

Luiz Everson da Silva,<sup>a</sup>  
Antonio Carlos Joussef,<sup>b</sup>  
Carla Regina Andrighetti-  
Fröhner,<sup>b</sup> Cláudia Maria Olivra  
Simões<sup>c</sup> and Adailton José  
Bortoluzzi<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Departamento de Química—UFSC, 88040-900 Florianópolis, SC, Brazil, and, Clemens-Schöpf-Institut für Organische Chemie und Biochemie, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Petersenstrasse 22, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany, <sup>b</sup>Departamento de Química—UFSC, 88040-900 Florianópolis, SC, Brazil, and <sup>c</sup>Departamento de Ciências Farmacêuticas—UFSC, 88040-900 Florianópolis, SC, Brazil

Correspondence e-mail: foro@tu-darmstadt.de

#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 299$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C—C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.043  
 $wR$  factor = 0.116  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.7

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

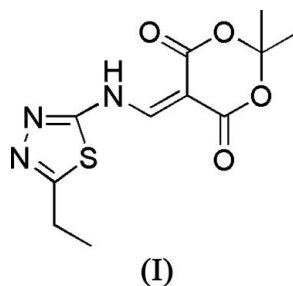
## 5-(5-Ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylaminomethylene)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$ , the thiadiazole ring is nearly planar, while the 1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione ring exhibits a half-chair conformation. The NH group makes one intramolecular contact with a carbonyl group, forming a six-membered ring. The same functional group is involved in an intermolecular  $\text{N—H}\cdots\text{N}$  hydrogen bond.

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#### Comment

The determination of the structure of the title compound, (I), is part of a continuing study on conformational analysis in the solid state of Meldrum's acid derivatives (Joussef *et al.*, 2005*a,b*), within a project to investigate potential antiviral and antiparasitic activities of these compounds.



In (I), the 1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione ring exhibits a half-chair conformation. The torsion angle  $\text{C5—N6—C7—C8}$  is  $179.9(2)^\circ$  and the distances  $\text{N6}\cdots\text{C7}$  and  $\text{C7}\cdots\text{C8}$  (Table 1) indicate delocalization of the conjugated system. The H atom of the NH group has one intramolecular contact to O9 (Table 2), forming an  $S(6)$  ring. The delocalization of the N atom lone pair into the Meldrum's acid ring may be favoured in the direction of one of the two available carbonyl groups  $\text{C9=O9}$  and  $\text{C13=O13}$  (Blake *et al.*, 2003). Finally, the same NH group is also involved in a weak intermolecular  $\text{N—H}\cdots\text{N}$  contact.

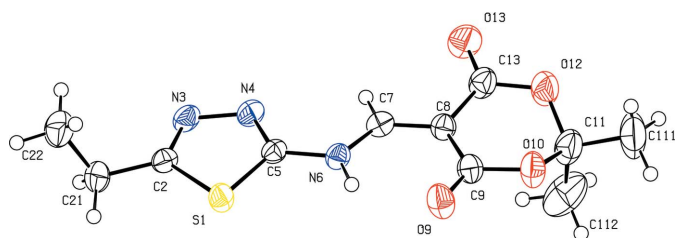
#### Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to a literature procedure (Cassis *et al.*, 1985) and was recrystallized from methanol.

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$   
 $M_r = 283.30$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 10.733(2)$  Å  
 $b = 9.842(1)$  Å  
 $c = 24.650(2)$  Å  
 $V = 2603.9(6)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 $D_x = 1.445$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 25 reflections  
 $\theta = 5.4\text{--}13.7^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.26$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 299(2)$  K  
Prism, colourless  
 $0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.13$  mm



**Figure 1**  
The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom labelling and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level for non-H atoms.

#### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	1700 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ - $2\theta$ scans	$\theta_{\max} = 26.0^\circ$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$h = -13 \rightarrow 0$
$T_{\min} = 0.878$ , $T_{\max} = 0.974$	$k = -12 \rightarrow 0$
2543 measured reflections	$l = 0 \rightarrow 30$
2543 independent reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
	intensity decay: 1%

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0539P)^2 + 0.4796P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.116$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
2543 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
173 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

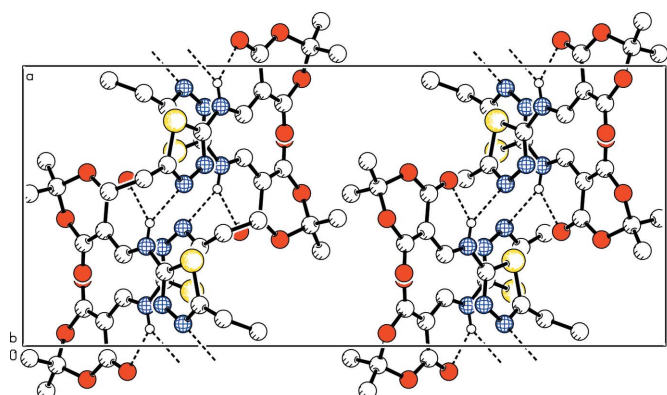
**Table 1**  
Selected bond lengths ( $\text{\AA}$ ).

S1–C5	1.722 (2)	N6–C7	1.334 (3)
S1–C2	1.727 (2)	C7–C8	1.368 (3)

**Table 2**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
N6–H6 $\cdots$ O9	0.93	2.04	2.716 (3)	128
N6–H6 $\cdots$ N3 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.28	3.098 (3)	146

Symmetry code: (i)  $x - \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ .



**Figure 2**  
The molecular packing of (I), with hydrogen bonds shown as dashed lines. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.

All H atoms were positioned with idealized geometry and refined with fixed isotropic displacement parameters (set at  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$  of the parent atom for methyl groups and at  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}$  of the parent atom for all others), using a riding model, with N–H = 0.93  $\text{\AA}$  and C–H = 0.93 (aromatic), 0.97 (methylene) or 0.96  $\text{\AA}$  (methyl).

Data collection: *CAD-4-PC* (Enraf–Nonius, 1993); cell refinement: *CAD-4-PC*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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