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trans-2-Fluorocyclohexyl *p*-Toluenesulfonate and *trans*-2-Fluorocycloheptyl *p*-Toluenesulfonate

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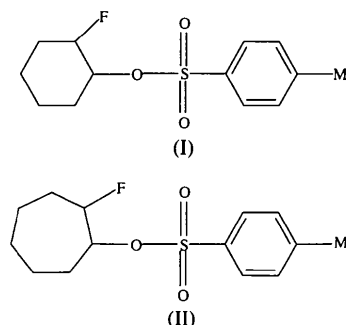
Abstract

The title compounds, $C_{13}H_{17}FO_3S$ and $C_{14}H_{19}FO_3S$, have *trans* configurations with long distances between the F and sulfonyl O atoms. Some disorder was found in the cycloheptyl group.

Comment

Both title compounds, *trans*-2-fluorocyclohexyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, (I), and *trans*-2-fluorocycloheptyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, (II), are obtained by the action of tosyl chloride on *trans*-fluorohydrines (Baklouti & El-Gharbi, 1979). They constitute a class of compounds

from which it is possible to synthesize quite a large variety of other monofluorinated products by substitution of the *p*-toluenesulfonate group (Toulgui, Chaabouni & Baklouti, 1990).



The identification of the two *trans*-2-fluorocycloalkyl *p*-toluenesulfonates, (I) and (II), was made from IR, 1H NMR and ^{19}F NMR spectra, and mass spectroscopy measurements. From dynamic ^{19}F NMR, it was established that, in solution, the compounds adopt *trans* configurations; however, the spacial arrangement of the tosyl group relative to the fluorocycloalkyl moiety could not be determined without X-ray structure analysis. This investigation has shown that for the two title compounds, the more stable conformation is characterized by the longest distance between the F atoms and the O atoms of the sulfonyl moiety.

The average C—C distance is 1.378(8) Å in the aromatic rings of the two compounds and 1.511(5) Å in the cyclohexyl group of compound (I). As described elsewhere (Dupont *et al.*, 1991; Geetha & Rajan, 1991), some disorder was observed in the cycloheptyl group: one C—C bond distance (C6—C7) is 1.298(15) Å, whereas the other six are comparable, in the range 1.487(17)–1.521(12) Å.

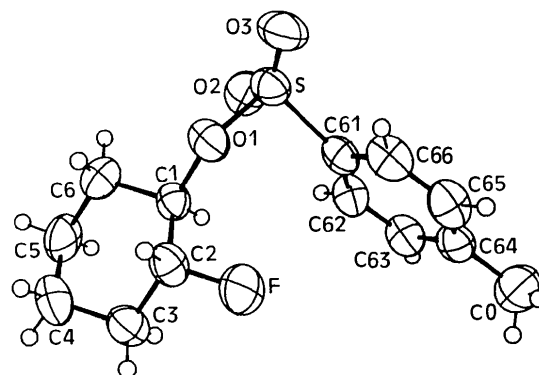


Fig. 1. ORTEP (Johnson, 1971) view of compound (I) with the atomic numbering and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms. H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

† Deceased 24th October 1993.

In both compounds, the arrangement of the O atoms around the S atom is approximately tetrahedral; the bond angles and distances between this atom and those occupying the tetrahedral vertices are comparable (see Table 3). The C—S—O—C torsion angles are -76.4 (2) and 72.5 (5) $^\circ$ for (I) and (II), respectively.

The 2-fluorocyclohexyl *p*-toluenesulfonate molecule is almost identical to that of cyclohexyl *p*-toluenesulfonate (James & McConnell, 1971).

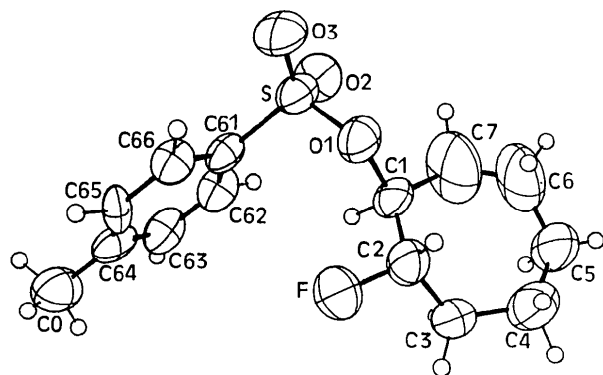


Fig. 2. ORTEP (Johnson, 1971) view of compound (II) with the atomic numbering. Displacement ellipsoids and H atoms as in Fig. 1.

Experimental

Compound (I)

Crystal data

C₁₃H₁₇FO₃S

$M_r = 272.3$

Monoclinic

$P2_1$

$a = 7.346$ (1) Å

$b = 5.870$ (2) Å

$c = 15.959$ (3) Å

$\beta = 99.64$ (1) $^\circ$

$V = 678.4$ (5) Å³

$Z = 2$

$D_x = 1.33$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 5.2$ – 14.0°

$\mu = 0.24$ mm⁻¹

$T = 300$ K

Prism

$0.60 \times 0.28 \times 0.14$ mm

White

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

3 standard reflections

monitored every 50

reflections

intensity decay: none

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

$\theta/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction: none

3882 measured reflections

1454 independent reflections

1284 observed reflections

$[I > 2.5\sigma(I)]$

Refinement

Refinement on F

$R = 0.029$

$wR = 0.032$

$w = 1.27/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.00038F^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.31$

$S = 1.1$

1284 reflections

215 parameters

Only coordinates of H atoms refined

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.20$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18$ e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors from SHELX76 (Sheldrick, 1976)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²) for (I)

$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i\sum_j U_{ij}a_i^*a_j^*a_i \cdot a_j$$

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{eq}
F	0.2837 (3)	0.3013 (5)	0.3025 (1)	0.095 (2)
S	0.6652 (1)	0.6190	0.2252	0.058 (4)
O1	0.4544 (2)	0.5713 (3)	0.1940 (1)	0.059 (1)
O2	0.7724 (3)	0.4857 (5)	0.1769 (1)	0.072 (1)
O3	0.6781 (3)	0.8612 (4)	0.2238 (2)	0.085 (2)
C0	0.8148 (5)	0.2973 (10)	0.5888 (2)	0.085 (3)
C1	0.3927 (3)	0.3374 (5)	0.1728 (2)	0.047 (1)
C2	0.2272 (4)	0.2969 (6)	0.2140 (2)	0.057 (1)
C3	0.1418 (5)	0.0660 (6)	0.1899 (2)	0.064 (2)
C4	0.0908 (5)	0.0458 (8)	0.0942 (2)	0.077 (2)
C5	0.2575 (6)	0.0833 (8)	0.0529 (2)	0.079 (2)
C6	0.3446 (6)	0.3147 (8)	0.0770 (2)	0.073 (2)
C61	0.7064 (3)	0.5251 (5)	0.3307 (2)	0.051 (2)
C62	0.7870 (4)	0.3155 (5)	0.3507 (2)	0.058 (2)
C63	0.8195 (4)	0.2453 (6)	0.4340 (2)	0.061 (2)
C64	0.7728 (3)	0.3780 (6)	0.4987 (2)	0.058 (2)
C65	0.6905 (4)	0.5854 (6)	0.4768 (2)	0.066 (2)
C66	0.6568 (4)	0.6610 (5)	0.3943 (2)	0.061 (2)

Compound (II)

Crystal data

C₁₄H₁₉FO₃S

$M_r = 286.37$

Orthorhombic

$P2_12_12_1$

$a = 6.022$ (1) Å

$b = 7.319$ (1) Å

$c = 32.279$ (5) Å

$V = 1422.7$ (7) Å³

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.33$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 4.4$ – 13.6°

$\mu = 0.23$ mm⁻¹

$T = 300$ K

Trapezoidal

$0.35 \times 0.15 \times 0.07$ mm

White

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer

$\theta/2\theta$ scans

Absorption correction: none

3472 measured reflections

1197 independent reflections

819 observed reflections

$[I > 3\sigma(I)]$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.02$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26^\circ$

$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$

$k = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$l = 0 \rightarrow 35$

3 standard reflections

monitored every 50

reflections

intensity decay: none

Refinement

Refinement on F

$R = 0.044$

$wR = 0.046$

$S = 1.6$

819 reflections

194 parameters

Only coordinates of H atoms refined

$w = 1.69/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.00052F^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.18$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.34$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.32$ e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: none

Atomic scattering factors from SHELX76 (Sheldrick, 1976)

Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2) for (II)
$$U_{\text{eq}} = (1/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

	x	y	z	U_{eq}
F	-0.1442 (9)	0.4238 (6)	0.0957 (1)	0.119 (4)
S	0.1995 (3)	0.0120 (3)	0.1285 (1)	0.065 (1)
O1	0.1352 (8)	0.2062 (6)	0.1442 (1)	0.076 (3)
O2	0.0905 (9)	-0.1231 (7)	0.1530 (2)	0.086 (4)
O3	0.4350 (7)	0.0138 (8)	0.1269 (2)	0.093 (4)
C0	-0.1610 (17)	-0.0423 (11)	-0.0457 (3)	0.093 (6)
C1	-0.0989 (13)	0.2475 (10)	0.1544 (2)	0.077 (5)
C2	-0.1385 (15)	0.4388 (10)	0.1389 (2)	0.076 (6)
C3	-0.3578 (13)	0.5215 (12)	0.1529 (2)	0.085 (6)
C4	-0.3555 (20)	0.6021 (13)	0.1956 (3)	0.103 (7)
C5	-0.3466 (18)	0.4707 (16)	0.2309 (3)	0.109 (7)
C6	-0.1713 (24)	0.3278 (16)	0.2297 (3)	0.142 (8)
C7	-0.1403 (26)	0.2141 (16)	0.1994 (3)	0.163 (9)
C61	0.0951 (10)	0.0002 (8)	0.0777 (2)	0.054 (3)
C62	-0.1099 (12)	-0.0784 (9)	0.0706 (2)	0.066 (5)
C63	-0.1889 (14)	-0.0883 (10)	0.0309 (3)	0.073 (5)
C64	-0.0690 (12)	-0.0231 (9)	-0.0025 (2)	0.068 (5)
C65	0.1354 (13)	0.0556 (9)	0.0057 (2)	0.055 (6)
C66	0.2189 (12)	0.0684 (8)	0.0451 (2)	0.059 (4)

Table 3. Selected bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^\circ$) in compounds (I) and (II)

	(I)	(II)
S—O1	1.570 (2)	1.558 (5)
S—O2	1.424 (2)	1.428 (6)
S—O3	1.426 (3)	1.419 (4)
S—C61	1.749 (3)	1.758 (7)
F—C2	1.405 (3)	1.399 (7)
C61—C62	1.380 (4)	1.381 (9)
C62—C63	1.374 (4)	1.369 (12)
C63—C64	1.381 (4)	1.383 (13)
C64—C65	1.378 (5)	1.385 (11)
C65—C66	1.371 (5)	1.370 (12)
C66—C61	1.387 (4)	1.382 (9)
CO—C64	1.496 (5)	1.507 (14)
C1—O1	1.468 (3)	1.479 (9)
C1—C2	1.495 (4)	1.506 (10)
C2—C3	1.516 (4)	1.521 (12)
C3—C4	1.515 (4)	1.499 (14)
C4—C5	1.501 (6)	1.492 (16)
C5—C6	1.523 (6)	1.487 (17)
C6—C1	1.516 (4)	—
C6—C7	—	1.298 (15)
C7—C1	—	1.494 (12)
O1—S—O2	109.6 (1)	109.7 (3)
O2—S—O3	119.7 (2)	119.0 (4)
O3—S—O1	103.8 (1)	104.6 (4)
C61—S—O1	104.6 (1)	105.0 (3)
C61—S—O2	109.0 (1)	108.6 (3)
C61—S—O3	109.1 (2)	109.0 (3)
S—O1—C1	119.4 (2)	119.7 (5)
S—C61—C62	120.2 (2)	119.6 (6)
S—C61—C66	120.0 (2)	119.9 (5)
C62—C61—C66	119.9 (3)	120.5 (7)
C61—C62—C63	119.4 (3)	119.1 (7)
C62—C63—C64	121.9 (3)	122.0 (7)
C63—C64—C65	117.5 (3)	117.3 (7)
C64—C65—C66	122.0 (3)	122.1 (7)
C65—C66—C61	119.3 (3)	118.9 (7)
CO—C64—C63	120.1 (3)	119.8 (7)
CO—C64—C65	122.3 (3)	122.8 (8)
O1—C1—C2	106.9 (2)	105.5 (6)
F—C2—C1	108.3 (2)	105.2 (5)
F—C2—C3	108.2 (3)	107.8 (5)
C1—C2—C3	111.3 (2)	114.1 (7)
C2—C3—C4	110.3 (3)	114.9 (7)
C3—C4—C5	110.4 (3)	116.7 (9)
C4—C5—C6	111.0 (3)	117.3 (9)
C5—C6—C1	110.5 (3)	—

O1—C1—C6	109.0 (2)	—
C2—C1—C6	111.1 (2)	—
O1—C1—C7	—	110.1 (7)
C5—C6—C7	—	125.0 (11)
C6—C7—C1	—	130.7 (9)
C7—C1—C2	—	116.6 (7)

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Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry, along with unit-cell diagrams have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: AB1200). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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N-Acetyl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-2-(3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-3*H*-azepin-2-yl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-azepine

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Abstract

The deprotonation reaction of 3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-3*H*-azepine, (2), using methyllithium, and subsequent quenching of the resulting anionic species with acetyl