

2-(Toluene-4-sulfonylamino)benzoyl fluoride

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 180\text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.030

wR factor = 0.082

Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.1

For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{FNO}_3\text{S}$, was used as an activating agent for a chemical synthesis, from which it recrystallized immediately. In the structure, one intramolecular hydrogen bond was found, which leads to the formation of a six-membered ring within one half of the molecule. In the other half of the molecule, there is a disubstituted benzene ring. The electron-withdrawing effect of the S atom and the electron-releasing effect of the opposite methyl substituent are both observed in this structure.

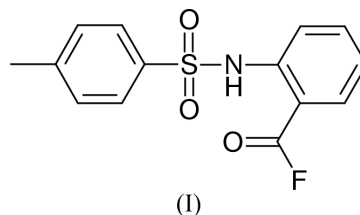
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Comment

The title compound, (I), was used as an activating agent for N-containing heterocycles in order to produce iminium salts. During the reaction of those salts with nucleophiles, crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray studies were formed. In the structure of (I), one hydrogen bond between N—H and the acidic O atom was found (Fig. 1), leading to the formation of a six-membered ring. The sum of its endocyclic angles is $719.4(2)^\circ$, *i.e.* near the ideal value of a planar hexagon. As a consequence, this portion of the molecule forms a common plane including the attached benzene ring and fluorine. The root-mean-square deviation of the atoms from this plane is 0.031 \AA . The *para*-substituted benzene ring shows approximately the expected C_{2v} symmetry so that for the two matching endocyclic bond angles this holds true even at the 2σ level (Table 1). Therefore, it may be concluded that the angles at C1 [$120.99(13)^\circ$] and C4 [$118.47(14)^\circ$] are significantly enlarged and diminished, respectively. According to the conclusions of Domenicano *et al.* (1975), it follows that the S atom introduces a small electron-withdrawing effect in (I), whereas the methyl substituent introduces electron-releasing properties.



Experimental

2-(Toluene-4-sulfonylamino)benzoic acid, synthesized according to Nandi & Debnath (1978), reacts with 1.2 equivalents of cyanuric fluoride in dichloromethane at 263 K. After 1 h of reaction, the product was poured into ice water. From this mixture, the aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO_4 and evaporated under reduced pressure affording (I) in 93% yield.

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{12}FNO_3S$
 $M_r = 293.31$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/a$
 $a = 11.908 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 8.2396 (14) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 13.925 (4) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 103.14 (3)^\circ$
 $V = 1330.6 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.464 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 5000 reflections
 $\theta = 2.9\text{--}24.8^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.26 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 180 (2) \text{ K}$
 Prism, colorless
 $0.60 \times 0.36 \times 0.28 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS diffractometer
 φ -oscill., φ -incr. = 1.5° , 153 exposure scans
 Absorption correction: refined from ΔF (Walker & Stuart, 1983)
 $T_{\min} = 0.859$, $T_{\max} = 0.931$
 8860 measured reflections

2439 independent reflections
 2048 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.8^\circ$
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.030$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.082$
 $S = 1.04$
 2439 reflections
 186 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0476P)^2 + 0.2945P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.009$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.27 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.32 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

 Selected geometric parameters ($^\circ$).

C6—C1—C2	120.99 (13)	C5—C4—C3	118.47 (14)
C3—C2—C1	118.91 (14)	C4—C5—C6	121.05 (14)
C2—C3—C4	121.42 (15)	C1—C6—C5	119.14 (14)

Methyl was refined as a rigid group, the other C-bound H atoms as riding. The coordinates of the N-bound H atom were freely refined, but its displacement parameter was constrained to equal that of N.

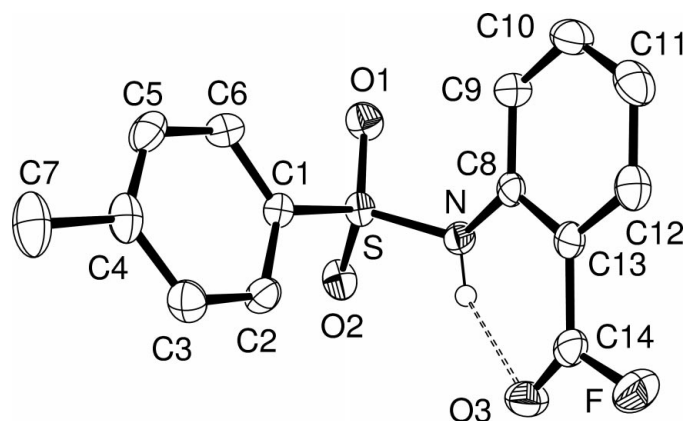


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids (Farrugia, 1997). Only the N-bound H atom is shown.

Data collection: *IPDS2.87* (Stoe & Cie, 1997); cell refinement: *IPDS2.87*; data reduction: *IPDS2.87*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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