

Crystal Structures of Synthetic Analgetics. II. *L*-Methadone

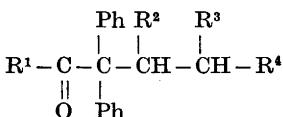
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The molecular and crystal structure of *L*-methadone has been determined by X-ray methods. The crystals are orthorhombic, space group $P2_12_12_1$ with unit cell dimensions $a = 9.637 \text{ \AA}$; $b = 11.385 \text{ \AA}$; $c = 16.866 \text{ \AA}$. The phase problem was solved by direct methods and the model refined to an R -value of 0.038 for 1687 observed reflections. Estimated standard deviations are $0.003 - 0.004 \text{ \AA}$ in interatomic distances and $0.2 - 0.3^\circ$ in angles.

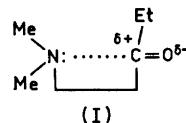
The dimethylamine group is $(-)$ *syn* *clinal* relative to the quaternary carbon atom. There is a short intramolecular distance of 2.91 \AA between the nitrogen atom and the carbonyl carbon atom and $C3$ is 0.06 \AA out of the plane through $C2$, O and $C4$. The planes of the two phenyl rings make a dihedral angle of 80.6° .

The synthetic analgetic methadone may be characterized as the central compound among propylamines having morphine-like action. It belongs to a group of ketones with the general formula

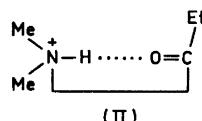


with $\text{R}^1 = \text{Et}$; $\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$; $\text{R}^3 = \text{Me}$; $\text{R}^4 = \text{N}(\text{Me})_2$. The analgesic property of methadone and related compounds is believed to be dependent on a particular molecular conformation. Many investigations concerned with the preferred conformation of methadone have been reported.^{1–4} Beckett *et al.*¹ and Beckett² proposed that the biologically important conformation of methadone resulted from an intramolecular interaction between the basic nitrogen atom and the carbonyl carbon atom (I).

This electrostatic attraction may bring the amine and the carbonyl group in close proximity.



Although an intramolecular hydrogen bond (II) is supposed to be present in solution,^{1–4} no short distances were found between the nitrogen atom and the carbonyl group in the crystal structures of *d*-methadone hydrobromide⁵ and dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.⁶



The present structure determination was carried out to see if the particular conformation was preferred in the solid state of the free base.

EXPERIMENTAL

L-Methadone was prepared from commercially available *L*-methadone hydrochloride and single crystals were formed by recrystallization in diethyl ether by evaporation. The compound crystallizes as colourless, transparent parallelepipeds, and a crystal ground to a sphere ($r = 0.2 \text{ mm}$) was used in the experiments.

Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated orthorhombic symmetry. Systematically absent reflections were $h00$, $0k0$, $00l$ for odd indices; thus the space group is $P2_12_12_1$.

Unit cell dimensions were determined by least-squares methods from angular coordinates, measured on a Syntex PI diffractometer with graphite crystal monochromated $\text{MoK}\alpha$ -radiation. Three-dimensional intensity data were col-

Table 1. Continued.

9	55	49	7	63	65	6	27	24	Hs	9, Ks	6	5	31	31	1	62	56	4	50	46	1	53	48
10	44	37	8	56	54	7	29	21	0	29	28	6	41	36	2	69	73	5	67	54	3	44	44
Hs	8, Ks	10	9	45	44	8	61	70	1	96	94	8	49	45	3	44	45	6	36	46	4	43	40
6	35	36	11	33	35	Hs	9, Ks	2	2	59	53	12	6	73	4	50	42	7	51	44	Hs	11, Ks	4
3	37	37	12	64	60	0	47	43	3	52	52	Hs	10, Ks	1	6	68	67	Hs	10, Ks	7	0	41	29
Hs	9, Ks	0	14	39	32	1	52	50	4	59	58	0	70	68	Hs	10, Ks	4	4	72	71	1	55	51
1	25	31	Hs	9, Ks	2	2	54	53	Hs	9, Ks	7	1	58	56	0	52	47	6	58	44	3	49	47
2	46	45	0	78	79	3	134	134	0	44	34	2	47	42	1	94	92	Hs	10, Ks	8	4	31	32
3	36	39	1	55	54	4	72	72	1	76	74	4	43	40	2	44	39	0	61	51	Hs	11, Ks	5
4	67	70	2	50	46	5	27	12	2	40	45	5	53	56	4	39	41	4	36	39	5	43	36
5	31	26	3	72	74	6	54	54	4	57	48	7	59	59	5	51	41	Hs	11, Ks	0	Hs	11, Ks	6
6	117	116	4	57	62	8	60	58	6	53	50	8	46	45	6	36	31	1	51	60	3	36	32
7	30	23	5	100	107	9	28	36	9	46	36	10	59	49	Hs	10, Ks	5	10	98	87	Hs	11, Ks	7
8	50	46	6	44	42	10	30	28	10	35	25	Hs	10, Ks	2	0	55	52	Hs	11, Ks	1	2	35	33
9	94	89	8	64	64	Hs	9, Ks	5	0	146	140	1	50	48	1	34	36	Hs	12, Ks	0			
10	38	31	9	54	57	0	80	76	3	37	31	1	46	43	2	44	42	2	45	41	4	33	31
1	5	61	12	52	30	30	72	71	8	35	30	2	104	104	3	38	36	4	34	32			
Hs	9, Ks	1	13	49	47	2	75	71	Hs	9, Ks	9	3	61	59	5	55	47	7	37	39	Hs	12, Ks	2
1	99	102	Hs	9, Ks	3	3	65	62	4	42	33	4	45	48	Hs	10, Ks	6	8	75	72	1	53	46
2	83	80	0	81	74	4	44	43	Hs	10, Ks	0	8	58	60	0	42	30	Hs	11, Ks	2	2	35	30
3	39	34	2	92	90	5	50	49	0	93	97	12	80	70	1	41	39	10	59	51	5	43	43
4	107	106	3	91	93	8	42	39	2	58	61	Hs	10, Ks	3	2	31	34	Hs	11, Ks	3	Hs	12, Ks	3
5	108	109	4	96	94	10	36	25	4	45	40	0	99	96	3	51	45	0	41	43	4	28	30
6	39	37	5	102	104	12	38	35															

lected using the $2\theta - \theta$ autocollection program with variable scan rate and a cut-off for low intensities. The scan range was from 0.7° below $2\theta(\alpha_1)$ to 0.7° above $2\theta(\alpha_2)$, and the backgrounds were counted 0.7 times the intensity measuring time. The intensities of three standard reflections were measured periodically during the data collection. They showed no systematic variation. The e.s.d.'s in the intensities were taken as the square root of the total counts with a 2 % addition for instrumental instability.

A total of 1911 independent reflections were recorded within the limit of 0.66 for $\sin \theta/4$, 1687 having a net count larger than $2 \sigma_i$.

The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects but not for absorption or secondary extinction.

All calculations were performed on a CDC 6600 computer using the programs described in Ref. 7, except for the phase determination which was done with the program MULTAN, written by Main *et al.*⁸ Atomic form factors were those of Hanson *et al.*⁹ for O, N, and C and of Stewart *et al.*¹⁰ for H.

CRYSTAL DATA

(6:R)-6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone, (*l*-methadone), $C_{21}H_{27}NO$, orthorhombic.
 $a = 9.637$ (1) Å, $b = 11.385$ (2) Å, $c = 16.866$ (2) Å.
 $V = 1850.4$ Å³, $M = 309.20$, $Z = 4$.

Melting point: 79–80°C.

$D_{\text{obs}} = 1.10$ g cm⁻³ (flotation), $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.11$ g cm⁻³.

Systematic absences: $h00$, $0k0$, $00l$ for odd indices; space group $P2_12_12_1$.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION

The structure was determined by direct methods. Preliminary scale and overall iso-

tropic thermal vibration factor ($B = 3.11$ Å²) were derived by Wilson's statistical method and normalized structure factors were calculated. The phase determination was carried out by the program MULTAN, using the 344 highest E -values (≥ 1.25), and a total of 1400 relations of the \sum_2 formula.¹¹ The set of phases with the third highest figure of merit gave an E -map where 20 of the 23 non-hydrogen atoms could be located. Two successive Fourier refinement served to establish a trial structure of all the heavy atoms. Successive cycles of full matrix least-squares refinement, first with isotropic then with anisotropic thermal parameters gave an R -value of 0.09. Approximate positions of all the hydrogen atoms were calculated from stereochemical considerations. Giving these 27 atoms individual isotropic thermal parameters, the refinement converged at $R = 0.038$ ($R_w = 0.033$).

Inspection of the structure factor values of strong reflections, showed that nine probably were affected by secondary extinction. The differences $|F_o - F_c|$ for these reflections were less than 10 % of the F_c 's, and the effect turned out to be negligible, both in the atomic parameters and the R -value.

Observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1, and the atomic parameters in Tables 2 and 3. The anisotropic temperature factor is given by

$$\exp - (B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)$$

The e.s.d.'s in bond lengths and angles were calculated to be 0.003–0.004 Å and 0.2–0.3°, respectively.

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and thermal parameters with standard deviations (10^6) for non-hydrogen atoms.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
C1	64536 33	2111 32	33978 21	1256 40	1105 33	468 13	138 60	-549 42	-173 36
C2	51829 29	7272 24	30097 15	1146 32	796 23	311 9	175 48	-113 32	-72 26
C3	45648 22	-558 20	23784 12	773 24	629 19	299 8	-37 39	52 26	93 23
C4	35029 22	5093 17	17984 12	729 23	486 16	299 8	35 36	-8 25	-14 20
C5	41499 25	15653 21	13408 15	969 28	540 18	370 10	8 41	-136 29	116 24
C6	53441 26	12585 22	7896 14	1276 34	731 22	316 9	-406 47	165 32	19 24
C7	56281 47	22630 43	2047 26	1725 57	1727 50	578 19	-475 95	177 60	917 54
C8	74416 54	836 43	8109 39	1885 63	1352 45	1120 31	773 91	1338 80	-35 65
C9	73801 39	18503 44	15567 27	1133 41	1796 52	662 20	-676 78	141 52	-104 56
C10	29192 21	-3389 17	11696 12	811 24	529 18	288 8	-46 34	25 26	96 19
C11	16452 24	-814 22	8204 14	908 29	693 21	357 9	205 45	-81 29	-87 25
C12	11306 27	-7336 24	1975 16	991 31	961 26	393 11	7 50	-316 32	-86 29
C13	18638 30	-16688 22	-964 15	1459 37	786 23	344 10	-132 52	-156 34	-222 26
C14	31222 29	-19488 22	2402 15	1390 38	704 22	396 11	306 51	46 36	-155 26
C15	36428 26	-12987 21	8629 14	938 30	752 23	358 10	282 43	-111 31	-44 25
C16	23099 22	9151 20	23492 13	776 24	728 20	324 9	73 39	-88 26	-113 22
C17	19429 28	20728 25	24685 18	1066 31	778 24	565 14	127 50	81 37	-293 31
C18	8614 31	23676 27	29718 20	1179 34	1251 32	680 17	517 60	46 45	-799 38
C19	1306 27	15263 36	33618 18	981 34	1869 42	504 13	284 69	118 36	-831 42
C20	4854 28	3662 30	32588 17	1140 35	1653 41	452 12	-279 62	341 38	-81 36
C21	15631 25	631 24	27544 15	1033 29	1038 24	416 10	42 53	232 33	-51 30
O	47886 18	-10987 13	23922 10	1614 25	536 13	508 8	179 31	-594 24	125 16
N	65606 21	8915 18	12503 13	1022 25	873 19	512 10	299 41	321 30	89 23

Table 3. Fractional coordinates (10^3) and isotropic thermal parameters (\AA^2) for hydrogen atoms.

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H1C1	682	75	380	5.3
H2C1	717	2	301	7.0
H3C1	631	-56	363	6.9
H1C2	534	152	279	5.0
H2C2	445	83	339	4.7
H1C5	448	218	172	2.3
H2C5	338	194	102	3.5
HC6	511	56	48	3.9
H1C7	577	299	50	7.9
H2C7	480	233	-12	7.9
H3C7	652	210	-9	7.7
H1C8	681	-61	65	11.2
H2C8	821	-17	117	11.8
H3C8	785	45	33	10.1
H1C9	684	239	184	7.7
H2C9	791	225	110	8.8
H3C9	805	153	194	13.0
HC11	111	55	103	4.0
HC12	32	-52	-3	4.5
HC13	155	-213	-53	4.4
HC14	370	-259	2	4.6
HC15	450	-151	108	3.9
HC17	244	267	222	5.5
HC18	59	319	303	7.2
HC19	-61	171	375	5.7
HC20	3	-26	352	6.4
HC21	184	-74	268	4.1

DISCUSSION

Interatomic distances and bond angles are given in Tables 4 and 5, and shown in Fig. 1. The absolute configuration (*6:R*) of *l*-methadone has been chosen according to earlier reports.^{5,12}

The analysis of the thermal parameters showed that the two aromatic rings could be regarded as rigid bodies, and the positional parameters of these atoms, including C4, were corrected for librational effects. The corrected bond lengths are also listed in Table 4.

The crystal structure as seen down the *b*-axis is illustrated in Fig. 2. There are no particularly short intermolecular distances in the structure.

The distance C1-C2 (1.508 Å) is found to be shorter than normal, 1.537.¹³ This is probably due to the thermal motion of the methyl carbon atom, also reported for dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.⁷

The mean C-N bond length is 1.455 Å, in agreement with the mean value for amines (1.456 Å) reported by Falkenberg.¹⁴

The expected lengthening of C-C single bonds in a compound having a quaternary carbon atom is shown by the bond lengths 1.555 Å (C3-C4), 1.559 Å (C4-C5), 1.544 Å (C4-C10), and 1.552 Å (C4-C16). Owing to the four large groups attached to C4, there is considerable deviations from tetrahedral values in the bond angles involving this atom. Similar distortions are reported in *d*-methadone·HBr⁶ and dextropropoxyphene·HCl.⁸

Each of the two phenyl rings A (C10,C15) and B (C16,C21) is found to be planar. C4 is coplanar with ring B, whereas it is 0.16 Å out of plane A. This latter deviation from planarity is probably caused by the strain around C4. The two planes form an angle of 80.6°. The dihedral angles C5-C4-C16-C17 and C3-C4-C10-C15 are as small as -4.9° and -29.8°, respectively, and

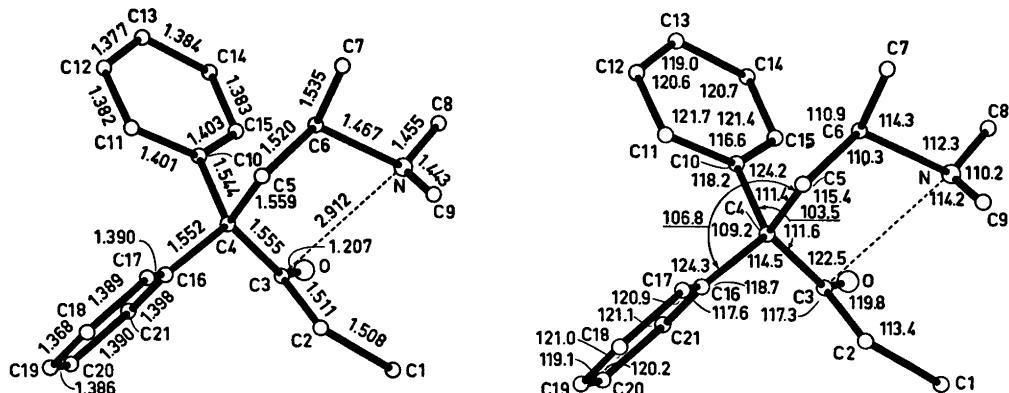


Fig. 1. (a) Bond lengths (Å). (b). Angles (°) in *l*-methadone.

Table 4. Bond lengths (\AA) and bond angles ($^\circ$) for the non-hydrogen atoms, with standard deviations.

Bond lengths	Corrected	Bond angles	
C1—C2	1.508(4)	C1—C2—C3	113.3(.2)
C2—C3	1.511(3)	C2—C3—C4	117.3(.2)
C3—O	1.207(3)	O—C3—C4	122.5(.2)
C3—C4	1.555(3)	C3—C4—C5	111.6(.2)
C4—C5	1.559(3)	C3—C4—C10	114.4(.2)
C4—C10	1.541(3)	C3—C4—C16	103.6(.2)
C4—C16	1.549(3)	C5—C4—C10	106.8(.2)
C5—C6	1.520(3)	C5—C4—C16	111.3(.2)
C6—C7	1.535(4)	C10—C4—C16	109.2(.2)
C6—N	1.467(3)	C4—C5—C6	115.4(.2)
C8—N	1.455(4)	C5—C6—C7	110.9(.3)
C9—N	1.443(4)	C5—C6—N	110.3(.2)
C10—C11	1.393(3)	C7—C6—N	114.2(.2)
C11—C12	1.379(3)	C6—N—C8	112.1(.3)
C12—C13	1.371(3)	C6—N—C9	114.3(.3)
C13—C14	1.376(4)	C8—N—C9	110.0(.3)
C14—C15	1.379(3)	C4—C10—C11	118.7(.2)
C15—C10	1.396(3)	C4—C10—C15	124.3(.2)
C16—C17	1.379(3)	C10—C11—C12	121.7(.2)
C17—C18	1.385(4)	C11—C12—C13	120.6(.3)
C18—C19	1.359(4)	C12—C13—C14	119.0(.2)
C19—C20	1.375(4)	C13—C14—C15	120.7(.3)
C20—C21	1.386(4)	C14—C15—C10	121.4(.2)
C21—C16	1.388(3)	C15—C10—C11	116.6(.2)
		C4—C16—C17	124.3(.2)
		C4—C16—C21	118.2(.2)
		C16—C17—C18	120.9(.3)
		C17—C18—C19	121.0(.3)
		C18—C19—C20	119.1(.2)
		C19—C20—C21	120.2(.3)
		C20—C21—C16	121.1(.3)
		C21—C16—C17	117.6(.2)
Intramolecular interaction		C2—C3—O	119.8(.2)
N...C3	2.912(3)		

Table 5. Bond lengths (\AA) involving hydrogen atoms. Standard deviations are in the range 0.02–0.04 \AA .

C1—H1C1	0.98	C9—H1C9	0.94
C1—H2C1	0.97	C9—H2C9	1.03
C1—H3C1	0.97	C9—H3C9	0.98
C2—H1C2	0.99	C11—HC11	0.95
C2—H2C2	0.96	C12—HC12	0.91
C5—H1C5	0.99	C13—HC13	0.95
C5—H2C5	1.02	C14—HC14	0.99
C6—HC6	0.98	C15—HC15	0.94
C7—H1C7	0.98	C17—HC17	0.93
C7—H2C7	0.97	C18—HC18	0.98
C7—H3C7	1.01	C19—HC19	0.99
C8—H1C8	1.04	C20—HC20	0.95
C8—H2C8	1.01	C21—HC21	0.96
C8—H3C8	0.99		

the opening of the trigonal angles O—C3—C4 (122.5°), C4—C10—C15 (124.3°), and C4—C16—C17 (124.3°) decreases the repulsions between C5 and C17, and between O and C15, respectively.

An interesting short intramolecular distance is that between N and C3 which are separated by 2.912 \AA , approximately 0.1 \AA shorter than the sum of the van der Waals radii. This close proximity of N and C_{co} may be explained by an interaction between the lone pair of the nitrogen atom and the electropositive carbonyl carbon atom, as discussed in the introduction (I). The carbonyl carbon atom is elevated 0.06

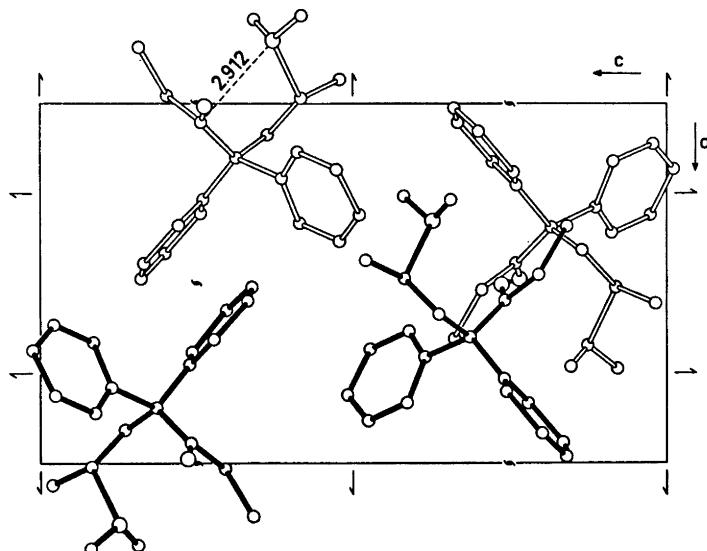


Fig. 2. The crystal structure of *l*-methadone as seen down the *b*-axis.

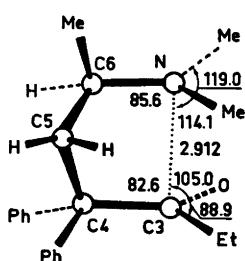


Fig. 3. Schematic drawing of the conformation of *l*-methadone.

\AA out of the plane through the atoms to which it is bonded (towards the nitrogen atom.) The conformation of *l*-methadone, as seen perpendicular to a plane through C3,C4,C6 is shown in Fig. 3.

The conformation of methadone^{1,2,4} proposed as necessary for analgesic activity is thus confirmed by this X-ray analysis. In the present structure the dimethylamine group is *gauche* relative to C4, the dihedral angle C4—C5—C6—N being -68.5° . It may be of great interest to see if other synthetic analgetics related to methadone are preferring a similar conformation in the solid state.

Note. The author has been made aware of the structure determination of the same compound carried out by H. B. Bürgi, E. Shefter and J. D.

Dunitz, to be published in *Nature*. (The First European Crystallographic Meeting, Bordeaux, August 1973).

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