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The Crystal Structure of 1,8,15,22-Tetra-aza-2,7,16,21-tetra-oxocyclo-octacosane, a Cyclic Dimeric Model of Nylon 66*

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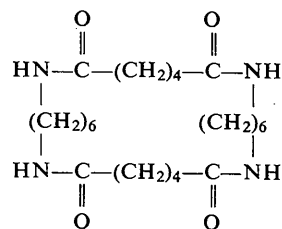
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The crystal structure of 1,8,15,22-tetra-aza-2,7,16,21-tetra-oxocyclo-octacosane has been solved by direct methods using X-ray intensity data and refined by methods of full-matrix least squares. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with cell dimensions $a=9.732$ (4), $b=24.951$ (8), $c=10.845$ (4) Å, $\beta=92^\circ 15'$ (2'). The final R value for 2363 observed reflections is 4.5%. All the hydrogen atoms were found and included in the refinement. The four molecules in the unit cell comprise pairs of two conformational isomers. The molecules are 28-membered rings, which are approximately rectangular in shape and lie on symmetry centers. Linked together by N-H---O=C hydrogen bonds, they form sheets parallel to the (010) plane.

Introduction

This investigation is the second in a series of X-ray crystallographic studies of oligomeric models of polyamides. These studies are important because they provide an insight into the conformational aspects of both molecular 'rings' of large size and the related high polymers.

In the description of these oligomers of polyamides, it is convenient to use the symbolism of Zahn, Rahtgeber, Rexroth, Krzikalla, Lauer, Miró, Spoor, Schmidt, Seidel & Hildebrand (1956), who designate the adipic group $-\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CO}-$ by A and the hexamethylenediamine group $-\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}-$ by B. The crystal-structure determination of the cyclic monomer of nylon 66, $c[\text{B-A}]_1$, has been described recently (Northolt & Alexander, 1968). In the present investigation we report the crystallographic study of the cyclic dimer cyclo-bis(hexamethylene-adipamide), $c[\text{B-A}]_2$, with the formal configuration



The preparation of this oligomer has been described by Zahn & Schmidt (1959).

Experimental

The sample was supplied by H. Zahn of the Technische Hochschule, Aachen and suitable crystals were grown from a water solution. Weissenberg and precession photographs showed the crystals to be monoclinic and gave preliminary unit-cell dimensions that agreed with the values measured by von Dietrich, Zahn & Schmidt (1957). The cell constants were refined by least squares based on diffractometric measurement of the 2θ angles of 16 reflections. The cell constants are listed in Table I together with other crystallographic data.

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The crystal selected for intensity measurements had dimensions $0.09 \times 0.25 \times 0.68$ mm. The crystal was mounted on a small glass fiber with a drop of glyptal and aligned along [101]. The intensity data were collected with a General Electric automatic single-crystal

Table 1. *Crystal data*

1,8,15,22-Tetra-aza-2,7,16,21-tetra-oxocyclo-octacosane,
 $C_{24}H_{44}N_4O_4$
 M.W. 452.64, m.p. 233°C
 Space group $P2_1/c$
 $a = 9.732$ (4) Å
 $b = 24.951$ (8)
 $c = 10.845$ (4)
 $\beta = 92^\circ 15'$ (2')
 $D_m = 1.15$ (1) g.cm $^{-3}$, $D_x = 1.15$ g.cm $^{-3}$ for $Z = 4$
 $F(000) = 992$
 Absorption coefficient for X-rays ($\lambda = 1.5418$ Å): $\mu = 6.34$ cm $^{-1}$
 Habit: Colorless, lath-shaped with longest dimension along [101]

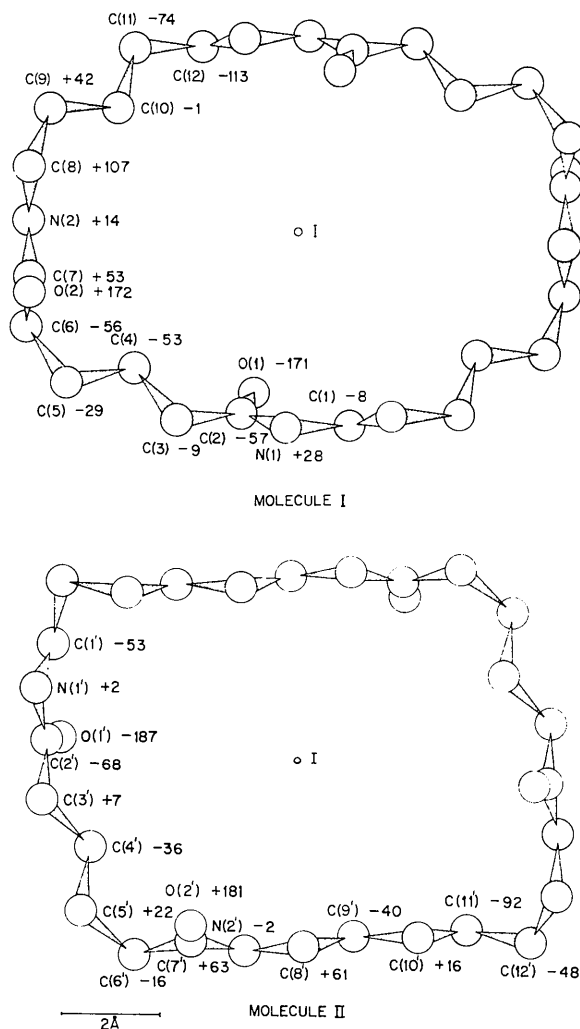


Fig. 1. Projection on the least-squares plane through the atoms in the ring and labeling of the atoms. Numbers indicate perpendicular distances from the plane in Å $\times 10^2$.

diffractometer fitted with a scintillation counter. Nickel-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation together with pulse-height discrimination was used in conjunction with the θ - 2θ scan technique. The scanning speed was 2° min^{-1} and the scan range was 3° . The background was measured at the beginning and the end of the scan range for a period of 20 sec. The intensities in a quarter of the reflection sphere were measured up to $(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.5145 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, yielding a total of 2881 nonequivalent reflections.

Details of the procedure followed for data gathering and processing to observed structure factors have been presented elsewhere (Northolt & Alexander, 1968). A reflection was classed as unobserved when $I < 1.5 \sigma_I$. Standard propagation-of-error methods were used to calculate $\sigma(F_o)$ from $\sigma(I)$. In the least-squares refinement of atomic parameters only observed reflections were used, the function minimized being $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$.

No corrections were made for absorption, and because of the lack of systematic discrepancies between the observed and calculated structure factors of the strongest reflections, it was decided that no corrections for primary and secondary extinction were necessary. The computations of the Fourier syntheses and the initial least squares were performed on an IBM 7090 computer using the X-ray 63 programs system (Stewart & High, 1965). The final refinements were carried out on an IBM 360 computer.*

Solution by symbolic addition

The structure was solved with the symbolic addition method for centrosymmetric crystals (Hauptman & Karle, 1953) using a program developed by S. R. Hall. The program determines preliminary scale and temperature factors and reduces the structure factors to normalized structure factors (E values). The atomic scattering factors used in the calculations were those of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for oxygen, nitrogen and carbon, and of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) for hydrogen. The values calculated for the distribution and statistics of $|E|$ for this structure, together with the corresponding theoretical values (in parentheses) as calculated by Karle, Hauptman, Karle & Wing (1958), are: $\langle |E| \rangle = 0.775$ (0.798), $\langle |E|^2 \rangle = 1.006$ (1.000), $\langle |E^2 - 1| \rangle = 1.034$ (0.968); reflections with $|E| > 3$ were 0.9% (0.3%), reflections with $|E| > 2$ were 5.1% (5.0%), and reflections with $|E| > 1$ were 28.8% (32.0%).

A manual symbolic addition procedure was applied to the 122 reflections with $|E| > 2.1$, using the results of a search carried out by the program for sets of reflections that satisfy the Σ_2 relationship. The three origin-defining reflections were selected from among reflections that did not belong to the parity group ggg and that were among those with the largest $|E|$'s and with a

* For this purpose a program 'SFLS-5' used in the Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was employed.

high number (NT) of Σ_2 interactions. In addition three reflections were assigned symbols indicative of unknown phases. Together with the origin reflections, they are:

h	k	l	$ E $	NT	Phase or symbol
3	15	6	4.273	18	π
$\bar{8}$	1	2	4.157	15	0
2	17	3	3.613	13	π
0	6	4	4.374	23	p
0	5	2	3.883	24	q
$\bar{6}$	12	5	3.259	11	r

The results of the manual symbolic addition strongly suggested the relation $p=r=\pi$, but q could not be determined. The phase of q was arbitrarily set to zero and eighteen additional reflections, the phases of which had been determined in the manual symbolic addition, were selected as a starting set of phases. This set of phases was extended and refined in ten cycles as described by Oh & Maslen (1968) using the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956). New reflections were introduced in the refinement by gradually lowering the minimum E value at the beginning of each cycle. At the end of this process the phases of 426 reflections with $|E| \geq 1.40$ had been determined, and an E Fourier synthesis was calculated. It revealed all the heavy atoms as peaks that were well above the noise level. None of the phases was subsequently found to be incorrect when compared with the phases corresponding to the fully refined structure. Structure factors incorporating a uniform isotropic temperature factor were calculated for all reflections with $(\sin \theta)/\lambda < 0.38 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$, which yielded an R value of 36% and indicated that the structure deduced from the E map was essentially correct. The molecules are situated on symmetry centers, which requires that the asymmetric unit consist of two half molecules.

Structure refinement

Three cycles of isotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement reduced the agreement index to 16.5%. Next two cycles of refinement with anisotropic temperature factors were performed, causing a further reduction of R to 11%. A difference synthesis at this stage revealed the location of all the hydrogen atoms. Due to limitations of the computer core, it was not possible to refine the parameters of the heavy atoms and the hydrogen atoms of both molecules together. Accordingly it was decided to refine one molecule at a time, using the other molecule as a fixed contribution. After five cycles of full-matrix least squares, each of which consisted of a separate refinement of the two molecules, the shift per error was less than $\frac{1}{3} \sigma$ for the heavy atom parameters and less than $\frac{1}{2} \sigma$ for the hydrogen parameters. At this stage the refinement was halted, and the regular and weighted agreement indices, based on observed reflections only, were found to be

$$R: \Sigma |F_o - |F_c|| / \Sigma F_o = 0.045,$$

$$wR: (\Sigma w (F_o - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w F_o^2)^{1/2} = 0.030.$$

A difference synthesis, calculated on the basis of the parameters at the end of the refinement, showed a few peaks and holes with a maximum value of 0.20 e. \AA^{-3} in the neighborhood of the non-hydrogen atoms. Elsewhere the map was rather flat with a background of 0.06 e. \AA^{-3} . Tables 2 and 3 give the positional and anisotropic thermal parameters, respectively, of the heavy atoms, Table 4 gives the positional and isotropic thermal parameters of the hydrogen atoms, and Table 5 lists the observed and calculated structure factors. The numerical values in Tables 2, 3 and 4 of the estimated standard deviations (e.s.d.'s) are the values obtained from the least-squares refinement, and they were subsequently used for the calculation of the e.s.d.'s in the bond angles and distances.

Table 2. *Coordinates of non-hydrogen atoms with e.s.d.'s in parentheses*

Molecule I			
	x	y	z
O(1)	0.5173 (2)	0.6409 (1)	1.1788 (1)
O(2)	0.6225 (2)	0.6738 (1)	0.6072 (1)
N(1)	0.7405 (3)	0.6196 (1)	1.1872 (2)
N(2)	0.4038 (3)	0.6484 (1)	0.5895 (2)
C(1)	0.7296 (3)	0.5845 (2)	1.2935 (3)
C(2)	0.6334 (3)	0.6464 (1)	1.1379 (2)
C(3)	0.6613 (3)	0.6835 (1)	1.0330 (3)
C(4)	0.5497 (3)	0.6828 (1)	0.9314 (3)
C(5)	0.5619 (3)	0.7276 (1)	0.8386 (3)
C(6)	0.4610 (3)	0.7215 (1)	0.7279 (3)
C(7)	0.5031 (3)	0.6789 (1)	0.6374 (2)
C(8)	0.4276 (3)	0.6072 (1)	0.4973 (3)
C(9)	0.3116 (4)	0.5679 (2)	0.4882 (3)
C(10)	0.2968 (4)	0.5325 (2)	0.6021 (3)
C(11)	0.1733 (4)	0.4954 (2)	0.5915 (3)
C(12)	0.1602 (3)	0.4584 (1)	0.7018 (3)
Molecule II			
	x	y	z
O(1')	0.0112 (2)	0.6374 (1)	0.1006 (1)
O(2')	0.1236 (2)	0.6650 (1)	0.6640 (1)
N(1')	0.2375 (2)	0.6230 (1)	0.0932 (2)
N(2')	-0.0994 (2)	0.6461 (1)	0.6769 (2)
C(1')	0.2289 (3)	0.5854 (1)	-0.0086 (3)
C(2')	0.1280 (3)	0.6462 (1)	0.1412 (2)
C(3')	0.1576 (3)	0.6848 (1)	0.2463 (3)
C(4')	0.0505 (3)	0.6828 (1)	0.3455 (3)
C(5')	0.0650 (3)	0.7263 (1)	0.4417 (3)
C(6')	-0.0374 (3)	0.7184 (1)	0.5432 (3)
C(7')	0.0036 (3)	0.6744 (1)	0.6316 (2)
C(8')	-0.0807 (3)	0.6057 (2)	0.7730 (3)
C(9')	-0.2008 (4)	0.5675 (2)	0.7739 (3)
C(10')	-0.1965 (3)	0.5279 (1)	0.8789 (3)
C(11')	-0.3243 (3)	0.4928 (1)	0.8795 (3)
C(12')	-0.3382 (3)	0.4577 (1)	0.9929 (3)

Discussion

Conformation

The unit cell contains two pairs of conformational isomers. Both molecules are based on a 28-membered alicyclic skeleton, which is rather planar as can be seen from an inspection of Fig. 1. The Figure shows the projections of the atoms on the least-squares planes for

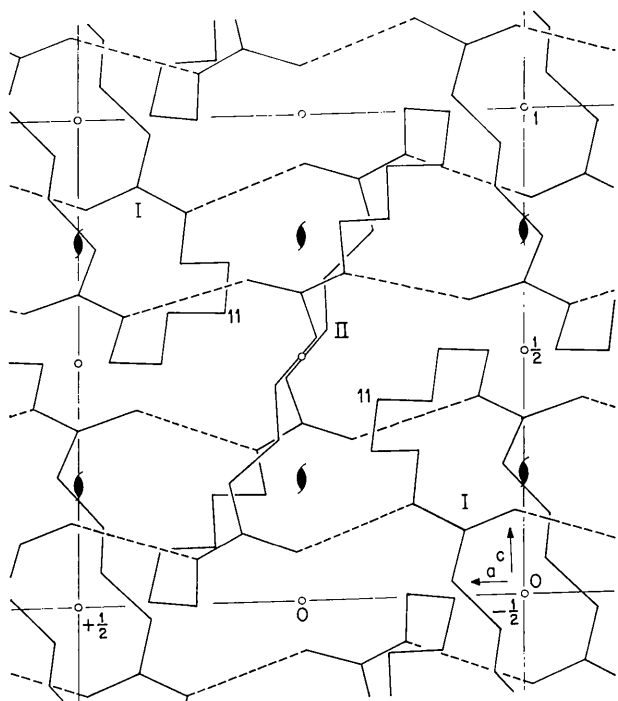


Fig. 2. Hydrogen bonding in a layer of the structure. Projection parallel to [010].

both molecules. The equation of the plane for molecule I is

$$8.43x - 7.01y - 4.85z = -4.14$$

and for molecule II

$$8.53x - 0.21y + 4.85z = 2.32,$$

with standard deviations of 0.58 and 0.47 Å respectively. The approximate dimensions of both rings are 12×8 Å. The rings resolve themselves into several planar elements, giving them the appearance of open ended boxes. This box-like shape of the rings arises from the fact that the relative orientation of the average planes through the amide groups is nearly perpendicular to the planes of the rings, being $89^\circ 24'$ in molecule I and $89^\circ 6'$ in molecule II.

Along the chain the following planar elements are found in succession within molecule I: the amide group (*P*) with atoms C(1) C(2) C(3) N(1) O(1), the tetramethylene chain (*Q*) with atoms C(3) C(4) C(5) C(6), the amide group (*R*) with atoms C(6) C(7) C(8) N(2) O(2) and the pentamethylene chain (*S*) with atoms C(8) C(9) C(10) C(11) C(12). In molecule II the same planar elements are found. They are the amide group (*P'*) with atoms C(1') C(2') C(3') N(1') O(1'), the tetramethylene chain (*Q'*) with atoms C(3') C(4') C(5') C(6'), the amide group (*R'*) with atoms C(6') C(7') C(8') N(2') O(2') and

Table 3. Anisotropic temperature factor coefficients ($\times 10^5$) with *e.s.d.'s* in parentheses

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

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
O(1)	572 (21)	274 (5)	1084 (20)	-1 (8)	162 (16)	43 (7)
O(2)	495 (22)	337 (5)	1313 (23)	53 (8)	192 (17)	56 (8)
N(1)	724 (34)	244 (6)	1151 (32)	12 (12)	249 (27)	70 (11)
N(2)	607 (37)	243 (7)	1287 (34)	58 (13)	237 (29)	-19 (11)
C(1)	1102 (47)	269 (9)	1333 (47)	112 (17)	251 (36)	121 (17)
C(2)	693 (36)	190 (6)	904 (32)	19 (13)	-32 (28)	-94 (11)
C(3)	808 (39)	196 (8)	1001 (36)	-22 (14)	171 (31)	-9 (14)
C(4)	1067 (41)	169 (7)	978 (34)	-38 (14)	73 (31)	25 (14)
C(5)	1082 (46)	213 (8)	1253 (41)	-81 (15)	67 (39)	12 (15)
C(6)	875 (41)	174 (7)	1296 (40)	-2 (13)	211 (34)	87 (14)
C(7)	820 (39)	207 (7)	867 (32)	20 (15)	-22 (29)	132 (12)
C(8)	1445 (51)	268 (9)	945 (41)	27 (18)	258 (38)	1 (17)
C(9)	1877 (62)	260 (9)	1056 (42)	43 (20)	9 (39)	-58 (16)
C(10)	1660 (59)	256 (9)	1136 (46)	30 (19)	-52 (40)	31 (17)
C(11)	1528 (52)	246 (8)	1368 (46)	-40 (17)	-267 (38)	44 (17)
C(12)	1183 (46)	231 (8)	1365 (44)	54 (16)	-104 (35)	-29 (16)
O(1')	515 (22)	384 (6)	1126 (22)	-31 (9)	14 (18)	-136 (8)
O(2')	546 (23)	356 (5)	1243 (23)	45 (9)	31 (19)	66 (8)
N(1')	585 (33)	238 (6)	1109 (31)	3 (11)	-6 (26)	-68 (10)
N(2')	717 (34)	264 (6)	1141 (32)	40 (12)	8 (27)	102 (11)
C(1')	1123 (46)	267 (9)	879 (38)	5 (16)	79 (33)	-26 (16)
C(2')	901 (39)	196 (7)	721 (31)	-1 (14)	163 (28)	46 (11)
C(3')	612 (35)	217 (8)	1037 (35)	12 (13)	1 (29)	46 (14)
C(4')	813 (39)	215 (8)	1044 (37)	-21 (14)	67 (32)	28 (15)
C(5')	1187 (45)	173 (8)	1065 (35)	-58 (14)	118 (32)	-70 (14)
C(6')	920 (41)	209 (8)	1048 (38)	14 (14)	107 (31)	-65 (15)
C(7')	754 (37)	230 (7)	825 (32)	-16 (15)	155 (29)	-95 (12)
C(8')	898 (43)	308 (9)	1303 (46)	25 (17)	118 (35)	122 (17)
C(9')	1331 (52)	250 (9)	1149 (45)	-1 (17)	86 (36)	-19 (16)
C(10')	1298 (48)	280 (9)	1080 (41)	10 (17)	112 (34)	51 (16)
C(11')	1336 (49)	229 (8)	1319 (46)	6 (16)	129 (36)	-98 (16)
C(12')	1257 (46)	254 (8)	1122 (40)	9 (16)	291 (34)	-88 (16)

the pentamethylene chain (*S'*) with atoms C(8') C(9') C(10') C(11') C(12'). Although it would appear that the large size of the molecules would permit large differences in conformation between the isomers, it is rather surprising to find good agreement in conformation for the major portions of the rings. In particular, the segment including the amide group (*P*), the tetramethylene chain (*Q*) and the amide group (*R*) is nearly identical in the two molecules.

A major difference, however, is found in the relative orientation of planar elements *R* and *S*; in molecule I the interplanar angle is $77^\circ 23'$ and in molecule II, $30^\circ 36'$. The conformation of a polymer chain is usu-

ally described in terms of internal-rotation angles (Natta, Corradini & Bassi, 1961). The difference in conformation between the two isomers of $c[\text{B-A}]_2$ can be described by the internal-rotation angle $\text{N}(2)\text{C}(8)\text{C}(9)\text{C}(8)\text{C}(9)\text{C}(10)$, the magnitudes of which are $112^\circ 32'$ in molecule I and $173^\circ 59'$ in molecule II. This difference in the conformation about the bond $\text{C}(9)\text{C}(8)$ is matched by a compensating difference in the rotation angles about $\text{C}(1)\text{C}(12)$, which, it may be noted, preserves the planarity of the polymethylene and amide elements. The internal rotation angle $\text{C}(11)\text{C}(12)\text{C}(1)\text{C}(12)\text{C}(1)\text{N}(1)$ has magnitude $179^\circ 14'$ in molecule I and $116^\circ 57'$ in molecule II. A detailed

Table 4. Hydrogen coordinates and temperature factors $T = \exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2)$ with *e. s. d.*'s in parentheses

The methyl hydrogen atoms are labeled using a three-digit code in which the first two digits identify the carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

Molecule I				
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H(001)	0.807 (2)	0.626 (1)	1.154 (2)	5.5 (9) Å ²
H(002)	0.335 (2)	0.654 (1)	0.602 (2)	2.0 (6)
H(011)	0.743 (3)	0.606 (1)	1.376 (2)	8.6 (1.0)
H(012)	0.649 (3)	0.564 (1)	1.285 (2)	6.9 (9)
H(031)	0.748 (2)	0.677 (1)	1.003 (2)	4.3 (6)
H(032)	0.663 (2)	0.720 (1)	1.064 (2)	3.6 (6)
H(041)	0.549 (2)	0.648 (1)	0.895 (2)	4.2 (7)
H(042)	0.451 (2)	0.685 (1)	0.974 (2)	6.3 (7)
H(051)	0.550 (3)	0.764 (1)	0.889 (2)	8.5 (9)
H(052)	0.646 (2)	0.728 (1)	0.816 (2)	4.2 (7)
H(061)	0.455 (2)	0.758 (1)	0.683 (2)	5.8 (7)
H(062)	0.370 (2)	0.715 (1)	0.756 (2)	3.5 (5)
H(081)	0.436 (2)	0.625 (1)	0.423 (2)	5.4 (8)
H(082)	0.514 (2)	0.584 (1)	0.534 (2)	5.5 (7)
H(091)	0.216 (3)	0.587 (1)	0.477 (2)	8.0 (9)
H(092)	0.327 (3)	0.542 (1)	0.421 (2)	8.2 (1.0)
H(101)	0.386 (2)	0.515 (1)	0.614 (2)	6.3 (8)
H(102)	0.299 (3)	0.555 (1)	0.670 (2)	7.8 (1.0)
H(111)	0.081 (3)	0.520 (1)	0.571 (2)	12.1 (1.1)
H(112)	0.187 (2)	0.468 (1)	0.510 (2)	9.8 (1.0)
H(121)	0.173 (2)	0.481 (1)	0.783 (2)	7.9 (8)
H(122)	0.072 (3)	0.438 (1)	0.681 (2)	10.2 (1.0)
Molecule II				
H(001')	0.313 (2)	0.631 (1)	0.121 (2)	2.7 (6)
H(002')	-0.176 (2)	0.656 (1)	0.645 (2)	5.3 (8)
H(011')	0.237 (2)	0.606 (1)	-0.082 (2)	4.0 (6)
H(012')	0.137 (2)	0.566 (1)	-0.011 (2)	3.7 (6)
H(031')	0.244 (2)	0.679 (1)	0.284 (2)	2.9 (5)
H(032')	0.159 (2)	0.725 (1)	0.207 (2)	4.9 (6)
H(041')	-0.031 (2)	0.686 (1)	0.309 (2)	2.2 (5)
H(042')	0.048 (2)	0.646 (1)	0.391 (2)	4.9 (7)
H(051')	0.165 (2)	0.728 (1)	0.483 (2)	5.7 (7)
H(052')	0.052 (2)	0.762 (1)	0.411 (2)	5.2 (7)
H(061')	-0.134 (2)	0.714 (1)	0.504 (2)	4.1 (6)
H(062')	-0.041 (2)	0.748 (1)	0.591 (2)	5.1 (8)
H(081')	-0.057 (3)	0.625 (1)	0.864 (3)	12.8 (1.2)
H(082')	-0.006 (3)	0.584 (1)	0.758 (2)	7.2 (9)
H(091')	-0.215 (3)	0.550 (1)	0.690 (2)	8.2 (9)
H(092')	-0.278 (3)	0.588 (1)	0.783 (2)	8.5 (1.0)
H(101')	-0.182 (3)	0.551 (1)	0.966 (2)	9.5 (9)
H(102')	-0.115 (3)	0.506 (1)	0.887 (2)	9.0 (1.0)
H(111')	-0.331 (2)	0.470 (1)	0.805 (2)	6.2 (8)
H(112')	-0.411 (3)	0.518 (1)	0.877 (2)	8.9 (9)
H(121')	-0.443 (3)	0.438 (1)	0.986 (2)	7.6 (8)
H(122')	-0.335 (2)	0.483 (1)	1.068 (2)	6.8 (8)

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$)

M		K		FOBS		FCAL		M		K		FOBS		FCAL		M		K		FOBS		FCAL	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	142	139	6	19	79	-72	-7	7	80	71	5	14	46	-10	-7	1	192	192	-7	8	128	136
2	0	20	245	-217	6	63	-445	-6	7	63	-445	-6	7	63	-445	-6	7	218	-285	-7	8	242	249
2	0	88	89	4	20	218	-222	-7	7	190	151	-8	14	120	-112	-7	1	292	-285	-9	8	202	198
2	0	202	210	5	20	269	-29	-7	7	643	-649	-6	15	73	63	-4	1	191	-190	-4	8	84	54
2	0	210	210	2	21	168	-167	-3	7	318	-317	-5	15	56	56	-3	1	344	344	-3	8	163	-160
2	0	61	59	3	21	48	35	-2	7	245	-257	-4	15	90	-85	-2	1	190	323	-2	8	197	-176
10	0	37	-38	4	21	76	-75	-1	7	238	-259	-2	15	268	-287	-2	1	410	-419	-1	8	788	791
2	1	771	760	5	21	38	-36	0	7	447	-457	-1	15	130	-127	0	1	1451	1465	0	8	56	-72
4	1	56	-70	0	22	293	290	1	7	380	-388	0	15	256	-267	1	1	298	294	1	8	193	199
6	1	103	-99	1	22	31	-14	2	7	80	-87	2	15	155	-156	2	1	103	90	2	8	137	133
8	1	194	194	2	22	158	157	3	7	400	-406	4	15	42	-40	3	1	19	-9	3	8	259	-259
0	2	439	-439	2	23	98	99	4	7	89	-80	5	15	37	-65	4	1	45	-45	4	8	80	-74
0	2	2042	-2145	0	24	27	20	5	7	154	151	6	15	85	-77	5	1	316	314	5	8	328	324
2	2	108	-127	1	24	41	-42	7	7	31	-23	8	15	74	-71	7	1	165	-169	7	8	63	70
8	2	181	-168	2	24	162	-151	8	7	76	-80	-7	16	26	-22	8	1	435	-438	8	8	91	-46
9	2	27	9	3	24	1	-1	-9	7	45	-47	-4	16	193	-182	9	1	74	-73	9	8	81	-85
2	3	1087	-1127	-9	1	72	-63	-8	8	53	44	-5	16	175	-177	-9	2	46	40	-9	9	41	-49
4	3	78	122	-9	1	67	57	-7	8	84	88	-4	16	28	-28	8	2	46	34	-8	9	132	130
5	3	35	-47	-7	1	136	124	-6	8	270	-261	-1	16	198	201	-7	2	194	197	-7	9	34	-31
6	3	47	44	-3	1	299	-303	-5	8	161	-164	0	16	237	-234	-2	2	404	397	-6	9	73	-73
7	3	29	-10	-4	1	388	-384	-6	8	340	339	1	16	81	78	-5	2	271	-263	-4	9	48	49
8	3	47	-32	-5	1	99	-96	-2	8	412	-409	2	16	363	-364	-2	2	342	340	-3	9	125	-116
4	4	1164	-1161	-6	1	339	-341	-1	8	52	45	3	16	72	-70	-3	2	335	-341	-2	9	104	104
5	4	82	-60	-2	1	484	-478	0	8	97	-93	4	16	74	-76	-2	2	110	108	-1	9	130	-131
1	4	217	-211	0	1	113	-108	1	8	297	297	5	16	46	-46	-1	2	406	391	0	9	825	842
4	4	290	-290	2	1	737	741	2	8	364	-367	7	16	37	-37	0	2	239	246	1	9	189	197
5	4	24	-12	3	1	220	218	3	8	61	-71	-7	17	104	-101	1	2	1331	-1394	2	9	33	-42
1	2	43	51	4	1	229	-216	4	8	151	-127	-4	17	104	-101	2	2	295	-297	-6	9	59	513
4	4	515	-518	5	1	43	-34	5	8	97	94	-4	17	35	-35	3	2	131	-128	4	9	72	46
1	4	62	-57	6	1	121	129	6	8	143	-127	-3	17	87	-82	4	2	422	-419	5	9	213	-217
1	2	5	11	7	1	404	208	8	8	107	114	2	17	304	-296	6	2	215	-208	6	9	141	-136
3	5	20	14	9	1	501	-286	-9	9	49	53	1	17	700	201	7	2	457	-457	7	9	107	-107
4	5	569	582	-9	2	230	235	-9	9	142	-106	2	17	97	-92	-8	3	120	128	9	9	116	117
5	5	194	-186	-9	2	117	-128	-9	9	161	-167	5	17	102	102	-8	3	256	-258	9	9	80	-80
7	5	52	36	-7	2	194	-204	-5	9	109	111	6	17	107	107	-5	3	302	-295	-8	10	118	-127
8	5	347	-346	-5	2	36	-28	-4	9	283	-276	-7	17	97	-90	-4	3	132	124	-6	10	37	36
6	6	1295	1302	-4	2	464	-453	-3	9	383	-387	-6	14	142	-141	-3	3	209	212	-4	10	31	30
2	6	527	554	-2	3	804	-804	-2	9	294	-292	-4	14	154	-154	-3	3	368	-364	-4	10	368	-364
2	6	32	-1	-7	2	1150	1203	-1	9	114	113	-4	18	82	-85	-1	3	1008	-1075	-2	10	102	97
4	6	647	-629	-1	2	141	-145	0	9	192	-187	-3	18	115	-115	0	3	554	543	-1	10	11	87
6	6	453	-448	0	2	125	-130	1	9	192	31	-1	18	195	-190	1	3	1276	1340	0	10	157	152
8	6	273	288	2	2	262	-262	2	9	248	-242	2	18	119	-119	2	3	41	-41	2	10	21	-21
1	7	26	9	2	2	125	-120	3	9	74	67	1	18	61	-73	3	3	60	58	2	10	132	134
2	7	225	221	3	2	346	351	4	9	141	147	2	18	150	141	4	3	53	50	3	10	276	-274
3	7	30	-12	2	2	514	-599	7	9	41	-41	3	18	47	-54	5	3	159	153	4	10	64	-60
3	7	428	-428	5	2	39	-39	4	9	164	-163	4	18	115	-115	6	3	145	-149	4	10	4	-4
6	7	409	-297	6	2	369	-388	9	9	51	-43	5	18	69	73	7	3	101	97	7	10	73	-64
7	7	28	-31	7	2	45	54	-9	10	52	54	6	18	43	48	9	3	106	115	8	10	159	148
7	7	125	146	8	2	92	-85	-8	10	295	-249	7	18	81	76	-9	4	134	-132	-8	11	104	-96
8	7	80	80	9	2	48	-50	-10	10	174	-174	-10	18	174	-174	-9	4	102	-102	-7	11	100	-102
2	8	105	95	-8	3	153	135	-6	10	161	-159	-4	19	107	-172	-7	4	76	-78	-9	11	120	-127
3	8	78	-74	-7	3	120	116	-5	10	120	123	-4	19	107	59	4	-5	595	-598	-4	11	322	314
3	8	183	-183	-6	3	209	-206	-4	10	188	-188	-4	19	108	109	-1	4	245	-248	-11	11	128	129
6	8	286	-289	-5	3	94	-99	-2	10	195	195	-2	19	105	-192	-1	4	200	385	-2	11	34	-30
7	8	30	22	-4	3	308	497	-1	10	27	14	1	19	103	-106	-2	4	49	-83	-1	11	22	-7
8	8	54	95	-3	3	151	151	0	10	343	-338	2	19	94	-92	4	4	1166	1193	0	11	316	-314
8	8	48	-48	-2	3	105	-102	1	10	195	-191	1	19	106	-99	1	4	183	-183	-1	11	190	-192
9	9	104	-104	-1	3	55	59	2	10	70	75	4	19	116	116	1	4	226	230	2	11	256	-258
2	9	593	-547	0	3	166	-169	3	10	190	144	5	19	93	96	2	4	370	375	3	11	195	208
3	9	29	25	1	3	227	-235	4	10	131	-327	6	19	50	-44	3	4	145	-149	-3	11	339	341
4	9	353	-359	2	3	115	-113	2	10	30	30	2	19	116	-116	4	4	93	-93	5	11	55	54
7	9	49	-54	3	3	509	-509	6	10	90	79	-5	21	229	29	5	4	231	-229	6	11	102	-98
8	9	57	61	3	3	307	304	8	10	219	-224	-1	20	86	86	6	4	100	89	7	11	106	-97
8	9	29	25	3	3	77	-77	7	10	96	-91	0	20	152	164	7	4	529	296	-5	11	176	-175
10	10	400	-403	6	3	37	35	-9	11	92	85	1	20	87	87	8	4	161	154	-6	12	175	-172
2	10	231	-226	7	3	80	70	-8	11	106	194	2	20	85	87	9	4	31	-48	4	12	30	32
4	10	301	299	8	3	161	-137	7	11	105	-96	3	20	82	-87	-8	5	385	-390	-3	12	98	-108
4	10	124	-128	8	3	119	-119	-8	11	149	-148	-4	20	82	-82	-8	5	448	-448	-4	12	152	-170
7	10	39	-32	-9	4	33	-12	-5	11	174	167	-5	21	32	-26	-6	5	88	-89	-1	12	177	-177
8	10	171	-175	-8	4	300	-300	-4	11	174	161												

Bond distances and angles

The bond distances and angles are listed in Tables 8 and 9. The equivalent bond dimensions in the four

amide groups are in general agreement with the idealized values of Corey & Pauling (1953). The spread in the values, however, is rather large, being 0.015 Å for

Table 6. *Analysis of the planar elements in the molecules*

(a) Deviations (Å) from the least-squares plane

Plane	Molecule I									
<i>P</i>	C(1)	0.020	C(2)	-0.010	C(3)	0.017	N(1)	-0.025	O(1)	-0.002
<i>Q</i>	C(3)	0.049	C(4)	-0.050	C(5)	-0.047	C(6)	0.048		
<i>R</i>	C(6)	-0.014	C(7)	0.014	C(8)	-0.015	N(2)	0.015	O(2)	-0.001
<i>S</i>	C(8)	-0.016	C(9)	0.026	C(10)	0.006	C(11)	-0.025	C(12)	0.009
Plane	Molecule II									
<i>P'</i>	C(1')	-0.002	C(2')	0.008	C(3')	-0.004	N(1')	0.001	O(1')	-0.002
<i>Q'</i>	C(3')	0.032	C(4')	-0.034	C(5')	-0.029	C(6')	0.031		
<i>R'</i>	C(6')	0.032	C(7')	-0.019	C(8')	0.039	N(2')	-0.049	O(2')	-0.004
<i>S'</i>	C(8')	0.042	C(9')	0.022	C(10')	-0.101	C(11')	-0.029	C(12')	0.066

(b) Interplanar angles.

The least-squares plane through the atoms of the ring is indicated by *T*.

	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>P'</i>	<i>Q'</i>	<i>R'</i>	<i>S'</i>	<i>T'</i>	
<i>P</i>	-	49° 18'	89° 24'	45° 58'	69° 43'	<i>P'</i>	-	44°	89° 6'	81° 24'	76° 31'
<i>Q</i>		-	86° 28'	10° 7'	20° 55'	<i>Q'</i>		-	88° 18'	62° 18'	36° 7'
<i>R</i>			-	77° 23'	89° 7'	<i>R'</i>			-	30° 36'	73° 29'
<i>S</i>				-	28° 11'	<i>S'</i>				-	75° 54'
<i>T</i>					-	<i>T'</i>					-

Table 7. *Internal-rotation angles*

	Molecule I	Molecule II
N(1)C(2)C(3)-C(2)C(3)C(4)	140° 35'	143° 30'
C(2)C(3)C(4)-C(3)C(4)C(5)	168° 17'	171° 21'
C(3)C(4)C(5)-C(4)C(5)C(6)	172° 0'	174° 53'
C(4)C(5)C(6)-C(5)C(6)C(7)	104° 12'	104° 6'
C(5)C(6)C(7)-C(6)C(7)N(2)	139° 45'	145° 38'
C(7)N(2)C(8)-N(2)C(8)C(9)	162° 4'	159° 43'
N(2)C(8)C(9)-C(8)C(9)C(10)	112° 32'	173° 59'
C(8)C(9)C(10)-C(9)C(10)C(11)	176° 53'	176° 28'
C(9)C(10)C(11)-C(10)C(11)C(12)	177° 43'	171° 8'
C(10)C(11)C(12)-C(11)C(12)C(1)	109° 13'	114° 34'
C(11)C(12)C(1)-C(12)C(1)N(1)	179° 14'	116° 57'
C(12)C(1)N(1)-C(1)N(1)C(2)	154° 53'	144° 5'

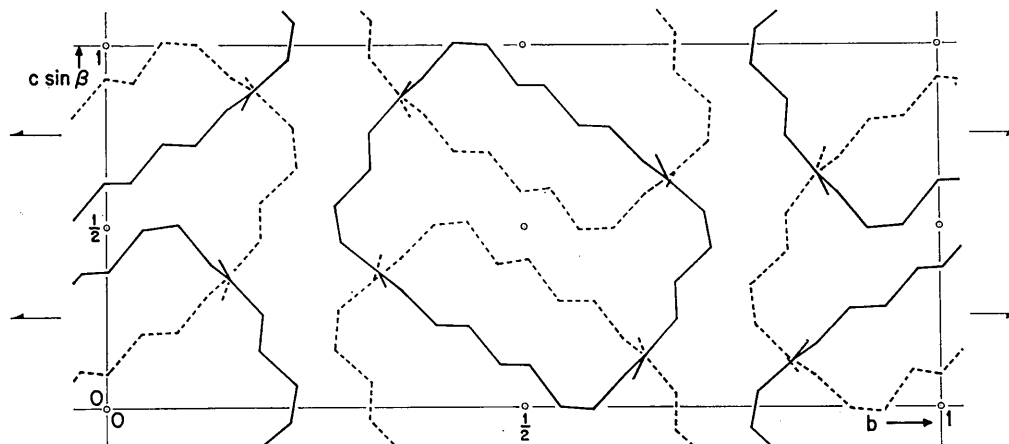


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure parallel to [100]. Dashed lines indicate molecules of type I; full lines indicate molecules of type II.

the bond distances and 1° for the bond angles. A systematically smaller value is found for the O–C–N angle as compared with the O–C– α C angle.

Table 8. Bond distances (in Å) with e. s. d.'s in parentheses

	Molecule I	Molecule II
C(1)—N(1)	1.454 (5)	1.448 (4)
N(1)—C(2)	1.335 (4)	1.336 (4)
C(2)—O(1)	1.238 (3)	1.224 (3)
C(2)—C(3)	1.500 (4)	1.511 (4)
C(3)—C(4)	1.517 (4)	1.528 (4)
C(4)—C(5)	1.511 (5)	1.508 (5)
C(5)—C(6)	1.529 (4)	1.527 (4)
C(6)—C(7)	1.514 (4)	1.501 (4)
C(7)—O(2)	1.225 (3)	1.230 (3)
C(7)—N(2)	1.320 (4)	1.335 (4)
N(2)—C(8)	1.458 (4)	1.457 (5)
C(8)—C(9)	1.494 (5)	1.508 (5)
C(9)—C(10)	1.532 (5)	1.507 (5)
C(10)—C(11)	1.517 (5)	1.521 (5)
C(11)—C(12)	1.521 (5)	1.519 (5)
C(12)—C(1)	1.515 (5)	1.517 (5)

Table 9. Bond angles

The e. s. d.'s given in parentheses refer to the last decimal position.

	Molecule I	Molecule II
C(1)—N(1)—C(2)	122.5 (3)°	123.7 (2)°
N(1)—C(2)—O(1)	120.8 (2)	121.7 (2)
N(1)—C(2)—C(3)	116.8 (2)	116.0 (2)
O(1)—C(2)—C(3)	122.4 (2)	122.2 (2)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	113.5 (2)	113.3 (2)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	113.7 (3)	114.5 (3)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	112.6 (3)	111.0 (3)
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	113.4 (2)	113.0 (3)
C(6)—C(7)—O(2)	122.0 (3)	123.2 (3)
C(6)—C(7)—N(2)	116.6 (3)	115.9 (3)
N(2)—C(7)—O(2)	121.4 (3)	120.9 (3)
C(7)—N(2)—C(8)	122.9 (3)	123.6 (3)
N(2)—C(8)—C(9)	111.6 (3)	111.5 (3)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	114.8 (3)	114.9 (3)
C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	113.0 (3)	112.5 (3)
C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	113.7 (3)	115.7 (3)
C(11)—C(12)—C(1)	112.0 (3)	114.5 (3)
C(12)—C(1)—N(1)	112.1 (3)	110.8 (3)

Nearly all the bond lengths between sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms are smaller than the accepted value of 1.526 Å (Lide, 1962) for this kind of bond. For both molecules the average value is 1.517 Å with a standard deviation of the mean amounting to 0.004 Å. The α C–C bond distances are close to the accepted value of 1.501 Å (Lide, 1962) for sp^3 – sp^2 hybridized carbon–carbon bonds. The bond distances found in the tetramethylene groups are, for molecule I: 1.514, 1.529, 1.511, 1.517, 1.500 Å and for molecule II: 1.511, 1.528, 1.508, 1.527, 1.501 Å, which might be interpreted as evidence for alternation in bond character.

The average bond angle between adjoining carbon–carbon bonds of sp^3 hybridization is $113^\circ 20'$ in molecule I and $113^\circ 48'$ in molecule II, both being considerably larger than the tetrahedral angle. Similar results concerning the bond distances and angles between sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms were observed in the study of the corresponding monomer (Northolt & Alexander, 1968).

For either molecule taken alone the average value (\bar{d}) of the C–H bond length is 1.004 Å with a $\sigma(\bar{d})$ of 0.016 Å in molecule I and 1.005 with a $\sigma(\bar{d})$ of 0.017 Å in molecule II. With a few exceptions most of the hydrogen temperature factors are larger than the isotropic temperature factors of the corresponding carbon atoms to which they are bonded.

Packing and hydrogen bonding

In addition to the planar character of the amide group and of the zigzag methylene chain segments, van der Waals forces are also assumed to be factors in establishing the shape of the skeleton of the molecules as observed. For instance, as can be seen in Fig. 2, the methylene group C(11) of molecule I centered on $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)$ contacts the equivalent methylene group of molecule II centered at $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ inside the ring of molecule II with position $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$; the contact distance C(11) . . . C(11) is 3.853 Å. On the other hand, inside the ring of molecule I two close methyl–methyl contacts occur between molecules of type II, with the dis-

Table 10. Intermolecular methyl–methyl distances shorter than 4 Å

Code of symmetry operating on the second atom of the pair.							
<i>a</i>	$-x$	$1-y$	$-z$	<i>e</i>	x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
<i>b</i>	$1-x$	$1-y$	$-z$	<i>f</i>	x	$\frac{3}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
<i>c</i>	$-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$	<i>g</i>	$-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
<i>d</i>	$1-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$	<i>h</i>	$1-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{3}{2}-z$
Inside a layer				Between layers			
C(8')----C(1')	<i>a</i>	3.794 Å		C(3) ---C(6')	<i>e</i>	3.818 Å	
C(12')---C(11')	<i>b</i>	3.819		C(6) ---C(3')	<i>f</i>	3.777	
C(12')---C(12')	<i>b</i>	3.800		C(5')---C(2')	<i>f</i>	3.882	
C(4')----C(1)	<i>c</i>	3.994		C(2')---C(6')	<i>g</i>	3.874	
C(11) ---C(11)	<i>c</i>	3.853		C(3')---C(6')	<i>g</i>	3.737	
C(8) ----C(1)	<i>d</i>	3.789		C(3')---C(7')	<i>g</i>	3.999	
				C(5) ---C(2)	<i>h</i>	3.902	
				C(6) ---C(2)	<i>h</i>	3.842	
				C(6) ---C(3)	<i>h</i>	3.769	
				C(7) ---C(3)	<i>h</i>	3.947	

tances C(12')...C(12'), 3.800 Å and C(12')-C(11'), 3.819 Å.

Each molecule is connected by eight hydrogen bonds to four molecules of the other type, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby forming a layer parallel to (010). There are two of these layers per unit cell length b , related by the two-fold screw axis, as can be seen in Fig. 3. The intermolecular methyl-methyl distances inside a layer and between layers that are shorter than the accepted sum of the van der Waals radii, 4.0 Å, are listed in Table 10.

Angles and distances involved in the hydrogen bonding between the molecules are listed in Table 11. The N...O distances range from 2.865 to 2.904 Å and the angles N-H...O lie between 166 and 173°. Both results agree well with the values found in the monomer (Northolt & Alexander, 1968).

Table 11. *Dimensions of the hydrogen bonds*

The hydrogen bonds are labeled as follows: (a) C(2)O(1)---H(001')N(1'), (b) C(7)O(2)---H(002')N(2'), (c) C(7')O(2')---H(002)N(2) and (d) C(2')O(1')---H(001)N(1).

Distances	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
N---O	2.876	2.865	2.904	2.866 Å
N-H	0.803	0.842	0.701	0.767
O---H	2.080	2.039	2.208	2.113
Angles				
N-H---O	171°	166°	173°	168°
C-O---H	141	152	145	143
C-O---N	140	148	147	140

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