

Hydrogen bond studies.* 85. A very short, asymmetrical, intramolecular hydrogen bond: A neutron diffraction study of pyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (C₇H₅NO₄)[†]

Åke Kvick[‡]

Institute of Chemistry, Uppsala University, Box 531, S-751 21 Uppsala, Sweden

Thomas F. Koetzle and Robert Thomas

Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973

Fusao Takusagawa

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Osaka City University; Sugimoto-cho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka, Japan
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A neutron diffraction study of pyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (quinolinic acid) has been carried out. The intensities for 3780 reflexions were measured at the Brookhaven High Flux Beam Reactor. The structure was refined to an $R(F^2)$ of 0.054 using starting parameters from a previous x-ray study. The short intramolecular hydrogen bond [O...O: 2.398(3) Å] has no symmetry restriction operating on the hydrogen atom position and is asymmetric. The two O...H distances are 1.163(5) and 1.238(5) Å, respectively, and the O-H-O angle is 174.4(4)°. The asymmetry of the bond can be explained by the intramolecular environment. The strain in the molecule caused by the short hydrogen bond results in long carbon-carbon bonds to the carboxyl groups [1.516(2) and 1.541(2) Å]. The C-O bond lengths [1.219(3), 1.263(2), 1.222(3), and 1.270(2) Å] vary depending on the hydrogen-bond involvement of the oxygen atoms. The mean C-H distance is 1.087 Å and the N-H distance is 1.036(4) Å. The nitrogen atom is involved in an intermolecular N-H...O hydrogen bond [N...O: 2.725(2), H...O: 1.845(4) Å and angle N-H...O: 140.5(2)°]. There are a number of short intermolecular O...H-C contacts. The refined neutron scattering length for the nitrogen atom is $b_N = 0.925(4) \times 10^{-12}$ cm.

INTRODUCTION

It has been of interest for some time to study short O...O hydrogen bonds, since the trend in the variation of O-H distance with O...O distance seems to indicate a centered location of the hydrogen atom in these bonds. However, very few compounds involving no symmetry restriction on short O...O hydrogen bonds have been studied by neutron diffraction (see Table X). We have therefore undertaken a neutron study of pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid, in which the oxygen atoms in the short O...O bond of length 2.398(3) Å are chemically and crystallographically nonequivalent. The results indicate that truly centered hydrogen bonds are the exception rather than the rule. The potential functions for these bonds are easily distorted by intra- or intermolecular asymmetries.

The study of this compound is also a part of a systematic study of model compounds for biologically important molecules presently being undertaken at the Institute of Chemistry, University of Uppsala.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystal growth

Crystals of pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid suitable for neutron diffraction were grown from aqueous solution. A prismatic crystal, bounded by eight faces of the type {111} and {110}, and having a volume of 8.4 mm³, was used for data collection. The crystal was mounted, using Metalset A4 epoxy resin, with its (021) reciprocal lattice vector parallel to the axis of the goniometer head.

Crystal data

Crystal data are given in Table I. The cell dimensions were determined from powder photographs taken with a Guinier-Hägg powder camera at +24 °C with monochromatized CrK α_1 radiation ($\lambda = 2.28962$ Å). CoP₃ ($a = 7.7073$ Å) was used as an internal standard. Twenty-seven reflexions were used in a least-squares procedure to obtain the cell constants.

Data collection and reduction

The neutron diffraction data were collected at room temperature on an automatic four-circle diffractometer at the Brookhaven National Laboratory High Flux Beam Reactor, using the Multiple Spectrometer Control System.¹

The intensity data were collected using the $\theta-2\theta$ scan technique. The scan length was varied according to the formula $\Delta 2\theta = 1.0^\circ(1 + 8 \tan \theta)$ with the step size chosen to give approximately 40 points in each scan. Data were collected over a complete hemisphere of reciprocal space out to $\sin \theta / \lambda = 0.668 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ($\lambda = 1.0147$ Å). Two standard reflexions were measured at regular intervals to provide a check on crystal and electronic stability. The variations observed in the intensities did not call for any corrective measures.

Background corrections were made using a method² that separates the peak and the background in such a way that $\sigma(I)/I$ is minimized. I is the integrated intensity and $\sigma(I)$ its esd based on counting statistics. Squared structure amplitudes were obtained as $F_0^2 = I \sin^2 \theta$, and were

TABLE I. Crystal data. Pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid (quinolinic acid), C₇H₅NO₄ f. w. 167.12. Space group *P2₁/c*; monoclinic.

$a = 7.4218(8) \text{ \AA}$	$T = +24^\circ\text{C}$
$b = 12.705(2)$	
$c = 7.8342(8)$	
$\beta = 116.950(8)^\circ$	
$V = 658.51 \text{ \AA}^3$	
$D_x = 1.686 \text{ g/cm}^3$	
$Z = 4$	
$\mu = 1.227 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $\lambda = 1.08 \text{ \AA}$.	

corrected for absorption by the Gaussian integration method, using a grid of 216 points. The crystal shape was represented by eight rational crystal boundary planes. The linear absorption coefficient was calculated assuming the incoherent scattering cross section for hydrogen to be 40 b and using the values of (μ/ρ) for C, N, and O tabulated in the *International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography*.³ The transmission factors fell in the range 0.77–0.87 ($\mu = 1.227 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

The resulting F_0^2 values for reflexions of the type (hkl) and $(h\bar{k}l)$ were averaged together and their statistically assigned standard deviations reduced accordingly. After removal of systematically absent reflexions, 1640 independent reflexions remained for use in the refinements. The nonreduced set of collected reflexions contained 3780 observed integrated intensities.

Structure refinement

The starting parameters for the refinement of the structure of pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid were the final coordinates from the x-ray analysis.⁴ The structure was refined using the full-matrix least-squares program CLINUS. The function minimized was $\sum w(F_0^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$. Each reflexion was assigned a weight w , inversely proportional to the estimated variance of the observation

$$w^{-1} = \sigma_c^2(F_0^2) + (kF_0^2)^2 = \sigma^2(F_0^2),$$

where $\sigma_c(F_0^2)$ is based on counting statistics and $k = 0.02$ in the final cycles of refinement. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was

$$S = \left[\sum w(F_0^2 - |F_c|^2)^2 / (m - n) \right]^{1/2} = 1.80,$$

TABLE II. Neutron scattering length for nitrogen atoms obtained from refinement with diffraction data.^a

	$\bar{b}_N \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}$
Pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid	0.925(4)
Urea nitrate ¹⁰	0.921(4)
Urea phosphoric acid ¹¹	0.926(6)
9-Methyladenine: 1-methylthymine ⁸	0.910(6), 0.913(6), 0.904(6), 0.904(6), 0.909(6), 0.919(7)
1-Methylthymine ¹²	0.908(4)
2-Amino-5-chloropyridine ¹³	0.931(3), 0.930(3)
	$\langle \bar{b}_N \rangle = 0.917(9) \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}$

^aThe scattering lengths for disordered nitrogen atoms are excluded from the table.

TABLE III. Atomic coordinates with standard deviations in parentheses ($\times 10^4$).

	x	y	z
N1	9371(1)	1224(1)	1060(1)
C2	7349(2)	1246(1)	-33(1)
C3	6114(2)	1263(1)	886(1)
C4	7059(2)	1226(1)	2889(2)
C5	9143(2)	1216(1)	3946(2)
C6	10294(2)	1221(1)	2964(2)
C7	6823(2)	1213(1)	-2174(2)
C8	3825(2)	1329(1)	-69(2)
O1	8247(3)	1079(2)	-2527(2)
O2	5005(3)	1347(2)	-3393(2)
O3	2873(2)	1525(2)	-1849(2)
O4	2983(2)	1196(2)	941(2)
H1	6121(4)	1214(3)	3625(4)
H2	9851(4)	1212(3)	5492(3)
H3	11948(4)	1215(3)	3656(4)
H4	10286(4)	1208(3)	381(4)
H5	3902(5)	1484(3)	-2609(4)

where m is the total number of observations and n is the number of parameters varied.

In the final cycles of refinement, 51 positional and 102 anisotropic thermal parameters, one scale factor, and the neutron scattering length for the nitrogen atom were varied. The data were not affected by secondary extinction. In order not to bias the refinement, all reflexions, even those with $F_0^2 < 0$, were included in the refinement. This procedure has been suggested by several authors⁵⁻⁷ and resulted in smaller standard deviations (10%–20%) in the refined parameters compared to those obtained from a conventional refinement in which reflexions with $F_0^2 < 3\sigma(F_0^2)$ were excluded. The parameters shifted by less than one standard deviation between the two refinements, however.

The final agreement factors were

$$R = \sum |F_0^2 - |F_c|^2| / \sum |F_0|^2 = 0.054,$$

TABLE IV. Thermal parameters with estimated standard deviations ($\times 10^4$).^a

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
N1	96(2)	56(1)	92(2)	1(1)	57(1)	1(1)
C2	99(2)	42(1)	79(2)	-1(1)	52(2)	0(1)
C3	89(2)	42(1)	82(2)	2(1)	49(2)	-1(1)
C4	110(3)	54(1)	86(2)	-1(1)	61(2)	2(1)
C5	120(3)	63(1)	82(2)	4(1)	52(2)	2(1)
C6	93(3)	65(1)	91(2)	2(1)	43(2)	1(1)
C7	135(3)	60(1)	87(2)	-4(1)	67(2)	-2(1)
C8	91(3)	57(1)	124(2)	-1(1)	59(2)	-3(1)
O1	188(4)	114(2)	121(3)	6(2)	111(3)	-3(2)
O2	161(4)	99(2)	79(3)	4(2)	42(3)	6(2)
O3	100(3)	113(2)	124(3)	8(2)	30(3)	14(2)
O4	118(3)	96(2)	162(3)	-4(2)	92(3)	2(2)
H1	192(6)	105(3)	155(5)	-1(4)	123(5)	-2(3)
H2	205(7)	116(3)	99(5)	13(4)	55(5)	6(3)
H3	123(6)	122(3)	166(6)	13(4)	55(5)	6(4)
H4	193(7)	96(3)	165(5)	11(3)	132(5)	6(4)
H5	187(7)	113(3)	161(6)	-9(4)	52(6)	15(4)

^aThe anisotropic thermal parameters are of the form $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 \dots - 2\beta_{12}hk \dots)$.

TABLE V. Observed and calculated neutron squared structure factors. The columns are k, l, 10³F_o², 10³|F_c²|, 10³σ; where σ is the value used for weighting in the final least-squares refinement. All reflexions included in the table were used in the refinements. The structure factors are given on an absolute scale (×10).

Table with columns for h, k, l, 10^3 F_o^2, 10^3 |F_c^2|, 10^3 sigma. The table contains multiple rows of numerical data representing neutron diffraction structure factors.

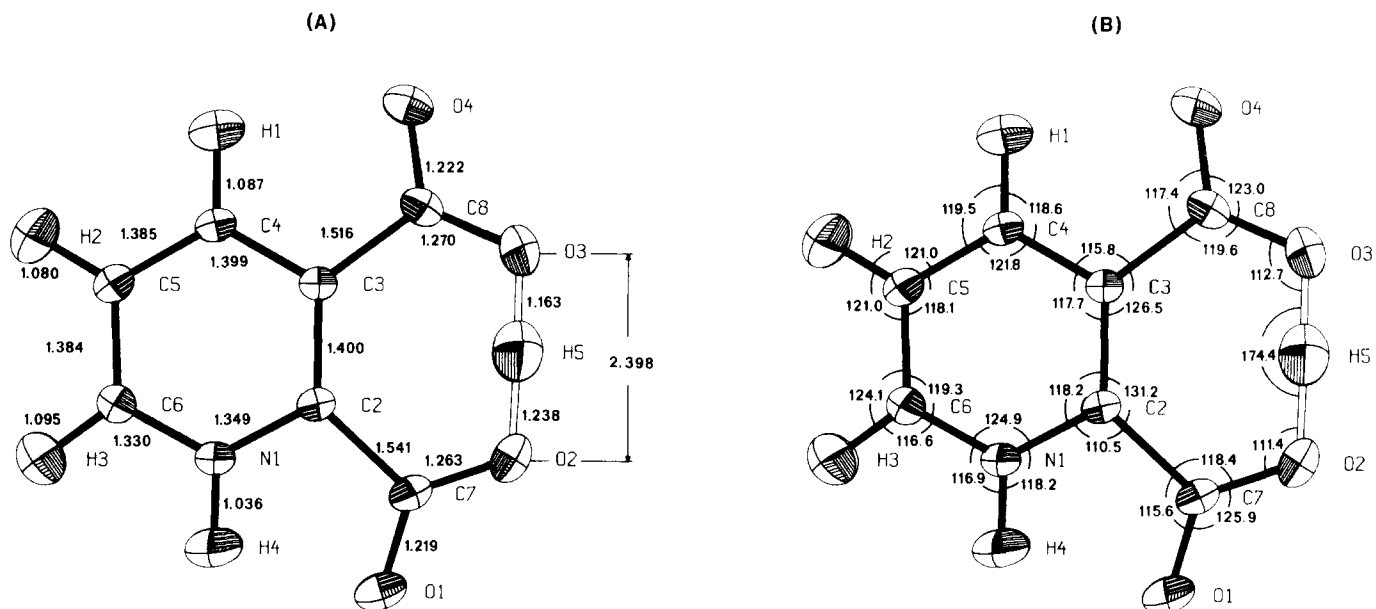


FIG. 1. Bond distances (A) and angles (B). The atomic notation in the figure is used throughout the paper. Standard deviations of distances are given in Table VII. The angles involving heavy atoms all have standard deviations of 0.1° except for the angles $C2-C7-O1$, $O1-C7-O2$, and $C3-C8-O3$, which have standard deviations of 0.2° . The angle $O2-H5-O3$ has a standard deviation of 0.4° ; all other angles involving hydrogen atoms have standard deviations of 0.2° .

The bond lengths and angles are illustrated in Fig. 1, and the distances are also listed in Table VII. The molecular dimensions involving the heavy atoms agree well with dimensions found in the x-ray study.⁴ As expected, the extra annular proton on the nitrogen atom opens the carbon-nitrogen-carbon angle [$\angle C2-N1-C6 = 124.9(1)^\circ$]. The different carbon-oxygen distances can be explained by different hydrogen-bond involvement and electronic environment. The mean C-H distance is 1.087 \AA .

The thermal motion of the atoms are illustrated in Fig. 2 and the rms displacements along the principal axes are listed in Table VIII.

TABLE VI. Deviations of the atoms from the least-squares plane through the six heavy atoms in the pyridine ring.

	Deviation (\AA)
N1	0.005(1)
C2	0.003(2)
C3	-0.012(2)
C4	0.013(2)
C5	-0.001(2)
C6	-0.012(2)
C7	0.064(2)
C8	-0.069(2)
O1	0.223(3)
O2	-0.081(3)
O3	-0.297(3)
O4	0.101(3)
H1	0.032(5)
H2	-0.013(4)
H3	-0.024(5)
H4	0.021(5)
H5	-0.250(5)

Crystal packing

The crystal structure consists of layers of molecules closely parallel to the planes of the pyridine rings. Figures 3 and 4 give stereoscopic illustrations of the packing of the different neighboring layers, all of which are almost perpendicular to the crystallographic b axis. The closest interlayer contacts occur between carbon and oxygen atoms and are listed in Table IX. A.

Molecules related by translation along the crystallographic a direction are linked to produce infinite chains by means of $N-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds with $N \cdots O$ dis-

TABLE VII. Intramolecular bond lengths.^a

	Neutron (\AA)	X-ray ^b (\AA)
C2-N1	1.349(1)[1.353]	1.345(3)
C6-N1	1.330(1)[1.333]	1.323(3)
H4-N1	1.036(4)[1.039]	0.89(5)
C3-C2	1.400(2)[1.404]	1.400(4)
C7-C2	1.541(2)[1.545]	1.545(4)
C4-C3	1.399(1)[1.403]	1.395(3)
C8-C3	1.516(2)[1.521]	1.518(3)
C5-C4	1.385(1)[1.389]	1.376(3)
H1-C4	1.087(4)[1.090]	1.01(4)
C6-C5	1.384(2)[1.388]	1.387(4)
H2-C5	1.080(3)[1.083]	1.00(3)
H3-C6	1.095(3)[1.098]	0.85(4)
O1-C7	1.219(3)[1.222]	1.215(4)
O2-C7	1.263(2)[1.266]	1.257(3)
O3-C8	1.270(2)[1.273]	1.263(3)
O4-C8	1.222(3)[1.226]	1.228(4)
O2-H5	1.238(5)	1.44(5)
O3-H5	1.163(5)	1.03(5)

^aValues in squared brackets are corrected for rigid-body motion.

^bDistances recalculated with our cell dimensions.

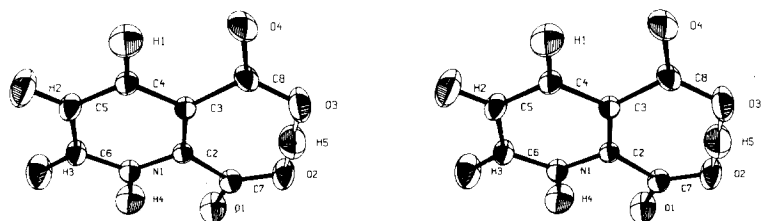


FIG. 2. Stereoscopic illustration of the thermal ellipsoids in the molecule. The ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

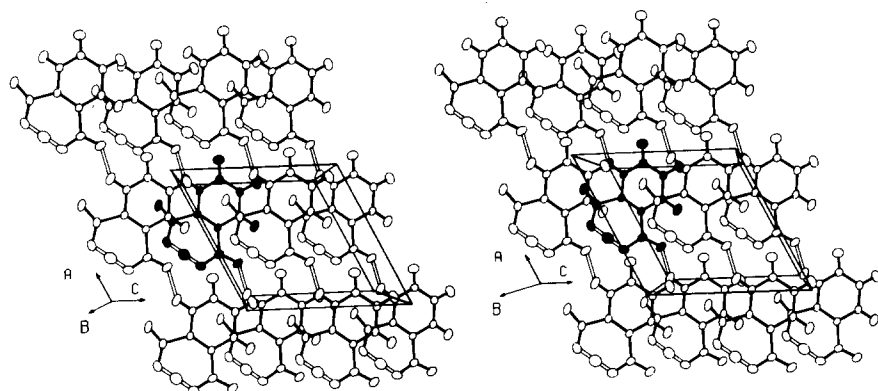


FIG. 3. A stereoscopic view of the crystal packing. In this figure the molecular layers at $y \sim \frac{1}{8}$ and $y \sim \frac{3}{8}$ are illustrated. Covalent bonds are filled and hydrogen bonds are open. The asymmetric unit is indicated by black ellipsoids.

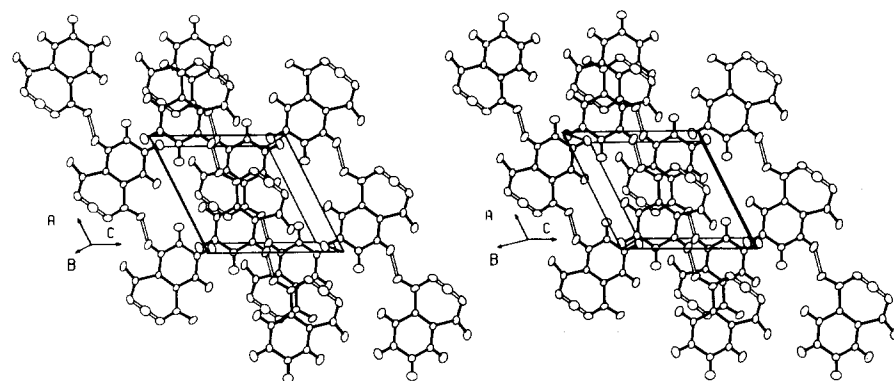


FIG. 4. A stereoscopic view of the crystal packing showing the layers at $y \sim \frac{3}{8}$ and $y \sim \frac{5}{8}$.

TABLE VIII. The root-mean-square components R_1 (\AA) of thermal displacement of the atoms along the principal axes ($\times 10^3$).

	R_1	R_2	R_3
N1	213(1)	156(1)	125(3)
C2	185(2)	151(1)	124(4)
C3	185(2)	147(1)	125(4)
C4	210(2)	160(1)	123(4)
C5	228(2)	162(2)	136(3)
C6	230(2)	150(2)	141(3)
C7	223(2)	174(1)	128(4)
C8	216(2)	175(2)	133(3)
O1	305(3)	210(2)	126(6)
O2	284(2)	197(3)	139(2)
O3	305(3)	192(4)	145(2)
O4	280(2)	202(2)	134(5)
H1	293(4)	219(2)	145(9)
H2	309(4)	220(5)	156(4)
H3	317(4)	209(5)	164(4)
H4	281(4)	222(3)	142(10)
H5	308(4)	223(7)	190(3)

tances of $2.725(2) \text{ \AA}$. The bond is bent with an $N1-H4-O4$ angle of $140.5(2)^\circ$; the $H4 \cdots O4$ distance is $1.845(4) \text{ \AA}$ and the $N1-H4$ bond length is $1.036(4) \text{ \AA}$. The hydrogen bonds and the short $H \cdots O$ contacts within a layer are further illustrated in Fig. 5. It can be disputed whether the contacts marked with thin lines in the figure are hydrogen bonds or van der Waals contacts. The $C5-H2 \cdots O3$ contact with an $H2 \cdots O3$ distance of $2.300(4) \text{ \AA}$ and $C5-H2 \cdots O3$ angle of $142.5(2)^\circ$ might possibly be considered as a $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bond, but interactions of this kind are certainly fairly weak and are probably better considered as van der Waals contacts.¹⁶ The complete geometrical details for short intramolecular contacts are given in Table IX. B.

The intramolecular hydrogen bond

The short intramolecular hydrogen bond $O2 \cdots O3$ [$2.398(3) \text{ \AA}$] is found to involve a slightly noncentered hydrogen atom $1.163(5) \text{ \AA}$ from $O3$ and $1.238(5) \text{ \AA}$ from

TABLE IX. Distances and angles for hydrogen bonds and short intermolecular contacts.

A. Closest contact between layers (symmetry operation applied is given in parentheses)				
$C2 \cdots O4$ ($1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)				3.168(3) Å
$C6 \cdots O1$ ($2-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)				3.188(3) Å
$C7 \cdots O4$ ($1-x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$)				3.193(3) Å
$C8 \cdots O2$ ($x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$)				3.189(3) Å
B. Within a layer				
X-H \cdots Y	X \cdots Y(Å)	X-H(Å)	H \cdots Y(Å)	X-H \cdots Y(°)
O3-H5 \cdots O2	2.398(3)	1.163(5)	1.238(5)	174.4(4)
N1-H4 \cdots O4	2.725(2)	1.036(4)	1.845(4)	140.5(2)
C5-H2 \cdots O1	3.127(3)	1.080(3)	2.351(4)	127.3(2)
C5-H2 \cdots O3	3.225(2)	1.080(3)	2.300(4)	142.5(3)
C6-H3 \cdots O2	3.369(2)	1.095(3)	2.401(3)	146.5(3)

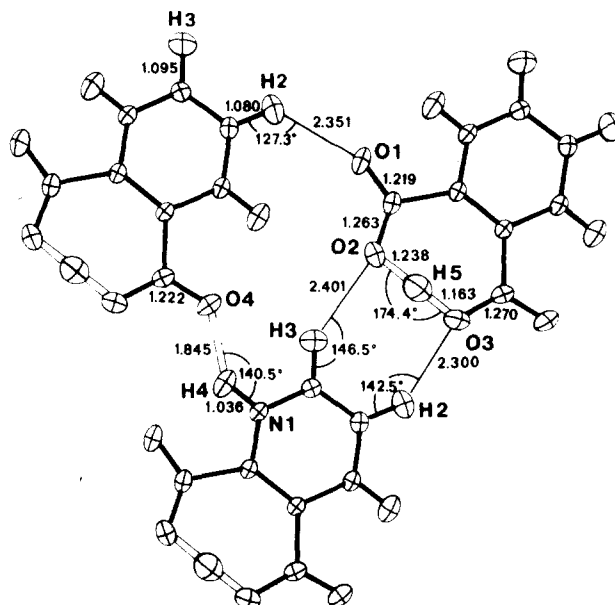


FIG. 5. Short intermolecular contacts within a molecular layer. Covalent bonds are filled and hydrogen bonds are open; other short contacts are illustrated by thin lines.

O2. It is most likely that this asymmetry is imposed on the bond by the asymmetric location of the nitrogen atom with respect to the hydrogen bond. The crystal environment of O2 and O3 are rather similar (Fig. 5). An INDO calculation,¹⁷ where the effect of the crystal field was neglected, gave an equilibrium hydrogen position in agreement with experiment to better than 0.01 Å. The theoretical hydrogen position was deduced from the energy points obtained when the hydrogen atom was displaced by ± 0.1 Å from the experimentally found position. The semiempirical calculation supports the belief that intramolecular forces rather than crystal forces distort the symmetry of the short hydrogen bond. Asymmetry in the molecule does not always give asymmetry in comparable bonds, however. This is illustrated in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate,¹⁵ where the hydrogen atom is effectively centered in an intramolecular hydrogen bond [O \cdots O: 2.403(3) Å] between the carboxyl groups. The effect of the asymmetry in this molecule seems to be compensated by environmental dissimilarities. One of the oxygens participating in the bond has a K \cdots O contact of 2.845(3) Å, whereas the other oxygen atom has no short ionic contact. The fact that small differences in the intermolecular environment may cause deviations from a centered bond is evidenced in bis(2-ami-

no-2-methyl-3-butanone oximato) nickel (II) chloride monohydrate,¹⁸ in which the O-H distances are 1.242(5) and 1.187(5) Å in a bond with an O \cdots O distance of 2.420(3) Å. This effect has also been noted in *p*-toluidinium bifluoride,¹⁹ in which different hydrogen bonding to the fluorine atoms in the (HF₂)⁻ ion give H-F distances of 1.025(6) and 1.235(6) Å.

The potentials governing the position of the hydrogen atom in these very short bonds seem to be very sensitive to asymmetry in the molecule and in the molecular environment. Truly centered hydrogen bonds are therefore probably exceptional in structures where this special case is not a demand of symmetry.

A survey of the short O \cdots O hydrogen bonds not subjected to symmetry restrictions that have been studied with neutron diffraction is given in Table X.

TABLE X. Short O \cdots O hydrogen bonds, with no symmetry restrictions, which have been studied by neutron diffraction.

	O \cdots O(Å)	O-H(Å)	O \cdots H(Å)	O-H \cdots O(Å)
Pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid	2.398(3)	1.163(5)	1.238(5)	174.4(4)
K \cdot C ₄ H ₂ ClO ₄ ⁻¹⁵	2.403(3)	1.199(5)	1.206(5)	175.4(4)
{Ni(C ₅ H ₁₁ N ₂ O) ₂ H} \cdot Cl \cdot H ₂ O ¹⁸	2.420(3)	1.187(5)	1.242(5)	169.9(3)
K \cdot HO(CH ₂ COO) ₂ ²⁰	2.476(2)	1.152(3)	1.328(3)	174.2(3)
C ₆ H ₂ (NO ₂) ₃ SO ₃ H \cdot 4H ₂ O ²¹	2.436(2)	1.128(3)	1.310(3)	175.0(3)
C ₆ H ₃ (COOH)(OH)SO ₃ H \cdot 3H ₂ O ²²	2.436(4)	1.095(6)
(NH ₂) ₂ CO : H ₃ PO ₄ ¹¹	2.421(3)	1.207(6)	1.223(6)	169.9(4)

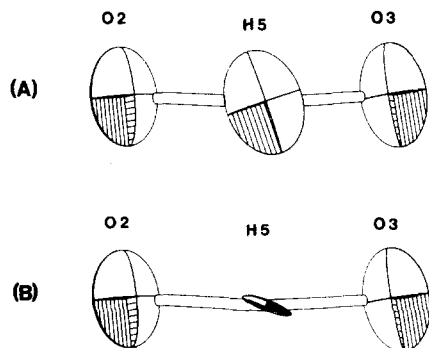


FIG. 6. Thermal ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level for the short intramolecular hydrogen bond. The normal ellipsoids are shown in (A). The mean thermal motion of the oxygen atoms has been subtracted from the hydrogen atom H5 in (B). The rms components of thermal displacement of H5 along the principal ellipsoid axes in (B) are 0.149(11), 0.113(6), and 0.017(85) Å.

Thermal motion

The thermal motion parameters β_{ij} were converted to thermal vibration tensor elements U_{ij} , referred to an orthogonal Cartesian axial system parallel to a , b , and c^* . The tensor elements U_{ij} of the nitrogen and carbon atoms were fitted to rigid-body motions expressed in terms of T, L, and S tensors.²³ The rms deviation of the experimental U_{ij} from those calculated from the values of T, L, and S is 0.0005 Å². The rms amplitudes of translation along the principal axes are 0.18, 0.15, and 0.12 Å, with the largest translation perpendicular to the plane of the molecule. The librations have rms amplitudes of 3.8, 3.2, and 2.4°. The smallest libration is about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the molecule. The effective screw translations were 0.003 Å or smaller. Corrections to bond lengths between atoms in the rigid body were obtained from the rigid-body librations and are included in Table VII.

HYDROGEN-BOND DYNAMICS

It has been shown by several authors (e.g., Hamilton,²⁴) that neutron diffraction data can be used to study the potential functions governing hydrogen atoms in hydrogen bonds.

We have attempted to study the dynamics in the short hydrogen bond in pyridine-2, 3-dicarboxylic acid by subtracting the averaged thermal motion of the oxygen atoms O2 and O3 from the motion of H5. The resulting thermal ellipsoid is illustrated in Fig. 6(B). This procedure gives an approximate picture of how the hydrogen atom moves relative to the oxygen atoms. As can be seen from Fig. 6(B), the largest principal axis of the thermal ellipsoid lies approximately along the line between O2 and O3. The difference mean-square amplitude of vibration for H5 along the O2–O3 bond is 0.0193(33) Å². Assuming a normal vibration in which the hydrogen atom moves along this bond, we get a calculated stretch frequency of about 870 cm⁻¹ using the relationship

$$\omega = 16.8/m\langle r^2 \rangle,$$

where $\langle r^2 \rangle$ ²⁴ is expressed in Å², m in amu and ω in cm⁻¹. This formula applies for a harmonic oscillator. We have also studied the ir spectrum of the compound. It suggests two possible frequencies for the stretch; one around 1000 cm⁻¹, and one close to 1400 cm⁻¹. The higher frequency corresponds to a mean-square amplitude of vibration of 0.012 Å², while the lower frequency corresponds to a mean-square amplitude of 0.0168 Å². The discrepancy between the vibrational minimal rms amplitude and the amplitude observed from the diffraction experiment is 0.029 Å. The smallness of this difference indicates that a disordered hydrogen in a double minimum potential cannot be present.

Considering the fact that a C–H stretching vibration is certainly a good approximation of a normal vibration, a check was made on the quality of the thermal parameters by calculating the C–H stretch frequencies. These three frequencies are known from the ir experiment to fall in the range 3075–3105 cm⁻¹. The quantities $\langle r_{C-H}^2(H) \rangle - \langle r_{C-H}^2(C) \rangle$ along the C–H bonds were 0.0058, 0.0043, and 0.0068 Å². The corresponding calculated stretch frequencies were about 2900, 3900, and 2500 cm⁻¹. The thermal parameters obtained by neutron diffraction evidently give frequencies of the right order of magnitude, which may subsequently be used for dynamical discussion purposes.

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[‡]Research collaborator at the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

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