

Fig. 10. α -Quartz ($F_o - F_c$) difference map at 155 °K.

— Positive, - - - - negative, electron density in $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

and (220) reflections were omitted from the LS refinement and the difference map of Fig. 10. There are significantly large regions of negative and positive density in this map indicating that a relatively low R factor in the LS refinement does not necessarily mean that further adjustments may not be indicated by a difference map.

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X-ray Studies of Molecular Overcrowding. III. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *o*-Bromobenzoic Acid.

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o-Bromobenzoic acid crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group $C2/c$, with eight molecules in a unit cell of dimensions

$$a = 14.82, b = 4.10, c = 25.90 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 118^\circ 15'.$$

The final atomic coordinates were obtained from a three-dimensional least-squares refinement involving 1145 observed structure factors. The molecules occur as centrosymmetrical dimers with hydrogen bonds (2.64 Å) between adjacent carboxyl groups. The strain which would be imposed on an ideal planar molecule is relieved in a number of ways.

(i) The carboxyl group is rotated about the exocyclic carbon-carbon bond 18.3° out of the plane of the benzene ring.

(ii) The exocyclic substituents are deflected in opposite directions out of the aromatic plane, the bromine atom by $+0.064 \text{ \AA}$ and the exocyclic carbon atom by -0.057 \AA .

(iii) The exocyclic carbon-carbon and carbon-bromine bonds are displaced sideways so that the normal valency angles of 120° are increased to 123.4° and 124.9° , respectively.

1. Introduction

The previous paper in this series (Ferguson & Sim, 1961) gave a description of the molecular structure of

o-chlorobenzoic acid in the solid state. Consideration of atomic sizes suggests that marked deviations from planarity should also occur in the molecule of *o*-bromobenzoic acid. A detailed structure analysis of this

substance has therefore been carried out with three-dimensional X-ray data.

2. Crystal data

o-Bromobenzoic acid, $C_7H_5O_2Br$; M , 201.0; m.p. 150 °C.; d , calc. 1.926, meas. 1.929 g.cm.⁻³ (Steinmetz, 1914). Monoclinic,

$$a = 14.82 \pm 0.04, \quad b = 4.10 \pm 0.02, \quad c = 25.90 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}, \\ \beta = 118^\circ 15'.$$

Space group deduced from absent reflexions either $Cc-C_s^4$ or $C2/c-C_{2h}^6$. Structure refinement confirms $C2/c$ as true space group. Eight molecules per unit cell. Volume of the unit cell, 1386 Å³. Absorption coefficient for X-rays, $\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$, $\mu = 77.6 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$. Total number of electrons per unit cell = $F(000) = 784$.

Crystallization from chloroform/ether solution gave single crystals of *o*-bromobenzoic acid in the form of thin, narrow laths elongated along b .

3. Experimental

Rotation, oscillation and moving-film photographic methods were used, with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The cell dimensions were determined from rotation and equatorial-layer-line Weissenberg photographs. The intensity data were obtained from multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the $h0l$, $h1l$, $h2l$ and $h3l$ layers. The number of independent reflexions observed was 1145. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and the rotation factors appropriate to upper layers (Tunell, 1939). A small crystal of cross-section $0.10 \times 0.17 \text{ mm.}$ was employed and absorption corrections were neglected. The scaling factor for each layer was adjusted during refinement to ensure that $\sum |F_o| = \sum |F_c|$. The values of the measured structure amplitudes on the final, absolute, scale are listed in Table 5.

4. Structure determination

The b -axis projection

Initially the x and z coordinates of the bromine atom were obtained from a Patterson projection (Fig. 1) and the carbon and oxygen atoms were placed by comparison with the b -axis projection of *o*-chlorobenzoic acid. These approximate atomic positions were refined by Fourier and least-squares methods, four rounds of calculations reducing the discrepancy factor R to 0.149. In the structure-factor calculations the atomic form factors employed were those of Berghuis *et al.* (1955) for carbon and oxygen, and the Thomas-Fermi values for bromine (*Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen*, Vol. II, 1935).

The final electron-density projection on (010) is shown in Fig. 2.

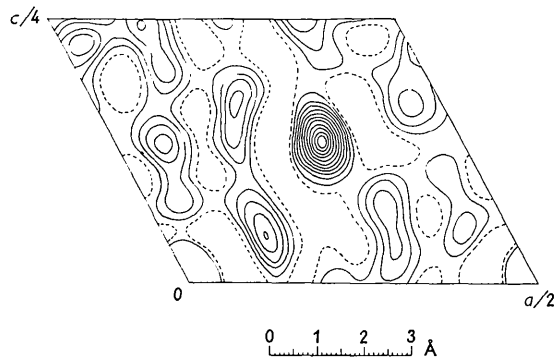


Fig. 1. Patterson projection along the b axis. Contours at equal arbitrary intervals, the lowest contour broken.

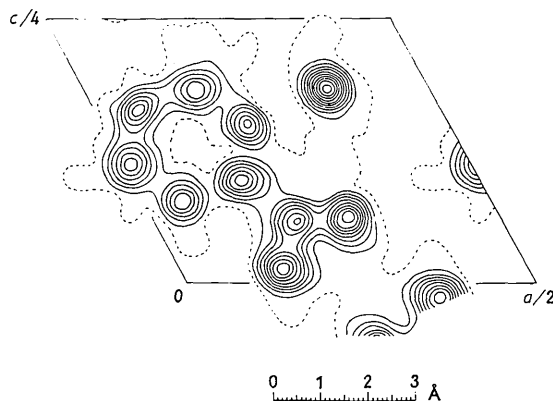


Fig. 2. Electron-density projection on (010). Contours at intervals of $1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$ except around the bromine atom where the interval is $5 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$. One-electron line broken.

Three-dimensional refinement

From the bond lengths measured on the b -axis projection the tilt of the benzene ring was deduced. Assuming that the bromine and carbon atoms are coplanar, the molecule was then moved along the b axis until a reasonably low discrepancy ($R = 0.28$) was obtained between $|F_o|$ and $|F_c|$ values for the $h1l$ reflexions. Line Fourier syntheses evaluated parallel to the b axis and passing close to the atom centres gave improved y -coordinates, the value of R for the $h1l$ reflexions falling to 0.17.

Seven cycles of three-dimensional least-squares refinement (Rollett, 1961) were then carried out and the overall value of R for the 1145 observed reflexions was reduced to 0.132. The final calculated and measured structure factors are listed in Table 5.

5. Coordinates, molecular dimensions and estimates of accuracy

The final coordinates of the carbon, oxygen and bromine atoms and the final anisotropic temperature-factor parameters are shown in Tables 1 and 2, respec-

tively. The average standard deviations of the positional parameters, calculated from the results of the final least-squares cycle, are $\sigma(x) = \sigma(z) = 0.013$, $\sigma(y) = 0.016$ Å for a carbon atom, $\sigma(x) = \sigma(z) = 0.009$, $\sigma(y) = 0.012$ Å for an oxygen atom and $\sigma(x) = \sigma(y) = \sigma(z) = 0.002$ Å for the bromine atom. From these results the estimated standard deviation of a carbon-carbon bond is about 0.020 Å, that of a carbon-oxygen bond is about 0.017 Å, and that of the carbon-bromine bond is 0.014 Å. The estimated standard deviation of bond angle is 1.3°.

Table 1. *Final atomic coordinates*

Coordinates x, y, z are referred to the monoclinic crystal axes and are expressed as fractions of the axial lengths, with origin at the centre of symmetry on glide plane c . Coordinates X', Y and Z' are referred to orthogonal axes a, b and c', c' being taken perpendicular to the a and b crystal axes, and are expressed in Å units

Atom	x	y	z	X'	Y	Z'
C ₁	0.2029	0.3511	0.0567	2.312	1.440	1.293
C ₂	0.1583	0.4335	0.0958	1.171	1.777	2.185
C ₃	0.2117	0.5871	0.1484	1.319	2.407	3.385
C ₄	0.1636	0.6701	0.1830	0.181	2.748	4.175
C ₅	0.0611	0.5978	0.1629	-1.092	2.451	3.717
C ₆	0.0078	0.4434	0.1104	-1.238	1.818	2.518
C ₇	0.0560	0.3571	0.0753	-0.093	1.453	1.718
O ₁	0.2801	0.4633	0.0596	3.421	1.899	1.360
O ₂	0.1489	0.1268	0.0156	2.013	0.520	0.356
Br	0.3523	0.6911	0.1833	2.974	2.834	4.181

The bond lengths and valency angles in the molecule were calculated from the coordinates of Table 1 and are shown in Fig. 3. The shorter intermolecular contacts are listed in Table 4.

The plane through the carbon atoms of the benzene ring, derived by the method of Schomaker *et al.* (1959) is

$$0.04782X' - 0.88713Y + 0.45903Z' + 0.51657 = 0.$$

The plane through the atoms of the carboxyl group (C₁, O₁ and O₂) and carbon atom C₂ of the benzene ring is

$$0.26961X' - 0.73115Y + 0.62669Z' - 0.38458 = 0.$$

The displacements of the atoms from these planes are shown in Table 3. The angle between the planes is 18.3°.

Table 2. *Anisotropic temperature-factor parameters*

Atom	B_{hh}	B_{kk}	B_{ll}	B_{kl}	B_{hl}	B_{hk}
C ₁	0.00652	0.10898	0.00251	-0.00273	0.00415	-0.01475
C ₂	0.00850	0.04668	0.00213	-0.00191	0.00550	0.00554
C ₃	0.00912	0.05377	0.00293	0.00553	0.00574	0.00926
C ₄	0.01194	0.08734	0.00293	-0.00173	0.00756	0.01398
C ₅	0.01032	0.08000	0.00385	-0.00168	0.00871	0.00673
C ₆	0.00836	0.13500	0.00289	0.00699	0.00530	0.01221
C ₇	0.00730	0.15955	0.00271	-0.00419	0.00559	0.00705
O ₁	0.01028	0.14574	0.00289	-0.01490	0.00709	-0.01210
O ₂	0.01115	0.10024	0.00315	-0.00844	0.00648	-0.00457
Br	0.00827	0.11888	0.00283	-0.00937	0.00473	-0.01022

The temperature factor is expressed in the form

$$2 - (B_{hh}h^2 + B_{kk}k^2 + B_{ll}l^2 + B_{kl}kl + B_{hl}hl + B_{hk}hk)$$

6. Discussion

The Br...O₁ (3.004 Å) and Br...C₁ (3.275 Å) intramolecular separations are appreciably shorter than the sums of the van der Waals radii (3.35 and 3.95 Å, respectively).

Table 3. *Deviations from the mean planes*

(a) Plane through benzene ring atoms C₂...C₇
(b) Plane through C₁, C₂, O₁, O₂

Atom	(a)	(b)
C ₁	-0.057 Å	-0.003 Å
C ₂	-0.001	0.001
C ₃	-0.002	—
C ₄	0.005	—
C ₅	-0.004	—
C ₆	0.001	—
C ₇	0.002	—
O ₁	-0.380	0.001
O ₂	0.315	0.001
Br	0.064	—

A number of distortions of the molecule from the ideal planar state with valency angles of 120° at the benzene carbon atoms are consequences of the steric

Table 4. *The shorter intermolecular contacts*

O ₁ ...O ₂ ^I	2.643 Å	C ₃ ...C ₂ ^{II}	3.675 Å
O ₁ ...O ₂ ^{II}	3.224	C ₄ ...C ₇ ^{II}	3.748
O ₁ ...O ₁ ^I	3.284	Br...C ₆ ^V	3.751
C ₁ ...O ₂ ^{II}	3.329	Br...C ₅ ^V	3.766
C ₁ ...O ₁ ^I	3.393	C ₆ ...O ₂ ^{III}	3.785
C ₇ ...O ₂ ^{III}	3.454	C ₆ ...C ₄ ^{VIII}	3.794
C ₆ ...O ₂ ^{IV}	3.459	O ₁ ...C ₁ ^{II}	3.806
C ₂ ...O ₂ ^{II}	3.484	C ₃ ...O ₂ ^{II}	3.815
C ₁ ...O ₂ ^I	3.498	C ₅ ...C ₂ ^{II}	3.832
C ₇ ...O ₂ ^{IV}	3.531	C ₃ ...C ₂ ^{II}	3.839
O ₁ ...C ₆ ^V	3.576	C ₄ ...C ₂ ^{II}	3.839
O ₂ ...O ₂ ^I	3.602	C ₄ ...C ₇ ^{II}	3.848
C ₇ ...C ₇ ^{IV}	3.635	C ₁ ...C ₁ ^I	3.890
O ₁ ...O ₁ ^{VI}	3.640	C ₃ ...C ₁ ^{II}	3.896
C ₆ ...O ₁ ^{VII}	3.668	C ₇ ...C ₇ ^{IV}	3.927
C ₅ ...C ₆ ^{II}	3.671	Br...C ₅ ^{VIII}	3.932
		C ₆ ...C ₇ ^{II}	3.998

The superscripts refer to the following positions

I	$\frac{1}{2} - x$	$\frac{1}{2} - y$	\bar{z}	V	$\frac{1}{2} + x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	z
II	x	$1 + y$	z	VI	$\frac{1}{2} - x$	$1\frac{1}{2} - y$	\bar{z}
III	\bar{x}	\bar{y}	\bar{z}	VII	$-\frac{1}{2} + x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	z
IV	\bar{x}	$1 - y$	\bar{z}	VIII	$\frac{1}{2} - x$	$\frac{1}{2} + y$	$\frac{1}{2} - z$

Table 5. Measured and calculated structure factors

Table with multiple columns for h, k, l and measured/calculated structure factors for various reflections. The table is organized into several vertical sections, each with its own header for h, k, l and structure factor values.

strain. The carboxyl group is twisted out of the benzene plane by 18.3° while small out-of-plane and larger in-plane deflections of the exocyclic valency bonds are also evident. Thus the bromine atom and the exocyclic carbon atom are displaced from the plane of the aromatic ring by $+0.064$ and -0.057 Å, respectively, and two of the exocyclic valency angles are increased from the normal value of 120° to 124.9° and 123.4° while the adjacent angles are decreased to 114.4° and 116.4° (Fig. 3). These effects are very similar to, though slightly larger than, those observed in *o*-chlorobenzoic acid.

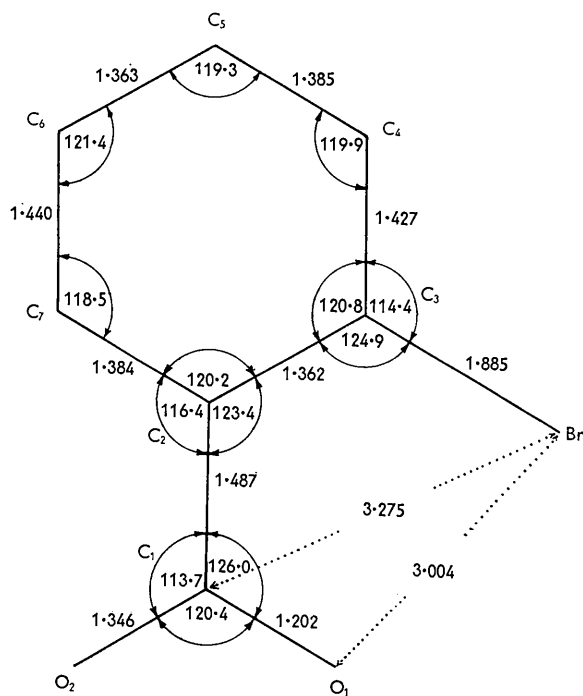


Fig. 3. Interatomic distances and valency angles in *o*-bromobenzoic acid.

The pattern of bond lengths and valency angles in the carboxyl group is as generally found in carboxylic acids. The angle $C_2-C_1-O_1$ (126.0°), however,

is a little larger than usual; in view of the proximity of the bulky bromine atom this enlargement, if significant, may be a further steric effect.

The carbon-bromine distance of 1.885 Å appears to be slightly longer than the average value of 1.85 Å for aromatic carbon-bromine bonds (*Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions*, 1958). As the estimated standard deviation of this bond length is 0.014 Å the difference may not be significant.

The closest intermolecular approach occurs between oxygen atoms of adjacent carboxyl groups related by a centre of symmetry. The $OH \cdots O$ distance here is 2.64 Å which is normal for this type of hydrogen bonding. All other intermolecular contacts (Table 4) are over 3 Å and correspond to normal van der Waals interactions.

The numerical calculations were carried out on the Glasgow University DEUCE computer using programmes devised by Dr J. S. Rollett and Dr J. G. Sime. We wish to express our thanks to Prof. J. Monteath Robertson, F.R.S., for his interest and to the Carnegie Trust for the award of a scholarship which enabled G. F. to participate in this work.

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