

Molecular Structure Corporation (1990). *TEXSAN. Single Crystal Structure Analysis Package*. MSC, 3200 Research Forest Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381, USA.

Santiago, C., Houk, K. N., Snow, R. A. & Paquette, L. A. (1976). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **98**, 7443–7445.

Snow, R. A., Cottrell, D. M. & Paquette, L. A. (1977). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **99**, 3734–3744.

Walker, N. & Stuart, D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 158–166.

Yang, J. (1993). PhD thesis, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Zachariasen, W. H. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 212–216.

Acta Cryst. (1995). **C51**, 2687–2688

Tricyclo[22.2.2.2^{11,14}]triaconta-11,13,24,26,27,29-hexaene-6,19-dione

STEVEN J. RETTIG, JOHN R. SCHEFFER, JAMES TROTTER AND JIE YANG

Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z1

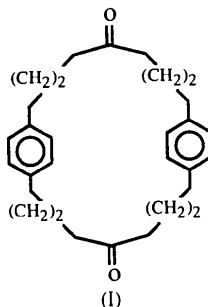
(Received 9 May 1995; accepted 27 June 1995)

Abstract

The title molecule, C₃₀H₄₀O₂, contains a centrosymmetric 26-membered ring and has a conformation in which O... γ -H distances are in the range 4.6–5.0 Å, too long for H-atom abstraction, and in accord with the lack of photochemical reactivity in the solid state.

Comment

The title compound, (I), was examined as part of a study of the photochemistry of macrocyclic diketones (Lewis, Rettig, Scheffer, Trotter & Wireko, 1990; Lewis, Rettig, Scheffer & Trotter, 1991). Photolysis in solution gives three Norrish type II photoproducts (cyclization and cleavage), but the compound is not photochemically reactive in the solid state.



The molecule crystallizes with a conformation in which the O... γ -H distances are in the range 4.6–5.0 Å

[O...H on C(4) and C(13) in Fig. 1], much too long for H-atom abstraction. Other conformations presumably give rise to the reactivity in solution (Lewis *et al.*, 1990).

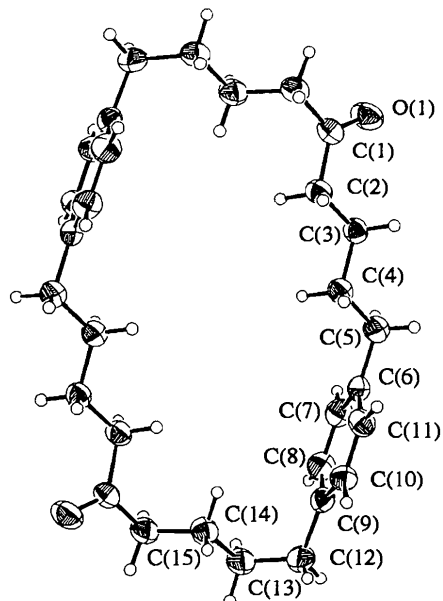


Fig. 1. View of the title molecule showing the crystallographic numbering system. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 33% probability level.

Experimental

Crystals of the title compound were obtained according to the procedure described by Yang (1993).

Crystal data

C₃₀H₄₀O₂
M_r = 432.64
 Monoclinic
*P*2₁/*c*
a = 9.920 (1) Å
b = 11.209 (1) Å
c = 11.755 (1) Å
 β = 96.93 (1)°
V = 1297.5 (1) Å³
Z = 2
D_x = 1.107 Mg m⁻³

Cu K α radiation
 λ = 1.54178 Å
 Cell parameters from 25 reflections
 θ = 34.1–44.1°
 μ = 0.48 mm⁻¹
T = 294.2 K
 Prism
 0.45 × 0.25 × 0.20 mm
 Colorless

Data collection

AFC-6S diffractometer
 ω -2 θ scans
 Absorption correction:
 ψ scans (TEXSAN;
 Molecular Structure Corporation, 1990)
 T_{\min} = 0.92, T_{\max} = 1.00
 2945 measured reflections
 2640 independent reflections
 1552 observed reflections
 $[I > 3\sigma(I)]$

R_{int} = 0.039
 θ_{max} = 77.5°
h = 0 → 12
k = 0 → 13
l = -14 → 14
 3 standard reflections monitored every 250 reflections
 intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on *F**R* = 0.0384*wR* = 0.0366*S* = 2.339

1552 reflections

146 parameters

H atoms riding, C—H

0.98 Å

w = 1/*σ*²(*F*)(Δ/*σ*)_{max} = 0.003Δ*ρ*_{max} = 0.16 e Å⁻³Δ*ρ*_{min} = -0.10 e Å⁻³

Extinction correction:

Zachariasen (1968) type

2 Gaussian isotropic

Extinction coefficient:

8.4 (3) × 10⁻⁶

Atomic scattering factors

from *International Tables*for *Crystallography* (1992),

Vol. C, Tables 4.2.6.8 and

6.1.1.4)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{eq}
O(1)	-0.0317 (1)	0.0794 (1)	-0.2880 (1)	0.0919 (5)
C(1)	0.0528 (2)	0.0028 (2)	-0.2656 (2)	0.0608 (6)
C(2)	0.1467 (2)	0.0050 (2)	-0.1551 (2)	0.0635 (6)
C(3)	0.1278 (2)	0.1068 (2)	-0.0752 (2)	0.0597 (6)
C(4)	0.2286 (2)	0.1066 (2)	0.0318 (2)	0.0609 (6)
C(5)	0.2105 (2)	0.2100 (2)	0.1117 (2)	0.0691 (6)
C(6)	0.3184 (2)	0.2166 (2)	0.2136 (2)	0.0582 (6)
C(7)	0.4108 (2)	0.3087 (2)	0.2258 (2)	0.0696 (7)
C(8)	0.5120 (2)	0.3136 (2)	0.3173 (2)	0.0737 (7)
C(9)	0.5256 (2)	0.2265 (2)	0.3998 (2)	0.0602 (6)
C(10)	0.4317 (2)	0.1353 (2)	0.3890 (2)	0.0642 (6)
C(11)	0.3296 (2)	0.1291 (2)	0.2974 (2)	0.0646 (6)
C(12)	0.6403 (2)	0.2283 (2)	0.4975 (2)	0.0762 (7)
C(13)	0.7794 (2)	0.2177 (2)	0.4586 (2)	0.0762 (7)
C(14)	0.7974 (2)	0.1067 (2)	0.3905 (2)	0.0732 (7)
C(15)	0.9334 (2)	0.1000 (2)	0.3445 (2)	0.0728 (7)

Table 2. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (°)

C—C (aliphatic)	1.495–1.516 (3)
C—C (aromatic)	1.373–1.386 (3)
C=O	1.207 (2)
C—C _{sp³} —C	113.5–116.2 (2)
C—C _{sp²} —C	117.1–122.0 (2)

Data collection: *MSC/AFD Diffractometer Control Software* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1988). Cell refinement: *MSC/AFD Diffractometer Control software*. Data reduction: *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1990). Program(s) used to solve structure: *TEXSAN*. Program(s) used to refine structure: *TEXSAN*. Software used to prepare material for publication: *TEXSAN*.

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

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates, least-squares-planes data and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: FG1093). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

References

- Lewis, T. J., Rettig, S. J., Scheffer, J. R. & Trotter, J. (1991). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **113**, 8180–8181.
 Lewis, T. J., Rettig, S. J., Scheffer, J. R., Trotter, J. & Wireko, F. C. (1990). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **112**, 3679–3680.

Molecular Structure Corporation (1988). *MSC/AFD Diffractometer Control Software*. MSC, 3200 Research Forest Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381, USA.

Molecular Structure Corporation (1990). *TEXSAN. Single Crystal Structure Analysis Package*. MSC, 3200 Research Forest Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381, USA.

Yang, J. (1993). PhD thesis, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

Zachariasen, W. H. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 212–216.

Acta Cryst. (1995). **C51**, 2688–2690

3,3,18,18-Tetramethyl-1,5,16,20-tetraoxadi-spiro[5.8.5.8]octacosane

THILLAIRAJ JOHNATHAN LEWIS, STEVEN J. RETTIG,
 JOHN R. SCHEFFER AND JAMES TROTTER

Department of Chemistry, University of British
 Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z1

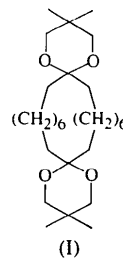
(Received 1 May 1995; accepted 20 June 1995)

Abstract

The centrosymmetric molecule, C₂₈H₅₂O₄, contains an 18-membered ring, with two spiro-fused 1,3-dioxasix-membered rings.

Comment

The title compound, (I), was obtained as part of a study of the photochemistry of macrocyclic diketones (Lewis, Rettig, Scheffer, Trotter & Wireko, 1990; Lewis, Rettig, Scheffer & Trotter, 1991), in an (unsuccessful) effort to protect one of the two ketone groups by forming a mono-acetal.



The molecule lies across a crystallographic center of inversion and contains a central 18-membered carbocyclic ring, spiro-fused to two six-membered 1,3-dioxacyclohexane rings. The 18-membered ring contains ten bonds with *trans* conformation [torsion angles = 171.5–179.4 (2)°] and eight bonds with *gauche* conformation [56.2–70.0 (2)°]. The six-membered rings have chair conformations [torsion angles = 53.4–56.7 (1)°].