

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Anhydrous Copper Butyrate

BY M. J. BIRD AND T. R. LOMER

Department of Physics, the University, Birmingham 15, England

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Anhydrous copper butyrate, $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COO}]_2\text{Cu}$, is triclinic with $a = 9.004 \pm 0.005$, $b = 11.736 \pm 0.005$, $c = 5.162 \pm 0.005$ Å, $\alpha = 94.7 \pm 0.5$, $\beta = 71.3 \pm 0.5$, and $\gamma = 95.2 \pm 0.5^\circ$. The space group is $P\bar{1}$ with each cell containing one dimer made up of two of the above formula units. Two of the hydrocarbon chains in each dimer are in the usual plane zigzag conformation but the other two are markedly deformed by rotations about single bonds. The small distance between copper atoms in a dimer is 2.565 Å which is similar to that in copper acetate monohydrate.

Introduction

Divalent-metal salts of the higher fatty acids are often referred to as 'metal soaps' by analogy with the better known 'alkali' soaps which are the sodium and potassium salts of these acids. Many of the metal soaps have applications in industry: calcium soaps are used in the preparation of lubricating greases, aluminum soaps are used as waterproofing agents while iron and chromium soaps are used in colour printing and in dyeing. However, little is known of their crystal structures, although Iball (1947) has determined the unit cell and space group of copper butyrate monohydrate.

Copper butyrate, $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COO}]_2\text{Cu}$, is a member of the homologous series, the copper alkanoates, which starts with copper formate, $(\text{H.COO})_2\text{Cu}$, and copper acetate, $(\text{CH}_3.\text{COO})_2\text{Cu}$, and includes the metal soaps copper palmitate, $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COO}]_2\text{Cu}$, and copper stearate, $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}\text{COO}]_2\text{Cu}$. A study of its crystal structure could thus indicate the possible structures of the higher soaps which are much more difficult to prepare in single-crystal form.

The magnetic properties of the copper alkanoates are interesting. The first compound to excite interest was copper acetate monohydrate. Lifschitz & Rosenbohm (1915) found that its molar susceptibility was anomalously low compared with that of other copper salts. Guha (1951) and Figgis & Martin (1956) have reported the temperature variation of susceptibility for copper acetate, both hydrated and anhydrous, and Martin & Waterman (1957) reported similar measurements for various higher members of the series. All these compounds show a paramagnetic susceptibility which has a maximum at about 270°K and which falls steeply with decreasing temperature. Bleaney & Bowers (1952) suggested that these susceptibility results, together with their own paramagnetic resonance results, could be explained by a crystal structure containing isolated pairs of copper atoms which interacted through exchange forces, and had a singlet state lying only slightly lower in energy than a triplet state. At low temperatures the singlet state would thus be populated

at the expense of the triplet state and the paramagnetic susceptibility would be low.

The crystal structure of copper acetate monohydrate was determined by van Niekerk & Schoening (1953) who found that the structure did indeed contain pairs of closely linked copper atoms and that the crystal was built up from dimers with the conformation shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1. More recently Ablov, Simenov & Malinovskii (1967) have made a study of the crystal structures of anhydrous copper propionate, $\{\text{Cu}[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)\text{COO}]_2\}$, and anhydrous copper butyrate and have established the existence of similar dimers in these structures. They have not however reported the arrangement of the hydrocarbon chains in these structures.

Experimental

Anhydrous copper butyrate was prepared by adding anhydrous copper carbonate in excess to an alcoholic solution of butyric acid. The reactants were agitated vigorously for some 15 minutes to ensure a maximum contact between the reactants. Carbon dioxide, copper butyrate and water were formed in the reaction which was judged to be completed when effervescence had ceased. The remaining excess of copper carbonate was removed by filtration leaving an alcoholic solution of copper butyrate. The filtered solution of the soap was allowed to evaporate slowly at room temperature and pressure. After about a week, crystals of anhydrous copper butyrate began to form.

When viewed between the crossed polars of a polarizing microscope the crystals appeared as birefringent, bright green oblong platelets. They were thin (~ 0.1 mm) and were very fragile showing a marked tendency to cleave into needle shapes along directions parallel to the long edges of the platelet. The plane of the platelet was subsequently found to be parallel to the (010) plane. The single crystals used for X-ray examination were platelets with the approximate dimensions $0.35 \times 0.20 \times 0.15$ mm: zero layer Weissenberg photographs were taken with the crystal rotating about each of the three direct cell axes. The unit cell was found to

be triclinic with $a=9.004 \pm 0.005$, $b=11.736 \pm 0.005$, $c=5.162 \pm 0.005$ Å, $\alpha=94.7 \pm 0.5$, $\beta=71.3 \pm 0.5$, $\gamma=95.2 \pm 0.5^\circ$. Assuming two formula units per unit cell the calculated density was 1.536 ± 0.005 g.cm⁻³, which

agreed well with the value of 1.52 ± 0.02 g.cm⁻³ observed by a flotation method using mixtures of carbon tetrachloride and liquid paraffin.

The majority of the intensities were determined photometrically from integrated Weissenberg photographs about the b and c axes. Those that were too weak to be measured in this way were determined visually using the standard multiple film technique. In all, the intensities of 832 independent reflexions were determined. Lorentz, polarization and Tunell factors were corrected for by a computer program written by one of us (MJB) and absorption corrections were made by use of the *ABSCOR* program which is part of the *X-ray 63* library of programs at the ATLAS laboratory, Chilton.

All the data were brought to a common scale by comparing the values of $|F_o|^2$ of reflexions which were observed in exposures about both the b and c axes.

Determination of the structure

The structure was assumed to be centrosymmetrical: two-dimensional Patterson syntheses about the a , b and c axes allowed the copper atom positions to be fixed, and, assuming the copper and oxygen atom arrangement to be similar to that in copper acetate monohydrate, the oxygen atom positions could also be fixed from the two-dimensional Patterson syntheses. The Patterson syntheses also showed ridges of high density which could be interpreted as due to copper-carbon vectors for one of the two hydrocarbon chains in the asymmetric unit. These positions together with plausible positions for the carbon atoms of the other hydrocarbon chain were used to compute phases for use in the preparation of electron density projections along the a and c axes, from which improved coordinates for all the atoms were obtained.

These coordinates were refined initially for low-angle data ($h+k+l \leq 6$), using equal weights and with a single scale factor and with a single overall isotropic temperature factor. The R value was reduced in 4 cycles from 0.41 to 0.17 and then increased to 0.19 when all the reflexion data were included.

The hydrogen atoms were then included in the structure factor calculations by assuming them to be arranged so that the coordination round each carbon atom was tetrahedral, and so that C-H bond lengths were 1.08 Å, and to have the same temperature factors as the carbon atoms to which they were bonded. After further cycles of refinement R was reduced to 0.16. In the next few cycles anisotropic temperature factors for the copper, oxygen and carbon atoms were refined together with their positional parameters and a single scale factor. Lists of observed and calculated structure factors were inspected for systematic variations of scale as functions of $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$ and of $|F|$ and for errors in the interlayer scaling. No systematic variations of scale of the types mentioned were observed but small corrections were required to the inter-layer scale factors. The

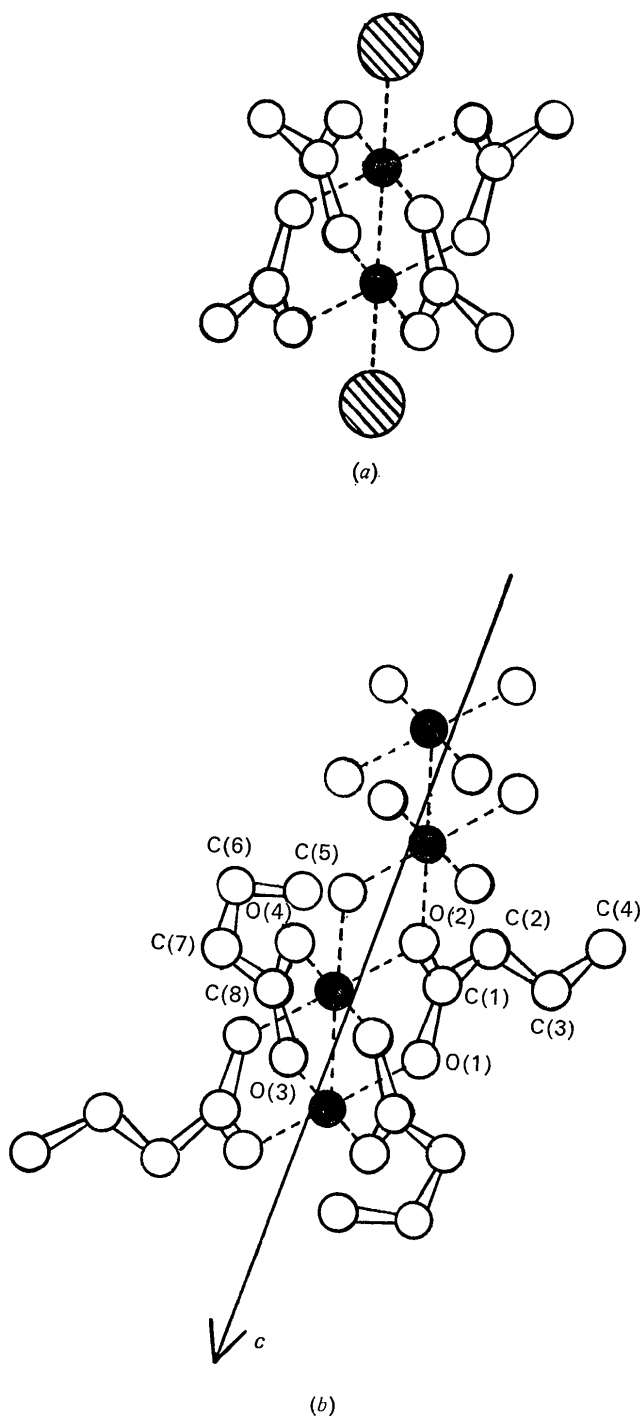


Fig. 1. Perspective diagrams of the arrangement of copper (full circles), carbon and oxygen atoms (open circles) and water molecules (hatched circles) in (a) a dimer of copper acetate monohydrate and (b) a dimer of anhydrous copper butyrate together with copper and oxygen atoms from a neighbouring dimer in the crystal structure.

largest of these was only about 6%. With the rescaled data a further three cycles of refinement of all the parameters except those of the hydrogen atoms decreased R to its final value of 0.092. The parameters of the heavy atoms resulting from this last refinement are given in Table 1 together with their standard deviations, and the observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Atom parameters: coordinates as fractions of the unit cell ($\times 10^4$); vibration components in Å^2 ($\times 10^3$)

The standard deviations, given in brackets, are in units corresponding to the least significant digit in the parameters.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Cu	227 (2)	- 534 (2)	-2347 (4)	48 (1)	39 (1)	26 (1)	9 (1)	-11 (1)	7 (1)
O(1)	451 (11)	- 981 (9)	3239 (21)	46 (6)	24 (6)	30 (5)	22 (5)	-11 (5)	2 (6)
O(2)	794 (13)	-1833 (9)	740 (19)	72 (7)	15 (5)	25 (5)	24 (6)	-24 (5)	- 3 (6)
O(3)	1955 (12)	1134 (9)	858 (20)	52 (6)	41 (6)	25 (5)	- 2 (6)	- 9 (5)	8 (6)
O(4)	2343 (11)	173 (10)	-3164 (20)	26 (5)	53 (7)	29 (5)	5 (5)	2 (4)	3 (6)
C(1)	852 (15)	-1800 (14)	1660 (26)	30 (6)	27 (8)	20 (6)	10 (7)	- 1 (5)	-20 (9)
C(2)	1373 (24)	-2792 (15)	2656 (33)	102 (15)	30 (10)	37 (9)	27 (10)	-30 (10)	14 (9)
C(3)	1516 (36)	-3836 (17)	976 (47)	222 (31)	23 (11)	79 (16)	50 (15)	-60 (19)	10 (11)
C(4)	2204 (32)	-4780 (19)	2038 (48)	134 (21)	51 (14)	81 (16)	64 (15)	-17 (14)	- 4 (14)
C(5)	4819 (24)	1979 (20)	-5217 (38)	77 (14)	78 (15)	40 (10)	-14 (12)	- 9 (9)	33 (11)
C(6)	3828 (31)	3036 (20)	-4858 (53)	124 (22)	51 (14)	101 (10)	28 (15)	-26 (17)	39 (14)
C(7)	4436 (19)	1381 (19)	-2460 (31)	43 (9)	87 (15)	26 (8)	- 3 (10)	- 4 (7)	25 (10)
C(8)	2804 (18)	825 (15)	-1525 (28)	44 (8)	44 (10)	25 (7)	11 (9)	-10 (7)	14 (9)

Table 2. Calculated and observed structure factors

Each (hkl) block is headed by its common k and l indices, and the three columns give the values of h , $10F_o$, and $10F_c$.

(h,0,0)	(h,1,0)	(h,2,0)	(h,3,0)	(h,4,0)	(h,5,0)	(h,6,0)	(h,7,0)	(h,8,0)	(h,9,0)	(h,10,0)	(h,11,0)	(h,12,0)	(h,13,0)	(h,14,0)	(h,15,0)	(h,16,0)	(h,17,0)	(h,18,0)	(h,19,0)	(h,20,0)	(h,21,0)	(h,22,0)	(h,23,0)	(h,24,0)	(h,25,0)	(h,26,0)	(h,27,0)	(h,28,0)	(h,29,0)	(h,30,0)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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2067	158 5525 2082	159 5559 2097	160 5593 2112	161 5627 2127	162 5661 2142	163 5695 2157	164 5729 2172	165 5763 2187	166 5797 2202	167 5831 2217	168 5865 2232	169 5899 2247	170 5933 2262	171 5967 2277	172 6001 2292	173 6035 2307	174 6069 2322	175 6103 2337	176 6137 2352	177 6171 2367	178 6205 2382	179 6239 2397	180 6273 2412	181 6307 2427	182 6341 2442	183 6375 2457	184 6409 2472	185 6443 2487	186 6477 2502	187 6511 2517	188 6545 2532	189 6579 2547	190 6613 2562	191 6647 2577	192 6681 2592	193 6715 2607	194 6749 2622	195 6783 2637	196 6817 2652	197 6851 2667	198 6885 2682	199 6919 2697	200 6953 2712	201 6987 2727	202 7021 2742	203 7055 2757	204 7089 2772	205 7123 2787	206 7157 2802	207 7191 2817	208 7225 2832	209 7259 2847	210 7293 2862	211 7327 2877	212 7361 2892	213 7395 2907	214 7429 2922	215 7463 2937	216 7497 2952	217 7531 2967	218 7565 2982	219 7599 2997	220 7633 3012	221 7667 3027	222 7701 3042	223 7735 3057	224 7769 3072	225 7803 3087	226 7837 3102	227 7871 3117	228 7905 3132	229 7939 3147	230 7973 3162	231 8007 3177	232 8041 3192	233 8075 3207	234 8109 3222	235 8143 3237	236 8177 3252	237 8211 3267	238 8245 3282	239 8279 3297	240 8313 3312	241 8347 3327	242 8381 3342	243 8415 3357	244 8449 3372	245 8483 3387	246 8517 3402	247 8551 3417	248 8585 3432	249 8619 3447	250 8653 3462	251 8687 3477	252 8721 3492	253 8755 3507	254 8789 3522	255 8823 3537	256 8857 3552	257 8891 3567	258 8925 3582	259 8959 3597	260 8993 3612	261 9027 3627	262 9061 3642	263 9095 3657	264 9129 3672	265 9163 3687	266 9197 3702	267 9231 3717	268 9265 3732	269 9299 3747	270 9333 3762	271 9367 3777	272 9401 3792	273 9435 3807	274 9469 3822	275 9503 3837	276 9537 3852	277 9571 3867	278 9605 3882	279 9639 3897	280 9673 3912	281 9707 3927	282 9741 3942	283 9775 3957	284 9809 3972	285 9843 3987	286 9877 4002	287 9911 4017	288 9945 4032	289 9979 4047	290 10013 4062	291 10047 4077	292 10081 4092	293 10115 4107	294 10149 4122	295 10183 4137	296 10217 4152	297 10251 4167	298 10285 4182	299 10319 4197	300 10353 4212	301 10387 4227	302 10421 4242	303 10455 4257	304 10489 4272	305 10523 4287	306 10557 4302	307 10591 4317	308 10625 4332	309 10659 4347	310 10693 4362	311 10727 4377	312 10761 4392	313 10795 4407	314 10829 4422	315 10863 4437	316 10897 4452	317 10931 4467	318 10965 4482	319 11000 4497	320 11034 4512	321 11068 4527	322 11102 4542	323 11136 4557	324 11170 4572	325 11204 4587	326 11238 4602	327 11272 4617	328 11306 4632	329 11340 4647	330 11374 4662	331 11408 4677	332 11442 4692	333 11476 4707	334 11510 4722	335 11544 4737	336 11578 4752	337 11612 4767	338 11646 4782	339 11680 4797	340 11714 4812	341 11748 4827	342 11782 4842	343 11816 4857	344 11850 4872	345 11884 4887	346 11918 4902	347 11952 4917	348 11986 4932	349 12020 4947	350 12054 4962	351 12088 4977	352 12122 4992	353 12156 5007	354 12190 5022	355 12224 5037	356 12258 5052	357 12292 5067	358 12326 5082	359 12360 5097	360 12394 5112	361 12428 5127	362 12462 5142	363 12496 5157	364 12530 5172	365 12564 5187	366 12598 5202	367 12632 5217	368 12666 5232	369 12700 5247	370 12734 5262	371 12768 5277	372 12802 5292	373 12836 5307	374 12870 5322	375 12904 5337	376 12938 5352	377 12972 5367	378 13006 5382	379 13040 5397	380 13074 5412	381 13108 5427	382 13142 5442	383 13176 5457	384 13210 5472	385 13244 5487	386 13278 5502	387 13312 5517	388 13346 5532	389 13380 5547	390 13414 5562	391 13448 5577	392 13482 5592	393 13516 5607	394 13550 5622	395 13584 5637	396 13618 5652	397 13652 5667	398 13686 5682	399 13720 5697	400 13754 5712	401 13788 5727	402 13822 5742	403 13856 5757	404 13890 5772	405 13924 5787	406 13958 5802	407 13992 5817	408 14026 5832	409 14060 5847	410 14094 5862	411 14128 5877	412 14162 5892	413 14196 5907	414 14230 5922	415 14264 5937	416 14298 5952	417 14332 5967	418 14366 5982	419 14400 5997	420 14434 6012	421 14468 6027	422 14502 6042	423 14536 6057	424 14570 6072	425 14604 6087

Discussion of results

The atomic positions given in the previous section show that the crystal contains dimers: one of these is shown in Fig. 1 where it may be compared with the copper acetate monohydrate dimer.

The similarity of the arrangement of the copper and oxygen atoms is striking. Each copper atom is in a state of sixfold coordination which is completed in the

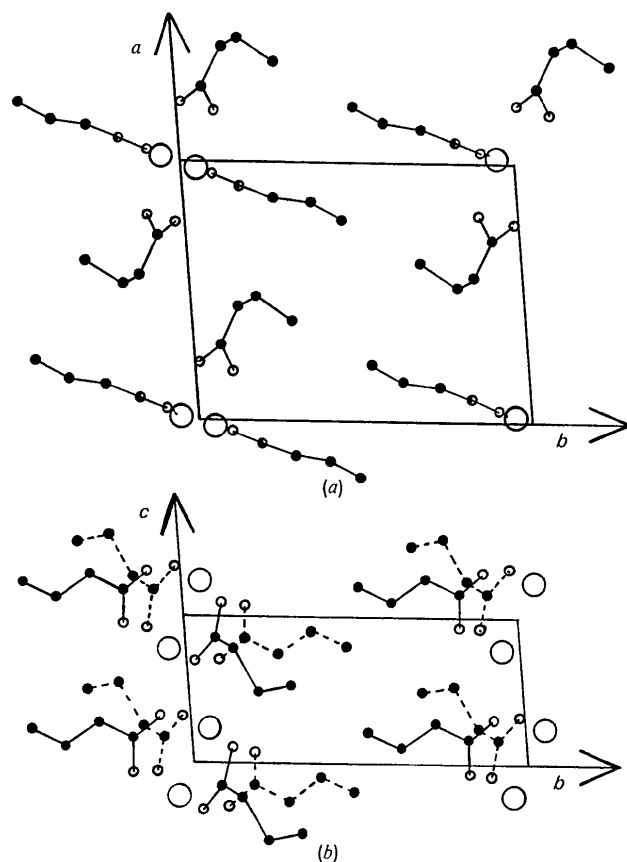


Fig. 2. Projections of the structure of anhydrous copper butyrate (a) along the *c* axis, and (b) along the *a* axis. Small full circles are carbon atoms and small open circles are oxygen atoms.

acetate structure by a molecule of water of crystallization, and in the anhydrous butyrate structure by an oxygen atom from a neighbouring dimer. The copper-copper and the copper-oxygen separations are listed in Table 3: they are not significantly different from the corresponding lengths in the acetate dimer.

In the copper acetate monohydrate dimer the acetate groups are arranged with two in each of two planes which are very nearly perpendicular to each other. In the butyrate structure this arrangement of the acid groups is not exactly maintained, presumably because the relatively long hydrocarbon chains in the butyrate group if extended in directions at right angles to each other, could not pack neatly together. This packing difficulty is avoided by the distortion of two of the four chains from the more usual plane zigzag structure of hydrocarbon chains in crystals.

The distortion may be visualized as resulting from the plane zigzag structure by a rotation of approximately 55° about the bond between C(8) and C(7) in Fig. 1, followed by a rotation of approximately 120° about the bond between C(7) and C(6), *i.e.* simply a change from a *trans* to a *gauche* configuration. The first of these rotations occurs about the bond joining the carboxyl group to the first CH_2 group in the chain. Molecular models show that there is little or no steric hindrance to rotations about such a bond and similar rotations have been observed by Lewis & Lomer (1969) in potassium caprate and by Lomer (1963) in lauric acid. The plane of the undistorted hydrocarbon chain in the butyrate structure is rotated about the corresponding bond by 13° relative to its carboxyl group. The only other examples known to us of bending of hydrocarbon chains in solids by rotation about bonds between CH_2 groups occur in the structure of the cyclic paraffin cyclotetradecane, $[\text{CH}_2]_{34}$ reported by Kay & Newman (1968) and in the structure of the *B* form of stearic acid reported by von Sydow (1955). The bond lengths and angles in the hydrocarbon chains in copper butyrate are given in Table 3. The mean C-C bond length is $1.510 \pm 0.018 \text{ \AA}$ and the mean C-C-C bond angle is $113.7 \pm 1.2^\circ$.

The crystal structure consists of chains of dimers, running parallel to the *c* axis of the crystal, in which

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles

Atoms in the asymmetric unit are numbered as in Fig. 1(b). Atoms in the centrosymmetrically related unit are primed, and atom in neighbouring dimer is double primed.

Cu—Cu	2.565 Å	C(1)—O(1)	1.210 Å	O(1)—C(1)—O(2)	121.8°
Cu—O(1)	2.064	C(1)—O(2)	1.254	O(1)—C(1)—C(2)	118.3
Cu—O(2')	1.973	C(1)—C(2)	1.483	O(2)—C(1)—C(2)	119.9
Cu—O(3)	1.954	C(2)—C(3)	1.433	C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	117.2
Cu—O(4')	1.936	C(3)—C(4)	1.534	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	113.4
O(1)—O(2)	2.152	C(8)—O(4)	1.238	O(3)—C(8)—O(4)	124.8
O(3)—O(4)	2.221	C(8)—O(3)	1.269	O(3)—C(8)—C(7)	116.3
O(2)—O(4)	2.796	C(8)—C(7)	1.497	O(4)—C(8)—C(7)	118.6
O(1)—O(3)	2.885	C(7)—C(6)	1.563	C(8)—C(7)—C(6)	113.2
O(1)—O(4')	2.782	C(6)—C(5)	1.559	C(7)—C(6)—C(5)	111.1
O(2)—O(3')	2.969				
Cu—O(2'')	2.245				

every copper atom is coordinated with four oxygen atoms and one copper atom from its own dimer and by a single oxygen atom from a neighbouring dimer. The arrangement is indicated in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows diagrams of the structure in projections from which the side-by-side packing of these chains of dimers may be visualized.

The components of the vibration tensor, reported in Table 1, are defined by $\overline{U}_i^2 = \sum_j U_{ij} l_j$ where \overline{U}_i^2 is the

mean-square displacement of the atom in the direction defined by the unit vector \mathbf{l} which has components l_1 , l_2 and l_3 referred to reciprocal cell axes.

The principal values and axes of the vibration tensor were calculated for each atom from the U_{ij} values in Table 1.

The only atoms showing marked anisotropy of their thermal motions are C(3), C(4), and C(5), which lie near the ends of the hydrocarbon chains. As usual in these cases the direction of maximum displacement is perpendicular to the chain.

The similarity of the structures of copper butyrate and copper acetate, together with the similarity of the magnetic properties of these compounds to those of the higher copper soaps, suggests that the higher copper soaps will prove to have structures based on the same copper ion environment, and that distortions of the acid groups will occur in such a way as to allow the long hydrocarbon chains to pack together in one

or other of the known packing arrangements for such chains.

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The Crystal Structure of a Sulfone, 4,5-Dihydrothiepin 1,1-Dioxide

BY HERMAN L. AMMON, MARY R. SMITH AND EDWARD KELSO

Department of Chemistry, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, U.S.A.

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4,5-Dihydrothiepin 1,1-dioxide, $C_6H_8SO_2$, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$ with cell dimensions of $a = 11.415$, $b = 6.476$, $c = 9.597$ Å, $\beta = 108.02^\circ$, and with $Z = 4$. Three-dimensional X-ray intensity data were collected with Mo radiation using a Picker diffractometer. The structure was solved with direct methods. Full-matrix least-squares refinement, using anisotropic temperature factors for C, O, and S and isotropic terms for H, gave an R of 0.049 (weighted $R = 0.039$). The conformation of the 7-membered ring is not symmetrical. Although the C-S lengths are typical of many of the values reported for aromatic sulfones, the C=C distances are smaller than the usual 1.34 Å ethylenic value. A possible rationale for this shortening is given.

Introduction

A number of examples of the Csp^2-SO_2 distance in phenyl sulfones and vinyl sulfones can be found in the crystallographic literature. There are, however, no

reported* examples of this length in 'simple' vinyl sulfones, molecules in which the C-S bonds should be free

* We make this statement with some hesitation, knowing well that a simple sulfone or two may have escaped our literature searches.