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anti-Tricyclo[4.2.1.1^{2,5}]deca-3,7-diene-9,10-dione**Matthew P. Gidaly, Andria D. Harris, Maria del Rosario I. Amado-Sierra, Daniel S. Jones* and Markus Etzkorn***Department of Chemistry, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd, Charlotte, NC 28223, USA
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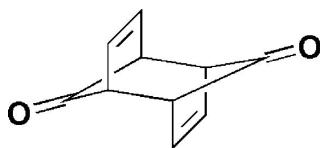
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 295$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.037; wR factor = 0.092; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.1.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, is a precursor to an unusual bis-homoaromatic dication and to heterodiamantanes and other oxa-cage compounds. Two independent molecules, each of which is situated on a center of symmetry, comprise the unit cell. Both molecules are in nearly identical chair conformations.

Related literature

For related structures, see: Eaton *et al.* (2002); Harris *et al.* (2008); Masters *et al.* (1994). For the synthesis and related details, see: Hafner & Goliash (1961); Weiss *et al.* (1960); Dilthey & Quint (1930); Garbisch & Sprecher (1966); Saito & Ito (2008); Baggolini *et al.* (1967); Klinsmann *et al.* (1972); Amman *et al.* (1980); Amman & Ganter (1977, 1981); Prakash *et al.* (1987); Harris *et al.* (2008).

**Experimental***Crystal data*

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$	$\alpha = 81.671$ (8)°
$M_r = 160.16$	$\beta = 79.176$ (10)°
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$\gamma = 84.745$ (8)°
$a = 6.4458$ (7) Å	$V = 370.96$ (6) Å ³
$b = 6.6120$ (6) Å	$Z = 2$
$c = 8.9758$ (6) Å	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation

 $\mu = 0.82$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 295$ K $0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.2$ mm*Data collection*Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
2624 measured reflections
1329 independent reflections1179 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$
3 standard reflections every 82 reflections
intensity decay: 1%*Refinement* $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.092$
 $S = 1.12$
1329 reflections110 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.2$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.15$ e Å⁻³

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FL2229).

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supplementary materials

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anti-Tricyclo[4.2.1.1^{2,5}]deca-3,7-diene-9,10-dione

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Comment

The polycyclic title compound, dione **4**, is formally a dimer of the elusive cyclopentadienone **1**. The latter compound has only a fleeting existence and could be trapped in the form of its Diels-Alder adduct **3** (Hafner & Goliasch, 1961) or stabilized as an iron pentacarbonyl complex (Weiss *et al.*, 1960), although derivatives with bulky substituents have been prepared as stable monomers (Dilthey & Quint, 1930; Garbisch & Sprecher, 1966; Saito & Ito, 2008). The title compound **4** is accessible through photoisomerization of Diels-Alder adduct **3**, a transformation that has been thoroughly studied (Baggiolini *et al.*, 1967; Klinsmann *et al.*, 1972) since dione **4** – via diol **5** (Amman *et al.*, 1980; Amman & Ganter, 1977; Amman & Ganter, 1981) – is a valuable precursor to an unusual bishomoaromatic dication (Prakash *et al.*, 1987) and to heterodiamantanes and other oxa-cage compounds (Amman *et al.*, 1980; Amman & Ganter, 1977; Amman & Ganter, 1981). We have recently reported the structure of diol derivative **5** (Harris *et al.*, 2008) and herein report the structure of the parent dione **4**.

Two independent molecules, each of which is situated on a center of symmetry, comprise the unit cell. Both molecules are in nearly identical "chair" conformations, with a maximum deviation between corresponding bond lengths of 0.01 Å. The molecular packing exhibits several short intermolecular contacts, with the shortest being 0.15 Å less than the sum of the van der Waals radii.

Two related structures have been reported. The first (Eaton *et al.*, 2002) has a chlorine atom in place of each hydrogen atom of the title compound, while the second (Masters *et al.*, 1994) lacks the double bonds of the title compound and has methyl groups on each of the four bridgehead carbon atoms.

Experimental

The synthesis of the title compound, **4**, is described in our previous structure report (Harris *et al.*, 2008). Crystals for data collection were obtained from a chloroform solution.

Refinement

H atoms were constrained using a riding model. The olefinic C—H bond lengths were fixed at 0.93 Å and the methine C—H bond lengths at 0.98 Å, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq.}}(\text{C})$.

Figures

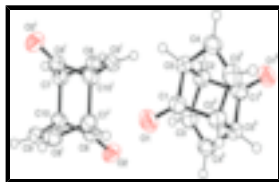


Fig. 1. View of the two independent molecules of the title compound, **4**, with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 2, -z + 1$]



Fig. 2. The formation of the title compound.

anti-Tricyclo[4.2.1.1^{2,5}]deca-3,7-diene-9,10-dione

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_8O_2$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 160.16$	$F_{000} = 168$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.434 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 6.4458 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$
$b = 6.6120 (6) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 24 reflections
$c = 8.9758 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 10.1\text{--}44.8^\circ$
$\alpha = 81.671 (8)^\circ$	$\mu = 0.82 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 79.176 (10)^\circ$	$T = 295 \text{ K}$
$\gamma = 84.745 (8)^\circ$	Prism, yellow
$V = 370.96 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.3 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	$\theta_{\min} = 5.1^\circ$
Non-profiled $\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
Absorption correction: none	$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$
2624 measured reflections	$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$
1329 independent reflections	3 standard reflections
1179 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	every 82 reflections
$R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$	intensity decay: 1%
$\theta_{\max} = 67.4^\circ$	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	H-atom parameters constrained
Least-squares matrix: full	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0242P)^2 + 0.0776P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.092$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
$S = 1.12$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.2 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1329 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.15 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
110 parameters	Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
	Extinction coefficient: 0.115 (5)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.30420 (16)	0.67650 (15)	0.48107 (14)	0.0495 (3)
O2	-0.21014 (18)	0.85668 (16)	0.94715 (16)	0.0593 (4)
C5	0.5818 (2)	0.8181 (2)	0.58171 (17)	0.0369 (4)
H5	0.5912	0.6967	0.6575	0.044*
C10	-0.2032 (2)	0.5136 (2)	1.09484 (17)	0.0392 (4)
H10	-0.3204	0.556	1.173	0.047*
C8	0.1509 (2)	0.6126 (2)	1.13965 (18)	0.0438 (4)
H8	0.1613	0.6898	1.2164	0.053*
C7	0.0067 (2)	0.4394 (2)	1.15786 (17)	0.0409 (4)
H7	-0.0169	0.3633	1.2611	0.049*
C3	0.2728 (2)	1.0665 (2)	0.67086 (18)	0.0423 (4)
H3	0.1766	1.0349	0.7606	0.051*
C2	0.5100 (2)	1.0222 (2)	0.65388 (17)	0.0381 (4)
H2	0.566	1.0299	0.747	0.046*
C9	-0.2602 (2)	0.3614 (2)	1.00162 (19)	0.0427 (4)
H9	-0.3583	0.2631	1.0381	0.051*
C1	0.4297 (2)	0.8034 (2)	0.47378 (17)	0.0362 (4)
C6	-0.1443 (2)	0.6803 (2)	0.96120 (18)	0.0395 (4)
C4	0.7783 (2)	0.8433 (2)	0.46039 (19)	0.0420 (4)
H4	0.9153	0.8016	0.4756	0.05*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0444 (6)	0.0450 (6)	0.0619 (8)	-0.0112 (5)	-0.0102 (5)	-0.0107 (5)
O2	0.0608 (7)	0.0390 (6)	0.0810 (9)	0.0080 (5)	-0.0283 (6)	-0.0043 (6)
C5	0.0368 (7)	0.0364 (7)	0.0373 (8)	0.0005 (5)	-0.0110 (6)	-0.0003 (6)
C10	0.0323 (6)	0.0466 (8)	0.0378 (8)	-0.0031 (6)	-0.0034 (5)	-0.0066 (6)
C8	0.0398 (7)	0.0495 (8)	0.0480 (9)	0.0004 (6)	-0.0172 (7)	-0.0161 (7)
C7	0.0418 (7)	0.0494 (8)	0.0317 (7)	-0.0050 (6)	-0.0099 (6)	0.0005 (6)
C3	0.0413 (7)	0.0427 (8)	0.0405 (8)	-0.0024 (6)	0.0024 (6)	-0.0102 (6)
C2	0.0421 (7)	0.0429 (8)	0.0312 (7)	-0.0024 (6)	-0.0106 (6)	-0.0060 (6)
C9	0.0335 (7)	0.0417 (8)	0.0554 (10)	-0.0060 (6)	-0.0128 (6)	-0.0057 (7)
C1	0.0331 (6)	0.0369 (7)	0.0395 (8)	0.0010 (5)	-0.0063 (6)	-0.0102 (6)
C6	0.0351 (7)	0.0397 (8)	0.0468 (9)	-0.0015 (6)	-0.0169 (6)	-0.0041 (6)
C4	0.0317 (7)	0.0420 (8)	0.0523 (9)	0.0026 (6)	-0.0083 (6)	-0.0086 (7)

supplementary materials

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C1	1.2049 (16)	C8—H8	0.93
O2—C6	1.2012 (17)	C7—C6 ⁱ	1.522 (2)
C5—C4	1.5116 (19)	C7—H7	0.98
C5—C1	1.5202 (19)	C3—C4 ⁱⁱ	1.326 (2)
C5—C2	1.575 (2)	C3—C2	1.5129 (19)
C5—H5	0.98	C3—H3	0.93
C10—C9	1.509 (2)	C2—H2	0.98
C10—C6	1.5232 (19)	C9—H9	0.93
C10—C7	1.5741 (19)	C1—C2 ⁱⁱ	1.5248 (18)
C10—H10	0.98	C6—C7 ⁱ	1.522 (2)
C8—C9 ⁱ	1.326 (2)	C4—H4	0.93
C8—C7	1.512 (2)		
C4—C5—C1	96.67 (11)	C4 ⁱⁱ —C3—C2	110.37 (12)
C4—C5—C2	111.33 (11)	C4 ⁱⁱ —C3—H3	124.8
C1—C5—C2	105.88 (10)	C2—C3—H3	124.8
C4—C5—H5	113.8	C3—C2—C1 ⁱⁱ	96.61 (10)
C1—C5—H5	113.8	C3—C2—C5	111.11 (11)
C2—C5—H5	113.8	C1 ⁱⁱ —C2—C5	106.04 (11)
C9—C10—C6	96.32 (12)	C3—C2—H2	113.9
C9—C10—C7	111.22 (12)	C1 ⁱⁱ —C2—H2	113.9
C6—C10—C7	106.35 (11)	C5—C2—H2	113.9
C9—C10—H10	113.8	C8 ⁱ —C9—C10	110.46 (13)
C6—C10—H10	113.8	C8 ⁱ —C9—H9	124.8
C7—C10—H10	113.8	C10—C9—H9	124.8
C9 ⁱ —C8—C7	110.14 (14)	O1—C1—C5	128.74 (13)
C9 ⁱ —C8—H8	124.9	O1—C1—C2 ⁱⁱ	128.48 (14)
C7—C8—H8	124.9	C5—C1—C2 ⁱⁱ	102.57 (11)
C8—C7—C6 ⁱ	96.36 (11)	O2—C6—C7 ⁱ	128.63 (14)
C8—C7—C10	111.33 (11)	O2—C6—C10	128.41 (15)
C6 ⁱ —C7—C10	106.49 (12)	C7 ⁱ —C6—C10	102.44 (11)
C8—C7—H7	113.7	C3 ⁱⁱ —C4—C5	110.25 (12)
C6 ⁱ —C7—H7	113.7	C3 ⁱⁱ —C4—H4	124.9
C10—C7—H7	113.7	C5—C4—H4	124.9

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y+1, -z+2$; (ii) $-x+1, -y+2, -z+1$.

Fig. 1

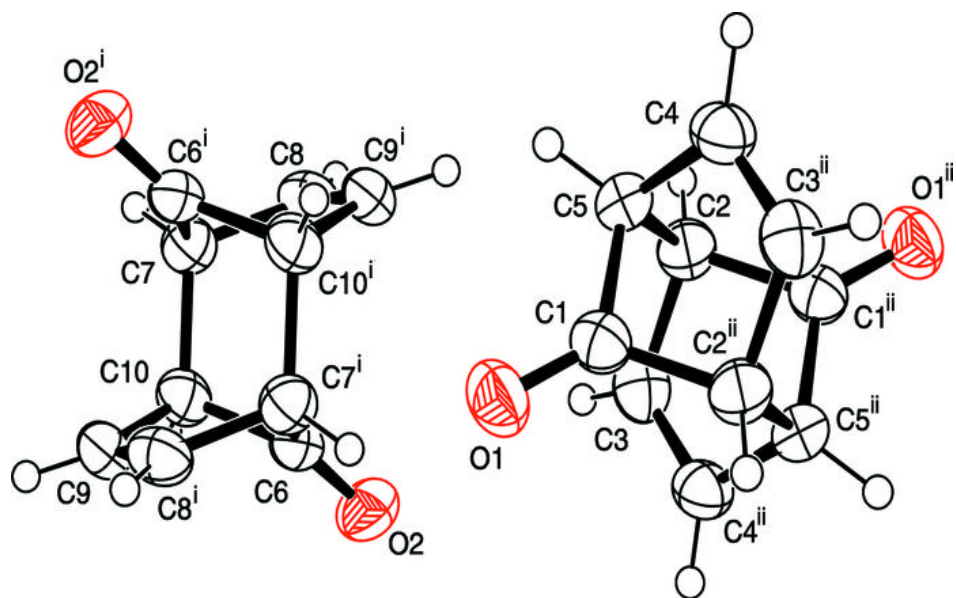


Fig. 2

