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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl) piperidine hydrochloride

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1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrochloride ($C_{17}H_{25}N \cdot HCl$) is monoclinic with space group $P2_1/c$, $a = 8.880$, $b = 13.866$, $c = 13.098$ Å, $\beta = 104^\circ 33'$, four molecules per unit cell, and measured density 1.190 g.cm $^{-3}$. 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrobromide ($C_{17}H_{25}N \cdot HBr$), investigated also to aid in the elucidation of the chlorine atom position, is monoclinic with space group $P2_1/c$, $a = 8.888$, $b = 14.132$, $c = 13.396$ Å, $\beta = 104^\circ 28'$, four molecules per unit cell, and measured density 1.322 g.cm $^{-3}$. For the hydrochloride, 2159 visually estimated reflection intensities corrected for extension, contraction, and absorption yielded Patterson-Harker sections to locate the chlorine atom, and Fourier difference syntheses to find the carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen atom positions, refined by the block-diagonal least-squares approximation with anisotropic temperature factors. The final R index was 0.11.

The phenyl (1) ring is equatorial and the cyclohexane (2) and piperidine (3) rings are in chair conformations. The angles between normals to the mean planes of (1) and (2), (2) and (3), and (1) and (3) are 110 , 15 and 96° respectively. Average bond lengths uncorrected for thermal motion are 1.382 , 1.536 and 1.512 Å for C-C of (1), (2), and (3) respectively; 1.508 Å for C-N of (3); 3.088 Å for N-Cl (hydrogen bond); and 1.09 and 1.03 Å for $C(sp^3)$ -H and $C(sp^2)$ -H respectively. Average bond angles are 120.0 , 110.9 and 111.1° for (1), (2), and (3) respectively; 119.4° for C-C-H of (1); 108.7° for N-C-H, C-C-H, and H-C-H of (2) and (3).

Introduction

1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrochloride (also termed sernyl or phencyclidine hydrochloride) (SHCl, $C_{17}H_{25}N \cdot HCl$) and sernyl hydrobromide (SHBr, $C_{17}H_{25}N \cdot HBr$), supplied by Parke, Davis & Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan, are compounds with neurotropic effects of interest in chemistry and biology. Single crystals were grown in solutions of ethanol and butyl ether by slow evaporation at room temperature. Only the (y, z) bromine position was determined in SHBr to elucidate the location of the chlorine atom in SHCl.

Crystal data

The crystal data for SHCl and SHBr are shown in Table 1. The unit-cell parameters were determined from zero-layer a and b axis equi-inclination photographs calibrated by an aluminum powder diffraction pattern on the same film (Swanson & Tatge, 1953) with extrapolation correction (Taylor & Sinclair, 1945), excepting the SHBr b -dimension taken from a rotation photograph. The space group $P2_1/c$ (No. 14, *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1952) was uniquely determined by systematic absences $h0l$ with l odd and $0k0$ with k odd. The crystal densities were the same as those of isopropyl bromide at $16.0^\circ C$ for SHBr and dimethyl phthalate at $24.5^\circ C$ for SHCl. The SHCl crystal selected for analysis had dimensions 0.76 , 0.39 , and 0.41 ± 0.01 mm; the SHBr crystal was about 0.5 mm on a side.

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Table 1. Crystallographic data for SHCl and SHBr

Parameter	SHCl	SHBr
<i>a</i>	8.880 ± 0.010 Å	8.888 ± 0.010 Å
<i>b</i>	13.866 ± 0.020	14.132 ± 0.010
<i>c</i>	13.098 ± 0.010	13.396 ± 0.010
β	104° 33' ± 10'	104° 28' ± 10'
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
<i>Z</i>	4	4
<i>V</i>	1561.0 Å ³	1629.3 Å ³
Formula weight	279.9	324.3
μ (Cu <i>K</i> α)	20.3 cm ⁻¹	36.5 cm ⁻¹
ρ_c	1.191 g.cm ⁻³	1.321 g.cm ⁻³
ρ_o	1.190 ± 0.004 g.cm ⁻³	1.322 ± 0.003 g.cm ⁻³

Intensity data

For SHBr a zero layer *a* axis Weissenberg equi-inclination photograph was taken at room temperature with nickel-filtered Cu *K* α radiation. SHCl photographs were taken for the zero to seventh layers about the *b* axis and the zero to fifth layers about the *a* axis. Intensities with range 1 to 2500 for SHCl and 1 to 300 for SHBr were measured by visual comparison with a series of timed exposures of an *hkl* reflection; strong and weak reflections were correlated by the multiple-film technique. For SHBr 154 *0kl* intensities were observed with maximum $\sin \theta$ value 0.979; for SHCl the intensity data for 2311 reflections with maximum $\sin \theta$ value 0.993 were collected from 3950 non-equivalent *hkl* intensities. Interlayer scaling factors were obtained through common reflections.

Absorption, extension, and contraction (Phillips, 1954, 1956) corrections were applied to the SHCl data. The SHCl *a* axis intensities were corrected for absorption assuming cylindrical symmetry with the area of the crystalline rhombic face nearly normal to the *a* direction (85° 20') set equal to the cylindrical cross section ($\mu R = 0.45$) (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1959). The correction for the *b* axis intensities employed the absorption integral evaluated by the *m*-point Gaussian integration formula (Busing & Levy, 1957; Wells, 1960; Kane, 1966). Wilson's (1942) method gave an overall temperature factor of $B = 1.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ for SHBr and $B = 1.3 \text{ \AA}^2$ for SHCl with an approximate absolute scale factor.

Structure determination and refinement

The SHCl [100] Patterson map indicated two possible chlorine positions; however, the subsequent SHBr [100] map clearly indicated the position of the bromine atom ($y = 0.31$, $z = 0.51$). The SHCl and SHBr [100] Fourier syntheses proved ambiguous because of overlap; three-dimensional data for SHCl were then collected. Patterson-Harker sections clearly indicated the chlorine position ($x = -0.120$, $y = 0.313$, $z = 0.515$). The *R* index ($\sum |F_o - F_c| / \sum |F_o|$) based on the chlorine position was 0.53 with $B = 1.3 \text{ \AA}^2$. The atomic scatter-

ing factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1959).

A three-dimensional Fourier difference synthesis, computed with 1523 reflections with phases based on the chlorine atom alone and for which $|F_o| \leq 2|F_c|$ indicated plausible carbon and nitrogen positions which yielded an *R* index of 0.33 with $B = 1.3 \text{ \AA}^2$. Two difference synthesis refinements and several cycles of

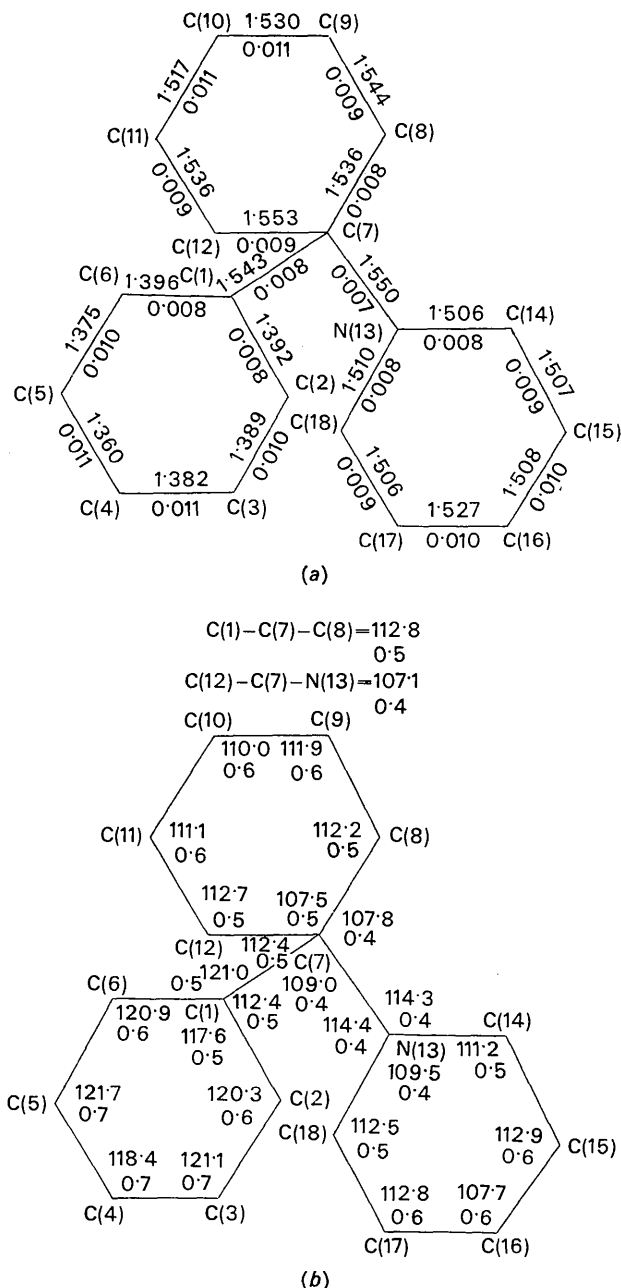


Fig. 1. (a) Bond lengths (Å) with estimated standard deviations (Å) given below the bond value. (b) Bond angles (degrees) with estimated standard deviations (degrees) given below the bond value.

Table 2 (cont.)

(b) Calculated structure factors ($\times 10$) for unobserved reflections. The ** or * indicate respectively reflections not estimated as they were barely visible or in high background regions on the film; the remaining reflections were simply not visible.

H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC	H	K	L	IOFC
0	0	10	27	0	0	12	28	0	0	14	-3	-10	4	4	-15*	1	4	4	10
-1	0	8	8	-1	0	8	-42*	-1	0	12	14	-1	4	12	-14	1	4	13	-5**
-5	0	0	6	-7	0	12	31	-10	0	0	9	3	4	8	-7	3	4	11	-20
-2	0	2	-13	3	0	12	16	0	0	4	26	5	4	11	-24	7	4	7	31
6	0	8	27	7	0	6	47	0	0	4	13	8	4	2	1	8	4	3	18
-2	1	17	-16	-1	1	12	-45**	-3	1	1	-10	8	4	2	-13**	8	4	3	18
-3	1	8	-23	-3	1	13	-6	-3	1	12	-10	-1	5	9	-16	-1	5	12	-27
-3	1	14	38	-4	1	2	10	-4	1	13	9	-3	5	14	12	-4	5	6	-9
-8	1	4	28	-4	1	2	10	-5	1	13	35**	-6	5	2	36	-6	5	6	24
-8	1	9	-7	-7	1	9	-1	-7	1	11	18	-8	5	10	13	-8	5	12	22
9	1	7	-12	-8	1	7	30	-8	1	8	-35	-9	5	9	39	-8	5	12	22
1	1	4	16	-8	1	13	14	-10	1	3	-26	-9	5	6	40*	1	5	6	-26
3	1	12	27	-10	1	7	27	1	1	11	-8	1	5	14	7	4	5	11	-35
2	1	12	16	1	1	13	10	2	1	14	-22	0	5	7	-51	7	5	3	10
3	1	3	-26	4	1	11	-25	4	1	12	-9	0	6	12	-35**	0	5	16	33
5	1	5	-1	6	1	8	-24	6	1	5	17	-2	6	2	-13	-3	6	13	16
6	1	8	-10	-7	1	4	-59*	-3	1	5	14	-5	6	14	28	-6	6	6	-21
-3	2	5	10	-3	2	7	-40**	-3	2	9	-19	-5	6	14	28	-6	6	6	-21
-3	2	11	-21	-3	2	15	-2	-4	2	5	-12	-7	6	9	-17	-8	6	2	-25
-5	2	12	41**	-5	2	14	-20	-6	2	11	-12	-10	6	1	-9	-10	6	2	-25
-7	2	10	11	-7	2	5	-17	-9	2	6	42**	2	6	11	-15	3	6	6	-6
-8	2	10	-18*	-8	2	6	1	-9	2	7	-6	4	6	12	-18	5	6	6	-2
4	2	10	-18*	9	2	2	-52**	9	2	0	5	0	7	11	29	-1	7	11	-28
4	2	7	0	4	2	8	-32**	4	2	12	20	-3	7	13	30	-4	7	2	-2
6	2	13	21	5	2	7	-11	5	2	10	33	-6	7	5	10	-7	7	10	8
6	2	6	28	6	2	9	-12	6	2	10	29	-7	7	10	8	-4	7	4	20
-7	2	7	-13	0	3	14	-30**	0	3	15	12	-9	7	2	-30	-9	7	3	-20*
-7	2	7	24	-1	3	14	-10	-1	3	4	6	-9	7	9	33	-1	7	1	-12
-4	3	6	-10**	-4	3	10	-10	-4	3	13	41	2	7	9	33	2	7	12	17
-5	3	6	0	-5	3	14	-1	-5	3	15	3	1	7	11	13	-4	7	11	-23
-8	3	1	-7	-6	3	9	12	-6	3	12	-21	5	7	10	7	6	7	4	26
-8	3	14	9	-7	3	9	16	-7	3	12	24	-1	8	5	11	-7	8	7	13
-9	3	4	17	-9	3	4	-11	-9	3	5	-35	1	8	7	16	-7	8	6	-19
-9	3	6	53*	-9	3	14	-17	-9	3	8	-14	-2	8	5	-14	-2	8	9	-1
1	3	10	49	1	3	14	5	1	3	15	-24	-2	8	11	-30**	-1	8	9	-1
2	3	12	5	3	3	7	-56**	3	3	10	19	-4	8	9	31	-5	8	7	-11*
3	3	11	6	4	3	6	-2	4	3	9	10	-4	8	0	34	-4	8	4	-31**
5	3	5	7	5	3	8	40**	5	3	12	-16	-1	9	4	-35	-1	9	7	-32
6	3	5	17	6	3	8	54**	7	3	2	20	3	9	4	36**	1	9	10	7
9	3	2	-21	0	4	8	7	0	4	14	-23	2	9	1	-47	2	9	7	6
-1	4	12	3	-3	4	10	-36**	-4	4	1	-21	1	9	17	-34**	-3	4	12	-17
-4	4	8	-29	-4	4	6	6	-4	4	5	-34	-4	4	11	-35**	-5	4	5	25
-5	4	10	-15**	-5	4	10	-5	-5	4	2	-9	5	4	15	-5	4	6	8	8
-6	4	6	-18	-6	4	8	-11	-6	4	9	-11	0	10	4	-13	-7	10	9	-11
-7	4	7	-40**	-7	4	9	11	-7	4	13	25	-2	10	9	-19	-1	10	9	-11
-8	4	3	25	-8	4	5	-8	-8	4	4	27	-2	10	12	50	-2	10	13	28
-9	4	6	9	-9	4	9	45**	-10	4	7	48*	7	10	12	-26	-1	10	1	28
1	4	6	-9	10	4	7	27	-10	4	7	-20	1	10	9	19	-4	10	1	28
5	10	4	23	5	10	2	-19	5	10	2	-19	5	10	2	-19	5	10	2	-19
0	10	2	73	0	10	2	73	0	10	2	73	0	10	2	73	0	10	2	73
2	11	5	-50**	2	11	5	-50**	2	11	5	-50**	2	11	5	-50**	2	11	5	-50**
4	11	10	-45**	4	11	10	-45**	4	11	10	-45**	4	11	10	-45**	4	11	10	-45**
5	11	11	8	5	11	11	8	5	11	11	8	5	11	11	8	5	11	11	8
1	12	2	47**	1	12	2	47**	1	12	2	47**	1	12	2	47**	1	12	2	47**
1	12	9	-26	1	12	9	-26	1	12	9	-26	1	12	9	-26	1	12	9	-26
3	12	3	18	3	12	3	18	3	12	3	18	3	12	3	18	3	12	3	18
4	12	10	-2	4	12	10	-2	4	12	10	-2	4	12	10	-2	4	12	10	-2
1	13	2	24	1	13	2	24	1	13	2	24	1	13	2	24	1	13	2	24
1	13	9	-4	1	13	9	-4	1	13	9	-4	1	13	9	-4	1	13	9	-4
1	13	1	24	1	13	1	24	1	13	1	24	1	13	1	24	1	13	1	24
5	13	7	2	5	13	7	2	5	13	7	2	5	13	7	2	5	13	7	2
1	14	7	24	1	14	7	24	1	14	7	24	1	14	7	24	1	14	7	24
2	14	2	27	2	14	2	27	2	14	2	27	2	14	2	27	2	14	2	27
5	14	3	30	5	14	3	30	5	14	3	30	5	14	3	30	5	14	3	30
1	15	0	-12	1	15	0	-12	1	15	0	-12	1	15	0	-12	1	15	0	-12
2	16	2	-27	2	16	2	-27	2	16	2	-27	2	16	2	-27	2	16	2	-27
1	17	1	19	1	17	1	19	1	17	1	19	1	17	1	19	1	17	1	19

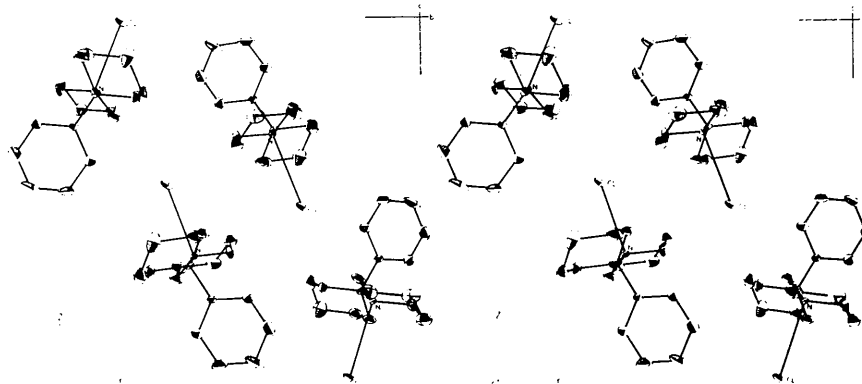


Fig.3. Stereoscopic projected view of the unit cell along the reciprocal lattice a^* axis, illustrating the molecular packing. The nitrogen atoms are shown bonded to the chlorine atoms. The thermal ellipsoids are scaled to include 50% probability (Johnson, 1965).

block-diagonal least-squares refinement (Cruickshank, 1964; Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Saunderson, 1967) with weighting scheme

$$w^{1/2} = F_o/F^*, F_o \leq F^*, F^* = 18, \quad (1)$$

$$w^{1/2} = F^*/F_o, F_o \geq F^*, \quad (2)$$

correlated to the most inaccurately estimated (very weak and very strong) reflections and with the minimization of

$$R^* = \sum_F w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2, \quad (3)$$

where the sum is over non-equivalent reflections with

weight w , reduced R to 0.11. Schomaker's correction was applied to the thermal parameter shifts (Ahmed *et al.*, 1967); convergence-acceleration factors were employed in the block-diagonal refinement (Hodgson & Rollett, 1963). One-hundred and fifty-two reflections (indicated by an asterisk in Table 1) for which $||F_o| - |F_c||/|F_o| \geq 0.56$ were deleted from the refinement and the R index calculation as 2 suffered from extinction, 15 were mis-estimations, and 135 with estimated intensity about 1 or 2 were close to the background intensity and thus incorrectly estimated. Three-dimensional Fourier difference syntheses indicated the hydrogen positions as resolved maxima. The resulting observed

Table 3. Final positional parameters (x, y, z) expressed as fractions ($\times 10^5$) of the a, b , and c unit-cell dimensions respectively and estimated standard deviations in parentheses (fractional, $\times 10^5$) and deviations Δ' from the mean molecular planes (\AA)

An asterisk indicates an atom not used to determine the molecular plane. Hydrogen positional parameters are fractional and multiplied by 10^3 .

	x	y	z	Δ'
C(1)	17659 (66)	43338 (37)	23249 (39)	0.0100
C(2)	16325 (77)	39425 (46)	13273 (43)	-0.0074
C(3)	19871 (94)	44954 (58)	05350 (47)	0.0014
C(4)	24493 (99)	54460 (58)	07089 (53)	0.0020
C(5)	25582 (97)	58297 (50)	16804 (60)	0.0008
C(6)	22154 (80)	52984 (43)	24791 (47)	-0.0068
C(7)	13130 (75)	37471 (39)	32040 (39)	-0.0018
C(8)	16210 (72)	26621 (41)	31328 (45)	0.0018
C(9)	33757 (86)	24267 (48)	33957 (54)	-0.6679*
C(10)	42264 (94)	27905 (61)	44920 (61)	-0.0019
C(11)	39433 (79)	38627 (50)	45797 (45)	0.0019
C(12)	21947 (76)	40875 (48)	43239 (42)	0.6787*
N(13)	-04478 (55)	38830 (31)	31137 (31)	0.0050
C(14)	-09534 (81)	49192 (41)	31170 (47)	-0.0050
C(15)	-26413 (85)	49914 (50)	31320 (48)	0.6635*
C(16)	-37164 (85)	45047 (54)	21989 (51)	0.0050
C(17)	-31950 (81)	34567 (51)	21828 (50)	-0.0050
C(18)	-15014 (79)	33623 (46)	21941 (44)	-0.6379*
Cl(19)	-11704 (21)	31246 (12)	51560 (11)	
				Bonded to
H(20)	155	321	109	C(2)
H(21)	200	422	-009	C(3)
H(22)	283	579	018	C(4)
H(23)	303	650	161	C(5)
H(24)	257	568	332	C(6)
H(25)	113	228	370	C(8)
H(26)	124	237	233	C(8)
H(27)	406	266	286	C(9)
H(28)	382	174	344	C(9)
H(29)	342	236	512	C(10)
H(30)	535	262	456	C(10)
H(31)	483	450	399	C(11)
H(32)	419	407	543	C(11)
H(33)	166	360	480	C(12)
H(34)	217	489	460	C(12)
H(35)	-065	364	375	N(13)
H(36)	-092	511	243	C(14)
H(37)	-035	545	399	C(14)
H(38)	-278	458	393	C(15)
H(39)	-296	571	325	C(15)
H(40)	-375	472	155	C(16)
H(41)	-473	451	214	C(16)
H(42)	-347	310	280	C(17)
H(43)	-395	315	147	C(17)
H(44)	-121	370	169	C(18)
H(45)	-113	265	234	C(18)

and unobserved calculated structure factors are given in Table 2(a) and (b) respectively, the fractional atomic coordinates in Table 3, and the temperature factors in Table 4. The estimated standard deviations were obtained in the usual way from the variance-covariance matrix. The mean shift was 0.4 of the estimated standard deviations in the final refinement cycle.

Discussion

The bond lengths uncorrected for thermal motions and bond angles are shown in Fig. 1. Their standard deviations were calculated by the method developed by Cruickshank & Robertson (1953). Stereoscopic views of the seryl rings are illustrated in Fig. 2 and the molecular packing arrangement in Fig. 3.

The equations of the least-squares mean atomic planes are given in Table 5 while the distances of the atoms from the planes are listed in Table 3. The phenyl ring is equatorial while the piperidine and cyclohexane rings are in chair conformations. The average C-C bond distance and C-C-C bond angle for the phenyl, cyclohexane, and piperidine rings are respectively 1.382 Å and 120.0°, 1.536 Å and 110.9°, and 1.512 Å and 111.1°. The average piperidine bond distance and angle involving nitrogen and carbon atoms are 1.508 Å and 111.1°. The angles between normals to planes *A* and *B*, *B* and *C*, and *A* and *C* (Table 5) are 110, 15, and 96° respectively.

The smallest intermolecular contacts (excluding hydrogen atoms) are 3.443 Å between Cl(19) and C(18') and 3.497 Å between C(12) and C(15') where the fractional positions of C(18') and C(15') are (-0.15014, 0.16377, 0.71941) and (0.26413, 0.50086, 0.68680) respectively. These contacts are acceptable in consideration of the van der Waals radii, 1.6 and 1.8 Å, for carbon and chlorine respectively (Pauling, 1960). Intermolecular contacts less than 4 Å are listed in Table 6 (excluding hydrogen atoms).

Table 6. Intermolecular distances less than 4 Å (excluding hydrogen atoms)

The (*x*, *y*, *z*) coordinates of the unprimed atoms are listed in Table 3 while those of the primed atoms are listed here.

C(2) — Cl(19')	$x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$	3.853 Å
C(3) — C(3')	$-x, 1 - y, -z$	3.727
C(3) — C(4')	$-x, 1 - y, -z$	3.867
C(3) — C(16')	$1 + x, y, z$	3.890
C(4) — C(16')	$1 + x, y, z$	3.710
C(5) — C(16')	$1 + x, y, z$	3.695
C(5) — C(17')	$-x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$	3.922
C(6) — C(16')	$1 + x, y, z$	3.881
C(9) — C(15')	$-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$	3.896
C(10) — Cl(19')	$1 + x, y, z$	3.987
C(11) — C(11')	$1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$	3.694
C(11) — C(15')	$-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$	3.819
C(12) — C(15')	$-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$	3.497
C(14) — Cl(19')	$-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$	3.727
C(15) — C(11')	$-x, 1 - y, 1 - z$	3.819
C(18) — Cl(19')	$x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$	3.443
Cl(19) — C(4')	$-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$	3.965
Cl(19) — C(5')	$-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z$	3.993

The C-H bond distances, expected to be 1.09 Å, the accepted distance for an *sp*³ hybridized carbon atom bonded to hydrogen (Pauling, 1960), have average length 1.09 Å for the cyclohexane and piperidine rings with mean standard deviation 0.10 Å. This length agrees well with 1.08 Å given by Sutton (1965). The average C-H distance for the phenyl ring is 1.03 Å (mean standard deviation, 0.09 Å) close to the expected 1.07 Å. The fifty-two N-C-H, C-C-H, and H-C-H piperidine and cyclohexane angles have mean value 108.7° (mean standard deviation, 5.7°), close to the tetrahedral value 109.5°; the ten C-C-H angles of the phenyl ring have mean value 119.4° (mean standard deviation, 5.0°), close to the expected 120°.

The shortest chlorine to nitrogen or carbon inter- or intramolecular distance is 3.088 Å (standard deviation, 0.005 Å) between Cl(19) and N(13) with coordinates given in Table 3. A N-Cl distance of at least 3.29 Å would be expected in consideration of the 1.48 Å radius of the NH₄⁺ ion and 1.81 Å radius of the Cl⁻ ion (Pauling, 1960). Thus, due to the shorter observed distance and the tetrahedral nature of the coordination angles at the nitrogen atom, illustrated in Fig. 4, each chlorine atom is hydrogen-bonded to a nitrogen atom. For SHCl, the N-H and H-Cl distances of 0.96 and 2.13 ± 0.07 Å respectively agree well with 1.02 Å and 2.17 Å in methylglyoxal bisguanyldihydrozone dihydrochloride monohydrate (Hamilton & LaPlaca, 1968).

Thermal motion

The thermal motion ellipsoids of the individual atoms are illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. The molecular motion has been analyzed in terms of the rigid-body modes of translation, libration, and screw motion, using the approach described by Schomaker & Trueblood (1968). The root mean square differences between calculated and observed *U*_{ij} values were respectively 84, 54, 52, and 87 × 10⁻⁴ Å² for the phenyl, cyclohexane, piperidine rings taken individually and all together. The origin in each case was the unweighted centroid. The r.m.s. values, though unsatisfactory because of the visually estimated intensities, seem to indicate independent thermal motion for each of the rings.

Computer programs

The computer programs employed in the analysis were (1) Data reduction, SFLS, Fourier, and SF table by F. R. Ahmed, S. R. Hall, M. E. Pippy & C. P. Saunderson (1967) for the IBM 360; (2) intensity corrections, independent reflections, Wilson's method, interatomic and intermolecular distances, standard deviations, and least-squares plane by R. Shiono, D. Hall & S. Chu (1963) for the IBM 1620; (3) absorption corrections by W. T. Kane (1966) for the IBM 1710; (4) ORTEP by C. K. Johnson (1965) for the IBM 360; and (5) ACA Library Program No. 1 by V. Schomaker & K. N. Trueblood (1968).

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The Crystal Structure of Acid Potassium Hydrogen Fumarate: A Re-determination

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The crystal structure of acid potassium hydrogen fumarate (empirical formula $2\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$ or $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$) has been redetermined with final R values: $R(hk0) = 0.084$, $R(0kl) = 0.083$, $R(h0l) = 0.081$. It has been shown that the X-ray analysis favours the formula $2\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$ rather than $2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$. Values of inter- and intramolecular distances are given. The fumarate groups are non-planar with one of the COOH groups twisted by about 8° from the plane of the rest of the atoms in the molecule. Hydrogen bonds of 2.58 \AA link the fumarate groups to form extensive chains along the [010] axis, these chains being cross-linked by hydrogen bonds of 2.57 \AA from the molecule of fumaric acid occupying a special position ($\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$). $\text{K}^+ - \text{O}$ distances range from 2.71 to 3.01 \AA giving a sevenfold coordination.

Several potassium salts of fumaric acid ($\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$, $\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $2\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$) have been investigated in the past and their structures reported (Gupta, 1956; Roy, 1967) the earliest one being what Gupta & Barnes (1956) called acid potassium hydrogen fumarate and whose empirical chemical formula could be given either as $2\text{KC}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$ or

$\text{K}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, both giving the same value of 423.8 atomic mass units for the total unit-cell content in a triclinic unit cell. Gupta (1956) published a description of the gross features of this structure but neither the positions of the atoms nor the inter- or intramolecular distances were given by him. The unusual point of interest remained unsettled, however,