

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°; *D*, 171°; *C*, 145°; *B*, 146°). 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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(Received 12 November 1968 and in revised form 30 October 1969)

Monoclinic crystals of (a) 2,2'-diiodo- (b) 2,2'-dibromo (d) 2-iodo-2'-bromo- and (e) 2-iodo-2'-chloro-dibenzoyl 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

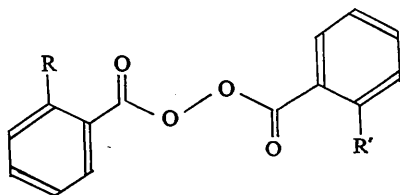
Our completed studies† of the solid state decomposition of 2,2'-diiododibenzoyl peroxide‡ (Ia) have shown

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† Manuscript in preparation.

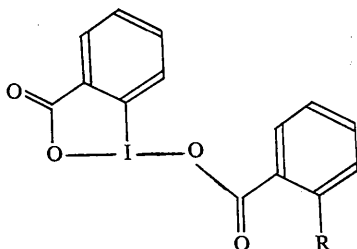
‡ Kinetic studies of the decomposition of (Ia) in various solvents have been reported by Leffler, Faulkner & Petropoulos (1958) who also first observed that (IIa) is formed during the decomposition of solid peroxide.

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.



- 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

* 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).

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 $K\alpha$; $\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$) 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 $2\theta_{\text{max}} = 150^\circ$. 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).

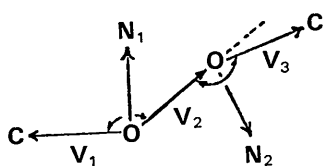
1. 2,2'-Dichlorodibenzoyl peroxide (Ic)

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

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 C₂ 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 $\vec{N}_1 = \vec{V}_2 \times \vec{V}_1$ and $\vec{N}_2 = \vec{V}_2 \times \vec{V}_3$. (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	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	β	<i>V</i>	ρ_{calc}	<i>Z</i>	$\mu_{Cu K\alpha}$	Space group
(Ia)	13.05 ± 0.01 Å	4.214 ± 0.003 Å	15.47 ± 0.01 Å	121.1 ± 0.1°	728 Å ³	2.25 g.cm ⁻³	2	350 cm ⁻¹	<i>Pc</i>
(Ib)	12.93 ± 0.01	3.998 ± 0.003	15.27 ± 0.01	121.1 ± 0.1	676	1.96	2	89	<i>Pc</i>
(Ic)	13.33 ± 0.01	12.94 ± 0.01	3.841 ± 0.003	—	663	1.58	2	50	<i>P2₁2₁2₁</i>
(Id)	12.96 ± 0.01	4.12 ± 0.01	15.38 ± 0.01	121.2 ± 0.1	700	2.13	2	267	<i>Pc</i>
(Ie)	13.00 ± 0.01	4.077 ± 0.003	15.38 ± 0.01	120.9 ± 0.1	700	1.91	2	202	<i>Pc</i>

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

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

L = 0		L = 2		L = 1							
h	k	FO	FC	h	k	FO	FC	h	k	FO	FC
0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100
0	1	115	115	0	1	115	115	0	1	115	115
0	2	130	130	0	2	130	130	0	2	130	130
0	3	145	145	0	3	145	145	0	3	145	145
0	4	160	160	0	4	160	160	0	4	160	160
0	5	175	175	0	5	175	175	0	5	175	175
0	6	190	190	0	6	190	190	0	6	190	190
0	7	205	205	0	7	205	205	0	7	205	205
0	8	220	220	0	8	220	220	0	8	220	220
0	9	235	235	0	9	235	235	0	9	235	235
0	10	250	250	0	10	250	250	0	10	250	250
0	11	265	265	0	11	265	265	0	11	265	265
0	12	280	280	0	12	280	280	0	12	280	280
0	13	295	295	0	13	295	295	0	13	295	295
0	14	310	310	0	14	310	310	0	14	310	310
0	15	325	325	0	15	325	325	0	15	325	325
0	16	340	340	0	16	340	340	0	16	340	340
0	17	355	355	0	17	355	355	0	17	355	355
0	18	370	370	0	18	370	370	0	18	370	370
0	19	385	385	0	19	385	385	0	19	385	385
0	20	400	400	0	20	400	400	0	20	400	400
0	21	415	415	0	21	415	415	0	21	415	415
0	22	430	430	0	22	430	430	0	22	430	430
0	23	445	445	0	23	445	445	0	23	445	445
0	24	460	460	0	24	460	460	0	24	460	460
0	25	475	475	0	25	475	475	0	25	475	475
0	26	490	490	0	26	490	490	0	26	490	490
0	27	505	505	0	27	505	505	0	27	505	505
0	28	520	520	0	28	520	520	0	28	520	520
0	29	535	535	0	29	535	535	0	29	535	535
0	30	550	550	0	30	550	550	0	30	550	550
0	31	565	565	0	31	565	565	0	31	565	565
0	32	580	580	0	32	580	580	0	32	580	580
0	33	595	595	0	33	595	595	0	33	595	595
0	34	610	610	0	34	610	610	0	34	610	610
0	35	625	625	0	35	625	625	0	35	625	625
0	36	640	640	0	36	640	640	0	36	640	640
0	37	655	655	0	37	655	655	0	37	655	655
0	38	670	670	0	38	670	670	0	38	670	670
0	39	685	685	0	39	685	685	0	39	685	685
0	40	700	700	0	40	700	700	0	40	700	700
0	41	715	715	0	41	715	715	0	41	715	715
0	42	730	730	0	42	730	730	0	42	730	730
0	43	745	745	0	43	745	745	0	43	745	745
0	44	760	760	0	44	760	760	0	44	760	760
0	45	775	775	0	45	775	775	0	45	775	775
0	46	790	790	0	46	790	790	0	46	790	790
0	47	805	805	0	47	805	805	0	47	805	805
0	48	820	820	0	48	820	820	0	48	820	820
0	49	835	835	0	49	835	835	0	49	835	835
0	50	850	850	0	50	850	850	0	50	850	850
0	51	865	865	0	51	865	865	0	51	865	865
0	52	880	880	0	52	880	880	0	52	880	880
0	53	895	895	0	53	895	895	0	53	895	895
0	54	910	910	0	54	910	910	0	54	910	910
0	55	925	925	0	55	925	925	0	55	925	925
0	56	940	940	0	56	940	940	0	56	940	940
0	57	955	955	0	57	955	955	0	57	955	955
0	58	970	970	0	58	970	970	0	58	970	970
0	59	985	985	0	59	985	985	0	59	985	985
0	60	1000	1000	0	60	1000	1000	0	60	1000	1000
0	61	1015	1015	0	61	1015	1015	0	61	1015	1015
0	62	1030	1030	0	62	1030	1030	0	62	1030	1030
0	63	1045	1045	0	63	1045	1045	0	63	1045	1045
0	64	1060	1060	0	64	1060	1060	0	64	1060	1060
0	65	1075	1075	0	65	1075	1075	0	65	1075	1075
0	66	1090	1090	0	66	1090	1090	0	66	1090	1090
0	67	1105	1105	0	67	1105	1105	0	67	1105	1105
0	68	1120	1120	0	68	1120	1120	0	68	1120	1120
0	69	1135	1135	0	69	1135	1135	0	69	1135	1135
0	70	1150	1150	0	70	1150	1150	0	70	1150	1150
0	71	1165	1165	0	71	1165	1165	0	71	1165	1165
0	72	1180	1180	0	72	1180	1180	0	72	1180	1180
0	73	1195	1195	0	73	1195	1195	0	73	1195	1195
0	74	1210	1210	0	74	1210	1210	0	74	1210	1210
0	75	1225	1225	0	75	1225	1225	0	75	1225	1225
0	76	1240	1240	0	76	1240	1240	0	76	1240	1240
0	77	1255	1255	0	77	1255	1255	0	77	1255	1255
0	78	1270	1270	0	78	1270	1270	0	78	1270	1270
0	79	1285	1285	0	79	1285	1285	0	79	1285	1285
0	80	1300	1300	0	80	1300	1300	0	80	1300	1300
0	81	1315	1315	0	81	1315	1315	0	81	1315	1315
0	82	1330	1330	0	82	1330	1330	0	82	1330	1330
0	83	1345	1345	0	83	1345	1345	0	83	1345	1345
0	84	1360	1360	0	84	1360	1360	0	84	1360	1360
0	85	1375	1375	0	85	1375	1375	0	85	1375	1375
0	86	1390	1390	0	86	1390	1390	0	86	1390	1390
0	87	1405	1405	0	87	1405	1405	0	87	1405	1405
0	88	1420	1420	0	88	1420	1420	0	88	1420	1420
0	89	1435	1435	0	89	1435	1435	0	89	1435	1435
0	90	1450	1450	0	90	1450	1450	0	90	1450	1450
0	91	1465	1465	0	91	1465	1465	0	91	1465	1465
0	92	1480	1480	0	92	1480	1480	0	92	1480	1480
0	93	1495	1495	0	93	1495	1495	0	93	1495	1495
0	94	1510	1510	0	94	1510	1510	0	94	1510	1510
0	95	1525	1525	0	95	1525	1525	0	95	1525	1525
0	96	1540	1540	0	96	1540	1540	0	96	1540	1540
0	97	1555	1555	0	97	1555	1555	0	97	1555	1555
0	98	1570	1570	0	98	1570	1570	0	98	1570	1570
0	99	1585	1585	0	99	1585	1585	0	99	1585	1585
0	100	1600	1600	0	100	1600	1600	0	100	1600	1600

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 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = 0$ are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates for (Ic)

	x	y	z
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.

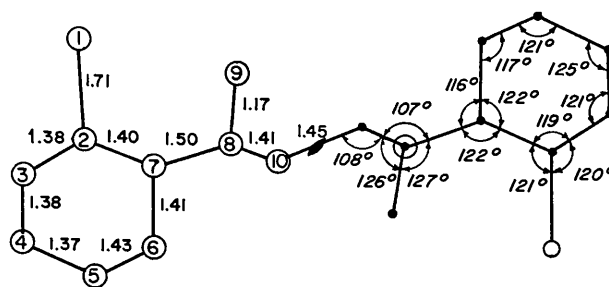


Fig. 1. Bond distances and valence angles for (Ic).

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)
 $-0.264x - 0.197y + 0.944z = -0.90$

Deviation	Deviation
C(1)‡ -0.03 Å	C(5)‡ -0.01 Å
C(2)‡ 0.01	C(6)‡ 0.00
C(3)‡ -0.02	C(7)‡ 0.00
C(4)‡ 0.02	C(8)‡ 0.16

Plane P_2 (Ic)
 $0.569x + 0.033y + 0.822z = 3.81$

C(7)‡ 0.00	O(9)‡ -0.01
C(8)‡ 0.02	O(10)‡ -0.01

Plane P_3 (Ib)
 $0.286x + 0.911y + 0.298z = 2.15$

C(12)‡ 0.02	C(15)‡ -0.05
C(13)‡ -0.05	C(16)‡ 0.01
C(14)‡ 0.07	C(17)‡ 0.00

Table 5 (cont.)

Plane P_4 (Ib)
 $0.251x + 0.891y + 0.378z = 3.43$

C(2)‡ 0.04	C(5)‡ -0.08
C(3)‡ -0.12	C(6)‡ 0.01
C(4)‡ 0.14	C(7)‡ 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	H	L	FO	FC
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
0	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
0	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
0	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
0	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
0	22	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
0	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
0	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
0	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0
0	27	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
0	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0
0	29	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	31	0	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
0	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
0	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
0	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
0	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
0	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	36	0	0	0
0	37	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
0	38	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
0	39	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
0	40	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
0	41	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0	0
0	42	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
0	43	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0
0	44	0	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	44	0	0	0
0	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	45	0	0	0
0	46	0	0	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
0	47	0	0	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
0	48	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
0	49	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	0	0	0
0	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
0	51	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	51	0	0	0
0	52	0	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0
0	53	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0	0	0
0	54	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	0
0	55	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
0	56	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
0	57	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
0	58	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
0	59	0	0	59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	59	0	0	0
0	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
0	61	0	0	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	61	0	0	0
0	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
0	63	0	0	63	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	63	0	0	0
0	64	0	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	64	0	0	0
0	65	0	0	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0
0	66	0	0	66	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	66	0	0	0
0	67	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
0	68	0	0	68	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	68	0	0	0
0	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	69	0	0													

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, 322, 226, 524, 122, 422, 124 and 326.

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 ~ 1.8 Å 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 pseudo-symmetric 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 Å) 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

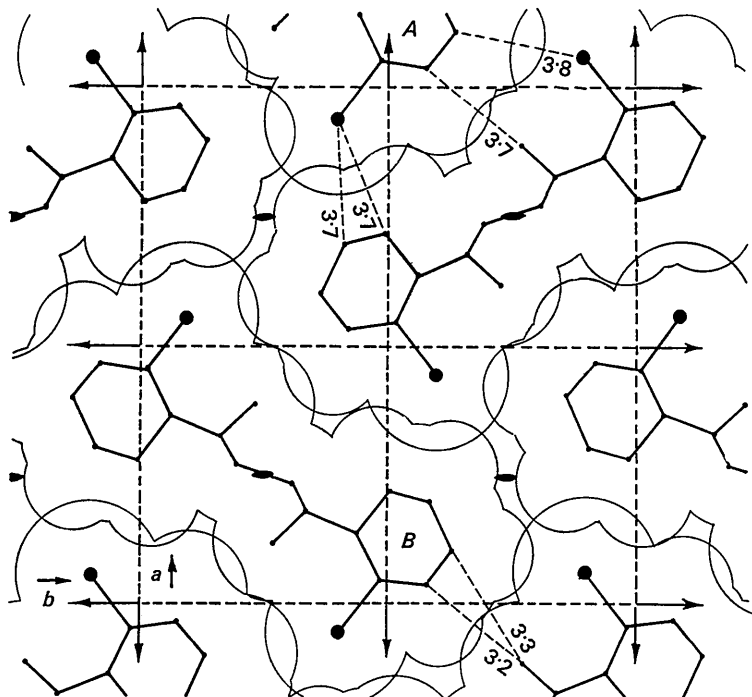


Fig. 2. The molecular packing of (Ic) in [001] projection. Reasonably placed hydrogen atoms have been introduced as van der Waals spheres.

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.

The authors wish to thank the United States Air Force Office of Scientific Research for financial sup-

port of this research (Grant No. AF-AFOSR-1059-67) and the National Institutes of Health for a predoctoral fellowship to J. C. C.

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The Crystal Chemistry of the Rare Earth Orthoferrites

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(Received 24 October 1969)

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 ABO_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-