

Table 4. *Geometry of hydrogen bonds*

X-H...O	$d(X\cdots O)$	$d(X-H)$	$d(H\cdots O)$	angle at H
O(1)—H(1)···O(2, I)	2.667 (2) Å	0.82 (3) Å	1.85 (3) Å	173 (3)°
O(3)—H(3)···O(2, II)	2.591 (2)	0.93 (3)	1.67 (3)	177 (3)
O(4)···H(4)···O(5)	2.424 <sup>1/2</sup> (2)	1.25 (4)	1.18 (4)	173 (4)
N(1)—H(11)···O(4, III)	2.935 <sup>1/2</sup> (3)	0.79 (3)	2.15 (3)	175 (3)
N(1)—H(12)···O(5, II)	3.130 (3)	0.82 (3)	2.40 (3)	149 (3)
N(1)—H(12)···O(1, IV)	3.160 (3)	0.82 (3)	2.81 (3)	108 (2)*
N(2)—H(21)···O(2)	2.979 (3)	0.88 (3)	2.10 (3)	177 (3)
N(2)—H(21)···O(3, V)	2.995 (3)	0.88 (3)	2.87 (3)	89 (3)*
N(2)—H(22)···O(3, V)	2.995 (3)	0.91 (3)	2.70 (2)	100 (3)*
N(2)—H(22)···O(5, II)	3.099 (3)	0.91 (3)	2.40 (3)	154 (3)

I:  $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z$

II:  $x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z$

III:  $-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$

IV:  $-x, -y, -z$

V:  $\frac{1}{2}-x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z$

In view of their large  $d(H\cdots O)$  and small angles at the proton the interactions marked\* should probably not be considered as 'normal' hydrogen bonds.

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## The Crystal Structure of 3,4-Epoxy-sulfolane

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The compound 3,4-epoxy-sulfolane,  $C_4H_6OSO_2$ , crystallizes in the orthorhombic system with four molecules in a unit cell of symmetry  $P2_12_12_1$  and dimensions  $a = 8.475$  (6),  $b = 10.742$  (5),  $c = 5.899$  (4) Å. Least-squares refinement of 1282 observed structure factors, measured on a Pailred diffractometer, gave a residual of 0.055. The molecule is folded so that the epoxide linkage is nearly normal to the mean plane of the sulfur and carbon atoms. Analysis of the thermal motion by the rigid-body method of Schomaker and Trueblood shows that the least librational oscillation is about the normal to the sulfur-carbon mean plane.

### Introduction

Compounds with the formula  $SO_2X_2$  may be sulfuryl halides, such as  $SO_2F_2$ , or symmetrically substituted sulfones, such as dimethyl sulfone,  $(CH_3)_2SO_2$ . The sulfur atom in these molecules is tetrahedrally coordinated, and the simplest prototypes have  $C_{2v}$  symmetry. We have previously determined the structures of dimethyl sulfone (Sands, 1963) and butadiene sulfone,  $C_4H_6SO_2$  (preferred name is 2,5-dihydrothiophene-1,1-dioxide, also known as 3-sulfolene) (Sands & Day, 1967). The present paper reports the structure of 3,4-epoxy-sulfolane,  $C_4H_6OSO_2$  (alternative names are butadiene sulfone epoxide and sulfolene-3-epoxide).

### Experimental

The epoxidation of butadiene sulfone was accomplished by treatment with performic acid, as described by Sorenson (1959). The product was recrystallized from acetone and it melted in the range 123–125°C. A preparation by another method by van Lohuizen & Backer (1949) was reported to melt at 130°C, and Procházka & Horák (1959) observed a melting point in the range 124.5–126°. Sorenson (1959), however, observed a melting point of 159–160° and suggested the possible existence of two crystalline modifications, although he was unable to convert his product into a second crystalline form. Subsequently, Loev (1961) reported the



ments gave  $a = 8.475$  (6),  $b = 10.742$  (5),  $c = 5.899$  (4) Å, where the standard deviations in parentheses were obtained from a least-squares treatment of the observed angles. The density calculated on the basis of four molecules of  $C_4H_6OSO_2$  per unit cell is  $1.659 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ ; two measurements of the density by flotation gave  $1.663$  and  $1.658 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ .

Diffracted intensities for layers from  $l=0$  to  $l=10$  were measured on a Paired diffractometer with silicon-monochromated Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation and a maximum  $\sin \theta/\lambda$  of 0.94. Both  $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}kl$  reflections were measured, giving 3560 accessible reflections, of which 1950 were independent. Background corrections were calculated from the equation  $1/B = C + Ds^2 + Es^4$ , where  $B$  is the background,  $s$  is  $\sin \theta/\lambda$ , and  $C$ ,  $D$ , and  $E$  are constants obtained by least-squares fitting of measurements made on unobserved reflections.

Corrections were applied for instrumental fluctuations, crystal deterioration, peak truncation, absorption (using an adaptation of the program of Burnham, 1962), and the Lorentz-polarization factor (Jennings, 1968; Suortti & Paakkari, 1968). 1282 independent weighted average  $F$  values were obtained. A set of realistic standard deviations were obtained by adding  $0.0004 F^2$  to the  $\sigma$  computed for each  $F$  on the basis of counting statistics.

### Structure determination and refinement

The sulfur positions were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson function. These atoms occupy general positions of space group  $P2_12_12_1$  ( $x, y, z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} - x, \bar{y}, \frac{1}{2} + z$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \bar{z}$ ;  $\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ) with  $x = 0.134$ ,  $y = 0.112$ ,  $z = 0.162$ . Successive Fourier and least-squares calculations yielded the positions of the oxygen and carbon atoms. Hydrogen-atom positions were obtained from a difference Fourier map. Full-matrix least-squares refinements of the scale factor and of the positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of all atoms

were carried out by means of the program *CRYLSQ* of the *X-ray System* (1970) of programs. Atomic scattering factors for neutral atoms were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962), and this source was also used for the real part of the dispersion correction for the sulfur atom, equal to 0.1. Since the  $Af''$  dispersion term generally affects  $F(hkl)$  and  $F(\bar{h}kl)$  differently, a simple correction is not strictly applicable to the averaged data, so  $Af''$  was taken as zero. No extinction corrections were made. The terms in the least-squares summations were weighted by  $1/\sigma^2$ , where  $\sigma$  is the adjusted standard deviation described above. The quantity being minimized in the refinements was  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ .

The anisotropic temperature factors of the sulfur, oxygen and carbon atoms available at this stage were analyzed for rigid-body motion by the method of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968), using a local program. The libration, translation and screw tensors obtained from this calculation were used to compute anisotropic temperature factors for the six hydrogen atoms.

Finally, the scale factor, the positional parameters of all fourteen atoms and the anisotropic temperature factors of the sulfur, oxygen and carbon atoms were refined. In this refinement, the hydrogen temperature factors were those given by the Schomaker-Trueblood rigid-body treatment, and these were not refined. The value of  $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$  obtained was 0.055 for the observed data, and the weighted residual,  $\sum w||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum w|F_o|$ , was 0.060. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight,  $[\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / (n - m)]^{1/2}$ , where  $n$  is the number of observations included in the calculations (1282) and  $m$  is the number of variables being refined (91), was 1.40. The largest ratio of shift to standard deviation in the last least-squares cycle was 0.63 for coordinates of atoms other than hydrogen; including all parameters refined this maximum ratio was 5.33, and the average ratio was 0.39.

### Results

The observed and calculated structure factor magnitudes for the observed reflections are listed in Table 1, and Table 2 gives the fractional positional coordinates of the fourteen atoms in one molecule. The intramolecular distances and angles and the intermolecular distances less than 3.0 Å are listed in Table 3. These dimensions were calculated by means of the program *BONDLA* of the *X-ray System* (1970). Table 3 also lists the intramolecular dimensions after correction for libration by the formula of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968), using our local program.

Table 4 compares the average dimensions of the 3,4-epoxysulfolane molecule with the corresponding dimensions of the butadiene sulfone molecule (Sands & Day, 1967) and the dimethyl sulfone molecule (Sands, 1963). Appropriate librational corrections were not applied in the earlier work, so the comparison is valid for only the uncorrected distances. The agree-

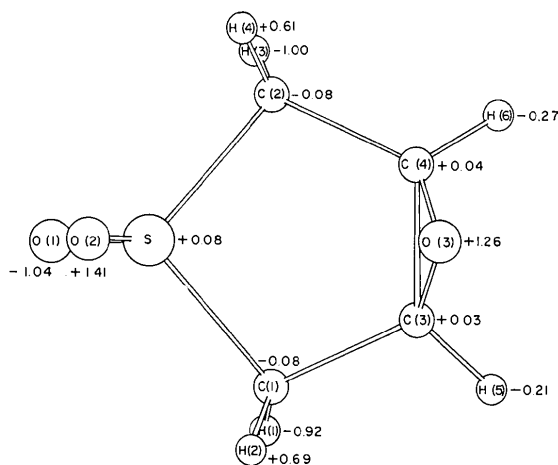


Fig. 1. The 3,4-epoxysulfolane molecule projected onto the mean plane through the sulfur and four carbon atoms.

Table 2. *Positional parameters and standard deviations (in parentheses)*

	x	y	z
S	0.13425 (8)	0.11210 (6)	0.16219 (12)
O(1)	0.3006 (2)	0.0849 (2)	0.1420 (5)
O(2)	0.0839 (4)	0.1862 (2)	0.3526 (4)
O(3)	-0.2002 (2)	0.0930 (2)	0.0042 (5)
C(1)	0.0234 (3)	-0.0303 (3)	0.1512 (6)
C(2)	0.0615 (4)	0.1797 (3)	-0.0954 (5)
C(3)	-0.0970 (3)	-0.0118 (3)	-0.0316 (6)
C(4)	-0.0774 (3)	0.1011 (3)	-0.1634 (5)
H(1)	0.088 (5)	-0.097 (5)	0.110 (11)
H(2)	-0.025 (6)	-0.037 (5)	0.304 (10)
H(3)	0.152 (6)	0.176 (5)	-0.210 (9)
H(4)	0.043 (5)	0.265 (5)	-0.052 (9)
H(5)	-0.150 (5)	-0.090 (5)	-0.070 (11)
H(6)	-0.116 (5)	0.102 (5)	-0.312 (9)

Table 3 (cont.)

Intramolecular angles (°)		
O(1)-S-O(2)	117.69 (16)	117.83
O(1)-S-C(1)	109.60 (14)	109.53
O(1)-S-C(2)	110.32 (16)	110.24
C(1)-S-C(2)	97.72 (16)	97.74
O(2)-S-C(1)	110.10 (16)	110.10
O(2)-S-C(2)	109.58 (15)	109.55
C(3)-C(1)-S	105.62 (21)	105.61
C(4)-C(2)-S	105.55 (21)	105.51
C(1)-C(3)-C(4)	114.78 (25)	114.76
C(2)-C(4)-C(3)	114.59 (25)	114.62
C(1)-C(3)-O(3)	114.31 (26)	114.25
C(2)-C(4)-O(3)	114.64 (25)	114.60
C(3)-O(3)-C(4)	60.47 (19)	60.35
O(3)-C(4)-C(3)	59.88 (19)	59.95
C(4)-C(3)-O(3)	59.65 (20)	59.70
H(1)-C(1)-H(2)	114.7 (48)	114.9
H(3)-C(2)-H(4)	109.4 (41)	109.6
H(5)-C(3)-C(1)	111.4 (33)	111.4
H(6)-C(4)-C(2)	121.3 (30)	121.3
H(5)-C(3)-C(4)	130.2 (36)	130.3
H(6)-C(4)-C(3)	118.0 (34)	118.0
H(5)-C(3)-O(3)	115.2 (27)	115.2
H(6)-C(4)-O(3)	113.0 (27)	113.0

Table 3. *Interatomic distances and angles*

Standard deviations of the last significant digit are given in parentheses.

Intramolecular distances (Å)

	Uncorrected	Corrected for libration
S-O(1)	1.445 (2)	1.456
S-O(2)	1.441 (3)	1.454
S-C(1)	1.797 (3)	1.809
S-C(2)	1.793 (3)	1.804
O(1)-O(2)	2.470 (4)	2.492
O(1)-C(1)	2.657 (4)	2.674
O(1)-C(2)	2.665 (4)	2.682
O(2)-C(1)	2.662 (4)	2.682
O(2)-C(2)	2.650 (4)	2.670
C(1)-C(2)	2.704 (4)	2.721
C(1)-C(3)	1.498 (5)	1.507
C(1)-H(1)	0.94 (5)	0.95
C(1)-H(2)	0.99 (6)	1.00
C(1)-H(5)	2.07 (5)	2.08
C(2)-C(4)	1.504 (4)	1.513
C(2)-H(3)	1.02 (5)	1.03
C(2)-H(4)	0.96 (6)	0.97
C(3)-C(4)	1.450 (4)	1.460
C(3)-O(3)	1.442 (4)	1.454
C(3)-H(1)	2.00 (5)	2.01
C(3)-H(5)	0.98 (5)	0.99
C(3)-H(6)	2.06 (6)	2.07
C(4)-O(3)	1.438 (4)	1.450
C(4)-H(5)	2.22 (6)	2.23
C(4)-H(6)	0.94 (5)	0.94

Intermolecular distances (Å)

O(1)-H(1)	2.92 (6)	O(3)-H(5)	2.81 (6)
O(1)-H(2)	2.80 (6)	O(3)-H(6)	2.83 (5)
O(1)-H(3)	2.96 (5)	C(3)-H(6)	2.92 (5)
O(1)-H(4)	2.67 (5)	H(1)-H(3)	2.59 (7)
O(2)-H(1)	2.75 (5)	H(2)-H(4)	2.58 (8)
O(2)-H(3)	2.64 (5)	H(2)-H(6)	2.82 (8)
O(2)-H(5)	2.78 (6)	H(3)-H(5)	2.82 (8)
O(2)-H(6)	2.76 (5)	H(4)-H(5)	2.86 (8)
O(3)-H(2)	2.68 (5)	H(5)-H(6)	2.50 (7)
O(3)-H(4)	2.67 (5)		

ment between corresponding dimensions is generally quite good, and the epoxidation has produced only slight changes in the bond angles at the sulfur atom. The preservation of these angles upon increasing the carbon-carbon distance across the ring from the double bond value of 1.30 to 1.45 Å in the epoxide has required folding of the ring. This folding is apparent in Fig. 1, which shows the molecule projected onto the mean plane through the sulfur and four carbon atoms. The S-C(1)-C(2) plane and the C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)

Table 4. *Comparison of mean dimensions of molecules*

Distances in ångströms, angles in degrees. Standard deviations in parentheses.

	Dimethyl* sulfone uncorrected	Dimethyl† sulfone uncorrected	Butadiene‡ sulfone uncorrected	This work uncorrected	This work corrected
S-O	1.445 (16)	1.446 (3)	1.440 (4)	1.444 (2)	1.455
S-C	1.778 (17)	1.765 (5)	1.794 (5)	1.795 (2)	1.806
O-O	2.48 (3)	2.473 (6)	2.455 (8)	2.470 (4)	2.492
C-C (adjacent to sulfur)			1.479 (6)	1.502 (3)	1.510
C-C (across ring)			1.299 (8)	1.450 (4)	1.460
O-S-O	117.9 (8)	117.3 (2)	117.0 (3)	117.69 (16)	117.83
O-S-C	108.0 (8)	108.5 (1)	110.2 (2)	109.91 (11)	109.84
C-S-C	103.0 (8)	104.8 (2)	97.0 (3)	97.72 (16)	97.74

\* Sands (1963).

† Langs, Silvertown & Bright (1970).

‡ Sands & Day (1967).

Table 5. Anisotropic temperature factors

Observed values from least-squares refinement. Calculated values from rigid-body treatment of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968). The  $\beta^{ij}$  are the coefficients in  $[\exp -(h^2\beta^{11} + 2hk\beta^{12} + \dots)]$ .

Atom	$i, j$	$\beta^{ij}(\text{obs})$	$\beta^{ij}(\text{cal})$	Principal axes (crystal coordinates)			$\bar{u}^2$ along principal axes ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )
S	11	0.00906 (8)	0.00923	-0.1097,	0.0210,	0.0494	0.0343
	12	-0.00049 (5)	-0.00048	-0.0139,	-0.0867,	0.0586	0.0227
	13	-0.00102 (10)	-0.00086	0.0412,	0.0268,	0.1512	0.0245
	22	0.00401 (4)	0.00401				
	23	0.00038 (8)	0.00042				
	33	0.01424 (14)	0.01423				
O(1)	11	0.00796 (27)	0.00808	-0.143,	-0.0769,	0.0934	0.0416
	12	-0.00096 (19)	-0.00104	0.1126,	0.0053,	0.0499	0.0258
	13	-0.00372 (39)	-0.00435	-0.0324,	0.0522,	0.1324	0.0648
	22	0.00836 (23)	0.00840				
	23	0.00309 (39)	0.00305				
	33	0.03086 (78)	0.03163				
O(2)	11	0.02407 (51)	0.02130	-0.0005,	-0.0839,	0.0734	0.0395
	12	0.00013 (25)	-0.00040	-0.0033,	0.0403,	0.1527	0.0239
	13	0.00066 (48)	-0.00084	0.1179,	0.0008,	0.0045	0.0876
	22	0.00625 (19)	0.00614				
	23	-0.00188 (34)	-0.00272				
	33	0.01525 (58)	0.01532				
O(3)	11	0.00682 (25)	0.00635	-0.0039,	-0.0685,	0.1147	0.0438
	12	0.00155 (18)	0.00128	-0.1136,	0.0192,	0.0300	0.0220
	13	0.00270 (36)	0.00270	0.0318,	0.0601,	0.1211	0.0600
	22	0.00849 (24)	0.00916				
	23	0.00208 (40)	0.00210				
	33	0.02916 (78)	0.02980				
C(1)	11	0.00990 (36)	0.00940	-0.0637,	0.0351,	0.1275	0.0391
	12	-0.00089 (21)	-0.00043	-0.0315,	-0.0861,	0.0461	0.0220
	13	-0.00007 (49)	0.00014	0.0941,	-0.0051,	0.1018	0.0362
	22	0.00419 (18)	0.00388				
	23	0.00137 (41)	0.00103				
	33	0.02087 (77)	0.02078				
C(2)	11	0.00938 (37)	0.00887	-0.0332,	0.0741,	0.0909	0.0367
	12	-0.00048 (24)	-0.00046	-0.0250,	-0.0556,	0.1312	0.0207
	13	0.00077 (40)	0.00072	0.1104,	0.0097,	0.0571	0.0346
	22	0.00530 (22)	0.00533				
	23	0.00227 (34)	0.00199				
	33	0.01525 (64)	0.01477				
C(3)	11	0.00842 (34)	0.00782	0.0502,	-0.0587,	0.1100	0.0429
	12	-0.00143 (23)	-0.00121	0.0930,	0.0569,	0.0131	0.0257
	13	0.00064 (45)	-0.00014	-0.0525,	0.0446,	0.1283	0.0350
	22	0.00592 (23)	0.00579				
	23	-0.00114 (39)	-0.00042				
	33	0.02169 (79)	0.02256				
C(4)	11	0.00740 (27)	0.00759	0.0004,	0.0914,	0.0321	0.0415
	12	0.00011 (24)	0.00003	0.1038,	-0.0087,	0.0791	0.0256
	13	-0.00097 (42)	-0.00076	-0.0561,	-0.0154,	0.1465	0.0315
	22	0.00704 (25)	0.00697				
	23	0.00066 (47)	0.00066				
	33	0.01736 (63)	0.01667				
H(1)	11		0.01248				0.01472
	12		0.00080				-0.00015
	13		-0.00270				-0.00255
	22		0.00362				0.00456
	23		-0.00020				0.00328
	33		0.03273				0.02479
H(2)	11		0.01378				0.01289
	12		-0.00206				-0.00393
	13		0.00157				-0.00445
	22		0.00676				0.00747
	23		0.00454				-0.00064
	33		0.02210				0.03681
H(3)	11		0.01011				0.01180
	12		-0.00228				-0.00131
	13		0.00218				-0.00492
	22		0.00986				0.01107
	23		0.00357				0.00170
	33		0.01670				0.01994

plane make an angle of  $167.3^\circ$ , with the folding such that O(3) is moved closer to O(2). The O(3)-C(3)-C(4) plane makes an angle of  $105.1^\circ$  with the C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4) plane, with the folding again moving O(3) closer to O(2). The O(3)-C(3)-C(4) plane thus makes an angle of  $92.4^\circ$  with the S-C(1)-C(2) plane, and the O(2)-O(3) distance is  $3.32 \text{ \AA}$  as compared with  $4.32 \text{ \AA}$  for O(1)-O(3). The weighted mean of the six angles at the sulfur atom is  $109.20^\circ$ , as compared with  $109.17^\circ$  for butadiene sulfone and  $109.47^\circ$  for a regular tetrahedron. The folding of the ring has

lowered the molecular symmetry to  $C_s-m$ , as compared with  $C_{2v}-mm2$  for butadiene sulfone.

The anisotropic temperature factors of the fourteen atoms are listed in Table 5. The  $\beta$ 's are the coefficients in the exponent of the factor applied to the calculated structure factors,  $\exp(-\sum h_i h_j \beta^{ij})$ ; the value of the mean square displacement,  $u^2$ , along the direction of the reciprocal axis  $a^{i*}$  is given by  $\beta^{ii}/2\pi^2 a^{i*2}$ . The calculated values of  $\beta^{ij}$  given in Table 5 are based on the rigid-body treatment of Schomaker & Trueblood (1968), where the 48  $\beta^{ij}$  values given by least-squares for the eight heavy atoms were used to determine least-squares values of the six independent parameters of a molecular libration tensor, the six independent parameters of a molecular translation tensor, and the eight determinable components of a screw tensor. The agreement between the columns of  $\beta^{ij}(\text{obs})$  and  $\beta^{ij}(\text{cal})$  suggests that the approximation of rigid-body motion is quite reasonable, and the hydrogen temperature factors based upon this model are probably at least as good as those that might be obtained by refining them directly at the expense of increasing the number of variables included in the least-squares calculations from 91 to 127. Table 5 also gives the crystal coordinates of the directions of the principal axes of the temperature factors, and the values of  $\bar{u}^2$  along these principal axes.

The components and principal axes of the librational tensor,  $\mathbf{L}$ , the translational tensor,  $\mathbf{T}$ , and the screw tensor,  $\mathbf{S}$ , are given in Table 6. These components are in terms of a set of Cartesian axes, which in this case are parallel to the crystallographic axes. In this Cartesian system, the calculated  $\beta$ 's of Table 5 are given by

$$\beta_{ij} = e_{imk} e_{jnl} L_{mn} r_k r_l + e_{imk} S_{mj} r_k + e_{jnl} S_{ni} r_l + T_{ij},$$

where the convention of summing over repeated indices is followed,  $e_{imk}$  is a component of the permutation tensor equal to 1 if  $i, m$  and  $k$  are a cyclic permutation of 1, 2, and 3, to  $-1$  for a non-cyclic permutation, and to 0 otherwise, and  $r_k$  is the  $k$ th Cartesian component of the particular atom being considered. If the matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  transforms from Cartesian axes to crystal axes, the contravariant tensor  $\beta$  in crystal components is given by the transformation

$$\beta(\text{crystal}) = \bar{\mathbf{M}}^{-1} \beta(\text{Cartesian}) \mathbf{M}^{-1},$$

where  $\bar{\mathbf{M}}$  is the transpose of  $\mathbf{M}$ . In the present orthorhombic case

$$\beta^{ij}(\text{crystal}) = \beta^{ij}(\text{Cartesian})/a_i a_j$$

(no summation implied). The principal values of  $\mathbf{L}$  and  $\mathbf{T}$  in Table 6 should be divided by  $2\pi^2$  to obtain mean square displacements, in  $\text{rad}^2$  and  $\text{\AA}^2$  respectively. The values for  $\mathbf{L}$  have been converted to ( $^\circ$ ) in Table 6.

The smallest component of the librational tensor corresponds to a mean square oscillation of  $11.8$  ( $^\circ$ ) $^2$ , and the direction of the associated axis of libration is about

Table 6. Cartesian components, principal axes and principal values of librational tensor, **L**, translational tensor, **T**, and screw tensor, **S**

Component	Value	Principal axes (Cartesian components)	Principal value
<i>L</i> (1,1)	0.1475	0.657, -0.152, 0.739	0.1951 = 32.4 (°) <sup>2</sup>
<i>L</i> (1,2)	0.0270	-0.577, 0.531, 0.621	0.0712 = 11.8
<i>L</i> (1,3)	0.0478	-0.486, -0.834, 0.261	0.1681 = 28.0
<i>L</i> (2,2)	0.1414		
<i>L</i> (2,3)	-0.0350		
<i>L</i> (3,3)	0.1454		
<i>T</i> (1,1)	0.5210	0.288, -0.392, 0.874	0.6601 = 0.0334 Å <sup>2</sup>
<i>T</i> (1,2)	0.0002	-0.240, 0.854, 0.462	0.4322 = 0.0219
<i>T</i> (1,3)	0.0459	-0.927, -0.343, 0.151	0.5136 = 0.0260
<i>T</i> (2,2)	0.4768		
<i>T</i> (2,3)	-0.0823		
<i>T</i> (3,3)	0.6081		
<i>S</i> (1,1)			
- <i>S</i> (2,2)	0.0147		
<i>S</i> (1,2)	0.0652		
<i>S</i> (1,3)	-0.1552		
<i>S</i> (2,1)	-0.0126		
<i>S</i> (2,2)			
- <i>S</i> (3,3)	0.0774		
<i>S</i> (2,3)	0.0274		
<i>S</i> (3,1)	0.1058		
<i>S</i> (3,2)	-0.0474		

5° away from the normal to the mean plane through the sulfur and four carbon atoms. That is, the normal to the molecule shown in Fig. 1 is the axis of least rotational oscillation. The other two orthogonal principal axes of the **L** tensor are then nearly in the plane of Fig. 1, and a magnitude of 28.0 (°)<sup>2</sup> is associated with a direction within two degrees of being perpendicular to the C(1)-C(3) bond, while the third direction has the value of 32.4 (°)<sup>2</sup>. No such clear-cut interpretation of the directions of the principal axes is apparent for the **T** tensor, although there does seem to be a tendency for the greatest translational freedom to be in the plane of Fig. 1, with lesser motions along the normal.

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