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The Structure of $C_9Cl_7(COOH) \cdot (O_2C_2H_4)$, a Condensed Cage Pentacyclononane Compound, Determined by the Symbolic Addition Method*

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The crystal structure of $C_9Cl_7(COOH) \cdot (O_2C_2H_4)$, a pentacyclononane derivative, was studied to obtain information on the configuration of the basic carbon cage structure which can be derived from a cube by adding one apex carbon atom. The crystal is monoclinic and the cell constants are: $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 24.193 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 95.6 \pm 0.1^\circ$; the space group is $I2/a$. Three-dimensional intensity data were collected on the CCXD, a computer-controlled diffractometer, which is operated by an IBM 1620 under a stored data-collection program. The crystal structure was determined by systematic application of the symbolic addition method and refined by a full-matrix least-squares program on an IBM 7094. The molecule can be called 6,6-ethylenedioxyheptachloropentacyclo-[5.2.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}]nonane-3-carboxylic acid. The configurations of the cyclobutane and cyclopentane rings in the condensed cage molecule are discussed in detail. The carboxyl group is involved in the formation of centrosymmetric dimers which are stacked in the structure with the usual van der Waals contacts.

Introduction

Scherer, Lunt & Ungefug (1965) reported ring contraction through Favorskii rearrangement of chlorinated pentacyclodecanones by the action of alkali on I and III. In each case a pentacyclononane carboxylic acid has been formed (see Fig. 1). The position of the carboxyl group in IV could be uniquely assigned since the starting decanone possesses a symmetric cage structure; whereas for II the choice between the two non-equivalent sites for the group was decided by measuring the pK_a value of the acid V obtained by a hydrolysis of II which effected a removal of the ethylene glycol residue.

Crystals of II and IV were studied as a part of our continuing effort to determine the shape and size of condensed poly-ring carbon cage structures. Although

IV is a simpler molecule than II, the crystallographic data revealed that there are two non-equivalent molecules per asymmetric unit. This led to determination of the crystal structure of II, which possesses an extra ethylenedioxy group on the apex carbon.

Experimental

Crystals of II, $C_9Cl_7(COOH)(O_2C_2H_4)$, were obtained from CH_2Cl_2 solution of the sample supplied by Professor K. Scherer. One such crystal was ground into an approximately spherical shape and mounted on a G.E. Goniostat on CCXD, a computer-controlled diffractometer system, operated by an IBM 1620 in a closed-loop manner (Cole, Okaya & Chambers, 1963). The crystallographic constants were measured on the diffractometer and used as input parameters to the subsequent data-collection program; the values were $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 24.193 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$,

* The experimental part of this work was performed at IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York.

$\beta = 95.6 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The apparent space group for this choice of axes was $I2/a$ or Ia . This unconventional choice of axes (resulting in a body-centered monoclinic cell) was employed to make the β angle close to 90° . A base-centered lattice may be obtained by a simple linear transformation of axes; e.g. $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 28.441 \pm 0.004$ Å, $\beta = 122.2 \pm 0.1^\circ$, with space group $A2/a$ or Aa . There are eight formula units with observed density of 1.809 g.cm $^{-3}$, as compared to the calculated 1.815 g.cm $^{-3}$.

Three-dimensional intensity data were taken with Mo $K\alpha$. For each reflection the alignment of the specimen and the general accuracy of the system were tested first by optimizing the ω setting. The integrated intensity data were then recorded by making (θ - 2θ) step scans; the number of steps was twenty-four. The intervals of the 2θ step scan varied according to the 2θ values; they are 0.09° for 2θ less than 40° and 0.11° thereafter. These intervals had been determined in such a way that the first three and the last three of the 24 steps represent the background at the 2θ value. In the course of optimizing the ω setting, the maximum and minimum counts were recorded; when the difference was smaller than the statistical fluctuation of the system, such a reflection was treated as unobserved. The data-collection program written in the 1620 SPS (Symbolic Programming System) language is explained elsewhere (Okaya, 1964).

Structure determination

The structure was solved by the symbolic addition method (Karle & Karle, 1963). An absolute scale factor and overall temperature factor were determined by a Wilson statistical analysis of the three-dimensional data and the normalized structure-factor magnitudes were then obtained. These were used in the phase determination by the direct method.

The ambiguity in the space group assignment was first resolved by a statistical analysis of the magnitudes

of the E factors (Table 1), which shows beyond reasonable doubt the presence of a center of symmetry. The space group is thus determined as $I2/a$ (or $A2/a$ for the base centered transformed cell described above). The following set of equivalent positions for $I2/a$ was used in the analysis; (8); $(0,0,0)$ $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \pm (x,y,z; \frac{1}{2}+x,\frac{1}{2}-y,z)$.

Table 1. Space group assignment by E factor statistics

	Observed	Calculated for: Centro	Non-centro
$\langle E^2 \rangle$	1.0	1.0	1.0
$\langle E \rangle$	0.769	0.798	0.886
$\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.974	0.968	0.736
$ E > 3.0$	0.3%	0.3%	0.01%
$ E > 2.0$	4.8%	5.0%	1.8%

* Karle, Dragonette & Brenner (1965).

The phases of the larger E factors were systematically studied by the use of a program written in FORTRAN IV, *SORTE* (Bednowitz & Post, 1966), on an IBM 7094. After a number of iterative cycles, with application of the symbolic addition method, about 150 E factors were given with reasonably certain signs. These phases were then used in evaluating a three-dimensional E factor map, which was then scanned by a peak-searching program to obtain the positions of seven large peaks. Starting from these seven peaks the positions of other atoms were obtained by iterative structure-factor and electron density evaluations. After the sixteen remaining light atoms had been found in the electron density function, a view of the structure was drawn on an IBM 1627 XY-plotter based on a structure drawing program for an IBM 7094. The overall molecular shape of the compound is shown in Fig. 2.

The atomic coordinates were then refined by least-squares with anisotropic thermal parameters to represent the thermal vibration. After several cycles with a full matrix program, the error index, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ was reduced to 0.056 (or 0.068 if all acciden-

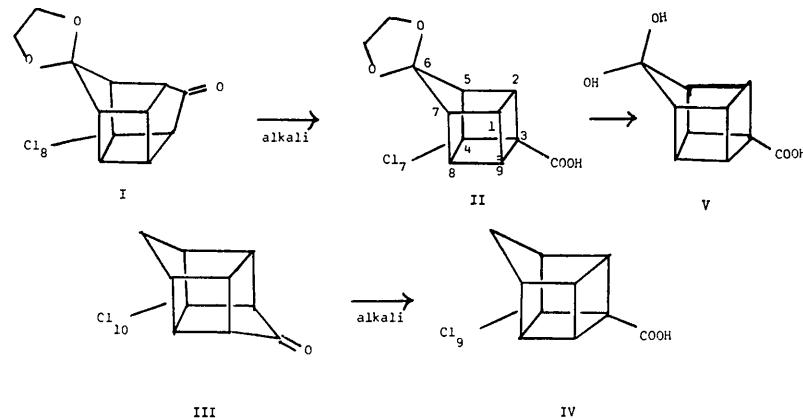


Fig. 1. Syntheses of the pentacyclononane acids studied in the present work. The numbering of atoms in the cage structure is given for molecule II.

tally absent reflections were included as $F_{\text{obs}} \equiv 0$) for about 1800 reflections. The atomic coordinates, their standard deviations and anisotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table 2. The atomic scattering factors were those listed in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The weighting scheme used in the least-squares refinement was: $\omega = 1.0$ for $|F_{\text{obs}}| \leq 50.0$ and $50.0/|F_{\text{obs}}|$ for larger F values; the unobserved reflections were given weights of zero. Shifts of atomic coordinates at the last cycle of the refinement were negligible compared to their standard deviations. The positions of hydrogen atoms were not studied. Comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 3.

Discussion

The direct determination of the structure of the acid, II, led to the unambiguous solution of the configuration of the molecule. The molecule can be called 6,6-ethylenedioxyheptachloropentacyclo[5.2.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}] - nonane-3-carboxylic acid. The observed position of the carboxyl group substantiates the earlier chemical evidence based on the acidity measurement. In Fig. 1, the numbering of atoms based on the pentacyclo system is shown. The basic cage structure has an approximate mirror plane going through carbon atoms 6,4,3, 9,7, a diagonal of this homocubane molecule, and this accounts for the inability to resolve the acid into optical isomers.

As shown in Fig. 3, this molecule belongs to a series of pentacyclo condensed cage compounds obtained by adding apex points to a cube. The configuration of the starting cube, cubane, C_8H_8 [Fig. 3(a)] has been studied

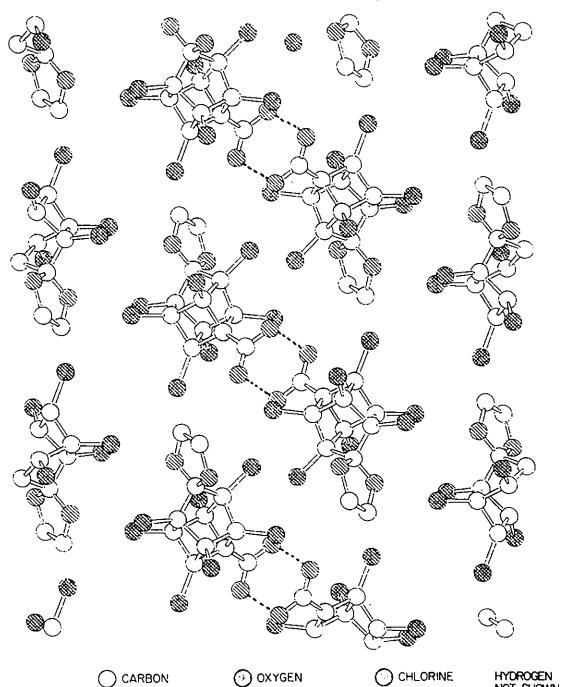


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure along the b axis. The O-H---O hydrogen bonds involved in the usual carboxyl dimer formation are shown by broken lines. The Figure was drawn on an IBM 1627 XY plotter based on a structure drawing program for the IBM 7094 (Okaya, 1968). The atomic coordinates and the peak heights, which were used in deciding proper shades for the atoms, are those obtained from electron density maps before the refinement stage.

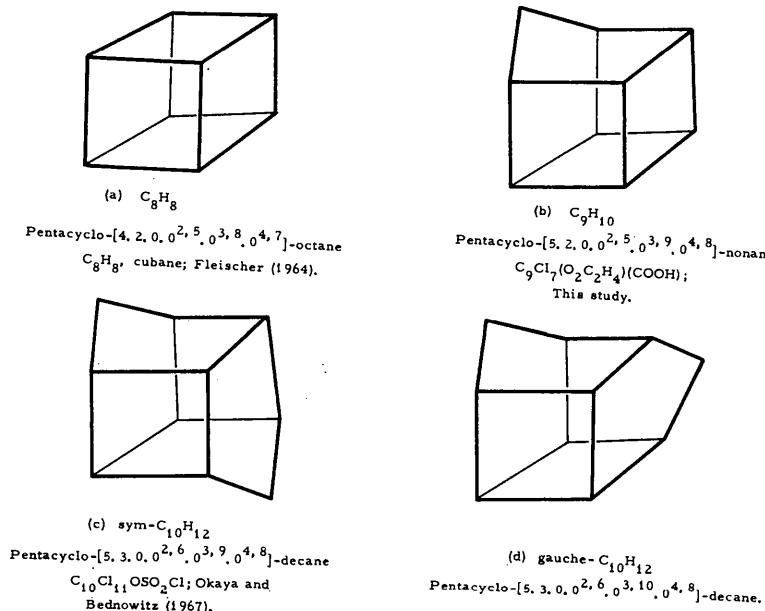


Fig. 3. The pentacyclo-cage systems discussed in the text.

by Fleischer (1964). The various crystallographic studies were made on symmetric decane derivatives, [Fig. 3(c)]; e.g. the configuration of the cage was determined by a crystal structure analysis of its undecachloro-rochlorosulfonate derivative, $C_{10}Cl_{11}OSO_2Cl$ (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

The bond distances are shown in Fig. 4. It is obvious from the data that the formation of a condensed system

has little effect on the bond distances; all the C-C and C-Cl bonds exhibit normal single-bond separations. By contrast, the bond angles and the configurations of the rings show more interesting features. Fig. 6 lists the bond angles in the ring system and Fig. 7 shows data on planarity of various groups in the cage. The two cyclobutane rings, 1-2-3-9, and 8-4-3-9, which have the apex carbon 6, only as a next nearest neighbor,

Table 2(a). Atomic coordinates (in fractions of cell edges) and their standard deviations (in 10^{-4} Å)

		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Chlorine atoms	Cl(1)	0·14580 (24)	0·23967 (32)	0·23219 (24)
	Cl(2)	0·20534 (23)	0·43094 (24)	0·12481 (29)
	Cl(4)	0·10473 (22)	-0·04770 (25)	-0·00156 (23)
	Cl(5)	0·26656 (20)	0·15070 (26)	0·03736 (24)
	Cl(7)	0·16370 (24)	-0·17277 (31)	0·21669 (25)
	Cl(8)	0·04265 (21)	-0·23852 (24)	0·10524 (28)
	Cl(9)	-0·03155 (21)	0·12702 (27)	0·15871 (26)
Oxygen atoms				
	Carboxyl	O(1)	0·08332 (52)	0·37560 (62)
		O(2)	-0·01518 (46)	0·39473 (58)
	Ethylenedioxy	O(3)	0·25272 (48)	-0·18603 (56)
		O(4)	0·29916 (49)	0·02115 (60)
Carbon atoms				
		C(1)	0·13645 (76)	0·14458 (79)
		C(2)	0·16586 (68)	0·23558 (83)
		C(3)	0·08539 (67)	0·20320 (82)
		C(4)	0·12228 (70)	0·03731 (79)
		C(5)	0·20521 (70)	0·09472 (81)
		C(6)	0·23479 (70)	-0·03389 (82)
		C(7)	0·16233 (78)	-0·03740 (90)
		C(8)	0·09283 (69)	-0·05300 (81)
		C(9)	0·05655 (72)	0·11093 (78)
		C carb	0·04622 (63)	0·33378 (79)
		C ethy(1)	0·33294 (76)	-0·22833 (82)
		C ethy(2)	0·36530 (74)	-0·07662 (86)
				0·15315 (101)

Table 2(b). Anisotropic temperature factors used in the expression

$$\exp [-\{\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl\}] .$$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Chlorine atoms	Cl(1)	0·00541	0·03744	0·00180	0·00307	-0·00013
	Cl(2)	0·00470	0·01449	0·00417	-0·00390	-0·00039
	Cl(4)	0·00419	0·02269	0·00179	0·00329	-0·00066
	Cl(5)	0·00345	0·02416	0·00249	0·00048	0·00183
	Cl(7)	0·00511	0·03483	0·00234	0·00589	0·00066
	Cl(8)	0·00353	0·01450	0·00394	-0·00259	0·00006
	Cl(9)	0·00313	0·02730	0·00291	0·00366	0·00225
Oxygen atoms						
	Carboxyl	O(1)	0·00434	0·02334	0·00275	0·00623
		O(2)	0·00307	0·02049	0·00206	0·00567
	Ethylenedioxy	O(3)	0·00367	0·01528	0·00236	0·00310
		O(4)	0·00337	0·02161	0·00237	0·00080
Carbon atoms						
		C(1)	0·00332	0·02114	0·00144	0·00186
		C(2)	0·00221	0·01414	0·00214	-0·00182
		C(3)	0·00213	0·01241	0·00168	0·00160
		C(4)	0·00254	0·01480	0·00117	0·00137
		C(5)	0·00256	0·01512	0·00139	0·00084
		C(6)	0·00234	0·01284	0·00197	0·00009
		C(7)	0·00321	0·01583	0·00170	0·00120
		C(8)	0·00213	0·01421	0·00206	-0·00084
		C(9)	0·00302	0·01724	0·00138	0·00149
		C carb	0·00165	0·01380	0·00190	0·00093
		C ethy(1)	0·00237	0·02452	0·00402	0·00518
		C ethy(2)	0·00223	0·02295	0·00338	0·00518
						-0·00097

Table 3. Comparison of observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$)

FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC	FO	FC
H _x K _y = 0, 0	L=2 697 656	H _x K _y = 1, 3	L=1 225 195	H _x K _y = 2, 7	L=1 0 9	H _x K _y = 4, 3	L=1 76	H _x K _y = 5, 5	L=1 90	H _x K _y = 7, 5	L=1 197	H _x K _y = 9, 13	L=1 12	H _x K _y = -2, 0	L=0 6	H _x K _y = -3, 4	L=2 697 656		
412981217	18 59 29	3 95 110	9 471 475	18 29 164	11 164 169	20 0 73	18 29 164	10 1 39	18 29 164	6 0 39	8 322 344	2 120 139	R151641645	9 594 581					
6 359 326	20 50 85	5 214 203	11 164 169	20 0 73	18 29 164	10 1 39	18 29 164	6 0 39	18 29 164	10 1 39	10 280 289	4 161 155	10 759 794	11 523 525					
81153131	7 317 318	1 37 318	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	1 265 293	14 494 511	14 381 404	15 243 236		
12 0 14	H _x K _y = 1, 4	L=1 447 457	H _x K _y = 3, 1	L=1 113 96	H _x K _y = 7, 27	L=1 372 374	H _x K _y = 6, 1	L=1 62	H _x K _y = 6, 1	L=1 447 457	H _x K _y = 6, 1	L=1 62	H _x K _y = 6, 1	L=1 161 161	1 389 406	1 389 406			
14 184 170	3 172 184	L=0 113 96	19 72 27	3 455 440	6 768 745	5 274 267	6 720 704	H _x K _y = 10, 1	2 349 356	20 280 211	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=2 108 83	4 9 41						
16 127 143	5 173 177	2 482 428	4 929 898	H _x K _y = 4, 4	7 275 288	8 147 172	L=1 358 379	4 360 353	22 125 127	L=1 152 125	8 237 252	L=2 108 83	5 33 37						
18 746 749	7 475 478	4 929 898	H _x K _y = 4, 4	7 275 288	8 147 172	L=1 358 379	4 360 353	22 125 127	L=1 152 125	8 237 252	L=2 108 83	5 33 37							
20 0 12	9 90 75	L=0 596 592	9 161 147	10 565 586	3 298 282	6 0 54	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	10 77	10 77	10 77		
22 145 134	11 232 191	8 734 734	H _x K _y = 57, 11	13 191 168	12 223 219	16 349 394	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	10 77	10 77	10 77		
H _x K _y = 0, 1	L=1 530 592	10 266 263	4 163 156	15 216 210	16 349 394	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	9 209 204	10 77	10 77	10 77		
5 246 276	16 92 118	L=0 493 492	17 44 89	18 308 311	12 0 56	H _x K _y = 8, 1	15 115 89	3 115 109	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	
5 737 690	H _x K _y = 1, 5	18 308 311	12 0 56	H _x K _y = 8, 1	15 115 89	3 115 109	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77	10 77		
7 957 974	L=0 230 221	20 0 78	14 164 165	H _x K _y = 6, 2	L=1 0 0	H _x K _y = 6, 2	L=1 0 0	H _x K _y = 10, 1	2 349 356	20 280 211	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=2 108 83	5 33 37						
9 819 811	2 322 283	6 62 84	L=0 487 483	3 212 218	H _x K _y = 19, 2	7 290 271	1 345 455	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 806 109	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 81 81	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 81 81	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
11 879 832	4 221 225	H _x K _y = 3, 2	18 46 76	L=0 405 407	5 596 614	L=0 10691077	9 218 237	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 806 109	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 81 81	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 81 81	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
13 0 61	6 60 39	L=1 149 139	4 53 79	7 230 231	2 0 59	H _x K _y = 1, 5	10 565 586	3 298 282	6 0 54	8 189 175	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 806 109	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 806 109	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
15 72 60	8 26 80	311931163	H _x K _y = 4, 5	5 88 105	9 44 48	4 113 126	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	1 345 455	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
17 47 56	5 15 56	L=1 743 743	8 489 490	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
19 0 53	12 0 54	3 314 314	10 565 586	12 0 54	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	10 565 586	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
21 258 246	14 133 131	9 447 420	5 203 208	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
10 374 386	16 138 138	11 69 47	9 38 48	14 233 254	17 70 86	12 0 55	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	6 292 309	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
12 665 683	L=1 491 487	17 118 94	13 193 194	11 411 422	11 0 88	18 326 306	H _x K _y = 8, 2	L=0 99 111	6 280 257	H _x K _y = 14, 0	6 562 515	L=2 250 244							
4 179 228	3 56 18	19 129 145	5 0 40	H _x K _y = 5, 3	L=1 333 331	2 141 190	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
614041388	5 416 400	L=1 217 169	11 200 200	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
10 305 328	7 95 154 249	H _x K _y = 3, 3	L=0 79	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	6 280 257	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
12 475 446	11 0 57	L=0 152 133	4 59 677	4 53 59	6 169 426	10 50 45	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
14 448 432	13 179 161	4 172 144	6 0 60	11 3 94	14 448 432	10 50 45	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
16 466 438	8 294 289	10 101 68	15 207 220	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
18 0 1	H _x K _y = 1, 7	6 494 528	8 117 114	13 200 215	16 349 394	15 31 61	13 200 215	16 349 394	15 31 61	13 200 215	16 349 394	15 31 61	13 200 215	16 349 394	15 31 61	13 200 215	16 349 394	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
20 0 83	L=0 89 95	8 294 289	10 101 68	15 207 220	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
2 203 224	10 177 177	12 0 74	17 248 254	10 177 225	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	14 51	11 225 251	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
12 0 55	3 516 549	4 234 333	H _x K _y = 5, 2	13 113 116	L=0 551 521	2 0 25	H _x K _y = 8, 5	14 0 45	22 122 114	12 0 43	20 0 29	4 642 660	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 255 266	8 0 22				
14 49 90	5 682 665	4 0 39	L=1 450 408	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	
16 179 189	7 395 396	6 319 307	3 81 78	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	L=1 0 69	H _x K _y = 6, 5	
18 143 120	13 162 162	12 225 225	5 0 41	6 452 567	8 257 257	H _x K _y = 9, 1	4 404 399	21 0 60	H _x K _y = 1, 5	4 404 399	21 0 60	H _x K _y = 1, 5	2 316 214	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 214 211	11 0 68	12 214 211	11 0 68	H _x K _y = -3, 6
4 466 502	9 186 183	12 225 225	5 0 41	6 452 567	8 257 257	H _x K _y = 9, 1	4 404 399	21 0 60	H _x K _y = 1, 5	4 404 399	21 0 60	H _x K _y = 1, 5	2 316 214	H _x K _y = -3, 6	L=1 214 211	11 0 68	12 214 211	11 0 68	H _x K _y = -3, 6
4 392 386	12 273 262	L=0 72 66	10 303 323	12 254 254	4 0 32	H _x K _y = 4, 3	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -3, 6	
8 379 380	16 97 103	4 207 204	14 305 311	18 85 87	8 127 141	10 60 47	H _x K _y = 7, 3	14 177 173	9 75 45	H _x K _y = 11, 4	10 374 398	12 206 220	5 462 277	H _x K _y = -4, 4	L=1 138 170	19 95 103	19 95 103	H _x K _y = -4, 4	
10 161 168	18 0 31	6 0 11	16 150 112	19 115 100	H _x K _y = 7, 3	L=0 160 104	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	12 227 227	H _x K _y = -4, 4		
12 0 28	0 5 0	19 176 176	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	12 369 369	H _x K _y = -4, 4	
H _x K _y = 0, 7	L=0 163 100	H _x K _y = 5, 6	L=0 1 76	H _x K _y = 5, 6	L=0 232 233	H _x K _y = 5, 6	L=0 232 233	H _x K _y = 5, 6	L=0 232 233	H _x K<									

Table 3 (cont.)

	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC	FQ	FC	Fn	Fn	FC												
H _x =-5 ₁	934	942	L=2	152	120	6	72	85	H _x =-5 ₂	559	530	10	72	47	7	308	314	2	H _x =-9 ₁	15	0	18	L=2	109	100	14	0	62	L=1	142	178														
4	707	731	4	57	91	8	562	518	4	0	56	12	81	90	9	315	322	6	81	89	3	379	366																						
6	243	250	6	294	285	10	127	140	6	575	556	11	427	432	H _x =-9 ₂	3	6	0	25	H _x =-11 ₁	3	5	29	273																					
8	425	453	8	159	148	12	94	69	9	227	240	13	202	205	L=2	117	107	8	393	361	L=2	62	88	7	457	440																			
10	271	264	10	65	75	14	177	171	12	159	170	14	177	156	10	299	275	4	218	229	9	0	72																						
12	241	430	12	179	182	16	129	94	12	0	20	3	0	73	14	161	151	12	133	114	6	28	293																						
14	243	324	14	54	77	18	0	9	14	0	39	5	244	252	H _x =-8 ₁	4	8	16	154	14	223	198	A=21	147	M _x =-12 ₁	4	10	134	147	L=2	102	101													
16	310	324	16	59	77	18	0	9	16	0	39	7	420	434	H _x =-8 ₂	3	10	85	86	14	223	198	A=21	147	M _x =-12 ₂	4	10	251	254	L=2	102	101													
18	131	141	H _x =-5 ₁	-5 ₂	6	H _x =-6 ₁	3	18	246	273	4	0	55	12	344	352	H _x =-10 ₁	3	12	202	210	4	269	266																					
20	250	277	L=1	79	77	L=1	454	459	H _x =-7 ₁	6	221	199	14	118	145	L=1	60	45	6	26	0	14																							
			3	0	29	3	267	285	H _x =-7 ₂	7	131	132	8	168	125	3	0	36	H _x =-11 ₁	4	7	H _x =-13 ₁	1																						
H _x =-5 ₁	-5 ₂	2	5	122	112	5	317	301	L=1	334	359	4	535	549	10	88	69	H _x =-9 ₁	4	5	461	477	L=1	0	7	H _x =-13 ₁	1																		
L=1	346	375	7	0	52	7	24	54	3	188	207	5	895	907	12	0	2	L=1	457	479	7	65	73	3	268	326	L=2	248	237																
10	198	622	10	157	159	0	112	111	5	112	116	11	134	155	7	49	50	12	275	222	9	0	14	5	0	1	72																		
7	517	541	11	0	89	11	134	155	5	112	116	12	159	170	4	494	511	5	373	314	11	218	228	7	38	5	152	149																	
7	354	374	7	0	66	9	70	75	12	163	139	H _x =-8 ₁	5	7	155	145	13	0	6	9	344	328	8	133	118																				
9	315	325	H _x =-5 ₁	-5 ₂	7	15	59	80	11	359	348	14	45	42	L=1	0	79	9	266	280	1	253	230																						
11	321	322	L=2	0	21	17	122	122	13	127	129	15	376	392	3	78	70	11	209	222	H _x =-10 ₁	4	H _x =-11 ₁	5																					
13	466	463	15	102	94	H _x =-6 ₁	6 ₂	4	215	292	7	267	265	L=2	328	333	L=2	0	70	+x _x =-13 ₁	2																								
15	102	94	H _x =-6 ₁	-6 ₂	4	H _x =-6 ₁	6 ₂	5	317	301	H _x =-8 ₁	9	310	349	H _x =-9 ₁	5	452	452	H _x =-12 ₁	0	20	191																							
17	262	272	L=2	454	516	0	388	395	4	204	250	H _x =-7 ₁	3	151	381	11	0	55	L=2	179	163	10	0	89	4	904	869	7	180	175															
19	108	95	5	196	205	1	0	54	1=2	104	116	3	661	662	1=2	104	116	5	125	110	6	21	227	212	5	118	144																		
H _x =-5 ₁	-5 ₂	3	811381093	8	356	364	4	294	304	5	165	168	H _x =-8 ₁	6	0	21	179	163	8	114	99	L=1	53	10	328	334	H _x =-13 ₁	3																	
L=2	53	57	10	0	80	10	0	13	6	60	67	7	195	81	L=2	194	203	8	0	13	344	351	10	299	287	L=2	0	25																	
4	688	676	12	542	445	12	108	177	9	464	464	9	95	193	4	203	207	12	305	312	16	457	439	8	0	80	11	78	121	10	200	191	13	530	492										
6	294	296	16	283	279	14	53	70	10	155	158	11	344	351	6	0	67	H _x =-13 ₁	3	299	287	10	200	191	4	360	358																		
16	341	363	16	0	66	16	129	96	12	239	267	13	239	261	17	376	331	12	265	238	10	200	191	4	360	358																			
12	494	496	15	289	376	10	143	129	14	345	374	15	81	75	H _x =-6 ₁	5	106	104	H _x =-12 ₁	1	6	69	32	H _x =-12 ₂	1	6	0	9	L=1	140	166														
14	85	93	L=1	67	82	1	0	58	H _x =-7 ₁	4	H _x =-8 ₁	2	4	558	566	8	407	420	H _x =-11 ₁	1	26	69	H _x =-14 ₁	0																					
16	0	61	H _x =-6 ₁	-6 ₂	1	0	58	H _x =-7 ₁	4	H _x =-8 ₁	2	6	90	56	12	273	271	L=2	101	107	5	241	238	L=2	439	423																			
19	221	227	L=1	525	533	5	0	50	27	L=1	195	201	L=2	158	185	8	124	143	12	478	487	6	478	464	7	0	23	4	276	292															
3	684	456	7	411	412	3	129	127	4	92	107	10	714	687	14	92	99	6	200	192	9	0	58	6	255	255																			
H _x =-5 ₁	-5 ₂	4	292	307	9	266	266	5	539	570	6	0	205	11	754	754	4	452	471	14	257	266	8	0	80	11	78	121	10	200	191	13	530	492											
L=1	181	194	7	765	774	11	133	134	7	257	266	11	173	177	12	0	21	H _x =-19 ₁	1	12	0	10	H _x =-15 ₁	1																					
5	498	519	11	326	357	11	173	177	12	0	21	12	227	222	14	285	284	H _x =-9 ₁	2	528	521	14	156	141	H _x =-12 ₁	2	L=1	353	350																
7	235	238	13	344	342	H _x =-6 ₁	6 ₂	6	12	227	222	13	277	272	14	285	284	L=1	172	179	5	429	396	H _x =-11 ₁	2	4	79	66	5	353	356														
9	159	158	15	778	763	15	471	498	15	0	39	16	392	380	L=1	172	179	12	101	107	12	207	216	L=2	101	89	3	117	100																
11	92	112	17	0	65	4	0	13	18	0	33																																		
13	83	69	19	239	237	6	338	357	H _x =-7 ₁	5	173	177	7	131	125	11	229	289	5	324	365	10	0	84	H _x =-14 ₁	2																			
15	239	231	8	0	22	L=2	0	12	H _x =-8 ₁	3	102	107	12	0	22	L=1	353	345	9	592	571	12	62	41	L=2	133	145																		
17	228	222	H _x =-6 ₁	-6 ₂	10	92	91	6	113	115	3	609	597	11	54	36	15	0	1	9	102	75	4	384	404																				
4	585	614	9	72	45	9	72	45	9	738	732	13	262	239	11	207	216																												

Fig.4. Bond distances in the molecule, in Å.

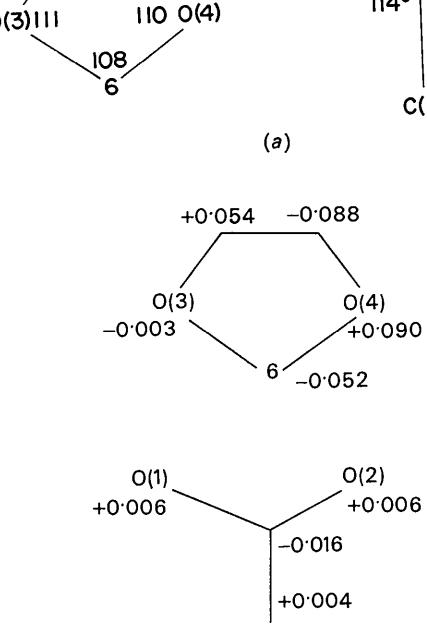


Fig.5. Configurations of the two derivative groups. (a) Bond angles. (b) Planarity of the groups. Deviations of atoms from the least-squares planes are shown. See

nowitz, 1967). The geometry of the two cyclopentane rings is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. For each group, the four atoms involved in other cyclobutane ring formations lie on a perfect plane out of which the apex, 6, projects by about 0.7 Å. As shown in Fig. 6(b) the bond angles show tendencies similar to those in the pentacyclodecane system [Fig. 3(c)] (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967). The results well established that, for cyclopentane rings in such a condensed system, the least-constrained apex carbon atoms undergo the largest deviations from the normal valence angles. As discussed previously, one of the diagonals of the cage is an approximate mirror plane; the planarity of the diagonal is also studied and the results shown in Fig. 7(b).

The carbon atoms in the cage structure can be divided into four groups; (a) the apex, 6; (b) the nearest

neighbors of the apex, 5 and 7; (c) four next nearest neighbors involved in cyclopentanes, 1,2,4 and 8; and (d) 3 and 9 of the base edge. Fig. 8(a)-(d) shows bond angles outside the ring system classified into these four groups. One notices obvious systematic variations in the bond angles. Similar variations have been observed in the decane compound (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

The shape and size of the carboxyl and ethylenedioxy groups, can be seen in Figs. 4, and 5(a) and (b). The ethylenedioxy group (on 6) is a puckered ring with the C(6)-O distances shorter than CH₂-O by about 0.05 Å. The ring makes an angle of 88° with the diagonal mirror plane of the cage. The carboxyl group has the usual configuration found when there is a dimer formation.

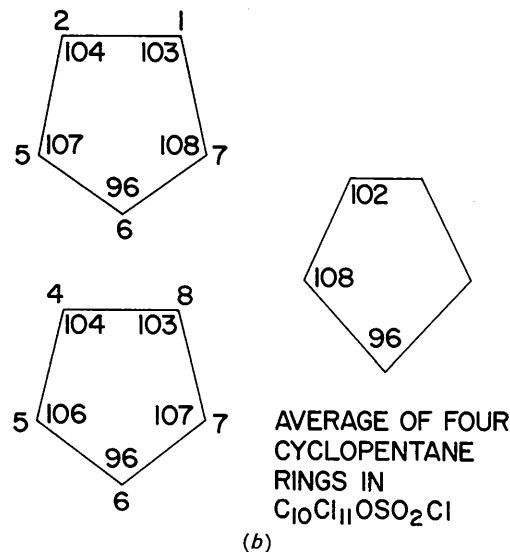
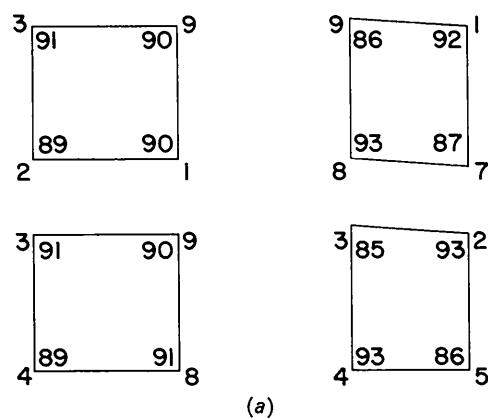


Fig. 6. (a) Bond angles in the cyclobutane rings, in degrees. (b) Bond angles in the cyclopentane rings, in degrees. The average values of the four cyclopentanes in $C_{10}Cl_{11}-OSO_2Cl$, a pentacyclodecane compound, are shown for comparison. (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

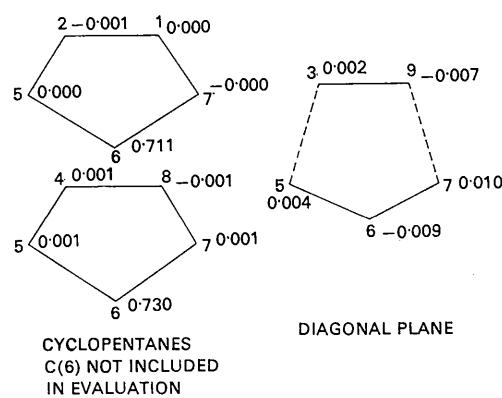
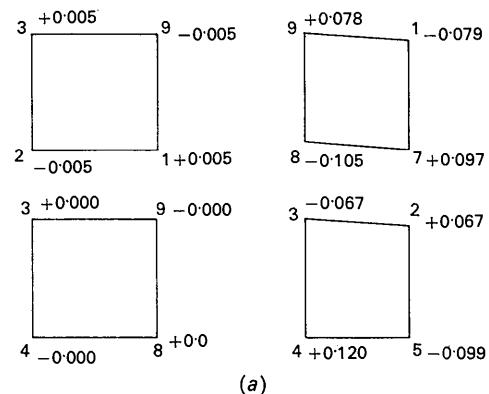


Fig. 7. (a) Planarity of the cyclobutane rings. The deviations of atoms from the least-squares planes are shown. The cyclobutanes are divided into two groups, coplanar and puckered (see text). (b) The planarity of the cyclopentanes and the diagonal plane. In evaluating the least-squares planes for the cyclopentanes, the apex carbon atom was not included. From the plane of the diagonal (which included the apex, 6), other carbons in the cage are shifted by the following amounts (in Å): C(1), 1.07; C(8), -1.07; C(2), 1.07; C(4), -1.06.

The crystal structure is a usual carboxyl acid structure. The carboxyl groups are involved in forming dimers around centers of symmetry by O-H \cdots O hydrogen bonds of 2.60 Å and the dimeric molecules thus formed stack in the structure by usual van der Waals contacts. All intermolecular approaches exhibit normal separations. The general feature of the structure can be obtained from Fig. 2.

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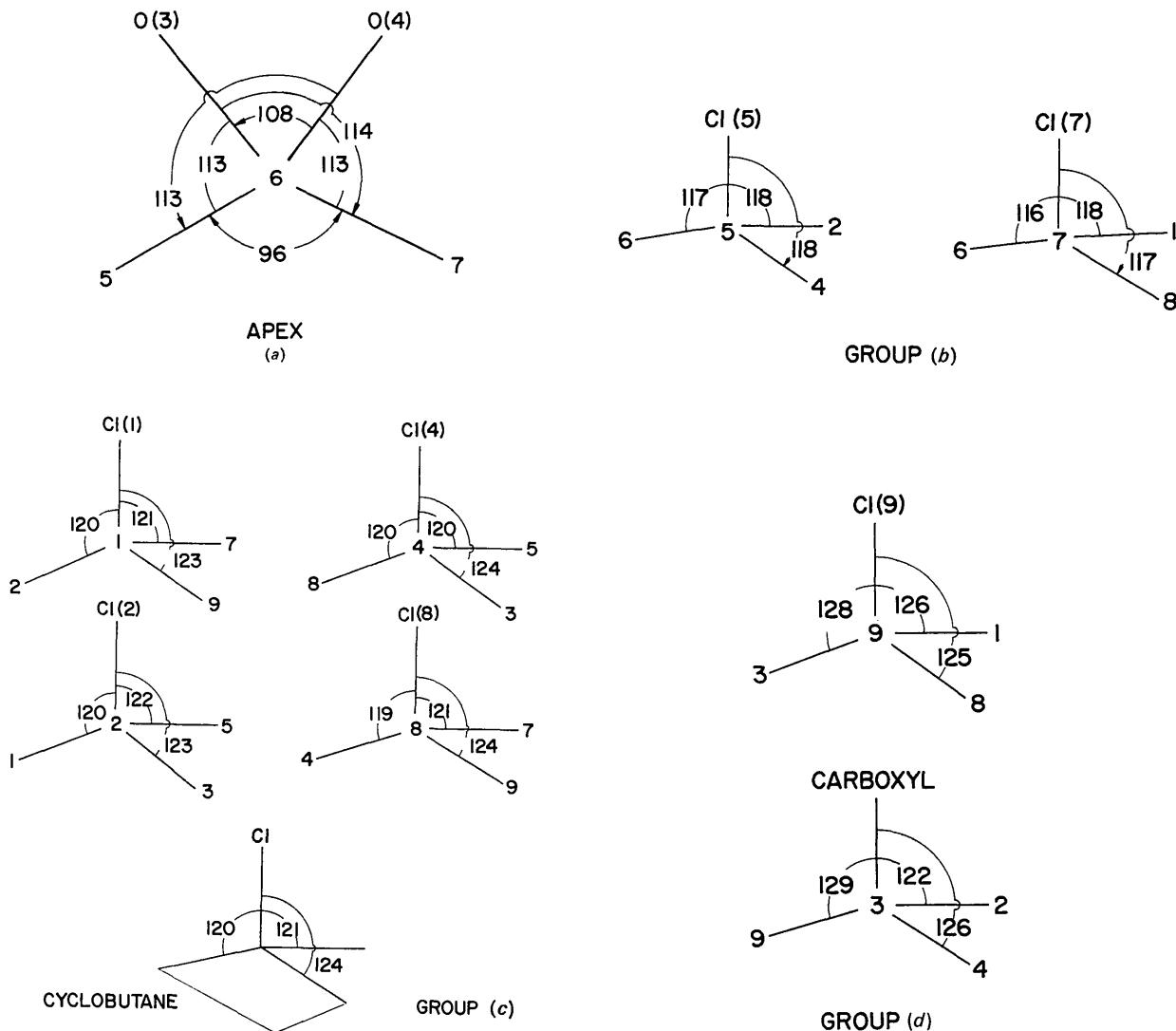


Fig. 8. Bond angles outside the cage skeleton, in degrees. (a) The apex carbon, 6. (b) Group b. (c) Group c. The average values for the four atoms are also shown. (d) Group d. For the four groups into which the skeleton carbon atoms are classified, see text.