

O1—C2—C3	110.3 (2)	C6—C5—C4	120.2 (2)
C2—C3—C11	108.9 (2)	C12—C11—C3	120.6 (2)
C2—C3—C4	112.7 (2)	C16—C11—C3	121.1 (2)
C11—C3—C4	112.8 (2)	C14—C15—C16	120.2 (3)
O3—C4—C5	111.2 (2)		
C1—O1—C2—C3	−177.6 (2)	C11—C3—C4—C5	−63.4 (2)
O2—C2—C3—C11	−91.3 (3)	O3—C4—C5—C10	−140.9 (2)
O2—C2—C3—C4	34.7 (3)	C3—C4—C5—C10	101.0 (2)
C11—C3—C4—O3	175.8 (2)	C2—C3—C11—C12	−123.4 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	172.7 (2)		

The lattice parameters were determined from a symmetry-constrained least-squares fit. Difference Fourier maps showed a peak near atom C4 at a position and density which could not be an H-atom peak. An O atom was placed at this position and isotropically refined. The sum of the occupancies of this O atom [O3A 0.134(4)] and of atom O3 [0.866(4)] were constrained to equal 1.0 and the distance C4—O3A was constrained to 1.400(3) Å. The H atoms, except those at O3 which were not located, were placed in calculated positions (C—H 0.96 Å) and a common isotropic displacement parameter was refined for these atoms. For the H atoms of the phenyl rings and the H atoms at atoms C3 and C4, a constrained refinement of C—H distances in the range 0.90(3)–1.03(3) Å was performed. Atom O3A represents the presence in the crystals of 13% of molecules enantiomeric at C4.

Data collection: Nicolet R3m/V software. Cell refinement: Nicolet R3m/V software. Data reduction: Nicolet R3m/V software. Program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL-Plus (Sheldrick, 1987). Program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL93 (Sheldrick, 1993). Molecular graphics: SHELXTL-Plus. Software used to prepare material for publication: PARST (Nardelli, 1983), PLATON (Spek, 1982) and MISSYM (Le Page, 1987).

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: HA1137). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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## 1,7-Bis(éthoxycarbonyl)-3a-méthyl-4a-phényl-3,5-bis(*p*-nitrophényl)-3a,4,4a,5-tétrahydro-3*H*-bis[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a:3',4'-d][1,5]benzodiazépine, $C_{36}H_{32}N_8O_8.CHCl_3$

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(Reçu le 1 octobre 1994, accepté le 5 décembre 1994)

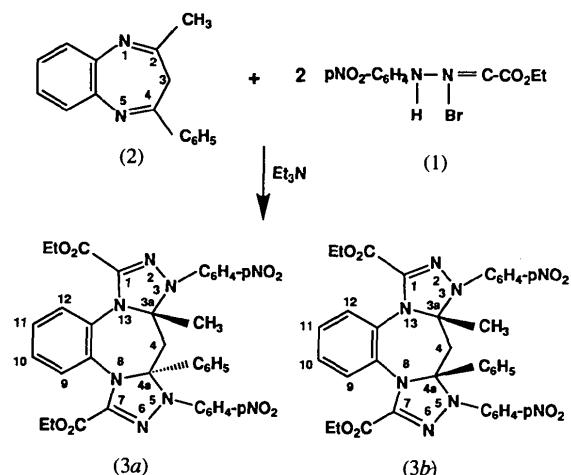
## Abstract

Double condensation of *N-p*-nitrophenyl-C-ethoxycarbonylnitrilimine with 2-methyl-4-phenyl-1,5-benzodiazepine leads to two stereoisomers of the title compound, diethyl 3a-methyl-4a-phenyl-3,5-bis(*p*-nitrophenyl)-3a,4,4a,5-tétrahydro-3*H*-bis[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a:3',4'-d][1,5]benzodiazepine-1,7-dicarboxylate trichloromethane solvate. The stereochemistry of the major derivative was established. The 3a-methyl and the 4a-phenyl groups are *trans*. The oxadiazoline rings are quite planar while the seven-membered benzodiazepine ring adopts a *C*2 barrier conformation.

## Commentaire

La cycloaddition dipolaire-1,3 du *N*-paranitrophényl-C-éthoxycarbonylnitrilimine, issu du précurseur convenable (1) (Huisgen & Koch, 1955; Sharp & Hamilton, 1946), avec la 2-méthyl-4-phényl-1,5-benzodiazépine (2) (Barltrop, Richards, Russel & Ryback, 1959; Mannschreck, Rissmann, Vögtle & Wild, 1967) conduit, quand on utilise deux équivalents de dipôle, à deux stéréoisomères: les bis[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a:3',4'-d][1,5]benzodiazépines [(3a) (65%) et (3b) (30%)]. Les cycloadduits obtenus résultent d'une double condensation régiosélective sur les deux sites dipolarophiles N1=C2 et C4=N5 de (2). Ce double résultat est en accord avec celui observé par Aversa, Bonaccorsi,

Giannetto & Leigh (1989), en série diazépine-1,4. Pour déterminer la position relative des deux cycles triazoles des composés (3), nous avons déterminé la structure cristalline du composé majoritaire (3a).



Cette structure représentée sur la Fig. 1 montre que le groupement phényle en C4a et le groupement méthyle en C3a sont en position relative *trans*. Les cycles triazolines C1—N2—N3—C3a—N13 et C4a—N5—N6—C7—N8 sont dans des conformations enveloppes [C3a étant distant de 0,128 (5) Å du plan moyen formé par les quatre autres atomes C1, N2, N3 et N13; C4a à 0,230 (5) Å du plan moyen des quatre atomes N5, C6, C7 et N8]. Le cycle diazépine central est dans une conformation ‘barrière C2’ d’après Hendrickson (1961), différente de celle adoptée dans les structures cristallines de composés obtenus par une monocycloaddition dipolaire-1,3 sur le composé (2). Ainsi, dans les structures cristallines de la 1-mésityl-3a-méthyl-5-phenyl-3,3a,4,11-tetrahydro-3H-[1,2,4]oxadiazolo-[4,5-a][1,5]benzodiazépine (Chiaroni *et al.*, 1995a) et de la 1-éthoxycarbonyl-3-(4-chlorophényl)-3a-méthyl-5-phenyl-3,3a,4,11-tetrahydro-3H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a]-[1,5]benzodiazépine (Chiaroni *et al.*, 1995b), on observe une conformation bateau pour ce cycle.

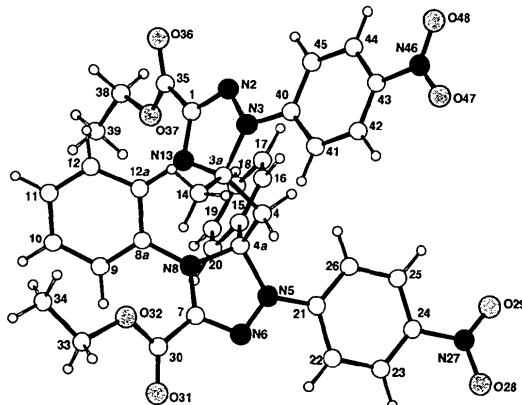


Fig. 1. Vue en perspective de (3a) avec la numérotation utilisée.

## Partie expérimentale

### Données cristallines

$C_{36}H_{32}N_8O_8 \cdot CHCl_3$

$M_r = 824,08$

Triclinique

$P\bar{1}$

$a = 12,044 (7)$  Å

$b = 12,461 (7)$  Å

$c = 13,730 (8)$  Å

$\alpha = 104,33 (3)^\circ$

$\beta = 94,47 (3)^\circ$

$\gamma = 101,00 (3)^\circ$

$V = 1942,8 (19)$  Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 2$

$D_x = 1,41$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0,7107$  Å

Paramètres de la maille à l'aide de 25 réflexions

$\theta = 6,0-10,7^\circ$

$\mu = 0,29$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Prisme

$0,92 \times 0,50 \times 0,20$  mm

Orange

### Collection des données

Diffractomètre Philips

PW100

Balance  $\theta/2\theta$

Pas de correction

d'absorption

5736 réflexions mesurées

5736 réflexions

indépendantes

3655 réflexions observées

[ $I > 3,0\sigma(I)$ ]

$\theta_{\max} = 23,52^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = 0 \rightarrow 15$

3 réflexions de référence

fréquence: 180 min

variation d'intensité: 3%

### Affinement

Affinement à partir des  $F$

$R = 0,088$

$wR = 0,111$

$S = 1,34$

3630 réflexions

280 paramètres

Les paramètres des atomes

d'hydrogène en position

théorique

$w = 1/\sigma^2(F) + 0,0005F^2$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0,01$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0,71$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0,59$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Correction d'extinction:  
aucune

Facteurs de diffusion des

*International Tables for*

*X-ray Crystallography*

(1974, Tome IV, Tableau

2,2B)

Tableau 1. Coordonnées atomiques et facteurs d'agitation thermique isotrope équivalents (Å<sup>2</sup>)

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0,0477 (5)	0,4819 (5)	0,2087 (4)	0,043 (7)
N2	-0,0040 (4)	0,3838 (4)	0,1535 (4)	0,049 (6)
N3	0,0624 (4)	0,3589 (4)	0,0761 (4)	0,049 (6)
C3a	0,1714 (4)	0,4439 (5)	0,0907 (4)	0,038 (6)
C4	0,2749 (4)	0,3954 (5)	0,1179 (4)	0,040 (6)
C4a	0,3622 (4)	0,4753 (4)	0,2060 (4)	0,035 (6)
N5	0,4792 (4)	0,4510 (4)	0,1935 (4)	0,043 (5)
N6	0,5441 (4)	0,5258 (4)	0,1519 (3)	0,042 (5)
C7	0,4894 (5)	0,6066 (5)	0,1525 (4)	0,039 (6)
N8	0,3876 (4)	0,5896 (4)	0,1906 (3)	0,038 (5)
C8a	0,3248 (5)	0,6749 (5)	0,2254 (4)	0,040 (6)
C9	0,3802 (5)	0,7857 (5)	0,2715 (4)	0,046 (7)
C10	0,3185 (6)	0,8698 (5)	0,2991 (5)	0,060 (8)
C11	0,2017 (6)	0,8408 (6)	0,2811 (5)	0,065 (9)
C12	0,1458 (5)	0,7307 (5)	0,2380 (5)	0,056 (8)
C12a	0,2046 (5)	0,6430 (5)	0,2124 (4)	0,041 (6)
N13	0,1472 (4)	0,5290 (4)	0,1797 (3)	0,039 (5)
C14	0,1830 (5)	0,4942 (6)	0,0013 (5)	0,056 (8)
C15	0,3347 (4)	0,4752 (5)	0,3127 (4)	0,037 (6)
C16	0,2478 (5)	0,4005 (5)	0,3331 (5)	0,049 (7)
C17	0,2307 (6)	0,4026 (7)	0,4311 (6)	0,077 (10)
C18	0,2976 (8)	0,4835 (8)	0,5090 (6)	0,083 (11)



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## Triethylammonium Isopropyl [(Amino-sulfonyl)(difluoro)methyl]phosphonate

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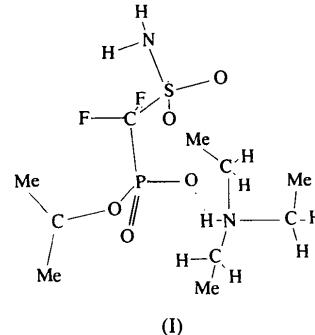
(Received 27 July 1993; accepted 28 October 1994)

### Abstract

The title salt,  $[(C_2H_5)_3NH]^+ \cdot C_4H_9F_2NO_5PS^-$ , was the unexpected product in an attempted synthesis of  $[(CH_3)_2CHO]_2P(O)CF_2SO_2NH_2$  from  $[(CH_3)_2CHO]_2P(O)CF_2Br$  and hydroxylamine-O-sulfonic acid. Both the S and P atoms are surrounded tetrahedrally, with the O—S—O and O—P—O bond angles of 120.7 (2) and 121.4 (1) $^\circ$ , respectively, showing the greatest distortion from true tetrahedral geometry. The remaining bond distances and angles have typical values, with the bond distances to C(1), the fluorinated C atom, being slightly longer.

### Comment

Single crystals of the title compound, (I), were obtained while attempting the reaction of  $[(CH_3)_2CHO]_2P(O)CF_2Br$  and  $H_2NOSO_3H$  to prepare  $[(CH_3)_2CHO]_2P(O)CF_2SO_2NH_2$ . The spectroscopic data for the product are:



(I)

The bond distances and angles in the title salt are close to expected values for this type of molecule (Allen, Kennard, Watson, Brammer, Orpen & Taylor, 1987). The S and P atoms are surrounded by four groups in slightly distorted tetrahedra. The O—S—O, O—P—O, and P—C(1)—S bond angles are 120.7 (2), 121.4 (1) and 117.3 (2) $^\circ$ , respectively, and show the largest distortions from tetrahedral geometry. The C(1)—P [1.865 (3) Å] and C(1)—S [1.832 (3) Å] bond distances are slightly longer than normal, as are the C—F distances [C(1)—F(1), C(1)—F(2) 1.370 (4) Å]. The shortened C—C distances in the cation are a likely consequence of the large thermal motion.

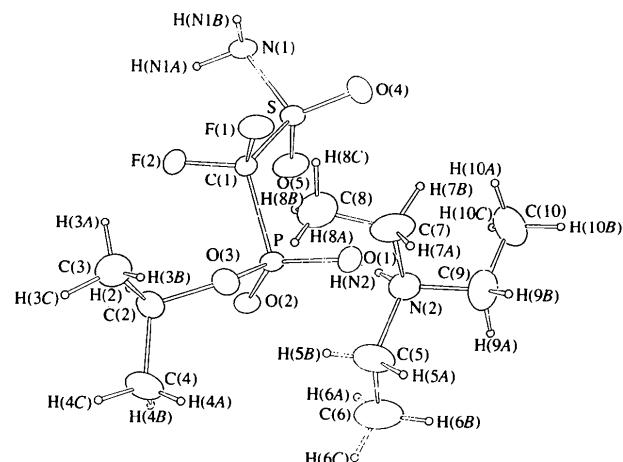
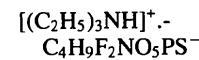


Fig. 1. A view of the hydrogen-bonded anion–cation pair in the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are at the 25% probability level.

### Experimental

#### Crystal data



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