## THE X-RAY ANALYSIS AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF THE PHOTODIMER OF METHYL

## NAPHTHALENE-2-CARBOXYLATE

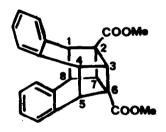
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The X-ray crystal structure analysis of the photodimer of methyl naphthalene-2-carboxylate has confirmed the cage structure (I) proposed on the basis of mass, UV and NMR spectral evidence. 1



(I)

The photodimer crystallises from ethanol as rhombs with  $\underline{a}$  = 17.015(10),  $\underline{b}$  = 18.112(7),  $\underline{c}$  = 11.921(4)  $\overset{\circ}{A}$ ;  $\underline{U}$  = 3674(5)  $\overset{\circ}{A}$ ;  $\underline{D}_{\underline{m}}$  = 1.333(2) (by flotation);  $\underline{D}_{\underline{c}}$  = 1.347;  $\underline{\mu}$  = 3.78 cm<sup>-1</sup>; space group Pbca.

Intensity data for 2697 reflexions were measured using  $CuK_{\alpha}$  radiation (Ni filtered) on a Canberra Industries automated four circle Siemens diffractometer. The structure was solved by the symbolic addition procedure using 356 reflexions for which  $\underline{E} > 1.4$ . Most atoms were revealed at that stage and progressively, all atoms including H atoms have been located. Preliminary least squares refinement of atomic positional and thermal parameters has lowered the conventional R-factor to 0.14.

Perspective views of the molecule as viewed down the <u>a</u> and <u>b</u> axes are given in Fig. 1 and 2 respectively and clearly show the cage structure formed by the photo-induced bonding of  $C_1$ ,  $C_2$ ,  $C_3$  and  $C_4$  to  $C_8$ ,  $C_7$ ,  $C_6$  and  $C_5$  respectively.

The molecule may therefore be interpreted as the product of two monomer units oriented in an eximer in such a way as to result in the maximum degree of  $\pi$ -overlap. This results when the monomers are parallel to and superimposed on each other.<sup>2</sup>

The dimer would possess a two-fold axis but for the mutual orientation of the ester groups and a slight twist of the arcmatic rings. These are probably crystal packing distortions since the equivalent dimer of dimethyl naphthalene-1:8-dicarboxylate does possess a true two-fold axis.<sup>3</sup>

The dihedral angle formed by the aromatic rings is  $66^{\circ}$  and the tetrahedral angles at  $c_1$ ,  $c_8$ ,  $c_4$  and  $c_5$  are opened out to about  $118^{\circ}$  so that the minimum  $c \cdots c$  distance between the aromatic rings is 3.0  $\mathring{A}$ .

The ten bonds forming the three fused 4-membered rings are all significantly elongated, ranging in length from 1.56 to 1.61  $\overset{\circ}{A}$ . This feature has been found in many cyclobutane derivatives and is accentuated here by the strain which must be present in such a cage structure. All other bond lengths lie within 2 $\sigma$  of their expected values.

## References

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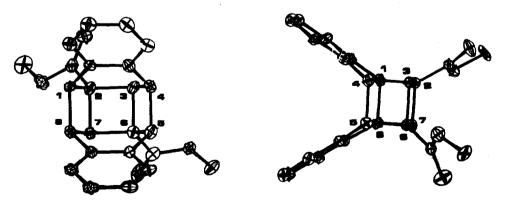


Fig. 1

Fig. 2