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Crystal and Molecular Structure of a Chlorosulfonate of a Novel Cage Chlorocarbon, C₁₀Cl₁₁SO₃Cl, Determined by the Symbolic Addition Method*

By Y. Okaya

IBM Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York, 10598, U.S.A.

AND A. BEDNOWITZ*

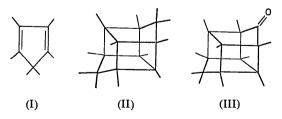
*Chemistry Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, U.S.A.

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Hexachlorocyclopentadiene C_5Cl_6 dimerizes by catalytic action of aluminum chloride into an unusually stable chlorocarbon, $C_{10}Cl_{12}$. The configuration of the molecule has been studied by various physicochemical methods such as thermal and dielectric studies on crystals, nuclear magnetic resonance, infrared spectroscopic and dipole moment measurements of solutions. The results indicate that the molecule possesses a cage structure which consists of two cyclopentane rings connected by four single bonds. Since $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ exhibits a disordered structure in the room temperature phase, a chlorosulfonate group was introduced onto one of the apex carbon atoms. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic system with $a=16.75_8\pm0.003$, $b=8.75_3\pm0.002$, $c=14.45_9\pm0.003$, $\beta=112.0^{\circ}\pm0.1$; the space group is $P2_1/a$. The crystal structure was determined by the symbolic addition method and refined by the least-squares method. The basic cage structure is *trans* consisting of four cyclopentane and two cyclobutane rings, all of which are puckered. The chlorocarbon chlorosulfonate may then be called undecachloropentacyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}]decan-5-chlorosulfonate. The bond distances and angles in this fused ring system are discussed in detail.

Introduction

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (I) C₅Cl₆ dimerizes by catalytic action of aluminum chloride to an unusually stable chlorocarbon, C₁₀Cl₁₂, of m.p. 485° (Prins, 1946; Newcomer & McBee, 1949 b). It was also reported that hexachlorocyclopentadiene gives a related ketone on reaction with liquid sulfur trioxide (Gilbert & Giolito, 1958). From an infrared study of the chlorocarbon and the ketone, McBee, Roberts, Idol & Earle (1956) concluded that these compounds have cage structures and proposed the structures (II) and (III) for the chlorocarbon and the ketone respectively. However, from the



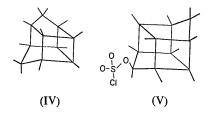
infrared spectroscopic evidence, it was impossible to decide the relative orientation of the top and the bottom five-membered rings in (II) and (III); there exist two possible configurations for the cage structure; one is *trans* as shown in (II) and the other gauche (IV) obtained by rotating one of the rings by 90°. The third possibility of *cis* configuration can be ruled out because

of the relatively bulky chlorine groups on the two apex carbon atoms. Various physico-chemical results on the chlorocarbon favor the highly symmetrical trans (II) structure. A crystallographic study of C₁₀Cl₁₂ at room temperature reveals a cubic disordered structure which, below a transition point of 2.5 °C, transforms into a probably ordered orthorhombic structure. By raising the temperature, the cubic disordered structure changes into a cubic face-centered close-packed structure (at 122°) indicating rotation or completely statistical arrangement of molecules in the structure (see Fig. 1). Although these transitions are accompanied by specific heat anomalies, there is no dielectric anomaly associated with them (Okaya, Pepinsky & Gilbert, 1960); the molecule was also found to possess no dipole moment (Zijp & Gerding, 1958). A recent nuclear magnetic resonance study on C₁₀H₁₂ obtained from C₁₀Cl₁₂ by the action of LiAlH₄ also favors the trans configuration (McBee, Dilling & Braendlin, 1962).

In view of these various data on the basic configuration of the cage structure, it seemed worthwhile to carry out crystal structure analyses of some cage chlorocarbon derivatives. The structure analysis will also reveal the shape of the cyclopentane as well as cyclobutane rings in such a condensed system. Since the basic chlorocarbon C₁₀Cl₁₂ shows disorder at room temperature, an attempt was made to introduce asymmetry into the structure. The symmetric as well as asymmetric cage molecules, C₁₀Cl₁₀Br₂, obtained by bromination on the apex carbon atoms (Gilbert & Lombardo, 1962) also exhibit similar disorder (Okaya, Pepinsky & Gilbert, 1960). Some of the results of

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thermal studies are shown in Table 1. An effort was then made to incorporate a larger group on one of the apex carbons; this was achieved by causing hexachlorocyclopentadiene to react with HSO₃Cl thereby making a chlorosulfonate (V), C₁₀Cl₁₁OSO₂Cl (Newcomer & McBee, 1949a). Since the chlorosulfonate thus obtained can easily be transformed into the cage



ketone by mild reaction with sodium hydroxide, it can safely be assumed that there is no change involved in the basic cage configuration. It should also be mentioned here that action of phosphorus pentachloride on the ketone produces the chlorocarbon $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ (II) (Gilbert, 1957). The present paper deals with the crystal and molecular structures of the chlorosulfonate directly determined by the symbolic addition method.

Experimental

Crystals of the chlorosulfonate used in data collection were obtained from toluene solution; they were ground into approximately spherical shape and Weissenberg photographs were taken around the c and b axes with filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation. The crystal belongs to the monoclinic system with $a = 16.75_8 \pm 0.003$, $b = 8.75_3 \pm 0.003$ 0.002, $c = 14.45_9 \pm 0.003$, $\beta = 112.0^{\circ} \pm 0.1^{\circ}$; the space group is $P2_1/a$. There are four molecular units of C₁₀Cl₁₁OSO₂Cl in the unit cell. Three-dimensional intensity data were obtained by visual comparison of multiple-film exposure photographs with a calibrated scale; the intensity data thus obtained were corrected for the Lorentz-polarization as well as absorption effects on an IBM 704 computer. Out of about 3500 independent reflections accessible in the Cu Kα limiting sphere, about 3000 reflections were strong enough to be observed. The data collection and the preliminary data handling were carried out in 1959 at the then Crystallographic Laboratory of the Pennsylvania State University. Since it was obvious that the crystal structure was not amenable to be studied by the conventional Patterson method, the structure determination

Table 1. Phase transitions of the crystals of $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ and brominated compounds $C_{10}Cl_{10}Br_2^*$

| | L | ower transition | on | Opper transition | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Temperature | \overline{Q} | S | Temperatu | re Q | S | | | |
| | (°C) | (Kcal.mol-1) | (cal.mol ⁻¹ . deg ⁻¹) | (°C) | (Kcal.mol-1) | $(cal.mol^{-1}.deg^{-1})$ | | | |
| C ₁₀ Cl ₁₂ | 2.5 | $1 \cdot 0_0$ | 3.6 | 122 | 1.20 | 3.0 | | | |
| Asymmetric C ₁₀ Cl ₁₀ Br ₂ | 77 | 1.80 | 5·1 | 107 | 1.30 | 3.0 | | | |
| Symmetric C ₁₀ Cl ₁₀ Br ₂ | -24 | 0.64 | 2 ·6 | 135 | 1.81 | 4 ·5 | | | |

^{*} Taken from data of Okaya, Pepinsky & Gilbert (1960).

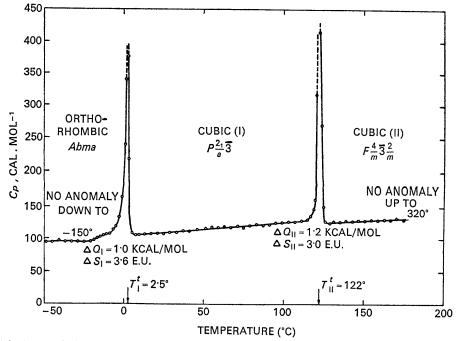


Fig. 1. Specific heat curve of $C_{10}Cl_{12}$. The three phases are identified with their space group.

was set aside until it became possible to utilize the symbolic addition direct method for determining centrosymmetric structures.

An absolute scale factor and mean isotropic temperature factor were obtained by a Wilson statistical analysis. The normalized structure factor magnitudes, $E_{\rm H}$, were computed using the relation

$$E_{\mathbf{H}}^2 = F_{\mathbf{H}}^2 / \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon f_{i\mathbf{H}}^2 \tag{1}$$

where ε is unity for all reflections other than h0l and 0k0, for which $\varepsilon = 2\cdot 0$. N is the number of atoms in the unit cell and the F's are on an absolute scale and corrected for thermal motion. Only those normalized structure factors greater than $1\cdot 4$ (13% of the total number observed) were used in the phase determination.

Phase determination

The symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1963) was used to determine the phases directly from the normalized structure factor magnitudes. A computer program, SORTE, written in FORTRAN IV, was used to aid the implementation of the symbolic addition procedure (Bednowitz & Post, 1965). The phase relation used by this procedure is the Σ_2 formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1953)

$$sE_{\mathbf{H}} \approx s \sum_{\mathbf{K}} E_{\mathbf{K}} E_{\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{K}}$$
 (2)

where s means 'sign of'. This formula describes the phase interaction between the reflection H and all other pairs K, H-K. The symbolic addition procedure requires only a few initially known phases in order to determine enough additional signs by formula (2) so that the main features of the structure can be obtained by Fourier analysis.

Among the starting set of 'known' phases are three reflections chosen with arbitrary phase (+ or -) thereby fixing the origin for this space group. In addition, several other reflections were chosen and assigned symbolic phases. The starting set used in the present study is listed in Table 2. Each reflection chosen for the starting set has a relatively large |E| and enters into relatively many interactions as found in a listing of the first pass of the SORTE program.

The first symbols assigned after the origin fixing (+) signs were a and b. The symbolic addition process did

Table 2. Starting set of assigned phases and symbols for the application of Σ_2

| , | 1.1 | , , |
|------|---------------------|------------------|
| Sign | hkl | \boldsymbol{E} |
| + | 3,2,4 | 3.08 |
| + | 6,4,3 | 2.81 |
| + | $4,1,\overline{10}$ | 2.43 |
| а | 11,6,7 | 3.22 |
| b | $4,2,\bar{1}$ | 2.73 |
| c | 12,7,3 | 3.00 |
| d | 11,2,1 | 2.65 |
| е | 12,2,4 | 3.22 |

not progress very far before it was evident that additional symbols would be necessary. After assigning c, d and e, the process ran smoothly. As there were many early indications that $a \equiv be$, the symbol a was replaced by be, thereby reducing the total of unknown symbols to four.

The probability formula associated with the Σ_2 relation is

$$P_{+}(E_{\mathbf{H}}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{\sigma_3 |E_{\mathbf{H}}| \Sigma_{\mathbf{K}} E_{\mathbf{K}} \cdot E_{\mathbf{H} - \mathbf{K}}}{\sigma_2^{3/2}},$$
 (3)

where $\sigma_n = \sum_{i=1}^N Z_i^n$. Z_j is the atomic number of the jth

atom, and $P_{+}(E_{\rm H})$ is the probability of the sign of $E_{\rm H}$ being positive. In order to use this relation to make a programmed choice of the symbolic sign, (3) was modified to

$$P_s(E_{\mathbf{H}}) \ge \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \tanh \frac{\sigma_3 |E_{\mathbf{H}}| \cdot R_s}{\sigma_2^{3/2}},$$
 (4)

where P_s is the probability of s being a correct symbol. R_s is the difference between the sum of the double products associated with the dominant symbol (s) and the sum of the double products of all other symbols. Usually for large E there will be a dominant symbol whose associated double product sum is greater than the total sum associated with all other symbols. Occasionally a primary reflection (H) does not have a dominant symbol. In that case the phase is assumed to be temporarily indeterminate. Often this temporary indeterminancy can be removed by a suitable choice of sign values or relations among the symbolic phases. In fact many of the temporarily indeterminate reflections are extremely useful in obtaining information on relations between symbols, e.g. the relation $a \equiv be$ was obtained in just this fashion. After 254 reflections had been determined symbolically, several relations were evident among the symbols, suggesting the following sign values: b = -; c = +; d = +; e = -.

Inserting these values enabled the phase determining process to develop a total of 383 signs (plus five truly indeterminate phases) with |E| greater than 1.4. Using these phases an E map was computed and an automatic peak search listed the maxima of the map in decreasing magnitude. The thirteen largest peaks were assumed to be the chlorine and sulfur positions. The lowest of these was about twice the magnitude of the peaks in the rapidly varying background. A check of the interpeak distances for twelve out of the thirteen largest peaks indicated that the distances were all greater than 2.8 Å; these results were in agreement with the expected distribution of chlorine to chlorine distances in the cage structures. Fig. 2 shows the final coordinates superimposed on a composite drawing of the threedimensional E map.

Starting from the coordinates of those relatively heavy peaks found in the E map, the positions of the carbon atoms in the cage skeleton and the oxygen atoms in the chlorosulfonate group were obtained by

iterative structure-factor calculations and difference electron-density syntheses. After the thirteen light atoms had been found in the difference syntheses, various views of the structure were drawn on an IBM 1627 X-Y plotter based on calculation done on an IBM 7094 computer (Okaya, 1966). The overall molecular shape is quite obvious in the drawings thus obtained (Fig. 3) and revealed the *trans* structure of the cage and the presence of a chlorosulfonate group on one of the apex carbon atoms.

The atomic coordinates of all the atoms were then subjected to the least-squares treatment with anisotropic temperature factors to account for their thermal vibrations. After several cycles of this treatment with a full matrix refinement program, the error index $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_o|$ was reduced to 12.9%. Since the intensity data were recorded photographically and the accuracy is not too high, it was decided to terminate the refinement at this stage; the atomic coordinates, their standard deviations and thermal parameters thus obtained are shown in Table 3. Following are some of the details of the computation procedures; all computations at the later stages were done on IBM 7094 computers at the IBM Research Center and the Brookhaven National Laboratory. The atomic scattering factors used in the structure-factor calculation were those listed in International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). The weighting scheme used in the least-squares refinement was:

$$w = 1.0 \text{ for } |F_{\text{obs}}| \le 50.0$$

 $w = 50.0/|F_{\text{obs}}| \text{ for } |F_{\text{obs}}| > 50.0;$

unobserved reflections were given zero weights. The shifts of parameters at the last stage were negligible compared with their standard deviations. None of the 383 reflections whose signs were directly determined had been assigned a phase different from that found by the structure factor calculation. Comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 4.

Discussion

The direct determination of the structure of the chlorosulfonate led to the unambiguous solution of the cage structure; it is composed of two five-membered saturated carbon rings connected by four single C-C bonds. The two apex atoms are in trans relationship with each other. The result is in agreement with indirect deductions based on various physico-chemical methods. The nomenclature of these compounds has been giving difficulty, although not ambiguity; the basic chlorocarbon $C_{10}Cl_{12}(II)$ can be expressed by any of the following pentacyclodecane schemes; (A) Dodecachloropentacyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{4,10}.0^{5,9}]decane with carbons 3 and 8 as the apices; (B) [5. 3. 0. $0^{2,6}$. $0^{3,9}$. $0^{4,8}$] with 5 and 10; (C) [5. 2. 1. $0^{2,6}$. $0^{3,9}$. $0^{5,8}$] with 4 and 10; and (D) [3. 3. 2. 02,6. 03,9. 07,10] with 4 and 8 as the apex carbon atoms. Accordingly the ketone, C₁₀Cl₁₀O (III) can be decachloropentacyclo[]-decan-

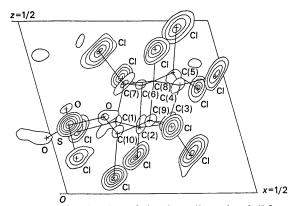


Fig. 2. Composite drawing of the three-dimensional *E*-factor map, computed with 383 directly determined phases. The final atomic coordinates are shown by crosses.

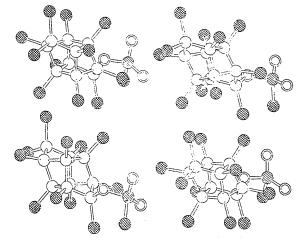


Fig. 3. Several views of the molecule illustrating the cage structure; the views are drawn on an IBM X-Y plotter by rotating the structure around various axes. The atomic coordinates and the peak heights, which were used in deciding proper shades for the atoms, are those obtained from electron-density maps before the refinement stage. The drawings are direct output from the plotter and no retouching was done on them.

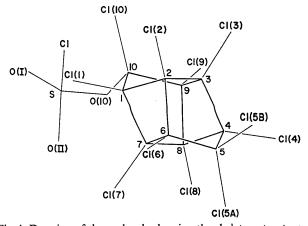


Fig. 4. Drawing of the molecule showing the skeleton structure and the numbering sequence based on one of the various representations of the pentacyclo system as discussed in the text. Note the chlorosulfonate group has been placed on carbon atom 10, which is equivalent to carbon atom 5.

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and anisotropic temperature factors

(a) Atomic coordinates in fractions of cell edges and their estimated standard deviations in 10-4 Å

| Atom | x | $\sigma(x)$ | y | $\sigma(y)$ | z | $\sigma(z)$ | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--|----------|---|---------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Skeleton carbon atoms | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C(1) | 0.17669 | 6 | 0.15054 | 11 | 0.21470 | 9 | | | | | | |
| C(2) | 0.24756 | 7 | 0.25032 | 11 | 0.19611 | 10 | | | | | | |
| C(3) | 0.31814 | 7 | 0.12748 | 12 | 0.19823 | 9 | | | | | | |
| C(4) | 0.37968 | 7 | 0.13283 | 12 | 0.31149 | 10 | | | | | | |
| C(5) | 0.37531 | 8 | 0.28919 | 13 | 0.35116 | 12 | | | | | | |
| C(6) | 0.27708 | 8 7 | 0.30187 | 12 | 0.30828 | 10 | | | | | | |
| C(7) | 0.23592 | 7 | 0.15048 | 11 | 0.32543 | 9 | | | | | | |
| C(8) | 0.31022 | 7 | 0.02801 | 12 | 0.32821 | 11 | | | | | | |
| C(9) | 0.27795 | 7 | -0.02235 | 12 | 0.21424 | 11 | | | | | | |
| C(10) | 0.17974 | 6 | -0.00922 | 12 | 0.17219 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Chlorine a | toms | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cl(1) | 0.07571 | 1 | 0.23363 | 3 | 0.18403 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(2) | 0.21729 | | 0.38267 | 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 | 0.10062 | 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(3) | 0.35857 | 2 2 1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 0.14324 | 3 | 0.10481 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(4) | 0.48057 | 1 | 0.05362 | 3 | 0.33980 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(5A) | 0.41427 | 3 | 0.28875 | 4 | 0.48455 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(5B) | 0.42680 | 2 | 0.42877 | 3 | 0.30693 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(6) | 0.23463 | 2 | 0.47250 | 3 | 0.33333 | 3 | | | | | | |
| C1(7) | 0.19441 | 2 | 0.13160 | 4 | 0.41576 | 3 | | | | | | |
| C1(8) | 0.33843 | 2 | -0.10662 | 3 | 0.42052 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(9) | 0.31935 | 2 | -0.19250 | 3 | 0.18868 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(10) | 0.13366 | 2 | -0.01851 | 3 | 0.04263 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Chlorosulf | onate | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | 0.05940 | 1 | -0.19396 | 3 | 0.20159 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Cl(S) | 0.05175 | | -0.35647 | 4 | 0.10313 | 3 4 7 | | | | | | |
| O(10) | 0.15271 | 2 5 5 | -0.12591 | 8 | 0.22311 | 7 | | | | | | |
| O(I) | -0.00554 | 5 | -0.08551 | 11 | 0.15388 | 10 | | | | | | |
| O(IÍ) | 0.06752 | 7 | -0.26620 | 12 | 0.29141 | 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(b) Anisotropic temperature factors The β 's are used in the expression exp $\{-(\beta_{11}h^2+\beta_{22}k^2+\beta_{33}l^2+\beta_{12}hk+\beta_{13}hl+\beta_{23}kl)\}$

| Atom | β_{11} | β_{22} | β_{33} | eta_{12} | β_{13} | β_{23} |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Skeleton c | arbon atom | | | | | |
| C(1) | 0.00278 | 0.01377 | 0.00348 | 0.00120 | 0.00319 | 0.00120 |
| C(2) | 0.00325 | 0.01062 | 0.00441 | 0.00005 | 0.00353 | 0.00178 |
| C(3) | 0.00361 | 0.01542 | 0.00356 | 0.00147 | 0.00482 | 0.00273 |
| C(4) | 0.00300 | 0.01518 | 0.00434 | 0.00253 | 0.00230 | 0.00174 |
| C(5) | 0.00439 | 0.01645 | 0.00519 | 0.00077 | 0.00398 | -0.00091 |
| C(6) | 0.00440 | 0.01273 | 0.00457 | 0.00006 | 0.00515 | 0.00041 |
| C(7) | 0.00403 | 0.01172 | 0.00317 | 0.00142 | 0.00440 | 0.00136 |
| C(8) | 0.00342 | 0.01263 | 0.00512 | 0.00079 | 0.00390 | 0.00075 |
| C(9) | 0.00355 | 0.01440 | 0.00482 | 0.00064 | 0.00524 | -0.00195 |
| C(10) | 0.00288 | 0.01293 | 0.00547 | -0.00008 | 0.00382 | 0.00177 |
| Chlorine a | atoms | | | | | |
| Cl(1) | 0.00331 | 0.01595 | 0.00843 | 0.00417 | 0.00627 | 0.00250 |
| Cl(2) | 0.00531 | 0.01538 | 0.00565 | 0.00366 | 0.00600 | 0.00694 |
| Cl(3) | 0.00464 | 0.01891 | 0.00596 | -0.00056 | 0.00808 | -0.00072 |
| CI(4) | 0.00289 | 0.01837 | 0.00865 | 0.00263 | 0.00347 | 0.00161 |
| Cl(5A) | 0.00681 | 0.02289 | 0.00422 | -0.00213 | 0.00144 | -0.00311 |
| Cl(5B) | 0.00476 | 0.01489 | 0.00916 | -0.00422 | 0.00640 | -0.00010 |
| CI(6) | 0.00658 | 0.01340 | 0.00709 | 0.00206 | 0.00739 | -0.00354 |
| Cl(7) | 0.00659 | 0.02255 | 0.00553 | 0.00082 | 0.00954 | 0.00212 |
| Cl(8) | 0.00537 | 0.01678 | 0.00590 | 0.00127 | 0.00302 | 0.00793 |
| Cl(9) | 0.00458 | 0.01244 | 0.00895 | 0.00263 | 0.00673 | -0.00208 |
| Cl(10) | 0.00491 | 0.01892 | 0.00369 | -0.00086 | 0.00342 | -0.00132 |
| Chlorosul | fonate | | | | | |
| S | 0.00337 | 0.01547 | 0.00652 | -0.00233 | 0.00484 | -0.00059 |
| Čl(S) | 0.00622 | 0.01785 | 0.01135 | -0.00338 | 0.00709 | -0.00756 |
| O(10) | 0.00341 | 0.01480 | 0.00503 | -0.00244 | 0.00359 | 0.00206 |
| O(I) | 0.00326 | 0.02204 | 0.00917 | 0.00138 | 0.00448 | -0.00086 |
| O(II) | | | | | | |

n-one; where *n* stands for one of the two apex carbons of each scheme (customarily use the smaller number). For the chlorosulfonate, $C_{10}Cl_{11}OSO_2Cl$ (V), the structure of which has been studied here, one can assign undecachloropentacyclo decan-*n*-chlorosulfonate.

One of the combinations, (B) undecachloropenta-cyclo-[5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}]decan-5-chlorosulfonate, has been given in the abstract. The atomic numbering based on scheme (B) will be used in the following discussions. Since the basic cage structure is centrosymmetric and carbon atoms 5 and 10 in this scheme are equivalent, the chlorosulfonate has been placed on carbon atom 10 rather than on 5 for the number sequence shown in Fig. 4.

The connection of the two five-membered rings described above produces two four-membered cyclobu-

Table 4. Comparison of observed and calculated structure factors (\times 10)

H & L FORS 1 6 135 1 7 135 1 7 135 1 7 15 1 7 48 14 1 2 217 1 3 81 1 5 40 17 1 2 75 1 7 48 14 1 2 217 1 3 81 1 5 40 17 1 2 75 1 3 74 1 4 17 CALLED THE CONTROL OF grifterer elikerbossente goldskinder historiste bringsprick kindsbilden bestie ene kolsten kindsbil brigg mi FCAL 122 89 350 111 87 57 195 82 81 TANK TO THE TANK T F085 232 46 458 410 357 148 152 116 63 CATALOGUE AND THE CONTROL OF THE CON # K L FOBS FCAL electricities englectrica eggies-second crestantiba excision bitanic andiana and eng secondaries engineeristes egg HARRICHERT ENGINEERE ENGINEERE STERREIBE JOHN JOHN STERRE STERFER HILLIAN EN FERFERE EN FERFERE FOR ASSESSED AND ASSESSED 7) 122 170 THE TOTAL THE PROPERTY OF THE The state of the s 01271417181 0124417181 01244178101 012777710 0244178 22774 012745 6 01277 27 07

tane rings and eventually makes additional two fivemembered cyclopentane rings. Fig. 5 is a drawing of the molecule in a stereoscopic pair to demonstrate the ring system, molecular configuration and the orientation and relative magnitude of the thermal ellipsoids. It is of interest to study in detail the shape and size of these ring systems. The problem in building this skeleton is that of stretching two opposite edges of a cube*

* Cubane, C_8H_8 , pentacyclo[4.2.0.0^{2.5},0^{3.8},0^{4.7}]octane, may be considered as the starting cube. The structure of this cube molecule was studied by Fleischer (1964); C-C, 1·55₃ and 1·54₉ Å; C-C-C 89·3, 89·6 and 90·5°.

Table 4 (cont.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | •••• | _ | | | | _ | | *** | |
|---|---|--|-----|---|--|--|----|--|---|--|----|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|----|--|--|---|
| # 5 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | FORS 6-48 138 1-30 7-49 137 1-27 137 128 139 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 12 | 7C4L 170 170 121 100 151 100 151 123 | | į | 700 1111 1111 1110 1111 1110 1111 1111 | 91 158 251 115 527 276 151 247 276 141 | • | 7 10 | 170 91 120 | 132 14 127 | | | 153 | 186 | | 8 -3 0 -4 0 -5 0 -6 0 -7 0 -8 0 -9 0 -10 | FORS 202 595 867 117 150 479 110 141 546 143 725 | FCAL 209 494 494 170 100 113 351 80 96 413 139 211 | | 1-13 | F085 259 251 100 51 | 233 223 223 74 |
| 1 1 | 30 |); | | : | 1113 | 113 | | 7 12 | 120 | 127 | | • • | 153 116 130 | 1113 | | 0 -6 | R67 | 770 | | 1-10 | 31 | |
| 1 | 447 | 426 | : | | 114 | 151 | | 1 3 | 100 | 146 | 7 | : : | 74 92 158 | 23 134 | | 0 -8 | 110 | 353 | • | 1 - 3 | 727 | 285 629 |
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| | 207 | 194 | | 6 11 | 173 | 114 | | | 159 | 185 95 308 | | 0 -3 | 147 1090 298 128 113 2021 32 940 524 159 104 166 49 127 107 | *21 | | 1-14 | 120 | 116 | | 1 -9 | 283 544 | 428 |
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| 5 0 5 1 5 2 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 6 5 7 5 8 5 12 5 12 | 253 | 210 | | 10 | 140 | 141 | 12 | 7 1 | 197 | 171 | | 0-14 | 102 | 120 | | 1-10 | 160 | 122 | 15 | 1 -1 | 142 | 147 |
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| 3 3 | 195 | 715 | | | 39 | 88 | | : : | 01 | . 54 | | 0 -6 | 1242 | 36 | | 13 | 455 | 155 531 | | 1-14 | 240 | 205 |
| 1 | 201 | 218 | | | *** | 41 | | 111 | 71 | 59 52 | | 0 -9 | 94 | 451 | | 1 -7 | 531 463 | 330 | 13 | 1 -1 | 310 | 275 |
| 3 6 | 127 | 137 366 | ' | • 1 | 130 360 38 | 349 | ı | | 174 | 185 | | 0-11 | 915 | 998 | | 1-10 | 624 652 193 | 495 646 193 | | 1 -3 | 240 616 223 | 273 495 241 520 203 319 |
| 5 10 5 12 | 93 | 83 | | • ; | 367 60 | 87 | | : : | 123 | 174 | | 0-16 | 196 | 103 | | 1-13 | 132 | 117 | | 1 - | 430 | 319 |
| | 198 | 252 | | 6 0 6 1 6 2 6 3 6 4 6 5 6 7 6 7 | 130 363 38 367 80 318 152 131 43 | 132 | | | 112 | 122 | ٠ | 0 -1 | 1058 | 1074 | | 1-15 | 120 | 110 | | 1-13 | 137 | 126 137 445 285 |
| • 5 0 5 1 5 2 5 3 5 4 5 5 6 5 7 5 11 5 12 | 198 24 182 136 216 131 36 156 151 | 252 105 248 184 274 164 61 169 103 | | | 109 | 125 349 69 346 87 323 169 132 44 135 209 200 217 229 63 | | 8 0 8 1 8 3 8 4 8 5 9 9 | 174 147 108 123 74 58 117 91 127 | 137 | | 0 -3 | 784 | 997 | ٠ | 1-17 | 154 455 381 455 531 455 531 453 479 100 170 272 518 520 479 1107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 10 | 540 | 14 | 1-16 | 391 | |
| 3 3 | 131 | 164 | ٠ | 6 1 6 3 6 5 6 10 | 213 180 215 210 39 | 209 | 2 | • • | 415 | 366 | | 0 -7 | 884 | 827 | | 1 -3 | 520 479 | 540 459 553 40 102 116 935 421 103 308 137 | | 13 | 343 205 | 187 |
| 5 7 5 11 5 12 | 151 | 103 | | | 39 | 229 | | 8 1 8 7 8 8 8 9 8 10 | 415 60 70 104 52 | 76 82 | | 0-10 | 273 | 294 | | 1 - | 120 | 102 | | 1 -6 | 275 129 | 255 |
| | 5+1 | 575 | • | • ° | 100 | 123 | | 8 10 | 52 | 104 | | 0-11 0-12 0-13 | 279 190 | *** | | 1-12 | 47a | 421 103 | | 1-10 1-12 | 474 | 413 351 |
| | 274 | 275 | | 6 L 6 4 6 5 | 100 202 75 177 193 | 123 207 25 211 181 104 | , | : : | 303 | 267 | | 0-14 | 76 | ** | | 1-13 | 133 | 137 | | 1-13 | 213 | 455 |
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| | | 157 | 10 | • 0 • 1 • 5 • 5 | 156 191 58 110 173 | 151 187 63 111 171 60 | ٠ | | 175 | 98 | • | 0 -2 | 494 994 334 258 258 27 1082 990 1199 901 330 118 138 134 224 | 417 864 475 297 214 429 877 1302 877 1302 877 1302 877 1302 877 1302 877 | | 1 -3 | 1985 724 | 1375 93 1887 718 221 189 678 298 405 168 7 7 300 83 290 83 297 84 | 15 | 1 -1 | 109 | 112 |
| 4 3 2 3 4 5 5 5 6 7 0 7 10 | 99 131 233 90 54 87 | 157 141 276 113 73 124 | | : : | 173 | 111 | | 8 0 8 2 8 3 8 4 | 121 | 116 | | 0 | 334 256 | 214 | | 1 -5 | 257 | 189 | | [-] | 109 110 339 111 157 203 110 609 216 391 125 326 92 58 | 112 137 280 117 165 173 121 |
| 5 10 | 37 | 124 | 11 | | 109 | 115 | | | *** | *** | | 0 -1 | 1082 | 962 | | 1 - | 332 | 288 | | 1-3 | 203 | 173 |
| 9 5 0 | 57 363 92 38 423 117 | 432 | | 0 1 6 4 6 5 | 109 138 94 172 120 | 115 153 48 159 149 | , | 1 2 1 3 1 3 | 124 199 97 77 | 140 202 92 53 | | 0-10 | 1369 | 1362 | | 1-10 | 149 | 163 | | 1 -9 | 216 391 | 185 |
| . 5 2 | 38 | \$4 94 54 514 | 12 | • • | 120 267 68 | 243 | | | 150 | 282 | | 0-12 0-13 | 901 336 | 348 | | 1-13 | 218 | 500 | | 1-12 | 324 | 132 247 102 |
| | 117 | | | | | 283 93 127 64 150 | | 6 1 7 3 | 154 118 140 | 140 | | 0-15 | 136 | | | 1-15 | 116 | 296 237 | | i-16 | 58 | 102 |
| 16 \$ 1 \$ 2 \$ 4 \$ 5 \$ 7 | 211 43 192 101 138 56 | 123 234 122 159 | | : ; | 176 62 126 | 150 | 7 | | 179 139 115 99 70 63 108 | 282 97 140 209 136 100 61 62 62 65 | 10 | 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 949 | 244 | ٠ | 1 -1 | | 765 | | 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - | 167 174 196 123 311 223 183 260 | 164 202 178 195 127 918 226 175 290 183 |
| ; ; | 138 | 159 | 14 | 6 0 6 2 | 187 239 | 475 406 | | * 0 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 * 7 | 70 | 100 | | 0 - 3 | 949 485 705 712 111 662 213 525 | 744 370 341 596 81 570 170 437 78 | | 13 | 1200 | 765 361 435 1242 95 150 883 178 | | 1 -7 | 123 | 127 |
| 11 5 0 | 223 82 115 | 132 121 | 15 | . ! | 210 95 148 | 210 112 164 | | | 108 | * | | 0 -6 0 -7 | 111 662 213 | 570 170 | | 1 - 7 | 162 | 150 253 | | 1-10 | 183 | 175 |
| 5 3 | 115 | 121 | | | | | ٥ | | | | | 0 -9 | 525 | 137 | | 1 -6 | 168 124 | 176 | | 1-12 | 101 | 183 |
| 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 6 | 137 53 94 97 | 170 63 138 107 | 16 | | 43 | 55 | · | 9 1 9 2 9 9 9 9 9 | 75 309 | 53 227 | | 0-12 | 140 245 351 113 104 151 276 | 252 | | 1-10 | 213 | 212 152 | | i- i+ | 105 | 122 |
| 3 7 | ** | 107 | ۰ | ; ; | 790 | 824 | | : ; | 129 | 129 | | 0-14 | 113 | 252 337 78 87 127 347 | | 1-13 | 240 | 244 | 17 | 13 | 140 | 159 |
| 12 5 0 | 274 192 87 111 116 | 371 231 97 143 147 | | 7 1 7 2 7 3 7 4 7 5 7 6 7 0 7 10 7 11 7 12 | 123 790 28 386 137 332 188 200 268 | 138 824 61 367 142 314 181 227 270 155 | | 9 1 | 427 75 309 129 127 130 177 271 | 298 53 227 129 127 127 151 217 | | 0-18 | 276 | 347 | | 0 | 310 | 41 212 152 72 244 229 216 258 | | 1-10 | 208 140 100 101 131 88 184 249 207 120 | 159 112 85 106 106 97 197 227 212 262 |
| 12 5 0 | 111 | 143 | | 7 10 | 188 | 181 222 | ı | | 127 | 123 | 12 | 0 -1 | 1394 864 130 | 734 132 | | 1 -1 | 2229 | 2023 | | 1-11 | 184 | 97 197 227 |
| | 95 | 142 | | 7 11 | | 155 | | * 2 | 127 77 89 158 106 | 123 96 116 182 127 | | 0 -1 0 -2 0 -3 0 -4 0 -5 0 -6 0 -7 0 -8 0 -10 0 -12 0 -13 0 -15 0 -16 0 -17 | 1394 864 130 133 113 113 272 347 200 149 148 63 63 100 200 200 202 103 246 245 345 245 347 247 247 247 247 247 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 | 1145 734 132 234 938 37 | | 13 | 256 347 | 2023 587 241 340 353 225 102 35 458 170 296 405 181 128 79 185 | | 1-15 | 120 | 162 |
| 13 5 0 5 1 5 2 5 3 | 95 83 96 0 | 142 161 133 48 128 | 1 | 7 0 7 1 7 2 7 3 7 5 7 10 7 11 7 12 7 0 7 2 7 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 10 7 11 | 447 273 284 171 195 74 325 170 83 | 201 201 204 108 214 77 375 133 | 2 | | | 59 | | 0 -7 | 222 | 851 167 | | 1 - | 271 100 | 225 192 | 18 | 1 -1 | 426 217 256 159 204 91 179 356 83 283 271 287 | 321 194 235 135 17C 39 144 310 77 245 259 331 |
| 14 3 3 | 187 | 209 75 | | ; ; | 171 | 168 | | 9 0 9 1 9 5 9 6 | 201 201 204 29 | 344 89 105 70 95 | | 0-10 0-12 | 200 119 | 192 107 | | 1-10 | 508 155 | 458 170 | | 1 -3 | 256 159 204 | 235 135 170 |
| | | | | 7 10 | 325 173 | 375 131 | | | :: | 70 | | 0-14 | 148 614 | 432 | | 1-17 | 311 113 | 137 | | 1 -7 | 91 179 | 39 144 310 |
| 15 5 0 | 108 264 53 | 96 221 76 64 95 46 | | 7 12 | 83 | 90 | 3 | 9 0 | | 104 | | 0-16 0-17 | 188 | 139 | | 1-15 | 391 145 | 101 | | 1-10 1-11 | 263 | 777 |
| | | 98 | 4 | ; ; | 81 90 | 71 | | 9 0 | 134 | 104 187 87 138 149 | 14 | 0 -t | 100 200 | 75 100 | | 1-17 | 35 157 | 79 165 | | 1-14 | 207 | 331 |
| 14 5 0 | | | | 7 0 7 2 7 3 7 7 7 7 7 10 7 11 | 367 81 40 37 126 104 34 | 314 71 61 72 161 120 71 | ٠ | | 171 | 170 | | 0 -1 0 -2 0 -3 0 -4 0 -5 0 -6 0 -7 0 -8 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 | 142 | 75 100 414 104 773 239 137 107 303 174 174 174 401 132 75 | • | 1 -1 | 1670 | 1378 | 19 | 1 -3 | 106 154 456 186 102 103 | 181 95 150 338 181 124 155 |
| • • 1 | 267 423 | 394 | | | 103 | 144 | | ; ; | 174 | 254 151 | | 0 - | 142 | 135 | | 1 - | 295 324 | 232 302 | | 1 - | 136 | 376 |
| 0 & 0 6 I 6 Z 6 3 6 7 6 8 | 267 423 73 26 97 306 14 | 223 396 49 15 09 311 61 87 | 3 | | 197 | 104 | | 9 0 | 171 108 295 176 254 137 253 69 | 170 85 256 151 193 122 216 59 | | 0 -9 | 345 | 303 | | 1 | 404 421 | 327 343 | | 1-13 | | |
| : 3 | 306 74 72 | 511 61 87 | | 7 0 7 1 7 2 7 3 7 4 7 5 7 6 | 237 265 539 | 223 208 | | | 144 | 113 | | 0-12 0-15 0-16 | 291 771 127 | 174 491 132 | | 1 -0 | 452 351 174 | 318 164 | 20 | 1 -1 | 113 143 268 | 161 185 252 |
| 1 4 0 | 107 | 114 | | 7 5 | 197 41 237 265 539 407 139 | 184 269 223 468 345 164 | | 9 2 | 108 177 308 | 56 147 220 | 10 | 0-17 | 163 | 75 | | 1 -1 1 -2 1 -4 1 -5 1 -6 1 1 -7 1 1 1 -7 1 1 1 -7 1 1 1 -7 1 1 1 -7 1 1 1 1 | 13-16 7-4 1985 7-7 19 | 1378 54 232 302 378 327 343 569 318 166 627 425 | | 1-14 1-15 1-17 1-18 1-19 1-11 1-13 1-15 1-13 1-15 1-15 1-16 1-17 1-18 1-19 | 113 143 268 108 176 | 161 165 252 96 214 111 |
| | | | | | | | | | .,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

and making two sets of two five-membered rings with angles as close as possible to the normal carbon singlebond angle. This construction leads to a distortion of the four-membered rings from the ideal square configuration. Fig. 6(a) illustrates the bond distances in all those ring systems. In spite of the presence of OSO₂Cl on one of the apex carbon atoms, the basic cage is approximately centrosymmetric. The configurations of the cyclobutane rings in the cage molecule can be compared with several other compounds with cyclobutane rings. For example, the centrosymmetric isomer of 1,2,3,4-tetraphenylcyclobutane, $C_4H_4(C_6H_5)_4$ (Dunitz, 1949; refined later by Margulis, 1965), has a planar square ring with the average C-C of 1.57 Å. Also with a square planar ring is 1,2,3,4-cis-trans-cis-tetracyanocyclobutane, C₄H₄(CN)₄, with an average C-C of 1.55 Å (Greenberg & Post, 1966). For the case of octachlorocyclobutane, C₄Cl₈ (Owen & Hoard, 1951; Margulis, 1965), the ring is non-planar with angles

Table 4 (cont.)

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around 88° and the average C-C of 1.57 Å. An electron diffraction study of cyclobutane, C₄H₈, gives 1.548 ± 0.003 Å for the C-C distances (Almenningen, Bastiansen & Skancke, 1961) with a puckered configuration. For the present molecule, the average C-C is 1.57 Å with the angles around 87° thus forming puckered rings. The carbon atoms in the cage skeleton can be classified in three categories; (a) C(5) and C(10), the apex carbon atoms; (b) C(2), C(3), C(7) and C(8) which are furthest from the apices; and (c) C(1), C(9), C(4) and C(6) which have apex carbon atoms as neighbors. As shown in Fig.7, the angles in the four puckered cyclopentane rings exhibit interesting features. The two angles around the carbons in group (a) are about 96° ; those around group (b) and (c) are 101° and 108°, respectively. Similar narrow angles around the apex carbons can be found in C_8F_{12} , a saturated dimer of hexafluorobutadiene; the average apex angle is 97° (Karle, Karle, Owen & Hoard, 1965). Because of the strain, the cyclopentane rings take configurations different from the free cyclopentane molecule. The bond angles formed outside of the skeleton have interesting features worth mentioning. Fig. 8 lists those angles involving chlorine atoms and the bridge oxygen atom of the chlorosulfonate, O(10).

Table 4 (cont.)

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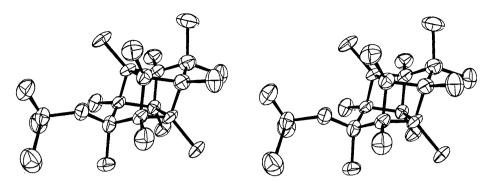


Fig. 5. Stereoscopic drawing of the structure depicting the relative magnitude of the thermal ellipsoids. Prepared with the computer program by Johnson (1965) and an incremental digital X-Y plotter.

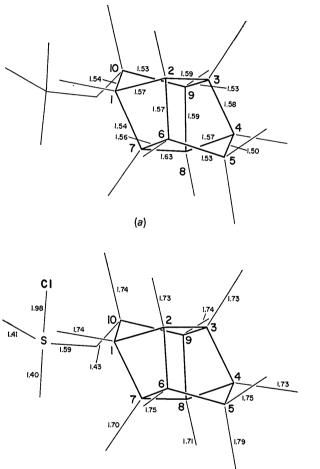


Fig. 6. Bond distances (a) in the skeleton, (b) from the skeleton.

The carbon atoms in the skeleton can again be divided into the three groups mentioned previously, with respect to the angles in the rings. The three Cl-C-C angles around each carbon atom belonging to group (b) are about 121, 121 and 117°. The larger two angles are always formed by the chlorine and the carbon atoms in the cyclobutane rings to which the central carbon belongs; the third and smaller angle

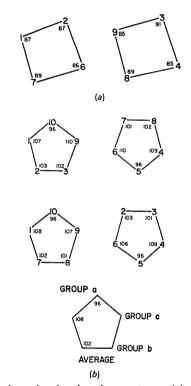


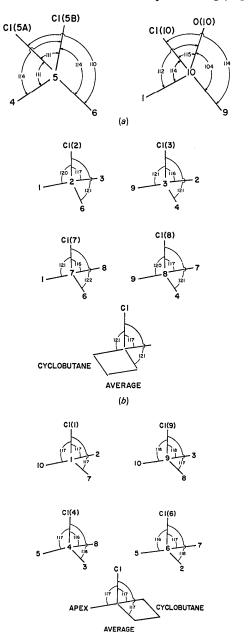
Fig. 7. Bond angles in the ring systems. (a) Cyclobutane rings. (b) Cyclopentane rings. For three groups into which the skeleton carbon atoms are classified, see text.

involves the next neighbor carbon in the cyclopentane ring. For the carbon atoms in group (c), the three Cl-C-C angles are similar with no systematic variation observable. The angles around the apex carbons, group (a), are also normal; the deviations from the usual tetrahedral angle can be easily explained by the narrow intra-ring angles. The C-Cl distances are also normal with the average value of 1.74 Å.

The shape and dimensions of the chlorosulfonate group are shown in Fig. 9. The large O(I)-S-O(II) angle of 123° can be attributed to the localized double bond character for these two oxygen atoms, because of the presence of a chlorine atom and the bridge formation. The large angle around the bridge oxygen O(10) is no

doubt due to the steric hindrance caused by the two bulky groups attached to this atom.

The anisotropic temperature factors listed in Table 3 were decoded into their thermal vibrational ellipsoids. The cage skeleton carbon atoms exhibit relatively isotropic thermal motion with amplitudes smaller than those of the chlorine atoms which in addition exhibit more anisotropic motion. The greatest vibrational amplitudes and anisotropy of motion are experienced by the chlorosulfonate group which seems to be in torsional vibration about the O(10)-S bridging bond. These results are also evident in the stereoscopic drawing (Fig. 5).



(c)
Fig. 8. Angles outside of the carbon skeleton. (a) Around apex carbons, group (a); (b), group (b); (c), group (c).

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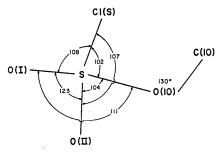


Fig. 9. Angles in the chlorosulfonate group.