# organic papers

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#### **Key indicators**

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 294 K Mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.003 Å R factor = 0.036 wR factor = 0.093 Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.2

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

## o-Phenylene bis(benzenesulfonate)

The title molecule,  $C_{18}H_{14}O_6S_2$ , adopts an asymmetric conformation with alternating benzene rings and sulfonate groups. In the crystal structure there are two independent C- $H \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds, connecting the molecules into a three-dimensional network.

## Comment

Sulfonate compounds have important functions in medicine, and as catalysts and acid amplifiers (Hong *et al.*, 2004). Some disulfonate compounds bridged by alkylidene, alkenylidene and alkynylidene groups have been reported, such as 2,4-hexadiynylene bis(*p*-methoxybenzenesulfonate) (Fisher *et al.*, 1979), 4,6-decadiynylene bis(pentamethylbenzenesulfonate) (Day *et al.*, 1986), and 2,4-hexadiyne bis(*p*-nitrobenzene-sulfonate) (Bertault *et al.*, 1998). In this paper, we report the synthesis and crystal structure of the title compound, (I).



The molecular structure of (I) is illustrated in Fig. 1. The molecule consists of alternating benzene rings and sulfonate groups. The two terminal phenyl rings are not located on the same side of the plane of the central ring, giving an asymmetric conformation. The dihedral angles between the central ring and the terminal ones (C1–C6 and C13–C18) are 48.21 (9) and 48.67 (8)°, respectively, while the dihedral angle between the two terminal phenyl rings is 82.27 (7)°.

In the crystal structure of (I), there are two intermolecular hydrogen bonds (Table 1).  $C16-H16\cdots O2^{i}$  links the molecules into a one-dimensional chain along the *a* axis. These chains are further linked by the  $C11-H11\cdots O1^{ii}$  hydrogen bond, resulting in a three-dimensional network (Fig. 2).

## **Experimental**

To a solution of benzenesulfonyl chloride (35.3 g) in dry pyridine (20 ml) and CHCl<sub>3</sub> (50 ml) was added 1,2-benzenediol (11 g) in batches with stirring at about 273–283 K for 6 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice–water, and the organic layer was separated and washed with water until neutral. The solvent was removed and the

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The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme, showing displacement ellipsoids at the 30% probability level.

residue was recrystallized from glycol methyl ether (yield 78%, m.p. 415 K). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, p.p.m.):  $\delta$  7.802–7.387 (*m*, 1H), 7.714–7.739 (*m*, 2H), 7.612–7.650 (*m*, 2H), 7.365–7.400 (*m*, 1H), 7.198–7.234 (*m*, 2H). Single crystals of the title compound were obtained by slow evaporation of a solution in chloroform/cyclohexane (1:1 *v/v*).

#### Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{14}O_6S_2$
$M_r = 390.41$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
a = 8.8805 (12)  Å
b = 14.404 (2) Å
c = 13.754 (2)  Å
$\beta = 92.423 \ (2)^{\circ}$
V = 1757.9 (4) Å <sup>3</sup>
Z = 4

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector $\therefore$ diffractometer $\Rightarrow$  $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans $\Rightarrow$ Absorption correction: multi-scan(SADABS; Bruker, 1997) $T_{min} = 0.865, T_{max} = 0.954$  $\Rightarrow$ 9780 measured reflections $\Rightarrow$ 

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   $wR(F^2) = 0.093$  S = 1.033596 reflections 236 parameters H-atom parameters constrained  $D_x = 1.475 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation Cell parameters from 4019 reflections  $\theta = 2.8-26.4^{\circ}$  $\mu = 0.34 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 294 (2) K Block, colorless  $0.34 \times 0.30 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$ 

3596 independent reflections 2792 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{int} = 0.038$  $\theta_{max} = 26.4^{\circ}$  $h = -11 \rightarrow 5$  $k = -18 \rightarrow 17$  $l = -16 \rightarrow 17$ 

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.0372P)^{2} + 0.6051P]$ where  $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3$   $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.005$   $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.30 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.36 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ Extinction correction: SHELXL97 Extinction coefficient: 0.071 (2)



#### Figure 2

The packing of the molecules, viewed down the a axis. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

## Table 1

Hydrogen-bond	geometry	(Å,	°).
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$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$\begin{array}{c} C16-H16\cdots O2^{i}\\ C11-H11\cdots O1^{ii} \end{array}$	0.93 0.93	2.55 2.44	3.418 (3) 3.236 (3)	156 144
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Symmetry codes: (i) x - 1, y, z; (ii)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

All H atoms were initially located in a difference Fourier map. The H atoms were then constrained to an ideal geometry, with C-H distances of 0.93 Å and  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ .

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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