# Approximate Symmetry in $P 2$ and c2 Organic Structures <br> Professor Carolyn P Brock ${ }^{1}$ <br> ${ }^{1}$ University of Kentucky <br> cpbrock@uky.edu 

The crystal packing in well-determined, organic, $\mathrm{Z}^{*} \geq 1^{\dagger}$ structures in groups \#3 ( $P 2$ ) and \#5 ( $C 2 / A 2 / I 2$ ) has been analyzed. The study completes the survey of packing in organic structures archived in the CSD that have $\mathrm{R} \leq 0.050$ and that were reported in low- symmetry ( $\mathrm{SG} \# \leq 8$ ), low-frequency ( $<5000$ entries) space groups. Surveys of the structures described in $P 1^{1}$ and in group \#7 $(P c / P n / P a)^{2}$ have already been published.
There are only 6 such structures in group \#6 ( Pm ) and only 12 in \#8( Cm ), with a number of those being either suspicious or very inorganic.
In only $2 \%$ of the $c a .550 P 2$ and $C 2, Z^{*} \geq 1$ structures investigated does crystallographic symmetry seem to have been overlooked; for the structures in $P 1$ and $P c$ that value was $8 \%$. Approximate periodic symmetry, however, is again found in more than $80 \%$ of the structures in which it is possible ( $Z^{\prime}>1$ or molecular symmetry). The most common categories are approximate translations, mimics of SG \#15 (C2/c, etc.), and structures having additional symmetry that is periodic only within layers.
In most cases the distortions that make a translation approximate seem too large to have been the result of cooling through a phase transition. That observation suggests that it may be common for a crystal nucleus to have a smaller (or perhaps more symmetric) unit cell than does the macroscopic crystal.
In another important group of $C 2$ structures there are two independent layers related by an approximate rotation perpendicular to the monoclinic axis (e.g., a rotation around a) that is paired with a translation that is not close to either 0 or (e.g.) a/2. That observation suggests slippage of layers during the very early stages of crystal growth.
$(\dagger) Z^{*}$ is the number of independent formula units. If $Z^{\prime}=1$ but both units lie on twofold axes then $Z^{*}=2$.

## References

\{1\} C. P. Brock (2022). Acta Cryst. B78, 576-588.
\{2\} C. P. Brock (2023). Helv. Chim. Acta 106, e202200170.

