

2-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl methanesulfonate

Chao-Nan Chen

Key Laboratory of Pesticides and Chemical
Biology of the Ministry of Education, College of
Chemistry, Central China Normal University,
Wuhan 430079, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: ccn8305@163.com

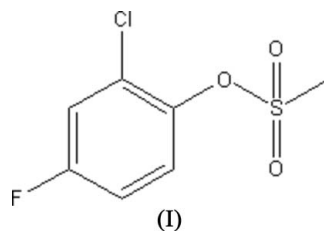
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 292$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å
 R factor = 0.048
 wR factor = 0.122
Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{ClFO}_3\text{S}$, molecules form a supramolecular structure *via* intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds and $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions.

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Comment

The title compound, (I), is an unexpected product of the reaction of 7-chloro-5-methylsulfanyl-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*c*]-pyrimidin-2-yl methanesulfonate with 2-chloro-4-fluorophenol.The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. Selected bond lengths and angles are shown in Table 1. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 2) to form a chain along the c axis (Fig. 2). The packing is further stabilized by $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions between the benzene rings of neighboring molecular chains; the distance between centroids [$Cg\cdots Cg(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)$] is 3.684 (2) Å and the interplanar spacing is 3.477 (2) Å.

Experimental

A mixture of 2-chloro-4-fluorophenol (4 mmol) and sodium hydride (4 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (60 ml) was stirred at 373 K for 2 h. 7-Chloro-5-methylsulfanyl-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-*c*]pyrimidin-2-yl methanesulfonate (1 mmol) was then added and the resulting reaction mixture was refluxed for about 2 h. After filtration, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silical gel (eluent: petroleum-acetone 4:1 *v/v*) to afford the compound (I) (yield 45%, m.p. 362 K). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 7.04–7.44 (*m*, 3H, Ar-H), 3.25 (*s*, 3H, CH_3). Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from a diethyl ether solution at 277 K.

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{ClFO}_3\text{S}$
 $M_r = 224.63$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 11.2684$ (13) Å
 $b = 7.9014$ (9) Å
 $c = 11.1345$ (12) Å
 $\beta = 114.284$ (2)°
 $V = 903.65$ (18) Å³
 $Z = 4$ $D_x = 1.651$ Mg m⁻³
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 1568 reflections
 $\theta = 3.3-21.9^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.64$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 292$ (2) K
Plate, colorless
0.30 × 0.20 × 0.06 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART 4K CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.832$, $T_{\max} = 0.963$
 7603 measured reflections

2138 independent reflections
 1467 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.0^\circ$
 $h = -14 \rightarrow 14$
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$
 $l = -13 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.122$
 $S = 1.04$
 2138 reflections
 119 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0553P)^2 + 0.1158P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.27 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

C1—C11	1.720 (3)	O1—S1	1.5996 (18)
C3—F1	1.353 (3)	C7—S1	1.736 (3)
C6—O1	1.407 (3)		
C6—O1—S1	120.05 (15)		
C6—O1—S1—C7	88.1 (2)		

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C7—H7A \cdots O4 ⁱ	0.96	2.42	3.318 (3)	155

Symmetry code: (i) $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

H atoms were placed at calculated positions and treated as riding atoms, with $C-H = 0.93-0.96 \text{ Å}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{aromatic C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); 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, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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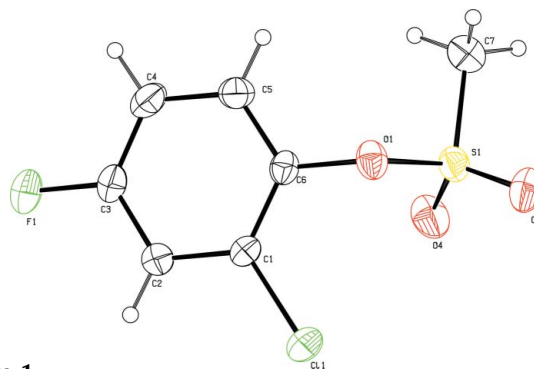


Figure 1

A view of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

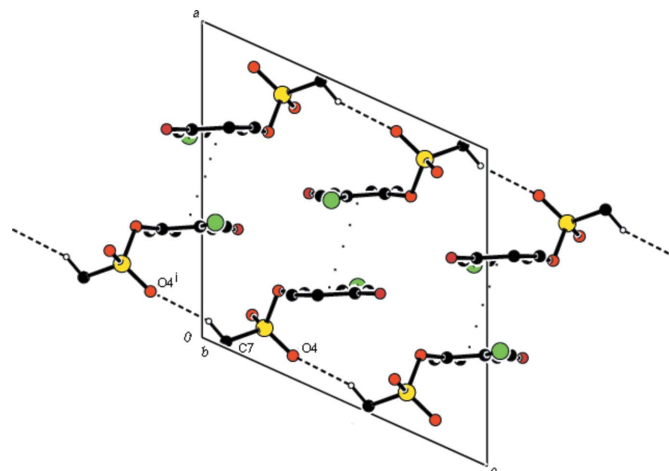


Figure 2

Packing of (I), viewed down the b axis, showing $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions (dotted lines) and $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds (dashed lines). The symmetry code is as in Table 2.

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