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The Crystal Structure of 2-Anilino-3-bromo-tetrahydro-exo-dicyclopentadiene

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2-Anilino-3-bromo-tetrahydro-exo-dicyclopentadiene, $C_{16}H_{20}NBr$, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions $a=9.15$, $b=17.36$, $c=9.56$ Å, $\beta=108.45^\circ$. The structure was solved by superimposing the minimum function upon the first Fourier map based on the Br atom only. The atomic parameters were refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method. Most of bond-angles of carbon atoms forming a tricyclic system in the molecule are somewhat smaller than the ordinary tetrahedral angle, particularly on the bridged carbon atom. The Br atom is bonded to the endo side of the ring and the N atom to exo.

Recently, Funakubo, Moritani, Taniguchi, Yamamoto and Tsuchiya have investigated the decomposition of dihydro-exo-dicyclopentadieno-4,5-triazol¹⁾ as a part of the studies on the reactivity of the compounds having a tricyclic system. They obtained several derivatives of tetrahydro-dicyclo-

pentadiene as products, some of which have the skeleton of endo isomer as a result of Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement. The small bond-angle at a bridged carbon atom has been reported in some bicyclic compounds.²⁻⁴⁾ Appreciable bond-angle

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1) E. Funakubo, I. Moritani, H. Taniguchi, T. Yamamoto and S. Tsuchiya, *Chem. Ber.*, **96**, 2035 (1963).

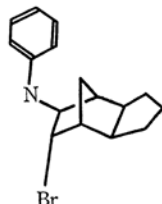
2) A. C. MacDonald and J. Trotter, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 243 (1965).

3) H. G. Normant, *ibid.*, **18**, 627 (1965).

4) A. C. MacDonald and J. Trotter, *ibid.*, **19**, 456 (1965).

strain at the cyclic system may have to do something with a formation of a non-classical carbonium ion or a mesomeric ion expected in such a reaction.

The present paper will describe the crystal structure of 2-anilino-3-bromo-tetrahydro-exo-dicyclopentadiene, one of the products of above mentioned reactions. The crystal was supplied by Professor Moritani who prepared it by decomposition of dihydro-exo-dicyclopentadiene-4,5-triazol with addition of hydrobromic acid.



Experimental

The crystals were obtained by recrystallization from an acetone-water solution, as colorless rods elongated along the *c* axis. Unit cell dimensions were determined from the equatorial Weissenberg photographs about the *b* and *c* axes, on which the Debye lines of aluminum was superposed for calibration. The unit cell dimensions are;

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 9.15 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 17.36 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 9.56 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA} \\ \beta &= 108.45^\circ \pm 0.25^\circ \end{aligned}$$

From the systematic absence of reflections, the space group was determined to be $P2_1/c$. The density obtained by floatation in aqueous solution of zinc chloride is 1.39 g/cm^3 , while the density calculated on the basis of four molecules per unit cell is 1.44 g/cm^3 .

The equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs were taken for layer lines 0 to 7 about the *c* axis and 0 to 7 about the *b* axis with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. The relative intensities, ranging between 1 and 18000, were measured visually with a standard scale. 1793 Reflections in total were observed, in which about 500 were too weak to be measured. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and spot-size factors for the equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs, but the corrections for absorption and secondary extinction were neglected. A rod-shaped crystal having a cross section of $0.2 \text{ mm} \times 0.1 \text{ mm}$ was used for the *c* axis photographs. A crystal for the *b* axis photographs, cut perpendicularly to the *c* axis, was small and ill-shaped.

The interlayer scales were at first obtained by comparing the intensities about the *c* axis with those about the *b*. Three-dimensional intensities used in the following analysis were mainly obtained from the *c* axis photographs and were supplemented from the *b* axis for the planes to which the *c* axis data were not accessible.

Determination and Refinement of the Structure

A three-dimensional Patterson function was calculated, $|F_o|^2$ being sharpened by the factor of $\exp\{5.0(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2\}$. Two predominant peaks were found in the section at $V=1/2$. One of them should be the Harker peak, due to the two fold screw axis and the other could be interpreted as the vector between the Br atoms related by a center of symmetry, so that the *y*-coordinate of the Br atom was nearly 0.25. This means that the Br atom does not have any contribution to the reflections with *l* odd, and the first Fourier map based on the Br atom only has an additional mirror plane at $y=0.25$. Therefore, the molecular structure could not be figured out in the map, being confused by many false peaks. A minimum function calculated by translating the origin of the Patterson function upon the most predominant peak in the section at $V=1/2$ of the same function was also uninterpretable.

The structure was finally obtained by superimposing the minimum function upon the first Fourier map and by leaving only the peaks which exist on both maps. Though this new function still has the additional mirror symmetry, some false peaks were removed by this procedure and a reasonable model consistent with the chemical acquaintance was constructed.

In order to determine the arrangement of the molecule in the crystal, it became necessary to decide which one of the predominant peaks on the section at $V=1/2$ is the Harker peak. If the higher peak of them is so, the molecules related to each other by a center of symmetry would come too close. Thus, the other was considered as the Harker peak. In fact, the structure factors calculated based on this agreed well with those observed. The second Fourier summation gave well resolved peaks for all eighteen atoms in the molecule. At this stage, it was found that one carbon atom C(9) was misplaced in the initial model.

Atomic positions and isotropic temperature factors were refined by a diagonal least-squares method, cross-terms between *x* and *z* coordinates of each atom being also taken into account. After 4 cycles, the *R* factor, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, was reduced to 0.31.

Further refinement was made by a block-diagonal least-squares method, only the bromine atom being treated as anisotropic. The weighting scheme was as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} w &= 30/|F_o| & \text{if } |F_o| \geq 30 \\ w &= 1 & \text{if } 30 > |F_o| \geq 1.5 \\ w &= 0.25 & \text{if } 1.5 > |F_o| \end{aligned}$$

Atomic scattering factors used were taken from the International Tables for X-ray Crystallography. The

Atom	x/a	$\sigma(x)$	y/b	$\sigma(y)$	z/c	$\sigma(z)$	B
Br	0.0444	0.002	0.2546	0.002	0.4372	0.002	*
N	0.4320	0.012	0.1951	0.011	0.6927	0.012	5.46
C(1)	0.2300	0.016	0.1466	0.015	0.3245	0.016	6.03
C(2)	0.2427	0.015	0.2047	0.015	0.4500	0.015	5.82
C(3)	0.2950	0.014	0.1537	0.013	0.5965	0.014	4.76
C(4)	0.3407	0.014	0.0774	0.014	0.5344	0.014	5.13
C(5)	0.1851	0.015	0.0360	0.015	0.4648	0.015	5.73
C(6)	0.1074	0.015	0.0861	0.015	0.3223	0.015	5.73
C(7)	0.3811	0.017	0.1048	0.016	0.3941	0.017	6.80
C(8)	0.2049	0.018	-0.0484	0.017	0.4056	0.017	7.16
C(9)	0.0843	0.021	-0.0507	0.021	0.2538	0.021	9.36
C(10)	0.0887	0.018	0.0288	0.018	0.1904	0.019	7.76
C(1')	0.5001	0.014	0.1691	0.014	0.8354	0.014	5.09
C(2')	0.4300	0.016	0.1140	0.015	0.9014	0.016	5.98
C(3')	0.5098	0.017	0.0945	0.017	1.0565	0.017	6.91
C(4')	0.6449	0.018	0.1292	0.017	1.1293	0.018	7.39
C(5')	0.7069	0.018	0.1849	0.017	1.0688	0.018	7.23
C(6')	0.6386	0.017	0.2063	0.016	0.9100	0.017	6.69

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \beta_{11} & \beta_{22} & \beta_{33} & \beta_{12} & \beta_{13} & \beta_{23} \\ 0.0318 & 0.0069 & 0.0222 & 0.0112 & -0.0145 & -0.0058 \end{array}$$

Figure 1 is a contour plot showing the electron density distribution in the bromine atom of 1,2-dibromoethane. The plot features several concentric contour lines. A label 'Br' is positioned near the top left, with a line pointing to a specific region of the density distribution. The horizontal axis is labeled $a \sin \beta$ and the vertical axis is labeled b .

Fig. 2. Bond lengths of the molecule (Å).

TABLE 2. OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS
 $2.5|F_o|$ and $2.5F_c$ are listed for each reflection.

[illegible]

TABLE 2.-2

[illegible]

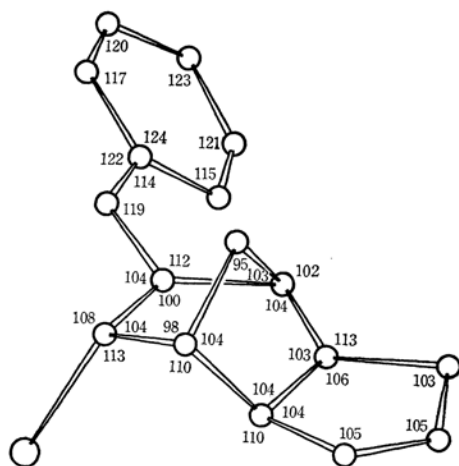


Fig. 3. Bond angles of the molecule (degree).

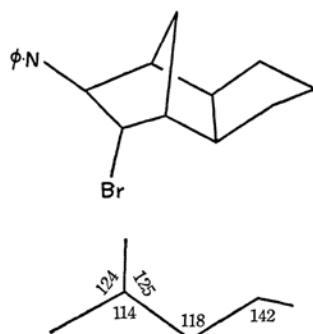


Fig. 4. Angles between the best planes in the tricyclic system (degree).

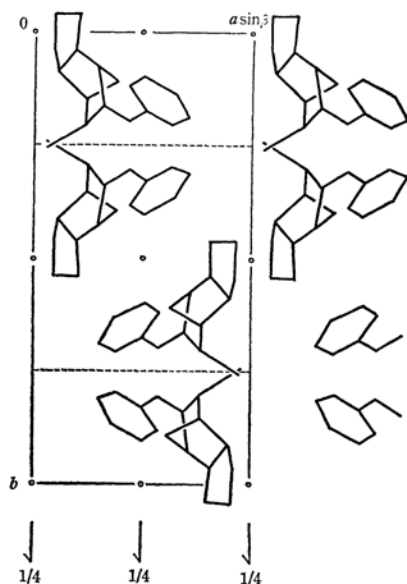


Fig. 5. The packing of the molecules viewed along the *c* axis.

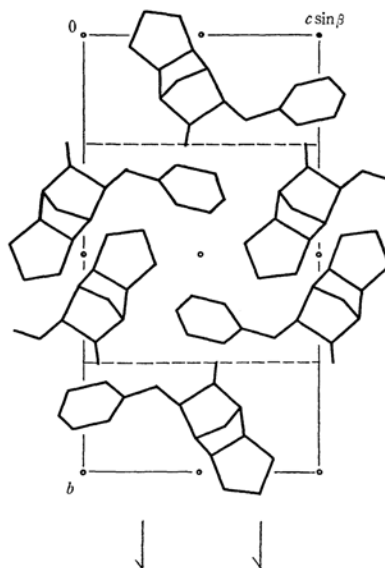


Fig. 6. The packing of the molecules viewed along the *a* axis.

TABLE 3. CLOSE INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS
WITHIN 4.0 Å

Atom	Nearest atom	Molecule position	Distance Å
C(5)	C(5)	i	3.86
Br	C(9)	ii	3.85
C(10)	C(10)	iii	3.62
N	C(4')	iv	3.77
N	C(5')	iv	3.74
C(1)	Br	iv	3.94
C(1)	N	iv	3.75
C(2)	N	iv	3.84
C(2)	C(1')	iv	3.63
C(2)	C(2')	iv	3.68
C(6')	C(4')	iv	3.93
C(6')	C(5')	iv	3.99
C(7)	C(3')	v	3.77
C(4)	C(7)	vi	3.98
C(7)	C(8)	vi	3.79
C(2')	C(3')	vii	3.66
C(3')	C(3')	vii	3.44
Br	C(10)	viii	3.83

Key for molecule position

- i: $-x, -y, 1-z$
- ii: $-x, 0.5+y, 0.5-z$
- iii: $-x, -y, -z$
- iv: $x, 0.5-y, -0.5+z$
- v: $x, y, -1+z$
- vi: $1-x, -y, 1-z$
- vii: $1-x, -y, 2-z$
- viii: $-1+x, 0.5-y, -0.5+z$

the range from 1.53 Å to 1.60 Å. Bonds of C(2)–C(3) and C(5)–C(6) seem to be a little longer than the other and their elongation may be favorable to release the bond-angle strain expected at a bridged carbon atom. The fluctuation of the bond length in the benzene ring is also of the same order as that in the tricyclic system. Bonds at the ends of the molecule are somewhat short. This shortening may be due to the large thermal motion of the ends of the molecule.

The bond angles in the tricyclic system are below 107°, almost all of them being about 104°. Especially, the angle C(1)C(7)C(4), 94°, completely deviates from the usual tetrahedral angle. Similar values of the angles at the bridged carbon have been reported for *anti*-8-tricyclo-(3,2,1,0^{2,4})-octyl *p*-bromobenzene sulfonate (97°),²⁾ *trans*-(1,4),(5,8)-dimethylene-*cis,anti,cis*-perhydroanthraquinone (97°),³⁾ and *anti*-7-norbornyl *p*-bromobenzoate (96°).⁴⁾

The present molecule consists of several planar groups. The angles between their best planes are shown in Fig. 4. The deviations of the C(7) atom from the planes C(1)C(2)C(3)C(4) and C(4)C(5)C(6)C(1) respectively are significantly larger than that of C(9) from the plane C(5)C(8)C(10)C(6) or

that of the corresponding atom in cyclopentane.⁵⁾ This is another indication of a great deal of the strain at the bridged carbon atom C(7).

A tricyclo-[5,2,1,0^{5,6}]-decane ring is of an exo-form and has an approximate mirror plane perpendicular to the C(2)–C(3) bond. The C(9) atom is in the opposite side of the ring C(5)C(6)C(10)–C(8) to C(7). The Br atom is bound to the endo side of the ring and the N atom to exo.

The molecular packing are shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and intermolecular distances within 4.0 Å are listed in Table 3. No unusually short contacts are observed, suggesting that the molecules contact with each other by van der Waals forces.

The authors wish to express their deep thanks to Professor Ichiro Moritani for supplying the material and for his continued interest. Thanks are also due to the Computing Center of the University of Tokyo, through which a Hitac 5020E computer was available to the authors.

5) G. A. Barclay and F. S. Stephens, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1963**, 2027.