

X-ray Crystal Analysis of the Substrates of Aconitase. IX. A Refinement of the Structure of Anhydrous Citric Acid*

BY JENNY PICKWORTH GLUSKER, JEAN A. MINKIN† AND A. L. PATTERSON‡
The Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19111, U.S.A.

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The structure of anhydrous citric acid was originally determined in this laboratory [Nordman, Weldon & Patterson, *Acta Cryst.* (1960) 13, 418]. With the availability of improved instrumentation and computing facilities it was decided to collect more accurate data and to refine the structure further. The remeasured unit-cell dimensions are $a = 12.817$, $b = 5.628$, $c = 11.465 \text{ \AA} \pm 0.13\%$, $\beta = 111.22 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/a$. Three-dimensional data were obtained with a General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer. All eight hydrogen atoms were located from a difference electron-density map after refinement of parameters. The final R value is 0.038. New bond lengths and angles and data on the thermal ellipsoids and the least squares planes through parts of the molecule are listed.

The structure of anhydrous citric acid, which crystallizes in the space group $P2_1/a$ with four molecules in the unit cell, was determined in this laboratory by Nordman, Weldon & Patterson (1960). Since that time data on molecular bond lengths and angles of certain other citrates and of citric acid monohydrate (Johnson, 1968) have been collected. It was felt that a further refinement of the structure of the anhydrous acid would be of value and therefore more accurate data were collected.

Experimental

Crystals of anhydrous citric acid were grown by slowly cooling a hot saturated aqueous solution. Cell dimensions were measured on a General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer and were found to be $a = 12.817$, $b = 5.628$, $c = 11.465 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 111.22^\circ$. (Estimated standard deviations 0.13% for axial lengths, 0.1° for angles. $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1) = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$, $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2) = 1.5443 \text{ \AA}$.) A crystal was ground to a sphere 0.0156 cm in radius. The $\theta/2\theta$ scan technique was used to collect three-dimensional diffraction data on the diffractometer with nickel-filtered $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation and with a scintillation counter as detector. 1695 non-equivalent reflections were measured of which 145 were below the limit of possible measurement. The 'R' value between the present $|F|$ values and those of Nordman *et al.* (1960) is 11.5% for data observed in both sets. The data were corrected for the Lorentz and polarization factors and for absorption ($\mu = 13.98 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

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† Present address: U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20242, U.S.A.

‡ Deceased: 6 November 1966.

Refinement of the structure

The parameters listed by Nordman *et al.* (1960) were used as input to a block-diagonal least-squares refinement. The initial R value was 22% which decreased to 14.5% after two stages of isotropic refinement and to 8.9% after three further stages of anisotropic refinement. Matrices for each atom were 3×3 for positional parameters, 6×6 for anisotropic and 1×1 for isotropic temperature factors. The weights were assigned on a statistical basis (Gabe, Glusker, Minkin & Patterson, 1967). In all the calculations the scattering factor curves employed were those given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) except for

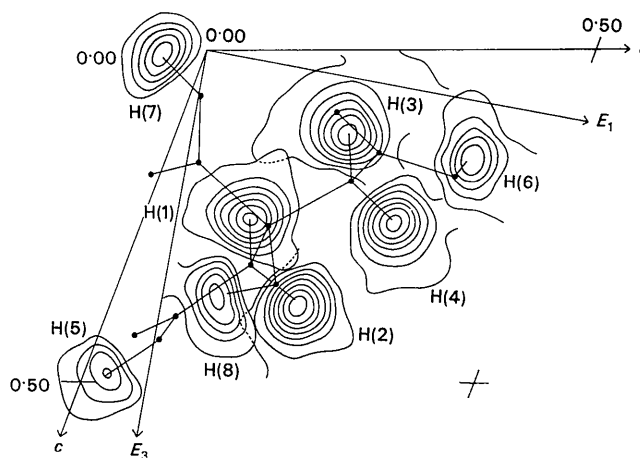


Fig. 1. Composite map of sections of the difference electron density map in three-dimensional space, made at intervals $0.02 b$ showing the eight hydrogen atoms. The nearest section to each peak is shown. The contour interval is 0.1 e. \AA^{-3} . The zero contour is omitted. The axes of the E system are indicated. Solid circles show the final positions of the heavy atoms.

Table 1. *Parameters of atoms for anhydrous citric acid*

Positional parameters are expressed as fractions of cell edges. Anisotropic temperature factors are expressed as $\exp \{-(h^2b^{11} + k^2b^{22} + l^2b^{33} + 2hkb^{12} + 2hlb^{13} + 2klb^{23})\}$.

Isotropic temperature factors for hydrogen atoms are of the form $\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)$ and are given in \AA^2 . Standard deviations, determined from the inverted block-diagonal matrices, are listed below the parameters with respect to the last decimal place given.

| | x | y | z | b^{11} | b^{22} | b^{33} | b^{12} | b^{13} | b^{23} |
|------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| O(1) | 0.0785 1 | 0.6717 2 | 0.4352 1 | 0.00551 10 | 0.01450 39 | 0.00641 13 | 0.00042 15 | 0.00314 10 | -0.00062 17 |
| O(2) | 0.0456 1 | 0.2812 3 | 0.4282 1 | 0.00788 13 | 0.01699 43 | 0.00867 15 | -0.00242 19 | 0.00567 12 | -0.00174 20 |
| O(3) | 0.3773 1 | -0.0760 3 | 0.1879 2 | 0.00345 10 | 0.02457 54 | 0.01430 22 | 0.00165 18 | 0.00176 12 | -0.00691 21 |
| O(4) | 0.1993 1 | -0.1720 3 | 0.0903 1 | 0.00393 10 | 0.02312 48 | 0.00771 15 | -0.00001 16 | 0.00102 10 | -0.00350 21 |
| O(5) | 0.0147 1 | 0.2716 3 | 0.0684 1 | 0.00440 10 | 0.02387 50 | 0.00592 13 | 0.00021 17 | 0.00068 9 | 0.00303 20 |
| O(6) | -0.0109 1 | -0.0240 3 | 0.1846 1 | 0.00496 11 | 0.02602 54 | 0.00752 15 | -0.00468 19 | 0.00195 10 | 0.00022 22 |
| O(7) | 0.2003 1 | 0.0140 2 | 0.3517 1 | 0.00434 9 | 0.01634 40 | 0.00561 12 | 0.00065 15 | 0.00147 9 | 0.00214 17 |
| C(1) | 0.0892 2 | 0.4572 3 | 0.3995 2 | 0.00404 12 | 0.01484 50 | 0.00453 15 | -0.00006 19 | 0.00158 11 | -0.00029 21 |
| C(2) | 0.1599 2 | 0.4395 3 | 0.3207 2 | 0.00430 12 | 0.01363 52 | 0.00571 16 | -0.00108 19 | 0.00238 12 | -0.00126 22 |
| C(3) | 0.1626 1 | 0.1945 3 | 0.2612 2 | 0.00335 11 | 0.01227 46 | 0.00474 14 | 0.00007 18 | 0.00168 10 | 0.00032 20 |
| C(4) | 0.2475 2 | 0.2078 3 | 0.1956 2 | 0.00360 11 | 0.01620 52 | 0.00696 18 | 0.00007 21 | 0.00266 12 | -0.00018 25 |
| C(5) | 0.2698 2 | -0.0328 3 | 0.1515 2 | 0.00334 11 | 0.01900 56 | 0.00537 16 | 0.00082 20 | 0.00183 11 | 0.00007 24 |
| C(6) | 0.0456 1 | 0.1328 3 | 0.1675 2 | 0.00351 11 | 0.01496 50 | 0.00500 15 | 0.00024 19 | 0.00190 11 | -0.00066 22 |

Table 1 (cont.)

| | x | y | z | B | attached to |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| H(1) | 0.1373 20 | 0.5668 48 | 0.2562 22 | 3.1 6 | C(2) |
| H(2) | 0.2318 20 | 0.4780 46 | 0.3747 22 | 3.4 6 | C(2) |
| H(3) | 0.2214 25 | 0.3118 50 | 0.1214 25 | 4.0 6 | C(4) |
| H(4) | 0.3183 21 | 0.2720 43 | 0.2537 21 | 3.0 6 | C(4) |
| H(5) | 0.0282 30 | 0.6852 63 | 0.4918 29 | 7.0 10 | O(1) |
| H(6) | 0.3846 29 | -0.2241 52 | 0.1641 30 | 5.7 9 | O(3) |
| H(7) | -0.0557 24 | 0.2315 50 | 0.0135 24 | 4.4 7 | O(5) |
| H(8) | 0.1436 27 | -0.0313 57 | 0.3659 28 | 5.0 8 | O(7) |

hydrogen atoms, for which the curve of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) was used.

The three-dimensional difference map computed at this stage revealed all eight hydrogen atoms. These are illustrated in Fig. 1. The R value was 6.8% when the hydrogen atoms were included in the structure factor

calculation. After five cycles of refinement, when the R value was 4.7%, a secondary extinction correction was applied in the form

$$F_{\text{corr}} = F_{\text{obs}} [1 + \alpha \beta (2\theta) L_p] F_{\text{obs}}^2$$

(Zachariasen, 1963a). Values of $\beta(2\theta)$ for $\mu r = 0.218$ are given by Zachariasen (1963b) and the experimental value of α was 8×10^{-6} . The R value was then 3.8% for all reflections.

The parameters from the least-squares refinement are listed in Table 1. The observed structure factors and those calculated from the parameters in Table 1 are listed in Table 2. The estimated standard deviations listed in Table 1 are obtained from the inverted block-diagonal least-squares matrices and lead to the standard deviations of positional coordinates, bond lengths, angles and temperature factors which are given in Table 3.

Discussion of the structure

The bond lengths and interbond angles in anhydrous citric acid are given in Fig. 2. No corrections for thermal motion have been made. The standard deviation between the present results and those of Nordman *et al.* (1960) is 0.014 \AA for bonds not involving hydrogen atoms. The maximum deviation is 2.4 times the

Table 3. *Standard deviations of results*

| | |
|--|--|
| (a) Standard deviations of positional coordinates: | |
| oxygen | 0.0016 Å |
| carbon | 0.0019 |
| methylene hydrogen | 0.026 |
| hydroxyl hydrogen | 0.033 |
| (b) Standard deviations of distances involving: | |
| carbon and/or oxygen atoms only | 0.003 Å |
| one hydrogen atom | 0.03 |
| two hydrogen atoms | 0.04 |
| (c) Standard deviations of interbond angles involving: | |
| carbon and/or oxygen atoms only | 0.2° |
| at least one hydrogen atom | 3° |
| (d) Standard deviations of temperature factors: | |
| carbon and oxygen atoms | $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.06 Å ² |
| hydrogen atoms | $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.6–0.8 Å ² |

standard deviation given by these authors (0.008–0.012 Å) and therefore probably none of the deviations is significant.

The carbon-carbon bonds adjacent to the terminal carboxyl groups are significantly shorter (1.497, 1.509 Å) than those around the central carbon atom, C(3), (1.544, 1.532, 1.535 Å). In the carboxyl group O(2)C(1)O(1)H(5) the bonds O(1)C(1) and O(2)C(1) are closer in value (1.298, 1.239 Å) than in the other two carboxyl groups (1.310, 1.210; 1.316, 1.202 Å). This is the carboxyl group which is involved in the 'dimer' type hydrogen bonding and is also the acceptor of a hydrogen bond from the hydroxyl group, O(7)H(8).

The hydrogen bonding scheme is illustrated in Fig. 3 which shows stereodiagrams of one molecule and some neighboring atoms. The angles and distances involved are listed in Table 4. The superscript notation is given in this Table. As shown in Fig. 3 the atom H(8) is close

Table 4. *Distances and angles involved in possible hydrogen bonds*

| Donor (<i>D</i>) (at <i>x, y, z</i>) | Acceptor (<i>A</i>) | <i>D</i> --- <i>A</i> (Å) | H--- <i>D</i> (Å) | H--- <i>A</i> (Å) | ∠ <i>A</i> ---H--- <i>D</i> (degrees) | ∠H--- <i>D</i> --- <i>A</i> (degrees) |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| O(1)–H(5)·····O(2 ⁱ) | | 2.618 | 1.07 | 1.55 | 177 | 2 |
| O(3)–H(6)·····O(6 ⁱⁱ) | | 2.676 | 0.89 | 1.91 | 144 | 25 |
| O(5)–H(7)·····O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ) | | 2.745 | 0.92 | 1.82 | 176 | 3 |
| O(7)–H(8)·····O(1 ^{iv}) | | 2.854 | 0.84 | 2.15 | 142 | 28 |
| O(7)–H(8)·····O(6) | | 2.700* | 0.84 | 2.29 | 110 | 53 |

* Not a hydrogen bond, see text.

Superscript notation (for Tables 4 and 6)

| | | | |
|-----|--|----|--|
| i | – <i>x</i> , 1– <i>y</i> , 1– <i>z</i> | iv | <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> –1, <i>z</i> |
| ii | $\frac{1}{2}$ + <i>x</i> , – $\frac{1}{2}$ – <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> | v | <i>x</i> – $\frac{1}{2}$, – $\frac{1}{2}$ – <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> |
| iii | – <i>x</i> , – <i>y</i> , – <i>z</i> | vi | <i>x</i> , 1+ <i>y</i> , <i>z</i> |

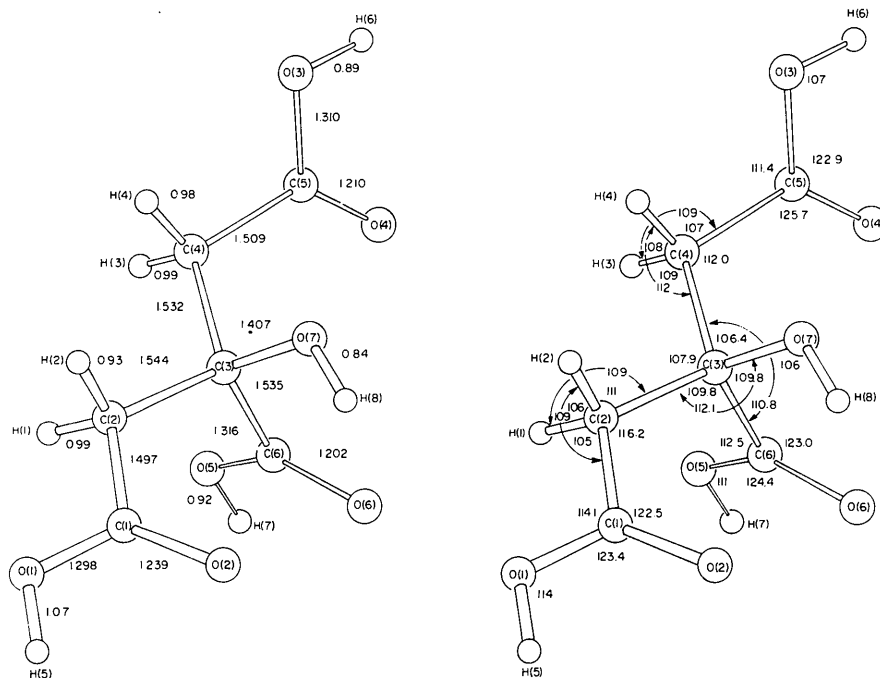


Fig. 2. Bond lengths in Å and interbond angles in degrees in one molecule of citric acid.

Table 5. Principal axes of thermal ellipsoids

Values of the temperature factors (B_i in \AA^2) and the root mean square displacement (U_i in \AA) along the major, intermediate and minor axes of the thermal ellipsoids are given together with the direction cosines of these axes (l_1 , l_2 and l_3) with respect to the three axes (E_1 , E_2 and E_3) of the orthonormal E system (Patterson, 1952) defined by the γ matrix below (E_2 coincides with b , E_1 and E_3 lie in the plane containing a and c at angles 10.02 and 11.20° to these axes respectively as shown in Fig. 1).

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12.622 & 0 & -2.228 \\ 0 & 5.628 & 0 \\ -2.228 & 0 & 11.246 \end{bmatrix}$$

Atoms marked with an asterisk are probably not significantly anisotropic.

| Atom | B_i | U_i | l_1 | l_2 | l_3 |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| o(1) | 3.42 | 0.208 | 0.767 | 0.001 | 0.641 |
| | 2.34 | 0.172 | -0.583 | -0.418 | 0.697 |
| | 1.73 | 0.148 | -0.269 | -0.909 | -0.320 |
| o(2) | 5.39 | 0.261 | 0.752 | -0.201 | 0.628 |
| | 2.19 | 0.167 | -0.354 | 0.627 | 0.672 |
| | 1.90 | 0.155 | -0.529 | -0.753 | 0.354 |
| o(3) | 7.87 | 0.316 | 0.177 | 0.370 | -0.906 |
| | 2.65 | 0.183 | 0.507 | 0.755 | 0.415 |
| | 1.63 | 0.144 | 0.843 | -0.534 | -0.059 |
| o(4) | 4.51 | 0.239 | 0.284 | 0.491 | -0.824 |
| | 2.49 | 0.178 | -0.546 | 0.787 | 0.281 |
| | 2.12 | 0.164 | 0.767 | 0.372 | 0.493 |
| o(5) | 4.01 | 0.225 | 0.432 | -0.576 | -0.694 |
| | 2.80 | 0.188 | 0.721 | 0.683 | -0.118 |
| | 1.94 | 0.157 | 0.542 | -0.449 | 0.710 |
| o(6) | 4.55 | 0.240 | -0.614 | 0.728 | 0.305 |
| | 3.41 | 0.208 | 0.224 | -0.209 | 0.952 |
| | 1.72 | 0.148 | 0.757 | 0.652 | -0.034 |
| o(7) | 2.97 | 0.194 | -0.290 | 0.452 | 0.843 |
| | 2.54 | 0.180 | 0.536 | 0.316 | 0.151 |
| | 1.74 | 0.148 | -0.200 | 0.833 | -0.516 |
| c(1)* | 2.31 | 0.171 | 0.997 | -0.017 | 0.072 |
| | 2.08 | 0.162 | -0.073 | -0.331 | 0.941 |
| | 1.66 | 0.153 | 0.007 | -0.943 | -0.331 |
| c(2) | 2.87 | 0.191 | 0.592 | -0.290 | 0.749 |
| | 2.06 | 0.162 | 0.771 | -0.063 | -0.634 |
| | 1.61 | 0.143 | 0.236 | 0.952 | 0.193 |
| c(3)* | 2.19 | 0.167 | 0.368 | 0.115 | 0.923 |
| | 1.60 | 0.151 | 0.920 | -0.099 | -0.350 |
| | 1.54 | 0.140 | 0.051 | 0.968 | -0.143 |
| c(4) | 3.21 | 0.202 | -0.314 | 0.031 | -0.949 |
| | 2.06 | 0.161 | 0.117 | 0.953 | -0.006 |
| | 1.68 | 0.146 | 0.942 | -0.112 | -0.316 |
| c(5)* | 2.50 | 0.178 | 0.379 | 0.785 | 0.490 |
| | 2.44 | 0.176 | 0.019 | -0.535 | 0.844 |
| | 1.71 | 0.147 | 0.926 | -0.310 | -0.210 |
| c(6)* | 2.36 | 0.173 | -0.372 | 0.260 | -0.881 |
| | 2.00 | 0.159 | 0.666 | 0.742 | -0.062 |
| | 1.66 | 0.145 | 0.645 | -0.618 | -0.449 |

to two neighboring oxygen atoms, O(6) of the same molecule and O(1^{iv}) of another molecule. While the distance O(7)---O(6) is shorter than the distance O(7)---O(1^{iv}) (2.700 and 2.854 \AA respectively), H(8) is nearer to O(1^{iv}) than to O(6) (2.15 and 2.29 \AA respectively). The bond O(7)---H(8) deviates 28° from the line O(7)---O(1^{iv}) and 53° from the line O(7)---O(6) (see Table 4). This suggests an intermolecular hydrogen bond O(7)H(8)---O(1^{iv}) with H(8) close to O(6) of the same molecule for geometrical reasons. The atom H(8) is 0.28 \AA from the plane O(6)O(7)O(1^{iv}). The hydrogen bonds O(1)H(5)---O(2ⁱ) and O(5)H(7)---O(4ⁱⁱⁱ) are nearly linear but the hydrogen bond O(3)H(6)---O(6ⁱⁱ) deviates 25° from linearity. Therefore each carboxyl group is involved in at least one hydrogen bond which is nearly linear.

The principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids which are shown in Fig. 3, are listed in Table 5. (The hydrogen atoms were refined only isotropically.) The atoms of a carboxyl group are vibrating with the major axis of each ellipsoid within 15° of the normal to the plane of the carboxyl group. The atom O(3) shows the most anisotropy with a root mean square displacement of 0.316 \AA . The vibrations of most of the carbon atoms are probably not significantly anisotropic.

The equations of certain planes in the molecule are listed in Table 6. The angle between the plane of the central carboxyl group and the plane containing the oxygen atom of the adjacent hydroxyl group, C(6)C(3)O(7), is 11.97° and both planes are approximately perpendicular (94.48 and 87.58° respectively) to the plane of the backbone. [The plane of C(3)O(7)H(8) is 37.27° from the plane of C(6)C(3)O(7).] The plane of the terminal carboxyl group, O(2)C(1)O(1), is rotated 11.47° from the plane of the backbone while the plane of the other terminal carboxyl group O(4)C(5)O(3) is 47.62° from that of the backbone. The conformations of the carboxyl groups (Dunitz & Strickler, 1968) are shown in Fig. 4 which illustrates the torsion angles about certain bonds in the molecule. The torsion angle O(2)=C(1)-C(2)-C(3) is 8.2° while the torsion angle O(4)=C(5)-C(4)-C(3) is 50.4° . For the central carboxyl group the torsion angle O(6)-C(6)-C(3)-O(7) is 12.3° . The views down the bonds C(2)-C(3) and C(4)-C(3) show staggered conformations.

The deviations of atoms from the planes of the carboxyl group to which they are hydrogen bonded are also listed. This shows that the two carboxyl groups involved in the 'dimer' type hydrogen bonding are almost coplanar. The system H(7)O(5)C(6)O(6)C(3)-O(4ⁱⁱⁱ)O(1^{iv})O(7)H(8) is also nearly planar.

Computations

Calculations were done on an IBM 1620 computer with programs written in this laboratory by D. van der Helm, C. K. Johnson, E. J. Gabe and the authors. We wish to thank C. K. Johnson, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, who prepared Fig. 3 with the computer program ORTEP (Johnson, 1965).

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Table 6. Equations of some planes and perpendicular deviations of atoms from these planes

The equations are expressed in the form

$$lX + mY + nZ = D$$

where distances are expressed in Å and X, Y, Z are coordinates in the E system (see Table 5). See Table 4 for superscript notation.

(a) Equations of planes

| Designations and description of planes | Atoms in plane | l | m | n | D |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| (1) Center backbone | C(2), C(3), C(4) | 0.5899 | -0.2965 | 0.7511 | 2.4770 |
| (2) Full backbone | C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5) | 0.6482 | -0.1929 | 0.7366 | 2.7576 |
| (3) Hydroxyl | C(6), C(3), O(7) | -0.5564 | 0.4759 | 0.6811 | 1.4570 |
| (4) Terminal carboxyl group | O(1), O(2), C(1), C(2) | 0.6884 | -0.1270 | 0.7140 | 2.9037 |
| (5) Terminal carboxyl group | O(3), O(4), C(4), C(5) | -0.1971 | -0.4134 | 0.8890 | 0.4520 |
| (6) Central carboxyl group | O(5), O(6), C(6), C(3) | -0.5231 | 0.6422 | 0.5603 | 1.3759 |

(b) Deviations Δ (Å) from these planes

| Atoms | $\Delta(1)$ | Atoms | $\Delta(2)$ | Atoms | $\Delta(3)$ | Atoms | $\Delta(4)$ | Atoms | $\Delta(5)$ | Atoms | $\Delta(6)$ |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| C(2) | 0.000 | C(1) | 0.062 | C(3) | 0.000 | O(1) | 0.001 | O(3) | 0.000 | O(5) | 0.001 |
| C(3) | 0.000 | C(2) | 0.005 | C(6) | 0.000 | O(2) | 0.001 | O(4) | 0.000 | O(6) | 0.001 |
| C(4) | 0.000 | C(3) | -0.119 | O(7) | 0.000 | C(1) | -0.002 | C(4) | 0.000 | C(6) | -0.003 |
| | | C(4) | -0.027 | | | C(2) | 0.001 | C(5) | 0.000 | C(3) | 0.001 |
| | | C(5) | 0.079 | | | | | | | | |
| C(1) | 0.125 | O(1) | 0.003 | O(5) | -0.246 | H(5) | 0.00 | H(6) | 0.06 | H(7) | 0.00 |
| C(5) | 0.216 | O(2) | 0.164 | O(6) | 0.215 | H(1) | -0.67 | H(3) | -0.90 | C(2) | 1.352 |
| C(6) | -1.241 | O(3) | 1.078 | H(8) | 0.49 | H(2) | 0.83 | H(4) | 0.14 | C(4) | -1.107 |
| | | O(4) | -0.650 | | | C(3) | -0.192 | C(3) | 1.095 | O(7) | -0.272 |
| | | O(5) | -2.488 | | | | | | | H(8) | 0.12 |
| | | O(6) | -1.540 | | | O(2 ⁱ) | -0.026 | O(6 ⁱⁱ) | 0.397 | O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ) | 0.136 |
| | | O(7) | 0.943 | | | C(1 ⁱ) | -0.024 | O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ) | -0.468 | O(1 ^{iv}) | 0.071 |
| | | C(6) | -1.458 | | | O(1 ⁱ) | -0.026 | H(7 ⁱⁱⁱ) | -0.30 | O(3 ^v) | -0.542 |
| | | | | | | H(5 ⁱ) | -0.03 | | | H(6 ^v) | -0.24 |
| | | | | | | O(7 ^{vi}) | 0.078 | | | | |
| | | | | | | H(8 ^{vi}) | 0.20 | | | | |

(c) Angles between these planes

| Planes | Angle (°) | Planes | Angle (°) | Planes | Angle (°) |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 1-6 | 94.48 | 2-3 | 87.17 | 1-5 | 47.62 |
| 2-6 | 92.88 | 5-6 | 70.38 | 3-6 | 11.97 |
| 4-6 | 92.38 | 3-5 | 58.77 | 1-4 | 11.47 |
| 1-3 | 87.58 | 4-5 | 56.52 | 1-2 | 6.87 |
| 3-4 | 87.55 | 2-5 | 52.63 | 2-4 | 4.70 |

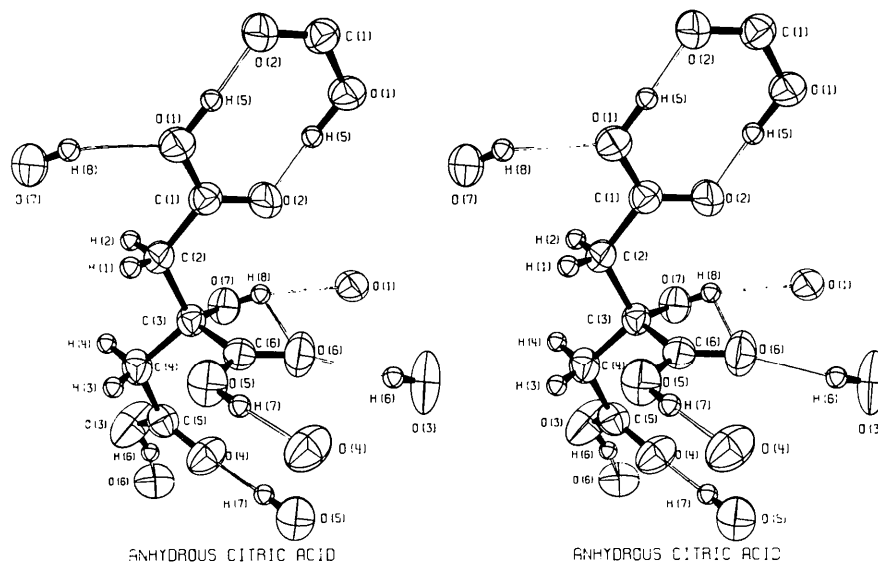


Fig. 3. Stereodiagrams of one molecule of citric acid with hydrogen-bonded nearest neighbors.

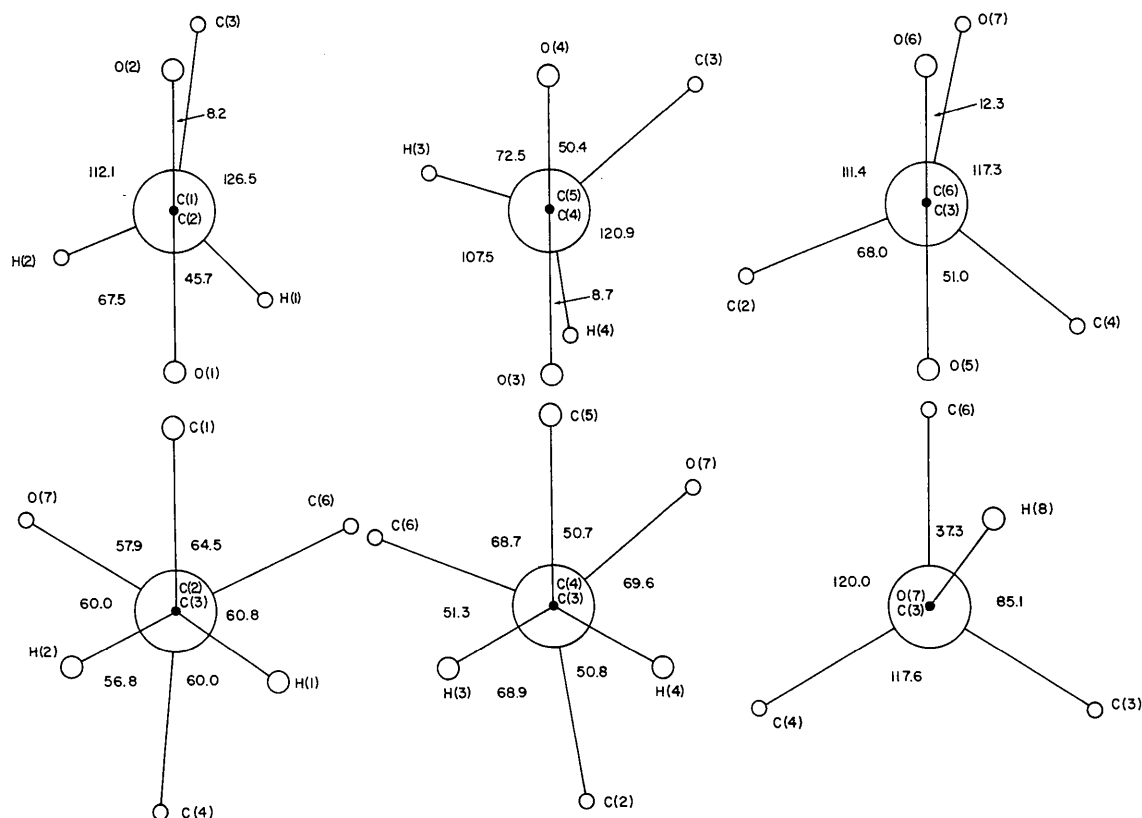


Fig. 4. Views down certain bonds in the molecule showing torsion angles. The bond down which the view is drawn is listed in the center of each diagram with the atom nearer the viewer listed above that of the atom farther from the viewer. The bond to the central black circle is to the uppermost atom.

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