

Fig. 1. The structure of $C_{23}H_{25}NO_3$ (50% probability thermal ellipsoids). H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Related literature. Two compounds have been previously studied that contain five- and six-membered fused rings with an amide N atom at the bridgehead and an ether functionality in the five-membered ring bound to the other bridgehead atom: 3-benzyl-9-hydroxymethyl-3,6-dimethyl-8-phenyl-7,1-oxazabicyclo[4.3.0]nonan-2-one [(2), Meyers, Lefker, Wanner & Aitken (1986)]; 6,7,8,8a α -tetrahydro-2 α -phenyl-5H-oxazolo[3,2-a]pyridin-3(2H)-one (Malmros & Wagner, 1977). In the structure of (1), hydrogen bonds from the hydroxymethyl O atom to the amide O atom link molecules of (1) into chains [O(1)—O(3ⁱ) 2.753 (3), O(1)—H(O3ⁱ) 1.74 (4) Å, O(1)—H(O3ⁱ)—O(3ⁱ) 176 (4) $^\circ$; (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - y, \frac{3}{2} - z$].

The out-of-plane deformation of the amide group in (1) and (2) can be described by three parameters:

χ_N , χ_C and τ (Winkler & Dunitz, 1971). The deviation from planarity of the amide in (1) is significant, given that $\chi_N = 14.7$ and $\chi_C = 2.9^\circ$. The torsional angles ω_1 [C(8)—C(9)—N(1)—C(10) = 172.5 (3) $^\circ$] and ω_2 [O(1)—C(9)—N(1)—C(1) = -175.8 (3) $^\circ$] added together give the twist angle $\tau = -3.3^\circ$. N(1) is 0.07 Å out of the least-squares plane through the amide linkage and associated C atoms bound to the N atom [N(1), C(9), O(1), C(1) and C(10)]. Corresponding parameters in (2) are $\chi_N = 155.3$, $\chi_C = 1.0^\circ$, $\omega_1 = 167.9$, $\omega_2 = -168.3^\circ$ and $\tau = -0.4^\circ$, and the amide N is 0.13 Å out of the corresponding plane. While the geometry at the amide N atom is non-planar in both (1) and (2), the degree of deformation is smaller in (1) possibly as a result of the fused benzene ring constraining the geometry of the unsaturated six-membered ring.

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(Benzimidazolyl-1)-3 Méthyl-1 *N*-(α -Méthylbenzyl)propylamine

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Abstract. $C_{19}H_{23}N_3$, $M_r = 293.4$, monoclinic, $P2_1$, $a = 11.510$ (3), $b = 6.148$ (2), $c = 12.183$ (3) Å, $\beta = 94.12$ (1) $^\circ$, $V = 859.9$ (7) Å³, $Z = 2$, $D_x = 1.133$ Mg m⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\bar{\alpha}) = 0.7107$ Å, $\mu = 0.063$ mm⁻¹, $F(000) = 316$, $T = 294$ (1) K, $R = 0.035$ for 1363 independent observed reflections. All bond

Tableau 1. Coordonnées atomiques relatives, facteurs de température isotropes équivalents et écarts-type

$$B_{eq} = 4/3[a^2\beta_{11} + b^2\beta_{22} + c^2\beta_{33} + (abc\cos\gamma)\beta_{12} + (ac\cos\beta)\beta_{13} + (bc\cos\alpha)\beta_{23}]$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$B_{eq}(\text{\AA}^2)$
N(1)	0,3712 (1)	0,250*	0,3398 (2)	4,75 (4)
C(2)	0,4360 (2)	0,1142 (5)	0,4068 (2)	5,28 (6)
N(3)	0,4758 (2)	-0,0560 (4)	0,3582 (2)	5,35 (5)
C(3a)	0,4330 (2)	-0,0323 (5)	0,2484 (2)	4,38 (5)
C(4)	0,4482 (2)	-0,1636 (5)	0,1576 (2)	5,61 (6)
C(5)	0,3967 (2)	-0,0992 (6)	0,0579 (2)	6,41 (7)
C(6)	0,3320 (2)	0,0905 (6)	0,0466 (2)	6,41 (7)
C(7)	0,3156 (2)	0,2238 (5)	0,1346 (2)	5,45 (6)
C(7a)	0,3677 (2)	0,1566 (5)	0,2360 (2)	4,27 (5)
C(8)	0,3094 (2)	0,4449 (5)	0,3706 (2)	5,37 (6)
C(9)	0,1829 (2)	0,4019 (5)	0,3905 (2)	4,61 (5)
C(10)	0,1087 (2)	0,6083 (5)	0,3928 (2)	4,85 (5)
N(11)	0,0917 (2)	0,7156 (4)	0,2864 (2)	5,20 (5)
C(12)	0,0280 (2)	0,6006 (5)	0,1973 (2)	4,59 (5)
C(13)	-0,0944 (2)	0,5450 (4)	0,2260 (2)	4,04 (5)
C(14)	-0,1633 (2)	0,6961 (5)	0,2751 (2)	4,70 (5)
C(15)	-0,2761 (2)	0,6461 (5)	0,2972 (2)	6,03 (7)
C(16)	-0,3217 (2)	0,4435 (6)	0,2711 (2)	6,87 (7)
C(17)	-0,2554 (2)	0,2919 (5)	0,2231 (2)	6,67 (7)
C(18)	-0,1424 (2)	0,3424 (5)	0,2006 (2)	5,34 (6)
C(19)	0,1585 (2)	0,7694 (6)	0,4770 (2)	7,58 (8)
C(20)	0,0253 (2)	0,7407 (6)	0,0945 (2)	7,00 (8)

* La coordonnée *y* de l'atome N(1) a été choisie arbitrairement.

Tableau 2. Longueurs (\AA) et angles des liaisons ($^\circ$)

N(1)—C(2)	1,354 (3)	C(9)—C(10)	1,531 (4)
N(1)—C(7a)	1,387 (3)	C(10)—N(11)	1,454 (3)
N(1)—C(8)	1,456 (3)	C(10)—C(19)	1,510 (4)
C(2)—N(3)	1,302 (4)	N(11)—C(12)	1,450 (3)
N(3)—C(3a)	1,399 (3)	C(12)—C(13)	1,515 (3)
C(3a)—C(4)	1,391 (4)	C(12)—C(20)	1,519 (4)
C(3a)—C(7a)	1,386 (4)	C(13)—C(14)	1,384 (3)
C(4)—C(5)	1,371 (3)	C(13)—C(18)	1,389 (4)
C(5)—C(6)	1,385 (5)	C(14)—C(15)	1,380 (3)
C(6)—C(7)	1,374 (4)	C(15)—C(16)	1,380 (5)
C(7)—C(7a)	1,396 (3)	C(16)—C(17)	1,363 (4)
C(8)—C(9)	1,516 (3)	C(17)—C(18)	1,383 (4)
C(2)—N(1)—C(7a)	105,8 (2)	C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	113,7 (2)
C(2)—N(1)—C(8)	127,6 (2)	C(9)—C(10)—N(11)	113,5 (2)
C(7a)—N(1)—C(8)	126,4 (2)	C(9)—C(10)—C(19)	111,8 (2)
N(1)—C(2)—N(3)	114,7 (2)	N(11)—C(10)—C(19)	109,2 (3)
C(2)—N(3)—C(3a)	103,9 (2)	C(10)—N(11)—C(12)	118,3 (2)
N(3)—C(3a)—C(4)	130,2 (2)	N(11)—C(12)—C(13)	111,4 (2)
N(3)—C(3a)—C(7a)	110,0 (2)	N(11)—C(12)—C(20)	108,7 (2)
C(4)—C(3a)—C(7a)	119,8 (2)	C(13)—C(12)—C(20)	110,7 (2)
C(3a)—C(4)—C(5)	117,8 (3)	C(12)—C(13)—C(14)	121,3 (2)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	121,8 (3)	C(12)—C(13)—C(18)	120,8 (2)
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	121,9 (2)	C(14)—C(13)—C(18)	117,9 (2)
C(6)—C(7)—C(7a)	116,1 (3)	C(13)—C(14)—C(15)	120,7 (3)
N(1)—C(7a)—C(3a)	105,5 (2)	C(14)—C(15)—C(16)	120,3 (3)
N(1)—C(7a)—C(7)	131,8 (2)	C(15)—C(16)—C(17)	120,0 (3)
C(3a)—C(7a)—C(7)	122,7 (2)	C(16)—C(17)—C(18)	119,7 (3)
N(1)—C(8)—C(9)	113,0 (2)	C(13)—C(18)—C(17)	121,4 (3)

lengths and angles agree with those obtained for related compounds. The benzimidazolyl group and the phenyl ring are each planar and their least-squares planes make an angle of $83,3^\circ$. Commercial (*R*)- α -methylbenzylamine was used for synthetizing the title compound, the structure of which displays the same configuration at its two asymmetric C atoms. Therefore, the second one is also in the *R*

configuration. The structure can be regarded as being constituted of layers of molecules parallel to the (001) plane, its cohesion being due to van der Waals interactions.

Partie expérimentale. Cristal approximativement parallélépipédique: $0,20 \times 0,22 \times 0,35$ mm. Diffractionmètre Enraf-Nonius CAD-4. Dimensions de la maille déterminées sur monocristal avec 25 réflexions telles que $7,71 \leq \theta \leq 13,98^\circ$. $0,039 \leq (\sin\theta)/\lambda \leq 0,628 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. Balayage $\theta/2\theta$ d'amplitude $s^\circ = 0,85 + 0,35\tan\theta$. $0 \leq h \leq 14$, $0 \leq k \leq 7$, $-15 \leq l \leq 15$. Réflexions de contrôle de l'intensité: $42\bar{1}$, 122 et $32\bar{2}$. Variations non significatives de *I* au cours des mesures. 1964 réflexions indépendantes mesurées,

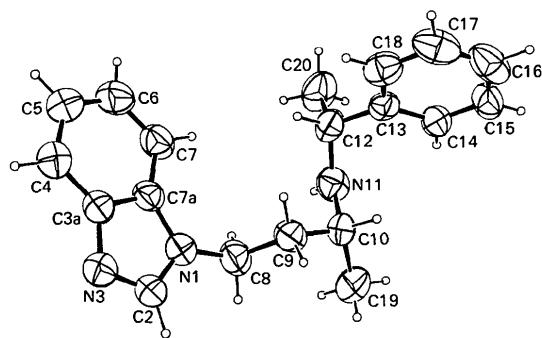


Fig. 1. Dessin de la molécule vue en perspective et numéros attribués à ses atomes.

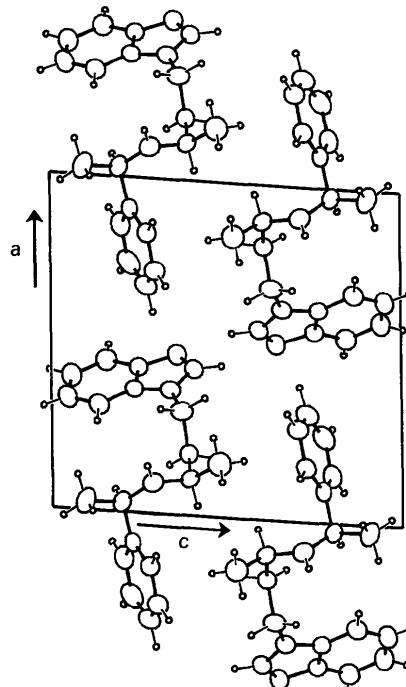


Fig. 2. Représentation de la structure vue selon [010].

601 inobservées [$I < 2\sigma(I)$]. Méthodes directes, programme *MULTAN11/82* (Main, Fiske, Hull, Lessinger, Germain, Declercq & Woolfson, 1982) et série de Fourier des ΔF . Affinement basé sur les F , programme à matrice complète. Facteurs de diffusion des *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1974, Tome IV, Tableaux 2.2B, p. 99 et 2.3.1, p. 149). Paramètres affinés: x, y, z de tous les atomes et β_{ij} de C et N. $B(H) = B_{eq}$ de l'atome lié à H + 1 Å². $R = 0,035$, $wR = 0,038$, $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$, $S = 1,31$, $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0,01$, $|\Delta\rho|_{max} = 0,09$ (2) e Å⁻³. Coefficient d'extinction secondaire isotrope: $g = 1,8$ (3) × 10⁻⁶. Programmes de calcul du système *SDP* (B. A. Frenz & Associates, Inc., 1982). Angles de torsion: *ORFFE* (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964). Fig. 1 et 2: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976).

Le composé étudié est un intermédiaire de synthèse. Sa molécule contient deux atomes de carbone asymétriques qui ont la même configuration. Celle-ci est *R* pour l'un d'entre eux dans le réactif utilisé au cours de la synthèse. La résolution de la structure permet donc d'affirmer que le deuxième atome de carbone présente aussi la configuration *R*.

Les coordonnées relatives et les facteurs de température isotropes équivalents des atomes de carbone et d'azote sont rapportés dans le Tableau 1,* les

longueurs et les angles des liaisons dans le Tableau 2. Les numéros attribués aux atomes sont indiqués sur la Fig. 1. La Fig. 2 représente la structure vue selon [010].

Littérature associée. α -Phényl- α -éthylacétate de phényl-1 éthylammonium *n* (Briano, 1978). Mandélate de phényl-1 éthylammonium (Briano, Leclercq & Jacques, 1979). Structures atomiques et moléculaires des sels diastéréoisomères des α -phényl- α -méthylacétates de phényl-1 éthylammonium *p* et *n* (Briano, 1976). Fumarate de bis{[(1*H*-benzimidazolyl-1)-3 méthyl-1 propyl] [hydroxy-2 (hydroxy-4 méthoxy-3 phényl)-2 éthyl] ammonium} hexahydrate (Toffoli, Rodier, Céolin, Dao Duong & Joannic, 1990).

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Structure of 6,7-Dimethyl-2,3-diphenylquinoxaline

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Abstract. C₂₂H₁₈N₂, $M_r = 310.4$, orthorhombic, *Pbca*, $a = 8.013$ (2), $b = 20.003$ (4), $c = 20.846$ (4) Å, $V = 3341$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $D_x = 1.234$ g cm⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu = 0.677$ cm⁻¹, $F(000) = 1312$, $T = 291$ K, $R = 0.0667$ for 1855 unique reflections. The molecule has dihedral angles of 22.2 (1) and 48.1 (1) $^\circ$ between the best planes of the phenyl rings and the quinoxaline parent. Energy calculations, taking into

account the mutual dependence of the twist out of the quinoxaline plane by the two phenyl groups, give the optimal conformation when both groups have torsion angles that are 60°. The twists from this calculated conformation to the experimental one incur about 4.0 kcal mol⁻¹. They are a result of packing forces which are usually estimated to 2 kcal mol⁻¹. (1 kcal mol⁻¹ ≡ 4.2 kJ mol⁻¹.)