

- BRUTCHER, F. V. & LEOPOLD, E. J. (1966). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **88**, 3156.
- CHRISTENSEN, A. T. (1970). *Acta Cryst.* **B26**, 1519.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. & McDONALD, W. S. (1967). *Acta Cryst.* **23**, 9.
- HANSON, H. P., HERMAN, F., LEA, J. D. & SKILLMAN, S. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1040.
- HARRISON, I. T., BEARD, C., KIRKHAM, L., LEWIS, B., JAMIESON, I. M., ROOKS, W. & FRIED, J. H. (1968). *J. Medicinal Chem.* **11**, (4), 868.
- HOPE, H. & CHRISTENSEN, A. T. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **B24**, 375.
- HUGHES, E. W. (1941). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **63**, 1737.
- KARLE, J. & HAUPTMAN, H. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 635.
- PATTERSON, A. L. (1935). *Z. Kristallogr.* **90**, 517.
- PAULING, L. (1960). *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, p. 484. Ithica: Cornell Univ. Press.
- SIM, G. A. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* **13**, 511.
- SPARKS, R. A. (1961). In *Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-ray Crystal Analysis*. p. 170, paper 17. New York: Pergamon Press.

Acta Cryst. (1971). **B27**, 581

The Crystal Structure of 2-Dimethylsulfuranylidene-1,3-indanedione*

BY ARILD T. CHRISTENSEN AND ERLING THOM†

Syntex Research, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.

(Received 18 March 1970)

2-Dimethylsulfuranylidene-1,3-indandione, $C_{11}H_{10}SO_2$, crystallizes in space group $P2_12_12_1$, with $a = 18.331$, $b = 9.012$, $c = 5.949$ Å, estimated standard deviations 0.008 Å. The structure was refined by full-matrix, least-squares procedures to a final R value of 0.028. The refinement was based on 1170 reflections collected with an automatic diffractometer. The exocyclic C-S ylid bond distance is 1.71 Å, and confirms the view that there is an appreciable amount of double-bond character in this type of bond.

Introduction

The recent interest in the chemistry of sulfonium ylids (Cook & Moffatt, 1968, and references cited therein) prompted the crystal-structure analysis of 2-dimethylsulfuranylidene-malononitrile (Christensen & Witmore, 1969), and the present work was carried out to continue the investigation of this class of compounds.

Experimental

Crystals of 2-dimethylsulfuranylidene-1,3-indandione were kindly supplied to us by Dr John Moffatt. Preliminary precession photographs indicated orthorhombic symmetry. The systematic extinctions, $h00$, $0k0$ and $00l$ with h , k and l odd, are consistent with space group $P2_12_12_1$.

The crystal used for the determination of cell parameters and collection of intensity data was ground into a sphere of diameter 0.33 mm by the method of Bond (1951). The cell parameters and orientation parameters were refined by least-squares; the refinement gave the following results: $a = 18.331$, $b = 9.012$ and $c = 5.949$ Å, with estimated standard deviations of the order 0.008 Å. These values give a calculated density of 1.39 g.cm⁻³ for $Z = 4$. The calculated linear absorption coefficient for copper radiation is 25.8 cm⁻¹. Inten-

sities were collected, using Ni-filtered $Cu K\alpha$ radiation and an automated Picker diffractometer, of the 1200 reflections in the range $0 < 2\theta < 160$ that were measured using the $2\theta-\theta$ scan technique, 1170 had an intensity greater than three times the standard deviation and were recorded as 'observed'. No systematic change was detected in two standard reflections which were measured at regular intervals during the course of the data collection. The intensities were corrected for absorption using the spherical absorption factors published by Weber (1969).

Determination and refinement of the structure

The position of the sulfur atom was determined from a sharpened Patterson function, and phase angles computed from the sulfur atom parameters were refined by the tangent formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1956). An E map calculated from the refined phases revealed the positions of all atoms other than hydrogen. The parameters of these atoms, anisotropic temperature factors included, were refined by full-matrix least squares. A difference Fourier synthesis calculated when the R index was 0.06 revealed the positions of the ten hydrogen atoms, but showed no other significant maxima or minima. Inclusion of the hydrogen atoms in the structure factor calculation changed R to 0.047. At this point it was apparent that the strong low-order reflections suffered from secondary extinction effects. After application of the correction method of Zachariasen (1963), reflections with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.40$ Å⁻¹ were

* Contribution No. 375 from the Syntex Institute of Organic Chemistry.

† Syntex Postdoctoral Fellow (1969-1970).

Table 1. Final positional parameters and their standard deviations

The e.s.d. (in parentheses) apply to the least significant digits.

C(1)	0.10008 (12) Å	-0.05523 (28) Å	1.18330 (43) Å
C(2)	0.07783 (12)	-0.12614 (26)	1.38522 (44)
C(3)	0.12478 (12)	-0.24872 (25)	1.43920 (49)
C(4)	0.18203 (12)	-0.24824 (27)	1.26019 (49)
C(5)	0.24261 (13)	-0.33758 (30)	1.23448 (58)
C(6)	0.28770 (14)	-0.31158 (32)	1.05134 (71)
C(7)	0.27250 (15)	-0.20004 (33)	0.89875 (60)
C(8)	0.21165 (14)	-0.10923 (29)	0.92521 (54)
C(9)	0.16740 (12)	-0.13548 (26)	1.10749 (46)
O(10)	0.07282 (9)	0.05253 (20)	1.08495 (34)
O(11)	0.12074 (9)	-0.33904 (19)	1.59239 (38)
S(12)	0.00963 (3)	-0.06841 (6)	1.55985 (11)
C(13)	-0.07276 (13)	-0.07369 (35)	1.40039 (67)
C(14)	0.02129 (15)	0.12778 (27)	1.58522 (56)
H(15)	0.19930 (212)	-0.03881 (481)	0.80885 (781)
H(16)	0.30718 (241)	-0.19207 (525)	0.75411 (927)
H(17)	0.33384 (208)	-0.37029 (451)	1.02650 (769)
H(18)	0.25517 (246)	-0.41118 (527)	1.35533 (861)
H(19)	0.02535 (214)	0.16566 (463)	1.42299 (865)
H(20)	0.07654 (237)	0.14432 (518)	1.68686 (835)
H(21)	-0.02535 (203)	0.16008 (451)	1.67677 (721)
H(22)	-0.08700 (240)	-0.16705 (541)	1.36148 (852)
H(23)	-0.11177 (269)	-0.03064 (609)	1.51986 (988)
H(24)	-0.06271 (218)	-0.03427 (509)	1.24319 (811)

included in a least-squares refinement of the hydrogen parameters. The refinement was concluded with three cycles of least squares in which the positional parameters and anisotropic temperature factors of all non-hydrogen atoms were included. The shifts in the last cycle were about 10% of the corresponding e.s.d.'s. The final R is 0.028, excluding the 'unobserved' reflections.

Analysis of the rigid-body motion of the molecule was done by the method of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968). The root-mean-square difference between calculated and observed U_{ij} values is 0.003 Å², so the rigid-body model does not seem to be quite satisfactory. The translational motion was indicated to be fairly isotropic; the libration was more anisotropic with the largest amplitude ($\sim 5^\circ$) about the longitudinal axis of the molecule.

The bond distances and angles were corrected for the effect of molecular libration (Cruickshank, 1961). However, none of the corrections were greater than the corresponding e.s.d.'s, and only uncorrected parameters are listed.

The positional and thermal parameters for the final structure are given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The rigid-body tensors are given in Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 4.

Computing procedures

All calculations were performed on a CDC 6600 computer, for the most part using programs referenced in a previous paper (Christensen, 1970). The least-squares program minimizes the weighted sum of $(k \cdot |F_o| - G \cdot |F_c|)^2$; the weighting scheme used was that of Hughes (1941), with $F_o(\min) = 1$. The anisotropic temperature factors are of the form: $\exp[-(h^2 B_{11} + k^2 B_{22} + l^2 B_{33} + hk B_{12} + hl B_{13} + kl B_{23})]$. The R index is defined by $R = \sum(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum|F_o|$. The atomic form factors used where those given by Hanson, Herman, Lea &

used where those given by Hanson, Herman, Lea &

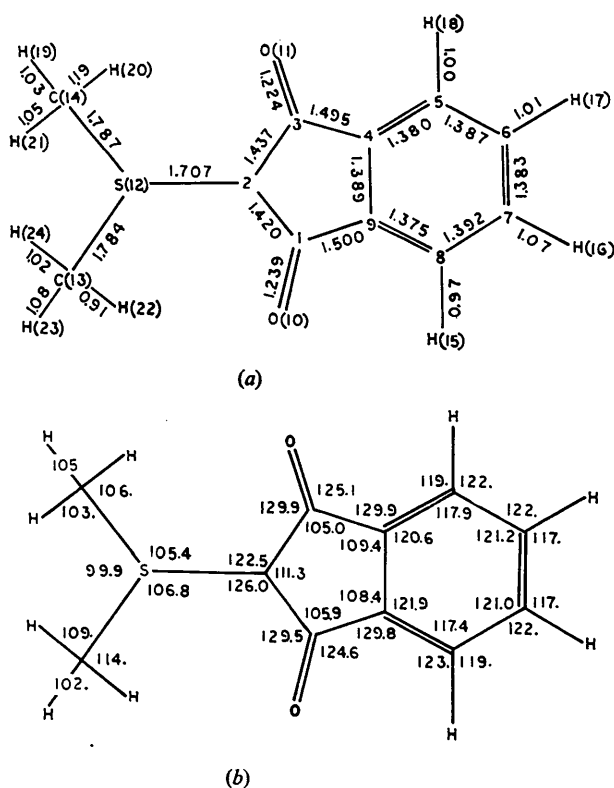


Fig. 1. (a) Bond lengths, (b) bond angles. The e.s.d.'s are in the range 0.003–0.005 Å and 0.1–0.3° for distances and angles respectively involving the heavy atoms, and about 0.05 Å and 2–8° for those involving hydrogen atoms.

Skillman (1964). The secondary extinction program, written by A. T. Christensen, applies the correction in the form $F_{\text{corr}} = F_{\text{obs}} (1 + C\beta J_{\text{obs}})^{1/2}$ (Zachariasen, 1963)

where β equals $2(1 + \cos^4 2\theta)/(1 + \cos^2 2\theta)^2 \cdot \frac{dA^*/d\mu r}{dA_0^*/d\mu r}$.

Values of the derivative of the absorption factor with respect to the absorption coefficient as function of the Bragg angle were obtained from the spherical absorption factors published by Weber (1969). The value of the constant C , which was determined by minimizing $\sum(F_c - F_{\text{corr}})^2$, was found to be 2.4×10^{-5} .

Analysis of the thermal motion and some of the molecular geometry calculations were done with a set of programs written by N. N. Trueblood.

The structure

Interatomic distances and angles calculated from the final positional parameters are shown in Fig. 1. Some least-squares planes are given in Table 5.

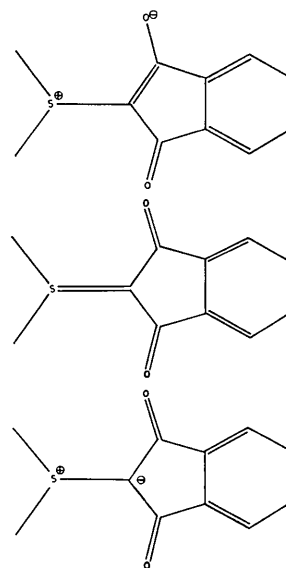


Fig. 2. Resonance forms.

Table 2. Final thermal parameters, with e.s.d.'s in parentheses

The anisotropic temperature factor has the form $\exp[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^2 + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + \dots)]$.

	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
C(1)	3.10 (9)	2.98 (9)	2.90 (10)	-0.12 (9)	-0.17 (8)	-0.19 (9)
C(2)	2.75 (9)	2.93 (9)	2.96 (11)	0.23 (8)	0.30 (8)	-0.03 (8)
C(3)	2.81 (8)	2.61 (8)	3.57 (11)	-0.07 (7)	-0.04 (10)	-0.15 (11)
C(4)	2.77 (9)	2.59 (9)	3.95 (12)	-0.17 (7)	0.19 (9)	-0.31 (9)
C(5)	3.04 (9)	3.27 (11)	5.56 (15)	0.18 (9)	0.44 (11)	-0.14 (11)
C(6)	3.30 (10)	3.93 (11)	6.98 (20)	-0.09 (10)	1.40 (14)	-1.24 (16)
C(7)	3.96 (11)	4.41 (13)	5.07 (16)	-0.42 (11)	1.72 (13)	-0.88 (14)
C(8)	3.80 (10)	4.00 (11)	3.62 (12)	-0.23 (9)	0.85 (11)	-0.33 (12)
C(9)	2.89 (9)	2.94 (9)	3.10 (11)	-0.44 (8)	0.22 (8)	-0.54 (9)
O(10)	4.60 (8)	3.99 (8)	3.41 (8)	0.94 (7)	0.24 (7)	0.87 (8)
O(11)	4.31 (8)	3.54 (7)	4.59 (9)	0.59 (6)	0.71 (8)	1.20 (8)
S(12)	2.99 (2)	2.57 (2)	2.97 (2)	0.29 (1)	0.62 (2)	0.39 (2)
C(13)	3.06 (10)	4.61 (13)	6.85 (19)	0.10 (10)	-0.57 (13)	-0.62 (17)
C(14)	5.28 (13)	2.76 (9)	4.02 (13)	-0.01 (9)	0.89 (12)	-0.70 (11)
H(15)	2.60 (123)					
H(16)	4.05 (139)					
H(17)	2.08 (116)					
H(18)	4.39 (141)					
H(19)	2.21 (116)					
H(20)	3.27 (134)					
H(21)	1.54 (120)					
H(22)	3.44 (134)					
H(23)	6.11 (162)					
H(24)	2.45 (120)					

Table 3. Results of rigid-body analysis of thermal parameters

	Eigenvalues	Eigenvectors Direction cosines of the eigenvectors to a , b and c		
Librational tensor, L	24.9 (deg) ²	0.7682	-0.3726	-0.5206
	11.3	0.3236	0.9277	-0.1863
	4.1	0.5524	-0.0253	0.8332
Translational tensor, T	0.044 Å ²	0.1692	-0.5633	0.8088
	0.036	0.7764	-0.4293	-0.4614
	0.027	0.6071	0.7060	0.3647
Symmetrized screw tensor, S	$\begin{pmatrix} 1133 & 734 & -754 \\ & 701 & 76 \\ & & 1835 \end{pmatrix} \times 10^6 \text{ rad.} \cdot \text{Å}$			

The unique origin in fractional coordinates along the crystal axes: 0.1143, -0.1173, 1.3328

Inspection of Table 5 shows that the indane-1,3-dione moiety deviates significantly from a planar configuration, e.g. atoms C(2) and O(10) are displaced 0.07 Å from the plane through the benzene ring (plane 2). However, the sulfur atom and the 1,3-dione moiety

are coplanar to within 0.04 Å (plane 3) and C(2) is displaced only 0.04 Å from the plane through C(1), S(12) and C(3). The deviation from a planar configuration is probably due to packing effects. The two carbon-carbon distances from C(2) in the sulfonium ylid aver-

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors and phase angles

The columns are, 1, $10F_o$, $10F_c$ and the phase angle.

h	k	l	$10F_o$	$10F_c$	Phase angle
0	0	0	204	204	0
0	0	1	242	237	180
0	0	2	291	278	180
0	0	3	310	310	0
0	0	4	315	315	0
0	0	5	315	315	0
0	0	6	315	315	0
0	0	7	315	315	0
0	0	8	315	315	0
0	0	9	315	315	0
0	0	10	315	315	0
0	0	11	315	315	0
0	0	12	315	315	0
0	0	13	315	315	0
0	0	14	315	315	0
0	0	15	315	315	0
0	0	16	315	315	0
0	0	17	315	315	0
0	0	18	315	315	0
0	0	19	315	315	0
0	0	20	315	315	0
0	0	21	315	315	0
0	0	22	315	315	0
0	0	23	315	315	0
0	0	24	315	315	0
0	0	25	315	315	0
0	0	26	315	315	0
0	0	27	315	315	0
0	0	28	315	315	0
0	0	29	315	315	0
0	0	30	315	315	0
0	0	31	315	315	0
0	0	32	315	315	0
0	0	33	315	315	0
0	0	34	315	315	0
0	0	35	315	315	0
0	0	36	315	315	0
0	0	37	315	315	0
0	0	38	315	315	0
0	0	39	315	315	0
0	0	40	315	315	0
0	0	41	315	315	0
0	0	42	315	315	0
0	0	43	315	315	0
0	0	44	315	315	0
0	0	45	315	315	0
0	0	46	315	315	0
0	0	47	315	315	0
0	0	48	315	315	0
0	0	49	315	315	0
0	0	50	315	315	0
0	0	51	315	315	0
0	0	52	315	315	0
0	0	53	315	315	0
0	0	54	315	315	0
0	0	55	315	315	0
0	0	56	315	315	0
0	0	57	315	315	0
0	0	58	315	315	0
0	0	59	315	315	0
0	0	60	315	315	0
0	0	61	315	315	0
0	0	62	315	315	0
0	0	63	315	315	0
0	0	64	315	315	0
0	0	65	315	315	0
0	0	66	315	315	0
0	0	67	315	315	0
0	0	68	315	315	0
0	0	69	315	315	0
0	0	70	315	315	0
0	0	71	315	315	0
0	0	72	315	315	0
0	0	73	315	315	0
0	0	74	315	315	0
0	0	75	315	315	0
0	0	76	315	315	0
0	0	77	315	315	0
0	0	78	315	315	0
0	0	79	315	315	0
0	0	80	315	315	0
0	0	81	315	315	0
0	0	82	315	315	0
0	0	83	315	315	0
0	0	84	315	315	0
0	0	85	315	315	0
0	0	86	315	315	0
0	0	87	315	315	0
0	0	88	315	315	0
0	0	89	315	315	0
0	0	90	315	315	0
0	0	91	315	315	0
0	0	92	315	315	0
0	0	93	315	315	0
0	0	94	315	315	0
0	0	95	315	315	0
0	0	96	315	315	0
0	0	97	315	315	0
0	0	98	315	315	0
0	0	99	315	315	0
0	0	100	315	315	0
0	0	101	315	315	0
0	0	102	315	315	0
0	0	103	315	315	0
0	0	104	315	315	0
0	0	105	315	315	0
0	0	106	315	315	0
0	0	107	315	315	0
0	0	108	315	315	0
0	0	109	315	315	0
0	0	110	315	315	0
0	0	111	315	315	0
0	0	112	315	315	0
0	0	113	315	315	0
0	0	114	315	315	0
0	0	115	315	315	0
0	0	116	315	315	0
0	0	117	315	315	0
0	0	118	315	315	0
0	0	119	315	315	0
0	0	120	315	315	0
0	0	121	315	315	0
0	0	122	315	315	0
0	0	123	315	315	0
0	0	124	315	315	0
0	0	125	315	315	0
0	0	126	315	315	0
0	0	127	315	315	0
0	0	128	315	315	0
0	0	129	315	315	0
0	0	130	315	315	0
0	0	131	315	315	0
0	0	132	315	315	0
0	0	133	315	315	0
0	0	134	315	315	0
0	0	135	315	315	0
0	0	136	315	315	0
0	0	137	315	315	0
0	0	138	315	315	0
0	0	139	315	315	0
0	0	140	315	315	0
0	0	141	315	315	0
0	0	142	315	315	0
0	0	143	315	315	0
0	0	144	315	315	0
0	0	145	315	315	0
0	0	146	315	315	0
0	0	147	315	315	0
0	0	148	315	315	0
0	0	149	315	315	0
0	0	150	315	315	0
0	0	151	315	315	0
0	0	152	315	315	0
0	0	153	315	315	0
0	0	154	315	315	0
0	0	155	315	315	0
0	0	156	315	315	0
0	0	157	315	315	0
0	0	158	315	315	0
0	0	159	315	315	0
0	0	160	315	315	0
0	0	161	315	315	0
0	0	162	315	315	0
0	0	163	315	315	0
0	0	164	315	315	0
0	0	165	315	315	0
0	0	166	315	315	0
0	0	167	315	315	0
0	0	168	315	315	0
0	0	169	315	315	0
0	0	170	315	315	0
0	0	171	315	315	0
0	0	172	315	315	0
0	0	173	315	315	0
0	0	174	315	315	0
0	0	175	315	315	0
0	0	176	315	315	0
0	0	177	315	315	0
0	0	178	315	315	0
0	0	179	315	315	0
0	0	180	315	315	0
0	0	181	315	315	0
0	0	182	315	315	0
0	0	183	315	315	0
0	0	184	315	315	0
0	0	185	315	315	0
0	0	186	315	315	0
0	0	187	315	315	0
0	0	188	315	315	0
0	0	189	315	315	0
0	0	190	315	315	0
0	0	191	315	315	0
0	0	192	315	315	0
0	0	193	315	315	0
0	0	194	315	315	0
0	0	195	315	315	0
0	0	196	315	315	0
0	0	197	315	315	0
0	0	198	315	315	0
0	0	199	315	315	0
0	0	200	315	315	0

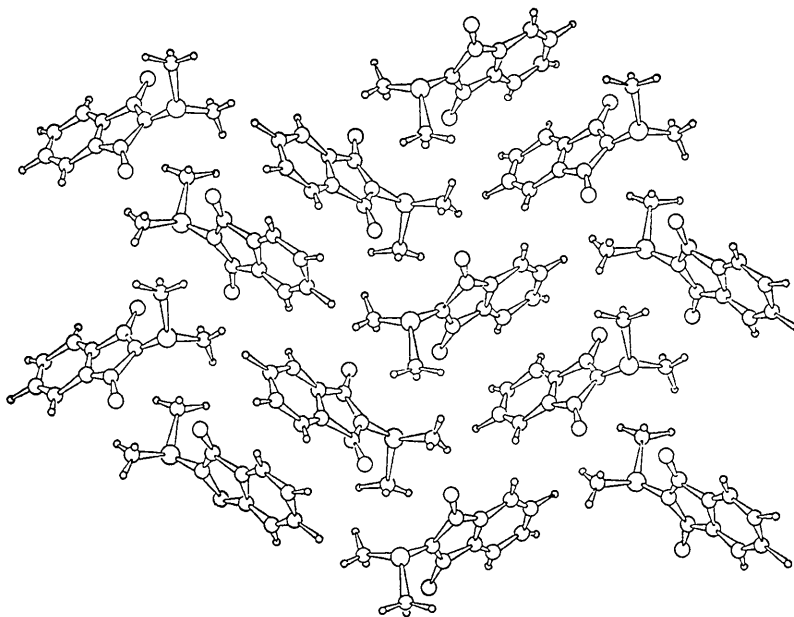


Fig. 3. Projection of the structure along [001]. The *a*-axis runs horizontally.

Table 5. *Least-squares planes*

The normal equations are given. Deviations are in Å. Planes are defined by atoms listed before slash (/)

- (1) $10.42267X + 5.57447Y + 3.22619Z = 4.59399$.
 Deviations: 10, -0.042; 1, -0.0411; 9, -0.032; 8, -0.012; 7, 0.031; 6, 0.059; 5, 0.035; 4, -0.015; 3, -0.037; 11, -0.0882; 2, -0.017; 12, 0.157/13, -1.245; 14, 1.454.
- (2) $9.93455X + 5.75149Y + 3.25287Z = 4.48345$.
 Deviations: 4, -0.004; 5, 0.001; 6, 0.002; 7, -0.003; 8, 0.001; 9, 0.003/10, 0.071; 1, 0.042; 2, 0.070; 3, 0.007; 11, -0.054; 12, 0.293.
- (3) $11.65258X + 5.30473Y + 2.97112Z = 4.37126$.
 Deviations: 1, 0.0178; 2, -0.018; 3, 0.039; 10, -0.020; 11, -0.032; 12, 0.013/.
- (4) $11.53119X + 5.38456Y + 2.95839Z = 4.35742$.
 Deviations: 1, 0.000; 3, 0.000; 12, 0.000/2, -0.041; 10, -0.025; 11, -0.079; 9, 0.119; 4, 0.133.

age 1.43 Å and are significantly shorter than the corresponding distances of 1.53 Å found in triketoindane (Bolton, 1965). The two >C=O distances in the ylid average 1.23 Å and appear to be somewhat longer than the usual >C=O distance of 1.215 Å. Comparison of the C-S distances of 1.71 Å in the present work and 1.72 Å in 2-dimethylsulfuranylidene malononitrile (Christensen & Witmore, 1969) with the >C=S bond lengths found in thiourea (Truter & Kunchur, 1958) and thioacetamide (Truter, 1960) of 1.71 and 1.713 Å respectively, leads to the conclusion that there is an appreciable amount of double-bond character in the

C-S bond of the two sulfoniumylids investigated. It is also interesting to note the similarity in the two C-S ylid bond distances.

The above results indicate that the unshared electrons on the 'ylid carbanion' (using the terminology of Johnson, 1966) are delocalized into the 3*d* orbitals of the sulfur atom (Johnson, 1966, and references cited therein) as well as into the 1,3-dione system. The structure seems to be best described by the resonance forms illustrated in Fig. 2. The arrangement around the sulfur atom is pyramidal with the sulfur atom sitting 0.73 Å from the plane through atoms C(11), C(13) and C(14). The two S-CH₃ distances average 1.785 Å and appear to be shorter than the accepted C-S single-bond distance of 1.81 Å.

The two angles 4-5-6 and 7-8-9 average 117.6° and are significantly smaller than the other angles in the benzene ring; similar observations can be made in the structures of triketoindane (Bolton, 1965) and phthalimidocyclohexane (Groth, 1969). This angular distortion can be explained by the strain due to fusion of the five-membered ring.

All packing contacts are normal; the packing is illustrated in Fig. 3.

References

- BOLTON, W. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 5.
 BOND, W. L. (1951). *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **22**, 344.
 CHRISTENSEN, A. T. (1970). *Acta Cryst.* **B26**, 1519.
 CHRISTENSEN, A. T. & WITMORE, W. G. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* **B25**, 73.

- COOK, A. F. & MOFFATT, J. G. (1968). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **90**, 740.
 CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 896.
 GROTH, P. (1969). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **23**, 1076.
 HANSON, H. P., HERMAN, F., LEA, J. D. & SKILLMAN, S. (1964). *Acta Cryst.* **17**, 1040.
 HUGHES, E. W. (1941). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **63**, 1737.
 JOHNSON, A. W. (1966). *Ylid Chemistry*. New York, London: Academic Press.
 KARLE, J. & HAUPTMAN, H. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 635.
 SCHOMAKER, V. & TRUEBLOOD, K. N. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **24**, 63.
 TRUTER, M. (1960). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 997.
 TRUTER, M. & KUNCHUR, N. R. (1958). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 2551.
 WEBER, K. (1969). *Acta Cryst.* **B25**, 1174.
 ZACHARIASEN, W. H. (1963). *Acta Cryst.* **16**, 1139.

Acta Cryst. (1971). **B27**, 586

Crystal and Molecular Structure of *S,S*-Diphenyl-*N-p*-tolylsulphonyl Sulphilimine*

BY \bar{A} . KÁLMÁN†

Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Manchester M60 1QD, England

B. DUFFIN

Unilever Research Laboratory, Port Sunlight, Cheshire, England

AND \bar{A} . KUCSMAN

Institute of Organic Chemistry, L. Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary

(Received 11 May 1970 and in revised form 15 July 1970)

The crystal structure of *S,S*-diphenyl-*N-p*-tolylsulphonyl sulphilimine has been solved by the symbolic addition method and refined by least-squares analysis of three-dimensional data collected by the multiple-film technique to the final residual, $R=0.095$. The S–N(sp^2) bond lengths (1.598 and 1.628 Å) indicate a π -bond system delocalized to the S–N–S moiety. The S–N–S bond angle of 113.4° is considerably less than the theoretical 120° . The S(VI)–C(11) distance of 1.756 Å is in a good agreement with the calculated 1.75 Å for the S(VI)–C(sp^2) single bond. Due to the different S(IV)–C(sp^2) π -bonding one of the S(IV)–C(sp^2) bonds is significantly shorter (1.769 Å) than the other (1.799 Å) and than the theoretical 1.80 Å value. The mean S(VI)–O distance is 1.432 Å. The conformation of the molecule, which is fairly similar to that of the *S,S*-dimethyl-*N*-methylsulphonyl sulphilimine, is discussed in detail.

Introduction

N-Sulphoacyl sulphilimines (RR'SNSO₂Q) containing different SN bonds are compounds of theoretical interest. In the course of the structure investigation of *N*-acyl sulphilimines, started by Kuczman, Ruff & Kapovits (1966),‡ the crystal structure of *S,S*-dimethyl-*N*-methylsulphonyl sulphilimine (DMMSS; Me₂SNSO₂Me) has been determined (Kálmán, 1967). On this basis the electronic structure and conformation of *N*-sulphoacyl sulphilimines were discussed in detail (Kuczman, Kálmán & Kapovits, 1967).§ In order to get more information about the fine-structure of sul-

philimines, the crystal and molecular structure of the *S,S*-diphenyl-*N-p*-tolylsulphonyl sulphilimine (DPTSS; Ph₂SNSO₂C₆H₄Me) of the *S*-aryl-*N*-arylsulphonyl type has been determined.

Experimental

DPTSS was prepared by the method of Kuczman, Kapovits & Balla (1962) and crystallized from ethanol. Infrared and melting point data showed that the product was of analytical purity. The crystals were colourless transparent needles the main axis of which was parallel to the monoclinic unique axis, *b*. The lattice parameters were determined from precession photographs and the density was measured by flotation.

Crystal data

C₁₉H₁₇NO₂S₂, $M=355.48$. Monoclinic;
 $a=10.616 \pm 0.011$, $b=10.540 \pm 0.006$,
 $c=15.931 \pm 0.013$ Å,
 $\beta=100.90 \pm 0.09^\circ$;

* This paper is to be regarded as part XI of the series: *The Bond System of the N-Acyl Sulphilimines*, published by Kuczman *et al.* (Part X: Mezey, 1970a).

† Permanent address: Central Research Institute for Chemistry Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Pf. 114/17, Hungary.

‡ Part I of the series.

§ Part IV of the series.