

## Crystal and Molecular Structure of a Chlorosulfonate of a Novel Cage Chlorocarbon, $C_{10}Cl_{11}SO_3Cl$ , Determined by the Symbolic Addition Method\*

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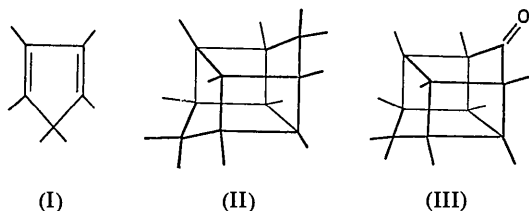
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Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  $C_5Cl_6$  dimerizes by catalytic action of aluminum chloride into an unusually stable chlorocarbon,  $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ . The configuration of the molecule has been studied by various physico-chemical methods such as thermal 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  $a = 16.75_8 \pm 0.003$ ,  $b = 8.75_3 \pm 0.002$ ,  $c = 14.45_9 \pm 0.003$ ,  $\beta = 112.0^\circ \pm 0.1$ ; 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<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>3,9</sup>.0<sup>4,8</sup>]decan-5-chlorosulfonate. The bond distances and angles in this fused ring system are discussed in detail.

### Introduction

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (I)  $C_5Cl_6$  dimerizes by catalytic action of aluminum chloride to an unusually stable chlorocarbon,  $C_{10}Cl_{12}$ , of m.p.  $485^\circ$  (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



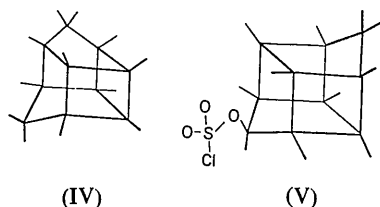
infrared spectroscopic evidence, it was impossible to decide the relative orientation of the top and the bottom five-membered rings in (II) and (III); there exist two possible configurations for the cage structure; one is *trans* as shown in (II) and the other *gauche* (IV) obtained by rotating one of the rings by  $90^\circ$ . 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  $C_{10}Cl_{12}$  at room temperature reveals a cubic disordered structure which, below a transition point of  $2.5^\circ C$ , 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  $122^\circ$ ) 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  $C_{10}H_{12}$  obtained from  $C_{10}Cl_{12}$  by the action of  $LiAlH_4$  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  $C_{10}Cl_{12}$  shows disorder at room temperature, an attempt was made to introduce asymmetry into the structure. The symmetric as well as asymmetric cage molecules,  $C_{10}Cl_{10}Br_2$ , 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  $\text{HSO}_3\text{Cl}$  thereby making a chlorosulfonate (V),  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{11}\text{OSO}_2\text{Cl}$  (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  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{12}$  (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  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  radiation. The crystal belongs to the monoclinic system with  $a = 16.75_8 \pm 0.003$ ,  $b = 8.75_3 \pm 0.002$ ,  $c = 14.45_9 \pm 0.003$ ,  $\beta = 112.0^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$ ; the space group is  $P2_1/a$ . There are four molecular units of  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{11}\text{OSO}_2\text{Cl}$  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  $\text{Cu } K\alpha$  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  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{12}$  and brominated compounds  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{10}\text{Br}_2$ \*

|   | Lower transition    |                                  |  | Upper transition    |                                  |  |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|   | Temperature<br>(°C) | $Q$<br>(Kcal.mol <sup>-1</sup> ) | $S$<br>(cal.mol <sup>-1</sup> .deg <sup>-1</sup> ) | Temperature<br>(°C) | $Q$<br>(Kcal.mol <sup>-1</sup> ) | $S$<br>(cal.mol <sup>-1</sup> .deg <sup>-1</sup> ) |
| $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{12}$                       | 2.5                 | 1.0 <sub>0</sub>                 | 3.6  | 122                 | 1.2 <sub>0</sub>                 | 3.0  |
| Asymmetric $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{10}\text{Br}_2$ | 77                  | 1.8 <sub>0</sub>                 | 5.1  | 107                 | 1.3 <sub>0</sub>                 | 3.0  |
| Symmetric $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{10}\text{Br}_2$  | -24                 | 0.6 <sub>4</sub>                 | 2.6  | 135                 | 1.6 <sub>1</sub>                 | 4.5  |

\* Taken from data of Okaya, Pepinsky & Gilbert (1960).

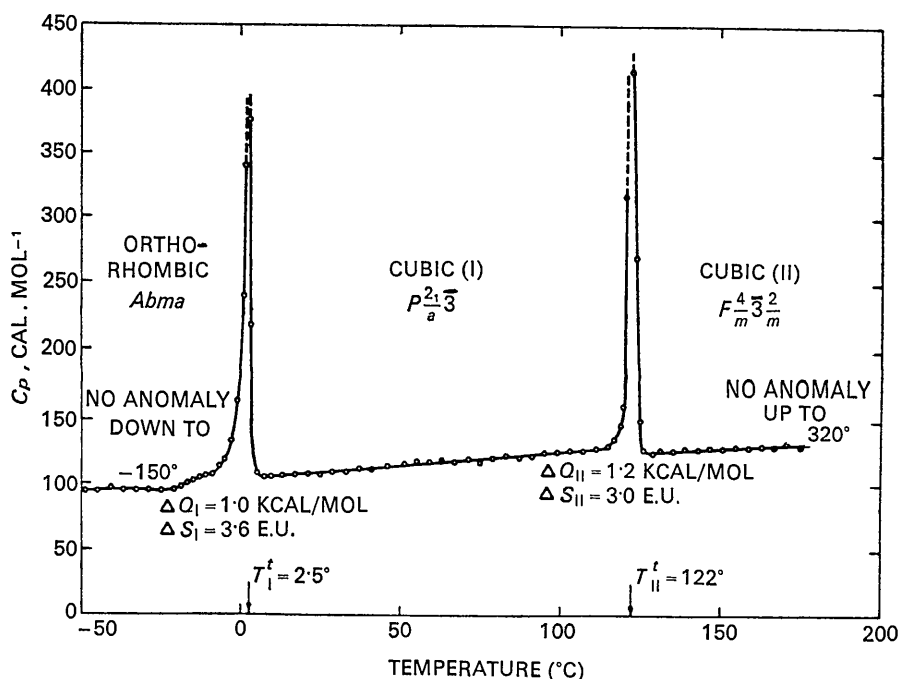


Fig. 1. Specific heat curve of  $\text{C}_{10}\text{Cl}_{12}$ . The three phases are identified with their space group.

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,  $E_{\mathbf{H}}$ , were computed using the relation

$$E_{\mathbf{H}}^2 = F_{\mathbf{H}}^2 / \sum_{j=1}^N \varepsilon f_{j\mathbf{H}}^2 \quad (1)$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is unity for all reflections other than  $h0l$  and  $0k0$ , for which  $\varepsilon = 2.0$ .  $N$  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 1.4 (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  $\Sigma_2$  formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1953)

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

where  $s$  means 'sign of'. This formula describes the phase interaction between the reflection  $\mathbf{H}$  and all other pairs  $\mathbf{K}$ ,  $\mathbf{H}-\mathbf{K}$ . 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

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  $\Sigma_2$  relation is

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

where  $\sigma_n = \sum_{j=1}^N Z_j^n$ .  $Z_j$  is the atomic number of the  $j$ th

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

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

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 ( $\mathbf{H}$ ) does not have a dominant symbol. In that case the phase is assumed to be temporarily indeterminate. Often this temporary indeterminacy 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 inter-peak 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 three-dimensional  $E$  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

Table 2. Starting set of assigned phases and symbols for the application of  $\Sigma_2$

| Sign | $hkl$  | $E$  |
|------|--------|------|
| +    | 3,2,4  | 3.08 |
| +    | 6,4,3  | 2.81 |
| +    | 4,1,10 | 2.43 |
| $a$  | 11,6,7 | 3.22 |
| $b$  | 4,2,1  | 2.73 |
| $c$  | 12,7,3 | 3.00 |
| $d$  | 11,2,1 | 2.65 |
| $e$  | 12,2,4 | 3.22 |

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:

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

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

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<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>4,10</sup>.0<sup>5,9</sup>]decane with carbons 3 and 8 as the apices; (B) [5.3.0.0<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>3,9</sup>.0<sup>4,8</sup>] with 5 and 10; (C) [5.2.1.0<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>3,9</sup>.0<sup>5,8</sup>] with 4 and 10; and (D) [3.3.2.0<sup>2,6</sup>.0<sup>3,9</sup>.0<sup>7,10</sup>] with 4 and 8 as the apex carbon atoms. Accordingly the ketone,  $C_{10}Cl_{10}O$  (III) can be decachloropentacyclo[ ]-decan-

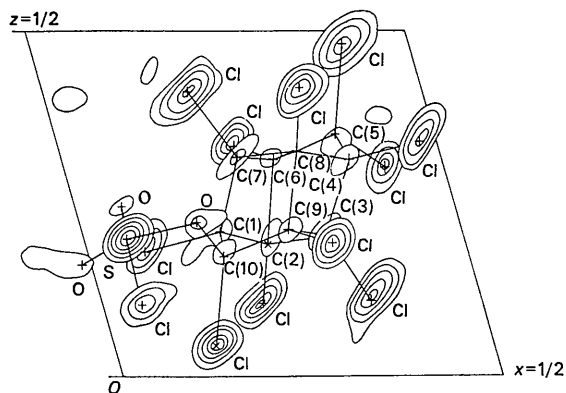


Fig. 2. Composite drawing of the three-dimensional *E*-factor map, computed with 383 directly determined phases. The final atomic coordinates are shown by crosses.

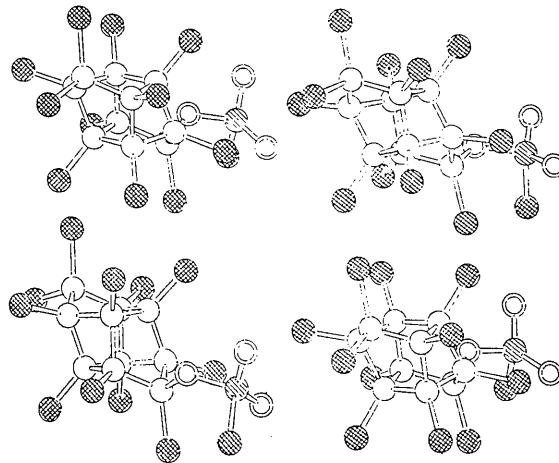


Fig. 3. Several views of the molecule illustrating the cage structure; the views are drawn on an IBM X-Y plotter by rotating the structure around various axes. The atomic coordinates and the peak heights, which were used in deciding proper shades for the atoms, are those obtained from electron-density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

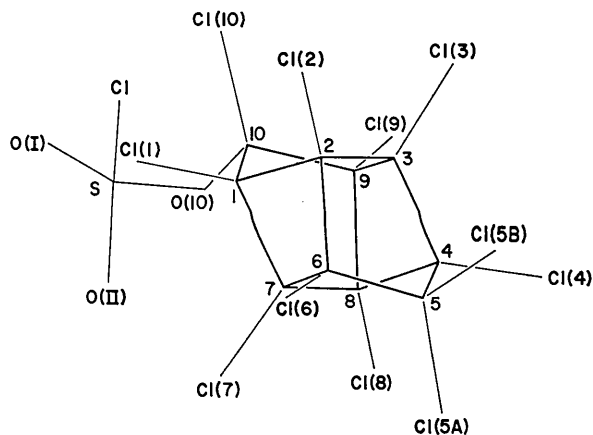


Fig. 4. Drawing of the molecule showing the skeleton structure and the numbering sequence based on one of the various representations of the pentacyclo system as discussed in the text. Note the chlorosulfonate group has been placed on carbon atom 10, which is equivalent to carbon atom 5.

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                  | <i>x</i> | $\sigma(x)$ | <i>y</i> | $\sigma(y)$ | <i>z</i> | $\sigma(z)$ |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 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           | 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 atoms        |          |             |          |             |          |             |
| Cl(1)                 | 0.07571  | 1           | 0.23363  | 3           | 0.18403  | 3           |
| Cl(2)                 | 0.21729  | 2           | 0.38267  | 3           | 0.10062  | 3           |
| Cl(3)                 | 0.35857  | 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           |
| Cl(7)                 | 0.19441  | 2           | 0.13160  | 4           | 0.41576  | 3           |
| Cl(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           |
| Chlorosulfonate       |          |             |          |             |          |             |
| S                     | 0.05940  | 1           | -0.19396 | 3           | 0.20159  | 3           |
| Cl(S)                 | 0.05175  | 2           | -0.35647 | 4           | 0.10313  | 4           |
| O(10)                 | 0.15271  | 5           | -0.12591 | 8           | 0.22311  | 7           |
| O(I)                  | -0.00554 | 5           | -0.08551 | 11          | 0.15388  | 10          |
| O(II)                 | 0.06752  | 7           | -0.26620 | 12          | 0.29141  | 10          |

(b) Anisotropic temperature factors

The  $\beta$ '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                 | $\beta_{11}$ | $\beta_{22}$ | $\beta_{33}$ | $\beta_{12}$ | $\beta_{13}$ | $\beta_{23}$ |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Skeleton carbon 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 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     |
| Cl(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     |
| Cl(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     |
| Chlorosulfonate      |              |              |              |              |              |              |
| S                    | 0.00337      | 0.01547      | 0.00652      | -0.00233     | 0.00484      | -0.00059     |
| Cl(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)                | 0.00695      | 0.02787      | 0.00696      | -0.00887     | 0.00610      | 0.00543      |

n-one; where n stands for one of the two apex carbons of each scheme (customarily use the smaller number). For the chlorosulfonate, C10Cl11OSO2Cl (V), the structure of which has been studied here, one can assign undecachloropentacyclo[ ]decan-n-chlorosulfonate.

One of the combinations, (B) undecachloropentacyclo-[5.3.0.02.6.03.9.04.8]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 cyclobutane rings and eventually makes additional two five-membered 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\*

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\* Cubane, C8H8, pentacyclo[4.2.0.02.5.03.8.04.7]octane, may be considered as the starting cube. The structure of this cube molecule was studied by Fleischer (1964); C-C, 1-55; and 1-54; Å; C-C-C 89-3, 89-6 and 90-5°.

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

Table with 4 columns (H, K, L, Fobs) and 4 columns (FCAL, H, K, L, Fobs). Rows contain numerical data for various hkl reflections.

Table 4 (cont.)

Continuation of Table 4, containing numerical data for hkl reflections.

and making two sets of two five-membered rings with angles as close as possible to the normal carbon single-bond angle. This construction leads to a distortion of the four-membered rings from the ideal square configuration. Fig.6 (i) 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, C4H4(C6H5)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

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 C3F12, 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.)

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data, likely representing bond lengths or angles for various atoms in a molecular structure. The table is organized into several groups of columns, each with its own header (e.g., H, K, L, FOSS, FCAL).

Table 4 (cont.)

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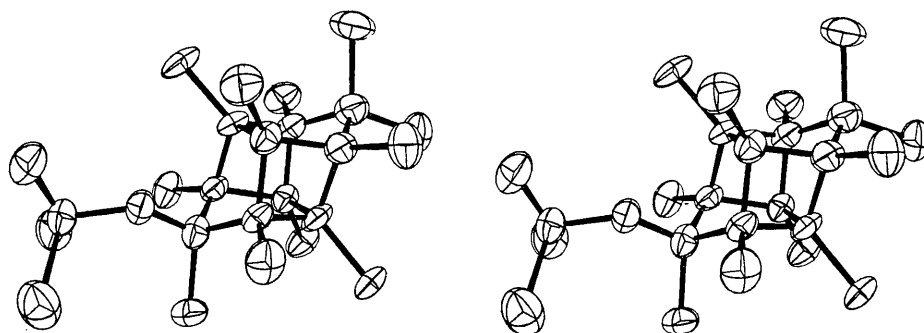


Fig. 5. Stereoscopic drawing of the structure depicting the relative magnitude of the thermal ellipsoids. Prepared with the computer program by Johnson (1965) and an incremental digital  $X-Y$  plotter.

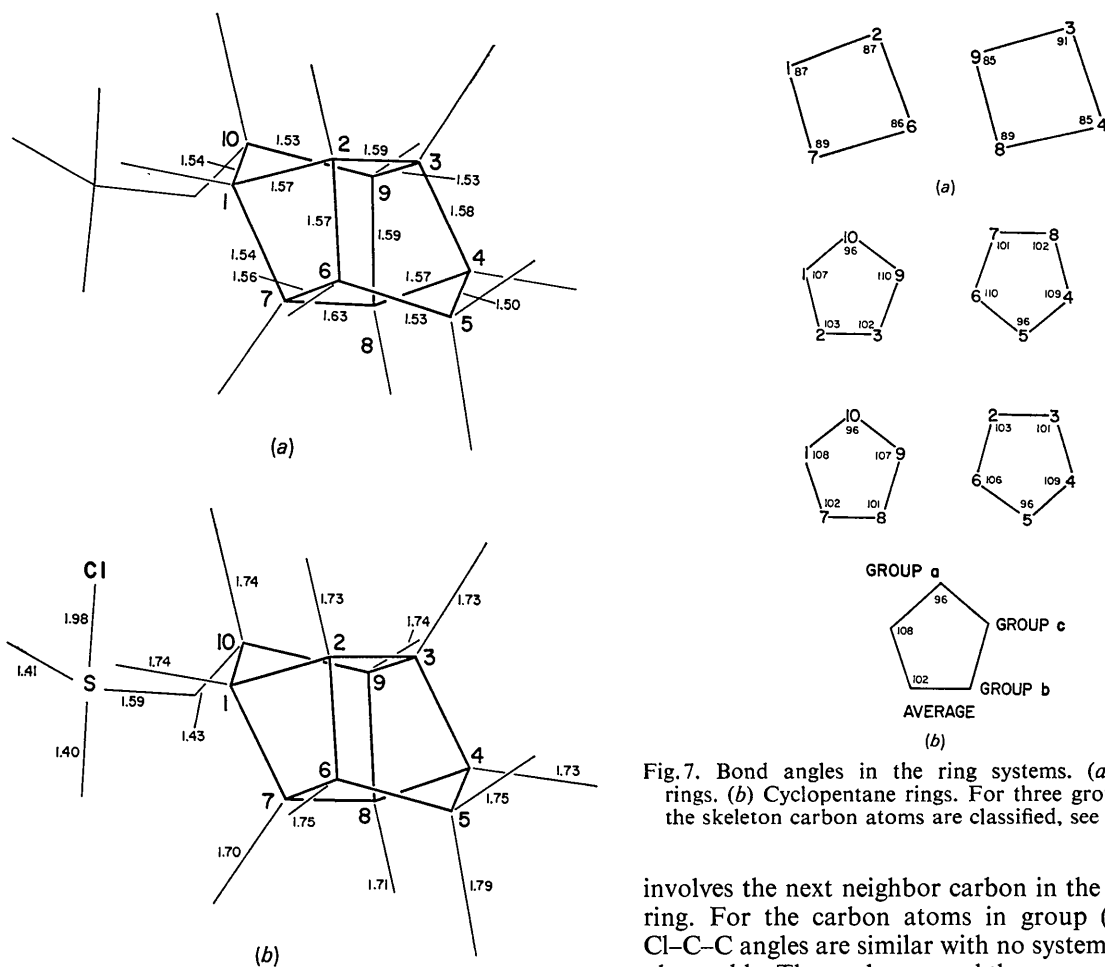


Fig. 6. Bond distances (a) in the skeleton. (b) from the skeleton.

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).

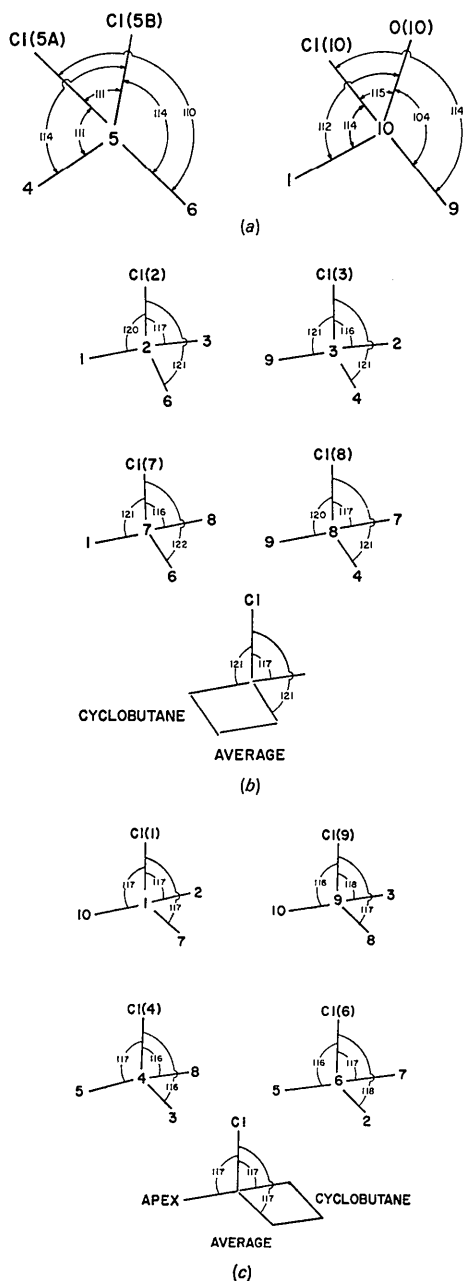


Fig. 8. Angles outside of the carbon skeleton. (a) Around apex carbons, group (a); (b), group (b); (c), group (c).

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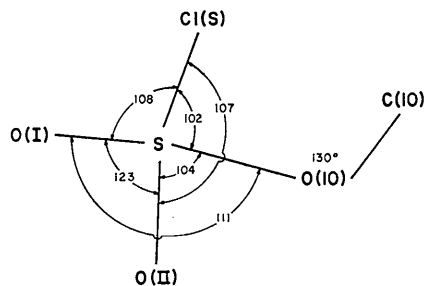


Fig. 9. Angles in the chlorosulfonate group.