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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PV2527).

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supporting information

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Ethyl 7-oxo-3,5-diphenyl-1,4-diazepane-2-carboxylate

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S1. Comment

The title compound belongs to an important class of heterocyclic compounds that have widespread applications from pharmaceuticals (Wlodarczyk *et al.*, 2005) to biology (Gopalakrishnan *et al.*, 2007).

In the title structure there are two crystallographically independent molecules (1 and 2) in an asymmetric unit (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, respectively). The central diazepane rings (C4/C5/C12/C19/C20/N1/N2) and (C24/C25/C32/C39/C40/N3/N4) in the molecule 1 and 2 form dihedral angles of 71.6 (4) $^{\circ}$, 40.3 (5) $^{\circ}$ and 75.9 (5) $^{\circ}$, 58.6 (7) $^{\circ}$ with the neighbouring benzene rings (C6–C11), (C13–C18) and (C26–C31), (C33–C38), respectively. The dihedral angles between the pairs of benzene rings (C6–C11), (C13–C18) and (C26–C31), (C33–C38) are 54.8 (7) $^{\circ}$ and 58.4 (6) $^{\circ}$, respectively. The sum of the bond angles around the atoms N₂ (362 $^{\circ}$) and N₄ (359.8 $^{\circ}$) of the diazepane rings indicate sp^2 hybridization, whereas the other N atoms, [N₁ (328.6 $^{\circ}$) and N₃ (331.2 $^{\circ}$)] indicate sp^3 hybridization.

The atoms O3 and O6 deviate by 0.685 (14) Å and 0.498 (13) Å from the least square plane of the diazepane rings (C4/C5/C12/C19/C20/N1/N2) and (C24/C25/C32/C39/C40/N3/N4), respectively. The ethyl carboxylate groups exhibit significant conformational difference between the two molecules as reflected by the orientation of the carbonyl O-atoms and the torsion angles of C1—C2—O1—C3 is -179.0 (2) $^{\circ}$ for molecule 1 and C21—C22—O4—C23 is 73.2 (2) $^{\circ}$ in molecule 2. The conformational differences in the two molecules of the asymmetric unit of the title compound are evident in Fig. 3.

The diazepane rings (C4/C5/C12/C19/C20/N1/N2) and (C24/C25/C32/C39/C40/N3/N4) adopt *chair* conformations with puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975) $Q_2 = 0.382$ (2) Å, $Q_3 = 0.678$ (2) Å, $\varphi_2 = 180.4$ (2) $^{\circ}$, $\varphi_3 = 359.71$ (14) $^{\circ}$ and $Q_2 = 0.333$ (2) Å, $Q_3 = 0.670$ (2) Å, $\varphi_2 = 182.9$ (3) $^{\circ}$, $\varphi_3 = 2.44$ (14) $^{\circ}$, respectively. The title compound exhibits structural similarities with another reported structure (Kumar *et al.*, 2009).

The crystal packing is stabilized by intramolecular N—H···O, intermolecular N—H···O, C—H···O and C—H··· π interactions (Table 1). The N2—H2···O2, N2—H2···O6ⁱ, N2—H4A···O3ⁱⁱ, C2—H2B···O2ⁱⁱⁱ and C39—H39B···O5^{iv} hydrogen bonds generates S(5) ring motif, dimers R_2^2 (8), R_2^2 (10) and R_2^2 (14) graphset motifs, respectively (Bernstein, *et al.*, 1995). The crystal packing is further stabilized by C9—H9···Cg1^v and C16—H16···Cg2^{vi} interactions where Cg1 is center of gravity of (C33–C38) ring and Cg2 is center of gravity of (C26–C31) ring (Fig. 4; symmetry codes are given in Table 1)

S2. Experimental

In a typical reaction, powdered ethyl 4-oxo-2,6-diphenyl piperidine- 3-carboxylate hydrochloride (2 g) was dissolved in an ice cold conc. H₂SO₄ (10 ml) in chloroform (5 ml) placed in a conical flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer. After the complete dissolution, the temperature of the solution was brought to 298 K. Sodium azide (600 mg) was added in portions over a period of 20 minutes with vigorous stirring. After the addition was over, the solution was poured slowly on to crushed ice with vigorous stirring, and the PH was adjusted to 8.0 using 4 N sodium hydroxide and extracted with chloroform. The combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to get the crude product which

was purified by recrystallization from benzene and ethanol (1:1) to afford colourless prisms of the title compound.

S3. Refinement

The Hydrogen atoms were placed in calculated positions with C–H = 0.93 to 0.97 Å and N–H = 0.83 (2) to 0.85 (2) Å refined in the riding model with fixed isotropic displacement parameters: $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl group and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}/\text{N})$ for other groups.

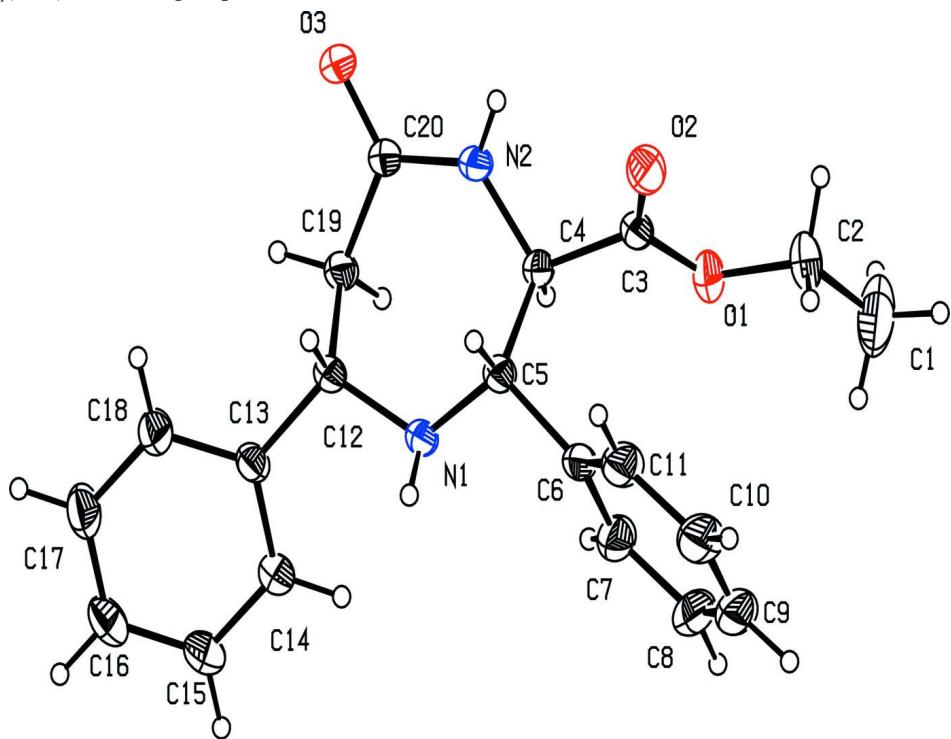


Figure 1

Molecule 1 of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

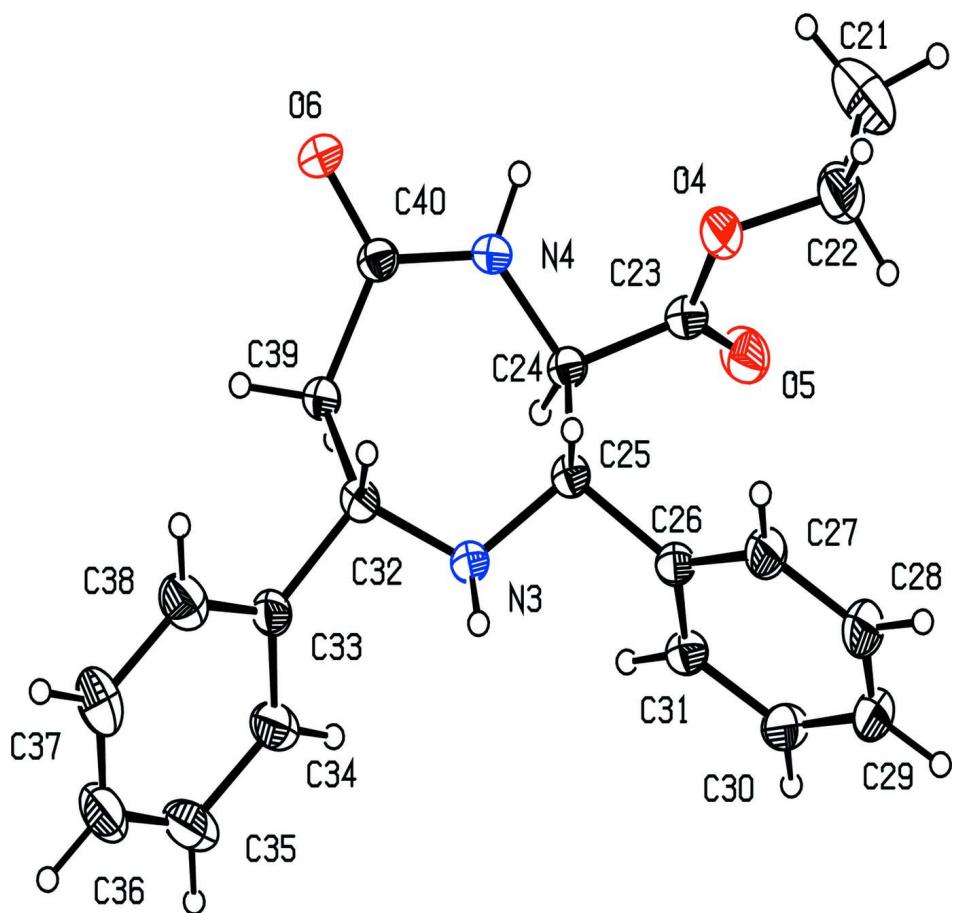
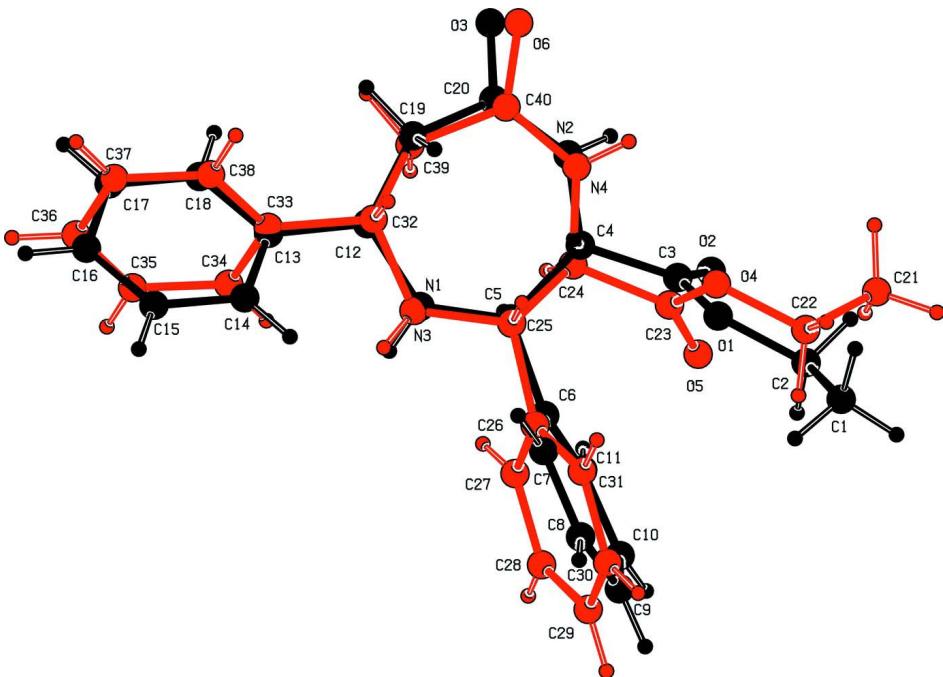
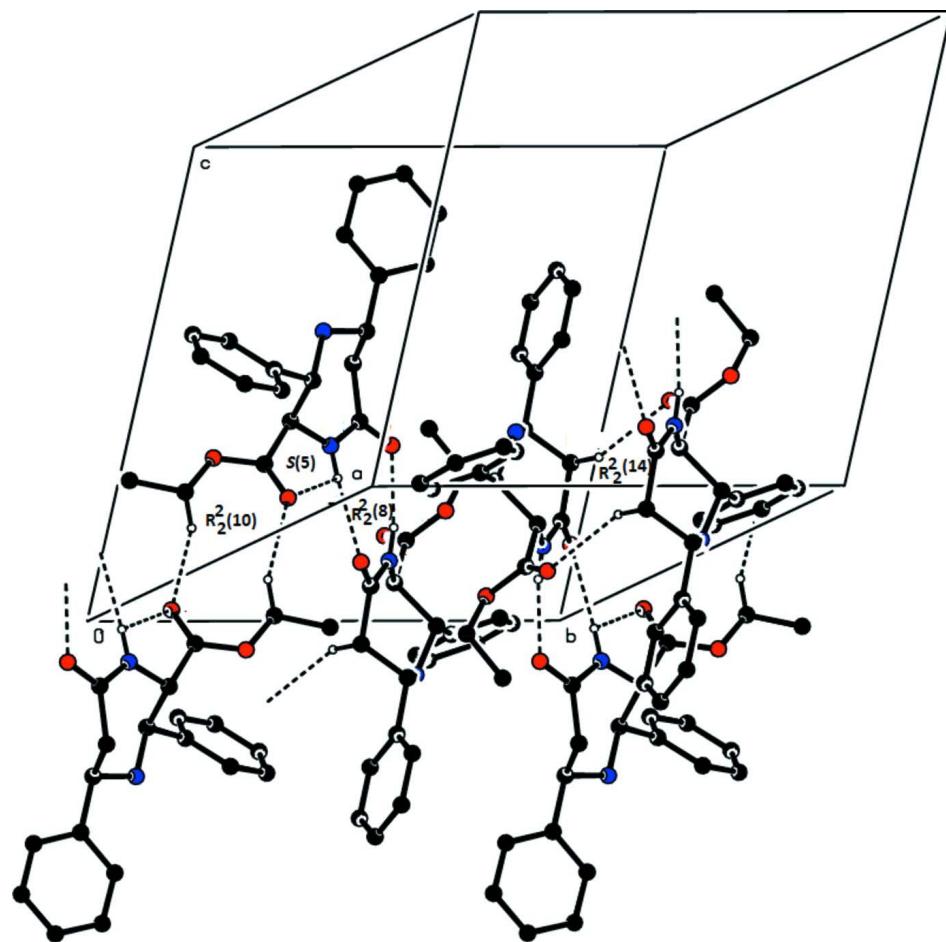


Figure 2

Molecule 2 of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 3**

Molecule 1(Black) and Molecule 2 (Red) of the title compound overlapping each other, H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

**Figure 4**

The crystal packing of the title compound viewed down the c axis, showing hydrogen bonds resulting in S(5) ring motif, dimers $R_2^2(8)$, $R_2^2(10)$ and $R_2^2(14)$ graphset motifs; H-atoms not involved in hydrogen bonds have been excluded for clarity.

Ethyl 7-oxo-3,5-diphenyl-1,4-diazepane-2-carboxylate

Crystal data

$C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_3$
 $M_r = 338.40$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
Hall symbol: -P 1
 $a = 9.5352 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 14.8809 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 15.0800 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $\alpha = 61.650 (1)^\circ$
 $\beta = 82.153 (2)^\circ$
 $\gamma = 71.344 (2)^\circ$
 $V = 1783.86 (9) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$
 $F(000) = 720$
 $D_x = 1.260 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Cell parameters from 9437 reflections
 $\theta = 1.5\text{--}29.1^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$
Block, colourless
 $0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.25 \text{ mm}$

