

Stuart D. Robertson,
Alexandra M. Z. Slawin and
J. Derek Woollins*

Department of Chemistry, University of St
Andrews, St Andrews KY16 9ST, Scotland

Correspondence e-mail: jdw3@st-and.ac.uk

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 93$ K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å

R factor = 0.016

wR factor = 0.033

Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.8

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

2-Iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride

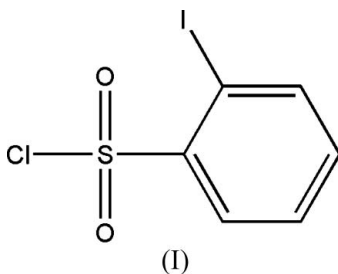
In the molecule of 2-iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{IO}_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$, the *ortho* substitution by large atoms causes angular distortions at the ring C atoms rather than significant displacement of the substituents out of the ring plane.

Received 13 January 2006

Accepted 20 January 2006

Comment

The title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), was prepared as an intermediate in the synthesis of dibenzo[*ce*][1,2]dithiine and its related oxides (Aucott *et al.*, 2004; Aucott *et al.*, 2004*a,b*; Aucott, Kilian *et al.*, 2005; Aucott, Milton *et al.*, 2005) as part of a study of conformationally restricted molecules.



Compound (I) crystallizes in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/n$. The aromatic ring is essentially planar, with atom S1 0.14 (1) Å and I1 -0.08 (1) Å from this plane. The SO_2Cl group is oriented with O2 close to the aromatic plane [0.16 (1) Å] and O1 and Cl1 lying 1.13 (1) and -1.165 (1) Å above and below this plane, respectively. The *ortho* substitution of two heavy atoms results in enlargement of angles at carbon of the aromatic ring; $\text{C}2-\text{C}1-\text{I}1 = 125.00$ (18)° and $\text{S}1-\text{C}2-\text{C}1 = 123.23$ (19)°.

Experimental

2-Iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride was prepared as previously described (Chau & Kice, 1977) and was crystallized from chloroform/hexane (1:1 *v/v*) to give well formed colourless blocks.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{IO}_2\text{S}^+\cdot\text{Cl}^-$
 $M_r = 302.50$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 8.338$ (3) Å
 $b = 12.741$ (3) Å
 $c = 8.517$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 109.797$ (7)°
 $V = 851.3$ (4) Å³
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 2.360$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 3111
reflections
 $\theta = 2.5$ – 25.4 °
 $\mu = 4.26$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 93$ (2) K
Block, colourless
 $0.10 \times 0.10 \times 0.08$ mm

Data collection

Rigaku MM007/Mercury CCD diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)
 $T_{\min} = 0.600$, $T_{\max} = 0.710$
 4840 measured reflections

1496 independent reflections
 1457 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.013$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4^\circ$
 $h = -10 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -8 \rightarrow 10$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.016$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.033$
 $S = 1.13$
 1496 reflections
 101 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0044P)^2 + 1.4521P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.47 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.46 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

All H atoms were included in calculated positions ($\text{C}-\text{H} = 0.95 \text{ \AA}$) and were refined as riding atoms, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2004); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

References

- Aucott, S. M., Kilian, P., Milton, H. L., Robertson, S. D., Slawin, A. M. Z. & Woollins, J. D. (2005). *Inorg. Chem.* **44**, 2710–2718.
 Aucott, S. M., Milton, H. L., Robertson, S. D., Slawin, A. M. Z., Walker, G. D. & Woollins, J. D. (2004). *Chem. Eur. J.* **10**, 1666–1676.
 Aucott, S. M., Milton, H. L., Robertson, S. D., Slawin, A. M. Z. & Woollins, J. D. (2004a). *Heteroatom Chem.*, **15**, 531–542.

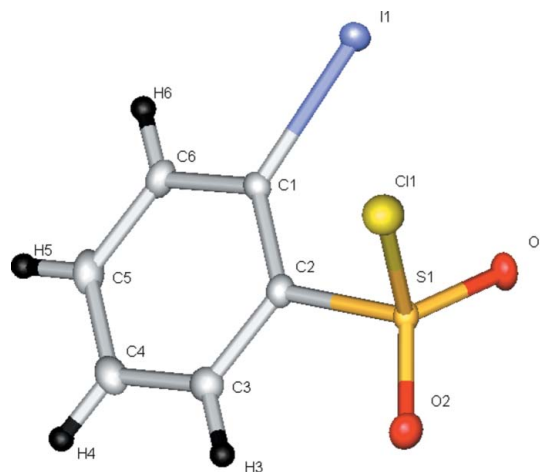


Figure 1

The structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

- Aucott, S. M., Milton, H. L., Robertson, S. D., Slawin, A. M. Z. & Woollins, J. D. (2004b). *Dalton Trans.* pp. 3347–3352.
 Aucott, S. M., Milton, H. L., Robertson, S. D., Slawin, A. M. Z. & Woollins, J. D. (2005). *Heteroatom Chem.*, **16**, 346–350.
 Bruker (2001). *SAINT* and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Chau, M. M. & Kice, J. L. (1977). *J. Org. Chem.* **42**, 3265–3270.
 Rigaku/MS (2004). *CrystalClear*. Version 1.3.6. Rigaku/MS, 9009 New Trails Drive, The Woodlands, TX77381-5209, USA.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997a). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997b). *SHELXTL*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA. Aucott, Kilian.