

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

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The crystal structure of 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid ($C_{13}H_9O_2Cl$) has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data by Patterson methods. The crystals are triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, with unit-cell dimensions: $a = 3.896$, $b = 9.549$, $c = 14.184$ Å; $\alpha = 92.01^\circ$, $\beta = 95.99^\circ$, $\gamma = 92.44^\circ$.

The structure was refined using anisotropic thermal parameters to a residual of 13% for the 1425 observed structure factors. The crystal structure consists of centrosymmetrical hydrogen-bonded dimers, the molecules being separated by approximately 4 Å perpendicular to the ring planes. The angle between the planes of the phenyl rings of each molecule is 46.1° and that between the carboxyl group and the phenyl ring to which it is attached 7.9° .

Introduction

This paper describes an X-ray crystallographic study of 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid, the third in a series of structure determinations of halogen-substituted biphenyls selected for study because of the lack of data available on the solid states of compounds exhibiting liquid crystalline phases (Gray, Sutherland & Young, 1965).

Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_9O_2Cl$, $M = 232.7$. Triclinic;
 $a = 3.896 \pm 0.003$, $b = 9.549 \pm 0.005$, $c = 14.184 \pm 0.005$ Å
 $\alpha = 92.01 \pm 0.08^\circ$, $\beta = 95.99 \pm 0.08^\circ$, $\gamma = 92.44 \pm 0.08^\circ$;
 $U = 526.4$ Å³; $D_m = 1.46 \pm 0.01$ g.cm⁻³, $D_c = 1.47$ g.cm⁻³
 $Z = 2$, $F(000) = 240$, $Cu K\alpha(\lambda = 1.5418$ Å), $\mu = 30.4$ cm⁻¹.

No absent spectra, space group $P1$ or $P\bar{1}$ uniquely determined as $P\bar{1}$ in the structure analysis.

The quoted cell is related to that described in a publication by Hoy & Sutherland (1966), which was for a left handed set of axes, by the vector transformation $100/010/-10-1$.

The observed density at $17^\circ C$ was measured by the method of flotation using aqueous cadmium n-dodecyltungstaborate. Slow evaporation from ethanol produced transparent, colorless, needle shaped crystals which gave sharp extinctions along their needle axes when viewed under a polarizing microscope.

A single crystal having dimensions 0.003×0.0015 cm perpendicular to the needle axis was used to collect diffraction data for the $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$, $3kl$ and $h0l$ layers of the reciprocal lattice by the multiple-film Weissenberg method. The intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated scale and corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. The Phillips (1954) correction factor was applied to the non-zero-level data. The $0kl$ zone was placed on an approximate

absolute scale from a Wilson plot and by means of the $h0l$ zone, the $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$ and $3kl$ data were reduced to an approximate absolute scale. No correction was applied for absorption.

The data reduction was carried out on an Elliott 803B computer using the authors' programs.

Structure determination

A two-dimensional sharpened Patterson was computed from the $0kl$ data and is shown in Fig. 1(a). This contained three peaks of considerable height, A , B and C , which were possible Cl-Cl vectors; peaks A and C were eliminated by considering possible positions of the molecule on the assumption that the molecules form hydrogen bonded dimers across a centre of symmetry. Using B as the Cl-Cl vector, a minimum function was drawn, Fig. 1(b), from which a set of coordinates for the thirteen carbon and two oxygen atoms were extracted. A structure factor calculation from these coordinates gave a residual of $R(0kl) = 0.45$, where $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ which was reduced by a series of Fourier refinements to 0.20 and by four cycles of least-squares refinement on positional and isotropic thermal parameters to 0.153.

A sharpened Patterson synthesis was calculated from the $h0l$ data to determine the x coordinates of the atoms [Fig. 2(a)]. This showed a prominent peak with a $2z$ coordinate corresponding to that obtained for the chlorine from the (yz) synthesis. The minimum function [Fig. 2(b)] constructed from this rotation peak, could be interpreted in two ways. The first model gave structure factors with a residual of 0.50 which dropped to 0.29 on refinement: the second had an initial residual of 0.36 which dropped to 0.20 on refinement; it was therefore assumed that the second model was probably the correct one.

Refinement

On the basis of a set of three-dimensional positional parameters, formed from the x coordinates of the $h0l$ projection and the y and z coordinates of the $0kl$ pro-

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jection, the structure was refined (using the complete three-dimensional data) by three cycles of Fourier refinement from a residual of 0.33 to 0.21.

After scaling $\Sigma |F_o|$ to $\Sigma |F_c|$ for each layer of the reciprocal lattice, refinement was continued by block-diagonal least-squares applied to positional and isotropic thermal parameters and overall scale factor on an Elliott 803B computer using the block-diagonal least-squares program of Daly, Stephens & Wheatley (1963) to a residual $R=0.16$. The inclusion of anisotropic thermal parameters of the form:

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

(Cruickshank, 1961) resulted in a residual of $R=0.14$.

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 computer using the program of Cruickshank & Smith (1966). During the subsequent block-diagonal least-squares refinement ap-

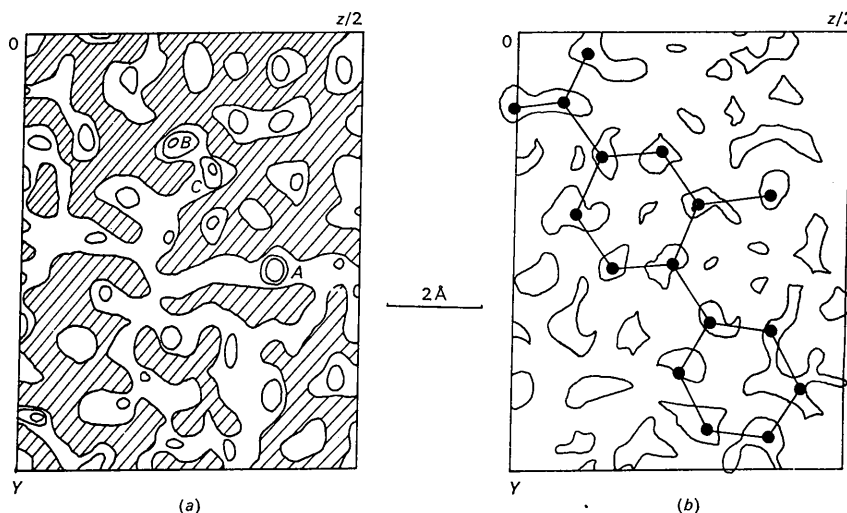


Fig. 1. (a) Sharpened Patterson for the (y, z) projection. (b) Minimum function for the (y, z) projection.

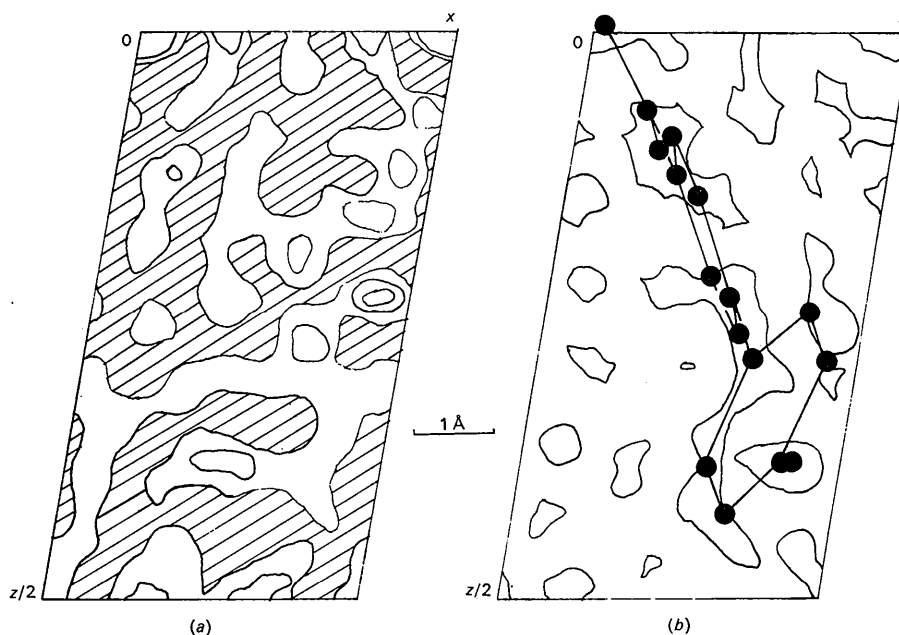


Fig. 2. (a) Sharpened Patterson for the (x, z) projection. (b) Minimum function for the (x, z) projection.

Table 1 (cont.)

1197	897	1203	234	2067	-1908	750	776
11961	-1739	746	-914	921	670	•	259
1476	-1324	3238	-3068	1623	1701	•	-251
1562	1319	878	719	1107	-993	•	-254
•	-73	474	314	•	167	•	-186
•	-992	2266	2262	795	793	•	505
•	1181	812	180	•	223	•	38
•	1030	1216	-1038	•	286	•	623
•	1659	793	583	549	286	•	856
•	550	827	-852	757	-604	•	465
•	974	•	-193	581	-157	•	458
•	1308	•	579	1175	993	1132	-1171
•	1071	•	304	1964	1675	•	-348
•	725	•	575	•	-120	•	151
•	458	•	1144	•	566	•	-52
•	341	•	1226	•	664	•	-756
•	448	•	•	•	1353	•	526
•	470	•	•	•	581	•	469
•	524	•	•	•	1072	•	-245
•	•	•	•	•	1075	•	-922
•	260	•	•	•	714	•	294
•	2763	•	•	•	905	•	433
•	2631	•	•	•	-1007	•	506
•	3315	•	•	•	883	•	-456
•	1317	•	•	•	-98	•	514
•	1819	•	•	•	0	•	597
•	938	•	•	•	136	•	-429
•	2754	•	•	•	-2488	•	189
•	5742	•	•	•	1553	•	299
•	1938	•	•	•	2844	•	380
•	•	•	•	•	613	•	548
•	828	•	•	•	487	•	275
•	467	•	•	•	-169	•	-591
•	2142	•	•	•	718	•	-1033
•	2192	•	•	•	455	•	1406
•	57	•	•	•	899	•	-289
•	3321	•	•	•	1396	•	586
•	665	•	•	•	-1468	•	-1544
•	61	•	•	•	1271	•	-1216
•	1450	•	•	•	938	•	617
•	707	•	•	•	957	•	1850
•	549	•	•	•	1273	•	628
•	120	•	•	•	-85	•	516
•	663	•	•	•	1301	•	-782
•	160	•	•	•	-1312	•	-1068
•	66	•	•	•	670	•	-668
•	•	•	•	•	472	•	277
•	42	•	•	•	516	•	-351
•	835	•	•	•	783	•	284
•	360	•	•	•	-234	•	668
•	1315	•	•	•	-1135	•	736
•	1296	•	•	•	962	•	503
•	2090	•	•	•	1119	•	938
•	1317	•	•	•	1201	•	552
•	1822	•	•	•	343	•	-425
•	449	•	•	•	311	•	513
•	1840	•	•	•	701	•	-256
•	1818	•	•	•	599	•	-223
•	518	•	•	•	778	•	48
•	2124	•	•	•	-74	•	56
•	61	•	•	•	607	•	231
•	1672	•	•	•	-425	•	620
•	2452	•	•	•	643	•	554
•	-1876	•	•	•	1532	•	458
•	772	•	•	•	1300	•	54
•	470	•	•	•	2011	•	49
•	1674	•	•	•	-195	•	639
•	1074	•	•	•	440	•	509
•	550	•	•	•	552	•	477
•	1474	•	•	•	369	•	-24
•	1321	•	•	•	1579	•	465
•	792	•	•	•	581	•	464
•	1057	•	•	•	1295	•	412
•	1446	•	•	•	761	•	319
•	1877	•	•	•	-160	•	65
•	55	•	•	•	560	•	377
•	524	•	•	•	-125	•	495
•	963	•	•	•	85	•	547
•	1152	•	•	•	964	•	305
•	56	•	•	•	974	•	-17
•	368	•	•	•	-372	•	628
•	849	•	•	•	-376	•	84
•	•	•	•	•	985	•	-164
•	•	•	•	•	303	•	-222
•	•	•	•	•	-201	•	651
•	•	•	•	•	-321	•	-90
•	•	•	•	•	15	•	411
•	•	•	•	•	37	•	-5
•	•	•	•	•	464	•	-517
•	•	•	•	•	538	•	70
•	•	•	•	•	439	•	-356
•	•	•	•	•	561	•	-595
•	•	•	•	•	2445	•	501
•	•	•	•	•	-2740	•	201
•	•	•	•	•	582	•	197
•	•	•	•	•	-523	•	-432
•	•	•	•	•	1450	•	293
•	•	•	•	•	860	•	229
•	•	•	•	•	540	•	628
•	•	•	•	•	518	•	-13
•	•	•	•	•	561	•	376
•	•	•	•	•	847	•	333
•	•	•	•	•	922	•	599
•	•	•	•	•	18	•	-243
•	•	•	•	•	769	•	470
•	•	•	•	•	-832	•	102
•	•	•	•	•	794	•	334
•	•	•	•	•	1061	•	990
•	•	•	•	•	81	•	589
•	•	•	•	•	515	•	-156
•	•	•	•	•	-349	•	-659
•	•	•	•	•	1325	•	150
•	•	•	•	•	-1511	•	323
•	•	•	•	•	453	•	-27
•	•	•	•	•	390	•	49
•	•	•	•	•	-593	•	266
•	•	•	•	•	491	•	109
•	•	•	•	•	-668	•	244
•	•	•	•	•	385	•	-214
•	•	•	•	•	68	•	142
•	•	•	•	•	-647	•	-206
•	•	•	•	•	863	•	-315
•	•	•	•	•	830	•	579
•	•	•	•	•	624	•	1036
•	•	•	•	•	685	•	-564
•	•	•	•	•	1412	•	-217
•	•	•	•	•	46	•	168
•	•	•	•	•	1417	•	-280
•	•	•	•	•	1808	•	153
•	•	•	•	•	-1215	•	787
•	•	•	•	•	-1773	•	-333
•	•	•	•	•	-2558	•	-262
•	•	•	•	•	-360	•	-16
•	•	•	•	•	248	•	63
•	•	•	•	•	17	•	182
•	•	•	•	•	-836	•	-454
•	•	•	•	•	-788	•	147
•	•	•	•	•	-242	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	404	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	290	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	-220	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	29	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	615	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	-541	•	•

Table 1 (cont.)

A large table with multiple columns of numbers and a central column of symbols (dots and dashes) representing a sequence of values.

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

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
Cl(1)	0.8474 (6)	0.3725 (3)	0.3831 (1)
C(1)	0.5640 (22)	0.5320 (9)	0.2387 (6)
C(2)	0.6274 (22)	0.3965 (9)	0.2733 (6)
C(3)	0.5087 (24)	0.2756 (10)	0.2180 (6)
C(4)	0.3422 (24)	0.2857 (9)	0.1288 (6)
C(5)	0.2931 (26)	0.4191 (10)	0.0925 (6)
C(6)	0.4017 (25)	0.5392 (10)	0.1477 (6)
C(7)	0.6663 (23)	0.6656 (9)	0.2934 (5)
C(8)	0.8147 (26)	0.7779 (10)	0.2489 (6)
C(9)	0.8867 (27)	0.9074 (10)	0.2450 (7)
C(10)	0.8012 (27)	0.9247 (12)	0.3872 (7)
C(11)	0.6510 (26)	0.8167 (10)	0.4327 (6)
C(12)	0.5845 (25)	0.6842 (10)	0.3872 (6)
C(13)	0.2731 (24)	0.1599 (10)	0.0702 (6)
O(1)	0.2876 (23)	0.0383 (8)	0.1051 (5)
O(2)	0.0233 (21)	0.1733 (8)	-0.0024 (5)

Table 2(b). *Orthogonal coordinates for the heavy atoms*

Coordinates with respect to the axes:
 $X' = X \sin \gamma + Z (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma$
 $Y' = Y + X \cos \gamma + Z \cos \alpha$
 $Z' = Z [\sin^2 \alpha - (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma]^2]^{1/2}$

	<i>X'</i>	<i>Y'</i>	<i>Z'</i>
Cl(1)	2.723 Å	3.226 Å	5.400 Å
C(1)	1.837	4.868	3.364
C(2)	2.031	3.546	3.853
C(3)	1.653	2.439	3.073
C(4)	1.139	2.607	1.815
C(5)	1.002	3.907	1.304
C(6)	1.342	5.008	2.081
C(7)	2.153	6.099	4.135
C(8)	2.797	7.169	3.508
C(9)	3.008	8.371	4.158
C(10)	2.537	8.504	5.457
C(11)	1.884	7.476	6.100
C(12)	1.693	6.243	5.457
C(13)	0.702	1.458	0.989
O(1)	0.962	0.266	1.481
O(2)	0.094	1.652	-0.034

plied to 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

$$w = 1 / (2|F_{\min}| + |F_o| + 2|F_{\max}| \cdot |F_o|^2 + 5|F_{\max}|^2 \cdot |F|^3)$$

was employed. Refinement converged at a residual of $R=0.135$; the weighting scheme analysis was satisfactory after omitting the $10\bar{2}$ reflexion together with the $10\bar{2}$, $11\bar{1}$, $1\bar{1}\bar{1}$ and $1\bar{2}\bar{1}$ were suspected of suffering from extinction, and by individually scaling F_o to F_c for these reflexions the residual was reduced to 0.127.

A final three-dimensional electron density distribution and a difference electron density distribution were calculated. The latter synthesis indicated no discrepancies in the structure, having only a few positions with a maximum value of about $0.5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ which did not correspond to atom sites.

The final structure factors are given in Table 1; those reflexions which were not observed in the regions of reciprocal space examined, either because of 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 in Table 4.

Table 4. *Idealized hydrogen atom coordinates*

H(1) is attached to O(1) and the numbers of the remaining hydrogen atoms 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)	0.171	0.960	0.067
H(3)	0.553	0.174	0.245
H(5)	0.165	0.428	0.021
H(6)	0.358	0.640	0.120
H(8)	0.875	0.763	0.179
H(9)	0.011	0.998	0.258
H(10)	0.849	0.023	0.422
H(11)	0.589	0.835	0.505
H(12)	0.467	0.594	0.425

Table 3. *Thermal parameters in Å² for the heavy atoms with their e.s.d. (in parenthesis)*

	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>2U</i> ₁₂	<i>2U</i> ₂₃	<i>2U</i> ₁₃
Cl(1)	0.028 (1)	0.037 (1)	0.023 (1)	-0.005 (2)	0.008 (2)	-0.003 (2)
C(1)	0.011 (5)	0.032 (5)	0.030 (4)	0.020 (7)	0.011 (6)	-0.009 (6)
C(2)	0.010 (5)	0.026 (4)	0.032 (4)	0.016 (7)	0.006 (6)	0.026 (6)
C(3)	0.022 (6)	0.037 (5)	0.031 (4)	0.007 (8)	0.014 (7)	-0.010 (7)
C(4)	0.025 (6)	0.025 (4)	0.030 (4)	-0.002 (7)	-0.010 (6)	0.004 (7)
C(5)	0.040 (6)	0.028 (4)	0.025 (4)	0.016 (8)	-0.008 (6)	0.004 (7)
C(6)	0.030 (6)	0.034 (5)	0.028 (4)	0.013 (8)	0.003 (7)	-0.018 (7)
C(7)	0.020 (5)	0.029 (4)	0.021 (3)	0.004 (7)	0.005 (6)	0.028 (6)
C(8)	0.034 (6)	0.026 (4)	0.034 (4)	0.012 (8)	0.009 (7)	0.025 (8)
C(9)	0.035 (7)	0.024 (5)	0.055 (6)	0.003 (8)	0.007 (8)	0.001 (9)
C(10)	0.034 (7)	0.040 (5)	0.044 (5)	0.008 (9)	0.004 (8)	-0.009 (9)
C(11)	0.031 (6)	0.036 (5)	0.036 (4)	0.010 (9)	-0.015 (7)	0.012 (8)
C(12)	0.032 (6)	0.037 (5)	0.027 (4)	0.014 (8)	-0.005 (7)	0.002 (7)
C(13)	0.020 (6)	0.034 (5)	0.039 (4)	0.007 (8)	-0.010 (7)	0.015 (7)
O(1)	0.081 (6)	0.028 (4)	0.043 (4)	0.001 (8)	0.004 (6)	-0.011 (7)
O(2)	0.061 (5)	0.042 (4)	0.035 (3)	0.012 (8)	-0.001 (6)	-0.027 (7)

The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell as viewed along the a axis is shown in Fig. 3; the bond lengths and bond angles together with some of the intramolecular non-bonded distances are in Table 7. 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(4), C(13), O(1) and O(2) calculated with respect to the orthogonal triad a', b', c' , where b' coincides with b , a' is the projection of a on the plane perpendicular to b' , and c' is perpendicular to a' and b' , are:

$$\begin{aligned} 0.9269X' - 0.0277Y' - 0.3742Z' &= 0.3239 \\ 0.9185X' - 0.0241Y' - 0.3948Z' &= 0.2778 \\ 0.8783X' - 0.3277Y' + 0.3481Z' &= 1.3379 \\ 0.8689X' + 0.0009Y' - 0.4949Z' &= 0.1076. \end{aligned}$$

The deviations of the atoms from the mean planes are quoted in Table 5. All intermolecular contacts less than 4 Å were calculated and the shortest are quoted in Table 6. The angle between the carboxylic group and the phenyl ring C(1)–C(6) is 7.9° and the angle between the two phenyl rings is 46.1° .

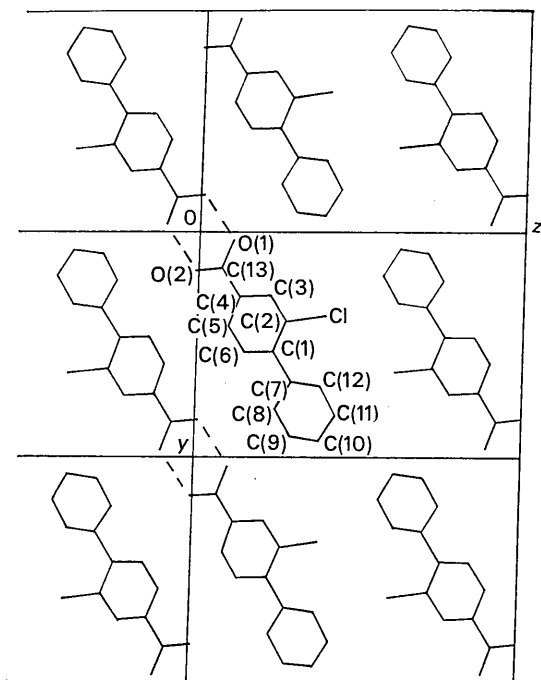


Fig. 3. The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell viewed along the a axis.

Table 6. Intermolecular distances between atoms less than 3.6 Å apart (excluding hydrogen atoms)

i	j	Equipoint indication	d_{ij} Å
C(13)	O(1)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	3.440
C(13)	O(2)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	3.349
O(1)	O(1)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	3.571
O(1)	O(2)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	2.624
O(2)	O(2)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	3.310
C(2)	Cl	$x+1, y, z$	3.559
C(4)	O(2)	$x+1, y, z$	3.576
C(7)	C(8)	$x+1, y, z$	3.531
C(11)	C(9)	$x+1, y, z$	3.544
C(11)	C(10)	$x+1, y, z$	3.512
C(12)	C(8)	$x+1, y, z$	3.573
C(13)	O(2)	$x+1, y, z$	3.441
O(1)	O(2)	$x+1, y, z$	3.597
C(5)	C(5)	$\bar{x}+1, \bar{y}+1, z$	3.581

Discussion

The angle of 7.9° between the phenyl ring and the carboxyl group is similar to a value of 5.6° obtained for 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid (Sutherland, 1969) and somewhat larger than the value of 3.3° determined in *p*-nitrobenzoic acid (Sakore & Pant, 1966). A similar value of 7.9° has been determined between the plane of the phenyl ring and the acetyl radical in 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl (Sutherland & Hoy, 1968).

Table 5. Deviations of the atoms (Å) from the planes

(I)	$0.9269X' - 0.0277Y' - 0.3742Z' = 0.3239$	C(1)–C(6)
(II)	$0.9185X' - 0.0241Y' - 0.3948Z' = 0.2778$	C(1)–C(6) and Cl
(III)	$0.8783X' - 0.3277Y' + 0.3481Z' = 1.3379$	C(7)–C(12)
(IV)	$0.8689X' + 0.0009Y' - 0.4949Z' = 0.1076$	C(4), C(13), O(1) and O(2)

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
Cl	+0.090 Å	-0.014 Å		
O(1)	+0.005	+0.014		+0.001 Å
O(2)	-0.269	-0.218		+0.001
C(1)	+0.008	+0.029	-0.149 Å	-0.172
C(2)	-0.008	+0.030		
C(3)	+0.001	+0.023		
C(4)	+0.006	-0.002	-0.560	+0.001
C(5)	-0.007	-0.031		
C(6)	-0.001	-0.010		
C(7)	-0.045	-0.080	+0.001	-0.278
C(8)			+0.005	
C(9)			+0.006	
C(10)	-0.250	-0.307	+0.002	-0.597
C(11)			+0.003	
C(12)			-0.005	
C(13)	-0.074	-0.059	-0.855	-0.005

Values similar to 46.1° , for the angle between the two phenyl rings, have been obtained for 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid (48.9°) and 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl (49.2°).

The C-Cl bond length of 1.725 \AA is considerably larger than the value published in volume III of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) of $1.70 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$. In *o*-chlorobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1961), the C-Cl distance was determined as 1.737 \AA , and in 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl as 1.738 \AA , which are similar to the value in the present analysis.

Both the C(1)-C(7) bond of 1.487 \AA and the C(4)-C(13) bond of 1.482 \AA do not differ significantly from the theoretical value of 1.477 quoted by Dewar & Schmeising (1959) and Cruickshank & Sparks (1960) for the sp^2 single bond between trigonally linked carbon atoms.

The C(1)-C(7) bond length of $1.487 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ is similar to those of $1.479 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968), $1.490 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl, and is not significantly different from the biphenyl bond of $1.502 \pm 0.010 \text{ \AA}$ in 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid.

The exocyclic bond C(4)-C(13) of $1.482 \pm 0.013 \text{ \AA}$ compares favourably with the value of $1.477 \pm 0.011 \text{ \AA}$ in 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid.

The displacement of the chlorine atom from the phenyl ring C(1)-C(6) of $+0.090 \text{ \AA}$ corresponds to the C(2)-Cl bond bending out of the plane of the ring

through an angle of 3° . A similar bending of 1.8° for the C-Cl bond was obtained in 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid. Displacements of -0.045 \AA and -0.074 \AA were obtained for C(7) and C(13) from the ring C(1)-C(6).

It would appear that, whereas 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, the displacement of the ring C(7)-C(12) along the line C(10), C(7), C(1) and C(6), and the displacement of the chlorine out of the plane of the phenyl ring C(1)-C(6). The carboxyl group is displaced from the plane of the ring C(1)-C(6), Table 5, and rotated about the C(4)-C(13) bond. These results can be explained in terms of a relayed steric effect similar to that observed by Ferguson & Sim (1962) in 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid.

The C(13)-O(1) bond of $1.315 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ and C(13)-O(2) bond of $1.205 \pm 0.012 \text{ \AA}$ is similar to those obtained for *o*-chlorobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1961). The O-H...O bond of 2.62 \AA , which is the shortest intermolecular distance, is similar to that of 2.61 \AA obtained in 2'-chloro-4-carboxylic acid.

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Table 7. Bond lengths and bond angles

The bond lengths are in $\text{ \AA} \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ and the angles are in degrees $\pm 1.0^\circ$.

	Length		Length
Cl(1)-C(2)	1.725 \AA	C(2)-C(3)	1.406 \AA
Cl(1)-C(7)	3.191	C(3)-C(4)	1.369
Cl(1)-C(12)	3.189	C(4)-C(5)	1.404
O(1)-C(3)	2.781	C(4)-C(13)	1.482
O(1)-C(4)	2.372	C(5)-C(6)	1.389
O(1)-C(13)	1.315	C(7)-C(8)	1.398
O(2)-C(4)	2.328	C(7)-C(12)	1.406
O(2)-C(5)	2.775	C(8)-C(9)	1.382
O(2)-C(13)	1.205	C(9)-C(10)	1.389
C(1)-C(2)	1.423	C(10)-C(11)	1.377
C(1)-C(6)	1.382	C(11)-C(12)	1.403
C(1)-C(7)	1.487		

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Table 7 (cont.)

	Angle		Angle
Cl(1)-C(2)-C(1)	122.4 $^\circ$	C(2)-C(1)-C(7)	124.2 $^\circ$
Cl(1)-C(2)-C(3)	117.3	C(6)-C(1)-C(7)	118.3
O(1)-C(13)-C(4)	115.9	C(1)-C(7)-C(12)	120.2
O(1)-C(13)-O(2)	124.3	C(1)-C(7)-C(8)	120.0
O(2)-C(13)-C(4)	119.8	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	121.7
C(13)-C(4)-C(5)	119.1	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	118.2
C(13)-C(4)-C(3)	121.9	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	121.7
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	120.3	C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	120.3
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	120.9	C(11)-C(12)-C(7)	118.4
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.0	C(12)-C(7)-C(8)	119.6
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	120.4		
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	117.5		

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Kristall- und Molekülstruktur von 4,5-Dioxo-2-thioxo-1,3-dithiolan (β -Modifikation)*

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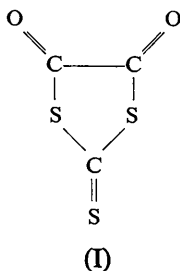
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The crystal structure of the β form of 4,5-dioxo-2-thioxo-1,3-dithiolane, $C_3O_2S_3$, has been determined ($a = 16.758$, $b = 5.688$, $c = 6.313$ Å, $\beta = 107.1^\circ$, space group $P2_1/a$, $Z = 4$) by the symbolic addition method. The least-squares refinement converged to an R index of 6.7%. The molecule, including the CS_3 group, is almost planar. The bond distances indicate a certain amount of π electron delocalization, although the exocyclic C–O (1.195 Å) and C–S (1.608 Å) bond distances are very close to the values generally accepted as double bond distances. The results of the structure determination are in accordance with the bonding data from a Hückel molecular orbital calculation. The structure shows an unusually short intermolecular C(sp^2) \cdots O(carbonyl) contact of 2.90 Å. This is a new example of a specific structure determining intermolecular interaction between the charge centres of $C^{\delta+}$ – $O^{\delta-}$ dipoles in polycarbonyl compounds.

4,5-Dioxo-2-thioxo-1,3-dithiolan (I) entsteht in Form tieferer Kristalle bei der Reaktion von Trithiokohlensäure mit Oxalylchlorid (Krebs & Gattow, 1963). Im Rahmen unserer Untersuchungen an Verbindungen mit einer CS_3 -Gruppe und besonders für die detaillierte Diskussion der Bindungs- und Mesomerieverhältnisse



in der vorliegenden interessanten Ringverbindung (vgl. Müller, Krebs & Ahlrichs, 1966) erschien die Kenntnis der exakten Struktur des $C_3O_2S_3$ wichtig. Ausser der Kristallstruktur der Trithiokohlensäure bei

$-100^\circ C$ (Krebs & Gattow, 1965) und derjenigen des $[(C_6H_5)_4As]_2Ni(CS_3)_2$ (McKechnie, Miesel & Paul, 1967) sind bisher keine weiteren Strukturen von Verbindungen bekannt, die eine CS_3 -Gruppe enthalten.

Nadelförmige Kristalle der α -Modifikation (Krebs & Gattow, 1963) entstehen, wenn die konzentrierte Lösung der Substanz in Petroläther auf Temperaturen unterhalb etwa $0^\circ C$ abgekühlt wird. Die hier untersuchte β -Modifikation bildet sich dagegen, wenn die Lösung von $C_3O_2S_3$ in Petroläther oberhalb etwa 30° unter Ausschluss von Feuchtigkeit langsam eindunstet. Die thermodynamischen Stabilitätsverhältnisse der beiden Modifikationen sind noch nicht geklärt.

Experimentelles

Die aus Petroläther bei *ca.* $35^\circ C$ gewonnenen und einige Male umkristallisierten Kristalle bilden kompakte monokline Prismen. Gitterkonstanten und Raumgruppe wurden aus Precession-Aufnahmen bestimmt; die genauen Abmessungen der Elementarzelle bei Zimmertemperatur wurden mit Hilfe des Einkristalldiffraktometers verfeinert. Die systematischen Auslöschungen ($h0l$ nur mit $h = 2n$ und $0k0$ nur mit $k = 2n$ vorhanden) ergaben die Raumgruppe $P2_1/a$ (C_{2h}^2). Die ermittelten

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