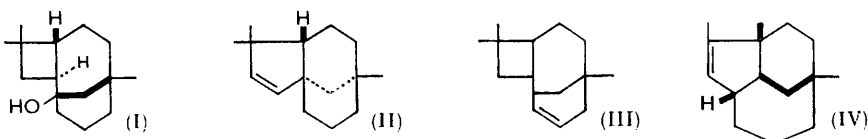


863. *The Structure of Isoclovene: X-Ray Analysis of the Hydrochloride and Hydrobromide.*

By J. S. CLUNIE and J. MONTEATH ROBERTSON.

The structure and stereochemistry of the tricyclic sesquiterpene isoclovene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, have been completely determined (IV) by X-ray analysis of the hydrochloride. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1$, with two molecules per unit cell. The ambiguity of a false symmetry centre between the phase determining atoms was gradually overcome by the use of three-dimensional methods. In the final results the discrepancy R over the 973 observed structure factors is 12.5%. The bond lengths and angles (Figs. 3 and 4) have average standard deviations of about 0.04 Å and 2°.

ISOCLOVENE, a tricyclic sesquiterpene of hitherto virtually unknown constitution, was first isolated by Henderson, McCrone, and Robertson¹ from the reaction mixture produced by treating β -caryophyllene alcohol (caryolan-1-ol) with phosphorus pentoxide. The other main product was believed at that time to be clovene. Subsequent chemical work,² when coupled with the results of Robertson and Todd's X-ray crystallographic analysis of the halides of β -caryophyllene alcohol,³ has enabled structures (I) and (II) to be ascribed to β -caryophyllene alcohol and clovene, respectively.



Lutz and Reid⁴ reinvestigated the dehydration of β -caryophyllene alcohol and showed that the mixture of oils obtained consisted of isoclovene and, not clovene, but a new isomer which they called pseudoclovene and for which they proposed structure (III). Although the latter workers do not appear to have studied isoclovene in any great detail, further investigations have been carried out by Money⁵ who, on the basis of the infrared spectrum of isoclovene (peaks at 795s and 840m cm^{-1}), inferred that the known ethylenic linkage was secondary-tertiary. In addition, Kuhn-Roth oxidation showed that the molecule contained three methyl groups.

The constitution of isoclovene, however, and its relation to clovene and pseudoclovene have remained obscure and further chemical work is rendered difficult by the ease with which unexpected molecular transformations occur in this series. On the other hand, isoclovene is characterised by a beautifully crystalline hydrochloride and hydrobromide

¹ Henderson, McCrone, and Robertson, *J.*, 1929, 1368.

² Barton, Bruun, and Lindsey, *J.*, 1952, 2210; Aebi, Barton, and Lindsey, *J.*, 1953, 3124.

³ Robertson and Todd, *Chem. and Ind.*, 1953, 437; *J.*, 1955, 1254.

⁴ Lutz and Reid, *J.*, 1954, 2265.

⁵ Money, B.Sc. Thesis, Glasgow, 1957.

from which the pure hydrocarbon can be regenerated.¹ An X-ray investigation of these crystals was therefore undertaken, and from the results of this study, which are described below, the structure and stereochemistry of isoclovene can now be given unambiguously as (IV). The mechanism of the conversion of the alcohol (I) into isoclovene (IV) represents an unusual and difficult problem which cannot be completely solved on the basis of the known chemical facts. Some possible routes have already been discussed by Professor Barton in terms of carbonium-ion mechanism.⁶

Our X-ray work commenced with a study of the isomorphous isoclovene hydrochloride and hydrobromide, but owing to lack of resolution in the two-dimensional projections and to the complications of the isomorphous substitution method⁷ in a non-centric space group ($P2_1$) this work was later abandoned in favour of a three-dimensional study of the hydrochloride by the heavy-atom method.⁸

The fundamental difficulty of a false symmetry centre between the two phase-determining atoms was, of course, again encountered. However, a selection of possible atomic sites was obtained by direct triple Fourier synthesis based solely on the chlorine phases and also by the application of superposition methods⁹ to sharpened Patterson syntheses. At this stage a consideration of cell dimensions and van der Waals distances enabled the regions probably occupied by the two molecules to be delineated. A judicious selection of the more prominent peaks from what appeared to be one molecular site, and the gradual incorporation of these atoms into the phasing calculations, enabled the troublesome pseudo-symmetry to be overcome in the later electron-density distributions.

The refinement of the structure then proceeded by standard methods. Seven successive three-dimensional Fourier syntheses were carried out, during which the discrepancy R dropped from 47.4% to 20.4%. This was followed by twelve cycles of least-squares refinement, during which R decreased further to a final value of 12.5% over the 973 observed structure factors (Table 10). The course of the analysis is summarised in Table 2.

The final electron density distribution over one molecule is shown in Fig. 1. In this view along the b axis the ring systems are not clearly visible, but a roughly perspective drawing indicating the stereochemistry, and also the numbering system used in the later Tables, is given in Fig. 2. The molecular dimensions and estimated standard deviations (which average about 0.04 Å and 2°) are given in detail in Tables 6 and 7 but are summarised in Figs. 3 and 4.

The molecule is a very compact structure, consisting of a five-membered, a six-membered, and a seven-membered ring fused together, each ring retaining its preferred conformation. The five-membered ring is hinge-shaped, the six-membered ring has the chair conformation; the seven-membered ring is also in chair form but obviously distorted because all the angles are consistently greater than tetrahedral, the mean value being 116.5° (Fig. 4). This ring may be described as somewhat flattened, a situation probably due to steric repulsion as well as to ring strain. The increase in bond angles may be compared with those observed in cyclononylamine hydrobromide¹⁰ and in 1,6-*trans*-diaminocyclodecane dihydrochloride¹¹ where similar large values for the ring angles have been found. In isoclovene, however, the fusion with neighbouring rings will cause additional strain. For example, in an ideal structure the non-bonded distance C(6)···C(10) would be only about 2.6 Å, whereas the distance found is 3.38 Å (Table 8).

The five-membered and six-membered rings are *cis*-fused, as are the five-membered and seven-membered rings. The six-membered and seven-membered rings are linked by a methylene bridge *cis* relative to C(14) and chlorine. The average carbon-carbon

⁶ Clunie and Robertson, *Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, 82.

⁷ Robertson, *J.*, 1936, 1195; Bokhoven, Schoone, and Bijvoet, *Acta Cryst.*, 1951, 4, 275.

⁸ Robertson and Woodward, *J.*, 1937, 219; 1940, 36.

⁹ Buerger, *Acta Cryst.*, 1951, 4, 531.

¹⁰ Bryan and Dunitz, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1960, 43, 3.

¹¹ Huber-Buser and Dunitz, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1960, 43, 760.

bond distance is 1.55 Å, with a maximum spread of 0.05 Å (average standard deviation, 0.04 Å). The quasi-axial carbon-chlorine bond of 1.86 Å can perhaps be considered as significantly longer than the expected value of 1.78 Å obtained from a consideration of atomic radii. Values as high as 1.85 Å and 1.84 Å for equatorial carbon-chlorine bonds in pentachlorocyclohexene have been reported by Pasternak.¹² For an axial carbon-chlorine bond in 1,2,3,4-tetrachloro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene a value of 1.81 Å has

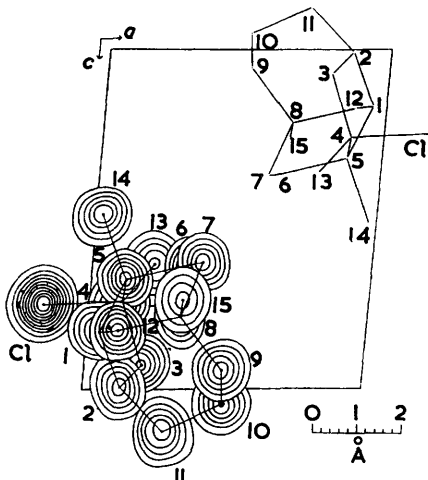


FIG. 1. Final electron-density distribution as superimposed contour sections drawn parallel to (010). Scale, carbon $1 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, chlorine $2 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ per line. Atoms are drawn on section levels instead of accurately through atomic centres.

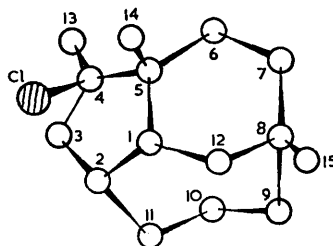


FIG. 2. Stereochemistry of isoclovene hydrochloride.

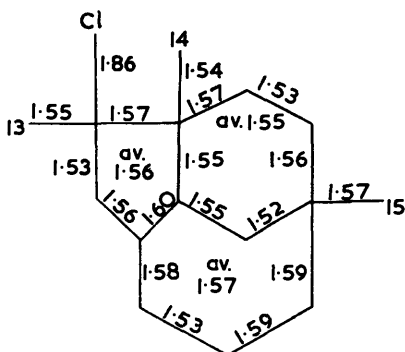


FIG. 3. Bond lengths (Å).

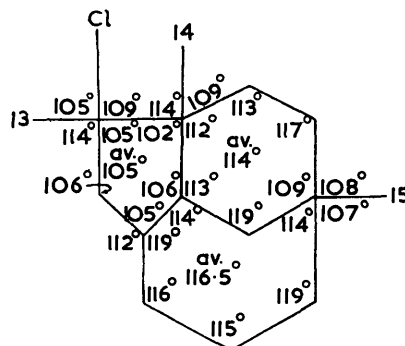


FIG. 4. Bond angles.

been cited.¹³ The bond lengthening found in the present case may be simply a steric effect due to the proximity of two methyl and one methylene groups.

EXPERIMENTAL

In an attempt to employ the isomorphous substitution method fairly extensive measurements were made on isoclovene hydrobromide, including structure factor determinations for the three axial zones. As this work was later abandoned in favour of a three-dimensional

¹² Pasternak, *Acta Cryst.*, 1951, **4**, 316.

¹³ Lasheen, *Acta Cryst.*, 1952, **5**, 593.

study of isoclovene hydrochloride, only elementary crystal data for the hydrobromide are given here.

Crystal Data.—Isoclovene hydrobromide, $C_{15}H_{25}Br$; M , 285.3; m. p. 74° ; d , calc. 1.330, found 1.323 (flotation, zinc chloride solution). Monoclinic, $a = 6.48 \pm 0.01$, $b = 13.81 \pm 0.04$, $c = 7.96 \pm 0.01$ Å, $\beta = 91.9^\circ$. Absent spectra, $(0k0)$ when k is odd. Space group, $P2_1$ (C_2^2) or $P2_1/m$ (C_{2h}^2). $P2_1/m$ must be rejected because the compound is optically active. Two molecules per unit cell. Volume of the unit cell = 712 Å³. Absorption coefficient for X -rays, ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) $\mu = 38.6$ cm.⁻¹. Total number of electrons per unit cell = $F(000) = 300$.

Small but well-formed prismatic needles elongated along a were obtained by slow crystallisation from acetone solutions. From two-dimensional Patterson and Fourier syntheses of the structure factors obtained from the axial zones, the following co-ordinates were obtained for bromine:

$$x/a = 0.177, y/b = 0.250, z/c = 0.242.$$

Isoclovene hydrochloride, $C_{15}H_{25}Cl$; M , 240.8; m. p. 87° ; d , calc. 1.152, found 1.151 (flotation, zinc chloride solution). Monoclinic, $a = 6.35 \pm 0.01$, $b = 13.91 \pm 0.04$, $c = 7.89 \pm 0.02$ Å, $\beta = 95.3^\circ$. Absent spectra, $(0k0)$ when k is odd. Space group, $P2_1$ (C_2^2) or $P2_1/m$ (C_{2h}^2). $P2_1/m$ must be rejected because the compound is optically active. Two molecules per unit cell. Volume of the unit cell = 694 Å³. Absorption coefficient for X -rays ($\lambda = 1.542$ Å) $\mu = 22.2$ cm.⁻¹. Total number of electrons per unit cell = $F(000) = 264$. Crystal habit is similar to that of the hydrobromide.

Experimental Measurements.—Intensities were estimated visually from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken with $Cu-K\alpha$ radiation. The layer lines surveyed and the dimensions of the crystal specimens are given in Table 1. As the cross-sections were small and nearly square no attempt was made to apply systematic absorption corrections.

TABLE 1.
Reflections surveyed.

Layer lines ($0kl$) — ($5kl$) ($h0l$) ($hk0$) — ($hk4$)	Crystal cross section × length along rotation axis $0.2 \times 0.2 \times 0.4$ mm. ³ $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.15$ mm. ³ $0.25 \times 0.3 \times 0.2$ mm. ³

Each reflection was estimated at least twice by using a different step wedge before the averaging process was performed. In all 1485 reflections were measured out of a possible 2725 (54.5%) and this yielded a total of 973 independent structure factors (Table 10), after the usual Lorentz, polarisation, and rotation correction factors had been applied. The absolute

TABLE 2.
Course of analysis.

Operation	Data used	R (%)	$\sum w\Delta^2$
3D Patterson function	973 F_o	—	—
3D minimum function	973 F_o	—	—
1st 3D F_o synthesis	Cl 885 F_o	47.4	—
2nd " "	Cl + 7C 614 F_o	40.2	—
3rd " "	Cl + 11C 776 F_o	38.7	—
4th " "	Cl + 13C 788 F_o	33.8	—
5th " "	Cl + 15C 882 F_o	27.9	—
6th " "	Cl + 15C 973 F_o	23.4	—
7th " "	Cl + 15C 973 F_o	20.4	—
1st least-squares cycle	Isotropic temp. factors 600 F_o	18.9	—
2nd " "	" " " 600 F_o	16.4	—
3rd " "	" " " 600 F_o	15.3	—
4th " "	" " " 800 F_o	16.7	—
5th " "	Anisotropic temp. factors 973 F_o	15.6	259
6th " "	" " " " "	14.6	221
7th " "	" " " " "	13.7	209
8th " "	" " " " "	13.3	194
9th " "	" " " " "	13.0	191
10th " "	" " " " "	12.9	185
11th " "	" " " " "	12.6	179
12th " "	" " " " "	12.5	179

TABLE 3.

Atomic co-ordinates and anisotropic temperature factors.

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{31}	β_{12}
C(1)	-0.0440	-0.0470	0.1723	0.0326	0.0069	0.0222	-0.0043	0.0174
C(2)	-0.1275	-0.1055	0.0074	0.0424	0.0097	0.0261	0.0002	0.0306
C(3)	-0.2027	-0.2045	0.0762	0.0394	0.0064	0.0279	-0.0010	-0.0011
C(4)	-0.1137	-0.2110	0.2596	0.0406	0.0062	0.0255	-0.0009	-0.0007
C(5)	-0.1179	-0.1048	0.3267	0.0304	0.0075	0.0221	0.0003	0.0094
C(6)	-0.3516	-0.0806	0.3671	0.0200	0.0107	0.0254	0.0082	0.0031
C(7)	-0.3972	0.0274	0.3705	0.0407	0.0088	0.0247	0.0007	0.0093
C(8)	-0.3316	0.0869	0.2131	0.0416	0.0069	0.0289	-0.0007	0.0198
C(9)	-0.4947	0.0734	0.0553	0.0333	0.0092	0.0309	0.0047	0.0018
C(10) ...	-0.5039	-0.0274	-0.0402	0.0387	0.0085	0.0225	-0.0048	-0.0050
C(11) ...	-0.2980	-0.0578	-0.1193	0.0438	0.0099	0.0219	0.0040	-0.0054
C(12) ...	-0.1069	0.0607	0.1744	0.0331	0.0067	0.0255	-0.0011	0.0099
C(13) ...	-0.2208	-0.2893	0.3659	0.0514	0.0086	0.0329	0.0095	-0.0101
C(14) ...	0.0228	-0.0878	0.4887	0.0342	0.0102	0.0267	0.0006	-0.0119
C(15) ...	-0.3345	0.1960	0.2633	0.0615	0.0084	0.0384	-0.0027	0.0060
Cl	0.1650	-0.2512	0.2499	0.0341	0.0087	0.0347	-0.0043	0.0049

TABLE 4.

Approximate hydrogen atom co-ordinates.

Atom no.	x/a	y/b	z/c	Atom no.	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(1)	0.116	-0.013	0.164	H(11')	-0.252	-0.130	-0.154
H(2)	-0.030	-0.058	-0.069	H(12)	-0.153	0.109	0.049
H(3)	-0.140	-0.269	-0.001	H(12')	0.022	0.105	0.226
H(3')	-0.352	-0.244	0.067	H(13)	-0.364	-0.248	0.347
H(6)	-0.448	-0.133	0.295	H(13')	-0.159	-0.361	0.350
H(6')	-0.345	-0.113	0.492	H(13'')	-0.162	-0.276	0.497
H(7)	-0.530	0.058	0.441	H(14)	-0.119	-0.074	0.560
H(7')	-0.288	0.067	0.449	H(14')	-0.030	-0.138	0.586
H(9)	-0.438	0.001	-0.049	H(14'')	0.132	-0.055	0.492
H(9')	0.391	0.025	0.100	H(15)	-0.335	0.241	0.150
H(10)	0.362	-0.073	-0.077	H(15')	-0.474	0.218	0.333
H(10')	-0.464	-0.099	0.087	H(15'')	-0.200	0.208	0.345
H(11)	-0.348	-0.018	-0.228				

TABLE 5.

Standard deviations in the positional co-ordinates.

Atom	$\sigma(x)$ (Å)	$\sigma(y)$ (Å)	$\sigma(z)$ (Å)	$\sigma(r)$ (Å) *	Atom	$\sigma(x)$ (Å)	$\sigma(y)$ (Å)	$\sigma(z)$ (Å)	$\sigma(r)$ (Å) *
C(1)	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.023	C(9)	0.013	0.014	0.015	0.027
C(2)	0.012	0.013	0.015	0.027	C(10) ...	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.026
C(3)	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.027	C(11) ...	0.014	0.013	0.015	0.028
C(4)	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.026	C(12) ...	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.025
C(5)	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.023	C(13) ...	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.030
C(6)	0.010	0.013	0.015	0.026	C(14) ...	0.013	0.015	0.015	0.029
C(7)	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.027	C(15) ...	0.016	0.017	0.016	0.033
C(8)	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.025	Cl	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.008

* Factor of 2 included to allow for non-centrosymmetry.

TABLE 6.

Bond lengths (Å) with standard deviations.

C(1)-C(2)	1.600 ± 0.036	C(4)-C(5)	1.570 ± 0.035	C(8)-C(9)	1.590 ± 0.037
C(1)-C(5)	1.547 ± 0.033	C(4)-C(13) ...	1.550 ± 0.040	C(8)-C(12) ...	1.518 ± 0.036
C(1)-C(12) ...	1.550 ± 0.034	C(5)-C(6)	1.568 ± 0.035	C(8)-C(15) ...	1.568 ± 0.041
C(2)-C(3)	1.563 ± 0.038	C(5)-C(14)	1.540 ± 0.038	C(9)-C(10)	1.590 ± 0.038
C(2)-C(11) ...	1.583 ± 0.039	C(6)-C(7)	1.531 ± 0.038	C(10)-C(11) ...	1.533 ± 0.039
C(3)-C(4)	1.527 ± 0.037	C(7)-C(8)	1.561 ± 0.037	C(4)-Cl	1.860 ± 0.027

scale was obtained at first approximately and later more accurately by correlation with the calculated values. From a study of about 400 reflections observed more than once the mean standard deviation of the structure amplitudes was found to be about $\sigma|F_i| = 0.09|F_i|$.

Analysis of the Structure.—Approximate halogen positions had already been obtained from

TABLE 7.

Bond angles with standard deviations.

C(2)-C(1)-C(5)	105.7° ± 1.9°	C(5)-C(4)-C(13)	117.7° ± 2.2°	C(7)-C(8)-C(9)	111.6° ± 2.1°
C(2)-C(1)-C(12)	113.9 ± 1.9	C(13)-C(4)-Cl	104.7 ± 1.8	C(7)-C(8)-C(12)	108.6 ± 2.1
C(5)-C(1)-C(12)	115.1 ± 1.9	C(1)-C(5)-C(4)	102.4 ± 1.9	C(7)-C(8)-C(15)	107.9 ± 2.2
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	105.2 ± 2.0	C(1)-C(5)-C(6)	111.8 ± 1.9	C(9)-C(8)-C(12)	113.5 ± 2.1
C(1)-C(2)-C(11)	119.2 ± 2.1	C(1)-C(5)-C(14)	112.6 ± 2.0	C(9)-C(8)-C(15)	107.2 ± 2.1
C(3)-C(2)-C(11)	112.1 ± 2.1	C(4)-C(5)-C(14)	113.8 ± 2.0	C(15)-C(8)-C(12)	107.8 ± 2.2
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	105.9 ± 2.1	C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	107.5 ± 1.9	C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	118.8 ± 2.1
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	104.5 ± 2.0	C(6)-C(5)-C(14)	108.5 ± 2.0	C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	114.9 ± 2.2
C(3)-C(4)-C(13)	113.5 ± 2.2	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	113.3 ± 2.1	C(2)-C(11)-C(10)	115.6 ± 2.2
C(3)-C(4)-Cl	106.9 ± 1.8	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	116.7 ± 2.2	C(1)-C(12)-C(8)	118.7 ± 2.1
C(5)-C(4)-Cl	109.2 ± 1.6				

TABLE 8.

Some intramolecular non-bonded distances (Å).

C(1)...Cl	= 3.18	C(3)...C(10)	= 3.23	C(7)...C(14)	= 3.21
C(1)...C(13)	= 3.89	C(4)...C(14)	= 2.61	C(7)...C(10)	= 3.36
C(1)...C(7)	= 2.98	C(5)...Cl	= 2.80	C(8)...C(11)	= 3.31
C(1)...C(10)	= 3.31	C(5)...C(13)	= 2.67	C(9)...C(15)	= 2.54
C(2)...Cl	= 3.30	C(5)...C(11)	= 3.70	C(10)...C(12)	= 3.21
C(2)...C(13)	= 3.87	C(5)...C(8)	= 3.10	C(11)...C(12)	= 3.04
C(2)...C(14)	= 3.87	C(6)...C(12)	= 2.97	C(12)...C(15)	= 2.49
C(2)...C(9)	= 3.44	C(6)...C(10)	= 3.38	C(12)...C(14)	= 3.30
C(3)...Cl	= 2.73	C(6)...C(14)	= 2.52	C(13)...C(14)	= 3.32
C(3)...C(13)	= 2.57	C(6)...C(13)	= 3.02	C(13)...Cl	= 2.71
C(3)...C(14)	= 3.84	C(7)...C(15)	= 2.53	C(14)...Cl	= 3.11

TABLE 9.

Some intermolecular distances (Å).

C(1)...C(9 _I)	3.856 ± 0.036	C(14)...C(11 _{II})	3.880 ± 0.041
C(1)...C(10 _I)	3.495 ± 0.035	C(15)...Cl _{III}	3.960 ± 0.034
Cl...C(6 _I)	3.922 ± 0.027	C(9)...C(3 _{IV})	3.734 ± 0.038
Cl...C(13 _I)	3.959 ± 0.031		

(The subscripts refer to the following positions: I $1 + x, y, z$. II $x, y, 1 + z$. III $1 - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \bar{z}$. IV $\bar{x}, \frac{1}{2} + y, \bar{z}$.)

our preliminary two-dimensional work on isoclovene hydrobromide. For the hydrochloride a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function incorporating all the observed structure factors was prepared in sections parallel to the b axis. A completely resolved chlorine-chlorine vector peak was not at first obtained, but by the application of superposition methods⁹ unambiguous co-ordinates were finally derived, and refined by later Fourier syntheses.

The fundamental difficulty of the analysis, in space group $P2_1$, is, of course, due to the fact that the two phase-determining chlorine atoms are related by a two-fold screw axis and false symmetry is thereby introduced to the electron-density distribution derived from these phases. This difficulty was further aggravated in the present case by the discovery that the z -coordinate of the chlorine atom was extremely close to the special value of 0.250, with the result that the chlorine atoms made almost zero contribution to certain sets of reflections, with the consequent introduction of additional spurious symmetry in certain projections.

No very direct method is known for overcoming these difficulties and recourse must be had to a knowledge of what is chemically reasonable in attempting to interpret the results. By using almost the full three-dimensional data, a minimum function was prepared and also a Fourier synthesis based solely on the chlorine phases. From a careful comparison of these two functions the peaks that were most likely to represent atomic sites were selected. At this stage each peak was duplicated by the false symmetry, but the selection of true sites was helped by the apparently compact nature of the molecules and the comparatively large gaps between them (compare Figs. 5 and 6). At first only seven atoms were included in the phasing calculations in addition to chlorine, but a notable decrease in the discrepancy factor R indicated that a substantially correct choice had been made. In later stages of the work many false peaks still remained, but these were generally of smaller height and more irregular in outline than the peaks representing genuine atoms. The five-membered and six-membered rings first clearly emerged as definite molecular features. It at first appeared possible that the remaining ring

might also be six-membered, but the discovery of atom C(10) in a mirror image position to C(9) across the pseudo-symmetry centre at $(\frac{1}{2}00)$ established the true nature of this ring and effectively completed the structure determination.

The course of the analysis is summarised in Table 2. For the 6th and 7th F_o synthesis the "n shift" rule of Shoemaker and others¹⁴ with $n = 1.6$ was applied. After the 7th F_o synthesis, refinement was continued by the method of least squares, only the diagonal elements of the matrix of normal equations being used. The isotropic temperature factors used in the initial cycles were $B = 3.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ for carbon and $B = 4.4 \text{ \AA}^2$ for chlorine, with the scattering factors of Berghuis and others¹⁵ for carbon, and of James and Brindley¹⁶ for chlorine. In the last four cycles hydrogen contributions were included in the structure factors calculated

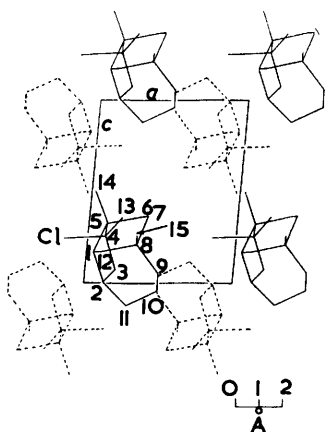


FIG. 5. The structure projected on (010).

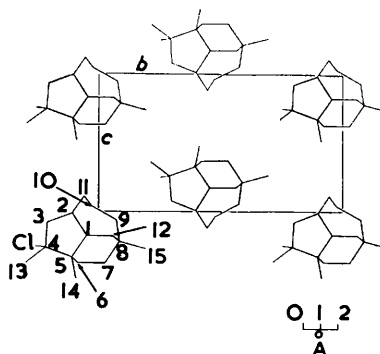


FIG. 6. The structure projected on (100).

by the least-squares programme, but the hydrogen co-ordinates were not refined. They were assumed to lie in the geometrically required positions, with a carbon-hydrogen bond length of 1.05 \AA . The methyl-hydrogen atoms were assumed to lie in positions staggered with respect to the substituents on the adjacent carbon atoms.

The weighting system used for the least-squares analysis was as follows:

$$\sqrt{w} = 1 \text{ if } |F_o| \leq 8|F_{\min.}|$$

$$\sqrt{w} = \frac{8|F_{\min.}|}{|F_o|} \text{ if } |F_o| > 8|F_{\min.}|$$

The value of $\sum w\Delta^2$, the quantity minimised in the least-squares process, decreased steadily to 185 in the 10th cycle and then remained almost constant. Together with the almost constant value of R during the last few cycles, this indicated that refinement within the scope of the present data and the methods used was complete.

The final co-ordinates and anisotropic temperature factors are given in Tables 3 and 4. The thermal parameters listed are derived from the 12th least squares cycle, by using the programme of Rollett¹⁷ and the form

$$T = 2 - (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{23}kl + \beta_{31}lh + \beta_{12}hk)$$

where $\beta_{11} = 1.4427B_{11}$, etc. Equivalent isotropic temperature factors deduced by the method of Rossmann and others¹⁸ are $B = 4.4 \text{ \AA}^2$ for the average carbon atom and $B = 4.45 \text{ \AA}^2$ for the chlorine atom.

¹⁴ Shoemaker, Donohue, Schomaker, and Corey, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1950, **72**, 2328.

¹⁵ Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry, and Veenendaal, *Acta Cryst.*, 1955, **8**, 478.

¹⁶ James and Brindley, *Phil. Mag.*, 1932, **12**, 81.

¹⁷ Rollett, "Computing Methods and the Phase Problem in X-Ray Crystal Analysis," ed. Pepinsky, Robertson, and Speakman, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1961, p. 87.

¹⁸ Rossmann, Jacobson, Hirshfeld, and Lipscomb, *Acta Cryst.*, 1959, **12**, 530.

The standard deviations in the positional co-ordinates given in Table 5 were calculated directly from the least-squares output by standard procedures. The molecular dimensions, also with their appropriate standard deviations, are given in Tables 6 and 7, with some non-bonded intramolecular distances in Table 8.

The packing of the molecules in the crystal can only be fully studied by means of models, but the projections of the structure shown in Figs. 5 and 6 indicate the general arrangement. No unusual approach distances occur, the shortest being 3.5 Å between carbon atoms of adjoining molecules. A sample of the intermolecular distances is given in Table 9.

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