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The Structure of $C_9Cl_7(COOH).(O_2C_2H_4)$, a Condensed Cage Pentacyclononane Compound, Determined by the Symbolic Addition Method*

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The crystal structure of $C_9Cl_7(COOH).(O_2C_2H_4)$, a pentacyclononane derivative, was studied to obtain information on the configuration of the basic carbon cage structure which can be derived from a cube by adding one apex carbon atom. The crystal is monoclinic and the cell constants are: $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 24.193 \pm 0.004$ Å, $\beta = 95.6 \pm 0.1^\circ$; the space group is $I2/a$. Three-dimensional intensity data were collected on the CCXD, a computer-controlled diffractometer, which is operated by an IBM 1620 under a stored data-collection program. The crystal structure was determined by systematic application of the symbolic addition method and refined by a full-matrix least-squares program on an IBM 7094. The molecule can be called 6,6-ethylenedioxyheptachloropentacyclo-[5.2.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}]nonane-3-carboxylic acid. The configurations of the cyclobutane and cyclopentane rings in the condensed cage molecule are discussed in detail. The carboxyl group is involved in the formation of centrosymmetric dimers which are stacked in the structure with the usual van der Waals contacts.

Introduction

Scherer, Lunt & Ungefug (1965) reported ring contraction through Favorskii rearrangement of chlorinated pentacyclodecanones by the action of alkali on I and III. In each case a pentacyclononane carboxylic acid has been formed (see Fig. 1). The position of the carboxyl group in IV could be uniquely assigned since the starting decanone possesses a symmetric cage structure; whereas for II the choice between the two non-equivalent sites for the group was decided by measuring the pK_a value of the acid V obtained by a hydrolysis of II which effected a removal of the ethylene glycol residue.

Crystals of II and IV were studied as a part of our continuing effort to determine the shape and size of condensed poly-ring carbon cage structures. Although

IV is a simpler molecule than II, the crystallographic data revealed that there are two non-equivalent molecules per asymmetric unit. This led to determination of the crystal structure of II, which possesses an extra ethylenedioxy group on the apex carbon.

Experimental

Crystals of II, $C_9Cl_7(COOH)(O_2C_2H_4)$, were obtained from CH_2Cl_2 solution of the sample supplied by Professor K. Scherer. One such crystal was ground into an approximately spherical shape and mounted on a G.E. Goniostat on CCXD, a computer-controlled diffractometer system, operated by an IBM 1620 in a closed-loop manner (Cole, Okaya & Chambers, 1963). The crystallographic constants were measured on the diffractometer and used as input parameters to the subsequent data-collection program; the values were $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 24.193 \pm 0.004$ Å,

* The experimental part of this work was performed at IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York.

$\beta = 95.6 \pm 0.1^\circ$. The apparent space group for this choice of axes was $I2/a$ or Ia . This unconventional choice of axes (resulting in a body-centered monoclinic cell) was employed to make the β angle close to 90° . A base-centered lattice may be obtained by a simple linear transformation of axes; e.g. $a = 17.496 \pm 0.004$, $b = 8.005 \pm 0.003$, $c = 28.441 \pm 0.004$ Å, $\beta = 122.2 \pm 0.1^\circ$, with space group $A2/a$ or Aa . There are eight formula units with observed density of 1.809 g.cm $^{-3}$, as compared to the calculated 1.815 g.cm $^{-3}$.

Three-dimensional intensity data were taken with Mo $K\alpha$. For each reflection the alignment of the specimen and the general accuracy of the system were tested first by optimizing the ω setting. The integrated intensity data were then recorded by making ($\theta-2\theta$) step scans; the number of steps was twenty-four. The intervals of the 2θ step scan varied according to the 2θ values; they are 0.09° for 2θ less than 40° and 0.11° thereafter. These intervals had been determined in such a way that the first three and the last three of the 24 steps represent the background at the 2θ value. In the course of optimizing the ω setting, the maximum and minimum counts were recorded; when the difference was smaller than the statistical fluctuation of the system, such a reflection was treated as unobserved. The data-collection program written in the 1620 SPS (Symbolic Programming System) language is explained elsewhere (Okaya, 1964).

Structure determination

The structure was solved by the symbolic addition method (Karle & Karle, 1963). An absolute scale factor and overall temperature factor were determined by a Wilson statistical analysis of the three-dimensional data and the normalized structure-factor magnitudes were then obtained. These were used in the phase determination by the direct method.

The ambiguity in the space group assignment was first resolved by a statistical analysis of the magnitudes

of the E factors (Table 1), which shows beyond reasonable doubt the presence of a center of symmetry. The space group is thus determined as $I2/a$ (or $A2/a$ for the base centered transformed cell described above). The following set of equivalent positions for $I2/a$ was used in the analysis; (8); $(0, 0, 0) (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \pm (x, y, z; \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z)$.

Table 1. Space group assignment by E factor statistics

	Observed	Calculated for:*	
		Centro	Non-centro
$\langle E^2 \rangle$	1.0	1.0	1.0
$\langle E \rangle$	0.769	0.798	0.886
$\langle E^2 - 1 \rangle$	0.974	0.968	0.736
$ E > 3.0$	0.3%	0.3%	0.01%
$ E > 2.0$	4.8%	5.0%	1.8%

* Karle, Dragonette & Brenner (1965).

The phases of the larger E factors were systematically studied by the use of a program written in FORTRAN IV, *SORTE* (Bednowitz & Post, 1966), on an IBM 7094. After a number of iterative cycles, with application of the symbolic addition method, about 150 E factors were given with reasonably certain signs. These phases were then used in evaluating a three-dimensional E factor map, which was then scanned by a peak-searching program to obtain the positions of seven large peaks. Starting from these seven peaks the positions of other atoms were obtained by iterative structure-factor and electron density evaluations. After the sixteen remaining light atoms had been found in the electron density function, a view of the structure was drawn on an IBM 1627 XY-plotter based on a structure drawing program for an IBM 7094. The overall molecular shape of the compound is shown in Fig. 2.

The atomic coordinates were then refined by least-squares with anisotropic thermal parameters to represent the thermal vibration. After several cycles with a full matrix program, the error index, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ was reduced to 0.056 (or 0.068 if all acciden-

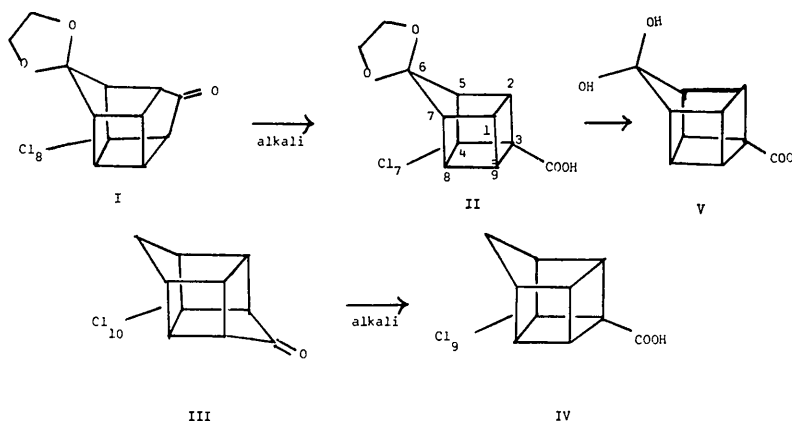


Fig. 1. Syntheses of the pentacyclononane acids studied in the present work. The numbering of atoms in the cage structure is given for molecule II.

tally absent reflections were included as $F_{obs} \equiv 0$) for about 1800 reflections. The atomic coordinates, their standard deviations and anisotropic thermal parameters are shown in Table 2. The atomic scattering factors were those listed in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The weighting scheme used in the least-squares refinement was: $\omega = 1.0$ for $|F_{obs}| \leq 50.0$ and $50.0/|F_{obs}|$ for larger F values; the unobserved reflections were given weights of zero. Shifts of atomic coordinates at the last cycle of the refinement were negligible compared to their standard deviations. The positions of hydrogen atoms were not studied. Comparison between the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 3.

Discussion

The direct determination of the structure of the acid, II, led to the unambiguous solution of the configuration of the molecule. The molecule can be called 6,6-ethylenedioxyheptachloropentacyclo[5.2.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}] -nonane-3-carboxylic acid. The observed position of the carboxyl group substantiates the earlier chemical evidence based on the acidity measurement. In Fig. 1, the numbering of atoms based on the pentacyclo system is shown. The basic cage structure has an approximate mirror plane going through carbon atoms 6,4,3,9,7, a diagonal of this homocubane molecule, and this accounts for the inability to resolve the acid into optical isomers.

As shown in Fig. 3, this molecule belongs to a series of pentacyclo condensed cage compounds obtained by adding apex points to a cube. The configuration of the starting cube, cubane, C_8H_8 [Fig. 3(a)] has been studied

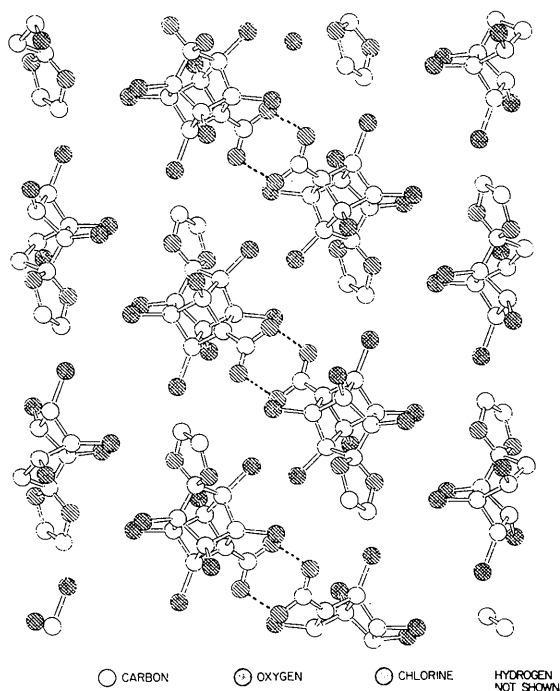


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure along the b axis. The O-H...O hydrogen bonds involved in the usual carboxyl dimer formation are shown by broken lines. The Figure was drawn on an IBM 1627 XY plotter based on a structure drawing program for the IBM 7094 (Okaya, 1968). The atomic coordinates and the peak heights, which were used in deciding proper shades for the atoms, are those obtained from electron density maps before the refinement stage.

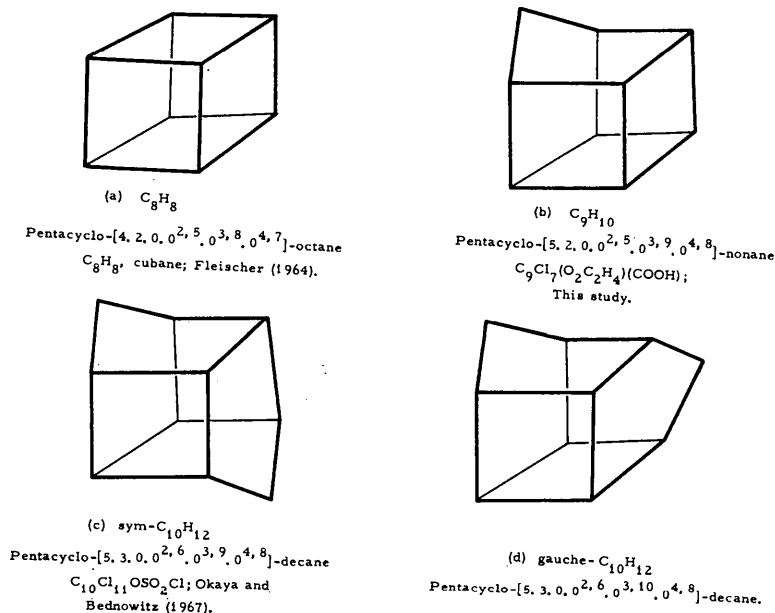


Fig. 3. The pentacyclo-cage systems discussed in the text.

by Fleischer (1964). The various crystallographic studies were made on symmetric decane derivatives, [Fig. 3(c)]; *e.g.* the configuration of the cage was determined by a crystal structure analysis of its undecachlorochlorosulfonate derivative, $C_{10}Cl_{11}OSO_2Cl$ (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

The bond distances are shown in Fig. 4. It is obvious from the data that the formation of a condensed system

has little effect on the bond distances; all the C–C and C–Cl bonds exhibit normal single-bond separations. By contrast, the bond angles and the configurations of the rings show more interesting features. Fig. 6 lists the bond angles in the ring system and Fig. 7 shows data on planarity of various groups in the cage. The two cyclobutane rings, 1–2–3–9, and 8–4–3–9, which have the apex carbon 6, only as a next nearest neighbor,

Table 2(a). Atomic coordinates (in fractions of cell edges) and their standard deviations (in 10^{-4} Å)

		<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	
Chlorine atoms	Cl(1)	0.14580 (24)	0.23967 (32)	0.23219 (24)	
	Cl(2)	0.20534 (23)	0.43094 (24)	0.12481 (29)	
	Cl(4)	0.10473 (22)	−0.04770 (25)	−0.00156 (23)	
	Cl(5)	0.26656 (20)	0.15070 (26)	0.03736 (24)	
	Cl(7)	0.16370 (24)	−0.17277 (31)	0.21669 (25)	
	Cl(8)	0.04265 (21)	−0.23852 (24)	0.10524 (28)	
	Cl(9)	−0.03155 (21)	0.12702 (27)	0.15871 (26)	
	Oxygen atoms				
		Carboxyl			
O(1)		0.08332 (52)	0.37560 (62)	0.00538 (60)	
	O(2)	−0.01518 (46)	0.39473 (58)	0.05737 (53)	
Ethylenedioxy	O(3)	0.25272 (48)	−0.18603 (56)	0.10761 (55)	
	O(4)	0.29916 (49)	0.02115 (60)	0.16384 (56)	
Carbon atoms					
	C(1)	0.13645 (76)	0.14458 (79)	0.16792 (78)	
	C(2)	0.16586 (68)	0.23558 (83)	0.11676 (85)	
	C(3)	0.08539 (67)	0.20320 (82)	0.08331 (77)	
	C(4)	0.12228 (70)	0.03731 (79)	0.06418 (76)	
	C(5)	0.20521 (70)	0.09472 (81)	0.08584 (76)	
	C(6)	0.23479 (70)	−0.03389 (82)	0.12992 (79)	
	C(7)	0.16233 (78)	−0.03740 (90)	0.16007 (81)	
	C(8)	0.09283 (69)	−0.05300 (81)	0.11514 (83)	
	C(9)	0.05655 (72)	0.11093 (78)	0.13372 (76)	
	C carb	0.04622 (63)	0.33378 (79)	0.04571 (77)	
	C ethy(1)	0.33294 (76)	−0.22833 (82)	0.12270 (109)	
	C ethy(2)	0.36530 (74)	−0.07662 (86)	0.15315 (101)	

Table 2(b). Anisotropic temperature factors used in the expression

$$\exp [- \{ \beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl \}] .$$

		β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	
Chlorine atoms	Cl(1)	0.00541	0.03744	0.00180	0.00307	−0.00013	−0.00587	
	Cl(2)	0.00470	0.01449	0.00417	−0.00390	−0.00039	−0.00371	
	Cl(4)	0.00419	0.02269	0.00179	0.00329	−0.00066	−0.00404	
	Cl(5)	0.00345	0.02416	0.00249	0.00048	0.00183	0.00351	
	Cl(7)	0.00511	0.03483	0.00234	0.00589	0.00066	0.00979	
	Cl(8)	0.00353	0.01450	0.00394	−0.00259	0.00006	0.00209	
	Cl(9)	0.00313	0.02730	0.00291	0.00366	0.00225	0.00175	
	Oxygen atoms							
		Carboxyl						
O(1)		0.00434	0.02334	0.00275	0.00623	0.00292	0.00520	
	O(2)	0.00307	0.02049	0.00206	0.00567	0.00059	0.00064	
Ethylenedioxy	O(3)	0.00367	0.01528	0.00236	0.00310	−0.00061	−0.00118	
	O(4)	0.00337	0.02161	0.00237	0.00080	−0.00171	−0.00321	
Carbon atoms								
	C(1)	0.00332	0.02114	0.00144	0.00186	0.00059	−0.00246	
	C(2)	0.00221	0.01414	0.00214	−0.00182	0.00001	−0.00156	
	C(3)	0.00213	0.01241	0.00168	0.00160	0.00063	−0.00022	
	C(4)	0.00254	0.01480	0.00117	0.00137	0.00047	0.00074	
	C(5)	0.00256	0.01512	0.00139	0.00084	0.00106	0.00099	
	C(6)	0.00234	0.01284	0.00197	0.00009	0.00034	0.00036	
	C(7)	0.00321	0.01583	0.00170	0.00120	0.00029	0.00338	
	C(8)	0.00213	0.01421	0.00206	−0.00084	−0.00084	0.00150	
	C(9)	0.00302	0.01724	0.00138	0.00149	0.00096	0.00013	
	C carb	0.00165	0.01380	0.00190	0.00093	−0.00029	−0.00278	
	C ethy(1)	0.00237	0.02452	0.00402	0.00518	−0.00037	−0.00200	
	C ethy(2)	0.00223	0.02295	0.00338	0.00518	−0.00097	−0.00167	

nowitz, 1967). The geometry of the two cyclopentane rings is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. For each group, the four atoms involved in other cyclobutane ring formations lie on a perfect plane out of which the apex, 6, projects by about 0.7 \AA . As shown in Fig. 6(b) the bond angles show tendencies similar to those in the pentacyclodecane system [Fig. 3(c)] (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967). The results well established that, for cyclopentane rings in such a condensed system, the least-constrained apex carbon atoms undergo the largest deviations from the normal valence angles. As discussed previously, one of the diagonals of the cage is an approximate mirror plane; the planarity of the diagonal is also studied and the results shown in Fig. 7(b).

The carbon atoms in the cage structure can be divided into four groups; (a) the apex, 6; (b) the nearest

neighbors of the apex, 5 and 7; (c) four next nearest neighbors involved in cyclopentanes, 1, 2, 4 and 8; and (d) 3 and 9 of the base edge. Fig. 8(a)–(d) shows bond angles outside the ring system classified into these four groups. One notices obvious systematic variations in the bond angles. Similar variations have been observed in the decane compound (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

The shape and size of the carboxyl and ethylenedioxy groups, can be seen in Figs. 4, and 5(a) and (b). The ethylenedioxy group (on 6) is a puckered ring with the C(6)–O distances shorter than CH_2 –O by about 0.05 \AA . The ring makes an angle of 88° with the diagonal mirror plane of the cage. The carboxyl group has the usual configuration found when there is a dimer formation.

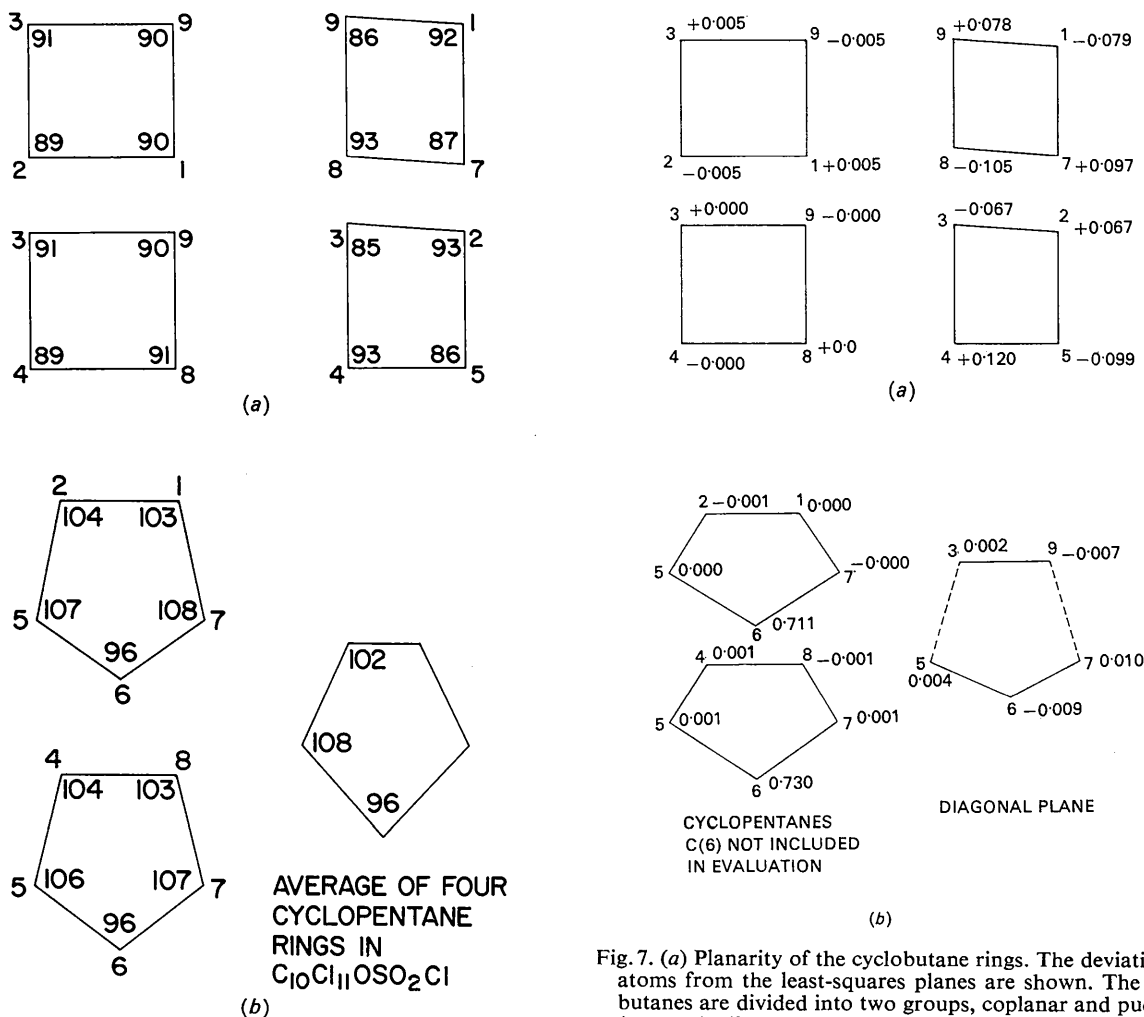


Fig. 6. (a) Bond angles in the cyclobutane rings, in degrees. (b) Bond angles in the cyclopentane rings, in degrees. The average values of the four cyclopentanes in $C_{10}Cl_{11}OSO_2Cl$, a pentacyclodecane compound, are shown for comparison. (Okaya & Bednowitz, 1967).

Fig. 7. (a) Planarity of the cyclobutane rings. The deviations of atoms from the least-squares planes are shown. The cyclobutanes are divided into two groups, coplanar and puckered (see text). (b) The planarity of the cyclopentanes and the diagonal plane. In evaluating the least-squares planes for the cyclopentanes, the apex carbon atom was not included. From the plane of the diagonal (which included the apex, 6), other carbons in the cage are shifted by the following amounts (in Å): C(1), 1.07; C(8), -1.07; C(2), 1.07; C(4), -1.06.

The crystal structure is a usual carboxyl acid structure. The carboxyl groups are involved in forming dimers around centers of symmetry by O-H...O hydrogen bonds of 2.60 Å and the dimeric molecules thus formed stack in the structure by usual van der Waals contacts. All intermolecular approaches exhibit normal separations. The general feature of the structure can be obtained from Fig. 2.

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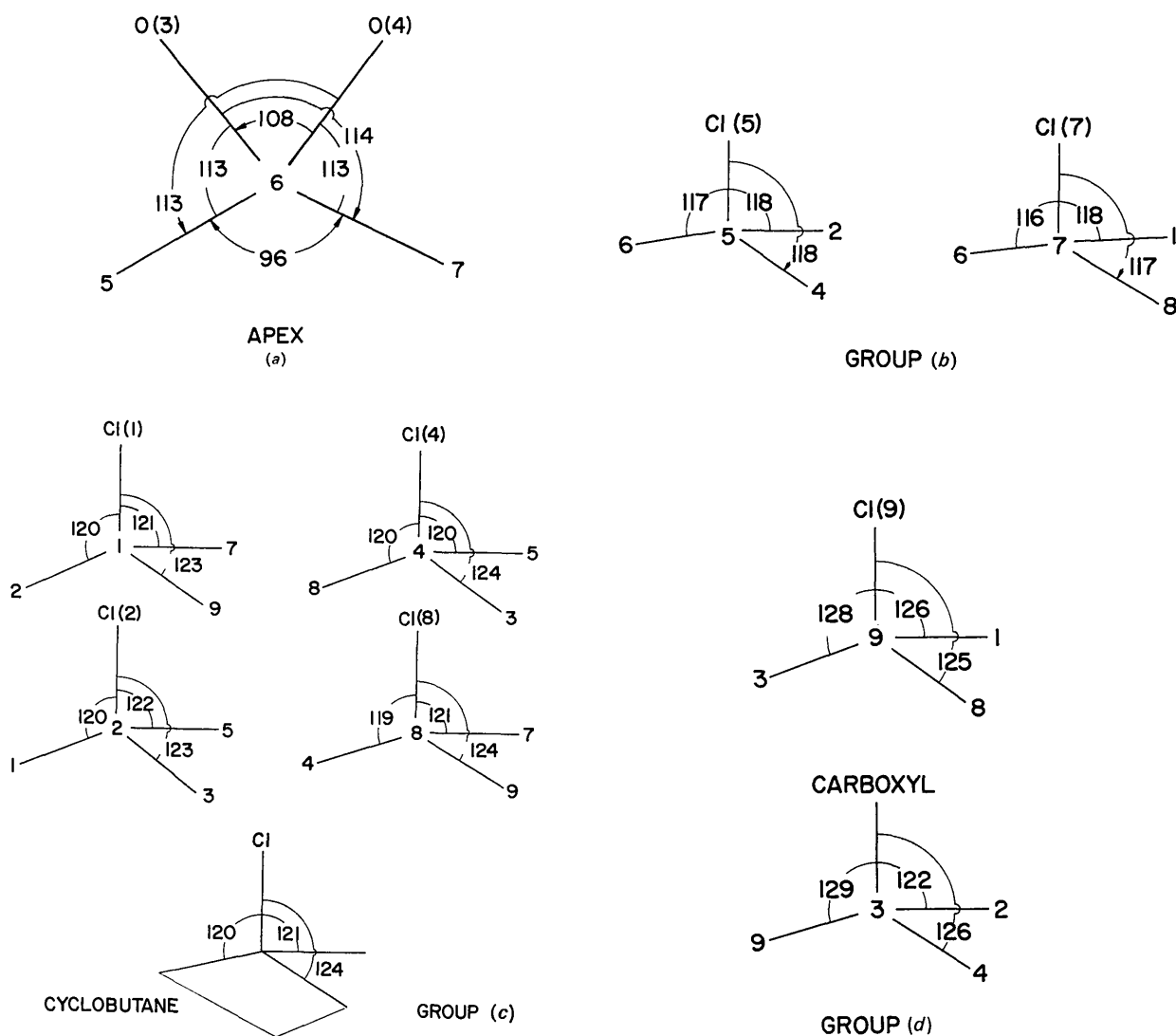


Fig. 8. Bond angles outside the cage skeleton, in degrees. (a) The apex carbon, 6. (b) Group b. (c) Group c. The average values for the four atoms are also shown. (d) Group d. For the four groups into which the skeleton carbon atoms are classified, see text.