Acta Cryst. (1972). B28, 308

The Molecular and Crystal Structure of 16β, 17β-Dibromoandrostane

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(Received 24 February 1971)

The crystal and molecular structures of 16β , 17β -dibromoandrostane, $C_{19}H_{30}Br_2$, have been determined by three-dimensional X-ray crystallographic techniques. Crystals of 16β , 17β -dibromoandrostane belong to space group $P2_1(C_2^2)$ and have two molecules per unit cell with $a=11\cdot528$ (2), $b=11\cdot128$ (4), $c=7\cdot645$ (4) Å, $\beta=110\cdot61^\circ$ (3). The calculated density with two molecules per unit cell is $1\cdot514$ g.cm⁻³. Three-dimensional data were collected at 22 °C on a Picker automatic diffractometer (Cu K α radiation) out to maximum sin $\theta/\lambda=0.56$, with an average decay of 50% of the observed intensity. The bromine coordinates were obtained from a Patterson function, and a three-dimensional Fourier synthesis gave preliminary carbon coordinates. Block-diagonal least-squares refinement gave a final R of 8.5%. Bond lengths and angles are consistent with currently accepted values for carbon–carbon systems.

Introduction

Recent interest in the stereochemistry of steroids has included conformational studies, especially on ring D(Brutcher & Leopold, 1966; Altona, Geise & Romers, 1968). As a part of this program in these laboratories, the addition product of hydrogen bromide and 17-bromo-5 α -androst-16-ene (I) was synthesized (Stockham, 1970):



The product, dibromoandrostane (II), was isolated in 86% yield. The dipole moment of (II), measured in benzene at 30°C, was found to be 3.46 D, the high value indicating the expected *cis* configuration for the two bromine atoms. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra and optical rotatory dispersion curves suggested, but not unequivocally, that (II) is 16β , 17β -dibromoandrostane (III).



The expected product, on the other hand, of the reaction of (I) with HBr is the 16α , 17α derivative (IV). For this reason, and because the n.m.r. data were also not conclusive regarding which of the conformations of ring *D* was present, a single-crystal investigation of (II) was carried out.

Experimental

Suitable crystals were grown from ethyl acetatemethanol solution in the cold. The crystal used measured $0.35 \times 0.15 \times 0.20$ mm with the longest dimension being the **c** direction. Preliminary precession photographs h0l, h1l, 0kl, 1kl gave systematic extinctions of 0k0 absent when k odd, and the space group is therefore $P2_1(C_2^2)$.

The crystal was transferred to a Picker automatic diffractometer where nine independent 2θ values were obtained with Cu K α radiation at 22 ± 2 °C. These values were used in least-squares to obtain cell dimensions of a = 11.528 (2), b = 11.128 (4), c = 7.645 (4) Å, $\beta = 110.61$ (3)°. The calculated density with two molecules per unit cell is 1.514 g.cm⁻³, and the linear absorption coefficient is 61.46 cm⁻¹. Intensity data were collected out to a maximum sin θ/λ of 0.56, using the moving-crystal moving-counter technique. A Ni filter was used, but no attenuators were needed. The scan rate was 2° min⁻¹, with a 20 second background count, a 2.3° basewidth and a take off angle of 3.0° .

Determination of the structure

The crystal of the dibromide steroid decayed very rapidly with X-ray exposure, as shown in Fig. 1. The decay appeared to be anisotropic, but a linear decay rate as signified by the solid line was used to scale the data. The units along the abscissa are separations of 50 reflections between each set of standard measurements (i=1 is after a total of 53 reflections, i=2 is after a total of 106 reflections, etc.). The equation used for correcting the data is

$$I_{\text{corr}} = I_{\text{obs}} + I_{\text{obs}} \left(1.20 \times \frac{\text{reflection number}}{\text{total number of reflections}} \right);$$

where I_{corr} is the corrected intensity and I_{obs} is the uncorrected intensity, after subtraction of backgrounds. This correction dropped the average decay from 50 to 15%, and, as will be shown later, was sufficient to solve the structure. The method is similar to that suggested by Ibers (1969) for $IrCl(CO)_2[P(C_6H_5)_3]_2$. Of the 1419 independent reflections collected, 63 had intensities



Fig. 1. Rate of decay during data collection.



Fig. 2. Final Fourier map in projection down [010].

less than 2.33σ (I) and were considered unobserved. The usual Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied, after which an absolute scale factor and overall temperature factor were calculated from Wilson statistics.

The Br-Br vectors were easily distinguishable in a three-dimensional Patterson function. The y coordinate of Br(17) was chosen as the arbitrary one, and held constant at $\frac{1}{4}$ during the structure refinement. The coordinates of the two Br atoms were used to phase a three-dimensional electron density function in which all 19 carbon atoms were easily recognized. The 21 atomic positions and the isotropic temperature factor were refined by least-squares with a block-diagonal approximation. The function minimized was $\sum \omega [|F_o| - (1/k) |F_c|]^2$ where k is the scale factor for the observed structure factors. Weights were assigned as being inversely proportional to the standard errors of the observed structure amplitudes, where $\sigma = (F_0^2 + \sigma(I))^{1/2} - F_o$. Scattering factors were taken from *International*

Table 1. Final positional parameters and anisotropic temperature factors, with their e.s.d.'s (all $\times 10^4$)

The form of the temperature	factors	is exp [-	$-(h^2b_{11}$	$2hkb_{12}$.)]
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	x	у	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
$Br(\beta 16)$	1188 (2)	1655 (2)	6400 (3)	148 (20)	148 (2)	411 (5)	68 (4)	270 (5)	-103(6)
$Br(\beta 17)$	1910 (1)	ł	941 (2)	92 (1)	148 (2)	326 (4)	30 (3)	62 (3)	51 (5)
C(1)	5049 (12)	4824 (17)	9399 (18)	59 (11)	149 (18)	214 (31)	13 (25)	120 (32)	- 41 (40)
C(2)	3691 (12)	4987 (18)	8926 (22)	65 (11)	135 (17)	262 (34)	43 (24)	37 (31)	40 (41)
C(3)	3018 (26)	5646 (20)	7079 (26)	302 (35)	112 (19)	241 (37)	168 (46)	61 (55)	23 (44)
C(4)	3379 (15)	4954 (20)	5523 (22)	109 (16)	164 (22)	206 (31)	87 (32)	106 (35)	60 (44)
C(5)	4739 (14)	4802 (16)	5984 (18)	108 (14)	125 (16)	141 (26)	48 (25)	79 (31)	73 (34)
C(6)	5025 (13)	4174 (20)	4407 (19)	69 (12)	206 (24)	174 (29)	81 (29)	46 (31)	-1(45)
C(7)	6411 (13)	4211 (20)	4794 (18)	78 (13)	218 (25)	134 (25)	41 (29)	99 (28)	151 (41)
C(8)	7139 (12)	3601 (13)	6670 (15)	102 (12)	82 (12)	109 (20)	7 (20)	95 (25)	- 34 (27)
C(9)	6778 (11)	4161 (11)	8272 (15)	95 (12)	71 (10)	104 (20)	3 (19)	126 (25)	28 (24)
C(10)	5305 (11)	4133 (11)	7854 (16)	78 (10)	66 (10)	123 (21)	- 3 (17)	61 (22)	37 (24)
C(11)	7554 (11)	3614 (15)	209 (15)	56 (10)	125 (15)	135 (21)	27 (19)	52 (23)	25 (30)
C(12)	8973 (11)	3649 (14)	558 (16)	63 (11)	121 (15)	138 (23)	- 7 (20)	38 (25)	- 38 (31)
C(13)	9286 (13)	3052 (12)	9045 (18)	96 (12)	76 (11)	153 (26)	-21(19)	69 (28)	13 (27)
C(14)	8587 (11)	3709 (13)	7169 (16)	77 (11)	86 (12)	145 (22)	4 (18)	105 (25)	8 (27)
C(15)	9049 (13)	3243 (19)	5775 (19)	95 (14)	170 (20)	167 (25)	75 (29)	123 (30)	20 (40)
C(16)	503 (17)	3143 (13)	6941 (20)	190 (21)	75 (12)	225 (31)	-71 (27)	203 (41)	24 (33)
C(17)	535 (14)	3317 (14)	9029 (19)	121 (16)	79 (13)	198 (27)	8 (24)	39 (33)	24 (32)
C(18)	9010 (13)	1706 (16)	9010 (22)	98 (14)	72 (11)	265 (35)	10 (23)	106 (34)	26 (36)
C(19)	4883 (11)	2820 (13)	7780 (22)	58 (10)	94 (14)	360 (39)	-32(18)	147 (32)	93 (36)

STRUCTURE OF 16β , 17β -DIBROMOANDROSTANE

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). Seven cycles of isotropic refinement converged R to 13%. Anisotropic temperature factors were then assigned to all

the atoms, and eight cycles of refinement resulted in convergence to an R of 8.5%. One cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement gave the final positional and



Fig. 3. Least-square best plane of whole molecule, excluding methyl groups and bromine atoms. The equation of the plane is 0.2781X + 0.9593Y + 0.0489Z = 6.2156.

anisotropic parameters, and their estimated standard deviations shown in Table 1. A final Fourier projection down [010] is shown in Fig. 2. With the approximate correction applied to the data for decay, the anisotropic temperature factors are probably without structural significance. A difference Fourier synthesis calculated after the full matrix cycle showed no residual electron density in excess of $1 \cdot 1 \text{ e.Å}^{-3}$, and no distinct hydrogen positions. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2.

Discussion

The structure analysis has shown that the two bromines are *cis* and are on the β side of the molecule (same side as methyl groups). For a true α -envelope the torsion



Fig. 4. Bond distances.



Fig. 5. Bond angles.

angle 15-16-17-13 is 0°, for a half-chair the torsion angle of 14-15-16-17 equals the angle 15-16-17-13, and for a β -envelope the angle 14-15-16-17 is 0°. From the torsion angles in Table 3, $14-15-16-17 = 12\cdot7^{\circ}$ and $15-16-17-13 = 20\cdot1^{\circ}$ the *D* ring has a conformation somewhere between a half-chair and a β envelope. The average of the absolute values of the torsion angles inside rings *A*, *B*, and *C* are 56.2, 58.4 and 56.8° respectively. Least-squares best-plane analysis of the various possible combinations of four atom planes for the *D* ring shows that the plane of C(14), C(15), C(16), C(17) has the smallest deviations from the plane (Table 4.) The best plane through the whole molecule excluding the two bromines and methyl groups is shown in Fig. 3.

Table 3. Torsion angles

Inside ring D			
13-14-15-16	40·8°	16-17-13-14	41·3°
14-15-16-17	12.7	17-13-14-15	52.6
15-16-17-13	20.1		
Outside ring L)		
18-13-17-16	77·5°	6—7—8–14	176•0°
18-13-12-11	65.5	13-14-8-7	178.5
18-13-14-15	65.5	15-147	56.2
18-13-148	61.1	8-14-15-16	164•4
19-10-1-2	69.0	10-9-11-12	179.6
19-10-98	65.0	11-9-101	58.2
19-10-5-4	67.4	11-12-13-17	165.0
19-10-5-6	57.2	16-17-13-12	154.4
8-9-10-1	173.7	Br(17)-17-13-12	75.6
9-10-1-2	171·2	Br(17)–17–13–18	52.4
6-5-4-3	177.9	Br(16)–16–15–14	137.6
7-6-5-4	171.2	Br(17) - 17 - 16 - Br(16)	29.5

Intramolecular distances and angles are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The average C-C bond length is 1.54 ± 0.05 Å and the average statistical standard deviation on the C-C-C angles is 1.2° . The carbon-bromine distances of 1.96 (1) and 1.94 (2) Å are in good agreement with the average C-Br distance of 1.938 (5) Å, Sutton (1965). Intermolecular contacts are shown in the 010 projection, Fig. 6. The shortest carbon $\cdot \cdot \cdot$ carbon distance is 3.91 Å.



Fig. 6. The structure in projectio 1 down the b axis.

Table 4. Best plane calculation for ring D

Four-membered planes

$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (\Delta^2)$ atoms in plane
0.15 0.02 0.04 0.17 0.24
Atom number out of
plane (deviation)
$\begin{array}{c} 16 \ (\ 1\cdot03), \ 17 \ (\ 1\cdot17) \\ 15 \ (-0\cdot62), \ 17 \ (\ 0\cdot64) \\ 15 \ (-1\cdot09), \ 16 \ (-1\cdot0) \end{array}$
13 (-0.97) , 17 (-0.34) 13 (-0.78) , 16 (-0.24)
$\begin{array}{c} 13 \ (-0.48), \ 14 \ (\ 0.31) \\ 14 \ (\ 1.02), \ 15 \ (\ 0.54) \end{array}$
14 (0.73), 16 (-0.35) 13 (-0.67), 15 (-0.23) 14 (0.59), 17 (0.33)

We thank Dr E. B. Stockham and Professor F. W. Brutcher for the sample of 16β , 17β -dibromoandro-

stane, and Dr D. Zacharias for use of a Picker diffractometer in the laboratories of Smith, Kline and French, Inc., Philadelphia. The results of this crystallographic study have shown that the product (II) has a molecular structure contrary to the expected course of the chemical reaction. The implications of this will be discussed elsewhere (Brutcher, 1971). This work was supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

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