

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 7a-Methyl-4,7-dioxocyclopenta[b]thiopyran 1,1-Dioxide

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$C_9H_{12}O_4S$ is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, with $a = 14.304$ (5), $b = 9.966$ (6), $c = 6.968$ (4) Å, $\beta = 95.02$ (2)°, $Z = 4$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method, and refined to an R of 0.071 for 1325 visual reflexions. The S–O lengths are 1.446 (5) and 1.435 (5), the S–C lengths 1.761 (6) and 1.812 (5), and the C–O lengths 1.207 (7) and 1.208 (7) Å. The $C(sp^3)$ – $C(sp^3)$ lengths vary between 1.524 (8) and 1.567 (7), and the $C(sp^2)$ – $C(sp^3)$ lengths between 1.503 (8) and 1.547 (7) Å. The structure is held together by van der Waals forces. The six-membered ring has a chair, and the five-membered ring an almost perfect half-chair conformation. The C(7a) methyl is in an axial position and is *cis* to the C(4a) hydrogen.

Introduction

Heterocyclic steroids are drawing attention because of their interesting pharmacological properties (Huisman, 1968). The title compound (Fig. 1) was synthesized in our Bio-Organic Division (Jogdeo & Bhide, 1974) during the course of work on the total synthesis of thia analogues of steroids, particularly of oestrone. The molecule is intended to constitute the C/D rings of the complete steroid. Since the C/D ring fusion is normally *trans* in steroids (Klyne, 1965), it was necessary to ascertain that the C(7a) methyl is indeed *trans* to the C(4a) hydrogen before the total synthesis could proceed further. As the chemical and spectroscopic data did not provide an answer, the present X-ray study was undertaken to settle the question and also to obtain detailed stereochemical information about this new heterocycle.

Experimental

Colourless, transparent crystals were obtained from a warm solution in chloroform–hexane. The lattice

parameters at room temperature were determined from zero-layer Weissenberg data by least-squares refinement with the program *CELPAR* (Wadhawan, 1972). The refinement included a correction for film shrinkage and radius error.

Crystal data

$C_9H_{12}O_4S$, $M = 216.2$, $a = 14.304$ (5), $b = 9.966$ (6), $c = 6.968$ (4) Å, $\beta = 95.02$ (2)°, $V = 989.6$ (9) Å³, $D_x = 1.452$ (2) g cm⁻³, $Z = 4$, $F(000) = 456$. Systematic absences: $0k0$, k odd; $h0l$, $h+l$ odd. Space group: $P2_1/n$. $\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 27.5$ cm⁻¹.

Multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken with Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, along c for the zero to the fifth layer, and along b for the zero, first, and second layers. Nearly cylindrical specimens were used, with effective radii 0.11 mm and 0.20 mm respectively. 1914 unique reflexions were recorded and estimated visually by comparison with a calibrated film strip. Corrections for absorption, spot size and L_p factor were applied (*VALPS*, Wadhawan, 1970).

Structure determination

The S position was determined from a Patterson synthesis, and the remaining non-hydrogen atoms from two successive Fourier syntheses (*FORDAP*, Zalkin, 1962). A full-matrix least-squares refinement of the atomic parameters was then carried out (*ORFLS*, Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962). The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - K|F_c|)^2$. Scattering factors for the non-hydrogen atoms were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1968). Zero weights were assigned to unobserved reflexions. For observed reflexions, unit weights were taken initially, but in the later stages weights based on error-analysis plots were used. A variable parameter for isotropic extinction was included. With isotropic temperature factors, a value of 0.134 was obtained for R for 1325 observed reflexions. WR at this stage was 0.138 [$WR = \{\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2\}^{1/2}$].

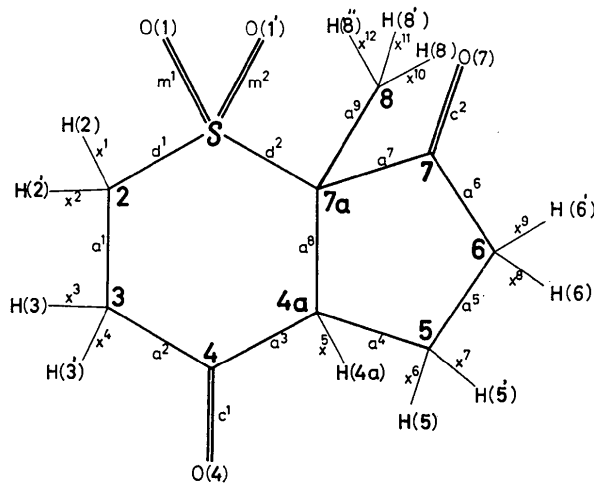


Fig. 1. 7a-Methyl-4,7-dioxocyclopenta[b]thiopyran 1,1-dioxide.

Introduction of anisotropic temperature factors gave R=0.096 and WR=0.109. A difference synthesis served to locate the 12 H

atoms. The refinement was then repeated, treating the H atom coordinates as variable parameters, with a single, variable, isotropic temperature factor. Scattering

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

Successive columns contain h, 10|F(obs)| and 10F(calc). An asterisk before the value of |F(obs)| means 'less than'.

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data for structure factors. The table is organized into groups of columns, with some values marked with an asterisk to indicate they are less than the absolute value of the observed structure factor.

factors for H were taken from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). The weighting scheme was

$$w^{-1/2} = 0.82 \text{ for } F_o < 25.0$$

$$w^{-1/2} = 0.82 + 0.0465 (F_o - 25.0) \text{ for } F_o \geq 25.0.$$

The final values for R and WR are 0.071 and 0.087 respectively. The extinction constant g' (Coppens & Hamilton, 1970) refined to 0.28 (6). This corresponds to an average* value of 20.8'' for the equivalent mosaic spread parameter η .

* Strictly speaking, separate extinction parameters should be refined for each crystal specimen. However, since both crystals were from the same batch, and most of the data (94%) were from one crystal only, it was not thought necessary to modify the least-squares program to allow for individual extinction parameter refinement.

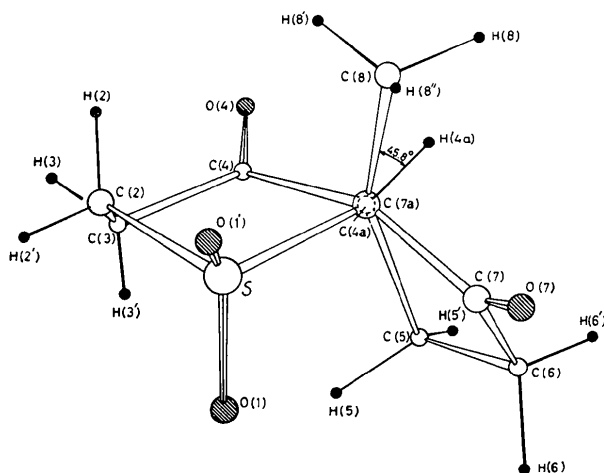


Fig. 2. View of the molecule along the ring fusion bond [C(7a) \rightarrow C(4a)].

Table 1 compares observed and calculated structure factors. Table 2 lists the coordinates and temperature factors, and Table 3 the bond distances and angles (ORFFE, Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964). Fig. 2 shows a view of the molecule along the ring fusion bond, and Fig. 3 the Newman projections (TORANG, Ramanadham, 1970). Intermolecular distances less than 3.0 Å are given in Table 4.

Discussion

This study shows that the methyl group, which occupies an axial position, is *cis* to the C(4a)-hydrogen [Fig. 3(x)]. The *cis* configuration was further confirmed in a way which does not require knowledge of the C(4a) hydrogen coordinates: Substitution of the coordinates of C(8) (the methyl C) and C(4a) in the equation of the plane defined by C(7a), C(4) and C(5) gave 0.886 and 0.444 Å as the distances from this plane. That these two numbers have the same sign shows that C(8) and C(4a) are on the same side of the plane. Construction of Dreiding models shows that if this is so, C(8) must be *cis* to the C(4a) hydrogen.

Since the *C/D* ring fusion is normally *trans* in steroids, the compound has thus to be isomerized before it can form part of the complete steroidal molecule.

The six-membered ring in the molecule has a chair conformation [*cf.* Fig. 3 (iii) and (x)]. O(1') is equatorial, and O(1) *trans*-diaxial to the methyl group.

For the five membered ring, $\Delta = -0.3^\circ$ and $\varphi_m[C(4a) \rightarrow C(5)] = 35.0^\circ$ [Δ is the phase angle of pseudorotation and φ_m the angle of maximum puckering (Altona, Geise & Romers, 1968)]. That $\Delta = 0$ within the error of experiment means that, so far as the torsional angles

Table 2. Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters with their standard deviations in parentheses

The thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms are defined by $T = \exp \{ -(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) \}$. For hydrogen atoms a common isotropic temperature factor (B) was refined. All values except $B [= 4.5 (4) \text{ \AA}^2]$ are multiplied by 10^4 .

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
S	1055 (1)	1505 (1)	-1535 (2)	37 (5)	49 (10)	251 (23)	-7 (1)	0 (2)	-10 (2)
O(1)	1575 (3)	616 (4)	-193 (7)	52 (6)	68 (11)	415 (26)	7 (3)	7 (5)	60 (6)
O(1')	765 (4)	1012 (5)	-3429 (7)	76 (6)	118 (12)	334 (27)	-17 (4)	-13 (5)	-105 (8)
O(4)	808 (3)	5017 (4)	2080 (6)	66 (6)	110 (11)	237 (25)	32 (3)	18 (4)	-27 (6)
O(7)	3017 (3)	2079 (5)	-3354 (6)	55 (6)	125 (12)	249 (25)	15 (3)	40 (4)	-43 (6)
C(2)	63 (4)	2085 (6)	-453 (10)	33 (6)	82 (12)	327 (31)	-7 (4)	17 (6)	29 (9)
C(3)	344 (4)	2765 (7)	1487 (10)	42 (6)	131 (13)	217 (28)	0 (4)	30 (6)	18 (10)
C(4)	972 (4)	3974 (6)	1297 (8)	39 (6)	98 (12)	159 (26)	17 (4)	0 (5)	12 (8)
C(4a)	1831 (3)	3837 (5)	197 (7)	37 (6)	57 (11)	158 (26)	0 (3)	1 (4)	-15 (6)
C(5)	2675 (4)	3196 (7)	1437 (9)	40 (6)	123 (13)	185 (27)	-4 (4)	-12 (5)	-27 (9)
C(6)	3353 (4)	2797 (6)	-35 (9)	32 (6)	112 (12)	220 (28)	-1 (4)	-3 (5)	-3 (9)
C(7)	2759 (4)	2539 (5)	-1886 (9)	37 (6)	57 (12)	222 (27)	4 (3)	15 (5)	3 (7)
C(7a)	1740 (3)	3020 (6)	-1733 (7)	38 (6)	49 (11)	149 (26)	-5 (3)	5 (4)	4 (6)
C(8)	1359 (4)	3819 (6)	-3496 (8)	47 (6)	105 (13)	179 (26)	6 (4)	4 (6)	15 (8)
	x	y	z		x	y	z		
H(2)	-302 (40)	2747 (62)	-1170 (85)		H(5')	2916 (41)	3813 (61)	2289 (84)	
H(2')	-302 (41)	1310 (61)	-366 (82)		H(6)	3749 (40)	1875 (61)	378 (83)	
H(3)	-211 (41)	3191 (59)	2176 (82)		H(6')	3740 (41)	3419 (62)	-316 (84)	
H(3')	661 (43)	2336 (65)	2211 (87)		H(8)	1815 (41)	4634 (60)	-3785 (81)	
H(4a)	2015 (42)	4748 (60)	-136 (85)		H(8')	746 (41)	4132 (63)	-3250 (82)	
H(5)	2351 (42)	2367 (60)	2034 (82)		H(8'')	1412 (42)	3263 (62)	-4629 (85)	

Table 3. Bond distances and angles

Bond labels are indicated in Fig. 1. The values here are uncorrected for thermal motion. The standard deviations of the lattice parameters were also included in estimating the standard deviations listed here.

Bond distances and angles not involving H atoms

a^1	1.534 (9) Å	a^1a^2	112.7 (5)°	a^7a^8	102.2 (4)°
a^2	1.516 (9)	a^1d^1	111.3 (4)	a^7a^9	112.3 (4)
a^3	1.510 (9)	a^2a^3	119.1 (5)	a^7c^2	122.4 (5)
a^4	1.558 (7)	a^2c^1	120.3 (5)	a^7d^2	105.4 (3)
a^5	1.525 (8)	a^3a^4	112.4 (4)	a^8a^9	114.7 (4)
a^6	1.503 (8)	a^3a^8	118.2 (4)	a^8d^2	111.8 (3)
a^7	1.547 (7)	a^3c^1	120.5 (5)	a^9d^2	109.8 (3)
a^8	1.567 (7)	a^4a^5	104.0 (5)	d^1d^2	102.7 (3)
a^9	1.524 (8)	a^4a^8	105.4 (5)	d^1m^1	108.2 (3)
c^1	1.207 (7)	a^4a^6	106.1 (4)	d^1m^2	109.1 (3)
c^2	1.208 (7)	a^6a^7	110.7 (5)	d^2m^1	108.0 (2)
d^1	1.761 (6)	a^6c^2	126.8 (5)	d^2m^2	109.3 (3)
d^2	1.812 (5)			m^1m^2	118.4 (3)
m^1	1.446 (5)				
m^2	1.435 (5)				

Bond distances and angles involving H atoms

x^1	0.96 (6)	a^1x^1	104 (4)	a^6x^9	105 (4)
x^2	0.94 (6)	a^1x^2	114 (4)	a^8x^5	106 (3)
x^3	1.05 (6)	a^1x^3	115 (3)	a^9x^{10}	112 (3)
x^4	0.78 (6)	a^1x^4	115 (5)	a^9x^{11}	107 (3)
x^5	0.98 (6)	a^2x^3	101 (3)	a^9x^{12}	108 (4)
x^6	1.05 (6)	a^2x^4	100 (5)	d^1x^1	115 (4)
x^7	0.90 (6)	a^3x^5	106 (4)	d^1x^2	103 (4)
x^8	1.10 (6)	a^4x^5	107 (3)	x^1x^2	109 (5)
x^9	0.86 (6)	a^4x^6	101 (3)	x^3x^4	110 (6)
x^{10}	1.07 (6)	a^4x^7	109 (4)	x^6x^7	116 (5)
x^{11}	0.96 (6)	a^5x^6	113 (3)	x^8x^9	109 (5)
x^{12}	0.97 (6)	a^5x^7	113 (4)	$x^{10}x^{11}$	112 (5)
		a^5x^8	113 (3)	$x^{10}x^{12}$	101 (5)
		a^5x^9	115 (4)	$x^{11}x^{12}$	118 (5)
		a^6x^8	109 (3)		

Table 4. Intermolecular distances less than 3.0 Å

(I)	x	y	z	(V)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$-\frac{1}{2}-z$
(II)	\bar{x}	\bar{y}	\bar{z}	(VI)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$-\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
(III)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$	(VII)	\bar{x}	$1-y$	\bar{z}
(IV)	$\frac{1}{2}-x$	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$	(VIII)	x	y	$1+z$
				(IX)	$\frac{1}{2}+x$	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$-\frac{1}{2}+z$

O(1)-H(8) ^v	2.66 (6)	O(7)-H(3) ^{ix}	2.54
-H(2) ⁱⁱ	2.70	-H(4a) ^v	2.55
-H(5) ^{vi}	2.76	-H(8) ^v	2.86
O(1')-H(6') ^v	2.84	C(4)-H(8'') ^{viii}	2.94
O(4)-H(2) ^{vii}	2.41	C(7)-H(8) ^v	2.99
-H(8) ^{vii}	2.58		
-H(6) ^{iv}	2.60		
-H(8'') ^{viii}	2.95		

are concerned, the five-membered ring has an almost perfect half-chair form with C_2 symmetry. In a survey of 14 steroid structures (Altona *et al.*, 1968), the nearest a *D* ring came to having a perfect half-chair form was in the structure of duphaston (Romers, Hesper, van Heijkoop & Geise, 1966), for which $\Delta=2.1^\circ$. For steroids, of course, the *C/D* ring fusion is *trans*, whereas it is *cis* in the present molecule. The various factors which determine the conformation of a substituted

five-membered ring are not fully understood (Altona *et al.*, 1968), and a quantitative explanation of steroid conformations may have to await more data, not only for steroid structures but also for *cis*-fused compounds of the type described here.

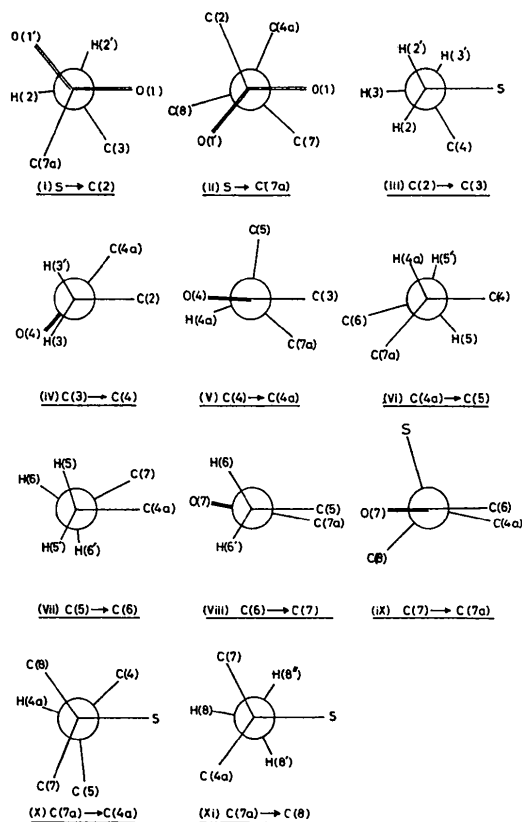
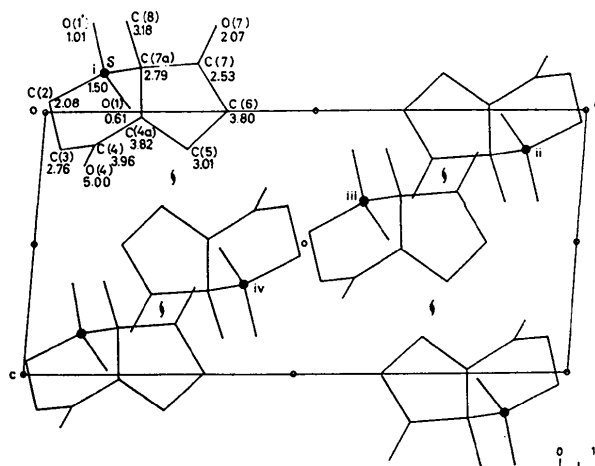


Fig. 3. Newman projections along various bonds in the molecule.

Fig. 4. Projection of the structure down *b*. H atoms are omitted. The numbers against each atom are γ coordinates in Å.

Interatomic distances and angles

The S–O distances [1.446 (5) and 1.435 (5) Å] are shorter than the sum of Pauling covalent radii for double bonded atoms by about 0.05 Å. A similar situation exists in β -isoprene sulphone (Jeffrey, 1951), 2-(*o*-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropanesulphonic acid sultone (Bjåmer & Ferguson, 1967), saccharin (Okaya, 1969), and many other similar compounds. Another common feature in these compounds is the rather large O–S–O angle [118.4 (3)° in the present case]. Short S–O lengths and the correspondingly enlarged O–S–O angles are well correlated in terms of the hard-sphere model of non-bonded repulsion between the O atoms (Bartell, 1960; McDonald & Cruickshank, 1967).

The S–C(7a) length [1.812 (5) Å] compares well with the value 1.82 Å for a pure single S–C bond (Abrahams, 1956), but S–C(2) [1.761 (6) Å] is considerably shorter. The C–O double bond lengths are normal.

The average C(sp^3)–C(sp^3) length in the molecule is 1.542 Å. Though this is somewhat larger than the normal value of 1.533 Å (Sutton, 1965), not much significance can be attached to it because the individual C(sp^3)–C(sp^3) lengths show a large variation [between 1.524 (8) and 1.567 (7) Å].

C(sp^2)–C(sp^3) lengths in the molecule range from 1.503 (8) to 1.547 (7) with an average of 1.519 Å.

Table 5. *Some short intramolecular contacts* (Å)

S...H(8')	2.90 (6)	S.....C(4)	3.163 (6)
S...H(8'')	2.86 (6)	O(4)...H(4a)	2.43 (6)

Some short intramolecular contacts are listed in Table 5. The methyl H(8') and H(8'') make nearly equal short contacts with S of the same molecule. Apart from this, there are no other inter- or intramolecular short contacts with the methyl H atoms and the methyl group is fully staggered [Fig. 3 (xi)].

Fig. 4 shows a projection of the structure along **b**. As seen from Table 4, there are no short intermolecular contacts [except possibly for O(4)...H(2)^{vii}] and the structure is held together by van der Waals forces.

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