organic papers

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

Maciej Kubicki^a* and Penelope W. Codding^b

^aFaculty of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University, Grunwaldzka 6, 60-780 Poznań, Poland, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 2Y2

Correspondence e-mail: mkubicki@main.amu.edu.pl

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.007 Å R factor = 0.063 wR factor = 0.137 Data-to-parameter ratio = 9.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

8-Oxa-1-aza-7-phenylbicyclo[5.2.1]decane-9,10-dione

The five-membered ring of the title compound, $C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$, has a flattened envelope conformation, while the eightmembered ring can be described as a highly distorted boat. Weak $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and van der Waals interactions determine the crystal packing.

Comment

Bicyclic imides with a bridgehead N atom were proposed by Smissman as potential stereoselective anticonvulsants (Smissman *et al.*, 1964) and the synthesis of the first examples of this class of compounds (nicknamed 'smissmanones') was reported in 1984 (Brouillette & Einspahr, 1984). The title compound, (I), has significant biological activity and acts as a good antimaximal electroshock anticonvulsant as well as a relatively good binder to a sodium channel (Brouillette *et al.*, 1988). The crystal structure of 1-aza-8,9-dioxo-7-oxa-6phenylbicyclo[4.2.1]nonane was reported earlier (Brouillette & Einspahr, 1984). We report here the results of X-ray crystallographic studies of the compound with an additional CH₂ group in the bicyclic system, namely 8-oxa-1-aza-7-phenylbicyclo[5.2.1]decane-9,10-dione, (I).



Fig. 1 shows the title molecule. The conformation of the five-membered ring is close to a flattened envelope with a relatively small value of the asymmetry parameter (Duax & Norton, 1975) $\Delta C_2^7 = 4.4^\circ$. The four atoms O8, C9, N1 and C10 are close to coplanarity [maximum deviation from the least-squares plane of 0.015 (3) Å], while the fifth atom, C7, is 0.314 (3) Å out of this plane. The conformation of the eightmembered ring can be described as a highly distorted boat (approximate point group 222, D_2). The phenyl ring is planar within experimental error, with a maximum deviation from the least-squares plane of 0.011 (4) Å. Relatively large values of displacement parameters, especially in the phenyl fragment, can be connected with the low melting point of this compound, 319–320 K (Brouillette & Einspahr, 1984).

A comparison of the cyclononane and cyclodecane derivatives (Fig. 2) shows that an additional atom in the ring does not

© 2001 International Union of Crystallography

Printed in Great Britain - all rights reserved

Received 7 February 2001

Accepted 30 March 2001

Online 6 April 2001





A perspective view of the title molecule with the numbering scheme (Siemens, 1989). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are depicted as spheres of arbitrary radii.

significantly change the overall shape of the molecule.

The crystal packing is determined by van der Waals interactions and weak C-H···O hydrogen bonds, which connect the molecules into infinite chains and three-molecule rings.

Experimental

Colourless prismatic crystals were grown from hexane solution by slow evaporation.

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{15}NO_{3}$	Cu Ka radiation		
$M_r = 245.27$	Cell parameters from 2		
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	reflections		
a = 6.7112 (8) Å	$\theta = 10-25^{\circ}$		
b = 10.4414 (8) Å	$\mu = 0.76 \text{ mm}^{-1}$		
c = 17.687 (2) Å	T = 293 (2) K		
V = 1239.4 (2) Å ³	Plate, colourless		
Z = 4	$0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$		
$D_x = 1.314 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$			
Data collection			

CAD-4F four-circle diffractometer $\omega/2\theta$ scans 1472 measured reflections 1472 independent reflections 1199 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $\theta_{\rm max} = 75.0^{\circ}$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.063$ $wR(F^2) = 0.137$ S = 1.101472 reflections 164 parameters H-atom parameters not refined 25

 $h = -8 \rightarrow 0$ $k = 0 \rightarrow 13$ $l=0\rightarrow 22$ 2 standard reflections frequency: 33 min intensity decay: 3%

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.01P)^2]$ + 0.6P] where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.18 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: SHELXL97 Extinction coefficient: 0.0043 (8)





A comparison of the title compound (dashed lines) with 1-aza-8,9-dioxo-7-oxa-6-phenylbicyclo[4.2.1]nonane (Brouillette & Einspahr, 1984; shown with solid lines). The five-membered rings are fitted to one another (Siemens, 1989).

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

N1-C10	1.368 (5)	C7-C71	1.519 (5)
N1-C9	1.383 (5)	O8-C9	1.342 (5)
N1-C2	1.477 (5)	C9-O9	1.193 (5)
C7-O8	1.459 (4)	C10-O10	1.211 (4)
C10-N1-C9	111.1 (3)	C9-N1-C2	119.8 (3)
C10-N1-C2	120.9 (4)	C9-O8-C7	109.2 (3)

Table 2 Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$C6-H62\cdots O10^{i}$	0.97	2.59	3.512 (5)	159
C74−H74···O9 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.81	3.495 (7)	132
$C4-H42\cdots O9^{iii}$	0.97	2.74	3.519 (6)	138

Symmetry codes: (i) $\frac{1}{2} + x$, $\frac{1}{2} - y$, 2 - z; (ii) $-\frac{1}{2} - x$, -y, $\frac{1}{2} + z$; (iii) 1 + x, y, z.

Data collection: CAD-4 Software (Enraf-Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: CAD-4 Software; data reduction: ENPROC (Rettig, 1978); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: Stereochemical Workstation Operation Manual (Siemens, 1989).

References

- Brouillette, W. J., Brown, G. B., DeLorey, T. M., Shirali, S. S. & Grunewald, G. L. (1988). J. Med. Chem. 31, 2218-2221.
- Brouillette, W. J. & Einspahr, H. M. (1984). J. Org. Chem. 49, 5113-5116.
- Duax, W. L. & Norton, D. A. (1975). In Atlas of Steroid Structures, Vol. 1. Plenum: New York.
- Enraf-Nonius (1989). CAD-4 Software. Version 5.0. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Rettig, S. (1978). ENPROC. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). Acta Cryst. A46, 467-473.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Siemens (1989). Stereochemical Workstation Operation Manual. Release 3.4. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Smissman, E. E., Matuszack, A. J. B. & Corder, C. N. (1964). J. Pharm. Sci. 53, 1541-1542.