

The Crystal Structure of 2-Acetyl-3,6-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-6-phenyl-12-azatricyclo[7,2,1,0^{5,12}]dodecane Methiodide

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The crystal structure of 2-acetyl-3,6-dihydroxy-3,7-dimethyl-6-phenyl-12-azatricyclo[7,2,1,0^{5,12}]dodecane methiodide, C₂₂H₃₂INO₃, has been determined using three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *P*2₁, with cell dimensions $a = 15.307$, $b = 9.198$, $c = 7.842$ Å and $\beta = 97.57^\circ$. There are two molecules in the unit cell. The structure has been refined by the full-matrix least-squares technique to an *R* value of 0.044. The two six-membered rings *A* and *B* in the tricyclic system are chair-shaped and the five-membered ring *C* has an envelope conformation. The *A/B* and *A/C* ring junctions are both *cis* but the *B/C* ring junction is *trans*.

Introduction

An investigation of crepidine, C₂₁H₂₉NO₃, was started to obtain a better insight into the chemical constitution of various alkaloids isolated from *Dendrobium crepidatum* Lindl. (Leander, 1969). From this orchid five alkaloids have been isolated and crystallized. On the basis of spectroscopic analyses these compounds appear to be closely related. Such studies revealed some of the functional groups but not the molecular skeletons. Therefore, an X-ray analysis of crepidine methiodide, C₂₂H₃₂INO₃, was undertaken to establish its chemical structure and stereochemistry.

Experimental

Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were kindly supplied by K. Leander (Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden).

Preliminary Weissenberg and rotation photographs indicated monoclinic symmetry. The space group is uniquely determined as *P*2₁ since the compound is optically active and systematic absences occur for $0k0$ with *k* odd.

Two crystals, measuring 0.266 (in the direction of **b**) \times 0.058 (**c**) \times 0.014 (**a**) mm and 0.206 (**b**) \times 0.075 (**c**) \times 0.014 (**a**) mm respectively, were used in the collection of three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The intensities of 1550 unique reflexions with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.45$ were measured by the θ - 2θ scanning technique with a Siemens automatic diffractometer using Ni-filtered Cu *K* radiation. Each reflexion was measured twice, and stationary background measurements were made at both ends of the scan range of 1.2°. The crystals were oriented with the *b*-axis coincident with the ϕ axis. They were not stable to X-rays so test reflexions were therefore, measured periodically.

After a decay in intensity of about 15%, the crystal was exchanged for a fresh one. 1289 observed independent reflexions were used in the structure determina-

tion. Lorentz-polarization and absorption corrections ($\mu = 120.5$ cm⁻¹) were applied to the net intensity counts.

Crystal data

Lattice constants	$a = 15.307 \pm 5$, $b = 9.198 \pm 2$, $c = 7.842 \pm 5$ Å; $\beta = 97.57 \pm 5^\circ$
Cell volume	1094.4 Å ³
Density (X-ray)	1.471 g.cm ⁻³
Molecules per unit cell	2
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁

Structure determination and refinement

The structure was determined from Patterson and successive Fourier syntheses by the heavy-atom method. The *x* and *z* coordinates of the iodide ion were deduced from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. An arbitrary value of $\frac{1}{4}$ was assigned to the *y* coordinate, since there is no unique origin position along the *b* axis for the space group *P*2₁. The iodide ion position was refined by least-squares treatment until the *R* index 0.20 ($R = \sum ||KF_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |KF_o|$) was obtained.

The first Fourier synthesis was calculated with the structure amplitudes phased by the contributions of the iodide ions alone. There were as expected false-symmetry planes through the iodide peaks. Because of this, 50 peaks corresponding to 25 atoms were observed in the maps. It was found in a later stage of the structure analysis that two missing atoms were not resolved due to coincidental overlap of peaks from the two images. Since the molecular skeleton of the compound was unknown it was difficult to pick out the entire molecule from the double-image Fourier synthesis. Nuclear magnetic resonance data (Leander, 1969) indicated, however, that the molecule should contain a monosubstituted phenyl ring. A probable position for this group was found from the electron-density maps. Further atoms which had a high probability of belonging to the same molecular set were found from considerations of

reasonable bond lengths and angles. In an attempt to locate the other atoms in the molecule, the relative heights of corresponding peaks in the Fourier syntheses were compared in order to select the correct member of each pair. The Fourier process was repeated several times, but the structure determination did not converge to a single molecule. The analysis was complicated by the fact that many of the light-atom peaks lay near the false mirror plane and their contribution to the phasing model reinforced rather than suppressed the false symmetry.

At this stage different structure alternatives had to be considered and models of the corresponding structures were built. Several steps of least-squares refinement followed by Fourier summation were calculated for the possible structure alternatives before the true structure was revealed. Spectroscopic and chemical evidence as well as differences in scattering power were used to differentiate between C, N and O atoms.

The atomic parameters were refined by the full-matrix least-squares method (Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood, 1966) using isotropic temperature factors for the light non-hydrogen atoms and an anisotropic temperature factor for the iodide ion. The scattering factor curves used for oxygen, carbon and nitrogen were those given by Freeman (1959) and for the iodide ion that given by Cromer & Waber (1965). The scattering factors were corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion coefficient. 1289 reflexions were used in the refinement and Hughes's (1941) weighting procedure with $F_{0min} = 1.56$ was applied. The R -value converged to 0.047. No extinction effects were observed and thus no correction for extinction was applied.

Up to this stage f_j'' , the imaginary part of the anomalous dispersion factor for the iodide ion, was ignored. To decide upon the absolute configuration of the molecule, two sets of structure factors were calculated, one with $f_j'' = 6.68$ (Cromer, 1965) and another with $f_j'' = -6.68$. The calculation with $f_j'' = 6.68$ gave an R value of 0.044 after two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement whereas the calculation with $f_j'' = -6.68$ gave an R value of 0.054. According to the statistical theory discussed by Hamilton (1965), the configuration which has been assumed above should have a very high probability of being the real and absolute configuration (*cf.* Fig. 1). But for a statistical test to be relevant one must assume that there are no systematic errors present in the data which would favour one hypothesis over the other. As described above the crystals are not stable to X-rays. Furthermore, the intensities were not collected in a random sequence, but rather one layer after another. This could cause systematic errors and therefore the conclusion about the absolute configuration may not have the high significance indicated in the test. Comparison of observed and calculated intensities $I(hkl)$ and $I(\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l})$ would of course be valuable in deciding the absolute configuration. Because of the relatively small variation produced by anomalous dispersion, however, accurate intensity measurements are

required. Since, as stated above, the crystals are damaged by X-rays and because no full-circle crystal orienter was available for measuring the Friedel pair reflexions directly after one another, this test was not performed.

The refinement was terminated when the shifts for all parameters but one were less than one tenth of the estimated standard deviations. The shift of the y parameter for the atom lying nearest to the false mirror plane was about twenty per cent of the corresponding standard deviation. The final difference synthesis yielded no thoroughly convincing H atom sites. They were therefore omitted from the calculation. Observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 1.

Description and discussion of the structure

In the following discussion, atoms belonging to different asymmetric units are labelled as follows:

Super-script	Coordinates	Super-script	Coordinates
none	x, y, z	iv	$2-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$
i	$1-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, -z$	v	$x, y+1, z$
ii	$1-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, 1-z$	vi	$1-x, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z$
iii	$x, y, z+1$	vii	$x-1, y, z$

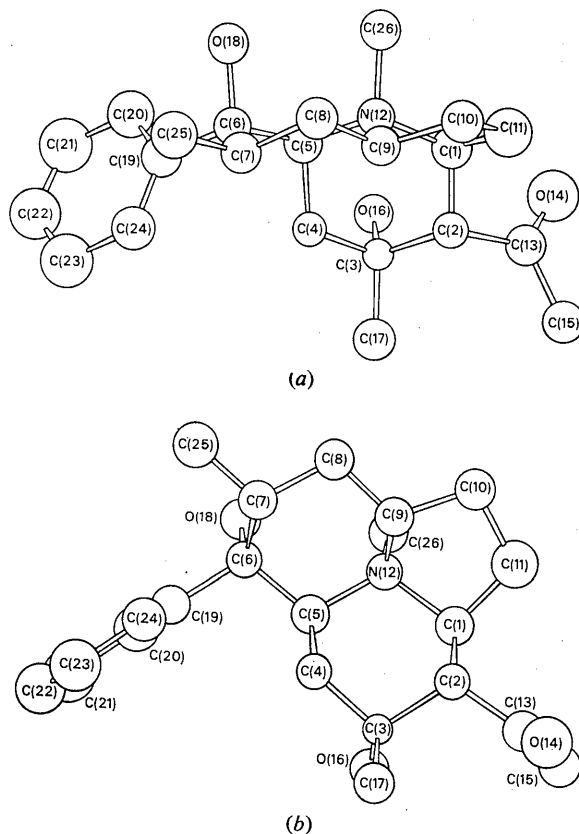


Fig. 1. Perspective views of the 2-acetyl-3,6-dihydroxy-6-phenyl-3,7,12-trimethyl-12-azatricyclo[7,2,1,0^{5,12}]dodecane ion. (b) is rotated 30° from (a).

Table I. Observed and calculated structure factors

Table with 16 columns representing Miller indices (h, k, l) and two columns for observed and calculated structure factors. The table contains a dense grid of numerical data points for various (h, k, l) combinations.

The bond lengths and bond angles, uncorrected for thermal motion, were computed from the refined coordinates given in Table 2 and are listed in Tables 3 and 4 (see Fig. 2).

Table 2. Atomic parameters with their standard deviations

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
I	0.1922 (1)	0.2500	0.1705 (1)	—
C(1)	0.8903 (9)	0.4201 (18)	0.2534 (18)	4.0 (3)
C(2)	0.8382 (9)	0.5510 (14)	0.2708 (16)	3.2 (3)
C(3)	0.7493 (7)	0.5186 (12)	0.3427 (14)	2.5 (2)
C(4)	0.7008 (8)	0.4059 (15)	0.2193 (16)	3.2 (3)
C(5)	0.7487 (7)	0.2606 (26)	0.2034 (14)	4.0 (2)
C(6)	0.6931 (8)	0.1602 (14)	0.0753 (16)	3.4 (3)
C(7)	0.6915 (9)	0.2056 (15)	-0.1170 (18)	4.0 (3)
C(8)	0.7893 (9)	0.2277 (19)	-0.1540 (17)	4.5 (3)
C(9)	0.8332 (8)	0.3391 (16)	-0.0373 (16)	3.8 (3)
C(10)	0.9280 (10)	0.3808 (18)	-0.0549 (18)	4.5 (3)
C(11)	0.9599 (12)	0.4480 (21)	0.1298 (22)	5.7 (4)
N(12)	0.8395 (6)	0.2925 (11)	0.1502 (12)	3.5 (2)
C(13)	0.8983 (11)	0.6529 (19)	0.3885 (22)	4.2 (3)
O(14)	0.9517 (8)	0.6032 (15)	0.4997 (16)	6.3 (3)
C(15)	0.8888 (10)	0.8134 (19)	0.3672 (21)	4.4 (4)
O(16)	0.7646 (6)	0.4517 (11)	0.5061 (11)	3.9 (2)
C(17)	0.6942 (10)	0.6518 (18)	0.3491 (20)	4.4 (3)
O(18)	0.7397 (6)	0.0226 (11)	0.1015 (12)	4.2 (2)
C(19)	0.6022 (10)	0.1364 (17)	0.1325 (19)	4.0 (3)
C(20)	0.5933 (11)	0.0413 (21)	0.2546 (22)	5.4 (4)
C(21)	0.5080 (15)	0.0254 (27)	0.3169 (28)	7.1 (5)
C(22)	0.4393 (14)	0.1037 (24)	0.2387 (26)	6.6 (4)
C(23)	0.4457 (13)	0.2074 (22)	0.1124 (27)	6.8 (5)
C(24)	0.5326 (10)	0.2214 (18)	0.0545 (20)	5.0 (4)
C(25)	0.6414 (11)	0.1073 (19)	-0.2430 (21)	5.3 (4)
C(26)	0.8958 (9)	0.1582 (17)	0.1848 (19)	3.9 (3)

For I the anisotropic temperature factor *T* obtained was $T = \exp [-(0.0053h^2 + 0.0114k^2 + 0.0148l^2 - 0.0011hk + 0.0024hl + 0.0025kl)]$.

Table 3. Bond distances with standard deviations

C(1)—C(2)	1.46 (2) Å	C(13)—O(14)	1.20 (2) Å
C(2)—C(3)	1.57 (2)	C(13)—C(15)	1.49 (3)

Table 4. Interatomic angles with standard deviations

C(1)—C(2)—C(3)	112.8 (1.1)°	C(3)—C(2)—C(13)	112.4 (1.1)°
C(2)—C(3)—C(4)	105.7 (0.9)	C(2)—C(3)—O(16)	111.1 (0.9)
C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	116.1 (1.0)	C(2)—C(3)—C(17)	112.1 (1.0)
C(4)—C(5)—C(6)	110.3 (1.0)	O(16)—C(3)—C(17)	110.8 (1.0)
C(5)—C(6)—C(7)	114.0 (1.1)	C(4)—C(3)—O(16)	106.6 (0.9)
C(6)—C(7)—C(8)	108.6 (1.1)	C(4)—C(3)—C(17)	110.3 (1.0)
C(7)—C(8)—C(9)	110.0 (1.1)	C(5)—C(6)—O(18)	102.2 (1.1)
C(8)—C(9)—C(10)	118.7 (1.2)	C(5)—C(6)—C(19)	109.9 (1.1)
C(9)—C(10)—C(11)	101.4 (1.1)	C(18)—C(6)—C(19)	106.4 (1.1)
C(10)—C(11)—C(1)	110.5 (1.3)	C(6)—C(19)—C(20)	119.5 (1.4)
C(11)—C(1)—C(2)	110.5 (1.3)	C(19)—C(20)—C(21)	119.5 (1.7)
C(2)—C(1)—N(12)	115.1 (1.1)	C(20)—C(21)—C(22)	118.1 (2.0)
C(1)—N(12)—C(5)	114.1 (1.1)	C(21)—C(22)—C(23)	124.4 (2.0)
N(12)—C(5)—C(4)	108.4 (1.5)	C(22)—C(23)—C(24)	115.7 (1.7)
C(6)—C(5)—N(12)	112.4 (1.0)	C(23)—C(24)—C(19)	119.1 (1.5)
C(5)—N(12)—C(9)	111.9 (0.9)	C(24)—C(19)—C(20)	123.0 (1.5)
N(12)—C(9)—C(8)	111.6 (1.1)	C(24)—C(19)—C(6)	117.5 (1.3)
N(12)—C(9)—C(10)	102.6 (1.0)	C(19)—C(6)—C(7)	115.0 (1.1)
C(9)—N(12)—C(1)	104.5 (1.0)	C(18)—C(6)—C(7)	108.3 (1.0)
N(12)—C(1)—C(11)	97.8 (1.1)	C(6)—C(7)—C(25)	114.9 (1.2)
C(1)—C(2)—C(13)	105.6 (1.2)	C(25)—C(7)—C(8)	112.3 (1.2)
C(2)—C(13)—O(14)	120.0 (1.5)	C(1)—N(12)—C(26)	106.7 (1.0)
C(2)—C(13)—C(15)	119.7 (1.4)	C(5)—N(12)—C(26)	108.1 (1.2)
C(14)—C(13)—C(15)	120.3 (1.6)	C(9)—N(12)—C(26)	111.5 (1.0)

Table 3 (cont.)

C(3)—C(4)	1.54 (2)	C(3)—O(16)	1.41 (2)
C(4)—C(5)	1.54 (3)	C(3)—C(17)	1.49 (2)
C(5)—C(6)	1.54 (2)	C(6)—O(18)	1.45 (2)
C(6)—C(7)	1.56 (2)	C(6)—C(19)	1.53 (2)
C(7)—C(8)	1.57 (2)	C(19)—C(20)	1.32 (3)
C(8)—C(9)	1.47 (2)	C(20)—C(21)	1.46 (3)
C(9)—C(10)	1.52 (2)	C(21)—C(22)	1.35 (3)
C(10)—C(11)	1.59 (3)	C(22)—C(23)	1.39 (3)
C(11)—C(1)	1.55 (2)	C(23)—C(24)	1.46 (3)
C(1)—N(12)	1.57 (2)	C(24)—C(19)	1.40 (2)
C(5)—N(12)	1.53 (2)	C(7)—C(25)	1.48 (2)
C(9)—N(12)	1.52 (2)	N(12)—C(26)	1.51 (2)
C(2)—C(13)	1.53 (2)		

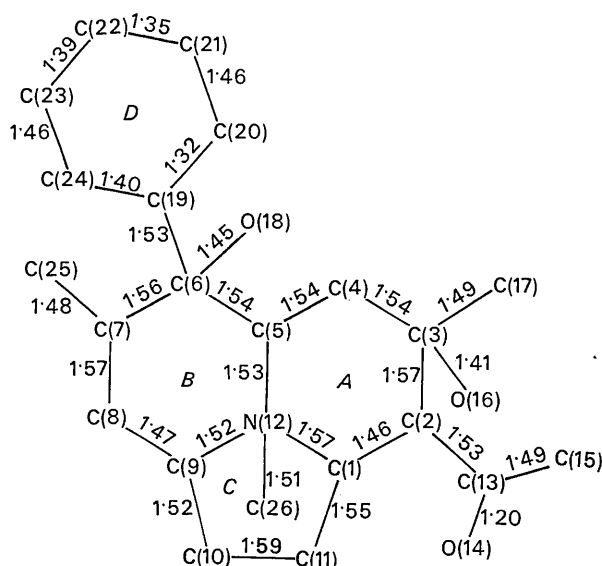


Fig. 2. Interatomic distances (in Å) in the 2-acetyl-3,6-dihydroxy-6-phenyl-3,7,12-trimethyl-12-azatricyclo[7,2,1,0^{5,12}]-dodecane ion.

The deviations from normal values for carbon-carbon bonds of the type sp^3-sp^3 , 1.53 Å, and for aromatic carbon-carbon bonds, 1.395 Å, are in accordance with the standard deviations calculated for the bond lengths in the molecule. The relatively large standard deviations may be explained by the presence of the iodide ion with its predominant scattering power and the fact that the crystals are not stable to X-rays.

The values of 1.49 Å for the C(13)-C(15) bond and 1.20 Å for the C(13)-O(14) double bond are in agreement with the generally assumed values of 1.50 Å for C(sp^2)-C(sp^3) bonds (Lide, 1962) and 1.23 Å for carbon-carbonyl oxygen double bonds (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962). Furthermore the carbon-oxygen single bond distances, 1.41 and 1.45 Å, are in accordance with the value 1.43 Å for such bonds (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962).

The C(sp^3)-N⁺ bond lengths in this structure are not significantly different from the average value, 1.52 Å, deduced from a survey of alkaloids by Hamilton, Hamor, Robertson & Sim (1962). The iodide ion coordination is given in Table 5. All distances less than 3.8 Å between the cations are listed in Table 6. The distance between the iodide ion and the oxygen atom O(18ⁱ) is 3.54 Å indicating a hydrogen bond O-H...I⁻. This is in agreement with the average value 3.53 Å, reported by Clark (1962) for such bonds. No other hydrogen atoms available for normal hydrogen bondings have been found in the structure.

Table 5. Distances to the iodide ion shorter than 4.0 Å

I...C(22)	3.98 Å	I...O(16 ⁱⁱ)	3.73 Å
I...C(23)	3.99	I...C(2 ^{vi})	3.89

Table 5 (cont.)

I...O(18 ⁱ)	3.54	I...C(9 ^{vi})	3.93
I...C(13 ⁱⁱ)	3.99	I...C(10 ^{vi})	3.91
I...O(14 ⁱⁱ)	3.85	I...C(11 ^{vi})	3.97

Table 6. Intermolecular distances shorter than 3.8 Å between the cations

O(16)···C(8 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.35 Å	O(14)···C(15 ^{iv})	3.67 Å
O(16)···C(9 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.74	C(15)···O(18 ^v)	3.46
C(26)···O(14 ^{iv})	3.21	C(15)···C(26 ^v)	3.49

The intermolecular packing arrangement viewed down the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 3. The ions are held together by a three-dimensional network of electrostatic forces. Perspective views of the molecule are shown in Fig. 1 (a) and (b). Rings *A* and *B* as well as *A* and *C* are *cis*-fused, but rings *B* and *C* are *trans*-fused (see Fig. 2). Least-squares planes have been calculated for these rings. The equations and deviations of atoms from the planes are given in Table 7. As is the case with most saturated five-membered rings, four atoms are coplanar in ring *C* and one is significantly out of the plane. Rings *A* and *B* are chair-shaped. Interplanar angles are also given in Table 7.

Table 7. Least-squares planes and deviations

The planes are described in terms of axes (*m, n, p*) having $m||a^*$, $n||b$ and $p||c$.

Plane <i>A</i>	$0.0465m - 0.1520n + 0.9873p =$	0.2398
Plane <i>B</i>	$-0.2230m + 0.9634n - 0.1486p =$	-0.2050
Plane <i>C</i>	$-0.3523m + 0.9130n - 0.2058p =$	-1.2354
Plane <i>D</i>	$0.2341m + 0.7122n + 0.6618p =$	2.9171

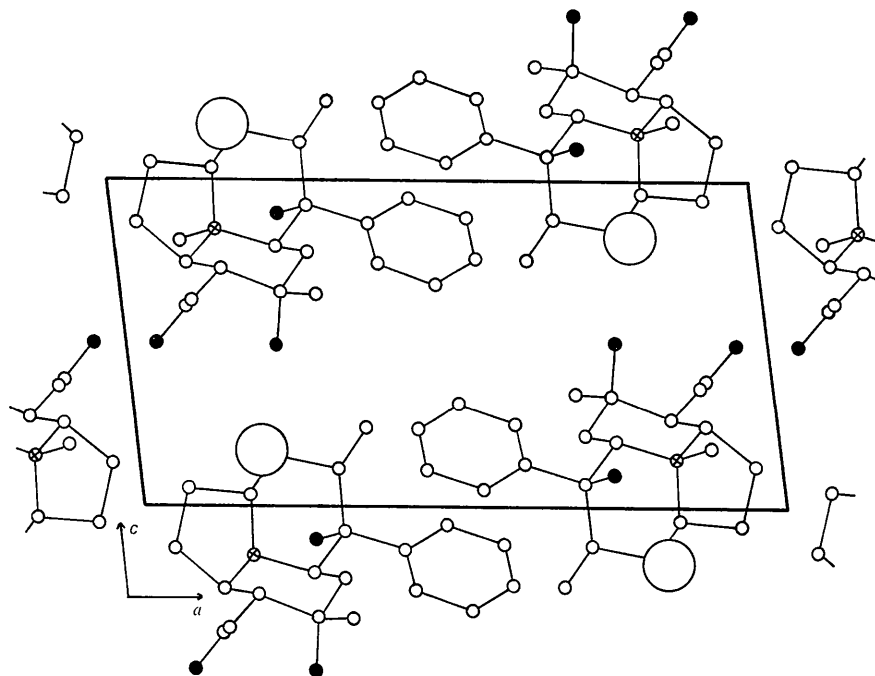


Fig. 3. The structure projected along the *b* axis. ⊗ nitrogen, ● oxygen, ○ carbon. The large open circles denote iodide ions.

Table 7 (cont.)

Plane A		Plane B	
	Deviation		Deviation
C(1)	-0.009 Å	C(5)	-0.031 Å
C(2)	0.010	C(6)†	-0.601
C(3)†	0.726	C(7)	0.031
C(4)	-0.009	C(8)	-0.032
C(5)	0.009	C(9)†	0.684
N(12)†	-0.564	N(12)	0.033
Plane C		Plane D	
	Deviation		Deviation
C(1)	-0.036 Å	C(19)	0.000 Å
C(9)	0.035	C(20)	-0.009
C(10)	-0.054	C(21)	0.021
C(11)	0.055	C(22)	-0.024
N(12)†	-0.691	C(23)	0.014
		C(24)	-0.002

† These atoms are not included in the least-squares planes.
Angles between planes: $A \wedge B$ 72.3° $A \wedge C$ 69.0° $B \wedge C$ 8.6°

Computer programs used for the calculations

Program name and function. Computer	Authors
<i>SIP</i> , Generation of steering paper tape for SIEMENS AED. IBM 360/75.	R. Norrestam, Stockholm, Sweden.
<i>ABS</i> , Calculation of absorption-, extinction- and Lp-factors. IBM 1800.	P.-E. Werner and M. Leijonmarck, Stockholm, Sweden.
<i>DRF</i> , Fourier summations and structure factor calculations. IBM 360/75.	A. Zalkin, Berkeley, USA. Modified by R. Liminga and J.-O. Lundgren, Uppsala, Sweden. Further modified by O. Lindgren, Göteborg and A. G. Nord and B. G. Brandt, Stockholm, Sweden.
<i>LALS</i> , Full-matrix least-squares refinement of positional and thermal parameters and of scale factors. IBM 360/75.	P. K. Gantzel, R. A. Sparks and K. N. Trueblood, Los Angeles, USA. Modified by A. Zalkin, Berkeley, USA and by

J.-O. Lundgren, R. Liminga and C.-I. Brändén, Uppsala, Sweden. Further modified by O. Lindgren, Göteborg and by B. G. Brandt and A. G. Nord, Stockholm, Sweden.

DISTAN, Calculation of interatomic distances and bond angles with estimated standard deviations, IBM 360/75.

ORTEP, Thermal-ellipsoid plot. For crystal structure illustrations IBM 360/75.

A. Zalkin, Berkeley, USA. Modified by A. G. Nord and B. G. Brandt, Stockholm, Sweden.

C. K. Johnson, Oak Ridge, USA. Modified by I. Carlbon, Stockholm, Sweden.

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