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#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 295 KMean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ Å}$  R factor = 0.036 wR 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.

# 3-(2-Bromobutanoyl)spiro[2H-1,3-benzoxazine-2,1'-cyclohexan]-4(3H)-one

In the title compound,  $C_{17}H_{20}BrNO_3$ , synthesized from spiro[2*H*-1,3-benzoxazine-2,1'-cyclohexan]-4(3*H*)-one and 2-bromobutanoyl bromide, the chair cyclohexane ring in the molecule shows high asymmetric induction in the synthesis of *trans*  $\beta$ -lactams.

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#### 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.

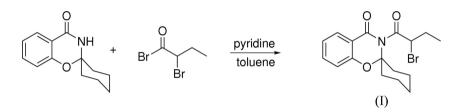
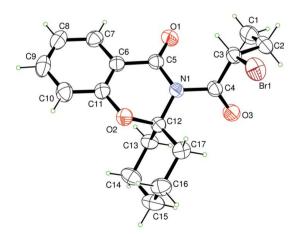
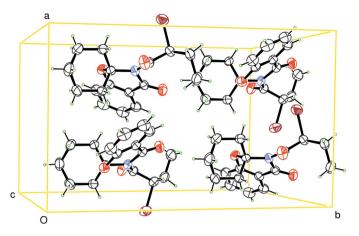


Fig. 1 shows the structure of (I). The compound crystallizes in the monoclinic space group C2/c with one molecule in the asymmetric unit. Selected molecular parameters are listed in Table 1; these may be considered normal (Table 1). There are no  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking or other weak intermolecular interactions in (I), and the crystal packing (Fig. 2) is controlled by van der Waals forces.



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

### **Experimental**

To a mixture of spiro[2H-1,3-benzoxazine-2,1'-cyclohexan]-4(3H)one (217 mg, 1 mmol), pyridine (95 mg, 1.2 mmol) and toluene (10 ml) was added 2-bromobutanoyl bromide (276 mg, 1.2 mmol) dropwise at 278-288 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 ml). The organic layer was washed successively with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 ml) and brine (5 ml), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in 2-propanol (3 ml) at 323-325 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 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/EtOH (1:10  $\nu/\nu$ ) solution after leaving it to stand for 4 d (m.p. 342–344 K). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$ 1.13 (t, J = 7.3 Hz), 1.29 (m, 1H), 1.53–2.41 (m, 10H), 4.98 (dd, 1H, J =5.2 and 8.8 Hz), 7.01 (m, 1H), 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.93 (m, 1H). ESI-MS: m/z 366 ( $[M+1]^+$ ).

#### Crystal data

C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>20</sub> BrNO <sub>3</sub>	$D_x = 1.502 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 366.25$	Mo K $\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, C2/c	Cell parameters from 10907
a = 10.9022 (7) Å	reflections
b = 17.636 (1) Å	$\theta = 2.2-27.3^{\circ}$
c = 16.8688 (8) Å	$\mu = 2.55 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 92.795$ (2)°	T = 295 (1) K
V = 3239.5 (3) Å <sup>3</sup>	Block, colourless
Z = 8	0.35 × 0.3 × 0.2 mm
Data collection	
Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID	3481 independent reflections
diffractometer	2919 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{int} = 0.032$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{max} = 27^{\circ}$
( <i>ABSCOR</i> ; 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

5	
Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0515P)^2]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	+ 2.5231P]
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
S = 1.07	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
3481 reflections	$\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.42 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
201 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.34 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$
H-atom parameters constrained	Extinction correction: SHELXL97
	Extinction coefficient: 0.0024 (3)

 Table 1

 Selected geometric parameters (Å,  $^{\circ}$ ).

Br1-C3	1.981 (2)	N1-C5	1.446 (3)
O1-C5	1.208 (3)	N1-C4	1.462 (3)
O2-C11	1.421 (3)	N1-C12	1.494 (3)
O3-C4	1.191 (3)		
C11-O2-C12	118.96 (16)	C4-C3-Br1	102.64 (16)
C5-N1-C4	119.45 (17)	C12-C13-C14	113.07 (19)
C5-N1-C12	118.42 (16)	C13-C14-C15	109.8 (2)
C4-N1-C12	119.75 (17)	C15-C16-C17	112.1 (2)
C2-C3-Br1	106.02 (16)	C16-C17-C12	109.52 (19)

The methyl groups were constrained to an ideal geometry  $[C-H = 0.96 \text{ Å} \text{ and } U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(C)]$  and were allowed to rotate freely about the C–C bonds. The other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$  and C–H = 0.93–0.96 Å, 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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