

Application of the *B*2,0 and *B*3,0 formulae to the structure determination of a photodimer of *o*-distyrylbenzene, C₄₄H₃₆

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Abstract

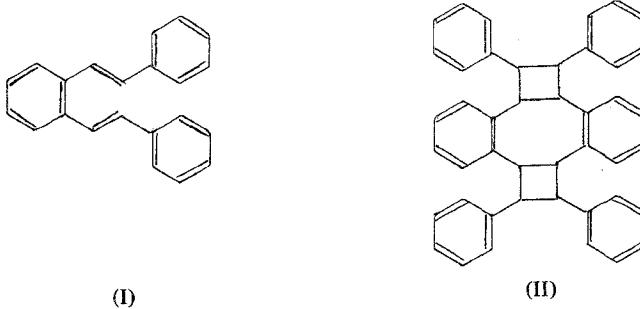
A simple application of the *B*3,0 formula is described. This formula is used mainly to avoid inconsistent Σ_2 -interactions in standard symbolic-addition or multiple-solution techniques. Computer time is reduced by a reflection selection procedure based upon the use of the *B*2,0 formula. The solution of a centrosymmetric structure is described. This compound, a photodimerization product of *o*-distyrylbenzene, is 5,6,11,12-tetraphenyl-dibenzo[2-3,8-9]tricyclo[8,2,0,0^{4,7}]dodecadiene-2,8, C₄₄H₃₆. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *C*2/c, with unit cell parameters *a* = 28.047, *b* = 9.504, *c* = 12.600 Å and β = 103.4°. A rather poor set of data was collected by an automatic diffractometer. Structural parameters were refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to an *R*-value of 0.06 for 970 non-zero reflections. The molecule is situated on a twofold rotation axis. It contains *cis*-, *trans*-, *cis*-substituted puckered cyclobutane rings. The dihedral angle between the benzo-groups is 61.5°.

Introduction

Attention is given to the solution of a phase problem that, at first sight, may be considered as easily solvable, namely a small, monoclinic, centro-

symmetric, light-atom structure. Standard techniques, however, failed for this example: the Patterson synthesis could not be solved because of heavy overlap and lack of resolution; attempts to solve the structure by standard multi-solution and symbolic-addition procedures failed because of inconsistent Σ_2 -relations between reflections with large E -values and, probably, because of the small number of reflections available. Certainly, the structure could have been solved by repeated calculations, on modifying the computer input parameters, and also by modern probabilistic techniques (Duax et al, 1972). Nevertheless, we assume that it will be of interest to develop a simple procedure that may be used routinely for small structures when standard techniques fail at a first trial. The procedure, used to solve the present structure, is easily programmed and does not require much computer time.

On irradiation of *o*-distyrylbenzene (I) several compounds are formed. Among them, three dimeric molecules, formed by a twofold cyclization, are present. These compounds were reported independently by Müller et al (1966, 1970) and by Laarhoven et al (1970), and have the same m.p., u.v. and n.m.r. data. However, different molecular structures were assigned to these products. Müller et al (1966, 1970) proposed that these dimers were isomers of structure (II), whereas Laarhoven et al (1970) gave structures without cyclobutane rings, because the expected formation of stilbene on pyrolysis of compounds like (II) did not occur. Therefore, an X-ray analysis was carried out of one of the dimeric products (m.p. 293°).



Experimental

5,6,11,12-tetraphenyl-dibenzo[2-3,8-9] tricyclo [8,2,0,0^{4,7}] dodecadiene-2,8 ($C_{44}H_{36}$), $FW = 564.87$, forms small, colourless crystals, somewhat elongated along the *b*-axis.

The crystals are monoclinic with space group $C2/c$ (No. 15). From Pt-calibrated Weissenberg photographs taken with Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$), application of a least-squares procedure yielded $a = 28.047(9)$, $b = 9.504(3)$, $c = 12.600(4) \text{ \AA}$ and $\beta = 103.4(1)^\circ$;

$V_c = 3267(3) \text{ \AA}^3$. The calculated density of 1.148 g cm^{-3} with $Z = 4$, agrees with the measured value of 1.13 g cm^{-3} (flotation method); $F(000) = 1200$.

Intensity data were collected with an automatic NONIUS diffractometer, using Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation up to a $\sin \theta/\lambda$ -value of 0.48. Of the 1519 attainable symmetry-independent reflections, 970 were observed above background ($I \geq 3\sigma$). After every 20 reflections, a reference reflection was measured to detect and allow corrections to be made for slow fluctuations in the primary beam.

Corrections were made for Lorentz and polarization factors, the data were placed on an absolute scale by means of a Wilson plot and normalized structure factors were calculated. The experimental distribution of normalized structure factors is consistent with the centrosymmetric space group $C2/c$.

Structure determination

*B*3,0 and *B*2,0 formulae. The *B*3,0 formula (Hauptman & Karle, 1957, 1958; Karle & Hauptman, 1957, 1958, 1959) is written as

$$E'_{\mathbf{h}} E'_{\mathbf{h}'} E'_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{h}'} = AB + C \quad (1)$$

with

$$B = \langle (|E_{\mathbf{k}}|^2 - 1) (|E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{h}}|^2 - 1) (|E_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{h}+\mathbf{h}'}|^2 - 1) \rangle_{\mathbf{k}}$$

in which the average is taken over all reflections $\mathbf{k} = hkl$; A is a positive constant and C is a small positive correction term. E' is the normalized structure factor of the 'squared structure'. For large $|E|$ -values, the approximation $E' \approx E$ may be used. According to our experience (Kanters et al, 1966), the numerical results are rather poor. About 50% of the results, however, may be used in a sign generating procedure: the sign of the left hand side of (1) is equal to the calculated sign of $AB + C$ provided that $|AB + C| \gg 0$:

$$S(E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{h}'} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{h}'}) = S(AB + C) \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) can be used only for large values of the triple product $|E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{h}'} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{h}'}|$, otherwise large deviations in the *B*3,0 results are to be expected. It may be noted that in the usual application of the Σ_2 -relation, the left-hand side of (2) is supposed to be positive; the *B*3,0 formula provides a possibility to avoid inconsistent (non-valid) interactions.

The sigma-1 type *B*3,0 formulae are obtained by using symmetry-related reflections \mathbf{h} and \mathbf{h}' ; for space group $C2/c$, with $E \approx E'$:

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^1 |E_{\mathbf{h}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{l}}|^2 E_{0,2\mathbf{k},0} &= AB + C \\ (-1)^1 |E_{\mathbf{h}\mathbf{k}\mathbf{l}}|^2 E_{2\mathbf{h},0,2\mathbf{l}} &= AB + C \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The $B2,0$ formula (Karle & Hauptman, 1959) is written as

$$|E'_h|^2 = 1 + D \langle (|E_k|^2 - 1)(|E_{k+h'}|^2 - 1) \rangle_k \quad (4)$$

in which D is a positive constant. This formula is used to calculate the $|E'|$ -values of the medium-strong reflections. Where a medium-strong reflection is used in the triple product equation (1), and if $|E'| \ll |E|$ for this reflection, many of the $B3,0$ results are likely to be unreliable. So the $B2,0$ formula is applied to select reflections in order to enhance the probability of finding useful results (large $(AB + C)$ -values).

Calculations. The $B3,0$ formula was used to calculate $(AB + C)$ -values for 460 interactions $(h, h', h + h')$ among 114 reflections with $|E| \geq 1.7$ (table 1a). The $B2,0$ formula (4) was used to calculate $|E'|$ -values of the 90 reflections with $1.4 < |E| < 1.7$. For 26 reflections, we found $|E'|$ to be greater than 2.5.

Including these reflections, the $B3,0$ calculations were extended to 332 additional interactions (table 1b). The sigma-1 type $B3,0$ formula (3) was applied to $0,2k,0$ and $2h,0,2l$ reflections with $|E| \geq 1.0$.

Table 1. Distribution of incorrect $B3,0$ results

Range of $(AB + C)$	table 1a: $ E \geq 1.7$		table 1b: extended	
	N(tot)	N(inv)	N(tot)	N(inv)
+200 ... +70	43	1	42	0
+70 ... +40	59	1	68	1
+40 ... +10	162	6	107	8
+10 ... 0	96	5	37	3
0 ... -20	84	68*	58	38*
-20 ... -60	16	5**	20	4**

$N(\text{inv})$ is the number of interactions contradicting eq. (2) (as observed after the structure determination).

* In this interval, most of the negative $(AB + C)$ -values correspond to positive triple products.

** In this interval most of the negative $(AB + C)$ -values correspond to negative triple products (invalid Σ_2 -relations).

$B3,0$ results. The results were tabulated according to decreasing values of $(AB + C)$. Eleven letter symbols were assigned to the reflections with $|E| \geq 1.7$ occurring most often in the top half of the table. The sign correlation procedure (Beurskens, 1963) was used to generate symbolic signs from the $B3,0$ results. We define the following sets of reflections:

h_1 are the eleven initial choices

h_2 are reflections $h_1 + h'_1$

h_3 are reflections $h_1 + h_2$ and $h_2 + h'_2$.

To find the reflections h_2 and h_3 , only the top half of the $B_{3,0}$ -table was used. Several of the reflections were found at least three times with the same letter symbol. It is highly improbable that consistent results are obtained from incorrect $B_{3,0}$ results, and therefore the multiple sign indications were assumed to be correct and these reflections added to the set h_1 . Thereafter, new reflections h_2 and h_3 could be calculated, and new reflections with multiple sign indications were added to the set h_1 , etc. Relations between the letter symbols were accepted as being correct where they were found at least five times, without inconsistencies. Finally the origin was fixed and two unknown letters remained to express the signs of 120 reflections h_1 .

The set h_1 then was used as input data to a Σ_2 -sign generation procedure, leading to the determination of a total of 514 signs. The weaker sigma-1 type $B_{3,0}$ results were used at the end of the procedure to eliminate one of the letter symbols. The most probable of the two remaining solutions clearly revealed all of the carbon atoms of the molecule.

Structure refinement. The coordinates of the carbon atoms were refined, first with isotropic and then with anisotropic thermal factors. The fourteen hydrogen atoms attached to benzene carbon atoms were placed at calculated positions (C–H distance is 1.084 Å) and were included as constants in the refinement. The four hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atoms of the cyclobutane ring were located on a difference-Fourier map and were included as variables in the last stage of the refinement. The temperature factors of all hydrogen atoms were fixed at a value of 4.0 Å². The full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out on the function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where $1/w = \sigma_c^2 + (0.05|F_o|)^2$ with σ_c the standard deviation calculated from counting statistics. The final R -value was 0.06 for all non-zero reflections. Structure factor calculations for 1519 reflections, including 549 unobserved reflections, gave $R = 0.12$. The atomic scattering factors used are those listed in the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography Vol. III. The fractional coordinates and thermal parameters, with standard deviations, of the carbon atoms are listed in table 2. Table 3 contains the coordinates of the hydrogen atoms. The structure is illustrated in figures 1 and 2. The structure factors are listed in table 4.

Discussion

The distribution of correct and incorrect $B_{3,0}$ results is shown in table 1. About 12% of all calculated interactions do not satisfy the Σ_2 -relationship; these invalid interactions may give rise to false solutions in standard direct methods techniques. By using only the top half of the $B_{3,0}$ results we avoided about 75% of the inconsistencies, and by using a careful sign generation procedure the probability of making mistakes is greatly reduced. It was found *a posteriori* that the four strongest reflections, all entering into many Σ_2 -relations, are involved in eight non-valid Σ_2 -interactions with

Table 2. Fractional coordinates and thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$), with esd in parentheses. The anisotropic thermal parameters are in the form:

$$\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2h\kappa\beta_{12} + 2h\beta_{13} + 2k\beta_{23})].$$

The key to atomic numbering is given in figure I

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	0.3882(2)	0.0096(6)	0.2104(4)	17(1)	133(9)	57(5)	9(3)	12(2)	11(6)
C(2)	0.4416(2)	-0.0199(6)	0.2712(4)	18(1)	97(8)	61(5)	0(3)	16(2)	2(6)
C(3)	0.4545(2)	-0.0503(6)	0.1584(4)	15(1)	115(9)	61(5)	-1(3)	13(2)	-11(6)
C(4)	0.3991(2)	-0.0771(7)	0.1092(5)	18(1)	128(10)	79(5)	5(3)	13(2)	14(6)
C(5)	0.4711(3)	0.0893(7)	0.3475(4)	20(1)	92(9)	57(5)	-2(3)	19(2)	0(6)
C(6)	0.5224(3)	0.0746(6)	0.3836(4)	18(1)	84(9)	53(5)	-2(3)	15(2)	-2(6)
C(7)	0.5486(2)	0.1763(7)	0.4501(5)	23(1)	111(9)	58(5)	-8(3)	11(2)	0(6)
C(8)	0.5250(3)	0.2929(7)	0.4830(5)	29(2)	102(11)	91(6)	-10(3)	24(3)	-22(6)
C(9)	0.4741(3)	0.3047(7)	0.4481(6)	30(2)	120(11)	87(6)	7(4)	32(3)	-4(7)
C(10)	0.4474(2)	0.2037(7)	0.3816(5)	24(1)	97(9)	66(5)	2(3)	19(2)	-2(6)
C(11)	0.3456(2)	-0.0286(7)	0.2588(5)	17(1)	118(10)	77(6)	0(3)	10(2)	-2(6)
C(12)	0.3450(2)	-0.1519(8)	0.3176(5)	16(1)	160(11)	96(6)	4(3)	14(2)	4(7)
C(13)	0.3058(3)	-0.1848(8)	0.3640(5)	21(1)	215(14)	91(6)	-3(4)	17(3)	16(7)
C(14)	0.2676(3)	-0.0948(11)	0.3538(7)	21(2)	239(16)	125(8)	-1(4)	21(3)	17(10)
C(15)	0.2673(3)	0.0275(10)	0.2979(7)	16(1)	277(18)	150(8)	21(4)	15(3)	-2(10)
C(16)	0.3064(3)	0.0624(7)	0.2466(6)	17(1)	175(12)	146(7)	17(4)	17(3)	18(8)
C(17)	0.3537(2)	-0.2326(7)	0.1018(5)	17(1)	135(12)	75(6)	-6(3)	17(2)	-22(7)
C(18)	0.4126(2)	-0.3367(8)	0.1643(6)	22(1)	102(10)	109(7)	-7(3)	18(2)	-10(7)
C(19)	0.3983(3)	-0.4778(8)	0.1551(6)	23(2)	137(12)	133(8)	-1(4)	26(3)	-13(8)
C(20)	0.3552(4)	-0.5148(9)	0.0821(9)	27(2)	203(16)	179(11)	-24(5)	28(4)	-54(11)
C(21)	0.3253(3)	-0.4117(12)	0.0205(7)	21(2)	265(18)	133(9)	-26(5)	7(3)	-38(11)
C(22)	0.3410(3)	-0.2706(10)	0.0303(6)	19(1)	228(15)	87(7)	-13(4)	6(3)	-10(8)

Table 3. Hydrogen atom coordinates.
H(1)–H(4): refined positions.
H(7)–H(22): calculated positions.
The numbering of the hydrogens refers to the parent carbon atoms.

Atom	x	y	z
H(1)	0.384(2)	0.128(7)	0.190(5)
H(2)	0.442(2)	-0.123(7)	0.310(5)
H(3)	0.479(2)	-0.131(7)	0.143(5)
H(4)	0.386(2)	-0.017(7)	0.041(5)
H(7)	0.588	0.166	0.478
H(8)	0.546	0.373	0.535
H(9)	0.456	0.394	0.474
H(10)	0.408	0.213	0.356
H(12)	0.376	-0.224	0.328
H(13)	0.306	-0.283	0.408
H(14)	0.237	-0.120	0.390
H(15)	0.237	0.100	0.292
H(16)	0.305	0.158	0.199
H(18)	0.446	-0.307	0.221
H(19)	0.421	-0.557	0.205
H(20)	0.345	-0.625	0.073
H(21)	0.291	-0.440	-0.034
H(22)	0.319	-0.191	-0.020

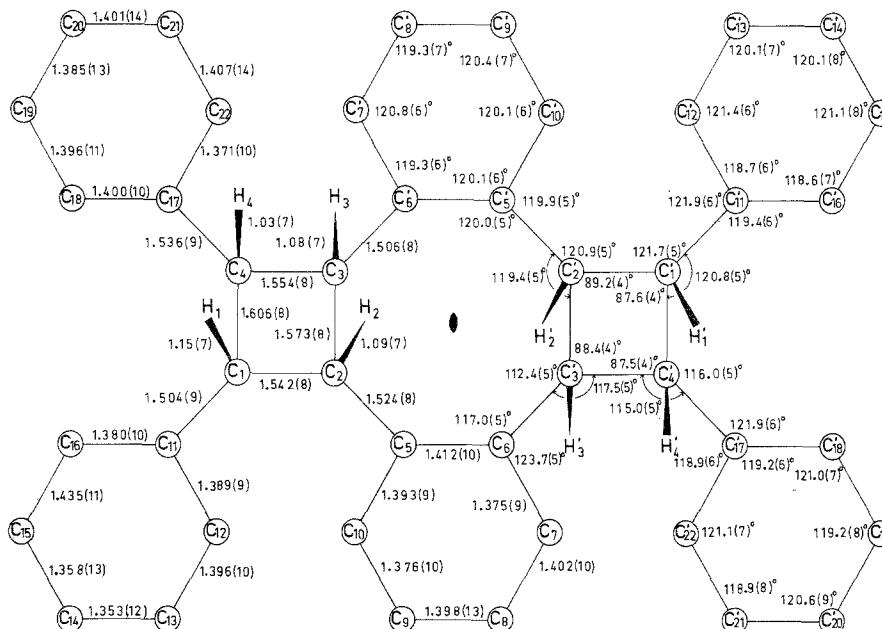


Fig. 1. Bond distances and angles, with esd in parentheses.

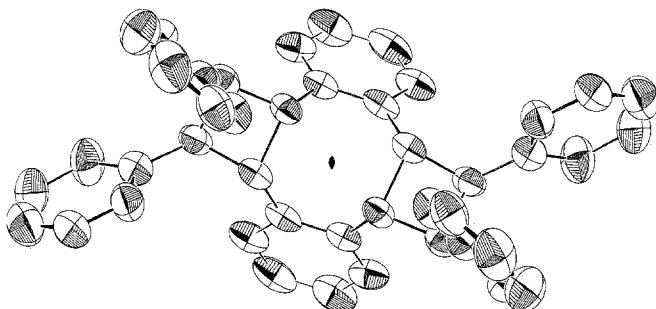


Fig. 2. Thermal ellipsoid plot of the molecule, as seen along the twofold rotation axis.

reflections having $|E| \geq 1.7$. Only one of these interactions is present in the top half of the table of $B3_0$ results.

The $B2_0$ formula appears to be very useful in saving computer time. It is seen from comparing tables 1a and 1b that the introduction of reflections with smaller $|E|$ -values but selected for larger $|E'|$ -values, does not reduce the reliability of the $B3_0$ results.

In our opinion, the procedure used in this structure investigation can never compete with standard techniques as far as simplicity and computer time is concerned. It may be useful only in cases where routine techniques have failed. As the main feature of the present procedure seems to be the avoidance of incorrect Σ_2 -interactions, it should be possible to apply the same principles to small acentric structures.

The molecular structure is found to be in agreement with formula (II). So the argument that no cyclobutane moiety can be present in the dimer because of lack of stilbene formation on pyrolysis is wrong, obviously. This conclusion was reached recently in other investigations. Laarhoven & Cuppen (1972) prepared some compounds in which thermolysis of a 1,2-diphenylcyclobutane moiety apparently proceeds in a regiospecific way: *cis*, *cis*, *cis*-1,2,2a,10b-tetrahydro-1,2-diphenylcyclobuta[1]phenanthrene gives stilbene on thermal decomposition, but the *trans*-, *trans*-, *trans*-isomer does not.

Meinwald & Young (1971) reported that a dimer of 1,8-distyrylnaphthalene, containing two *cis*-, *trans*-, *cis*-1,2-diphenylcyclobutane parts gives stilbene on heating, but a dimer of 2,3-distyrylnaphthalene with identically substituted cyclobutane rings does not (Ottenheijm, 1973). From these facts, it is not quite possible to predict whether or not a 1,2-diphenylcyclobutane moiety in a molecule will produce stilbene on pyrolysis. The present compound can be formed by a head-to-head dimerization of *trans*-, *trans*-*o*-distyrylbenzene, possibly *via* an eximer.

The geometry of the molecule is shown in figure 1. The molecule possesses a twofold rotation axis through the dodecadiene ring. The dihedral angle

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors

h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$																		
$k = 0, l = 0$																																
4	240	-255	1	217	-226		10	80	-82	$k = 2, l = 1$	-17	36	-21	-13	71	74																
6	172	155	3	298	-311	$k = 7, l = 0$	14	111	116	2	46	-34	-19	80	-78	-15	121	122														
8	192	-208	5	45	-49		1	82	94	4	423	-425	291	2	56	49	-17	33	44													
10	353	-349	7	55	49		-106	3	63	42	6	281	155	163	4	262	-250	$k = 6, l = 1$	-111													
12	209	-198	9	124	-106		-55	7	78	-85	14	164	164	6	333	-290	4	93	-93													
14	494	-476	13	55	16		16	109	124	9	70	18	122	118	8	141	-127	10	102													
16	270	-277	15	109	80		18	19	68	13	86	-80	20	72	66	10	233	-220														
18	78	80	19	62	80		20	151	148	21	54	52	$k = 8, l = 0$	$k = 2, l = 1$	12	69	74	$k = 6, l = 1$														
20	151	-73	22	69	-146	$k = 4, l = 0$		24	137	-146	83	84	0	154	-142	-2	531	-531	18	226	-2	125	131									
22	69	-146	26	83	0	$k = 1, l = 0$	0	375	344	2	66	4	154	-154	-4	72	77	20	142	144	$k = 7, l = 1$											
24	137	-146	26	83	4	354	341	8	95	6	133	8	145	-133	-6	120	-118	8	25	47	$k = 4, l = 1$											
26	83	-146	3	105	-120	5	326	6	53	-32	10	77	-77	-10	90	-100	-10	96	-100	-2	332	323	1	140	-136							
28	162	-165	7	351	-353	11	423	16	39	-33	12	126	-123	1	72	67	-16	54	56	-4	53	-51	3	27	-29							
30	162	-165	11	423	-393	13	202	18	122	-33	16	39	-37	3	890	990	-20	90	89	-8	140	-123	-6	84	-76							
32	162	-165	15	127	-123	15	127	20	75	-129	11	121	5	41	42	-22	33	-22	-29	286	-295	7	57	-61								
34	162	-165	17	131	-129	17	131	19	69	-129	10	106	-111	9	115	-111	-111	111	-22	109	119	$k = 7, l = 1$										
36	162	-165	19	69	-64	$k = 5, l = 0$	21	68	-65	11	125	-122	11	125	-122	-110	113	-110	1	84	-90	1	149	-54								
38	162	-165	21	68	-65	$k = 5, l = 1$	23	162	1	122	118	232	124	124	-1	175	-325	7	225	209	9	56	64									
40	162	-165	23	162	3	235	235	7	192	202	-1	214	-187	-3	187	212	11	207	209	13	52	48	$k = 8, l = 1$									
42	162	-165	5	124	124	-1	175	-325	9	20	202	-1	198	-96	-5	198	-96	17	89	-76	17	210	-64									
44	160	-164	9	212	212	-3	187	519	13	66	-155	-7	108	-9	108	13	66	68	15	70	15	209	4	143	143							
46	160	-164	11	78	87	-5	519	503	13	66	-155	-7	96	-9	96	17	89	17	89	17	89	17	210	6	142	135						
48	160	-164	13	140	-140	-7	156	-165	-23	73	-244	-9	30	-36	21	121	-126	19	90	-126	19	90	-94	8	102	-93						
50	160	-164	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	72	-117	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133								
52	160	-164	17	227	-215	19	103	20	104	-104	-10	47	-33	-13	262	-257	-13	76	-78	-15	157	153	-11	124	124	$k = 8, l = 1$						
54	160	-164	19	69	-64	$k = 6, l = 0$	21	68	-65	11	125	-122	11	125	-122	-110	113	-110	-3	110	-102	-1	213	-215								
56	160	-164	21	69	-64	$k = 6, l = 1$	23	162	1	122	118	232	124	124	-1	175	-325	7	225	209	9	56	64	$k = 8, l = 1$								
58	160	-164	25	162	-165	3	235	235	7	192	202	-1	175	-325	-3	198	-96	17	89	-76	17	210	-64	4	143	143						
60	160	-164	27	162	-165	5	124	124	11	214	-187	-3	187	212	11	207	209	13	227	209	13	52	48	$k = 8, l = 1$								
62	160	-164	29	162	-165	7	192	202	-1	175	-325	9	20	202	-1	198	-96	17	89	-76	17	210	-64	4	143	143						
64	160	-164	31	162	-165	9	212	212	-3	187	519	-5	108	-96	108	17	89	17	89	17	89	17	210	-64	4	143	143					
66	160	-164	33	162	-165	11	78	87	-5	519	503	-5	108	-96	108	17	89	17	89	17	89	17	210	-64	4	143	143					
68	160	-164	35	162	-165	13	140	-140	-7	156	-165	-23	73	-244	-9	30	-36	21	121	-126	19	90	-126	19	90	-94	8	102	-93			
70	160	-164	37	162	-165	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133								
72	160	-164	39	162	-165	17	131	-129	10	69	-64	11	125	-122	-110	113	-110	-3	110	-102	-1	213	-215									
74	160	-164	41	162	-165	19	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-5	177	-167	-5	177	-167	-3	152	-158	-6	120	129						
76	160	-164	43	162	-165	21	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-7	29	-29	-7	29	-29	-5	70	-64	-10	145	-163						
78	160	-164	45	162	-165	23	162	-165	11	214	-187	-5	108	-96	108	17	89	17	89	17	89	17	210	-64	4	143	143					
80	160	-164	47	162	-165	25	162	-165	13	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133					
82	160	-164	49	162	-165	27	162	-165	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133					
84	160	-164	51	162	-165	29	162	-165	17	131	-129	10	69	-64	11	125	-122	-3	110	-102	-1	213	-215									
86	160	-164	53	162	-165	31	162	-165	19	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-5	177	-167	-5	152	-158	-6	120	129						
88	160	-164	55	162	-165	33	162	-165	21	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-7	29	-29	-7	29	-29	-5	70	-64	4	143	143			
90	160	-164	57	162	-165	35	162	-165	23	162	-165	11	214	-187	11	207	209	13	227	209	9	56	64	$k = 8, l = 1$								
92	160	-164	59	162	-165	37	162	-165	25	162	-165	13	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
94	160	-164	61	162	-165	39	162	-165	27	162	-165	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
96	160	-164	63	162	-165	41	162	-165	29	162	-165	17	131	-129	10	69	-64	11	125	-122	-3	110	-102	-1	213	-215						
98	160	-164	65	162	-165	43	162	-165	31	162	-165	19	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-5	177	-167	-5	152	-158	-6	120	129			
100	160	-164	67	162	-165	45	162	-165	33	162	-165	21	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-7	29	-29	-7	29	-29	-5	70	-64	4	143	143
102	160	-164	69	162	-165	47	162	-165	35	162	-165	13	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
104	160	-164	71	162	-165	49	162	-165	37	162	-165	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
106	160	-164	73	162	-165	51	162	-165	39	162	-165	21	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-5	177	-167	-5	152	-158	-6	120	129			
108	160	-164	75	162	-165	53	162	-165	41	162	-165	13	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
110	160	-164	77	162	-165	55	162	-165	43	162	-165	15	140	-227	17	227	19	103	-117	-11	72	-66	-11	262	-257	$k = 3, l = 1$	$k = 5, l = 1$	10	131	-133		
112	160	-164	79	162	-165	57	162	-165	45	162	-165	17	131	-129	10	69	-64	11	125	-122	-3	110	-102	-1	213	-215						
114	160	-164	81	162	-165	59	162	-165	47	162	-165	19	69	-64	11	125	-122	-1	175	-325	-5	177	-167	-5	152	-158	-6	120	129			
116	160	-164	83	162	-165	61	162	-165	49	162	-165	21																				

Table 4—continued

h	$ 10F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$ 10F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$ 10F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$ 10F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$ 10F_0 $	$10F_c$	
1 3.	137 74	-134 -71	17 73	82 -20	51 -37	-4 -6	123 372	114 369	-18 -20	73 82	-61 48	-3 -7	1243 840	1328 838	
$k = 9, l = 1$			$k = 1, l = 2$		$k = 3, l = 2$		$k = 7, l = 2$		$k = 7, l = 2$				$k = 7, l = 2$		
-1 123	-122	-7	181 242	180 -270	57 213	62 -207	-10 160	-12 39	17 17	-14 34	35 5	142 142	-136 69	-11 111	
$k = 0, l = 2$			$k = 2, l = 2$		$k = 5, l = 2$		$k = 5, l = 2$		$k = 7, l = 2$		$k = 7, l = 2$		$k = 7, l = 2$		
0 290	-316	-1109	-11 109	-11 102	-9 51	-295 9	-102 11	-11 114	-14 40	-20 82	-85 93	-1 70	-94 142	-19 65	
2 1045	1109	-117	55 222	-215 102	15 49	52 17	17 102	107 110	-24 89	-24 93	-1 -3	-152 142	-23 47	-67 53	
4 717	747	-19	72 19	67 113	19 110	1 56	56 160	1 238	1 239	-5 70	-80 142	$k = 2, l = 3$			
6 207	-208	-21	65 161	-23 168	-160 88	-160 88	$k = 3, l = 2$	3 163	171 171	-17 84	-17 72	0 77	81		
8 165	-161	-23	168 165	-23 94	-160 88	-160 88	$k = 8, l = 2$	7 122	130 130	0 76	0 76	2 360	-385		
10 23	-12	-25	94 331	-25 331	-102 110	-102 110	$k = 2, l = 2$	9 64	-70 110	-108 110	4 71	-75 110	4 190	202	
12 359	331	-62	57 62	-17 62	-102 110	-102 110	$k = 2, l = 2$	11 114	-114 114	-108 114	4 71	-75 114	6 64	52	
14 57	-139	-144	139 122	0 122	-1133 -1133	-1133 -1133	$k = 5, l = 2$	-3 118	-118 118	-129 118	4 47	-73 118	8 312	320	
16 131	-122	0	1133 180	-1133 175	-7 266	-7 266	$k = 5, l = 2$	-5 182	-182 182	-129 182	4 47	-73 182	10 282	268	
20 37	-38	2	180 54	-180 54	-9 209	-9 209	$k = 5, l = 2$	-3 120	-120 120	-129 120	4 47	-73 120	14 137	-140	
24 110	108	4	54 6	54 49	-11 13	-11 13	$k = 5, l = 2$	-3 133	-133 133	-129 133	4 47	-73 133	16 62	-72	
$k = 0, l = 2$			$k = 1, l = 2$		$k = 4, l = 2$		$k = 5, l = 2$		$k = 8, l = 2$		$k = 9, l = 2$		$k = 2, l = 3$		
-2 256	-298	10	141 130	-141 130	-17 124	-17 124	$k = 6, l = 2$	-9 124	-124 124	-129 124	166 166	-1 69	62 62	-2 250	-256
-4 423	-430	14	39 40	-430 40	-19 21	-19 21	$k = 6, l = 2$	-13 35	-35 38	-129 38	68 68	-1 69	62 62	-4 239	-254
-6 1475	1490	16	57 52	57 52	-266 -195	-266 -195	$k = 6, l = 2$	-19 30	-30 30	-129 30	93 93	-1 69	62 62	-6 327	-313
-8 230	237	18	18 -171	18 -171	-120 -112	-120 -112	$k = 6, l = 2$	-13 33	-33 33	-129 33	47 47	-1 69	62 62	-8 93	-91
-10 124	-121	20	161 -54	161 -54	-13 33	-13 33	$k = 6, l = 2$	-13 33	-33 33	-129 33	47 47	-1 69	62 62	-10 282	266
-12 413	-389	22	115 0	-389 0	-110 110	-110 110	$k = 6, l = 2$	-12 38	-38 38	-129 38	68 68	-1 69	62 62	-12 92	-87
-14 175	-168	24	90 77	-168 90	-213 77	-213 77	$k = 6, l = 2$	-12 38	-38 38	-129 38	68 68	-1 69	62 62	-14 66	-76
-18 94	97	4	4 4	-97 4	-45 47	-45 47	$k = 6, l = 2$	-12 30	-30 30	-129 30	93 93	-1 69	62 62	-16 189	181
-20 234	-216	86	86 -90	-216 86	-9 8	-9 8	$k = 6, l = 2$	-12 30	-30 30	-129 30	66 66	-1 69	62 62	-18 32	-36
-26 86	-90	-2	690 -297	-690 -297	-701 12	-701 12	$k = 6, l = 2$	10 124	124 124	122 124	-123 122	11 122	-123 122	11 248	248
$k = 1, l = 2$			$k = 2, l = 2$		$k = 4, l = 2$		$k = 6, l = 2$		$k = 8, l = 2$		$k = 9, l = 2$		$k = 2, l = 3$		
1 1175	1264	-8	89 95	-89 95	-127 127	-127 127	$k = 6, l = 2$	0 183	183 183	0 127	-129 127	3 84	596 596	-10 282	266
3 779	-828	-10	193 190	-828 193	-115 115	-115 115	$k = 6, l = 2$	-1 47	-45 45	2 30	-129 30	5 421	-447 447	-12 92	-87
5 328	340	-12	65 68	-12 65	-9 33	-9 33	$k = 6, l = 2$	4 225	225 225	7 225	7 164	7 164	-16 163	-16 163	-313
9 204	-201	231	228 -14	-201 231	8 118	8 118	$k = 6, l = 2$	8 122	122 122	8 122	-70 70	9 257	-263 263	-18 182	-36
11 474	-465	-16	23 23	-465 23	-18 59	-18 59	$k = 6, l = 2$	10 124	124 124	12 122	-123 122	11 122	-123 122	11 248	248
15 66	67	-2	223 223	-223 223	-223 -12	-223 -12	$k = 6, l = 2$	-8 37	-37 40	-12 37	-12 37	13 61	68 68	-24 99	-93
$k = 3, l = 3$															
1	1175	1264	-8	89	-95	16	127	-122	-122	17	35	24	24		
3	779	-828	-10	193	-190	18	115	-119	-119	19	35	36	36		
5	328	340	-12	65	-68	-68	-68	-4	-105	111					
9	204	-201	-14	231	228	$k = 4, l = 2$	-6 105	-30 30	-8 30	37 40	-1 16	-18 16	1 16	58 58	62 62
11	474	-465	-16	23	-18	41	59	-223	-223	-12 37	-12 37	-1 16	-18 16	5 22	-11 115
15	66	67	-2	223	-223	-223	-2	-12	-32	-12 37	-12 37	-1 16	-18 16	7 220	230

$k = 3, l = 3$	9	131	-139	13	144	-148	-26	82	96	-14	33	35	
9	50	-40	112	-106	$k = 8, l = 3$	15	215	-210	19	66	-64	-166	-166
11	118	-123	13	88	84	2	129	-117	19	66	-64	-18	72
11	13	63	15	92	6	82	67	$k = 1, l = 4$	1	203	-201	-22	77
15	31	20	$k = 5, l = 3$	$k = 8, l = 3$	-1	357	386	5	86	-88	$k = 5, l = 4$	$k = 5, l = 4$	$k = 5, l = 4$
15	73	72	-3	109	111	-2	89	108	-3	485	513	61	141
21	80	-78	-5	88	91	-7	97	97	-5	760	778	9	132
$k = 3, l = 3$	-7	105	-9	35	-24	$k = 0, l = 4$	-7	33	-52	11	101	92	133
-1	55	-59	-11	31	24	$k = 8, l = 3$	-9	57	53	17	59	-67	132
-3	71	61	-13	57	59	0	246	-271	-13	94	-82	19	68
-7	317	305	-17	138	-133	2	28	-37	-15	92	-88	$k = 3, l = 4$	$k = 3, l = 4$
-9	70	-55	-19	71	-73	4	376	-425	-17	81	-80	-5	168
-13	107	106	$k = 6, l = 3$	6	413	395	-19	125	-124	-1	557	-523	169
-15	64	68	-17	99	10	164	-159	-23	72	-64	-3	114	-138
-17	95	-98	8	115	110	12	115	-114	8	93	-53	-108	-69
-21	125	-126	10	107	114	14	218	226	-21	72	-64	-13	77
$k = 4, l = 3$	12	159	-176	-176	18	57	72	$k = 2, l = 4$	-7	88	-53	-15	85
$k = 6, l = 3$	$k = 6, l = 3$	$k = 0, l = 4$	0	138	145	-11	97	90	0	156	155	$k = 6, l = 4$	$k = 6, l = 4$
4	171	-168	-2	87	-79	-2	651	-697	4	420	-412	-30	2
6	115	-113	-8	57	47	-4	401	374	6	278	-273	15	24
10	54	-48	-10	165	150	6	446	427	8	133	-140	66	199
12	58	43	-12	101	98	-8	703	-674	10	23	26	10	85
$k = 4, l = 3$	-16	73	-10	326	-299	14	151	-147	0	216	209	-70	-200
-2	285	-306	-12	608	573	16	226	231	4	58	47	-2	238
-6	346	-323	1	99	90	-18	38	34	18	128	126	6	133
-8	157	-143	3	40	-38	-20	63	-57	10	93	-103	-6	117
-12	141	-145	5	115	-100	-22	143	-143	12	45	-31	-12	118
-18	103	-20	194	204	7	68	63	-2	166	-147	14	35	116
-22	162	157	$k = 7, l = 3$	$k = 1, l = 4$	-4	184	-182	6	331	-301	$k = 4, l = 4$	$k = 7, l = 4$	$k = 7, l = 4$
$k = 5, l = 3$	-1	163	171	1	65	-72	-8	306	-290	$k = 3, l = 4$	$k = 4, l = 4$	$k = 7, l = 4$	$k = 7, l = 4$
1	104	-103	-3	64	59	3	343	342	-10	21	11	-2	47
3	113	-5	60	57	7	71	75	-16	141	165	169	3	88
5	39	42	-9	117	9	121	116	16	146	-8	42	11	78
7	41	60	-11	123	-130	11	38	16	166	167	-10	55	136
$k = 7, l = 3$	$k = 7, l = 3$	$k = 1, l = 4$	1	65	-72	-12	97	89	-4	141	132	1	274
$k = 5, l = 3$	-103	163	171	1	65	-72	-14	71	-70	6	73	3	88
1	104	-103	-3	64	59	5	73	-77	-14	71	79	11	78
3	113	-5	60	57	7	71	75	-16	141	146	-8	42	136
5	39	42	-9	117	9	121	116	16	166	167	-10	55	144
7	41	60	-11	123	-130	11	38	16	166	167	-12	53	190

Table 4 -continued

h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_c$	
$k = 8, l = 4$																		
-1	259	-273	10	77	-73	4	131	-126	7	95	-93	9	54	49	49	$k = 3, l = 6$		
-3	73	-81	16	122	-137	10	118	-108	11	52	42	11	52	42	42	$k = 3, l = 6$		
-11	81	-72	18	105	-103	10	105	-108	13	43	36	13	43	36	36	$k = 3, l = 6$		
-15	110	116																
$k = 2, l = 5$																		
0	69	75	-2	54	49	-6	192	191	-1	116	138	15	76	80	5	95	83	
			-4	28	44	-8	64	57	-3	64	77	15	76	80	5	305	316	
			-6	216	197	-12	105	-116	-13	90	-105	-13	90	-105	5	200	198	
			-8	242	233	-22	97	-93	-4	106	-118	-4	106	-118	-4	11	28	
			-10	277	254	-22	124	-124	-2	91	-105	-7	230	-218	-7	7	-34	
			-12	132	124	-20	1	93	-4	106	-118	-9	46	-43	-9	13	-38	
			-14	30	20	-5	105	-80	-4	106	-118	-11	473	-478	-11	13	-38	
			-16	48	52	-3	75	-80	-4	106	-118	-11	473	-478	-11	13	-38	
			-20	149	156	-5	50	-48	-4	106	-118	-11	473	-478	-11	13	-38	
			-22	115	129	-7	41	-40	0	195	169	-17	24	26	-7	225	-280	
			-24	80	80	-23	9	181	191	2	146	-19	62	57	-9	41	-42	
1	216	213	-5	239	213	-11	58	-554	4	28	20	-21	32	-20	-11	132	128	
3	245	239	-21	21	21	-13	107	-95	6	67	65	-23	83	-89	-15	134	134	
5	28	41	-48	7	41	-3	107	-95	10	93	-100	-23	83	-89	-15	56	56	
7	47	-66	3	165	-166	$k = 5, l = 5$	12	55	55	62	-100	-23	83	-89	-15	56	56	
11	47	-66	5	59	43	-44	-1	124	-120	14	163	-161	-133	0	142	-130	-130	
13	31	-32	5	59	43	-44	-1	124	-120	14	163	-161	-133	0	142	-130	-130	
15	56	52	7	52	52	-5	30	-15	-5	30	-15	-133	0	142	-130	-130		
$k = 1, l = 5$																		
			9	164	170	-3	124	-121	-5	30	-15	-133	0	142	-130	-130		
			11	77	70	-5	124	-121	-7	200	-200	-5	387	-387	-5	387	-387	
			13	58	43	-7	72	-74	-2	69	-23	8	54	-56	-2	27	-32	
			15	52	52	-44	-1	124	-120	14	163	-161	-133	0	142	-130	-130	
			17	70	70	-11	72	-74	-2	69	-23	10	85	88	2	27	-32	
			19	90	102	-13	130	-138	-4	334	317	14	105	99	4	48	46	
			21	135	135	-15	64	-73	-6	180	-179	18	91	85	6	107	-113	
			291	-260	$k = 3, l = 5$	-21	78	80	-8	56	-61	-10	175	178	8	39	46	
			240	-11	119	-127	1	144	-141	-6	81	75	-12	131	142	-19	126	
			13	187	-169	-3	223	-223	-14	57	49	-14	57	49	-2	226	226	
			15	104	-106	-5	278	-286	2	111	118	-16	130	-122	-4	226	226	
			17	137	-132	-7	326	-313	-18	48	-42	-6	118	-123	-6	47	44	
			19	30	-26	-9	202	-188	-20	49	-40	-8	186	-195	-8	47	-39	
			21	166	-162	-11	152	-150	-22	109	109	-10	56	-59	-10	140	132	
			24	-13	43	-49	-6	81	75	-12	131	142	-12	317	-310	-12	63	-65
			26	-15	48	-53	-8	94	98	-14	123	117	-14	190	-187	-14	94	-100
			28	-17	50	41	-14	123	117	1	132	133	-18	34	24	-8	47	-39
0	79	-79	-21	208	212	$k = 4, l = 5$	1	142	132	3	134	132	-20	81	-84	-22	164	171
2	621	619					1	142	132	7	94	-106	-24	115	125	1	84	76
6	170	-164					1	142	132	7	27	38	5	65	65	5	65	-66
8	92	93																

 $k = 3, l = 6$ $k = 4, l = 6$ $k = 5, l = 6$

Table 4—*continued*

k	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_C$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_C$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_C$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_C$	h	$10 F_0 $	$10F_C$
1	114	-111	$k = 5, l = 8$	-5	53	29	-7	118	120	4	135	-144	-8	101	114
3	36	46	5	97	-94	-9	-7	129	116	-9	65	61	6	108	-104
7	110	-111	7	72	-67	-11	52	54	-11	106	110	8	122	137	-18
11	93	89	$k = 5, l = 8$	-11	43	48	-13	79	-13	79	-76	-87	$k = 0, l = 10$	$k = 3, l = 10$	
$k = 3, l = 8$	-1	51	47	-5	115	117	-15	144	-140	-21	91	-111	$k = 4, l = 9$	-2	65
-1	54	36	-9	181	140	141	-7	191	191	-9	80	80	-4	66	-61
-9	132	135	$k = 6, l = 8$	0	57	52	2	116	-111	8	144	139	-8	86	86
-11	58	-54	-13	119	-129	61	0	139	-136	8	81	76	-12	134	-8
-15	-17	92	77	4	118	107	$k = 2, l = 9$	-2	98	96	-6	79	-8	97	97
-19	104	-104	$k = 6, l = 8$	-2	40	22	-4	88	107	-6	230	-227	5	133	109
$k = 4, l = 8$	0	52	52	-2	111	-112	-4	113	-103	-8	202	-204	9	107	-124
2	51	55	-10	70	-127	-125	-12	51	-58	-10	20	-220	-12	124	-124
6	114	109	$k = 1, l = 5$	-4	127	-125	-18	66	-61	-18	144	142	$k = 1, l = 10$	-10	117
$k = 4, l = 8$	-2	28	19	1	118	109	$k = 3, l = 9$	-3	98	86	-3	66	-13	77	66
-4	77	-80	5	119	130	1	53	-53	-5	86	86	-5	85	70	75
-6	119	-124	6	66	-52	3	86	-85	-9	153	159	-9	144	-15	91
-8	141	-153	$k = 1, l = 9$	-88	-88	-124	-153	-153	-13	104	-116	-13	96	101	114
-10	75	-12	66	-1	52	35	-3	112	117	0	103	-96	-2	33	18
-12	66	-3	89	80	-3	103	-5	139	138	0	103	-96	-6	40	-13
$k = 0, l = 10$	-18	89	80	-18	-88	-88	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	4	73	46
$k = 2, l = 11$	-11	113	113	-11	113	113	-11	113	113	-11	113	113	-10	113	114
$k = 0, l = 12$	-10	82	82	-10	82	82	-10	82	82	-10	82	82	-10	82	-100

between the benzo-groups is 61.5°. The cyclobutane rings are *cis*-, *trans*-, *cis*-substituted. The molecular symmetry (C_2) is far from $mm2(C_{2v})$ because of the non-planarity of the cyclobutane rings. The deviations of the atoms C(1) through C(4) from the best plane through the cyclobutane ring are 0.139, -0.142, 0.141 and -0.138 Å, respectively, all ± 0.006 Å. The two dihedral angles formed by the pairs of planes through three carbon atoms having a diagonal in common are both 152°. This angle is in the range of 149-155°, reported for many puckered cyclobutane derivatives (Andreotti et al., 1973, and many references therein; Margulis, 1965; Adman & Margulis, 1967).

In the literature, there are two more structure determinations of *cis*-, *trans*-, *cis*-substituted cyclobutane containing compounds described: tetracyanocyclobutane (Greenberg & Post, 1968) and cyclobutanetetracarboxylic acid (Margulis, 1971). In both of them, however, the cyclobutane rings are planar.

As is usually found in tetra-substituted cyclobutane rings, the *cis*-substituted carbon atoms (1.573(8), 1.606(8) Å) are significantly longer than a single C-C bond of 1.537 Å; the distances between *trans*-substituted carbon atoms (1.542 and 1.554 Å) are only slightly longer.

The packing of the molecules in the unit cell is in agreement with van der Waals distances; no unusual intermolecular contacts occur.

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