

Monoclinic

$P2_1$
 $a = 9.873$ (1) Å
 $b = 6.129$ (1) Å
 $c = 11.594$ (1) Å
 $\beta = 108.23$ (1)°
 $V = 666.4$ (1) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.232$ Mg m⁻³

Cell parameters from 40 reflections

$\theta = 10-12.5^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 Block
 $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 0.3$ mm
 Colourless, transparent
 Crystal source:
 cyclohexane/ethyl acetate

C(3)—N(4)	1.461 (2)	C(3)—C(1')	1.535 (3)
N(4)—C(5)	1.323 (2)	C(5)—C(6)	1.526 (2)
C(5)—O(51)	1.233 (2)	C(6)—C(61)	1.520 (3)
C(61)—C(62)	1.518 (4)	C(61)—C(63)	1.531 (4)
C(1')—C(2')	1.512 (2)	C(2')—C(3')	1.376 (3)
C(2')—C(7')	1.381 (3)	C(3')—C(4')	1.387 (3)
C(4')—C(5')	1.368 (4)	C(5')—C(6')	1.379 (5)
C(6')—C(7')	1.384 (3)		

C(6)—O(1)—C(2)	120.3 (1)	C(3)—C(2)—O(1)	117.7 (1)
O(21)—C(2)—O(1)	119.5 (1)	O(21)—C(2)—C(3)	122.8 (2)
N(4)—C(3)—C(2)	110.5 (1)	C(1')—C(3)—C(2)	109.6 (1)
C(1')—C(3)—N(4)	113.2 (1)	C(5)—N(4)—C(3)	123.3 (1)
C(6)—C(5)—N(4)	115.3 (1)	O(51)—C(5)—N(4)	123.3 (2)
O(51)—C(5)—C(6)	121.4 (2)	C(5)—C(6)—O(1)	111.0 (1)
C(61)—C(6)—O(1)	106.2 (1)	C(61)—C(6)—C(5)	113.8 (1)
C(62)—C(61)—C(6)	112.1 (2)	C(63)—C(61)—C(6)	109.7 (2)
C(63)—C(61)—C(62)	111.8 (2)	C(2')—C(1')—C(3)	113.7 (2)
C(3')—C(2')—C(1')	121.9 (2)	C(7')—C(2')—C(1')	119.6 (2)
C(7')—C(2')—C(3')	118.4 (2)	C(4')—C(3')—C(2')	120.8 (2)
C(5')—C(4')—C(3')	120.2 (2)	C(6')—C(5')—C(4')	119.6 (2)
C(7')—C(6')—C(5')	119.9 (2)	C(6')—C(7')—C(2')	121.0 (2)

Data collection

Stoe four-circle diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans with profile fitting (Clegg, 1981)
 Absorption correction: none
 1434 measured reflections
 1364 independent reflections
 1328 observed reflections
 $[F > 3\sigma(F)]$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.03$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25^\circ$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -7 \rightarrow 1$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 13$
 3 standard reflections monitored every 100 reflections
 intensity variation: none

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R = 0.032$
 $wR = 0.045$
 $S = 1.79$
 1328 reflections
 172 parameters
 Position of H(N) refined, positions of H(C) fixed
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.0005F^2]$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.03$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.12$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.14$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction:
 $F^* = F[1 + (0.002\chi \times F^2/\sin 2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
 Extinction coefficient:
 $\chi = 0.06$ (2)
 Atomic scattering factors from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Vol. IV)

The structure was solved by direct methods. All H atoms were located using a difference Fourier synthesis and were refined with fixed individual displacement parameters [$U(\text{H}) = 1.2 \times U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$] using a riding model with C—H = 0.96 Å. The coordinates of the amide H atom were refined with the N—H distance restrained to 0.96 Å. Anisotropic full-matrix refinement was carried out using XLS (Sheldrick, 1987).

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

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters and H-atom coordinates have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: SH1078). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

References

- Clegg, W. (1981). *Acta Cryst.* A37, 22–28.
 Maywald, V. (1987). PhD thesis, Univ. of Göttingen, Germany.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1987). *XLS. Expanded Version of SHELX76*. Univ. of Göttingen, Germany.

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Four N-Saccharinaliphatic Acids

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Abstract

The crystal structures of *N*-saccharinacetic acid (3-oxo-2*H*-1,2-benzisothiazol-2-acetic acid 1,1-dioxide),

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

	x	y	z	U_{eq}
O(1)	0.7943 (1)	0.5299†	0.3704 (1)	0.046 (1)
C(2)	0.8848 (2)	0.4104 (4)	0.4567 (2)	0.040 (1)
C(3)	0.8346 (2)	0.3288 (4)	0.5593 (2)	0.041 (1)
N(4)	0.6795 (1)	0.3046 (3)	0.5190 (1)	0.041 (1)
C(5)	0.5920 (2)	0.4421 (4)	0.4433 (1)	0.040 (1)
C(6)	0.6641 (2)	0.6148 (4)	0.3879 (2)	0.042 (1)
O(21)	1.0006 (1)	0.3696 (3)	0.4496 (1)	0.052 (1)
O(51)	0.4612 (1)	0.4351 (4)	0.4190 (1)	0.051 (1)
C(61)	0.5720 (2)	0.6963 (5)	0.2644 (2)	0.055 (1)
C(62)	0.5353 (2)	0.5156 (6)	0.1702 (2)	0.070 (1)
C(63)	0.6456 (3)	0.8885 (6)	0.2243 (3)	0.082 (1)
C(1')	0.8902 (2)	0.4804 (5)	0.6695 (2)	0.050 (1)
C(2')	0.8540 (2)	0.4041 (5)	0.7804 (2)	0.046 (1)
C(3')	0.8989 (2)	0.2054 (5)	0.8338 (2)	0.056 (1)
C(4')	0.8727 (2)	0.1453 (5)	0.9402 (2)	0.068 (1)
C(5')	0.8000 (3)	0.2826 (6)	0.9929 (2)	0.071 (1)
C(6')	0.7529 (2)	0.4813 (6)	0.9397 (2)	0.069 (1)
C(7')	0.7787 (2)	0.5400 (5)	0.8333 (2)	0.056 (1)

† Coordinate fixed to define origin.

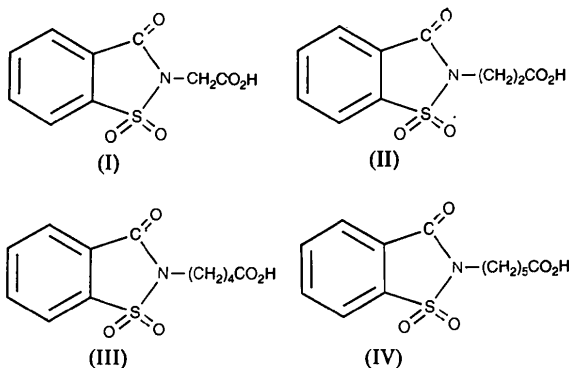
Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

O(1)—C(2)	1.333 (2)	O(1)—C(6)	1.459 (2)
C(2)—C(3)	1.510 (2)	C(2)—O(21)	1.197 (2)

$C_9H_7NO_5S$, *N*-saccharinpropanoic acid, $C_{10}H_9NO_5S$, *N*-saccharinpentanoic acid, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_5S$, and *N*-saccharinhexanoic acid, $C_{13}H_{15}NO_5S$, have been determined. The carboxylic acid groups are hydrogen bonded to form the familiar eight-membered centrosymmetric ring dimer motif in each of the four structures.

Comment

As part of a general study of the stability of organic peracids and peracid salts (Kariuki & Jones, 1990) and in particular the role of hydrogen bonding in controlling the crystal structure of peracid and acid amides (Feeder & Jones, 1992), we report here the structures of four *N*-saccharinaliphatic acids: *N*-saccharinacetic acid (I), *N*-saccharinpropanoic acid (II), *N*-saccharinpentanoic acid (III) and *N*-saccharinhexanoic acid (IV).



The acidic protons were located for (II) and (IV) but could not be found for (I) and (III). The bond lengths and angles found for the saccharin groups in each of the molecules (I)–(IV) are similar to those reported for saccharin (Okaya, 1969), *N*-cyanomethylsaccharin (Junii, Guilan, Zhongyuan & Liu, 1989) and (*R*)-(+)-supidimide (Winter, Graudums & Frankus, 1983). Short C=O and long C—O bonds have been measured for (III) suggesting a disordered model for the carboxylic acid group. No such disorder is seen in the other three structures. The saccharin groups [C1–C6, C7, O7, N1, S1] are planar for each of the four structures [maximum deviations: (I) 0.023 (2), (II) 0.026 (2), (III) 0.049 (2), (IV) 0.037 (2) Å] and the sulfone O atoms lie approximately 1.2 Å out of this plane. The COOH groups of (II) and (IV) are planar to within 0.028 (9) and 0.012 (8) Å, respectively. Hydrogen bonding in each of the four structures produces the familiar eight-membered centrosymmetric ring dimer motif commonly observed in carboxylic acids (Leiserowitz, 1976) (see Table 5). The packing of the dimer in (I) is shown in Fig. 2. The dimers are held together by a number of short C—H...O contacts involving the sulfone and keto O atoms.

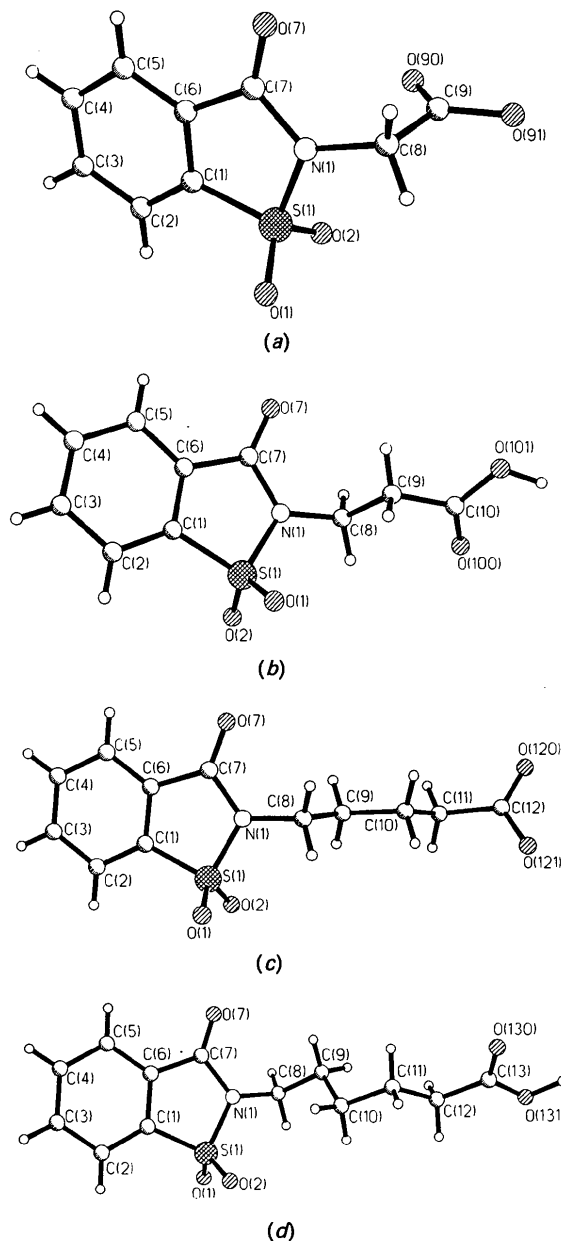


Fig. 1. (a) Atomic numbering scheme for (I), (b) atomic numbering scheme for (II), (c) atomic numbering scheme for (III) and (d) atomic numbering scheme for (IV).

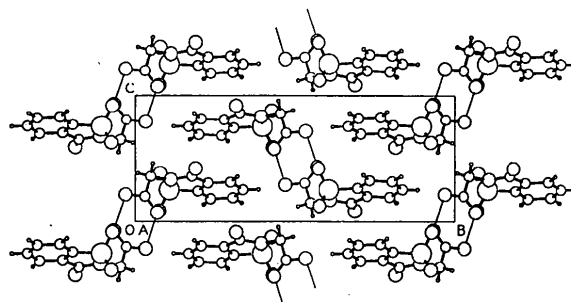


Fig. 2. Packing diagram for (I), viewed down the *a* axis.

Experimental**Compound (I)***Crystal data*

C₉H₇NO₅S
M_r = 241.22
 Monoclinic
*P*2₁/*c*
a = 6.938 (8) Å
b = 19.326 (7) Å
c = 7.621 (4) Å
 β = 94.96 (6)°
V = 1018.1 (13) Å³
Z = 4
D_x = 1.574 Mg m⁻³

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4
 diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
 Absorption correction:
 none
 1932 measured reflections
 1790 independent reflections
 1069 observed reflections
 [*I* > 2σ(*I*)]

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.0460
wR(*F*²) = 0.1269
S = 1.237
 1790 reflections
 147 parameters
 Only H-atom *U*'s refined
 Calculated weights
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0820P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

Mo *K*α radiation
 λ = 0.7107 Å
 Cell parameters from 25
 reflections
 θ = 8–14°
 μ = 0.323 mm⁻¹
T = 295 (2) K
 Rod
 0.50 × 0.30 × 0.10 mm
 White

*R*_{int} = 0.0295
 θ_{\max} = 24.98°
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 22$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 9$
 2 standard reflections
 monitored every 100
 reflections
 intensity variation: none

(Δ/σ)_{max} = -0.005
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.452 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.240 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: none
 Atomic scattering factors
 from *International Tables*
 for *Crystallography* (1992),
 Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and
 6.1.1.4)

Compound (II)*Crystal data*

C₁₀H₉NO₅S
M_r = 255.24
 Monoclinic
*P*2₁/*c*
a = 7.435 (7) Å
b = 8.926 (5) Å
c = 16.883 (4) Å
 β = 102.89 (5)°
V = 1092.2 (12) Å³
Z = 4
D_x = 1.552 Mg m⁻³

Mo *K*α radiation
 λ = 0.7107 Å
 Cell parameters from 25
 reflections
 θ = 8–14°
 μ = 0.306 mm⁻¹
T = 295 (2) K
 Cuboid
 0.40 × 0.30 × 0.20 mm
 White

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4
 diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
 Absorption correction:
 none
 1992 measured reflections
 1922 independent reflections
 1311 observed reflections
 [*I* > 2σ(*I*)]

*R*_{int} = 0.0157
 θ_{\max} = 24.97°
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 20$
 2 standard reflections
 monitored every 100
 reflections
 intensity variation: none

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.0397
wR(*F*²) = 0.1099
S = 1.244
 1922 reflections
 161 parameters
 Only H-atom *U*'s refined
 Calculated weights
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0661P)^2 + 0.0498P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

(Δ/σ)_{max} = -0.002
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.243 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.264 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: none
 Atomic scattering factors
 from *International Tables*
 for *Crystallography* (1992),
 Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and
 6.1.1.4)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²) for compound (I)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i \cdot a_j$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{eq}
S1	0.41922 (13)	0.10438 (4)	0.24964 (12)	0.0518 (3)
O1	0.3073 (4)	0.07522 (13)	0.3780 (4)	0.0709 (8)
O91	0.9525 (4)	-0.03138 (11)	0.2116 (3)	0.0562 (7)
N1	0.6509 (4)	0.10848 (13)	0.3296 (4)	0.0518 (7)
O90	0.8799 (4)	0.06739 (12)	0.0717 (3)	0.0608 (7)
C3	0.2589 (7)	0.3034 (2)	0.1856 (5)	0.0714 (12)
C5	0.5874 (6)	0.2962 (2)	0.3095 (5)	0.0602 (10)
C6	0.5707 (5)	0.2247 (2)	0.3033 (4)	0.0440 (8)
C8	0.7679 (6)	0.0467 (2)	0.3547 (5)	0.0637 (11)
O7	0.8853 (4)	0.1861 (2)	0.4165 (4)	0.0824 (9)
C1	0.3995 (5)	0.1941 (2)	0.2389 (4)	0.0453 (8)
C9	0.8730 (5)	0.0290 (2)	0.1981 (4)	0.0475 (8)
O2	0.4059 (4)	0.07169 (14)	0.0836 (3)	0.0763 (8)
C7	0.7236 (5)	0.1748 (2)	0.3568 (4)	0.0475 (8)
C4	0.4286 (7)	0.3352 (2)	0.2493 (5)	0.0713 (12)
C2	0.2399 (5)	0.2330 (2)	0.1777 (4)	0.0596 (10)

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²) for compound (II)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i \cdot a_j$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{eq}
S1	0.13419 (10)	0.21259 (8)	0.64577 (4)	0.0512 (3)
O7	0.4533 (3)	0.5233 (2)	0.62499 (12)	0.0628 (6)
O101	0.4086 (3)	0.6258 (2)	0.91888 (13)	0.0737 (7)
C2	-0.0256 (4)	0.2064 (3)	0.4784 (2)	0.0534 (7)
C7	0.3396 (4)	0.4254 (3)	0.61308 (15)	0.0440 (6)
O100	0.4680 (4)	0.3819 (2)	0.92508 (12)	0.0782 (7)
O1	-0.0150 (3)	0.2508 (3)	0.68129 (12)	0.0729 (7)
C1	0.0987 (3)	0.2654 (3)	0.54344 (14)	0.0427 (6)
C6	0.2168 (3)	0.3800 (3)	0.53516 (14)	0.0411 (6)
C8	0.3972 (4)	0.3517 (3)	0.75956 (15)	0.0496 (7)
C10	0.4064 (4)	0.4942 (3)	0.8873 (2)	0.0512 (7)
O2	0.2061 (4)	0.0640 (2)	0.65832 (13)	0.0800 (7)
N1	0.3010 (3)	0.3357 (2)	0.67470 (12)	0.0458 (6)
C5	0.2141 (4)	0.4389 (3)	0.4596 (2)	0.0507 (7)
C3	-0.0259 (5)	0.2662 (3)	0.4024 (2)	0.0611 (8)
C4	0.0915 (4)	0.3798 (3)	0.3934 (2)	0.0586 (8)
C9	0.3245 (4)	0.4853 (3)	0.79797 (15)	0.0565 (8)

Compound (III)*Crystal data*C₁₂H₁₃NO₅SM_r = 283.29

Triclinic

P $\bar{1}$

a = 8.247 (2) Å

b = 8.332 (2) Å

c = 10.536 (2) Å

 α = 87.67 (3)° β = 74.07 (3)° γ = 67.64 (3)°V = 642.2 (3) Å³

Z = 2

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4

diffractometer

 $\omega/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction:

none

2391 measured reflections

2256 independent reflections

1323 observed reflections

[I > 2 σ (I)]*Refinement*Refinement on F²R[F² > 2 σ (F²)] = 0.0453wR(F²) = 0.1242

S = 1.026

2256 reflections

177 parameters

Only H-atom U's refined

Calculated weights

w = 1/[$\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0964P)^2$]where P = (F_o² + 2F_c²)/3D_x = 1.465 Mg m⁻³Mo K α radiation λ = 0.7107 Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

 θ = 8–15° μ = 0.268 mm⁻¹

T = 295 (2) K

Cuboid

0.40 × 0.30 × 0.20 mm

White

R_{int} = 0.0291 θ_{\max} = 24.97°

h = -9 → 9

k = -9 → 9

l = 0 → 12

2 standard reflections

monitored every 100

reflections

intensity variation: none

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.060 $\Delta\rho_{\max}$ = 0.229 e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ = -0.237 e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors

from *International Tables for Crystallography* (1992),

Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4)

Compound (IV)*Crystal data*C₁₃H₁₅NO₅SM_r = 297.32

Orthorhombic

Pbcn

a = 20.694 (6) Å

b = 7.415 (4) Å

c = 17.693 (7) Å

V = 2714.9 (20) Å³

Z = 8

D_x = 1.455 Mg m⁻³*Data collection*

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4

diffractometer

 $\omega/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction:

none

2387 measured reflections

2387 independent reflections

1378 observed reflections

[I > 2 σ (I)]*Refinement*Refinement on F²R[F² > 2 σ (F²)] = 0.0423wR(F²) = 0.0948

S = 1.105

2387 reflections

191 parameters

Only H-atom U's refined

Calculated weights

w = 1/[$\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0436P)^2$]

+ 1.8389P]

where P = (F_o² + 2F_c²)/3Mo K α radiation λ = 0.7107 Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

 θ = 9–13° μ = 0.257 mm⁻¹

T = 295 (2) K

Rod

0.60 × 0.20 × 0.20 mm

White

 θ_{\max} = 24.97°

h = 0 → 24

k = 0 → 8

l = 0 → 20

2 standard reflections

monitored every 100

reflections

intensity variation: none

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.013 $\Delta\rho_{\max}$ = 0.205 e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min}$ = -0.185 e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors

from *International Tables for Crystallography* (1992),

Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and 6.1.1.4)

Table 3. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²) for compound

(III)

$$U_{eq} = (1/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i\cdot a_j.$$

	x	y	z	U _{eq}
S1	0.43336 (11)	0.58402 (11)	0.80608 (9)	0.0532 (3)
O120	1.4753 (3)	0.0022 (3)	0.8419 (2)	0.0608 (7)
O7	0.7957 (3)	0.6972 (4)	0.5721 (3)	0.0739 (8)
O1	0.3382 (3)	0.6986 (3)	0.9226 (2)	0.0663 (7)
O2	0.4457 (3)	0.4099 (3)	0.8169 (3)	0.0694 (7)
C6	0.4926 (4)	0.7202 (4)	0.5831 (3)	0.0488 (8)
N1	0.6382 (3)	0.5897 (3)	0.7431 (3)	0.0509 (7)
O121	1.2656 (3)	0.0868 (4)	1.0368 (3)	0.0752 (8)
C5	0.4599 (5)	0.7993 (5)	0.4708 (4)	0.0651 (10)
C10	1.0467 (4)	0.3033 (4)	0.8626 (4)	0.0548 (9)
C12	1.3121 (5)	0.0640 (4)	0.9112 (4)	0.0551 (9)
C1	0.3592 (4)	0.6764 (4)	0.6704 (3)	0.0508 (8)
C8	0.7728 (4)	0.5380 (4)	0.8193 (4)	0.0562 (9)
C7	0.6605 (4)	0.6722 (4)	0.6262 (3)	0.0520 (8)
C2	0.1926 (5)	0.7096 (5)	0.6485 (4)	0.0660 (10)
C11	1.1626 (5)	0.1115 (5)	0.8443 (4)	0.0615 (10)
C9	0.9049 (4)	0.3514 (4)	0.7860 (3)	0.0536 (9)
C3	0.1622 (5)	0.7896 (5)	0.5359 (4)	0.0742 (11)
C4	0.2927 (6)	0.8341 (5)	0.4484 (4)	0.0714 (11)

Table 4. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²) for compound

(IV)

$$U_{eq} = (1/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i\cdot a_j.$$

	x	y	z	U _{eq}
S1	0.11999 (4)	0.06458 (11)	0.65473 (4)	0.0466 (2)
O130	0.05022 (10)	0.9163 (3)	0.93568 (12)	0.0546 (6)
O131	-0.03286 (10)	0.7801 (3)	0.99019 (12)	0.0541 (6)
C1	0.19045 (14)	0.0401 (4)	0.6008 (2)	0.0404 (7)
N1	0.16116 (11)	0.1272 (3)	0.73122 (13)	0.0456 (6)
O1	0.08871 (10)	-0.1035 (3)	0.66920 (12)	0.0640 (7)
C6	0.24380 (14)	0.0774 (4)	0.6440 (2)	0.0435 (7)
C13	0.01534 (14)	0.7843 (4)	0.9430 (2)	0.0440 (7)
O2	0.08083 (10)	0.2083 (3)	0.62829 (12)	0.0653 (7)
C9	0.1259 (2)	0.3127 (4)	0.8410 (2)	0.0527 (8)
C7	0.2275 (2)	0.1256 (4)	0.7230 (2)	0.0470 (7)
O7	0.26452 (11)	0.1581 (3)	0.77351 (13)	0.0720 (7)
C10	0.0827 (2)	0.4400 (5)	0.7991 (2)	0.0584 (9)
C2	0.1944 (2)	-0.0110 (4)	0.5259 (2)	0.0546 (8)
C4	0.3089 (2)	0.0082 (5)	0.5382 (2)	0.0623 (9)
C3	0.2557 (2)	-0.0273 (5)	0.4955 (2)	0.0609 (9)
C5	0.3047 (2)	0.0625 (4)	0.6124 (2)	0.0565 (9)
C12	0.0247 (2)	0.6136 (4)	0.9003 (2)	0.0529 (9)
C8	0.1302 (2)	0.1262 (4)	0.8059 (2)	0.0554 (9)
C11	0.0726 (2)	0.6224 (5)	0.8375 (2)	0.0652 (10)

Table 5. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) for compounds (I)–(IV)

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
Carboxyl group				
C(9)=O(90)	1.220 (4)	-	-	-
C(9)—O(91)	1.292 (4)	-	-	-
C(8)—C(9)	1.491 (5)	-	-	-
O(90)=C(9)—O(91)	124.5 (3)	-	-	-
C(8)—C(9)=O(90)	123.3 (3)	-	-	-
C(8)—C(9)—O(91)	112.2 (3)	-	-	-
C(10)=O(100)	-	1.222 (3)	-	-
C(10)—O(101)	-	1.288 (3)	-	-
C(9)—C(10)	-	1.497 (4)	-	-
O(100)=C(10)—O(101)	-	124.3 (2)	-	-
C(9)—C(10)=O(100)	-	120.2 (2)	-	-
C(9)—C(10)—O(101)	-	115.5 (2)	-	-
C(12)=O(120)	-	-	1.254 (4)	-
C(12)—O(121)	-	-	1.272 (4)	-
C(11)—C(12)	-	-	1.503 (5)	-
O(120)=C(12)—O(121)	-	-	123.3 (3)	-
C(11)—C(12)=O(120)	-	-	119.0 (3)	-
C(11)—C(12)—O(121)	-	-	117.7 (3)	-
C(13)=O(130)	-	-	-	1.223 (3)
C(13)—O(131)	-	-	-	1.302 (3)
C(12)—C(13)	-	-	-	1.487 (4)
O(130)=C(13)—O(131)	-	-	-	122.6 (3)
C(12)—C(13)=O(130)	-	-	-	123.4 (3)
C(12)—C(13)—O(131)	-	-	-	114.0 (3)
Saccharin group				
C(7)=O(7)	1.194 (4)	1.201 (3)	1.195 (4)	1.201 (3)
S(1)=O(1)	1.417 (4)	1.415 (2)	1.425 (3)	1.427 (2)
S(1)=O(2)	1.410 (4)	1.428 (2)	1.418 (2)	1.418 (2)
C(7)—N(1)	1.386 (4)	1.392 (3)	1.388 (4)	1.382 (4)
S(1)—N(1)	1.671 (3)	1.647 (2)	1.655 (3)	1.665 (2)
O(7)—C(7)—N(1)	123.0 (3)	123.2 (2)	123.8 (3)	123.6 (3)
C(7)—N(1)—S(1)	115.1 (2)	115.4 (2)	115.3 (2)	114.9 (2)
N(1)—S(1)—O(1)	109.5 (2)	108.84 (13)	110.0 (2)	109.25 (13)
N(1)—S(1)—O(2)	109.6 (2)	110.07 (14)	110.71 (15)	110.53 (13)
O(1)—S(1)—O(2)	116.3 (2)	117.64 (15)	116.9 (2)	117.14 (14)
Selected torsion angles for the alkyl chains				
S(1)—N(1)—C(8)—C(9)	91.2 (4)	-100.8 (3)	96.0 (3)	-116.9 (3)
N(1)—C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	-	173.8 (2)	178.0 (3)	65.7 (4)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	-	-	172.1 (3)	174.4 (3)
C(9)—C(10)—C(11)—C(12)	-	-	175.8 (3)	-79.0 (4)
C(10)—C(11)—C(12)—C(13)	-	-	-	176.7 (3)
N(1)—C(8)—C(9)=O(90)	9.1 (5)	-	-	-
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)=O(100)	-	-23.3 (4)	-	-
C(10)—C(11)—C(12)=O(120)	-	-	-116.6 (4)	-
C(11)—C(12)—C(13)=O(130)	-	-	-	-10.3 (5)
Short intermolecular distances				
(I)		(III)		
C(9)—O(90)···O(91 ⁱ)	2.632 (4)	C(12)—O(120)···O(121 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.639 (4)	
C(9)—O(91)···O(90 ⁱ)	2.632 (4)	C(12)—O(121)···O(120 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.639 (4)	
(II)		(IV)		
C(10)—O(100)···O(101 ⁱⁱ)	2.590 (3)	C(13)—O(130)···O(131 ^{iv})	2.630 (3)	
C(10)—O(101)···O(100 ⁱⁱ)	2.590 (3)	C(13)—O(131)···O(130 ^{iv})	2.630 (3)	
Symmetry codes: (i) 2 - x, -y, -z; (ii) 1 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z; (iii) 3 - x, -y, 2 - z; (iv) -x, 2 - y, 2 - z.				

For each structure, data collection, cell refinement and data reduction were performed with *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf-Nonius, 1989). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1990). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL* (Sheldrick, 1994). Molecular graphics: *PLUTO* (Motherwell & Clegg, 1978). Software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL*.

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: HA1083). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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[1R,2R,5(1')S,9R,2'R,4'R,5'S]-2,10,10-Tri-méthyl-3-oxa-6-azatricyclo[7,1,1,0^{2,7}]undeca-5-spiro[1'(2',4',5'-triméthylcyclohexane)]-6-ène-4-one

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Abstract

In order to synthesize cyclic α -amino acids the dienophile 5-ethylidene-2,10,10-trimethyl-3-oxa-6-azatricyclo[7.1.1.0^{2,7}]undeca-6-ene-4-one, (1), which has a pinane nucleus which acts as a chiral inductor, was prepared. The Diels–Alder reaction of (1) with 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene gives one diastereoisomer, the hydrogenation of which leads to an equimolecular mixture of the