

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2818 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536809041609]

1-Formyl-r-2,c-6-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-t-3,t-5-dimethylpiperidin-4-one

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S1. Comment

The piperidine ring is a common feature occurring in many biologically active natural products and therapeutic agents. Piperidine containing entities constitute important targets for pharmaceutical research (Escolano & Amat, 2006). Piperidine derivatives, namely 4-piperidones are synthetic intermediates in the preparation of various alkaloids and pharmaceutical products (Wang *et al.*, 1992; Grishina *et al.*, 1994).

In the title molecule (Fig.1), the piperidine ring adopts a distorted boat conformation. The methyl groups at 3 and 5 positions of the piperidine ring are in axial and equatorial orientations [$\text{N}1—\text{C}2—\text{C}3—\text{C}14 = -63.02$ (15°) and $\text{N}1—\text{C}6—\text{C}5—\text{C}15 = 176.60$ (11°)]. The phenyl rings at 2 and 6 positions of the piperidine ring are axially [$\text{C}4—\text{C}3—\text{C}2—\text{C}8 = -68.32$ (14°)] and equatorially [$\text{C}4—\text{C}5—\text{C}6—\text{C}16 = 176.69$ (10°)] oriented. The dihedral angle between the two phenyl rings is 41.97 (8°).

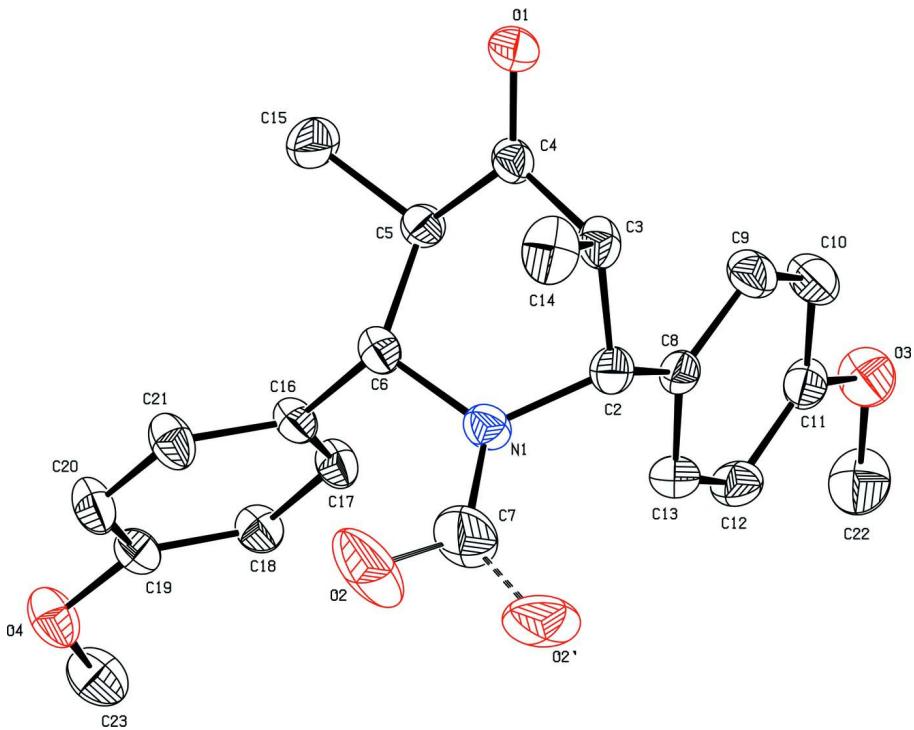
Centrosymmetrically related molecules form $R_2^2(8)$ (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) dimers through $\text{C}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds involving atoms C3 and O1. The dimers are linked into a zigzag C(8) chain running along the *b* axis by intermolecular $\text{C}—\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds involving atoms C20 and O1 (Table 1). Further, C15—H15C \cdots O2 interactions link the chains along the *c* axis to form a three-dimensional network.

S2. Experimental

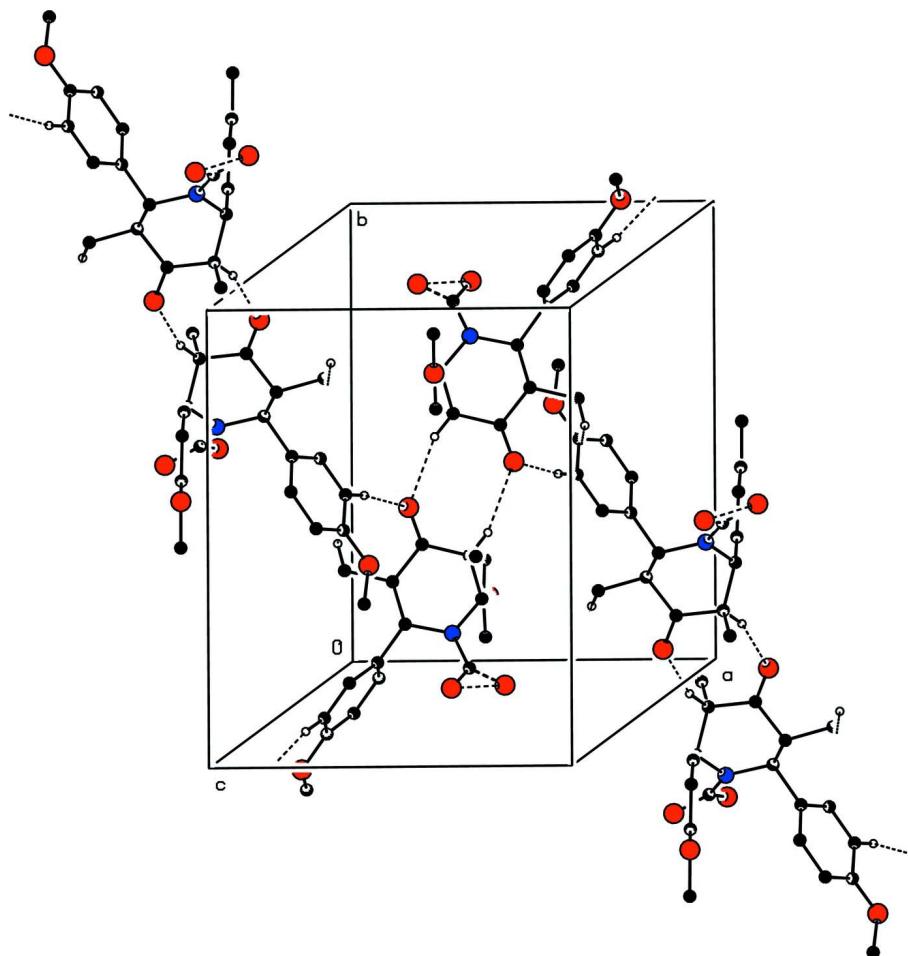
An ice-cold solution of acetic-formic anhydride was prepared from acetic anhydride (10 ml) and 85% formic acid (5 ml) and was added slowly to a cold solution of r-2,c-6-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-t-3,t-5-dimethylpiperidin-4-one (1.69 g) in benzene (30 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The resulting mass was purified by crystallization from benzene-petroleum ether (333–353 K) in the ratio 1:1.

S3. Refinement

The O and H atoms of the formyl group is disordered over two positions with occupancies of 0.534 (5) and 0.466 (5). H atoms were positioned geometrically ($\text{C}-\text{H} = 0.93$ – 0.98 Å) and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$ and $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. A rotating group model was used for the methoxy methyl groups.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. Both disorder components are shown. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

**Figure 2**

The crystal packing of the title compound. H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding (dashed lines) have been omitted.

1-Formyl-*r*-2,6-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-*t*-3,5-dimethylpiperidin-4-one

Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{25}NO_4$
 $M_r = 367.43$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
Hall symbol: -P 2yn
 $a = 11.0954 (4)$ Å
 $b = 14.5407 (3)$ Å
 $c = 12.7050 (4)$ Å
 $\beta = 110.977 (1)^\circ$
 $V = 1913.91 (10)$ Å³
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 784$
 $D_x = 1.275 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å
Cell parameters from 5524 reflections
 $\theta = 2.1\text{--}29.9^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$
Block, colourless
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
Graphite monochromator
 ω and φ scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.974$, $T_{\max} = 0.974$
24720 measured reflections
5524 independent reflections

