

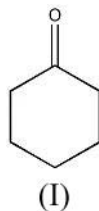
Cyclohexanone at 150 K

Howard A. Shallard-Brown,*
David J. Watkin and Andrew
R. CowleyChemical Crystallography Laboratory, Chemistry
Research Laboratory, Mansfield Road, Oxford
University, Oxford OX1 3TA, EnglandCorrespondence e-mail:
howard.shallard-brown@lmh.ox.ac.uk

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 150$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.046
 wR factor = 0.119
Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.1For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The structure of cyclohexanone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, at 150 K is that of
discrete molecules, with no strong intermolecular interactions.Received 12 May 2005
Accepted 19 May 2005
Online 9 July 2005

Comment

Many of the esters and ketones used in the flavours and
fragrances industry are liquid at room temperature, meaning
that, in the past, crystalline derivatives have had to be
prepared for X-ray analysis. As part of a programme to
systematize *in situ* crystal growth from liquids, we have
examined a range of commercially available chemicals. Low-
molecular weight organic ketones are liquid at room
temperature. The molecules of cyclohexanone, (I), exist in the
crystal structure at 150 K as discrete entities, with no strong
intermolecular interactions.

Experimental

A 3 mm column of the title material, which is a liquid at room
temperature, was sealed in a 0.3 mm Lindemann tube. The Linde-
mann tube was not precisely parallel to the φ axis. A single crystal of
the compound was grown by keeping the compound under a cold
nitrogen gas stream (Oxford Cryostream 600) at 180 K and slowly
moving a small liquid zone, created by a micro-heating coil, up and
down the sample. Once a suitable approximately single-crystal
specimen had been obtained, the main data collection was carried out
at 150 K. Because not all of the data were collected with the
Lindemann tube perpendicular to the X-ray beam, the multi-scan
corrections applied by *DENZO/SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski &
Minor, 1997) also contain contributions due to changes in the illu-
minated volume of the cylindrical sample, which affects the value of
 T_{\min}/T_{\max} .

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$
 $M_r = 98.14$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
 $a = 5.3736$ (2) Å
 $b = 7.0394$ (3) Å
 $c = 15.1910$ (7) Å
 $V = 574.63$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.134$ Mg m⁻³Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 784
reflections
 $\theta = 5-27^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 150$ K
Cylinder, colourless
 $0.70 \times 0.30 \times 0.30$ mm

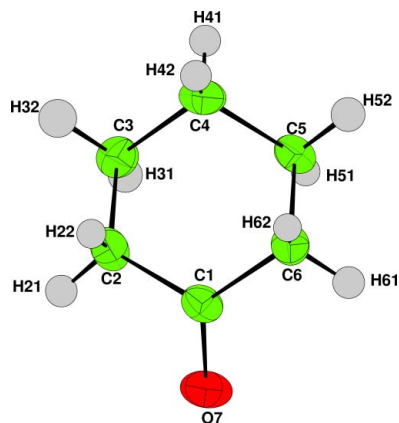


Figure 1

The title compound, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are of arbitrary radii.

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	775 independent reflections
ω scans	693 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>DENZO/SCALEPACK</i> ; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.085$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.74$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.98$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$
9235 measured reflections	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.08 + 0.07P]$,
$wR(F^2) = 0.119$	where $P = (\max(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.02$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.009$
774 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
64 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

C1—C2	1.501 (2)	C3—C4	1.520 (3)
C1—C6	1.513 (2)	C4—C5	1.523 (3)
C1—O7	1.213 (2)	C5—C6	1.533 (2)
C2—C3	1.532 (3)		
C2—C1—C6	115.45 (14)	C2—C3—C4	111.63 (15)
C2—C1—O7	122.61 (15)	C3—C4—C5	110.85 (16)
C6—C1—O7	121.93 (15)	C4—C5—C6	111.04 (15)
C1—C2—C3	112.29 (15)	C5—C6—C1	111.65 (13)

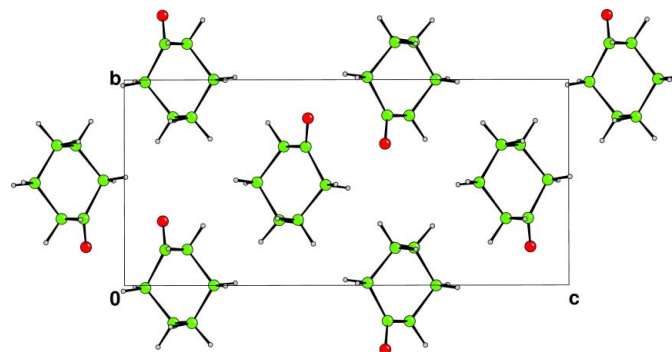


Figure 2

The crystal structure, viewed down the a axis.

All H atoms were located in a difference map and were repositioned geometrically. The H atoms were initially refined with soft restraints on the bond lengths and angles to regularize their geometry [$\text{C—H} = 0.97\text{--}1.01 \text{ \AA}$, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$], after which they were refined with riding constraints. In the absence of significant anomalous scattering effects, Friedel pairs were merged.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1997); cell refinement: *DENZO/SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO/SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *CRYSTALS* (Betteridge *et al.*, 2003); molecular graphics: *CAMERON* (Watkin *et al.*, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *CRYSTALS*.

References

- Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, G., Guagliardi, A., Burla, M. C., Polidori, G. & Camalli, M. (1994). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27**, 435.
- Betteridge, P. W., Carruthers, J. R., Cooper, R. I., Prout, K. & Watkin, D. J. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 1487.
- Nonius (1997). *COLLECT*. Nonius Bv, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 276, *Macromolecular Crystallography*, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter Jr & R. M. Sweet, pp. 307–326. New York: Academic Press.
- Watkin, D. J., Prout, C. K. & Pearce, L. J. (1996). *CAMERON*. Chemical Crystallography Laboratory, Oxford, England.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2005). E61, o2424–o2425 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536805015977]

Cyclohexanone at 150 K

Howard A. Shallard-Brown, David J. Watkin and Andrew R. Cowley

cyclohexanone

Crystal data

$C_6H_{10}O$	$D_x = 1.134 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 98.14$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Cell parameters from 784 reflections
$a = 5.3736 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 5\text{--}27^\circ$
$b = 7.0394 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 15.1910 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 150 \text{ K}$
$V = 574.63 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	Cylinder, colourless
$Z = 4$	$0.70 \times 0.30 \times 0.30 \text{ mm}$
$F(000) = 216$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	1298 measured reflections
Graphite monochromator	775 independent reflections
ω scans	693 reflections with $I > 2.00\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (DENZO/SCALEPACK; Otwinowski & Minor, 1997)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.085$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.74$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.98$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 5.5^\circ$
	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
	$l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.119$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.08 + 0.07P]$,
$S = 1.02$	where $P = (\max(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2)/3$
774 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.009$
64 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.4923 (3)	0.1736 (2)	0.09182 (10)	0.0307
C2	0.2508 (3)	0.1748 (3)	0.14147 (11)	0.0371
C3	0.2225 (4)	0.0010 (3)	0.20128 (12)	0.0402
C4	0.2700 (4)	-0.1828 (3)	0.15156 (12)	0.0415
C5	0.5273 (4)	-0.1814 (3)	0.10946 (12)	0.0374

C6	0.5570 (3)	-0.0119 (2)	0.04697 (11)	0.0335
O7	0.6256 (3)	0.31225 (18)	0.08656 (8)	0.0464
H21	0.2463	0.2905	0.1768	0.0499*
H22	0.1133	0.1791	0.0987	0.0414*
H31	0.3443	0.0116	0.2490	0.0582*
H32	0.0510	-0.0026	0.2272	0.0704*
H41	0.2547	-0.2880	0.1930	0.0476*
H42	0.1459	-0.2002	0.1035	0.0472*
H51	0.6535	-0.1746	0.1558	0.0408*
H52	0.5485	-0.2988	0.0751	0.0569*
H61	0.7281	-0.0098	0.0243	0.0502*
H62	0.4460	-0.0270	-0.0028	0.0385*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0397 (9)	0.0260 (8)	0.0264 (7)	0.0019 (8)	-0.0023 (7)	0.0051 (7)
C2	0.0423 (10)	0.0316 (9)	0.0374 (9)	0.0061 (9)	0.0026 (8)	-0.0016 (8)
C3	0.0448 (10)	0.0381 (10)	0.0377 (9)	-0.0034 (9)	0.0097 (8)	-0.0014 (7)
C4	0.0473 (11)	0.0297 (10)	0.0474 (10)	-0.0084 (9)	0.0056 (9)	0.0014 (8)
C5	0.0415 (9)	0.0250 (9)	0.0458 (9)	0.0020 (8)	0.0010 (8)	0.0010 (8)
C6	0.0348 (9)	0.0322 (9)	0.0337 (8)	0.0020 (8)	0.0033 (7)	-0.0003 (7)
O7	0.0586 (9)	0.0321 (7)	0.0484 (8)	-0.0108 (7)	0.0037 (7)	0.0024 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—C2	1.501 (2)	C4—C5	1.523 (3)
C1—C6	1.513 (2)	C4—H41	0.976
C1—O7	1.213 (2)	C4—H42	0.997
C2—C3	1.532 (3)	C5—C6	1.533 (2)
C2—H21	0.976	C5—H51	0.979
C2—H22	0.984	C5—H52	0.984
C3—C4	1.520 (3)	C6—H61	0.982
C3—H31	0.980	C6—H62	0.969
C3—H32	1.002		
C2—C1—C6	115.45 (14)	C5—C4—H41	110.615
C2—C1—O7	122.61 (15)	C3—C4—H42	110.906
C6—C1—O7	121.93 (15)	C5—C4—H42	107.479
C1—C2—C3	112.29 (15)	H41—C4—H42	108.838
C1—C2—H21	107.617	C4—C5—C6	111.04 (15)
C3—C2—H21	109.743	C4—C5—H51	109.079
C1—C2—H22	108.516	C6—C5—H51	109.579
C3—C2—H22	109.952	C4—C5—H52	108.806
H21—C2—H22	108.626	C6—C5—H52	108.260
C2—C3—C4	111.63 (15)	H51—C5—H52	110.060
C2—C3—H31	108.170	C5—C6—C1	111.65 (13)
C4—C3—H31	108.700	C5—C6—H61	109.048

C2—C3—H32	110.150	C1—C6—H61	111.075
C4—C3—H32	109.123	C5—C6—H62	109.512
H31—C3—H32	109.015	C1—C6—H62	107.729
C3—C4—C5	110.85 (16)	H61—C6—H62	107.731
C3—C4—H41	108.144		
