

Acta Crystallographica Section C

**Crystal Structure  
Communications**

ISSN 0108-2701

---

## Diethyl *trans*-2,3-dibenzoyl-2-butenedioate

Yi-Zhi Li *et al.*

---

### Electronic paper

This paper is published electronically. It meets the data-validation criteria for publication in Acta Crystallographica Section C. The submission has been checked by a Section C Co-editor though the text in the 'Comments' section is the responsibility of the authors.

© 2000 International Union of Crystallography • Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved

Diethyl *trans*-2,3-dibenzoyl-2-butene-  
dioateYi-Zhi Li,<sup>a</sup> Rong-Bin Dai,<sup>a</sup> An-Xin Wu,<sup>a</sup> Min Wang,<sup>a</sup>  
Qin-Xi Li,<sup>a</sup> Gang-Chun Sun,<sup>a</sup> Liu-Fang Wang<sup>a\*</sup> and  
Chun-Gu Xia<sup>b</sup><sup>a</sup>National Key Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu 730000, People's Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>State Key Laboratory of Oxo-Synthesis and Selective Oxidation, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, Gansu 730000, People's Republic of China  
Correspondence e-mail: llyjz@mail.gs.cninfo.net

Received 28 June 2000

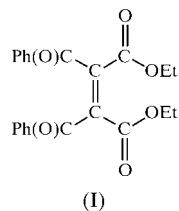
Accepted 14 August 2000

Data validation number: IUC0000223

The title compound, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, has a central double bond of length 1.3694 (12) Å. Two benzene rings, lying on different sides of the diethyl 2-butenedioate main chain, are almost parallel to each other and nearly perpendicular to the main chain. In the unit cell, two symmetry-equivalent molecules are in general positions and two molecules lie on inversion centres.

## Comment

The title compound, (I), is a member of the lignans, which are natural products. Because of its broad range of biological activities (Macrae & Towers, 1984), limited deposition in nature and complicated stereochemistry, much interest has been focused on it (Knorr, 1896; Pelter *et al.*, 1982; Wu *et al.*, 1997). Many consider it to be formed by dimerization of an ArC<sub>3</sub> fragment at the β,β-C atoms through a single bond and the β-C atoms are chiral (Wu *et al.* 1997). In order to deepen the understanding of the structure of the title compound at a molecular level and to provide some information on the synthesis of this class of organic compounds, we determined the crystal structure. We found that the title compound does



not have chiral C atoms; the two β-C atoms (C12 and C13) are joined by a double bond of length 1.3694 (12) Å and the sums of the bond angles at C12 and C13 are 359.92 (7) and 359.89 (7)°, respectively. Two benzene rings, lying on different sides of the diethyl 2-butenedioate main chain, are almost

parallel to each other and nearly perpendicular to the main chain. In the unit cell, one molecule lies in a general position, with its inversion-related partner, and two molecules lie on inversion centres.

## Experimental

The title compound was synthesized according to the literature method of Wu *et al.* (1997) and recrystallized from dry ethanol. Crystals suitable for X-ray determination were obtained by slow evaporation from a solution in formyl acetoacetate over a period of three weeks.

## Crystal data

C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>6</sub>  
M<sub>r</sub> = 380.38  
Triclinic, P1  
a = 8.828 (6) Å  
b = 15.174 (5) Å  
c = 16.420 (7) Å  
α = 113.52 (3)°  
β = 99.27 (4)°  
γ = 83.53 (4)°  
V = 1987.6 (17) Å<sup>3</sup>

Z = 4  
D<sub>x</sub> = 1.271 Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo Kα radiation  
Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
θ = 10.86–12.77°  
μ = 0.093 mm<sup>-1</sup>  
T = 293 (2) K  
Block, colourless  
0.45 × 0.37 × 0.35 mm

## Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer  
θ/2θ scans  
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North *et al.*, 1968)  
T<sub>min</sub> = 0.941, T<sub>max</sub> = 0.966  
6828 measured reflections  
6828 independent reflections

6310 reflections with I > 2σ(I)  
θ<sub>max</sub> = 24.98°  
h = -10 → 10  
k = -18 → 16  
l = 0 → 19  
3 standard reflections every 400 reflections  
intensity decay: 0.1%

## Refinement

Refinement on F<sup>2</sup>  
R[F<sup>2</sup> > 2σ(F<sup>2</sup>)] = 0.017  
wR(F<sup>2</sup>) = 0.058  
S = 0.927  
6828 reflections  
505 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained

w = 1/[σ<sup>2</sup>(F<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>) + (0.0320P)<sup>2</sup> + 0.1400P]  
where P = (F<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup> + 2F<sub>c</sub><sup>2</sup>)/3  
(Δ/σ)<sub>max</sub> = 0.002  
Δρ<sub>max</sub> = 0.30 e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Δρ<sub>min</sub> = -0.32 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

O11—C11	1.1912 (11)	O21—C21	1.2223 (11)
O12—C11	1.3082 (12)	O22—C21	1.3156 (10)
O12—C15	1.4625 (13)	O22—C23	1.4546 (13)
O13—C127	1.2207 (11)	O23—C217	1.2277 (11)
O14—C14	1.1990 (11)	O31—C31	1.2397 (12)
O15—C14	1.3270 (12)	O32—C31	1.2965 (11)
O15—C17	1.4551 (12)	O32—C33	1.4393 (12)
O16—C117	1.2219 (11)	O33—C317	1.2411 (11)
C11—O12—C15	119.79 (8)	C21—O22—C23	117.89 (7)
C14—O15—C17	116.35 (7)	O21—C21—O22	123.47 (8)
O11—C11—O12	122.68 (8)	O21—C21—C22	124.85 (8)
O11—C11—C12	125.80 (8)	O22—C21—C22	111.68 (7)
O12—C11—C12	111.48 (7)	O22—C23—C24	111.57 (8)
O14—C14—O15	122.78 (8)	O23—C217—C211	120.27 (8)
O14—C14—C13	124.45 (8)	O23—C217—C22	117.57 (7)
O15—C14—C13	112.77 (7)	C31—O32—C33	119.08 (7)
O12—C15—C16	104.34 (10)	O31—C31—O32	122.23 (8)
O15—C17—C18	107.17 (8)	O31—C31—C32	127.29 (8)
O16—C117—C111	120.74 (8)	O32—C31—C32	110.48 (8)
O16—C117—C12	116.22 (8)	O32—C33—C34	106.90 (8)
O13—C127—C121	120.40 (8)	O33—C317—C311	120.51 (8)
O13—C127—C13	116.54 (8)	O33—C317—C32	116.67 (8)

All H atoms were refined as riding (C—H 0.93–0.97 Å).

Data collection: *CAD-4 SDP/VAX* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 SDP/VAX* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); data reduction: *TEXSAN* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1989); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The work was supported by the State Key Laboratory of Drug Research in Shanghai and the Natural Science Foundation of Gansu Province (No. ZS991-A23-059). We are grateful to Professor G. Ferguson of Guelph University for his help on the structure solution and refinement.

## References

- Enraf–Nonius (1989). *CAD-4 SDP/VAX*. Delft Instruments X-ray Diffraction, PO Box 811, 2600 AV Delft, The Netherlands.
- Knorr, L. (1896). *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **293**, 70.
- Macrae, W. D. & Towers, G. H. N. (1984). *Phytochemistry*, **23**, 1207–1220.
- Molecular Structure Corporation (1989). *TEXSAN*. Version 5.0. MSC, 3200 Research Forest Drive, The Woodlands, TX 77381, USA.
- North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). *Acta Cryst.* **A24**, 351–359.
- Pelter, A., Ward, R. S. & Watson, D. J. (1982). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. I*, pp. 183–190.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Wu, A.-X., Zhao, Y.-R., Chen, N. & Pan, X.-F. (1997). *Synth. Commun.* **27**, 331–336.