The Crystal Structure of Levopimaric Acid, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$
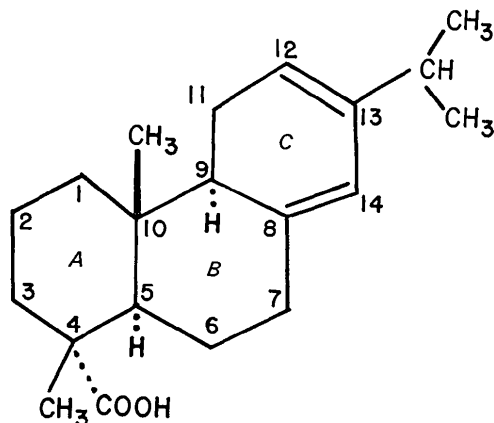
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Levopimaric acid, one of the components of rosin, is an optically active carboxylic acid which forms a dimer by hydrogen bonding between the carboxyl groups of two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit. The $-C\langle\begin{smallmatrix}O\cdots HO\\OH\cdots O\end{smallmatrix}\rangle C-$ group is nearly planar and the $OH\cdots O$ bond lengths are 2·644 and 2·628 Å (e.s.d. 0·006 Å). The crystal-structure analysis confirms that the molecule has a folded conformation between rings *B* and *C* and that the diene system is twisted as postulated from the large negative Cotton effect. The torsional angle between the two double bonds in the *C* ring is $-9\cdot1°$ and $-11\cdot8°$ for the two independent molecules. The material crystallizes in space group $P2_12_12_1$ with $a = 15\cdot664 \pm 0\cdot003$, $b = 19\cdot387 \pm 0\cdot005$, $c = 11\cdot851 \pm 0\cdot002$ Å, and $Z = 8$. The R value for 3317 reflections is 6·0 %. Phases were determined directly from the structure-factor magnitudes by the symbolic addition procedure.

Introduction

Rosin, the nonvolatile residue obtained from the clear oleoresin which exudes from incisions cut into the bark of living pine trees, is a mixture of several isomeric diterpenoid acids. Levopimaric acid,

one of the components of rosin, differs from neoabietic acid, abietic acid, and palustric acid only in the locations of the two double bonds. Pimaric acid and isopimaric acid both have a $-CH_3$ and a $-CH = CH_3$ group on C(13) rather than an isopropyl group.

The stereochemistry and absolute configuration of levopimaric acid have been determined by chemical and spectroscopic means (Schuller & Lawrence, 1961; Burgstahler, Ziffer & Weiss, 1961; Weiss, Ziffer & Charney, 1962; Dauben & Coates, 1963). Repulsive forces between the two axial CH_3 groups on C(4) and C(10), as well as between the CH_3 group on C(10) and H(11β), could be expected to distort the six-membered rings. A nonplanar diene system and a fold between the B/C rings have been proposed in order to correlate these structural features with the relatively large neg-

ative Cotton effect ($\Delta\varepsilon = -12\cdot2$ from circular dichroism measurements) exhibited by levopimaric acid (Burgstahler *et. al.,* 1961; Weiss *et. al.,* 1962; Burgstahler, Gawronski, Niemann & Feinberg, 1971). The purpose of the present investigation was to confirm the proposed conformation of this molecule (Weiss, Karle & Whalley, 1971).

The crystal-structure determination brought to light another interesting feature: there are two independent molecules of levopimaric acid in the asymmetric unit. These optically active molecules form a dimeric unit through two $OH\cdots O$ bonds between the carboxyl groups. Although the formation of dimers is a common occurrence for carboxylic acids when they crystallize in centrosymmetric space groups, to the author's knowlegde this is the second reported occurrence of dimer formation in a noncentrosymmetric space group, the other case being tartronic acid, $COOH.CH(OH)COOH$ (van Eijck, Kanters & Kroon, 1965), and the first case of dimer formation in an optically active acid.

Experimental

Crystals of levopimaric acid were provided by Dr Ulrich Weiss of the National Institutes of Health. Intensity data were collected on a four-circle automatic diffractometer using the $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique with a $2\cdot0°+2\theta(\alpha_2)-2\theta(\alpha_1)$ scan over 2θ. Background counts were measured for 10 sec at either end of the scan. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, and normalized structure factors $|E|$ were derived. Cell parameters and other physical data are listed in Table 1.

Phases were derived directly from the normalized structure-factor magnitudes by means of the symbolic addition procedure for noncentrosymmetric crystals (Karle & Karle, 1966). The origin and enantiomorph were specified by assigning the phase $+\pi/2$ to the re-

Table 1. *Physical data*

Molecular formula	$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$
Molecular weight	302·44
Melting point	150°C
Habit	Stout prismatic
Crystal size	$1\cdot0 \times 0\cdot7 \times 0\cdot5$ mm
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
a	$15\cdot664 \pm 0\cdot003$ Å
b	$19\cdot387 \pm 0\cdot005$
c	$11\cdot851 \pm 0\cdot002$
V	$3599\cdot1$ Å^3
Z	8 molecules per unit cell
Density (calculated)	$1\cdot116$ g.cm^{-3}
Radiation	Cu $K\alpha$ (Ni filter)
Wavelength	$1\cdot54178$ Å
Linear absorption coefficient	$5\cdot57$ cm^{-1}
Number of independent reflections	3317

flections 310, 012, 301 and 073. Three other reflections were assigned symbolic phases to implement the sum-of-angles formula. They were $1,14,3$ (m), $2,16,3$ (p) and 802 ($a=0$ or π). In the course of phase determition, it became apparent that m had a value near 0 and that p was near $\pm \pi/2$. About 50 phases obtained with the sum-of-angles formula were refined, and phases for additional reflections with $|E| > 1:1$ were obtained with the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956). An E map computed with 908 reflections with $|E| > 1\cdot1$ for the assignment $a=\pi$, $m=0$, and $p=+\pi/2^*$ had 20 large peaks. Nine of these peaks represented adjacent atoms in one independent molecule, whereas the other 11 peaks represented atoms in three unconnected segments of the second molecule. The remaining atoms were found using one cycle of a recycling procedure based on the partial structure (Karle, 1968).

Coordinates and thermal parameters were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods, using program *ORFLS* of Busing, Levy & Martin (1962). Isotropic refinement on the 44 carbon and oxygen atoms reduced the R value to $16\cdot9\%$ for all the data. To conserve computing time for the anisotropic refinement, which involves 397 parameters, only the 2132 data with $|F_o| > 5\cdot0$ were used for all the cycles except the final one. The weighting function used was $w=20/|F_o|$ for $|F_o| > 20$ and $w=1$ otherwise. A difference map at $R = 9\cdot0$ contained 39 distinct peaks which represented hydrogen atoms. Coordinates for the remainder of the hydrogen atoms (except the two associated with the carboxyl groups) were assumed. The assumed coordinates are marked by a dagger in Table 2. Thermal parameters for the H atoms were assumed to be the same as for the C atom to which they are attached. Further anisotropic least-squares refinement with the H parameters kept constant reduced the R value for the data with

$|F_o| > 5\cdot0$ to $4\cdot7\%$. One final cycle of refinement with all 3317 data resulted in $R=6\cdot0\%$. In the last cycle of refinement, using all the data, the magnitude of the shifts was approximately the same as the errors. The errors were about $\frac{2}{3}$ the magnitude of those obtained in the refinement with the incomplete set of data.

Table 2. *Approximate coordinates for hydrogen atoms*

	x	y	z
H(1–1)	0·292	0·433	0·462
H(1–2)	0·258	0·358	0·483
H(2–1)	0·405	0·407	0·325
H(2–2)	0·428	0·370	0·433
H(3–1)	0·428	0·278	0·292
H(3–2)	0·350	0·267	0·383
H(5)	0·208	0·288	0·333
H(6–1)	0·158	0·370	0·117
H(6–2)	0·145	0·280	0·125
H(7–1)	0·008	0·333	0·158
H(7–2)	0·050	0·292	0·283
H(9)	0·138	0·360	0·445
H(11–1)†	0·182	0 448	0·540
H(11–2)†	0·181	0·480	0·493
H(12)	0·092	0·583	0·467
H(14)	−0·028	0·450	0·192
H(16–1)	0·292	0·345	0·062
H(16–2)	0·395	0·317	0·092
H(16–3)	0·350	0·390	0·133
H(17–1)	0·233	0·500	0·292
H(17–2)	0·180	0·464	0·191
H(17–3)	0·300	0·460	0·213
H(18)	−0·092	0·575	0·262
H(19–1)†	−0·065	0·687	0·303
H(19–2)†	−0·073	0·629	0·418
H(19–2)†	0·027	0·663	0·380
H(20–1)†	0·003	0·650	0·119
H(20–2)†	0 037	0·564	0·103
H(20–3)†	0·097	0·622	0·185
H(1*–1)	0·145	0·778	0·127
H(1*–2)	0·128	0·854	0·203
H(2*–1)	0·163	0·850	−0·042
H(2*–2)	0·083	0·862	0·008
H(3*–1)	0·165	0·976	−0·039
H(3*–2)	0·135	0·972	0·104
H(5*)	0·250	0·928	0 242
H(6*–1)	0·425	0·892	0·167
H(6*–2)	0·395	0·962	0·217
H(7*–1)	0·450	0·892	0·367
H(7*–2)	0·343	0·905	0·403
H(9*)	0·233	0·839	0·345
H(11*–1)†	0·194	0·728	0·389
H(11*–2)	0·178	0·725	0·225
H(12*)†	0·272	0·622	0·320
H(14*)†	0·470	0·762	0·360
H(16*–1)	0·393	0·955	−0·025
H(16*–2)	0·322	0·972	−0·075
H(16*–3)	0·325	0·895	−0·067
H(17*–1)	0·303	0·750	0·092
H(17*–2)	0·375	0·792	0·100
H(17*–3)	0·312	0·809	0·007
H(18*)†	0·498	0·649	0·421
H(20*–1)†	0·555	0·589	0·254
H(20*–2)†	0·529	0·677	0 228
H(20*–3)†	0·460	0·611	0·180

†Assumed coordinates.

Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3. Coordinates and thermal parameters for the C and O atoms are listed in Table 4.

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* The phases listed in Table 3 do not correspond to the initial phases. Once the structure was known, it was found necessary to change the hand of the molecule, and it was also desirable to change the origin for better placement of the molecules.

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF LEVOPIMARIC ACID

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

The columns represent the index k, $10|F_o|$, $10|F_c|$, and the phase in cycles ($\times 100$).

Discussion

The configuration of the two independent molecules of levopimaric acid is shown in the stereodiagram in Fig. 1. The two molecules exist as a dimer by the for-

mation of two hydrogen bonds of lengths 2·644 and 2·628 Å between their carboxyl groups. They are related very approximately by a twofold axis, which is skewed with respect to the cell edges. The formation of a dicarboxylic dimer in a noncentrosymmetric space

Table 3 (cont.)

[Table of structure factor data — dense numeric columns, not legibly transcribable.]

group is a rare occurrence. Acid dimers are usually formed around centers of symmetry, although in trimesic acid (Duchamp & Marsh, 1969), pairs of carboxyl groups are linked by hydrogen bonds around centers of symmetry, twofold axes, and general positions. In the latter two cases in trimesic acid, the carboxyl groups are disordered, and the two C–O distances in each carboxyl group are nearly equal, ranging from 1·24 to 1·28 Å. In levopimaric acid, the four C–O distances range from 1·24 to 1·28 Å [Fig. 2(a)], suggesting that

Table 4. *Coordinates and thermal parameters*† *for levopimaric acid*

	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C(1)	0·2880 (4)	0·3919 (3)	0·4187 (5)	7·40	4·73	4·56	0·11	−1·11	−0·79
C(2)	0·3756 (4)	0·3712 (3)	0·3731 (6)	7·19	4·42	6·79	−0·21	−1·62	−0·47
C(3)	0·3716 (4)	0·3012 (3)	0·3129 (5)	7·11	3·98	5·85	0·82	−1·63	−0·26
C(4)	0·3045 (4)	0·3004 (2)	0·2178 (4)	5·88	2·89	4·34	−0·06	0·61	0·15
C(5)	0·2156 (4)	0·3260 (2)	0·2637 (4)	5·71	3·11	4·06	−0·01	−0·06	0·10
C(6)	0·1467 (3)	0·3237 (3)	0·1736 (5)	4·86	3·64	5·58	−0·33	0·00	−1·30
C(7)	0·0584 (4)	0·3363 (3)	0·2257 (6)	5·49	3·92	7·98	−0·80	0·55	−1·82
C(8)	0·0617 (4)	0·4024 (3)	0·2936 (5)	5·35	3·98	5·47	−0·38	0·71	−0·60
C(9)	0·1281 (4)	0·4038 (3)	0·3828 (5)	6·78	3·84	4·58	0·75	0·33	−0·26
C(10)	0·2185 (4)	0·3964 (2)	0·3276 (4)	5·96	2·79	4·35	−0·40	−0·02	0·03
C(11)	0·1163 (5)	0·4652 (3)	0·4651 (5)	9·83	5·99	4·33	2·66	−0·50	−0·60
C(12)	0·0727 (4)	0·5277 (3)	0·4155 (5)	7·55	4·26	4·77	0·63	−0·14	−0·90
C(13)	0·0248 (4)	0·5246 (3)	0·3236 (5)	5·29	4·42	4·97	0·03	0·71	−0·40
C(14)	0·0150 (4)	0·4574 (3)	0·2654 (5)	4·92	4·65	5·07	−0·25	0·46	−0·85
C(15)	0·2939 (4)	0·2243 (3)	0·1836 (5)	5·72	3·78	4·36	0·20	0·47	0·36
C(16)	0·3386 (4)	0·3402 (3)	0·1156 (5)	6·75	3·68	5·36	−0·29	1·16	0·43
C(17)	0·2345 (4)	0·4599 (2)	0·2509 (5)	6·37	2·89	5·17	−0·77	−0·22	0·28
C(18)	−0·0197 (4)	0·5855 (3)	0·2687 (5)	6·86	4·52	5·32	0·47	1·18	0·27
C(19)	−0·0333 (6)	0·6463 (3)	0·3462 (7)	12·50	4·91	7·56	3·26	0·11	0·14
C(20)	0·0305 (5)	0·6076 (3)	0·1648 (5)	8·27	6·80	6·46	−0·53	0·73	1·38
O(1)	0·3207 (3)	0·2038 (2)	0·0908 (3)	10·23	3·68	4·96	−0·08	1·47	−0·37
O(2)	0·2593 (3)	0·1832 (2)	0·2549 (3)	8·80	3·04	4·86	−0·24	1·45	0·39
C(1*)	0·1660 (3)	0·8313 (2)	0·1335 (4)	5·35	4·14	6·79	−0·58	−0·32	−0·10
C(2*)	0·1493 (3)	0·8726 (2)	0·0255 (4)	6·61	5·14	6·84	−0·45	−1·94	−0·52
C(3*)	0·1759 (3)	0·9478 (2)	0·0416 (4)	6·08	4·52	5·67	0·37	−0·91	0·30
C(4*)	0·2703 (3)	0·9548 (2)	0·0744 (3)	5·30	3·45	3·71	0·60	0·55	−0·39
C(5*)	0·2882 (2)	0·9089 (2)	0·1802 (3)	4·74	2·99	3·77	0·01	0·66	−0·14
C(6*)	0·3805 (2)	0·9145 (2)	0·2237 (4)	4·54	3·48	5·80	−0·51	−0·24	0·00
C(7*)	0·3908 (3)	0·8807 (2)	0·3381 (4)	6·52	4·42	5·60	−0·37	−2·08	0·01
C(8*)	0·3576 (3)	0·8078 (2)	0·3332 (4)	6·10	4·22	4·56	0·72	0·02	0·20
C(9*)	0·2664 (3)	0·8024 (2)	0·2925 (4)	5·69	3·15	4·92	−0·17	0·64	0·22
C(10*)	0·2588 (2)	0·8319 (2)	0·1706 (4)	4·70	3·11	4·59	−0·16	0·31	−0·43
C(11*)	0·2287 (3)	0·7276 (2)	0·3094 (4)	6·94	4·04	7·44	−0·53	0·89	1·31
C(12*)	0·2963 (4)	0·6716 (2)	0·3193 (5)	9·87	3·20	9·57	−0·30	2·90	1·12
C(13*)	0·3762 (4)	0·6819 (2)	0·3403 (6)	7·71	4·54	9·90	0·87	3·06	2·29
C(14*)	0·4058 (3)	0·7537 (2)	0·3573 (4)	7·23	4·91	6·64	0·90	0·83	1·27
C(15*)	0·2800 (3)	1·0304 (2)	0·1089 (4)	5·21	3·63	4·41	0·16	0·32	0·42
C(16*)	0·3294 (3)	0·9404 (2)	−0·0242 (4)	8·42	4·70	4·22	0·64	1·83	0·11
C(17*)	0·3130 (3)	0·7869 (2)	0·0902 (4)	6·97	3·26	5·77	0·15	1·18	−0·87
C(18*)	0·4475 (5)	0·6265 (3)	0·3533 (8)	13·89	5·33	20·06	3·99	9·86	4·47
C(19*)	0·4293 (5)	0·5684 (4)	0·4096 (7)	15·21	9·51	10·57	5·60	3·36	2·82
C(20*)	0·5000 (4)	0·6257 (3)	0·2464 (6)	9·57	5·58	10·81	0·79	2·64	−0·76
O(1*)	0·2550 (2)	1·0504 (1)	0·2040 (2)	10·34	3·36	4·82	0·05	2·44	−0·72
O(2*)	0·3102 (3)	1·0724 (1)	0·0379 (3)	11·39	4·00	5·32	−1·08	2·22	0·53

† The thermal parameters are of the form

$$T = \exp\left[-\tfrac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + B_{22}k^2b^{*2} + B_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + 2B_{13}hla^*c^* + 2B_{23}klb^*c^*)\right].$$
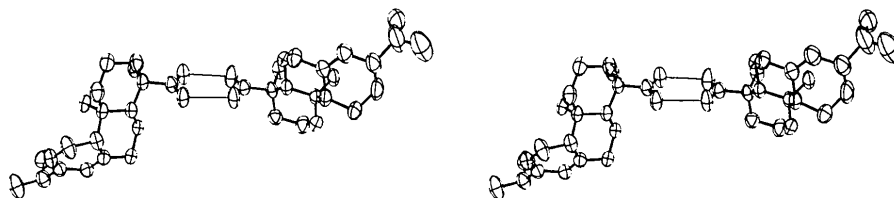
The B_{ij} values are in Å² units.

Fig. 1. Stereodiagram of the dimer of levopimaric acid prepared from a computer program (Johnson, 1965). Molecule *A* is on the left and molecule *B* is on the right of the hydrogen bonds.

these carboxyl groups have a twofold disorder. There was no indication of the positions of the protons in difference maps. The thermal parameters for the oxygen atoms (Table 4) are large only in the direction perpendicular to the planes of the carboxyl groups. Similarly, large out-of-plane displacements for the O atoms were observed in trimesic acid. Other carboxylic acids in which nearly equal C–O distances have been observed are 1,6-methanocyclodecapentaene-2-carboxylic acid (Dobler & Dunitz,1965), fluoromalonic acid (Roelofsen, Kanters, Kroon & Vliegenthart, 1971) and COOH[CH₂]₁₁COOH (Housty, 1968). In each of these three structures, the dimers are formed around centers of symmetry.

Fig. 3. Torsional angles for molecule A (in regular type) and molecule B (in italics). The values in brackets are the deviations (in Å units) from planarity in ring C.

Each of the carboxyl groups in the two molecules of levopimaric acid is planar to within ±0·01 Å, and the two planes are nearly parallel with a dihedral angle of only 2°43'. In dimers formed around a center of symmetry, planes for the two carboxyl groups must be parallel, but not necessarily coplanar. Displacements of as much as 0·5 Å have been observed (Jeffrey & Sax, 1963). In the present investigation, the plane of one carboxyl group is displaced by ~0·2 Å from the other.

A preferred conformation for the carboxyl group, where C_α–C_β is saturated, has been noted (Dunitz & Strickler, 1968). The torsion angle C_β–C_α–$C=0$ has been observed to be near zero. In cyclohexane-1,4-trans-dicarboxylic acid, for example, the C=O bond is synplanar with the C_α–C_β bond in the ring as shown in (I). In levopimaric acid, where three C_β atoms are attached to C_α and where the two C–O bonds are nearly indistinguishable, there appears to be a preference for the carboxyl group to assume the more symmetric conformation (II), with torsional angles C(16)–C(4)–C(15)–O(1) = +7·7° and C(16*)–C(4*)–C(15*)–O(2*) = +20·9°.
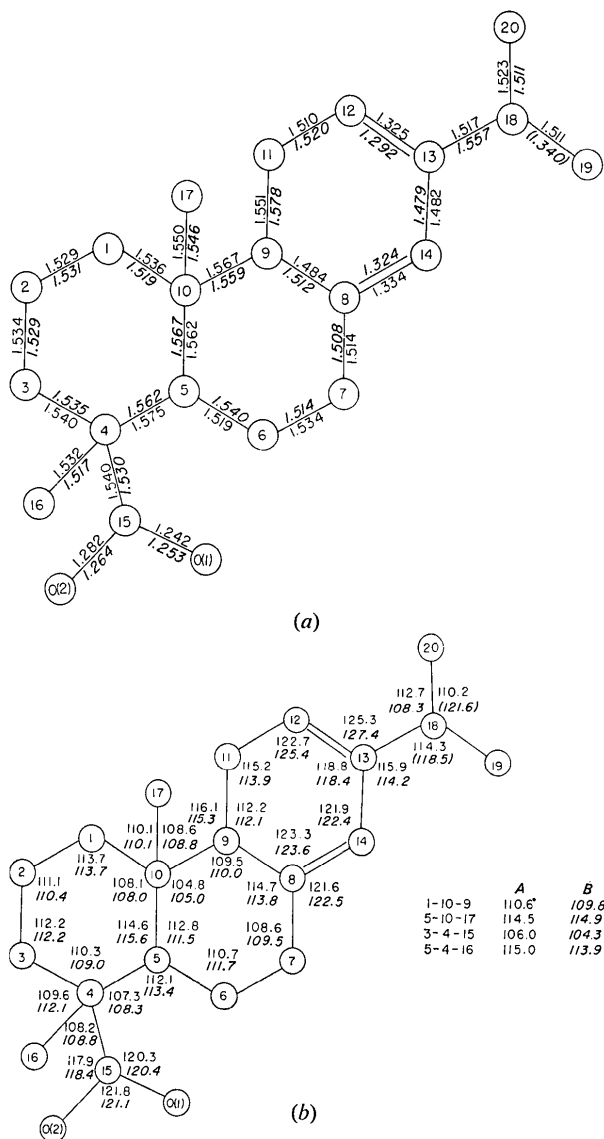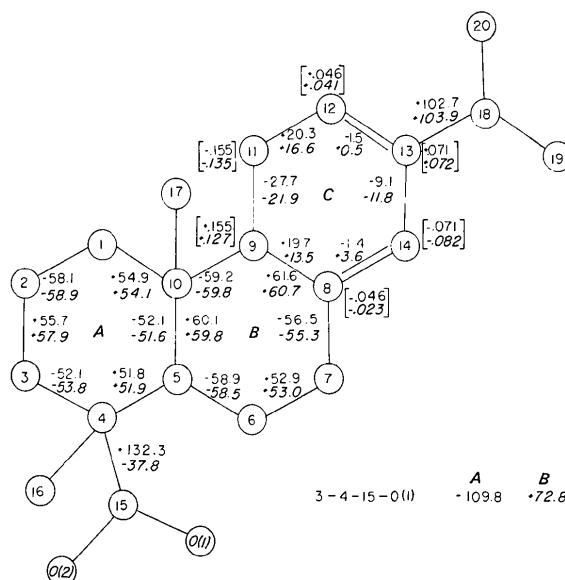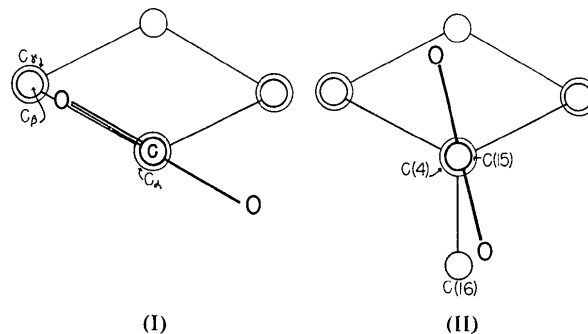

(a)

(b)

Fig. 2.(a) Bond lengths for molecule A (in regular type) and for molecule B (in italics). The standard deviations are 0·008 Å, except for C(18*)–C(19*) in molecule B where it is 0·011 Å. (b) Bond angles. The standard deviations are ~0·65°.

(I)

(II)

Bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 2(a) and (b). Standard deviations computed from the least-squares fit alone, without considering other sources of error, are 0·008 Å for C–C bonds, [except for C(18*)–C(19*) in molecule B where the standard deviation is 0·011 Å] and 0·65° for the CCC angles. The values for the bond lengths and angles are quite comparable for the two independent molecules, except for C(18*)–C(19*) and the bond angles around C(18*). Levopimaric acid has an isopropyl group attached to C(13), and molecule A has bond lengths and angles consistent with such a group. In molecule B, the C(18*)–C(19*) length is only 1·340 Å, and angles C(13*)–C(18*)–C(19*) and C(20*)–C(18*)–C(19*) are 118·5° and 121·6°, respectively, which are considerably larger than tetrahedral values. From both the least-squares refinement and Fourier maps, it was apparent that atoms C(18*) and C(19*) have the largest thermal factors, much larger than C(18) and C(19). There does not appear to be any indication of a double bond in this position from nuclear magnetic resonance data taken on material from the same source as the crystal used in the X-ray experiment (Weiss, private communication). It is unlikely that additional refinement of the data would significantly alter the anomalous values around C(18*) and C(19*), since the values for the bond lengths and angles changed very little during the refinement. No absorption correction had been applied to the data. The cross-section of the crystal was 0·5 × 0·7 mm; for $\mu = 5·57$ cm^{-1}, the factors by which the intensities would need to be multiplied would vary from 1·32 to 1·47, a variation of ~5·5% about a mean intensity or less than 3% about a mean $|F_o|$. The lack of absorption correction would primarily affect the thermal factors. A probable source of error which could affect the bond lengths and angles is the large size of the crystal used for data collection. The crystal may not have been uniformly bathed in the X-ray beam, causing systematic errors in the intensities of some reflections.

Rings A and B have the chair conformation. Values for the torsional angles are shown in Fig. 3. They are of the same order of magnitude as values observed for other steroids with rings in the chair conformation (see e.g. Cooper, Norton & Hauptman, 1969; Karle, 1970). In ring A, the CH$_3$ groups on C(4) and C(10) are both axial. For an ideal chair conformation for ring A, the C atoms of these two CH$_3$ groups would be separated by only 2·5 Å. Actually, the C(16)···C(17) distances in the two molecules are 3·26 and 3·28 Å, although H(16–3)···H(17–3) is only ~2·0 Å. This CH$_3$···CH$_3$ repulsion has the effect of increasing the value of the C(4)–C(5)–C(10) angle to ~115° and decreasing the value of the C(5)–C(10)–C(9) angle to ~105°.

Another site of intramolecular crowding is between H(1–1) and H(11–2), the β H atoms on C(1) and D(11), where the separation is only ~2·0 Å. The repulsion between these H atoms appears to have increased the value of the C(10)–C(9)–C(11) angle to 115–116°. In addition, there is a distinct increase in the length of the four C–C bonds between C(4) and C(11), the region of crowding, where the average of the eight values is 1·565 Å as compared to an average length of 1·526 Å for remaining single bonds in rings A and B.

Deviations from planarity in ring C are rather large (Fig. 3). Nevertheless, the five atom groupings around each double bond are planar to within ± 0·013 Å, except in molecule B around the C(8*) = C(14*) bond where four atoms are nearly coplanar and either C(7) or C(13) deviates by 0·14 Å. The diene system is not coplanar but has a twist about the C(13)–C(14) bond of −9·1 and −11·8° in molecules A and B, respectively. The existence of the twist and the direction had been correctly predicted by the negative Cotton effect (Burgstahler et al., 1961).

The folded conformation between rings B and C as postulated from the negative Cotton effect has also been confirmed. The dihedral angle between the least-squares planes through ring B and through ring C is 43·7° for molecule A and 39·9° for molecule B. Rings A and B are also somewhat bowed with respect to each other, the bowing probably being enhanced by the repulsion between the axial CH$_3$ groups on C(4) and C(10). The dihedral angles between the least-squares planes through rings A and B are −8·7 and −9·6° for molecules A and B respectively.

Packing in the crystal is illustrated in Fig. 4. The dominant feature is the formation of dimers from the two independent molecules by hydrogen bonding between the carboxyl groups. There are no other hydrogen bonds. The closest intermolecular approaches are
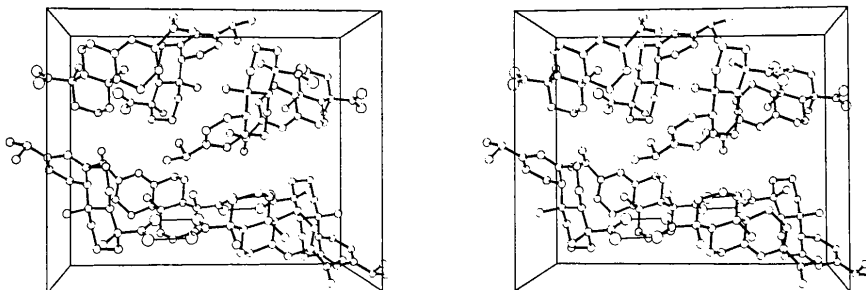

Fig. 4. The contents of a unit cell of levopimaric acid. The axial directions are a↓, b→ and c up from the plane of the page. The larger circles denote O atoms, and hydrogen bonds are represented by the light lines.

between $O(1^*) \cdots C(16^*)$ at 3·49 Å and $C(20) \cdots C(16^*)$ at 3·68 Å. All other $C \cdots C$ distances are greater than 3·75 Å.

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The Crystal Structure of Bismuth (2:1) Borate, 2Bi₂O₃.B₂O₃

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The crystal structure of bismuth (2:1) borate ($2Bi_2O_3.B_2O_3$) was determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. Proper classification of this compound is as an oxide-orthoborate with the formula $Bi_4O_3(BO_3)_2$. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic system, $P2_1/c$, with 4 formula units in a cell of dimensions $a = 11\cdot107$, $b = 6\cdot627$, $c = 11\cdot044$ Å and $\beta = 91\cdot04°$. Intensity data were obtained on an automated diffractometer using Nb-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0\cdot71069$ Å). Bismuth positions were established by direct phase determining procedures and the remaining atomic positions found from a three-dimensional difference synthesis phased by the bismuth atoms. Full-matrix, least-squares, isotropic refinement of the structure yielded a residual $R = 5\cdot1$ % for 2098 observed reflections. The structure contains discrete planar BO_3^{3-} anions held together by coordination to bismuth atoms. Additional oxygen atoms, coordinated only to bismuth, are present. The average B–O distances is 1·38 Å. The minimum Bi–O distance found is 2·14 Å. Some of the bismuth atoms do not have a clearly delineated coordination shell.

Introduction

The analysis of the structure of bismuth (2:1) borate has been undertaken as part of a general program for the study of borate compounds. In a previous study (Weir & Schroeder, 1964) the infrared spectrum of $2Bi_2O_3.B_2O_3$ was interpreted as indicative of a structure containing an anion which was a complex polymer of trigonal BO_3 groups. An X-ray structure analysis was performed to test this hypothesis.

Experimental

Single crystals of bismuth (2:1) borate were grown from a stoichiometric melt on a hot wire loop. The crystals were ground into spheres in anticipation of