

dium atoms have different coordinations. These are indicated in Fig. 1. Table 3 gives the sodium–oxygen distances below 3·52 Å. Since there are no distances in the range 3·13 to 3·52 Å, the number of oxygen atom neighbours at 3·13 Å or less are taken to be the coordination number of sodium. This number is 7, 6 and 8 for Na(1), Na(2) and Na(3) respectively. The coordinating oxygen atoms do not surround the cations in a symmetrical fashion. The sodium–oxygen distances of the coordinating oxygens range from 2·237 to 3·130 Å. In comparison *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) gives for sixfold coordinated sodium, the range 2·25 to 2·78 Å derived from 16 determinations (The sodium–oxygen distances listed by Hyman, Perloff, Mauer & Block (1967) for sodium tetraborate cannot be reconciled with their parameter list.)

The present results reinforce the general impression that the cation sites in borate polymer networks depend strongly on the requirements of the polymer anion.

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The Conformation of Non-Aromatic Ring Compounds. LXXIV.* The Crystal and Molecular Structure of *cis*-2-Chloro-4-*t*-butylcyclohexanone

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Crystals of *cis*-2-chloro-4-*t*-butylcyclohexanone are triclinic. The space group is $P\bar{1}$ and $Z=2$. The unit-cell dimensions are $a=8\cdot294$, $b=10\cdot563$, $c=6\cdot366$ Å, $\alpha=100\cdot8$, $\beta=97\cdot4$ and $\gamma=79\cdot5^\circ$. The structure has been solved by Patterson methods and direct methods and refined with a least-squares procedure using Mo $K\alpha$ data measured with a three-circle diffractometer. The final conventional R value is 3·7%. The cyclohexane ring has a chair conformation with the chlorine atom and the *t*-Bu group in the equatorial positions. The staggering of the latter group with respect to the ring atoms is $-1\cdot5^\circ$. The thermal motion has been analysed in terms of a rigid body. Statistical tests indicate that the rigid body model without methyl groups cannot be rejected on a 5% significance level and suggest a librational motion of the *t*-Bu group.

Introduction

This investigation forms part of the studies in this laboratory concerning the geometry of *t*-Bu groups. Fraterman & Romers (1971) (hereafter referred to as FR) showed that the C(CH₃)₃ groups in the aromatic compound 2,6-di-*t*-butyl-4-(*p*-bromophenyl)imino-2,5-cyclohexadien-1-one have conspicuously high temperature factors and presumably suffer from restricted rotation (libration) about the central C–C bonds, or possibly show conformational disorder. This phenomenon has not been encountered in other aromatic compounds with *t*-Bu groups (consult FR for liter-

ature) but might be present in analogous cyclohexane derivatives. Altona & Sundaralingam (1970) carried out empirical force-field calculations of a number of substituted cyclohexane compounds. Their calculations indicate that the C(CH₃)₃ groups do not occupy staggered positions relative to the ring bonds. The angle of twist with respect to the ideally staggered position ($\pm 17^\circ$) is concomitant with an asymmetrical distortion of the cyclohexane ring. A very low barrier (300 cal.mole⁻¹) separates the two equivalent forms and the authors suggest that in diffraction analysis the twisting phenomenon would reveal itself by unusual large temperature factors (disorder) of atoms of the *t*-Bu group and, to a less degree, of the ring atoms.

So far no published experimental evidence is avail-

* Part LXXIII: Koer, de Kok & Romers (1972)

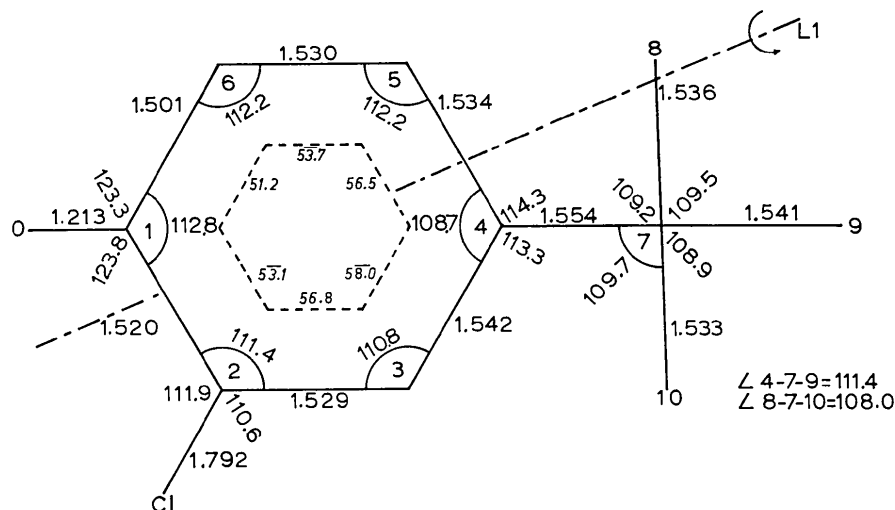


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Å), valency and endocyclic torsional angles (decimal degrees) of CBC. The direction of largest libration axis L_1 is indicated in the figure.

able to support this view. The molecular structures of *cis*- and *trans*-4-*t*-butyl-1-chlorocyclohexane were investigated by means of gas-phase electron diffraction (Dallinga & Toneman, 1969). In all models considered constraints of C_s symmetry and staggered conformations were, however, maintained. The aim of the present X-ray diffraction investigation is to verify the above-mentioned prediction using accurate diffractometer measurements of the title compound (hereafter CBC).

Experimental

The compound CBC was prepared according to the description of Allinger, Allinger, Freiberg, Czaja & Le Bel (1960). Crystallization from a solution in heptane gave colourless needles elongated along a zone called [001]. Preliminary rotation and Weissenberg photographs indicated triclinic diffraction symmetry. The space group $P\bar{1}$ was established by the Patterson analysis and subsequent successful refinement of the centrosymmetric structure. Approximate values of a^* , b^* , c^* , α^* , and γ^* were obtained from crystals rotated about [100] and [001]. Precise values of the reciprocal lattice at 20°C (Table 1) were measured on a three-circle diffractometer using orientations in which c , a and a^* coincide with the φ axis of the instrument. Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å) was used during these calibrations.

The boundary planes of a carefully selected crystal with dimensions $0.36 \times 0.24 \times 0.30$ mm were measured with a binocular microscope. The crystal was mounted about [001] on a goniometer head of the crystal orienter. By means of zirconium-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71069$ Å), employing the θ - 2θ scan technique and using a scintillation counter equipped with pulse-height discriminator, 1468 reflexions were measured at 20°C in a range between 3 and 25°. An additional 421 reflexions having counts less than twice the standard deviation were considered as being non-observed. More details of the measurement technique have been given elsewhere (Portheine, Romers & Rutten, 1972). The reduction to structure factors was performed in the usual way by dividing by Lorentz, polarization and absorption factors. The latter factors were calculated according to a program designed by de Graaff (1972).

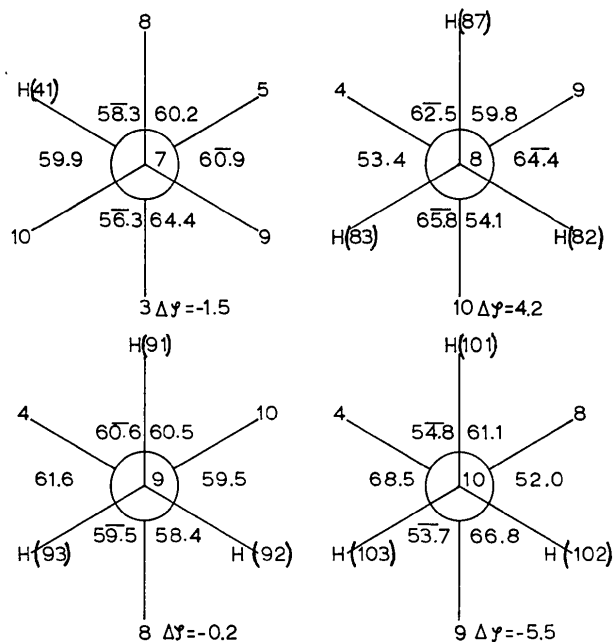


Fig. 2. Newman projections along the bonds C(7)-C(4)-C(8)-C(7), C(9)-C(7) and C(10)-C(7). The amount of 'off, staggering' indicates the average angle of twist (positive if clockwise, negative if counter-clockwise) required to restore ideal staggering.

Table 1. Crystallographic data of CBC

The standard deviations are given in parentheses.
 cis-2-Chloro-4-t-butylcyclohexanone, $C_{10}H_{17}OCl$; melting
 point $59^{\circ}C$; space group $P\bar{1}$

Bravais-reduced lattice

$$\begin{aligned} d(100) &= 8.1143 (6) \text{ \AA} & a &= 8.294 (4) \text{ \AA} \\ d(010) &= 10.2376 (10) & b &= 10.563 (5) \\ d(001) &= 6.2231 (8) & c &= 6.366 (3) \\ \alpha^* &= 80.35 (2)^{\circ} & \alpha &= 100.8 (9)^{\circ} \\ \beta^* &= 84.34 (6) & \beta &= 97.4 (8) \\ \gamma^* &= 99.37 (4) & \gamma &= 79.5 (7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{obs}(\text{by flotation}) &= 1.15 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}, d_x = 1.168 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}; \\ V &= 536.0 \text{ \AA}^3; Z = 2; \mu(\text{Mo K}\alpha) = 3.1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Structure refinement

Assuming the space group $P\bar{1}$, the structure was solved by Patterson methods as well as direct methods. Since the two methods gave the same results and were carried out as a routine procedure, no details will be given here. The refinement with anisotropic temperature parameters for the heavy atoms and isotropic B values for hydrogen atoms was carried out successfully and was stopped after several cycles attaining a minimum R value of 3.7% (observed reflexions only). The weighted value R_w (omitting non-observed reflexions)

Table 2. Absolute values of observed and calculated structure factors (FO and FC) of CBC on 100 times absolute scale

Phases of FC have been omitted. Reflexions with amplitudes below a certain threshold value have not contributed to the refinement and were assigned the threshold value and a negative sign. Zero FO values represent reflexions with very small θ values that could not be measured.

h	k	l	FO	FC	h	k	l	FO	FC	h	k	l	FO	FC	h	k	l	FO	FC	h	k	l	FO	FC																	
-9	-6	3	304	267	-1	12	0	300	267	-1	9	7	773	743	2	1	2941	2678	-8	3	2	557	479	-1	2	2	1553	1651	5	-7	2	635	589	-3	-5	3	797	867			
-9	-6	3	507	542	-1	11	1	1090	1453	2	1	1	2568	2471	0	4	2	296	361	-1	1	1	2	26	186	5	-1	2	20	1170	1370	-3	-5	3	486	468					
-9	-6	3	196	184	-1	10	0	924	803	-3	0	1	1788	1757	-7	11	1	242	213	-1	2	2	4368	4231	6	-2	2	231	255	-2	-2	2	159	166							
-9	-6	3	277	111	-1	10	0	1594	1627	-1	0	1	173	127	2	3	1	1035	1655	-7	-10	1	2	1474	1824	5	1	2	1407	1404	-3	-3	2	1024	1415						
-9	-6	3	298	184	-1	9	0	2636	2536	-1	0	1	910	966	-7	-10	1	115	111	-1	6	2	351	576	5	1	2	1616	1606	-3	-2	2	1365	1368							
-9	-6	3	275	101	-1	7	0	1742	1729	-3	0	1	979	1093	-7	-10	1	757	772	-1	2	2	1716	1722	1	2	2	1478	1472	-3	-2	2	2023	2023							
-9	-6	3	864	509	-1	4	0	3404	3348	-3	0	1	1204	1263	-7	-10	1	1226	1263	-7	-10	1	1370	1672	-8	2	2	1034	250	5	4	2	280	257	3	0	2	1902	1902		
-9	-6	3	207	101	-1	3	0	1376	1376	-1	0	1	1431	1431	-1	0	1	1071	1071	-1	0	1	1174	1174	-1	0	1	1674	1674	-1	0	1	137	136							
-9	-6	3	266	227	-1	4	0	1354	1547	-3	-1	1	2432	2521	2	8	1	2003	2354	-7	-10	1	2	1050	1117	-1	1	2	416	851	5	6	2	1001	1031						
-9	-6	3	207	672	-1	3	0	2466	2466	-1	0	1	1648	1871	2	8	1	1532	1563	-7	-10	1	2	255	180	0	2	2	1120	1064	5	6	2	1432	1432						
-9	-6	3	278	111	-1	2	0	7186	7276	-1	0	1	1365	1369	-1	1	1	810	967	0	-10	2	2	489	528	0	-6	2	2768	2856	-8	-4	2	1206	1202						
-9	-6	3	232	211	-1	2	0	4307	4317	-3	2	1	1711	1666	-3	-11	1	258	223	-7	1	1	940	921	5	10	2	228	212	-1	5	3	743	800							
-9	-6	3	334	101	-1	1	0	362	747	-1	1	1	3450	3713	-10	1	1	1274	1222	-7	-1	1	2	352	387	0	-8	2	736	62	-3	2	531	118	-3	6	2	426	501		
-9	-6	3	265	207	-1	4	0	10450	10430	-3	4	1	276	290	-3	0	1	1121	1131	-10	-11	2	2	755	772	0	-2	2	2586	2547	6	-7	2	1373	106	-7	3	322	265		
-9	-6	3	1556	1665	-1	5	0	3656	3996	-1	6	1	1201	1177	-3	0	1	866	897	-6	-10	2	2	210	168	0	-2	2	3224	3215	6	-5	2	642	627	-2	-11	3	495	450	
-9	-6	3	622	818	-1	6	0	1892	1892	-1	6	1	402	548	2	1	1	260	218	-10	-10	2	2	489	528	0	-6	2	2768	2856	-8	-4	2	1206	1202						
-9	-6	3	853	865	-1	7	0	667	693	-3	8	1	264	293	-3	0	1	1900	1875	-6	-10	2	2	358	439	0	-2	2	915	927	6	-3	2	866	850	-2	-10	3	241	223	
-9	-6	3	872	276	-1	8	0	197	685	-1	9	1	518	465	-3	0	1	1581	1567	-6	-10	2	2	368	389	0	-2	2	1595	1674	0	-2	2	477	462	-2	-7	3	354	360	
-9	-6	3	830	411	-1	9	0	1398	1344	-3	10	1	603	716	-3	-4	1	300	236	-6	-5	2	2	1510	1583	0	-2	2	1595	1674	0	-2	2	477	462	-2	-7	3	354	360	
-9	-6	3	216	191	-1	10	0	731	787	-12	1	1	196	230	-3	-3	1	1079	2034	-6	-10	2	2	258	335	0	-2	2	1169	1127	6	2	2	961	969	-2	-10	3	2076	2119	
-9	-6	3	532	298	-1	11	0	232	290	-2	11	1	312	350	-1	1	1	260	218	-10	-10	2	2	253	326	0	-2	2	15137	15082	6	4	2	1281	1248	-2	-4	3	3511	3569	
-9	-6	3	767	892	-1	12	0	766	748	-2	12	1	1858	1858	3	1	1	1012	1072	-6	-10	2	2	398	311	0	1	2	4030	4017	6	5	2	1991	1418	-2	-3	3	4227	4335	
-9	-6	3	1029	1010	-1	13	0	240	245	-2	13	1	2825	2842	2	1	1	1219	1296	-2	-10	2	2	1219	1296	2	2	2	1894	1842	6	6	2	231	255	-2	-2	3	1627	1519	
-9	-6	3	284	207	-1	14	0	2214	2207	-2	14	1	624	620	-3	1	1	2573	2450	-6	-1	1	2	1059	1078	0	1	2	1400	1392	6	6	2	795	787	-2	-1	3	368	327	
-9	-6	3	2345	2163	-1	15	0	214	153	-2	15	1	2631	2670	3	4	1	2107	2186	-6	-2	2	2	968	931	0	2	2	3855	3727	6	0	2	532	442	-2	0	3	1417	1359	
-9	-6	3	2478	2702	-1	16	0	1140	1157	-2	16	1	3430	3435	-3	5	1	1189	1203	-6	-1	2	2	423	384	0	1	2	1394	1446	7	-5	2	327	311	-2	1	3	1739	1764	
-9	-6	3	1255	1210	-1	17	0	4201	4078	-2	17	1	6323	6232	3	6	1	227	238	-4	6	2	2	374	365	0	2	2	618	666	7	-2	2	626	665	-2	2	3	1455	1417	
-9	-6	3	538	529	-1	18	0	236	261	-2	18	1	357	356	3	7	1	260	218	-10	-10	2	2	415	453	0	-8	2	1108	1118	-2	3	2	766	816						
-9	-6	3	1018	1010	-1	19	0	1896	1896	-2	19	1	1094	1193	3	8	1	866	851	-5	-10	2	2	1461	1500	0	11	2	241	192	7	2	207	278	-2	4	3	1760	1724		
-9	-6	3	558	558	-1	20	0	208	250	-1	20	1	2827	2747	-1	9	1	667	615	-5	-10	2	2	1873	1938	-1	11	2	1674	1624	-10	-10	2	532	442	-2	0	3	1417	1359	
-9	-6	3	1012	1012	-1	21	0	179	187	-2	21	1	5140	5122	-3	10	1	735	742	-5	-10	2	2	865	800	-1	10	2	2	403	411	7	5	2	243	205	-2	7	3	600	684
-9	-6	3	531	543	-1	22	0	102	167	-2	22	1	1667	1656	-10	10	1	296	294	-5	-10	2	2	868	904	-1	10	2	1267	1264	7	7	2	593	516	-2	9	3	985	915	
-9	-6	3	866	866	-1	23	0	219	912	-2	23	1	913	886	-4	11	1	1293	1274	-5	-10	2	2	262	272	0	11	2	2372	2375	-1	-7	2	271	251	-1	11	3	773	701	
-9	-6	3	336	288	-1	24	0	300	310	-2	24	1	590	510	-4	11	1	910	1002	-1	-10	2	2	1018	1018	-1	11	2	1857	1848	8	2	3	1267	1261	-10	-10	3	455	373	
-9	-6	3	284	207	-1	25	0	2302	2302	-1	25	1	3300	3268	-5	12	1	726	725	-5	-10	2	2	726	725	-5	12	2	1068	1094	8	2	3	1267	1261	-10	-10	3	3223	3193	
-9	-6	3	1191	1181	-1	26	0	1462	1465	-2	26	1	506	517	-4	12	1	1454	1426	-5	0	2	2	861	511	-4	12	2	4412	4422	5	2	3	461	665	-1	-7	3	2170	2166	
-9	-6	3	268	276	-1	27	0	937	985	-1	27	1	518	460	-3	13	1	1848	1842	-5	0	2	2	364	382	-4	13	2	136	169	-2	-10	3	119	116	-2	-10	3	1317	1316	
-9	-6	3	1634	1683	-1	28	0	662	656	-2	28	1	918	907	-4	13	1	1702	1661	-5	0	2	2	1402	1403	-1	13	2	1176	1206	-4	3	2	255	210	-1	-4	3	1293	1378	
-9	-6	3	558	558	-1	29	0	208	250	-1	29	1	330	325	-4	14	1	632	626	-5	0	2	2	1873	1938	-1	11	2	2223	2231	-3	3	2	260	280	-2	-10	3	280	280	
-9	-6	3	609	626	-1	30	0	298	372	-2	30	1	402	510	-2	14	1	136	136	-5	0	2	2</																		

Table 3. Fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and standard deviations of the non-hydrogen atoms in CBC

	x	y	z
Cl	3226 (6)	3746 (5)	2843 (6)
O	-314 (13)	4647 (13)	2364 (12)
C(1)	427 (17)	5555 (17)	2934 (15)
C(2)	2272 (17)	5410 (16)	3390 (16)
C(3)	2990 (15)	6246 (16)	2160 (16)
C(4)	2217 (15)	7685 (15)	2680 (14)
C(5)	362 (16)	7798 (16)	2129 (17)
C(6)	-395 (17)	6947 (19)	3291 (19)
C(7)	3028 (16)	8608 (16)	1669 (16)
C(8)	2289 (21)	10025 (18)	2460 (21)
C(9)	2777 (20)	8325 (21)	-785 (18)
C(10)	4866 (19)	8440 (20)	2379 (21)

Table 4. Fractional coordinates ($\times 10^3$) and B values (\AA^2) of the hydrogen atoms in CBC with standard deviations

	x	y	z	B
H(21)	250 (14)	565 (14)	492 (14)	4.67 (33)
H(31)	280 (14)	592 (14)	59 (14)	4.89 (34)
H(32)	412 (14)	614 (14)	250 (14)	4.94 (34)
H(41)	240 (13)	791 (13)	422 (13)	4.24 (32)
H(51)	15 (15)	756 (15)	56 (14)	5.19 (35)
H(52)	-14 (16)	867 (15)	248 (15)	6.00 (39)
H(61)	-153 (17)	699 (17)	286 (17)	7.04 (43)
H(62)	-30 (17)	724 (17)	484 (17)	6.96 (42)
H(81)	114 (17)	1020 (17)	203 (18)	7.55 (45)
H(82)	287 (20)	1059 (20)	198 (19)	8.94 (52)
H(83)	234 (18)	1023 (18)	403 (18)	8.00 (47)
H(91)	325 (18)	744 (18)	-135 (17)	7.98 (47)
H(92)	328 (16)	892 (16)	-137 (17)	7.19 (45)
H(93)	165 (17)	846 (17)	-129 (16)	7.06 (43)
H(101)	509 (17)	857 (18)	396 (18)	7.88 (47)
H(102)	532 (18)	907 (17)	197 (17)	7.52 (46)
H(103)	541 (17)	759 (17)	176 (16)	7.24 (44)

Thermal motion

The thermal motion of the molecule was analysed according to the method described by Schomaker & Trueblood (1968). Omitting the hydrogen atoms in all calculations different groups of atoms contributing to the assumed rigid body were inspected. The model without the methyl carbon atoms gave the best fit

between observed and calculated U_{ij} values (Table 5) and is slightly better than the rigid body composed of all heavy atoms. Inspection of these models with Hamilton's ratio test (1965) on a significance level of 5% (Table 6) indicates that the 12-atom rigid body can be rejected. On the other hand, the 9-atom rigid body cannot be rejected in favour of the zero hypothesis (*i.e.* no constraints on thermal parameters).

Table 6. Numerical data for the R_w ratio tests

The symbols are explained in Hamilton (1965). Significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

	Model I No constraints on thermal parameters	Model II Fixed U_{ij} 's for 12 heavy atoms	Model III Fixed U_{ij} 's for 9 heavy atoms
R	0.0373	0.0491	0.0439
R_w	0.0385	0.0525	0.0462
n	1468	1468	1468
m	177	105	123
b	0	72	54
$R_w(\text{II})/R_w(\text{I}) = 1.364$		$R_w(\text{III})/R_w(\text{I}) = 1.200$	
$R_b, n-m, \alpha = R_{72, 1291, 0.05} = 1.332$		$R_{54, 1291, 0.05} = 1.240$	

The test, of course, does not give a verdict upon the validity of the libration effect. For the 9-atom model the U_{ij} values were also calculated for the methyl carbon atoms (Table 5). Since a number of calculated U_{ij} values of these atoms are larger than the corresponding observed ones riding motion of the atoms can be excluded. The positions of all hydrogen atoms obtained by the least-squares refinement, are well-defined. Moreover, all C-H distances (Table 9) are found in the range between 0.91 and 1.00 \AA . Hence we may conclude that the presumed effect, if present, is very small and that more accurate diffraction data at different temperatures are needed to clarify this problem.

The thermal parameters of the 9-atom rigid body are listed in Table 7. The translational part of the motion is nearly isotropic, the principal axes T_1 , T_2 and T_3 being nearly equal. The direction of the largest prin-

Table 5. Observed and calculated U_{ij} values of non-hydrogen atoms in CBC at 20°C

The units are 10^{-4}\AA^2 and the crystallographic axes are the reference system. The temperature factor is defined as $\exp(-2\pi^2 \sum_{ij} h_i h_j a_i^* a_j^* U_{ij})$.

	U_{11}		U_{22}		U_{33}		$2U_{12}$		$2U_{23}$		$2U_{13}$	
	obs	calc	obs	calc	obs	calc	obs	calc	obs	calc	obs	calc
Cl	1181	1206 (5)	516	541 (6)	1236	1237 (5)	182	136 (5)	481	500 (6)	602	608 (7)
O	1018	1013 (8)	873	882 (9)	603	611 (8)	-991	-989 (15)	190	266 (13)	74	73 (13)
C(1)	694	697 (12)	717	659 (11)	466	497 (10)	-445	-443 (17)	276	152 (16)	150	148 (16)
C(2)	716	689 (12)	483	517 (9)	575	543 (11)	-88	-143 (15)	198	212 (15)	133	62 (17)
C(3)	485	515 (10)	552	521 (9)	614	620 (10)	-92	-29 (15)	213	193 (15)	114	167 (15)
C(4)	526	497 (9)	511	495 (9)	416	450 (9)	-147	-131 (14)	92	119 (14)	6	-14 (14)
C(5)	513	472 (10)	588	635 (10)	738	750 (12)	-16	-23 (15)	294	378 (17)	153	85 (17)
C(6)	551	569 (11)	789	771 (12)	926	833 (14)	-181	-142 (18)	390	344 (21)	330	434 (19)
C(7)	582	613 (10)	573	580 (10)	574	557 (10)	-328	-342 (15)	249	218 (16)	-51	-53 (16)
C(8)	958	1066 (15)	578	531 (12)	1066	737 (17)	-381	-372 (21)	326	207 (21)	28	98 (24)
C(9)	830	962 (14)	936	732 (14)	648	548 (12)	-511	-693 (21)	544	254 (20)	88	124 (19)
C(10)	665	632 (13)	888	964 (14)	983	1075 (15)	-660	-683 (21)	495	675 (23)	-133	-239 (21)

cipal libration axis L_1 approximately coincides with the largest dimension of the molecule (Fig. 1) and has an orientation of 62, 28 and 95° with a , b and c , respectively (Fig. 4).

Molecular geometry

Taking into account the errors in cell edges as well as a 30% increase of positional standard errors the estim-

Table 7. Rigid-body thermal parameters of CBC

Origin defined at (fractional coordinates) $x=0.1774, y=0.5803, z=0.2640$. Axes of reference are the directions $a, c \times a$ and c^* . Estimated standard deviations are given in parenthesis. Consult formula (20) of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968) for reduced \bar{T} .

Principal axes of reduced \bar{T}				Principal axes of \bar{L}					
	r.m.s. amplitude (Å)	direction	cosines		r.m.s. amplitude (°)	direction	cosines		
T_1	0.23	-0.519	-0.824	0.228	L_1	7.8	0.471	0.836	-0.282
T_2	0.21	0.826	-0.552	-0.116	L_2	4.1	0.150	0.239	0.959
T_3	0.20	0.222	0.728	0.967	L_3	2.2	0.869	-0.494	-0.012

Tensor components of \bar{T} (10^3 \AA^2)			Tensor components of \bar{L} (sg degree)		
59.8 (1.3)	-0.2 (1.1)	-2.7 (1.3)	17.5 (1.6)	22.4 (1.3)	-10.4 (1.6)
	51.3 (1.1)	0.6 (1.4)		44.6 (4.4)	-5.7 (1.2)
		44.0 (2.1)			20.4 (1.1)

Displacements of libration axes from intersecting (Å)			Effective screw translation (Å)	
Parallel to L_1	0.21	-0.32	Parallel to L_1	0.008
Parallel to L_2	1.51	-0.25	Parallel to L_2	0.021
Parallel to L_3	0.71	-0.43	Parallel to L	-0.048

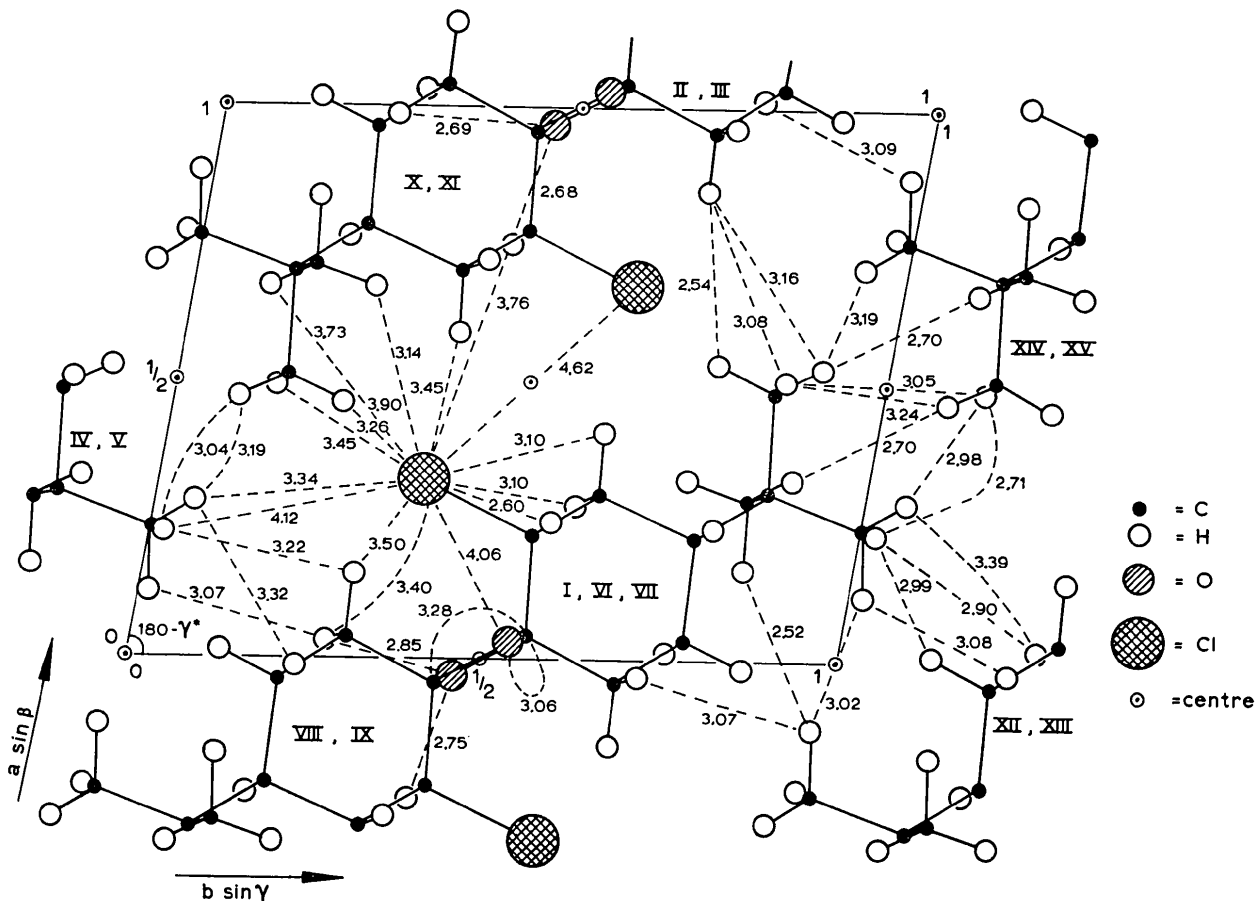


Fig. 4. Projection of the crystal structure along [001]. Dashed lines indicate intermolecular contacts. Roman numerals are explained in the next.

ated standard deviations of bond lengths are 0.002 Å for C(2)–Cl, 0.004 Å for distances involving the methyl carbon atoms, 0.003 Å for all other heavy-atom distances and 0.03 Å for the C–H distances. The average standard deviations of valency and torsional angles not involving hydrogen atoms are 0.2 and 0.3°. Finally, the standard errors of valency angles involving hydrogen atoms are 2°. The bond distance, valency and endocyclic torsional angles are corrected for thermal motion according to a procedure proposed by Cruickshank (1956). We used a peak-breadth parameter of 0.10 Å for these corrections. It should be stated that the e.s.d.'s of the distances corrected for thermal motion are higher than those of the uncorrected distances. The extra uncertainty might be in the range of 0.001 to 0.003 Å, resulting in e.s.d.'s of 0.004 to 0.006 Å in the C–C bonds. Uncorrected and corrected bond lengths are listed in Table 8, the corrected distances, valency and torsional angles are also depicted in Fig. 1. Finally, bond lengths and angles involving hydrogen atoms are tabulated in Table 9.

Table 8. Bond lengths (Å) in CBC

u and *c* refer to values uncorrected and corrected for thermal motion

	<i>l_u</i>	<i>l_c</i>		<i>l_u</i>	<i>l_c</i>
C(1)–C(2)	1.505	1.520	C(2)–Cl	1.781	1.792
C(1)–C(6)	1.493	1.501	C(1)–O	1.207	1.213
C(2)–C(3)	1.523	1.529	C(4)–C(7)	1.551	1.554
C(5)–C(6)	1.525	1.530	C(7)–C(8)	1.527	1.536
C(3)–C(4)	1.530	1.542	C(7)–C(9)	1.528	1.541
C(4)–C(5)	1.521	1.534	C(7)–C(10)	1.521	1.533

Table 9. Bond lengths and bond angles involving hydrogen atoms

C–H		C–C–H		C–C–H	
2–21	0.97 Å	1–2–21	106.6°	7–9–92	110.2°
3–31	1.00	2–3–31	109.3	7–9–93	113.1
3–32	0.93	2–3–32	109.3	7–10–101	112.0
4–41	0.97	3–4–41	105.4	7–10–102	109.8
5–51	0.99	4–5–51	108.1	7–10–103	111.0
5–52	0.94	4–5–52	110.1	⟨C–C–H⟩	110
6–61	0.94	5–6–61	111.2	σ(C–C–H)	2
6–62	0.97	5–6–62	111.9	H–C–H	
8–81	0.95	3–2–21	111.9	31–3–32	106.8
8–82	0.94	4–3–31	110.0	51–5–52	105.9
8–83	0.98	4–3–32	110.2	61–6–62	105.7
9–91	0.97	5–4–41	106.9	81–8–82	111.2
9–92	0.97	7–4–41	105.5	81–8–83	103.5
9–93	0.94	6–5–51	110.9	82–8–83	107.9
10–101	0.99	6–5–52	109.3	91–9–92	108.0
10–102	0.92	1–6–61	109.3	91–9–93	109.2
10–103	0.95	1–6–62	106.2	92–9–93	106.3
⟨C–H⟩	0.96	7–8–81	112.1	101–10–102	104.9
σ(C–H)	0.02	7–8–82	109.4	101–10–103	109.4
		7–8–83	112.5	102–10–103	109.5
		7–9–91	111.7	⟨H–C–H⟩	107
				σ(H–C–H)	2

Accepting equivalence of all C–H distances their mean value (0.96 Å) agrees quite well with the values usually determined for this distance in X-ray investiga-

tions. The standard error (0.02 Å) is in accord with the least-squares prediction. The mean values of the C–C–H and H–C–H angles (110 and 107°) agree quite well with observations made by Portheine *et al.* (1972) (110 and 106°) and by Braun, Hornstra & Leenhouts (1969) (109 and 108°).

Inspection of the endocyclic torsional angles (Fig. 1) indicates the chair conformation of the ring. The mean absolute value (56.5°) shows that CBC is slightly more puckered than cyclohexane for which Geise, Buys & Mijlthoff (1972) report a value of 55.9°. The distribution of individual endocyclic valency and torsional angles suggests *C_s* symmetry of the ring skeleton. There is, however, a small difference in length between the bonds C(1)–C(6) and C(1)–C(2): $\Delta = 0.019$ Å with e.s.d. $\sigma(\Delta) < 0.008$ Å. This probably significant difference might be due to the different exocyclic bonds of C(2) and C(6). The lack in *C_s* symmetry of the ring is also reflected in the conformation of the C(CH₃)₃ group. In agreement with Altona & Sundaralingam's (1970) prediction the t-Bu group is indeed 'off-staggered' (see Fig. 2). The mean deviation from the ideally staggered position (–1.5°), although significant, is, however, rather small and in agreement with the small or absent extra libration effect (see previous section). Faber & Altona (1971) report values of 11.2 and 6.1° for the 'off-staggering' of t-Bu groups in the more asymmetrically substituted compound *cis-trans*-2,5-di-t-butylcyclohexanol tosylate. A Newman projection along the bond C(2)–C(1) is drawn in Fig. 3. It can be seen that the oxygen atom is nearly eclipsed with respect to the chlorine atom.

The valency angles hardly need comment. The mean value of endocyclic valency angles (111.3°) barely deviates from the values reported by Geise *et al.* (1972) for cyclohexane (111.1°) and methylcyclohexane (111.3°). Owing to the carbonyl group the valency angle C(6)–C(1)–C(2) (112.8°) is slightly larger than the average, while the opposing angle C(3)–C(4)–C(5) (108.7°), adjacent to the C(CH₃)₃ group is slightly smaller. In the tosylate compound the endocyclic valency angles adjacent to the C(CH₃)₃ groups are 108.4 and 109.1°.

The mean value of the bond lengths C(1)–C(6) and C(1)–C(2) is 1.510 Å and agrees with the accepted value (1.505 Å) for *sp³–sp²* hybridization (Lide, 1962). The average of the four *sp³–sp³* ring-bond distances (1.534 Å) can be compared with the recently determined value (1.528 Å) by Geise *et al.* for cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane. The mean distance of C(7) to the methyl carbon atoms (1.537 Å) does not differ significantly from the average *sp³–sp³* ring distance. Its length may also be compared with the single bond C–C distance in open chains (1.533 Å) observed by Bartell & Kohl (1963).

The bond length of C(4)–C(7) (1.554 Å) differs significantly from the accepted open chain value. Its lengthening is due to overcrowding by the methyl groups. Dallinga & Toneman (1969) found values of

1.574 and 1.547 Å for this bond distance in 1*a*- and 1*e*-chloro-4-*t*-butylcyclohexane, while Faber & Altona (1971) report values of 1.543 and 1.549 Å. Bartell (1966) calculated a value of 1.573 Å for the central bond distance in hexamethylethane.

The packing

A projection of the structure along [001] is shown in Fig. 4. The reference molecule I (*x, y, z*) is surrounded at a distance less than 4.20 Å by fourteen molecules (II–XV) having the following coordinates.

$\pm 1+x$	y	z	(II, III)
x	$\pm 1+y$	z	(IV, V)
x	y	$\pm 1+z$	(VI, VII)
$-x$	$1-y$	$-z$	(VIII)
$-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$	(IX)
$1-x$	$1-y$	$-z$	(X)
$1-x$	$1-y$	$1-z$	(XI)
$-x$	$2-y$	$-z$	(XII)
$-x$	$2-y$	$1-z$	(XIII)
$1-x$	$2-y$	$-z$	(XIV)
$1-x$	$2-y$	$1-z$	(XV)

The packing is governed by three types of interaction:

1. Dipole–dipole interactions between antiparallel carbonyl groups opposite to centres of symmetry at $0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$. We notice short distances for C(1)···O' C(1)···C'(1) and O···O' (3.06, 3.28 and 3.29 Å, respectively). The same phenomenon is observed in the packing of cyclohexane-1,4-dione (Mossel & Romers, 1964) where a C–O vector perpendicular to a screw axis interferes with its symmetry-related neighbour at corresponding distances for C–O', O···O' and C···C' (3.12, 3.30 and 3.20 Å, respectively). Very short intermolecular distances in the range between 2.96 and 3.17 Å between carbon and carbonyl oxygen are also observed in the crystal structure of β -chloro-glutaric anhydride (Koer *et al.* 1972).

2. Contacts between chlorine and hydrogen atoms. The chlorine atom is surrounded by 14 hydrogen atoms (three of which are intramolecular contacts) at a

mean distance of 3.42 Å. The shortest intermolecular Cl···H contact being 3.14 Å, the largest 4.12 Å.

3. H···H interactions which are mainly formed in a range between 2.70 and 3.20 Å. The shortest H···H contacts are H(103)···H(61) (2.54 Å) and H(93)···H(81) (2.52 Å).

All calculations were performed on the IBM 360/50 computer of the Central Computing Laboratory of the University of Leiden. We acknowledge the assistance of Dr G. J. Verschoor during the measurements.

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