

cis-3,3-Dimethyl-3,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-1H-cyclopenta[c]furan-1,6-dione

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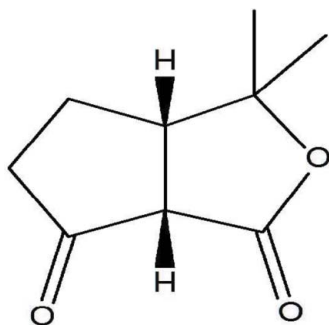
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 173$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.038; wR factor = 0.108; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.7.

The bicyclic molecule of the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$, contains two five-membered rings with different functional groups, *viz.* a ketone and an ester. Both rings assume an envelope conformation. The mean planes of these functional groups form a dihedral angle of 60.7 (1)°. The crystal structure exhibits weak intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions, which link the molecules into zigzag chains extended in the [010] direction. The unit cell contains a racemic mixture of enantiomers.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Boeckman *et al.* (1989); Wang *et al.* (2006); Rodriguez (1998); Corey & Kang (1984).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$	$\gamma = 92.809$ (2)°
$M_r = 168.19$	$V = 428.30$ (7) Å ³
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$Z = 2$
$a = 6.7333$ (7) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 8.2897$ (8) Å	$\mu = 0.10$ mm ⁻¹
$c = 8.5906$ (8) Å	$T = 173$ (2) K
$\alpha = 111.657$ (2)°	$0.33 \times 0.16 \times 0.13$ mm
$\beta = 103.571$ (2)°	

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII diffractometer	9157 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2007)	1961 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.934$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$	1632 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.067$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	111 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.107$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.34$ e Å ⁻³
1961 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C6}-\text{H6}\cdots\text{O3}^i$	1.00	2.51	3.3418 (13)	140
$\text{C4}-\text{H4B}\cdots\text{O2}^{ii}$	0.99	2.51	3.4821 (16)	166

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 2, -y, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1$.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2007); cell refinement: *APEX2*; data reduction: *APEX2*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CV2418).

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supplementary materials

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***cis*-3,3-Dimethyl-3,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*c*]furan-1,6-dione**

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Comment

Cyclopentane rings bearing multiple stereocenters are a common motif in terpenes, including ceroplastol (Boeckman *et al.*, 1989) and dolabellanes. (Wang *et al.*, 2006) Due to the wide variety of biological activities shown by these terpenes, interest in their synthesis is high. (Rodriguez, 1998) The bicyclic nature of the title compound makes it conformationally rigid. This rigidity is essential to its use as a stereochemical control element. Subsequent transformations require that one face of the molecule be more accessible than the other. For this reason, obtaining a crystal structure was an important goal.

The more accessible face of the molecule is oriented on the top side of figure 1. The angle between least-squares planes defined by the ketone and ester functional groups is 60.7 (1) degrees. Bond distances in this compound are quite reasonable when compared with expected values. The carbon-carbon bonds average 1.528 (10) Å in length. The two carbonyl bonds have an average length of 1.206 (2) Å while the ring oxygen, O1, is positioned 1.344 (1) Å from C1 and 1.488 (1) Å from C2. Strain in the ring system is observed in the bond angles on opposite sides of the molecule. Angles on the carbonyl side of the compound are considerably less than the expected 120° for an sp^2 hybridized carbon. The angle defined by C4—C5—C6 is 107.93 (9)° while the O1—C1—C6 angle is 110.06 (8)°. On the opposite side of the ring system, the C3—C7—C2 angle is more open at 117.00 (9)° rather than the 109.5° that would be expected around an sp^3 hybridized, central atom.

Experimental

As part of a synthetic effort to prepare natural products, the title compound was prepared in a manner similar to that described by Corey & Kang (1984). Crystals were obtained by evaporation from ethanol.

Refinement

Although all of the H atoms were located in difference Fourier maps, H-atoms were placed and then constrained to be at idealized positions. Methyl H atoms were positioned at 0.98 Å, methylene H atoms at 0.99 Å, and methyne H atoms at 1.00 Å from parent carbon atoms. A riding model was used during refinement. Methyl H atoms were allowed to rotate around the adjacent carbon-carbon bond with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5$ times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Methylene H atoms were treated as idealized secondary H atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Methyne H atoms were treated as idealized tertiary H atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

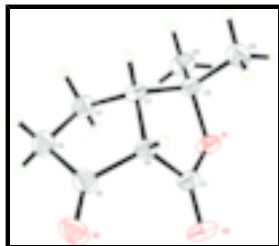


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labels and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

cis-3,3-Dimethyl-3,3a,4,5,6,6a-tetrahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*c*]furan-1,6-dione

Crystal data

$C_9H_{12}O_3$

$M_r = 168.19$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: -P 1

$a = 6.7333$ (7) Å

$b = 8.2897$ (8) Å

$c = 8.5906$ (8) Å

$\alpha = 111.657$ (2)°

$\beta = 103.571$ (2)°

$\gamma = 92.809$ (2)°

$V = 428.30$ (7) Å³

$Z = 2$

$F_{000} = 180$

$D_x = 1.304$ Mg m⁻³

$D_m = 1.258$ Mg m⁻³

D_m measured by flotation

Melting point = 355–357 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 4358 reflections

$\theta = 2.7$ – 27.5°

$\mu = 0.10$ mm⁻¹

$T = 173$ (2) K

Regular parallelepiped, colourless

$0.33 \times 0.16 \times 0.13$ mm

Data collection

Bruker KAPPA APEXII
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

Detector resolution: 512 pixels mm⁻¹

$T = 173$ (2) K

combination of ω and ϕ scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Bruker, 2007)

$T_{\min} = 0.934$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$

9157 measured reflections

1961 independent reflections

1632 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.067$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$

$\theta_{\min} = 2.7^\circ$

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -10 \rightarrow 10$

$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.108$$

$$S = 1.06$$

1961 reflections

111 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.057P)^2 + 0.0541P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.34 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: none

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	1.03889 (16)	0.18603 (13)	0.76894 (14)	0.0248 (3)
C2	0.75616 (16)	0.19250 (14)	0.88370 (14)	0.0252 (3)
C3	0.67417 (18)	0.39922 (14)	0.71460 (15)	0.0295 (3)
H3A	0.5373	0.4352	0.7209	0.035*
H3B	0.7814	0.4840	0.8164	0.035*
C4	0.7176 (2)	0.38907 (16)	0.54419 (17)	0.0347 (3)
H4A	0.5888	0.3489	0.4478	0.042*
H4B	0.7811	0.5049	0.5563	0.042*
C5	0.86639 (18)	0.25662 (15)	0.51197 (15)	0.0291 (3)
C6	0.84742 (15)	0.14672 (13)	0.61779 (13)	0.0219 (2)
H6	0.8134	0.0185	0.5424	0.026*
C7	0.67906 (15)	0.21095 (13)	0.70880 (13)	0.0218 (2)
H7	0.5426	0.1354	0.6403	0.026*
C8	0.70323 (19)	0.32707 (17)	1.03822 (15)	0.0340 (3)
H8A	0.7730	0.3122	1.1447	0.051*
H8B	0.5534	0.3105	1.0213	0.051*
H8C	0.7491	0.4455	1.0484	0.051*
C9	0.6960 (2)	0.00625 (16)	0.86661 (18)	0.0367 (3)
H9A	0.7418	-0.0767	0.7715	0.055*
H9B	0.5455	-0.0191	0.8417	0.055*
H9C	0.7619	-0.0054	0.9757	0.055*
O1	0.98475 (11)	0.22286 (11)	0.91791 (10)	0.0297 (2)

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O2	0.98035 (16)	0.23863 (12)	0.41910 (13)	0.0442 (3)
O3	1.21632 (12)	0.18858 (11)	0.76418 (12)	0.0374 (2)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0204 (5)	0.0238 (5)	0.0290 (6)	0.0052 (4)	0.0081 (4)	0.0081 (4)
C2	0.0191 (5)	0.0320 (6)	0.0262 (6)	0.0068 (4)	0.0083 (4)	0.0115 (4)
C3	0.0307 (6)	0.0276 (6)	0.0334 (6)	0.0132 (4)	0.0132 (5)	0.0117 (5)
C4	0.0396 (7)	0.0349 (6)	0.0399 (7)	0.0161 (5)	0.0172 (6)	0.0211 (5)
C5	0.0317 (6)	0.0280 (5)	0.0307 (6)	0.0071 (4)	0.0131 (5)	0.0121 (5)
C6	0.0199 (5)	0.0204 (5)	0.0250 (5)	0.0046 (4)	0.0088 (4)	0.0067 (4)
C7	0.0174 (5)	0.0238 (5)	0.0228 (5)	0.0043 (4)	0.0066 (4)	0.0065 (4)
C8	0.0314 (6)	0.0449 (7)	0.0243 (6)	0.0107 (5)	0.0112 (5)	0.0091 (5)
C9	0.0382 (7)	0.0392 (7)	0.0457 (8)	0.0112 (5)	0.0213 (6)	0.0246 (6)
O1	0.0198 (4)	0.0411 (5)	0.0271 (4)	0.0078 (3)	0.0051 (3)	0.0124 (4)
O2	0.0564 (6)	0.0452 (5)	0.0526 (6)	0.0199 (4)	0.0381 (5)	0.0274 (5)
O3	0.0182 (4)	0.0444 (5)	0.0440 (5)	0.0058 (3)	0.0102 (4)	0.0097 (4)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—O3	1.2043 (13)	C4—H4B	0.9900
C1—O1	1.3437 (13)	C5—O2	1.2076 (14)
C1—C6	1.5216 (15)	C5—C6	1.5255 (16)
C2—O1	1.4879 (12)	C6—C7	1.5322 (13)
C2—C8	1.5171 (15)	C6—H6	1.0000
C2—C9	1.5208 (16)	C7—H7	1.0000
C2—C7	1.5367 (16)	C8—H8A	0.9800
C3—C4	1.5325 (17)	C8—H8B	0.9800
C3—C7	1.5452 (15)	C8—H8C	0.9800
C3—H3A	0.9900	C9—H9A	0.9800
C3—H3B	0.9900	C9—H9B	0.9800
C4—C5	1.5162 (16)	C9—H9C	0.9800
C4—H4A	0.9900		
O3—C1—O1	122.38 (11)	C1—C6—C7	103.11 (8)
O3—C1—C6	127.55 (11)	C5—C6—C7	106.73 (8)
O1—C1—C6	110.06 (8)	C1—C6—H6	111.5
O1—C2—C8	106.91 (9)	C5—C6—H6	111.5
O1—C2—C9	107.27 (9)	C7—C6—H6	111.5
C8—C2—C9	111.54 (10)	C6—C7—C2	103.16 (8)
O1—C2—C7	102.78 (8)	C6—C7—C3	103.53 (8)
C8—C2—C7	116.17 (9)	C2—C7—C3	117.00 (9)
C9—C2—C7	111.33 (9)	C6—C7—H7	110.8
C4—C3—C7	104.52 (9)	C2—C7—H7	110.8
C4—C3—H3A	110.8	C3—C7—H7	110.8
C7—C3—H3A	110.8	C2—C8—H8A	109.5
C4—C3—H3B	110.8	C2—C8—H8B	109.5
C7—C3—H3B	110.8	H8A—C8—H8B	109.5

H3A—C3—H3B	108.9	C2—C8—H8C	109.5
C5—C4—C3	104.25 (9)	H8A—C8—H8C	109.5
C5—C4—H4A	110.9	H8B—C8—H8C	109.5
C3—C4—H4A	110.9	C2—C9—H9A	109.5
C5—C4—H4B	110.9	C2—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C4—H4B	110.9	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
H4A—C4—H4B	108.9	C2—C9—H9C	109.5
O2—C5—C4	126.95 (11)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
O2—C5—C6	125.12 (10)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	107.93 (9)	C1—O1—C2	110.98 (8)
C1—C6—C5	112.00 (9)		
C7—C3—C4—C5	-34.23 (12)	O1—C2—C7—C6	30.96 (9)
C3—C4—C5—O2	-160.31 (13)	C8—C2—C7—C6	147.30 (9)
C3—C4—C5—C6	19.95 (13)	C9—C2—C7—C6	-83.58 (10)
O3—C1—C6—C5	-50.89 (15)	O1—C2—C7—C3	-81.93 (10)
O1—C1—C6—C5	127.96 (9)	C8—C2—C7—C3	34.42 (13)
O3—C1—C6—C7	-165.27 (11)	C9—C2—C7—C3	163.54 (9)
O1—C1—C6—C7	13.58 (11)	C4—C3—C7—C6	35.35 (11)
O2—C5—C6—C1	70.16 (15)	C4—C3—C7—C2	148.02 (9)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-110.10 (10)	O3—C1—O1—C2	-174.31 (10)
O2—C5—C6—C7	-177.71 (11)	C6—C1—O1—C2	6.77 (11)
C4—C5—C6—C7	2.03 (12)	C8—C2—O1—C1	-146.96 (10)
C1—C6—C7—C2	-27.21 (10)	C9—C2—O1—C1	93.29 (11)
C5—C6—C7—C2	-145.34 (9)	C7—C2—O1—C1	-24.16 (11)
C1—C6—C7—C3	95.19 (9)	H6—C6—C7—H7	-26.1
C5—C6—C7—C3	-22.94 (11)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C6—H6 \cdots O3 ⁱ	1.00	2.51	3.3418 (13)	140
C4—H4B \cdots O2 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.51	3.4821 (16)	166

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Fig. 1

