

cis-[4a]-cisoid-[4a,4b]-cis-[4b]-1,3,6,8,8a,8b-Hexamethylperhydro-1,3,6,8-tetraazabiphenylene-2,4,5,7-tetraone**Christian Näther,^{a*} Oliver Krüger^b and Uta Wille^b**^aInstitut für Anorganische Chemie, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Olshausenstraße 40, D-24098 Kiel, Germany, and ^bInstitut für Organische Chemie, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Olshausenstraße 40, D-24098 Kiel, Germany

Correspondence e-mail: cnaether@ac.uni-kiel.de

Key indicators

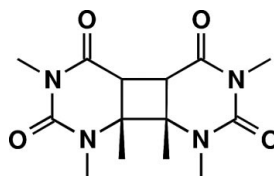
Single-crystal X-ray study

 $T = 170$ KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å R factor = 0.043 wR factor = 0.124

Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.1

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

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$, was prepared by [2+2]-photocycloaddition of 1,3,6-trimethyluracil in acetone. The structure determination was undertaken in order to determine the stereoconfiguration of the product, which could not be extracted from NMR data. Single-crystal X-ray analysis revealed that the methyl groups are located on the same side of the cyclobutane ring (*cis*) and that the monomers are oriented head-to-head (*syn*).



(I)

Experimental

The title compound was prepared by [2+2]-photocycloaddition of 1,3,6-trimethyluracil in acetone. The products were separated by column chromatography. Single crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of *n*-pentane into a saturated solution of the title compound in dichloromethane. Details of the synthesis are given by Krüger (2002).

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 308.34$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 7.0365$ (6) Å
 $b = 8.0400$ (6) Å
 $c = 13.02$ (1) Å
 $\alpha = 81.74$ (1)°
 $\beta = 75.76$ (1)°
 $\gamma = 84.02$ (1)°
 $V = 704.58$ (10) Å³

$Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.453$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 8000 reflections
 $\theta = 10$ – 27.5 °
 $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 170$ (2) K
 Irregular block, colourless
 $0.4 \times 0.4 \times 0.3$ mm

Data collection

Stoe Imaging Plate Diffraction System diffractometer
 φ scans
 Absorption correction: none
 6641 measured reflections
 3323 independent reflections

2973 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.1$ °
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = -17 \rightarrow 16$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.124$
 $S = 1.05$
 3323 reflections
 206 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0754P)^2 + 0.1990P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.094 (12)

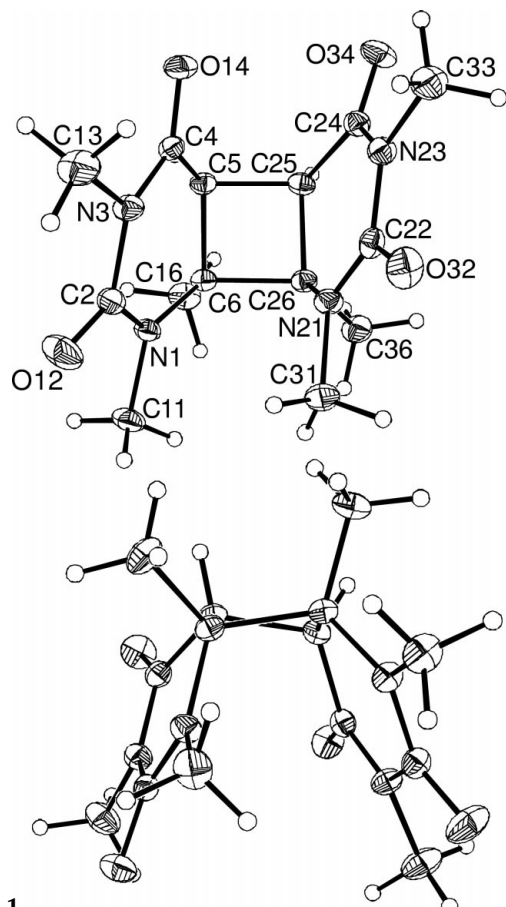


Figure 1
Top view (top) and side view (bottom) of the molecular structure of the title compound, with labelling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

The methine H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry ($C-H_{\text{methine}} = 1.00 \text{ \AA}$). The positions of the methyl H atoms were idealized ($C-H = 0.98 \text{ \AA}$), then refined as rigid groups allowed to rotate but not tip. All H atoms were refined with fixed isotropic displacement parameters using a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}} = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ and $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ for methine and methyl H atoms, respectively.

Data collection: *IPDS Program Package* (Stoe & Cie, 1998); cell refinement: *IPDS Program Package*; data reduction: *IPDS Program Package*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *CIFTAB* in *SHELXL97*.

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References

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