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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 120 KMean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002 \text{ Å}$ R factor = 0.042 wR factor = 0.084 Data-to-parameter ratio = 12.9

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

Redetermination of the Diels-Alder diadduct of 1,4-benzoquinone and cyclopentadiene: 1,4:5,8-dimethano-1,1a,4,4a,5,5a,8,8a-octahydroanthracene-9,10-dione

The title diadduct, $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$, has been redetermined by X-ray diffraction methods at 120 K. In this work, we report more exact values of bond and angles.

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Comment

The Diels–Alder reaction between 1,4-benzoquinone and two equivalents of cyclopentadiene gives the title diadduct 1,4:5,8-dimethano-1,1a,4,4a,5,5a,8,8a-octahydroanthracene-9,10-dione, (I) (Fig. 1 and Table 1).



The structure of (I) was first reported in 1974 but with a space-group ambiguity (Brown *et al.*, 1974). The corrected room-temperature structure was reported in 1999 (Gunes *et al.*, 1999). To define more precisely the molecular structure of (I), we have studied the structure at low temperature, *viz.* 120 K. The analysis confirms that the stereochemistry is *endo,cis,anti,cis,endo*.

Despite of the slight change in the deviations of the bond lengths and angles (0.001 Å for bond lengths and 0.01° for angles), the bond lengths and angles themselves have changed dramatically. For example, in our work, the C=O distances are in the range 1.2211 (16)–1.2189 (16) Å and the C–C distances are in the range 1.5115 (19)-1.5798 (19) Å, while in Gunes et al. (1999), the C=O is 1.215 (2) Å and the C-C distances are in the range 1.499 (3)-1.579 (3) Å. The increase in distances is connected with a significant reduction in the atomic anisotropic displacement parameters and the measurement of the present data at 120 K. It results in a reduction of the amplitudes of thermal vibration of atoms and their localization. Accordingly, the atomic coordinates have much smaller deviations than in the previous work. Thus, in our work, more exact values of bonds lengths and angles are presented.

Experimental

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The title compound was prepared according to the known procedure of Brown *et al.* (1974) (see scheme). Suitable single crystals were



Figure 1

A view of (I), showing the atom labeling and displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level.

obtained by isothermic evaporation of its solution in ethanol at room temperature.

Crystal data

 $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$ $M_r = 240.29$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$ a = 11.909 (4) Å b = 6.166 (2) Å c = 16.937 (6) Å $\beta = 110.278$ (7)° V = 1166.6 (7) Å³ Z = 4

Data collection

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD areadetector diffractometer φ and ω scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1998) $T_{min} = 0.964, T_{max} = 0.981$ 7972 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$ $wR(F^2) = 0.084$ S = 1.002922 reflections 227 parameters All H-atom parameters refined $D_x = 1.368 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K α radiation Cell parameters from 944 reflections $\theta = 2.8-29.9^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 120 (2) KPrism, colorless $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$

2922 independent reflections 2435 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.017$ $\theta_{max} = 28.6^{\circ}$ $h = -13 \rightarrow 15$ $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.1078P)^{2} + 0.097P]$ where $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.31 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1			
Selected	geometric parameters	(Å,	°).

O2-C11	1.2211 (16)	C10-C11	1.5183 (18)
O1-C4	1.2189 (16)	C11-C12	1.5115 (19)
C5-C4	1.5135 (19)	C12-C13	1.5610 (19)
C5-C10	1.5586 (18)	C1-C14	1.338 (2)
C5-C6	1.5798 (19)	C1-C2	1.520(2)
C3-C4	1.5133 (18)	C8-C7	1.336 (2)
C3-C2	1.5621 (19)	C2-C15	1.545 (2)
C3-C12	1.5650 (18)	C14-C13	1.522 (2)
C9-C8	1.515 (2)	C6-C7	1.513 (2)
C9-C16	1.5449 (19)	C6-C16	1.542 (2)
C9-C10	1.5794 (19)	C13-C15	1.540 (2)
Q1 Q5 Q10	11(12 (10)		107 54 (12)
C4-C5-C10	116.42 (10)	C14 - C1 - C2	107.54 (13)
C4 - C5 - C6	114.05 (11)	C7 - C8 - C9	107.23 (12)
C10 - C5 - C6	102.59 (10)	O1-C4-C3	121.25 (12)
C4 - C3 - C2	113.46 (11)	O1-C4-C5	119.97 (12)
C4-C3-C12	116.03 (11)	C3 - C4 - C5	118.77 (11)
C2-C3-C12	102.91 (10)	C1 - C2 - C15	100.15 (12)
C8-C9-C16	100.49 (11)	C1 - C2 - C3	106.04 (11)
C8-C9-C10	107.75 (11)	C15-C2-C3	100.15 (11)
C16-C9-C10	99.22 (10)	C1-C14-C13	107.53 (13)
C11-C10-C5	116.39 (11)	C7-C6-C16	100.29 (11)
C11-C10-C9	113.66 (11)	C7-C6-C5	107.92 (11)
C5-C10-C9	102.70 (10)	C16-C6-C5	99.15 (11)
O2-C11-C12	121.01 (12)	C8-C7-C6	107.91 (13)
O2-C11-C10	119.99 (12)	C6-C16-C9	93.60 (10)
C12-C11-C10	118.97 (11)	C14-C13-C15	100.33 (12)
C11-C12-C13	113.96 (11)	C14-C13-C12	106.15 (11)
C11-C12-C3	116.64 (10)	C15-C13-C12	100.26 (11)
C13-C12-C3	102.62 (11)	C13-C15-C2	93.94 (11)

The H atoms were refined with individual isotropic displacement parameters; the range of C-H was 0.964 (17)-1.023 (17) Å.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT-Plus* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT-Plus*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1998); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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