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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2-Phenyl-4-(4-bromophenyl)-5,6-dimethyl-5,6-dihydro-4*H*-1,3-oxazine, C₁₈H₁₈NOBr

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 $C_{18}H_{18}$ NOBr is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with a=11.985 (6), b=18.576 (11), c=7.260 (6) Å, $\beta=94.6$ (1)° and Z=4. The three-dimensional intensity data were collected on a single-crystal automated diffractometer (1651 observed structure factors). The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier syntheses and refined by the least-squares method. The final R value, with isotropic hydrogen atoms, is 0.062. The heterocyclic ring is in a *trans-syn* configuration, with the two methyl groups *equatorial* and *trans*, while the bromophenyl substituent is *axial* and *syn* with respect to the adjacent methyl group. A survey of the bond lengths suggests a weak delocalization of the C(4)–N double bond to the other bonds to which C(4) contributes. The conformation of the oxazine ring is the 'half-boat' type, with five atoms nearly planar and one, C(2), out of plane. Molecules are packed with van der Waals contacts.

Introduction

In the reaction between benzonitrile and *p*-bromobenzaldehyde in acetic acid solution, catalyzed by H_2SO_4 (Schmidt, 1970; Giordano, Ribaldone & Borsotti, 1971) the formation of an amidomethyl ion (I) can be hypothesized. Its reaction with *trans*-butene gives two oxazine diastereomers (II) and (III), by means of a stereospecific 1,4-cycloaddition on the olefin.



The two products are in the ratio 4:1 and can be identified as *trans-syn* and *trans-anti* configurations.*

An X-ray structural determination of the oxazine obtained should give confirmation of n.m.r. configurational and conformational studies of these compounds (Giordano & Abis, 1973) and of corresponding thiazines (Abis & Giordano, 1973), and seemed useful in a class of heterocyclic compounds where no crystallographic literature was found.

Experimental

Colourless prismatic crystals were provided by Dr C. Giordano of the Organic Chemistry Research Centre, Montecatini Edison Co., Novara. For crystallographic measurements, a crystal was cut of dimensions approximately $0.15 \times 0.3 \times 0.4$ mm. The unit-cell dimensions were determined from rotation and Weissenberg photographs and refined by a least-squares analysis of 12 reflexions on a four circle automated Picker diffractometer, using Mo Ka radiation ($\lambda = 0.71609$ Å). Weissenberg photographs showed the space group extinctions k = 2n + 1 for 0k0 and l = 2n + 1 for h0l; the space group was therefore $P2_1/c$.

The crystal data are: $C_{18}H_{18}NOBr$; M.W. 344·254; space group $P_{2_1/c}$; $a=11\cdot985$ (6), $b=18\cdot765$ (11), $c=7\cdot260$ (6) Å, $\beta=94\cdot6$ (1)°, Z=4, $V=1611\cdot2$ Å³, $\varrho_c=1\cdot42$, $\varrho_a=1\cdot40$ g cm⁻³, $\mu=33\cdot4$ cm⁻¹.

Intensities were collected on the Picker diffractometer with Zr-filtered Mo K α radiation. The mode was θ -2 θ scan, the scan speed was 2°/min over angles of 2°. Stationary-crystal and counter background counts of 20 sec were taken at each end of the scan. The measurements were made up to 2θ = 55°. The reflexions 560,

^{*} The same nomenclature used for cyclohexane was adopted, where *cis-trans* refers to the configuration of substituents on 5 and 6 [*i.e.* C(2) and C(3)], while *syn-anti* refers to substituents on 4 and 5 [*i.e.* C(1) and C(2)].

560, and 560 were taken as standards and monitored after every 50 measurements. They showed good stability during the whole collection. 3677 reflexions were examined, and 1651 with an intensity (corrected for background) > 3σ were considered observed. Lorentz-polarization and absorption corrections were made by means of the program PICKER, written by R. Scordamaglia. The latter correction was based on the

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

Table 1 (cont.)

н к	1, FO FC	н к і	F0 F7	н к І	F0 FC	H # 1	FN FC	н ж с	FC FC	4 × 1	FO FC		F0 + F	H # I	FO	FC
73 16 7	CT01-02	T -2'' # 1	372 - 114	· ·	- 263 - 251	-1 11 2	\$2 ::50	-12 8 3	110 101	1n - 3 ia-	- 65 54	-1 6 5	76 -90		7	• 1 • 2
- 14 6	112 - 110	-3 4 1	104 -110	512	100 -91	-2 13 2	71 -6A		128 -116	-11 5 5	128 123	-2 5 5	84 -79	-9 1	:	75 -17
-6 14 0	91 - 104	-5 8 1	287 287	* 1 2	164 164	- 11 -	57 158		69 72		111 - 113	-4 6 5	58 -42	:;	; ;	68 -78
-7 14 0	81 93	-6 8 1	195 188	9 1 7	150 146	0.14 2	72 . 70		56 67	164	140 - 145	-5 6 5	71 76	<u>.</u> ?	1	55 ??
-9 14 0	6 4 74	-8 8 1	111 - 116	-1 1 2	412 414	21.5	104 100		249 -291		91 94	- 4 6 1	1 11 117	-4-5	÷ 1	67 NH
-10 14 0	1 100 61	-9 4 1	130 - 133	-2 1 2	289 294	5 14 2	125 - 140		A1 -77	5 6 4	199 209	-10 6 5	86 -89	1 3	;	51 -19
-1 15 0	310 322	-11 8 1	84 -76	- 1 2	56 -60	7 14 2	60 - 77	-2 9	80 -92		65 -71		178 171	6 1	;	69 40
-3 15 0	1 1917 289	-13 8 1	73 65	-6 1 2	498 -479	10 14 2	93 85 138 - 152	-	47 -61 76 93	7 6 4 R f 4	76 -90	275	106 104	93	; ;	68 -76
-4 15 0	75 83	0 9 1	217 251	-8 1 2	166 141	-1 14 2	117 -121	-6 9 3	133 133	969	An -81	37	158 -164	-1 3	7 1	62 159
-6 15 0	145 - 153	291	106 109	-10 1 2	262 265		117 - 101	-7 9 3	114 111	-764	183 - 180	-175	85 A9	- 1 3	7 1	95 -95
-7 15 0	136 -146	3 9 1	112 104	-12 1 2	89 -89	-5 14 2	125 131	110 1	74 -70	-36 •	76 - 78	-3 7 5	57 -57	2.	;	57 -54
-1 16 0	67 - 65	4 9 1	162 - 162	-11 1 2	105 -111	-7 14 2	116 118	3 10 3	42 52	-569	136 134	-5 7 5	167 -176	5 •	7	61 18 60 - 10
-3 16 0	77 83	6 9 1	147 -151	1 2 2	118 -172	-10 14 2	84 - FU	6 10 1	88 80	-6 6 4	180 179	-6 7 5	52 -56	-1 •	7 1	01 -123
-5 16 0	89 92	491 991	67 FI	4 7 2	108 95	-11 14 2	P4 -#6 121 121	-1 10 3	123 115	-964	102 - 103	-875	60 75	-5 *	; ;	87 99 58 -53
-8 16 0	86 -72	10 9 1	85 91	. , ,	w1 -18	1 15 2	133 141	-7 10 3	128 114	-11 6 4	63 -47	1 8 5	73 -69	15	,	57 -41
-8 17 0	68 - 36 55 - 25	-1 9 1	182 182	5 7 7	19 40	7 15 2	A2 -88	-8 10 1	70 -60	-14 6 4	67 57	285	260 - 261	75	; ;	66 -47
0 18 0	115 118	-391	131 -134	9 > 7	169 -160	4 15 2	175 -184	0 11 1	41 - 16	274	61 55	6 8 5	87 84		1 1	65 57
	50 - 52	-5 9 1	175 - 170	-1 7 7	214 - 218	5 15 7	6A - 76 75 67	1 11 1	47 91		170 - 174	7 8 5	93 85	-5 6	? !!	11 111
-1 19 0	137 - 133	-791	200 187	-1 2 2	31 - 11	4 15 2	99 98	- i ii i	99 110	674	109 111	-2 8 5	124 133	- 1 7	7 11	01 -116
-6 19 0	96 - 100	-891	13 13	- 27	1 Th - 1 Tu 87 - 71	-1 15 2	165 169	6 11 1	55 -67	-7 7 4	88 - 80	-385	1 M 196	-7 7	: :	67 61
-7 19 0	86 75	-12 9 1	84 -85	-1 2 2	110 -107	-3 15 2	90 - 94	-1 11 3	147 -160	-4 7 4	90 - 99	-6 8 5	117 -117		; ;	70 -60
-1 20 0	58 87	2 10 1	84 -80	-10 3 2	465 457	-4 15 2	201 - 213	-2 11 1	196 - 191	-1 1	134 127	-785	101 -98	09	? !	61 4 8
-4 20 0	78 - 57	3 10 1	101 102	1 3 2	188 -172	-6 15 2	\$5 - 54	-5 11 1	A1 78		74 -A4	-11 8 5	72 74	- • •	; ;	\$6 25
-8 20 0	84 59	5 10 1	57 -51		80 81 56 -58	-9 15 2	77 72		263 268	2 8 4	44 48	2 9 5	197 - 205	0 10	; ;	51 -30
-1 21 0	79 85	7 10 1	55 58	6 1 2	99 -90	-10 15 2	20 61	-10 1 1 3	83 -75	3.8.4	152 153	5 9 5	62 78	2 11	,	56 - 35
1 1 1	398 - 390	10 10 1	99 103	8 3 7	101 108	2 16 2	147 - 149 91 - 93	-11 11 1	1 10 - 88		201-207	895	65 - 11	-1 11	; ;	85 62
2 2 1	317 - 323	-1 10 1	97 -84	-1 3 2	50 42	6 16 2	A7 A8	1 12 1	140 144		59 -67	-1 9 5	1 18 - 125	-3 11	,	74 46
	314 314	-3 10 1	48 - 15	-4 7 2	225 202	10 16 2	56 -45	1 12 1	88 -90	-2 8 4	127 - 122	-4 9 5	55 -44	-4 11	; ;	67 58 91 -AL
5 1 1	281 265	-4 10 1	*5 *6		61 57	-2 16 2	77 RS	4 12 3	105 -97	-3 8 4	49 -45	-995	96 - 10 3	2 13	7 0	60 56
	57 -49	-6 10 1	59 53	-7 1 2	115 110	-6 16 2	71 -61	712 3	102 109	-6 8 4	44 26	2 10 5	90 9	3 0	8 12	85 57 71 -93
	163 - 154	-7 10 1	54 -52	-# 1 2	151 149	-7 16 2	117 - 119	A 12 1	86 86	-7 8 •	611 - 63	3 10 5	152 -161	-2 0	• 1	43 154
10 1 1	59 -53	-9 10 1	51 -54	-10 3 2	44 44	7 18 7	77 - 74	-1 12 3	117 140		75 81	1 11 5	58 -66 58 -54	-1 0	8 10	07 90 76 12
11 1 1	76 -78	-12 10 1	83 - 9		258 - 259	6 1A 7	77 10	-3 17 1	111 -112	1 9 •	180 184	3 11 5	97 107	-5 0		92 -60
-1 1	214 - 210	i ii i	177 191	2.6.2	270 -270	1 19 2	67 - 70	-7 17 3	105 105		179 - 131	-1 11 5	172 -114	3 1		65 - 15
-2 1 1	526 524	2 11 1	74 A.O. 79 - 76	3 4 7	269 -269	1 19 2	100 102	-1 12	91 94	6 9 4	123 - 127	-2 11 5	72 - 79		8	74 16
	221 209	s ii i	1+8 -158		245 252		80 - 74	-12 12	71 -71	10 9 4	85 38	-4 11 5	76 8 *		8	67 -15 78 53
-5 1 1	231 276	6 11 1	117 -145	5 4 2	174 183	-1 19 2	84 - 89	2 11 1	93 94	-2 9 4	108 - 107	-5 11 5	76 68	-1.5		79 -17
-7 1 1	97 - 102	9 ii i	52 50		166 -169	-6 19 2	60 29	2 13	184 -185		142 -132	-8 13 5	70 -78			10 -40 60 -61
	80 -73	10 11 1	67 88	-1 4 2	73 -43	1 20 2	103 100	211	20 75	-5 9 9	57 -48	-711 2	87 -65	•		N2 77
-10 1	67 50	-1 11 1	1 22 123	-2 4 7	114 179	K 20 2	74 - 64	7 1 1	108 168	-794	R2 R2	2 12 5	78 97	ĩ,	ă i	62 -52
-12 1 1	103 106	-2 11 1	265 - 272	-5 4 7	299 795 196 187	-1 20 2	4 4 - eft 76 - 77	-1 11 1	147 142	-894	120 113	5 12 5	71 -60	-2 5		54 - 30
0 2	627 - 634	-111	106 -111	-5 6 7	227 -719	-4 20 2	99 - 104	-3 13	79 91	-11 9 4	113 -78	8 1 2 5	59 -29	-8 5	8 0	68 46
2 2 1	426 429	-7 11 1	126 155	-7 - 7	176 - 186	-1 23 2	F1 51 64 50	-4 18 1	5 59 55 5 87 -98	-17 9 9	71 -64	-1 12 5	81 -81	-1 6		44 - 8 (8 a)
3 7	578 572	-8 11 1	117 118	-8 4 2	160 -149	-2 23 2	57 - 7	-6 13 1	1 19 - 11 1	1 10 4	91 96	-3 12 5	112 -111	., ,		62 -40
5 2 1	167 166	0 12 1	158 177	-11 4 7	173 102	1 1 1	91 97 102 - 109	-7 14 1	101-106	2 10 4	254 - 267	-6 12 5	66 71			15 - 73
5 2 1	127 - 134	1 12 1	40 - 35	-12 4 7	67 TA	2 1 1	484 -468	-10 13 1	141 119	4 10 4	1 26 - 1 16					
	4 2 2 4 1 4 2	<i>c</i> 1 <i>c</i> 1	/6/ - /4		NN4 -676		397 - 177	-11 13 1	69 6A							

Table 2. Final positional (×10⁴) and thermal * parameters (×10²) of non-hydrogen atoms (estimated standard deviations)

Temperature factor = exp $\left[-\frac{1}{4}(B_{11}a^{*2}h^2 + B_{22}b^{*2}k^2 + B_{33}c^{*2}l^2 + 2B_{12}a^*b^*hk + 2B_{13}a^*c^*hl + 2B_{23}b^*c^*kl)\right]$.

	-		1 . 4			1			<i>.</i>
	x/a	y/b	z/c	B_{11}	B22	B ₃₃	B_{12}	B ₁₃	B_{23}
Br	1182 (1)	1490 (1)	4042 (1)	363 (3)	456 (4)	618 (5)	-28(3)	121 (3)	-46 (4)
Ν	6877 (5)	1746 (3)	3676 (8)	378 (29)	309 (25)	270 (25)	17 (22)	-41(22)	-27(21)
0	7449 (5)	545 (3)	3140 (7)	625 (32)	327 (22)	310 (23)	84 (22)	- 108 (22)	-67(20)
C(11)	2689 (6)	1539 (4)	3354 (11)	345 (32)	319 (32)	393 (35)	6 (26)	19 (27)	- 162 (29)
C(21)	3502 (6)	1113 (4)	4298 (10)	371 (34)	298 (31)	314 (32)	-21 (25)	18 (27)	- 52 (25)
C(31)	4603 (6)	1184 (4)	3875 (9)	314 (30)	315 (28)	238 (28)	-5 (24)	-19 (24)	78 (23)
C(41)	4890 (6)	1640 (3)	2480 (9)	337 (30)	296 (29)	203 (25)	-40 (23)	-23(22)	34 (21)
C(51)	4053 (7)	2069 (4)	1589 (10)	401 (35)	400 (35)	224 (27)	-20 (27)	60 (25)	104 (25)
C(61)	2948 (7)	2011 (4)	1976 (12)	385 (36)	345 (33)	430 (38)	-31 (27)	-7(30)	65 (29)
C(12)	8300 (6)	1164 (4)	5703 (4)	260 (27)	352 (29)	226 (27)	15 (24)	17 (21)	-19(23)
C(22)	8932 (7)	539 (4)	6150 (10)	437 (36)	358 (31)	240 (29)	-22(28)	10 (26)	-2(26)
C(32)	9721 (7)	540 (5)	7660 (11)	484 (42)	565 (45)	257 (31)	116 (35)	51 (29)	87 (32)
C(42)	9888 (7)	1140 (5)	8765 (11)	436 (40)	543 (42)	296 (34)	-23(32)	-23(30)	1 (31)
C(52)	9246 (8)	1759 (5)	8336 (11)	514 (45)	543 (43)	339 (35)	- 167 (36)	110 (32)	- 154 (33)
C(62)	8453 (6)	1774 (4)	6797 (9)	326 (31)	441 (33)	185 (25)	22 (27)	12 (23)	6 (25)
C(1)	6128 (6)	1741 (4)	1993 (10)	281 (30)	345 (31)	347 (32)	18 (24)	-10(25)	100 (26)
C(2)	6499 (6)	1198 (4)	593 (9)	369 (34)	444 (34)	216 (27)	7 (27)	95 (25)	8 (25)
C(3)	6683 (6)	462 (4)	1532 (10)	326 (31)	382 (33)	330 (32)	73 (26)	-19(25)	-84(28)
C(4)	7467 (6)	1187 (4)	4090 (10)	339 (32)	324 (30)	337 (33)	- 54 (26)	43 (27)	-30(26)
C(5)	5705 (8)	1166 (6)	-1205 (10)	556 (46)	685 (51)	143 (28)	-11(39)	- 79 (29)	50 (30)
C(6)	7192 (9)	- 112 (5)	- 329 (14)	589 (50)	485 (44)	495 (44)	- 34 (38)	39 (39)	- 166 (38)

knowledge of the geometrical shape of the crystal and of its orientation with respect to the X-ray beam.

Solution and refinement of the structure

The bromine atom was located from a normal sharpened three-dimensional Patterson map (R=0.43), and the remainder of the non-hydrogen atoms by means of a three-dimensional electron-density synthesis. At this stage the conventional R index had a value of 0.235. The atomic scattering factors were calculated using the constants suggested by Moore (1963).

A full-matrix least-squares refinement was carried out with a program by Immirzi (1967), applying the weighting scheme suggested by Cruickshank (1965), $1/w = A + BF_o + CF_o^2$, where A = 38.0, B = 1.0, C = 0.00316. A weight of 0.001 was given to unobserved reflexions. Five isotropic least-squares cycles lowered R to 0.136. Three cycles carried out after making the Br atom anisotropic gave an R of 0.109. The following cycles, with all atoms anisotropic, were made with a block-matrix refinement, because of the high number

Table 3.	Final	positional	(X	10 ³)	and	thermal	(×	: 10)
parameters of hydrogen atoms								

	x/a	y/b	z/c	В
H(21)	327 (8)	79 (5)	539 (13)	39 (23)
H(31)	519 (8)	93 (5)	460 (12)	39 (21)
H(51)	416 (9)	227 (5)	65 (14)	31 (24)
H(61)	242 (7)	228 (4)	128 (11)	19 (19)
H(22)	897 (8)	15 (5)	534 (14)	26 (24)
H(32)	13 (9)	8 (6)	772 (15)	49 (26)
H(42)	53 (7)	116 (5)	-8(12)	22 (19)
H(52)	932 (8)	220 (5)	890 (13)	45 (24)
H(62)	785 (10)	224 (6)	658 (16)	44 (32)
H(1)	607 (9)	220 (6)	166 (13)	31 (26)
H(2)	718 (8)	130 (5)	34 (13)	29 (22)
H(3)	593 (8)	34 (5)	188 (13)	25 (22)
H(5A)	588 (9)	87 (6)	- 203 (15)	44 (28)
H(5 <i>B</i>)	494 (8)	92 (5)	- 93 (12)	28 (21)
H(5C)	551 (10)	166 (6)	- 197 (16)	57 (30)
H(6A)	790 (7)	9 (4)	- 12 (12)	13 (19)
H(6B)	730 (9)	- 46 (5)	116 (14)	44 (25)
H(6C)	668 (10)	- 28 (6)	- 78 (16)	62 (29)

of parameters involved. Convergence was reached when the R value was 0.083.

All the hydrogen atoms were revealed by a Fourier difference synthesis, in positions very close to those expected. Their introduction in further least-squares cycles gave a final R of 0.062. Table 1 lists observed and calculated structure factors. For brevity, unobserved structure factors are omitted. The positional and thermal parameters of non-hydrogen atoms with their standard deviations are given in Table 2; the parameters of the hydrogen atoms are presented in Table 3.

Discussion of the structure

Bond lengths and angles are given in Fig. 1. Standard deviations are 0.008 Å for the Br–C bond, 0.010–0.012 Å and 0.3–0.4° for other bonds and angles not involving hydrogen atoms, 0.09–0.12 Å and 4–8° for bonds and angles involving hydrogen atoms. For clarity, the following angles are omitted: C(41)-C(1)-N: 110-1; C(1)-C(2)-C(3): 109.4; C(2)-C(3)-C(6): 114.6; H(1)-C(1)-C(2): 118; H(2)-C(2)-C(5): 111; H(3)-C(3)-O: 111; C(2)-C(5)-H(5B): 110; H(5)-C(5)-H(5C): 104; C(3)-C(6)-H(6B): 100; H(6)-C(6)-H(6C): 110°.

The Br-C(11) bond length of 1.915 Å is a little longer than the value of 1.85 Å given by Sutton (1965), but a survey of recent literature shows that this situation is



Fig.1. Projection of the half-cell content on the ab plane. Atomic numbering, bond distances (Å) and angles (°) are shown.

very common in *p*-bromophenyl groups. Phenyl rings, indicated in the following as PhI and PhII, have geometrical features in good agreement with those usually accepted, with mean bond lengths of 1.387 and 1.396 Å respectively. $C_{sp3}-C_{sp3}$ bond distances vary from 1.524 to 1.554 Å, with an average of 1.537 Å, in agreement with the standard bond length of 1.526 ± 0.002 Å quoted by Lide (1962). The two C_{sp3} - C_{sp2} bond distances differ significantly from the standard value of 1.501 ± 0.004 Å (Lide, 1962). The shorter value of 1.477 Å for the C(4)-C(12) bond can be explained by the adiacent double bond, while the longer value of 1.564 Å for C(41)-C(1) is common when a phenyl ring is an axial substituent of a cyclohexane: it can be compared with a similar bond (1.58 Å) in 1-bromo-1-benzoyl-2-phenylcyclohexane (Ducruix & Pascard-Billy, 1972).

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The C(3)-O bond has a normal length of 1.435 Å (Lide, 1962), while C(4)-O is shortened by the proximity of the double bond to 1.377 Å (Hall & Ahmed, 1968). The N_{sp2}-C_{sp3} bond has a value of 1.457 Å, to be compared with 1.472 ± 0.008 (Lide, 1962), while the N=C double bond is lengthened to 1.279 Å compared with the generally accepted value of 1.24 Å (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962). This fact, with the shortness of single bonds involving C(4), clearly indicates a partial delocalization of the double bond, with conjugation between the PhII and oxazine rings:



The C-H bonds vary from 0.80 to 1.13 Å, with a mean value of 0.97 Å. Equations of the mean-square planes of the molecule and deviations of the atoms from them are listed in Table 4. The phenyl rings are planar to a good approximation. The deviation from the PhI plane appears significant for the Br atom (+0.057 Å). Good planarity was also found for five of the six atoms of the oxazine ring, only C(2) being significantly out of plane (-0.632 Å). The small dihedral angle of 1.5° between PhII and the hetereocyclic ring and the low value of the mean-square distance (Δ_{ms}) obtained including the atoms of both rings in the calculation suggests that all this portion of the molecule is substantially planar. Between the oxazine and PhI rings however there is an angle of 84.5°. Newman projections along some C-C bonds are shown in Fig. 2(a).

Methyl groups C(5) and C(6) are both equatorial, in a *trans* configuration. The PhI ring assumes an axial position and is *syn* with respect to the C(5) methyl group. These results are in good agreement with those obtained from n.m.r. spectra (Giordano & Abis, 1972).

Partially saturated six-atom rings generally have a

conformation intermediate between planar phenyl-type and chair cyclohexane-type. Cyclohexene is a good example of this situation, with four atoms planar and the remaining two over and under the ring plane. This conformation, called 'half-chair', is also common in heterocyclic rings (Konnert, Karle & Karle, 1970; Rohrer & Sundaralingam, 1970).

As shown in Fig. 2(b), in the oxazine ring examined by us five atoms are approximatively planar and one is out of the plane. A similar conformation can be found in barbituric-type rings (Pascard-Billy, 1970) and can be called 'half-boat'. The planarity of the five atoms can be correlated with the conjugation of the heterocyclic ring with PhII, and by the tendency of the axial PhI to become equatorial, thus applying a strain to the oxazine ring. Another consequence of the conjugation between the two rings is the coplanarity of the PhII



Fig. 2. (a) Relevant Newman projections of carbon-carbon bonds. (b) Schematic view of the oxazine ring along its meansquare plane.

Table 4. Least-squares planes and deviations

Coefficients of the plane equations Ax + By + Cz - D = 0 are referred to crystallographic axes.

	PhI r	ing	Ph II ring	Oxazine ring			
A	0.104	0.110	-0.750	-0.722	-0.757		
В	0.722	0.722	-0.321	-0.321	-0.322		
С	0.674	0·672	0.636	0.609	0.626		
D	4.035	4.079	- 5.517	- 5.805	- 5.649		
Br	0∙057 Å	0·048* Å					
C(11)	0.001*	-0.022*					
C(21)	-0.009*	-0.027*					
C(31)	0.019*	0.007*					
C(41)	0.020*	-0.023*					
C(51)	0.013*	0.006*					
C(61)	-0.003*	-0.027*					
C(1)	0.014	0.038*		−0·022* Å	0·048* Å		
C(2)				-0.632			
C(3)				0.021*	0.002*		
C(4)				-0.003*	0.022*		
N				0.025*	0.035*		
0				-0.021*	-0.010*		
C(12)			0·001* Å		0.013*		
C(22)			0.008*		0·017*		
C(32)			-0.006*		-0.014*		
C(42)			-0.003*		-0.020*		
C(52)			0.010*		-0.003*		
C(62)			0.008*		0.007*		
⊿ ms†	0.019	0.036	0.010	0.032	0.025		

* Atoms included in calculations of least-squares planes.
† Mean square distance.



Fig. 3. Molecular packing seen along the b axis. Intermolecular distances shorter than 4.00 Å are indicated.

and oxazine rings, though this conformation along C(4)–C(21) should be sterically unfavourable. In fact, the oxygen atom is at a minimum possible distances from C(22) (2.704 Å) and H(22) (2.30 Å). These values are a little smaller than the normal intramolecular distances listed by Haschemeyer & Rich (1967). Other short intramolecular distances are N–H(62) (2.30 Å) and O–H(6C) (2.36 Å).

The oxazine molecules are packed three-dimensionally with van der Waals contacts, the shortest intramolecular distances being 3.66 Å between Br and C(22) and between N and C(62) of two neighbour molecules. Intermolecular distances less than 4.00 Å are showed in Fig. 3.

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The Influence of Substituents on the Equilibrium Bisnorcaradiene ≠[10]Annulene. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 11,11-Dimethyltricyclo[4,4,1,0^{1,6}]undeca-2,4,7,9-tetraene

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Crystals of 11,11-dimethyltricyclo[4,4,1,0^{1,6}]undeca-2,4,7,9-tetraene are triclinic, a=8.089, b=7.007, c=9.886 Å, $\alpha=100.47$, $\beta=95.91$, $\gamma=115.45^{\circ}$, space group P1, with two molecules in the asymmetric unit. These are approximately related by partial operators of symmetry (twofold screw axes 2_p with |p|<1). The molecules show mm2 (C_{2v}) symmetry with a bisnorcaradiene configuration. The central bond lengths in the two molecules are 1.836 and 1.780 Å ($\sigma=0.007$ Å) for libration-corrected coordinates. Ab initio molecular orbital calculations are in agreement with considerations on the molecular geometry in confirming the presence of a long bond which closes the cyclopropane ring.

Introduction

As part of a programme of study on the molecular geometry of systems with $4n+2\pi$ -electrons (*n* greater than 1) (Gavezzotti, Mugnoli, Raimondi & Simonetta, 1972; Gramaccioli, Mugnoli, Pilati, Raimondi & Simonetta, 1972; Gramaccioli & Simonetta, 1971; Gramaccioli, Mimun, Mugnoli & Simonetta, 1971), an interesting problem arose in comparing structural results for two 'similar' types of compounds, (I) and (II), for which chemical and spectroscopic data suggested quite different configurations (Vogel, 1969).



The structure determination of 1,6-methano[10]annulene-2-carboxylic acid (Ia) (Dobler & Dunitz, 1965),

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