

The Crystal Structures of Two Photodimers of 6,6-Dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone

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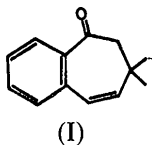
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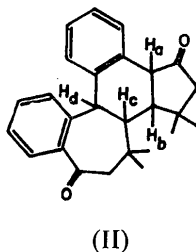
The structures of two photodimers of 6,6-dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone, $C_{26}H_{28}O_2$, have been determined from room temperature X-ray diffractometer data. Dimer *A* crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C2/c$ with $a = 30.141$ (16), $b = 8.536$ (4), $c = 15.979$ (6) Å and $\beta = 103.1$ (2)° and $Z = 8$. Dimer *B* crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$ with $a = 7.774$ (2), $b = 15.503$ (6), $c = 16.752$ (5) Å and $\beta = 100.95$ (2)° and $Z = 4$. Both structures were solved by direct methods and refined by block-diagonal least-squares techniques to R values of 0.050 (1761 independent reflections) and 0.043 (1172 independent reflections) for dimer *A* and dimer *B* respectively. In both molecules the five- to six-membered ring juncture has been found to be *cis* and the six- to seven-membered ring juncture *trans*; however, in dimer *A* the hydrogen atoms H_b and H_c are *trans*, whereas, in dimer *B* they are *cis*. The location of strain in different regions of the two dimers is shown through a comparison of bond lengths and angles and dihedral angles. The conformations of the non-aromatic rings differ in the two molecules, those in dimer *A* being more flattened than those in dimer *B*.

Introduction

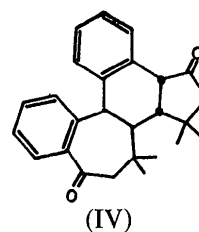
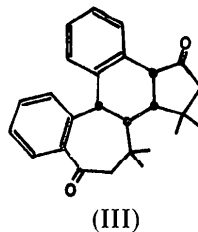
Recent studies (Hart, 1973; Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) have indicated that photolysis of 6,6-dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone (I) yields two crystalline dimers and no monomeric products.



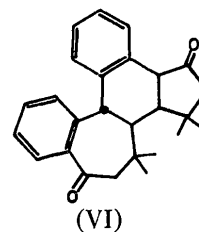
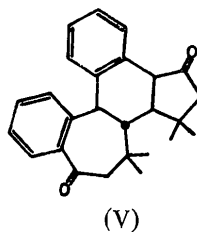
An infrared spectroscopic analysis of the reaction products shows that only one of the carbonyl groups remains conjugated, an indication that the products are not simple cyclobutane dimers. Chemical and p.m.r. techniques have established the dimers to be stereoisomers with the general structure (II) which contains four chiral centers.



Mechanistic considerations (only two of eight possible dimers were detected, so the mechanism must be geometrically constrained) coupled with the knowledge gained from the chemical and spectroscopic investigations lead to two possible sets of structures. If a non-concerted mechanism with diradical intermediates is postulated (Hart, 1973) dimers (III) and (IV) would



result; if a concerted cycloaddition mechanism (*e.g.*, the Woodward-Hoffmann allowed $\pi 4s + \pi 2a$) is considered (Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) dimers (V) and (VI) would be produced. Spectroscopic and chemical data cannot distinguish conclusively between the two sets of possibilities. Thus, structural investigations of photodimers *A* and *B* were initiated.



Experimental section

Crystals of 6,6-dimethyl-2,3-benzo-2,4-cycloheptadienone photodimers *A* and *B* (henceforth dimer *A* and dimer *B* respectively), $C_{26}H_{28}O_2$, were supplied by Professor H. Hart.

Dimer *A*

Crystals were in the form of clear, colorless, flat plates. Preliminary measurements of the lattice parameters and space-group determination were made by

precession camera techniques with Mo $K\alpha$, Zr-filtered radiation. All subsequent measurements were made *via* a computer-controlled, four-circle, Picker goniostat with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, graphite monochromator, and at a temperature of 23 (2)°C. The crystal used was roughly a rectangular prism (0.29 × 0.073 × 0.44 mm) mounted with the long dimension [001] parallel to the φ axis of the goniostat. Cell constants were obtained from least-squares refinement of 12 reflections which had been carefully centered (Vandlen & Tulinsky, 1971). The density was determined by flotation in aqueous potassium bromide. Crystal data for both dimers are given in Table 1.

Three-dimensional, single-crystal intensity data in one quadrant (hkl , $hk\bar{l}$) to the limit $2\theta=45^\circ$ were collected by the ω -scan technique with a scan range of 0.7°, scan rate of 0.5° min⁻¹, and a $K\alpha_1$ - $K\alpha_2$ dispersion factor of 0.692 (Furnas, 1966). The counting system employed a scintillation counter with pulse-height discrimination. Individual background measurements were made at the endpoints of the scan range for 10 s each. Filters were not used; three attenuators were used. The maximum standard deviation from the average intensities of three periodically monitored reflections (00 $\bar{4}$, 204, 1 $\bar{3}$ 1) was 1.2%, an indication that the crystal had not suffered appreciable radiation damage during the seven days of data collection. 2916 reflections were collected, exclusive of standards.

The raw data were reduced as described previously (Biefeld & Eick, 1974) and considered for use in the refinement by the criterion $I > 2\sigma(I)$. An absorption correction was considered unnecessary in view of the small μ . The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects by the program *INCOR* (Zalkin), which was altered to include a perpendicular monochromator correction. After Friedel pairs and equivalent reflections had been averaged, 2635 independent reflections remained with 1761 of these with intensities $> 2\sigma(I)$.

Dimer B

Crystals were in the form of clear, colorless, rectangular prisms. Preliminary space-group determina-

tion was made from an intensity-weighted plot of reciprocal space measured with a manual G.E. goniostat. Measurement of cell dimensions and all subsequent measurements were made as described for dimer A. The crystal used was roughly a rectangular prism (*ca.* 0.21 × 0.34 × 0.42 mm) mounted with the long dimension [001] parallel to the φ axis of the goniostat. Three-dimensional single-crystal intensity data in one quadrant (hkl , $\bar{h}kl$) to the limit $2\theta=40^\circ$ were collected by the ω -scan technique with a scan range of 1.0° and scan rate of 1° min⁻¹. The counting system and individual background measurements were as described above. The random fluctuation of the three periodically monitored reflections (200, 040, 006) had excursions of less than 4.7% from the average for all three standards; an indication that the crystal had not suffered appreciable radiation damage during the data collection. 2041 reflections were measured exclusive of standards.

The data were reduced with the program *NUFACS* (Ibers, 1971). Errors in the intensities are calculated from equation (1):

$$\sigma(I) = [CT + 0.25(t_c/t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (pI)^2]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

in which CT is the total integrated peak count obtained in time t_c , B_1 and B_2 are the background counts each obtained in time t_b , $I = CT - (t_c/2t_b)(B_1 + B_2)$, and p is an instrumental drift factor chosen as 0.03. An absorption correction was considered unnecessary in view of the small μ . The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects by *NUFACS*. Of 1836 independent reflections measured, 1172 had intensities $> 2\sigma(I)$.

Determination and refinement of the structures

Dimer A

Normalized structure factor magnitudes were calculated from the corrected intensity data *via* the program *FAME* (Dewar & Stone, 1969). The statistical distribution of the E 's calculated from a Wilson plot of 20 intervals with the 2635 measured reflections is

Table 1. Crystal data for dimers A and B

	Dimer A	Dimer B
Molecular formula	C ₂₆ H ₂₈ O ₂	C ₂₆ H ₂₈ O ₂
M.W.	372.512	372.512
<i>a</i>	30.141 (16) Å	7.774 (2) Å
<i>b</i>	8.536 (4)	15.503 (6)
<i>c</i>	15.979 (6)	16.752 (5)
β	103.1 (2)°	100.95 (2)°
Systematic absences	hkl , $h+k=2n+1$ $h0l$, $l=2n+1$; $0k0$, $k=2n+1$	$h0l$, $l=2n+1$ $0k0$, $k=2n+1$
Space group	$C2/c$, No. 15	$P2_1/c$, No. 14
<i>V</i>	4003.7 Å ³	1982.2 Å ³
<i>Z</i>	8	4
<i>F</i> (000)	1600 e	800 e
μ	0.823 cm ⁻¹ (Mo $K\alpha$)	0.830 cm ⁻¹ (Mo $K\alpha$)
<i>D</i> _{exp}	1.228 (2) g cm ⁻³	
<i>D</i> _{calc}	1.236 g cm ⁻³	1.248 g cm ⁻³
λ (Mo $K\alpha$, graphite monochromator)	0.70926 Å	0.70926 Å

consistent with a centrosymmetric distribution; thus, the space group was assumed to be $C2/c$ (No. 15).

The phase determination was accomplished by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1966), facilitated through use of the program *MULTAN* (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971). Initial attempts at automatic phase determination with *MULTAN* with several different sets of origin-specifying reflections produced solutions, and subsequently E maps, in which the molecule was located too near a symmetry element. To give the program a better set of starting signs, a hand determination of the phases was initiated with the 200 reflections of largest E magnitudes. The phases of 39 reflections were determined in terms of signs or three symbols. The two origin-specifying reflections and the three reflections which had been assigned symbolic phases along with the 200 reflections of largest E magnitudes were processed through *MULTAN*. Of the eight possible solutions, the phases from the solution with the highest absolute figure of merit, ABS FOM (Germain, Main & Woolfson, 1971), produced an E map which contained peaks corresponding to the positions of all 28 nonhydrogen atoms.

Four cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement (Zalkin) of positional and isotropic thermal parameters followed by two cycles of refinement on positional and anisotropic thermal parameters yielded an R value

Table 3. *Hydrogen atom positional ($\times 10^4$) and thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer A*

	x	y	z	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
H(2A)	4549 (8)	-3339 (30)	4041 (15)	4.0 (6)
H(2B)	4483 (9)	-1859 (32)	4620 (17)	5.4 (7)
H(4)	4065 (7)	22 (26)	2804 (14)	2.6 (6)
H(5)	3232 (7)	-977 (27)	2611 (14)	3.0 (6)
H(7A)	2575 (10)	460 (37)	1612 (19)	7.0 (8)
H(7B)	2605 (10)	2460 (34)	1558 (18)	6.3 (8)
H(9)	2945 (9)	-370 (34)	3757 (17)	5.4 (7)
H(11)	2642 (8)	2759 (30)	4182 (15)	3.9 (6)
H(12)	2983 (9)	4538 (33)	5359 (17)	5.8 (8)
H(13)	3789 (8)	4512 (33)	5916 (16)	5.0 (7)
H(14)	4281 (9)	2947 (33)	5348 (17)	5.6 (8)
H(16)	4169 (7)	90 (28)	4615 (15)	3.6 (6)
H(18)	4332 (8)	3798 (30)	3888 (15)	4.2 (7)
H(19)	5027 (10)	4893 (37)	3660 (18)	7.8 (10)
H(20)	5615 (8)	3028 (32)	3479 (16)	4.7 (7)
H(21)	5496 (8)	456 (30)	3525 (15)	3.7 (6)
H(23A)	3631 (10)	-2833 (35)	2221 (18)	6.5 (8)
H(23B)	4178 (9)	-2464 (32)	2345 (17)	5.5 (8)
H(23C)	4010 (10)	-4094 (38)	2766 (20)	7.9 (9)
H(24A)	3301 (9)	-2694 (35)	3631 (17)	6.3 (8)
H(24B)	3772 (9)	-3741 (32)	4233 (17)	5.6 (8)
H(24C)	3628 (8)	-2119 (30)	4468 (15)	4.4 (7)
H(25A)	3827 (11)	2634 (37)	2443 (20)	8.0 (9)
H(25B)	3408 (12)	3484 (42)	2728 (22)	10.3 (11)
H(25C)	3401 (10)	3353 (37)	1714 (19)	7.4 (9)
H(26A)	3709 (9)	344 (33)	1356 (17)	5.5 (8)
H(26B)	3288 (9)	1196 (35)	819 (18)	6.3 (8)
H(26C)	3176 (13)	-680 (49)	1037 (25)	12.2 (13)

Table 2. *Final positional and thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$) of the nonhydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer A*

The temperature factor is of the form $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	4839 (1)	-1272 (4)	3755 (2)	9 (0)	184 (7)	38 (2)	10 (2)	-1 (1)	-14 (3)
C(2)	4465 (1)	-2161 (4)	4032 (2)	13 (1)	121 (6)	43 (2)	9 (2)	2 (1)	-8 (3)
C(3)	3979 (1)	-1975 (4)	3481 (2)	11 (0)	112 (6)	33 (2)	2 (1)	2 (1)	-9 (3)
C(4)	3866 (1)	-233 (4)	3258 (2)	9 (0)	115 (6)	33 (2)	2 (1)	4 (1)	0 (2)
C(5)	3362 (1)	60 (3)	2839 (2)	9 (0)	107 (6)	35 (2)	-1 (1)	2 (1)	-1 (2)
C(6)	3258 (1)	1185 (4)	2050 (2)	10 (0)	164 (7)	34 (2)	2 (1)	2 (1)	7 (3)
C(7)	2744 (1)	1424 (4)	1919 (2)	11 (0)	237 (8)	44 (2)	8 (2)	1 (1)	15 (3)
C(8)	2643 (1)	1269 (4)	2791 (2)	8 (0)	240 (8)	56 (2)	3 (2)	2 (1)	-6 (3)
C(9)	3058 (1)	648 (4)	3429 (2)	9 (0)	163 (7)	40 (2)	1 (1)	6 (1)	4 (3)
C(10)	3279 (1)	1860 (4)	4086 (2)	10 (0)	133 (6)	34 (2)	2 (1)	7 (1)	6 (3)
C(11)	3002 (1)	2810 (4)	4465 (2)	11 (0)	177 (7)	45 (2)	7 (2)	8 (1)	5 (3)
C(12)	3187 (1)	3833 (4)	5124 (2)	16 (1)	184 (7)	52 (2)	10 (2)	16 (1)	-2 (3)
C(13)	3652 (1)	3892 (4)	5421 (2)	17 (1)	159 (7)	35 (2)	6 (2)	10 (1)	-7 (3)
C(14)	3931 (1)	2959 (4)	5059 (2)	12 (0)	141 (6)	32 (2)	3 (1)	5 (1)	-0 (3)
C(15)	3751 (1)	1948 (4)	4370 (2)	10 (0)	116 (6)	33 (2)	1 (1)	5 (1)	5 (3)
C(16)	4071 (1)	824 (4)	4064 (2)	9 (0)	113 (6)	33 (2)	2 (1)	2 (1)	-6 (3)
C(17)	4517 (1)	1497 (4)	3918 (2)	9 (0)	142 (6)	30 (1)	-3 (1)	2 (1)	-13 (3)
C(18)	4588 (1)	3095 (4)	3858 (2)	11 (0)	157 (6)	46 (2)	-2 (1)	6 (1)	-7 (3)
C(19)	4985 (1)	3712 (4)	3694 (2)	14 (1)	180 (7)	56 (2)	-9 (2)	10 (1)	-19 (3)
C(20)	5324 (1)	2711 (4)	3584 (2)	12 (1)	225 (8)	58 (2)	-14 (2)	11 (1)	-25 (3)
C(21)	5259 (1)	1132 (4)	3612 (2)	9 (0)	221 (8)	48 (2)	1 (2)	5 (1)	-28 (3)
C(22)	4864 (1)	497 (4)	3776 (2)	8 (0)	154 (6)	36 (2)	0 (1)	2 (1)	-15 (3)
C(23)	3950 (1)	-2911 (4)	2651 (2)	13 (1)	155 (7)	50 (2)	1 (2)	3 (1)	-14 (3)
C(24)	3655 (1)	-2715 (4)	3976 (2)	15 (1)	156 (7)	55 (2)	2 (2)	9 (1)	21 (3)
C(25)	3500 (1)	2759 (4)	2230 (2)	16 (1)	178 (7)	49 (2)	-9 (2)	1 (1)	28 (3)
C(26)	3375 (1)	399 (5)	1262 (2)	15 (1)	283 (9)	39 (2)	4 (2)	3 (1)	10 (4)
O(1)	5135 (1)	-2022 (3)	3528 (2)	13 (0)	221 (5)	82 (2)	18 (1)	9 (1)	-27 (3)
O(2)	2280 (1)	1561 (4)	2958 (2)	10 (0)	514 (9)	74 (2)	24 (2)	6 (1)	-7 (3)

no features other than a randomly fluctuating background below $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

Cromer & Waber's (1965) scattering factors for neutral atoms were used for carbon and oxygen, while those of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965) were used for hydrogen. The final atomic positional and thermal parameters appear in Tables 2 and 3; the hydrogen-atom numbers match those of the carbon atoms to which they are bonded. The e.s.d.'s were calculated from the inverse matrices of the final block-diagonal least-squares cycle. Final R values, weighted and unweighted, respectively, are 0.043 and 0.050 for the 1761 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes ($\times 10$) appear in Table 4.

Dimer B

Normalized structure factor magnitudes were calculated from the corrected intensity data *via* the program *FAME* (Dewar & Stone, 1969). The statistical distribution calculated from a Wilson plot of 20 intervals with the 1836 measured reflections is consistent with a centrosymmetric distribution as required by the space group $P2_1/c$.

The phase determination was accomplished by the symbolic addition procedure (Karle & Karle, 1966), facilitated by the program *MULTAN* (Germain, Main

Table 6. *Hydrogen atom positional ($\times 10^3$) and thermal parameters and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer B*

	x	y	z	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
H(2A)	-458 (6)	89 (3)	-14 (3)	4.9 (13)
H(2B)	-479 (5)	178 (3)	24 (3)	3.7 (11)
H(4)	-255 (4)	229 (2)	136 (2)	1.3 (8)
H(5)	-161 (5)	169 (2)	251 (2)	1.8 (9)
H(7A)	53 (6)	132 (3)	379 (3)	4.1 (11)
H(7B)	268 (6)	131 (3)	374 (3)	4.2 (12)
H(9)	-80 (5)	312 (2)	251 (2)	1.5 (8)
H(11)	319 (6)	360 (3)	294 (3)	4.4 (12)
H(12)	532 (5)	393 (3)	221 (2)	2.8 (10)
H(13)	497 (5)	362 (3)	88 (2)	2.4 (9)
H(14)	248 (6)	281 (3)	28 (3)	4.4 (12)
H(16)	10 (4)	185 (2)	43 (2)	0.9 (8)
H(18)	-34 (5)	407 (3)	75 (3)	3.4 (10)
H(19)	-204 (6)	506 (3)	-14 (3)	4.4 (12)
H(20)	-398 (7)	457 (4)	-127 (3)	7.7 (16)
H(21)	-440 (6)	303 (3)	-148 (3)	5.5 (13)
H(23A)	-456 (6)	29 (3)	119 (3)	5.9 (13)
H(23B)	-315 (6)	42 (3)	189 (3)	5.6 (13)
H(23C)	-455 (6)	118 (3)	154 (3)	5.9 (14)
H(24A)	-211 (6)	-15 (3)	47 (3)	5.8 (13)
H(24B)	-43 (7)	21 (4)	105 (3)	7.7 (16)
H(24C)	-86 (6)	52 (3)	20 (3)	4.9 (12)
H(25A)	-97 (6)	24 (3)	299 (3)	4.3 (12)
H(25B)	-27 (7)	-15 (3)	224 (3)	5.9 (14)
H(25C)	100 (6)	-19 (3)	303 (3)	5.4 (13)
H(26A)	308 (7)	152 (3)	221 (3)	6.4 (15)
H(26B)	197 (6)	85 (3)	163 (3)	4.3 (12)
H(26C)	311 (6)	52 (3)	247 (3)	4.7 (12)

Table 5. *Final positional and thermal parameters ($\times 10^4$) of the nonhydrogen atoms and their estimated standard deviations in parentheses for dimer B*

The temperature factor is of the form $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
C(1)	-3123 (7)	1758 (4)	-586 (3)	142 (12)	58 (4)	31 (2)	8 (5)	-17 (5)	-12 (3)
C(2)	-3863 (7)	1364 (4)	98 (3)	152 (12)	49 (3)	45 (3)	-11 (5)	5 (5)	-12 (3)
C(3)	-2581 (7)	1091 (3)	884 (3)	180 (12)	34 (3)	31 (2)	-4 (5)	14 (4)	-10 (2)
C(4)	-1543 (6)	1886 (3)	1299 (3)	119 (10)	34 (3)	22 (2)	-4 (4)	11 (4)	-3 (2)
C(5)	-645 (6)	1790 (3)	2215 (3)	131 (11)	34 (3)	28 (2)	-7 (4)	25 (4)	3 (2)
C(6)	767 (7)	1104 (3)	2611 (3)	169 (12)	34 (3)	29 (2)	3 (5)	12 (4)	6 (2)
C(7)	1351 (7)	1519 (4)	3465 (3)	219 (14)	55 (3)	29 (3)	1 (6)	18 (5)	12 (2)
C(8)	1066 (7)	2475 (4)	3388 (3)	229 (13)	51 (3)	29 (2)	-25 (6)	25 (5)	-1 (2)
C(9)	164 (7)	2670 (3)	2524 (3)	165 (11)	39 (3)	24 (2)	3 (5)	10 (4)	0 (2)
C(10)	1499 (6)	2979 (3)	2029 (3)	140 (11)	29 (3)	22 (2)	0 (4)	2 (4)	1 (2)
C(11)	2995 (7)	3417 (4)	2394 (3)	176 (13)	49 (3)	20 (2)	-3 (5)	-1 (4)	4 (2)
C(12)	4293 (7)	3630 (4)	1961 (3)	184 (13)	43 (3)	34 (3)	-31 (5)	-21 (5)	1 (2)
C(13)	4093 (7)	3396 (3)	1145 (3)	132 (12)	40 (3)	43 (3)	-3 (5)	9 (5)	11 (2)
C(14)	2597 (6)	2966 (3)	791 (3)	128 (11)	41 (3)	27 (2)	2 (4)	4 (4)	5 (2)
C(15)	1287 (6)	2762 (3)	1217 (3)	133 (10)	28 (3)	19 (2)	5 (4)	2 (4)	-0 (2)
C(16)	-368 (6)	2330 (3)	760 (3)	143 (11)	31 (3)	27 (2)	7 (4)	18 (4)	-3 (2)
C(17)	-1444 (6)	2981 (3)	181 (3)	128 (10)	29 (3)	20 (2)	9 (4)	7 (4)	-1 (2)
C(18)	-1275 (6)	3863 (3)	287 (3)	141 (11)	41 (3)	25 (2)	-1 (5)	6 (4)	-2 (2)
C(19)	-2252 (7)	4444 (3)	-246 (3)	184 (13)	39 (3)	43 (3)	5 (5)	3 (5)	10 (2)
C(20)	-3386 (8)	4147 (4)	-920 (4)	213 (14)	51 (4)	49 (3)	16 (6)	-13 (5)	20 (3)
C(21)	-3581 (7)	3279 (4)	-1049 (3)	180 (13)	64 (4)	32 (3)	3 (6)	-17 (5)	8 (3)
C(22)	-2654 (6)	2690 (3)	-491 (3)	155 (11)	44 (3)	28 (2)	-1 (5)	9 (4)	1 (2)
C(23)	-3770 (7)	729 (4)	1438 (4)	194 (14)	48 (3)	58 (3)	-26 (5)	35 (6)	-3 (3)
C(24)	-1434 (8)	376 (4)	636 (3)	225 (14)	39 (3)	42 (3)	4 (5)	19 (5)	-8 (2)
C(25)	49 (8)	207 (4)	2732 (3)	288 (16)	36 (3)	49 (3)	8 (6)	39 (6)	14 (3)
C(26)	2363 (7)	1016 (4)	2213 (3)	186 (13)	39 (3)	41 (3)	25 (5)	17 (5)	11 (2)
O(1)	-3036 (6)	1354 (3)	-1205 (2)	347 (12)	72 (3)	35 (2)	-5 (4)	3 (4)	-17 (2)
O(2)	1493 (6)	3000 (3)	3922 (2)	437 (13)	66 (3)	24 (2)	-34 (5)	2 (4)	-9 (2)

cycles of block-diagonal least-squares refinement with all atomic parameters varying served to complete the structure refinement. The largest parameter shift in the final cycle was less than 0.35 of one e.s.d. A final difference Fourier map contained no features other than a randomly fluctuating background below 0.3 e.Å⁻³.

The scattering factors were those employed for dimer *A*. The final atomic positional and thermal parameters appear in Tables 5 and 6; the atom numbering scheme is the same as that used for dimer *A*. The e.s.d.'s were calculated from the inverse matrices of the final least-squares cycle. Final *R* values, weighted and unweighted, respectively, are 0.043 and 0.044 for the 1172 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Calculated and observed structure factor magnitudes ($\times 10$) appear in Table 7.

Results

The X-ray structural analyses have established the configurations of dimers *A* and *B* as those of (V) and (VI) respectively. The structures of dimers *A* and *B* are illustrated in the stereoscopic drawings (Johnson, 1965) of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively, which show 20% equiprobability ellipsoids derived from the anisotropic thermal parameters. In both dimers the five- to six-membered ring junctures have been found to be *cis*, while the six- to seven-membered ring junctures have been found to be *trans*. Bond distances and angles,

shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 were calculated with the program *DAESD* (Harris, 1964).

The average bond lengths* involving hydrogen atoms are 1.02 (5) and 0.98 (4) Å and range from 0.95 to 1.11 Å and 0.89 to 1.10 Å, for dimers *A* and *B* respectively. The average bond angles* involving hydrogen atoms are 111 (6) and 111 (7)° for dimers *A* and *B* with corresponding ranges of 99 to 125° and 97 to 127°.

The aryl groups were found to be planar. In dimer *A* the maximum deviations from the least-squares plane through atoms C(10) to C(15) (ring 1) are 0.015 and 0.13 Å for carbon and hydrogen atoms, respectively, while those from the plane through C(17) to C(22) (ring 2) are 0.016 and 0.04 Å. In dimer *B* the analogous deviations are 0.009 and 0.10 Å (ring 1) and 0.021 and 0.10 Å (ring 2) for carbon and hydrogen atoms, respectively.

Discussion

Overall the two structures have bond lengths and angles which not only are similar, as a comparison of the average lengths* of chemically equivalent bonds helps demonstrate, but also compare well, on the

* Estimated standard deviations for the average bond distances and angles were calculated from the equation $\sigma = \{[\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2] / (N - 1)\}^{1/2}$, where X_i is the *i*th bond length or angle and \bar{X} is the mean of the *N* equivalent bond lengths or angles

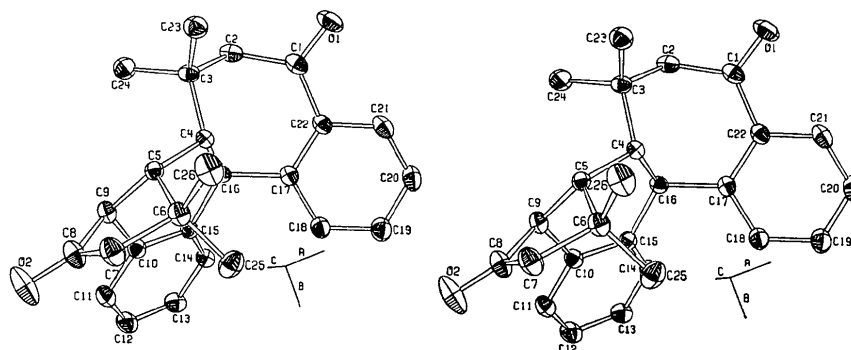


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic view of dimer *A*.

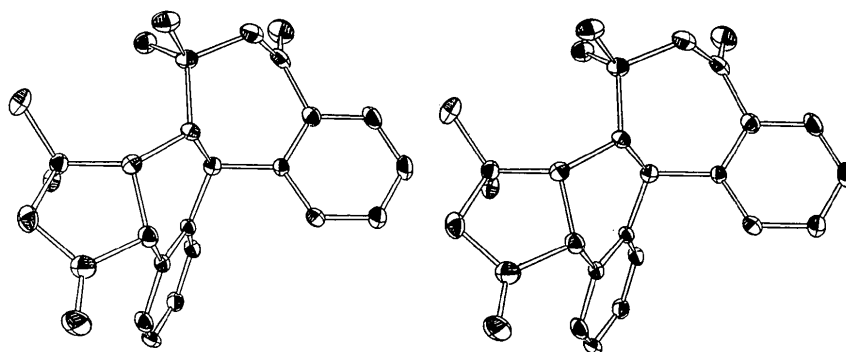
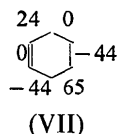


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic view of dimer *B*.

son, 1961) in dimers *A* and *B* is given in Table 9. From this table it can be seen that the rings of dimer *B* are much more puckered than those of dimer *A*, since with only two exceptions the dihedral angles for the cyclic moieties in dimer *B* are larger than those in dimer *A*. The exceptions, both of which occur in the five-membered ring, arise because this ring is in the envelope configuration rather than the half-chair conformation as in dimer *A*; thus, the angle down the bond C(7)–C(8) should approach 0° as the conformation of the ring approaches that of an ideal envelope.

Observation of different conformations for the five-membered rings in the dimers can be used as an additional indication for the strain in dimer *B* being centered in the region of the *gem*-dimethyl groups. Calculations (Pitzer & Donath, 1959) have suggested that the half-chair conformation for cyclopentanone rings is a low-energy form for this moiety. Although the five-membered ring in dimer *A* deviates slightly from ideal half-chair conformation, the dihedral angles are consistent with this form. In contrast the five-membered ring in dimer *B* resembles an envelope configuration which probably results from the crowding of the *gem*-dimethyl groups.

If, however, the conformations of the cyclohexene rings are examined, one finds that the more normal configuration is found in dimer *B* instead of dimer *A*. A comparison of the dihedral angles found for the cyclohexene rings in the dimers with those calculated for cyclohexene (Bucourt & Hainaut, 1965), (VII), reveals that the six-membered ring in dimer *A* is much more flattened than that in dimer *B*. This observation



is consistent with the indications for strain being located in the region of the ring junctures, particularly the six- to seven-membered ring junction, in dimer *A*.

The conformation of the seven-membered rings should be affected [*i.e.*, flattened in the region of C(1)] by the possible conjugation of the carbonyl groups, C(1)–O(1), with the aryl group, C(17) through C(22). In dimer *A* the largest deviation from the best least-squares plane through C(1), C(2), C(17), C(22) and O(1) is 0.08 Å. The tolerably good plane formed by these atoms is one indication for conjugation of the carbonyl group C(1)–O(1) with the aryl group. As an additional check on the planarity of this section of the dimer *A* molecule, the angle between the plane formed by C(1), C(2), C(22), and O(1) and that formed by the aryl group was found to be 8.9°. This angle is the same as that found between the carboxylate and the phenyl planes in *trans*-bicyclo[4,2,0]octyl 1-3,5-dinitrobenzoate (Barnett & Davis, 1970). Thus, the carbonyl group at C(1) in dimer *A* can be considered conjugated as was indicated in the infrared data (Hart, 1973; Hart,

Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974). Examination of the same region of the dimer *B* molecule for conjugation reveals the following: C(17) is 0.97 Å out of the best least-squares plane formed by C(1), C(2), C(22) and O(1). Furthermore, the angle between this latter plane and that formed by the aryl carbon atoms C(17) through C(22) is 60.0°. Both of these observations are substantially different from those noted for dimer *A* and lead to the conclusion that the carbonyl group C(1)–O(1) in dimer *B* appears less conjugated with the aryl group than that in dimer *A*. This conclusion is supported by a comparison of the bond distance C(1)–C(22) of 1.513 (5) and 1.491 (8) Å in dimers *A* and *B* respectively. If C(1)–O(1) is indeed conjugated with the aryl group, one would expect the C(1)–C(22) bond to be slightly lengthened from the normal C_{sp^2} – C_{sp^2} bond length of 1.47 (2) Å; this bond is seen to be substantially longer in dimer *A* than in dimer *B*. Since there is an indication in the infrared data that each dimer contains both a conjugated and non-conjugated carbonyl group, either the dimer *B* molecule must be more flexible than the dimer *A* molecule, consistent with a lack of indications for stress at the ring junctures, or the configuration which dimer *B* assumes must be more susceptible to crystal packing forces than that which dimer *A* assumes.

The dihedral angles involving the hydrogen atoms attached to the four asymmetric carbon atoms remain to be discussed. These angles, designated by the hydrogen atoms involved where the hydrogen atoms are labelled as in (II), are 35, 85 and 124°, for *ab*, *bc*, and *cd*, respectively, in dimer *A* and 49, 45 and 146° in dimer *B*. The dihedral angle involving hydrogens *b* and *c* in dimer *A* is particularly important since in the p.m.r. studies on dimer *A* (Hart, 1973; Hart, Miyashi, Buchanan & Sasson, 1974) no coupling was observed between hydrogens *b* and *c*. This observation has led to the prediction that the dihedral angle involving these atoms must be approximately 90° in dimer *A* but substantially different from 90° in dimer *B*. These structural investigations have confirmed this prediction.

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Structural Researches on Metal Complexes of Polydentate Ligands Containing Carbonyl and α -Diimine Moieties. IV.* Pentacoordination in Dichloro-2-(2'-pyridyl)-3-(*N*-2-picolylimino)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazolinemanganese(II)

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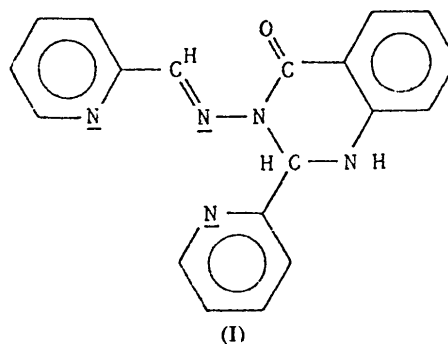
The crystals of the title compound ($C_{19}H_{15}Cl_2MnN_5O$) are triclinic (*PT*); the unit-cell dimensions are $a=9.306$ (4), $b=15.493$ (6), $c=10.200$ (4) Å, $\alpha=127.1$ (2), $\beta=123.6$ (2) $\gamma=74.0$ (2)°; $Z=2$. The structure has been determined from diffractometer data by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by block-diagonal least-squares calculations to $R=3.6\%$ for 2011 independent reflexions. The manganese atom is five-coordinated through two chlorine atoms (Mn–Cl=2.338, 2.341 Å), two nitrogen atoms (Mn–N=2.261, 2.259 Å) and an oxygen atom (Mn–O=2.203 Å). The organic molecule behaves as a tridentate ligand as has already been observed for the Cu(II) and Co(II) complexes, but now the oxygen atom takes the place of a pyridine nitrogen. Packing is mainly determined by a N–H···Cl hydrogen bond, which gives rise to chains running parallel to *c*.

Introduction

The structure analysis of the title compound was undertaken as a part of a programme of research currently in progress in our laboratory on metal complexes of polydentate ligands containing carbonyl and α -diimine groups. Our work on this subject includes three X-ray structural determinations carried out on the following complexes: Cu(PPQ)Cl₂ (Mangia, Nardelli, Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974), [Co(PPQ)(NCS)(SCN)]₂ (Mangia, Nardelli & Pelizzi, 1974), Cu₂(DIP)Cl₂·H₂O (Mangia, Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974) [PPQ and DIP denote 2-(2'-pyridyl)-3-(*N*-2-picolylimino)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline and 2,6-diacetylpyridine-bis(picolinoylhydrazone) respectively] and a compre-

hensive spectroscopic study of the behaviour of PPQ as a ligand (Pelizzi & Pelizzi, 1974).

The crystal analyses of the PPQ complexes revealed that in both cases the ligand acts as tridentate through the underlined nitrogen atoms:



* Part III: *Acta Cryst.* (1974). **B30**, 2146–2150.