

Vainshtein, 1960). Both hydrogen atoms take part in hydrogen bonds, H(1) in a bond of 3.54 Å from N to the S at $\frac{1}{2}+x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$ and H(2) in a bond of 3.24 Å from N to the S at $-x, -y, -z$; thus the hydrogen atom in the shorter hydrogen bond has the lower vibration parameter. In the electron diffraction study H(2) was found to be 0.2 Å from the plane of the heavy atoms, the displacement being towards the sulphur atom to which it was bonded. A similar effect is found in this study but the displacement, +0.23 Å, is only possibly significant statistically. For H(1) the displacement from the plane is -0.18 Å, again towards the sulphur atom, but it is not statistically significant.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Monorubidium Salt of Furantetracarboxylic Acid

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The crystal structure analysis of the rubidium salt of furantetracarboxylic acid has been carried out on three-dimensional counter data collected on an automatic diffractometer. The salt crystallizes in the monoclinic system with $a=9.70 \pm 0.01$, $b=6.38 \pm 0.01$, $c=17.70 \pm 0.02$ Å, and $\beta=115^\circ 40' \pm 10'$. The space group is $P2_1/c$. Considerable overcrowding exists in the anion, and the resulting strain is accommodated in three principal ways. The bond angles made by the carbon atoms of the carboxyl groups to the ring show large deviations from the expected values. The carbon atoms of the carboxyl groups lie at distances of up to 0.194 Å from the best plane through the five ring atoms and the planes of all of the carboxyl groups are twisted with respect to the plane of the ring. Despite the magnitude of the distortions due to intramolecular overcrowding, there is a very close approach of 2.386 Å between two oxygen atoms on adjacent carboxyl groups. This distance is effectively the same as that found in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate, in which a centered hydrogen bond has been established.

Introduction

There has been speculation (Cocker, Davis, McMurry & Start, 1959) as to the structure of furantetracarboxylic acid [Fig. 1(a)] and its monopotassium salt. The infrared spectrum was interpreted in terms of structure (b) for the anion (Cocker *et al.*, 1959). Examination of a model of this structure suggests that there will be considerable steric strain among the carboxyl groups in the ion, and some deformation from ideal molecular dimensions must be expected if the oxygen atoms are

not to approach each other very closely. After due allowance has been made for the effects of molecular deformation, there remains the possibility of some very short hydrogen bonds in the furantetracarboxylate anion. A recent determination of the crystal structure of 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid [Fig. 1(d)] (Williams & Rundle, 1964) revealed a distance of 2.555 Å between the atoms O(5) and O(5'), and the authors speculated as to whether the hydrogen atom was placed symmetrically between the oxygen atoms.

A crystal structure determination of the monorubidium salt of furantetracarboxylic acid was undertaken to investigate the geometry of the anion.

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Experimental

The monorubidium salt was prepared by the method of Cocker *et al.* (1959), who had indicated that this salt crystallized with half a molecule of water of crystallization, but our analytical data could be interpreted in terms of either the hemihydrate or the anhydrous salt. The analytical data for the Rb salt were as follows:

	Found	Calc. for C ₈ H ₃ O ₉ . Rb	Calc. for C ₈ H ₃ O ₉ . Rb. ½H ₂ O
C	29.4%	29.2%	28.5%
H	1.2%	0.92%	1.2%

The crystals grow as small white needles, elongated along the *b* axis and with a cross-section of approximately 0.02 cm × 0.02 cm. Lattice parameters were determined on a Weissenberg camera by oscillation and moving film methods (Cu K α radiation). The film holder was calibrated by superimposing on the photograph powder lines from a finely drawn piece of copper wire. The experimental density was determined by flotation in a mixture of bromoform ($\rho = 2.90$ g.cm⁻³) and ethyl iodide ($\rho = 1.95$ g.cm⁻³). The crystallographic data are summarized below:

$a = 9.70 \pm 0.01$ Å	$\rho(\text{meas.}) = 2.20$ g.cm ⁻³
$b = 6.38 \pm 0.01$	$\rho(\text{calc.}) = 2.20$ (anhydrous)
$c = 17.70 \pm 0.02$	$= 2.26$ (hemihydrate)
$\beta = 115^\circ 40' \pm 10'$	Absent spectra:
$V = 990.4 \times 10^{-24}$ cm ³	$h0l$, when $l = 2n + 1$
$M = 328.5$	$0k0$, when $k = 2n + 1$
$Z = 4$	Space group $P2_1/c$
$\mu(\text{Cu K}\alpha) = 80.7$ cm. ⁻¹	$F(000) = 636$

Data collection

The intensity data were collected on an automatic diffractometer*, operating on the equi-inclination Weissenberg principle (Cu K α , $\lambda = 1.5418$ Å). The intensities were measured by a stationary-counter moving-crystal technique. Background readings were taken at the commencement and conclusion of the measurement scan for each reflexion. The reciprocal lattice levels $h0l$ to $h5l$ were recorded by this method. The equivalent reflexions, hkl and $\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}$, were recorded at crystal settings differing by 180°. This duplication allows an assessment of the accuracy of the readings to be made. Some difficulty was encountered owing to spot lengthening for reflexions in upper levels, as it was found that large portions of the peak could easily be taken for background. This problem was largely overcome by selecting a standard background count for these reflexions, or in certain extreme cases, controlling the instrument manually. The position of the diffractometer with respect to the X-ray tube prevents the measurement of reflexions with $\gamma > 120^\circ$. A total of 1165 independent reflexions was obtained, and the average standard deviation is 7.6% between equivalent measurements. No correction for absorption was applied.

Structure determination

The rubidium atom position was obtained from the three-dimensional Patterson function. The standard heavy atom technique was used to locate the positions of the carbon and oxygen atoms. Adjustment of interzonal scaling, atomic positions and isotropic temperature factors for all atoms other than hydrogen gave a trial structure with an *R* index of 0.28, $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o|$.

Full-matrix least-squares refinement was begun at this point with the program of Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood (1962). The quantity minimized was $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||^2$. Initially, a weighting scheme compounded from reliability estimates of the two independent measurements and counting statistics was used, but later, scheme 2 of Rollett (1961), with $F^* = 35.0$, was put into effect and proved to be more satisfactory.

Least-squares refinement, allowing the positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors of all the atoms to vary, reduced *R* to 0.20. Examination of a difference map calculated at this stage failed to reveal the presence of any water of crystallization. Two cycles of refinement which varied the positional and isotropic parameters of the carbon and oxygen atoms, and the positional and anisotropic temperature factors of the rubidium atom, gave an *R* index of 0.120. Two further cycles of refinement with all eighteen atoms varying anisotropically have produced a final *R* value of 0.089

* This instrument was originally developed at the University of Illinois by Drs R. E. Dickerson, J. A. Hamilton, R. S. Palmer, and L. K. Steinrauf, and is supplied jointly by the Dtex Corporation, California, and the Philips Electronics Company, Chicago, Illinois.

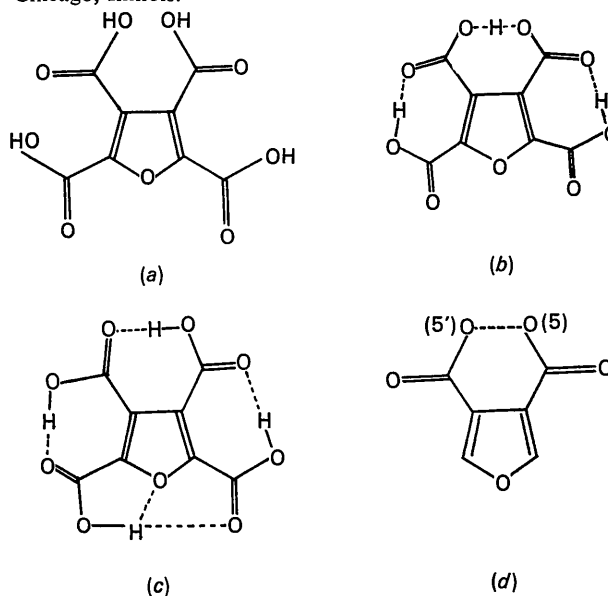


Fig. 1. Structures for (a) furantetracarboxylic acid, (b) proposed disposition of hydrogen bonds in the furantetracarboxylate anion (Cocker *et al.*, 1959), (c) proposed arrangement of hydrogen bonds in the free acid, (d) 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid.

Table 1. Final positional parameters in fractions of the unit-cell edges with the estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^4$) in parentheses

 The last six columns contain the final anisotropic thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$) as expressed by $\exp \{-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{13}hl + b_{23}kl)\}$.

	<i>x</i>		<i>y</i>		<i>z</i>		β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Rb	0.1969	[2]	0.1767	[2]	0.0657	[1]	212	305	24	-97	80	-4
O(1)	0.2722	[8]	0.9782	[13]	0.2304	[4]	85	229	14	-6	38	-6
C(2)	0.3341	[10]	0.0852*	[19]	0.3043	[6]	52	174	21	0	13	-31
C(3)	0.3035	[12]	0.9825	[20]	0.3631	[6]	68	187	18	-54	13	2
C(4)	0.2221	[11]	0.7897	[21]	0.3219	[6]	72	252	22	-100	42	-34
C(5)	0.2071	[11]	0.8031	[22]	0.2423	[6]	59	215	20	45	29	13
C(6)	0.4144	[12]	0.2834*	[21]	0.2979	[7]	45	200	29	-54	-1	19
C(7)	0.3359	[12]	0.0682*	[20]	0.4484	[6]	82	151	15	7	-7	-2
C(8)	0.1650	[13]	0.6187	[23]	0.3584	[7]	78	278	28	-49	49	-51
C(9)	0.1287	[12]	0.6768	[21]	0.1637	[7]	64	194	25	18	25	24
O(2)	0.4077	[8]	0.3374*	[14]	0.2303	[4]	145	257	31	-97	68	-9
O(3)	0.4881	[8]	0.3898*	[13]	0.3682	[4]	113	284	21	-105	10	-42
O(4)	0.4090	[9]	0.2334*	[15]	0.4728	[4]	128	334	29	8	48	-33
O(5)	0.2806	[8]	0.9702	[13]	0.4926	[4]	142	299	18	-12	50	-16
O(6)	0.1709	[10]	0.6416	[16]	0.4318	[5]	170	307	23	5	74	-16
O(7)	0.1114	[9]	0.4553	[15]	0.3164	[5]	113	235	27	-94	27	0
O(8)	0.0728	[10]	0.4973	[16]	0.1704	[5]	131	268	32	-115	66	-38
O(9)	0.1152	[10]	0.7457	[16]	0.0956	[5]	155	349	22	99	62	12

 * To form an entire molecule, the length of *b* should be added to these coordinates.

Table 2. Bond lengths with standard deviations (Å)

O(1)-C(2)	1.363 ± 0.014 Å
O(1)-C(5)	1.344 ± 0.015
C(2)-C(3)	1.366 ± 0.016
C(4)-C(5)	1.354 ± 0.015
C(3)-C(4)	1.473 ± 0.018
C(2)-C(6)	1.515 ± 0.017
C(3)-C(7)	1.505 ± 0.015
C(4)-C(8)	1.492 ± 0.018
C(5)-C(9)	1.499 ± 0.015
C(6)-O(2)	1.219 ± 0.015
C(6)-O(3)	1.324 ± 0.015
C(7)-O(4)	1.239 ± 0.016
C(7)-O(5)	1.286 ± 0.014
C(8)-O(6)	1.284 ± 0.016
C(8)-O(7)	1.255 ± 0.017
C(9)-O(8)	1.294 ± 0.016
C(9)-O(9)	1.234 ± 0.015

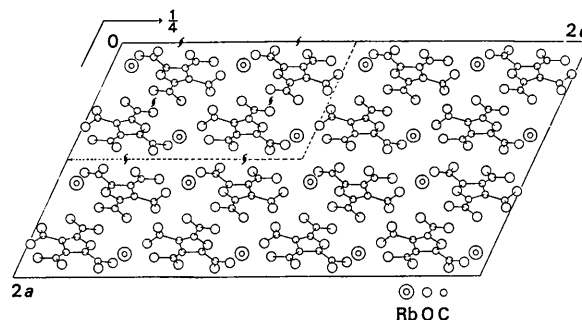


Fig. 3. Intermolecular packing projected onto (010). The drawing shows four unit cells, in only one of which is the crystallographic symmetry indicated.

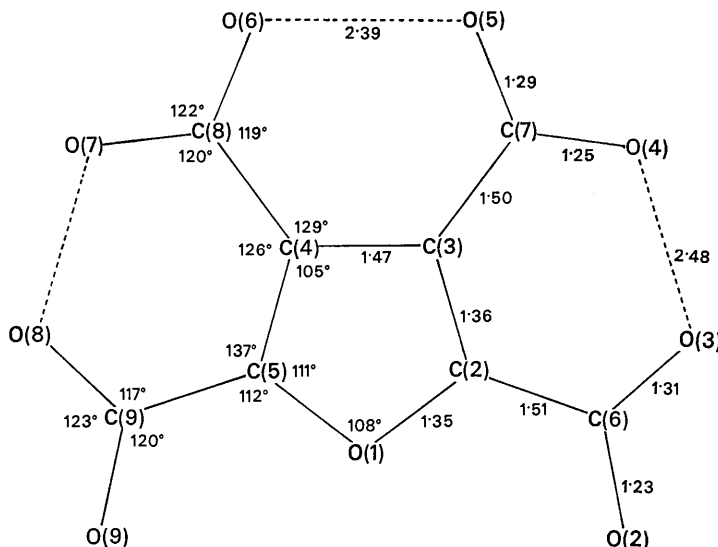


Fig. 2. Bonds lengths and angles in the furantetracarboxylate anion. Distances and angles have been averaged across the apparent mirror plane through O(1) and bisecting the C(3)-C(4) bond. The appropriate standard deviations are given in Tables 2 and 3.

for 1165 observed reflexions. The final shifts in parameters indicated by the least squares were smaller than the estimated standard deviations. The rubidium scattering curve used was that of Watson & Freeman (1961), without correction for the effects of anomalous dispersion, and the carbon and oxygen curves were those of Freeman (1959).

A three-dimensional $F_o - F_c$ map was computed but provided no evidence for the presence of water of crystallization. The regions of the difference map between adjacent carboxyl groups were examined for peaks due to hydrogen atoms. Unfortunately, there were usually two or three peaks in these areas, and in view of this uncertainty it was thought best not to attempt to include hydrogen atoms in further refinements. Despite the reasonably low discrepancy factor and the moder-

ately accurate standard deviations in bond length, the presence of a heavy rubidium atom in this structure makes the precise location of the hydrogen atoms uncertain according to the arguments of Cruickshank (1960).

The final atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters are listed in Table 1, together with the estimated standard deviations. The calculated bond lengths and angles with standard deviations are given in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. The intramolecular contacts necessary to describe the geometry of the molecule are shown in Table 4, and all intermolecular contacts less than 3.50 Å are listed in Table 5. Diagrams showing intermolecular packing are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, while a list of h, k, l, F_{obs} and F_{calc} is given in Table 6.

Table 3. Bond angles with standard deviations

C(2)-O(1)-C(5)	107.9 ± 0.8°	C(2)-C(6)-O(2)	119.9 ± 0.6°
O(1)-C(2)-C(3)	109.8 ± 1.1	C(2)-C(6)-O(3)	116.3 ± 1.1
O(1)-C(2)-C(6)	111.9 ± 0.8	O(2)-C(6)-O(3)	123.8 ± 1.0
C(3)-C(2)-C(6)	138.2 ± 0.7	C(3)-C(7)-O(4)	119.9 ± 0.7
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	105.7 ± 0.8	C(3)-C(7)-O(5)	118.2 ± 0.8
C(2)-C(3)-C(7)	124.7 ± 0.8	O(4)-C(7)-O(5)	121.8 ± 1.1
C(4)-C(3)-C(7)	129.4 ± 1.1	C(4)-C(8)-O(6)	119.6 ± 0.6
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	104.8 ± 1.0	C(4)-C(8)-O(7)	119.2 ± 0.6
C(3)-C(4)-C(8)	128.0 ± 1.1	O(6)-C(8)-O(7)	121.3 ± 1.1
C(5)-C(4)-C(8)	127.2 ± 0.9	C(5)-C(9)-O(8)	117.0 ± 1.1
C(4)-C(5)-O(1)	111.7 ± 0.9	C(5)-C(9)-O(9)	120.8 ± 0.9
C(4)-C(5)-C(9)	135.6 ± 1.1	O(8)-C(9)-O(9)	122.2 ± 1.3
O(1)-C(5)-C(9)	112.6 ± 0.6		

Table 4. Intramolecular distances describing the geometry of the molecule

O(1)-C(3)	2.234 ± 0.013 Å	C(2)-O(3)	2.413 ± 0.014 Å
O(1)-C(4)	2.233 ± 0.014	C(3)-O(4)	2.380 ± 0.015
C(2)-C(4)	2.264 ± 0.017	C(3)-O(5)	2.398 ± 0.013
C(2)-C(5)	2.189 ± 0.017	C(4)-O(6)	2.401 ± 0.014
C(3)-C(5)	2.241 ± 0.016	C(4)-O(7)	2.371 ± 0.016
O(1)-O(2)	2.642 ± 0.012	C(5)-O(8)	2.384 ± 0.016
O(1)-O(3)	3.578 ± 0.011	C(5)-O(9)	2.380 ± 0.014
O(1)-O(8)	3.536 ± 0.013	O(3)-O(4)	2.498 ± 0.011
O(1)-O(9)	2.658 ± 0.013	O(5)-O(6)	2.386 ± 0.013
C(2)-O(2)	2.371 ± 0.014	O(7)-O(8)	2.461 ± 0.013

Table 5. Intermolecular distances (< 3.50 Å)

'	denotes an atom related to the positions given in Table 1 by		$x, 1+y, z$		
''			$-x, 1-y, -z$		
'''			$x, 1\frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$		
iv			$-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
v			$x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$		
vi			$1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$		
Rb ---- O(8)	3.316 Å	O(4) --- O(6')	3.345 Å	C(9) --- O(7 ^{iv})	3.069 Å
O(1) --- Rb'	2.965	O(4) --- O(7')	3.328	O(5) --- O(8 ^{iv})	3.396
C(2) --- O(7')	3.269	O(9) --- Rb''	2.972	O(6) --- O(8 ^{iv})	3.211
C(3) --- O(7')	3.452	Rb ---- O(9''')	3.174	O(8) --- O(7 ^{iv})	3.486
C(6) --- O(7')	3.284	C(7) --- Rb''''	3.348	O(9) --- O(7 ^{iv})	3.466
C(6) --- O(8')	3.384	O(4) --- Rb''''	3.193	O(6) --- Rb ^v	3.047
C(7) --- O(7')	3.448	O(5) --- Rb''''	2.885	O(2) --- O(1 ^{vi})	3.010
O(2) --- Rb'	2.926	O(5) --- O(9''')	3.215	O(2) --- C(2 ^{vi})	3.237
O(2) --- C(9')	3.262	O(6) --- O(9''')	3.252	O(2) --- C(6 ^{vi})	3.474
O(2) --- O(8')	3.120	O(1) --- O(7 ^{iv})	3.447		
O(3) --- C(4')	3.464	C(3) --- O(8 ^{iv})	3.437		
O(3) --- C(8')	3.393	C(4) --- O(7 ^{iv})	3.273		
O(3) --- O(7')	3.385	C(4) --- O(8 ^{iv})	3.209		
O(4) --- C(8')	3.405	C(8) --- O(8 ^{iv})	3.224		

Table 6. *Final list of h, k, l, 10·0 F_{obs} and 10·0 F_{calc}*

The empty spaces in the *F_{obs}* list indicate that the peak reading was not above background. A line in the *F_{obs}* column indicates that it was impractical to measure this reflexion on account of the geometry of the diffractometer.

H	K	L	<i>F_{obs}</i>	<i>F_{calc}</i>	H	K	L	<i>F_{obs}</i>	<i>F_{calc}</i>	H	K	L	<i>F_{obs}</i>	<i>F_{calc}</i>	H	K	L	<i>F_{obs}</i>	<i>F_{calc}</i>							
0	0	10	421	510	10	0	-12	13	4	1	-4	257	300	9	1	-7	63	4	2	-19	114	123				
0	0	14	452	439	10	0	-10	-13	4	1	-3	243	-322	9	1	-6	93	7	2	-16	227	251				
0	0	12	298	209	10	0	-8	-36	4	1	-2	833	197	9	1	-5	23	4	2	-17	214	218				
0	0	10	161	-92	10	0	-6	314	4	1	-1	177	179	9	1	-4	-3	4	2	-10	208	-290				
0	0	8	941	-263	10	0	-4	83	122	4	1	0	609	951	4	2	-3	52	2	-15	344	340				
0	0	6	513	-491	10	0	-2	---	136	4	1	1	41	-27	4	1	-2	30	4	2	-13	51	64			
0	0	4	36	46	10	0	0	83	-393	4	1	2	169	171	9	1	-1	---	54	4	2	-11	15	15		
1	0	-18	379	400	10	0	4	1360	-1053	4	1	4	27	-7	10	1	-14	115	-139	4	2	-12	593	-344		
1	0	-16	14	-21	10	0	5	692	-612	4	1	5	49	-7	10	1	-13	46	-77	4	2	-10	233	-233		
1	0	-14	94	117	10	0	6	944	-656	4	1	6	471	-463	10	1	-12	61	-51	4	2	-9	769	-725		
1	0	-12	367	-336	10	0	7	780	-699	4	1	7	---	-35	10	1	-11	16	---	4	2	-8	199	162		
1	0	-10	669	-798	10	0	8	165	152	4	1	8	294	-264	10	1	-10	182	-105	4	2	-7	594	-536		
1	0	-8	1569	-1208	10	0	9	222	-212	4	1	9	126	-119	10	1	-9	162	-117	4	2	-6	34	39		
1	0	-6	237	237	10	0	10	755	755	4	1	10	107	---	10	1	-8	---	-45	4	2	-5	110	91		
1	0	-4	381	389	10	0	11	231	-236	4	1	11	261	-315	10	1	-7	10	-63	4	2	-4	406	434		
1	0	-2	366	425	10	0	12	798	761	4	1	12	75	-123	10	1	-6	46	76	4	2	-3	62	25		
1	0	0	242	207	10	0	13	177	165	4	1	13	41	128	10	1	-5	---	46	4	2	-2	251	262		
1	0	2	71	-56	10	0	14	229	227	5	1	-19	147	167	10	1	-4	---	19	4	2	-1	252	250		
1	0	4	1174	-1920	10	0	15	181	-145	5	1	-16	373	421	10	1	-3	---	19	4	2	0	236	235		
1	0	6	479	-694	10	0	16	44	-105	5	1	-17	123	144	10	1	-2	---	74	4	2	0	463	443		
1	0	8	25	-61	10	0	17	73	117	5	1	-16	147	176	10	1	-1	---	47	4	2	0	236	235		
1	0	10	293	163	10	0	18	117	117	5	1	-15	482	489	10	1	0	---	47	4	2	0	463	443		
1	0	12	992	1943	10	0	19	-126	52	5	1	-14	241	-246	10	1	0	---	35	4	2	0	134	133		
1	0	14	41	-95	10	0	20	-15	142	5	1	-13	277	233	10	1	0	---	4	4	2	0	46	-110		
1	0	16	178	193	10	0	21	-14	691	-668	5	1	-12	650	-617	10	1	0	---	4	4	2	0	794	-261	
2	0	-18	94	-114	10	0	22	-11	218	-34	5	1	-11	65	15	0	2	5	754	-719	4	2	6	132	-137	
2	0	-16	350	-341	10	0	23	-12	163	-165	5	1	-10	665	-648	0	2	6	895	632	4	2	7	326	-341	
2	0	-14	669	-573	10	0	24	-10	191	-181	5	1	-9	305	-291	0	2	8	528	502	4	2	8	65	-99	
2	0	-12	449	-437	10	0	25	-9	45	-18	5	1	-8	372	-373	0	2	9	564	466	4	2	10	182	198	
2	0	-10	69	46	10	0	26	-8	1194	1375	5	1	-7	334	-336	0	2	11	7	154	153	4	2	11	17	23
2	0	-8	168	877	10	0	27	-7	362	74	5	1	-6	250	244	0	2	12	580	569	4	2	12	211	222	
2	0	-6	449	447	10	0	28	-6	419	444	5	1	-5	58	-55	0	2	12	266	252	5	2	-19	266	252	
2	0	4	265	-174	10	0	29	-5	954	996	5	1	-4	625	626	0	2	14	461	457	5	2	-18	461	457	
2	0	6	467	-1302	10	0	30	-4	318	-350	5	1	-3	159	152	0	2	14	103	-106	5	2	-17	349	338	
2	0	8	593	207	10	0	31	-3	639	636	5	1	-2	671	703	0	2	15	25	-25	5	2	-16	461	-472	
2	0	10	491	530	10	0	32	0	929	-998	5	1	1	344	345	0	2	16	69	-75	5	2	-15	168	-156	
2	0	12	27	-145	10	0	33	1	721	-700	5	1	2	589	-583	0	2	17	116	-126	5	2	-14	209	-216	
2	0	14	351	-339	10	0	34	2	1362	-1177	5	1	3	247	-240	0	2	17	104	-187	5	2	-13	393	-361	
2	0	16	113	-521	10	0	35	3	25	144	5	1	4	142	-144	0	2	17	95	-106	5	2	-12	376	-314	
3	0	-18	31	-62	10	0	36	4	619	-603	5	1	5	7	24	0	2	18	218	-212	5	2	-11	376	-314	
3	0	-14	78	-127	10	0	37	5	646	-623	5	1	6	142	-144	0	2	18	423	421	5	2	-10	164	166	
3	0	-12	53	92	10	0	38	6	213	205	5	1	7	142	-144	0	2	18	423	421	5	2	-9	124	-139	
3	0	-10	12	62	10	0	39	7	362	341	5	1	8	167	-166	0	2	19	460	457	5	2	-8	352	343	
3	0	-8	194	162	10	0	40	8	524	511	5	1	9	295	251	1	2	-9	631	572	5	2	-6	423	-418	
3	0	-6	133	46	10	0	41	9	67	-95	6	1	-10	33	74	1	2	-9	63	45	5	2	-5	693	717	
3	0	-4	12	62	10	0	42	10	115	132	6	1	-10	276	-274	1	2	-10	122	136	5	2	-4	304	413	
3	0	-2	557	-609	10	0	43	11	1224	295	6	1	-10	146	146	1	2	-10	122	136	5	2	-3	460	469	
3	0	0	-123	---	10	0	44	12	14	72	-73	6	1	-15	194	21	1	2	-5	364	365	5	2	-2	262	-263
3	0	2	280	-274	10	0	45	13	15	67	124	6	1	-14	451	-449	1	2	-4	452	-448	5	2	-1	274	273
3	0	4	591	498	10	0	46	14	16	368	-346	6	1	-13	24	49	1	2	-2	1313	-1346	5	2	0	469	-492
3	0	6	694	474	10	0	47	15	67	124	6	1	-12	249	-251	1	2	-1	96	-76	5	2	4	462	-492	
3	0	8	293	321	10	0	48	16	89	169	6	1	-11	223	-219	1	2	0	---	76	5	2	4	127	141	
3	0	10	322	246	10	0	49	17	116	-149	6	1	-10	24	-47	1	2	2	944	-977	5	2	6	65	-112	
3	0	12	327	-163	10	0	50	18	186	-166	6	1	-9	308	-359	1	2	2	258	270	5	2	7	27	-27	
3	0	14	322	-334	10	0	51	19	186	-166	6	1	-8	668	-625	1	2	4	944	-925	5	2	8	127	142	
3	0	16	121	625	10	0	52	20	15	36	39	6	1	-7	366	305	1	2	4	914	-974	5	2	9	69	66
3	0	18	641	624	10	0	53	21	14	19	38	6	1	-6	513	552	1	2	5	165	163	5	2	10	168	164
3	0	20	12	62	10	0	54	22	13	474	-440	6	1	-5	31	52	1	2	5	605	606	5	2	11	157	160
3	0	22	641	624	10	0	55	23	12	336	343	6	1	-4	460	463	1	2	7	420	414	5	2	12	316	-315
3	0	24	113	210	10	0	56	24	11	68	70	6	1	-3	229	231	1	2	8	64	32	5	2	13	30	-77
3	0	26	682	634	10	0	57	25	10	774	74	6	1	-2	205	-166	1	2	9	332	329	5	2	14	162	-142
3	0	28	681	624	10	0	58	26	9	355	359	6	1	-1	264	262	1	2	10	183	-172	5	2	15	314	309
3	0	30	236	-227	10	0	59	27	8	551	557	6	1	0	346	-373	1	2	11	49	38	5	2	16	112	-117
3	0	32	107	102	10	0	60	28	7	363	363	6	1	1	70	65	1	2	13	263	-248	5	2	17	214	-214
3	0	34	137	-141	10	0	61	29	6	109	-101	6	1	2	463	-453	1	2	13	263	-248	5	2	18	112	-117
3	0	36	236	-227	10	0	62	30	5	755	734	6	1	3	163	-136	1	2	14	249	-2					

Table 6 (cont.)

H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{cal}	H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{cal}	H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{cal}	H	K	L	F _{obs}	F _{cal}					
8	2	3	113	1.7	3	3	10	-25	9	3	-1	117	121	4	4	6	137	-127	1	5	6	269	-264	
8	2	4	22	10.7	3	3	11	-27	10	3	-10	22	41	4	4	8	91	108	1	5	7	77	68	
9	2	-16	22	6.6	3	3	12	-27	10	3	-10	22	41	4	4	8	91	108	1	5	8	62	-43	
9	2	-15	188	201	3	3	13	250	254	10	3	-9	44	31	4	4	9	193	172	1	5	10	127	-126
9	2	-14	-17	-17	3	3	14	-29	10	3	-10	22	41	4	4	8	91	108	1	5	11	162	197	
9	2	-13	-7	-7	4	3	-16	-29	10	3	-17	124	4	4	11	39	-71	1	5	12	58	78		
9	2	-12	335	-331	4	3	-15	110	-141	10	3	-6	55	68	5	4	-17	162	-165	2	5	-14	75	-72
9	2	-11	164	37	4	3	-14	187	-178	3	4	0	—	115	5	4	-16	196	-178	2	5	-12	278	-276
9	2	-10	-34	-34	4	3	-13	412	-395	3	4	1	—	107	5	4	-15	24	-28	2	5	-10	197	-170
9	2	-9	129	-152	4	3	-12	62	130	3	4	2	90	-134	5	4	-14	24	-27	2	5	-9	44	-35
9	2	-8	178	-170	4	3	-11	448	-401	4	4	3	677	-667	5	4	-12	229	-130	2	5	-9	217	-207
9	2	-7	135	-142	4	3	-10	109	-101	4	4	4	174	-167	5	4	-12	229	-130	2	5	-9	217	-207
9	2	-6	14	-14	4	3	-9	407	398	4	4	5	268	274	5	4	-11	301	322	2	5	-9	267	-270
9	2	-5	102	113	4	3	-7	19	-19	4	4	6	266	253	5	4	-10	135	125	2	5	-9	267	-270
9	2	-3	65	74	4	3	-6	242	224	4	4	7	191	174	5	4	-9	246	261	2	5	-9	267	-270
9	2	-2	93	81	4	3	-5	980	965	4	4	8	184	182	5	4	-8	87	94	2	5	-9	329	361
9	2	-1	49	102	4	3	-4	23	-11	4	4	9	180	174	5	4	-7	116	-101	2	5	-9	329	361
9	2	0	0	0	4	3	-3	410	476	4	4	10	177	170	5	4	-6	75	65	2	5	-9	416	401
10	2	-13	70	-104	4	3	-2	320	-332	4	4	12	370	-75	5	4	-5	319	-359	2	5	-1	46	-81
10	2	-12	15	-15	4	3	-1	106	-99	3	4	13	266	-182	5	4	-4	101	-99	2	5	0	41	41
10	2	-11	110	-102	4	3	0	285	-289	3	4	14	190	-179	5	4	-3	481	-488	2	5	0	287	-292
10	2	-10	28	-28	4	3	1	300	-326	4	4	15	60	78	5	4	-2	114	-129	2	5	1	115	-134
10	2	-9	-21	-21	4	3	2	401	-406	1	4	-16	71	-65	5	4	-1	216	-224	2	5	4	203	-224
10	2	-8	114	-114	4	3	3	401	-406	1	4	-14	299	-228	5	4	2	31	61	2	5	4	147	-151
10	2	-7	-17	-17	4	3	4	-12	-12	1	4	-13	243	191	5	4	3	367	328	2	5	6	216	-229
10	2	-6	97	-126	4	3	5	359	-357	1	4	-11	72	71	5	4	4	427	400	2	5	7	168	180
10	2	-5	73	-76	4	3	6	-5	-5	1	4	-10	87	74	5	4	5	399	400	2	5	8	196	187
10	2	-4	-27	-27	4	3	7	-35	-35	1	4	-9	99	-95	5	4	6	128	122	2	5	9	189	184
10	2	-3	155	195	4	3	8	180	206	1	4	-8	99	-95	5	4	7	58	52	2	5	10	116	107
10	2	-2	-106	-106	4	3	9	63	63	1	4	-7	111	-108	5	4	8	99	-96	3	5	-14	164	-127
0	3	2	66	113	4	3	10	71	71	1	4	-6	711	-688	5	4	-9	99	-96	3	5	-12	178	-163
0	3	3	361	-362	4	3	11	160	164	1	4	-5	711	-688	5	4	-8	99	-96	3	5	-11	167	197
0	3	4	190	-187	4	3	12	94	74	1	4	-4	66	53	5	4	-7	160	-150	3	5	-10	197	174
0	3	5	611	606	5	3	-17	269	-268	1	4	-3	516	-502	6	4	-6	168	-169	3	5	-11	218	-210
0	3	6	145	131	5	3	-16	-98	-98	1	4	-4	214	-234	6	4	-5	168	-169	3	5	-11	167	197
0	3	7	430	392	5	3	-15	324	-310	1	4	-3	51	-57	6	4	-4	189	-189	3	5	-10	234	203
0	3	8	11	41	5	3	-14	128	-139	1	4	-2	119	-121	6	4	-3	189	-189	3	5	-9	195	134
0	3	9	600	555	5	3	-13	295	-296	1	4	-1	167	201	6	4	-2	196	216	3	5	-9	195	134
0	3	10	184	-173	5	3	-12	-14	-14	1	4	0	96	96	6	4	-1	160	174	3	5	-9	125	122
0	3	11	49	-73	5	3	-11	190	179	1	4	1	—	735	6	4	-8	162	174	3	5	-9	73	73
0	3	12	97	-117	5	3	-10	354	346	1	4	2	135	-147	6	4	-7	156	-165	3	5	-8	167	179
0	3	13	257	-243	5	3	-9	492	473	1	4	3	115	125	6	4	-6	160	-160	3	5	-8	157	-176
0	3	14	180	-191	5	3	-8	23	33	1	4	4	34	-45	6	4	-5	168	-169	3	5	-8	343	-416
0	3	15	516	-560	5	3	-7	516	-502	1	4	5	6	-11	6	4	-4	168	-169	3	5	-8	343	-416
0	3	16	36	70	5	3	-6	176	168	1	4	6	96	60	6	4	-3	168	-169	3	5	-8	343	-416
0	3	17	292	-295	5	3	-5	397	426	1	4	7	368	-338	6	4	-2	168	-169	3	5	-8	343	-416
1	3	-16	42	42	5	3	-4	-1	-1	1	4	8	133	139	6	4	-1	168	-169	3	5	-8	343	-416
1	3	-15	42	137	5	3	-3	237	-227	1	4	9	603	-766	6	4	0	203	171	3	5	-8	219	-225
1	3	-14	203	201	5	3	-2	-19	-19	1	4	10	130	-0	6	4	1	267	-263	3	5	-8	173	-179
1	3	-13	64	-64	5	3	-1	353	-353	1	4	11	130	-173	6	4	2	287	297	3	5	-8	180	171
1	3	-12	64	-64	5	3	0	48	48	1	4	12	34	34	6	4	3	107	106	3	5	-8	169	171
1	3	-11	590	595	5	3	1	212	-224	1	4	13	163	-164	6	4	4	97	154	3	5	-8	169	171
1	3	-10	92	-92	5	3	2	66	-113	1	4	14	163	-164	6	4	5	36	-20	3	5	-8	159	155
1	3	-9	654	596	5	3	3	2	2	2	4	15	78	78	6	4	6	43	-26	3	5	-8	159	155
1	3	-8	42	42	5	3	4	201	235	2	4	-15	160	180	6	4	7	160	-112	3	5	-8	159	155
1	3	-7	27	92	5	3	5	4	-38	2	4	-14	128	125	6	4	8	120	129	4	5	-8	151	127
1	3	-6	364	-348	5	3	6	-38	-38	2	4	-13	6	6	6	4	-16	120	129	4	5	-8	151	127
1	3	-5	468	-463	5	3	7	445	440	2	4	-12	34	34	6	4	-15	197	198	4	5	-13	198	190
1	3	-4	139	-161	5	3	8	-70	-70	2	4	-11	393	-368	6	4	-14	97	90	4	5	-12	93	111
1	3	-3	651	-651	5	3	9	196	193	2	4	-10	66	66	6	4	-13	189	-189	4	5	-11	218	-210
1	3	-2	378	-363	6	3	-17	312	-322	2	4	-9	397	-337	6	4	-12	48	-62	4	5	-10	190	163
1	3	-1	211	-203	6	3	-16	16	76	2	4	-8	364	-344	6	4	-11	97	-160	4	5	-10	132	135
1	3	0	110	-120	6	3	-15	16	76	2	4	-7	88	-83	6	4	-10	97	-160	4	5	-10	132	135
1	3	1	108	-144	6	3	-14	66	84	2	4	-6	125	-110	6	4	-9	247	-262	4	5	-9	264	-185
1	3	2	132	-147	6	3	-13	5	5	2	4	-5	215	201	6	4	-8	104	-74	4	5	-9	153	164
1	3	3	375	-427	6	3	-12	-25	-25	2	4	-4	111	-114	6	4	-7	204	-232	4	5	-9	169	-184
1	3	4	70	-49	6	3	-11	649	616	2	4	-3	460	503	6	4	-6	140	-140	4	5	-9	31	-62
1	3	5	498	437	6	3	-10	16	16	2	4	-2	326	399	6	4	-5	60	-76	4	5	-9	193	-221
1	3	6	227	132	6	3	-9	116	124	2	4	-1	469	417	6	4	-4	160	-112	4	5	-9	151	127
1	3	7	574	-574	6	3	-8	112	-111	2	4	0	24	32	6	4	-3	160	-112	4				

Discussion

Covalent bonds

The distances within the ring are in reasonably close agreement with equivalent bonds found in furan and other related derivatives (Williams & Rundle, 1964; Bak, Christensen, Dixon, Hansen-Nygaard, Andersen & Schottländer, 1962; Hudson, 1962; Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi, 1962).

The alternation of the C–O lengths in the carboxyl groups is only definitely significant in the groups attached to C(2) and C(5). In 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid (Williams & Rundle, 1964), the difference in the two C–O distances was very slight, whereas in all the other five-membered heterocyclic acids studied, there is a substantial difference.

Hydrogen bonding

It is unfortunate that it did not prove possible to locate the positions of the hydrogen atoms in this structure, as this information would throw considerable light on the nature of hydrogen bond formation. The distances O(1)–O(2), O(3)–O(4), O(5)–O(6), O(7)–O(8), and O(1)–O(9) all lie well within the range of accepted hydrogen bond distances involving oxygen atoms of carboxylic acids (Pimentel & McClellan, 1960). There are, therefore, five possible sites for hydrogen bonding to occur, but only three available hydrogen atoms. The most plausible description of the hydrogen bonding in this structure would be that the pairs of oxygen atoms which are closest to each other, namely O(3) and O(4), O(5) and O(6) and O(7) and O(8), each form

hydrogen bridges. In the first and last of these cases the hydrogen atoms are probably attached to O(3) and O(8) respectively, as C(6)–O(3) is longer than C(7)–O(4), and C(9)–O(8) is longer than C(8)–O(7), and the lengths of C(6)–O(2) and C(9)–O(9) closely approach the length of 1.23 Å for a pure carbon–oxygen double bond (Kennard, 1962). This latter finding confirms the theory of the ‘exposed’ carbonyl groups in the anion put forward by Cocker *et al.* (1959). In the case of the bridge between atoms O(5) and O(6), the separation of 2.386 Å is one of the shortest ever reported between carboxyl groups involved in hydrogen bonding. It is shorter than the value of 2.555 Å found by Williams & Rundle in 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid, or that of 2.457 Å found in potassium hydrogen di-*p*-chlorobenzoate (Mills & Speakman, 1963). A recent neutron diffraction analysis of potassium hydrogen chloromaleate O---O, 2.411 Å) has established that the hydrogen atom can be situated symmetrically in O---H---O hydrogen bonds (Ellison & Levy, 1965). A similar situation probably applies to potassium hydrogen maleate (O---O, 2.44 Å) which has been studied by both neutron (Peterson & Levy, 1958) and X-ray (Darlow, 1961) diffraction, but a definite conclusion cannot be reached in the latter case as the hydrogen bond is bisected by a mirror plane. In the furantetracarboxylate anion, we find that there is a hydrogen bond which is effectively the same length as the bridge found in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate (where there is a centered hydrogen atom) and apparently shorter than the distance found in potassium hydrogen maleate (where there may be a symmetrically located hydrogen atom). Additional credence is given to our theory by considering the C–O distances of the two oxygen atoms forming the hydrogen bond in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate which are 1.284 and 1.288 Å as compared with 1.230 and 1.244 Å for the two C–O bonds not involved in intramolecular hydrogen bridging; the last two values approach the accepted value of 1.23 Å for a pure C=O double bond (Kennard, 1962). In the furantetracarboxylate anion, the two oxygen atoms forming the shortest hydrogen bond have C–O distances of 1.286 and 1.284 Å, whereas the C–O distances of the other two oxygen atoms attached to C(7) and C(8) are 1.239 and 1.255 Å. This division of C–O distances into long and short occurs also in 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid (1.267 and 1.234 Å) and in potassium hydrogen maleate (1.284 and 1.235 Å). A necessary criterion for the existence of a symmetrical hydrogen bond appears to be that the two constituent C–O distances must be of the order of 1.28 Å, a condition which is met in the present structure.

Effects due to overcrowding in the molecule

The deformations from idealized geometry can be classified into three types:

- Deviations of bond angles from anticipated values.
- Out of plane bending of the substituents from the plane of the furan ring.

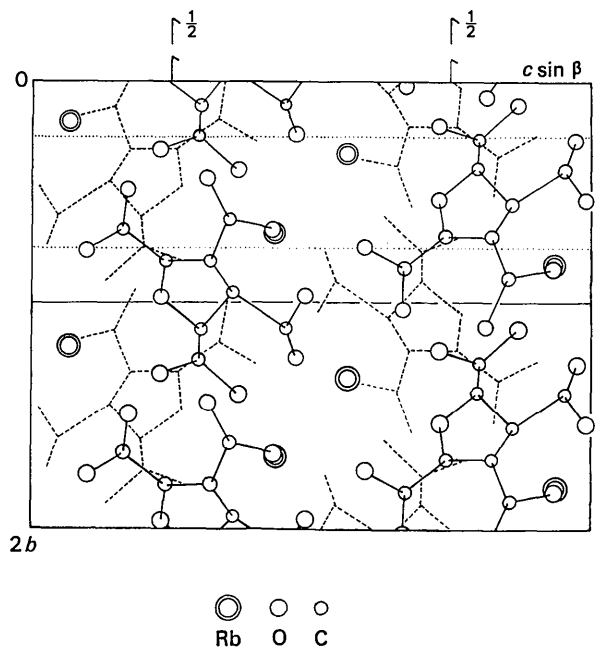


Fig. 4. Intermolecular packing projected onto (100). It shows two unit cells, in only one of which is the crystallographic symmetry indicated. The molecules shown in discontinuous lines are below the molecules drawn as solid lines.

(c) Rotation of the plane of the carboxyl groups with respect to the plane of the furan ring.

The bond angles formed by the carbon atoms of the carboxyl groups and the furan ring show wide discrepancies from the values close to 123° found in 3-thiophenic acid (Hudson & Robertson, 1964) and in 2-thiophenic acid (Nardelli *et al.*, 1962). It is significant that the angle deviations are most marked in the groups substituted on C(2) and C(5), as in these cases there is no substituent on the adjacent O(1) to prevent bending of the carboxyl groups away from the substituents on C(3) and C(4). These deformations act in such a way as to increase the separation O(5)–O(6). Bond angle deviations of this type but not to this extent were found in other structures exhibiting intramolecular overcrowding, such as 3,4-furandicarboxylic acid (Williams & Rundle, 1964) and *o*-bromobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1962). The details of the best planes through several groups of atoms in the anion and the deviations of other atoms from these planes are given in Table 7. The furan ring is accurately planar within the limits of the analysis, but the carbon atoms of the carboxyl groups deviate significantly from the plane of the five ring atoms. This out of plane bending has been a feature of the analyses of *o*-bromobenzoic acid (Ferguson & Sim, 1962), and potassium hydrogen di-*p*-chlorobenzoate (Mills & Speakman, 1963), where the Cl atom is 0.13 Å from the plane of the benzene ring. The largest deviations that we have found are –0.194 and –0.084 Å involving C(7) and C(9) respectively. It is significant that alternate substituents are most affected, and the effect is almost certainly due to intramolecular forces.

The three atoms of the carboxyl groups and the ring carbon atom on which the group is substituted are ac-

curately planar in all four cases. None of the groups, however, is planar with respect to the furan ring. The angles of twist of the carboxyl groups to the ring are listed in Table 8. Significant values of such angles of twist are common among carboxylic acid groups attached to trigonal hybridized carbon atoms, *e.g.* ammonium oxalate (Robertson, 1965), and are usually attributed to packing forces. In the present instance, however, the effect is probably intramolecular in origin.

Table 8. *Angles of twist formed between the carboxyl group and the plane of the furan ring*

The angle is defined + or – as the rotation is counterclockwise or clockwise looking along the bond outward from the ring.

Group	Angle of twist
C(2)–C(6)–O(2)–O(3)	–5° 40'
C(3)–C(7)–O(4)–O(5)	+9 54
C(4)–C(8)–O(6)–O(7)	–8 30
C(5)–C(9)–O(8)–O(9)	+8 23

Despite these deformations from ideal molecular geometry, all of which tend to lengthen the O---O distances, it is significant that a very short O---O separation is found. We feel that, in view of the results of Ellison & Levy (1965), we have considerable evidence to allow us to predict a symmetrical hydrogen bond in the furantetracarboxylate anion, and we are looking into the possibility of examining the sodium or ammonium salt where the possibility of locating the hydrogen atom by X-ray methods would be much greater.

The rubidium atom is surrounded by eight oxygen atoms at distances ranging from 2.89 [involving O(5)] to 3.32 Å. It therefore appears that the negative charge

Table 7. *Deviations of atoms from planes* (Å)*

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
O(1)	–0.009	–0.003	0.006				
C(2)	0.013	0.016	0.049	–0.001			
C(3)	–0.019	–0.021	–0.029		–0.008		
C(4)	0.011	0.009	0.015			0.000	
C(5)	–0.004	–0.000	0.052				–0.003
C(6)	0.048	0.053	0.100	0.003			
C(7)	–0.185	–0.194	–0.249		0.014		
C(8)	0.022	0.014	–0.010			0.001	
C(9)	–0.090	–0.084	0.007				0.010
O(2)	–0.050	–0.039		–0.001			
O(3)	0.173	0.176		–0.001			
O(4)	–0.163	–0.171			–0.005		
O(5)	–0.402	–0.415			–0.001		
O(6)	–0.138	–0.151				0.000	
O(7)	0.183	0.177				0.000	
O(8)	0.013	0.017					–0.004
O(9)	–0.288	–0.276					–0.003

* Best planes through:

(a) C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5).

(b) C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), O(1).

(c) C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), C(7), C(8), C(9), O(1).

(d) C(2), C(6), O(2), O(3).

(e) C(3), C(7), O(4), O(5).

(f) C(4), C(8), O(6), O(7).

(g) C(5), C(9), O(8), O(9).

is widely distributed throughout the anion rather than concentrated on any particular oxygen atom.

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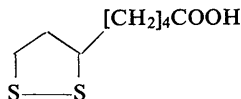
The Structure of the Twinned Crystal of D,L-6-Thioctic Acid, C₈H₁₄O₂S₂

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Crystals of 5-[3-(1,2-dithiolanyl)]pentanoic acid (D,L-6-thioctic acid, α-lipoic acid),



occur as twins with the twinning occurring along the *c* axis. The twinned crystals form an orthorhombic supercell with *a* = 133.2, *b* = 9.89, *c* = 9.22 Å. The real cell is monoclinic, space group *P*2₁/*c*, with *a* = 11.75, *b* = 9.89, *c* = 9.22 Å and β = 109° 05'. The molecules occur as dimers with the acid groups hydrogen-bonded across centers of symmetry. No four atoms in the five-membered ring are coplanar. Phases for the structure determination were obtained by the symbolic addition procedure.

Introduction

The naturally occurring (+) α-lipoic acid (Reed, De Busk, Gunsalus & Hornberger, 1951) is an essential factor for the enzymatic decarboxylation of pyruvate to acetate and is also required in the subsequent introduction of acetate into the citric acid cycle. The

synthetic product, called D, L-6-thioctic acid (Bullock, Brockman, Patterson, Pierce, von Saltza, Sanders & Stokstad, 1954), has biological properties similar to those of α-lipoic acid. The initial interest in this ma-



terial concerned the configuration of the S—S ring; how-