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The 4:2 Diels–Alder Adduct of 1,3-Cyclopentadiene with 1,4-Naphthoquinone

BILAL GÜNEŞ,^a HÜSEYİN SOYLU,^a SÜHEYLÄ ÖZBEY,^b
 ENGIN KENDİ^b AND ALI AYDIN^c

^aPhysics Department, Gazi Education Faculty, Gazi University, 06500 Beşevler, Ankara, Turkey, ^bPhysics Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Hacettepe University, 06532 Beytepe, Ankara, Turkey, and ^cChemistry Department, Gazi Education Faculty, Gazi University, 06500 Beşevler, Ankara, Turkey. E-mail: bgunes@cc.gazi.edu.tr

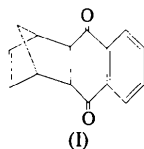
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Abstract

The title compound, 1,4-methano-1,4,4a,9a-tetrahydroanthracene-9,10-dione, C₁₅H₁₂O₂, is a Diels–Alder adduct resulting from a [4+2] cycloaddition of 1,3-cyclopentadiene with *p*-naphthoquinone.

Comment

The structure analysis of the title compound is part of an ongoing program of obtaining cage compounds by photochemical [2+2] cycloaddition (Maruyama, Terada & Yamamoto, 1981; Kaftory & Weisz, 1984). One aim is to obtain the norbornadiene derivatives from the title compound (Diels & Alder, 1929). The present structural analysis has been carried out in order to establish more details of the molecular geometry of the title compound, (I), thus providing a basis of comparison for our further studies.



The unit cell contains two independent molecules, related by a pseudo-*c* glide perpendicular to the *a* axis, in the asymmetric unit, the average deviation from *c* glide symmetry being 0.02 (2) Å between the two molecules. The C and O atoms of each dihydronaphthoquinone ring are coplanar (Pizzotti, Cenini, Ugo &

Demartin, 1991). The r.m.s. deviations of fitted atoms for these planes are 0.025 and 0.057 Å, the maximum deviations from these planes are 0.04 (3) Å for C6 and 0.164 (3) Å for C1A. The two five-membered rings adopt envelope conformations with C15 and C15A at the flaps. The dihedral angles between the envelope planes through C11–C14 and C11A–C14A, respectively, and the dihydronaphthoquinone moieties are 55.5 (1) and 49.7 (2)° for each independent molecule. The dihedral angle is 29.8 (2)° between the two envelope planes and 57.7 (1)° between the two dihydronaphthoquinone moieties in the asymmetric unit.

The bond lengths and angles are quite normal and comparable with corresponding values observed in related molecules (Kerr, 1987; Beddoes, Gorman & McNeeney, 1993).

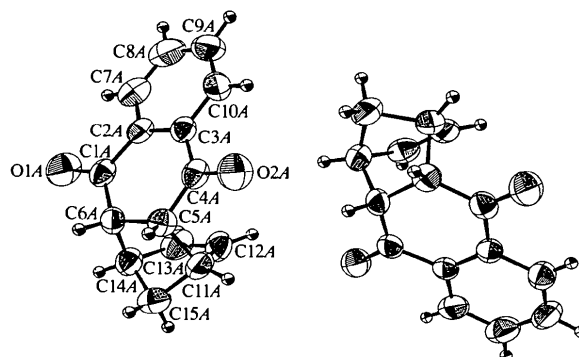


Fig. 1. A perspective view of the molecular structure of the title compound with the atom-numbering scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

Experimental

p-Naphthoquinone (31.63 g, 0.20 mol) was suspended in benzene (100 ml). A cyclopentadiene (13.88 g, 0.21 mol) solution in cooled benzene (20 ml) was added to the above suspension. After keeping the mixture overnight, the resulting colourless solid was separated and recrystallized from ethanol.

Crystal data

C₁₅H₁₂O₂
M_r = 224.25
 Triclinic
*P*1̄
a = 9.4077 (12) Å
b = 10.1752 (10) Å
c = 12.5542 (13) Å
 α = 71.698 (9)°
 β = 86.980 (9)°
 γ = 77.019 (10)°
V = 1111.6 (2) Å³
Z = 4
D_s = 1.340 Mg m⁻³
D_m not measured

Mo *K*α radiation
 λ = 0.71073 Å
 Cell parameters from 25 reflections
 θ = 9–18°
 μ = 0.088 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 Prismatic
 0.64 × 0.44 × 0.24 mm
 Colourless

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
 Absorption correction: empirical via ψ scan (Fair, 1990)
 $T_{\min} = 0.924$, $T_{\max} = 0.999$
 4502 measured reflections
 4502 independent reflections

2917 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.29^\circ$
 $h = 0 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -15 \rightarrow 15$
 3 standard reflections
 frequency: 120 min
 intensity decay: 2.3%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.062$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.129$
 $S = 1.481$
 4502 reflections
 404 parameters
 All H atoms refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0237P)^2 + 0.5769P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.182 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.172 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL93* (Sheldrick, 1993)
 Extinction coefficient: 0.008 (1)
 Scattering factors from *International Tables for Crystallography* (Vol. C)

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(±)-*tert*-Butyl 3-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-2-(*p*-toluenesulfonylamino)pentanoate–Dichloromethane (1/1): a Pseudo Centre of Symmetry in an Enantiomeric Pair

CARL HENRIK GÖRBITZ,^a ULI KAZMAIER^b AND ROLAND GRANDEL^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Oslo, PO Box 1033 Blindern, N-0315 Oslo, Norway, and ^bOrganisch-Chemisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, Im Neuenheimer Feld 270, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany. E-mail: c.h.gorbitz@kjemi.uio.no

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Abstract

The title compound, C₂₂H₂₉NO₅S·CH₂Cl₂, was investigated in order to study the stereochemistry of the β -hydroxy- α -amino acid derivatives formed by the aldol reaction of an ester enolate with an aldehyde. The racemate crystallizes with two independent formula units in the non-centrosymmetric space group *Pn* as hydrogen-bonded dimers in which the two enantiomers are related by a pseudo centre of symmetry.

Comment

Among non-proteinogenic unnatural α -amino acids, β -hydroxy- α -amino acids are of special interest, especially in view of their activity as enzyme inhibitors (Rando, 1975; Walsh, Metzler, Powell & Jacobsen, 1980; Abeles,

Table 1. Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

	Molecule 1	Molecule 2†
O1—C1	1.217 (3)	1.218 (3)
O2—C4	1.221 (3)	1.223 (3)
C12—C13	1.319 (4)	1.327 (5)
O1—C1—C2	119.6 (3)	120.3 (3)
O1—C1—C6	120.2 (3)	119.5 (3)
O2—C4—C3	121.0 (3)	119.6 (3)
O2—C4—C5	118.7 (3)	120.0 (3)
C3—C4—C5	120.3 (2)	120.4 (2)
C6—C1—C2	120.2 (2)	120.3 (2)
C14—C15—C11	93.6 (2)	93.1 (3)
C11—C12—C13—C14	0.3 (3)	−0.1 (4)
C13—C12—C11—C15	32.5 (3)	−33.3 (3)
C15—C14—C13—C12	−33.3 (3)	33.6 (3)

† The atomic labels are each appended by A.

H atoms were located from difference Fourier maps and refined isotropically. The needle-shaped fragile crystals were difficult to cut so, eventually, a specimen of length 0.64 mm had to be used.

Data collection: *CAD-4-PC* (Enraf–Nonius, 1993). Cell refinement: *CAD-4-PC*. Data reduction: *MolEN* (Fair, 1990). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1990). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL93* (Sheldrick, 1993). Molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976). Software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL93*.

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Supplementary data for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: AB1411). Services for accessing these data are described at the back of the journal.