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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.004 Å R factor = 0.052 wR factor = 0.054 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.

$(4\alpha,4a\beta,9a\beta)$ -4a-Acetoxy-4-methoxy-3,4,4a,9a-tetrahydro-1*H*-anthracene-2,9,10-trione

The relative stereochemistry of the title compound is defined by a room-temperature single-crystal X-ray study. Received 15 September 2003 Accepted 30 September 2003 Online 7 October 2003

Comment

A recent report describes the determination of a pair of tricyclic adducts of 'Danishefsky's diene' $H_2C=C(OSiMe_3)-CH=CH(OMe)$ with variously substituted 1,4-benzoquinones (Cameron *et al.*, 2003), a feature of interest being the possibility of interaction between axial methoxy substituents of the peripheral rings with the carboxyl groups of the central ring, provoking an extension of the work to a study of the present compound, a structure determination of which was undertaken (*a*) to define its stereochemistry and (*b*) to explore the possibility of similar interactions.



The results of the room-temperature, single-crystal X-ray structure determination are consistent with the stoichiometry, connectivity and stereochemistry of the title compound, (I), as displayed in Fig. 1. Despite the planarity of the associated peripheral aromatic ring and of the two carbonyl moieties, the central ring is far from planar, the torsion in the C9-C9a-C4a-C10 string being $-46.2(3)^{\circ}$; dihedral angles between the C₂CO planes about C9,10 and the aromatic C₆ plane are 15.0 (1) and 5.9 (1) $^{\circ}$, and between the carbonyl planes $20.8 (1)^{\circ}$, *i.e.* they bow towards each other, with torsion angles O9-C9-C9a-C4a and O10-C10-C4a-C9a being -142.8(3) and $-159.3(3)^{\circ}$, respectively. The saturated peripheral ring is a 'boat', with C4a2 at the prow; torsion angles outward from C4a in either direction pairwise are: -52.8 (3), 53.2 (3); 51.3 (3), -51.6 (4), -50.4 (4) and 50.6 (4)°. Bond lengths and angles are as expected (Table 1); C-Cdistances to either side of the carbonyl groups are similar, excepting those to the aromatic ring which are slightly shorter. Of interest in previous contexts are the distances of O4 (O4a1) to C9 (C10) of 2.783 (4) Å [2.731 (4) Å], seemingly without impact on the planarity at the latter [angle sums about C9,10 are 359.8° (× 2)]. The crystal packing is unremarkable. The only other structurally characterized similar tricyclic system with similar saturation and trione substitution has an otherwise very different substitution pattern (Gordon et al., 1992).

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Figure 1

Projection of (I) normal to its aromatic ring plane, shown with 20% probability displacement ellipsoids for the non-H atoms, H atoms having arbitrary radii of 0.1 Å.

Experimental

Compound (I) was synthesized by the reaction of Danishefsky's diene and 2-acetoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone and recrystallized from diethyl ether (Cameron *et al.*, 1980), m.p. 451–453 K (decomposition). Analysis found: C 64.7, H 5.3%; C₁₇H₁₆O₆ requires: C 64.5, H 5.1%; λ_{max} , log(ε): 227, 258, 299 nm (4.55, 4.05, 3.59); ν_{max} : 1766 (*br*), 1760, 1596, 1240 cm⁻¹; δ 2.46 (*dd*, *J* = 15.5, 7.5 Hz, H1 β), 2.73 (*ddd*, *J* = 15.5, 3, 2 Hz, H3 α), 2.85 (*dd*, *J* = 15.5, 3 Hz, H3 β), 2.93 (*s*, OCH₃), 3.39 (*ddd*, *J* = 15.5, 2, 1.5 Hz, H1 α), 4.02 (*brtd*, *J* = 3, 1 Hz, H4), 4.29 (*br d*, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H9a), 7.69–8.09 (*m*, H5–8). *m/z*: 316 (*M*⁺, 1%), 274 (28), 216 (54), 188 (100). Like its congeners recorded elsewhere (Cameron *et al.*, 2003), the material decomposes readily; it was shipped rapidly and data measured within a restricted 2 θ range within a few hours.

Crystal data

$C_{17}H_{16}O_{6}$	$D_x = 1.358 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 316.31$	Mo K α radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 9
a = 13.645 (5) Å	reflections
b = 8.293 (4) Å	$\theta = 9.9 - 17.2^{\circ}$
c = 14.112(5) Å	$\mu = 0.10 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 104.40 \ (2)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2) K
$V = 1546.7 (11) \text{ Å}^3$	Block, colourless
Z = 4	$0.34 \times 0.21 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$
Data collection	

Syntex $P2_1$ diffractometer $2\theta-\omega$ scans 2035 measured reflections 2035 independent reflections 1878 reflections with $I > \sigma(I)$ $\theta_{max} = 22.5^{\circ}$ $h = 0 \rightarrow 14$ $k = 0 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -15 \rightarrow 14$ 6 standard reflections frequency: 60 min intensity decay: none

Refinement	
Cjinemeni	

Refinement on F	H-atom parameters not refined
R = 0.052	$w = 1/(\sigma^2(F) + 0.0005F^2)$
vR = 0.054	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.006$
S = 1.07	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
.878 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
208 parameters	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 407 (5)
C1-C9a 1.535 (3) C4a-O4a C2 O2 1.216 (4) C4a C9a	1
$C_{1}^{2} = C_{1}^{2} = C_{1$	1.453 (3)
1.210 (4) 04a-09a	1.532 (4)
C2-C3 1.503 (5) C8a-C9	1.484 (3)
C3-C4 1.530 (4) C8a-C10a	1.403 (3)
C4-O4 1.415 (4) C9-O9	1.211 (3)
C4-C4a 1.535 (4) C10-O10	1.214 (3)
C2-C1-C9a 112.2 (3) C4-C4a-O4a	103.8 (2)
C1-C2-O2 122.5 (3) C4a-O4a-C4a1	117.9 (2)
O2-C2-C3 122.5 (3) O4a-C4a1-O4a1	123.0 (3)
C3-C4-O4 109.7 (2) O9-C9-C9a	121.7 (2)
O4-C4-C4a 105.1 (2) O10-C10-C10a	122.1 (2)

The H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps and placed at idealized positions (C-H = 0.95 Å).

Data collection: P2₁ Diffractometer Control Software (Syntex, 1973); cell refinement: P2₁ Diffractometer Control Software; data reduction: Xtal3.5 (Hall et al., 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: Xtal3.5; program(s) used to refine structure: Xtal3.5 CRYLSQ; molecular graphics: Xtal3.5; software used to prepare material for publication: Xtal3.5 BONDLA CIFIO.

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