

A Three-Dimensional X-ray Redetermination of the Crystal Structure of Ammonium Perchlorate

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The crystal structure of ammonium perchlorate has been redetermined by X-ray three-dimensional analysis of 800 reflexions collected with Mo $K\alpha$ monochromatized radiation on an automatic four-circle diffractometer. The cell parameters, redetermined with the same apparatus are: $a=9.227$, $b=7.454$, $c=5.819$ Å (24°C), $Z=4$, space group $Pna2_1$ (C_{2v}^9) from systematic absences and by successful refinement. The previous space group, $Pnma$, used for the two-dimensional analysis, did not allow a three-dimensional refinement. The positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms were refined by the least-squares method. An almost spherical distribution of the hydrogen atoms around the nitrogen atom was introduced into the calculation. Final $R=0.050$. Residual electron density maxima were observed from difference Fourier syntheses around the nitrogen atom at distances of 0.8–0.9 Å. They make tetrahedral angles to nitrogen and have short H...O distances (2.15–2.50 Å) from eight neighbouring oxygen atoms, indicating that the ammonium ion does not have a completely free rotation.

Introduction

The crystal structure of ammonium perchlorate has been assigned to the orthorhombic space group $Pnma$ and studied by X-ray Fourier projections (90 $h0l$ reflexions with $R=0.136$ and 35 $hk0$ reflexions with $R=0.128$) by Venkatesan (1957), who suggested an ordered hydrogen-bonded arrangement of the ammonium ion, and from room-temperature single-crystal neutron diffraction by two-dimensional syntheses (120 $h0l$ and 44 $hk0$ reflexions with weighted $R=0.08$) by Smith & Levy (1962) who concluded that the orientation of the ammonium ion is a highly disordered one, the ion undergoing a free or nearly free rotation. A rotating ion is also supported by the infrared spectrum (Waddington, 1958), by heat capacity studies between 5 and 350 K (Justice & Westrum, 1961), by cold neutron studies (Rush, Taylor & Havens, 1961) and by n.m.r. studies (Ibers, 1960; Richards & Shaefer, 1961) at low temperatures. Since only two-dimensional X-ray or neutron diffraction data have been used until now for the crystal structure determination of ammonium perchlorate, we have undertaken the redetermination of this structure by three-dimensional X-ray counter data.

Experimental

An elongated prismatic crystal (0.35 × 0.40 × 0.5 mm) was used for all the measurements. The orientation of the crystal, mounted along the elongated axis, and the analyses of the systematic absences were carried out with Weissenberg and precession photographs. The lattice parameters were determined and the intensities of the reflexions were recorded with Mo $K\alpha$ mono-

chromatized radiation ($\lambda=0.71069$ Å) on a Philips PW1100 automatic four-circle diffractometer connected on-line with a computer. The centring of the crystal and the determination of the lattice parameters were automatically performed by means of about 25 strongest reflexions randomly chosen by the diffractometer in a wide region of reciprocal space.

On the basis of the systematic absences two different space groups may be chosen, implying a different orientation of the crystallographic axes: the centrosymmetric space group $Pnma$ (D_{2h}^{16}) used by Smith & Levy (1962), by Venkatesan (1957) and by other previous authors (see references therein), and the non-centrosymmetric space group $Pna2_1$ (C_{2v}^9), by permutation of the b and c axes of the previous orientation.

Independently of the positional parameters given by the authors cited above, we solved the structure by direct methods using the *LSAM* program (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971) in the space group $Pnma$. By using 168 reflexions all the non-hydrogen atoms were located and well defined with three-dimensional Fourier syntheses. Furthermore it was impossible to refine the structure in this space group by least-squares methods using all the three-dimensional data, either with the Smith & Levy (1962) parameters or with the new ones, because the reliability index R , with an initial value of about 0.27, was unrefinable and divergent.

By using 55 $hk0$ reflexions in the $Pnma$ group orientation the structure was refinable with isotropic temperature factors for non-hydrogen atoms to a reliability index $R=0.07$ and x, y positional parameters very close to the values given by Smith & Levy (1962). It was therefore evident that the centrosymmetric space group $Pnma$ is incorrect.

The refinement was then performed in the space group $Pna2_1$ and converged very rapidly to reliable values of the index R , the anisotropic parameters and the interatomic distances and angles.

Crystal data

Ammonium perchlorate, NH_4ClO_4 . Orthorhombic pyramidal; space group $Pna2_1$ (C_{2v}^9 , No. 33) from systematic absences ($0kl$, $k+l=2n+1$; $h0l$, $h=2n+1$) and by successful refinement. $a=9.227$, $b=7.454$, $c=5.819$ Å, at 24°C. $V=400.2$ Å³, F.W. 145.50, $Z=4$, $F(000)=296$. $D_c=2.415$ g cm⁻³. In this orientation the crystals are elongated along the b axis.

The X-ray intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors; only the values of $F_o > 1.5\sigma(F_o)$ were used for the calculations. From a Wilson plot of the data overall scale and temperature factors were obtained. The positional parameters, the isotropic and anisotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms and the scale factors (K) for each hkl layer were then refined by the least-squares method using the program *MIQUAD* of Immirzi (1967a) until convergence of the R value at 0.055. The atomic scattering factors given by Hanson, Herman, Lea & Skillmann (1964) were used.

102 fractional (0.039 H) hydrogen atoms (hydrogenoids) were then introduced into the calculation with the isotropic temperature factor ($B=4.30$) of the nitrogen atom and located in equidistant and symmetrical positions around the nitrogen atom on a sphere

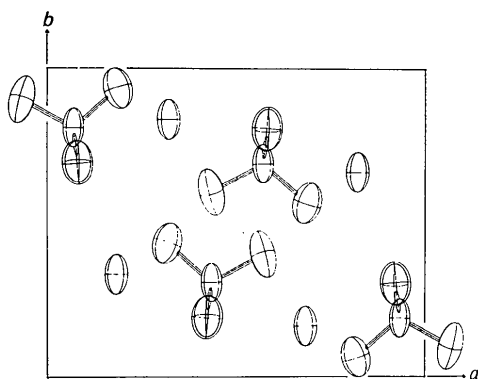


Fig. 1. Orthographic projection of the unit cell on the xy plane. ORTEP plot of thermal ellipsoids scaled to include 50% probability.

of radius 1.03 Å, at a distance of about 0.35 Å from each other. With this distribution the hydrogenoids are regularly interpenetrated, giving an almost spherical electron distribution. The weights of the reflexions were calculated with the formula $1/w = \sigma^2 + 0.004 F_o^2$ (Gilmore & Woodward, 1971).

The positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms were refined until the reliability index converged to a final R value = 0.050, the fitting to 1.02 and the variation of the positional and anisotropic temperature factors of the non-hydrogen atoms were of the same order as their standard deviations. Two different distributions of hydrogen atoms gave identical values of R and of interatomic distances and angles. The final positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 1, the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2 and the interatomic distances and angles in Table 3. An orthographic xy projection of the unit cell (Fig. 1) and an xz projection of the perchlorate ion thermal ellipsoids (Fig. 2) were plotted with the *ORTEP* program of Johnson (1965).

Three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses, using structure factors not including the contribution of the hydrogen atoms, were calculated with the *FOUR 3D* program of Immirzi (1967b) in the regions occupied by the perchlorate and the ammonium ions. Residual electron density maxima were observed around the nitrogen atom (Fig. 3, Table 4). Four of these correspond to a fixed position of the ammonium ion. By using the hydrogen atoms in these fixed positions for the refinement, the same convergent reliability index $R=0.050$ was obtained, with a fitting of 1.07. The interatomic distances and angles are given in square brackets in Table 3.

Results and discussion

The assignment of ammonium perchlorate to the centrosymmetric space group $Pnma$ seems to have been based on the fact that from morphological studies the crystal was considered to belong to the orthorhombic bipyramidal class (Venkatesan, 1957). Consequently chlorine, nitrogen and two oxygen atoms were located, in the $Pnma$ group, in a special position with $y = \pm 0.250$, the other two oxygen atoms being specularly symmetrical with respect to a symmetry plane normal to the y axis at $y=0.250$.

Table 1. Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters

Coordinates are $\times 10^5$. Thermal parameters are defined by

$$T = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}a^{*2}h^2 + B_{22}b^{*2}k^2 + B_{33}c^{*2}l^2 + 2B_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2B_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2B_{23}b^*c^*kl) \times 10^{-3} \right]$$

	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Cl	43199 (5)	30821 (6)	25082 (33)	2090 (15)	7247 (15)	2115 (16)	-110 (11)	92 (46)	211 (34)
O(1)	42064 (31)	19487 (36)	45055 (45)	4632 (134)	9190 (108)	1678 (79)	389 (79)	-178 (72)	487 (66)
O(2)	42004 (26)	19770 (31)	4628 (55)	3207 (88)	8271 (88)	3525 (115)	132 (58)	-40 (74)	-905 (77)
O(3)	56815 (20)	39857 (41)	25745 (93)	3359 (78)	10618 (114)	5627 (142)	-1990 (73)	656 (158)	-790 (278)
O(4)	31487 (23)	43483 (26)	24550 (63)	4179 (77)	7993 (64)	4136 (92)	1116 (58)	-1223 (145)	-42 (137)
N	18094 (22)	33411 (25)	-24876 (87)	2505 (66)	7819 (67)	3109 (83)	116 (51)	-1108 (164)	56 (173)

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$)

H	K	L	FO	PC	H	K	L	FO	PC	H	K	L	FO	PC	H	K	L	FO	PC	H	K	L	FO	PC		
2	0	0	446	468	4	0	0	297	275	6	0	0	403	395	8	0	0	455	447	10	0	0	32	33		
12	0	0	99	92	12	0	0	161	154	24	0	0	213	211	36	0	0	519	511	48	0	0	164	162		
8	0	1	47	44	8	0	1	219	217	4	0	1	13	15	2	0	1	619	74	10	0	2	686	758		
2	0	1	21	20	2	0	1	31	28	6	0	1	26	26	4	0	1	56	103	8	0	2	40	35		
14	0	2	40	41	14	0	2	31	26	12	0	2	3	17	17	10	0	3	10	10	0	4	163	155		
6	0	2	149	147	6	0	2	163	155	18	0	2	163	160	12	0	2	499	604	24	0	2	163	155		
12	0	5	39	36	12	0	5	132	125	8	0	5	61	57	6	0	5	122	119	14	0	5	176	167		
2	0	5	130	118	2	0	5	298	297	4	0	5	245	237	8	0	5	34	30	6	0	5	140	130		
8	0	6	140	138	8	0	6	21	22	6	0	6	67	62	10	0	6	46	46	8	0	6	75	67		
0	0	8	93	91	0	0	8	26	25	0	0	8	25	23	0	0	8	25	28	0	0	8	93	91		
13	10	0	22	22	12	10	0	99	97	10	10	0	10	141	135	9	10	0	74	74	10	10	0	517	554	
7	1	0	120	116	6	1	0	183	175	4	1	0	586	626	3	1	0	12	2	0	1	0	517	554		
1	1	0	286	268	0	1	0	490	478	1	1	0	1	64	58	2	1	0	1	480	335	1	1	0	84	72
4	1	1	87	85	5	1	1	32	29	6	1	1	366	355	7	1	1	25	30	8	1	1	215	207		
9	1	1	29	25	10	1	1	12	11	11	1	1	20	18	12	1	1	43	42	13	1	1	121	111		
14	1	1	77	75	14	1	2	21	24	13	1	2	33	30	12	1	2	77	77	10	1	2	43	44		
9	1	1	69	70	12	1	2	167	166	6	1	2	85	83	5	1	2	95	97	4	1	2	92	91		
10	1	2	34	34	9	1	2	128	126	6	1	2	65	62	11	1	2	23	23	13	1	2	121	111		
2	1	3	161	157	3	1	3	81	76	4	1	3	28	29	5	1	3	42	43	6	1	3	137	135		
8	1	3	116	112	7	1	3	83	83	6	1	3	63	63	10	1	3	25	25	13	1	3	171	171		
14	1	3	55	54	13	1	4	21	18	12	1	4	66	67	10	1	4	75	76	9	1	4	45	45		
0	1	4	61	57	4	1	4	186	186	10	1	4	152	137	0	1	4	30	28	4	1	4	248	248		
3	1	4	15	17	2	1	4	15	11	4	1	4	15	12	5	1	4	16	20	6	1	4	216	211		
10	1	6	50	49	9	1	6	21	24	8	1	6	32	33	7	1	6	45	45	6	1	6	54	55		
5	1	6	24	18	4	1	6	93	149	5	1	6	23	22	12	1	6	102	102	5	1	6	64	59		
0	1	7	54	56	2	1	7	28	27	2	1	7	61	56	3	1	7	106	104	5	1	7	30	26		
1	1	7	50	53	8	1	7	43	44	9	1	7	19	19	7	1	7	31	31	6	1	7	27	26		
5	1	8	20	21	4	1	8	15	23	3	1	8	27	28	1	1	8	42	43	4	1	8	44	44		
2	1	9	45	45	3	1	9	18	16	0	1	9	43	43	1	1	9	271	297	2	1	9	37	37		
0	2	0	164	156	9	2	0	50	49	10	2	0	20	20	11	2	0	34	35	12	2	0	52	50		
0	2	0	103	101	9	2	0	128	129	13	2	0	21	20	29	2	0	121	121	13	2	0	103	101		
5	2	1	10	12	4	2	1	370	369	3	2	1	17	17	17	2	1	305	307	11	2	1	453	507		
2	2	2	30	29	2	2	2	93	149	5	2	2	24	23	6	2	2	24	23	10	2	2	30	29		
5	2	2	68	71	6	2	2	57	51	7	2	2	68	70	8	2	2	73	78	8	2	2	112	112		
10	2	3	10	11	3	2	3	38	37	10	2	3	33	33	9	2	3	108	108	7	2	3	206	205		
6	2	3	54	50	11	2	3	38	37	10	2	3	37	37	9	2	3	108	108	7	2	3	206	205		
6	2	3	456	441	10	2	3	203	193	4	2	3	126	126	3	2	3	49	49	2	2	3	43	45		
4	2	4	40	41	5	2	4	34	30	6	2	4	127	126	7	2	4	66	64	8	2	4	96	93		
11	2	5	14	10	10	2	5	16	16	12	2	5	16	15	12	2	5	16	15	12	2	5	14	10		
1	2	5	112	103	0	2	5	114	110	4	2	5	192	192	3	2	5	29	29	2	2	5	117	117		
4	2	6	19	18	5	2	6	32	32	6	2	6	66	66	8	2	6	34	35	8	2	6	60	60		
10	2	6	41	39	10	2	6	93	149	2	2	6	25	27	11	2	6	39	38	14	2	6	106	106		
6	2	7	28	31	5	2	7	32	31	4	2	7	46	44	2	2	7	30	31	1	2	7	106	106		
6	2	8	36	37	2	2	8	10	10	1	2	8	36	36	3	2	8	43	43	12	2	8	36	36		
6	2	8	10	23	2	2	8	41	39	2	2	8	36	36	3	2	8	43	43	12	2	8	36	36		
11	3	0	35	36	10	3	0	72	70	9	3	0	51	50	8	3	0	52	52	7	3	0	105	98		
6	3	0	65	63	6	3	0	109	107	12	3	0	65	60	7	3	0	203	203	14	3	0	105	98		
0	3	1	85	72	1	3	1	98	95	2	3	1	125	126	3	3	1	169	179	4	3	1	17	15		
5	3	1	108	109	11	3	1	62	66	12	3	1	12	11	13	3	1	11	11	9	3	1	21	22		
10	3	1	21	22	11	3	1	62	66	12	3	1	12	11	13	3	1	11	11	9	3	1	21	22		
14	3	2	12	11	13	3	2	59	59	12	3	2	43	44	10	3	2	31	29	9	3	2	58	59		
7	3	2	202	204	13	3	2	109	107	16	3	2	204	206	16	3	2	177	177	14	3	2	202	204		
1	3	2	146	150	0	3	2	117	106	1	3	2	117	106	1	3	2	117	106	1	3	2	146	150		
4	3	3	19	13	4	3	3	19	13	4	3	3	19	13	4	3	3	19	13	4	3	3	19	13		
10	3	3	22	22	11	3	3	70	71	13	3	3	39	39	12	3	3	43	43	11	3	3	20	18		
10	3	4	31	39	9	3	4	42	42	8	3	4	25	23	7	3	4	39	39	6	3	4	33	34		
5	3	4	60	63	1	3	4	159	166	5	3	4	60	60	7	3	4	60	60	5	3	4	60	60		
0	3	5	60	63	1	3	5	23	27	2	3	5	74	77	3	3	5	60	57	4	3	5	30	30		
4	3	5	18	18	9	3	5	75	80	29	3	5	18	18	10	3	5	18	18	9	3	5	18	18		
10	3	6	18	20	9	3	6	27	28	7	3	6	46	46	6	3	6	18	20	5	3	6	18	20		
4	3	6	70	73	9	3	6	53	53	2	3	6	34	36	1	3	6	69	70	1	3	6	70	73		
9	3	7	29	27	5	3	7	48	47	4	3	7	48	47	3	3	7	38	30	2	3	7	29	29		
9	3	8	23	24	9	3	8	12	11	11	3	8	23	23	10	3	8	23	23	10	3	8	23	24		
3	4	0	101	100	5	4	0	122	117	6	4	0	13	12	7	4	0	51	53	8	4	0	12	14		
0	4	0	28	28	10	4	0	13	13	11	4	0	66	62	13	4	0	13	13	11	4	0	28	28		
12	4	1	21	20	10	4	1	15	15	4	4	1	64	63	13	4	1	13	14	10	4	1	21	20		
6	4	1	11	5	5	4	1	79	76	4	4	1	107	102	3	4	1	59	59	2	4	1	11	5		
9	4	1	108	111	10	4	1	113	102	4	4	1	107	103	11	4	1	108	108	9	4	1	108	111		
4	4	2	12	16	5	4	2	190	196	6	4	2	16	18	7	4	2	12	12	11	4	2	12	16		
9	4	2	82	85	10	4	2	113	112	2	4	2	80	84	6	4	2	25	25	14	4	2	82	85		
12	4	3	16	14	11	4	3	14	16	10	4	3	9	7	1	4	3	14	14	11	4	3	16	14		
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Table 3. *Interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) and their e.s.d.'s*

In square brackets are given the bond distances and angles obtained with a fixed position of the ammonium ions.

Bond distances					
Cl-O(1)	1.441 (3)	[1.444 (3)]	Cl-O(3)	1.426 (2)	[1.424 (2)]
Cl-O(2)	1.452 (3)	[1.441 (4)]	Cl-O(4)	1.435 (2)	[1.435 (2)]
Cl-O Average			1.438 [1.436]		
Other distances					
N-O(2) [4]	2.97		N-O(2) [3]	3.10	
N-O(2) [1]	2.98		N-O(4) [1]	3.22	
N-O(4) [6]	2.98		N-O(4) [2]	3.28	
N-O(1) [5]	2.98		N-O(3) [5]	3.51	
N-O(1) [2]	3.01		N-O(3) [4]	3.57	
N-O(1) [3]	3.08		N-O(3) [6]	3.98	
Bond angles					
O(1)-Cl-O(2)	108.8 (1)	[108.7 (1)]	O(2)-Cl-O(3)	110.9 (1)	[110.6 (1)]
O(1)-Cl-O(3)	108.6 (1)	[108.7 (1)]	O(2)-Cl-O(4)	107.4 (1)	[107.4 (1)]
O(1)-Cl-O(4)	110.4 (1)	[110.4 (1)]	O(3)-Cl-O(4)	110.7 (1)	[111.1 (1)]
O-Cl-O Average			109.5 [109.5]		
Other angles					
O(2) [3]-N-O(3) [4]	130.8		O(4) [2]-N-O(1) [3]	104.7	
O(1) [3]-N-O(3) [5]	130.5		O(2) [1]-N-O(2) [4]	103.9	
O(4) [1]-N-O(4) [2]	127.1		O(4) [1]-N-O(4) [6]	103.8	
O(1) [2]-N-O(3) [4]	121.8		O(1) [2]-N-O(1) [5]	103.1	
O(2) [1]-N-O(3) [5]	121.5		O(4) [2]-N-O(4) [6]	102.4	
O(3) [4]-N-O(3) [5]	110.4		O(1) [5]-N-O(3) [4]	102.4	
O(1) [2]-N-O(4) [1]	108.6		O(2) [4]-N-O(3) [5]	101.2	
O(2) [1]-N-O(4) [2]	108.5		O(2) [3]-N-O(2) [4]	92.8	
O(2) [1]-N-O(1) [3]	107.9		O(1) [3]-N-O(1) [5]	92.2	
O(1) [2]-N-O(2) [3]	107.4		O(3) [5]-N-O(2) [3]	91.6	
O(4) [1]-N-O(2) [3]	104.8		O(3) [4]-N-O(1) [3]	91.4	
Asymmetric units					
[1]	x	y	z	[4]	$x - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} - y$ z
[2]	x	y	$z - 1$	[5]	$x - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} - y$ $z - 1$
[3]	$\frac{1}{2} - x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	$z - \frac{1}{2}$	[6]	$\frac{1}{2} - x$ $y - \frac{1}{2}$ $z - \frac{1}{2}$

Table 4. *Residual electron density maxima around the nitrogen atom located in a tetrahedral configuration, corresponding to hypothetical fractional hydrogen atoms: fractional coordinates ($\times 10^3$), N-H distances (Å), H-N-H angles (°) and H...O distances (Å)*

	x	y	z	$e \text{ Å}^{-3}$	N-H
H(1)	150	220	-245	0.8	0.90
H(2)	273	350	-250	1.0	0.86
H(3)	150	375	-125	0.9	0.83
H(4)	146	375	-378	0.9	0.87
H(1)-N-H(2)	116.5		H(2)-N-H(3)	107.2	
H(1)-N-H(3)	102.5		H(2)-N-H(4)	108.1	
H(1)-N-H(4)	103.6		H(3)-N-H(4)	119.4	
H(1)...O(4) [6]	2.15		H(3)...O(1) [3]	2.51	
H(1)...O(2) [4]	2.78		H(3)...O(2) [4]	2.41	
H(1)...O(1) [5]	2.83		H(3)...O(4) [1]	2.68	
H(2)...O(1) [2]	2.50		H(4)...O(1) [5]	2.36	
H(2)...O(2) [1]	2.47		H(4)...O(2) [3]	2.52	

likely that the Cl-O distance is also influenced by the strength of the O...HN bonds. The multiplicity of the O...N short contacts (Table 3) confirms a statistically dynamic orientation of the ammonium ion around the nitrogen atomic position. However, many O...N...O angles (Table 3) near to the tetrahedral value seem to indicate that some positions of the ammonium ion could be more favoured.

The three-dimensional difference Fourier syntheses show residual positive electron densities of $0.4-0.5 e \text{ Å}^{-3}$ in the positions occupied by chlorine and oxygen atoms and of $0.6-0.7 e \text{ Å}^{-3}$ in the positions of their close neighbours. Definite maxima of greater electron densities ($0.8-1.0 e \text{ Å}^{-3}$) are observed around the nitrogen atom at a distance of about $0.8-0.9 \text{ Å}$, that is in the region occupied by the cloud of hydrogen atoms. Fig. 3 shows (right) the maxima appearing in the xz section through the y position of nitrogen atom, and (left) four maxima located in an almost tetrahedral position around the nitrogen atom.

As shown by the N-H distances and angles (Table 4), they may reasonably be interpreted as fractional hydrogen atoms corresponding to a favoured orientation of the ammonium ion. All these 'hydrogenoids' have at least two short H...O distances from neighbouring oxygen atoms. All these H...O distances are almost equivalent and seem to indicate that this favoured position corresponds to a rather equilibrated orientation of the ammonium ion with each hydrogen located 'between' two oxygen atoms. These contacts involve all the eight oxygen atoms with the shortest O...N distances (Table 3).

The presence of other maxima and the elongated form of the maximum 'H(2)', which may be due to a superposition of several 'hydrogenoids' could indicate

that other favoured orientations of the ammonium ion may be present in this structure. In any case it seems reasonable to conclude that the rotation of the ammonium ion is not completely free, the distribution of oxygen atoms around the nitrogen atom imposing a certain number of preferential orientations, as that described above.

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The Crystal Structure of *trans*-1-Amino-1,3-dicarboxycyclopentane

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trans-1-Amino-1,3-dicarboxycyclopentane crystallizes with acetic acid of crystallization in the space group *Pca*₂₁, with $Z=4$, $a=9.122$ (5), $b=13.964$ (9), $c=8.667$ (5) Å, $V=1104$ (1) Å³. $D_x=1.40$ and $D_m=1.39$ g cm⁻³. Diffractometer data, collected with monochromatic Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, consisted of 1104 independent reflections of which 190 were less than $2.33\sigma(I)$. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by a full-matrix least-squares procedure to the final residual $R=0.065$. All hydrogen atoms were located and were refined isotropically. There is an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the 1-amino group and the 3-carboxyl group and the crystal packing is dominated by hydrogen-bond formation. The conformation of the cyclopentane ring is intermediate between that of an envelope and of a half-chair.

Introduction

It has been shown that 1-amino-1,3-dicarboxycyclopentane, an analogue of glutamate, is a substrate for glutamine synthetase (Stephani, Rowe, Gass & Meister, 1972). The enzyme interacts with one isomer of the racemic *cis* form of the analogue, but not with the *trans* form. A crystallographic study of the *trans* analogue has been undertaken as part of a study of the conformations of both isomers.

Experimental

A mixture of the *cis* and *trans* isomers was separated by the procedure of Stephani, Rowe, Gass & Meister (1972). The crystal data are given in Table 1. Since the crystals, which grew as colorless needles in glacial acetic acid, formed in a noncentrosymmetric space group, it appears that the racemic mixture was resolved into its optical isomers on crystallization. Three-dimensional data were collected on a Syntex automated diffractometer equipped with a graphite monochromator and Cu $K\alpha$ radiation using the θ - 2θ scan tech-

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