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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 296$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.038
 wR factor = 0.087
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.1For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

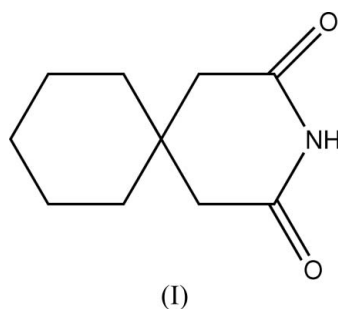
3-Azasp[5.5]undecane-2,4-dione

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_1\text{O}_2$, the cyclohexane ring adopts a chair conformation and the piperidine ring adopts an envelope conformation. In the crystal structure, hydrogen-bonded dimers are formed *via* $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions, and the molecular packing is stabilized by van der Waals interactions.

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Comment

As an efficient intermediate in the preparation of gabapentin, the title compound, (I), plays an important role in its organic synthesis (Ferrari *et al.*, 2004).



Bond lengths and angles in (I) show normal values (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The cyclohexane ring has the expected chair conformation, atoms C3 and C8 having deviations of 0.648 (2) and -0.654 (2) Å, respectively, from the least-squares plane through the other four atoms. The piperidine ring adopts an envelope conformation, with atom C3 deviating by 0.654 (2) Å from the mean plane through the other five atoms. In the crystal structure, centrosymmetric $R_2^2(8)$ dimers (Etter, 1990) are formed through hydrogen-bonding interactions (Table 2) between the NH and carbonyl groups (Fig. 2). The molecular packing is further stabilized by van der Waals interactions.

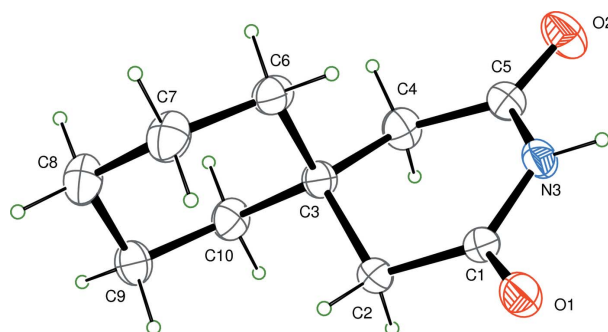


Figure 1

The molecular configuration and atom-numbering scheme for (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

Experimental

A mixture of acetic anhydride (66.5 g, 0.65 mol), ammonium acetate (66.5 g, 0.86 mol) and 1,1-cyclohexanediacetic acid (100 g, 0.53 mol) was heated to 433–443 K for 8 h, eliminating by distillation the acetic acid that formed. Water (200 ml) and *sec*-butyl alcohol (100 g) were added after the mixture was cooled to 363–383 K. The pH was adjusted to 9 using 30% aqueous ammonia and the precipitate was collected, washed with water and recrystallized from methanol (300 ml) to give 84.2 g (yield 93.1%) of dry 3-azaspiro[5.5]undecane-2,4-dione (Ferrari *et al.*, 2004). This was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of ethanol and acetone (4:1 *v/v*), giving colorless crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray diffraction.

Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{15}NO_2$	$D_x = 1.273 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 181.23$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 7272 reflections
$a = 11.402 (7) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 3.1\text{--}27.5^\circ$
$b = 6.231 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 13.942 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 (1) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 107.324 (18)^\circ$	Block, colorless
$V = 945.6 (8) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID diffractometer	2152 independent reflections
ω scans	1530 reflections with $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.042$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.968$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.986$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
8782 measured reflections	$h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
	$k = -8 \rightarrow 7$
	$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[0.0002F_o^2 + \sigma(F_o^2)]/(4F_o^2)$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$wR(F^2) = 0.087$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.30 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
$S = 1.03$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2152 reflections	Extinction correction: Larson (1970)
119 parameters	Extinction coefficient: 76 (18)
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (\AA).

O1—C1	1.2215 (14)	N3—C1	1.3754 (14)
O2—C5	1.2151 (14)	N3—C5	1.3817 (15)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N3—H301 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.84	2.06	2.8885 (14)	171

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

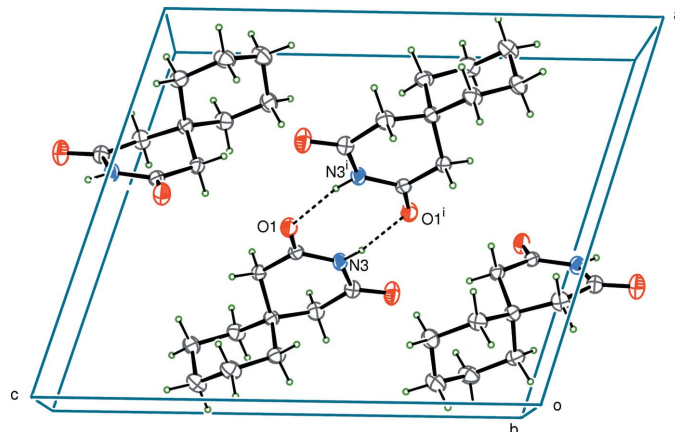


Figure 2

Partial packing diagram for (I), showing the hydrogen-bonded (dashed lines) dimer [symmetry code: (i) $1 - x, 2 - y, -z$].

The H atoms of the amino group were located in difference Fourier maps and included in the refinement as riding, based on the as-found N—H bond lengths, but their isotropic displacement parameters were initially refined and then fixed in the final stage. All other H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.97 \AA , and included in the refinement in the riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier atom})$.

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSK, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *CRYSTALS* (Betteridge *et al.*, 2003); molecular graphics: *ORTEP3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *CrystalStructure*.

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