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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 143 K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.038

wR factor = 0.105

Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.4

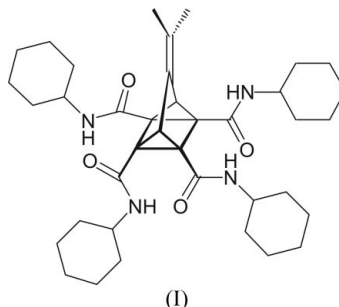
For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.A tetrakis(secondary amide) derivative of
quadricyclane: 3-isopropylidenetetracyclo-
[3.2.0.0^{2,7}.0^{4,6}]heptane-1,5,6,7-tetra-
carboxylic acid tetrakis(cyclohexylamide)The molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{56}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4$, displays
approximate twofold symmetry. The four amide groups are
arranged such that four intramolecular $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen
bonds are formed. The molecules are linked into dimers by
bifurcated $(\text{C}-\text{H})_2\cdots\text{O}$ interactions.

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Comment

The present structure determination forms part of a short
series of structures of norbornadiene and quadricyclane tetra-
amides. Introductory material was presented in the first paper
(Winkler *et al.*, 2003a). We present here the structure of the
title compound, (I), a tetrakis(secondary amide) derivative of
quadricyclane.The molecule of (I) (Fig. 1) possesses approximate twofold
symmetry, but the orientations of the cyclohexyl rings depart
appreciably from the ideal symmetry. Molecular dimensions,
including those of the strained quadricyclane system (Table 1),
may be considered normal. The four amide groups are
arranged, as in the tetrakis(isopropyl) analogue (Winkler *et al.*,
2003b), such that four intramolecular hydrogen bonds
(Table 2) of the $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ type are formed.The molecules are connected to form inversion-symmetric
dimers by a bifurcated intermolecular hydrogen-bond system
 $(\text{C}-\text{H})_2\cdots\text{O}_3$, involving a methine and a methyl H atom, of
graph-set $R_2^1(7)$. The dimers are linked into chains parallel to
the *a* axis by a further $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interaction from a cyclohexyl
H atom (Table 2).

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the method of
Winkler (2002) and recrystallized by evaporation from a dichloro-
methane/methanol solution.

Crystal data

$C_{38}H_{56}N_4O_4$
 $M_r = 632.87$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 10.1995$ (14) Å
 $b = 11.6467$ (16) Å
 $c = 15.206$ (2) Å
 $\alpha = 87.126$ (3)°
 $\beta = 77.132$ (3)°
 $\gamma = 81.300$ (3)°
 $V = 1740.5$ (4) Å³

$Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.208$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 6008 reflections
 $\theta = 2\text{--}28^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 143$ (2) K
 Tablet, colourless
 $0.38 \times 0.33 \times 0.19$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: none
 15921 measured reflections
 7098 independent reflections

5126 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.038$
 $\theta_{max} = 26.4^\circ$
 $h = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $k = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.105$
 $S = 1.03$
 7098 reflections
 433 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0516P)^2 + 0.1495P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.28$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.22$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

C1—C2	1.5259 (19)	C3—C8	1.3343 (19)
C1—C7	1.5543 (19)	C3—C4	1.4791 (19)
C1—C5	1.5572 (18)	C4—C5	1.5268 (18)
C2—C3	1.4788 (18)	C4—C6	1.5298 (18)
C2—C7	1.5175 (19)	C5—C6	1.5545 (19)
C11—C1—C2	119.79 (11)	C4—C5—C6	59.53 (8)
C11—C1—C7	128.02 (11)	C18—C5—C1	128.07 (11)
C2—C1—C7	59.02 (9)	C4—C5—C1	103.73 (10)
C11—C1—C5	132.38 (11)	C6—C5—C1	90.21 (10)
C2—C1—C5	103.77 (10)	C25—C6—C4	118.91 (11)
C7—C1—C5	89.55 (10)	C25—C6—C7	132.13 (11)
C3—C2—C7	110.32 (11)	C4—C6—C7	103.97 (11)
C3—C2—C1	109.86 (11)	C25—C6—C5	129.19 (12)
C7—C2—C1	61.42 (9)	C4—C6—C5	59.33 (8)
C8—C3—C2	128.92 (12)	C7—C6—C5	89.78 (10)
C8—C3—C4	130.05 (12)	C32—C7—C2	120.34 (11)
C2—C3—C4	101.04 (11)	C32—C7—C6	128.80 (12)
C3—C4—C5	110.15 (11)	C2—C7—C6	103.83 (10)
C3—C4—C6	109.42 (11)	C32—C7—C1	132.80 (12)
C5—C4—C6	61.14 (9)	C2—C7—C1	59.56 (9)
C18—C5—C4	121.36 (11)	C6—C7—C1	90.45 (10)
C18—C5—C6	133.19 (12)	C4—C6—C25—O3	42.36 (18)
C2—C1—C11—O1	38.25 (18)	C7—C6—C25—O3	-167.02 (13)
C7—C1—C11—O1	-34.0 (2)	C5—C6—C25—O3	-30.1 (2)
C5—C1—C11—O1	-168.41 (13)	C4—C6—C25—N3	-135.48 (13)
C2—C1—C11—N1	-140.90 (13)	C7—C6—C25—N3	15.1 (2)
C7—C1—C11—N1	146.87 (13)	C5—C6—C25—N3	152.06 (13)
C5—C1—C11—N1	12.4 (2)	C2—C7—C32—O4	117.39 (15)
C4—C5—C18—O2	117.87 (14)	C6—C7—C32—O4	-28.3 (2)
C6—C5—C18—O2	-166.16 (13)	C1—C7—C32—O4	-167.58 (13)
C1—C5—C18—O2	-28.3 (2)	C2—C7—C32—N4	-59.03 (17)
C4—C5—C18—N2	-58.95 (17)	C6—C7—C32—N4	155.32 (13)
C6—C5—C18—N2	17.0 (2)	C1—C7—C32—N4	16.0 (2)
C1—C5—C18—N2	154.90 (13)		

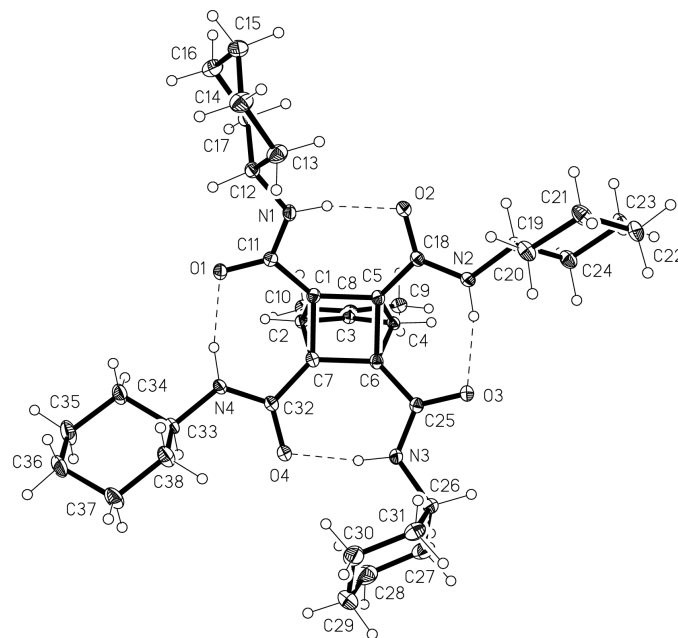


Figure 1

The molecule of the title compound in the crystal. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H-atom radii are arbitrary. Hydrogen bonds are indicated by dashed lines.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N1—H01 \cdots O2	0.900 (18)	1.824 (18)	2.7091 (15)	167.4 (17)
N2—H02 \cdots O3	0.895 (18)	1.907 (19)	2.7841 (16)	166.2 (16)
N3—H03 \cdots O4	0.927 (17)	1.804 (17)	2.7153 (15)	167.2 (15)
N4—H04 \cdots O1	0.953 (19)	1.81 (2)	2.7490 (16)	166.5 (16)
C4—H4 \cdots O3 ⁱ	1.00	2.39	3.3890 (16)	174
C9—H9A \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.98	2.50	3.4717 (18)	170
C14—H14B \cdots O4 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.50	3.367 (2)	146

Symmetry codes: (i) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$; (ii) $x, y - 1, z$.

H atoms bonded to nitrogen were refined freely. Methyl H atoms were located in difference syntheses, idealized ($C-H = 0.98$ Å and $H-C-H = 109.5^\circ$) and refined on the basis of rigid groups allowed to rotate but not to tip. Other H atoms were included using a riding model with fixed $C-H$ bond lengths of 1.00 (methine) or 0.99 Å (methylene); $U_{iso}(H)$ values were fixed at 1.2 times U_{eq} of the parent atom.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: XP (Siemens, 1994); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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