

The Molecular Structure of 3,3'-Spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide)

BY BIRGITTA DAHLÉN

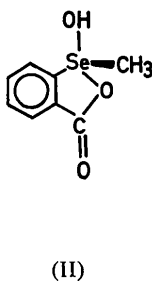
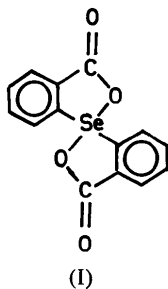
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Crystals of 3,3'-spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide) are monoclinic, $C2/c$, with cell constants $a=13.646$ (2), $b=8.639$ (3), $c=10.034$ (2) Å and $\beta=96.64$ (2)°. The identical halves of the molecule are related by a two-fold axis. The configuration around the selenium atom is a trigonal bipyramid with the selenium-bonded oxygen atoms at the apical positions. The benzene-ring planes form a dihedral angle of 102.7°.

Introduction

3,3'-Spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide), (I), (SSP), was first synthesized by Lesser & Weiss (1914). The synthesis has now been re-examined by Dr Björn Lindgren (Dahlén & Lindgren, 1973) of Uppsala University. An X-ray single-crystal analysis was performed to verify the proposed chemical structure. This would also allow a comparison with *o*-carboxyphenyl methyl selenoxide, (II), (OCSeO) (Dahlén, 1973), which according to the proposed structural formula would have features similar to SSP.



Experimental

Crystal data

3,3'-Spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide)	
Molecular formula	(C ₇ H ₄ O ₂) ₂ Se
Unit cell	monoclinic
	$a=13.646$ (2), $b=8.639$ (3), $c=10.034$ (2) Å, $\beta=96.64$ (2)°
V	1175 Å ³
Molecular weight	319.18
Z	4
D_c	1.804 g cm ⁻³
D_m	1.803 g cm ⁻³
Space group	$C2/c$
Systematically absent reflexions	$hkl: h+k=2n+1; h0l: l=2n+1$
Crystal dimensions	0.30 × 0.18 × 0.30 mm
λ	1.54051 Å (Cu $K\alpha_1$ radiation)
μ	49.35 cm ⁻¹ for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation.

A single crystal was mounted with the b axis coinciding with the ϕ axis of the diffractometer. Data were recorded on a Picker FACS I automatic diffractometer using the Vanderbilt disc-oriented diffractometer system, by Dr P. G. Lenhart. Graphite-monochromated Cu $K\alpha$ radiation was used to measure intensities up to $2\theta=124^\circ$. The $\theta-2\theta$ mode was used, scanning the reflexions in 8 steps of 2 s with a step size of 0.3°. Stationary background counts were taken at both sides of the peaks. In all, 913 reflexions were recorded. 891 of these were more than 2σ above background and were considered observed. Only these observed reflexions were used in the structure refinement. Data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and for absorption. Scattering factors for carbon, oxygen and selenium atoms were those in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) and for hydrogen atoms those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The scattering factors for selenium and oxygen were corrected for the real component of anomalous dispersion ($\Delta f' = -0.879$ and 0.047 respectively) (Cromer & Liberman, 1970). Calculations were performed on a Data-saab D21-PDP 15 dual computer system using programs developed at this institute. The absorption correction, however, was performed on an IBM 360/65 computer using the program *DATAP2*, in use at the Department of Inorganic Chemistry of Göteborg, originally written by Coppens, Leiserowitz & Rabinovich (1965).

Structure determination and refinement

From the systematically absent reflexions the space group could be either Cc or $C2/c$. From the symmetrical form of the molecule the space group was assumed to be $C2/c$ with the selenium atom located on the twofold axis. From a sharpened Patterson synthesis the y coordinate of the selenium atom was easily obtained. The selenium-phased Fourier synthesis then revealed all the other non-hydrogen atoms. A structure-factor calculation with these 10 atoms included gave an R value of 0.20. Block-diagonal refinement varying all positional parameters and isotropic temperature

factors lowered R to 0.10. A Fourier difference map was then calculated from which the hydrogen atoms were located. The structure was refined with full-matrix methods refining all positional parameters, anisotropic temperature factors for the heavier atoms and isotropic for the hydrogen atoms. The refinement was terminated when the average value of shift per standard deviation was 0.16. The R value was then 0.043. The weight assigned to each observation in the refinement was (Mills & Rollett, 1961):

$$w = 1 + [(|F_o| - 3.2 |F_{\min}|) / 6.4 |F_{\min}|]^2.$$

Results and discussion

The final atomic coordinates are given in Table 1. Table 2 gives the observed and calculated structure factors. The interatomic bond distances and angles are

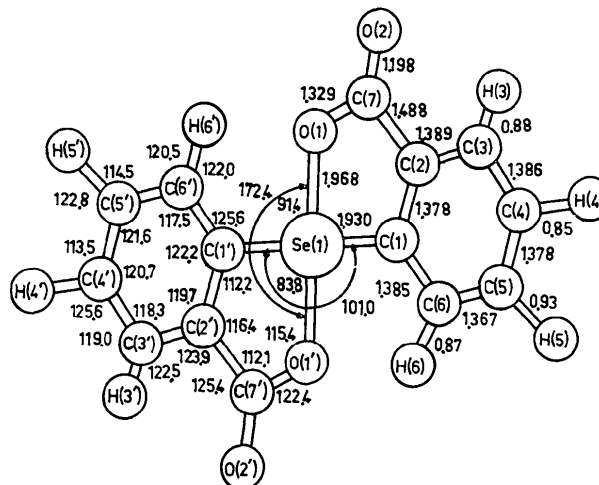


Fig. 1. Bond lengths and angles.

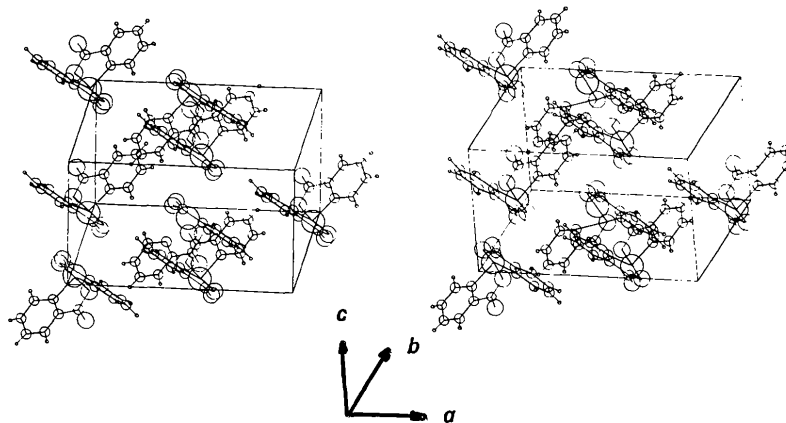


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic pair of 3,3'-spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide) viewed along the c axis.

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with standard deviations

All values except B have been multiplied by 10^4 . The anisotropic temperature factors are in the form

$$\exp [-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + k^2b^{*2}U_{22} + l^2c^{*2}U_{33} + 2klb^*c^*U_{23} + 2lha^*c^*U_{31} + 2hka^*b^*U_{12})].$$

(a) Heavier atoms

	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{23}	U_{31}	U_{12}
Se(1)	0 (—)	902 (11)	2500 (—)	296 (9)	366 (10)	518 (10)	0 (—)	86 (10)	0 (—)
C(1)	—820 (5)	2323 (9)	1642 (7)	235 (34)	415 (40)	395 (37)	—49 (30)	—70 (28)	3 (29)
C(2)	428 (6)	2677 (10)	351 (8)	295 (38)	501 (45)	372 (38)	—91 (33)	18 (30)	50 (32)
C(3)	937 (7)	3660 (13)	—421 (9)	489 (52)	618 (53)	397 (45)	55 (44)	49 (38)	50 (46)
C(4)	1824 (8)	4280 (12)	152 (11)	462 (57)	587 (58)	587 (60)	91 (42)	117 (45)	—68 (41)
C(5)	2210 (7)	3877 (11)	1435 (10)	349 (47)	529 (49)	554 (54)	—28 (41)	18 (39)	—134 (38)
C(6)	1723 (6)	2896 (10)	2201 (8)	283 (39)	539 (47)	379 (41)	—21 (34)	—13 (31)	—21 (34)
C(7)	—531 (6)	1935 (11)	—137 (8)	298 (39)	627 (54)	453 (47)	—208 (39)	2 (35)	24 (36)
O(1)	—867 (5)	1053 (8)	795 (7)	317 (35)	687 (46)	619 (42)	—240 (31)	52 (29)	—163 (27)
O(2)	—964 (5)	2079 (10)	—1239 (7)	486 (39)	1160 (64)	478 (38)	—262 (38)	—120 (31)	41 (38)

(b) Hydrogen atoms

	x	y	z	B (Å ²)
H(3)	740 (86)	3850 (125)	—1267 (112)	5.6 (2.3)
H(4)	2206 (63)	4854 (108)	—248 (86)	9.3 (1.7)
H(5)	2744 (86)	4390 (118)	1901 (109)	5.6 (2.4)
H(6)	1987 (60)	2629 (101)	3003 (87)	3.5 (1.7)

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 100$)

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	F _o /F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	F _o /F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	F _o /F _c	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	F _o /F _c
1	0	0	216	201	1.07	1	0	0	4441	4391	1.01	1	0	0	1190	1140	1.04	1	0	0	3311	3211	1.03
1	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	2	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	2	0	0	2241	2224	1.01	2	0	0	1111	1081	1.02
1	0	0	3300	3183	1.04	3	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	3	0	0	1592	1541	1.03	3	0	0	2200	2050	1.07
1	0	0	2160	2076	1.04	4	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	4	0	0	1097	1091	1.00	4	0	0	1600	1570	1.02
1	0	0	1080	1044	1.03	5	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	5	0	0	777	770	1.01	5	0	0	1100	1070	1.03
1	0	0	720	702	1.03	6	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	6	0	0	527	524	1.01	6	0	0	760	740	1.03
1	0	0	540	524	1.03	7	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	7	0	0	377	374	1.01	7	0	0	510	501	1.02
1	0	0	405	396	1.02	8	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	8	0	0	277	274	1.01	8	0	0	370	361	1.03
1	0	0	300	291	1.03	9	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	9	0	0	207	204	1.01	9	0	0	270	261	1.03
1	0	0	225	216	1.04	10	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	10	0	0	157	154	1.02	10	0	0	200	191	1.05
1	0	0	180	171	1.05	11	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	11	0	0	117	114	1.03	11	0	0	150	141	1.06
1	0	0	135	126	1.07	12	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	12	0	0	87	84	1.02	12	0	0	110	101	1.09
1	0	0	100	91	1.10	13	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	13	0	0	67	64	1.05	13	0	0	80	71	1.13
1	0	0	75	66	1.14	14	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	14	0	0	47	44	1.07	14	0	0	60	51	1.18
1	0	0	56	47	1.19	15	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	15	0	0	27	24	1.13	15	0	0	40	31	1.29
1	0	0	42	33	1.27	16	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	16	0	0	17	14	1.21	16	0	0	30	21	1.43
1	0	0	31	22	1.41	17	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	17	0	0	12	9	1.33	17	0	0	20	11	1.82
1	0	0	23	14	1.64	18	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	18	0	0	7	4	1.75	18	0	0	10	1	10.00
1	0	0	17	8	2.13	19	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	19	0	0	5	2	2.25	19	0	0	7	0	>100
1	0	0	13	4	3.23	20	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	20	0	0	3	0	>100	20	0	0	5	0	>100
1	0	0	10	0	>100	21	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	21	0	0	2	0	>100	21	0	0	3	0	>100
1	0	0	7	0	>100	22	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	22	0	0	1	0	>100	22	0	0	2	0	>100
1	0	0	5	0	>100	23	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	23	0	0	1	0	>100	23	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	4	0	>100	24	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	24	0	0	1	0	>100	24	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	3	0	>100	25	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	25	0	0	1	0	>100	25	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	2	0	>100	26	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	26	0	0	1	0	>100	26	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	1	0	>100	27	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	27	0	0	1	0	>100	27	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	28	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	28	0	0	1	0	>100	28	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	29	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	29	0	0	1	0	>100	29	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	30	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	30	0	0	1	0	>100	30	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	31	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	31	0	0	1	0	>100	31	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	32	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	32	0	0	1	0	>100	32	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	33	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	33	0	0	1	0	>100	33	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	34	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	34	0	0	1	0	>100	34	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	35	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	35	0	0	1	0	>100	35	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	36	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	36	0	0	1	0	>100	36	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	37	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	37	0	0	1	0	>100	37	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	38	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	38	0	0	1	0	>100	38	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	39	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	39	0	0	1	0	>100	39	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	40	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	40	0	0	1	0	>100	40	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	41	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	41	0	0	1	0	>100	41	0	0	1	0	>100
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1	0	0	0	0	>100	51	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	51	0	0	1	0	>100	51	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	52	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	52	0	0	1	0	>100	52	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	53	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	53	0	0	1	0	>100	53	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	54	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	54	0	0	1	0	>100	54	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	55	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	55	0	0	1	0	>100	55	0	0	1	0	>100
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1	0	0	0	0	>100	65	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	65	0	0	1	0	>100	65	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	66	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	66	0	0	1	0	>100	66	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	67	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	67	0	0	1	0	>100	67	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	68	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	68	0	0	1	0	>100	68	0	0	1	0	>100
1	0	0	0	0	>100	69	0	0	4410	4301	1.02	69	0										

shown in Fig. 1, where the atomic numbering is also indicated, and are given with standard deviations in Table 3. The values have not been corrected for thermal motion.

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles with their estimated standard deviations

Se(1)-C(1)	1.930 (7) Å
Se(1)-O(1)	1.968 (7)
C(1)-C(2)	1.378 (10)
C(1)-C(6)	1.385 (10)
C(2)-C(3)	1.389 (13)
C(3)-C(4)	1.386 (14)
C(4)-C(5)	1.378 (14)
C(5)-C(6)	1.367 (13)
C(2)-C(7)	1.488 (11)
C(7)-O(1)	1.329 (12)
C(7)-O(2)	1.198 (10)
C(3)-H(3)	0.876 (109)
C(4)-H(4)	0.852 (92)
C(5)-H(5)	0.931 (108)
C(6)-H(6)	0.874 (84)
C(1)-Se(1)-O(1)	83.8 (3)°
C(1)-Se(1)-O(1')	91.4 (3)
C(1)-Se(1)-C(1')	101.0 (3)
O(1)-Se(1)-O(1')	172.4 (3)
Se(1)-C(1)-C(2)	112.2 (5)
Se(1)-C(1)-C(6)	125.6 (6)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	122.2 (7)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	119.7 (7)
C(1)-C(2)-C(7)	116.4 (7)
C(3)-C(2)-C(7)	123.9 (7)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	118.3 (8)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	120.7 (10)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	121.6 (9)
C(1)-C(6)-C(5)	117.5 (7)
Se(1)-O(1)-C(7)	115.4 (5)
C(2)-C(7)-O(1)	112.1 (7)
C(2)-C(7)-O(2)	125.4 (8)
O(1)-C(7)-O(2)	122.4 (8)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	122.5 (77)
C(4)-C(3)-H(3)	119.0 (76)
C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	125.6 (55)
C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	113.5 (55)
C(4)-C(5)-H(5)	122.8 (67)
C(6)-C(5)-H(5)	114.5 (69)
C(1)-C(6)-H(6)	122.0 (56)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6)	120.5 (56)

The two symmetrical halves of the molecule are related by a twofold axis with the selenium atom in a special position. The configuration around the selenium atom is a trigonal bipyramid which is shown in the stereoscopic drawing in Fig. 2. The configuration is very similar to that found in the sulphur analogue,

which has recently been studied by Kálmán, Sasvári & Kapovits (1973). The oxygen atoms, which are the most electronegative ligands, assume apical positions; the O-Se-O angle is 172.4°. Such an arrangement was predicted by Muetterties, Mahler, Packer & Schmutzler (1964) and has been observed in a number of compounds, as shown in Table 4. The Se-C distance of 1.930 Å compares well with earlier reported values (Aleby, 1972). The Se-O bond is 1.968 Å which is considerably longer than the 'normal' Se-O single bond length of 1.774 Å found in OCSeO. In the latter compound a ring closure has taken place by migration of the hydrogen atom from the carboxyl group to the selenoxide oxygen. The Se-O bond thus formed, which corresponds to the bond in SSP, is 2.378 Å.

The shorter Se-O bond in SSP has led to a substantial decrease of the valence angles at C(1), C(2) and C(7) in the five-membered ring as compared to OCSeO. The same phenomenon has been observed in the sulphur analogue although the standard deviations in that case are too large to allow a detailed comparison. The shorter Se-O distance has also led to a larger O-Se-O angle of 172.4°, compared with 169.9° in OCSeO. The Se-O bond in SSP cannot extend, because of short interactions with atoms in the identical half of the molecule. The distances from O(1) to H(6') and C(6') are 2.46 and 2.914 Å respectively, which may indicate a C-H...O hydrogen bond.

The symmetrical halves of the molecule are nearly planar. The equation of the least-squares plane through the benzene ring is given in Table 5, together with the deviations from the plane. O(2) has the greatest deviation, 0.074 Å, from the plane of the benzene ring. The dihedral angle between these two benzene-ring planes of the molecule is 102.7°. The corresponding angle in the sulphur analogue is 106.7°. The molecules are held together by van der Waals forces only, with normal contact distances.

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Table 4. Comparison with other compounds

Compound	Type of interaction	Angle	Bond	Bond	Reference
	X-Y-Z	X-Y-Z	X-Y	Y-Z	
3,3'-Spirobi-(3-selenaphthalide)	O-Se-O	172.4°	1.968 Å	1.968 Å	This work
<i>o</i> -Carboxyphenyl methyl selenium oxide	O-Se-O	169.9	1.774	2.378	Dahlén (1973)
<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzeneselenyl thiocyanate	S-Se...O	172.4	2.189	2.505	Eriksen & Hauge (1972)
<i>o</i> -Nitrobenzenesulfenic acid	O-S...O	~177	1.65	2.44	Hamilton & La Placa (1964)
<i>o</i> -Carboxyphenyl methyl sulphoxide	O-S...O	175.6	1.517	2.777	Dahlén (1973)
(-) <i>o</i> -Carboxyphenyl methyl sulphoxide	O-S...O	173.1	1.517	2.730	Dahlén (1974)
<i>endo</i> -3-Benzylsulphonylbicyclo[2,2,1]heptan- <i>endo</i> -2-carboxylic acid	O-S...O	173.2	1.517	2.796	Zacharis (1974)

Table 5. *The least-squares plane through the carbon atoms in the benzene ring*

The equation is expressed in terms of the crystal axes:

$$-0.6662X + 0.6378Y + 0.3866Z - 0.1559 = 0.$$

Deviations from the plane

C(1)	0.012 Å	C(6)	-0.009 Å
C(2)	-0.009	C(7)	-0.026
C(3)	-0.004	Se(1)	-0.018
C(4)	0.015	O(1)	-0.003
C(5)	-0.004	O(2)	-0.074

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The Crystal Structure and Phase Transition of Ammonium Hydrogen Bis-chloroacetate. II.* The Crystal Structure of the Ferroelectric Phase

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The crystal structure of the ferroelectric phase, below 128° K, of ammonium hydrogen bis-chloroacetate, $\text{NH}_4\text{H}(\text{ClCH}_2\text{COO})_2$, has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis at 80° K. The symmetry of the crystal changes from $C2/c$ to Cc , and unit-cell parameters are $a = 10.47$, $b = 11.40$, $c = 8.22$ Å, $\beta = 119.3^\circ$; $Z = 4$. The structure was refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method using data collected on Weissenberg photographs. The final R is 0.106. The chloroacetate dimer retains almost the same conformation as that in the paraelectric phase including a very short hydrogen bond, 2.457 (16) Å. The nitrogen atom of the ammonium ion shifts by 0.240 Å from the twofold axis existing in the paraelectric phase. The mechanism of the ferroelectric phase transition is discussed.

Introduction

Ammonium hydrogen bis-chloroacetate (abbreviated to AHCA), $\text{NH}_4\text{H}(\text{ClCH}_2\text{COO})_2$, exhibits ferroelectricity below 128° K (Ichikawa & Mitsui, 1966). The crystal structure of the paraelectric phase was determined at room temperature (Ichikawa, 1972). In the paraelectric phase the two acidic radicals are crystallographically equivalent and are linked by a very short OHO hydrogen bond across the centre of symmetry. The present paper deals with a three-dimensional X-ray crystal structure analysis of the ferroelectric phase, carried out at 80° K by the photographic method.

Experimental

All data were collected at 80° K. A Weissenberg camera was put in a box, which was filled with dry nitrogen gas to prevent icing of the sample, and the temperature was controlled by blowing cold nitrogen gas over the sample (Itoh, Shiozaki, Hashiguchi & Mitsui, 1968). The temperature was measured by an Au:2.1% Co–Cu thermocouple placed at about 1 mm from the crystal, and was maintained manually within $\pm 2^\circ$. Weissenberg photographs were taken with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation to determine the space group and unit-cell parameters. The systematic absences of reflexions are the same as those observed at room temperature and, because the crystal is now polar the space group changes from $C2/c$ to Cc . Unit-cell parameters were determined from

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