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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=295 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.036$
$w R$ factor $=0.096$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=17.3$

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.
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## 3-(2-Bromobutanoyl)spiro[2H-1,3-benzoxazine-2,1'-cyclohexan]-4(3H)-one

In the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{BrNO}_{3}$, synthesized from spiro[2H-1,3-benzoxazine-2,1'-cyclohexan]-4(3H)-one and 2bromobutanoyl bromide, the chair cyclohexane ring in the molecule shows high asymmetric induction in the synthesis of trans $\beta$-lactams.

## Comment

As we previously reported, the title compound (I) can be used to synthesize trans $\beta$-lactams with high diastereoselectivity (Jian et al., 2005). The bulky chair cyclohexane ring in the compound plays an important role in efficient asymmetric induction, which leads to trans $\beta$-lactams exclusively.


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Fig. 1 shows the structure of (I). The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $C 2 / c$ with one molecule in the asymmetric unit. Selected molecular parameters are listed in Table 1; these may be considered normal (Table 1). There are no $\pi-\pi$ stacking or other weak intermolecular interactions in (I), and the crystal packing (Fig. 2) is controlled by van der Waals forces.


Figure 1
The molecule of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50\% probability level for non-H atoms.


Figure 2
A packing diagram, viewed approximately along the $c$ axis.

## Experimental

To a mixture of spiro[2H-1,3-benzoxazine-2, $1^{\prime}$-cyclohexan]-4(3H)one ( $217 \mathrm{mg}, 1 \mathrm{mmol}$ ), pyridine ( $95 \mathrm{mg}, 1.2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) and toluene ( 10 ml ) was added 2-bromobutanoyl bromide ( $276 \mathrm{mg}, 1.2 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) dropwise at $278-288 \mathrm{~K}$. This mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min and then at 298 K for 20 h . The reaction mixture was poured into water $(10 \mathrm{ml})$. The organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous $\mathrm{NaHCO}_{3}(5 \mathrm{ml})$ and brine ( 5 ml ), dried over anhydrous $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in 2-propanol ( 3 ml ) at $323-325 \mathrm{~K}$, gradually cooled to 283 K and stirred at the same temperature for 1 h . The resulting crystals were collected, washed with 2-propanol ( 3 ml ) and dried at 313 K for 20 h to afford 300 mg ( $82 \%$ yield) of (I). Colourless crystals were obtained from a $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2} / \mathrm{EtOH}(1: 10 \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v})$ solution after leaving it to stand for 4 d (m.p. $342-344 \mathrm{~K}) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta$ $1.13(t, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}), 1.29(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 1.53-2.41(m, 10 \mathrm{H}), 4.98(d d, 1 \mathrm{H}, J=$ 5.2 and 8.8 Hz$), 7.01(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.11(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.55(m, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.93(m$, 1H). ESI-MS: m/z $366\left([M+1]^{+}\right)$.

## Crystal data

$\mathrm{C}_{17} \mathrm{H}_{20} \mathrm{BrNO}_{3}$
$M_{r}=366.25$
Monoclinic, C2/c
$a=10.9022$ (7) £
$b=17.636$ (1) $\AA$
$c=16.8688(8) \AA$
$\beta=92.795(2)^{\circ}$
$V=3239.5(3) \AA^{3}$
$Z=8$

## Data collection

| Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID | 3481 independent reflections |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\quad$ diffractometer | 2919 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$ |
| $\omega$ scans | $R_{\text {int }}=0.032$ |
| Absorption correction: multi-scan | $\theta_{\max }=27^{\circ}$ |
| $\quad(A B S C O R ;$ Higashi, 1995) | $h=-12 \rightarrow 13$ |
| $T_{\min }=0.444, T_{\max }=0.600$ | $k=-22 \rightarrow 22$ |
| 14339 measured reflections | $l=-21 \rightarrow 21$ |

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$

$$
w=1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{\mathrm{o}}^{2}\right)+(0.0515 P)^{2}\right.
$$

$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.036$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.096$
$S=1.07$
3481 reflections
201 parameters
H -atom parameters constrained

Table 1
Selected geometric parameters ( $\left({ }^{\circ},{ }^{\circ}\right)$.

| $\mathrm{Br} 1-\mathrm{C} 3$ | $1.981(2)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 5$ | $1.446(3)$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{O} 1-\mathrm{C} 5$ | $1.208(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 4$ | $1.462(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O} 2-\mathrm{C} 11$ | $1.421(3)$ | $\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $1.494(3)$ |
| $\mathrm{O} 3-\mathrm{C} 4$ | $1.191(3)$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C} 11-\mathrm{O} 2-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $118.96(16)$ | $\mathrm{C} 4-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{Br} 1$ | $102.64(16)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 5-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 4$ | $119.45(17)$ | $\mathrm{C} 12-\mathrm{C} 13-\mathrm{C} 14$ | $113.07(19)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 5-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $118.42(16)$ | $\mathrm{C} 13-\mathrm{C} 14-\mathrm{C} 15$ | $109.8(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 4-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $119.75(17)$ | $\mathrm{C} 15-\mathrm{C} 16-\mathrm{C} 17$ | $112.1(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{Br} 1$ | $106.02(16)$ | $\mathrm{C} 16-\mathrm{C} 17-\mathrm{C} 12$ | $109.52(19)$ |

The methyl groups were constrained to an ideal geometry $[\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=$ $0.96 \AA$ and $\left.U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.5 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C})\right]$ and were allowed to rotate freely about the $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ bonds. The other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with $U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.2 U_{\mathrm{eq}}(\mathrm{C})$ and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}=0.93-0.96 \AA$, and included in the final cycles of refinement in the riding-model approximation.

Data collection: PROCESS-AUTO (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: PROCESS-AUTO; data reduction: CrystalStructure (Rigaku/ MSC, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: SIR97 (Altomare et al., 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: WinGX (Farrugia, 1999).

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