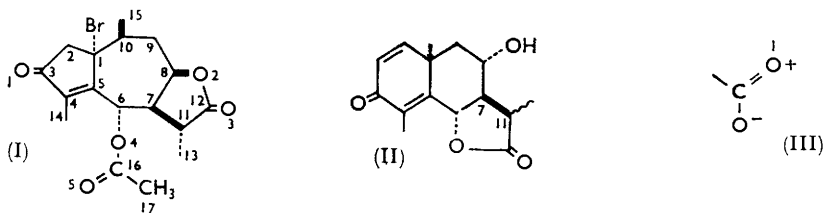


136. *The Structure of Geigerin: X-Ray Analysis of Bromogeigerin Acetate.*

By (Miss) J. A. HAMILTON, A. T. MCPHAIL, and G. A. SIM.

In order to determine the stereochemistry of the sesquiterpenoid lactone geigerin an X-ray study of bromogeigerin acetate has been carried out. Bromogeigerin acetate crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, space group $P2_12_12_1-D_2^4$, with four molecules of $C_{17}H_{21}BrO_5$ in the unit cell. Successive three-dimensional Fourier syntheses resulted in the elucidation of the constitution and stereochemistry (apart from absolute configuration) as summarized in formula (I).

THE structure of the sesquiterpenoid lactone geigerin has been investigated by Barton and Levisalles¹ who established the constitution and proposed a partial stereochemistry. In order to confirm and extend the assignment we have carried out a crystal-structure analysis of a bromo-derivative of geigerin acetate which Barton and Pinhey² prepared by bromination of the acetate with *N*-bromosuccinimide in carbon tetrachloride. After a number of cycles of three-dimensional Fourier syntheses and least-squares refinement of positional and thermal atomic parameters our final results establish the constitution and relative stereochemistry of this derivative to be as in (I). The absolute configuration given in (I)



has been defined² by a chemical correlation with artemisin (II). Position 2 was the site at which bromination was expected to occur in geigerin acetate. That substitution actually takes place at position 1 has the unfortunate consequence that we cannot infer the configuration of geigerin at position 1 from our results.

The final electron-density distribution for bromogeigerin acetate is shown in Fig. 1 as superimposed contour sections parallel to (001) and covering the region of one molecule. The atomic arrangement corresponding to this electron-density distribution is illustrated in Fig. 2. The stereochemistry at positions 6, 7, and 8 is the same as that proposed by Barton and Levisalles.¹ The cycloheptane ring has a chair conformation.

The interatomic distances and interbond angles calculated from the final atomic co-ordinates (see Table 1) are listed in Table 2. The standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates were estimated in the usual manner from the least-squares residuals

¹ Barton and Levisalles, *J.*, 1958, 4518.

² Barton and Pinhey, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, 279.

TABLE 1.

Atomic co-ordinates.

(Origin of co-ordinates as in "International Tables." *)

Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>	Atom	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
C(1)	0.4872	0.0270	0.7184	C(9)	0.3139	0.1670	0.6549	C(17)	0.1111	-0.2225	0.6449
C(2)	0.6497	0.0768	0.7521	C(10)	0.3270	0.0855	0.7275	O(1)	0.9248	0.0396	0.7015
C(3)	0.7761	0.0384	0.6919	C(11)	0.4371	0.1211	0.4602	O(2)	0.2166	0.2117	0.5114
C(4)	0.6912	-0.0003	0.6112	C(12)	0.3236	0.2107	0.4526	O(3)	0.3318	0.2710	0.3928
C(5)	0.5324	-0.0008	0.6259	C(13)	0.4978	0.0759	0.3690	O(4)	0.2658	-0.0830	0.5994
C(6)	0.4028	-0.0286	0.5596	C(14)	0.7864	-0.0327	0.5336	O(5)	0.3794	-0.2248	0.5587
C(7)	0.3199	0.0541	0.5122	C(15)	0.3148	0.1397	0.8209	Br	0.4646	-0.0914	0.7919
C(8)	0.2282	0.1304	0.5715	C(16)	0.2631	-0.1804	0.5999				

* "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, 1952, Vol. I.

TABLE 2.

Interatomic distances (Å) and angles.

Intramolecular bonded distances

C(1)-C(2)	1.57	C(8)-C(9)	1.53	C(11)-C(12)	1.54	C(3)-O(1)	1.21
C(2)-C(3)	1.47	C(9)-C(10)	1.58	C(12)-O(2)	1.25	C(6)-O(4)	1.47
C(3)-C(4)	1.51	C(10)-C(11)	1.53	C(12)-O(3)	1.24	C(16)-O(5)	1.29
C(4)-C(5)	1.31	C(1)-C(5)	1.51	C(8)-O(2)	1.45	C(16)-O(4)	1.34
C(5)-C(6)	1.51	C(7)-C(11)	1.54	C(10)-C(15)	1.61	C(16)-C(17)	1.53
C(6)-C(7)	1.51	C(11)-C(13)	1.60	C(4)-C(14)	1.48	C(1)-Br	1.99
C(7)-C(8)	1.57						

Intramolecular non-bonded distances

C(1) ... C(7)	3.44	C(4) ... C(11)	3.51	C(6) ... O(2)	3.71	C(10) ... O(2)	3.83
C(1) ... C(8)	3.38	C(4) ... O(4)	3.64	C(6) ... O(5)	2.71	C(10) ... O(4)	3.07
C(1) ... C(14)	3.81	C(5) ... C(8)	3.17	C(7) ... C(10)	3.31	C(11) ... C(14)	3.71
C(1) ... C(16)	3.84	C(5) ... C(9)	2.95	C(7) ... C(14)	3.98	C(11) ... O(4)	3.79
C(1) ... O(1)	3.56	C(5) ... C(11)	3.13	C(7) ... C(16)	3.53	C(13) ... O(2)	3.66
C(1) ... O(4)	2.97	C(5) ... C(15)	3.96	C(7) ... O(3)	3.50	C(13) ... O(3)	3.03
C(2) ... C(6)	3.84	C(5) ... C(16)	3.32	C(7) ... O(5)	3.93	C(13) ... C(14)	3.74
C(2) ... C(9)	3.34	C(5) ... O(1)	3.43	C(8) ... C(13)	3.86	C(14) ... O(1)	2.97
C(2) ... C(14)	3.82	C(5) ... O(5)	3.48	C(8) ... C(15)	3.87	Br ... C(3)	3.45
C(2) ... C(15)	3.04	C(6) ... C(9)	3.14	C(8) ... O(3)	3.45	Br ... C(4)	3.54
C(3) ... C(6)	3.75	C(6) ... C(10)	3.06	C(8) ... O(4)	2.98	Br ... C(6)	3.68
C(3) ... C(10)	3.74	C(6) ... C(12)	3.73	C(9) ... C(11)	3.19	Br ... C(15)	3.43
C(4) ... C(7)	3.45	C(6) ... C(14)	3.14	C(9) ... C(12)	3.14	Br ... C(16)	3.57
C(4) ... C(9)	3.89	C(6) ... C(13)	3.33	C(9) ... O(4)	3.57	Br ... O(4)	3.35
C(4) ... C(10)	3.64	C(6) ... C(17)	3.80				

Intermolecular distances (≤ 4 Å)

C(3) ... O(3) _I	2.96	C(12) ... O(2) _I	3.41	Br ... C(12) _{III}	3.76	Br ... C(13) _{III}	3.94
O(1) ... O(3) _I	3.07	O(3) ... O(2) _I	3.45	Br ... O(3) _{III}	3.78	C(12) ... C(8) _I	3.96
C(11) ... O(2) _I	3.26	O(3) ... C(8) _I	3.53	C(14) ... O(3) _I	3.79	C(15) ... C(13) _{III}	3.97
C(4) ... O(3) _I	3.36	O(5) ... C(17) _{II}	3.70	C(17) ... O(3) _{III}	3.86	C(17) ... C(15) _{IV}	3.98
C(2) ... O(3) _I	3.38	C(14) ... O(5) _{II}	3.70	C(13) ... O(2) _I	3.88	C(5) ... O(3) _I	4.00

The subscripts refer to the following positions:

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

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

Interbond angles

C(1) C(2) C(3)	103°	C(5) C(1) Br	110°	C(6) C(7) C(8)	116°	C(12) C(11) C(7)	99°
C(2) C(3) C(4)	108	C(10) C(1) Br	108	C(7) C(8) C(9)	119	C(11) C(7) C(8)	101
C(3) C(4) C(5)	108	C(5) C(6) O(4)	112	C(8) C(9) C(10)	112	C(7) C(11) C(13)	114
C(4) C(5) C(1)	114	C(7) C(6) O(4)	104	C(9) C(10) C(1)	112	C(12) C(11) C(13)	115
C(5) C(1) C(2)	102	C(6) O(4) C(16)	122	C(10) C(1) C(5)	115	C(11) C(12) O(3)	124
C(2) C(3) O(1)	128	O(4) C(16) O(5)	117	C(9) C(10) C(15)	107	O(2) C(12) O(3)	124
C(4) C(3) O(1)	124	O(4) C(16) C(17)	113	C(1) C(10) C(15)	112	C(9) C(8) O(2)	107
C(3) C(4) C(14)	121	O(5) C(16) C(17)	129	C(7) C(8) O(2)	101	C(6) C(7) C(11)	115
C(5) C(4) C(14)	130	C(1) C(5) C(6)	121	C(8) O(2) C(12)	114	C(4) C(5) C(6)	125
C(2) C(1) Br	105	C(5) C(6) C(7)	116	O(2) C(12) C(11)	112	C(2) C(1) C(10)	117

(see Experimental section) and are shown in Table 3; from the results the average e.s.d. of a carbon-carbon bond is about 0.03 Å and the average e.s.d. of a valency angle about 2°.

TABLE 3.
Standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates (Å).

Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	Atom	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
C(1)	0.024	0.018	0.019	C(9)	0.026	0.020	0.020	C(17)	0.026	0.020	0.022
C(2)	0.025	0.020	0.020	C(10)	0.023	0.019	0.017	O(1)	0.016	0.014	0.015
C(3)	0.024	0.017	0.019	C(11)	0.024	0.018	0.019	O(2)	0.016	0.013	0.013
C(4)	0.024	0.020	0.020	C(12)	0.026	0.020	0.020	O(3)	0.018	0.015	0.016
C(5)	0.025	0.017	0.017	C(13)	0.022	0.020	0.020	O(4)	0.016	0.013	0.014
C(6)	0.023	0.020	0.022	C(14)	0.027	0.022	0.021	O(5)	0.019	0.015	0.017
C(7)	0.025	0.020	0.020	C(15)	0.027	0.023	0.021	Br	0.003	0.002	0.002
C(8)	0.024	0.020	0.021	C(16)	0.024	0.019	0.021				

FIG. 1. Final three-dimensional electron-density distribution for bromogeigerin acetate shown by means of superimposed contour sections parallel to (001). Contour interval $1e/\text{Å}^3$ except around the bromine atom where it is $5e/\text{Å}^3$.

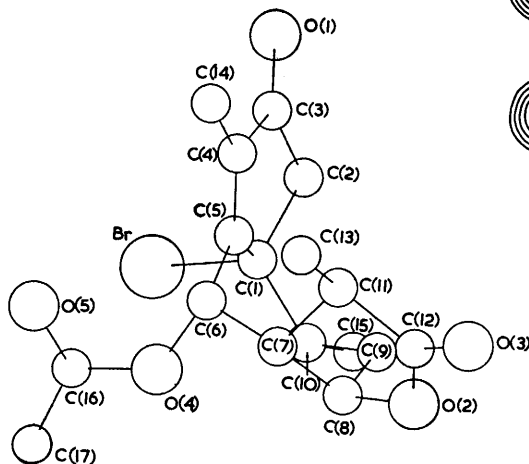
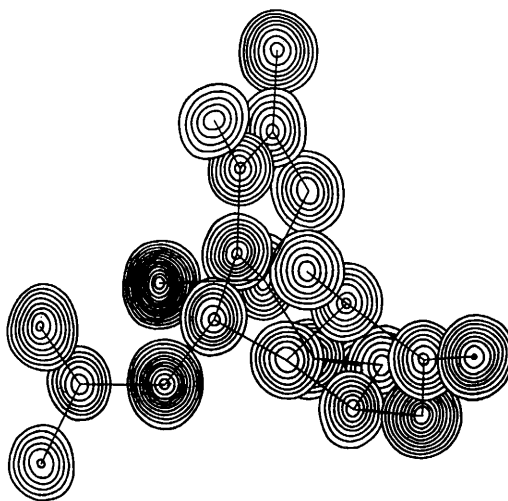


FIG. 2. Atomic arrangement corresponding to Fig. 1.

The average carbon-carbon single bond length of 1.537 Å compares favourably with the value of 1.545 Å in diamond. The carbon-carbon double bond length of 1.31 Å in the cyclopentenone ring does not differ significantly from the values of 1.33 and 1.32 Å reported for ethylene and *p*-benzoquinone,³ respectively. The carbon-oxygen single bonds fall into two categories; those adjacent to a carbon-oxygen double bond have a mean length of 1.29 Å whereas those not adjacent to a carbon-oxygen double bond have a mean length of 1.46 Å. This difference is highly significant and indicates that in lactone and ester groupings, just as in carboxylic acids, the structure (III) makes an important contribution. The angles around carbon atoms 12 and 16, moreover, conform

³ Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, 1960, **13**, 86.

to the pattern observed in carboxylic acids,⁴ the angles C(17)C(16)O(4) and C(11)C(12)O(2) being approximately tetrahedral, whereas the angles C(17)C(16)O(5), O(4)C(16)O(5), C(11)C(12)O(3), and O(2)C(12)O(3) exceed 120°. Similar conclusions were reached in our recent analyses of epilimonol iodoacetate⁵ and clerodin bromolactone.⁶ Of the three carbonyl carbon–oxygen bonds, C(3)–O(1) is the shortest (1.22 Å). This is not unreasonable, for C(16)–O(5) and C(12)–O(3), unlike C(3)–O(1), are involved in resonance of the type shown in (III) and in consequence have some single-bond character associated with them. The carbon–bromine bond length of 1.99 Å appears to be slightly longer than the average value of 1.94 Å reported for various alkyl bromides.⁷ It is perhaps pertinent that the environment of the carbon–halogen bond is not unlike that in isoclovene hydrochloride where a significant lengthening of the carbon–chlorine bond over the accepted value has been attributed to a steric effect.⁸ In the cycloheptane ring the angles are consistently greater than tetrahedral, the mean value being 116°. Similar increases

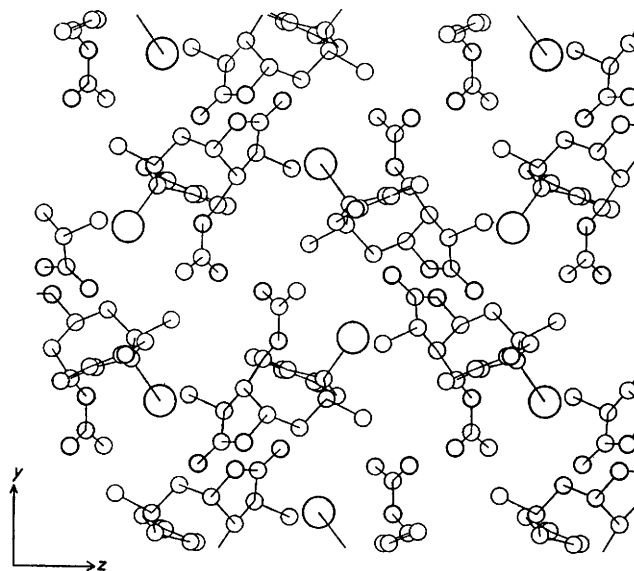


FIG. 3. The arrangement of molecules in the crystal as viewed in projection along the *a*-axis.

in bond angles have been reported for isoclovene hydrochloride,⁸ cyclononylamine hydrobromide,⁹ and 1,6-*trans*-diaminocyclodecane dihydrochloride.¹⁰

The cyclopentenone system is non-planar. The mean plane through atoms C(1), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), and C(14) was calculated by the method of Schomaker *et al.*,¹¹ and the deviations of the atoms of the cyclopentenone system from this plane are listed in Table 4. The displacement, 0.32 Å, of C(2) is highly significant.

The arrangement of the molecules in the crystal as viewed in projection along the *a*-axis is shown in Fig. 3. The shorter intermolecular contacts are listed in Table 2; none appears to be abnormal.

⁴ Cochran, *Acta Cryst.*, 1953, **6**, 260; Ahmed and Cruickshank, *ibid.*, 1953, **6**, 385; Broadley, Cruickshank, Morrison, Robertson, and Shearer, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, 1959, **251**, A, 441; Ferguson and Sim, *Acta Cryst.*, 1961, **14**, 1262.

⁵ Arnott, Davie, Robertson, Sim, and Watson, *J.*, 1961, 4183.

⁶ Paul, Sim, Hamor, and Robertson, unpublished work.

⁷ Sutton *et al.*, "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," *Chem. Soc. Special Publ.* No. 11, 1958.

⁸ Clunie and Robertson, *J.*, 1961, 4382.

⁹ Bryan and Dunitz, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1960, **43**, 3.

¹⁰ Huber-Buser and Dunitz, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1960, **43**, 760.

¹¹ Schomaker, Waser, Marsh and Bergman, *Acta Cryst.*, 1959, **12**, 600.

TABLE 4.

Displacements (Å) of the atoms of the cyclopentenone system from the mean plane through C(1), C(3), C(4), C(5), C(6), and C(14).

C(1)	0.076	C(3)	-0.066	C(5)	-0.010	C(14)	0.061
C(2)	-0.321	C(4)	-0.014	C(6)	-0.048	O(1)	0.040

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal Data.—Bromogeigerin acetate, $C_{17}H_{21}BrO_5$; $M = 385.3$; m. p. 147–153° (decomp.). Orthorhombic, $a = 8.11$, $b = 13.77$, $c = 15.24$ Å, $U = 1702$ Å³, $D_m = 1.512$ (by flotation), $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.505$, $F(000) = 792$, space group $P2_12_12_1-D_2^4$. Absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) $\mu = 36.5$ cm.⁻¹.

Experimental Measurements.—Rotation, oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs were taken with copper K_α ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) and molybdenum K_α ($\lambda = 0.7107$ Å) radiation. Cell dimensions were obtained from rotation and precession photographs. The space group was determined uniquely from the systematic halvings in the reflexions. 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 technique¹² with visual intensity estimation was applied to equatorial and equi-inclination upper-layer Weissenberg photographs taken from crystals rotated about the a - and c -crystal axes. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz, polarization, and the rotation factors appropriate to upper layers,¹³ and values of $|F_o|$ were then evaluated by the mosaic-crystal formula. 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 structure amplitudes, $|F_c|$. In all 1625 independent structure amplitudes were measured (Table 5). The crystal density was determined by flotation in zinc chloride solution.

Structure Analysis.—Because of the presence of the bromine atom there was no need to postulate trial structures with assumptions as to the stereochemistry of the molecule, the analysis proceeding directly on the basis of the usual phase-determining heavy-atom method.¹⁴ The position of the bromine atom was determined initially from two-dimensional Patterson syntheses along the a - and c -crystal axes (see Fig. 4) and was confirmed by a study of appropriate sections of the three-dimensional Patterson function.

The unit-cell dimensions indicated that there would be considerable overlap of atoms in projection along the crystallographic axes and in consequence no attempt was made to elucidate the crystal structure further by two-dimensional methods.

The first three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was evaluated with the measured values of the structure amplitudes and phase constants appropriate to the bromine atom alone. When the resulting electron-density distribution was drawn various significant peaks were apparent and could be attributed to carbon atoms (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (16), and (17), and oxygen atoms (1), (2), (4), and (5). Co-ordinates were assigned to these atoms and they were then included (all as carbon atoms) in the calculation of a second set of structure amplitudes and phase constants. An overall isotropic temperature factor B of 3.0 Å² was assumed. The value of R , the average discrepancy between the calculated and measured structure amplitudes, was 0.280.

The improved phase constants were employed in the computation of a second three-dimensional Fourier synthesis in which it was possible to locate without ambiguity the remaining carbon and oxygen atoms other than C(14). When structure factors were recalculated with the inclusion of these additional atoms the value of R fell to 0.230. A third three-dimensional electron-density distribution based on the revised phase constants was then calculated. All the atoms (other than hydrogen) were clearly revealed and it proved possible to distinguish between carbon and oxygen atoms on the basis of peak heights and interatomic distances. On calculating a further set of structure factors, with each atom assigned its correct

¹² Robertson, *J. Sci. Instr.*, 1943, 20, 175.

¹³ Tunell, *Amer. Min.*, 1939, 24, 448.

¹⁴ Robertson and Woodward, *J.*, 1937, 219; 1940, 36; Sim, "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 227.

TABLE 5. Measured and calculated values of the structure factors.

Table with 16 columns: h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha, h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha, h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha, h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha, h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha, h k l, |Fo|/|Fc|, alpha. It lists measured and calculated values for various hkl reflections.

TABLE 5. (Continued).

Table with 20 columns: k, k, l, |F0|/|Fc|, alpha, k, k, l, |F0|/|Fc|, alpha, k, k, l, |F0|/|Fc|, alpha, k, k, l, |F0|/|Fc|, alpha, k, k, l, |F0|/|Fc|, alpha. The table contains numerical data for various combinations of k, l, and alpha values.

TABLE 5. (Continued).

<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°	<i>h k l</i>	$ F_o / F_c $	α°
10 10 12	14	154	5 10 0	9	7 270	3 9	13 166		9	14	14 320	14 4	3 294		6 6	6	9 311
11 10 9	290		1 20	22 45		4 <	2 25		10 14	13 21		15 4	7 4		7 7	6 9 294	
12 13 13	69		2 10	11 17		7 17	18 341		11 8	11 134		0 14	15 180		8 20	16 202	
13 3 8	353		3 15	14 353		5 24	10 158		12 5	5 295		2 11	4 63		9 <	3 8 24	
14 9	333		4 23	24 202		6 11	181		13 14	11 13		5 10	11		10 <	27 24	8
15 3 6	246		5 20	21 190		7 6	7 270		14 5	10 302		3 25	21 290		11	11	4 3 98
5 7 0	28 30 270		6 17	18 23		8 6	10 304		15 5	4 264		4 13	13 141		12	11 15 162	
1 22	21 84		7 10	11 322		9 8	8 86		0 42	36 180		5 44	42 85		6 10	0 10 10 0	
31 30	78		8 26	23 140		10 8	105		1 17	13 347		6 <	4 6 13		1 1	10 14 266	
32 26	261		9 10	9 268		11 6	6 205		2 38	33 9		7 36	35 250		2 2	9 13 227	
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11 8	193		12 11	10 133		14 26	26 180		5 18	20 213		10 17	16 256		5 23	24 263	
4 9	130		13 9	10 311		15 27	24 90		6 13	14 341		11 <	3 5 227		6 16	15 254	
11 11	346		14 0	28 33 90		16 4	8 3 0		7 23	17 172		12 3	5 16		7 7	12 13 64	
8 14	332		1 12	12 354		17 35	33 270		8 23	24 346		13 <	3 1 280		8 7	6 195	
10 21	23 266		2 17	25 275		18 10	36 90		9 14	13 263		14 5	5 258 0		9 22	20 273	
11 14	16 67		3 9	8 55		19 36	36 90		10 22	25 173		1 <	4 30 32 0		10 4	6 291	
12 8	7 114		4 11	14 81		20 16	17 0		11 <	4 2 77		2 30	32 350		11 7	5 69	
16 16	258		5 5	19 21 189		21 25	270		12 20	24 3		3 34	36 159		6 11	0 <	4 5 180
5 5 339			6 3	3 355		22 4	0 180		13 7	6 231		4 18	19 241		1 <	18 21 168	
15 40	11 60		7 6	7 27		23 4	90		14 12	14 169		5 10	10 346		2 <	4 1 174	
15 0	1 270		8 13	15 252		24 7	180		15 4	5 7 94		6 2	3 311		3 <	12 14 343	
1 15	17 177		9 8	5 221		13 <	3 1 90		1 14	14 193		6 <	4 2 311		4 5	5 206	
2 11	12 88		10 19	20 77		14 <	3 2 0		2 35	29 46		7 7	10 222		5 18	18 182	
3 27	28 4		11 <	2 4 43		15 14	18 270		3 26	26 273		8 9	13 175		6 <	3 3 85	
4 18	17 322		12 9	12 254		16 30	28 180		4 38	37 252		9 15	15 142		7 9	9 127	
5 34	36 193		13 0	5 90		17 1	47 53 198		5 45	44 57		10 18	19 22		8 11	10 145	
15 13	225		1 15	17 107		2 26	26 308		6 42	37 110		11 15	16 12		9 9	13 14 18	
7 19	22 355		2 10	10 330		3 58	48 17		7 31	29 264		12 13	13 177		6 12	0 <	3 7 240
8 5	54		3 7	6 127		4 13	12 148		8 23	24 293		13 13	12 206		1 <	3 7 144	
9 22	21 180		4 17	18 171		5 17	14 131		9 15	9 37		14 11	16 338		2 10	11 17 78	
10 14	15 289		5 5	17 18 18		6 10	12 256		10 9	10 95		1 2	180		3 13	13 17 0	
11 6	4 65		6 14	14 6		7 19	17 170		11 7	9 193		2 10	8 273		4 4	4 13 15 277	
12 10	6 107		7 10	10 158		8 10	9 112		12 8	5 94		3 <	4 6 97		5 17	17 286	
13 6	7 342		8 8	11 188		9 24	23 329		13 4	5 7		4 24	24 119		6 10	11 78	
14 6	8 281		9 14	12 326		10 25	25 152		14 4	10 241		5 13	13 82		7 11	12 91	
5 9 0	18 21 90		10 10	5 8 40		11 24	25 172		15 4	7 94		6 5	9 29 263		8 11	8 261	
1 31	32 108		11 7	7 10 141		12 9	11 331		0 9	8 180		7 7	12 356		9 5	9 275	
2 10	9 276		12 3	10 90		13 5	11 3		1 58	49 338		8 15	15 12 356		0 0	14 17 180	
3 10	10 213		1 25	25 208		14 16	17 140		2 16	14 62		2 24	8 21		1 7	7 221	
4 28	28 35		2 12	15 321		15 9	12 174		3 29	22 188		9 7	5 280		2 12	17 10	
5 15	14 153		3 <	3 6 105		4 12	12 271		4 12	12 271		10 13	14 318		3 3	8 9 41	
6 7	10 158		4 8	10 127		5 3	3 0		5 14	13 18		11 <	3 2 17		4 4	4 8 176	
7 7	11 332		1 2	2 15 118		6 20	15 118		6 20	16 219		12 5	3 132		5 <	2 2 3 248	
8 19	20 257		2 13	13 14 8		7 7	3 32 74		7 7	3 111		13 7	7 192		6 2	12 11 0	
10 9	13 65		3 6	6 7 5		8 10	12 264		8 10	12 264		6 9	0 32 37 0		7 7	8 10 111	
11 19	18 94		4 5	5 48 277		9 12	15 181		9 12	15 181		1 17	13 104		8 0	5 9	
12 9	8 247		5 11	9 51		10 4	4 146		10 11	4 146		2 22	24 166		1 1	6 8 289	
13 14	15 248		6 39	37 85		11 8	35		11 23	27 7		3 25	26 327		2 7	7 10 90	
14 5	9 68		7 1	3 21		12 11	12 133		12 11	8 35		4 7	10 12		3 2	2 4	
			8 6	8 252		8 35	34 300		13 14	16 183		5 <	4 5 85		4 <	6 11 259	

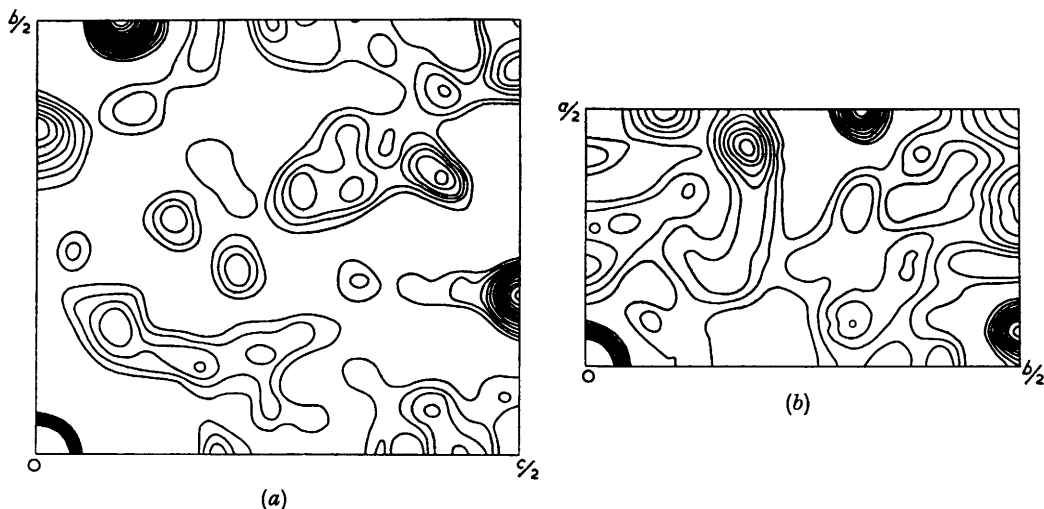


FIG. 4. Patterson projections along the *a*- and *c*-crystal axes. Contour scale arbitrary.

chemical type, the value of *R* was 0.206. A fourth *F_o* synthesis was then computed and the co-ordinates from this were corrected for termination-of-series errors by applying back-shift corrections based on a three-dimensional *F_c* synthesis. This was followed by two cycles of least-squares adjustment¹⁵ of the positional and thermal parameters of the bromine, carbon, and oxygen atoms.

On the basis of the final phase constants (see Table 5) a fifth and final three-dimensional

¹⁵ Rollett, cf. ref. 14, p. 87.

TABLE 6.

Anisotropic temperature-factor parameters ($b_{ij} \times 10^5$).

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{23}	b_{13}		b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{23}	b_{13}
C(1)	1854	509	505	219	165	638	C(12)	2280	461	437	-460	-79	-213
C(2)	1986	635	401	-461	162	1	C(13)	1417	702	582	42	311	17
C(3)	2206	352	459	274	424	-176	C(14)	1617	754	590	512	207	-131
C(4)	864	599	609	637	-55	-215	C(15)	1828	766	526	26	26	128
C(5)	1282	323	496	178	30	-358	C(16)	1643	430	590	-183	6	32
C(6)	1067	496	658	242	-191	9	C(17)	1733	494	766	-243	14	-242
C(7)	2029	557	391	178	212	-132	O(1)	1351	821	692	-65	270	-477
C(8)	1318	437	600	346	-186	3	O(2)	1215	603	532	278	307	-74
C(9)	2177	582	476	310	183	-341	O(3)	2128	705	750	-36	341	-417
C(10)	1566	461	449	274	223	227	O(4)	1954	443	596	-130	354	449
C(11)	1257	499	441	-20	52	-207	O(5)	2785	552	920	180	-272	490
							Br	1594	599	542	4	308	187

electron-density distribution was evaluated and is shown in Fig. 1 by means of superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (001). All the atoms are very clearly resolved and the oxygen atoms are represented by distinctly higher peaks than the carbon atoms.

For the structure-factor calculations theoretical atomic scattering factors were used; those of Berghuis *et al.*¹⁶ for carbon and oxygen and the Thomas-Fermi values¹⁷ for bromine were chosen. The final value for the discrepancy R is 0.154 over all the observed structure amplitudes. The atomic co-ordinates, molecular dimensions and some non-bonded distances are shown in Tables 1 and 2. The final anisotropic temperature-factor parameters given by the least-squares refinement are shown in Table 6; they are values of b_{ij} in the equation:

$$\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2) = 2^{-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{12}hk + b_{23}kl + b_{13}hl)}$$

The standard deviations of the final atomic co-ordinates were derived from the least-squares residuals by application of the equation:

$$\sigma^2(x_i) = \sum_j w_j (\Delta F_j)^2 / [(n - s) \sum_j w_j (\partial F_j / \partial x_i)^2]$$

The results are listed in Table 3.

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¹⁶ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

¹⁷ "Internationale Tabellen zur Bestimmung von Kristallstrukturen," Borntraeger, Berlin, 1935, Vol. II, p. 572.