

Diphenylmethyl 3-azido-1,1-dioxocephalosporanate
benzene solvate

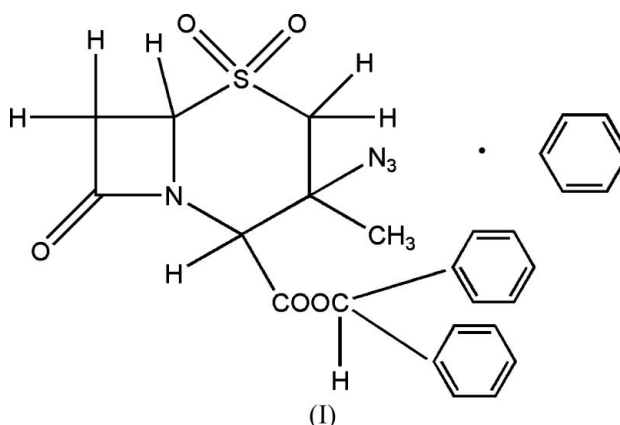
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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 113$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.032
 wR factor = 0.083
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.2For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The title compound, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$, is a by-product of the
synthesis of tazobactam. The crystal structure is stabilized by
intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.Received 29 August 2006
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Comment

Tazobactam is a widely used lactamase inhibitor (Micetich *et al.*, 1987). The structure of the title compound, (I), a by-product of the synthesis of tazobactam, is reported here (Fig. 1).All bond lengths and angles in (I) are within normal ranges
(Allen *et al.*, 1987). The crystal structure is stabilized by
intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of
Micetich *et al.* (1987) using 6-aminopenicillanic acid as the starting
material. Colorless single crystals of (I) were grown by slow
evaporation of a benzene solution.

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$
 $M_r = 518.58$
Monoclinic, $P2_1$
 $a = 8.9971$ (17) Å
 $b = 10.3052$ (19) Å
 $c = 13.954$ (3) Å
 $\beta = 95.374$ (3)°
 $V = 1288.1$ (4) Å³ $Z = 2$
 $D_x = 1.337$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.17$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 113$ (2) K
Block, colorless
 $0.32 \times 0.20 \times 0.14$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku Saturn diffractometer
 ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(Jacobson, 1998)
 $T_{\min} = 0.947$, $T_{\max} = 0.971$ 17106 measured reflections
6459 independent reflections
4755 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.045$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.7^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.083$
 $S = 0.96$
 6459 reflections
 337 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0416P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.30 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.067 (2)
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
 2958 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.02 (5)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C4-H4B\cdots O1^i$	0.99	2.36	3.266 (2)	152
$C8-H8A\cdots O1^i$	0.98	2.40	3.242 (2)	143
$C13-H13\cdots O4^{ii}$	0.95	2.48	3.263 (2)	140

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + 1$; (ii) $-x + 1, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + 2$.

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with $C-H = 0.96-0.97 \text{ Å}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MS, 2005).

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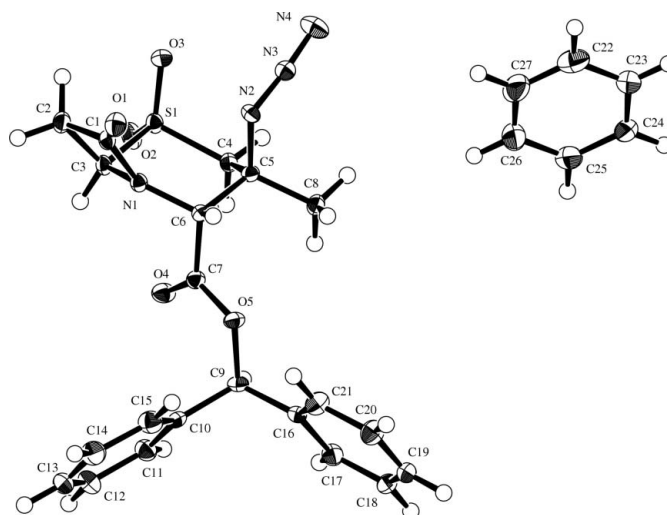


Figure 1
 The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

References

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