

& Bauer, 1970). We are planning to investigate some additional vinyl sulfones as well as some disulfonyl-ethylenes to provide more experimental test data for this hypothesis.

Fig. 3 shows a packing drawing viewed perpendicular to the *ab* plane. Since there are no close intermolecular distances to the viewing direction, only the molecules in one layer are shown. The shortest approaches are between hydrogen and the sulfone oxygen atoms and these distances are indicated with dotted lines in Fig. 3. The magnitudes of the distances indicate that H...O interactions are probably just those permitted by the van der Waals radii of H and O.

We are grateful to the National Science Foundation for support of this work through grant GP-15791 and for a Science Development Award to the Department of Chemistry which provided funds for the Picker diffractometer. Computer time was obtained, in part, through the facilities of the Computer Science Center, University of Maryland.

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## The Crystal Structure of Compounds with (N-P)<sub>n</sub> Rings. IX.\* Octabromocyclotetraphosphazene, N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub>

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(Received 30 March 1971)

The crystal and molecular structure of octabromocyclotetraphosphazene, N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub>, has been determined from three-dimensional intensity data collected at 110°K with Zr-filtered Mo radiation on a Nonius automatic three-circle single-crystal diffractometer. The space group is *P*4<sub>2</sub>/*n* and the edges of the tetragonal unit cell, determined at 110°K, are *a* = 11·187 (3) and *c* = 6·189 (2) Å. The crystal structure is isomorphous with that of N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>8</sub> (*K* form). There are three intermolecular Br...Br distances (3·66, 3·74, and 3·79 Å) that are shorter than the corresponding van der Waals distance (3·90 Å). The molecules N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub> possess crystallographic fourfold inversion symmetry. Mean values (and individual standard deviations) of chemically equivalent bond lengths are P-N, 1·575(6), and P-Br, 2·171(2) Å. The more important valence angles are P-N-P, 131·0(4), N-P-N, 120·1(4), and Br-P-Br, 103·9(1)°. The conformation of the eight-membered ring is intermediate between a boat and a saddle. The dihedral angles of the ring bonds are 17 and 59° and the distances from the ring atoms to the mean molecular plane are ΔP = 0·36 and ΔN = 0·49 Å (ΔP/ΔN = 0·74). The molecular structure of N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub> is compared with that of related compounds.

#### Introduction

The preparation of octabromocyclotetraphosphazene from phosphorus(V) bromide and ammonium bromide has been reported by Bode (1943) and by Bean & Shaw

(1960). Improved preparative methods, with the use of phosphorus(III) bromide and bromine instead of the pentabromide, have been described by John & Moeller (1961, 1963) and by Coxon, Sowerby & Tranter (1965).

The infrared spectrum of N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub> has been measured by several workers and shows the characteristic P-N stretching vibration at 1272 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The <sup>31</sup>P nuclear

\* Part VIII: Mani & Wagner (1971).

magnetic resonance spectrum (Feistel, 1965) consists of a single peak with a very high chemical shift, *viz.* 69.9 ppm with respect to 85% orthophosphoric acid. The mass spectrum of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  has been studied by Coxon, Palmer & Sowerby (1967).

In a previous paper of this series (Zoer & Wagner, 1970) the crystal structure of trimeric bromocyclophosphazene,  $N_3P_3Br_6$ , has been described. The present paper reports the crystal structure determination of the tetrameric compound,  $N_4P_4Br_8$ , and gives a discussion of the geometrical aspects of the structure, in particular in relation to the structures of  $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$  and  $N_3P_3Br_6$ .

### Experimental

Octabromocyclotetraphosphazene was prepared according to the method of John & Moeller (1963) and Coxon *et al.* (1965). The substance was separated from the reaction mixture by fractional crystallization from light petroleum. Recrystallization from the same solvent gave colourless and transparent crystals, elongated along the *c* axis and of suitable size for the X-ray diffraction work.

The crystal data are given in Table 1. The unit-cell edges were determined both at room temperature and at 110°K. Experimental details are given in Table 2. The values at the latter temperature were used in the subsequent structure analysis. Coxon *et al.* (1965), using room temperature powder diffraction data, obtained for the *c* axis a value (6.29 Å) comparable to ours, but for the *a* axis a smaller value (11.14 Å).

Table 1. *Crystal data*

Compound	$N_4P_4Br_8$ , M.W.: 819.2	
Crystal system	Tetragonal	
Unit cell	298°K	110°K
	$a = 11.272$ (5) Å	$11.187$ (3) Å
	$c = 6.284$ (2)	$6.189$ (2)
Space group	$P4_2/n$ (No. 86)	
Systematic absences	$hk0$ for $h+k$ odd	
	$00l$ for $l$ odd	
Density	$D_m$ not measured	
	$D_c$ (at 298°K) = $3.41$ g.cm <sup>-3</sup> for $Z = 2$	
$F(000)$	736	
$\mu(\text{Mo})$	$223$ cm <sup>-1</sup>	

Table 2. *Experimental details of unit-cell determination and intensity measurements*

Unit-cell determination:	
Method	Weissenberg photographs
Layer lines (and number of independent reflexions)	298°K: $hk0$ (80), $0kl$ (77)
	110°K: $0kl$ (84)
Radiation	Cu K radiation, $\lambda(\alpha_1) = 1.54051$ , $\lambda(\alpha_2) = 1.54433$ Å
Calibration	NaCl reflexions, $a(\text{NaCl}) = 5.640$ Å
Intensity measurements:	
Method	Nonius automatic three-circle single-crystal diffractometer
Radiation	Mo radiation, Zr filtered, take-off angle 6°
Crystal	size $0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.1$ mm, mounted with [001] parallel to $\varphi$
Range	$(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.9$ Å <sup>-1</sup> , 2447 independent reflexions
Scan method	$\theta-2\theta$ , stationary background
Scan angle	1.2–2.1° (in $2\theta$ )
Scan speed	2.4° min <sup>-1</sup> (in $2\theta$ )
Standard reflexions	812, 313, 151
Temperature	110°K

The intensities were measured at 110°K on a Nonius diffractometer. Details are included in Table 2. Attenuation filters were used when measuring the strong reflexions and one of the standard reflexions was monitored every 50 reflexions. The long-range variation in the intensities measured for the standard reflexions was less than 5%.

Net intensities were calculated from the peak and background counts and put on the same relative scale by means of the standard reflexions. Reflexions having a negative net intensity were not considered further. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the remaining 1817 reflexions and the weights, based on the uncertainties in the counting rates and in the attenuation filter factors, were calculated. Also, an absorption correction following the method of Busing & Levy (1957) was applied, in which the transmission factor varied from 0.12 to 0.17.

### Structure determination

The space group of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  is the same as that of  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  (*K* form) (Hazekamp, Migchelsen & Vos, 1962) and the crystals of the two compounds have unit-cells of very similar dimensions. Thus it appeared probable that the two crystal structures are isomorphous. This conclusion could easily be verified by inspection of a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, which showed maxima consistent with the positions of the atoms in  $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$ .

Refinement of the crystal structure was carried out by minimizing the function  $\sum w[|F_o| - K|F_c|]^2$ , summed over the 1817 observed independent reflexions, by block-diagonal least-squares analysis. An extinction parameter (Zachariasen, 1967, 1968) was refined in addition to the positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the atoms. The atomic scattering factors were taken from Doyle & Turner (1968) and dispersion corrections (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962) were applied to the scattering factors of phosphorus and bromine. The weighting scheme used was  $w = \{w_c^{-1} + p|F_o|^2\}^{-1}$ , where  $w_c$  is the weight from counting statistics and  $p$  is a constant. For  $p$  the

value  $4 \times 10^{-4}$  was chosen, resulting in a fairly constant value of  $\langle w|AF|^2 \rangle$ .

At the end of the refinement the reliability indices were  $R \equiv \{\sum |AF|^2 / \sum |F_o|^2\}^{1/2} = 10\%$  and  $R_w \equiv \{\sum w|AF|^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2\}^{1/2} = 7.3\%$  and the extinction parameter  $p_{ex}$  (Zoer & Wagner, 1970) had the value 0.032. In the last cycle the changes in the positional or thermal parameters were smaller than 0.1 of the standard deviations.

The final atomic coordinates are given in Table 3 and the parameters of the anisotropic temperature factors in Table 4. The standard deviations in these Tables are the quantities calculated from the residuals in the least-squares analysis. No thermal motion corrections were applied to the coordinates. Observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 5. In this Table the extinction corrections are applied to the observed amplitudes  $|F_o|$ .

Table 3. Final atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) with standard deviations in parentheses

	x	y	z
N(1)	1170 (5)	1597 (5)	1701 (11)
P(1)	2049 (2)	807 (2)	3086 (3)
Br(1)	1413 (1)	551 (1)	6359 (1)
Br(2)	1930 (1)	-966 (1)	1657 (1)

### Description and discussion of the structure

The molecules  $N_4P_4Br_8$  occupy the special twofold position (*a*) of the space group  $P4_2/n$  and thus have crystallographic fourfold inversion symmetry. A projection of the crystal structure on the (001) plane is shown in Fig. 1 and a view of one of the molecules along the [100] direction is given in Fig. 2. The numbering of the atoms in the Figures corresponds to that used in the Tables.

As shown in Fig. 1 there are some relatively short intermolecular  $Br \cdots Br$  distances. Close intermolecular contacts have also been observed in the crystal structure of  $N_3P_3Br_6$  (Zoer & Wagner, 1970), and, in some cases, were part of approximately linear three-atom arrays. It is found that in the crystal structure of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  such linear arrays do not occur. Thus the explanation of the short  $Br \cdots Br$  distances by assuming some degree of three-centre four-electron bonding (as discussed in relation to the  $N_3P_3Br_6$  structure) does not apply to the  $N_4P_4Br_8$  structure.

The shortest  $Br \cdots Br$  distances (3.66, 3.74, and 3.79 Å) are only a little longer than the corresponding

$Cl \cdots Cl$  distances (3.62, 3.69, and 3.68 Å\*) in the crystal structure of  $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$ . In the latter case all distances are longer than the  $Cl \cdots Cl$  van der Waals distance of 3.60 Å. In the former case the three  $Br \cdots Br$  distances are shorter than the corresponding van der Waals distance by 0.1 or 0.2 Å, if the value of 1.95 Å given by Pauling (1960) is adopted as the van der Waals radius of bromine. Indeed, the present work suggests that the van der Waals radius of bromine is better represented by a value of 1.80 or 1.85 Å, and the results from the crystal structure analysis of  $N_5P_5Br_{10}$  (Hartsuiker & Wagner, to be published) give rise to the same conclusion.

The molecules  $N_4P_4Br_8$  and  $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$ , as occurring in the respective crystal structures, are built in a very similar way. The only significant difference is, of course, the length of the exocyclic bonds (P-Br, 2.17; P-Cl, 1.99 Å). There is no difference in P-N bond length, angle P-N-P, or angle N-P-N. Even the successive angles N-P-Hal are the same in the two molecules and the angle Hal-P-Hal is larger in the case

\* The shortest  $Cl \cdots Cl$  distance in the crystal structure of  $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$  has erroneously been given by Hazekamp, Migchelsen & Vos (1962) as 3.68 Å.

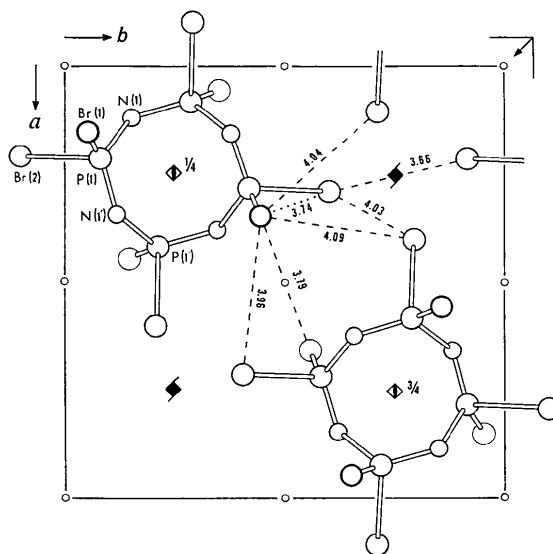


Fig. 1. Projection of the crystal structure of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  onto the (001) plane. Short intermolecular  $Br \cdots Br$  distances are indicated by dashed lines. The distance 3.74 Å is from Br(1) of the molecule at  $z$  to Br(2) of the molecule at  $z+1$ .

Table 4. Parameters (in  $\text{Å}^2 \times 10^{-4}$ ) of the anisotropic temperature factors  $\exp[-2\pi^2(h^2a^{*2}U_{11} + \dots + 2hka^*b^*U_{12} + \dots)]$  with standard deviations in parentheses

	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$2U_{12}$	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{13}$
N(1)	144 (26)	74 (22)	134 (29)	41 (37)	19 (44)	-22 (46)
P(1)	70 (7)	63 (6)	88 (7)	-8 (10)	10 (12)	15 (12)
Br(1)	110 (3)	196 (3)	98 (3)	-44 (5)	1 (5)	38 (5)
Br(2)	177 (3)	67 (3)	161 (3)	11 (5)	-41 (5)	9 (6)

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors

The structure factor amplitudes are on ten times the absolute scale.

Table with columns for h, k, l, |F\_o|, |F\_c|, and a grid of numerical values representing structure factor amplitudes for various reflections.

of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  by only  $1^\circ$ . Furthermore, the two molecules exhibit the same ring conformation, which is intermediate between a boat and a saddle. The dihedral angles\* assignable to the ring bonds are [ $N_4P_4Cl_8(K)$  in parentheses]:  $-59$  ( $-57^\circ$ ) for  $P(1)-N(1)$  and  $-17$  ( $-16^\circ$ ) for  $P(1)-N(1')$ . The distances from the ring atoms to the mean molecular plane are  $\Delta P=0.36$  ( $0.35$ ) and  $\Delta N=0.49$  ( $0.47$ ) Å. The ratio  $\Delta P/\Delta N$  is  $0.74$  ( $0.75$ ).

The *K* form of  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  is at room temperature a metastable modification, which transforms into the stable modification (or *T* form) upon heating. The difference between the two crystal modifications is essentially a difference between the ring conformations of the molecules (Wagner & Vos, 1968*a*). We have investigated whether this type of conformational isomerism in the solid state is also shown by  $N_4P_4Br_8$ , but X-ray photographs exposed at  $120^\circ C$  during 16 hours gave no indication of a phase transition.

There are two independent P-Br bonds in the crystal structure of  $N_4P_4Br_8$  which differ  $0.010$  Å in length. The average value,  $2.171$  (2) Å, is  $0.009$  Å greater than the average P-Br bond length,  $2.162$  (2) Å, in  $N_3P_3Br_6$ . Chemically, these differences can be said to be insignificant, although they are significant on the basis of the standard deviations from the least-squares analysis.

An interesting point is the lengths of the P-N bonds in  $N_3P_3Br_6$  and  $N_4P_4Br_8$  in relation to the conformations of the rings and the values of the angles P-N-P. A comparison of the two molecular structures shows the following. In  $N_3P_3Br_6$  the three independent P-N bond lengths are equal within experimental error with an average value of  $1.576$  (5) Å. The (N-P)<sub>3</sub> ring is approximately planar and the average angle P-N-P is  $121.4$  (4) $^\circ$ . In  $N_4P_4Br_8$  the two independent P-N bond lengths are again equal and the average value,  $1.575$  (4) Å, is the same as for the trimer. However, the (N-P)<sub>4</sub> ring is considerably puckered and the angle P-N-P,  $131.0$  (4) $^\circ$ , is about  $10^\circ$  larger than in the trimeric molecule.

From other structural studies it is known that the length of a P-N bond in a (N-P)<sub>n</sub> ring does not depend on the molecular conformation, *i.e.* on the value of the dihedral angle of that bond. For instance, in  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  the P-N bonds have the same lengths in the boat conformation of the molecule (*K* form) and in the chair conformation (*T* form), and in the medium-sized ring compounds  $N_6P_6(NMe_2)_{12}$  (Wagner & Vos, 1968*b*) and  $N_8P_8(OMe)_{16}$  (Paddock, Trotter & Whitlow, 1968) all P-N bonds in a ring are equally long, despite the fact that in the former molecule the dihedral angles of the ring bonds are alternately  $17^\circ$  and

$97^\circ$  (*i.e.* near to  $0^\circ$  and near to  $90^\circ$ ) and in the latter molecule cover a range of values from  $28$  to  $170^\circ$ .

Thus, considering the two uniformly and similarly substituted molecules  $N_3P_3Br_6$  and  $N_4P_4Br_8$  we can say that the difference in ring conformation has no effect on the lengths of the P-N bonds. Since the P-N bonds in the two molecules are equal, we may say, by consequence, that in this case there is no dependence of the P-N bond length on the angle P-N-P.

This conclusion is supported by a similar result from the structures of  $N_3P_3Cl_3F$  (Olthof, 1969) and  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  (*K* or *T* form). [One would prefer to compare the structure of  $N_3P_3Cl_6$  with that of  $N_4P_4Cl_8$ . However, the crystal structure of  $N_3P_3Cl_6$  (Wilson & Carroll, 1960) is not known very accurately and  $N_3P_3Cl_3F$  may be taken instead, because in the crystal structure of the latter compound the fluorine atom is distributed statistically over the six halogen positions and the averaged effect of the one fluorine atom on the P-N bond lengths will be small.] In this case the angle P-N-P is around  $122^\circ$  in the trimer and around  $134^\circ$  in the tetramers, whereas the P-N bond lengths are  $1.563$  (4) Å in  $N_3P_3Cl_3F$ ,  $1.570$  (6) Å in  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  (*K*), and  $1.559$  (6) Å in  $N_4P_4Cl_8$  (*T*). The values show that, here again, there is no significant change in bond length in going from the trimer to the tetramers.

In contrast with the above results a few cyclophosphazene structures have been described, where a shortening of the P-N bond length is observed accompanying a widening of the angle P-N-P. The dominant case are the structures of  $N_3P_3F_6$  [P-N  $1.560$  (6) Å, P-N-P  $120.6$  (5) $^\circ$ , Dougill, 1963] and  $N_4P_4F_8$  [P-N  $1.507$  (8) Å, P-N-P  $147(1)^\circ$ , McGeachin & Tromans, 1961]. Smaller differences are involved in the structures of  $N_4P_4(NMe_2)_8$  [P-N  $1.578$  (7) Å, P-N-P  $133.0$  (6) $^\circ$ , Bullen, 1962] and  $N_6P_6(NMe_2)_{12}$  [P-N  $1.563$  (7) Å, P-N-P  $147.5$  (7) $^\circ$ , Wagner & Vos, 1968*b*]. Finally, there is a variation in the P-N bond lengths and in the angles P-N-P of different sections of the molecule  $N_5P_5Cl_{10}$ . Although not all differences are significant, the diagram given by Schlueter & Jacobson (1968) and showing a decrease in P-N bond length with increasing angle P-N-P is very suggestive.

The conclusion from the above discussion seems to be that it is not possible in general to postulate a

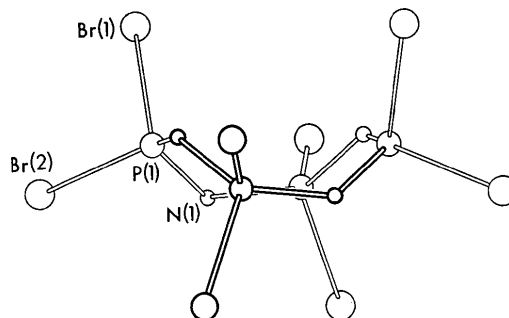


Fig. 2. Molecule  $N_4P_4Br_8$  viewed along the [100] direction.

\* The dihedral angle assignable to the bond  $B-C$  of a cyclic compound  $\dots A-B-C-D \dots$  is taken to be positive, if, when viewed in the direction  $B \rightarrow C$ , the bond  $A-B$  must be rotated clockwise over the smallest angle to bring it in the eclipsed position with the bond  $C-D$ .

dependence of the P-N bond length on the angle P-N-P in cyclophosphazenes. This may be a bit disappointing, because it would be possible to explain qualitatively such a relationship by considering the hybridization of the atomic orbitals at nitrogen and the  $\pi$  bonding capability of the *s-p* lone pair hybrid as a function of the size of the angle P-N-P. Apparently, such an argument would be too simple to explain adequately the relevant structural features of the cyclophosphazenes.

The authors are indebted to Professor Aafje Vos for her interest in this work.

Table 6. *Intramolecular distances and angles in the N<sub>4</sub>P<sub>4</sub>Br<sub>8</sub> molecule*

Standard deviations in parentheses			
P(1)—N(1)	1.576 (6) Å	P(1)—N(1')—P(1')	131.0 (4)°
P(1)—N(1')	1.574 (6)	N(1)—P(1)—N(1')	120.1 (4)
P(1)—Br(1)	2.166 (2)	Br(1)—P(1)—Br(2)	103.9 (1)
P(1)—Br(2)	2.176 (2)	N(1)—P(1)—Br(1)	112.2 (3)
Br(1)···Br(2)	3.418 (1)	N(1)—P(1)—Br(2)	104.6 (2)
P(1)···P(1')	2.865 (3)	N(1')—P(1)—Br(1)	105.8 (3)
N(1)···N(1')	2.729 (9)	N(1')—P(1)—Br(2)	109.2 (2)
N(1)···Br(1)	3.123 (6)		
N(1)···Br(2)	2.991 (6)		
N(1')···Br(1)	3.004 (6)		
N(1')···Br(2)	3.075 (6)		

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 1-Kestose

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(Received 4 March 1971)

The crystal structure of 1-kestose, *O*- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  2)-*O*- $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl-(1  $\rightarrow$  2)- $\beta$ -D-fructofuranoside, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, has been determined by direct methods using the tangent formula for phase determination. The space group is *P*2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>2<sub>1</sub>, 4 molecules in a unit cell with *a* = 7.935 (5), *b* = 9.994 (8), *c* = 26.699 (9) Å. The structure was refined to *R* = 0.039 for 2089 reflections measured with Cu *K* $\alpha$  radiation. The  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranoside unit of the molecule has the normal C1 chair conformation, with a primary alcohol group that is disordered over two orientations. Fructofuranoside units have puckered rings with different conformations: C'(4) is the principal out-of-plane atom in one, while C''(3) is the principal out-of-plane atom in the other. The conformation of the 1  $\rightarrow$  2 linkage in the sucrose moiety is different from that in the trisaccharides planteose and raffinose, and is closer to that observed in sucrose. The 1  $\rightarrow$  2 linkage of the inulobiose moiety is *anti*, with the four atoms C'(2), C'(1), O'(1) and C''(2) forming a planar chain. All hydrogen bonding is intermolecular, with the majority of the hydroxyls functioning as both donor and acceptor groups. The exception is O'(4), which is a donor only. Of the five ether oxygen atoms, only the ring oxygen atom O''(2) accepts a hydrogen bond.

#### Introduction

Three non-reducing trisaccharides are synthesized through the enzymatic action of invertase on sucrose by

transfructosylation, *i.e.*, the transfer of a  $\beta$ -D-fructofuranosyl radical from one molecule of sucrose to one of the three primary alcoholic groups of another sucrose molecule (Bacon & Bell, 1953; Gross, 1962;