

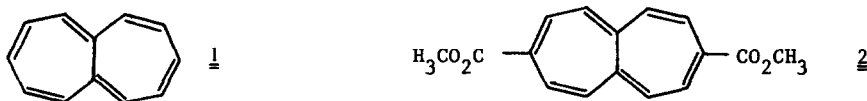
THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF
DIMETHYL-3,8-HEPTALENE-DICARBOXYLATE

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The structure of the 12 π -electron system heptalene (1) has been an object of numerous theoretical studies^[1]. To get some information about the geometry of 1 we determined the structure of dimethyl-3,8-heptalene-dicarboxylate (2), synthesized by Vogel and Hogrefe^[2]. This structure, with the ester groups in opposite positions, should be more similar to the parent hydrocarbon than the earlier analyzed dimethyl-1,2-heptalene-dicarboxylate (3)^[3].



Crystal data: redbrown orthorhombic flat needles, m.p. 142 - 143° C, recrystallized from ether, C₁₆O₄H₁₄, M = 270.3, a = 45.65 ± 0.02, b = 14.65 ± 0.01, c = 3.93 ± 0.005 Å, V = 2628.3 Å³, Z = 8, d_{exp} = 1.37 gcm⁻³, d_x = 1.366 gcm⁻³, space group Fdd2.

675 reflections hk0 - hk2 (2θ ≤ 120°) were measured with Cu_{Kα} radiation (λ = 1.5418 Å) on a two-circle diffractometer. 403 reflections with |F| ≥ 2σ_F were used for structure determination and refinement. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined to R = 0.065^[4].

The molecule has C₂ symmetry and lies on a crystallographic C₂ axis. The bi-

cyclic system is non-planar but consists of two boat shaped 7-membered rings. The smaller steric hindrance in 2 compared with 3 leads to flatter 7-membered rings and a less pronounced double bond fixation. From these results it seems possible that heptalene itself is planar or nearly planar.

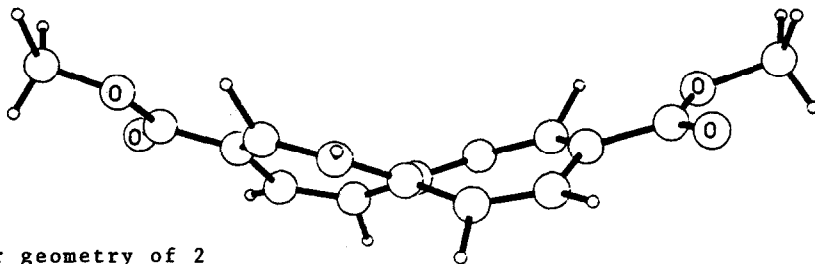


fig. 1: Molecular geometry of 2

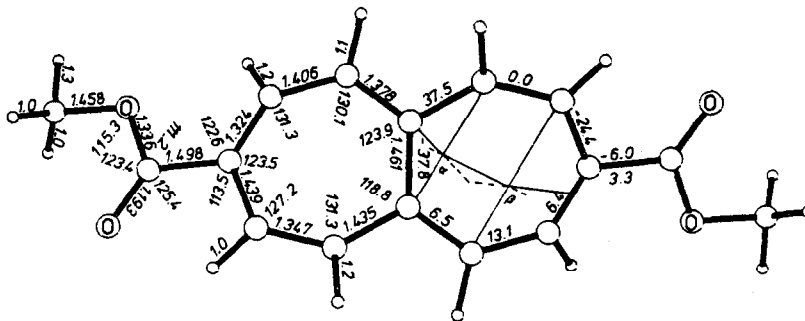


fig. 2: Structure data of 2, left part: bond lengths in Å and bond angles, standard deviations: $\sigma_r = 0.005$ Å, $\sigma_\alpha = 0.2^\circ$; right part: dihedral angles and structure angles $\alpha = 21.1^\circ$, $\beta = 7.5^\circ$ of the 7-membered rings.

LITERATURE

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