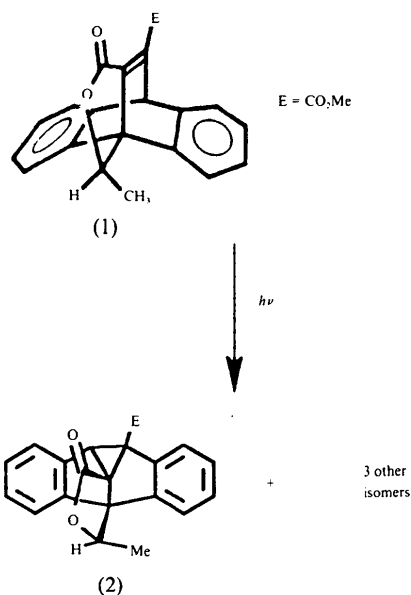


Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and torsion angles, together with stereo molecular and packing diagrams have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71600 (21 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: CD1061]

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has now been determined by X-ray methods. The general geometry and dimensions of molecule (2) are similar to those of related materials (Pokkuluri, Scheffer & Trotter, 1993, 1994).

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## Structure of a Cyclopropapentalene Photolysis Product of a Dibenzobarrelene Ester Lactone

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### Abstract

Photolysis of the dibenzobarrelene ester lactone, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (1), can produce several products, the structure of one of which, 8b-methyl 4b-(1-hydroxyethyl)-4b,8b,8c,8d-tetrahydrodibenzo[*a,f*]cyclopropa[*cd*]pentalene-8b,8c-dicarboxylate carbolactone (2), has been determined by X-ray methods. The molecule of (2) contains a three-membered ring and has geometry and dimensions similar to those of related materials.

### Comment

Photolysis of (1) can give four photoproducts, three of which have been isolated (Chen, Pokkuluri, Scheffer & Trotter, 1992). The structure of one of the products, (2),

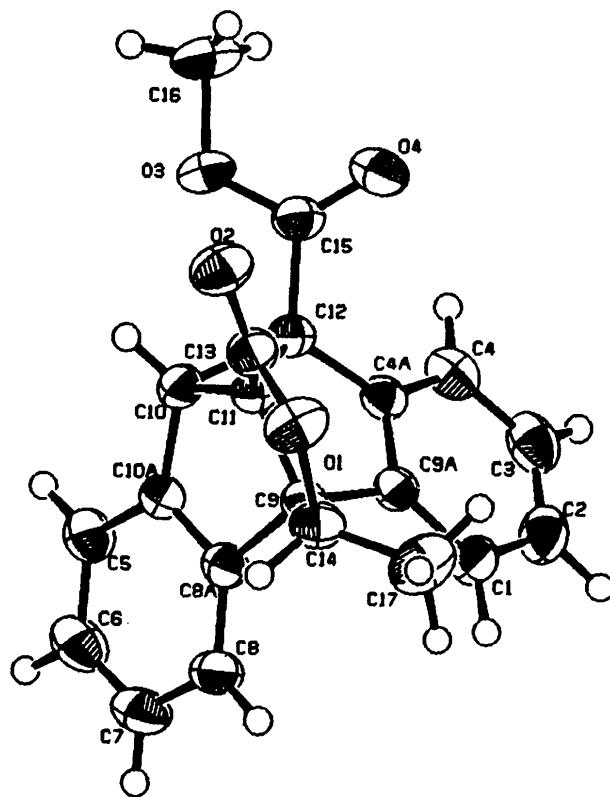


Fig. 1. View of the molecule with 50% probability ellipsoids.

**Experimental***Crystal data*C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub> $M_r = 332.35$ 

Monoclinic

 $P2_1/n$  $a = 8.1129 (9) \text{ \AA}$  $b = 13.1445 (9) \text{ \AA}$  $c = 15.646 (1) \text{ \AA}$  $\beta = 98.162 (8)^\circ$  $V = 1651.6 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$  $Z = 4$  $D_x = 1.34 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ 

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

 $\theta = 41-48^\circ$  $\mu = 0.71 \text{ mm}^{-1}$  $T = 294 \text{ K}$ 

Prism

 $0.35 \times 0.30 \times 0.25 \text{ mm}$ 

Colourless

Crystal source: Chen (1991)

*Data collection*

Rigaku AFC-6 diffractometer

 $\omega/2\theta$  scans

Absorption correction: none

 $(T_{\min} = 0.97, T_{\max} = 1.00)$ 

3448 measured reflections

3332 independent reflections

2389 observed reflections

 $[I > 3\sigma(I)]$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$  $\theta_{\text{max}} = 77.5^\circ$  $h = -10 \rightarrow 10$  $k = 0 \rightarrow 16$  $l = 0 \rightarrow 19$ 

3 standard reflections

monitored every 150

reflections

intensity variation: none

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F$  $R = 0.042$  $wR = 0.065$  $S = 1.96$ 

2389 reflections

227 + 64 H parameters

H-atom parameters refined

 $w = 1/\sigma^2(F)$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.006$  $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ 

Extinction correction:

TEXSAN (Molecular

Structure Corporation,

1990)

Extinction coefficient:

 $0.54 (5) \times 10^{-5}$ 

Atomic scattering factors

from TEXSAN

Data collection, cell refinement, data reduction, structure solution and refinement, and representation were carried out using TEXSAN (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1990). The structure was determined by direct methods.

C10	0.4910 (3)	-0.0841 (2)	0.6039 (1)	0.037
C10A	0.4675 (2)	-0.1958 (2)	0.6083 (1)	0.037
C11	0.3331 (2)	-0.0387 (1)	0.6255 (1)	0.033
C12	0.4924 (2)	-0.0151 (1)	0.6849 (1)	0.035
C13	0.2104 (3)	0.0335 (2)	0.5824 (1)	0.041
C14	0.0580 (3)	-0.0978 (2)	0.6382 (1)	0.041
C15	0.5730 (3)	0.0871 (2)	0.6841 (1)	0.042
C16	0.7434 (5)	0.1963 (3)	0.6143 (3)	0.076
C17	-0.0567 (3)	-0.0931 (3)	0.7047 (2)	0.060

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

C1—C2	1.389 (3)	C9—C11	1.526 (3)
C1—C9A	1.386 (3)	C9—C14	1.544 (3)
C2—C3	1.369 (4)	C10—C10A	1.483 (3)
C3—C4	1.380 (4)	C10—C11	1.495 (3)
C4—C4A	1.392 (3)	C10—C12	1.557 (3)
C4A—C9A	1.390 (3)	C11—C12	1.513 (3)
C4A—C12	1.492 (3)	C11—C13	1.468 (3)
C5—C6	1.390 (3)	C12—C15	1.495 (3)
C5—C10A	1.387 (3)	C14—C17	1.492 (3)
C6—C7	1.379 (4)	C13—O1	1.351 (3)
C7—C8	1.386 (4)	C13—O2	1.200 (3)
C8—C8A	1.386 (3)	C14—O1	1.477 (3)
C8A—C9	1.522 (3)	C15—O3	1.325 (3)
C8A—C10A	1.396 (3)	C15—O4	1.197 (3)
C9—C9A	1.529 (3)	C16—O3	1.452 (3)
C2—C1—C9A	118.6 (2)	C5—C10A—C8A	120.6 (2)
C1—C2—C3	120.9 (2)	C5—C10A—C10	128.4 (2)
C2—C3—C4	121.4 (2)	C8A—C10A—C10	110.9 (2)
C3—C4—C4A	118.0 (2)	C9—C11—C10	107.1 (2)
C4—C4A—C9A	120.9 (2)	C9—C11—C12	107.1 (1)
C4—C4A—C12	127.7 (2)	C9—C11—C13	109.4 (2)
C9A—C4A—C12	111.4 (2)	C10—C11—C12	62.4 (1)
C6—C5—C10A	118.2 (2)	C10—C11—C13	134.5 (2)
C5—C6—C7	121.1 (2)	C12—C11—C13	127.9 (2)
C6—C7—C8	121.1 (2)	C4A—C12—C10	121.0 (2)
C7—C8—C8A	118.1 (2)	C4A—C12—C11	104.9 (2)
C8—C8A—C9	130.0 (2)	C4A—C12—C15	118.1 (2)
C8—C8A—C10A	120.9 (2)	C10—C12—C11	58.2 (1)
C9—C8A—C10A	108.9 (2)	C10—C12—C15	118.0 (2)
C8A—C9—C9A	103.4 (2)	C11—C12—C15	121.0 (2)
C8A—C9—C11	103.0 (2)	C11—C13—O1	108.1 (2)
C8A—C9—C14	119.1 (2)	C11—C13—O2	129.7 (2)
C9A—C9—C11	103.4 (1)	O1—C13—O2	122.1 (2)
C9A—C9—C14	122.4 (2)	C9—C14—C17	117.9 (2)
C11—C9—C14	102.8 (2)	C9—C14—O1	105.2 (2)
C1—C9A—C4A	120.1 (2)	C17—C14—O1	107.8 (2)
C1—C9A—C9	129.8 (2)	C12—C15—O3	113.4 (2)
C4A—C9A—C9	109.3 (2)	C12—C15—O4	123.1 (2)
C10A—C10—C11	105.4 (2)	O3—C15—O4	123.5 (2)
C10A—C10—C12	121.7 (2)	C13—O1—C14	113.2 (2)
C11—C10—C12	59.4 (1)	C15—O3—C16	116.7 (2)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.0576 (2)	0.0032 (1)	0.5968 (1)	0.051
O2	0.2313 (2)	0.1094 (1)	0.5427 (1)	0.056
O3	0.6542 (2)	0.1009 (1)	0.6173 (1)	0.059
O4	0.5672 (3)	0.1494 (1)	0.7394 (1)	0.071
C1	0.2799 (3)	-0.1668 (2)	0.8349 (1)	0.044
C2	0.3829 (3)	-0.1561 (2)	0.9132 (1)	0.052
C3	0.5240 (3)	-0.0979 (2)	0.9196 (2)	0.054
C4	0.5708 (3)	-0.0496 (2)	0.8485 (1)	0.046
C4A	0.4673 (2)	-0.0591 (1)	0.7700 (1)	0.035
C5	0.5672 (3)	-0.2724 (2)	0.5825 (2)	0.049
C6	0.5116 (4)	-0.3722 (2)	0.5850 (2)	0.055
C7	0.3632 (3)	-0.3950 (2)	0.6140 (2)	0.051
C8	0.2651 (3)	-0.3192 (2)	0.6423 (1)	0.044
C8A	0.3175 (2)	-0.2192 (1)	0.6379 (1)	0.036
C9	0.2432 (2)	-0.1219 (1)	0.6688 (1)	0.033
C9A	0.3206 (2)	-0.1150 (1)	0.7636 (1)	0.034

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3) \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i a_j$$

We thank the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada for financial support.

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates, complete geometry and stereo diagrams have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 71585 (32 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Technical Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England. [CIF reference: BR1048]

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*Acta Cryst.* (1994). **C50**, 283–284

## Potential $\beta$ -Blockers. I. 2-*tert*-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4,6,8-trihydroxyisoquinolinium Sulfate Dihydrate

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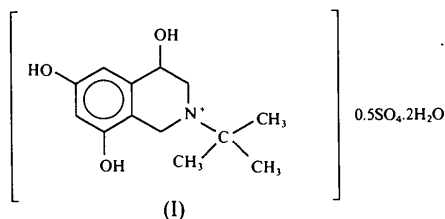
(Received 3 November 1992; accepted 22 September 1993)

### Abstract

The title molecule,  $C_{13}H_{20}NO_3^+ \cdot 0.5SO_4^{2-} \cdot 2H_2O$ , consists of two six-membered condensed rings with the *tert*-butyl group in position 2. The aliphatic ring is in an envelope conformation. The five-atom planar part of the ring and the plane of the aromatic ring make an angle of  $171.5(1)^\circ$  with respect to each other. The *tert*-butyl group is equatorial in relation to the ring. The sulfate ion lies on the twofold axis. The structure contains a three dimensional net of hydrogen bonds.

### Comment

This paper commences reports on the structures of new derivatives of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-4,6,8-triol as potential  $\beta$ -blockers. The title compound (I) was synthesized in the Institute of Chemis-



try and Technology of Drugs, University of Medicine at Łódź by the simple Pictet–Spengler reaction of terbutaline, a well known  $\beta$ -adrenergic agonist, with formaldehyde (Brzezińska, 1994).

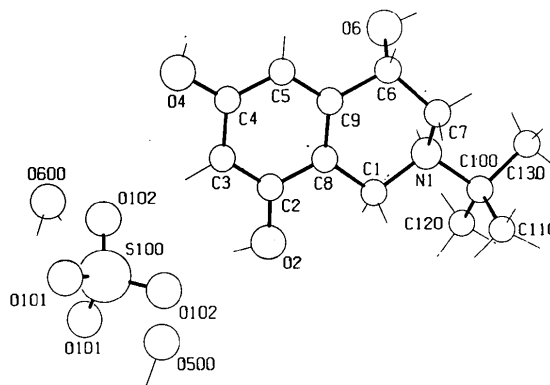


Fig. 1. View of the title compound with the atom-numbering scheme.

### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{20}NO_3^+ \cdot 0.5SO_4^{2-} \cdot 2H_2O$

$M_r = 322.36$

Orthorhombic

*Pnca*

$a = 15.570(3) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 16.579(1) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 11.897(1) \text{ \AA}$

$V = 3071.0(7) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$D_x = 1.3901(3) \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

$D_m = 1.428 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

$D_m$  measured by flotation

Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 15\text{--}35^\circ$

$\mu = 1.508 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

Room temperature

Thick tabular

$0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$

Colourless

Crystal source: slow evaporation of water at room temperature

#### Data collection

Kuma K4 diffractometer

$\omega/2\theta$  scans

Absorption correction:

none

5706 measured reflections

2810 independent reflections

1871 observed reflections

$[I > 3\sigma(I)]$

$R_{int} = 0.028$

$\theta_{max} = 80^\circ$

$h = 0 \rightarrow 19$

$k = -20 \rightarrow 0$

$l = -15 \rightarrow 13$

2 standard reflections

frequency: 100 min

intensity variation: none

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F$

$R = 0.0434$

$wR = 0.042$

$S = 1.08$

1871 reflections

281 parameters

Unit weights applied

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.079$

$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.26 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.40 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Atomic scattering factors

from *CRULER* (Rizzoli, Sangermano, Calestani & Andreotti, 1986)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* a_i \cdot a_j$			
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{eq}$
S100	3/4	1/2	0.0701 (1)	0.0459 (3)
O101	0.6917 (1)	0.5463 (1)	-0.0014 (2)	0.0669 (8)
O102	0.7000 (2)	0.4453 (1)	0.1406 (2)	0.0744 (8)