148	-0.135

Table 5. *Intermolecular distances between atoms less than 3.6 Å apart (excluding hydrogen atoms)*

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	equi-point indication	<i>d_{ij}</i> Å
O(1)	C(13)	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.513
O(1)	C(9)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.518
C(2)	Cl	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.564
C(4)	C(3)	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.595
C(7)	C(8)	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.574
C(9)	C(11)	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.577
C(10)	C(11)	1 + <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , <i>z</i>	3.483
O(1)	O(1)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 - <i>z</i>	3.459
O(1)	C(13)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 - <i>z</i>	3.415
O(1)	O(2)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 - <i>z</i>	2.610
O(2)	O(2)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 - <i>z</i>	3.413
O(2)	C(13)	1 - <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 - <i>z</i>	3.403
O(2)	C(8)	<i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , 1 + <i>z</i>	3.576

and 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid (Sutherland & Hoy, 1967*b*) respectively. The displacement of the chlorine atom from the phenyl ring C(1)–C(6) is -0.056 Å. This corresponds to the C(2)–Cl bond bend-

Table 6. *Bond lengths and bond angles with their estimated standard deviations (e.s.d.'s)*

	Length	e.s.d.		Length	e.s.d.
Cl—C(2)	1.755 Å	0.008 Å	C(2)—C(3)	1.395 Å	0.011 Å
Cl—C(7)	3.168	0.008	C(3)—C(4)	1.416	0.012
Cl—C(12)	3.177	0.008	C(4)—C(5)	1.380	0.012
O(1)—C(9)	2.798	0.010	C(5)—C(6)	1.396	0.011
O(1)—C(10)	2.370	0.010	C(7)—C(8)	1.378	0.010
O(1)—C(13)	1.289	0.010	C(7)—C(12)	1.411	0.010
O(2)—C(10)	2.370	0.010	C(8)—C(9)	1.416	0.011
O(2)—C(11)	2.806	0.010	C(9)—C(10)	1.398	0.011
O(2)—C(13)	1.261	0.010	C(10)—C(11)	1.397	0.011
C(1)—C(2)	1.380	0.010	C(10)—C(13)	1.477	0.011
C(1)—C(6)	1.391	0.011	C(11)—C(12)	1.372	0.011
C(1)—C(7)	1.502	0.010			
	Angle	e.s.d.		Angle	e.s.d.
Cl—C(2)—C(1)	121.9°	0.6°	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	118.9°	0.8°
Cl—C(2)—C(3)	114.9	0.6	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	118.4	0.8
O(1)—C(13)—O(2)	112.4	0.7	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	121.0	0.8
O(1)—C(13)—C(10)	117.8	0.7	C(8)—C(7)—C(12)	120.1	0.7
C(2)—C(1)—C(7)	124.5	0.7	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	120.1	0.7
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	123.2	0.7	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	118.8	0.7
C(6)—C(1)—C(7)	118.6	0.7	C(9)—C(10)—C(13)	120.9	0.7
C(1)—C(6)—C(5)	121.6	0.7	C(11)—C(10)—C(13)	120.1	0.7
C(1)—C(7)—C(8)	119.7	0.7	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	121.5	0.7
C(1)—C(7)—C(12)	120.2	0.7			

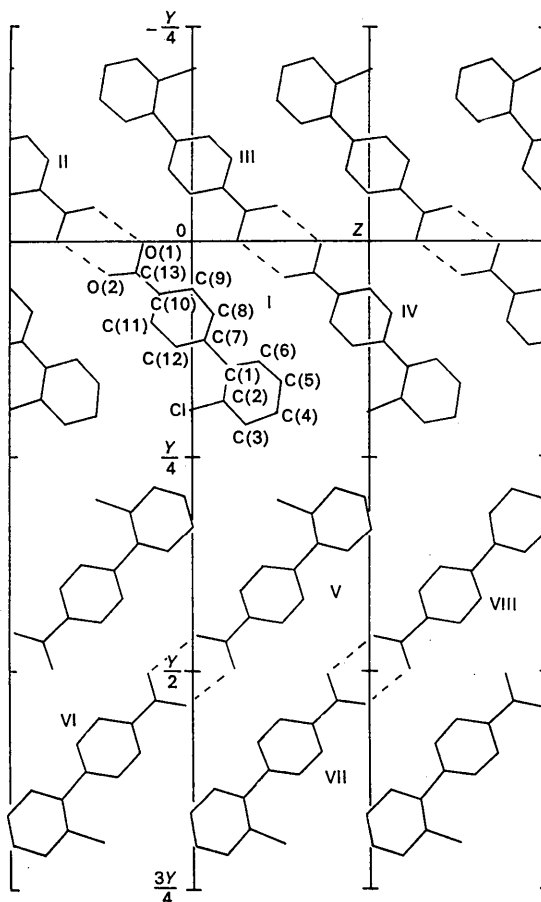


Fig. 1. The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell viewed along the *a* axis. The symmetry code is as follows: I. *x*, *y*, *z*; II. $\bar{x}-1$, \bar{y} , $\bar{z}-1$; III. \bar{x} , \bar{y} , \bar{z} ; IV. *x*+1, *y*, *z*+1; V. *x*, $\frac{1}{2}-y$, $\frac{1}{2}+z$; VI. $\bar{x}-1$, $\frac{1}{2}+y$, $-\frac{1}{2}-z$; VII. \bar{x} , $\frac{1}{2}+y$, $\frac{1}{2}-z$; VIII. *x*+1, $\frac{1}{2}-y$, $\frac{3}{2}+z$.

ing out of the plane of the benzene ring through an angle of 1.8° . A similar displacement was reported in *o*-chlorobenzoic acid by Ferguson & Sim (1961). The C(2)–Cl bond length of 1.755 ± 0.008 is significantly longer than the value of 1.70 ± 0.01 quoted in Volume III of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*. Values for the C–Cl bond length of: 1.753 \AA in 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1962); 1.737 \AA in *o*-chlorobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1961); 1.738 \AA in 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl (Sutherland & Hoy, 1967*a*), do not differ significantly from that obtained in the present determination.

The C(1)–C(7) bond length of 1.502 ± 0.010 is similar to that of $1.506 \pm 0.017 \text{ \AA}$ for biphenyl (Hargreaves & Rizvi, 1962) and is not significantly different from the biphenyl bond lengths of $1.487 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid, $1.490 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl and $1.479 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 4 acetyl-2' fluorobiphenyl.

The exocyclic C(10)–C(13) bond in the structure under investigation was determined as $1.477 \pm 0.011 \text{ \AA}$. This compares favourably with the value of $1.482 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ for 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid.

Neither the C(1)–C(7) bond nor the C(10)–C(13) bond differ significantly from the theoretical value of 1.477 quoted by Dewar & Schmeising (1959) and Cruickshank & Sparks (1960) for the (sp^2) single bond length between trigonally linked carbon atoms.

Biphenyl in the solid phase is planar. The introduction of the chlorine atom in the 2' position causes a strain which results in the twisting of the two phenyl rings about the phenyl bond and the displacement of the chlorine out of the plane of the phenyl ring C(1)–C(6). As seen from Table 7, the carboxyl group is displaced from the plane of the ring C(7)–C(12) and also rotated about the C(10)–C(13) bond. It may be that there is a relayed steric effect similar to that observed

by Ferguson & Sim (1962) in 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid. This effect is almost certainly present in 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid where a rotation of 7.9° was observed.

The C(13)–O(1) bond of $1.289 \pm 0.070 \text{ \AA}$ and C(13)–O(2) bond of $1.261 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ are respectively shorter and longer than had been expected. The corresponding bonds in 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid are $1.315 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ and $1.205 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$. In benzoic acid Sim, Robertson & Goodwin (1955) quote 1.29 \AA and 1.24 \AA for the corresponding bond lengths. The O–H...O bond of 2.61 \AA , which is the shortest intermolecular distance, is similar to the values quoted for benzoic acid of 2.64 \AA , *o*-chlorobenzoic acid of 2.63 \AA and for 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid of 2.62 \AA .

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Table 7. Deviations of the atoms in \AA from the planes

(i)	$0.9119X'$	$+0.1706Y$	$-0.3733Z'$	=	0.5635	C(1)–C(6) and Cl
(ii)	$-0.8808X'$	$+0.4164Y$	$-0.2255Z'$	=	1.4848	C(7)–C(12)
(iii)	$0.9175X'$	$+0.1665Y$	$-0.3612Z'$	=	0.5764	C(1)–C(6)
(iv)	$-0.8724X'$	$+0.4676Y$	$-0.1422Z'$	=	1.5121	C(10, C(13), O(1) and O(2)

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Cl	-0.009 \AA		-0.056 \AA	
O(1)		0.194 \AA		-0.003 \AA
O(2)		0.251		-0.002
C(1)	0.026	0.077	0.012	0.457
C(2)	0.024		0.001	
C(3)	0.001		-0.014	
C(4)	0.009	0.049	0.015	0.700
C(5)	-0.018		-0.003	
C(6)	-0.017		-0.011	
C(7)	0.033	0.031	-0.081	0.270
C(8)		-0.028		0.176
C(9)		-0.002		0.068
C(10)	-0.007	0.002	-0.033	-0.005
C(11)		-0.011		0.000
C(12)		-0.013		0.128
C(13)	-0.103	0.182	-0.154	0.015

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The Crystal Structure of β -Protactinium Pentabromide

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Protactinium pentabromide crystallizes in two distinct modifications. A three-dimensional structure analysis of the β form (final $R=9.05\%$) shows it to be essentially isostructural with uranium pentachloride. The molecular $\text{Pa}_2\text{Br}_{10}$ units are bis-octahedral with symmetric bromine bridging (in contrast to U_2Cl_{10}), and are formed by the protactinium atoms occupying one fifth of the octahedral holes of a close-packed bromine lattice. The monoclinic unit cell of β - PaBr_5 has $a=8.385$, $b=11.205$, $c=8.950$ Å and $\beta=91.1^\circ$. The structural relationship of β - PaBr_5 with other pentahalides and with other protactinium compounds is discussed.

Introduction

Protactinium pentabromide, PaBr_5 , has previously been reported (Maddock, 1961) on the basis of X-ray powder diffraction data, to possess orthorhombic symmetry with the lattice parameters $a=7.25$, $b=12.12$, $c=9.13$ Å. Recent work at A. E. R. E., Harwell (Brown 1966), again powder studies, indicated that PaBr_5 was possibly dimorphic but the powder results were not satisfactorily interpreted. The present single-crystal investigation was undertaken in an attempt to clarify this situation and in order to provide structural data on protactinium pentabromide to permit a comparison with the information then available for niobium pentachloride and pentabromide (Zalkin & Sands, 1958) and protactinium pentachloride (Dodge, Smith, Johnson & Elson, 1967).

Experimental

Protactinium pentabromide was prepared as described previously (Brown & Jones, 1966), and purified by vacuum sublimation at 400° . The compound is highly sensitive to atmospheric moisture, and single

crystals were obtained by slow sublimation of small quantities (*ca.* 10 μg) of the product sealed in evacuated thin-walled silica capillaries. Investigation of the resulting crystals confirmed the existence of two forms of this compound. Sublimation at approximately $400\text{--}410^\circ$ resulted in the formation of β - PaBr_5 whereas at approximately $390\text{--}400^\circ$ a low temperature modification, α - PaBr_5 , was obtained. Capillaries invariably contained entirely one modification, not an equilibrium mixture, and complete transformation, *e.g.* $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$, could be achieved by varying the sublimation conditions. Although we have been able to obtain some preliminary results for α - PaBr_5 this modification is more difficult to crystallize than β - PaBr_5 and crystals suitable for a full structure determination have not yet been prepared. Preliminary investigations indicate that α - PaBr_5 possesses monoclinic symmetry with $a=12.69$, $b=12.82$, $c=9.92$ Å; $\beta=108^\circ$, the space group being $P2_1/c$.

The results of oscillation, Weissenberg and precession studies have shown that β - PaBr_5 possesses monoclinic symmetry, space group $P2_1/n$ with reflexions systematically absent for $h0l$ with $h+l=2n+1$ and $0k0$ with $k=2n+1$. The unit-cell parameters are $a=8.385$, $b=11.205$, $c=8.950$ Å; $\beta=91.1^\circ$ (all with an accuracy of $\pm 0.3\%$); the calculated density for four PaBr_5 molecules per unit cell is 4.98 g.cm $^{-3}$. The non-standard setting of the space group, $P2_1/n$, rather than the standard $P2_1/c$, was chosen to bring out the

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