

courante. La position des atomes d'hydrogène confirme l'existence de telles liaisons. Ces positions sont systématiquement à l'extérieur de la droite reliant les deux atomes d'oxygène ou d'azote liés par liaison hydrogène. Les angles (O, H, O) ou (O, H, N) constatés pour les quatre liaisons sont compris entre 145 et 171° ($A, 158^\circ; D, 171^\circ; C, 145^\circ; B, 146^\circ$). Les interactions A et D d'une part ainsi que B et C d'autre part sont pratiquement coplanaires ainsi que l'illustre la Fig. 1(d).

Les atomes de chlore et les groupes phényle étant respectivement éloignés les uns des autres, les autres interactions, qui s'établissent pour assurer la stabilité du cristal, ne sont que des interactions faibles.

Les programmes utilisés pour l'affinement par moindres carrés des paramètres atomiques lors de cette étude sont: le programme d'affinement de blocs moléculaires rigides de Vallino (1969) et le programme *ORFLS* de Busing, Martin & Levy (1962).

L'auteur remercie vivement M. A. Resplandy, sous directeur au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, de lui avoir aimablement offert l'étude de différents acides *N*-aryl-

phtalamiques et d'avoir animé d'intéressantes discussions.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structures of (a) 2,2'-Diiodo- (b) 2,2'-Dibromo- (c) 2,2'-Dichloro- (d) 2-Iodo-2'-bromo- and (e) 2-Iodo-2'-chloro-dibenzoyl Peroxides

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Monoclinic crystals of (a) 2,2'-diido- (b) 2,2'-dibromo (d) 2-iodo-2'-bromo- and (e) 2-iodo-2'-chlorodibenzoyl peroxide are isostructural with two molecules per unit cell of average dimensions $a=12.98$, $b=4.11$, $c=15.37$ Å, and $\beta=121.21^\circ$. Although the $P2_1/c$ space group symmetry apparently favored for molecular close-packing is satisfied approximately by all halogen and carbon atoms, the actual space group is Pc with an asymmetric arrangement of oxygen atoms. 2,2'-Dichlorodibenzoyl peroxide (c) necessarily has C_2 molecular symmetry in the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12$, with two molecules per cell ($a=13.33$, $b=12.94$, $c=3.84$ Å). The geometries of the peroxide linkage in (a), (b), and (c) are similar, with an average oxygen-oxygen distance of 1.45 Å and an average peroxide dihedral angle of 109°. Single crystals of peroxides (a), (d), and (e) undergo solid state transformations to single crystals of isomeric products.

Introduction

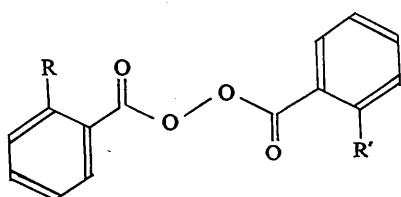
Our completed studies† of the solid state decomposition of 2,2'-diiododibenzoyl peroxide‡ (Ia) have shown

that *single crystals* of (Ia) are slowly, continuously, and completely transformed to *single crystals* of an isomer, 1,3-dihydro-1-(*o*-iodoiodobenzoyloxy)-3-oxo-1,2-benziodoxole (IIa) during storage at room temperature for several weeks. While continuous exposure of the peroxide crystals to X-radiation at room temperature accelerates the transformation, which, under these conditions, is essentially complete after about one week, the molecular and crystal structure of the resulting solid is identical with that formed during normal storage.

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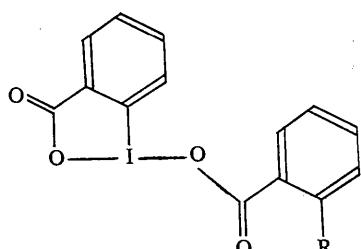
† Manuscript in preparation.

‡ Kinetic studies of the decomposition of (Ia) in various solvents have been reported by Leffler, Faulkner & Petropoulos (1958) who also first observed that (IIa) is formed during the decomposition of solid peroxide.



- $a\ R=R'=I$ $e\ R=I, R'=Cl$
 $b\ R=R'=Br$ $f\ R=I, R'=F$
 $c\ R=R'=Cl$ $g\ R=I, R'=H$
 $d\ R=I, R'=Br$

(I)



- $a\ R=I$
 $b\ R=Br$
 $c\ R=Cl$

(II)

This topotactic* phase transformation is a rare example† of a solid state organic chemical reaction which, although necessitating extensive migrations of polyatomic moieties, does not disrupt the long-range order of the single-crystal matrix. Although the crystals become opaque during the transformation, their external form is unchanged. We have determined the crystal structure of the reactant (Ia) and product (IIa) in order to investigate the mechanism of the solid state transformation. A detailed discussion of the crystallographic transformation, atomic migrations, and solid state chemical reaction mechanism will be presented in a separate publication.

We report here the crystal and molecular structure of the reactant peroxide as well as the analogous bis-*o*-bromobenzoyl and bis-*o*-chlorobenzoyl peroxides [(Ia), (Ib), and (Ic), respectively]. The latter two structures were determined in order to study the variations in molecular packing between consecutive members of the halogenated peroxide series. The results of these

studies have proved useful in the design of other 2-iododibenzoyl peroxide derivatives which could be expected to undergo analogous transformations. Thus, crystals of 2-iodo-2'-bromodibenzoyl peroxide (Id) and 2-iodo-2'-chlorodibenzoyl peroxide (Ie) are isostructural with both (Ia) and (Ib) and, accordingly, undergo similar single-crystal transformations. 2-Iodo-2'-fluorodibenzoyl peroxide (If) and 2-iododibenzoyl peroxide (Ig) also undergo single-crystal transformations although they are not isostructural with any of the other peroxides. These additional examples of single-crystal transformations are presently under investigation.

Experimental

The symmetrical peroxides (Ia–Ic) were obtained from the reaction of the corresponding *o*-halobenzoyl chlorides with sodium peroxide according to the procedure of Leffler *et al.* (1958). The hitherto unreported unsymmetrical peroxides (Id) and (Ie) were obtained from the reactions of *o*-iodobenzoyl chloride and the sodium salt of the corresponding peracid. Single crystals of the peroxides suitable for diffraction studies were obtained by slow crystallization from dichloromethane–methanol solvent mixtures at –10 to –40 °C. Small specimens, approximately $0.05 \times 0.10 \times 0.05$ mm were cut from the long needles in order to minimize absorption errors. Since single crystals of all four peroxides decompose at room temperature in the X-ray beam, a different, freshly crystallized specimen was used to obtain the intensities from each reciprocal lattice layer. In the case of (Ia), optimum exposure times (approximately 48 hr) for each layer were estimated by noting the period required for the appearance of reflections from the product lattice.

The lattice parameters for the five peroxides (Table 1) were obtained from least-squares analysis of calibrated Weissenberg photographs. Approximate determinations of the crystal densities by flotation methods indicated the presence of two molecules per unit cell. In each analysis, the multifilm, equi-inclination Weissenberg method ($Cu K\alpha$; $\lambda = 1.542$ Å) was used to record the intensities from the first three reciprocal lattice layers perpendicular to the short lattice repeat. All three layers from all peroxides exhibit discrete high-angle reflections out to $2\theta_{\max} = 150^\circ$. Alternative diagonal settings were examined in order to correlate these intensities which were estimated visually, corrected for the Lorentz and polarization factors and placed on the absolute scale using the method of Wilson (1942).

1. 2,2'-Dichlorodibenzoyl peroxide (Ic)

The colorless acicular orthorhombic crystals are elongated along [001] and have systematically absent spectra for the classes $h00$ ($h=2n+1$) and $0k0$ ($k=2n+1$). The presence of only two molecules per unit cell and these absences are consistent with space group $P2_12_12$ and C_2 molecular symmetry, in the absence of disorder. This

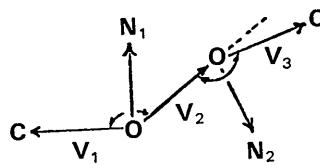
* Topotaxy denotes a process in which three-dimensional crystallographic correspondence exists between the initial and final stages of a transformed crystal. For a review of topotactic transformations see Glasser, Glasser & Taylor (1962).

† An extensive single-crystal study of the topotactic transformation of anthracene photo-oxide to anthrone and anthraquinone has been reported by Lonsdale, Nave & Stephens (1966). The radiation-initiated polymerization in single crystals of vinyl stearate is another recent example of a topotactic transformation (Morosoff, Morawetz & Post, 1965).

symmetry imposes no restriction on the peroxide C–O–O–C dihedral angle.*

The approximate molecular orientation in [001] projection was estimated from a study of two-dimensional space-filling models which were constructed assuming a peroxide dihedral angle of 90°, phenyl rings parallel to (001) and C_2 molecular symmetry. Rotation of the cardboard models about the molecular twofold axis indicated minimum intermolecular overlaps when the angle φ between the line joining the chlorine atoms in

* We define the peroxide dihedral angle as the angle less than 180° between the axial vectors $\bar{N}_1 = \bar{V}_2 \times \bar{V}_1$ and $\bar{N}_2 = \bar{V}_2 \times \bar{V}_3$. (Note that a planar *trans* arrangement defines a dihedral angle of 180°, not 0°.)



each molecule and the crystallographic a axis scanned the range 20–30°. A more refined computer study in which the three-dimensional intermolecular overlaps were examined as a function of both φ and the molecular displacement along c (defined by the chlorine fractional z coordinate) was completed by Miss Barbara Kaski of this department. The predicted parameters, $\varphi=28^\circ$, $z_{Cl}=0.036$, were in good agreement with the values $\varphi=26^\circ$, $z_{Cl}=0.038$ computed from the final refined atomic coordinates. Least-squares refinements* of all coordinates, isotropic temperature factors for carbon and oxygen atoms, and anisotropic temperature factors for the chlorine atom (45 variables in total) converged to $R=0.11$ for the 516 independent reflections (Table 2) when parameters changed by less than about one-third the estimated errors. (Although refinements assuming a completely anisotropic model produced

* In all least-squares refinements described in this paper, weights were assigned according to $\omega=1/\sigma^2(F_o^2)=(3.5/F_o)^4$ for $F_o > 3.5F_{\min}$ and $\omega=1/F_{\min}^4$ for $F_o \leq 3.5F_{\min}$. The quantity minimized was $\sum \omega(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$. Form factors were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962).

Table 1. Crystal data

Compound	a	b	c	β	V	ρ_{calc}	Z	μ_{Cu}	K_α	Space group
(Ia)	13.05 ± 0.01 Å	4.214 ± 0.003 Å	15.47 ± 0.01 Å	$121.1 \pm 0.1^\circ$	728 Å 3	2.25 g.cm $^{-3}$	2	350 cm $^{-1}$	Pc	
(Ib)	12.93 ± 0.01	3.998 ± 0.003	15.27 ± 0.01	121.1 ± 0.1	676	1.96	2	89	Pc	
(Ic)	13.33 ± 0.01	12.94 ± 0.01	3.841 ± 0.003	—	663	1.58	2	50	$P2_{1}2_{1}2$	
(Id)	12.96 ± 0.01	4.12 ± 0.01	15.38 ± 0.01	121.2 ± 0.1	700	2.13	2	267	Pc	
(Ie)	13.00 ± 0.01	4.077 ± 0.003	15.38 ± 0.01	120.9 ± 0.1	700	1.91	2	202	Pc	

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for (Ic)

The scale for $|FO|$ and $|FC|$ is $5 \times$ the absolute scale.

H	K	FO	FC	H	K	FO	FC	H	K	FO	FC	H	K	FO	FC	H	K	FO	FC	H	K	FO	FC			
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	0	1	95	88
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	7	6	24	18
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	50	36	30	24
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
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0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	19	15	12	10
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	64	48	36	30
0	0	15	15	6	4	15	12	10	8	52	14	9	22	8	3	5	69	12	0	10	114	106	24	18	48	36
0																										

slightly lower R values [90 variables], we attribute no physical significance to the resulting thermal parameters, since they had uniformly large estimated errors and in some cases were not positive definite.) In each determination described in this paper, the unobserved reflections were included in every computation at one half the local minimum observable value. Final coordinates and thermal parameters in accord with a molecular C_2 axis at $x=1/2$, $y=0$ are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates for (Ic)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Cl(1)	0.1944 (2)	0.1533 (2)	0.038 (10)
C(2)	0.2911 (6)	0.2262 (6)	0.197 (30)
C(3)	0.2776 (6)	0.3311 (7)	0.247 (40)
C(4)	0.3543 (8)	0.3919 (7)	0.378 (40)
C(5)	0.4484 (7)	0.3515 (7)	0.430 (40)
C(6)	0.4670 (6)	0.2439 (8)	0.378 (40)
C(7)	0.3860 (6)	0.1837 (6)	0.254 (40)
C(8)	0.4036 (6)	0.0694 (6)	0.236 (40)
O(9)	0.3536 (5)	0.0044 (5)	0.355 (30)
O(10)	0.4886 (4)	0.0546 (4)	0.025 (30)

Discussion of structure

Individual bond distances and angles are shown in Fig. 1. Errors are estimated to be 0.02 Å and 1.5° from in-

ternal comparisons of similar bond types and angles. The maximum deviation from the least-squares plane through the six benzene carbon atoms (plane P_1 , Table 5) is 0.02 Å while the chlorine and carboxyl carbon atoms lie on opposite sides of this plane at distances of 0.03 and 0.16 Å respectively. The dihedral angle between the two phenyl planes in each molecule is 142°. The carboxyl group is rotated about the C–C single bond relative to the aromatic ring through a relatively large angle (52°) in contrast to dibenzoyl peroxide itself (3°42', 9°30') (hereafter DBP) (Sax & McMullan, 1967) and 4,4'-dichlorodibenzoyl peroxide (both are ~0°) (hereafter DCBP) (Caticha-Ellis & Abrahams, 1968) which have no bulky *ortho* substituent.

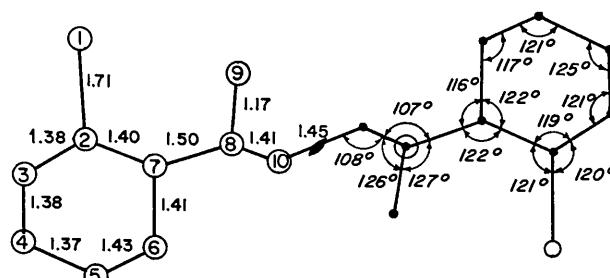


Fig. 1. Bond distances and valence angles for (Ic).

Table 4. Thermal parameters

(E.s.d.'s $\times 10^4$ are given in parentheses)

(a) Anisotropic thermal parameters for the halogen atoms*

Structure		β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Ic	Cl(1)	0.0046 (1)	0.0081 (1)	0.022 (20)	-0.0003 (3)	-0.0026 (3)	-0.0013 (4)
Ib	Br(1)	0.0120 (2)	0.058 (30)	0.0069 (3)	0.0033 (5)	0.0023 (2)	0.0018 (6)
Ib	Br(2)	0.0104 (2)	0.508 (40)	0.0066 (2)	0.0005 (4)	0.0018 (4)	0.0021 (7)

(b) Isotropic thermal parameters for the light atoms†

	$B(Ib)$	$B(Ic)$
C(2)	3.3 (0.9)	2.7 (0.2)
C(3)	3.4 (0.7)	3.9 (0.2)
C(4)	4.7 (1.0)	5.3 (0.2)
C(5)	3.2 (0.7)	3.3 (0.2)
C(6)	4.9 (1.0)	4.4 (0.2)
C(7)	2.2 (0.7)	4.2 (0.2)
C(8)	2.5 (0.7)	3.0 (0.2)
O(9)	4.6 (0.4)	4.1 (0.1)
O(10)	4.8 (0.5)	3.3 (0.1)
C(12)	3.3 (0.8)	—
C(13)	2.3 (0.6)	—
C(14)	2.2 (0.6)	—
C(15)	3.6 (0.8)	—
C(16)	1.7 (0.5)	—
C(17)	4.2 (1.0)	—
C(18)	4.7 (1.0)	—
O(19)	8.2 (0.6)	—
O(20)	4.8 (0.5)	—

* Of the form $\exp(-\sum h_i h_j \beta_{ij})$.

† Of the form $\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2)$.

Table 5. Least-squares planes†

Plane P_1 (Ic)							
Deviation				Deviation			
$-0.264x - 0.197y + 0.944z = -0.90$				$C(5)\ddagger$			
C(1) -0.03 Å				-0.01 Å			
C(2)‡ 0.01				$C(6)\ddagger$			
C(3)‡ -0.02				$C(7)\ddagger$			
C(4)‡ 0.02				$C(8)$			
Plane P_2 (Ic)							
$0.569x + 0.033y + 0.822z = 3.81$				$O(9)\ddagger$			
C(7)‡ 0.00				-0.01			
C(8)‡ 0.02				$O(10)\ddagger$			
Plane P_3 (Ib)							
$0.286x + 0.911y + 0.298z = 2.15$				$C(15)\ddagger$			
C(12)‡ 0.02				-0.05			
C(13)‡ -0.05				$C(16)\ddagger$			
C(14)‡ 0.07				$C(17)\ddagger$			

Table 5 (cont.)

Plane P_4 (Ib)			
$0.251x + 0.891y + 0.378z = 3.43$			
$C(2)\ddagger$	0.04	$C(5)\ddagger$	-0.08
$C(3)\ddagger$	-0.12	$C(6)\ddagger$	0.01
$C(4)\ddagger$	0.14	$C(7)\ddagger$	0.01

† Planes are defined in terms of the orthonormal axes x, y, z , which are directed along the crystallographic axes a, b and c^* respectively.

‡ These atoms were used to calculate the plane.

The oxygen–oxygen distance of 1.45 ± 0.02 Å in (Ic) also has been observed in the bromoperoxide (Ib) through the independent structure analysis described below (1.48 ± 0.02 Å in DCBP and 1.46 ± 0.015 Å in DBP). The peroxide dihedral angle of $106 \pm 3^\circ$ differs from the virtually orthogonal value ($91 \pm 2^\circ$) in DBP

Table 6. Observed and calculated structure factors for (Ib)

The scale for FO and FC is $10 \times$ the absolute scale.

H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC

-4	8	616	612	0	3	285	314	-4	2	643	708	-8	2	79	57	0	2	86	122
-4	9	233	286	-6	18	97	58	0	9	187	178	-5	5	214	215	-8	5	88	244
-6	10	308	265	0	5	528	497	-4	3	265	225	-8	3	97	67	0	4	303	297
-6	12	226	218	0	6	754	700	-4	4	466	481	-8	3	90	78	0	5	382	320
-6	13	221	217	0	7	754	700	-4	4	466	474	-8	4	239	240	-5	6	45	265
0	2	727	729	-6	16	102	102	-4	5	181	182	-8	4	239	240	-5	6	45	265
0	4	242	233	-6	18	102	102	-4	5	181	182	-8	4	239	240	-5	6	45	265
0	6	749	691	-7	12	175	146	-1	3	402	428	-8	12	175	113	-8	14	90	19
0	8	361	317	-7	14	241	224	-4	4	310	359	-8	15	241	225	-8	15	87	176
0	10	123	69	-7	2	611	531	0	12	90	97	-8	7	117	125	-8	6	201	173
0	12	314	290	-7	4	117	116	0	13	87	97	-8	7	117	125	-8	7	117	125
0	14	86	89	-7	6	91	80	-1	0	802	871	-8	9	275	237	-8	8	420	405
0	16	87	70	-7	6	459	437	-1	1	720	723	-8	9	168	176	-8	8	128	120
0	18	252	252	-7	6	170	192	-1	2	317	391	-8	10	479	487	-8	11	87	113
0	20	752	807	-7	8	170	192	-1	2	317	391	-8	10	479	487	-8	11	87	113
0	22	14	130	-9	6	658	631	-8	8	327	358	-9	4	327	358	-9	4	327	358
0	24	19	19	-9	6	86	85	-8	9	327	358	-9	4	327	358	-9	4	327	358
0	26	100	103	-8	10	285	307	-10	11	311	291	-10	9	285	307	-10	9	180	159
0	28	146	109	-8	12	116	109	-10	10	336	325	-10	8	126	111	-10	8	126	111
0	30	307	290	-9	8	245	193	-2	1	568	661	-10	304	406	16	-9	426	364	
0	32	163	54	-9	10	340	295	-2	2	420	430	-10	3	89	111	-9	6	286	277
0	34	135	99	-10	12	241	249	-2	2	420	430	-10	3	89	111	-9	6	286	277
0	36	222	752	-11	2	89	65	-3	2	307	414	-11	9	226	235	-11	9	134	134
0	38	116	11	-10	18	183	182	-2	3	203	317	-11	9	134	134	-11	9	134	134
0	40	161	117	-11	2	82	31	-1	20	81	91	-11	9	134	134	-11	9	134	134
0	42	256	164	-11	4	311	350	-2	3	193	193	-10	209	304	21	-10	217	206	
0	44	231	106	-10	5	131	127	-2	3	193	193	-10	209	304	21	-10	217	206	
0	46	87	8	-8	343	385	-2	3	287	295	-9	5	235	235	-9	5	190	190	
0	48	75	225	-10	5	131	127	-2	3	287	295	-9	5	235	235	-9	5	190	190
0	50	473	443	-10	14	77	75	-2	8	336	316	-10	13	90	121	-10	2	238	218
0	52	70	51	-10	16	141	134	-2	8	555	590	-10	4	226	221	-10	4	175	175
0	54	166	146	-10	18	142	134	-2	8	555	590	-10	4	226	221	-10	4	175	175
0	56	106	110	-11	18	183	182	-2	9	203	217	-11	9	134	134	-11	9	134	134
0	58	181	171	-11	2	216	222	-1	1	513	607	-11	12	233	231	-11	12	90	89
0	60	375	324	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	62	258	258	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	64	227	227	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	66	78	78	-8	14	77	74	-3	1	197	208	-8	10	803	813	-8	10	803	813
0	68	175	172	-8	12	180	178	-3	3	384	378	-7	0	70	54	-7	0	70	54
0	70	47	47	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	72	132	132	-8	12	180	178	-3	4	238	203	-7	1	197	208	-7	1	197	208
0	74	447	447	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	76	72	72	-12	14	127	120	-3	4	737	765	-1	1	170	169	-1	1	170	169
0	78	132	132	-8	12	180	178	-3	4	238	203	-7	1	197	208	-7	1	197	208
0	80	548	548	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	82	370	370	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	84	186	186	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	86	449	449	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	88	149	149	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	90	149	149	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	92	948	948	-11	4	208	156	-11	11	150	165	-6	6	93	131	-6	6	93	131
0	94	1022	1022	-11	4	208	156	-6	6	93	131	-6	6	93	131	-6	6	93	131
0	96	445	445	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	98	625	642	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10	77	80
0	100	132	132	-8	12	180	178	-3	4	238	203	-7	1	170	169	-7	1	170	169
0	102	548	548	-12	4	238	203	-2	3	203	212	-12	10	77	80	-12	10</		

Table 7. Observed and calculated structure factors for (Ia)

The scale for FO and FC is $10 \times$ the absolute scale.

H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC	H	L	FO	FC
-6	-8	317	238	-16	6	261	184	3	8	584	454	7	4	269	259	11	-12	92	151	3	-10	90	48
-6	-10	547	370	-16	6	261	184	3	9	622	238	7	5	223	467	11	-14	216	208	3	-11	618	523
N = 0				-6	-12	604	445	-16	12	113	130	3	9	735	705	7	6	226	197	12	-17	199	220
				-6	-12	50	124	-16	14	206	178	3	10	52	43	7	-5	354	351	12	-8	227	233
				-6	-12	547	445	-16	14	151	111	3	11	62	15	7	-7	154	149	12	-11	216	208
				-6	-12	1294	1513	-16	14	333	315	-2	6	62	18	3	11	219	156	7	-7	88	12
				-6	-12	371	371	-16	14	261	184	3	11	261	184	7	-7	154	149	12	-11	216	208
				-6	-12	571	371	-16	14	261	184	3	11	261	184	7	-7	154	149	12	-11	216	208
				-6	-12	98	158	-7	-6	631	704	-10	10	62	15	3	13	173	133	7	-10	205	188
				-6	-12	691	515	-7	-7	631	704	-10	10	62	15	3	13	328	338	7	-11	376	376
				-6	-12	116	165	-7	-7	249	261	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-12	862	935	-7	-6	646	816	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-12	1111	1294	-7	-6	780	785	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-12	862	742	-7	-6	374	416	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-10	206	307	-7	-8	232	215	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-12	332	330	-7	-8	95	215	-10	12	134	110	3	13	328	338	7	-11	205	188
				-6	-14	255	261	-8	-8	382	375	0	1	215	144	4	-2	841	923	8	-0	685	531
				-6	-14	1093	1305	-8	-8	382	375	0	1	215	144	4	-2	841	923	8	-0	685	531
				-6	-14	91	25	-8	-8	104	62	0	11	395	340	4	-7	385	387	4	-5	438	481
				-6	-14	155	155	-8	-8	104	62	0	11	395	340	4	-7	385	387	4	-5	438	481
				-6	-14	170	185	-8	-8	124	1030	0	13	90	95	4	-8	357	352	1	-1	165	157
				-6	-14	155	155	-8	-8	318	401	0	16	72	211	4	-8	350	400	7	-7	154	149
				-6	-14	89	126	0	15	72	211	4	-8	350	400	7	-7	154	149	0	15	72	211
				-6	-12	1513	1528	-8	-8	318	401	0	15	72	211	4	-8	350	400	7	-7	154	149
				-6	-12	1513	1528	-8	-8	318	401	0	15	72	211	4	-8	350	400	7	-7	154	149
				-6	-12	1566	1642	-8	-10	551	563	-1	-1	142	210	4	-10	200	135	0	-9	473	476
				-6	-12	878	858	-8	-12	204	213	1	-1	1490	1812	4	-10	600	651	0	-10	153	152
				-6	-12	2080	2311	-8	-12	97	125	1	-1	215	156	4	-5	510	519	0	-9	396	395
				-6	-12	1071	947	-8	-12	112	125	1	-2	218	158	4	-11	651	707	5	-11	171	151
				-6	-12	1429	1404	-8	-8	455	444	0	1	1100	1080	4	-12	303	315	1	-13	1745	1730
				-6	-12	2097	1995	-8	-12	369	359	1	-10	110	125	4	-12	143	142	1	-13	216	215
				-6	-12	432	348	-8	-8	124	125	1	-1	232	176	4	-11	573	582	1	-12	216	215
				-6	-12	1097	1136	-8	-20	123	111	2	-11	512	450	4	-15	446	411	0	-15	359	358
				-6	-12	920	931	-10	-8	376	407	1	-12	92	63	5	-10	258	234	1	-12	77	72
				-6	-12	204	213	-8	-6	568	463	1	-6	758	374	5	-11	629	534	1	-12	77	72
				-6	-12	142	142	-8	-6	671	384	1	-7	555	494	5	-12	442	408	1	-12	247	233
				-6	-12	142	142	-8	-6	671	384	1	-7	555	494	5	-12	442	408	1	-12	247	233
				-6	-12	87	82	-8	-8	515	431	0	1	301	237	5	-11	515	514	0	-12	515	514
				-6	-12	72	139	-8	-8	61	8	1	-6	624	552	5	-13	514	510	0	-12	261	218
				-6	-12	1219	1404	-8	-8	455	444	0	1	446	445	5	-13	514	510	0	-12	417	406
				-6	-12	2097	1995	-8	-12	369	359	1	-10	110	125	5	-13	609	610	1	-12	77	72
				-6	-12	432	348	-8	-8	124	125	1	-1	232	176	5	-12	77	72	1	-12	216	215
				-6	-12	106	116	-8	-12	91	-2	-1	-2	377	418	5	-11	211	271	1	-12	232	231
				-6	-12	1295	1234	-10	-16	268	272	2	-2	617	627	5	-11	125	126	1	-12	286	285
				-6	-12	1023	1136	-10	-20	323	235	1	-13	281	233	5	-17	512	511	0	-15	296	295
				-6	-12	100	67	-10	-2	230	235	1	-13	281	233	5	-17	512	511	0	-15	296	295
				-6	-12	667	743	-10	-2	237	190	1	-13	92	36	5	-12	570	570	1	-14	67	40
				-6	-12	462	476	-10	-4	649	629	1	-16	217	175	5	-8	910	1045	1	-10	523	519
				-6	-12	142	142	-10	-4	649	629	1	-16	217	175	5	-8	910	1045	1	-10	523	519
				-6	-12	96	72	-10	-4	76	78	4	-15	194	195	5	-12	490	513	1	-12	159	158
				-6	-12	170	167	-10	-8	72	716	2	-10	1646	1361	5	-10	193	209	2	-12	204	1019
				-6	-12	316	326	-10	-16	153	154	5	-12	127	128	5	-10	228	216	2	-12	319	322
				-6	-12	106	106	-10	-16	154	155	5	-12	127	128	5	-10	228	216	2	-12	319	322
				-6	-12	106	106	-10	-16	154	155	5	-12	127	128	5	-10	228	216	2	-12	319	322
				-6	-12	1295	1234	-10	-16	268	272	2	-2	617	627	5	-12	286	285	1	-12	77	72
				-6	-12	1023	1136	-10	-20	323	235	1	-13	281	233	5	-17	512	511	0	-15	296	295
				-6	-12	1639	1165	-11	-2	320	296	1	-10	1008	1045	5	-12	281	233	1	-10	344	352
				-6	-12	142	142	-11	-2	76	71	2	-4	1017	906	5	-15	221	201	1	-12	254	245
				-6	-12	142	142	-11	-2	76	71	2	-4	1017	906	5	-15	221	201	1	-12	254	245
				-6	-12	651	650	-11	-2	178	182	2	-5	453	460	6	-1	262	222	1	-1	212	202
				-6	-12	1127	1086	-11	-2	462	391	2	-6	476	450	6	-1	576	496	1	-1	303	312
				-6	-12	508	547	-11	-8	106	168	2	-11	235	215	6	-12	512	511	1	-12	241	239
				-6	-12	364	331	-11	-8	781	656	2	-7	824	742	6	-12	645	635	1	-12	241	239
				-6	-12	432	414	-11	-8	511	421	1	-10	260	251	5	-12	432	414	1	-12	241	239
				-6	-12	106	159	-11	-14	511	421	1	-10	260	251	5	-12	432	414	1	-12	241	239
				-6	-12	340	265	-11	-14	182	169	2	-9	476	450	6	-10	364	356	1	-12	432	414
				-6	-12	106	159	-11	-14	511	421	1	-10	260	251	5	-12	432	414	1	-12	241	239
				-6	-12	992	977	-12	-18	81	121	3	-1	941	1009	6</							

substituent. At room temperature, crystals of (Ie), (Id) and (Ia) decompose at appreciably greater rates than crystals of (Ic). Intensity data from these isostructural peroxides therefore are subject to considerable systematic errors which have resulted in relatively low-accuracy determinations. The more stable bromoperoxide (Ib) is the more accurately defined representative of this isostructural group.

In each case, the acicular monoclinic crystals are elongated along [010] and have systematic absences for the $h0l$ spectra when $l=2n+1$. In addition, two classes of pseudo-extinctions were indicated for (Ia) and (Id): (a) $0k0$ ($k=2n+1$) and (b) $h2l$ ($l=2n$). Of the $0k0$ spectra, only the 040 from (Ia), the 020 from (Id), and the 020 and 010 reflections from (Ib) were significantly above background level. The last low-intensity reflection has been observed from two different crystal set tings. The class (b) pseudoextinctions are particularly pronounced in (Ia) where only ten even-order spectra* are of significant intensity. In the case of (Ib), the $h2l$ intensities are more uniformly distributed between the even and odd orders of l .

Three space groups, Pc , $P2/c$, and $P2_1/c$ were considered initially for this group of structures. The last mentioned however, with only two centrosymmetric molecules per cell and a symmetry-fixed peroxide dihedral angle of 180° seemed less probable in view of the previously mentioned tendency toward an approximately orthogonal peroxide dihedral angle.

* The even order spectra significantly above background are 120, 220, 320, $32\bar{2}$, $22\bar{2}$, $52\bar{4}$, 122, 422, 124 and $32\bar{6}$.

The three-dimensional Patterson syntheses, which were not consistent with $P2/c$, clearly revealed the essentially centrosymmetric molecular structures. However, attempted least-squares refinements assuming an exact molecular inversion center ($P2_1/c$) converged to the relatively high values $R=0.20$ for (Ia) and $R=0.18$ for (Ib) and resulted in an O-O distance of $\sim 1.8 \text{ \AA}$ and unacceptably large oxygen temperature factors. Difference Fourier syntheses at this stage suggested an acentric arrangement of oxygen atoms and indicated the correct space group to be Pc . A combination of Fourier and least-squares methods, similar to that described by Katz & Megaw (1967) for the refinement of the pseudosymmetric structure of potassium niobate, reduced the discrepancy index to the present value $R=0.11$ for the 803 independent reflections of (Ib) (Table 6) ($R_{h0l}=0.09$). The R indices for (Ia) computed with: (a) all 830 reflections (Table 7) and (b) omission of the $h2l$ unobserved reflections are $R_{h0l}=0.14$, $R_{h1l}=0.12$, $R_{h2l}^a=0.20$, $R_{h2l}^b=0.16$, $R_{\text{overall}}^a=0.14$ and $R_{\text{overall}}^b=0.13$. Further difference syntheses revealed four one-electron peaks corresponding to half of the hydrogen atoms; the other four were poorly defined by diffuse areas of positive electron density at the anticipated coordinates. None of the hydrogen atom coordinates was refined, although all eight atoms were introduced at reasonable positions ($C-H=1.08 \text{ \AA}$) in order to facilitate the interpretation of intermolecular contacts.

Thermal parameters and fractional atomic coordinates for (Ib) relative to a glide plane at $y=\frac{1}{4}$ are given in Tables 4 and 8 respectively. The independently determined atomic coordinates for (Ia) are given in Table

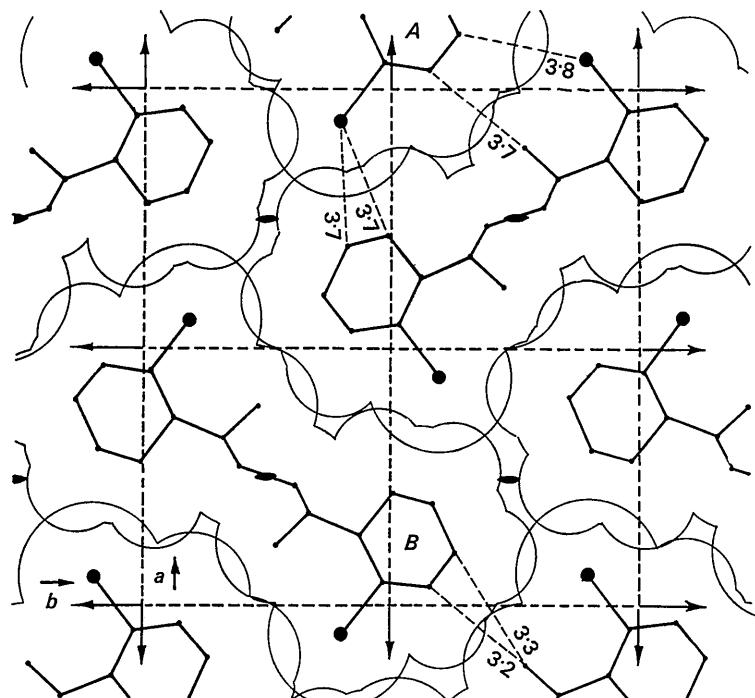


Fig. 2. The molecular packing of (Ic) in [001] projection. Reasonably placed hydrogen atoms have been introduced as van der Waals spheres.

9. The pseudocentric arrangement of iodine atoms in (Ia) with $y_1 = 0.379 (\sim 3/8)$ provides an adequate explanation for the $h2l$ spectra to which the otherwise intensity-dominating iodine atoms do not contribute when l is even.

Table 8. Fractional atomic coordinates for (Ib)

(E.s.d.'s $\times 10^3$ are given in parentheses)

<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Br(2)	0.093 (1)	0.33 (10)
Br(1)	0.903 (1)	-0.33 (10)
C(2)	0.801 (3)	-0.17 (10)
C(3)	0.836 (3)	-0.18 (10)
C(4)	0.776 (4)	0.02 (10)
C(5)	0.659 (3)	0.09 (10)
C(6)	0.611 (3)	0.10 (10)
C(7)	0.682 (3)	-0.04 (10)
C(8)	0.638 (3)	-0.06 (10)
O(9)	0.676 (2)	0.05 (10)
O(10)	0.523 (2)	-0.21 (10)
C(12)	0.191 (3)	0.17 (10)
C(13)	0.138 (3)	0.18 (10)
C(14)	0.205 (2)	0.10 (10)
C(15)	0.309 (3)	-0.06 (10)
C(16)	0.371 (2)	-0.08 (10)
C(17)	0.301 (3)	0.04 (10)
C(18)	0.375 (3)	-0.02 (10)
O(19)	0.345 (2)	0.16 (10)
O(20)	0.462 (2)	-0.20 (10)

Table 9. Fractional atomic coordinates for (Ia)

(E.s.d.'s $\times 10^3$ are given in parentheses)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
I(2)	0.089 (1)	0.37 (10)	0.379 (1)
I(1)	0.903 (1)	-0.37 (10)	0.636 (1)

Table 9 (cont.)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
C(2)	0.803 (5)	-0.16 (30)	0.506 (4)
C(3)	0.816 (5)	-0.15 (30)	0.408 (5)
C(4)	0.760 (7)	0.05 (30)	0.316 (5)
C(5)	0.656 (6)	0.13 (30)	0.297 (5)
C(6)	0.587 (7)	0.09 (40)	0.357 (6)
C(7)	0.676 (5)	-0.04 (30)	0.457 (5)
C(8)	0.633 (8)	-0.08 (40)	0.527 (7)
O(9)	0.672 (4)	0.00 (10)	0.613 (3)
O(10)	0.517 (3)	-0.19 (20)	0.471 (3)
C(12)	0.210 (6)	0.13 (40)	0.533 (5)
C(13)	0.141 (5)	0.16 (30)	0.573 (4)
C(14)	0.216 (6)	0.07 (40)	0.677 (6)
C(15)	0.308 (9)	-0.05 (30)	0.702 (7)
C(16)	0.363 (4)	-0.10 (20)	0.644 (3)
C(17)	0.307 (8)	0.05 (40)	0.540 (7)
C(18)	0.367 (5)	0.00 (20)	0.428 (4)
O(19)	0.358 (5)	0.22 (20)	0.428 (4)
O(20)	0.466 (4)	-0.15 (20)	0.539 (3)

Discussion of structure

The independently determined crystal structures of (*Ia*) and (*Ib*) are very similar. With the exception of the four oxygen atoms, the molecular structures are three-dimensionally centrosymmetric within experimental error. The molecular asymmetry introduced by the diacyl peroxide group will be considered only in the case of the more precisely determined bromoperoxide (*Ib*).

Pair-wise averages of aromatic bond distances and angles related through the molecular pseudocenter range from 1.34 to 1.44 Å and 115 to 123° with mean values of 1.40 Å and 119° respectively. The root-mean-square deviations from least-squares planes through

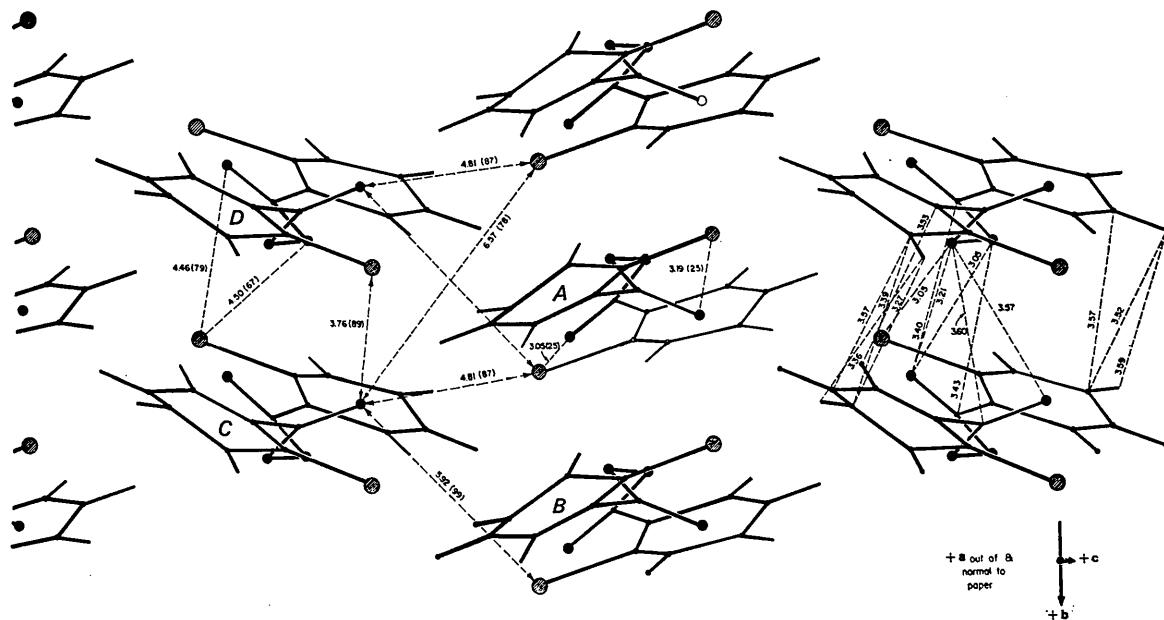


Fig. 3. A perspective drawing of the molecular packing in (Ib) in projection along [100]. Selected bromine–oxygen distances in (Ib) are shown completely. The corresponding iodine–oxygen distances in (Ia) differ only in the last two decimal places which are shown in parentheses. The lettered molecules are related as: (A) xz ; (B) $x, y+1, z$; (C) $x-1, \frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$; (D) $x-1, -\frac{1}{2}-y, z-\frac{1}{2}$.

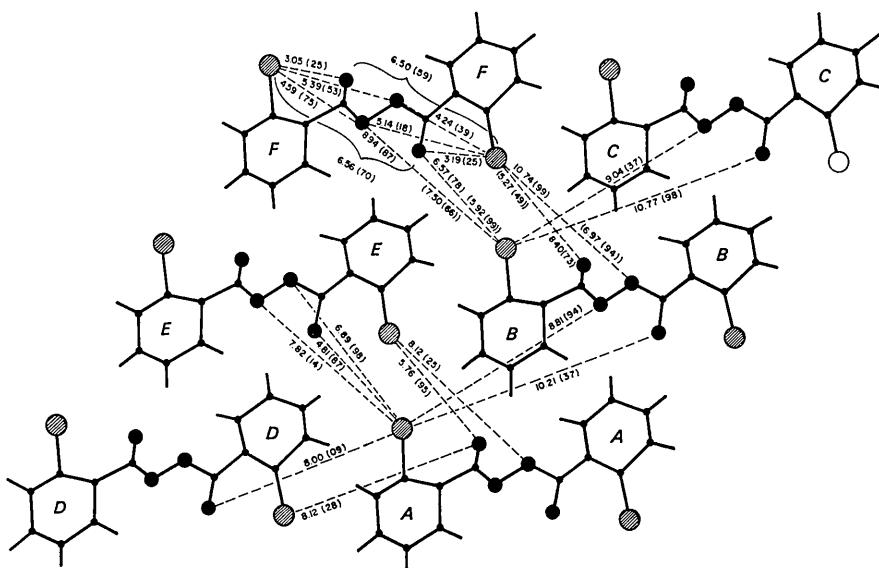


Fig. 4. The molecular packing of the isostructural peroxides in [010] projection. The bromine–oxygen distances in (Ib) are shown completely. The corresponding iodine–oxygen distances in (Ia) differ only in the last two decimal places which are shown in parentheses. The lettered molecules are related as: (A) x, y, z ; (B) $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (C) $x, 1 + y, z + 1$; (D) $x + 1, y, z$; (E) $x + 1, \frac{1}{2} - y, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (F) $x + 1, y, z + 1$. The entire values which occur in parentheses between molecules B and F correspond to contacts between a B molecule and an F type molecule at $x + 1, 1 + y, z + 1$. Intramolecular halogen–oxygen distances are shown in molecule F.

the individual benzene rings suggest an upper limit of 0.07 Å for the error in a C–C bond. The O–O distance in (Ib) is 1.45 Å [1.5 in (Ia) and 1.45 ± 0.02 Å in (Ic)] while the average C–Br distance of 1.89 Å is in good agreement with the 1.885 ± 0.014 Å value reported for o-bromobenzoic acid. (Ferguson & Sim, 1962). The peroxide dihedral angle of 112° [111° in (Ia)] is similar to that found in (Ic).

The two least-squares planes through the benzene rings (planes P_3 and P_4 , Table 5) are parallel with an approximate interplanar distance of 0.8 Å. Although each C–COO group also is planar within experimental error, the dihedral angles between the phenyl and carboxyl planes in each half, 18 and 55° respectively, are significantly different (the analogous dihedral angle in o-bromobenzoic acid is 18°). This unusual unsymmetrical arrangement of carboxyl groups appears to be the consequence of two mutually exclusive factors – the preferred geometry of the peroxide linkage, and molecular close-packing requirements which apparently favor the ubiquitous centrosymmetric P_{21}/c arrangement for the bulky halogen atoms and phenyl rings. Thus, a peroxide dihedral angle different from 180° in an otherwise centrosymmetric molecular structure of this type necessarily defines two different orientations of the carboxyl groups relative to their respective phenyl rings.

Intermolecular packing

The short lattice translation \mathbf{b} corresponds to a van der Waals contact between two halogen atoms (2×2.1 Å).

Fig. 3 depicts the molecular packing in projection along [100] and indicates the intermolecular distances less than 3.6 Å which result from the short translation. The average angle between the normals to the approximately parallel phenyl rings and [010] is 26° in both (Ia) and (Ib). The molecular packing in the close-packed layers parallel to (010) (Fig. 4) is particularly noteworthy since both the magnitude and direction of the lattice translational vectors \mathbf{b} are strictly conserved throughout the single-crystal transformations of (Ia), (Id) and (Ie).

The chemical reaction which propagates the transformations results in the fission of every oxygen–oxygen bond with concomitant formation of two iodine–oxygen bonds. It is clear from the structure of the products [(IIa), (IIb) and (IIc)] that only one of the latter bonds necessarily is formed intramolecularly. The unique distances between the iodine and oxygen atoms which could be imagined to interact in bond formation are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 along with the analogous, more precisely determined bromine–oxygen distances. The shortest intermolecular halogen–oxygen distance within the (010) layers is 4.8 Å.

The isostructural relationship

The independent analyses of (Ia) and (Ib) verify the strong isostructural relationship which was evident from a quantitative comparison of the corresponding $h0l$ and $h1l$ spectra ($R_{h0l}^{a,b} = 0.16$; $R_{h1l}^{a,b} = 0.22$). The unsymmetrical peroxides (Id) and (Ie) also are isostructural with (Ia) and (Ib) even though (Ic) is not. Since

the $h0l$ spectra of these four peroxides are very similar, the projected molecular arrangement is that shown in Fig. 4. Although ordered crystal structures with an alternating arrangement of iodine and bromine (chlorine) atoms along the lattice vector c are not consistent with the absence of $h0l$ spectra with l odd, disordered structures in which the heavy atoms sites are randomly occupied by iodine and bromine (I_d) or iodine and chlorine (I_e) atoms can not be excluded. However, in no case have diffuse spectra or interlayer streaking been observed.

The near equivalence of these spectra is in striking contrast to the greatly different X-ray spectra which the respective peroxide crystals develop simply upon standing! Whereas single crystals of (I_a), (I_d) and (I_e) are transformed to solids which exhibit clearly different single-crystal diffraction spectra, decomposed single crystals of (I_b) exhibit only the diffuse scattering characteristic of amorphous solids.

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The Crystal Chemistry of the Rare Earth Orthoferrites

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The structural arrangements of the rare earth orthoferrites (from Pr to Lu) have been investigated by refining the respective crystal structures from X-ray diffraction data. It has been found that the distortion of the oxygen iron octahedra is small and almost constant when proceeding from LuFeO_3 to SmFeO_3 . It begins to decrease at NdFeO_3 , but even for PrFeO_3 it is of the same order of magnitude as in LuFeO_3 . On the contrary, the oxygen polyhedra around the rare earth atoms are very distorted and their distortion varies appreciably across the series. The approximation that the coordination number of the rare earths is eight appears to be still valid. However, the data indicate that this is a good approximation only between TbFeO_3 and NdFeO_3 . In fact, between DyFeO_3 and LuFeO_3 the seventh and eighth rare earth-oxygen distances increase while the radii of the rare earths decrease. This indicates that for these compounds the seventh and eighth nearest oxygen atoms are becoming second-nearest neighbors. The ninth oxygen atom is a second-nearest neighbor throughout the series. Its distance from the rare earth decreases while the radii of the rare earths increase. At PrFeO_3 this distance begins to drop quite drastically so that at LaFeO_3 this oxygen atom cannot be considered to be a second-nearest neighbor. In this compound the difference between the eighth value, 2.805 Å, and the ninth, 3.041 Å, is 0.236 Å which is not large enough to assume that the coordination of the La^{3+} ions is eight. The arrangements of InCrO_3 and InGaO_3 , which crystallize with the orthorhombic perovskite structure under high pressure, are discussed. In addition the possibility of synthesizing In_2O_3 with a perovskite-like arrangement under high pressure is proposed.

Introduction

The rare earth orthoferrites are known to crystallize with the orthorhombic distortion of the perovskite structure, which is a common arrangement for many $AB\text{O}_3$ compounds. For instance, the rare-earth orthochromites, orthovanadites, orthorhodites and ortho-

aluminates (from Sm to Lu) have been reported to be isostructural with GdFeO_3 , which is considered the prototype of this series. In the cubic perovskite structure [see Fig. 1(a)] the A cations are surrounded by 12 equidistant oxygen ions, whereas the B cations are surrounded by an oxygen octahedron. In the orthorhombic distortion [see Fig. 1(b)] the A cations and the oxy-