# The Diadduct between 1,6-Methano[10]annulene, Maleic Anhydride and 4-Methyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione* 

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(Received 18 July 1977; accepted 16 August 1977)


#### Abstract

C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{5}\), orthorhombic, Pna $2_{1}, a=$ 9.862 (6), $b=15.336$ (7), $c=10.023$ (3) $\AA, M_{r}=$ $353.34, Z=4, D_{x}=1.549 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$. The two sixmembered rings are in the boat form, both folded towards the cyclopropane. The 4 -methyl- $1,2,4$ -triazoline- 3,5 -dione and the anhydride rings are syn with respect to each other but both are anti to the cyclopropane ring.


Introduction. The configuration of the title compound is of interest in connexion with stereochemical studies of Diels-Alder adducts of [10]annulenes (Ashkenazi, Vogel \& Ginsburg, 1977).

Intensities from a colourless crystal $0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.3$ mm were collected on a semi-automatic StoeWeissenberg diffractometer with graphite-monochromatized Mo Kar radiation ( $\lambda=0.71069 \AA$ ) with the $\omega / 2 \theta$ scan technique; 1625 reflexions were measured including 31 reflexions with zero net intensity. The structure was solved by direct methods with

[^0]MULTAN 74 (Main, Woolfson, Lessinger, Germain \& Declercq, 1974) and refined by least-squares analysis in two blocks. H atoms were located on a difference map. These atoms were included in the refinement at positions calculated on the basis of the heavy-atom positions. A constant temperature factor ( $U=0.07 \AA^{2}$ ) was assigned to the H atoms. The atomic parameters of the H atoms were not refined. Scattering factors for C , $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}$ and H were taken from Hanson, Herman, Lea \& Skillman (1964). The final $R$ for 1594 non-zero reflexions was $0 \cdot 080$. Final positional parameters are listed in Table $1 . \dagger$ Corresponding interatomic distances, angles and torsion angles involving $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{N}$ and O atoms are shown in Fig. 1.

Discussion. The two six-membered rings are in the boat form, both folded towards the cyclopropane ring. The

[^1]Table 1. Atomic coordinates for non-hydrogen atoms $\left(\times 10^{4}\right)$ (e.s.d.'s in parentheses) and calculated hydrogen atom positions ( $\times 10^{3}$ )

|  | $x$ | $y$ | $z$ |  | $x$ | $y$ | $z$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O(1) | 2088 (6) | 9069 (4) | 2184 (5) | C(14) | 3981 (11) | 7589 (5) | 1908 (7) |
| $\mathrm{O}(2)$ | 5271 (7) | 7560 (3) | 4545 (6) | C(15) | 1557 (7) | 8367 (3) | 7287 (6) |
| $\mathrm{O}(3)$ | 925 (8) | 7381 (4) | 9096 (6) | C(16) | 626 (8) | 7869 (4) | 8225 (8) |
| $\mathrm{O}(4)$ | -686 (6) | 8034 (3) | 7938 (6) | $\mathrm{C}(17)$ | -812 (9) | 8652 (4) | 6922 (8) |
| $\mathrm{O}(5)$ | -1912 (7) | 8872 (4) | 6553 (7) | C(18) | 567 (7) | 8921 (4) | 6472 (6) |
| N(1) | 2655 (6) | 9064 (3) | 4427 (5) | H(2) | 216 | 1043 | 424 |
| N(2) | 3648 (6) | 8108 (3) | 3080 (6) | H(3) | 448 | 1073 | 394 |
| $\mathrm{N}(3)$ | 3617 (5) | 8566 (3) | 5170 (5) | H(4) | 610 | 989 | 526 |
| C(1) | 2324 (6) | 10066 (2) | 6264 (6) | H(5) | 508 | 880 | 669 |
| $\mathrm{C}(2)$ | 2750 (7) | 10023 (3) | 4786 (6) | H(7) | 320 | 862 | 864 |
| C(3) | 4193 (7) | 10260 (4) | 4575 (7) | H(8) | 170 | 956 | 990 |
| C(4) | 5101 (8) | 9801 (4) | 5291 (7) | H(9) | 12 | 1042 | 865 |
| C(5) | 4390 (6) | 9120 (4) | 6146 (6) | H(10) | 37 | 1016 | 593 |
| C(6) | 3338 (6) | 9523 (3) | 7068 (6) | H(111) | 300 | 1078 | 804 |
| C(7) | 2541 (6) | 8957 (3) | 8089 (6) | H(112) | 410 | 1085 | 683 |
| C(8) | 1651 (7) | 9537 (4) | 8911 (6) | H(141) | 337 | 775 | 116 |
| C (9) | 782 (7) | 10019 (4) | 8221 (6) | H(142) | 386 | 696 | 213 |
| $\mathrm{C}(10)$ | 878 (7) | 9907 (3) | 6715 (6) | H(143) | 494 | 770 | 165 |
| C(11) | 3329 (7) | 10502 (4) | 7207 (7) | H(15) | 214 | 797 | 674 |
| $\mathrm{C}(12)$ | 2764 (7) | 8794 (4) | 3088 (6) | H(18) | 66 | 883 | 550 |
| C(13) | 4344 (7) | 8025 (4) | 4305 (7) |  |  |  |  |

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\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{5}
$$



Fig. 1. Bond distances ( $\AA$ ), angles and torsion angles $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$.
two substituent 4-methyl-1,2,4-triazoline and anhydride rings are anti with respect to the central ring (Fig. 2). The configuration is similar to that obtained in the monoadduct between [4.4.31propella-2,4-diene and 4 -phenyl-1,2,4-triazoline-3,5-dione (Kaftory, 1978a).

The anhydride ring is practically planar (see torsion angles in Fig. 1), while the triazacyclopentane ring has an envelope shape with $\mathrm{N}(2)$ as the flap. The angles between the two planes described by atoms $\mathrm{N}(1), \mathrm{N}(3)$, $\mathrm{C}(12), \mathrm{C}(13)$ and $\mathrm{N}(1), \mathrm{N}(2), \mathrm{C}(2), \mathrm{C}(5)$ is $136.6^{\circ}$ compared with values of $139.5^{\circ}$ (Kaftory, 1978a),
$134.2^{\circ}$ (Kaftory, 1978b) and $149.3^{\circ}$ (van der Ende, Offereins \& Romers, 1974) found in similar compounds. The angle between the two planes described by atoms $\mathrm{C}(15), \mathrm{C}(18), \mathrm{C}(16), \mathrm{C}(17)$ and $\mathrm{C}(15)$, $\mathrm{C}(16), \mathrm{C}(7), \mathrm{C}(10)$ is $120 \cdot 6^{\circ}$.

The cyclopropane ring is slightly folded towards the six-membered ring involving the triazoline substituent, as can be seen from the difference of $2.9^{\circ}$ between the mean of the angles $\mathrm{C}(11)-\mathrm{C}(1)-\mathrm{C}(2)$ and $C(11)-C(6)-C(5)\left(116 \cdot 8^{\circ}\right), C(11)-C(1)-C(10)$ and $\mathrm{C}(11)-\mathrm{C}(6)-\mathrm{C}(7)\left(119.7^{\circ}\right)$.


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic view of the molecule, showing vibration ellipsoids at the $50 \%$ probability level (Johnson, 1965).

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\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{5}
$$



Fig. 3. Packing of molecules in the unit cell. The origin is at the lower left-hand corner of the unit cell.

The puckering of the two six-membered rings, as can be seen from bond angles (Fig. 1), is due to the strain imposed by the two substituents on $\mathrm{C}(2) \cdots \mathrm{C}(5)$ and $\mathrm{C}(7) \cdots \mathrm{C}(10)$.

The discrepancies in chemically equivalent bond lengths and angles might be attributed to systematic errors in intensity measurements.

The packing of molecules in the unit cell is shown in Fig. 3. Intermolecular distances shorter than van der Waals contacts have not been found.

The author wishes to thank Professor D. Ginsburg and $\operatorname{Dr}$ P. Ashkenazi for providing a sample of the compound.

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# 1,4-Dimethyl-9-isobutylthioxanthene 10,10-Dioxide 

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(Received 28 June 1977; accepted 24 August 1977)

Abstract. $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~S}$, triclinic, $P \overline{1}, Z=4, M_{r}=$
$314.43, a=9.860(1), b=18.294(1), c=14.197(1)$
$\AA, a=108.71(1), \beta=111.49(1), \gamma=116.48(1)^{\circ}$,
$V=1726.81 \AA^{3}, D_{x}=1.209, D_{m}=1.22 \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}(\mathrm{by}$
flotation), $\lambda\left(\mathrm{Cu} K()=1.5418 \AA, \mu\left(\mathrm{Cu} K_{c)}\right)=16.48\right.$
$\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$. Final residual $R=0.057$. The interactions
between the meso and para substituents cause the differences in bond lengths and bond angles involving the meso atoms.

Introduction. Single crystals of the title compound (1) were obtained through the courtesy of $\operatorname{Dr}$ A. L. Ternay


[^0]:    * Configuration of Diels-Alder Adducts. III.

[^1]:    $\dagger$ Lists of structure factors and anisotropic thermal parameters have been deposited with the British Library Lending Division as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 32935 ( 10 pp .). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 13 White Friars, Chester CHI INZ. England.

