

Solving a , b , c from equations (14) and (20), we obtain the following calculated lattice parameters of the orthorhombic cell:

$$a = 3.1460, \quad b = 4.7704, \quad c = 4.8510 \text{ kX.}$$

The correspondence between the calculated and measured (X-ray) lattice parameters of the orthorhombic cell is very good for the a and c axes and fair for the b axis. The comparison does not take into consideration any lattice readjustment, such as homogeneous contraction (or expansion) parallel to certain crystallographic directions, which might take place during transformation. Thus, a homogeneous contraction by 0.015 kX. along the b axis of the orthorhombic cell will bring almost exact agreement between the calculated and measured lattice parameters of the orthorhombic phase.

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The Crystal Structure of Lauric Acid

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Lauric acid (form C or α), $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$, is monoclinic with $a = 9.524$, $b = 4.965$, $c = 35.39$ A., $\beta = 129^\circ 13'$. The cell contains four molecules; density observed 1.032, calculated 1.034 g.cm.⁻³. The space group is $C_{2h}^5-P2_1/a$. Fourier projections were prepared and atomic co-ordinates determined. The angle of tilt $\tau = 54^\circ 52'$.

Introduction

Lauric acid is known to exhibit polymorphism. Crystals of very pure lauric acid, prepared in these laboratories, were grown from ethanol solution. They proved to be in the form C of Francis & Piper (1939) or form α of Thibaud & Duprè de la Tour (1930*a*, *b*, 1932) with melting-point of 44.8°C. and setting-point 43.9°C.

Determination of X-ray data

The following data were determined from moving-film zero- and n -layer Weissenberg photographs about the

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a and b axes and powder photographs using Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation:

Molecular formula $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$.

Molecular weight = 200.31.

The crystal is monoclinic with

$$a = 9.524 \pm 0.02,$$

$$b = 4.965 \pm 0.01,$$

$$c = 35.39 \pm 0.07 \text{ A.},$$

$$\beta = 129^\circ 13' \pm 1',$$

$$c \sin \beta = 27.42 \pm 0.06 \text{ A.}$$

Four molecules per unit cell.

Density calc. = 1.034, density meas. = 1.032 g.cm.⁻³.

Absent reflexions: ($h0l$) when h odd, ($0k0$) when k odd.

Space group: $C_{2h}^5-P2_1/a$.

Determination of the structure

The intensities of the reflexions were estimated by eye, using the multiple-film technique. During calculation of the observed structure factors, $|F_o|$, the normal

These projections revealed that the main cause of discrepancies between F_o 's and F_c 's had been the hydrogen atoms, which had not been included separately in the calculation of F_c 's.

Table 1. Scattering curve for carbon and oxygen

$\sin \theta$	0	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	
f	1.000	0.957	0.850	0.753	0.656	0.553	0.452	0.350	
$\sin \theta$	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.77
f	0.266	0.203	0.160	0.128	0.110	0.094	0.080	0.063	0.055

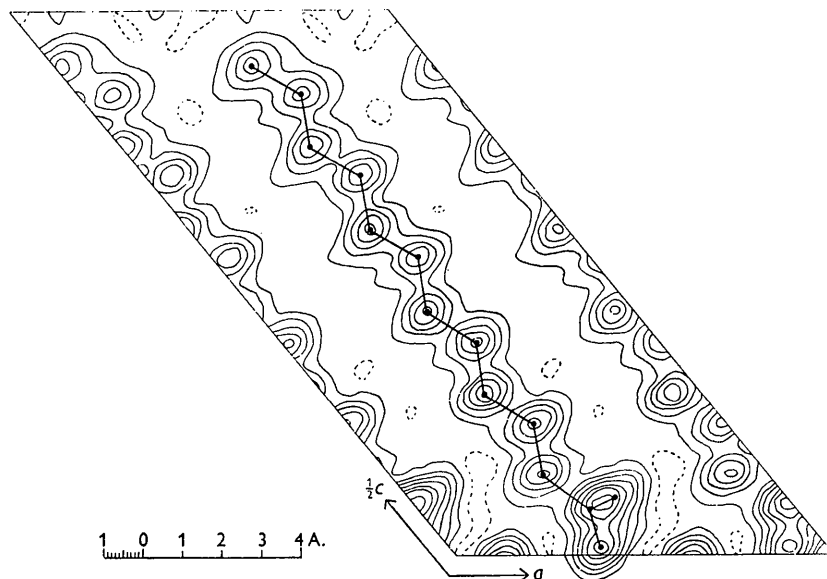


Fig. 1. Lauric acid. Fourier projection along the b axis.

Lorentz and polarization correction factors were applied, together with Tunell (1939) geometrical correction factors for non-equatorial reflexions. Absolute values were obtained at a later stage by comparison with the calculated structure factors, F_c .

In the refinement of the structure a scattering curve for carbon and oxygen (Table 1) was constructed from comparisons of $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ values, and used in the calculation of F_c 's.

When calculating F_c values for zero-layer reflexions, with separate treatment of hydrogen atoms, the scattering curve of Morrison & Robertson (1949) was used.

Electron-density projections

A Fourier projection was made along the b axis, by addition of successive ripples starting with the strongest. Good resolution of the atoms was obtained and the z co-ordinates from this projection were used in the production of a projection along the a axis. Both were refined by the usual method of successive approximations. Line sections through some of the atoms, and a bounded projection along the a axis, were made, but the progress of refinement was slow.

Finally, difference maps, using $(F_o - F_c)$ as Fourier coefficients, were tried and proved very informative.

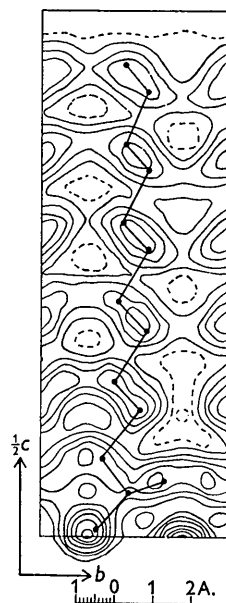


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2. Fourier projection along the a axis.

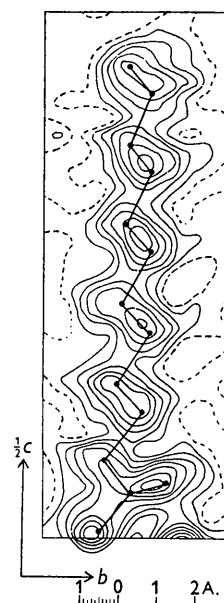


Fig. 3.

Fig. 3. A bounded section from $x = \frac{1}{4}$ to $x = \frac{3}{4}$ projected along the a axis.

Those hydrogen atoms not masked by carbon atoms in the projections appeared as positive peaks on the difference maps, and were then included in the structure-factor calculations, the remaining CH groups being assigned an effective atomic number of 7.

In the a -axis projection the carbon atoms were also moved in the directions of steepest ascent on a second difference map obtained with the new F_c values. The magnitude of the shifts was found by trial and error.

This treatment substantially reduced the figure of merit $\Sigma |F_o - F_c| \div \Sigma |F_o|$, from 26 to 21% for the b -axis projection and from 49 to 29% for the a -axis projection.

The final co-ordinates of the atoms are given in Table 2.

The hydrogen co-ordinates are those measured

directly on the difference maps, and are much less accurate than the co-ordinates of the carbon atoms. No attempt was made to adjust the carbon-hydrogen distances to fit the accepted bond length, or to refine the hydrogen co-ordinates.

As each hydrogen atom was resolved in only one projection, either the x or the y co-ordinate remains undetermined, and, in the calculation of the general structure factors, hydrogen atoms could not be included.

In Tables 3 and 4, the observed and calculated structure factors are given for the zero-layer and n -layer reflexions respectively. The F_c values were calculated by treating each CH_2 group as a single scattering unit, whereas $F_c(\text{H})$ are structure factors calculated treating carbon and hydrogen atoms as separate.

Table 2. Co-ordinates of the atoms

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	Atom	x/a	z/c	Atom	y/b	z/c
OH	0.3933	0.3000	0.0067	H ₁	0.300	0.059	H ₂	0.250	0.078
C ₁	0.4513	0.4667	0.0429	H ₃	0.604	0.139	H ₄	0.747	0.128
O	0.5457	0.6533	0.0538	H ₅	0.313	0.134	H ₆	0.247	0.155
C ₂	0.4000	0.3300	0.0750	H ₇	0.604	0.208	H ₈	0.753	0.203
C ₃	0.4900	0.5267	0.1208	H ₉	0.333	0.208	H ₁₀	0.253	0.236
C ₄	0.4217	0.3917	0.1483	H ₁₁	0.650	0.288	H ₁₂	0.753	0.280
C ₅	0.5167	0.5600	0.1958	H ₁₃	0.377	0.283	H ₁₄	0.250	0.307
C ₆	0.4467	0.4100	0.2242	H ₁₅	0.704	0.367	H ₁₆	0.747	0.340
C ₇	0.5433	0.5667	0.2739	H ₁₇	0.380	0.353	H ₁₈	0.247	0.372
C ₈	0.4767	0.4333	0.2992	H ₁₉	0.714	0.437	H ₂₀	0.747	0.416
C ₉	0.5690	0.5733	0.3483	H ₂₁	0.374	0.426	H ₂₂	0.257	0.453
C ₁₀	0.4983	0.4567	0.3742	H ₂₃	0.560	0.479	H ₂₃	0.753	0.479
C ₁₁	0.5867	0.5633	0.4237						
C ₁₂	0.5167	0.4533	0.4492						

Table 3. ($h0l$) and ($0kl$) reflexions

hkl	$ F_o $	$F_c(\text{H})$	F_c	hkl	$ F_o $	$F_c(\text{H})$	F_c	hkl	$ F_o $	$F_c(\text{H})$	F_c
001	56.3	55.9	53.9	206	<2.8	1.5	-1.8	2.0.20	7.1	4.3	8.0
002	13.1	18.1	19.9	207	4.3	0.7	5.1	2.0.21	<3.8	3.3	2.0
003	41.6	42.2	40.5	208	4.4	-5.7	-6.7	2.0.22	7.6	7.3	9.3
004	<1.4	0.1	-5.7	209	<3.3	3.6	2.9	2.0.23	<3.9	-1.2	-0.7
005	24.4	24.7	27.0					2.0.24	5.8	5.3	1.9
006	11.9	-8.9	-17.8	2.0.10	3.5	-4.8	-7.6	2.0.25	<4.2	-1.9	-0.9
007	11.0	15.3	17.8	2.0.11	<3.6	6.2	10.6	2.0.26	15.1	13.5	15.7
008	22.2	-22.1	-20.1	2.0.12	31.6	31.0	-40.8	2.0.27	<4.4	2.2	1.4
009	3.4	6.1	8.8	2.0.13	<3.9	-6.5	0.0	2.0.28	25.5	-24.1	-24.7
0.0.10	27.8	-21.2	-27.4	2.0.14	14.1	20.8	23.4	2.0.29	12.8	-6.2	-6.0
0.0.11	7.6	5.7	11.2	2.0.15	5.9	5.5	4.0	2.0.30	12.7	-8.9	-10.6
0.0.12	40.7	-34.0	-38.8	2.0.16	6.1	11.3	16.3	2.0.31	6.3	-4.6	-3.9
0.0.13	4.3	-2.8	-1.3	2.0.17	<4.4	5.6	-4.6	2.0.32	<4.4	-3.2	-4.2
0.0.14	51.1	42.8	44.0								
0.0.15	9.4	8.5	4.6	201	11.6	9.4	2.0	400	14.8	16.4	22.8
0.0.16	14.0	10.8	16.0	202	68.0	-70.1	-86.9	401	<3.4	-10.0	-7.5
0.0.17	10.3	8.6	7.9	203	20.9	13.8	17.8	402	<3.5	3.7	4.2
0.0.18	7.6	6.4	3.5	204	23.6	-20.6	30.0	403	<3.6	-8.2	-12.2
0.0.19	7.9	4.9	2.2	205	11.8	6.6	7.3	404	5.3	-1.6	-0.8
0.0.20	8.2	4.2	3.5	206	18.7	-17.6	28.8	405	<3.9	-7.5	-6.3
0.0.21	6.0	5.5	4.1	207	<1.9	0.6	0.0	406	<4	-1.5	0.1
0.0.22	<4.3	3.7	7.7	208	31.1	-24.2	-25.8	407	<4	-4.6	-2.4
0.0.23	<4.3	1.4	1.7	209	16.2	-15.2	-11.0	408	6.0	-1.3	-1.5
0.0.24	<4.4	2.8	0.4	2.0.10	30.9	-26.0	-33.5	409	<4	0	-1.3
0.0.25	<4.5	-0.1	1.4	2.0.11	20.8	-15.6	-16.2	4.0.10	<4.4	3.0	4.6
0.0.26	12.7	12.3	11.4	2.0.12	34.5	-24.5	-25.9	4.0.11	<4.5	5.4	6.5
				2.0.13	22.8	-18.7	-24.0	4.0.12	15.6	-25.7	-29.6
				2.0.14	20.6	-24.2	-15.4				
				2.0.15	19.6	-12.5	-17.5	401	9.1	-11.2	-14.8
				2.0.16	8.4	-7.2	-4.2	402	44.0	-40.1	-50.2
				2.0.17	<3.1	-2.2	-4.0	403	<3.1	-3.8	-3.4
				2.0.18	<3.2	2.2	-0.5	404	3.0	-10.3	-5.6
				2.0.19	<3.4	-0.3	-2.2	405	<2.9	-5.7	-4.0

Table 3 (cont.)

<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	$F_c(H)$	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	$F_c(H)$	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	$F_c(H)$	F_c
406	2.9	-9.2	-10.7	6.0.21	<3.9	2.7	-0.3	021	17.2	-30.1	-35.9
407	2.8	-7.9	-7.4	6.0.22	<4.0	7.6	3.5	022	27.4	-25.1	-29.4
408	17.8	-15.9	-13.2	6.0.23	<4.0	4.2	2.5	023	12.5	-9.2	-13.2
409	17.8	-21.5	-13.6	6.0.24	5.8	4.1	4.7	024	17.9	-18.5	-22.0
4.0.10	24.9	-22.6	20.8	6.0.25	5.9	4.9	6.8	025	5.8	-0.5	0.9
4.0.11	25.2	-20.7	-20.0	6.0.26	<4.2	1.3	1.0	026	8.3	-8.3	-8.8
4.0.12	44.0	-36.3	-31.6	6.0.27	6.1	6.0	6.4	027	3.0	5.1	8.1
4.0.13	36.4	-24.4	-27.4	6.0.28	34.0	-23.7	-29.3	028	4.4	-6.0	-5.8
4.0.14	90.6	-82.5	-76.3	6.0.29	<4.4	0.4	1.5	029	<3.1	1.0	3.1
4.0.15	37.8	-22.2	-22.1	6.0.30	8.9	10.0	10.3	0.2.10	4.7	-8.6	-11.8
4.0.16	8.6	19.7	13.6	6.0.31	<4.5	-1.3	-1.7	0.2.11	3.4	-3.0	-0.7
4.0.17	14.3	-8.0	-12.0					0.2.12	29.7	-25.8	-29.9
4.0.18	4.6	7.7	8.1	8.0.16	20.0	27.1	33.4	0.2.13	19.4	-17.0	-16.8
4.0.19	<3.3	-3.4	-4.3	8.0.29	6.4	3.2	4.8	0.2.14	<3.8	-2.3	0.8
4.0.20	4.9	6.1	-12.8					0.2.15	5.5	-8.3	-9.6
4.0.21	<3.5	0.1	-1.7	010	0	0	0	030	0	0	0
4.0.22	5.1	9.2	7.8	011	10.3	-10.0	-8.1	031	<3.8	0.4	0
4.0.23	<3.8	-2.8	-2.1	012	20.5	-18.9	-8.3	032	<3.8	-1.0	-1.2
4.0.24	5.5	5.4	4.2	013	12.2	-5.2	-2.5	033	<3.8	1.5	1.0
4.0.25	<4.0	-0.7	-0.3	014	2.9	0.2	3.0	034	<3.8	2.3	1.6
4.0.26	5.8	4.0	8.3	015	<1.9	0.4	0	035	<3.8	-0.5	-1.4
4.0.27	<4.3	1.1	1.1	016	<2.2	4.8	8.7	036	3.7	2.1	3.4
4.0.28	69.9	-37.3	-40.8	017	<2.5	2.7	1.0	037	3.8	-2.1	2.2
4.0.29	17.8	-8.5	-6.2	018	<2.5	3.5	3.6	038	<3.8	-0.3	1.1
4.0.30	<4.5	-3.2	-5.8	019	11.7	-7.6	-7.8	039	<3.8	-5.4	-5.6
4.0.31	6.4	-5.4	-5.2	0.1.10	<2.7	0.3	-6.6	0.3.10	<4.1	-0.3	-1.4
				0.1.11	4.1	-6.8	-9.2	0.3.11	<4.4	-3.4	-3.6
6.0.12	<3.7	-12.1	-16.1	0.1.12	13.3	16.4	16.0	0.3.12	5.9	16.7	19.6
6.0.13	<3.7	-4.5	-5.9	0.1.13	<3.2	-4.1	-4.8	0.3.13	<4.2	5.6	6.2
6.0.14	28.5	-29.7	-35.7	0.1.14	42.3	-40.2	-35.9	0.3.14	6.1	-19.3	-21.9
6.0.15	<3.8	-0.7	-2.4	0.1.15	4.9	-9.0	-12.2				
6.0.16	31.3	24.6	40.3	0.1.16	5.1	-11.1	-13.0	048	4.4	4.4	2.8
6.0.17	<3.8	-0.1	-5.6	0.1.17	3.7	-6.4	-6.3	049	6.3	3.7	2.7
6.0.18	<3.8	8.3	10.2	0.1.18	<3.9	-3.7	-4.3	0.4.10	6.3	3.9	2.5
6.0.19	<3.8	0.8	0.2					0.4.11	4.5	4.1	3.2
6.0.20	<3.9	6.1	8.1	020	48.6	51.3	79.3				

Table 4. General reflexions

<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c
110	152.3	233.5	210	64.6	73.9	311	5.1	1.9
111	10.1	1.7	211	33.6	51.5	312	5.4	15.9
112	<1.3	17.6	212	23.9	19.3	313	<2.5	-8.2
113	<1.8	1.8	213	17.5	23.2	314	<3.1	2.7
114	1.9	-6.3	214	15.1	8.2	315	3.1	2.8
115	<2.5	5.9	215	12.4	11.6	316	<3.1	1.9
116	10.7	-8.0	216	5.8	3.6	3.1.12	14.3	30.5
117	<2.5	10.7	217	4.3	6.5			
118	12.1	-10.7	218	<3.1	0.8	311	<2.7	-4.2
119	<3.1	5.9	219	<3.3	0.6	312	28.5	-54.5
1.1.10	10.4	-14.8	2.1.10	<3.5	-4.0	313	12.1	7.7
1.1.11	<3.1	8.5	2.1.11	<3.8	-0.9	314	<2.3	-12.1
1.1.12	33.1	-38.8	2.1.12	7.5	12.6	315	6.8	3.0
1.1.13	9.7	-6.3	2.1.13	4.0	4.4	316	<2.5	-12.4
1.1.14	10.2	21.1				317	<2.5	-1.6
			211	47.0	41.4	318	4.7	-11.5
111	<1.2	0.7	212	28.0	-12.8	319	6.8	-7.3
112	22.5	-46.5	213	30.8	24.2	3.1.10	12.9	-14.2
113	9.0	17.1	214	7.5	1.2	3.1.11	13.2	-11.9
114	9.1	-24.8	215	10.6	6.9	3.1.12	16.2	-17.4
115	5.9	13.4	216	<1.9	-8.7	3.1.13	7.6	-13.9
116	10.5	-19.5	217	5.5	1.2	3.1.14	32.5	-34.5
117	<1.7	10.5	218	<2.0	-5.7	3.1.15	4.0	-4.5
118	17.4	-19.7	219	9.4	9.6	3.1.16	10.2	11.8
119	4.2	-0.5	2.1.10	<2.2	4.4	3.1.17	3.1	0.4
1.1.10	25.0	-26.8	2.1.11	12.3	11.8	3.1.18	11.1	8.5
1.1.11	11.0	-5.2	2.1.12	3.5	2.4	3.1.19	4.7	0.1
1.1.12	37.2	-32.8	2.1.13	7.4	19.4	3.1.20	6.9	8.3
1.1.13	19.8	-13.5	2.1.14	91.6	73.3	3.1.21	5.1	0.9
1.1.14	12.9	16.4	2.1.15	20.6	20.0	3.1.22	5.3	7.6
1.1.15	<3.0	-2.8	2.1.16	6.0	9.1	3.1.23	<3.8	-1.2
1.1.16	<3.1	5.5	2.1.17	10.8	10.4	3.1.24	5.6	5.0
1.1.17	4.7	2.3	2.1.18	4.6	4.4	3.1.25	<4.1	-0.2
1.1.18	7.0	-3.8	2.1.19	6.8	4.3	3.1.26	11.8	14.3
1.1.19	7.3	0.1	2.1.20	5.1	0.4	3.1.27	6.1	3.3
1.1.20	5.4	3.4				3.1.28	27.8	-28.1
1.1.21	5.7	3.3	310	49.3	71.9	3.1.29	6.3	-1.4

Table 4 (cont.)

<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c	<i>hkl</i>	$ F_o $	F_c
410	22.1	29.3	133	< 3.8	-2.1	327	5.5	-1.1
411	11.9	12.8	1.3.11	< 3.8	0.3	328	9.9	-6.8
412	12.2	14.3	1.3.12	8.0	-15.7	329	8.0	1.1
413	5.2	7.7	1.3.13	5.7	-10.3	3.2.10	8.0	-1.3
411	11.3	10.1				3.2.11	5.8	-1.1
412	< 3.2	-17.0	220	29.2	54.5	3.1.12	5.9	0.7
413	8.7	5.1	221	4.2	-17.5	3.2.13	4.3	3.9
414	< 3.1	-4.3	222	8.6	1.5	3.2.14	27.8	58.5
415	< 3.1	-2.9	223	14.0	-11.8	3.2.15	< 3.1	4.8
416	5.8	-9.1	224	9.1	-5.3	3.2.16	11.4	-10.4
417	8.1	-4.8	225	4.7	-2.0			
418	8.0	-7.4	2.2.12	23.5	-22.7	330	5.5	11.1
419	5.6	-4.8	2.2.13	4.2	-7.6	3.3.15	4.0	14.5
4.1.10	4.0	3.3				3.3.16	11.5	19.0
4.1.11	4.0	-5.6	221	< 3.1	-7.4			
4.1.12	< 3.1	4.2	222	17.9	-24.4	3.4.11	< 4.4	-4.4
4.1.13	< 3.1	1.7	223	11.2	7.0	3.4.12	8.7	-7.3
4.1.14	25.0	34.6	224	< 2.5	-12.9	3.4.13	8.7	-11.5
4.1.15	< 3.1	-2.4	225	7.8	4.9	3.4.14	8.8	17.2
4.1.16	20.4	-19.1	226	< 2.5	-7.3	3.4.15	< 4.4	-7.8
4.1.17	< 3.1	-0.8	227	< 2.7	5.5	3.4.16	8.8	-9.5
4.1.18	< 3.1	-3.3	228	< 2.9	-3.8			
4.1.19	< 3.4	-0.4	229	< 3.1	0.6	420	15.5	20.8
4.1.20	< 3.4	-0.6	2.2.10	4.2	-6.2	421	3.6	2.8
4.1.30	6.3	-5.7	2.2.11	6.0	-2.4			
			2.2.12	19.2	-16.3	421	6.7	6.5
5.1.14	27.9	-37.8	2.2.13	9.0	-7.8	422	< 3.1	-7.0
5.1.16	25.0	32.3	2.2.14	< 3.1	0.4	423	9.1	4.2
5.1.28	34.0	30.6	2.2.15	6.7	7.1	424	3.1	-4.1
			2.2.16	15.6	14.5	425	4.3	0.3
619	< 3.8	-6.9	2.2.17	12.5	6.7	426	4.3	-3.5
6.1.10	5.3	-5.8	2.2.18	10.5	6.1	427	4.3	-3.2
6.1.11	< 3.8	-10.1	2.2.19	5.4	2.0	428	4.3	1.0
6.1.12	7.4	-5.5	2.2.20	5.6	3.0	429	4.2	3.1
6.1.13	< 3.8	-8.5	2.2.21	< 3.8	0.1	4.2.10	< 3.1	2.8
6.1.14	7.3	-3.3	2.2.22	< 4.0	4.0	4.2.11	< 3.1	5.4
6.1.15	16.4	-10.5	2.2.23	< 4.2	-0.9	4.2.12	< 3.1	-1.8
6.1.28	8.8	-13.6	2.2.24	< 4.4	3.8	4.2.13	8.7	10.1
6.1.29	6.2	-8.1	2.2.25	< 4.5	0.6	4.2.14	< 3.1	-2.0
			2.2.26	8.9	8.5	4.2.15	14.1	16.8
7.1.16*	18.6	32.9	2.2.27	< 4.5	4.3	4.2.16	24.9	25.3
7.1.28	12.5	-17.9	2.2.28	8.9	-8.9	4.2.17	11.4	4.9
						4.2.18	9.6	8.6
120	24.7	40.4	230	10.5	16.7	4.2.19	< 3.8	0
121	4.0	6.1	238	4.3	-1.6	4.2.20	< 3.8	3.4
122	< 3.1	-2.7	239	5.2	-4.8	4.2.21	< 3.8	2.8
123	< 3.1	5.2	2.3.10	6.2	-7.9	4.2.22	< 3.8	3.2
124	3.0	2.4	2.3.11	4.4	-6.2	4.2.23	< 3.8	-1.2
125	3.1	1.5				4.2.24	5.6	4.3
126	< 3.2	5.0	231	< 3.8	-4.3	4.2.25	4.1	2.9
127	< 3.4	1.1	232	7.3	-14.4	4.2.26	11.7	7.6
128	< 3.6	1.4	233	< 3.8	1.6	4.2.27	8.4	8.2
129	< 3.8	5.2	234	10.2	-6.4	4.2.28	17.0	-15.2
1.2.10	5.0	-6.1	235	10.1	2.7			
1.2.11	< 3.8	-5.4	236	10.1	-5.5	430	11.5	15.9
1.2.12	5.4	19.9	237	10.3	2.9	431	< 3.8	0.8
1.2.13	5.5	3.2	238	10.4	-4.2	432	3.9	-20.0
1.2.14	< 3.8	16.3	239	5.2	1.9	433	3.9	9.1
1.2.15	5.9	1.9	2.3.10	10.6	-5.9	434	< 3.8	0.5
			2.3.11	5.3	-5.7	435	< 3.8	3.2
121	12.3	17.8	2.3.12	20.3	-17.1	436	< 3.8	-2.5
122	7.7	10.9	2.3.13	17.6	-12.4	437	< 3.8	1.9
123	5.5	10.0	2.3.14	21.1	30.4	438	< 3.8	-1.1
124	3.8	-4.4	2.3.15	< 4.4	-9.3	439	< 3.8	-1.4
125	3.9	3.7	2.3.16	16.5	-10.4	4.3.10	< 3.8	-3.4
126	8.0	-10.8				4.3.11	3.8	-9.1
127	4.0	1.2	2.4.19	4.4	-1.7	4.3.12	3.8	-3.9
128	5.9	-6.6	2.4.20	4.4	-2.9	4.3.13	3.8	-8.4
129	< 3.1	7.0	2.4.21	4.3	-2.6	4.3.14	10.9	24.7
1.2.10	< 3.1	-1.0				4.3.15	< 3.8	-2.9
1.2.11	< 3.1	4.8	320	34.1	41.0	4.3.16	13.6	-14.2
1.2.12	18.6	-19.8	321	14.4	9.0	4.3.17	< 3.8	4.3
1.2.13	6.8	1.3	322	6.6	-11.6	4.3.18	4.0	-3.4
1.2.14	49.3	51.8	3.2.10	4.2	-6.7	4.3.19	11.5	2.4
						4.3.20	8.2	1.7
130	7.2	7.9	321	13.4	10.0	4.3.21	4.2	5.0
131	5.1	-19.2	322	< 3.1	-18.8			
132	7.3	-8.7	323	8.2	6.9	4.4.18	8.5	-1.5
			324	< 3.1	-9.1	4.4.19	8.5	-2.0
131	5.0	-13.7	325	< 3.1	-0.3	4.4.20	8.5	-2.9
132	7.1	-6.8	326	5.5	-11.3			

* May be 7.1.15

Discussion of the results

Closer examination of the projections revealed that in lauric acid the hydrocarbon chain is not quite straight. It is noticeably bent in the a -axis projection. The average vector between alternate carbon atoms has been calculated by the least-squares method; its components are given in Table 5, in which the linear term in the y component is due to the curvature of the chain.

Table 5. *Components of average vector between alternate carbon atoms*

Co-ordinate	Fractional components	Rectangular components (A.)
x	0.02473 ± 0.0005	-1.4470 ± 0.006
y	$(0.0644 \pm 0.005) - (0.0068 \pm 0.0006) N$	$(0.319 \pm 0.025) - (0.0338 \pm 0.003) N$
z	0.0752 ± 0.0001	2.0617 ± 0.005

The angles of constant direction, as defined by Vand, Aitken & Campbell (1949), are $\alpha_o = 92^\circ 28'$, $\beta_o = 125^\circ 1'$, and the angle of tilt $\tau = 54^\circ 52'$.

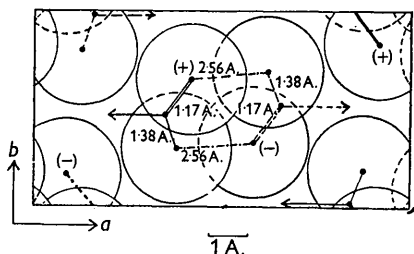


Fig. 4. Perpendicular projection of the oxygen atoms on the ab plane. The oxygen atoms marked (+) or (-) are 1.48 A. above or below the ab plane, the unmarked atoms approximately in that plane.

The average distance between alternate carbon atoms is $s = 2.521 \pm 0.007$ A. This is significantly shorter than the distance in soaps, namely, 2.610 A., found in strontium laurate by Morley & Vand (1949) and 2.598 ± 0.007 A. found in potassium caprate by Vand, Lomer & Lang (1949). One can thus conclude that this distance varies from compound to compound. It is probable that it depends on the compression forces within the crystal; a lateral compression would tend to elongate the zigzag hydrocarbon chains.

The co-ordinates of the atoms in the carboxyl group are not sufficiently accurate to warrant a detailed discussion of the bond lengths; however, it can be seen that, as in dicarboxylic acids recently studied by Robertson and co-workers, the two C—O and C=O bonds are of unequal length, being 1.38 and 1.17 A., respectively.

The molecules are joined in pairs by hydrogen bridges 2.56 A. in length between the double-bond oxygen of

the upper molecule and the single-bond oxygen of the lower molecule and vice versa. The packing of the carboxyl groups is shown in Fig. 4.

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