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The Crystal Structure of 4-Acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl

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The crystal structure of 4-acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl, $C_{14}H_{11}OBr$, has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with unit-cell dimensions $a = 3.91$, $b = 9.06$, $c = 32.76$ Å, $\beta = 98.1^\circ$. The structure was refined by block-diagonal least-squares with anisotropic thermal parameters to a residual of 9% for the 936 observed structure factors. The angle between the two phenyl rings and the angle between the acetyl group and the phenyl ring to which it is attached were found to be 38.6° and 2.9° respectively. All the intermolecular contacts correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

Introduction

Recent studies of the liquid crystalline properties of biphenyl derivatives (Branch, Byron, Gray, Ibbotson & Worrall, 1964) have created an interest in the interplanar angles of biphenyl nuclei in the liquid crystalline states. Whereas the molecule of biphenyl is planar in the solid phase (Dhar, 1932; Trotter, 1961; Hargreaves & Rizvi, 1962), several simple derivatives with 2 and 2' halogen substitutions have interplanar angles of around 48° (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968; Sutherland & Hoy, 1968, 1969; Sutherland, 1969). Angles of this order are expected from a simple treatment of overcrowding (Branch *et al.*, 1964) and it was of interest to study a derivative with a 3' substituted halogen. Here details of the crystal and molecular structure of 4-acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl are given, the fifth in a series of related compounds being investigated.

Experimental

4-Acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl was crystallized from methanol. The lattice constants have been refined from provisional photographic estimates made with a Hilger and Watts linear diffractometer.

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{11}OBr$, $M = 275.16$. Monoclinic, $a = 3.91 \pm 0.1$, $b = 9.06 \pm 0.1$, $c = 32.76 \pm 0.3$ Å, $\beta = 98.1 \pm 0.1^\circ$, $U = 1149$ Å³, $D_m = 1.59$ g.cm⁻³, $D_c = 1.59$ g.cm⁻³. $Z = 4$, $F(000) = 552$, 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).

The crystals were colourless needles, the needle axis corresponding to the a axis of the unit cell. A suitable crystal of cross section 0.03×0.1 cm perpendicular to the needle axis was selected for intensity data collection about the a axis. Data for the $0kl$, $1kl$, $2kl$, $3kl$ levels of reciprocal space were collected by the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The $h0l$ intensity data were collected from a crystal cut to $0.15 \times 0.03 \times 0.02$ cm. Packs of six films of Ilford Industrial B were used throughout.

Intensities of the spots were measured on a Joyce-Loebl Flying Spot Densitometer; no correction for absorption was applied as variations of less than 5% were predicted from the range of μR values (0.08–0.15). The data were brought to the same arbitrary scale and final-

are shown 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 ring systems C(1)–C(6), C(7)–C(12), and the group C(10), C(13), C(14) and O 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. Deviations of the atoms from the planes are also given. The angle between the phenyl rings is 38.6° and the angle between the acetyl group and the phenyl ring to which it is attached is 2.9° .

Table 2(a). Coordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms

	X/a	Y/b	Z/c
Br	0.3757 (6)	-0.2952 (3)	0.2711 (1)
C(1)	0.0904 (39)	-0.1896 (22)	0.1494 (5)
C(2)	0.2217 (34)	-0.1816 (16)	0.1909 (5)
C(3)	0.1823 (36)	-0.3031 (21)	0.2153 (5)
C(4)	0.0122 (42)	-0.4331 (21)	0.2017 (6)
C(5)	-0.1303 (40)	-0.4330 (22)	0.1594 (5)
C(6)	-0.0853 (41)	-0.3176 (24)	0.1342 (5)

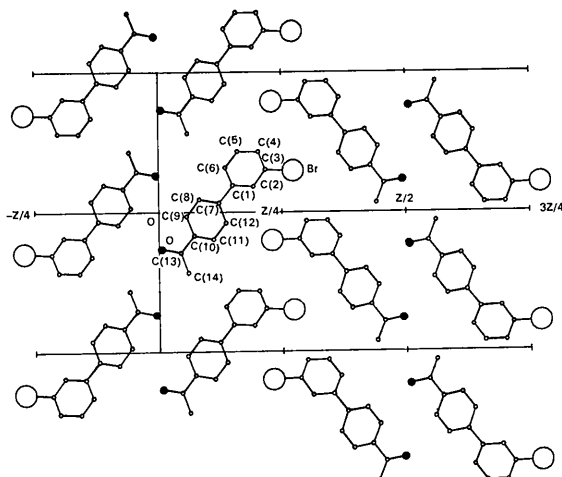
Fig. 1. The arrangement of the molecules in the unit cell viewed along the a axis.

Table 2(a) (cont.).

C(7)	0.1324 (35)	-0.0659 (19)	0.1215 (5)
C(8)	0.2091 (42)	-0.0896 (22)	0.0818 (5)
C(9)	0.2675 (38)	0.0292 (20)	0.0562 (5)
C(10)	0.2623 (37)	0.1683 (19)	0.0712 (5)
C(11)	0.1857 (38)	0.1968 (22)	0.1100 (5)
C(12)	0.1203 (39)	0.0783 (20)	0.1355 (5)
C(13)	0.3428 (46)	0.2921 (26)	0.0438 (5)
C(14)	0.3513 (58)	0.4321 (24)	0.0589 (6)
O	0.4145 (53)	0.2646 (22)	0.0056 (6)

Table 2(b). Orthogonal coordinates of the non-hydrogen atoms

	$X' = X + Z \cos \beta$	$Y' = Y$	$Z' = Z \sin \beta$
Br	0.218	-2.675	8.792
C(1)	-0.336	-1.718	4.846
C(2)	-0.015	-1.645	6.193
C(3)	-0.281	-2.746	6.983
C(4)	-0.883	-3.924	6.542
C(5)	-1.245	-3.923	5.171
C(6)	-0.953	-2.878	4.352
C(7)	-0.043	-0.597	3.939
C(8)	0.440	-0.812	2.654
C(9)	0.787	0.265	1.820
C(10)	0.697	1.524	2.308
C(11)	0.218	1.771	3.567
C(12)	-0.155	0.709	4.396
C(13)	1.138	2.647	1.422
C(14)	1.102	3.915	1.910
O	1.595	2.398	0.183

Appendix I gives a table of rotations about the biphenyl bond with the notation of Chawdhury, Hargreaves & Sullivan (1968); this includes other compounds previously investigated.

Discussion

In comparison with earlier investigations on 2' substituted biphenyls (4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl, Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968; 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl, Sutherland & Hoy, 1968; 2-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid, Sutherland & Hoy, 1969; 2'-chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid, Sutherland, 1969) the main feature of

Table 3. Thermal parameters in \AA^2 for the heavy atoms

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	$2U_{12}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{13}$
Br	0.062 (1)	0.061 (1)	0.058 (1)	0.021 (3)	0.025 (2)	0.020 (3)
C(1)	0.023 (9)	0.042 (13)	0.049 (11)	-0.035 (21)	0.034 (14)	-0.018 (18)
C(2)	0.014 (8)	0.009 (9)	0.035 (9)	0.007 (15)	0.012 (12)	0.010 (13)
C(3)	0.018 (8)	0.036 (11)	0.040 (10)	-0.002 (19)	0.035 (13)	0.029 (16)
C(4)	0.030 (10)	0.026 (12)	0.069 (13)	0.016 (21)	0.049 (18)	0.001 (16)
C(5)	0.030 (10)	0.038 (12)	0.047 (11)	-0.044 (20)	0.015 (15)	0.002 (17)
C(6)	0.032 (10)	0.057 (15)	0.035 (10)	0.007 (22)	0.035 (15)	-0.008 (19)
C(7)	0.014 (8)	0.031 (11)	0.026 (9)	-0.009 (17)	0.015 (12)	-0.009 (14)
C(8)	0.036 (10)	0.040 (12)	0.036 (10)	-0.024 (19)	0.011 (15)	0.002 (17)
C(9)	0.026 (9)	0.034 (9)	0.030 (9)	-0.008 (17)	0.020 (13)	0.001 (16)
C(10)	0.027 (9)	0.029 (11)	0.024 (8)	-0.008 (16)	0.003 (13)	-0.016 (15)
C(11)	0.028 (9)	0.039 (12)	0.029 (9)	0.011 (20)	0.022 (13)	-0.010 (17)
C(12)	0.032 (9)	0.033 (12)	0.027 (9)	-0.015 (18)	0.002 (13)	0.016 (16)
C(13)	0.048 (11)	0.054 (14)	0.037 (10)	0.026 (23)	-0.015 (16)	0.024 (22)
C(14)	0.104 (17)	0.033 (13)	0.039 (12)	-0.002 (22)	0.075 (22)	-0.029 (24)
O	0.152 (18)	0.075 (15)	0.066 (12)	0.013 (22)	0.054 (21)	-0.013 (25)

Table 4. *Coordinates of the hydrogen atoms*

H(14), H(15) and H(16) are attached to C(14); the numbering of the remainder corresponds to that of the carbon atom to which they are attached.

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
H(2)	0.355	-0.081	0.204
H(4)	-0.011	-0.534	0.223
H(5)	-0.275	-0.525	0.147
H(6)	-0.185	-0.325	0.102
H(8)	0.223	-0.199	0.071
H(9)	0.317	0.010	0.024
H(11)	0.176	0.308	0.121
H(12)	0.060	0.099	0.166
H(14)	0.512	0.444	0.090
H(15)	0.099	0.476	0.063
H(16)	0.461	0.512	0.039

Table 5. *Intermolecular distance between heavy atoms less than 3.6 Å apart*

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	Equipoint indication	<i>d_{ij}</i>
Br	C(12)	1-x ½+y ½-z	3.587 Å
C(1)	C(6)	1+x y z	3.528
C(3)	C(4)	1+x y z	3.533
C(2)	C(5)	1+x y z	3.664
C(3)	C(5)	1+x y z	3.661
C(6)	C(8)	1+x y z	3.691
O	C(13)	1+x y z	3.672
O	C(9)	1-x -y -z	3.664
C(8)	C(7)	1+x y z	3.675
C(10)	C(11)	1+x y z	3.669
C(14)	O	1-x 1-y -z	3.659

the molecule is the regularity around the biphenyl bond. No bond lengths or angles differ by more than one standard deviation from the quoted values (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962; Cruickshank & Sparks, 1960). Steric distortions appear

Table 7. *The equations of the mean planes of the ring systems (1), C(1)-C(6); (11), C(7)-C(12) and (111), C(10), C(13), C(14) and O.*

(1)	-0.8971 <i>X'</i> +0.3872 <i>Y'</i> +0.2125 <i>Z'</i> =0.6749
(11)	0.9338 <i>X'</i> -0.0490 <i>Y'</i> +0.3543 <i>Z'</i> =1.3827
(111)	0.9305 <i>X'</i> -0.0986 <i>Y'</i> +0.3529 <i>Z'</i> =1.3097

Deviations from the mean planes in Å

	(1)	(11)	(111)
Br	-0.038		
C(1)	-0.009	0.105	0.257
C(2)	0.017		
C(3)	-0.002		
C(4)	-0.012	0.303	0.563
C(5)	0.022		
C(6)	-0.010		
C(7)	-0.031	0.003	0.099
C(8)		0.008	
C(9)		-0.016	
C(10)	-0.220	0.011	0.003
C(11)		-0.002	
C(12)		-0.005	
C(13)	-0.369	0.054	-0.010
C(14)		0.131	0.004
O		0.054	0.003

in the region of the bromine atom, the angles of 125.2° (1.5) and 114.5° (1.6) for C(2)-C(3)-C(4) and C(3)-C(4)-C(5) respectively being significant and the angle of the 116.8° (1.3) for C(4)-C(3)-Br being possibly significant. The bromine atom is displaced by 0.0378 Å from the plane of C(1)-C(6) representing an angle of 1.8° at the bond length of 1.878(17) Å. This Br-C(3) bond length is in good agreement with the value of 1.885 Å quoted for *σ*-bromobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1962), and is possibly significantly larger than the quoted value of 1.85(01) Å (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962). Unlike the displacements

Table 6. *Bond lengths and bond angles with e.s.d.'s*

	Length	e.s.d.		Length	e.s.d.
Br—C(3)	1.878 Å	0.017 Å	C(10)—C(11)	1.369 Å	0.023 Å
C(1)—C(2)	1.387	0.023	C(11)—C(12)	1.398	0.024
C(1)—C(6)	1.403	0.025	C(12)—C(7)	1.388	0.022
C(2)—C(3)	1.381	0.022	C(13)—C(14)	1.359	0.029
C(3)—C(4)	1.395	0.025	C(13)—O	1.344	0.028
C(4)—C(5)	1.418	0.026	C(14)—O	2.351	0.029
C(5)—C(6)	1.360	0.026	O—C(9)	2.807	0.025
C(7)—C(8)	1.390	0.023	O—C(10)	2.467	0.025
C(8)—C(9)	1.406	0.024	C(14)—C(10)	2.457	0.026
C(9)—C(10)	1.354	0.023	C(14)—C(11)	2.849	0.027
C(1)—C(7)	1.471	0.023	C(10)—C(13)	1.496	0.025
	Angle	e.s.d.		Angle	e.s.d.
Br—C(3)—C(2)	118.0°	1.2°	C(1)—C(7)—C(8)	121.4°	1.5°
Br—C(3)—C(4)	116.8	1.3	C(1)—C(7)—C(12)	119.9	1.4
C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	118.0	1.4	C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	121.1	1.6
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	125.2	1.5	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	118.8	1.5
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	114.5	1.6	C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	121.5	1.5
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	121.9	1.7	C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	120.1	1.5
C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	121.2	1.7	C(11)—C(12)—C(7)	119.9	1.5
C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	119.1	1.6	C(12)—C(7)—C(8)	118.5	1.5
C(6)—C(1)—C(7)	120.0	1.6	C(13)—C(10)—C(9)	117.7	1.5
C(2)—C(1)—C(7)	120.8	1.5	C(13)—C(10)—C(11)	120.8	1.5
O—C(13)—C(14)	120.9	1.9	C(10)—C(13)—O	120.5	1.7
			C(10)—C(13)—C(14)	118.6	1.7

Table 8. *A comparison of the non-planarity of several derivatives of biphenyl*

	φ_1	φ_2	φ_3	φ_4	φ_5
4-Acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl	38.6°	1.2°	4.1°	2.9°	2.1°
4-Acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl	49.2	0.5	2.4	7.9	3.1
4-Acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl	50.5	0.7	2.3	2.5	0.5
2'-Chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid	48.9	0.4	2.9	5.6	7.1
2-Chlorobiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid	46.1	1.7	5.7	7.9	3.2

of the halogen in 2 and 2' substituted biphenyls, which have been attributed to overcrowding, this displacement is probably caused by crystal forces – the approach of Br–C(12), 3.587 Å, being one of the shorter intermolecular contacts.

The ring systems C(1)–C(6) and C(7)–C(12) are planar within the standard deviations of the atoms, the only possible significantly short bond being C(9)–C(10), 1.354 (23) Å.

The acetyl group shows some indications of disorder *i.e.* the C(13)–O and C(13)–C(14) bonds of 1.344 (28) and 1.359 (29) Å compare with 1.23 and 1.50(1) Å, the quoted values for C–O and C–C bonds. Also the standard deviations and thermal parameters of C(14) and O are somewhat higher than those for the remaining non-bromine atoms. A similar effect was present in the crystal structure of 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl (Sutherland & Hoy, 1968) but not in 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl (Young, Tollin & Sutherland, 1968). The angle between the acetyl group and the phenyl ring to which it is attached is 2.9° compared with 7.9° and 2.5° for 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl and 4-acetyl-2'-fluorobiphenyl respectively, which could be caused by relayed steric effects or crystal forces. The acetyl groups form non-bonded dimers across centres of symmetry in the cell, C(14)···O being 3.659 Å. This was also a feature of the structure of 4-acetyl-2'-chlorobiphenyl.

The angle of 38.6° between the phenyl rings can be compared with the values of 21° for 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl (Chawdhury, Hargreaves & Rizvi, 1968) indicating that crystal forces probably determine the inter-ring angle to a greater extent than steric effects when there are no 2' substituents.

APPENDIX I

The relative positions of the rings may be described in terms of three angles $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$. Starting with the *trans* planar configuration the rings are moved to their observed positions by the following operations: (I) rotation of one ring with respect to the other by φ_1 about C(1)–C(7); (II) rotation of ring C(1)–C(6) by φ_2 about an axis which is in the plane of that ring and passes through C(1) perpendicular to C(1)–C(7); (III) rotation of ring C(7)–C(12) by angle φ_3 about an axis which

is in the plane of that ring and passes through C(7) perpendicular to C(1)–C(7). When φ_2 and φ_3 are small φ_1 is within a few minutes of the true interplanar angle. Similarly φ_4 and φ_5 can be used to describe the angle between the plane of the acid/acetyl group and the ring to which it is attached.

Table 8 shows values for previously determined structures together with those for 4-acetyl-3'-bromobiphenyl.

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