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The Crystal Structure of 4,4'-Diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithiazolyl (C₁₂H₁₂N₂S₂O₄)*

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The reaction product of α-mercapto acids with cyanogen undergoes unusual *N*-methylation in addition to esterification when treated with diazomethane and converts to the bicyclic symmetrical 4,4'-diketo-Δ^2-bithiazolinyl. The structure of the bicyclic compound has been a moot question for many years. Some investigations favored two six-membered rings with a shared edge; others, two five-membered rings bonded together. A crystal-structure determination of 4,4'-diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithiazolyl proves that this compound consists of two five-membered rings joined by a C–C bond. The crystallographic data for the monoclinic crystals are $a = 13\cdot125 \pm 0\cdot005$, $b = 4\cdot830 \pm 0\cdot002$, $c = 10\cdot995 \pm 0\cdot004$ Å, $\beta = 94\cdot09 \pm 0\cdot01°$, $Z = 2$, space group $P2_1/c$. The intensities of 1367 independent reflections were measured with an automatic diffractometer. Least-squares refinement with anisotropic thermal parameters for the ten heavy atoms and isotropic thermal parameters for the hydrogen atoms gave an R value of 0·050.

In their studies of the reaction of α-mercapto acids with cyanogen, Mutha & Ketchum (1968) found that the reaction between mercaptoacetic acid and cyanogen (Fig. 1) gave a white crystalline product which proved to be monocyclic. Cyclization can result in the formation of a five-membered ring [Fig. 1(*a*)] or a six-membered ring [Fig. 1 (*b*)]. Their study of the ultraviolet (UV), infrared (IR), and nuclear magnetic resonance (n.m.r) spectra of this product and several derivatives did not furnish a clear distinction between the two structures.

To obtain additional information, Mutha & Ketchum synthesized a bicyclic compound whose structure after acetylation, was either that of Fig. 2(*a*) or 2(*b*). Their study of the UV, IR, and n.m.r. spectra and a dipole-moment determination again failed to provide an unequivocal assignment of structure. Attempts to grow crystals suitable for X-ray analysis, from the various derivatives of both the monocyclic and bicyclic

compounds, led to the selection of the diacetate derivative of the bicyclic compound for crystal-structure analysis. The compound turned out to be 4,4'-diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithiazolyl, hereafter referred to as DDB.

Experimental

The material used in this investigation was provided by Professor R. Ketchum and Dr S. Mutha. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from chloroform. The crystals are elongated prisms with **b** parallel to the long axis and (100) prominent. The crystals cleave easily, parallel to the **ab** plane, but cannot be cut perpendicular to **b** without introducing X-ray line broadening. Consequently, the intensity data were taken on an uncut specimen with dimensions of 0·07 × 0·20 × 0·14 mm.

Multiple-level Weissenberg photographs showed that the only systematic absences are 0*k*0 when *k* is odd, and *h*0*l* when *l* is odd. These extinctions indicate space group P2₁/*c* which was confirmed by the struc-

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ture determination. The density, measured by flotation restricts the number of molecules per unit cell to two; consequently, the asymmetric unit is half the molecule ($C_6H_6NSO_2$).

Unit-cell dimensions were obtained by taking 2θ scans with a 1° take-off angle for several reflections of the type $h00$, $0k0$, and $00l$. The cell dimension and other physical data are:

$C_{12}N_{12}N_2S_2O_4$ F.W. 312·36
Monoclinic   Space group $P2_1/c$
$a=13\cdot125\pm0\cdot005$ Å $Z=2$
$b=\ 4\cdot830\pm0\cdot004$ $F(000)=325\cdot25$
$c=10\cdot995\pm0\cdot002$ $D_m=1\cdot44$ g.cm^{-3}
$\beta=94\cdot09\pm0\cdot01°$ $D_c=1\cdot49$
λCu $K\alpha=1\cdot5418$ Å λ Cu $K\alpha_1=1\cdot5404$ Å
Number of independent reflections 1367

Intensity data were obtained with a card-oriented 4-circle automatic X-ray diffractometer. The diffracto-meter consists of a G.E. power supply and spectrometer, Electronic and Alloy's full-circle goniostat, Datex controller, and a Picker solid-state detector equipped with a single-channel pulse-height analyzer. Integrated intensities were determined by scanning over the peak at a rate of 1°/min and subtracting a background obtained by averaging two values, one taken $\frac{1}{2}$° before the beginning point and the other $\frac{1}{2}$° beyond the end of the 2θ scan. Each background was counted for 10 sec.

Intensities of 1752 reflections were measured, of which 1367 were independent. Of these, 25 had zero intensity and 57 had intensities which were less than 1σ, where σ was calculated by the expression $\sigma(I)=[C+(T_c/2T_b)^2\ (B_1+B_2)+(0\cdot05\ I)^2]^{1/2}$ where C is the total counts in scan time T_c. B_1 and B_2 are the background counts taken for $T_b=10$ sec. The factor 0·05 was arbitrarily chosen to account for nonrandom errors.

Lorentz and polarization corrections were made in the usual way. No corrections were made for absorption, but in the final stages of least-squares refinement a correction for secondary extinction was made as discussed below.

Determination of the structure

Normalized structure factors $|E|$ were calculated with Wilson's method by means of a computer program written by Maddox & Maddox (1965). A second program (Long, 1965) was used to calculate phases
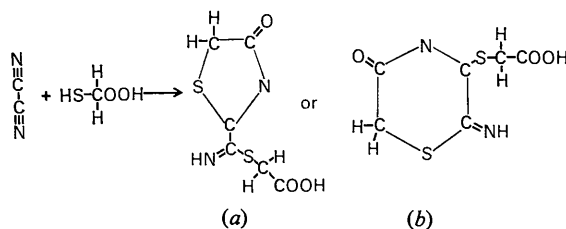

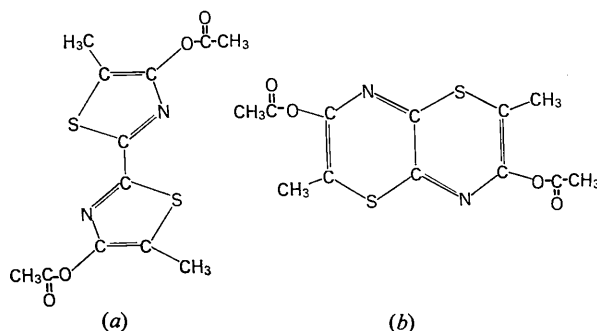Fig. 1. Reaction between mercaptoacetic acid and cyanogen to produce a monocyclic compound.

Fig. 2. Two possible structures for the methyl ester of the bicyclic product.

Table 1. Positional and anisotropic thermal parameters

The positional parameters are for a molecule centered at $(0,\frac{1}{2},0)$. Calculated standard deviations are in parentheses. Thermal parameters for the heavy atoms are in the form exp $(-\sum \beta_{ij}h_ih_jb_ib_j/4)$, where b_ib_j are reciprocal cell lengths.

Atom	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
S	0·05298 (4)	0·2132 (1)	0·14485 (4)	2·93 (3)	3·35 (3)	2·52 (3)	0·17 (2)	0·67 (2)	0·31 (2)
O(1)	0·2619 (1)	0·0981 (4)	−0·0789 (2)	2·77 (6)	4·68 (9)	3·25 (7)	0·22 (6)	0·88 (5)	−1·05 (6)
O(2)	0·3703 (2)	0·3797 (7)	0·0254 (3)	3·67 (9)	9·6 (2)	8·3 (2)	−1·8 (1)	1·99 (9)	−4·9 (1)
N	0·1163 (1)	0·3709 (4)	−0·0601 (2)	2·54 (7)	3·42 (8)	2·29 (7)	−0·16 (6)	0·45 (5)	−0·08 (6)
C(2)	0·0423 (1)	0·4062 (5)	0·0132 (2)	2·51 (7)	3·05 (9)	2·25 (7)	−0·28 (6)	0·28 (5)	−0·22 (6)
C(4)	0·1823 (2)	0·1813 (5)	−0·0100 (2)	2·41 (8)	3·30 (9)	2·54 (8)	0·02 (7)	0·49 (6)	−0·54 (7)
C(5)	0·1645 (2)	0·0696 (5)	0·1004 (2)	2·80 (8)	2·94 (8)	2·67 (8)	0·07 (7)	0·25 (6)	−0·37 (7)
C(6)	0·2254 (2)	−0·1377 (6)	0·1748 (3)	3·9 (1)	3·5 (1)	3·6 (1)	0·73 (9)	−0·02 (8)	−0·01 (9)
C(7)	0·3538 (2)	0·2193 (6)	−0·0550 (3)	2·64 (9)	4·8 (1)	3·7 (1)	0·31 (8)	0·76 (8)	−0·36 (9)
C(8)	0·4285 (2)	0·116 (1)	−0·1413 (3)	3·4 (1)	7·7 (2)	4·7 (1)	1·0 (1)	1·7 (1)	−0·4 (1)
H(1)	0·444 (3)	−0·10 (1)	−0·133 (4)	5·9 (9)					
H(2)	0·408 (3)	0·136 (8)	−0·220 (4)	5·5 (9)					
H(3)	0·490 (4)	0·20 (1)	−0·136 (4)	7·7 (12)					
H(4)	0·192 (5)	−0·23 (1)	0·215 (6)	9·8 (16)					
H(5)	0·284 (3)	−0·07 (1)	0·213 (4)	7·7 (11)					
H(6)	0·252 (5)	−0·22 (1)	0·137 (6)	8·7 (16)					

by use of Sayre's equation and a method similar to the symbolic addition procedure of Karle & Karle (1966). Origin-determining signs were chosen for 9 2 5̄, 3 1 1̄0̄, and 6 1 8̄ as all positive. The 32 possible combinations of signs of five additional reflections were used to calculate probable phases for the 102 reflections whose |E| values were ≥ 1·50. One combination of signs was clearly superior to the rest. This solution had a consistency index of 0·99 compared with the next best value of 0·92, and took the least number of cycles to converge (5). The signs of the

seven starting reflections did not change during the five cycles, and the final distribution of signs was 50 plus and 50 minus. The chosen reflections, their |E| values, and their correct phases are:

9 2 5̄	+2·74	9 1 2̄	−2·56
3 1 1̄0̄	+2·68	1 1 2	−2·57
6 1 8̄	+2·35	7 1 8̄	−2·57
3 2 3	+2·70	5 1 4̄	+2·46

An *E* Fourier synthesis clearly showed the positions

Table 2. *Observed and calculated structure factors* (× 10)

[Dense tabular data of observed and calculated structure factors — not legibly transcribable.]

of sulfur and five other atoms. A least-squares refine-ment of the parameters of these 6 atoms resulted in an R index of 0·39, where R is defined as $\sum||F_o|-|F||/\sum|F_o|$. The function minimized in the least-squares calculation was $\sum w(|F_o|-|F_c|)^2/\sum w|F_o|^2$, where w is the weighting factor equal to $1/[\sigma(F_o)]^2$. The value of $\sigma(F_o)$ $= F_o-[F_o^2-\sigma(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$ when $I>\sigma(I)$ and $\sigma(F_o)\equiv 0$ when $I\leq\sigma(I)$. Observed and calculated structure factors are F_o and F_c. Atomic scattering factors for all atoms except hydrogen were taken from tables published by Cromer & Waber (1965). A correction for anomalous dispersion was applied to the scattering factor for sulfur (Cromer, 1965). The atomic scattering factors for hydrogen were those published by Stewart, David-son & Simpson (1965).

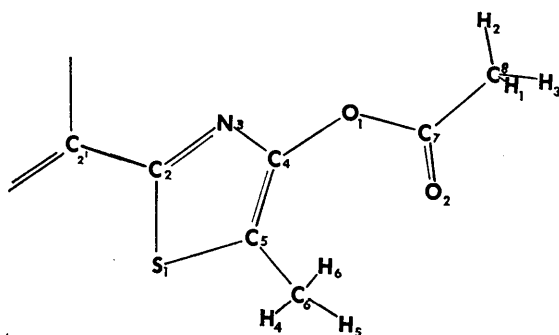A second Fourier synthesis led to the determination

Fig. 3. The asymmetric unit and numbering system used in this investigation.

of the atomic parameters for the remaining heavy atoms in the asymmetric unit. Least-squares refinement of these 10 atoms with isotropic thermal parameters gave an R index of 0·13. Anisotropic thermal parameters of the form exp $(-\sum\beta_{ij}\,h_i\,h_j\,b_i\,b_j/4)$ where b_ib_j are re-ciprocal cell lengths, reduced R to 0·071.

To find the hydrogen atoms, a Fourier difference synthesis was calculated. The six hydrogen peaks ranged in height between 0·73 and 0·37 Å^{-3}. When these were included in the least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal parameters the R index became 0·057.

A secondary extinction correction of the form $F_{corr}=$ $[1+(EF)I]\times F_{obs}$, where I is the net intensity, EF the extinction factor, and F_{obs} and F_{corr} the observed and corrected structure factors, respectively (Zachariasen, 1963) led to a final R value of 0·05 when $EF=1\times 10^{-7}$. This structure was used to calculate the positional and thermal parameters and their calculated standard deviations (Table 1). The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 2.

Description of the structure

The crystal-structure determination of DDB proves that of the two postulated structures for this compound the correct one has two five-membered rings joined by a C–C bond. The other similar reaction products discus-sed by Mutha & Ketchum (1968) presumably also have five-membered rather than six-membered ring struc-tures. The correct structure of the asymmetric unit
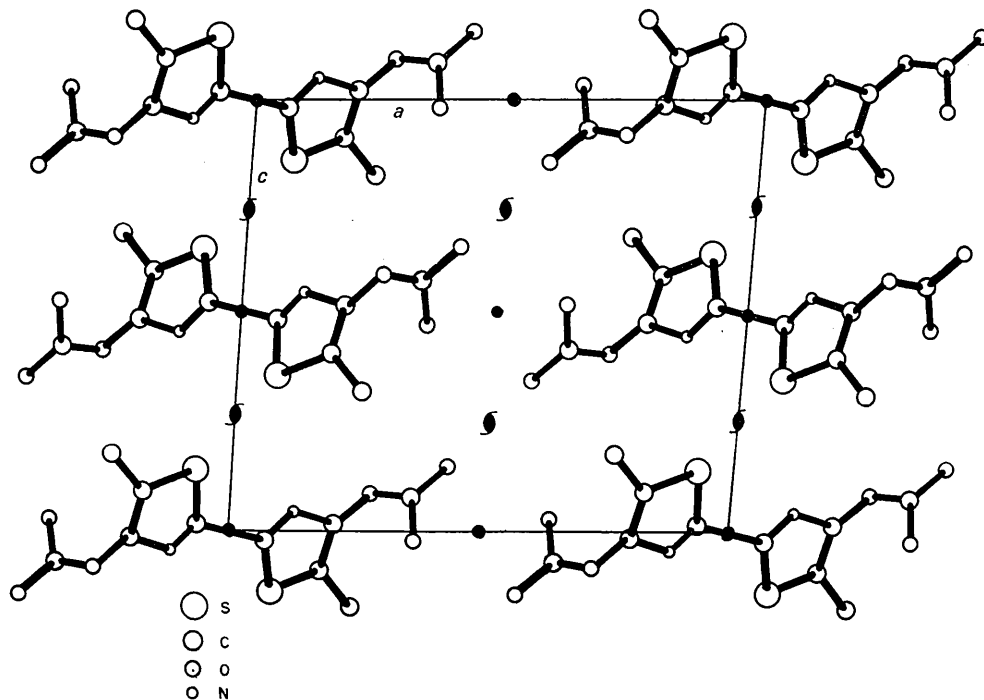

Fig. 4. Projection of structure on ac plane. The molecule through the origin is actually centered at $(0,\frac{1}{2},0)$.
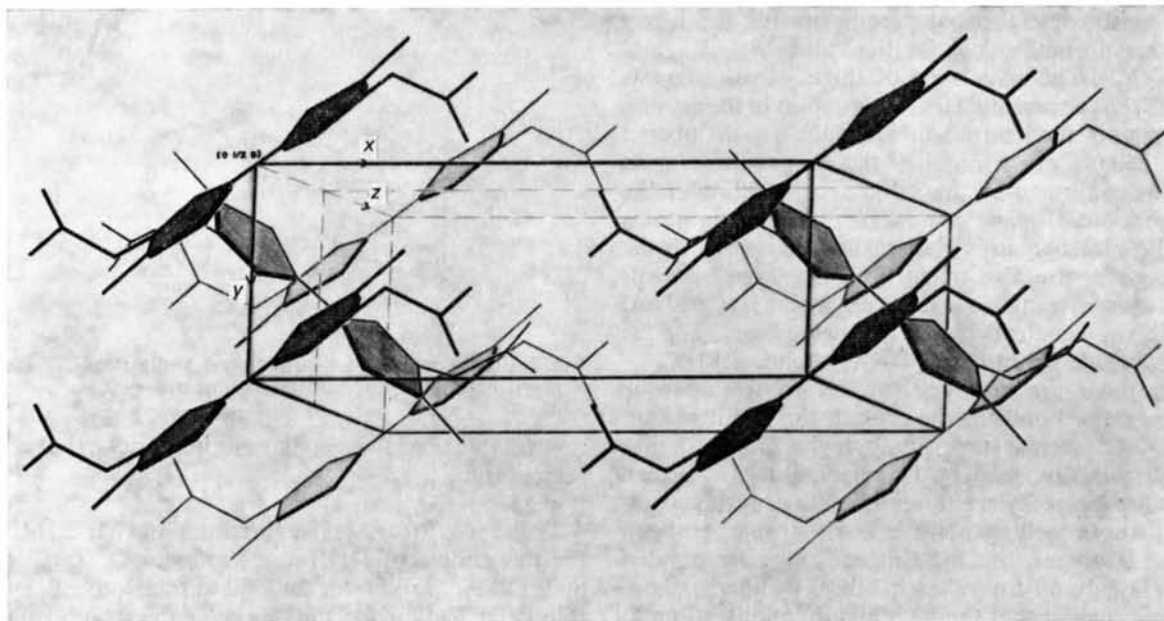
Fig. 5. Projection of structure parallel to **a** + **b** − 4**c**. This projection illustrates the angle between molecules related by a twofold axis and the packing of the molecules in the unit cell.

for DDB and the numbering system used in this investigation are shown in Fig. 3.

A projection of the structure on the **ac** plane is shown in Fig. 4. Identically oriented molecules form rows parallel to **a** and are related to molecules in adjacent rows by a twofold screw axis. Thus, molecules in adjacent rows have opposite inclination in both **ab** and **bc** planes and in addition have a relative translation of $\frac{1}{2}b$ with respect to each other. A view of the structure looking parallel to **a** + **b** − 4**c** is shown in Fig. 5. This view was chosen because it illustrates (schematically) the packing arrangement of molecules in the unit cell and the angle between two molecules related by a twofold

screw axis. The dihedral angle between the normals to the five-membered rings is 85·3°.

Interatomic distances and bond angles are shown in Figs. 6 and 7 respectively, except for those involving hydrogen; the latter are given in Table 3. Bond lengths of 1·447, 1·351, and 1·72 Å for the C(2)–C(2'), N–C(4) and S–C bonds, respectively, indicate that these bonds have considerable double-bond character. The ground state of this molecule must consist of contributions from the numerous ionic resonant structures which can be drawn with double bonds at C(2)–C(2)' and C–S. The bond distance of 1·35 Å for C(7)–O(1) agrees with literature values, but the C(7)–O(2) bond distance of 1·18 Å is somewhat shorter than the value of 1·23 Å usually observed for the carbonyl bond in carboxyl groups.
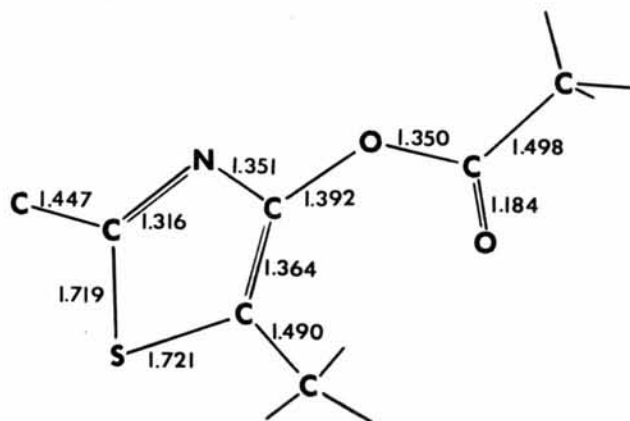

Fig. 6. Interatomic distances in 4,4'-diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithiazolyl. Estimated standard deviations are ±0·003 Å.

Table 3. *Interatomic distances and bond angles involving hydrogen for 4,4'-diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithiazolyl*

Standard deviations × 10³ for distances; × 10 for angles.

C(8)–H(1)	1·07 (50) Å
C(8)–H(2)	0·89 (40)
C(8)–H(3)	0·91 (50)
C(6)–H(4)	0·78 (60)
C(6)–H(5)	0·92 (40)
C(6)–H(6)	0·69 (60)
H(1)–C(8)–H(2)	104· (50)°
H(1)–C(8)–H(3)	107· (50)
H(2)–C(8)–H(3)	102· (52)
H(4)–C(6)–H(5)	116· (77)
H(4)–C(6)–H(6)	110· (91)
H(5)–C(6)–H(6)	93· (71)

The anisotropic thermal parameters for the heavy atoms are normal except for the values B_{22}, B_{33}, and B_{23} for O(2). The magnitude of these values suggests that O(2) has appreciable thermal motion in the crystal.

The sum of the internal angles of the five-membered ring is 540·0°, which requires the ring to be planar. This was confirmed by the value of ±0·005 Å for the maximum out-of-plane distance of the five ring atoms from their least-squares plane. The four atoms of the acetate group are also planar and the largest out-of-plane distance from their least-squares plane is 0·0077 Å. The dihedral angle between the two planes, *i.e.* the torsional angle about the C(4)–O(1) bond, is 81·5°.

Since there are no opportunities to form strong intermolecular bonds in the crystal, the melting point of 242–243° seems surprisingly high, but a similar anomaly was discussed by Daubeny, Bunn & Brown (1954) for polyethylene terephthalate. In this compound, whose melting point is 264°, strong hydrogen bonding is absent, but the benzene rings are parallel and lie largely on top of each other. Daubeny, Bunn & Brown suggest that the high melting point is due to the stiffness of the chain resulting from resonance, whereas Rich (1959) believes that the high melting point of polyethylene terephthalate is due to the large van der Waals interaction that results from the highly polarizable π-electron system of the benzene rings. In any case, DDB possesses both resonance possibilities (hence, it is a stiff molecule) and closely packed, parallel five-membered rings (3·55 Å apart) with π-orbital overlap. Therefore the high melting point is in agreement with that observed for the aromatic polyester. Crystals of DDB cleave readily in a direction parallel to the **ab** plane. An inspection of Fig. 4 shows that this direction is parallel to the stacks of identical molecules and that there are only weak van der Waals forces between adjacent stacks. Attempts to cut crystals perpendicular to **b**, however, led to molecular disorder and a marked increase in the mosaic spread of X-ray reflections.

The relatively poor values for the C-H distances and the high temperature factors for the hydrogen atoms indicated that the methyl groups were undergoing
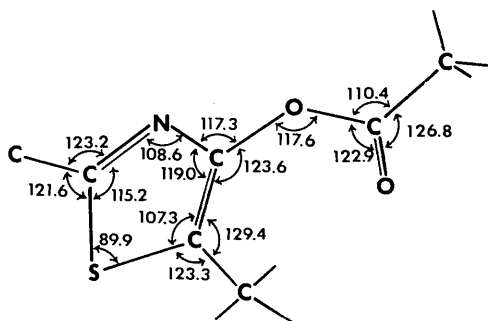

Fig. 7. Bond angles (°) 4,4'-diacetoxy-5,5'-dimethyl-2,2'-bithia-zolyl. Estimated standard deviations are ± 0.2°.

appreciable torsional oscillations in the crystal at room temperature.

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