

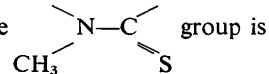
The Crystal Structure of Two *N*-Methylthiolactams Containing Odd-Membered Rings: $C_9H_{17}NS$ and $C_{13}H_{25}NS$

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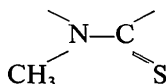
The conformations of two *N*-methylthiolactams containing rings which have an odd number of atoms have been established by X-ray single-crystal analysis. They are *syn-N*-methylthiocapryllactam (I), $C_9H_{17}NS$ (9-membered ring) and *syn-N*-methylthiolauryllactam (II), $C_{13}H_{25}NS$ (13-membered ring). The capryllactam crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $Pna2_1$ with $a=16.621$ (3), $b=8.729$ (2) and $c=6.908$ (2) Å and density $D_x=1.32$ g.cm⁻³ ($Z=4$). The lauryllactam crystallizes in space group $P2_12_12_1$ with $a=12.266$ (3), $b=17.193$ (4) and $c=6.435$ (2) Å and density $D_x=1.34$ g.cm⁻³ ($Z=4$). The X-ray intensities (872 for I and 1309 for II) were collected on an automatic diffractometer and refined by least squares on F -values to final R -values of 0.043 for I and 0.053 for II. The structures were solved using the symbolic addition procedure for noncentrosymmetric crystals. The structural results show the ring system in II to be less strained than the ring system in I. The



planar and in a *syn* conformation in both molecules.

Introduction

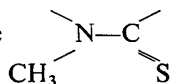
It has been observed, from n.m.r. spectra, that in solutions of large ring systems (12, 13 and 16-membered rings) containing a



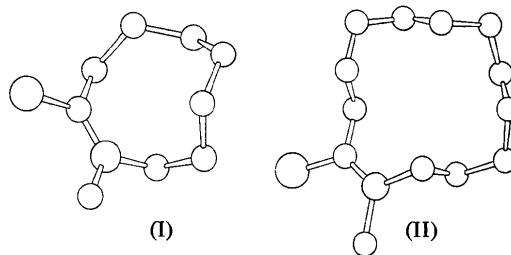
moiety, there is a

slow-rotation about the N-C bond with the result that both *syn* and *anti* rotational isomers are observable. The activation parameters and thermodynamic equilibrium data for the *syn-anti* interconversion have been measured (Moriarty, Yeh, Curtis & Ramey, 1971). However, in the solid state only one isomer is present. The 9-membered ring analog exists only as the *syn* isomer in solution as well as in the solid state. A note on the chemistry of these molecules and a preliminary description of the structures has been reported (Moriarty, Yeh, Curtis, Yeh, Flippen, Karle & Ramey, 1972). The X-ray study was undertaken to determine the conformation of the 13-membered ring in the solid state as well as to add to the small amount of information currently available concerning the shapes of odd-membered rings. In addition, the molecules are interesting since they are the thio analogs of lactams, which contain peptide linkages as in proteins. Cyclic antibiotics also exhibit this type of peptide linkage. The

X-ray results showed the



planar and in a *syn* conformation in both the *N*-methylthiocapryllactam (I) and the *N*-methylthiolauryllactam (II).



Experimental

The crystals used in the X-ray analysis were provided by Professor R. M. Moriarty of the University of Illinois. Intensity data were collected at room temperature on a four-circle computer-controlled diffractometer using the θ - 2θ technique with a $1.9^\circ + 2\theta(\alpha_2) - 2\theta(\alpha_1)$ scan over 2θ for (I) and a $2.0^\circ + 2\theta(\alpha_2) - 2\theta(\alpha_1)$ scan over 2θ for (II). The scanning rate was 2 deg/min and backgrounds were counted for 10 sec. Physical quantities for both molecules are listed in Table 1. The cell parameters and their standard deviations are based on a least-squares refinement of the diffractometer coordinates of twelve independent reflections. The diffraction pattern for molecule (I) indicated two possible space groups; $Pna2_1$ (acentric) and $Pnam$ (centric). $Pnam$ was ruled out since it would have required the molecule to possess either a center of symmetry or a mirror plane. The intensities of the capryllactam (I) reflections diminished by approximately 25% during the data collection due to the sublimation of the crystal. This deterioration was monitored by recollecting a set of three standard reflections after every fifty new data points had been measured. These

monitors were subsequently used to put all the data on one scale. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied and normalized structure factor magnitudes $|E|$ as well as structure factor magnitudes $|F|$ were derived.

The structures were solved using the symbolic addition procedure for noncentrosymmetric crystals (Karle & Karle, 1966) using phase determining formulas which are based on inequality (34) (Karle & Hauptman, 1950), and its probability implications. The modified $B_3,0$ formula (Karle, 1970) was used as an aid in obtaining the basic set of phases for the lauryllactam molecule (II). It was used to help confirm the assumption (made in the symbolic addition procedure) that the cosine invariants employed in the initial part of the phase determination were close to unity. The basic set of phases was expanded by the tangent formula using the computer program *TANGFORM* written by S. A. Brenner of this laboratory.

Some ambiguity was encountered in the solution of the capryllactam (II). The direction of the z axis was not specified during the phase determination and the resulting map contained a pseudo-center of symmetry.

This resulted from the fact that the actual phases of the 91 highest $|E|$ values ($|E| > 1.5$) were approximately centrosymmetric. Of these, 44 had an average deviation of $\sim 18^\circ$ from 0 and the remaining 47 had an average deviation of $\sim 13^\circ$ from π . The chemical structure of the molecule was known and was used as an aid in resolving the ambiguity. In both structure determinations the basic set of phases used as input for *TANGFORM* was obtained using a computer program written by R. D. Gilardi of this laboratory for automating parts of the symbolic addition procedure.

During refinement of the capryllactam molecule (I) the z coordinate of the sulfur atom was held constant to fix the origin for $Pna2_1$. Both molecules were refined on F values using full-matrix least-squares methods (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) with the weighting function

$$1/w = 1.0 + \left(\frac{|F_o| - a}{b} \right)^2$$

where $a = 3.0$ and $b = 20.0$ for molecule (I) and $a = 0.0$ and $b = 10.0$ for molecule (II). The parameters of the

Table 1. *Physical data*

	<i>N</i> -Methylthiocapryllactam	<i>N</i> -Methylthiolauryllactam
Molecular formula	C ₉ H ₁₇ NS	C ₁₃ H ₂₅ NS
Molecular weight	171.30	227.41
Crystal size		$\sim (0.5 \text{ mm} \times 0.4 \text{ mm} \times 0.5 \text{ mm})$
Space group	<i>Pna</i> 2 ₁	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
<i>a</i>	16.621 (3) Å	12.266 (3) Å
<i>b</i>	8.729 (2)	17.193 (4)
<i>c</i>	6.908 (2)	6.435 (2)
<i>Z</i>	4	4
Density (calc.)	1.32 g.cm ⁻³	1.34 g.cm ⁻³
Radiation	Cu K α (1.54178 Å)	Cu K α (1.54178 Å)
	Ni filter	Ni filter
Number of independent reflections measured	872	1309
Maximum sin θ/λ	0.521	0.521
μ	23.52 cm ⁻¹	18.61 cm ⁻¹

Table 2. *Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters with standard deviations for N-methylthiolauryllactam*

The thermal parameters are of the form $T = \exp[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + B_{22}k^2b^{*2} + B_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + 2B_{13}hla^*c^* + 2B_{23}klb^*c^*)]$.

The B_{ij} 's are in Å² units. Standard deviations are based solely on least squares parameters.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
S	0.4411 (1)	-0.0640 (1)	1.2563 (2)	5.54 (5)	4.02 (4)	5.18 (5)	0.44 (3)	0.08 (5)	0.77 (4)
N(1)	0.3603 (2)	0.0695 (2)	1.1222 (5)	3.82 (12)	3.79 (12)	4.46 (13)	0.16 (10)	0.37 (12)	0.51 (12)
C(2)	0.4423 (3)	0.0188 (2)	1.1216 (6)	4.04 (14)	3.85 (14)	3.75 (13)	0.03 (12)	-0.13 (15)	-0.56 (12)
C(3)	0.5430 (3)	0.0388 (2)	0.9930 (6)	3.38 (13)	4.34 (16)	4.56 (16)	-0.07 (12)	-0.26 (14)	-0.43 (14)
C(4)	0.5435 (3)	0.0030 (2)	0.7759 (7)	4.01 (14)	3.43 (14)	4.98 (17)	-0.29 (11)	0.61 (15)	-0.56 (13)
C(5)	0.6511 (3)	0.0171 (2)	0.6628 (7)	4.00 (16)	4.50 (17)	5.31 (18)	0.37 (14)	0.84 (16)	-0.60 (15)
C(6)	0.6825 (3)	0.1033 (2)	0.6377 (8)	3.90 (15)	4.64 (16)	5.19 (20)	-0.62 (13)	0.51 (16)	-0.25 (17)
C(7)	0.6089 (4)	0.1487 (2)	0.4964 (8)	5.79 (20)	4.25 (16)	4.97 (19)	-0.95 (14)	0.08 (18)	-0.01 (16)
C(8)	0.6145 (4)	0.2381 (2)	0.5313 (8)	5.75 (20)	4.28 (16)	5.37 (22)	-0.78 (15)	-0.05 (19)	0.48 (17)
C(9)	0.5558 (3)	0.2644 (2)	0.7279 (8)	4.88 (17)	3.53 (15)	7.21 (24)	-0.73 (13)	-1.12 (21)	-0.27 (17)
C(10)	0.4320 (3)	0.2678 (2)	0.7003 (7)	5.26 (17)	3.32 (14)	6.02 (21)	-0.42 (14)	-0.99 (17)	0.58 (16)
C(11)	0.3694 (4)	0.2794 (2)	0.9071 (9)	5.67 (21)	3.78 (17)	6.89 (25)	0.94 (16)	-0.53 (21)	-0.70 (17)
C(12)	0.3831 (4)	0.2136 (2)	1.0663 (8)	5.19 (19)	3.63 (15)	5.36 (20)	0.17 (14)	0.17 (18)	-0.66 (15)
C(13)	0.3518 (3)	0.1355 (2)	0.9745 (7)	4.02 (15)	3.67 (14)	5.27 (18)	0.07 (12)	-0.35 (16)	-0.10 (14)
C(14)	0.2680 (4)	0.0592 (3)	1.2635 (9)	4.41 (17)	6.52 (22)	6.72 (26)	1.01 (16)	1.92 (20)	0.62 (24)

Table 2 (cont.)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(3A)	0.053 (4)	0.397 (3)	1.008 (9)
H(3B)	0.100 (4)	0.482 (3)	0.947 (9)
H(4A)	0.488 (4)	0.029 (3)	0.686 (9)
H(4B)	0.473 (4)	0.447 (3)	0.690 (9)
H(5A)	0.352 (4)	0.487 (3)	0.995 (10)
H(5B)	0.284 (4)	0.492 (3)	0.766 (10)
H(6A)	0.195 (4)	0.366 (3)	0.212 (10)
H(6B)	0.274 (4)	0.389 (3)	0.419 (10)
H(7A)	0.026 (5)	0.359 (3)	0.466 (9)
H(7B)	0.133 (5)	0.373 (3)	0.655 (10)
H(8A)	0.092 (5)	0.237 (3)	0.592 (10)
H(8B)	0.207 (5)	0.250 (3)	0.461 (10)
H(9A)	0.069 (5)	0.272 (3)	0.159 (11)
H(9B)	0.082 (4)	0.181 (3)	0.242 (10)
H(10A)	0.419 (4)	0.310 (3)	0.615 (10)
H(10B)	0.406 (5)	0.224 (3)	0.623 (10)
H(11A)	0.283 (5)	0.281 (3)	0.875 (11)
H(11B)	0.394 (5)	0.330 (3)	0.978 (11)
H(12A)	0.348 (5)	0.223 (3)	0.193 (10)
H(12B)	0.465 (5)	0.217 (3)	0.101 (10)
H(13A)	0.412 (4)	0.122 (3)	0.835 (10)
H(13B)	0.278 (5)	0.135 (3)	0.930 (9)
H(14A)	0.255 (5)	0.101 (4)	0.349 (12)
H(14B)	0.209 (5)	0.060 (4)	0.207 (12)

weighting function were derived from a statistical examination of the least-squares discrepancies and it was used for all the data; no reflections were considered unobserved. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ and the atomic scattering factors used were those listed in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). Hydrogen atoms were located in difference maps (24 of 25 hydrogens were found for molecule II) and their positional parameters were refined. The hydrogen atoms were assigned temperature factors equal to those of their adjoining atoms and these parameters were not refined. The final *R* values were 0.043 for molecule (I) and 0.053 for molecule (II). No absorption or secondary extinction corrections were applied. Tables 2 and 3 list the coordinates and thermal parameters for the two molecules and the observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Tables 4 and 5.

Discussion

The stereoconfigurations of (I) and (II) are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively. Their bond distances and

Table 3. Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters with standard deviations for *N*-methylthiocapryllactam

The thermal parameters are of the form

$$T = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}h^2a^{*2} + B_{22}k^2b^{*2} + B_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2B_{12}hka^*b^* + 2B_{13}hla^*c^* + 2B_{23}klb^*c^*) \right]$$

The B_{ij} 's are in Å² units. Standard deviations are based solely on least squares parameters.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
S	0.3596 (1)	0.6005 (1)	0.2489	4.89 (6)	4.15 (6)	5.38 (7)	-0.43 (4)	-0.34 (7)	1.91 (6)
N(1)	0.3547 (2)	0.4591 (4)	0.5832 (7)	3.97 (17)	3.43 (18)	3.60 (19)	0.30 (13)	-0.03 (17)	-0.15 (16)
C(2)	0.3306 (3)	0.4630 (5)	0.4016 (8)	3.34 (17)	3.06 (17)	4.15 (22)	0.35 (15)	0.08 (19)	0.51 (18)
C(3)	0.2740 (3)	0.3398 (6)	0.3256 (9)	3.23 (18)	4.94 (23)	4.32 (23)	-0.69 (17)	-0.59 (19)	0.69 (20)
C(4)	0.3158 (3)	0.2022 (6)	0.2273 (10)	5.46 (23)	5.37 (24)	3.82 (22)	-1.44 (20)	-0.37 (25)	-0.30 (26)
C(5)	0.3377 (4)	0.0662 (6)	0.3587 (11)	6.36 (29)	3.51 (20)	5.81 (32)	-1.27 (20)	0.34 (27)	-0.48 (22)
C(6)	0.4253 (4)	0.0556 (7)	0.4239 (12)	5.70 (27)	4.43 (22)	6.50 (36)	0.64 (21)	0.30 (30)	-0.66 (26)
C(7)	0.4604 (3)	0.1916 (6)	0.5320 (9)	3.69 (19)	4.43 (21)	4.91 (25)	0.63 (17)	0.02 (21)	0.32 (22)
C(8)	0.4213 (3)	0.2308 (6)	0.7260 (10)	4.21 (20)	5.15 (22)	3.87 (22)	0.58 (17)	-0.57 (23)	0.80 (25)
C(9)	0.3441 (3)	0.3273 (6)	0.7116 (8)	4.53 (22)	4.49 (22)	3.48 (25)	0.31 (17)	0.76 (20)	0.32 (19)
C(10)	0.4074 (5)	0.5774 (8)	0.6620 (12)	5.88 (31)	4.56 (28)	5.69 (29)	-0.97 (24)	-0.20 (26)	-1.11 (25)

Table 3 (cont.)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(3A)	0.238 (3)	0.391 (6)	0.224 (13)
H(3B)	0.232 (3)	0.307 (7)	0.430 (10)
H(4A)	0.276 (4)	0.163 (7)	0.098 (11)
H(4B)	0.362 (4)	0.228 (8)	0.142 (12)
H(5A)	0.295 (4)	0.061 (7)	0.489 (14)
H(5B)	0.325 (4)	-0.022 (8)	0.294 (12)
H(6A)	0.464 (4)	0.046 (6)	0.275 (13)
H(6B)	0.435 (4)	-0.051 (7)	0.516 (12)
H(7A)	0.522 (4)	0.169 (6)	0.554 (11)
H(7B)	0.461 (4)	0.285 (8)	0.454 (12)
H(8A)	0.463 (4)	0.285 (7)	0.818 (10)
H(8B)	0.405 (4)	0.132 (7)	0.823 (10)
H(9A)	0.327 (4)	0.372 (8)	0.856 (10)
H(9B)	0.298 (4)	0.267 (7)	0.667 (9)
H(10A)	0.460 (5)	0.559 (7)	0.605 (13)
H(10B)	0.423 (5)	0.570 (8)	0.837 (13)
H(10C)	0.389 (4)	0.673 (9)	0.629 (12)

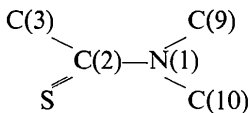
angles are displayed in Figs. 3 and 4 and torsion angles are depicted in Fig. 5.

The average C-C distance in I is 1.531 Å (± 0.010) and the average C-C-C angle is 116.2° (± 0.6). This agrees well with the values that have been found in other rings of comparable size (9 and 10-membered rings; e.g. Bryan & Dunitz, 1960; Huber-Buser & Dunitz, 1961; Dunitz & Weber, 1964a; Winkler & Dunitz, 1971).

The conformation of (I) is similar to that of one of the two independent molecules of cyclononylamine (III) which has one + synperiplanar torsion angle of 26° (Bryan & Dunitz, 1960). Both molecules exhibit essentially the same conformations, see Fig. 6. In (III) there are 5 transannular H-H distances estimated to be less than 2.20 Å. In (I) there are 2 short intramolec-

ular H-H distances; H(3B)···H(9B) at 2.00 Å and

H(5A)···H(9B) at 2.18 Å. The



group is planar (± 0.11 Å) and the C(3)-C(2)-N(1)-C(9) torsion angle is 12.8° indicating that it is a *syn* junction. There are no other planar segments in the molecule and of the remaining torsion angles (see Fig. 5) there are 4 *syn*-clinal ($\pm 30-90^\circ$) torsion angles and 4 unfavorable *anti*-clinal ($\pm 90-150^\circ$) torsion angles (see Klyne & Prelog, 1960 for a discussion on the labeling of torsion angles). These findings are consistent with the fact that 9-, 10- and 11-membered hydrocarbon rings are known, from thermodynamic

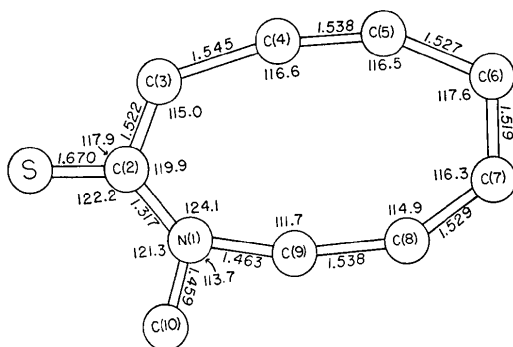


Fig. 3. Bond distances and angles for *syn*-N-methylthiocapryllactam. Standard deviations estimated from the least-squares refinement are 0.010 Å for bond lengths and 0.6° for the angles.

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors for the lauryllactam (II)

The columns are the index *h*, $|0|F_o|$, and $|0|F_c|$.

<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $	<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $	<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $	<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $	<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $	<i>h</i>	$ 0 F_o $	$ 0 F_c $
1	100	100	101	100	100	201	100	100	301	100	100	401	100	100	501	100	100
2	200	200	202	200	200	302	200	200	402	200	200	502	200	200	602	200	200
3	300	300	303	300	300	403	300	300	503	300	300	603	300	300	703	300	300
4	400	400	404	400	400	504	400	400	604	400	400	704	400	400	804	400	400
5	500	500	505	500	500	605	500	500	705	500	500	805	500	500	905	500	500
6	600	600	606	600	600	706	600	600	806	600	600	906	600	600	1006	600	600
7	700	700	707	700	700	807	700	700	907	700	700	1007	700	700	1107	700	700
8	800	800	808	800	800	908	800	800	1008	800	800	1108	800	800	1208	800	800
9	900	900	909	900	900	1009	900	900	1109	900	900	1209	900	900	1309	900	900
10	1000	1000	1010	1000	1000	1110	1000	1000	1210	1000	1000	1310	1000	1000	1410	1000	1000
11	1100	1100	1111	1100	1100	1211	1100	1100	1311	1100	1100	1411	1100	1100	1511	1100	1100
12	1200	1200	1212	1200	1200	1312	1200	1200	1412	1200	1200	1512	1200	1200	1612	1200	1200
13	1300	1300	1313	1300	1300	1413	1300	1300	1513	1300	1300	1613	1300	1300	1713	1300	1300
14	1400	1400	1414	1400	1400	1514	1400	1400	1614	1400	1400	1714	1400	1400	1814	1400	1400
15	1500	1500	1515	1500	1500	1615	1500	1500	1715	1500	1500	1815	1500	1500	1915	1500	1500
16	1600	1600	1616	1600	1600	1716	1600	1600	1816	1600	1600	1916	1600	1600	2016	1600	1600
17	1700	1700	1717	1700	1700	1817	1700	1700	1917	1700	1700	2017	1700	1700	2117	1700	1700
18	1800	1800	1818	1800	1800	1918	1800	1800	2018	1800	1800	2118	1800	1800	2218	1800	1800
19	1900	1900	1919	1900	1900	2019	1900	1900	2119	1900	1900	2219	1900	1900	2319	1900	1900
20	2000	2000	2020	2000	2000	2120	2000	2000	2220	2000	2000	2320	2000	2000	2420	2000	2000
21	2100	2100	2121	2100	2100	2221	2100	2100	2321	2100	2100	2421	2100	2100	2521	2100	2100
22	2200	2200	2222	2200	2200	2322	2200	2200	2422	2200	2200	2522	2200	2200	2622	2200	2200
23	2300	2300	2323	2300	2300	2423	2300	2300	2523	2300	2300	2623	2300	2300	2723	2300	2300
24	2400	2400	2424	2400	2400	2524	2400	2400	2624	2400	2400	2724	2400	2400	2824	2400	2400
25	2500	2500	2525	2500	2500	2625	2500	2500	2725	2500	2500	2825	2500	2500	2925	2500	2500
26	2600	2600	2626	2600	2600	2726	2600	2600	2826	2600	2600	2926	2600	2600	3026	2600	2600
27	2700	2700	2727	2700	2700	2827	2700	2700	2927	2700	2700	3027	2700	2700	3127	2700	2700
28	2800	2800	2828	2800	2800	2928	2800	2800	3028	2800	2800	3128	2800	2800	3228	2800	2800
29	2900	2900	2929	2900	2900	3029	2900	2900	3129	2900	2900	3229	2900	2900	3329	2900	2900
30	3000	3000	3030	3000	3000	3130	3000	3000	3230	3000	3000	3330	3000	3000	3430	3000	3000
31	3100	3100	3131	3100	3100	3231	3100	3100	3331	3100	3100	3431	3100	3100	3531	3100	3100
32	3200	3200	3232	3200	3200	3332	3200	3200	3432	3200	3200	3532	3200	3200	3632	3200	3200
33	3300	3300	3333	3300	3300	3433	3300	3300	3533	3300	3300	3633	3300	3300	3733	3300	3300
34	3400	3400	3434	3400	3400	3534	3400	3400	3634	3400	3400	3734	3400	3400	3834	3400	3400
35	3500	3500	3535	3500	3500	3635	3500	3500	3735	3500	3500	3835	3500	3500	3935	3500	3500
36	3600	3600	3636	3600	3600	3736	3600	3600	3836	3600	3600	3936	3600	3600	4036	3600	3600
37	3700	3700	3737	3700	3700	3837	3700	3700	3937	3700	3700	4037	3700	3700	4137	3700	3700
38	3800	3800	3838	3800	3800	3938	3800	3800	4038	3800	3800	4138	3800	3800	4238	3800	3800
39	3900	3900	3939	3900	3900	4039	3900	3900	4139	3900	3900	4239	3900	3900	4339	3900	3900
40	4000	4000	4040	4000	4000	4140	4000	4000	4240	4000	4000	4340	4000	4000	4440	4000	4000
41	4100	4100	4141	4100	4100	4241	4100	4100	4341	4100	4100	4441	4100	4100	4541	4100	4100
42	4200	4200	4242	4200	4200	4342	4200	4200	4442	4200	4200	4542	4200	4200	4642	4200	4200
43	4300	4300	4343	4300	4300	4443	4300	4300	4543	4300	4300	4643	4300	4300	4743	4300	4300
44	4400	4400	4444	4400	4400	4544	4400	4400	4644	4400	4400	4744	4400	4400	4844	4400	4400
45	4500	4500	4545	4500	4500	4645	4500	4500	4745	4500	4500	4845	4500	4500	4945	4500	4500
46	4600	4600	4646	4600	4600	4746	4600	4600	4846	4600	4600	4946	4600	4600	5046	4600	4600
47	4700	4700	4747	4700	4700	4847	4700	4700	4947	4700	4700	5047	4700	4700	5147	4700	4700
48	4800	4800	4848	4800	4800	4948	4800	4800	5048	4800	4800	5148	4800	4800	5248	4800	4800
49	4900	4900	4949	4900	4900	5049	4900	4900	5149	4900	4900	5249	4900	4900	5349	4900	4900
50	5000	5000	5050	5000	5000	5150	5000	5000	5250	5000	5000	5350	5000	5000	5450	5000	5000

measurements, to have relatively high strain energies (Dunitz, 1968).

The average value for C–C bonds in (II) is 1.530 Å

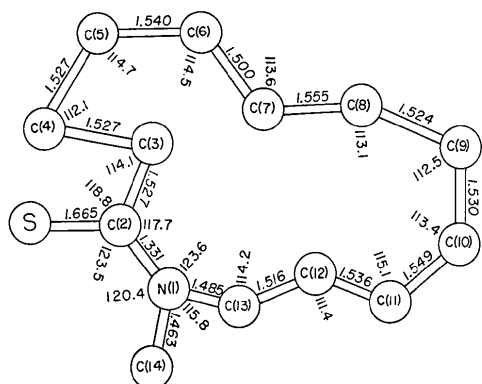


Fig. 4. Bond distances and angles for *syn*-*N*-methylthiolactam. Standard deviations estimated from the least-squares refinement are 0.007 Å for bonds and 0.4° for angles.

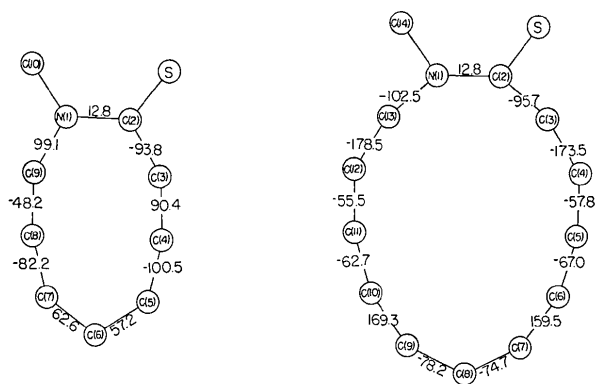


Fig. 5. Torsion angles for molecules (I) and (II), calculated according to conventions defined by Klyne & Prelog, 1960.

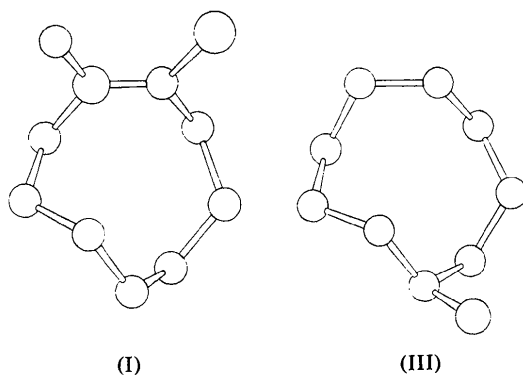
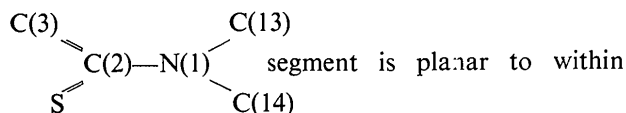


Fig. 6. A comparison of the conformations of *syn*-*N*-methylthiocapryllactam (I) and cyclononylamine (III).

(± 0.007) and the average C–C–C angle is 113.4° (± 0.4), several degrees smaller than that observed in the 9-membered ring. These values are in good agreement with values found in other large ring compounds (12 atoms and higher, *e.g.* Dunitz & Weber, 1964*b*; Dunitz & Meyer, 1965; Brown, 1966). Also, more recent strain minimization calculations have been based on a zero-strain angle of 112.7° (Bixon & Lifson, 1967) which would indicate little, if any, Baeyer strain present in molecule (II).

The 13-membered ring in (II) consists of 5 planar segments: plane *a* consisting of atoms N(1)–C(13)–C(12)–C(11) (± 0.01 Å), plane *b* composed of atoms C(11)–C(10)–C(9)–C(8) (± 0.07 Å), plane *c* made up of atoms C(8)–C(7)–C(6)–C(5) (± 0.01 Å), plane *d* consisting of atoms C(5)–C(4)–C(3)–C(2) (± 0.04 Å) and plane *e* consisting of 2 atoms from plane *a*, N(1) and C(9), and 2 atoms from plane *d*, C(2) and C(3). Plane *e* is planar to within ± 0.06 Å. The entire



± 0.13 Å. The C(3)–C(2)–N(1)–C(13) torsion angle is 12.8° indicating a *syn* thiolactam junction in this molecule as well as in (I). The central torsion angle of planes *a*–*d* is \pm antiperiplanar (± 150 – 180°) indicating 4 *trans* segments of 4 atoms each around the ring. Other torsion angles (not directly involved in the C–N system) are all *syn*-clinal. This would be an energetically favorable arrangement of partial conformations (Dunitz, 1968). Larger ring systems are able to accommodate more of the favorable antiperiplanar torsions. There are none in the 9-membered rings of (I) and (III) and only 2 in 1-6-*trans*-diaminocyclodecane dihydrochloride (Huber-Buser & Dunitz, 1961) which has a 10-membered ring. There are 4 antiperiplanar torsions in the 12-membered ring in azacyclododecane-dihydrochloride (Dunitz & Weber, 1964) as well as in the thiolactam (II) and there are six antiperiplanar torsions in the 14-membered ring in 1-8-diazacyclotetradecane dihydrobromide (Dunitz & Meyer, 1965). There is also an approximate dyad axis with respect to torsion angles (see Fig. 5) in the ring skeleton of (II) passing through the center of the N(1)–C(2) bond and through C(8). There are 5 transannular H–H approaches in II which are < 2.2 Å: H(3*A*)...H(11*A*) at 2.04 Å, H(3*A*)...H(13*A*) at 2.08 Å, H(4*B*)...H(6*A*) at 2.11 Å, H(5*B*)...H(8*A*) at 2.13 Å and H(11*B*)...H(13*B*) at 2.17 Å.

Packing arrangements for molecules (I) and (II) are illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 respectively. In both cases the molecules are held together solely by van der Waals forces. The closest intermolecular approaches in (I) are N(1)...C(4') at 3.68 Å and C(9)...C(4') at 3.76 Å. For molecule II the closest intermolecular approaches are N(1)...C(1') at 3.56 Å and S(1)...C(13') at 3.75 Å.

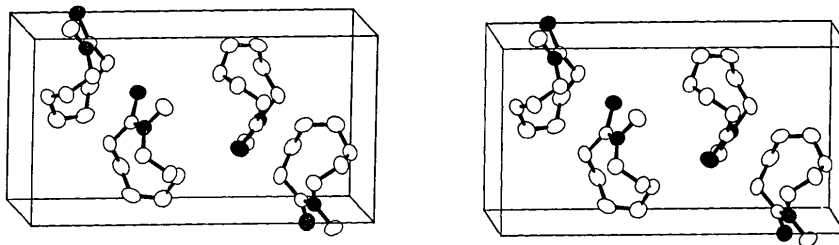


Fig. 7. A stereodrawing of the packing of molecule (I). It is viewed looking down the c axis with $a \rightarrow$ and $b \uparrow$.

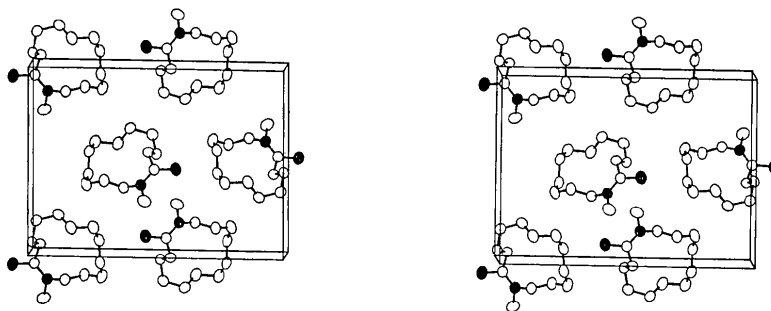


Fig. 8. A stereodrawing of the packing of molecule (II). It is viewed looking down the c axis with $b \rightarrow$ and $a \uparrow$.

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