

Figure 4. Variation of  $a_O$  with mole fraction of water added to acetonitrile. Points represent experimental values and the heights of the lines indicate the 95% confidence level of the measurements. The solid curve indicates the calculated solvent dependence of the oxygen coupling constants (see text).

oxygen and carbon atoms, a statement which is formulated as eq 10. We have chosen to evaluate the two

$$a_O = Q_{OC}^O \rho_{7\pi} + Q_{CO}^O \rho_{1\pi} \quad (10)$$

constants in eq 10 using the calculated spin densities and observed oxygen coupling constants for PBSQ in water and acetonitrile. The values are  $Q_{OC}^O = -40.41$  gauss and  $Q_{CO}^O = -16.69$  gauss.<sup>52</sup> Having fixed the extreme conditions of pure water and pure acetonitrile, values of  $a_O$  were calculated for intermediate conditions and are given in Table III. A graphic comparison of calculated and observed oxygen-17 coupling constants is presented in Figure 4.

It is far too early to assess the validity of eq 10 as a description of oxygen-17 coupling constants. There

(52) While the individual spin densities are substantially dependent on the particular choice of  $Q_{CH^H}$ , the values of  $Q_{OC}^O$  and  $Q_{CO}^O$  only change to  $-44.56$  and  $-15.99$  gauss when  $Q_{CH^H}$  is changed to  $-26$  gauss.

is at least a strong indication that  $a_O$  is responsive to changes of spin density on the carbonyl carbon atom.

**Exchange Reaction.** As indicated previously, the rate constant for the exchange of the oxygen atoms in PBSQ with the water in an acetonitrile solution at 25°, 0.19 hr<sup>-1</sup>, is significantly larger than the constant for the exchange of water with neutral *p*-benzoquinone in the same medium. Kinetic data for the exchange of *p*-benzoquinone with pure water are limited to the report<sup>53</sup> that *p*-benzoquinone undergoes 5.8% exchange in 5 min at 20°. Total exchange in 10 days has also been reported.<sup>54</sup> The rate constant for exchange of the oxygen atoms in hydroquinone with water<sup>55</sup> at 25° is  $1.9 \times 10^{-6}$  hr<sup>-1</sup>. In view of the rapid exchange through the anion radical in acetonitrile we are surprised by the report<sup>54</sup> that the addition of *p*-benzoquinone does not influence the speed of exchange of hydroquinone in water.

The occurrence of the exchange reaction suggests that  $a_O$  in various semiquinones may be accessible without the necessity of synthesizing gross quantities of the corresponding quinone. Thus reduction of quinones in aprotic solvents containing small quantities of <sup>17</sup>O-enriched water should permit the occurrence of the "back-exchange" reaction with the anion and eventual observation of  $a_O$ .

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(53) E. Adler, I. Falkehag, and B. Smith, *Acta Chem. Scand.*, **16**, 529 (1962).

(54) V. V. Fesenko and I. P. Gragerov, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, **101** 695 (1955).

(55) This value was estimated from the data in ref 54.

## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Disodium $\beta$ -Glycerolphosphate Pentahydrate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

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**Abstract:** The structure of disodium  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate has been determined by X-ray diffraction study. The crystals are monoclinic,  $a = 7.943$ ,  $b = 12.104$ ,  $c = 6.167$  Å,  $\beta = 107^\circ$ , space group  $P2_1$  with one molecule in the asymmetric unit. The first Fourier synthesis was based on phosphorus phases; the rest of the structure emerged gradually from four more Fouriers. The phosphorus-oxygen distances are normal and are 1.62, 1.53, 1.52, and 1.46 Å. Each of the phosphate oxygens is involved in hydrogen bonding or coordinated to sodium. Both sodium atoms are six coordinated. A strong network of hydrogen bonding and sodium coordination holds the crystal together.

Glycerolphosphates are involved in the biosynthesis and degradation of phospholipids, the synthesis of fats from fatty acids, the exchange of hydrogen in biological systems, as well as in a variety of other

biologically important processes. Since most of these functions involve hydrolysis of the P-O-C bond at one step or another, precise structural information is significant in understanding the processes. Thus, in

Table I. Atomic Parameters, Temperature Factors, and Their Standard Deviations

Atom	$x/a$	$\sigma(x/a)$	$y/b$	$\sigma(y/b)$	$z/c$	$\sigma(z/c)$	$B$	$(\sigma B)$
Na(1)	0.2008	0.0007	0.2893	0.0006	0.7782	0.0012	0.95	0.11
Na(2)	0.8447	0.0007	0.2984	0.0006	0.3919	0.0012	0.97	0.11
P(3)	0.1674	0.0004	0.0000	...	0.0026	0.0007	0.08	0.07
O(4)	0.2284	0.0012	-0.1142	0.0009	-0.0409	0.0021	0.63	0.17
O(5)	-0.0119	0.0010	0.0262	0.0008	0.8608	0.0019	0.23	0.16
O(6)	0.1878	0.0012	0.0215	0.0009	0.2535	0.0019	0.53	0.18
O(7)	0.2795	0.0012	0.0926	0.0008	0.9173	0.0019	0.47	0.17
O(8)	0.7174	0.0016	0.1347	0.0011	0.2432	0.0025	1.93	0.24
O(9)	0.4899	0.0012	0.2656	0.0009	0.8071	0.0019	0.63	0.17
O(10)	0.1212	0.0014	0.2296	0.0010	0.3932	0.0022	1.35	0.20
O(11)	0.0637	0.0013	0.4554	0.0009	0.5789	0.0021	1.02	0.19
O(12)	0.2565	0.0013	0.3803	0.0009	0.1399	0.0021	1.01	0.19
O(13)	0.5821	0.0015	0.3839	0.0011	0.4537	0.0024	1.61	0.22
O(14)	0.9201	0.0012	0.2491	0.0009	0.7796	0.0020	0.98	0.19
C(15)	0.5135	0.0021	0.1483	0.0015	0.7908	0.0035	1.43	0.28
C(16)	0.4588	0.0017	0.0819	0.0012	0.9651	0.0030	0.70	0.23
C(17)	0.5433	0.0021	0.1186	0.0014	0.2023	0.0036	1.43	0.28

a program to study the structure of organic phosphates in the hope of relating these structures to rates of hydrolysis, we have been interested in glycerolphosphates. The only other glycerolphosphate which has been studied is L- $\alpha$ -glycerolphosphorylcholinecadmium chloride trihydrate, the structure of which has been determined by Sundralingam and Jensen.<sup>1</sup>

### Experimental Section

Crystals of disodium  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate (E. H. Sargent and Co.) were obtained by slow recrystallization from water. Preliminary investigation indicated that these were pentahydrate, and thus, in order to prevent possible loss of water during the collection of the X-ray data, a small crystal of uniform cross section 0.2 mm in diameter and 1.0 mm long was sealed in a capillary tube and used for the X-ray data.

X-Ray diffraction photographs showed this to be monoclinic with lattice dimensions  $a = 7.943$ ,  $b = 12.104$ ,  $c = 6.167$  Å,  $\beta = 107^\circ$ ,  $Z = 2$ . Systematic extinctions existed for the  $0k0$  zone when  $k \neq 2n$ ; thus the space group was either  $P2_1$  or  $P2_1/m$  and the final structure proved to be  $P2_1$ . For  $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_7(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  the total number of electrons in the unit cell is  $F(000) = 320$ ; the linear absorption coefficient for Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation is  $\mu = 23 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Multiple-film Weissenberg photographs were taken with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation for  $l = 0$  to 4; 830 intensities were measured by scanning with a densitometer reflections that had been integrated in a direction perpendicular to the direction of scanning, and measuring the areas under the densitometer tracings with a planimeter. No absorption corrections were applied, since the crystal was uniform in cross section and small enough that the absorption corrections were assumed negligible. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied using Montana State University's data reduction program,<sup>2</sup> which also gives a Wilson plot for preliminary scale and temperature factors.

### Structure Determination

The phosphorus positions were found from a sharpened Patterson, using  $F_s^2$  modified according to the function

$$F_s^2 = \frac{(F_0)^2(K)^2(\sum Z_i)^2}{(\sum f_i)^2 \exp(-2B \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2)}$$

The temperature factor  $B$  was set at zero in as much as experience has shown that use of the temperature factor found from the Wilson plot in this sharpening function produces a much oversharpened Patterson map. The phosphorus position found from the Harker section was  $x/a = 0.1675$ ,  $y/b = 0.0000$ ,  $z/c = 0.0000$ . Phases

(1) M. Sundralingam and L. H. Jensen, *Science*, 1035 (1965).  
 (2) C. T. Li and C. N. Caughlan, Data Reduction Program, Montana State University, 1964.

from the partial structure factors calculated from this position were used for the first Fourier map. Although a pseudo-plane of symmetry existed in this map and many peaks existed which seemingly were extraneous, it was possible to choose four oxygens making some chemical sense. The Fourier, the Patterson, and a minimum function used for checking indicated the correctness of these, and a second Fourier was calculated from phases determined from these five atoms. This showed two more oxygens and two carbons of the glycerol group. These nine atoms were used to determine the phases for the next Fourier, which revealed all the atoms. Up to this point, it was not possible to distinguish between sodium and oxygen peaks in the Fourier map. The next two Fouriers showed the sodium atoms as distinguished from oxygens and gave reasonable atomic positions. At this stage, the  $R$  factor was 0.32, and the refinement of the structure was started.

The first three cycles of least-squares refinement using Busing, Levy, and Martin's<sup>3</sup> least-squares program (ORNL-TM-305) refined only positional parameters and reduced the  $R$  to 0.22. Six more cycles, using the Hughes weighting scheme and refining both positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors, reduced the  $R$  to 0.097.

The final positions with standard deviations are given in Table I. The final set of structure factors based on these positions are given in Table II. The interatomic distances and angles and their standard deviations are shown in Tables III and IV, and Figure 1 shows the [001] projection of the structure with the interatomic distances.

### Discussion

The phosphate group does not appear significantly different from other organic phosphates for which structures are known.<sup>4,5</sup> The P-OC bond distance of 1.62 Å is in good agreement with other P-O ester bonds, and the other three bonds of 1.52, 1.53, and 1.46 Å are quite characteristic of monosubstituted organic phosphates.<sup>4</sup> The 1.46-Å bond indicates a

(3) W. R. Busing, K. D. Martin, and H. A. Levy, Least-Squares Program, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission Publication No. ORNL-TM-305, 1962.

(4) C.-T. Li and C. N. Caughlan, *Acta Cryst.*, 19, 637 (1965).

(5) M. Sundralingam and L. H. Jensen, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 13, 930 (1965).

Table II. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors<sup>a</sup>

Table with multiple columns representing h, k, l indices and corresponding structure factor values. The table is organized in several vertical sections with varying column widths and indices.

<sup>a</sup> Within each group the columns reading from left to right contain the values of K, 10Fo, 10Fc, and alpha.

large amount of double-bond character, since a phosphorus-oxygen double bond is usually considered 1.43 Å.<sup>6</sup> The structure of the phosphate group is shown in Figure 2 with bond angles and distances.

The C-O and the C-C bonds are somewhat shorter than generally accepted distances for single bonds of this type. An average single C-O bond is given as 1.43 Å.<sup>7</sup> In sodium beta-glycerolphosphate the C-O bond seems to depend upon the number of hydro-

gen bonds, sodium coordinations, or covalent bonds other than the C-O bond, that are formed. O(9) is involved in four other bonds and shows a C-O distance of 1.44 Å; O(7) is involved in three other bonds and has a C-O distance of 1.37 Å; O(8) has only two other bonds and has a C-O distance of 1.34 Å. The last difference, e.g., 1.34 compared to 1.37, is not significant, but the difference between 1.44 and this is significant. The C-O bond distance of 1.34 Å corresponds to a partial double-bond character equivalent to that of an oxygen attached to an aromatic ring.<sup>7</sup> The C-C distances of 1.48 and 1.51 Å are

(6) D. W. J. Cruickshank, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 5486 (1961).

(7) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 276.

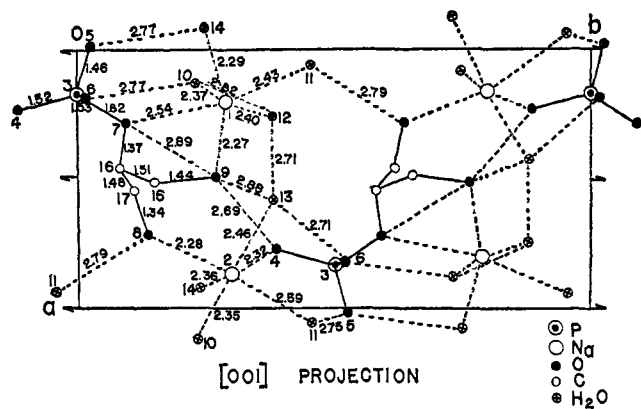


Figure 1. [001] projection of the structure of disodium  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate pentahydrate. Dashed lines show hydrogen bonding or coordination to sodium.

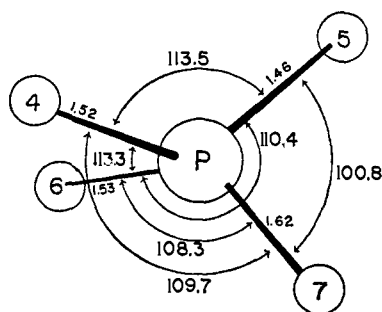


Figure 2. The bond angles and distance of the phosphate group in disodium  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate pentahydrate.

Table III. Interatomic Distances

Atoms	Bond, A	Std dev, A
P(3)-O(4)	1.516	0.0089
P(3)-O(5)	1.457	0.0141
P(3)-O(6)	1.527	0.0160
P(3)-O(7)	1.618	0.0079
O(7)-C(16)	1.368	0.0197
C(16)-C(15)	1.509	0.0018
C(16)-C(17)	1.477	0.0452
C(15)-O(9)	1.439	0.0201
C(17)-O(8)	1.341	0.0300
Na(1)-O(7)	2.541	0.0039
Na(1)-O(9)	2.266	0.0105
Na(1)-O(10)	2.373	0.0227
Na(1)-O(11)	2.431	0.0017
Na(1)-O(12)	2.403	0.0221
Na(1)-O(14)	2.285	0.0137
Na(2)-O(4)	2.316	0.0110
Na(2)-O(8)	2.284	0.0264
Na(2)-O(10)	2.347	0.0066
Na(2)-O(11)	2.594	0.0245
Na(2)-O(13)	2.461	0.0021
Na(2)-O(14)	2.355	0.0143
O(5)-O(14)	2.767	0.0081
O(6)-O(10)	2.766	0.0176
O(7)-O(9)	2.888	0.0140
O(9)-O(13)	2.884	0.0023
O(12)-O(13)	2.709	0.0295
O(8)-O(11)	2.785	0.0325
O(13)-O(6)	2.709	0.0334
O(11)-O(5)	2.751	0.0146
O(10)-O(12)	2.821	0.0060
O(4)-O(9)	2.685	0.0289

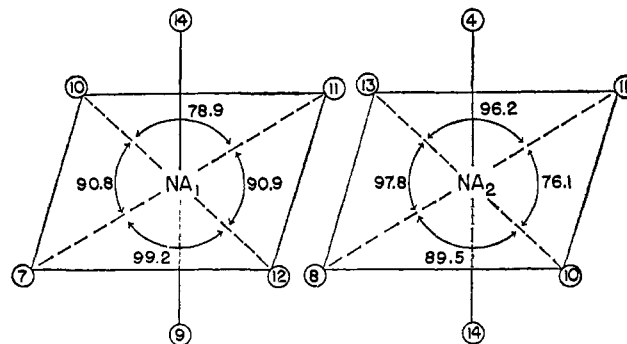


Figure 3. The sodium coordination bond angles in disodium  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate pentahydrate. Other angles and distances are shown in Tables III and IV.

Table IV. Bond Angles

Atoms	Angle, deg	Std dev, deg
O(4)-P(3)-O(5)	113.50	0.51
O(4)-P(3)-O(6)	113.27	0.44
O(4)-P(3)-O(7)	109.67	0.49
O(5)-P(3)-O(6)	110.39	0.32
O(5)-P(3)-O(7)	100.83	0.38
O(6)-P(3)-O(7)	108.33	0.29
P(3)-O(7)-C(16)	120.28	0.84
Na(1)-O(7)-P(3)	131.02	0.57
Na(1)-O(7)-O(9)	48.83	0.31
O(9)-O(7)-C(16)	58.69	0.62
O(7)-C(16)-C(15)	107.79	1.10
O(7)-C(16)-C(17)	107.98	1.12
C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	113.70	1.14
O(9)-C(15)-C(16)	113.79	1.32
O(8)-C(17)-C(16)	110.89	1.31
O(7)-Na(1)-O(9)	73.52	0.26
O(7)-Na(1)-O(10)	90.81	0.34
O(10)-Na(1)-O(14)	88.87	0.42
O(11)-Na(1)-O(14)	83.84	0.40
O(11)-Na(1)-O(12)	90.88	0.36
O(9)-Na(1)-O(12)	95.38	0.33
O(4)-Na(2)-O(13)	82.46	0.28
O(8)-Na(2)-O(13)	97.76	0.33
O(4)-Na(2)-O(11)	91.19	0.32
O(10)-Na(2)-O(11)	76.11	0.39
O(8)-Na(2)-O(14)	97.43	0.38
O(10)-Na(2)-O(14)	87.85	0.42
P(3)-O(5)-O(10)	114.88	0.55
Na(2)-O(4)-P(3)	125.47	0.87
Na(2)-O(4)-O(9)	100.43	0.51
P(3)-O(4)-O(9)	131.14	0.82
P(3)-O(6)-O(10)	120.02	0.59
O(4)-O(9)-O(13)	76.88	0.37
O(4)-O(9)-C(15)	116.35	0.48
Na(1)-O(9)-O(13)	111.45	0.46
Na(1)-O(9)-O(7)	57.58	0.28
O(7)-O(9)-C(15)	53.06	0.55
Na(2)-O(8)-C(17)	120.32	0.96
Na(2)-O(8)-O(11)	111.90	0.63
C(17)-O(8)-O(11)	116.30	0.96
Na(1)-O(10)-O(6)	124.87	0.51
Na(1)-O(11)-O(8)	108.53	0.45
Na(2)-O(11)-O(5)	85.09	0.47
Na(1)-O(12)-O(10)	103.01	0.43
Na(1)-O(12)-O(13)	122.10	0.48
O(6)-O(13)-O(12)	141.64	0.59
O(9)-O(13)-O(12)	97.04	0.49
Na(2)-O(13)-O(6)	86.09	0.43
Na(2)-O(13)-O(9)	109.50	0.49
Na(1)-O(14)-O(5)	94.40	0.39

slightly shorter than the generally accepted C-C distance of 1.54, but the difference is probably not significant.

These are two other interesting and significant features about this structure. The first is the coordination of the sodium which is six coordinated in the form of a somewhat distorted octahedron. The details are indicated in Figure 3 with the pertinent angles shown. The Na-O distances are remarkably uniform, varying only from 2.28 to 2.59 Å.

The second significant feature is the very elaborate network of hydrogen bonding, which, when combined with the sodium coordination, makes an extremely tightly bonded crystal. For example, O(9) is hydrogen bonded to O(7), O(4), O(13) in addition to being bonded to carbon and coordinated to sodium. The hydrogen-bond distances are all between 2.69 and 2.89 Å, indicating a generally strong hydrogen bonding.

The very low-temperature factors observed in Table I are a result of this tightly knit structure. Whether or not these truly represent the thermal vibrations,

one would expect low-temperature factors for oxygen and phosphorus atoms held as tightly as these, the oxygens being held in some cases by five neighboring atoms.<sup>8</sup>

**Acknowledgment.** We thank the National Institutes of Health for Grant GM-08392-04, which has made this work possible. We also thank Mr. Merlyn Gunsch, who did some of the preliminary work on the crystal; the Montana State University Computing Center and Western Data Processing Center of UCLA for grants of computing time. Also, we wish to thank the University of Washington and Professor Lyle Jensen for the use of the densitometer used in measuring the intensities.

(8) The low-temperature factors were considered in some detail in the refinement. They do not appear owing to either level to level scaling or the absorption of the crystal. The only unknown factors seem to be the form factors or the absorption due to the capillary, which seemed unlikely. Thus, we must assume that they are real or that some other unknown systematic error is involved.

## Complexes of Aluminum Bromide with Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Solution<sup>1,2</sup>

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*Contribution from the Richard B. Wetherill Laboratory, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Received August 6, 1965*

**Abstract:** The interaction of aluminum bromide with aromatic hydrocarbons in solution has been studied by determining the apparent molecular weight of the aluminum bromide over a wide range of composition and temperature. The molecular weights were determined from the lowering of the vapor pressures and the depressions of the freezing point. At one extreme, aluminum bromide exhibits the dimeric molecular weight in benzene, with no evidence of dissociation over the concentration range examined. At the other extreme, the solute exhibits the monomeric molecular weight in mesitylene, the first clear case for dissociation of such a Lewis acid dimeric halide by a  $\pi$  donor. From variation in the apparent molecular weight with concentration, evidence was obtained as to the combination of the aromatic with aluminum bromide. The results of the present study indicate that at 70° aluminum bromide exists in the following forms in the respective aromatic solutions:  $\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  in benzene, a mixture of  $\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  in toluene,  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  in *m*-xylene, and a mixture of  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_3$  in mesitylene. On the other hand, at 5°, the following species are indicated:  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  in benzene, a mixture of  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$  and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{AlBr}_3$  in toluene, and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{AlBr}_3$  in either *m*-xylene or mesitylene. These results suggest that the equilibria,  $\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6(\text{soln}) + \text{ArH}(\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons \text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6(\text{soln})$  and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6(\text{soln}) + \text{ArH}(\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{ArH} \cdot \text{AlBr}_3(\text{soln})$ , tend to shift to the right with the increasing basicities of the aromatics involved and with decreasing temperature of the solution. The order of increasing interaction of the aromatics with aluminum bromide at the temperatures examined is benzene < toluene < *m*-xylene < mesitylene.

In previous papers of this series,<sup>6</sup> we presented evidence for the existence of both 1:1 and 1:2 solid complexes, with the respective compositions  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{AlBr}_3$  and  $\text{ArH} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{Br}_6$ , formed between aromatic hydrocarbons (ArH) and aluminum bromide. The fact that complexes of this composition exist in the solid phase does not ensure their existence in solution. Originally, we had become interested in these complexes

while attempting to understand the part they played in the kinetics of the aluminum bromide catalyzed reaction of alkyl bromides with benzene and toluene in excess aromatic as the reaction medium.<sup>7</sup> Accordingly, we decided to explore the nature of the interaction of aluminum bromide with representative aromatic hydrocarbons in the aromatic as solvent.

In fact, the literature contains a number of conflicting reports as to the precise nature of the interaction of aluminum bromide with aromatic hydrocarbons in solution. For example, from molecular weight determinations by the freezing point depression method, Van Dyke<sup>8</sup> obtained a value of 534.0 for the molecular

(1) The Catalytic Halides. XXX.

(2) Based on a thesis submitted by S. U. Choi in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

(3) Research Assistant (1953-1956) on Project No. AT(11-1)-170 supported by the Atomic Energy Commission.

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(5) Postdoctorate Research Associate (1952-1954) on Project No. AT(11-1)-170, supported by the Atomic Energy Commission.

(6) (a) S. U. Choi and H. C. Brown, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 903 (1966); (b) H. C. Brown and W. J. Wallace, *ibid.*, **75**, 6265 (1953).

(7) H. C. Brown and H. Jungk, *ibid.*, **77**, 5584 (1955); **78**, 2182 (1956).

(8) R. E. Van Dyke, *ibid.*, **72**, 3619 (1950).