

pital, 1975; dihedral angle 53°). A value of 1.51 Å was assigned to C(1')—C(3) in licoricone.

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Structure of a Cinnamic Acid Derivative

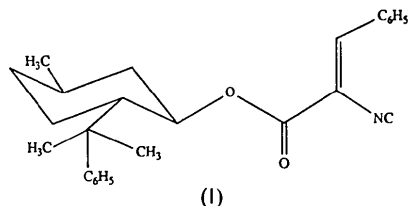
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Abstract. (1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-5-Methyl-2-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)cyclohexyl (*Z*)-2-isocyano-3-phenylpropenoate, C₂₆H₂₉NO₂, *M_r* = 387.5, orthorhombic, *P*2₁2₁2₁, *a* = 9.777 (1), *b* = 10.211 (1), *c* = 22.585 (2) Å, *V* = 2254.7 (3) Å³, *Z* = 4, *D_x* = 1.142 Mg m⁻³, λ(Mo *K*α) = 0.7107 Å, μ = 0.07 mm⁻¹, *F*(000) = 832, *T* = 293 K, final *R* = 0.043 for 1982 unique observed reflections. The isocyano group is *syn* to the carbonyl O atom and *cis* to the phenyl group, which is rotated by 29° from the plane of the adjacent conjugated π system. One side of the C=C double bond is shielded by the second phenyl ring (distance approximately 3.5 Å).

Experimental. Crystals of (I) obtained from methanol at 243 K were yellow rectangular prisms, 0.2 × 0.5 × 0.8 mm. A Stoe four-circle diffractometer was



used for data collection with monochromated Mo *K*α radiation. Lattice parameters were measured by centring 60 reflections with 20 < 2θ < 25°. Data were collected with the profile-fitting method (Clegg, 1981); 4274 measured intensities, 2θ_{max} = 50° (−11 ≤ *h* ≤ 11, 0 ≤ *k* ≤ 12, 0 ≤ *l* ≤ 26). Three standard reflections measured every 100 reflections showed no

Table 1. Atomic coordinates (× 10⁴) and equivalent isotropic thermal parameters (Å² × 10³)

Equivalent isotropic *U* is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized *U_i* tensor.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i>
O(1)	3382 (2)	−1310 (2)	7135 (1)	51 (1)
C(2)	3155 (2)	−2319 (3)	7491 (1)	50 (1)
C(3)	3894 (3)	−2187 (3)	8062 (1)	54 (1)
C(4)	4781 (3)	−1242 (3)	8191 (1)	59 (1)
O(2)	2450 (2)	−3242 (2)	7376 (1)	73 (1)
N(31)	3640 (2)	−3230 (2)	8444 (1)	67 (1)
C(32)	3385 (4)	−4115 (4)	8741 (1)	98 (1)
C(41)	5634 (3)	−1055 (3)	8721 (1)	60 (1)
C(42)	6849 (3)	−380 (3)	8656 (1)	70 (1)
C(43)	7738 (4)	−206 (3)	9128 (1)	86 (1)
C(44)	7406 (4)	−690 (3)	9671 (1)	94 (1)
C(45)	6195 (4)	−1342 (4)	9751 (1)	101 (1)
C(46)	5298 (3)	−1535 (4)	9279 (1)	85 (1)
C(1')	2782 (2)	−1344 (2)	6538 (1)	47 (1)
C(2')	3913 (2)	−1782 (3)	6124 (1)	52 (1)
C(3')	3469 (3)	−1761 (3)	5477 (1)	58 (1)
C(3'')	4629 (3)	−2228 (4)	5076 (1)	85 (1)
C(4')	2985 (3)	−391 (3)	5329 (1)	65 (1)
C(5')	1836 (2)	58 (2)	5733 (1)	58 (1)
C(6')	2221 (2)	12 (2)	6395 (1)	44 (1)
C(7')	1013 (2)	453 (2)	6811 (1)	47 (1)
C(8')	343 (3)	1717 (3)	6571 (1)	61 (1)
C(9')	−112 (2)	−591 (3)	6837 (1)	63 (1)
C(71')	1548 (2)	789 (2)	7432 (1)	47 (1)
C(72')	2529 (3)	1758 (2)	7503 (1)	58 (1)
C(73')	3017 (3)	2127 (3)	8047 (1)	71 (1)
C(74')	2552 (3)	1524 (4)	8551 (1)	81 (1)
C(75')	1581 (3)	561 (3)	8497 (1)	78 (1)
C(76')	1079 (3)	201 (3)	7947 (1)	62 (1)

significant intensity variation. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, but not for absorption. 2262 unique reflections were collected (*R*_{int} = 0.021) of which 1982 with |*F*| > 3σ(*F*) were treated as observed. The structure was solved by direct methods. All H atoms were located by difference synthesis and refined with fixed individual displacement parameters [*U*(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C)] using a riding model with C—H = 0.96 Å. Anisotropic

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Table 2. Bond lengths (Å), bond angles (°) and selected torsion angles (°)

O(1)—C(2)	1.325 (3)	O(1)—C(1')	1.473 (2)
C(2)—C(3)	1.485 (3)	C(2)—O(21)	1.196 (3)
C(3)—C(4)	1.330 (4)	C(3)—N(31)	1.393 (3)
C(4)—C(41)	1.472 (3)	N(31)—C(32)	1.153 (4)
C(41)—C(42)	1.381 (4)	C(41)—C(46)	1.392 (4)
C(42)—C(43)	1.386 (4)	C(43)—C(44)	1.362 (4)
C(44)—C(45)	1.370 (5)	C(45)—C(46)	1.395 (4)
C(1')—C(2')	1.515 (3)	C(1')—C(6')	1.523 (3)
C(2')—C(3')	1.523 (3)	C(3')—C(3'')	1.529 (4)
C(3')—C(4')	1.514 (4)	C(4')—C(5')	1.519 (3)
C(5')—C(6')	1.543 (3)	C(6')—C(7')	1.575 (3)
C(7')—C(8')	1.546 (3)	C(7')—C(9')	1.532 (3)
C(7')—C(71')	1.534 (3)	C(71')—C(72')	1.388 (3)
C(71')—C(76')	1.387 (3)	C(72')—C(73')	1.372 (4)
C(73')—C(74')	1.371 (4)	C(74')—C(75')	1.372 (5)
C(75')—C(76')	1.386 (4)		
C(2)—O(1)—C(1')	118.1 (2)	O(1)—C(2)—C(3)	112.0 (2)
O(1)—C(2)—O(21)	125.3 (2)	C(3)—C(2)—O(21)	122.7 (2)
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	125.0 (2)	C(2)—C(3)—N(31)	112.5 (2)
C(4)—C(3)—N(31)	122.4 (2)	C(3)—C(4)—C(41)	129.9 (2)
C(3)—N(31)—C(32)	176.7 (3)	C(4)—C(41)—C(42)	117.8 (2)
C(4)—C(41)—C(46)	123.9 (2)	C(42)—C(41)—C(46)	118.4 (2)
C(41)—C(42)—C(43)	121.5 (2)	C(42)—C(43)—C(44)	119.7 (3)
C(43)—C(44)—C(45)	120.1 (3)	C(44)—C(45)—C(46)	120.8 (3)
C(41)—C(46)—C(45)	119.6 (3)	O(1)—C(1')—C(2')	106.4 (2)
O(1)—C(1')—C(6')	108.4 (2)	C(2')—C(1')—C(6')	113.6 (2)
C(1')—C(2')—C(3')	112.3 (2)	C(2')—C(3')—C(3'')	110.6 (2)
C(2')—C(3')—C(4')	108.3 (2)	C(3'')—C(3')—C(4')	112.9 (2)
C(3')—C(4')—C(5')	112.1 (2)	C(4')—C(5')—C(6')	113.2 (2)
C(1')—C(6')—C(5')	108.6 (2)	C(1')—C(6')—C(7')	113.8 (2)
C(5')—C(6')—C(7')	112.7 (2)	C(6')—C(7')—C(8')	110.3 (2)
C(6')—C(7')—C(9')	111.2 (2)	C(8')—C(7')—C(9')	106.8 (2)
C(6')—C(7')—C(71')	110.7 (2)	C(8')—C(7')—C(71')	106.1 (2)
C(9')—C(7')—C(71')	111.5 (2)	C(7')—C(71')—C(72')	120.1 (2)
C(7')—C(71')—C(76')	123.8 (2)	C(72')—C(71')—C(76')	116.1 (2)
C(71')—C(72')—C(73')	122.6 (2)	C(72')—C(73')—C(74')	120.4 (3)
C(73')—C(74')—C(75')	118.5 (3)	C(74')—C(75')—C(76')	121.0 (3)
C(71')—C(76')—C(75')	121.3 (2)		
C(1')—O(1)—C(2)—C(3)	176.4 (2)	C(2)—C(3)—C(4)—C(41)	-175.7 (3)
O(1)—C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	-5.9 (4)	N(31)—C(3)—C(4)—C(41)	-0.7 (4)
O(21)—C(2)—C(3)—N(31)	-1.5 (3)	C(3)—C(4)—C(41)—C(46)	-26.6 (5)

blocked-cascade refinement (on F) of 263 parameters with *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1983) converged at $R = 0.043$, $wR = 0.047$ [$w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F) + 0.0005F^2$], $S = 1.34$, $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.02$ in the last cycle; $-0.11 < \Delta\rho < 0.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ in the final difference map. Scattering factors were obtained from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV).

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Structures of Two Acylpyridinium Salts and One Simple Pyridinium Salt

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Abstract. *N*-Phenoxycarbonyl-4-dimethylamino-pyridinium chloride (I), $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+\text{Cl}^-$, $M_r =$

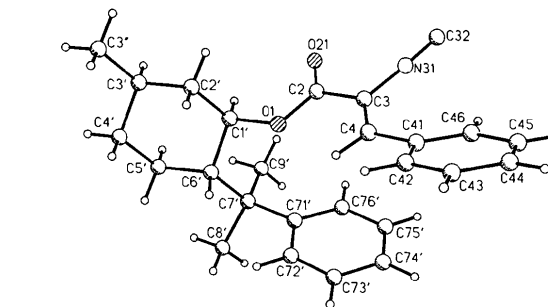


Fig. 1. Perspective view with the atom numbering.

Final atomic parameters are listed in Table 1,* bond lengths and angles, as well as selected torsion angles, in Table 2. Fig. 1 shows the molecular conformation.

Related literature. The title compound is an educt for the diastereoselective 1,4-addition of organocopper reagents (Oppolzer & Löher, 1981) because one face of the double bond is shielded.

We thank Professor U. Schöllkopf (University of Göttingen) for providing the sample.

* Lists of structure factors, anisotropic thermal parameters and H-atom parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 55196 (17 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: SE1000]

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278.7, monoclinic, $P2_1/c$, $a = 17.397(4)$, $b = 5.865(2)$, $c = 13.482(5)$ Å, $\beta = 104.26(2)^\circ$, $V = 1333.2$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.389 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu = 2.83 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 584$, $T = 198 \text{ K}$,

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