

feature of the internal motion is that the angles which are altered are those which are already distorted from the ideal configuration, and particularly C(5)-C(6)-C(11). This is consistent with the well known lability of the cyclopentane ring system, compared with that of cyclohexane. In the former the bond angles are considerably greater than the ideal tetrahedral value. Since in such distorted configurations steric forces must be acting in opposition to those resulting from the less than ideal orbital overlap some degree of lability is not unexpected.

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The Crystal Structure of Methyl α -D-Glucopyranoside

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The crystal structure of methyl α -D-glucopyranoside, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, has been determined by application of the sign correlation procedure to the $hk0$ projection data and by inspection of the three-dimensional $E^2 - 1$ Patterson synthesis. The space group is $P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$, with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a = 11.304 \pm 0.010$, $b = 14.785 \pm 0.015$ and $c = 5.282 \pm 0.005$ Å. The molecule is in the *trans* Cl chair conformation. None of the C-C or C-OH bond lengths differ significantly from their respective means. The C(1)-O(1) bond is slightly shortened and there is a significant difference between the carbon oxygen bond lengths in the pyranose ring.

Introduction

Methyl α -D-glucopyranoside, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, is the more stable of the two glycosidic anomers obtained when glucose is heated with acidic methanol. This is contrary to the expectation that the more equatorially substituted β -anomer would be the configuration of least non-bonding interaction and the 'anomeric effect' has been postulated to account for this (Lemieux & Chü, 1958; Edward, 1955).

The results of previous crystal structure determinations have suggested that the hemiacetal group (*cf.* Robertson & Sheldrick, 1965; Kim & Jeffrey, 1967), which is that part of the molecule directly involved in anomerization and mutarotation, exhibits bond length variations dependent on whether the molecule is a free pyranose sugar or a glycoside. In particular, it has been proposed that the free hydroxyl of an α anomer will have a short C(1)-O(1) bond length, whereas the corresponding bond in a glycoside will be normal, but that the differences then appear between the C-O ring links (*cf.* Berman, Chu & Jeffrey, 1967). This structure determination of the methyl glucoside was undertaken

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to obtain further data relating to this problem and to the study of hydrogen bonding in simple carbohydrates.

Crystal data

The cell dimensions were measured on a Picker automatic four-angle diffractometer.

Methyl α -glucopyranoside, $C_7H_{14}O_6$, M.W. 194·18, m.p. 165°.

Space group $P2_12_12_1$, from absences

$$\begin{aligned} h00, & h=2n+1 \\ 0k0, & k=2n+1 \\ 00l, & l=2n+1 \\ a & =11\cdot304 \pm 0\cdot010 \text{ \AA} \\ b & =14\cdot785 \pm 0\cdot015 \\ c & = 5\cdot282 \pm 0\cdot005 \\ D_x & = 1\cdot461 \text{ g.cm}^{-3} \\ D_m & = 1\cdot456 \\ \mu_{Cu K\alpha} & = 11\cdot23 \text{ cm}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The cell dimensions determined by Cox & Goodwin (1933) are $a=11\cdot21$, $b=14\cdot58$ and $c=5\cdot29$ Å.

Experimental

Prismatic crystals with forms {110}, {120}, {010}, {101}, {011} (Groth, 1910) were grown from methanol solution. Visually estimated Weissenberg $hk0$ data taken with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation were used to solve the structure in projection.

A set of three-dimensional data were then taken on the Picker four-angle automatic diffractometer with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and a crystal cut to an approximate cube of dimensions $0\cdot3 \times 0\cdot3 \times 0\cdot3$ mm³. The 840 available data, of which 786 were observed above background, were collected in thirty hours with 2θ scan of 2° and 10 second background counts on each side. The data were reduced with use of a series of programs written for the IBM 1620 computer by Chu & Craven (1967). No absorption corrections were applied.

Determination and refinement of the structure

The structure was solved by a straightforward but cautious application of the IBM 1620 sign correlation procedure of Beurskens (1963) to the $hk0$ data. Four sets of signs were obtained and an E synthesis was calculated for each set. The thirteen highest peaks on one of the maps corresponded to the thirteen atoms of the structure and the first set of $hk0$ structure factors using these coordinates gave an R value of 0·26. The other three maps had very uneven distribution of peak heights.

An $E^2 - 1$ Patterson function was calculated with the three-dimensional data and the z coordinates were determined from an interpretation of the Harker sections, which were consistent with the molecular model and reasonable hydrogen bonding considerations. The first general structure factor calculation gave an R value of 0·40, with good agreement for most of the

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters in methyl α -D-glucopyranoside

Key to atomic numbering is given in Fig. 1. The temperature factor expression used was

$$\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$$

and the estimated standard deviations are in parentheses.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	0.5509 (3)	0.3749 (2)	0.4421 (6)	0.0061 (2)	0.0026 (1)	0.0258 (11)	0.0003 (1)	0.0013 (4)	0.0001 (3)
C(2)	0.4310 (3)	0.4107 (2)	0.3553 (6)	0.0063 (2)	0.0025 (1)	0.0215 (10)	0.0006 (1)	-0.0010 (5)	-0.0008 (3)
C(3)	0.3403 (2)	0.3964 (2)	0.5611 (6)	0.0056 (2)	0.0026 (1)	0.0234 (11)	0.0006 (1)	-0.0020 (5)	-0.0013 (3)
C(4)	0.3374 (3)	0.2962 (2)	0.6328 (7)	0.0047 (2)	0.0030 (1)	0.0314 (11)	0.0001 (1)	0.0018 (5)	-0.0001 (4)
C(5)	0.4606 (2)	0.2626 (2)	0.7034 (6)	0.0050 (2)	0.0024 (1)	0.0282 (11)	0.0002 (1)	0.0020 (4)	-0.0007 (3)
C(6)	0.4627 (2)	0.1620 (2)	0.7489 (7)	0.0046 (2)	0.0026 (1)	0.0402 (13)	0.0003 (1)	0.0001 (5)	0.0012 (4)
C(7)	0.7024 (3)	0.4069 (2)	0.7391 (9)	0.0063 (2)	0.0043 (2)	0.0466 (17)	-0.0002 (2)	-0.0044 (6)	-0.0009 (5)
O(1)	0.5865 (2)	0.4286 (1)	0.6495 (5)	0.0053 (2)	0.0030 (1)	0.0324 (9)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0015 (4)	-0.0014 (3)
O(2)	0.4390 (2)	0.5021 (1)	0.2742 (4)	0.0080 (2)	0.0027 (1)	0.0234 (8)	0.0004 (1)	-0.0009 (4)	0.0004 (2)
O(3)	0.2277 (2)	0.4247 (1)	0.4701 (5)	0.0052 (2)	0.0045 (1)	0.0293 (9)	0.0015 (1)	-0.0015 (3)	-0.0012 (3)
O(4)	0.2644 (2)	0.2805 (2)	0.8472 (6)	0.0059 (2)	0.0047 (1)	0.0479 (12)	0.0010 (1)	0.0053 (4)	0.0046 (3)
O(5)	0.5427 (2)	0.2821 (1)	0.5039 (4)	0.0053 (2)	0.0023 (1)	0.0261 (7)	0.0005 (1)	0.0031 (3)	-0.0012 (2)
O(6)	0.5690 (2)	0.1352 (1)	0.8761 (4)	0.0056 (2)	0.0032 (1)	0.0319 (8)	0.0005 (1)	-0.0009 (3)	0.0022 (3)
H(C1)	0.610	0.380	0.280						
H(C2)	0.410	0.370	0.190						
H(C3)	0.370	0.430	0.730						
H(C4)	0.300	0.250	0.490						
H(C5)	0.500	0.300	0.870						
H(C6)	0.460	0.120	0.575						
H(C6')	0.390	0.140	0.830						
H(C7)	0.590	0.340	0.820						
H(C7')	0.710	0.450	0.870						
H(C7'')	0.780	0.420	0.650						
H(O2)	0.440	0.540	0.400						
H(O3)	0.170	0.440	0.600						
H(O4)	0.180	0.310	0.820						
H(O6)	0.640	0.110	0.750						

strong reflections. However, one weak reflection, 021, gave particularly poor agreement, which was corrected by shifting the z coordinates of the whole molecule by 0.05. The R index was then 0.27. Several cycles of isotropic refinement and one cycle of anisotropic refinement, using the Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) least-squares program as modified by Shiono (1966) and the Cruickshank (1961) weighting scheme, reduced R to 0.09. The difference synthesis with $\sin \theta \leq 0.7$ then

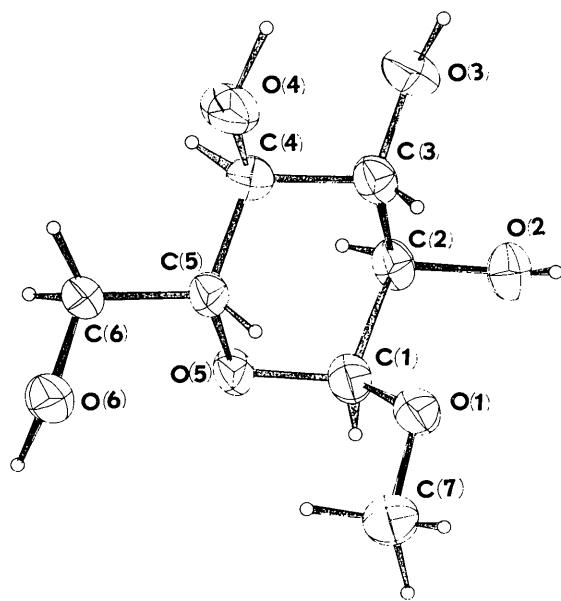


Fig. 1. Identification and numbering of the atoms in methyl α -D-glucopyranoside.

showed many minor peaks including some at reasonable positions for the hydrogen atoms. A malfunction in the electronics which did not enable the scaler to count beyond 4000 c.p.s. was then discovered. After correction, the strong reflections and an equal number of moderate reflections were remeasured, scaled, and included in the refinement. The new difference synthesis then showed hydrogens at likely positions with no spurious peaks. With these coordinates included, several refinement cycles of positional and thermal parameters of the heavier atoms gave a final R value of 0.041. The final positional and anisotropic thermal parameters are given in Table 1 and the corresponding r.m.s. displacements in Table 2. The structure factors are given in Table 3; the unobserved and seven strong low order reflections were not included in the refinement and are so indicated.

Description of the structure

The formal nomenclature for α -methyl glucoside is methyl α -D-glucopyranoside. The configuration and atomic numbering are given in Fig. 1. The molecule is in the conventional Cl trans chair conformation with the conformation angles around the pyranose ring ranging from 54.2 to 60.2° , as compared with $55.8 \rightarrow 61.7^\circ$ for an ideal* pyranose ring and $51.3 \rightarrow 62.2^\circ$, $54.8 \rightarrow 56.0^\circ$, and $56.2 \rightarrow 60.5^\circ$ for glucose (Brown & Levy, 1965), sucrose (Brown & Levy, 1963), and β -methyl maltoside (Chu & Jeffrey, 1967), respectively.

* Hypothetical pyranose ring with $C-C 1.525$, $C=O 1.430 \text{ \AA}$, valence angle on carbon atoms 109.5° and that on ring oxygen atoms 113.3° .

Table 2. Principal axes of thermal ellipsoids

The root mean square displacement U_i corresponds to the i th principal axis of the ellipsoid and $\theta_{ia}, \theta_{ib}, \theta_{ic}$ are angles between the i th axis and the crystallographic axes, a, b, c .

	i	U_i	θ_{ia}	θ_{ib}	θ_{ic}		i	U_i	θ_{ia}	θ_{ib}	θ_{ic}	
C(1)	1	0.1669 \AA	104.48°	15.32°	85.10°		O(1)	1	0.1728 \AA	122.59°	33.76°	82.12°
	2	0.1841	121.40	102.02	34.13		2	0.1836	140.54	114.96	118.36	
	3	0.2059	35.31	80.64	56.31		3	0.2232	70.29	68.79	150.36	
C(2)	1	0.1578	102.50	27.43	66.00		O(2)	1	0.1682	99.73	27.34	115.28
	2	0.1734	113.44	72.53	150.10		2	0.1836	93.29	116.20	153.55	
	3	0.2103	26.92	69.54	106.74		3	0.2287	10.28	82.71	97.22	
C(3)	1	0.1601	101.23	28.67	63.99		O(3)	1	0.1623	28.12	116.97	82.62
	2	0.1689	133.14	78.52	134.58		2	0.1983	92.76	110.94	158.85	
	3	0.2117	45.32	64.10	124.13		3	0.2431	62.03	35.27	109.69	
C(4)	1	0.1674	22.93	103.33	108.30		O(4)	1	0.1769	22.41	93.05	112.18
	2	0.1839	102.74	166.65	86.12		2	0.2011	81.45	149.50	60.97	
	3	0.2150	71.26	90.40	18.74		3	0.2939	69.43	59.69	37.93	
C(5)	1	0.1570	114.57	31.34	71.78		O(5)	1	0.1393	120.11	43.00	62.47
	2	0.1755	141.30	120.76	68.94		2	0.1799	124.33	132.96	62.21	
	3	0.2082	62.17	95.42	28.43		3	0.2127	49.01	91.53	41.02	
C(6)	1	0.1639	128.74	39.56	96.76		O(6)	1	0.1672	119.51	42.11	117.06
	2	0.1769	141.22	127.91	83.04		2	0.1982	150.46	115.51	76.12	
	3	0.2402	88.80	80.34	9.72		3	0.2243	91.04	59.07	30.94	
C(7)	1	0.1853	26.80	78.00	66.40							
	2	0.2185	76.21	166.12	91.54							
	3	0.2683	112.51	96.86	23.86							

These results indicate that the range of angles becomes narrower as the ring is more heavily substituted at the O(1) position. The conformation of the C(5)-C(6) bond is plus synclinal (*Psc*) (+73·5°) and thus falls into the range most commonly found in pyranose sugars (Sundaralingam, 1967). The distortion from the idealized 60° is possibly caused by the participation of O(6) in three hydrogen bonds.

As shown in Table 4, the C-C distances vary from 1·506 to 1·531 Å, with an average of 1·519 Å. This spread is not significantly reduced by applying the thermal corrections assuming a riding motion (Busing & Levy, 1964). The carbon valence angles interior to the pyranose ring (109·1 → 110·8°) show a narrower range of values than the exterior angles (106·4 → 113·1°). The oxygen valence angles, 114·0° within the

Table 3. *Observed and calculated structure factors*Columns are Index, | F_{obs} |, | F_{calc} |, A_{calc} , B_{calc} .

*indicates unobserved reflections, + indicates reflections excluded from refinement.

K=	0	H=	0	K=	1	H=	1	4	45	51	51	0	3	158	148	0	148-	3	219	216	0	216-				
2	190	202	202-	0	0	323	+304	5	41	41	41	41	4	102	107	107-	0	4	147	147	147	0				
4	35	35	35-	0	0	210	+425	592-	199	199	199	199	5	36	36	0	36-	5	24	25	0	25				
6	24	25	25-	0	2	214	233	36-	230-	0	15	20	20-	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4-			
	K=	14 H=	0			3	230	228	223	49	1	384	413	341-	234-	0	31	29	0	29-	0	307	318	318-	0	
1	567+	667	0	667-	4	69	65	65-	64-	10-	2	156	152	150-	22-	1	154	154	109-	111-	1	296	305	305-	8-	
2	93	86	86-	0	86-	5	24	22	7-	21-	3	202	195	195	55-	2	371	376	150-	345	2	403	412	351	215	
3	211	208	208-	0	208-	6	39	37	37-	2-	4	52	50	44-	24-	3	130	134	8-	134-	3	188	177	37	172-	
4	13+	20	20-	0	20-	K=	2	H=	1	5	90	92	46-	80-	4	81	82	70-	70-	4	108	108	93	55		
5	91	89	89-	0	89-	0	396	+452	0	452-	0	77	78	78-	0	5	134	134	30-	130	5	52	54	5	54-	
6	61	59	59-	0	59-	1	479	+541	159-	517-	0	77	78	78-	0	0	298	274	0	274-	0	289	309	309-	0	
	K=	2	H=	0	0	2	158	160	78	151	1	494	502	502-	542-	13-	0	298	274	0	274-	0	289	309	309-	0
0	168	166	166-	0	0	3	216	215	159-	215-	2	313	315	290-	122-	1	478	503	447	229-	1	200	199	39	195	
1	58	58	58-	0	58-	4	24	22	8-	20-	3	116	116	33-	109-	2	346	390	338	193	2	354	351	93	338	
2	122	125	125-	0	0	5	33	34	5-	34-	4	195	195	160-	111-	3	143	145	75	125	3	148	147	92	115	
3	89	88	88-	0	0	K=	3	H=	1	5	33	36	3-	36	4	168	167	165-	27	4	27	21	4	21-		
4	26	29	29-	0	0	156	156	0	156	K=	3	H=	2	5	70	72	2-	72-	5	66	73	55	48			
5	30	30	30-	0	1	628	+710	371	605-	0	396	420	420-	0	0	280	304	0	304-	0	87	95	95	0		
6	42	46	46-	0	0	2	133	133	131-	22	1	486	509	325-	392	0	280	304	0	304-	0	87	95	95	0	
1	433	455	0	455-	4	153	153	25	151-	3	148	140	98-	100	2	187	175	144-	99	2	164	152	80	124-		
2	160	149	149-	0	149	5	77	76	9-	2	190	204	180	97	1	96	93	27	89-	1	191	191	179-	66-		
3	97	93	93-	0	0	K=	4	H=	1	5	90	93	6-	93	4	141	152	43-	146-	4	78	82	82	4-		
4	45	41	41-	0	0	215	198	0	198-	5	137	141	14-	140	5	137	141	14-	140	5	23	25	24-	5		
5	42	46	46-	0	0	3	313	312	301-	247-	4	0	4	0	K=	4	H=	3	K=	4	H=	4	K=	4		
	K=	4	H=	0	0	2	295	293	155-	248-	1	230	231	197-	122-	0	39	42	0	42	0	260	254	254-	0	
0	262	291	291-	0	0	3	161	162	142-	89	2	183	189	31-	186-	1	164	163	162	20	1	135	121	97	72-	
1	111	100	100-	0	0	4	96	92	27	88-	3	83	89	78-	43-	2	90	87	71	51-	2	136	134	26-	131	
2	183	168	168-	0	0	5	38	36	16-	24-	4	220	229	205	103-	3	106	98	80-	57	3	110	113	104	43-	
3	134	128	128-	0	0	K=	5	H=	1	5	62	57	2-	57	4	115	118	92	74-	4	28	26	18-	19-		
4	124	124	124-	0	0	223	206	0	206-	K=	5	H=	2	5	58	56	9	55	5	38	36	1	36			
5	50	46	46-	0	0	1	73	63	60	17-	0	19	16	16-	0	K=	5	H=	3	K=	5	H=	4	K=	5	
	K=	5	H=	0	0	2	438	461	296	354-	1	95	88	36-	80-	0	64	56	0	56	0	68	63	63	0	
1	396	414	0	414-	3	135	126	120-	38-	2	72	69	60-	10-	0	68	1	90	87	77-	1	196	196	157-	0	
2	135	133	0	133-	4	74	60	14-	59	3	192	184	14-	184-	2	79	83	80-	22-	3	112	122	107	136-		
3	79	76	0	76-	5	108	110	40-	47-	4	192	155	50-	50-	5	171	171	69-	22-	3	172	172	107	136-		
4	80	78	78-	0	0	K=	6	H=	1	5	128	133	125-	19-	4	74	76	1-	76-	4	77	80	44-	67-		
5	42	44	44-	0	0	1	192	197	20-	196-	0	336	344	344-	0	K=	6	H=	2	5	51	51-	55	38-		
0	505	572	572-	0	0	2	168	165	165-	2	171	176	128-	90-	0	118	111	0	111	0	99	96	96-	0		
1	544	565	565-	0	0	3	88	83	9-	83-	2	71	77	62-	47-	1	87	90	40-	81	1	55	50	16-	47	
2	224	211	211-	0	0	4	34	30	16	26-	3	83	78	56-	48-	2	86	94	68-	66	2	93	85	69-	50-	
3	135	136	136-	0	0	5	47	52	14-	50-	4	144	137	122	64-	3	153	148	142	41	3	10*	4	4-	2	
4	37	39	39-	0	0	K=	7	H=	1	5	64	64-	60-	22	4	87	89	4-	89	4	40	52	43-	30		
5	90	90	90-	0	0	207	190	0	190-	K=	7	H=	0	5	54	53	43-	32	5	20	19	17-	8-			
	K=	7	H=	0	0	1	149	141	117	78-	K=	7	H=	3	K=	7	H=	3	K=	7	H=	4	K=	7		
1	263	255	0	255-	2	145	130	70	119	0	10*	6	6-	0	0	499	519	0	519-	0	6*	11	11	11	0	
2	189	187	187-	0	0	3	74	71	57	42-	1	71	61	10-	60	1	87	85	60-	60	1	68	73	70	19	
3	36	36	36-	0	0	4	30	27	9-	24-	2	120	114	42-	107-	2	77	76	36-	67-	2	194	187	115	147-	
4	59	59	59-	0	0	5	58	58	48-	29-	3	135	137	125-	57-	3	100	92	92-	0	3	276	288	288	13-	
5	29	30	30-	0	0	K=	8	H=	1	4	58	62	57-	25	5	70	74	51	54-	5	93	91	89-	17		
	K=	8	H=	0	0	0	586	614	0	614-	5	59	62	57-	25	21	5	68	62	36-	51-	K=	8	H=	4	
0	159	137	137-	0	0	1	163	149	77	128-	K=	8	H=	2	K=	8	H=	3	K=	8	H=	4	K=	8		
1	375	379	379-	0	0	2	128	119	117-	24-	0	329	333	333-	0	0	69	66	0	66-	0	13*	16	16	0	
2	117	117	117-	0	0	3	74	71	57	42-	1	131	131	57-	118-	1	27	22	4-	22	1	89	97	31	32	
3	20	16	16-	0	0	4	56	54	52-	42-	2	26	21	17	13-	2	181	177	175-	23-	2	113	112	80-	78-	
4	60	64	64-	0	0	5	47	48	24-	32-	3	85	87	32-	81-	3	196	198	197-	3	3	204	206	85-	107-	
5	28	23	23-	0	0	K=	9	H=	1	4	69	64	40-	57-	4	31	32	27-	17-	4	49	43	35-	25-		
	K=	9	H=	0	0	0	62	65	0	65-	5	40	39	14-	37-	0	139	142	0	142-	0	185	184	174-	60	
1	13	11	0	11-	3	0	4	34	31	0	3	40	39	28	26-	0	71	65	0	65-	1	166	159	139-	77-	
2	64	66	66-	0	0	1	144	145	104	101-	3	66	66	11-	66-	1	101	105	104-	6-	2	52	52	41-	33-	
3	104	105	105-	0	0	2	120	121	57-	106-	0	58	59	59-	0	1	101	105	104-	6-	2	35	35	35-	1-	
4	61	60	60-	0	0	3	130	137	75	115-	1	204	205	185-	86-	2	82	86	78-</td							

Table 3 (cont.)

1	277	268	258	71	1	167	166	125-	106	K+	4	H+	7	4	24	23	23-	5	0	131	132	132	0				
2	108	104	33	99	2	75	45	40	0	54	56	54	26	4	24	23	23-	5	1	83	88	82-	32				
3	197	101	96	165-	3	128	132	132-	1	115	112	15-	111	0	134	133	133-	0	2	63	68	10-	68-				
4	20	11	11	1-	4	57	58	1-	50	2	146	64	6	148	1	207	104	7-	50-	3	22	27	27	24-			
5	47	42	10	41	5	30	27	26-	/	3	83	91	46-	79-	2	102	104	7-	104-	1	83	88	82-	32			
	K+	2	H+	5		K+	3	H+	6		4	125	123	87	87	3	13	13	5	12	0	64	56	56	0		
0	28	25	0	25-	0	274	261	261-	0	K+	2	H+	7	0	K+	9	H+	8	1	90	88	87	12-				
1	329	323	315	70-	1	194	191	72-	177	0	45	43	0	43	0	97	86	86-	0	2	41	40	14-	37-			
2	61	60	40	46-	2	72	68	65	21	1	162	27	27-	3-	3	1	76	78	63	46-	3	21	30	2-	30		
3	59	56	48-	28-	3	127	132	51-	121-	2	134	131	113-	68	2	50	48	47	11	K+	4	H+	10				
4	31	28	28-	7-	4	29	27	24-	12	3	148	159	158	19	3	68	66	7-	66	0	65	62	62-	0			
5	62	63	38-	52	5	26	26	0	26	4	25	27	28	15-	0	K+	16	H+	8	1	78	84	77-	32			
	K+	3	H+	5		K+	3	H+	6		K+	3	H+	7	0	K+	2	H+	8	2	128	122	122-	91-			
0	313	322	0	322-	0	42	32	H+	6	0	89	84	0	84	-	1	56	60	40-	44	3	22	22	15-	16-		
1	347	325	4	325-	1	45	44	36-	24-	1	112	113	10-	113-	2	37	39	22	33-	K+	5	H+	10				
2	38	31	31	2	2	83	80	63	48-	2	103	105	103-	18-	3	5*	35	35-	3-	0	52	57	57	0			
3	55	53	50-	3	12	7	I-	-	1	3	151	153	135	73-	K+	11	H+	8	1	7*	7	5	4				
4	155	157	54	148-	4	90	90	82-	37-	4	48	45	25-	38	0	124	120	120-	0	2	52	57	46-	33			
5	43	40	23	33	5	71	70	62-	33	K+	7	H+	7	1	62	61	21	58	3	22	22	15-	17				
	K+	4	H+	5		K+	5	H+	6	0	33	35	0	35-	2	82	82	17	80-	K+	6	H+	10				
0	327	322	0	324-	0	24	32	H+	6	1	113	111	105	35	K+	12	H+	8	0	28	25	25-	0				
1	275	266	259-	44	0	6*	10	10	0	2	98	105	62-	85-	0	9*	24	24-	0	1	84	86	73	46			
2	166	163	133	94-	1	131	129	4-	129-	3	50	52	12	49-	1	63	60	20	54	2	84	90	74-	52			
3	37	37	32-	19	2	108	104	42-	49-	4	74	66	26-	71-	2	105	108	101	10	3	52	55	55	55			
4	89	83	64	3	45	63	20-	38-		K+	8	H+	7	0	K+	13	H+	8	1	7*	7	5	4				
5	46	42	12-	41-	4	144	151	98-	115-	0	117	123	0	123	0	64	66	66	0	0	34	35	35-	0			
	K+	5	H+	5	5	49	47	42-	19-	1	43	48	9	47	1	13*	8	8-	3-	1	102	101	93-	38-			
0	45	43	0	43-	K+	6	H+	6	2	82	85	7	85-	K+	0	H+	9	2	24	20	17	11					
1	151	144	142-	25	0	113	110	110	0	3	124	123	123-	14-	1	33	35	0	35	K+	8	H+	10				
2	208	204	125-	161	1	179	173	137	106	4	40	41	6-	40-	2	60	57	57-	0	0	98	95	95-	0			
3	25	27	14	23-	2	22	18	13-	12-	K+	4	H+	7	0	3	33	18	0	18-	1	35	36	36-	2-			
4	28	23	16-	25-	3	99	103	65-	80	0	18*	9	0	4-	4	30	30	30	0	2	25	26	20	17-			
5	58	55	55-	6-	4	74	75	65-	56-	1	22	21	21	20-	K+	9	H+	9	0	K+	9	H+	10				
	K+	6	H+	5		K+	7	H+	6	2	89	96	29	0	36	38	0	38-	0	110	108	108-	0				
0	27	25	0	25-	0	87	84	84	0	3	59	61	20	57-	1	284	293	223	0	1	48	45	45	15-			
1	10	8	8	5-	1	82	82	79-	23-	K+	10	H+	7	0	2	50	46	46-	2	2	31	30	16	26			
2	140	143	143-	14-	2	116	118	43-	109	0	28	26	0	26	3	20	19	11-	16-	K+	10	H+	10				
3	47	38	24-	30-	3	84	82	78	26	1	109	111	66-	102	4	25	26	26	6-	0	29	30	30-	0			
4	70	68	67-	12-	4	48	47	44-	18-	K+	8	H+	6	3	58	58	45	37	1	87	88	74-	48-				
5	42	42	26-	22-	K+	8	H+	6	0	1	22	21	21	20-	K+	9	H+	9	0	K+	0	H+	11				
	K+	7	H+	5		K+	9	H+	6	0	30	29	29-	0	K+	11	H+	7	0	0	154	150	0	159-			
0	82	92	92-	0	K+	49	42	4-	42	0	77	76	0	76-	1	130	135	48-	126	1	30	29	0	29-			
1	73	73-	26-	2	88	86	79	35-	1	79	78	54-	57-	3	44	45	37	26-	3	31	28	0	28				
2	61	66	66-	1	3	52	47	19-	43-	2	109	103	92-	63-	4	37	32	22-	23-	K+	1	H+	11				
3	29	24	18-	22-	4	9*	9	7	3	88	91	72-	96-	K+	9	H+	9	0	0	154	150	0	159-				
4	10	6	6-	6-	K+	53	55	55-	0	0	16*	11	11-	11	1	149	150	139-	66-	2	63	57	57-	46-			
0	34	33	0	33-	1	95	91	32-	85-	1	51	50	43-	27-	2	151	159	156-	28-	3	15*	18	14-	12-			
1	132	132	120-	55-	2	127	132	21-	130-	2	37	42	40	10	3	26	31	9	30-	K+	2	H+	11				
2	183	179	168-	62	3	54	61	11	60-	K+	13	H+	7	0	4	25	20	20-	3-	0	51	53	0	53-			
3	59	64	50-	40-	4	96	91	88	24	0	32	31	0	31	K+	4	H+	9	0	1	102	101	11	101			
4	41	42	19-	48-	K+	10	H+	6	0	1	21	22	13	18-	0	4*	51	51	0	2	49	46	29-	35-			
	K+	9	H+	5		K+	6	H+	6	0	2	44	42	23-	35-	1	101	97	82-	52	3	33	34	5-	34-		
0	50	45	0	45-	1	92	87	36-	30-	K+	0	H+	8	0	4	186	188	0	188-	0	77	49	36-	34-			
1	154	156	156-	145-	2	61	61	61	61-	K+	0	H+	8	0	4	18	19	32	14-	1	48	46	36-	24-			
2	297	307	41	304-	3	25	23	19-	12-	0	364	377	377-	0	K+	5	H+	9	0	4	18	19	19-	13			
3	20*	22	22-	17-	4	43	42	39-	36-	0	1	155	144	0	144-	0	65	65	63	0	63	57	57-	24-			
4	42	42	27-	33-	0	64	64	57-	56-	0	1	159	152	0	145-	0	65	65	63	0	63	57	57-	24-			
5	21	15	15-	30-	1	89	89	62-	62-	0	1	135	137	13-	13	1	37	35	32	4-	48	46	36-	34-			
21	71	70	43-	56-	K+	13	H+	6	0	83	88	88-	0	70	71	71-	0	112	113	96-	60-	1	36	32	39-	35-	
3	48	50	15-	48-	1	36	39	35-	16-	1	97	95	81-	80-	2	96	99	29-	96-	K+	7	H+	11				
0	26	24	0	24-	2	50	46	39-	30-	2	208	217	141	164-	4	27	22	22-	10-	0	6*	7	0	7-			
1	45	45	15-	47-	K+	14	H+	6	3	136	141	64-	126-	2	126	120	118-	91-	0	6*	7	0	7-	7-			
2	56	56	12-	12-	0	141	146-	146-	0	4	21	16	6	6-	0	162	161	0	161-	1	52	48	48-	4			
3	39	41	19-	30-	1	96	97	82-	81-	0	28	25	0	23-	0	6*	5	0	5-	0	6*	2	2	0	0		
4	36	36	33-	14-	0	25	14	0	14-	3	100	108	11-	108-	0	178	84	56-	62-	1	39	39	16-	35-			
5	33	30	0	30-	1	139	131	47	123-	4	84	85	83-	16-	2	36	36	35-	11-	2	39	37	25-	32-			
	K+	15	H+	6		K+	2	H+	7	0	25	18	17-	4	25	20	17-	4-	K+	11	H+	9	K+	2	H+	12	</

Table 4. Bond lengths and angles in methyl α -D-glucopyranoside

The estimated standard deviations given in parentheses refer to the last decimal positions at respective values.

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>D(ij)</i>	<i>D(ij)*</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	$\angle(ijk)$
C(1)	C(2)	1.526 (4) Å	[1.526] Å	C(1)	C(2)	C(3)	109.8 (2)°
C(2)	C(3)	1.509 (4)	[1.509]	C(2)	C(3)	C(4)	109.1 (2)
C(3)	C(4)	1.531 (4)	[1.533]	C(3)	C(4)	C(5)	110.8 (2)
C(4)	C(5)	1.525 (4)	[1.528]	C(4)	C(5)	C(6)	112.0 (2)
C(5)	C(6)	1.506 (4)	[1.511]	C(4)	C(5)	O(5)	110.2 (2)
C(1)	O(1)	1.411 (4)	[1.414]	C(5)	O(5)	C(1)	114.0 (2)
C(2)	O(2)	1.421 (4)	[1.426]				
C(3)	O(3)	1.423 (4)	[1.432]	O(1)	C(1)	C(2)	106.9 (2)
C(4)	O(4)	1.420 (4)	[1.435]	C(1)	C(2)	O(2)	111.3 (2)
C(5)	O(5)	1.434 (4)	[1.434]	C(2)	C(3)	O(3)	108.8 (2)
C(1)	O(5)	1.414 (4)	[1.416]	O(3)	C(3)	C(4)	110.4 (2)
C(6)	O(6)	1.433 (4)	[1.434]	C(3)	C(4)	O(4)	111.6 (2)
C(7)	O(1)	1.430 (4)	[1.442]	O(4)	C(4)	C(5)	106.4 (2)
				C(4)	C(5)	O(5)	110.2 (2)
				O(5)	C(1)	C(2)	110.2 (2)
				C(1)	O(1)	C(7)	113.0 (2)
				O(5)	C(1)	O(1)	112.6 (2)
				O(2)	C(2)	C(3)	113.1 (2)
				C(5)	C(6)	O(6)	111.2 (2)
				O(5)	C(5)	C(6)	107.8 (2)

* Bond lengths corrected assuming 'riding motion' (Busing & Levy, 1964).

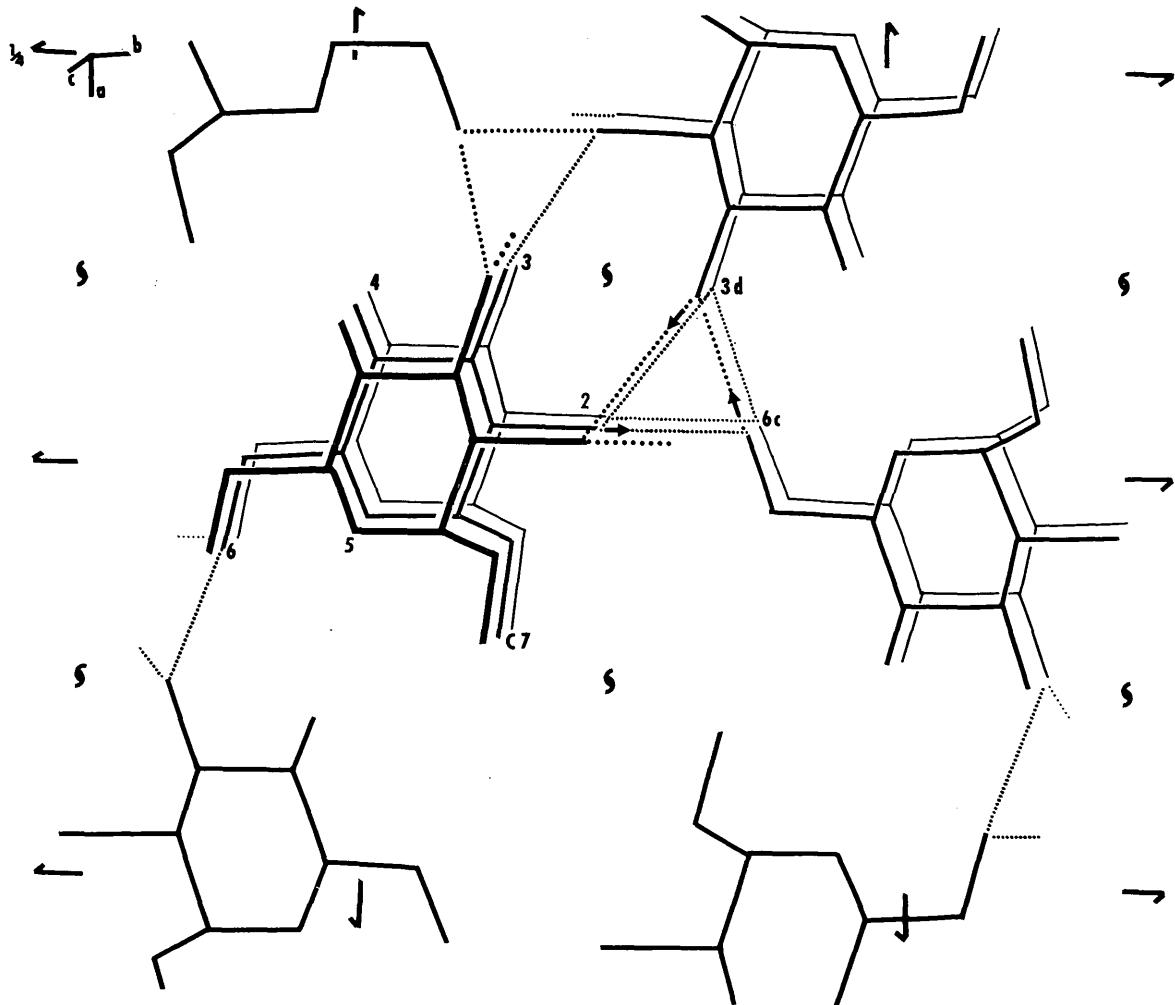


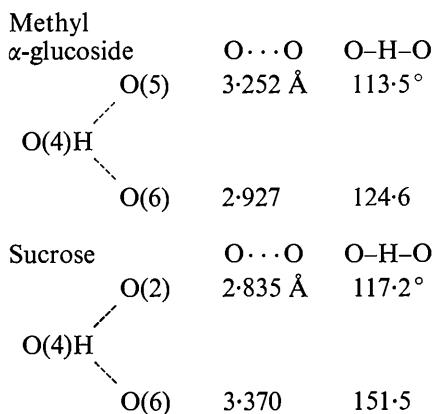
Fig. 2. The crystal structure of methyl α -D-glucopyranoside viewed down the *c* axis, showing the helical arrangement of hydrogen bonds.

the bonds in unsubstituted pyranose sugars, is shortened by 3σ from the average C-OH bond in α -methyl glucoside. They correspond more closely to those of β -methyl maltoside than to sucrose, where there is part of a C-O-C-O-C-O-C conjugated system in the α link (Sundaralingam, 1967).

The hydrogen bonding scheme, illustrated in Fig. 2, consists of pairs of three-membered helices O(2)-O(6c)-O(3d)-O(2a) related by the *c* screw axis. For every pair of helices spiraling in the +*c* direction, there is another in the -*c* direction. This is a characteristic feature of several carbohydrate crystal structures and similar helices were found in methyl maltoside, sucrose and glucose.

The hydrogen bonding O...O distances involved in this helical arrangement are unusually close to the average value of 2.704 Å (Table 6), and the O-H...O angles are comparable to those observed in carbohydrates where the hydrogen positions have been more precisely determined by neutron diffraction (Brown & Levy, 1963, 1965). The ring and glycosidic oxygens do not participate in the hydrogen bonding scheme, although O(5) has a close intermolecular O...O contact, *i.e.* to O(4), of 3.25 Å. All other O...O contacts are $> 3.3.$

The hydrogen-bond environment for O(4) is similar to that of the corresponding atom in the glucose unit of sucrose, as shown below:



In both structures, O(4) is in close contact with the oxygen of a CH_2OH group and a ring oxygen atom. In each, one contact is longer than a hydrogen bonding

Table 6. Hydrogen bonding distances and angles

		Symmetry code			
		-	x	y	z
<i>a</i>			x	y	$1+z$
<i>b</i>		0.5+x	0.5-y		$1-z$
<i>c</i>		1-x	0.5+y		$1.5-z$
<i>d</i>		0.5-x	1-y		$0.5+z$
<i>e</i>		1.5-x	1-y		$0.5+z$
<i>f</i>		-0.5+x	0.5-y		$2-z$
<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>		$D(jk)$	$\angle(ijk)$
C(2)	O(2)	O(6)c		2.700 Å	118.9°
C(3)	O(3)	O(2)d		2.702	122.6
C(6)	O(6)	O(3)b		2.710	109.2
C(4)	O(4)	O(6)f		2.927	140.0
O(2)	H(O2)	O(6)c		1.84	169
O(3)	H(O3)	O(2)d		1.76	162
O(6)	H(O6)	O(3)b		1.61	170
O(4)	H(O4)	O(6)f		2.19	125

Intermolecular non-bonded O...O distances less than 3.3 Å
O(5) O(4)b 3.252 Å

Interatomic contacts between CH_3 and CH_2 groups.*

<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	$D(ij)$
C(7)	C(7)e	3.60 Å
H(C7')	C(7)e	3.04
H(C6')	C(7)f	3.19
H(C7'')	C(6)b	3.19
H(C7'')	H(C6)b	2.43
H(C7')	H(C7'')e	2.43

* All distances listed are within 0.3 Å of the sum of the van der Waals radii assuming that $\text{C} = 1.7 and $\text{H} = 1.2$ Å.$

distance and the other has a reasonable hydrogen bonding distance but an O-H-O angle which shows that the hydrogen is far from the line of centers. In α -methyl glucoside, the O(4)-O(6) contact has the appropriate hydrogen bonding distance and a rather small angle of 124°. Since O(6) is already involved as a donor and acceptor in the hydrogen bonding scheme, we may classify O(4)-O(6) at best as a weak hydrogen bond. In sucrose, Brown & Levy (1963) have described O(4)-O'(2) (where O(2) is the ring oxygen of the fructose group) as a close contact rather than a hydrogen bond, on the basis of their more precise determination of the hydrogen atom position.

The close packing of the non-polar $\text{C}(7)\text{H}_3$ and $\text{C}(6)\text{H}_2$ groups around the screw axis parallel to *c* at $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ may be as important a structure determinant as the helical hydrogen bonding pairs, as shown in Table 6. There are six pairs of atoms within van der Waals

Table 5. Summary of bond length variations in glucosidic sugars

Average C-C†	Average C-O(H)†	(10^{-3} \AA)	3σ	$\Delta(10^{-3} \text{ \AA})^*$					Compound
				C(5)—O(5)—C(1)—O(1)—R					
1.523 (24) Å	1.417 (12) Å	9	+10	+09	-28	H			α -D-Glucose (Brown & Levy, 1965)
1.519 (25)	1.424 (13)	12	+10	-10	-13	CH_3			Methyl α -D-glucoside (this work)
1.524 (19)	1.428 (12)	22	+12	-20	-12	gluc.			β -Methyl maltoside (Chu & Jeffrey, 1967)
1.525 (14)	1.418 (10)	9	+18	-10	+02	fruc.			Sucrose (Brown & Levy, 1963)
1.519 (18)	1.424 (11)	12	+13	+09	-41	H			β -D-Glucose (Chu, 1967)

* Δ refers to deviation from mean carbon hydroxyl length.

† Number in parentheses refers to range of values in 10^{-3} \AA .

contact distance. The alternation of these types of polar and non-polar regions is also found in β -methyl maltoside (Chu & Jeffrey, 1967) and β -methyl xyloside (Brown, Cox & Llewellyn, 1966).

The thermal ellipsoid parameters given in Table 2 show that the oxygen atoms appear to have higher thermal vibration amplitudes perpendicular to their C-O bonds than along them. This phenomenon was also observed in β -methyl maltoside (Chu & Jeffrey, 1967), sorbose (Kim & Rosenstein, 1967), and arabinose (Kim & Jeffrey, 1967). As in β -methyl maltoside, the methyl group has high thermal motion consistent with its van der Waals environment.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Trimeric Bis(acetylacetonato) zinc (II)

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Bis(acetylacetonato)zinc(II), $Zn(AcAc)_2$, may be sublimed to give white monoclinic crystals containing the trimer, $[Zn(AcAc)_3]$. The unit cell dimensions are $a = 18.63$, $b = 8.437$, $c = 12.20 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 112.68^\circ$; measured density, 1.41 g.cm^{-3} ; calculated density for $Z = 2$, 1.45 g.cm^{-3} . Space group: $C2$. The structure was solved, including hydrogen atoms and refined by least squares to a conventional residual of 2.6% using 1835 non-zero reflections measured with a counter diffractometer. The trimer contains a central octahedrally coordinated zinc atom, lying on the crystallographic twofold axis, and two terminal pentacoordinated zinc atoms. The coordination geometry about the terminal zinc atoms is closer to a trigonal bipyramidal than to a square pyramidal arrangement. Both the octahedron and the trigonal bipyramids show considerable distortions from their ideal geometries, with mean angular deviations of 8.2° and 5.3° respectively. Each terminal zinc atom is connected to the central one by two shared oxygen atoms, one at an axial and the other at an equatorial position of the trigonal bipyramid. The absolute configuration of the trimer for the crystal studied was determined by considering the anomalous dispersion of the zinc atoms.

Introduction

The fact that bis-(β -ketoenolato)metal(II) compounds of the first transition series metals (except copper) are coordinately unsaturated when monomeric, and thus

either oligomerize or add donor ligands, is now well known. For the nickel (Bullen, Mason & Pauling, 1965) and cobalt (Cotton & Elder, 1965, 1966; Cotton & Eiss, 1968) acetylacetones, there are extensive X-ray crystallographic data available, while for others there