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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *p*-Hydroxybenzoic Acid Monohydrate

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The crystal and molecular structure of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid monohydrate has been determined by a single crystal X-ray analysis. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, $Z=4$, with $a=17.79$, $b=6.39$, $c=6.79$ Å, and $\beta=105.6^\circ$. The structure was solved by the Patterson and Fourier methods, and refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method to a final R value of 0.086 for 806 non-zero reflections. Pairs of acid molecules form dimers by the hydrogen bonds between carboxyl groups (2.678 Å). The dimers are held together by the hydrogen bonds between phenolic hydroxyl groups and water molecules (2.595 and 2.823 Å); these hydrogen bonds extend around two-fold screw axes to make up layers of the dimers parallel to the (401). The layers are linked by the additional hydrogen bonds between carbonyl oxygens and water molecules (2.823 Å).

As a part of the investigation of the addition compounds of amines with carboxylic acids,¹⁾ determination of the crystal and molecular structure of the title compound has been undertaken. This compound is of interest not only in hydrogen bonding scheme in the crystal, but also in molecular geometry of benzoic acids.

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1) S. Kashino, Y. Sumida, and M. Haisa, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **B28**, 1374 (1972).

Experimental

Crystals prepared by slow evaporation from acetone solution were transparent plates elongated along the c axis. Cell constants were obtained from the oscillation and Weissenberg photographs taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$ Å). Space group was uniquely determined to be $P2_1/a$ from systematic absences; $h0l$ when h is odd, $0k0$ when k is odd. Elementary analysis and density measurement showed that the crystals contained four water molecules per unit cell.

TABLE 1. CRYSTAL DATA

<i>p</i> -HO-C ₆ H ₄ COOH·H ₂ O	FW=156.1
Monoclinic	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>a</i>
<i>a</i> =17.79±0.05 Å	<i>b</i> =6.39±0.02 Å <i>c</i> =6.79±0.01 Å
β=105.6±0.2°	
<i>D_m</i> =1.38 ₆ g cm ⁻³ (by flotation)	
<i>D_x</i> =1.395 g cm ⁻³ (for <i>Z</i> =4)	
μ=10.0 cm ⁻¹ for Cu Kα radiation	
<i>F</i> (000)=328	

The crystal data are listed in Table 1. Intensities were collected with CuKα radiation by means of the multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg techniques for the layers *hk*0 to *hk*5. A total of 807 non-zero independent reflections were measured visually. The intensities were corrected for the Lorentz and polarization factors, and for spot shape.

Structure Determination and Refinement

The approximate positional parameters of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid molecule were determined by the interpretation of a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson map and Harker section. The Fourier map based on the positional parameters of the acid molecule revealed the oxygen atom of water molecule. The structure thus obtained was refined by the block-diagonal least-squares calculations with isotropic temperature factors. For a time reflections 211, 311, 401, and $\bar{4}03$ were rejected because of strong extinction effect. A difference map revealed all peaks corresponding to eight hydrogen atoms. The least-squares refinement was made with anisotropic temperature factors for carbon and oxygen atoms including the hydrogen atoms with fixed parameters, which are shown in Table 2. The positional parameters of the hydrogen atoms were calculated by assuming suitable geometries, and their temperature factors were assumed to be equal to those of the heavy atoms to which they are attached. This refinement reduced an *R* value to 0.096. An extinction correction, $I_{\text{corr}}=I_o/(1-gI_o)$, was applied for strong reflections including 211, 311, and $\bar{4}03$, but inaccurate 401 was omitted. Further least-squares refinement for the non-hydrogen atoms gave the final

TABLE 2. THE ASSUMED ATOMIC PARAMETERS OF HYDROGEN ATOMS

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B</i> (Å ²)
H(1)	0.060	0.442	0.607	3.0
H(2)	0.121	0.525	0.344	3.4
H(3)	0.196	-0.096	0.345	2.9
H(4)	0.135	-0.175	0.611	3.0
H(5)	-0.012	0.177	0.961	3.6
H(6)	0.188	0.408	0.102	3.4
H(7)	0.142	0.730	-0.028	4.2
H(8)	0.231	0.678	-0.043	4.2

R value of 0.086 for 806 non-zero reflections. The following weighting scheme was applied;

$$\sqrt{w} = 0.0 \text{ for } F_o = 0,$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 0.5 \text{ for } 0 < F_o < F_{\min} (2.5),$$

$$\sqrt{w} = 1.0 \text{ for } F_{\min} \leq F_o \leq F_{\max} (22.6)$$

and

$$\sqrt{w} = F_{\max}/F_o \text{ for } F_{\max} < F_o.$$

The final atomic parameters are listed in Table 3. The final electron density map is shown in Fig. 1(a).

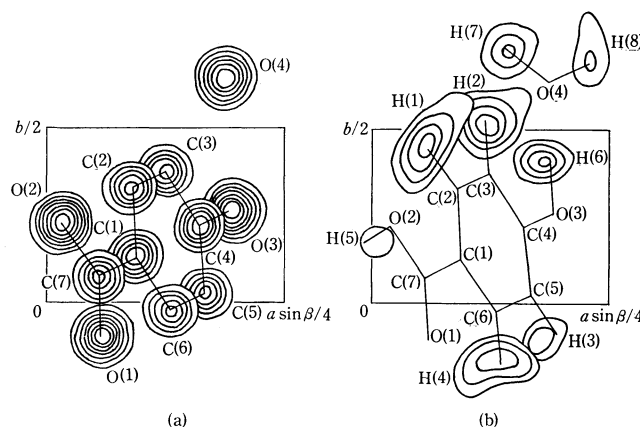


Fig. 1. (a) The final electron density map. Inaccurate 401 reflection was involved. Contours are at equal intervals of 1.0 e.Å⁻³ starting at about 2.4 e.Å⁻³. (b) The difference electron density map. Contours are at equal intervals of 0.1 e.Å⁻³ starting at 0.2 e.Å⁻³. The molecular frames are based on the coordinates in Table 2 and 3.

TABLE 3. THE FINAL ATOMIC PARAMETERS ALONG WITH THEIR E.S.D.'S WITHIN PARENTHESES

The anisotropic temperature factors are of the form;

$$\exp(-B_{11}h^2 - B_{22}k^2 - B_{33}l^2 - B_{12}hk - B_{13}hl - B_{23}kl).$$

All values of *B_{ij}* should be multiplied by 10⁻⁴.

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	<i>B₁₁</i>	<i>B₂₂</i>	<i>B₃₃</i>	<i>B₁₂</i>	<i>B₁₃</i>	<i>B₂₃</i>
C (1)	0.0939(3)	0.1273(8)	0.6358(8)	18(2)	224(14)	185(16)	1(8)	43(8)	10(23)
C (2)	0.0898(3)	0.3286(8)	0.5548(9)	27(2)	198(13)	240(18)	13(8)	71(9)	28(23)
C (3)	0.1232(3)	0.3748(8)	0.3964(9)	32(2)	173(13)	299(20)	14(8)	83(10)	80(25)
C (4)	0.1603(3)	0.2179(8)	0.3160(8)	22(2)	207(13)	179(16)	-6(8)	64(8)	7(22)
C (5)	0.1660(3)	0.0201(8)	0.3954(8)	29(2)	219(14)	188(16)	18(9)	73(9)	16(24)
C (6)	0.1315(3)	-0.0247(8)	0.5520(8)	28(2)	195(13)	203(17)	-8(8)	38(9)	1(23)
C (7)	0.0556(3)	0.0736(8)	0.7987(8)	18(2)	235(14)	194(17)	2(8)	36(8)	49(22)
O (1)	0.0590(2)	-0.0999(6)	0.8736(6)	29(1)	242(11)	277(13)	29(6)	87(7)	119(18)
O (2)	0.0162(2)	0.2253(6)	0.8545(6)	29(2)	271(11)	270(13)	47(6)	88(7)	77(18)
O (3)	0.1924(2)	0.2546(6)	0.1589(6)	32(2)	257(11)	247(12)	14(7)	104(7)	75(18)
O (4)	0.1888(2)	0.6348(7)	0.0223(7)	35(2)	291(12)	423(16)	59(7)	147(8)	309(23)

3) "The Universal Crystallographic Computing System," The Crystallographic Society of Japan, Tokyo, (1967).

and Ashida⁴) and that for Lorentz and polarization factors and spot shape corrections written by Yasuoka.

Description of the Structure and Discussion

The bond lengths and angles are listed in Table 5. Unlike terephthalic acid⁵) or *p*-toluic acid,⁶) *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid shows significant difference in the two C—O bond lengths of the carboxyl group, 1.214 and 1.310 Å, as found in *p*-nitrobenzoic acid,⁷) 1.222 and 1.319 Å, in *p*-bromobenzoic acid,⁸) 1.225 and 1.307 Å, and in anisic acid,⁹) 1.233 and 1.290 Å. The difference is more significant than that in potassium hydrogen di-*p*-hydroxybenzoate,¹⁰) 1.232 and 1.284 Å. The bond length of C(1)—C(7) is 1.486 Å, which agrees with the corresponding bond length in terephthalic acid,⁵) 1.483 Å and in *p*-toluic acid,⁶) 1.476 Å, but is somewhat shorter than that found in potassium hydrogen di-*p*-hydroxybenzoate,¹⁰) 1.504 Å, and in *p*-nitrobenzoic acid,⁷) 1.501 Å. The C(4)—O(3) bond length is 1.359 Å. This value agrees with phenolic C—O bond length in α - and β -modifications of *p*-nitrophenol,^{11,12}) 1.351 and 1.361 Å respectively, but is smaller than that in potassium hydrogen di-*p*-hydroxybenzoate,¹⁰) 1.385 Å and in *p*-cresol,¹³) 1.395 and 1.387 Å. Although the bond lengths of both C(1)—C(7) and C(4)—O(3) agree with those in the compounds reported to have quinoid character, no significant deviations of any bond lengths in the benzene ring from the mean value of 1.387 Å could be observed except for C(4)—C(5) bond length. The angle of C(5)—C(4)—O(3), 117.8°, is smaller than that of C(3)—C(4)—O(3), 121.8°. Such an inequality

TABLE 5. BOND LENGTHS (Å) AND ANGLES (°) ALONG WITH THEIR E.S.D.'S WITHIN PARENTHESES

Bond	Length	Bond	Angle
C(1)—C(2)	1.393(8)	C(6)—C(1)—C(2)	117.7(5)
C(2)—C(3)	1.393(9)	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	120.9(6)
C(3)—C(4)	1.390(9)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	119.7(6)
C(4)—C(5)	1.367(8)	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	120.3(5)
C(5)—C(6)	1.393(8)	C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	119.3(5)
C(6)—C(1)	1.386(8)	C(5)—C(6)—C(1)	122.0(5)
C(1)—C(7)	1.486(8)	C(2)—C(1)—C(7)	121.4(5)
C(7)—O(1)	1.214(7)	C(6)—C(1)—C(7)	120.8(5)
C(7)—O(2)	1.310(7)	C(1)—C(7)—O(1)	122.8(5)
C(4)—O(3)	1.359(7)	C(1)—C(7)—O(2)	115.6(5)
		O(1)—C(7)—O(2)	121.6(5)
		C(3)—C(4)—O(3)	121.8(5)
		C(5)—C(4)—O(3)	117.8(5)

4) Y. Okaya and T. Ashida, HBLS IV, The Universal Crystallographic Computing System (I), p. 65. The Crystallographic Society of Japan, Tokyo, (1967).

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12) P. Coppens and G. M. J. Schmidt, *ibid.*, **18**, 654 (1965).

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TABLE 6. DEVIATIONS FROM THE LEAST-SQUARES PLANES

Atom	Deviation(Å)	Atom	Deviation(Å)
a) Deviations from the benzene ring plane			
C(1)	−0.002	C(6)	0.008
C(2)	−0.001	C(7)	0.060
C(3)	−0.004	O(1)	0.045
C(4)	0.010	O(2)	0.159
C(5)	−0.012	O(3)	0.034
b) Deviations from the plane through carboxyl group and C(1)			
C(1)	0.002	O(1)	0.003
C(7)	−0.007	O(2)	0.002

of the two C—C—O angles has been observed in many phenols, such as catechol,¹⁴) α - and β -modifications of *p*-nitrophenol^{11,12}) and *p*-cresol.¹³)

The least-squares plane of the benzene ring is

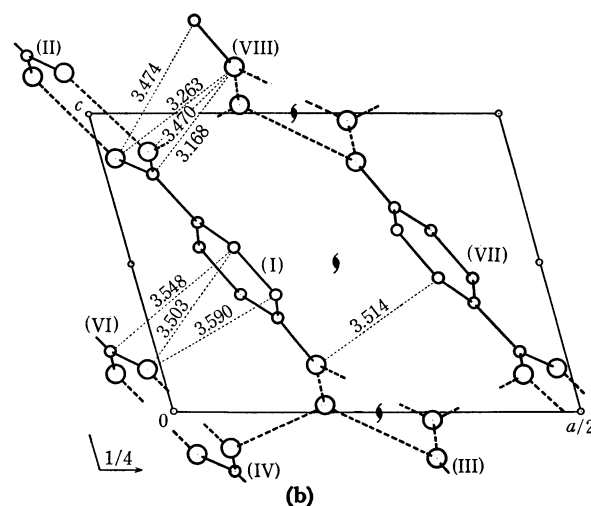
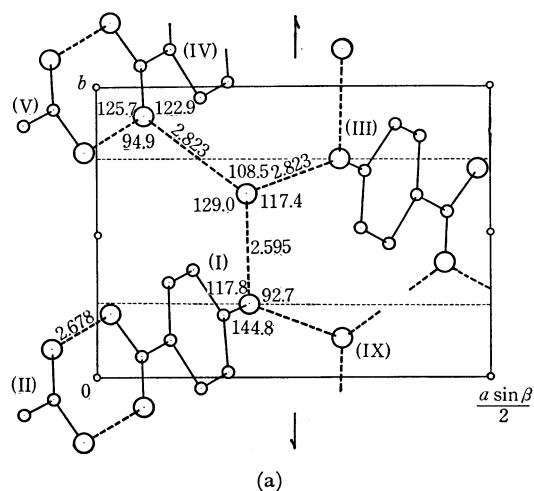


Fig. 2. Crystal structure of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid monohydrate; (a) viewed along [001], (b) viewed along [010]. Broken lines show hydrogen bonds, and dotted lines show intermolecular contacts.

Key for molecules (I) $x/a, y/b, z/c$ (given in Table 2) (II) $-x/a, -y/b, 2-z/c$ (III) $1/2-x/a, 1/2+y/b, -z/c$ (IV) $x/a, 1+y/b, -1+z/c$ (V) $-x/a, 1-y/b, 1-z/c$ (VI) $-x/a, -y/b, 1-z/c$ (VII) $1/2-x/a, 1/2+y/b, 1-z/c$ (VIII) $x/a, y/b, 1+z/c$ (IX) $1/2-x/a, -1/2+y/b, -z/c$

14) C. J. Brown, *ibid.*, **21**, 170 (1966).

represented by the equation:

$$-0.7077X - 0.2327Y - 0.6671Z + 3.3222 = 0,$$

where X , Y , and Z are the lengths (in Å) along the a , b , and c^* axes, respectively. The deviations of the atoms of the acid molecule from the plane are given in Table 6. The least-squares plane of the carboxyl group and C(1) is represented by the equation:

$$-0.6590X - 0.2726Y - 0.7010Z + 3.4743 = 0.$$

The deviation of the atoms of the carboxyl group and C(1) from the plane are also given in Table 6. The dihedral angle between the two planes is 4.1° , while the corresponding angle in potassium hydrogen di-*p*-hydroxybenzoate¹⁰⁾ is 9.5° . The C(1)–C(7) and C(4)–O(3) bonds bend to the same side out of the benzene ring plane.

The crystal structure is shown in Fig. 2. Pairs of acid molecules are linked through the hydrogen bonds (2.678 Å) between carboxyl groups to form dimers. The dimers in the crystal are held together by the hydrogen bonds between phenolic hydroxyl groups and

water molecules (2.595 and 2.823 Å); these hydrogen bonds extend around two-fold screw axes to make up layers of the dimers parallel to the (401). The layers are linked by the additional hydrogen bonds between carbonyl oxygens and water molecules (2.823 Å). The two hydrogen atoms, H(7) and H(8), of the water molecule are accepted by the carbonyl oxygen, O(1^{IV}), and the phenolic oxygen, O(3^{III}), respectively, and the hydrogen atom of the phenolic hydroxyl group, H(6), is accepted by the oxygen atom of the water molecule O(4^I). The O(4^I) deviates only by 0.35 Å from the plane through O(3^I), O(1^{IV}), and O(3^{III}). The angle, O(3^{III})–O(4^I)–O(1^{IV}), is 108.5° and is close to the H–O–H angle in a water molecule.

The intermolecular distances shorter than 3.6 Å are shown in Fig. 2(b), indicating no abnormal short contact.

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