

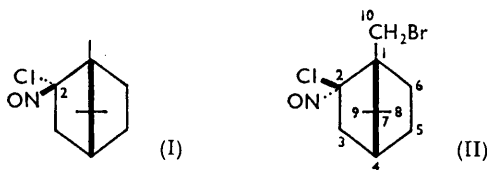
378. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of (+)-10-Bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane.

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Crystals of (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane have been subjected to quantitative *X*-ray analysis. They are orthorhombic, of space group $P2_12_12_1-D_2^4$, with eight molecules of $C_{10}H_{15}BrClNO$ in the unit cell. The asymmetric crystal unit consists of two chemical molecules. Successive three-dimensional Fourier syntheses served to locate all the atoms apart from hydrogen. The two crystallographically independent molecules appear to be identical chemically, differing only in orientation in the unit cell. The presence of the bulky chlorine atom *cis* to the CMe_2 bridge causes some distortion of the camphane molecular framework.

A NUMBER of rotatory dispersion studies of monomeric nitroso-compounds have been reported by Mitchell and his co-workers. In the case of (–)-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane^{1,2} (I) it was found that irradiation of an alcoholic solution with red light caused a gradual inversion of the Cotton effect and this was attributed to inversion of configuration at position 2.

The behaviour of (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane (II) on irradiation with red light is somewhat different,³ for although the Cotton effect is altered its sign remains unchanged and there is a marked shift in the absorption maximum, suggesting that the



change in molecular structure on irradiation in this case may not be simply an inversion at position 2. An *X*-ray study of the starting material and of the irradiated material seemed an attractive way of establishing the details of the reaction in this case, and we have now completed the analysis of the starting material and find that its stereochemistry is represented by (II) (or its mirror image). It is hoped to be able to report the study of the irradiated material later.

Crystal Data.—(+)-10-Bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane, $C_{10}H_{15}BrClNO$; $M = 280.6$. Orthorhombic, $a = 23.11$, $b = 11.32$, $c = 9.03$ Å, $U = 2362$ Å³, $D_m = 1.562$ (by flotation), $Z = 8$, $D_c = 1.578$, $F(000) = 1136$, space group $P2_12_12_1 (D_2^4)$. Absorption coefficient for *X*-rays ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å), $\mu = 66.7$ cm.⁻¹.

Structure Analysis.—The crystal data show that the asymmetric crystal unit consists of two crystallographically independent chemical molecules, necessitating the location of 28 atoms other than hydrogen. Because of the presence of the bromine and chlorine atoms, however, there was no need to postulate trial structures with assumptions as to the stereochemistry and relative orientation of the molecules, the analysis proceeding on the basis of the usual phase-determining heavy-atom method.

The positions of the bromine atoms were determined initially from two-dimensional Patterson syntheses along the *b* and *c* crystal axes and were confirmed by inspection of the three-dimensional Patterson function. The projections are shown in Fig. 1.

Attempts to elucidate the structure in projection proved fruitless because of the considerable overlap and in consequence recourse was made to three-dimensional methods for the location of the remaining atoms in the asymmetric crystal unit. The first three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated with phase angles appropriate to the bromine atoms alone and served

¹ Mitchell, Watson, and Dunlop, *J.*, 1950, 3440.

² Hope and Mitchell, *J.*, 1953, 3483.

³ Davidson, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Glasgow, 1958.

to locate the two chlorine atoms in the asymmetric unit. A number of other peaks corresponding to some of the lighter atoms were also well resolved in this synthesis, but as it was not possible at this stage to identify chemically many of these atoms with certainty, only the bromine and chlorine atoms were included in the next calculation of phase angles.

The improved phase angles were employed in the computation of a second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis in which it was possible to locate, in addition to the bromine and chlorine atoms, the nitroso-group and carbon atoms (1), (2), (3), (4), and (10) of both molecules in the asymmetric crystal unit. These atoms were then included in the calculation of a third set of phase angles which led, in turn, to a third three-dimensional Fourier synthesis in which all the atoms (apart from hydrogen) in the asymmetric crystal unit could be located.

FIG. 1a.

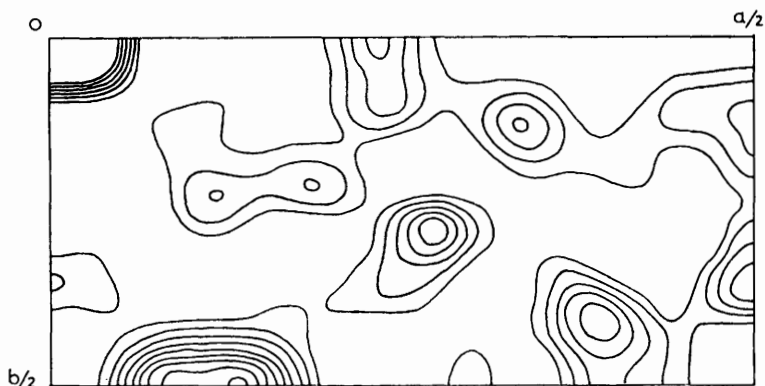


FIG. 1b.

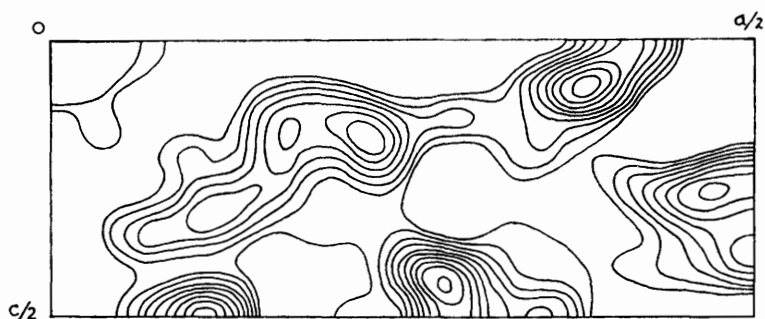


FIG. 1a and b. *Patterson projections along the c and b axes. Contour scale arbitrary.*

Refinement was continued by means of a further F_o synthesis, followed by a cycle of least-squares adjustment of the positional and thermal parameters of the bromine, chlorine, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms, and completed by calculation of a final F_o synthesis with correction for termination-of-series errors by means of an F_c synthesis. The final average discrepancy between observed and calculated structure amplitudes is 15.5%.

The final co-ordinates are listed in Table 1, details of the progress of the structure analysis are shown in Table 2, and the final set of calculated and observed structure amplitudes is given in Table 3.

Superimposed contour sections parallel to (001) illustrating the final electron-density distribution over the two molecules in the asymmetric crystal unit are shown in Fig. 2. The atomic arrangement corresponding to this electron-density distribution is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Discussion.—In the application of the heavy-atom method to a non-centrosymmetrical crystal structure such as the present, the final electron-density distribution is dependent to a considerable extent on the choice of the correct set of atomic sites for the lighter atoms. It is not too difficult to obtain reasonable electron-density distributions in which wrongly placed

or even completely spurious atoms are present. This is brought out clearly, for example, in the description by Hodgkin *et al.* of the analysis of the structure of B₁₂ hexacarboxylic acid.⁴ In the case of projections along the crystallographic axes in *P*2₁2₁2₁, however, centrosymmetrical electron-density distributions are involved and these are much less dependent on the assumed light-atom positions, the signs of the structure factors employed in the Fourier syntheses being largely determined by the heavy atoms, *i.e.*, by the bromine and chlorine atoms in the present

FIG. 2. Final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane, shown by means of superimposed contour sections parallel to (001). Contour interval $1e/\text{\AA}^3$ except around the Cl and Br atoms where it is $2e/\text{\AA}^3$ and $5e/\text{\AA}^3$, respectively.

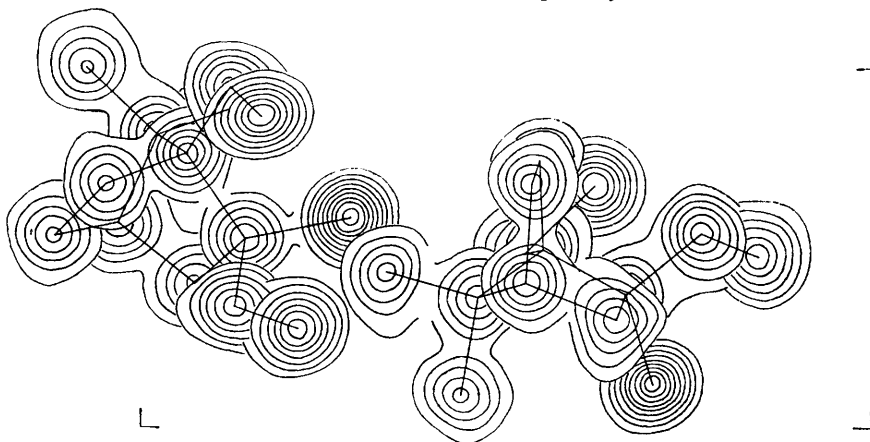
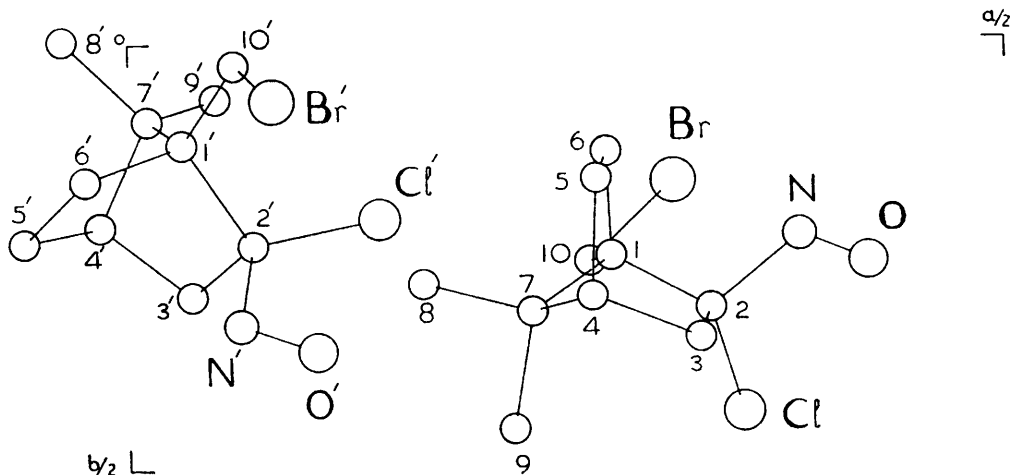


FIG. 3. Atomic arrangement corresponding to Fig. 2.



case. It is gratifying that the atomic positions deduced by the three-dimensional Fourier method conform extremely well with the electron-density projection along the *c* axis shown in Fig. 4.

The interatomic distances and interbond angles calculated from the atomic co-ordinates listed in Table 1 are given in Table 4. The two crystallographically independent molecules in the asymmetric crystal unit appear to be identical chemically. Even the bromine and oxygen atoms, which because of easy rotation about the C-C and C-N single bonds might have been expected to have rather different orientations in the two molecules, appear in fact to occupy positions with respect to the carbon framework of each molecule which are very similar.

⁴ Hodgkin, Pickworth, Robertson, Prosen, Sparks, and Trueblood, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1959, *A*, 251, 306.

This is brought out clearly by examining the distances (Table 4) between bromine and oxygen atoms and carbon atoms. In each case $d(\text{Br} \cdots \text{C}(n)) \approx d(\text{Br}' \cdots \text{C}(n'))$ and $d(\text{O} \cdots \text{C}(n)) \approx d(\text{O}' \cdots \text{C}(n'))$. In view of this identity of the two molecules averaged dimensions for the molecule of (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane are also listed in Table 4.

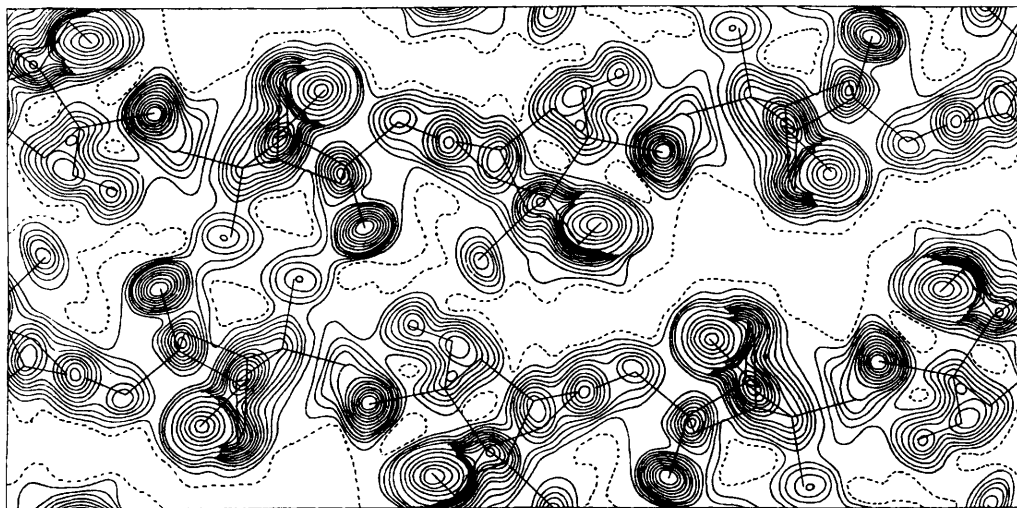
TABLE 1. *Co-ordinates of the atoms in the asymmetric crystal unit.*
(Origin of co-ordinates as in International Tables.)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B^*	Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	B^*
C(1)	0.2741	0.2545	0.0246	5.4	C(1')	0.0317	0.1241	0.4058	5.4
C(2)	0.3311	0.3163	-0.0216	5.4	C(2')	0.0703	0.2348	0.4350	5.4
C(3)	0.3232	0.3574	-0.1848	5.4	C(3')	0.0373	0.2962	0.5685	5.4
C(4)	0.2643	0.2998	-0.2209	5.4	C(4')	-0.0154	0.2191	0.5938	5.4
C(5)	0.2662	0.1599	-0.2217	5.4	C(5')	-0.0607	0.2319	0.4679	5.4
C(6)	0.2723	0.1296	-0.0549	5.4	C(6')	-0.0272	0.1662	0.3450	5.4
C(7)	0.2296	0.3198	-0.0800	5.4	C(7')	0.0102	0.0897	0.5691	5.4
C(8)	0.1653	0.2850	-0.0766	5.4	C(8')	-0.0366	-0.0026	0.5710	5.4
C(9)	0.2182	0.4556	-0.0368	5.4	C(9')	0.0591	0.0582	0.6787	5.4
C(10)	0.2616	0.2578	0.1905	5.4	C(10')	0.0607	0.0243	0.3240	5.4
O	0.4239	0.2620	0.0355	7.1	O'	0.1060	0.3646	0.2634	6.8
N	0.3807	0.2288	-0.0153	5.7	N'	0.0638	0.3307	0.3314	7.1
Br	0.3095	0.1662	0.3075	6.2	Br'	0.0817	0.0664	0.1290	6.5
Cl	0.3503	0.4429	0.0899	6.0	Cl'	0.1437	0.2090	0.4727	6.0

* The values of B for the C atoms are the isotropic values used in the analysis. The values of B for the O, N, Br, and Cl atoms are average values derived from the anisotropic parameters of the least-squares analysis.

The estimated standard deviation in bond length calculated from the differences between the two molecules is 0.044 Å. The corresponding value deduced from the least-squares calculation at an earlier stage is 0.080 Å. For the averaged dimensions in Table 4 we may take $0.064/\sqrt{2}$, *i.e.*, 0.045 Å, as a reasonable estimate of the standard deviation in bond length.

FIG. 4. *Electron-density projection on (001). Contour interval $1e/\text{Å}^2$, the $1e/\text{Å}^2$ line being broken, except around the Cl atoms above $6e/\text{Å}^2$ where the interval becomes $2e/\text{Å}^2$, and around the Br atoms above $5e/\text{Å}^2$ where the interval becomes $5e/\text{Å}^2$. The positions deduced for the atoms by the three-dimensional refinement procedure are indicated.*



The average carbon-carbon single bond length is 1.554 Å, not significantly different from the value of 1.545 Å in diamond.

For the nitroso-grouping the C-N separation of 1.48 Å is in agreement with the accepted value of 1.48 Å for a C-N single bond. The N-O separation of 1.19 Å is slightly shorter than

the value of about 1.21 Å appropriate to a nitro-group, but in view of the fairly large standard deviation too much significance should not be attributed to the difference. The separation is very significantly shorter than the value of 1.36 Å appropriate to a single bond, suggesting that the N-O bond has a large amount of double-bond character and may in fact be a pure double bond. The angle CNO is 118°.

Two X-ray studies of dimeric nitroso-compounds have been reported,⁵ but only one previous structure analysis of a monomeric organic nitroso-compound has been described.⁶ *p*-Iodonitrosobenzene is a planar molecule with $d(\text{C-N}) = 1.28$, $d(\text{N-O}) = 1.24$ Å, $\angle(\text{C-N-O}) = 125^\circ$. The short C-N bond may be indicative of conjugation across the benzene ring, but as relatively few intensity data were obtained and the analysis was confined to projections the light-atom positions may be subject to considerable error.

Various metallic nitrosyls have been described,⁷ but the electronic structures of these must be different, for the metal-nitroso-grouping is invariably approximately linear. In the nitrosyl halides,⁸ however, the angle at the nitrogen atom is 116° in good agreement with our value of 118°, though the N-O separation of 1.14 Å is somewhat shorter than our value of 1.19 Å.

TABLE 2. *Progress of the structure analysis.*

Patterson syntheses ↓ Br (2 atoms) ↓ 1st F_c calculation 1st three-dimensional F_o synthesis ↓ Br, Cl (4 atoms) ↓ 2nd F_c calculation ($R = 36.4\%$) 2nd three-dimensional F_o synthesis ↓ Br, Cl, N, O, C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), C(10) (18 atoms) ↓ 3rd F_c calculation ($R = 29.6\%$)	3rd three-dimensional F_o synthesis ↓ Br, Cl, N, O, C(1) ··· C(10) (28 atoms) ↓ 4th F_c calculation ($R = 24.6\%$) 4th three-dimensional F_o synthesis ↓ 5th F_c calculation ($R = 21.8\%$) Least-squares refinement ↓ 6th F_c calculation ($R = 16.4\%$) 5th three-dimensional F_o synthesis 1st three-dimensional F_c synthesis ↓ 7th F_c calculation ($R = 15.5\%$)
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So far as the stereochemistry of (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane is concerned, the chlorine atom is *cis* to the CMe_2 bridge. This is the opposite of the configuration attributed² to (-)-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane, and in this connection it is perhaps significant that the two compounds have Cotton effects of opposite sign.

Our measurements provide evidence that the camphane molecular framework is distorted slightly by the bulky chlorine atom *cis* to the CMe_2 bridge, the two groups bending away from one another out of their ideal positions. Thus the angle C(2)C(1)C(7) at 102° is rather greater than the angle C(6)C(1)C(7) which is only 97°. In addition the distances from C(2) to C(7) and C(9) are 2.44 Å and 3.02 Å, respectively, rather greater than the distances from C(6) to C(7) and C(8) which are 2.37 Å and 2.92 Å, respectively.

The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal as viewed in projection along the *c*-axis is shown in Fig. 4. The shorter intermolecular contacts are given in Table 4. None of these appears to be abnormal.

⁵ Darwin and Hodgkin, *Nature*, 1950, **166**, 827; Fenimore, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **72**, 3226.

⁶ Webster, *J.*, 1956, 2841.

⁷ Johansson and Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, 1958, **11**, 594; Thomas, Robertson, and Cox, *ibid.*, p. 599; Brockway and Anderson, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, 1937, **33**, 1233.

⁸ Ketelaar and Palmer, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1937, **59**, 2629.

TABLE 4. (Continued.)

Intramolecular non-bonded distances											
					Average		Average				
C(1) ... C(4)	2.29	C(1') ... C(4')	2.28	2.29	C(4) ... C(6)	2.45	C(4') ... C(6')	2.34	2.40		
C(1) ... C(8)	2.70	C(1') ... C(8')	2.60	2.65	C(4) ... C(8)	2.64	C(4') ... C(8')	2.57	2.60		
C(1) ... C(9)	2.68	C(1') ... C(9')	2.65	2.66	C(4) ... C(9)	2.65	C(4') ... C(9')	2.62	2.64		
C(1) ... C(5)	2.48	C(1') ... C(5')	2.52	2.50	C(5) ... C(7)	2.37	C(5') ... C(7')	2.47	2.42		
C(1) ... C(3)	2.49	C(1') ... C(3')	2.44	2.47	C(5) ... C(8)	3.03	C(5') ... C(8')	2.87	2.95		
C(1) ... Br	2.86	C(1') ... Br'	2.83	2.85	C(6) ... C(7)	2.38	C(6') ... C(7')	2.36	2.37		
C(1) ... Cl	2.83	C(1') ... Cl'	2.83	2.83	C(6) ... C(8)	3.04	C(6') ... C(8')	2.80	2.92		
C(1) ... O	3.47	C(1') ... O'	3.47	3.47	C(6) ... C(10)	2.66	C(6') ... C(10')	2.60	2.63		
C(2) ... C(4)	2.38	C(2') ... C(4')	2.45	2.42	C(7) ... C(10)	2.65	C(7') ... C(10')	2.61	2.63		
C(2) ... C(6)	2.53	C(2') ... C(6')	2.52	2.53	C(8) ... C(10)	3.30	C(8') ... C(10')	3.18	3.24		
C(2) ... C(7)	2.41	C(2') ... C(7')	2.47	2.44	C(9) ... C(10)	3.20	C(9') ... C(10')	3.22	3.21		
C(2) ... C(9)	3.05	C(2') ... C(9')	2.99	3.02	N ... Cl	2.70	N' ... Cl'	2.63	2.66		
C(2) ... C(10)	2.59	C(2') ... C(10')	2.59	2.59	N ... Br	3.42	N' ... Br'	3.53	3.48		
C(2) ... Br	3.46	C(2') ... Br'	3.37	3.41	O ... Cl	2.71	O' ... Cl'	2.73	2.72		
C(3) ... C(5)	2.62	C(3') ... C(5')	2.55	2.58	O ... Br	3.77	O' ... Br'	3.63	3.70		
C(3) ... C(7)	2.40	C(3') ... C(7')	2.42	2.41	Cl ... Br	3.82	Cl' ... Br'	3.78	3.80		
C(3) ... C(9)	2.99	C(3') ... C(9')	2.92	2.95	Cl ... C(9)	3.26	Cl' ... C(9')	3.19	3.23		
C(3) ... Cl	2.74	C(3') ... Cl'	2.79	2.76	Cl ... C(7)	3.48	Cl' ... C(7')	3.48	3.48		
C(3) ... O	3.25	C(3') ... O'	3.27	3.26							

Intermolecular distances (≤ 4 Å)

C(8) ... O'	3.48	C(10) ... Cl'	3.77	C(9') ... O _I	3.87	C(8') ... O _I	3.94
C(10') ... N _I	3.49	C(10') ... O _I	3.78	C(10') ... N' _V	3.88	C(9') ... N _I	3.94
O' ... C(3) _{II}	3.58	C(5') ... Br _{III}	3.80	C(9) ... O'	3.89	C(8') ... C(3') _{VI}	3.97
C(4') ... O _{III}	3.64	O' ... Cl _{II}	3.80	Cl ... C(9) _{II}	3.90	C(6') ... O' _V	3.99
C(8) ... Br'	3.65	C(8') ... C(8) _V	3.83	Br' ... C(5') _V	3.92	Cl' ... C(5) _{VII}	3.99
C(6') ... O _{IV}	3.71	C(5') ... C(3) _{IV}	3.84	C(9) ... C(3) _{II}	3.94	N' ... Cl _{II}	4.00
C(8') ... O' _V	3.74	C(6') ... N _{IV}	3.85	C(3') ... Cl _{II}	3.94	C(9) ... C(4) _{II}	4.00
C(6') ... C(3) _{IV}	3.76	C(10) ... O'	3.85				

The subscripts refer to the following positions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I} & \frac{1}{2} - x, -y, \frac{1}{2} + z \\ \text{II} & \frac{1}{2} - x, 1 - y, \frac{1}{2} + z \\ \text{III} & x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, 1 - z \\ \text{IV} & x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - y, -z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V} & -x, y - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - z \\ \text{VI} & -x, y - \frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2} - z \\ \text{VII} & x, y, 1 + z \end{aligned}$$

Interbond angles

							Average	
C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	107°	C(1')	C(2')	C(3')	102°	104°
C(2)	C(3)	C(4)	100	C(2')	C(3')	C(4')	104	102
C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	114	C(3')	C(4')	C(5')	112	113
C(4)	C(5)	C(6)	103	C(4')	C(5')	C(6')	98	101
C(5)	C(6)	C(1)	104	C(5')	C(6')	C(1')	110	107
C(6)	C(1)	C(2)	108	C(6')	C(1')	C(2')	108	108
C(2)	C(1)	C(7)	100	C(2')	C(1')	C(7')	103	102
C(6)	C(1)	C(7)	97	C(6')	C(1')	C(7')	97	97
C(3)	C(4)	C(7)	103	C(3')	C(4')	C(7')	102	103
C(5)	C(4)	C(7)	100	C(5')	C(4')	C(7')	103	102
C(1)	C(7)	C(8)	120	C(1')	C(7')	C(8')	114	117
C(1)	C(7)	C(9)	114	C(1')	C(7')	C(9')	115	114
C(4)	C(7)	C(8)	119	C(4')	C(7')	C(8')	112	116
C(4)	C(7)	C(9)	116	C(4')	C(7')	C(9')	113	114
C(10)	C(1)	C(2)	115	C(10')	C(1')	C(2')	115	115
C(10)	C(1)	C(6)	118	C(10')	C(1')	C(6')	117	117
C(10)	C(1)	C(7)	117	C(10')	C(1')	C(7')	114	115
C(1)	C(7)	C(4)	95	C(1')	C(7')	C(4')	91	93
C(1)	C(10)	Br	116	C(1')	C(10')	Br'	113	114
C(1)	C(2)	N	110	C(1')	C(2')	N'	116	113
C(3)	C(2)	N	109	C(3')	C(2')	N'	97	103
C(1)	C(2)	Cl	115	C(1')	C(2')	Cl'	117	116
C(3)	C(2)	Cl	109	C(3')	C(2')	Cl'	113	111
Cl	C(2)	N	108	Cl'	C(2')	N'	111	109
C(2)	N	O	117	C(2')	N'	O'	119	118
C(8)	C(7)	C(9)	95	C(8')	C(7')	C(9')	111	103

Experimental.—Copper- K_{α} radiation, $\lambda = 1.542 \text{ \AA}$, was employed in all the measurements. As the crystals are somewhat sensitive to light all experimental work with them was carried out in subdued light. Rotation, oscillation, and moving-film photographs were taken from crystals rotated about the principal zone axes, and these were analysed in the usual way to determine the cell dimensions and systematic halvings, from which the space group was determined uniquely.

The density was determined by flotation in zinc chloride solution.

For the intensity measurements small crystals were employed, completely bathed in a uniform X-ray beam. No corrections for absorption were applied. The multiple-film technique⁹ with visual estimation was applied to equatorial and equi-inclination upper-layer Weissenberg photographs taken from crystals rotated about the b and c crystal axes. The usual formulæ for mosaic-type crystals were used to derive values of $|F_o|$. The various layers were put on the same relative scale by comparison of common reflexions on different photographs. The absolute scale was obtained at a later stage by correlation with the final calculated values, $|F_c|$. A total of 1233 independent structure amplitudes was obtained and these are listed in Table 3.

In deriving the calculated $|F|$ values from the atomic co-ordinates theoretical atomic scattering factors were employed: those of Berghuis *et al.*¹⁰ were chosen for carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen, those of Tomiie and Stam¹¹ for chlorine, and the Thomas-Fermi values¹² for bromine.

The extensive numerical calculations were carried out on the Glasgow University DEUCE computer, with programmes devised by Dr. J. S. Rollett, and we are indebted to the director of the Computing Laboratory, Dr. D. C. Gilles, and his staff for facilities. We are grateful to Dr. Stotherd Mitchell for supplies of crystalline (+)-10-bromo-2-chloro-2-nitrosocamphane and for suggesting the problem to us. The award of a Carnegie Scholarship to G. F. and a Fulbright Scholarship to C. J. F. made possible their participation in this work.

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⁹ Robertson, *J. Sci. Instr.*, 1943, **20**, 175.

¹⁰ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potter, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

¹¹ Tomiie and Stam, *Acta Cryst.*, 1958, **11**, 126.

¹² "Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen," Borntreager, Berlin, 1935, Vol. II, p. 572.