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**The x-ray crystal and molecular structure of an  
organic mineral: simonellite,  $C_{19}H_{24}$**

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**Mineralogia.** — *The x-ray crystal and molecular structure of an organic mineral: simonellite, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>* (\*). Nota di ELISABETTA FORESTI e LODOVICO RIVA DI SANSEVERINO (\*\*), presentata (\*\*\*) dal Socio P. GALLITELLI.

RIASSUNTO. — Si descrive uno studio cristallografico della simonellite, chimicamente 1,1-dimetil-7-isopropil-1, 2, 3, 4-tetraidrofenantrene. I dati cristallografici sono  $a = 9.231 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 9.134 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 36.01 \text{ \AA}$ , *Pnaa*,  $Z = 8$ .

Mentre ogni tentativo di risolvere la struttura per mezzo di un calcolo tridimensionale Patterson risultava inutile, l'impiego dei metodi diretti attraverso la formula «sigma 2» di Karle e Karle (1966) ha rivelato subito 18 dei 19 atomi di carbonio della simonellite.

Il raffinamento con il metodo dei minimi quadrati con fattori di temperatura isotropi ha dato un R finale di 12%, su 2432 riflessi misurati.

Si discute la stereochimica intramolecolare e si prospetta una possibilità di biogenesi per questo minerale organico, trovato come incrostazioni biancastre in una miniera di lignite di Fognano, Siena.

#### INTRODUCTION.

Simonellite had been studied in this Institute by Boeris (1919) about fifty years ago; it appears as white-yellowish crusts in the lignite mine, at Fognano, Siena (Italy).

Optical, morphological and crystal data were then collected by Emiliani and Pellizzer (1952, 1953) and x-ray crystal structure analysis began during the fall 1964. Ghigi and Fabbri (1965) studied simonellite by chemical and spectroscopic means and then synthesized the mineral (Ghigi *et al.*, 1968). This is a report of the crystal structure analysis.

#### EXPERIMENTAL.

Simonellite, C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>, M.W. 252, M.P. 59°–60°C; samples selected in the Museum of this Institute and recrystallized from benzene. Orthorhombic, *Pnaa* (1) from systematic absences; cell dimensions measured by Emiliani and Pellizzer (1953) have been confirmed,  $a = 9.231 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 9.134 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 36.01 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ . They have been calculated by a least squares refinement on 84 reflection angles  $\vartheta$ , obtained from *okl* and *h ol* Weissenberg photographs, calibrated with Al (Van den Berg, 1964),  $V = 3037 \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $D_m = 1.08$ ,

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(1) This space group has been preferred to the conventional *Pccn*, to respect a tendency to tetragonal symmetry pointed out by Emiliani and Pellizzer (1953).

$Dx = 1.10$ ,  $Z = 8$ . Crystal dimensions  $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.6$  mm., radiation used CuK ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ).

Of the 2432 densitometrically measured reflections, 899 have been classified as "unobserved", giving them  $1/2$  of the minimum observed intensity. Data have been recorded with the Weissenberg multiple film equinclination technique along the  $a$  axis ( $0kl$  till  $7kl$ ) and corrected for spot deformation (Riva di Sanseverino, 1967) but not for absorption. Scaling was assured through cross layer correlation calculations.

Atomic scattering factors have been taken from the International Tables for Crystallography, vol. III. During the first steps computer programs written by Albano *et al.* (1963) have been used, but more recently the Stewart "X Ray 63" system (1964) has been adopted.

#### THE FIRST TRIAL FOR STRUCTURE SOLUTION.

As the simonellite structure (fig. 1) was suspected to be similar to retene (Ghigi and Fabbri, 1965), it was then supposed that the stereographic projection of the Patterson function could reveal the molecular plane. This method,

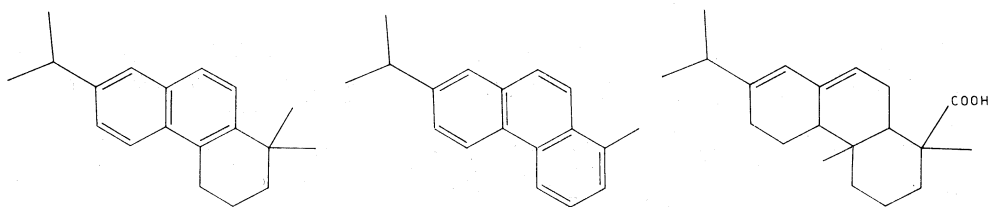


Fig. 1. - Simonellite (a) and the two related structures, retene (b) and abietic acid (c).

developed by the MacGillavry school in Amsterdam (Stam and Riva di Sanseverino, 1966; Bart and MacGillavry, 1968), consists in building spheres of a chosen radius around the origin of the Patterson function and then in plotting a stereographic projection of the maxima lying on the sphere.

In the case of planar hydrocarbon molecules, containing chains or rings, typical sequences of 3 peaks will be aligned along the same major circle in the stereographic projection of the  $1.4$  and the  $2.4 \text{ \AA}$  spheres. Alternatively three  $1.4 \text{ \AA}$  peaks will be disposed at  $60^\circ$  interval, as well as the three  $2.4 \text{ \AA}$  peaks, as shown by the scheme in fig. 2 c. Peak heights will be proportional to the vector multiplicity in the internal geometry of the molecule.

Fig. 2 a more than fig. 2 b shows these features. The direction cosines of the normal (full square in fig. 2) to the supposed molecular plane in the  $x, y, z$  coordinates system are respectively  $\cos \varphi = 0.54$ ,  $\cos \chi = 0.78$ ,  $\cos \psi = 0.36$ .

Although these values were later confirmed (Table V) no trial succeeded in the positioning of the molecule. A noteworthy influence on these negative

approaches could possibly be caused by the high symmetry of the orthorhombic system and/or by the not perfect planarity of the molecule and/or by the exaggerate grid of the Patterson function, forcedly imposed by the contrasting conditions of large cell dimensions and of the relatively small IBM 1620 computer.

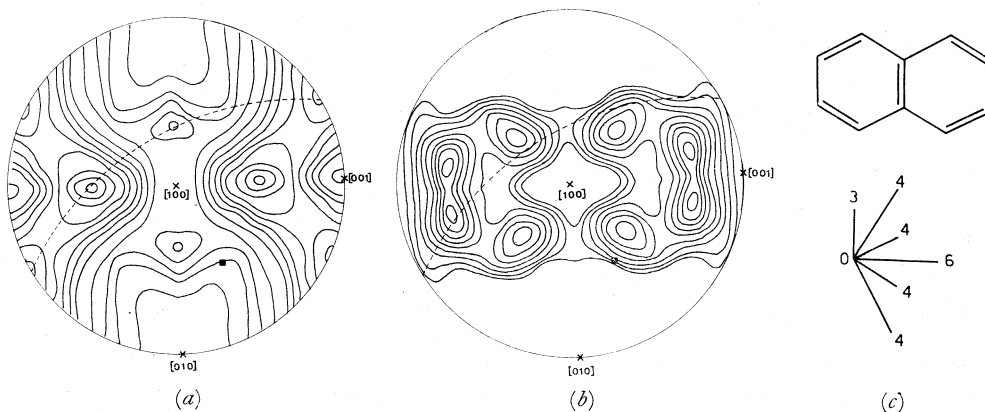


Fig. 2. - Stereographic projection of spherical sections around the origin of the Patterson function for simonellite with radii 1.4 Å (a) and 2.4 Å (b). The dashed lines indicate the probable plane of two of the eight molecules in the unit cell and the full square the emergence of the normal to the plane. As an example, naphthalene and its Patterson vectors pattern are reported in (c): numbers indicate peak multiplicity.

#### THE APPLICATION OF $\Sigma_2$ .

More recently a bigger computer (IBM 7094) and the development of direct methods (see Karle and Karle, 1966) encouraged a new attack to the structure solution from a different point.

As only the listing of E's and the relative statistics were available, a program for the application of the  $\Sigma_2$

$$sE_h \cong s \sum_k E_k E_{h-k}$$

was prepared (Foresti and Guerrieri, 1969). While the statistics (Table I) confirmed the centrosymmetric space group, the criteria for the choice of the origin (Stout and Jensen, 1968) were applied, giving positive signs to reflections 4, 5, 16; 1, 1, 31; and 4, 4, 25.

These assignments were sufficient to attribute signs to 134 of the 153 chosen E's with  $E > 1.85$ , probably owing to the large number of internal relations among orthorhombic structure factors. When the refinement was terminated, it was found that only three signs were inverted.

The 134 signs produced the first E map, which showed all atoms but one (C16); this last was revealed by a successive three-dimensional  $F_0$  Fourier, including all the observed structure factors.

A full matrix least squares refinement cycle with isotropic temperature factors lowered R from 28 % to 18.8 %. The successive difference fourier gave significant positive electron density at 20 sites which were correspondent to good positions for hydrogen atoms. The remaining 4 were assigned theoretical positions and the structure factor calculation gave R = 16.7 %.

TABLE I.  
*Normalized structure factors.*

Values	Experimental for Simonellite	Theoretical for	
		Centrosymmetric	Non-centrosymmetric
$\langle  E  \rangle$ . . . . .	0.745	0.798	0.886
$\langle  E^2 - 1  \rangle$ . . . . .	1.083	0.968	0.736
$\langle  E ^2 \rangle$ . . . . .	1.000	1.000	1.000
$E > 1$ . . . . .	30.5%	32.0%	36.8%
$E > 2$ . . . . .	5.0%	5.0%	1.8%
$E > 3$ . . . . .	0.9%	0.3%	0.01%

Two further refinement cycles as before, with hydrogen coordinates held constant ( $B = 6 \text{ \AA}^2$ ), brought R <sup>(2)</sup> to 12.0 % and refinement was terminated, as standard deviations and stereochemical results seemed satisfactory.

Final parameters are listed in Table II, observed and calculated structure factors in Table III <sup>(3)</sup>, bond distances in fig. 3 and angles in Table IV. Standard deviations for distances, obtained from the final least squares refinement cycle are  $\bar{\sigma} = 0.008 \text{ \AA}$  for C—H ( $sp^2$ ) with a maximum of  $0.009 \text{ \AA}$  for C<sub>9</sub>—C<sub>10</sub> and  $\bar{\sigma} = 0.009 \text{ \AA}$  for C—H ( $sp^3$ ) with a maximum of  $0.01 \text{ \AA}$  for C<sub>17</sub>—C<sub>18</sub>.

#### DISCUSSION.

It is encouraging to notice from Table II that the refined temperature factors are highest for the atoms departing from the phenanthrene nucleus, as expected. Furthermore, while atom C<sub>16</sub> could not be found, atoms C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>17</sub>, C<sub>18</sub> and C<sub>19</sub> appeared well as peaks in the E map, but with a height about 30 % lower than the average peak height.

(2) The last cycle was run with weights, following the expression recommended by Cruickshank *et al.* (1961) for photographic data.

(3) Reflections 004, 006, 008, 019 and 0, 2, 10 were discarded as they were too strong to be measurable.

TABLE II

*Fractional positional parameters with s.d. and temperature factors.*

ATOM	$x$	$y$	$z$	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
C1 . . . . .	0.09458	0.58012	0.18070	0.00066	0.00059	0.00015	3.45
C2 . . . . .	0.11495	0.47394	0.21374	0.00071	0.00063	0.00015	4.07
C3 . . . . .	0.26874	0.46425	0.22579	0.00072	0.00065	0.00016	3.83
C4 . . . . .	0.36318	0.40037	0.19476	0.00067	0.00060	0.00015	3.47
C5 . . . . .	0.56490	0.37095	0.13186	0.00067	0.00061	0.00014	3.46
C6 . . . . .	0.66610	0.35811	0.10416	0.00070	0.00064	0.00016	4.06
C7 . . . . .	0.64867	0.43797	0.07029	0.00064	0.00058	0.00014	3.31
C8 . . . . .	0.53031	0.52239	0.06625	0.00067	0.00060	0.00015	3.39
C9 . . . . .	0.29930	0.62198	0.08954	0.00073	0.00067	0.00016	3.97
C10 . . . . .	0.19724	0.63518	0.11755	0.00069	0.00063	0.00015	3.55
C11 . . . . .	0.21548	0.56019	0.15204	0.00063	0.00057	0.00014	2.92
C12 . . . . .	0.33539	0.47711	0.15772	0.00060	0.00054	0.00013	2.74
C13 . . . . .	0.44191	0.45964	0.12869	0.00059	0.00052	0.00013	2.60
C14 . . . . .	0.42167	0.53550	0.09458	0.00062	0.00055	0.00013	2.98
C15 . . . . .	0.09385	0.74048	0.19488	0.00076	0.00074	0.00016	4.73
C16 . . . . .	—0.05379	0.54551	0.16356	0.00081	0.00077	0.00019	5.07
C17 . . . . .	0.76321	0.42646	0.03970	0.00071	0.00067	0.00016	4.34
C18 . . . . .	0.91250	0.46952	0.05351	0.00090	0.00085	0.00020	5.95
C19 . . . . .	0.76532	0.27374	0.02213	0.00083	0.00084	0.00019	5.71

The average distances C—C ( $sp^2$ ) = 1.401 Å and C—C ( $sp^3$ ) = 1.539 Å agree extremely well with those published by Sutton (1965). The observed trend in simonellite follows a certain regularity and corresponds with features found in phenanthrene (Trotter, 1963). Trotter compares theoretical and observed values for each bond length and concludes that for  $f$  bond and  $g$  bond (see fig. 3) there is no agreement. This is repeated in the simonellite structure: again, bond  $f$  is noteworthy longer and bond  $g$  somewhat shorter than foreseen. The first seems to show a smaller, and the second a larger aromatic character than it might be deduced by the resonance structures or by LCAO bond orders (Dictionary of values of molecular constants, 1955).

A fair analogy with these findings has been also found in different aromatic compounds, with a similar disposition of fused rings (Ferrier and Iball, 1963 a, b).

Regarding bond angles (Table IV), simonellite shows a remarkable planarity at junctions, while angles at C5 and C8 are slightly greater than expected; tetrahedral angles do not reveal any particular strain. The average standard deviation for angles is  $0.5^\circ$ .

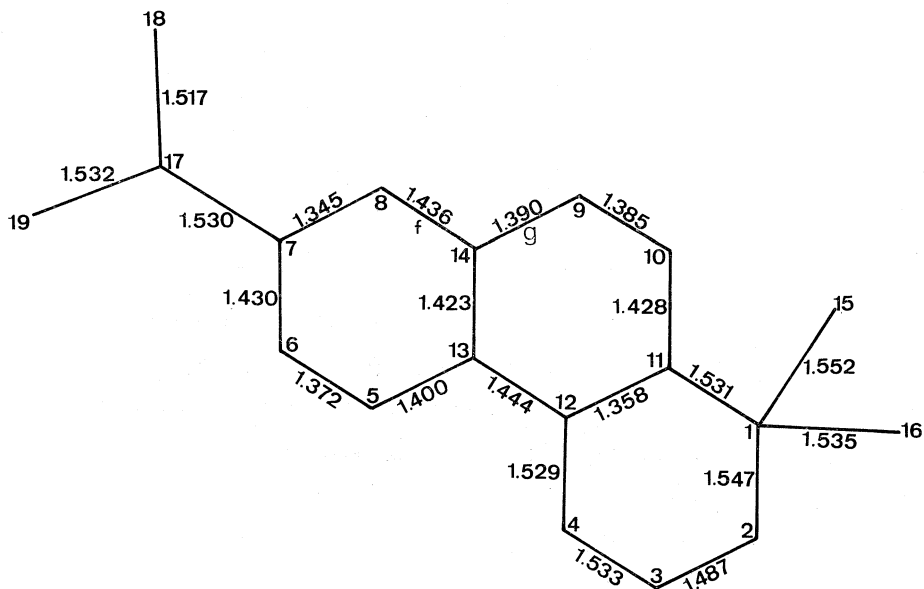


Fig. 3. - Numbering and bond distances in Å for simonellite.

The planarity of the aromatic part of the molecule is calculated through the equations (1 D and 1 A) listed in Table V, together with atomic distances in Angstrom from the least square plane. Two further equations (2 D and 2 A) are quoted for a comparison, calculated for the least square plane through the whole molecule. The equations have been listed both for fractional coordinates (direct space) and for actual position in the crystal cell (Angstrom space).

As already noticed, these equations (specially 1 A) correspond almost perfectly with that resulting from the stereographic projection of the Patterson function (fig. 2), regardless of the distance from the origin, obviously indetermined in the three-dimensional synthesis.

The inverse and probably significant displacement of C4 and C5 needs one more comment; the same behaviour is shown by the equivalent atoms in the 1,2-cyclo-penteno-phenanthrene molecule studied by Entwistle and Iball (1961). In the simonellite molecule a noticeable agreement is found with the considerations made by Trotter (1963) who attributed the effect to «slight intermolecular overcrowding involving the hydrogen atoms bonded to C4 and C5».









TABLE III (continued).

	7.6.L	16	30L	14	22	26L	14	28	50	45	2	30L	29	8	29L	19	14	27L	13	20	23L	-3	
12	31L	-27	17	57	18	23	51	-46	29	13L	-20	3	30L	44	9	101	92	15	62	-44	21	43	-28
13	70	-57	19	59	-31	24	24L	-8				4	104	-109	10	107	-92	16	26L	-14	22	20L	0
14	30L	32	20	50	-21	26	21L	3		7.7.L		5	85	-54	11	29L	1	17	78	72	23	19L	-3
15	30L	-6	21	27L	3	27	59	-70	1	100	-99	7	30L	-32	12	28L	17	18	42	35			
												7	30L	16	13	58	-55	19	64	66			

TABLE IV.

*Interatomic angles.*

apex	end	end		apex	end	end	
<i>sp<sup>3</sup> atoms</i>							
C1	C2	C11	110°.81	C2	C1	C3	112°.20
C1	C2	C15	109°.86	C3	C2	C4	110°.67
C1	C2	C16	106°.77	C4	C3	C12	111°.47
C1	C11	C15	109°.71	C17	C7	C18	111°.95
C1	C11	C16	110°.78	C17	C7	C19	111°.63
C1	C15	C16	108°.84	C17	C18	C19	111°.10
<i>sp<sup>2</sup> atoms</i>							
C5	C6	C13	122°.87	C11	C10	C12	119°.69
C6	C5	C7	119°.99	C12	C4	C11	121°.64
C7	C6	C8	118°.43	C12	C4	C13	117°.82
C7	C6	C17	120°.06	C12	C11	C13	120°.52
C7	C8	C17	121°.51	C13	C5	C12	123°.87
C8	C7	C14	122°.57	C13	C5	C14	117°.33
C9	C10	C14	120°.46	C13	C12	C14	118°.80
C10	C9	C11	120°.74	C14	C8	C9	121°.48
C11	C1	C10	116°.31	C14	C8	C13	118°.76
C11	C1	C12	124°.01	C14	C9	C13	119°.75

TABLE V.

PLANE FORMED BY	EQUATIONS FOR	
	Direct space	Angstrom space
13 $sp^2$ bonded atoms . . .	(1D) $4.537x + 7.222y + 13.168z = 7.029$	(1A) $0.491x + 0.790y + 0.366z = 7.029$
all C atoms .	(2D) $4.298x + 7.575y + 11.147z = 6.867$	(2A) $0.465x + 0.829y + 0.310z = 6.867$

DISTANCES IN ANGSTROM FROM THE PLANE (1 A)			
C1 . . . . .	0.031	C10 . . . . .	-0.001
C4 . . . . .	-0.074	C11 . . . . .	0.004
C5 . . . . .	0.051	C12 . . . . .	-0.015
C6 . . . . .	0.049	C13 . . . . .	0.010
C7 . . . . .	-0.002	C14 . . . . .	0.003
C8 . . . . .	-0.022	C17 . . . . .	-0.036
C9 . . . . .	0.000	$\sigma$ . . . . .	0.033

TABLE VI.

*Intermolecular distances smaller than 4 Å*

Atom 1	Atom 2	Symmetry operation on atom 2	Distances in Å
C6	C16	$1 + x \quad y \quad z$	3.78
C18	C10	$1 + x \quad y \quad z$	3.81
C17	C19	$3/2 - x \quad 1/2 - y \quad z$	3.88
C15	C15	$x \quad 3/2 - y \quad 1/2 - z$	3.97
C4	C15	$1/2 + x \quad 3/2 - y \quad z$	3.91
C8	C10	$1/2 + x \quad 3/2 - y \quad z$	3.95
C12	C15	$1/2 + x \quad 3/2 - y \quad z$	3.76
C13	C15	$1/2 + x \quad 3/2 - y \quad z$	3.89
C15	C16	$1/2 + x \quad 3/2 - y \quad z$	3.95
C3	C2	$1/2 + x \quad y \quad 1/2 - z$	3.87
C6	C12	$1/2 + x \quad 1/2 - y \quad z$	3.94
C6	C13	$1/2 + x \quad 1/2 - y \quad z$	3.96
C19	C8	$1/2 + x \quad 1/2 - y \quad z$	3.98

The large angle at C13 (ends C5 and C12) and perhaps also the long distance C12—C13 are probably caused by interactions of this kind. The effect is less comprehensible here, as C4 is a tetrahedrally bonded atom, and its two hydrogens (instead of a single one) ought to be symmetrically disposed in respect of the least square plane 1A and then of H5. The observed distances between the hydrogens attached to C4 and H5 are in fact 2.1 Å.

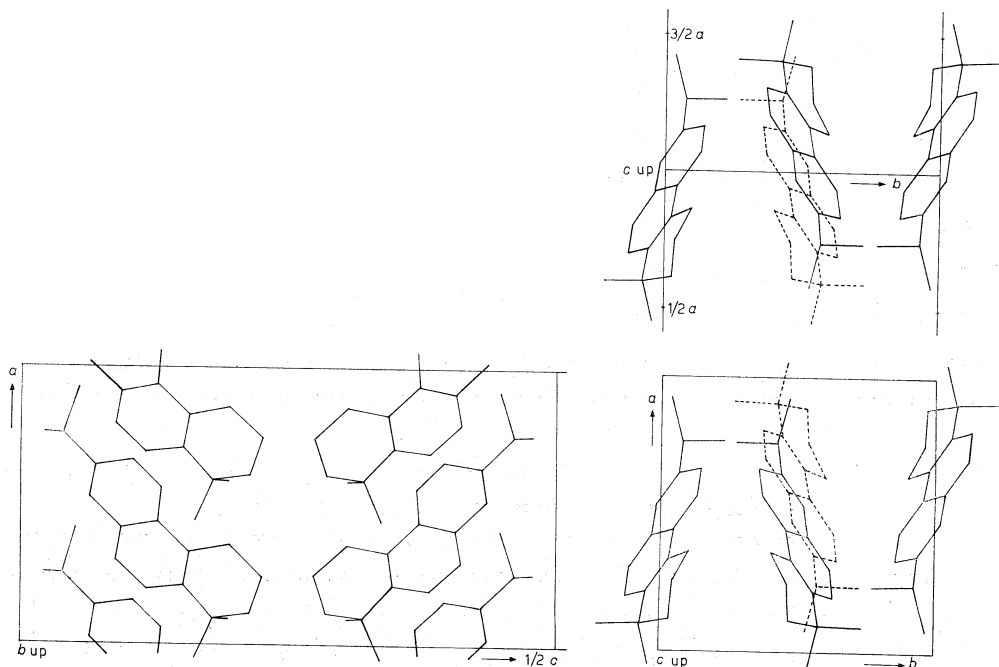


Fig. 4. - Projections of the simonellite structure along  $[010]$  ( $a$ , half cell) and  $[001]$  ( $b$ ); the second projection is divided into two parts, to overcome exaggerated superposition.

The molecular packing is shown in fig. 4: fig. 4  $b$  has been split owing to the overlapping of the molecules along the  $c$  axis. Few intermolecular contacts smaller than 4 Å are shown in Table VI.

It is interesting to notice how the molecules lie almost linearly along  $a$ , in agreement with high refraction index in this direction, called  $b$  by Emiliani and Pellizzer (1952).

The possible biogenetical provenience of simonellite could be a double-step action on abietic acid (fig. 1  $c$ ): hydrogenation of the carboxyl group and contemporary loss of the methyl group at C12, followed by an incomplete aromatization.

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