

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

2,3,10,11-Tetramethoxy-6,7,14,15-tetrahydro-6,14-methanocycloocta-[1,2-*b*;5,6-*b'*]diquinoline

Jason Ashmore, Roger Bishop,* Donald C. Craig and Marcia L. Scudder

School of Chemistry, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia 2052
Correspondence e-mail: r.bishop@unsw.edu.au

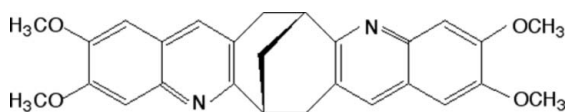
Received 18 November 2007; accepted 20 November 2007

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 294$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å; R factor = 0.050; wR factor = 0.053; data-to-parameter ratio = 5.4.

The racemic title compound, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, crystallizes with its central carbon bridge on a twofold axis. It forms parallel chains of molecules utilizing aryl offset face-face interactions with an interplanar distance of about 3.5 Å. These chains associate further by means of pairs of $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ (with $\text{H}\cdots\pi$ ring distances ranging from 2.69 to 2.95 Å) and $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ motifs. The methoxy groups in this structure are coplanar with the aromatic rings to which they are attached. This is recognized as being common behaviour amongst aromatic methoxy compounds.

Related literature

Condensation of two equivalents of a 2-aminobenzaldehyde derivative with one of bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-2,6-dione provides a V-shaped diquinoline adduct by means of the Friedländer condensation (Cheng & Yan, 1982). Substituted molecules of this general structural type frequently act as lattice inclusion hosts (Bishop, 2006). For related literature, see: Allen (2002); Desiraju & Gavezzotti (1989); Marjo *et al.* (1997); Pendrak *et al.* (1995); Schaefer & Honig (1968).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$
 $M_r = 442.5$
Monoclinic, $C2/c$

$a = 14.137$ (7) Å
 $b = 9.533$ (6) Å
 $c = 16.551$ (7) Å

$\beta = 100.79$ (3)°
 $V = 2191$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 294$ K
0.12 mm (radius)

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
1999 measured reflections
1926 independent reflections

803 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.062$
1 standard reflection
frequency: 30 min
intensity decay: none

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.053$
 $S = 1.41$
803 reflections

150 parameters
H-atom parameters not refined
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.56$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.48$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C14}-\text{H3C14}\cdots\text{N1}^i$	1.00	2.88	3.723 (5)	142
$\text{C14}-\text{H3C14}\cdots\text{N1}^{ii}$	1.00	2.96	3.348 (5)	104

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

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Schagen *et al.*, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: Local program; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: *RAELS* (Rae, 2000); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) and *CrystalMaker* (CrystalMaker, 2005); software used to prepare material for publication: Local programs.

This research was supported by the UNSW Faculty Research Grants Program.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LN2008).

References

- Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.
Altomare, A., Cascarano, G., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A., Burla, M. C., Polidori, G. & Camalli, M. (1994). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27**, 435.
Bishop, R. (2006). *Crystal Engineering of Halogenated Heteroaromatic Clathrate Systems*. In *Frontiers in Crystal Engineering*, ch. 5, pp. 91–116, edited by E. R. T. Tiekink & J. J. Vittal. Chichester: Wiley.
Cheng, C.-C. & Yan, S.-J. (1982). *Org. React.* **28**, 37–201.
CrystalMaker (2005). *CrystalMaker*. CrystalMaker Software, Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. <http://www.crystallmaker.co.uk>.
Desiraju, G. R. & Gavezzotti, A. (1989). *Acta Cryst.* **B45**, 473–482.
Johnson, C. K. (1976). *ORTEPII*, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA.
Marjo, C. E., Scudder, M. L., Craig, D. C. & Bishop, R. (1997). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. 2099–2104.
Pendrak, I., Wittrock, R. & Kingsbury, W. D. (1995). *J. Org. Chem.* **60**, 2912–2915.
Rae, A. D. (2000). *RAELS*. Australian National University, Canberra.
Schaefer, J. P. & Honig, L. M. (1968). *J. Org. Chem.* **33**, 2655–2659.
Schagen, J. D., Straver, L., van Meurs, F. & Williams, G. (1989). *CAD-4 Software*. Version 5.0. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2008). E64, o48 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536807061235]

2,3,10,11-Tetramethoxy-6,7,14,15-tetrahydro-6,14-methanocycloocta[1,2-*b*;5,6-*b'*]diquinoline

Jason Ashmore, Roger Bishop, Donald C. Craig and Marcia L. Scudder

S1. Comment

The asymmetric unit of the title compound, (1), contains half a molecule, with the central bridging carbon atom located on a twofold axis (Fig. 1).

Molecules of (1) form parallel chains along the *ac* diagonal (Fig. 2), associating by means of *exo,exo*-facial aryl offset face-face (OFF) interactions (Desiraju & Gavezzotti, 1989). The distance between the aromatic planes is about 3.5 Å. Complementary to the $\pi\cdots\pi$ interaction are a pair of associations between a methoxy group and a quinoline N atom (O—CH₂—H \cdots N; *d* = 2.88 Å), and a pair between an aliphatic methylene and a methoxy group (C—H \cdots O—CH₃, *d* = 2.84 Å). Adjacent chains interact in two ways: by means of a double centrosymmetric O—CH₂—H $\cdots\pi$ interaction (utilizing the 3-methoxy group, with shortest C \cdots C contacts of 3.57 and 3.82 Å) and an O—CH₂—H \cdots N interaction (utilizing the 10-methoxy group with C \cdots N of 3.35 Å).

It is noteworthy that the methoxy groups in this structure are co-planar with the aromatic rings to which they are attached. The Cambridge Structural Database (Allen *et al.*, 2002) reveals that this situation is commonplace amongst related compounds. The steric effects resulting from this co-planarity would be sufficient cause for the absence of centrosymmetric dimers utilizing the edge-edge aryl C—H \cdots N supramolecular synthon which are found in the parent the non-methoxy diquinoline adduct (Marjo *et al.*, 1997).

S2. Experimental

2-Amino-4,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde (Pendrak *et al.*, 1995) (1.20 g, 6.62 mmol) and bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-2,6-dione (Schaefer & Honig, 1968) (0.38 g, 2.50 mol) were dissolved in hot ethanol (20 ml) and a solution of sodium hydroxide (0.49 g, 12.25 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 5 h, allowed to cool, then kept at 273 K for 5 h. Filtration gave the product 1 (0.51 g, 46%) of m.p. 548–549 K. ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 29.5 (CH₂), 36.6 (CH), 38.2 (CH₂), 56.2 (CH₃), 56.4 (CH₃), 104.6 (CH), 107.4 (CH), 123.3 (C), 126.8 (C), 134.7 (CH), 144.3 (C), 149.7 (C), 152.3 (C), 159.2 (C); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.49 (br s, 2H), 3.25 & 3.32 (d, 2H, *J*_{AB} 16.6 Hz), 3.42 & 3.49 (dd, 2H, *J*_{AB} 16.6, *J*_{BX} 5.3 Hz), 3.70 (d, 2H, *J* 2.6 Hz), 3.91 (s, 6H), 3.99 (s, 6H), 6.79 (s, 2H), 7.32 (s, 2H), 7.50 (s, 2H). X-ray quality crystals were obtained from ethyl acetate solution.

S3. Refinement

All hydrogen atoms were placed geometrically with C—H = 1.0 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

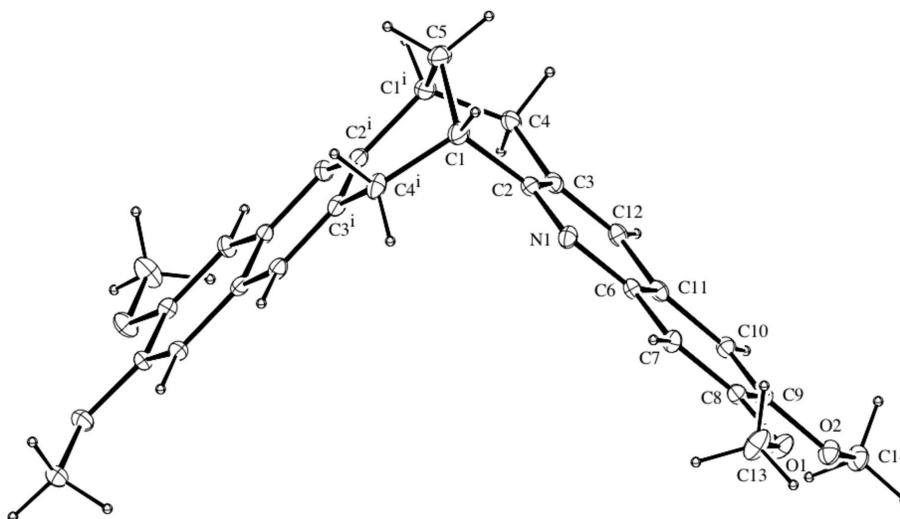


Figure 1

Molecular structure of (1), with ellipsoids drawn at 30% probability level. Symmetry code: (i) $1 - x, y, 3/2 - z$.

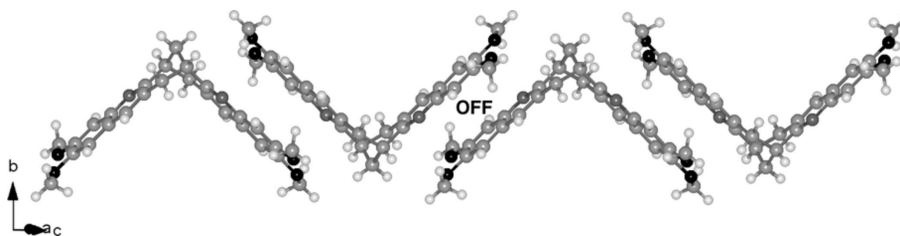


Figure 2

The chain of molecules of (1) with centrosymmetric OFF interactions between *exo*-surfaces of the aromatic wings. Adjacent molecules are of the opposite chirality.

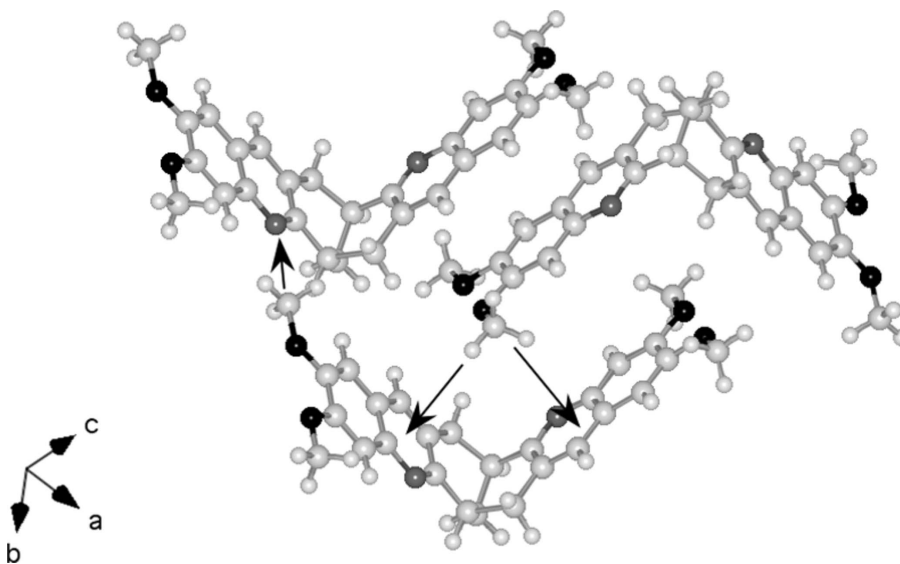


Figure 3

The chain (top) interacts with adjacent chains in two ways: a double $\text{CH}_3 \cdots \pi$ interaction (pair of arrows at the bottom of the figure) and a $\text{CH}_3 \cdots \text{N}$ interaction (at the left of the figure).

2,3,10,11-Tetramethoxy-6,7,14,15-tetrahydro-6,14-methanocycloocta[1,2-*b*;5,6-*b'*]diquinoline

Crystal data

$C_{27}H_{26}N_2O_4$

$M_r = 442.5$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

$a = 14.137$ (7) Å

$b = 9.533$ (6) Å

$c = 16.551$ (7) Å

$\beta = 100.79$ (3)°

$V = 2191$ (2) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 936.0$

$D_x = 1.34$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 11 reflections

$\theta = 10\text{--}11^\circ$

$\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹

$T = 294$ K

Irregular, colourless

0.12 mm (radius)

Data collection

Enraf-Nonius CAD-4

diffractometer

ω - 2θ scans

1999 measured reflections

1926 independent reflections

803 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.062$

$\theta_{max} = 25^\circ$

$h = -16 \rightarrow 16$

$k = 0 \rightarrow 11$

$l = 0 \rightarrow 19$

1 standard reflections every 30 min

intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on F

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.050$

$wR(F^2) = 0.053$

$S = 1.41$

803 reflections

150 parameters

0 restraints

H-atom parameters not refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.0004F^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.56$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.48$ e Å⁻³

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{iso}^*/U_{eq}	Occ. (<1)
O1	0.3447 (2)	-0.0160 (3)	0.3564 (2)	0.059 (1)	
O2	0.2109 (2)	-0.1040 (3)	0.4273 (2)	0.0559 (9)	
N1	0.4643 (2)	0.2977 (4)	0.5789 (2)	0.047 (1)	
C1	0.5320 (4)	0.4581 (5)	0.6853 (3)	0.055 (1)	
C2	0.4554 (3)	0.3525 (4)	0.6509 (3)	0.043 (1)	
C3	0.3824 (3)	0.3145 (5)	0.6937 (3)	0.045 (1)	
C4	0.3736 (3)	0.3841 (5)	0.7746 (3)	0.054 (1)	
C5	0.5000	0.5529 (7)	0.7500	0.062 (2)	
C6	0.3986 (3)	0.1982 (4)	0.5451 (3)	0.041 (1)	
C7	0.4076 (3)	0.1425 (5)	0.4682 (2)	0.042 (1)	
C8	0.3440 (3)	0.0430 (5)	0.4314 (3)	0.043 (1)	
C9	0.2697 (3)	-0.0039 (5)	0.4705 (3)	0.042 (1)	
C10	0.2596 (3)	0.0469 (4)	0.5446 (3)	0.044 (1)	
C11	0.3242 (3)	0.1518 (5)	0.5843 (2)	0.042 (1)	
C12	0.3174 (3)	0.2147 (5)	0.6597 (3)	0.045 (1)	
C13	0.4183 (4)	0.0306 (6)	0.3148 (3)	0.076 (2)	
C14	0.1350 (3)	-0.1571 (5)	0.4654 (3)	0.061 (1)	
HC1	0.5453	0.5182	0.6392	0.055	

H1C4	0.3577	0.3110	0.8132	0.054	
H2C4	0.3207	0.4552	0.7640	0.054	
H1C5	0.4451	0.6135	0.7235	0.062	0.5
H2C5	0.5549	0.6135	0.7765	0.062	0.5
HC7	0.4605	0.1755	0.4404	0.042	
HC10	0.2068	0.0110	0.5717	0.044	
HC12	0.2646	0.1863	0.6889	0.045	
H1C13	0.4120	-0.0191	0.2609	0.076	
H2C13	0.4118	0.1340	0.3051	0.076	
H3C13	0.4827	0.0098	0.3492	0.076	
H1C14	0.0972	-0.2287	0.4287	0.061	
H2C14	0.1634	-0.2014	0.5193	0.061	
H3C14	0.0917	-0.0783	0.4748	0.061	

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.058 (2)	0.066 (2)	0.055 (2)	-0.016 (2)	0.018 (2)	-0.021 (2)
O2	0.050 (2)	0.057 (2)	0.060 (2)	-0.014 (2)	0.007 (2)	0.003 (2)
N1	0.049 (2)	0.050 (3)	0.040 (2)	-0.007 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.002 (2)
C1	0.067 (3)	0.050 (3)	0.044 (3)	-0.007 (3)	0.000 (3)	0.004 (3)
C2	0.049 (3)	0.039 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.005 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.004 (3)
C3	0.046 (3)	0.047 (3)	0.039 (3)	0.009 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.007 (2)
C4	0.060 (3)	0.060 (3)	0.039 (3)	0.020 (3)	-0.001 (2)	-0.006 (3)
C5	0.089 (6)	0.045 (5)	0.048 (4)	0.0000	-0.002 (4)	0.0000
C6	0.039 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.038 (3)	0.006 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.007 (2)
C7	0.036 (3)	0.054 (3)	0.039 (3)	-0.006 (2)	0.010 (2)	-0.003 (3)
C8	0.042 (3)	0.045 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.006 (2)	0.007 (2)	0.002 (3)
C9	0.036 (3)	0.041 (3)	0.047 (3)	-0.006 (2)	0.001 (2)	0.001 (3)
C10	0.038 (3)	0.043 (3)	0.051 (3)	-0.003 (2)	0.006 (2)	0.006 (2)
C11	0.042 (3)	0.044 (3)	0.040 (3)	0.006 (3)	0.007 (2)	0.013 (3)
C12	0.043 (3)	0.054 (3)	0.038 (3)	0.006 (3)	0.007 (2)	0.012 (2)
C13	0.074 (4)	0.106 (5)	0.056 (3)	-0.032 (3)	0.029 (3)	-0.029 (3)
C14	0.050 (3)	0.060 (3)	0.072 (3)	-0.017 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.008 (3)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

O1—C8	1.365 (4)	C6—C7	1.406 (5)
O1—C13	1.421 (5)	C6—C11	1.407 (5)
O2—C9	1.375 (5)	C7—C8	1.369 (5)
O2—C14	1.434 (4)	C7—HC7	1.000
N1—C2	1.328 (5)	C8—C9	1.406 (5)
N1—C6	1.371 (5)	C9—C10	1.352 (5)
C1—C2	1.510 (6)	C10—C11	1.428 (5)
C1—C4 ⁱ	1.545 (6)	C10—HC10	1.000
C1—C5	1.532 (5)	C11—C12	1.405 (5)
C1—HC1	1.000	C12—HC12	1.000
C2—C3	1.405 (5)	C13—H1C13	1.000

C3—C4	1.520 (5)	C13—H2C13	1.000
C3—C12	1.368 (5)	C13—H3C13	1.000
C4—H1C4	1.000	C14—H1C14	1.000
C4—H2C4	1.000	C14—H2C14	1.000
C5—H1C5	1.000	C14—H3C14	1.000
C5—H2C5	1.000		
C8—O1—C13	116.3 (4)	C6—C7—C8	120.1 (4)
C9—O2—C14	116.5 (3)	C6—C7—HC7	119.9
C2—N1—C6	117.9 (4)	C8—C7—HC7	119.9
C2—C1—C4 ⁱ	111.0 (4)	O1—C8—C7	125.1 (4)
C2—C1—C5	111.9 (4)	O1—C8—C9	114.9 (4)
C2—C1—HC1	108.6	C7—C8—C9	120.0 (4)
C4 ⁱ —C1—C5	108.3 (3)	O2—C9—C8	114.4 (4)
C4 ⁱ —C1—HC1	108.6	O2—C9—C10	124.3 (4)
C5—C1—HC1	108.6	C8—C9—C10	121.3 (4)
N1—C2—C1	114.8 (4)	C9—C10—C11	120.0 (4)
N1—C2—C3	123.6 (4)	C9—C10—HC10	120.0
C1—C2—C3	121.6 (4)	C11—C10—HC10	120.0
C2—C3—C4	121.3 (4)	C6—C11—C10	118.5 (4)
C2—C3—C12	118.2 (4)	C6—C11—C12	117.2 (4)
C4—C3—C12	120.5 (4)	C10—C11—C12	124.3 (4)
C1 ⁱ —C4—C3	111.8 (4)	C3—C12—C11	120.7 (4)
C1 ⁱ —C4—H1C4	108.9	C3—C12—HC12	119.7
C1 ⁱ —C4—H2C4	108.9	C11—C12—HC12	119.7
C3—C4—H1C4	108.9	O1—C13—H1C13	109.5
C3—C4—H2C4	108.9	O1—C13—H2C13	109.5
H1C4—C4—H2C4	109.5	O1—C13—H3C13	109.5
C1—C5—C1 ⁱ	107.7 (5)	H1C13—C13—H2C13	109.5
C1—C5—H1C5	109.9	H1C13—C13—H3C13	109.5
C1—C5—H2C5	109.9	H2C13—C13—H3C13	109.5
C1 ⁱ —C5—H1C5	109.9	O2—C14—H1C14	109.5
C1 ⁱ —C5—H2C5	109.9	O2—C14—H2C14	109.5
H1C5—C5—H2C5	109.5	O2—C14—H3C14	109.5
N1—C6—C7	117.5 (4)	H1C14—C14—H2C14	109.5
N1—C6—C11	122.5 (4)	H1C14—C14—H3C14	109.5
C7—C6—C11	120.0 (4)	H2C14—C14—H3C14	109.5

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+1, y, -z+3/2$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C14—H3C14 \cdots N1 ⁱⁱ	1.00	2.882	3.723 (5)	142
C14—H3C14 \cdots N1 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.00	2.958	3.348 (5)	104

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