

(\pm)-N-[4-Acetyl-5-methyl-5-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]acetamide

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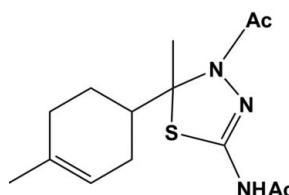
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 180$ K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.037; wR factor = 0.113; data-to-parameter ratio = 25.1.

The new title thiadiazole compound, $C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_2S$, was semi-synthesized starting from 1-(4-methylcyclohex-3-enyl)-ethanone, a natural product isolated from *Cedrus atlantica* essential oil. The stereochemistry has been confirmed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. The thiadiazoline ring is roughly planar, although it may be regarded as having a half-chair conformation. The cyclohexenyl ring has a half-chair conformation. The most interesting feature is the formation of a pseudo-ring formed by four molecules associated through N–H···O hydrogen bonds around a fourfold inversion axis, forming an $R_4^4(28)$ motif.

Related literature

For related literature, see: Aly *et al.* (2007); Beatriz *et al.* (2002); Bernstein *et al.* (1995); Cremer & Pople (1975); Demirbas *et al.* (2005); Etter *et al.* (1990); Farghaly *et al.* (2006); Invidiata *et al.* (1996); Kubota *et al.* (1982); Nizamuddin *et al.* (1999); Ourhriss *et al.* (2005); Paolo *et al.* (2005); Radul *et al.* (2005); Sun *et al.* (1999); Udupi *et al.* (2000).



Experimental

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_2S$
 $M_r = 295.40$

Tetragonal, $I4_1/a$
 $a = 16.6855$ (3) Å

$c = 21.8961$ (8) Å
 $V = 6096.0$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 16$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 0.22$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 180$ (2) K
 $0.29 \times 0.24 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: none
87517 measured reflections

4637 independent reflections
3849 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.113$
 $S = 1.11$
4637 reflections

185 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.39$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$ e Å⁻³

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H \cdots A$	$D-H$	$H \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-H \cdots A$
N3—H3···O1 ⁱ	0.88	1.95	2.8223 (14)	171
Symmetry code: (i) $y + \frac{1}{4}, -x + \frac{7}{4}, -z + \frac{3}{4}$				

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2006); cell refinement: *APEX2*; data reduction: *APEX2*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.*, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEPIII* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996), *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997) and *CAMERON* (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2164).

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