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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<sub>17</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N.HCl) is monoclinic with space group  $P_{2_1/c}$ , 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<sup>-3</sup>. 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine hydrobromide (C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N.HBr), investigated also to aid in the elucidation of the chlorine atom position, is monoclinic with space group  $P_{2_1/c}$ , 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<sup>-3</sup>. 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) (SHC1,  $C_{17}H_{25}N.HC1$ ) and sernyl hydrobromide (SHBr,  $C_{17}H_{25}N.HBr$ ), 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 hol with l odd and 0k0 with k odd. The crystal densities were the same as those of isopropyl bromide at 16.0 °C for SHBr and dimethyl phthalate at 24.5 °C for SHCl. The SHCl crystal selected for analysis had dimensions 0.76, 0.39, and  $0.41 \pm 0.01$  mm; the SHBr crystal was about 0.5 mm on a side.

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Parameter	SHCl	SHBr
а	8·880±0·010 Å	8·888±0·010 Å
Ь	$13.866 \pm 0.020$	$14.132 \pm 0.010$
с	$13.098 \pm 0.010$	$13.396 \pm 0.010$
β	$104^{\circ}33' \pm 10'$	$104^{\circ}28' \pm 10'$
Space group	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/c$
Ζ	4	4
V	1561·0 ų	1629·3 ų
Formula		
weight	279.9	324.3
$\mu$ (Cu K $\alpha$ )	20.3 cm <sup>-1</sup>	$36.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Qc	1.191 g.cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.321 g.cm <sup>-3</sup>
Qo	$1.190 \pm 0.004 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$	$1.322 \pm 0.003$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup>

Table 1. Crystallographic data for SHCl and SHBr

### **Intensity** data

For SHBr a zero layer *a* axis Weissenberg equi-inclination photograph was taken at room temperature with nickel-filtered Cu  $K\alpha$  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 multiplefilm technique. For SHBr 154 0*kl* 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 ( $85^{\circ}$  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 Å<sup>2</sup> for SHBr and B=1.3 Å<sup>2</sup> 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 ( $\sum_{F} |F_o - F_c| / \sum_{F} |F_o|$ ) based on the chlorine position was 0.53 with B=1.3 Å<sup>2</sup>. The atomic scattering 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  $|F_o| \le 2|F_c|$ indicated plausible carbon and nitrogen positions which yielded an R index of 0.33 with B=1.3 Å<sup>2</sup>. 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. Observed and unobserved structure factors

(a) Observed (FO) and calculated (FC) structure factors ( $\times$  10) and associated Miller indices (*HKL*). An asterisk indicates a reflection deleted from the refinement and R factor calculations.

|--|--|

## STRUCTURE OF 1-(1-PHENYLCYCLOHEXYL)PIPERIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Table 2 (cont.)

H FO FC H FO FC	H FO FC H FO FC	С н FD FC н FO FC	. н <b>FO FC</b> н FO F	с н ғо ғс н ғ	D FC H FO FC H FO FC
-2 40 31 0 167 -152 -3 162 137 3 82 -82 -4 32 40	L 202 -188 4 45 44 4 150 144 5 235 244 5 61 83 -1 281 -264	6 -3 644 104 -2 85 -114 2 -4 778 124 -3 71 -8 4 -5 438 -90 -4 89 11	6 0 70 72 -1 78 -12 3 1 51 45 -2 194 -17 1 2 198 162 -3 149 -14	2 1 48 43 48 13, 7 2 243 206 9 3 119 148 4 6	L4 6 14-14 6 0 103 106 L4 6 -1 76 87 1 163 -169 -3 59 -81 17 98 2 199 -191 -6 87 -109
	-1 230 257 -4 166 15 -2 86 82 -5 50 5 -3 88 102	9 -5 50 -61 3 KØ 9, LØ 12	8 5 11C -91 -1 103 94 K# 11,1# 1 7 -4 73 -83 -5 88 80 1 58 13	-1 176 -159 5 9 1 -2 216 -216 -2 13 -3 115 116	5 1C5 4 134 150 4 -127 -3 57 78 K# 15, L# 8 -4 88 54
-3 104 86 0 451 -475 -4 438 3 1 404 -354 -5 99 89 2 115 -111	K# 4. L# 10 2 217 -20 1 101 -110 3 151 -154	1 37 45 0 448 46 1 -1 225 228 1 202 16 -2 40* 75 2 140 -140	7 2 140 14 8 49 11, L9 3 -1 39 -5 -2 112 -8	2 -5 154 153 1 0 15 7 K# 12, L# 0 1 15	CF 7 → 91 →86 0 101 101 −1 139 168 6 →150 K# 14, L# 7 →2 250 65 4 →123
-9 74 -96 4 41 41 5 184 185 KØ 7, LØ 10 -1 684 -571	3 131 -120 -3 341 32 4 117 130 -4 100 100 5 166 169 -5 154 -15	5 -5 211 -235 6 206 -234 5 -5 211 -235 6 206 -20 2 -1 230 214 5 KØ 9, LØ 13 -2 99 9	6 0 197 215 -3 100 -11 5 1 347 322 6 2 162 146 KØ 11, LØ 1 5 3 298 -246	-2 6 1 31+ -51 -3 13 2 -2 100 101 -4 4 -4 61 -73	1 89 1 389 61 KS 16, LS 0 4 163 3 131 -146 29 105 -2 38 58 0 169 196
-2 107 % 0 134 -101 -3 318 27C 2 131 123 -4 265 26% 3 49 66 -5 199 431	-1 243 279 -2 190 144 KF 9, LF 9 -3 160 136 -4 135 157 0 161 162	-3 80 -101 5 0 66 -49 -6 104 -104 1 155 -142 -5 49 -5 0 -1 83 103	L 4 162 -145 L 134 13 5 61 -79 -1 8L -10 9 -1 140 131 -2 314 5	e -5 100 107 KØ 13. 7 KØ 12. LØ 9 0 5	LØ 8 KØ 14, LØ 8 -1 140 164 -2 350 66 9 -71 0 61 -82 -3 57 -61
4 120 135 6 79 -79 x0 0, 10 3 -1 42 -24	L 85 87 K8 8, L8 11 2 284 -273 3 46* 81	7 KØ 10, LØ 1 3 KØ 9, LØ 10 1 A9 11 1 A9 11	-2 270 -287 -4 450 7 3 -3 279 -289 -5 344 6 -4 157 -143 K# L1, L# 1	-1 6 1 0 165 -162 -3 14 3 304 58 -4 13 3 -1 250 -271	7 -47 1 500 -91 6 167 -2 50 75 K# 14,1# L 1 143 -3 152 142 -4 129 149 0 111 -103
-4 206 205 1 226 204 -5 276 306 5 83 76 -6 243 202 4 61 75	0 03 100 3 110 111 1 46 63 -1 174 154 3 61 -96 -2 339 373 -1 101 -106 -3 97 -102	2 0 86 132 4 97 -114 4 -4 105 -121 5 105 -91 5 -2 48 -60 2 K# 10, 1# 0 -3 113 -113	KØ 11, LØ 4 7 -2 122 -13 7 0 88 -116 -3 114 -12 7 1 51 -60	-2 424 -78 K# 13, 0 -5 161 170 0 16	LØ 9 -5 370 68 3 54 64 -5 370 -65 3 -143 KØ 144 LØ 9
-8 146 -125 5 43 -41 -9 78 -84 -1 434 9 -2 132 114 K8 7, 18 11 -3 154 -145	-2 183 -149 -4 224 -215 -4 97 89 -5 113 -101 -5 172 180	5 -4 218 -205 1 0 163 136 1 271 262 K# 10, L# 9	3 2 162 151 K4 12, L4 3 32 -18 5 103 98 0 72 5	-1 54 -72 -3 22 -2 172 -140 -4 3	5 161 -1 79 113 5 239 -2 212 212 0 66 64 59 67 -3 153 142 -1 38 57
-4 125 112 1 48 -45 -5 67 66 2 48 -61	x0 0, L0 12 0 132 110 0 61 -91 1 260 -262	3 92 -80 4 104 -114 5 127 -156 -2 97 91 -3 48 -60	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 -3 53 -76 2 KØ 13, 5 KØ 12, LØ 11 0 L4	-5 155 -195 -3 57 -81 L# 10 K# 14, L# 10 K# 16, L# 3 7 -123
-3 203 211 -4 143 192 0 433 -412 -5 145 -173 1 203 -244	2 110 -138 3 133 -122 3 1459 -34 4 45 -61 -1 114 135 -1 545 559	2 KØ 10, LØ 1 2 KØ 10, LØ 1 1 0 141 123 9 1 66 -46 0 140 140	-5 72 100 KP 12, LF	1 0 134 -129 1 7 -1 193 -186 -1 3 2 -2 155 -156 -5 7	0 -72 -3 88 109 2 54 -52 39 -68 -5 71 -99 8 98 K6 15, L6 0
-6 249 -217 2 118 -112 -8 30 24 3 179 175 4 340 337 K# 7,1# 12 5 302 328	-2 194 203 -2 278 278 -3 154 157 -3 141 -149 -4 109 114 -4 157 -153 -5 71 80 -5 171 -153	3 205 -193 1 176 145 -1 243 237 2 115 106 -2 256 248 3 58 8	0 179 177 2 334 36 1 90 87 3 279 33 2 188 182 4 66 64	-3 124 149 KØ 13, KØ 13, LØ 0 -3 9	L# 11 5 41 -53 . -2 92 L12 0 49 91 8 115 -3 114 132 1 108 125
-1 283 -758 0 182 -182 -2 210 182 1 173 -176 -3 249 265 3 32 46 -4 283 265	xe 8, Le 13 X8 9, Le 7	-4 180 -148 -1 85 119 7 -5 200 -186 -2 136 -116 -3 161 -154	4 43 -45 -1 118 -12 5 19C -198 -2 172 -14 -1 75 97 -3 50 -9	1 105 103 K# 14, 3 54 87 -2 224 -219 0 236	-4 2689 21 2 48 107 L8 0 3 19 -56 K8 15, L8 1 -1 63 87 D -194 -3 147 -145
4 77 97 -5 149 -139 -1 281 -281 -2 182 -181 %# 8, L# 5 -3 175 145	L 170 -125 L 173 -140 2 110° 3 3 66 60 -1 39° 62 4 63 -61	0 763 276 KØ 10, LØ L1 1 137 -123	-3 25 -108 -4 256 -249 KØ 12, LØ 1 1 -5 69 -83 0 155 -135	4 10 2 48 13, 18 1 -1 11 5 0 179 -140 48 14,	) 120 5 156 -159 6 -118 -1 61 101 K8 16,18 5 -3 57 -80 18 1 -4 76 -101 0 32 34
-4 111 101 0 140 -159 -5 97 114 1 46 15 -6 87 70 2 115 114	-5 106 -97 -2 265 250 -3 143 140 EØ 8, LØ 14 -4 311 345	2 03 -04 0 100 213 0 3 171 -172 1 70 90 0 4 349 -369 2 158 -141 5 -1 132 176 3 71 -75	40 11, 10 6 2 66 5 -2 86 7 0 271 316 -5 60 0 1 52 50	1 221 -209 2 2 45 -85 1 8 4 99 111 2 10 5 167 171 3 7	1 110 132 5 -95 K# 15, L# 2 2 20 37 7 -135 -2 104 -105 1 -101 1 191 -141 -5 100
-1 03 -04 5 03 -157 KØ 7, LØ 13 5 44 -50 -1 150 144	-3 35 49 0 182 -202 1 104 -113 48 % L8 8 -2 116 132	-3 48 -35 -1 136 132 -4 202 -186 -2 420 87 8 -5 89 -89 -3 59 -44 -4 103 -107	2 32 -31 KØ 12,LØ 3 147 137 4 59 74 0 127 11 -2 48 -49 2 80 -40	-4 224 198 -1 15 -5 78 99 -2 18 5 -4 6	1 144 2 204 -197 3 148 3 110 -122 K# 16, L# 6 1 -77 5 43 47
0 85 -90 -2 61 62 1 38 -45 -3 46 37 -1 82 -92 -4 49 -34 -4 100 111 -5 50 -63	-3 152 173 C 238 144 -5 72 -85 2 65 -64 3 100 -94 K8 9, 18 0 4 223 -220	<ul> <li>KØ 10, LØ 3 -5 210 -147</li> <li>0 187 202 KØ 10, LØ 12</li> </ul>	-3 215 -204 4 45 5 -4 254 -255 5 57 4 -5 99 93 -2 292 -24	1 89 -87 0 14	L# Z -2 125 118 -1 125 134 , -4 389 1 -2 46 -44 7 -137 -3 108 -112
-5 159 152 -6 75 58 Kd 8, L0 6 -7 76 -89	5 122 -97 1 99 -105 -1 121 89 2 203 -187 -2 111 101	7 2 101 - 46 0 36* 56 3 233 - 230 -1 76 111 8 4 700 -192 -3 153 - 168	-3 132 -12 . KØ 11, LØ 7 -5 169 16 . 0 514 -20 KØ 12, LØ 4	2 102 -116 1 199 1 3 151 166 2 6 4 43 47 3 99 5 62 66 4 3	136 K4 15, 18 3 1 80 K8 16, 18 7 1 101 3 49 -76 9 69 5 71 87 -2 63 71
K# 7, L# 14 L 50 -42 2 210 -102 0 144 -133 3 92 -77	4 120 -109 -4 536 -94 5 168 155 -5 124 -136	5 -1 184 167 -4 620 -98 5 -5 146 130 -5 118 90 5	1 5C 70 2 135 138 0 51 -47 3 155# -71 1 240 214 4 97 -100 2 141 145	5 124 K 8 13, L8 3 -3 7 -4 134 0 102 -116	112 -1 78 94 9 91 -2 91 88 88 17,18 0 154 88 15,18 4 -2 78 -00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 312 269 0 102 -112 1 67 -77 1 50 -57	1 546 511 0 129 172 7 2 206 180 1 129 177 7 3 329 95 -1 67 99	5 124 -124 3 152 -156 -1 76 88 -1 107 -96 -2 12C 110 -2 110 -113 -6 248 -15 -1 40 53	1 89 -121 KØ 14, 2 45 -60 3 62 75 0 6	LF 3 -3 67 -86 0 127 130 4 69 2 359 -86 KF 17, LF L
-5 139 155 -6 50 -51 XP 8, LB 7 XP 7, LP 15 0 49 -31	2 173 -142 2 110 -109 3 83 91 4 38 40 4 107 -88 5 94 87 5 94 -85 -2 86 79	4 40 -31 -3 72 -95 5 107 -105 -4 560 -96 -1 463 -369 -5 49 -105 -4 157 -152	-5 117 -151 -5 63 -116 K# 11, L# 6 K# 12, L# 5	-1 62 -76 5 124 -1 52 -76 5 124 -3 206 232 -1 50	-144 4 45 -58 0 69 96 115 -1 185 200 2 65 60 19 PD -2 153 163 -1 94 88
2 161 -177 0 85 -101 3 67 -55 -2 126 128 6 169 169 -3 105 108 5 63 -67	-1 139 -118 -3 71 75 -2 61 72 -6 87 -119 -6 266 261 -5 216 -221 -5 300 615	-5 200 -206 K# 11, L# 0 K# 10, L# 5 1 74 77	0 121 -155 0 254 -201 2 74 93 1 30 73 -1 136 -125 2 212 244	KU 13, LU 4 KU 14,	L41 -3 374 84 -3 55 -52 102 -4 2024 -31 -5 91 -82 34 17, L8 2 L8 4
-4 370 60 -2 67 -40 -5 90 -104 K8 8, L8 8	K# 9, L# 2 0 139 126	0 152 -133 4 91 87 1 269 -269 5 47 45 3 141* 28		0 86 -116 1 202 174 0 67 2 66 90 2 40 3 43 -57 3 37	K#         15, L#         5         1         150         162           '         -75         2         409         48           '         -54         0         540         95         -1         159         -145           '         -54         0         540         95         -1         159         -145           '         -54         0         520         64         -2         164         -162
0 409 -7 1 272 -253 1 45 -61 2 276 -274	1         143         -120         3         114         -139           2         217         -198         4         45         35           3         226         -225         -1         237         227	7 -> 105 85 K8 11, L8 1 2 399 410 - 3 209 209 C 245 247 -4 272 -278 1 151 114	-3 111 -125 0 81 77 -5 94 101 1 178 168 2 223 259 K# 12, L# 6	-1 102 -147 5 54 -2 107 -146 -1 121 -4 125 129 -3 124 -5 133 123 -4 42	64 -2 92 -103 -3 122 -144 -121 -4 1570 -19 126 -5 289 -54 K# 17, 1# 3
c (32 144 3 47 44 3 261 242 4 191 182 4 89 55 5 138 117 -1 199 -217	• 208 -197 -2.184 161 -1 418 290 -3 83 -101 -2 317 292 -4 689 -107 -3 139 137 -5 32 -37	-5 249 -254 2 235 -240 3 92 -108 K# 10, L# 6 5 149 -153 -1 272 297	3 94 98 4 44 -67 0 51 62 -1 139 -144 1 70 -77 -2 177 -175 4 144 41	R# 13, L# 5 K# 14,	KØ 15, LØ 6 0 117 -96 LØ 5 -1 130 -116 L 36 48
KF 8, LF 1 -2 213 1% -3 176 160 0 99 -49 -4 256 250 2 112 -115 -5 163 154 1	-4 157 -139 -5 199 -189 KØ 9, LØ 11 KØ 9, LØ 3 L 187 180	0 248 323 -2 330 87 1 202 204 -3 71 -58 2 46 54 -4 140 -152 3 81 -80 -4 140 -152	-1 156 -1 91 -92 -4 225 -229 -2 223 -215 -3 154 144	1 224 -224 1 41 2 434 -73 2 123 4 534 87 -1 142	-73 3 123 -131 -144 -2 59 91 0 117 -147 136 -5 439 -71
3 147 178 4 224 -204 RØ 8, LØ 9 5 144 -130	0 339 -327 -1 146 143	4 193 -183 5 122 -113 10 11, 10 2	1 42 -43 K4 12, L4 7	-4 124 131 -5 120 -5 122 134	-127 KØ 15, LØ 7 -119 KØ 15, LØ 7 0 L37 192



Fig.2. Stereoscopic view of the sernyl rings. C(1) to C(6) form the phenyl ring while C(7) to C(12) and N(13) to C(18) form respectively the cyclohexane and piperidine rings with C(9) below, C(12) above and C(18) below, C(15) above the mean atomic planes formed by the remaining four atoms of the respective rings, demonstrating their chair conformations. Atoms with the largest number of covalent bonds [C(1), C(7), and N(13)] have the smallest ellipsoids of vibration. The ellipsoids increase in size on moving from C(7) to C(8) to C(9) to C(10), from C(7) to C(12) to C(11) to C(10), and similarly from N(13) to C(16) and from C(1) to C(4). The orientations of the ellipsoids are scaled to include 50% probability (Johnson, 1965).

## 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.

	1017371734477880112245771353457788455401454679913445500124569474
	K0000000000000000000000000000000000000
	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 10^{0} \\ $
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$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
- ) 111 - 4 111 - 4 111 - 4 111 - 4 111 - 4 112 - 4 11	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	רלו היה של היה היה היה היה היה היה היה היה אות היה היה אות היה היה היה של היה היה היה היה היה היה היה היה היה ה שנו היה של היה היה היה היה היה היה היה של היה היה של של היה היה של של היה היה של של היה היה היה היה היה היה היה ה היה היה ה
- 3 11 - 4 11 - 5 11 - 1 12 - 1 12 - 1 12 - 3 12 - 4 12 - 5 13 - 5 14 - 5 15 - 7 15	1
22190320239167882392050201322	L75288484772480948436243320223039560133013117414313245244144463172
2 356 1 2 33 2 1 2 33 2 2 0 8 - 1 7 2 7 - 2 7 - 2 7 - 2 7 - 2 6 3 2 1 3 - 2 4 - 2 6 - 2 1 2 - 2 6 - 2 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \ 6 \\ -218 \ -377 \ -377 \ -218 \ -377 \ -377 \ -218 \ -377 $



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

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

$$w^{1/2} = F^*/F_0, F_0 \ge F^*,$$
 (2)

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

$$R^* = \sum_{F} w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 , \qquad (3)$$

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  $||F_o|$  $-|F_c||/|F_o| \ge 0.56$  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 $\Delta'$ from the mean molecular planes (Å)

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

	x	y	Z	⊿′
$\begin{array}{c} C(1) \\ C(2) \\ C(3) \\ C(4) \\ C(5) \\ C(6) \\ C(7) \\ C(8) \\ C(10) \\ C(11) \\ C(12) \\ N(13) \\ C(14) \\ C(15) \\ C(16) \\ C(17) \\ C(18) \\ C(19) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17659 \ (66) \\ 16325 \ (77) \\ 19871 \ (94) \\ 24493 \ (99) \\ 25582 \ (97) \\ 22154 \ (80) \\ 13130 \ (75) \\ 16210 \ (72) \\ 33757 \ (86) \\ 42264 \ (94) \\ 39433 \ (79) \\ 21947 \ (76) \\ -04478 \ (55) \\ -09534 \ (81) \\ -26413 \ (85) \\ -37164 \ (85) \\ -31950 \ (81) \\ -15014 \ (79) \\ -11704 \ (21) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43338 \ (37)\\ 39425 \ (46)\\ 44954 \ (58)\\ 54460 \ (58)\\ 58297 \ (50)\\ 52984 \ (43)\\ 37471 \ (39)\\ 26621 \ (41)\\ 24267 \ (48)\\ 27905 \ (61)\\ 38627 \ (50)\\ 40875 \ (48)\\ 38830 \ (31)\\ 49192 \ (41)\\ 49914 \ (50)\\ 45047 \ (54)\\ 34567 \ (51)\\ 33623 \ (46)\\ 31246 \ (12)\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23249 \ (39) \\ 13273 \ (43) \\ 05350 \ (47) \\ 07089 \ (53) \\ 16804 \ (60) \\ 24791 \ (47) \\ 32040 \ (39) \\ 31328 \ (45) \\ 33957 \ (54) \\ 44920 \ (61) \\ 45797 \ (45) \\ 43239 \ (42) \\ 31137 \ (31) \\ 31170 \ (47) \\ 31320 \ (48) \\ 21989 \ (51) \\ 21828 \ (50) \\ 21941 \ (44) \\ 51560 \ (11) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0100\\ -0.0074\\ 0.0014\\ 0.0020\\ 0.0008\\ -0.0068\\ -0.0018\\ -0.0018\\ -0.6679*\\ -0.0019\\ 0.0019\\ 0.0019\\ 0.0019\\ 0.6787*\\ 0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0057\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0057\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0057\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0057\\ -0.0057\\ -0.0050\\ -0.0057\\ -0.005\\ -0.$
H(20) H(21) H(22) H(23) H(24) H(25) H(26) H(27) H(28) H(27) H(28) H(30) H(31) H(31) H(31) H(31) H(32) H(33) H(34) H(35) H(35) H(35) H(35) H(36) H(37) H(38) H(39) H(40) H(41) H(42) H(42) H(42)	$     \begin{array}{r}       155\\       200\\       283\\       303\\       257\\       113\\       124\\       406\\       382\\       342\\       342\\       355\\       483\\       419\\       166\\       217\\       -065\\       -092\\       -035\\       -278\\       -296\\       -375\\       -473\\       -347\\       -395\\       -121\\       112     \end{array} $	321 422 579 650 568 228 237 266 174 236 262 450 407 360 489 364 511 545 458 571 472 451 310 315 370	$ \begin{array}{c} 109 \\ -009 \\ 018 \\ 161 \\ 332 \\ 370 \\ 233 \\ 286 \\ 344 \\ 512 \\ 456 \\ 399 \\ 543 \\ 480 \\ 460 \\ 375 \\ 243 \\ 399 \\ 393 \\ 325 \\ 155 \\ 214 \\ 280 \\ 147 \\ 169 \\ 234 \\ \end{array} $	Bonded to C(2) C(3) C(4) C(5) C(6) C(8) C(9) C(10) C(10) C(11) C(11) C(12) C(12) C(12) C(12) C(14) C(14) C(14) C(15) C(16) C(16) C(17) C(17) C(18)

Table 4. Carbon, nitrogen and chlorine anisotropic temperature factors ( $Å^2 \times 10^5$ ) as they appear in	
$\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{23}kl + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{12}hk)]$ with estimated standard deviations in parentheses (Å <sup>2</sup> × 1)	105)

	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{23}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{12}$
C(1)	537 (82)	136 (27)	152 (28)	44 (45)	359 (79)	130 (84)
C(2)	965 (103)	252 (33)	231 (33)	-12(53)	511 (96)	87 (101)
C(3)	1452 (131)	558 (48)	154 (32)	2 (65)	410 (103)	-270(134)
C(4)	1415 (130)	544 (48)	330 (42)	- 528 (75)	612 (122)	-201(138)
C(5)	1338 (121)	231 (34)	576 (49)	- 279 (69)	927 (126)	-173 (116)
C(6)	1083 (109)	168 (31)	358 (38)	6 (55)	717 (107)	145 (101)
C(7)	1003 (98)	124 (26)	119 (28)	64 (44)	406 (87)	-65 (91)
C(8)	651 (91)	129 (29)	326 (36)	3 (52)	276 (93)	- 166 (89)
C(9)	1051 (112)	223 (34)	459 (45)	25 (62)	252 (114)	426 (107)
C(10)	1015 (120)	375 (41)	593 (52)	234 (73)	130 (126)	326 (122)
C(11)	838 (104)	372 (39)	212 (34)	- 168 (58)	100 (91)	-259 (109)
C(12)	822 (95)	331 (35)	131 (29)	- 136 (54)	151 (84)	-162(104)
N(13)	682 (71)	87 (21)	111 (23)	3 (35)	308 (65)	-103(67)
C(14)	1109 (114)	90 (27)	367 (38)	-18(51)	583 (108)	327 (96)
C(15)	1106 (110)	310 (36)	301 (38)	94 (58)	455 (106)	523 (107)
C(16)	839 (106)	453 (43)	340 (39)	51 (67)	300 (105)	240 (117)
C(17)	703 (98)	436 (41)	308 (38)	-177 (62)	119 (98)	- 199 (110)
C(18)	952 (103)	327 (37)	170 (31)	- 277 (52)	226 (91)	-233(102)
Cl(19)	1202 (24)	245 (7)	189 (7)	-214(14)	432 (20)	124 (28)

Table 5. Atomic least-squares planes determined by the method of Schomaker, Waser, Marsh & Bergman (1959) The equations of the planes are in the form lX+mY+nZ=p, where X, Y, Z are in Å units referred to the crystallographic axes.

Plane	Atoms	I	т	n	р
A	C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6)	0·91120	0·29231	0·05205	-0.17920
B	C(7), C(8), C(10), C(11)	-0·65966	0·17647	0·87283	1.97872
C	N(13), C(14), C(16), C(17)	-0·44326	0·14842	0·96702	3.31590



Fig.4. Coordination angles (degrees) at the nitrogen atom. Estimated standard deviations are given below the corresponding interatomic bond distance (Å) and bond angles (degrees).

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 sernyl 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')	$-x, \bar{1}-y, -\bar{z}$	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 NH<sup>+</sup> ion and 1.81 Å radius of the Cl<sup>-</sup> 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  $2.13 \pm 0.07$  Å respectively agree well with 1.02 Å and 2.17 Å in methyglyoxal bisguanylhydrazone 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  $87 \times 10^{-4}$  Å<sup>2</sup> 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  $2KC_4H_3O_4 + C_4H_4O_4$ or  $2C_4H_4O_4 + K_2C_4H_2O_4$ ) 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  $2KC_4H_3O_4 + C_4H_4O_4$ rather than  $2C_4H_4O_4 + K_2C_4H_2O_4$ . 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 Å link the fumarate groups to form extensive chains along the [010] axis, these chains being cross-linked by hydrogen bonds of 2.57 Å from the molecule of fumaric acid occupying a special position ( $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ ). K<sup>+</sup>-O distances range from 2.71 to 3.01 Å giving a sevenfold coordination.

Several potassium salts of fumaric acid ( $KC_4H_3O_4$ ,  $K_2C_4H_2O_4.2H_2O$ ,  $2KC_4H_3O_4 + C_4H_4O_4$ ) 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  $2KC_4H_3O_4 + C_4H_4O_4$  or

 $K_2C_4H_2O_4 + 2C_4H_4O_4$ , 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,