

The Crystal Structure of the 1,3-Diglyceride of 3-Thiadodecanoic Acid

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The symmetric diglyceride of 3-thiadodecanoic acid crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group $Pca2_1$ with unit-cell dimensions $a = 9.15 \pm 0.02$, $b = 4.99 \pm 0.01$, $c = 63.1 \pm 0.15$ Å and with $Z = 4$. The two hydrocarbon-chain tails in the molecule point in opposite directions and are as usual packed in layers with the chain axes parallel. The direction of the chain-tilt, however, alternates in successive layers.

Introduction

A crystal-structure investigation of glycerides was started by the author a few years ago, but only some general results on monoglycerides have hitherto been presented (Abrahamsson, Aleby, Larsson, Larsson, Ryderstedt-Nähringbauer & von Sydow, 1960). After some work it was obvious that complete determinations of the crystal structures for most forms were extremely complicated. Different glyceride derivatives containing heavy atoms have therefore been synthesized and this diglyceride is one of these. Although it is not isomorphous with any crystal form of the corresponding unsubstituted diglycerides, which are under investigation, there are many structural similarities. Conclusions about the crystal structures of naturally occurring symmetric diglycerides can therefore be based on the present crystal structure of this sulphur-containing diglyceride.

Preparation of crystals

3-Thiadodecanoic acid was prepared by Smith & Hernestam (1954). To obtain the triglyceride of this acid a method intended for normal fatty acids and described by Stacey, Bourne, Tatlow & Tedder (1949) was used, and the final product (dissolved in petroleum spirit, b.p. 40–60 °C) was purified by chromatography over aluminum oxide. The infrared absorption of the sample as well as elementary analyses indicated that a diglyceride instead of the triglyceride had been formed (probably because of the steric differences between a sulphur atom and a CH_2 -group in the 3-position). The X-ray analysis confirmed this and showed furthermore that the diglyceride obtained from the synthesis was the symmetric one. Crystals for X-ray work were grown from ethyl ether in the form of needles parallel to [100] with faces (100), (010), and (001). The crystals are biaxially positive with the acute bisectrix perpendicular to the (001)-plane.

Polymorphism

Most glycerides have a complicated phase behaviour. Many polymorphous forms exist, and the literature

in this field is rather confusing as different workers have used different nomenclature for the crystal forms.

The phase behaviour of this diglyceride has been studied in a camera built by Stenhagen (1951) for continuous recording of the X-ray diffraction pattern as a function of temperature. Heating of the crystal form obtained from ethyl ether solution shows no transition below the melting point at 51.1–51.8 °C. The persistence of long-spacing lines above the melting point indicates that a mesomorphous state exists with a smectic type of structure. On cooling the melt, another form crystallizes at 45.5–44.5 °C. It is unstable and transforms into the crystal form first described within a day at room temperature. Within the experimental errors these crystal forms have the same long spacing, which indicates that the chains pack in layers with the same angle of tilt in both forms. It was not possible to obtain good single crystals of the unstable form and therefore the crystal-structure determination refers to the stable form only.

X-ray data

Rotation and Weissenberg photographs of the $0kl$ and $h0l$ zones were taken with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation, a calibrated camera being used. The following data were obtained:

Molecular formula: $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_5\text{S}_2$.

Molecular weight: 492.76.

Unit cell: orthorhombic.

$a = 9.15 \pm 0.02$, $b = 4.99 \pm 0.01$, $c = 63.1 \pm 0.15$ Å.

Four molecules per unit cell.

Number of electrons: 1080.

Density calculated: 1.136 ± 0.006 g.cm⁻³.

Density measured: 1.14 g.cm⁻³.

Absent reflexions: $0kl$ when l odd and $h0l$ when h odd.

Space group: $Pca2_1$.

Intensities were estimated visually by the multiple-film technique and corrected for the polarization and Lorentz factors but not for absorption. Absolute

values were later obtained by comparison with calculated structure factors.

Structure determination

No pronounced sublattice, giving information about chain packing, is found in the reciprocal lattice. Patterson (100) and (010) projections, with coefficients sharpened to correspond to atoms at rest, gave the sulphur positions and the chain packing. The origin may be chosen arbitrarily along the *c*-axis and following convention it was placed half way between the sulphur atoms of the molecule. From the methyl contacts a probable arrangement of the chain tails bonded to the sulphur atoms could be derived. Electron-density projections based on phases from the sulphur atoms and chain tails were calculated. The positions of these two chain parts in the projections were pseudosymmetrically related by a two-fold axis through $(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$ parallel to *a*. The electron-density projections based on these positions, which have the same symmetry, showed the rest of the structure except for the carbon atom in the middle of the glycerol group and the oxygen atom attached to it. These 'one-fold' atoms appear ambiguously if they do not lie on the axis of pseudosymmetry. The peaks in the electron-density projections correspond to two position sets for this group. One of the two equivalent sets was chosen, as disorder is improbable on the following grounds. The peak positions indicate that there is a hydrogen bond between the hydroxyl group and one of the carbonyl oxygens. If the hydroxyl groups are disordered, the two carbonyl groups will be equivalent with regard to the hydrogen bond. The carbonyl band in the infrared absorption, however, is split (peaks at 1710 and 1750 cm^{-1}), and this indicates that the two carbonyl oxygens in the molecule are not equivalent (*cf.* Chapman, 1956).

The (010) projection was refined to $R=0.19$ by successive cycles of structure-factor calculations, electron-density summations and difference syntheses. The refinement could not be performed very far in the (100) projection because of the serious overlap (*cf.* Fig. 2); even the general shape of the molecule was uncertain at this stage. There were four possible ways to join the glycerol group with the carboxyl groups owing to the poor resolution (Fig. 4). A Patterson section through $z=\frac{1}{2}$, corresponding to the intermolecular S-S peak, gave the relative positions of the two chains in the molecule (a displacement of the chains $x=\frac{1}{2}$ does not make any difference in the projections). A three-dimensional electron-density calculation based on all atoms except for the glycerol group showed which one was the true structure of the two remaining possibilities. Another cycle of structure-factor and electron-density calculations was performed and new *y*-coordinates were derived. Anisotropic least-squares refinement was then started.

At the fourth round of least-squares refinement a difference synthesis was calculated, which indicated shifts in positional and thermal parameters in accordance with the least-squares results. The hydrogen atoms were not included in the refinement as their large number (48 in the asymmetric unit) would increase the calculation time seriously. After nine rounds of least-squares the *R*-value was 0.16 and all indicated shifts were less than about half the estimated standard deviation. In order to see if the neglect of hydrogen atoms might have influenced the refinement, one round of least-squares was performed with the hydrogen atoms included, their positions being calculated from the data given by Vainshtein & Pinsker (1950). The *R*-value was slightly improved and all positional shifts had the same directions as in the previous round without the hydrogen atoms.

The weighting scheme applied in the refinement was

$$w = \frac{1}{1 + [(|F_o| - 8|F_{\min}|)/5|F_{\min}|]^2}$$

The scattering factors for carbon and oxygen were taken from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955), for sulphur from Viervoll & Øgrim (1949) and for hydrogen from McWeeny (1952). The calculations were performed on a Ferranti Mercury computer with programs described by Mills & Rollett (1961).

Table 1. *Atomic coordinates*

	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/b</i>	<i>z/c</i>
S(1)	0.3070	0.160	0.08442
S(2)	0.3013	0.343	-0.08448
O(1)	0.3303	0.021	0.03054
O(2)	0.5229	0.288	0.04444
O(3)	0.3500	0.477	-0.03160
O(4)	0.5100	0.212	-0.03790
O(5)	0.2400	0.566	0.01205
C(1)	0.3995	0.227	0.04382
C(2)	0.2776	0.325	0.05901
C(3)	0.4708	0.302	0.09448
C(4)	0.4940	0.210	0.11680
C(5)	0.6331	0.294	0.12720
C(6)	0.6460	0.223	0.15053
C(7)	0.7840	0.285	0.16021
C(8)	0.8065	0.221	0.18398
C(9)	0.9528	0.281	0.19376
C(10)	0.9616	0.216	0.21654
C(11)	0.1076	0.290	0.22637
C(12)	0.3770	0.223	-0.04004
C(13)	0.2754	0.194	-0.05956
C(14)	0.4714	0.197	-0.09440
C(15)	0.4900	0.298	-0.11700
C(16)	0.6367	0.214	-0.12754
C(17)	0.6463	0.286	-0.15025
C(18)	0.7669	0.222	-0.16110
C(19)	0.8082	0.297	-0.18359
C(20)	0.9368	0.189	-0.19445
C(21)	0.9604	0.283	-0.21716
C(22)	0.0917	0.211	-0.22929
C(23)	0.4390	0.886	0.01612
C(24)	0.3290	0.770	0.00135
C(25)	0.4340	0.637	-0.01562

Results and discussion

The atomic coordinates are given in Table 1 and the vibrational parameters in Table 2. The *A*- and *B*-components of the final structure factors are listed in Table 3, and the final electron-density projections along the short axes are given in Figs. 1 and 2.

The bond distances and angles in the molecule are given in Table 4. The standard deviations estimated

from the least-squares treatment are 0.01 Å for sulphur atoms, 0.03 Å for oxygen atoms, and 0.04 Å for carbon atoms in the *x*- and *z*-directions and almost twice these values in the *y*-direction. The relatively large number of parameters and also the fact that the intensity data were of rather bad quality limits the accuracy in the atomic positions seriously.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the molecular arrangement. The most striking feature is the chain arrangement

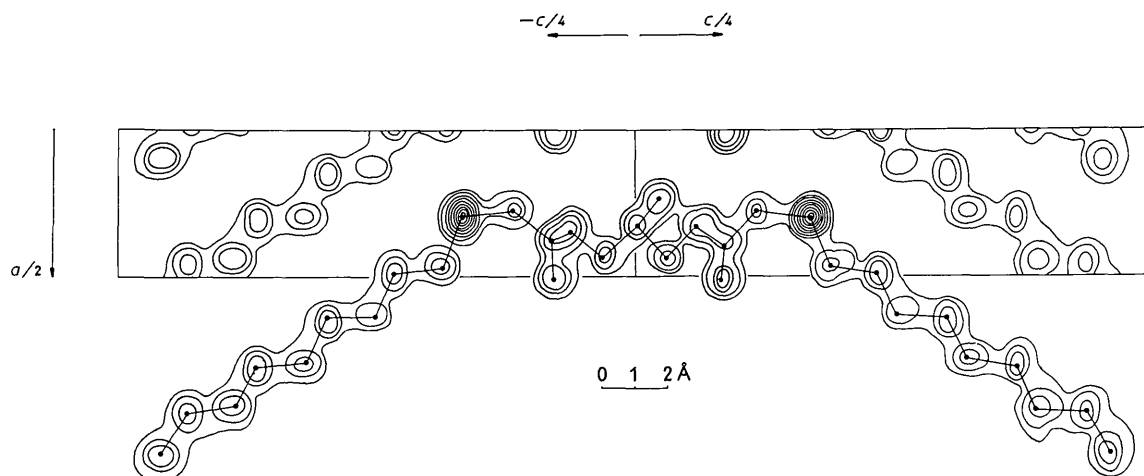


Fig. 1. Electron-density projection along the *b*-axis. Contours are given at intervals of $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$, starting with $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-2}$.

Table 2. Final anisotropic vibration parameters used in the temperature factor

$$2^{-1}(h^2b_{11} + k^2b_{22} + l^2b_{33} + klb_{23} + hlb_{13} + hkb_{12})$$

	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{23}	b_{13}	b_{12}
S(1)	0.0150	0.197	0.00031	-0.00044	-0.00044	-0.0120
S(2)	0.0149	0.200	0.00030	0.00093	0.00059	0.0220
O(1)	0.0177	0.102	0.00057	-0.00393	-0.00334	-0.0061
O(2)	0.0149	0.140	0.00019	-0.00529	0.00055	-0.0004
O(3)	0.0220	0.102	0.00063	-0.00622	-0.00295	0.0049
O(4)	0.0155	0.125	0.00035	-0.00823	0.00317	0.0123
O(5)	0.0115	0.097	0.00040	-0.00240	-0.00107	0.0025
C(1)	0.0196	0.113	0.00025	0.00037	-0.00445	-0.0091
C(2)	0.0213	0.231	0.00029	0.00668	0.00035	0.0061
C(3)	0.0207	0.095	0.00036	-0.00843	0.00077	-0.00789
C(4)	0.0116	0.210	0.00020	-0.00378	-0.00030	0.0051
C(5)	0.0267	0.112	0.00038	0.00353	-0.00397	0.0044
C(6)	0.0289	0.079	0.00019	0.00135	-0.00123	0.0372
C(7)	0.0143	0.093	0.00031	0.00138	-0.00140	0.0334
C(8)	0.0174	0.137	0.00044	-0.00474	-0.00165	-0.0197
C(9)	0.0139	0.145	0.00027	0.00591	-0.00507	0.0060
C(10)	0.0228	0.180	0.00038	-0.00055	-0.00147	-0.0198
C(11)	0.0349	0.195	0.00029	0.00556	-0.00414	-0.0340
C(12)	0.0332	0.117	0.00063	-0.01962	-0.00546	0.1164
C(13)	0.0197	0.188	0.00037	0.00809	0.00052	-0.0641
C(14)	0.0192	0.102	0.00029	-0.00409	0.00117	0.1070
C(15)	0.0128	0.187	0.00024	-0.00885	0.00343	-0.0107
C(16)	0.0212	0.097	0.00047	0.00034	0.00240	0.0744
C(17)	0.0211	0.101	0.00036	-0.00180	0.00434	-0.0071
C(18)	0.0211	0.093	0.00038	-0.00233	0.00411	0.0066
C(19)	0.0142	0.128	0.00029	-0.00224	0.00227	0.0087
C(20)	0.0136	0.182	0.00039	0.00330	0.00228	-0.0026
C(21)	0.0199	0.189	0.00030	0.00229	0.00273	0.0438
C(22)	0.0211	0.182	0.00040	-0.00348	0.00052	-0.0058
C(23)	0.0278	0.086	0.00054	-0.01962	0.00592	0.0012
C(24)	0.0230	0.082	0.00025	-0.00504	-0.00121	-0.1964
C(25)	0.0271	0.176	0.00036	-0.00383	0.00198	-0.0273

Table 3 (cont.)

• 3 09	• 4 1	• 4 22	• 6 17
• 0 84	• 1 17	• 0 25	• 0 18
• 0 71	• 1 1359	• 0 4 57	• 0 15
• 0 418	• 0 2	• 0 5 71	• 0 175
• 0 3	• 0 430	• 1 1734	• 0 175
• 0 4081	• 0 1076	• 1 1511	• 0 19
• 1 1	• 0 344	• 1 -621	• 0 19
• 1 -360	• 0 1044	• 1 -102	• 0 21
• 1 -1995	• 1 -8637	• 1 2800	• 1 1049
• 1 84	• 0 1145	• 0 5 4	• 0 6 24
• 1 3485	• 0 -78	• 0 5 2308	• 0 6 24
• 1 -323	• 1 -587	• 0 5 555	• 0 6 26
• 1 -120	• 0 -114	• 1 -458	• 0 6 27
• 1 -1367	• 1 -4409	• 1 -4097	• 0 -1799
• 1 4	• 1 -3000	• 1 -1753	• 0 6 30
• 1 -1534	• 0 2793	• 1 -3543	• 0 6 30
• 1 50	• 1 1063	• 1 1340	• 0 6 33
• 1 84	• 1 2920	• 1 1317	• 0 6 36
• 1 415	• 2 2421	• 0 2090	• 1 1606
• 1 -3011	• 0 -169	• 1 -4881	• 0 6 38
• 1 6	• 0 7	• 1 -163	• 1 154
• 1 2611	• 0 -3774	• 1 3120	• 0 -173
• 1 7	• 1 -645	• 1 -655	• 0 1723
• 1 -672	• 2 3420	• 1 3407	• 0 31
• 1 3	• 0 9	• 0 4	• 0 6 31
• 1 3221	• 0 199	• 0 -6777	• 0 6 32
• 1 437	• 1 3430	• 1 708	• 0 310
• 1 6	• 1 -45	• 1 1371	• 0 33
• 1 49	• 0 18	• 0 -63	• 0 770
• 1 105	• 0 5745	• 1 1415	• 0 2879
• 1 1310	• 0 11	• 1 1415	• 1 817
• 1 10	• 0 131	• 1 3084	• 0 2408
• 1 2179	• 1 -9413	• 1 -69	• 1 1143
• 1 11	• 2 101	• 1 3355	• 0 5 10
• 1 796	• 2 -1052	• 1 123	• 1 -1044
• 1 1005	• 2 -301	• 1 232	• 0 5 50
• 1 12	• 1 -631	• 1 1497	• 1 2105
• 1 -1063	• 1 -1322	• 1 -7910	• 1 -190
• 1 25	• 1 1091	• 1 729	• 1 19
• 1 13	• 0 13	• 1 554	• 1 760
• 1 -1078	• 0 1001	• 1 1072	• 0 2022
• 1 -6283	• 1 -3200	• 1 5104	• 0 41
• 1 -2921	• 1 -242	• 1 -378	• 0 804
• 1 14	• 2 -195	• 1 -3745	• 0 43
• 1 6099	• 0 -2033	• 1 -1985	• 0 37
• 1 32	• 1 -1463	• 1 -2109	• 1 -1347
• 1 15	• 2 3246	• 1 612	• 0 7 2
• 1 -505	• 0 15	• 1 534	• 1 347
• 1 16	• 0 924	• 1 918	• 1 430
• 1 1721	• 0 16	• 1 485	• 0 7 4
• 1 222	• 2 2866	• 1 2533	• 1 3373
• 1 17	• 0 17	• 1 -4994	• 1 529
• 1 -725	• 0 795	• 1 883	• 1 57
• 1 1677	• 0 18	• 1 3139	• 1 209
• 1 18	• 0 2973	• 1 2770	• 1 29
• 1 -5095	• 0 19	• 1 975	• 1 122
• 1 19	• 0 710	• 1 603	• 1 3498
• 1 593	• 1 4507	• 1 4399	• 1 30
• 1 3509	• 0 20	• 1 -1809	• 1 31
• 1 20	• 0 2129	• 1 2280	• 1 -187
• 1 -107	• 0 21	• 1 1201	• 1 32
• 1 21	• 1 4740	• 1 4503	• 1 -2028
• 1 -1132	• 0 22	• 1 -368	• 1 33
• 1 22	• 0 -812	• 1 718	• 2 -2071
• 1 23	• 1 190	• 1 -1448	• 0 5 34
• 1 2035	• 0 1643	• 1 919	• 1 -3522
• 1 -1548	• 0 23	• 1 -3402	• 1 35
• 1 24	• 0 24	• 1 5781	• 1 -888
• 1 844	• 0 -249	• 1 5781	• 1 36
• 1 1608	• 1 2091	• 1 2152	• 1 37
• 1 1015	• 0 25	• 1 -805	• 1 38
• 1 -627	• 0 26	• 1 1775	• 1 39
• 1 25	• 0 27	• 1 459	• 1 40
• 1 867	• 0 28	• 1 5900	• 1 41
• 1 -1525	• 0 29	• 1 5448	• 1 42
• 1 26	• 0 30	• 1 1028	• 1 43
• 1 -1764	• 0 31	• 1 -1555	• 1 44
• 1 -425	• 0 32	• 1 1816	• 1 45
• 1 27	• 0 33	• 1 1816	• 1 46
• 1 564	• 0 34	• 1 994	• 1 47
• 1 -1855	• 0 35	• 1 671	• 1 48
• 1 28	• 0 36	• 1 671	• 1 49
• 1 -3106	• 0 37	• 1 3556	• 1 50
• 1 -722	• 0 38	• 1 671	• 1 51
• 1 29	• 0 39	• 1 380	• 1 52
• 1 798	• 0 40	• 1 -1383	• 1 53
• 1 -1267	• 0 41	• 1 4946	• 1 54
• 1 30	• 0 42	• 1 811	• 1 55
• 1 21	• 0 43	• 1 1846	• 1 56
• 1 745	• 0 44	• 1 504	• 1 57
• 1 31	• 0 45	• 1 6079	• 1 58
• 1 32	• 0 46	• 1 6079	• 1 59
• 1 753	• 0 47	• 1 1154	• 1 60
• 1 33	• 0 48	• 1 2154	• 1 61
• 1 1179	• 0 49	• 1 1154	• 1 62
• 1 34	• 0 50	• 1 6422	• 1 63
• 1 1750	• 0 51	• 1 141	• 1 64
• 1 -7905	• 0 52	• 1 141	• 1 65
• 1 35	• 0 53	• 1 141	• 1 66
• 1 -423	• 0 54	• 1 141	• 1 67
• 1 36	• 0 55	• 1 141	• 1 68
• 1 2300	• 0 56	• 1 141	• 1 69
• 1 37	• 0 57	• 1 141	• 1 70
• 1 -224	• 0 58	• 1 141	• 1 71
• 1 41	• 0 59	• 1 141	• 1 72
• 1 238	• 0 60	• 1 141	• 1 73
• 1 42	• 0 61	• 1 141	• 1 74
• 1 -2312	• 0 62	• 1 141	• 1 75
• 1 43	• 0 63	• 1 141	• 1 76
• 1 44	• 0 64	• 1 141	• 1 77
• 1 -5429	• 0 65	• 1 141	• 1 78
• 1 45	• 0 66	• 1 141	• 1 79
• 1 516	• 0 67	• 1 141	• 1 80
• 1 1525	• 0 68	• 1 141	• 1 81
• 1 46	• 0 69	• 1 141	• 1 82
• 1 3384	• 0 70	• 1 141	• 1 83
• 1 47	• 0 71	• 1 141	• 1 84
• 1 776	• 0 72	• 1 141	• 1 85
• 1 51	• 0 73	• 1 141	• 1 86
• 1 -516	• 0 74	• 1 141	• 1 87
• 1 -1443	• 0 75	• 1 141	• 1 88
• 1 52	• 0 76	• 1 141	• 1 89
• 1 24	• 0 77	• 1 141	• 1 90
• 0 0	• 0 78	• 1 141	• 1 91
• 0 2221	• 0 79	• 1 141	• 1 92
• 0 -2221	• 0 80	• 1 141	• 1 93

Table 4. Bond distances and angles

Bond	Distance	Bond	Angle
C(1)-C(2)	1.55 Å	C(1)-C(2)-S(1)	107°
C(2)-S(1)	1.82	C(2)-S(1)-C(3)	105
S(1)-C(3)	1.78	S(1)-C(3)-C(4)	110
C(3)-C(4)	1.50	C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	117
C(4)-C(5)	1.49	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	115
C(5)-C(6)	1.52	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	115
C(6)-C(7)	1.44	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	119
C(7)-C(8)	1.55	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	118
C(8)-C(9)	1.50	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	114
C(9)-C(10)	1.48	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	113
C(10)-C(11)	1.52	C(12)-C(13)-S(2)	126
C(12)-C(13)	1.55	C(13)-S(2)-C(14)	105
C(13)-S(2)	1.76	S(2)-C(14)-C(15)	106
S(2)-C(14)	1.83	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	114
C(14)-C(15)	1.52	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	114
C(15)-C(16)	1.56	C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	115
C(16)-C(17)	1.48	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	115
C(17)-C(18)	1.57	C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	115
C(18)-C(19)	1.47	C(19)-C(20)-C(21)	118
C(19)-C(20)	1.45	C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	123
C(20)-C(21)	1.51	C(2)-C(1)-O(1)	105
C(21)-C(22)	1.47	C(2)-C(1)-O(2)	126
C(23)-C(24)	1.49	O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	128
C(24)-C(25)	1.58	C(13)-C(12)-O(3)	106
O(1)-C(1)	1.47	C(13)-C(12)-O(4)	133
O(1)-C(23)	1.50	O(3)-C(12)-O(4)	100
O(2)-C(1)	1.17	C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	100
O(3)-C(12)	1.40	C(23)-C(24)-O(5)	111
O(3)-C(25)	1.49	C(25)-C(24)-O(5)	111
O(4)-C(12)	1.23		
O(5)-C(25)	1.47		

The carboxyl groups together with the glycerol group form a roughly straight zigzag chain (which is not planar, however). These chains in adjacent molecules in the *a*-direction are oppositely inclined, forming a crossed-chain structure, which is seen in Fig. 4.

The hydrogen bonds (illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4) link the molecules together in the *a*-direction, and the morphology of the crystals agrees with such an arrangement; the crystals form needles parallel to the *a*-axis. The distance between the hydrogen-bonded oxygens is 2.94 Å and the angle C-OH...O is 121°. There are three more short contacts (less than 3.2 Å) between the hydroxyl-group oxygen and carboxyl group oxygens. The corresponding C-OH...O angles do not indicate that the hydrogen atom is hydrogen-bonded also to any of these three oxygens, as in the bifurcation of the hydrogen bond supposed to exist in glycine (Albrecht & Corey, 1939) and tartaric acid dihydrate (Parry, 1951), but polar attraction (hydrogen-oxygen) may exist.

The carbon-chain tails are tilted 55° towards the end-group planes. The chain packing is of the common orthorhombic type ($O \perp$), and the dimensions of the subcell are (average values):

$$a_s = 4.99, \quad b_s = 7.46, \quad c_s = 2.56 \text{ \AA}.$$

The volume per CH₂-group is 23.8 Å³. No significant irregularities have been found in the chain packing. The best least-squares planes through the hydrocarbon chains have been calculated; all atoms lie within 0.1 Å from these planes. The average value of the carbon-carbon distance is 1.50 Å and the average bond angle in the hydrocarbon chain is 115°.

The stacking of the layers is very similar to that found in the *C*-form of lauric acid (Vand, Morley & Lomer, 1951; von Sydow, 1956). This might be expected, as the chain packing is the same in the two compounds as well as the orientation of the orthorhombic subcell in relation to the methyl-group planes. The atoms on different sides of the gap are related by symmetry in the *C*-form but not in this structure. The distances from one methyl group in

obvious in the (010) projection. The hydrocarbon chain tails are parallel in double layers and tilted at the same angle towards the end-group planes, but the direction of the chain-tilt alternates in successive double layers of chains. There is also a bend in the chains at the sulphur atom very similar to that found in 3-thiadodecanoic acid (Abrahamsson & Westerdahl, 1963). The two carbon atoms near the carboxyl group as well as the sulphur atom are twisted out of the plane of the hydrocarbon-chain tails. It was pointed out by Abrahamsson & Westerdahl (1963) that bent long-chain molecules are rather common in structures where the hydrocarbon chain packing is disturbed by the presence of groups other than methylene groups in the chains.

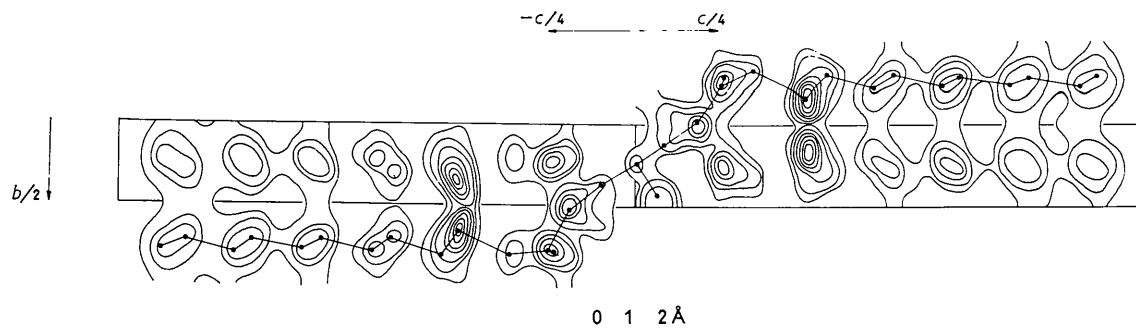


Fig. 2. Electron-density projection along the *a*-axis. Contours are given at intervals of 2 e.Å⁻², starting with 2 e.Å⁻².

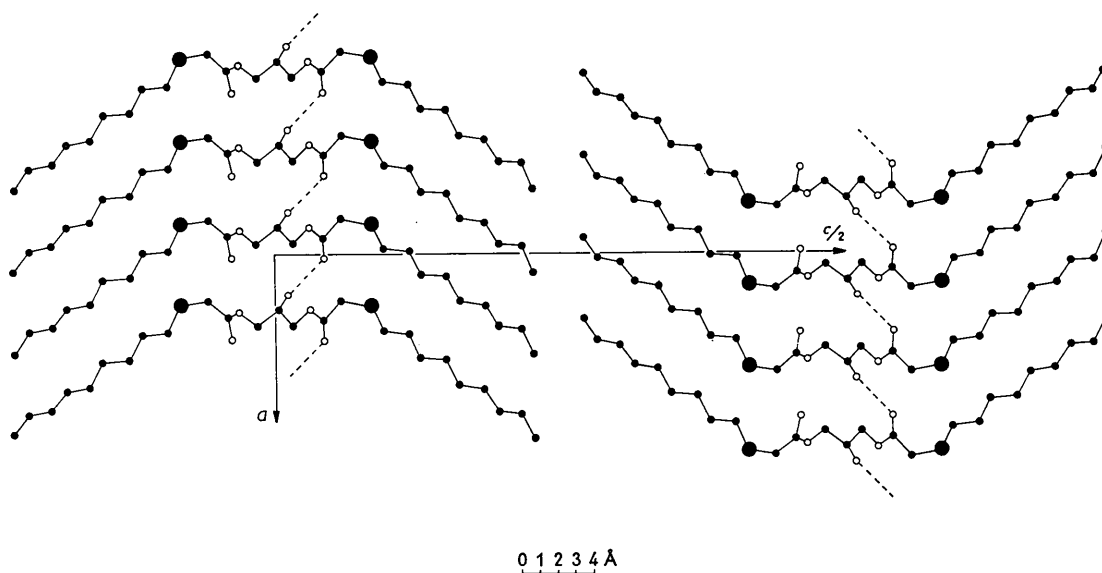


Fig. 3. Projection along the b -axis showing the molecular arrangement. The small filled and open circles are carbon and oxygen atoms respectively and the large filled circles are sulphur atoms.

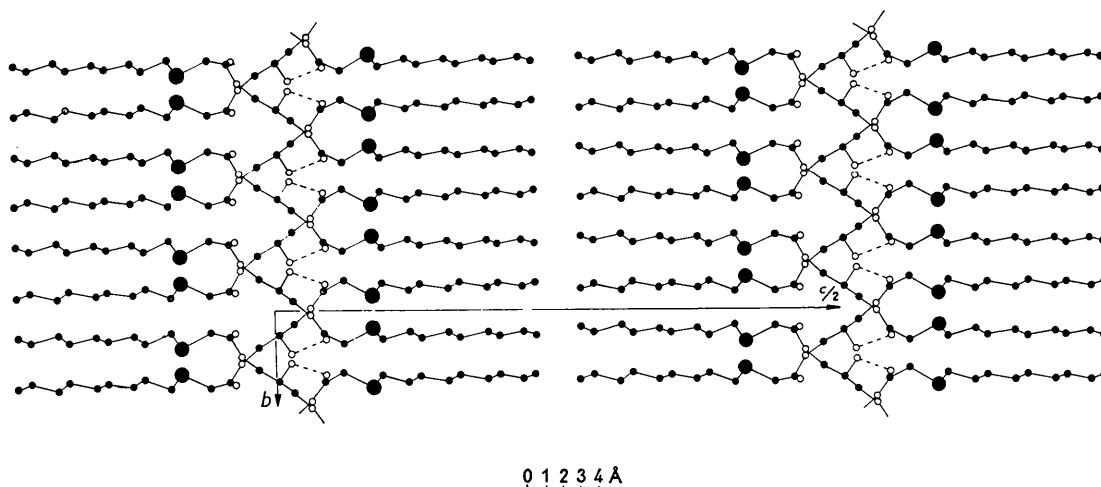


Fig. 4. Projection along the a -axis showing the molecular arrangement. The small filled and open circles are carbon and oxygen atoms respectively and the large filled circles are sulphur atoms.

Table 5. Carbon-carbon distances less than 5.5 Å from the carbon atom in one methyl group to its neighbours on the other side of the methyl gap

	Diglyceride	Lauric acid (<i>C</i> -form)
CH ₃ -CH ₃	3.93 Å	3.85 Å
CH ₃ -CH ₃	4.17	4.28
CH ₃ -CH ₃	4.17	4.28
CH ₃ -CH ₂	4.19	4.01
CH ₃ -CH ₂	4.61	4.72
CH ₃ -CH ₂	5.32	5.18

the fatty acid *C*-form to its neighbouring carbon atoms on the other side of the gap have been given

by von Sydow (1956). These distances are collected in Table 5 together with the corresponding distances in this diglyceride. There are no significant differences regarding the standard deviations. This is rather surprising in view of the differences in the physical properties of the crystals. The crystals of lauric acid show cleavage along the (001) planes, which has been attributed to the weak van der Waals interaction over the methyl gap, and twinning on these planes is also very common. The crystals of this diglyceride, however, form needles with square cross-sections, and neither (001) cleavage nor twin formation have been observed.

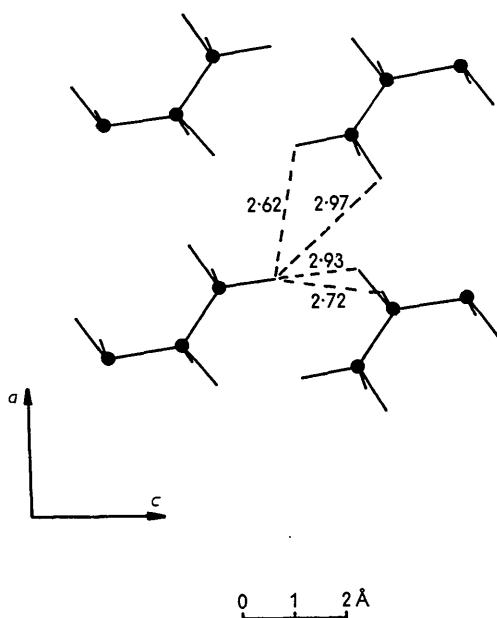


Fig. 5. Projection along the b -axis showing the methyl contact region. Non-equivalent hydrogen-hydrogen distances (in Å) less than 3.0 Å over the methyl gap are given.

The hydrogen-hydrogen contact distances over the methyl gap (Fig. 5) give a more informative picture of the packing of the methyl-group planes than the carbon-carbon distances discussed. The shortest distance is 2.62 Å, somewhat longer than the shortest lateral hydrogen-hydrogen contact between the chains, which is about 2.40 Å.

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The Crystal Structure of Monoaquobisacetylacetonatozinc

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The crystal structure of monoaquobisacetylacetonatozinc [$\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$] has been determined by three-dimensional methods. The cell dimensions are $a = 10.48$, $b = 5.37$, $c = 10.94$ Å, $\beta = 93^\circ 48'$, space group $P2_1$, with $Z = 2$. The structure is made up of discrete molecules, containing 5-coordinate zinc with a coordination configuration intermediate between tetragonal pyramidal and trigonal bipyramidal.

Introduction

Lippert & Truter (1960) have recently published a determination of the crystal structure of mono-aquobisacetylacetonatozinc, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Since

we had an independent structure determination in the final refinement stages at the time we learned of their work, and since there appeared to be some significant differences in the results, we have completed our determination.