

Table 2 A. Bond distances, bond angles and dihedral angles with estimated standard deviations for molecule A.

DISTANCE	(Å)	DISTANCE	(Å)
O1 = CC1	1.237(4)	O2 = CC2	1.235(4)
O3 = CC3	1.235(4)	N1 = CM1	1.471(4)
N2 = CM2	1.469(4)	N3 = CM3	1.462(5)
N1 = C1	1.463(4)	N2 = C2	1.468(4)
N3 = C3	1.474(4)	N1 = CC3	1.335(4)
N2 = CC1	1.356(4)	N3 = CC2	1.349(4)
C1 = CC1	1.526(4)	C2 = CC2	1.518(5)
C3 = CC3	1.539(5)		
ANGLE	(°)	ANGLE	(°)
O1 = C1 = CC1 = N2	119.4(3)	O2 = C2 = CC2 = C3	119.7(3)
O3 = CC3 = C3 = N2	118.1(3)	O1 = CC1 = N2 = C2	121.3(3)
O2 = CC2 = N3 = N2	120.9(3)	O3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	122.3(3)
C1 = CC1 = N2 = N1	115.2(3)	C2 = CC2 = N3 = C3	119.4(3)
C3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	119.6(3)	CM1 = N1 = C1 = C2	116.6(3)
CM2 = N2 = C2 = C1	115.5(3)	CM3 = N3 = C3 = C2	116.8(3)
CM1 = N1 = CC3 = N2	117.7(3)	CM2 = N2 = CC1 = N3	118.8(3)
CM3 = N3 = CC2 = N2	116.3(3)	CC3 = N1 = C1 = CM1	125.7(3)
CC1 = N2 = C2 = N1	125.7(3)	CC2 = N3 = C3 = C1	124.1(3)
N1 = C1 = CC1 = N2	110.2(3)	N2 = C2 = CC2 = N3	116.5(3)
N3 = C3 = CC3 = N1	110.7(3)		
DIMIDRAL ANGLE	(°)		
N1 = C1 = CC1 = N2	-91.7(4)		
C1 = CC1 = N2 = C2	-6.7(5)		
CC1 = N2 = C2 = CC2	102.1(4)		
N2 = C2 = CC2 = N3	-101.3(3)		
C2 = CC2 = N3 = C3	10.5(5)		
CC2 = N3 = C3 = CC3	87.7(4)		
N3 = C3 = CC3 = N1	-104.6(3)		
C3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	8.3(5)		
CC3 = N1 = C1 = CC1	93.5(4)		

Table 2 B. Bond distances etc. for molecule B.

DISTANCE	(Å)	DISTANCE	(Å)
O1 = CC1	1.233(4)	O2 = CC2	1.232(5)
O3 = CC3	1.232(4)	N1 = CM1	1.465(4)
N2 = CM2	1.466(5)	N3 = CM3	1.475(5)
N1 = C1	1.466(4)	N2 = C2	1.462(5)
N3 = C3	1.448(5)	N1 = CC3	1.357(4)
N3 = CC2	1.358(5)	N2 = CC1	1.352(4)
C1 = CC1 = N1 = C1	1.518(5)	C2 = CC2 = N2 = C2	1.533(5)
C3 = CC3	1.516(5)		
ANGLE	(°)	ANGLE	(°)
O1 = CC1 = C1 = N2	118.6(3)	O2 = CC2 = C2 = N3	118.5(4)
O3 = CC3 = C3 = N2	118.3(3)	O1 = CC1 = N2 = C2	122.3(3)
O2 = CC2 = N3 = N2	122.3(4)	O3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	122.6(3)
C1 = CC1 = N2 = N1	119.1(3)	C2 = CC2 = N3 = C3	119.2(4)
C3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	119.6(3)	CM1 = N1 = C1 = C2	115.3(3)
CM2 = N2 = C2 = N1	115.6(3)	CM3 = N3 = C3 = C1	117.9(4)
CM1 = N1 = CC3 = N2	117.4(4)	CM2 = N2 = CC1 = N3	119.8(3)
CM3 = N3 = CC2 = N2	116.8(4)	CC3 = N1 = C1 = CM1	125.7(3)
CC1 = N2 = CC2 = N3	125.9(3)	CC2 = N3 = C3 = C1	124.4(3)
N1 = C1 = CC1 = N2	109.3(3)	N2 = C2 = CC2 = N3	111.7(3)
N3 = C3 = CC3 = N1	110.3(3)		
DIMIDRAL ANGLE	(°)		
N1 = C1 = CC1 = N2	91.8(4)		
C1 = CC1 = N2 = C2	7.3(5)		
CC1 = N2 = C2 = CC2	-102.8(4)		
N2 = C2 = CC2 = N3	99.7(4)		
C2 = CC2 = N3 = C3	-9.9(5)		
CC2 = N3 = C3 = CC3	86.8(4)		
N3 = C3 = CC3 = N1	107.4(4)		
C3 = CC3 = N1 = C1	-11.9(5)		
CC3 = N1 = C1 = CC1	-91.7(4)		

$\beta = 90.82(4)^\circ$, space group $P2_1/n$, and eight molecules in the unit cell ($D_m = 1.33 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $D_x = 1.34 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$). At room temperature the crystals are to some extent destroyed by the radiation and data were therefore collected at -160°C (automatic four circle diffractometer, MoK α -radiation, 2439 observed reflections). No corrections for absorption or secondary extinc-

tion were applied (crystal size $0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}^3$).

The structure was solved by direct methods⁹ and refined by full-matrix least-squares technique.^{10 *} Methylene hydrogen positions were calculated. Methyl hydrogens were localized in a difference Fourier map. Anisotropic temperature factors were introduced for O, N, and C atoms, and weights in least-squares were calculated from the standard deviations in intensities, $\sigma(I)$, taken as

$$\sigma(I) = [C_T + (0.02C_N)]^{1/2}$$

where C_T is the total number of counts and C_N the net count. The final weighted R -value was 4.5% (conventional $R = 5.0\%$) for 2439 observed reflections. The form factors used were those of Hanson *et al.*¹¹ except for hydrogen.¹²

Final fractional coordinates and thermal parameters for the two independent molecules (A and B) are given in Table 1 A and Table 1 B. From the temperature parameters of these tables the principal axes of thermal vibration ellipsoids were calculated. Maximum r.m.s. amplitudes range from 0.17 Å to 0.38 Å. No rigid-body analyses have been carried out.

Bond distances and angles and dihedral angles are listed in Tables 2 A and 2 B. The standard deviations (in parentheses) are estimated from the correlation matrix of the final least-squares refinement cycle. The two independent molecules have the same "crown" conformation shown in Fig. 1, which is the only conformation consistent with NMR-data.⁴

Average values of bond distances and two of the bond angles at nitrogen in the *N*-methyl amide groups are compared with earlier findings^{6-8,13} in Table 3. It may be seen that the average (C—N—CC) *cis* angle of tricyclo-

* All programs used (except those for phase determination) are included in this reference.

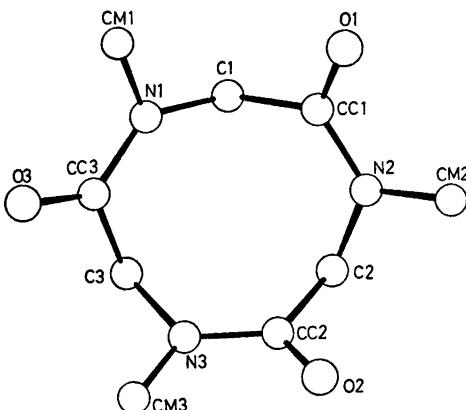


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing showing the molecular conformation.

Table 3. Average bond distances and angles for the cases $n=3, 4, 5, 7$, and 8 .

$n=$	3	4	5	7	8
Distance (Å)					
CC—C	1.524	1.525	1.527	1.534	1.530
CC—N	1.351	1.346	1.344	1.343	1.345
CC—O	1.234	1.224	1.228	1.221	1.232
C—N	1.462	1.454	1.456	1.449	1.453
CM—N	1.468	1.466	1.483	1.446	1.487
Angle (°)					
(CM—N—CC) <i>cis</i>	118.0	117.9	118.7	118.6	118.6
(CM—N—CC) <i>trans</i>	—	123.8	123.8	122.8	123.5
(C—N—CC) <i>cis</i>	125.3	123.5	123.8	123.7	122.8
(C—N—CC) <i>trans</i>	—	116.1	117.2	118.4	117.5

* Due to the more accurate data, the values are taken from the cycloalanyl tetrasarcosyl structure.¹³

sarcosyl is somewhat greater than those of the larger rings. It should also be pointed out that the significantly longer CM—N bonds of cyclopenta- and cyclooctasarcosyl are possibly connected with the fact that for these compounds methyl hydrogens were not included in the calculations.

There are no short inter-molecular contacts. A list of observed and calculated structure factors is available from the author.

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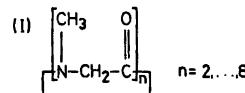
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Crystal Conformation of Cyclodecasarcosyl. 4CH₃OH at —160 °C

P. GROTH

Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo,
Oslo 3, Norway

With exception for the case $n=6$, the crystal structures of cyclic oligopeptides of sarcosine with the general formula I are known.^{1a-f} For



$n=2, 3, 4$ and 8 the conformations could be predicted on the basis of NMR data.² For $n=5$,

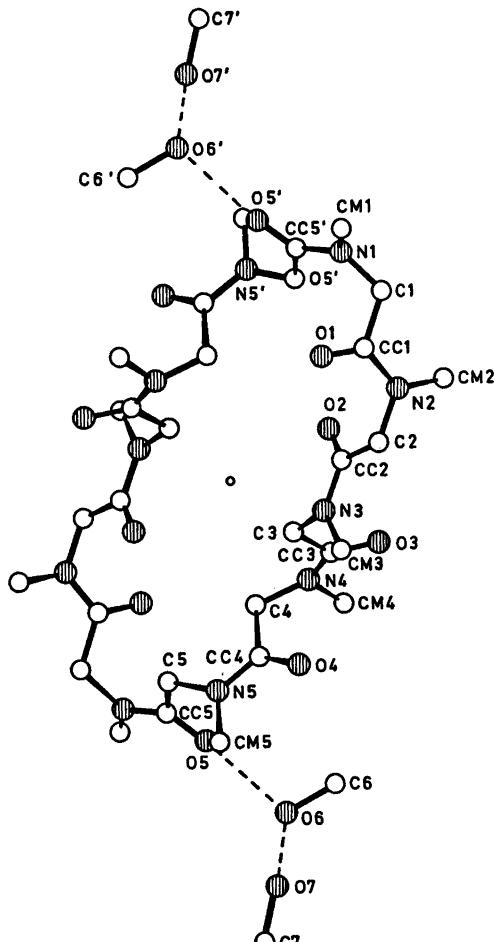


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the molecule.