Synthesis, Characterization and Crystal Structure of 4-Dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane

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4-Dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane was synthesized by cycloaddition and acylation reaction. The molecular structure was characterized by IR, NMR, MS, elemental analysis and further confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis. The title compound, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2Cl_2$, crystallized in the monoclinic $P2_1/c$ space group with unit cell parameters $a = 10.286(2)$ Å, $b = 11.513(2)$ Å, $c = 12.234(5)$ Å, $Z = 4$, $V = 1223.5(6)$ Å³, $D_c = 1.439$ g/cm³, $F(000) = 552$, $R_1 = 0.0405$ and $wR_2 = 0.1020$. In the crystal structure, the molecule was linked through intermolecular $C(7)-H(7) \cdots O(2)$ hydrogen bond forming a one dimension chain conformation.

Keywords: Synthesis, X-ray structure, 4-Dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane.

INTRODUCTION

Diazabicyclo derivatives attracted more attention in organic synthesis for their widely used as a structure-directing agent¹, synthons^{2,3}, catalysts⁴, etc. They were also the target compounds for their versatile bioactivity⁵⁻⁸. Since BASF employed BAS-145138 as safeners which increased the toleration of crops to herbicidal acetanilides⁹, dichloroacetyl diazabicyclo derivatives were reported as a novel kind of herbicide safener protecting crops from injury by chlorine acetamide herbicides, sulfonyl-urea herbicides and imidazolinone herbicides^{10,11}.

In connection with our previous studies on the synthesis of nitrogen and oxygen containing heterocyclic compounds^{12,13}, we have described a convenient synthetic route to construct bridged ring skeleton with nitrogen as the bridgehead atom, from the readily available diamine, levulinic acid and dichloroacetyl chloride through cycloaddition and acylation¹⁴⁻¹⁶. As part of a progress to discover novel herbicide safeners with better bioactivity and to explore the relationship of structure and activity, we reported the synthesis and crystal structure of 4-dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane (**4**) by employed the above synthetic route starting from 1,2-propane diamine, ethyl levulinate and dichloroacetyl chloride.

EXPERIMENTAL

The infrared spectra were taken on a KJ-IN-27G infrared spectrophotometer (KBr). HPLC-MS spectrometry was Waters Xevo-TQMS. The ¹H NMR spectra and ¹³C NMR spectra were

recorded on a Bruker AVANVE 400 MHz nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer with DMSO-*d*₆ as the solvent and TMS as the internal standard. The elemental analysis was performed on FLASH EA1112 elemental analyzer. The melting points were determined on Beijing Taike melting point apparatus (X-4) and uncorrected.

Preparation of 4-dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane (4): Ethyl levulinate (10.1 g, 0.07 mol) and 1,2-diamino propane (18.5 g, 0.25 mol) were mixed with 20 mL ethanol. The mixture was heated to reflux for 8 h, then vacuum distillation. The intermediate **3** was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with ethyl acetate and light petroleum (1:15). Dichloroacetyl chloride (7.4 g, 0.05 mol) was added dropwise slowly into of diazabicyclo **3** (7.7 g, 0.05 mol) dissolved in 50 mL toluene at -10-5 °C. Stirring was continued for 2h. Then regulated the pH 8-9 with sodium hydroxide solution. The reaction system was stirred at 25 °C for 1h. Organic phase was rinsed with water until pH = 7. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was removed under vacuum (**Scheme-I**). The product **4** was recrystallized with ethanol and light petroleum. Compound **4** was obtained as white solid in 68 % yield. Anal. calcd. for $C_{10}H_{14}Cl_2N_2O_2$ (%): C, 45.45; H, 5.34; N, 10.61. Found, %: C, 45.61; H, 5.32; N, 10.51. IR spectrum, ν , cm⁻¹: 3001-2970 (C-H), 1679 (C=O), 1674 (C=O). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz, δ ppm): 1.24 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.62 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.18-2.76 (m, 4H, C-CH₂-CH₂-C), 3.57-4.10 (m, 2H, CH₂-N), 4.24-4.29 (m, 1H, N-CH), 6.89 (s, 1H, Cl₂CH). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz, δ ppm): 21.67, 24.64,

Scheme-I: Synthetic route to the title compound

32.26, 35.71, 48.48, 53.46, 67.18, 84.49, 160.47, 175.41. Mass spectrum, (MS EI⁺)[M + 1] = 265.

Crystal data and structure determination: The block colorless single crystal of the title compound was grown from ethanol solution at room temperature. The crystal with dimensions of 0.28 × 0.26 × 0.22 mm was mounted on a Bruker AXS II CCD area-detector diffractometer using graphite monochromated MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.071073$ nm) at 293(2) K. A total of 11679 reflections were collected in the range of $3.34 < \theta < 27.47^\circ$, of which 2788 were independent and 2188 were observed with $I > 2\sigma(I)$. Lattice determination and data collection were carried out using SMART version 5.628 software¹⁷. Date reduction and absorption corrections were performed with SAINT version 6.02¹⁷. The structure was solved by direct methods using SHELXS-97 and refined by full matrix least squares on F^2 , SHELXL-97¹⁸. The hydrogen atoms were determined with theoretical calculations and refined isotropically. A summary of the key crystallographic information is given in Table-1. The final full-matrix least squares refinement gave $R = 0.0405$ and $wR = 0.1020$ ($w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0584P)^2 + 0.1879P]$) where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$, $S = 1.040$, ($\Delta/\sigma_{\max} = 0.001$, $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.243$ eÅ⁻¹ and $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.233$ eÅ⁻¹. CIF file containing complete information on the studied structure was deposited

with CCDC, deposition number 892496 and is freely available upon request from the following web site: www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The structure of the title compound was elucidated by elemental analysis and spectroscopic technique data. In the IR spectra a characteristic carbonyl band at around 1650-1700 cm⁻¹ splitted two sharp peaks which proved the presence of two p- π conjunction between N atom and O=C in the molecular. ¹H NMR spectra of the compound gave a characteristic of Cl₂CH- with single signal in the δ 6.89 ppm range. In the ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 4, the signals observed in the region δ 175.41 ppm and δ 160.47 ppm accounting for the two carbon of O=C-N, δ 84.49 ppm accounting for the signals of the Cl₂C and δ 67.18 ppm accounting for the bridgehead carbon, which also confirmed the formation of diazabicyclo.

Crystal structure: A perspective view of 4-dichloroacetyl-2,5-dimethyl-8-oxo-1,4-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octane, showing the atomic numbering scheme, was depicted in Fig. 1. The title compound crystallized in the monoclinic space group P2₁/c, with four molecules in the unit cell. The title compound was a bridged compound with N(1) and C(4) as the bridge carbon atoms. The C(1)=O(1) and C(9)=O(2) bond distances [1.2213(19) and 1.2178(19) Å, respectively] confirmed the existence of the carbonyl. The bond distances of C(1)-N(1) and C(9)-N(2) [1.361(2) Å and 1.341(2) Å, respectively] were shorter than the normal C-N distance [C-N = 1.472 Å], which indicated the existence of p- π conjunction effect between N atom and carbonyl. All the bond lengths and bond angles were in their normal range (Table-2). The compound lied in two planes with plane I[C(4), C(3), C(2), C(1) and N(1)] making a dihedral angle of 42.6° with plane II[N(1), C(4), N(2), C(6) and C(7)]. Plane I was in an envelope conformation with the C(2) atom forming the flap and N(1) atom for plane II. The

TABLE-1 PARAMETERS OF CRYSTAL STRUCTURE	
Item	Value
Empirical formula	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₂
Formula weight	265.13
Temperature (K)	293(2) K
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073 Å
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
Unit cell dimensions	a = 10.286 (2) Å $\alpha = 90^\circ$ b = 11.513 (2) Å $\beta = 122.38 (2)^\circ$ c = 12.234 (5) Å $\gamma = 90^\circ$
Volume (Å ³)	1223.5 (6) Å ³
Z	4
Calculated density	1.439 g/cm ³
Absorption coefficient	0.518 mm ⁻¹
F(000)	552
Crystal size	0.28 × 0.26 × 0.22 mm ³
Theta range for data collection	3.34 to 27.47°
Limiting indices	-13 ≤ h ≤ 13, -14 ≤ k ≤ 14, -15 ≤ l ≤ 14
Reflections collected / unique	11679/2788 [R(int) = 0.0296]
Completeness to theta = 27.47	99.6 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Data / restraints / parameters	2788/0/147
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.040
Final R indices [I > 2sigma (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0405, wR ₂ = 0.1020
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0512, wR ₂ = 0.1070
Largest diff. peak and hole (eÅ ⁻³)	0.243 and -0.233 eÅ ⁻³

Fig. 1. Molecular diagram of compound 4, showing atom labeling scheme 30 % probability amplitude displacement ellipsoids are shown

Fig. 2. Packing of the title compound

TABLE-2
SELECTED BOND LENGTHS (Å) AND BOND ANGLES (°)

Bond lengths(Å)		Bond angles (°)	
Cl(1)-C(10)	1.7598(18)	C(1)-N(1)-C(4)	114.25(13)
Cl(2)-C(10)	1.7836(19)	C(1)-N(1)-C(7)	124.59(13)
O(1)-C(1)	1.2213(19)	C(4)-N(1)-C(7)	113.29(12)
O(2)-C(9)	1.2178(19)	C(9)-N(2)-C(6)	127.17(13)
N(1)-C(1)	1.361(2)	C(9)-N(2)-C(4)	120.76(12)
N(1)-C(4)	1.4563(19)	C(6)-N(2)-C(4)	111.80(12)
N(1)-C(7)	1.461(2)	O(1)-C(1)-N(1)	124.61(15)
N(2)-C(9)	1.341(2)	O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	128.13(15)
N(2)-C(6)	1.476(2)	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	107.26(13)
N(2)-C(4)	1.4888(19)	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	104.13(13)
C(1)-C(2)	1.508(2)	C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	104.10(12)
C(2)-C(3)	1.531(2)	N(1)-C(4)-N(2)	100.64(11)
C(3)-C(4)	1.540(2)	N(1)-C(4)-C(5)	112.38(13)
C(4)-C(5)	1.521(2)	N(2)-C(4)-C(5)	111.01(12)
C(6)-C(7)	1.533(2)	N(1)-C(4)-C(3)	103.63(12)
C(7)-C(8)	1.513(3)	N(2)-C(4)-C(3)	114.56(12)
C(9)-C(10)	1.543(2)	C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	113.66(14)
		N(2)-C(6)-C(7)	105.34(13)
		N(1)-C(7)-C(8)	113.16(15)
		N(1)-C(7)-C(6)	102.72(12)
		C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	114.16(16)
		O(2)-C(9)-N(2)	124.06(15)
		O(2)-C(9)-C(10)	121.30(14)
		N(2)-C(9)-C(10)	114.63(14)
		C(9)-C(10)-Cl(1)	110.92(12)
		C(9)-C(10)-Cl(2)	108.72(11)
		Cl(1)-C(10)-Cl(2)	109.90(9)

molecular packing diagram (Fig. 2) showed molecules connected with weak intermolecular (C-H)...O hydrogen bonds (Table-3) forming chains along the a-axis direction, which were independently arranged in the unit cell. These hydrogen bonds stabilized the crystal structure.

TABLE-3
HYDROGEN BONDS GEOMETRY (Å, °)

D-H...A	d(D-H)	d(H...A)	d(D...A)	<(DHA)
C(7)-H(7)...O(2)	0.98	2.60	3.454(3)	145.8

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms: x, -y-1/2, z+1/2

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