

The Crystal Structure of 5,6-Epoxy-4-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4,6-di-*t*-butylcyclohex-2-enone

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The crystal structure of 5,6-epoxy-4-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4,6-di-*t*-butylcyclohex-2-enone, $C_{15}H_{24}O_4$, has been determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. The unit cell is triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$, with dimensions $a = 12.833$, $b = 11.695$, $c = 10.861$ Å, $\alpha = 104.49$, $\beta = 94.62$, $\gamma = 96.83^\circ$. There are four molecules in the unit cell. Data were collected on a computer-controlled Philips PW 1100 diffractometer. The structure was determined by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares; the final value of the conventional R index is 0.062.

The title compound may be prepared by autooxidation of 4,6-di-*t*-butylguaiaicol in alkaline solution. The two molecules in the asymmetric unit are joined together by two hydrogen bonds, one from the hydroxyl oxygen of each molecule to the epoxide oxygen of the other. With the atoms of one molecule designated by primer, the distances $O'(15) \cdots H(O'14)$ and $O(15) \cdots H(O'14)$ are 1.83 and 1.97 Å, respectively, and the angles $O(15) \cdots H(O'14) - O'(14)$ and $O'(15) \cdots H(O'14) - O(14)$ are 171 and 167° , respectively. Since the hydroxyl group and the epoxide ring are found to be *cis* to each other,

Table 1. Starting phases obtained from the convergence map. The correct phases are those without parentheses.

h	ϕ_h	$ E_h $
0 3 1	0	3.58
7 -4 6	0	3.55
5 8 -7	0	3.02
3 7 -7	0, (π)	3.65
3 -12 5	0, (π)	3.22
4 7 -8	0, (π)	3.04
6 -9 5	0, (π)	2.73
9 -8 -4	(0), π	2.46

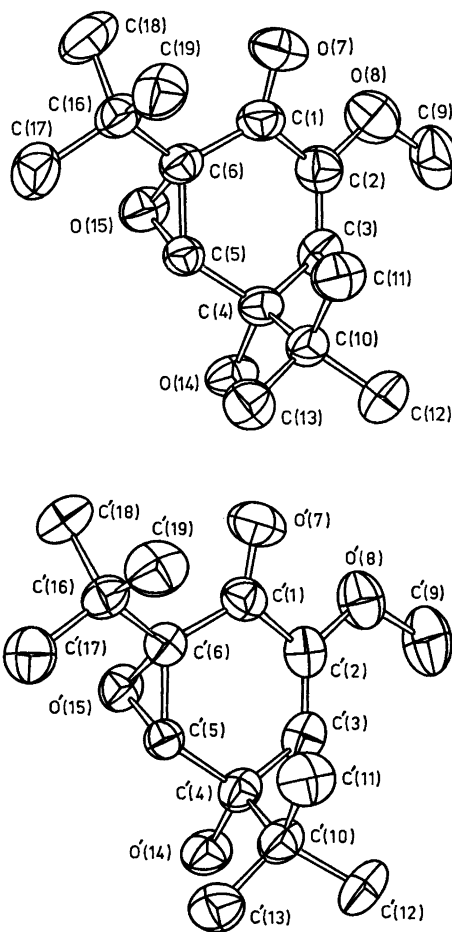
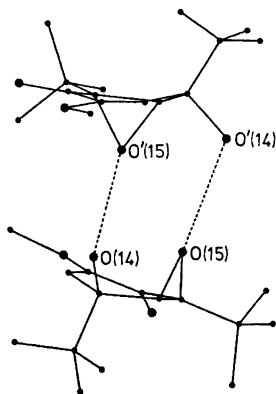


Fig. 1. Perspective views of the two separate molecules in the asymmetric unit.

Table 2. Positional and anisotropic thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms. The β -values refer to the temperature factor expression $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})]$. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. Values are $\times 10^4$.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	2482 (3)	8337 (3)	2389 (3)	79 (3)	91 (3)	75 (3)	35 (5)	-5 (5)	42 (5)
C(2)	3262 (3)	8875 (3)	1678 (3)	59 (3)	96 (3)	97 (4)	13 (4)	-10 (5)	30 (5)
C(3)	2967 (3)	9224 (3)	639 (3)	60 (2)	91 (3)	90 (4)	-7 (4)	19 (4)	35 (5)
C(4)	1841 (3)	9153 (3)	114 (3)	61 (2)	62 (3)	78 (3)	12 (4)	10 (4)	43 (4)
C(5)	1098 (3)	9071 (3)	1123 (3)	62 (2)	63 (3)	75 (3)	26 (4)	11 (4)	34 (4)
C(6)	1379 (3)	8648 (3)	2267 (3)	73 (3)	62 (3)	75 (3)	25 (4)	22 (4)	38 (4)
O(7)	2735 (2)	7677 (3)	3033 (3)	106 (3)	168 (4)	148 (4)	90 (5)	15 (4)	178 (6)
O(8)	4268 (2)	8880 (3)	2190 (3)	65 (2)	162 (3)	137 (3)	24 (4)	-24 (4)	74 (5)
C(9)	5090 (3)	9322 (4)	1543 (5)	58 (3)	162 (5)	172 (6)	46 (6)	6 (6)	27 (8)
C(10)	1526 (3)	8106 (3)	-1128 (3)	66 (2)	69 (3)	75 (3)	22 (4)	18 (4)	33 (4)
C(11)	1694 (4)	6910 (3)	-823 (4)	120 (4)	70 (3)	107 (4)	34 (5)	20 (6)	25 (5)
C(12)	2278 (3)	8252 (4)	-2121 (4)	95 (3)	115 (4)	91 (4)	19 (5)	48 (5)	27 (6)
C(13)	405 (3)	8105 (3)	-1696 (4)	83 (3)	97 (4)	103 (4)	21 (5)	-19 (5)	10 (6)
O(14)	1708 (2)	10228 (2)	-260 (2)	103 (2)	65 (2)	81 (2)	6 (3)	10 (3)	47 (3)
O(15)	1416 (2)	9909 (2)	2347 (2)	96 (2)	64 (2)	85 (2)	23 (3)	28 (3)	29 (3)
C(16)	539 (3)	8133 (3)	2994 (3)	86 (3)	87 (3)	91 (4)	33 (5)	53 (5)	66 (5)
C(17)	-577 (3)	8566 (4)	2768 (4)	94 (3)	126 (4)	153 (5)	43 (6)	105 (6)	106 (7)
C(18)	917 (4)	8540 (5)	4424 (4)	145 (5)	171 (6)	89 (4)	50 (8)	91 (7)	87 (8)
C(19)	373 (4)	6774 (4)	2537 (4)	114 (4)	92 (4)	163 (5)	13 (6)	93 (7)	106 (7)
C'(1)	4257 (3)	13041 (3)	2299 (3)	60 (3)	81 (3)	99 (4)	20 (4)	17 (5)	45 (5)
C'(2)	4288 (3)	12516 (3)	3423 (3)	62 (2)	65 (3)	97 (4)	12 (4)	-16 (5)	39 (5)
C'(3)	3547 (3)	12596 (3)	4205 (3)	81 (3)	73 (3)	85 (3)	6 (4)	-8 (5)	66 (5)
C'(4)	2555 (3)	13133 (3)	4048 (3)	61 (2)	70 (3)	75 (3)	-9 (4)	15 (4)	42 (5)
C'(5)	2382 (3)	13348 (3)	2734 (3)	55 (2)	67 (3)	73 (3)	5 (4)	8 (4)	32 (4)
C'(6)	3204 (2)	13356 (3)	1858 (3)	56 (2)	58 (3)	77 (3)	4 (4)	10 (4)	35 (4)
O'(7)	5033 (2)	13157 (3)	1761 (3)	71 (2)	218 (4)	168 (4)	82 (5)	73 (4)	188 (7)
O'(8)	5181 (2)	12023 (2)	3519 (3)	79 (2)	97 (3)	147 (3)	55 (3)	-20 (4)	74 (4)
C'(9)	5357 (4)	11555 (4)	4584 (5)	107 (4)	141 (5)	182 (6)	83 (7)	-52 (7)	143 (9)
C'(10)	2538 (3)	14322 (3)	5098 (3)	78 (3)	79 (3)	76 (3)	-4 (4)	18 (4)	24 (5)
C'(11)	3339 (3)	15316 (3)	4893 (4)	96 (3)	77 (3)	134 (5)	-21 (5)	31 (6)	-1 (6)
C'(12)	2814 (4)	14123 (4)	6428 (4)	121 (4)	132 (4)	75 (4)	13 (6)	10 (6)	24 (6)
C'(13)	1432 (3)	14703 (4)	5036 (4)	94 (3)	103 (4)	114 (4)	32 (3)	44 (6)	20 (6)
O'(14)	1676 (2)	12304 (2)	4182 (2)	81 (2)	85 (2)	97 (3)	-35 (5)	37 (3)	44 (4)
O'(15)	2393 (2)	12328 (2)	1672 (2)	72 (2)	67 (2)	82 (2)	-22 (3)	6 (3)	29 (3)
C'(16)	3155 (3)	14021 (3)	797 (3)	74 (3)	83 (3)	93 (3)	23 (4)	32 (3)	80 (5)
C'(17)	2042 (3)	14298 (4)	528 (4)	103 (4)	131 (4)	128 (5)	69 (6)	24 (6)	147 (7)
C'(18)	3456 (3)	13237 (4)	-424 (4)	107 (4)	128 (4)	85 (4)	35 (6)	41 (5)	75 (6)
C'(19)	3906 (4)	15199 (4)	1227 (4)	111 (4)	95 (4)	151 (5)	-13 (6)	50 (7)	102 (7)



these hydrogen bonds are probably responsible for the boat conformation of the cyclohexene ring.

As part of a series of investigations on oxidation products of phenols, the crystal structure of the autooxidation product of 4,6-di-*t*-butylguaiacol in alkaline solution has been determined.

Butylated hydroxyanisoles (BHA) are used extensively as antioxidants in food.^{1,2} The aim of this investigations was to establish the

Fig. 2. The hydrogen-bonding system in the dimer molecule.

Table 3. Positional parameters ($\times 10^3$) of the hydrogen atoms.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(C3)	353	954	18	H(C'3)	356	1228	493
H(C5)	34	906	81	H(C'5)	175	1382	259
H1(C9)	499	1027	158	H1(C'9)	480	1096	463
H2(C9)	507	882	66	H2(C'9)	532	1210	548
H3(C9)	571	921	197	H3(C'9)	598	1126	465
H1(C11)	137	628	-156	H1(C'11)	306	1553	406
H2(C11)	240	693	-53	H2(C'11)	338	1596	561
H3(C11)	111	679	-23	H3(C'11)	397	1501	488
H1(C12)	208	759	-291	H1(C'12)	275	1482	707
H2(C12)	229	893	-234	H2(C'12)	359	1401	659
H3(C12)	303	813	-190	H3(C'12)	230	1348	660
H1(C13)	31	868	-186	H1(C'13)	88	1402	508
H2(C13)	27	761	-249	H2(C'13)	120	1488	413
H3(C13)	15	800	-115	H3(C'13)	141	1543	575
H(O14)	189	1093	46	H(O'14)	163	1155	346
H1(C17)	-85	833	189	H1(C'17)	184	1489	128
H2(C17)	-103	834	323	H2(C'17)	159	1365	39
H3(C17)	-142	932	304	H3(C'17)	203	1468	-24
H1(C18)	160	811	467	H1(C'18)	418	1312	-37
H2(C18)	49	834	485	H2(C'18)	341	1350	-117
H3(C18)	104	947	487	H3(C'18)	299	1246	-76
H1(C19)	22	655	175	H1(C'19)	386	1564	61
H2(C19)	102	644	264	H2(C'19)	370	1574	201
H3(C19)	14	639	280	H3(C'19)	451	1517	147

structure and stereochemistry of the epoxide formed upon oxidation of 4,6-di-*t*-butylguaiacol to gain information concerning the mechanism of formation of the epoxide.¹⁻³

EXPERIMENTAL

Intensities were measured with monochromated CuK α radiation by a computer-controlled

Philips PW 1100 diffractometer. Unit-cell dimensions were determined by measurement of the angular positions of 25 accurately centered reflexions found by the "Peak Hunting Program". The unit cell and orientation parameters were obtained from these angular coordinates by the method of least squares. Crystal data are: space group $P\bar{1}$, $a = 12.833(2)$, $b = 11.695(2)$, $c = 10.861(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 104.49(2)$, $\beta = 94.62(2)$, $\gamma = 96.83(2)^\circ$, $V = 1299$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_c = 1.371$ g cm⁻³. The $\theta - 2\theta$ scan technique was employed to

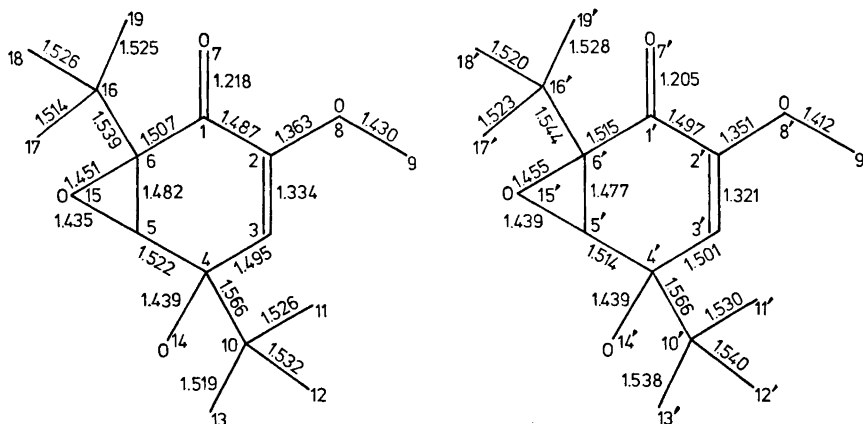


Fig. 3. The interatomic bond distances.

measure 5274 reflexions out to $\theta = 65^\circ$ at a scan speed of 0.026 degrees per second. Backgrounds were estimated by stationary counting at $\pm 0.75^\circ 2\theta$ from the peak maxima. Three monitor reflexions were measured every 90 min. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the data but no correction for absorption was made. The 3546 reflexions for which $\sigma(I)/I \leq 0.25$, where I is the net intensity and $\sigma(I)$ its estimated standard deviation, based on counter statistics, were used in refinement of the structure.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENTS

The absolute scale and overall temperature factor for calculation of normalized structure factor magnitudes, $|E|$, were estimated by Wilson's method.⁴ The structure was solved by a modified version of the MULTAN direct phase determination procedure⁵ from the 358 reflexions with $|E|$ values ≥ 1.85 . The three origin specifying reflexions and five reflexions used as variables in the starting set of phases are given in Table 1. An E map computed with the signs of the most reliable set showed all the non-hydrogen atoms.

The positional parameters and isotropic temperature factors of all the 38 non-hydrogen atoms were subjected to four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement ($R = 0.164$) by a modified version of the program LALS.⁶ A

Hughes'⁷ weighting scheme was used in the refinement. One cycle of refinement of the non-hydrogen atoms with anisotropic temperature factors reduced R to 0.095. A difference Fourier synthesis computed at this point revealed the positions of all the hydrogen atoms. Additional cycles of least-squares calculations with hydrogen atoms included with fixed positional and thermal ($B = 3.5 \text{ \AA}^2$) parameters reduced R to 0.062 for 3546 reflexions. Freeman's⁸ scattering factors for oxygen and carbon and that of Stewart, Davidson and Simpson⁹ for hydrogen, were used throughout the analysis.

The final positional and thermal parameters of the non-hydrogen atoms, together with their standard deviations, are listed in Table 2 and those of the hydrogen atoms in Table 3. A list of the observed and calculated structure amplitudes is given in Table 4.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The autooxidation product of 4,6-di-*t*-butylguaiaicol in alkaline solution was established to be 5,6-epoxy-4-hydroxy-2-methoxy-4,6-di-*t*-butylcyclohex-2-enone with the hydroxyl group and epoxide ring *cis* to each other. The molecular structure is shown in Fig. 1; the two molecules are identically numbered, with the numbers of one distinguished by primes.

Table 5. Bond distances (\AA) between non-hydrogen atoms, with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

C(1)–C(2)	1.487 (4)	C'(1)–C'(2)	1.497 (4)
C(1)–C(6)	1.507 (4)	C'(1)–C'(6)	1.515 (4)
C(1)–O(7)	1.218 (4)	C'(1)–O'(7)	1.205 (4)
C(2)–C(3)	1.334 (4)	C'(2)–C'(3)	1.321 (4)
C(2)–O(8)	1.363 (4)	C'(2)–O'(8)	1.351 (4)
C(3)–C(4)	1.495 (4)	C'(3)–C'(4)	1.501 (4)
C(4)–C(5)	1.522 (4)	C'(4)–C'(5)	1.514 (4)
C(4)–C(10)	1.566 (4)	C'(4)–C'(10)	1.566 (4)
C(4)–O(14)	1.439 (3)	C'(4)–O'(14)	1.439 (4)
C(5)–C(6)	1.482 (4)	C'(5)–C'(6)	1.477 (4)
C(5)–O(15)	1.435 (3)	C'(5)–O'(15)	1.439 (3)
C(6)–O(15)	1.451 (3)	C'(6)–O'(15)	1.455 (3)
C(6)–C(16)	1.539 (4)	C'(6)–C'(16)	1.544 (4)
O(8)–C(9)	1.430 (5)	O'(8)–C'(9)	1.412 (5)
C(10)–C(11)	1.526 (4)	C'(10)–C'(11)	1.530 (5)
C(10)–C(12)	1.532 (5)	C'(10)–C'(12)	1.540 (5)
C(10)–C(13)	1.519 (5)	C'(10)–C'(13)	1.538 (5)
C(16)–C(17)	1.514 (5)	C'(16)–C'(17)	1.523 (5)
C(16)–C(18)	1.526 (5)	C'(16)–C'(18)	1.520 (5)
C(16)–C(19)	1.525 (5)	C'(16)–C'(19)	1.528 (5)

Table 6. Interatomic angles ($^\circ$), with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.

C(2)–C(1)–C(6)	116.8 (3)	C'(2)–C'(1)–C'(6)	116.7 (3)
C(2)–C(1)–O(7)	120.9 (3)	C'(2)–C'(1)–O'(7)	120.4 (3)
C(6)–C(1)–O(7)	122.3 (3)	C'(6)–C'(1)–O'(7)	122.9 (3)
C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	122.0 (3)	C'(1)–C'(2)–C'(3)	122.5 (3)
C(1)–C(2)–O(8)	110.7 (3)	C'(1)–C'(2)–O'(8)	110.0 (3)
C(3)–C(2)–O(8)	127.1 (3)	C'(3)–C'(2)–O'(8)	127.4 (3)
C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	123.8 (3)	C'(2)–C'(3)–C'(4)	125.6 (3)
C(3)–C(4)–C(5)	111.3 (3)	C'(3)–C'(4)–C'(5)	111.2 (3)
C(3)–C(4)–C(10)	111.6 (3)	C'(3)–C'(4)–C'(10)	113.0 (3)
C(3)–C(4)–O(14)	109.1 (3)	C'(3)–C'(4)–O'(14)	108.2 (3)
C(5)–C(4)–C(10)	111.8 (3)	C'(5)–C'(4)–C'(10)	109.6 (3)
C(5)–C(4)–O(14)	106.8 (3)	C'(5)–C'(4)–O'(14)	108.0 (3)
C(10)–C(4)–O(14)	105.9 (2)	C'(10)–C'(4)–O'(14)	106.6 (3)
C(4)–C(5)–C(6)	123.4 (3)	C'(4)–C'(5)–C'(6)	124.4 (3)
C(4)–C(5)–O(15)	114.9 (3)	C'(4)–C'(5)–O'(15)	115.6 (3)
C(6)–C(5)–O(15)	59.6 (2)	C'(6)–C'(5)–O'(15)	59.8 (2)
C(1)–C(6)–C(5)	114.8 (3)	C'(1)–C'(6)–C'(5)	116.1 (3)
C(1)–C(6)–O(15)	110.2 (3)	C'(1)–C'(6)–O'(15)	109.2 (2)
C(1)–C(6)–C(16)	119.3 (3)	C'(1)–C'(6)–C'(16)	118.7 (3)
C(5)–C(6)–O(15)	58.5 (2)	C'(5)–C'(6)–O'(15)	58.8 (2)
C(5)–C(6)–C(16)	122.4 (3)	C'(5)–C'(6)–C'(16)	122.4 (3)
O(15)–C(6)–C(16)	115.2 (3)	O'(15)–C'(6)–C'(16)	115.2 (3)
C(2)–O(8)–C(9)	115.8 (3)	C'(2)–O'(8)–C'(9)	116.7 (3)
C(4)–C(10)–C(11)	110.2 (3)	C'(4)–C'(10)–C'(11)	110.1 (3)
C(4)–C(10)–C(12)	109.6 (3)	C'(4)–C'(10)–C'(12)	109.1 (3)
C(4)–C(10)–C(13)	110.7 (3)	C'(4)–C'(10)–C'(13)	110.4 (3)
C(11)–C(10)–C(12)	109.1 (3)	C'(11)–C'(10)–C'(12)	109.7 (3)
C(11)–C(10)–C(13)	108.7 (3)	C'(11)–C'(10)–C'(13)	108.8 (3)
C(12)–C(10)–C(13)	108.7 (3)	C'(12)–C'(10)–C'(13)	108.7 (3)
C(5)–O(15)–C(6)	61.8 (2)	C'(5)–O'(15)–C'(6)	61.4 (2)
C(6)–C(16)–C(17)	112.5 (3)	C'(6)–C'(16)–C'(17)	110.7 (3)
C(6)–C(16)–C(18)	108.8 (3)	C'(6)–C'(16)–C'(18)	109.2 (3)
C(6)–C(16)–C(19)	109.5 (3)	C'(6)–C'(16)–C'(19)	109.6 (3)
C(17)–C(16)–C(18)	108.3 (3)	C'(17)–C'(16)–C'(18)	108.5 (3)
C(17)–C(16)–C(19)	107.5 (3)	C'(17)–C'(16)–C'(19)	108.3 (3)
C(18)–C(16)–C(19)	110.2 (3)	C'(18)–C'(16)–C'(19)	110.5 (3)

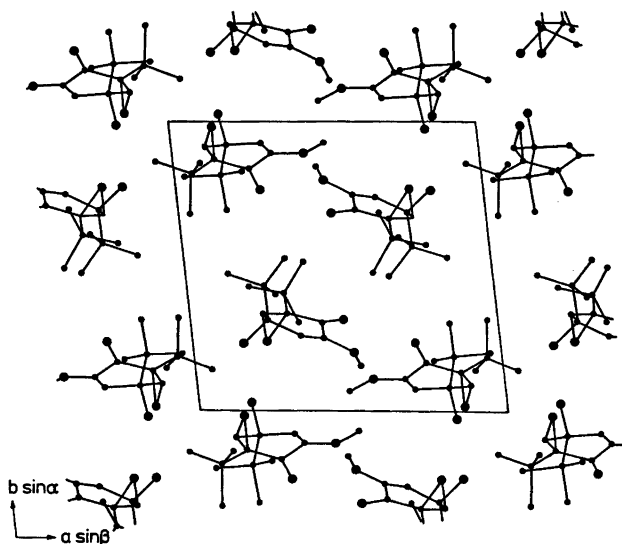
Fig. 4. Projection of the crystal structure along the c direction. ●, carbon; ●, oxygen.

Table 7. Intermolecular distances shorter than 3.8 Å.

Superscript	Coordinates	Superscript	Coordinates
none	$x; y; z$	iii	$1-x; 2-y; -z$
i	$x; -1+y; z$	iv	$1-x; 2-y; 1-z$
ii	$-x; 2-y; -z$	v	$1-x; 3-y; 1-z$

C(13)–O(15 ⁱⁱ)	3.632 (4)	C(11)–C'(17 ⁱ)	3.788 (5)
O(14)–C(17 ⁱⁱ)	3.645 (5)	C(12)–O'(8 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.720 (4)
C(3)–O'(15)	3.703 (4)	C(13)–C'(5 ⁱⁱ)	3.728 (4)
C(4)–O'(15)	3.632 (3)	C(13)–O'(14 ⁱⁱ)	3.541 (4)
O(7)–C'(9 ^{iv})	3.285 (5)	C(13)–O'(15 ⁱⁱ)	3.569 (4)
O(7)–C'(19 ⁱ)	3.629 (5)	O(14)–O'(15)	2.797 (3)
O(8)–O'(8)	3.608 (4)	O(15)–O'(14)	2.967 (3)
O(8)–C'(9)	3.579 (5)	O(15)–O'(15)	3.233 (3)
O(8)–C'(9 ^{iv})	3.666 (5)	C'(2)–C'(11 ^v)	3.740 (5)
C(9)–O'(8)	3.328 (5)	O'(8)–C'(11 ^v)	3.413 (4)
C(9)–C'(9)	3.624 (6)	C'(9)–C'(11 ^v)	3.724 (6)
C(9)–C'(18 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.713 (6)		

Table 8. Least-squares planes and deviations (Å). The planes are described in terms of normalized equations in the orthogonal coordinate system (m, n, p) having $p \parallel c$, n in the bc plane and m in the a,b,c -octant.

Plane A	$0.1693m + 0.9350n + 0.3154p = 9.1427$		
Plane B	$0.3487m + 0.9027n + 0.2522p = 9.1738$		
Plane C	$-0.0403m + 0.9264n + 0.3745p = 8.1605$		
Plane A'	$0.3964m + 0.8868n + 0.2375p = 13.9480$		
Plane B'	$0.3145m + 0.9375n + 0.1489p = 14.5499$		
Plane C'	$0.4577m + 0.8169n + 0.3263p = 13.4030$		

Plane A		Plane B		Plane C	
Atom	Deviation	Atom	Deviation	Atom	Deviation
C(1) ^a	-0.267	C(1)	0.004	C(1)	0.004
C(2)	0.009	C(2) ^a	0.513	C(2)	0.009
C(3)	-0.009	C(3) ^a	0.487	C(3)	-0.009
C(4) ^a	-0.258	C(4)	-0.005	C(4)	0.004
C(5)	0.008	C(5)	0.009	C(5) ^a	0.531
C(6)	-0.008	C(6)	-0.009	C(6) ^a	0.525

Plane A'		Plane B'		Plane C'	
Atom	Deviation	Atom	Deviation	Atom	Deviation
C'(1) ^a	0.169	C'(1)	-0.009	C'(1)	0.007
C'(2)	-0.022	C'(2) ^a	-0.355	C'(2)	-0.017
C'(3)	0.022	C'(3) ^a	-0.303	C'(3)	0.017
C'(4) ^a	0.172	C'(4)	0.010	C'(4)	-0.008
C'(5)	-0.020	C'(5)	-0.020	C'(5) ^a	-0.367
C'(6)	0.019	C'(6)	0.019	C'(6) ^a	-0.328

^a These atoms were omitted from the calculations of the least-squares planes.

The crystallographic asymmetric unit contains two molecules joined together by two hydrogen-bonds (Fig. 2). The hydroxyl oxygen O(14) in one molecule is hydrogen-bonded to the epoxide oxygen O'(15) of the other. The

distances O'(15)···H(O14) and O(15)···H(O'14) are 1.83 and 1.97 Å, respectively, and the angles O'(15)···H(O14)–O(14) and O(15)···H(O'14)–O'(14) are 171 and 167°, respectively.

Fig. 3 indicates the numbering system used in

all tables and shows the bond lengths within the two molecules. Bond distances and angles for the structure are listed in Tables 5 and 6. No correction for thermal vibrations have been made. The estimated standard deviations, based solely on least-squares parameters, are about 0.004 Å for the bonds and 0.3° for the angles. No distance between bonded non-hydrogen atoms in one molecule of the asymmetric unit differs by more than 0.019 Å from the corresponding distance in the other molecule.

The mean $C(sp^3)-C(sp^3)$ bond distance, excluding C(5)–C(6), is 1.532 Å. The longer bonds are between the highly substituted carbon atoms C(4), C(10) and C(6), C(16). The shortness of the C(5)–C(6) bond length reflects the strain caused by the epoxide ring. The $C(sp^2)-C(sp^3)$ bonds have an average length of 1.504 Å in good agreement with usually observed values. The $C(sp^2)-C(sp^2)$ single bond is slightly shorter, 1.492 Å. The $C(sp^2)-O$ bonds and the $C(sp^3)-O$ bond have mean lengths of 1.430 and 1.357 Å, respectively.

The molecular packing is shown in Fig. 4. Intermolecular contacts less than 3.8 Å are listed in Table 7. The hydrogen-bonded dimers are held in position in the unit cell by van der Waals forces. Some of the van der Waals distances are shorter than normal, for example the O(7)–C'(9^{iv}) distance of 3.285 Å.

The best least-square planes through the ring are given for each of the dimer molecules in Table 8. In the non-primed molecule, the sets of atoms C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4); C(1), C(4), C(5), C(6); and C(2), C(3), C(5), C(6) are each coplanar within ± 0.009 Å. In the primed molecule the deviations from the best planes for the same sets of atoms are ± 0.017 , ± 0.020 , and ± 0.022 Å, respectively. All hydrogen atoms lie in chemically reasonable positions with apparent bond distances ranging from 0.76 to 1.12 Å, mean value 0.96 Å.

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