# The Crystal Structure of Ethyl Stearate. A Correction

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Ethyl stearate has the monoclinic unit cell  $a=5.59,\ b=7.40,\ c=55.0$  Å,  $\beta=113.5^\circ$ . The cell contains 4 molecules and the space group is Aa. A 3-dimensional least-squares refinement has been performed to an R-value of 0.125. The chains are arranged in the orthorhombic packing O  $\perp$  (101). The molecules form sheets with the chains tilting 63° towards the end group planes. The alcohol chain forms a continuation of the main chain but a twist occurs at the carboxyl group.

Astructure determination of ethyl stearate in two projections has been described in Ref. 1. It was pointed out by Mathieson and Welsh<sup>2</sup> that the space group should probably be the same as they had found in ethyl behenate. This should give a possibility for an arrangement of the atoms in the alcohol group which is more consistent with other data. It was therefore decided to make a new study using 3-dimensional data.

The unit cell given in Ref. 1 has the dimensions a = 5.59, b = 7.40, c = 57.1 Å,  $\beta = 118^{\circ}$ .

Due to the bad quality of the reflection data on the original films especially for the higher zones (diffuse reflections and streaking) and the small distances between the spots caused by the long c-axis the space group was erroneously determined to be Aa instead of Ia. The latter is in accordance with Mathieson and Welsh <sup>2</sup> and corresponds to a new unit cell with space group Aa and the following dimensions  $a = 5.59 \pm 0.02$ ,  $b = 7.40 \pm 0.02$ ,  $c = 55.0 \pm 0.3$  Å,  $\beta = 113.5^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$ . The coordinates in the new cell are related to the coordinates given in Table 1 in Ref. 1 by the transformation matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & \overline{1} \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

A new set of observed reflections was formed, including those in Tables 2 and 3 in Ref. 1. For 00l-reflections the average from the 0kl- and the k0l-zones was used. The new reflections belonging to the zones k1l and k2l were estimated visually as the original data. The total number of reflections used

was 316. This corresponds to only 13 % of the reflections within 1/4 of the copper sphere. Within the zones used 25 % of the reflections were observed. It may be remarked that in a regular structure of this type the few subcell reflections are much stronger than the majority of reflections which therefore often fall below the observable limit. It was not possible to obtain better data as the reflections outside the measured zones were of such a bad quality that they could not be estimated with any reasonable accuracy.

#### REFINEMENT

The coordinates in Ref. 1 were transformed to the new cell. The atoms  $C_{01}$  and  $C_{02}$  were then considered to form a straight continuation of the main chain by increasing their x/a-coordinates by 0.5. Isotropic temperature factors for each atom were taken as the average of the values  $B_{yz}$  and  $B_{xz}$  given in Table 1 in Ref. 1. The hydrogen atoms were placed 1.09 Å from the corre-

sponding carbon atoms using tetrahedral angles.

Rounds of least-squares calculations were then performed with a full-matrix programme described by Abrahamsson 3 and Aleby. 4 The weighting function used was  $w = [1 + (F_{\rm obs} - a)^2/b^2]^{-1}$  with a = b = 3.5  $F_{\rm min}$ . 14 very strong reflections showing poor agreement were excluded from the refinement. To avoid singular matrices the x- and z-coordinates of  $C_{02}$  were kept fixed during the refinement (cf. Templeton 5). The final R-value for the refined reflections was 0.10 compared with the values 0.13 and 0.16 for 0kl and k0l, respectively, in Ref. 1. At the end of the refinement the average position shift was about 0.05 of the average standard deviation while the maximum shift was 0.08 of the corresponding standard deviation. The refinement was checked by difference Fourier summations which showed no contradicting features.

The standard deviations (calculated according to Cruickshank 6), however, were very large, the average being 0.088 Å in the position coordinates. Even considering the limited quality and amount of data this seemed too high. According to Geller 7 and Scheringer 8 a high correlation between the refined parameters could lead to a bad condition of the normal equation matrix which then shows up as high standard deviations. To investigate this the correlation coefficients were calculated from the elements of the inverse of the normal equation matrix. This showed that the average correlation between the x-coordinates was 0.69 and between the z-coordinates 0.72 while the correlation between y-coordinates was on the average 0.09 and between isotropic temperature factors 0.02. The correlations between the parameters within the regular part of the molecule (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) did not differ significantly from the corresponding correlations within the group C<sub>1</sub>, O<sub>1</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>01</sub>, C<sub>02</sub>. If the two groups of atoms were refined separately the correlations between x- and z-parameters dropped to 0.16 and 0.21, respectively, in both cases with the y- and B-correlations at a low level as before. These figures indicate that for molecules with a high degree of regularity in a polar space group, refinement of many atoms at the same time is likely to cause the normal equation matrix to be badly conditioned.

Table 1. Coordinates and temperature factors.

	x/a	$oldsymbol{y}/oldsymbol{b}$	z/c	$\boldsymbol{\mathit{B}}$
$\mathbf{C}_{10}$	-0.241	0.201	0.4588	$8.75 \text{ Å}^2$
$C_{12}^{10}$	-0.126	0.300	0.4437	6.48
$C_{10}^{17}$	-0.218	0.192	0.4153	$\boldsymbol{6.65}$
C, 5	-0.100	0.297	0.3976	5.89
C,4	-0.193	0.191	0.3710	5.40
C''	-0.062	0.290	0.3542	5.40
C.3	-0.158	0.202	0.3278	4.96
$C_{12}^{12}$	-0.038	0.284	0.3072	5.14
$C_{10}^{11}$	-0.129	0.208	0.2816	3.12
$C_{\alpha}^{10}$	-0.012	0.285	0.2640	5.64
$C_{\bullet}^{\bullet}$	-0.104	0.212	0.2370	$\bf 5.34$
C.	0.027	0.285	0.2185	6.61
C.	-0.085	0.214	0.1897	3.15
C.	0.056	0.289	0.1744	7.80
$\mathbf{C}_{\bullet}^{\bullet}$	-0.049	0.213	0.1453	4.59
$C_3$	0.087	0.277	0.1296	4.15
$C_2$	-0.039	0.216	0.0988	5.21
$C_1$	0.115	0.246	0.0841	3.48
$O_1$	-0.042	0.239	0.0573	6.10
$O_2$	0.301	0.329	0.0902	7.31
$C_{01}$	0.131	0.254	0.0410	$\boldsymbol{6.80}$
$\begin{array}{c} C_{18} \\ C_{17} \\ C_{16} \\ C_{15} \\ C_{14} \\ C_{13} \\ C_{12} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{10} \\ C_{28} \\ C_{7} \\ C_{5} \\ C_{5} \\ C_{2} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{22} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{22} \\ C_{11} \\ C_{23} \\ C_{24} \\ C_{25} \\ $	-0.049	0.248	0.0152	13.22

It was therefore decided to start the refinement from the beginning and refine one of the above groups at a time for some cycles and then the other group. Each group was refined for about 4 cycles. This procedure was repeated 3 times. The weighting scheme used was the same as before but for the last two sets of cycles  $b=4.0\ F_{\rm min}$ . This time the final R-value was 0.11 for the refined reflections and for all observed reflections 0.125. In the final cycles the average position shift was about 0.02 of the standard deviations and the maximum position shifts about 0.05 of the standard deviations. The final coordinates did not differ significantly from those of the first refinement. In both cases the differences from the starting coordinates were small except for x- and z-coordinates of the atoms  $C_1$ ,  $O_1$ ,  $O_2$ ,  $C_{01}$ , and  $C_{02}$  which were shifted up to 0.28 Å from their original positions.

The average standard deviations were 0.065 Å in the position coordinates and 1.56 Å<sup>2</sup> in the isotropic temperature factors. These high values can be correlated not only with the limited data but also with the temperature factors being high (the average B=6 Å<sup>2</sup>). This causes the atomic contributions to the structure factors to be small as will the derivatives and the elements of the normal equation matrix. The elements of the inverse matrix will then be large giving high standard deviations.

The final parameters (from the partial refinements) are given in Table 1 and the corresponding observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2 (note that h and l are interchanged because the calculations were performed in space group Cc instead of Aa). Table 3 gives the bond lengths and the angles between the bonds. The average of the C—C bonds between  $C_2$  and  $C_{18}$  is 1.53 Å and of the angles at the same atoms is 112°. The average standard

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors (corresponding to a unit cell a=55.0, b=7.40, c=5.59 Å,  $\beta=113.5^\circ$ , *i.e.* space group Cc). The phase angle FI is given in fractions of a revolution.

H	ĸ	L	PO	FC	FI	н	к	L	FO	FC	FÍ	.,	ĸ	,	FO	P.7	FI	F	ıк		-		
4	0	0	58	61	0.417	6	4	0	7	7	0.382	10	0	_4 _4	8	FC 6	0.769	27		L -3	FQ 11	FC 13	FI 0.459
6802468024680246807911719135791502468024680246802446813579135791357913579135024	00000000000000000000001111111111111111	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	54 1977672821875741008767767711169121579555508517876113189681375522150770121179121401767676913	6918454497837445121758112876912771104257678068465770612149105087777612991441901212815897716625	0.4750444424889464884699467488946894699468948993199999999999999999999999999999999	80121112022442127500212664645255884444408554220866422281614121086420246681011141618022486666844440857222286422281412	0000000000000000000	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	7555662910771179612764811109025565447675764339122998689311381013554417711103566701742980	10965502231717344006739879648065132988244420820489722316597113443474792966711658990	0.1282 0.5916 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	86424888844975710975711975711757911757912788884728281111111574171741888444757528	-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11	-3 -3	765571065555198214886879507211454569478960786911790781580964574617921178521474999550011696	77590567452750396666564334013317770826892021756504665915271169507471464567942193157	0.610 0.000	211771977571173199174917473708620864208642024681024682442684208620246228160220888	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1912 99 98 9211307122 9300444 7761170 92 9366 2247 777568 74511888 770 60 51 96 76 9188 5 90 5 5 28 4 25 7 18	2179075823160829284848291354761371107609722015033304556931136526983819565111593612184322211	00.00000000000000000000000000000000000

deviations over the whole molecule are for the bonds 0.09 Å and for angles between the bonds 7°. In Fig. 1 is shown a composite drawing of the final electron density in sections close to the C- and O-atoms and parallel to the ac-plane.

The program system used is described by Abrahamsson, Aleby, Larsson, Nilsson, Selin and Westerdahl.<sup>9</sup>

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles.

$C_{18} - C_{17}$	1.44 Å	${ m C_{18}\!-\!C_{17}\!-\!C_{16}}$	105°
$C_{17}^{16} - C_{16}^{17}$	1.65	$C_{17}^{16} - C_{16}^{17} - C_{15}^{16}$	107
C16 - C15	1.58	$\tilde{C}_{16}^{17} - \tilde{C}_{15}^{16} - \tilde{C}_{14}^{15}$	105
$C_{15}^{16} - C_{14}^{15}$	1.55	$\overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}_{15}^{16}} - \overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}_{14}^{15}} - \overset{\circ}{\mathrm{C}_{13}^{14}}$	105
$C_{14}^{15} - C_{13}^{14}$	1.57	$C^{15} - C^{14} - C^{13}$	107
$C^{14} - C^{18}$	1.48	$C_{14}^{24} - C_{13}^{24} - C_{12}^{24}$	115
$C_{13}^{13}-C_{12}^{12}$		$C_{13}^{12} - C_{12}^{12} - C_{11}^{12}$	
$C_{12}^{-1} - C_{11}^{-1}$	1.65	$C_{12}^{-1} - C_{11}^{-1} - C_{10}^{-1}$	117
$C_{11}^{-1}-C_{10}^{-1}$	1.41	$C_{11}^{-1} - C_{10}^{-1} - C_{9}^{-1}$	115
$C_{10}-C_{9}$	1.48	$C_{10}^{12} - C_{9}^{10} - C_{8}^{1}$	117
$C_9$ $-C_8$	1.46	$C_9^{r}-C_8^r-C_7^r$	118
$C_8 - C_7$	1.57	$C_8^{"}-C_7^{"}-C_6^{"}$	116
$C_7' - C_6'$	1.55	$C_7 - C_6 - C_5$	111
$C_6' - C_5'$	1.48	$\mathbf{C_6'} - \mathbf{C_5'} - \mathbf{C_4'}$	112
$C_5^6 - C_4^6$	1.57	$C_5 - C_4 - C_3$	115
$C_4^3 - C_3^3$	1.44	$C_{4}^{\circ}-C_{3}^{\circ}-C_{2}^{\circ}$	115
$C_3 - C_2$	1.62	$C_3 - C_2 - C_1$	116
$C_2 - C_1$	1.41	$C_2 - C_1 - C_1$	109
$C_1 - O_1$	1.39	$C_2^{"}-C_1^{"}-C_2^{"}$	128
$C_1 - O_2$	1.14	$O_1 - C_1 - O_2$	117
$O_1 - C_{01}$	1.56	$C_1^1 - O_1^1 - C_{01}^2$	109
$C_{01}^{1} - C_{02}^{01}$	1.38	$O_1 - C_{01} - C_{02}$	103

### DISCUSSION

Despite the low accuracy in the parameters some general remarks can be made. The main features of the structure are as described in Ref. 1. The long chains are packed according to the subcell O  $\perp$  (101) and have an angle of tilt towards the end group planes of 63°. The subcell dimensions as calculated from the final coordinates are  $a_{\rm s}=4.99,\,b_{\rm s}=7.40,\,c=2.54$  Å. The shortest distance between carbon atoms across the contact planes is 3.89 Å.

At the carboxyl-group there is no longer any deviation from the direction of the main chain as was stated in Ref. 1. A twisting of the molecular plane occurs so that the  $OC_2H_5$  group lies in a plane approximately parallel to the ac-plane. This is shown in Fig. 2, where the unit cell is seen along the c-axis (which is pointing down from the plane of the paper). The lines of intersection with the  $a^*b$ -plane and their angles to the b-axis are shown for the best least-

squares planes through the main chain (atoms 
$$C_2 \cdots C_{18}$$
), the group  $C_2 - C_1$ 

and the group  $C_1-C_{01}-C_{01}-C_{02}$ . The projections of the centroids of the different groups are also shown. The planes are nearly parallel to the c-axis. The angles between the planes and the bc-plane are 44° for the chain plane and 68° for the carboxyl group plane (compared with 44° and 63°, respectively, for methyl stearate in Aleby and von Sydow. For the alcohol chain the angle is 85° (compared with 72° for the plane  $C_1$ ,  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$  in methyl stearate). The atoms in the main chain lie within 0.09 Å from the plane except  $C_2$ 

The atoms in the main chain lie within 0.09 A from the plane except  $C_3$  and  $C_2$  (which tend to the more "vertical" arrangement of the carboxyl group). There is an indication of a twist in the chain plane so that the part nearer to the methyl end is more parallel to the bc-plane. The carboxyl group

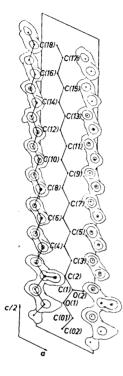


Fig. 1. Electron density in sections close to the atoms. Contours at intervals of  $1 \text{ e-Å}^{-3}$  starting with  $1 \text{ e-Å}^{-3}$ .

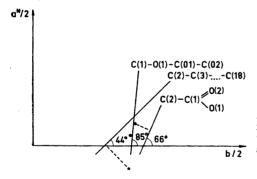


Fig. 2. Least-squares planes through different parts of the molecule (the intersections between the planes and the a\*b-plane are shown as well as the projection of the centroid of the group of atoms).

is planar within the limits of error: the sum of the bond angles is  $354^{\circ}$  and the maximum deviation from the plane is 0.14 Å. The group  $C_1-O_1-C_{01}-C_{02}$  is planar within 0.01 Å.

Malkin <sup>11</sup> has discussed the arrangement of the polar region in various types of esters. To explain the alternation in the increments of the long spacing in series of methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, and amyl esters of the same acid he suggested that in ethyl and butyl esters the terminating C—C bond in the alcohol is perpendicular to the end group contact plane while in

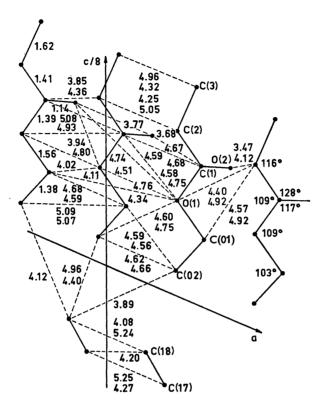


Fig. 3. Detail of the ester group region.

methyl, propyl, and amyl esters it tilts. From Fig. 3 it is seen that this is essentially correct in the case of ethyl stearate.

The same type of alternation can, however, be observed in other series (for example methyl esters and ethyl esters of different acids) and is a consequence of the inclination of the chains to the end group planes (but not a necessary consequence, cf. Larsson 12).

In Fig. 3 are also shown some contact distances (where two distances are given together they refer to atoms displaced one b-axis from each other).

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