

Alison Rinderspacher,<sup>a</sup>  
Gordon W. Gribble<sup>a</sup> and  
Jerry P. Jasinski<sup>b\*</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Dartmouth College,  
Hanover, NH 03755-3564, USA, and<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Keene State College,  
Keene, NH 03435-2001, USACorrespondence e-mail: [jjasinski@keene.edu](mailto:jjasinski@keene.edu)

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 120 K

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

R factor = 0.023

wR factor = 0.042

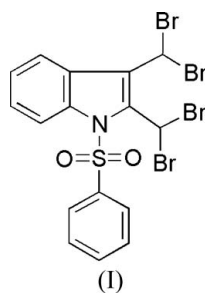
Data-to-parameter ratio = 24.7

For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.2,3-Bis(dibromomethyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-  
1H-indole

In the structure of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}_4\text{NO}_2\text{S}$ , the two dibromomethyl groups are rotated in a such a way as to minimize their mutual interactions. The dihedral angle between the phenylsulfonyl group and the mean plane of the indole ring is  $86.1 (7)^\circ$ . The non-fused pyrrole C—C bond length is  $1.362 (3) \text{ \AA}$ , the S—N distance is  $1.685 (4) \text{ \AA}$ , and the average S=O distance is  $1.424 (3) \text{ \AA}$ .

## Comment

Pursuant to the generation of novel indole-2,3-quinodimethanes, which are very useful in cycloaddition reactions (Saroja & Srinivasan, 1984; Magnus *et al.*, 1984; Haber & Pindur, 1991; Pindur & Erfanian-Abdoust, 1989), we have synthesized the title compound, (I), and determined its crystal structure (Fig. 1). The observed parameters (Table 1) are comparable to the reported values for other *N*-(phenylsulfonyl)indoles (Beddoes *et al.*, 1986; Schollmeyer *et al.*, 1995; Yokum & Fronczek, 1997; Govindasamy *et al.*, 1998; Sankaranarayanan *et al.*, 2000; Sonar *et al.*, 2004; Palani *et al.*, 2006*a,b*).



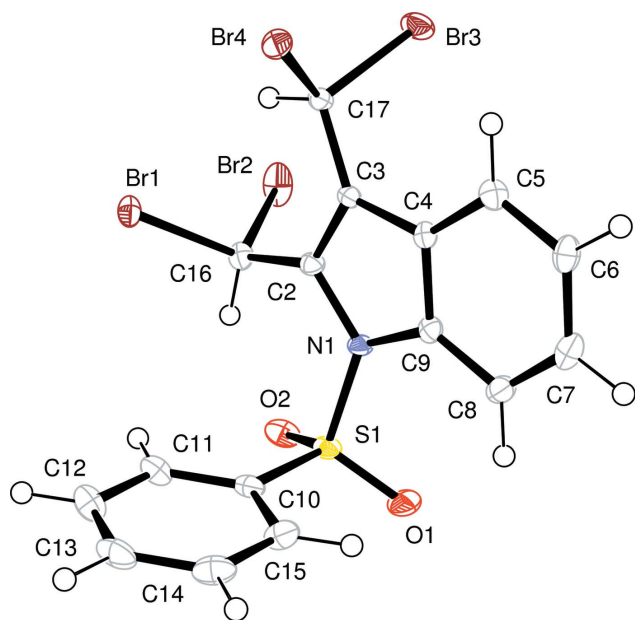
The sum of the angles around the indole N atom is  $357.7^\circ$ , indicating nearly ideal  $sp^2$  hybridization. The four C—Br bond lengths average  $1.947 (3) \text{ \AA}$ , comparable to the distance of  $1.959 (3) \text{ \AA}$  reported for 3-bromomethyl-2-cyano-1-(phenylsulfonyl)indole (Palani *et al.*, 2006*a*). Both Br—CH—Br groups have approximate mirror symmetry across the indole ring plane. The C16—C2—C3—C17 torsion angle is  $-0.9 (4)^\circ$ , revealing no serious out-of-plane distortion of the two dibromomethyl carbons. The C2=C3 indole double-bond length is  $1.373 (3) \text{ \AA}$ , which is significantly longer than the indole double-bond lengths of  $1.349 (11) \text{ \AA}$  in 2,3-diphenyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)indole (Liu *et al.*, 2007) and  $1.341 (3) \text{ \AA}$  in 2,3-dimethyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)indole (Palani *et al.*, 2006*b*).

## Experimental

A mixture of 2,3-dimethyl-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole (0.220 g, 0.772 mmol), *N*-bromosuccinimide (0.557 g, 3.13 mmol) and benzoyl

Received 13 December 2006

Accepted 5 January 2007



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I) showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius.

peroxide (0.0585 g, 0.423 mmol) was stirred in carbon tetrachloride (25 ml). The yellow suspension was refluxed for 6 h, after which it was allowed to cool to room temperature. It was poured into distilled water (50 ml). The organic layer was extracted with hexanes (2 × 25 ml, then 1 × 50 ml), washed with distilled water (2 × 50 ml), and dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow solid (0.383 g, 0.637 mmol, 82%; m.p. 434–435 K). HRMS calculated for  $C_{16}H_{11}Br_4NO_2S$ : 596.7244; found: 596.7232. Crystals suitable for the X-ray study were grown from diethyl ether–hexane (1:1).

#### Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{11}Br_4NO_2S$   
 $M_r = 600.95$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 9.5701$  (3) Å  
 $b = 17.3004$  (6) Å  
 $c = 10.9621$  (4) Å  
 $\beta = 91.5878$  (15)°  
 $V = 1814.26$  (11) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
 $D_x = 2.200$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 9.00$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 120$  K  
 Prism, colorless  
 $0.42 \times 0.39 \times 0.32$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker-Nonius Kappa APEX2 diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: numerical (de Meulenaer & Tompa, 1965)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.03$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.06$

24244 measured reflections  
 5383 independent reflections  
 3962 reflections with  $I > 2.0\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.047$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 30.3^\circ$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.023$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.042$   
 $S = 1.00$   
 5383 reflections  
 218 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = [1 - (F_o - F_c)^2/36\sigma^2(F)]^2 / [7.56T_0(x) + 7.82T_1(x) +$

$2.08T_2(x)]$  where  $T_i$  are Chebyshev polynomials and  $x = F_c/F_{\max}$  (Prince, 1982; Watkin, 1994)  
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.13$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.04$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 Extinction correction: Larson (1970), Equation 22  
 Extinction coefficient: 8.2 (7)

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Br1–C16	1.949 (3)	N1–C9	1.417 (3)
Br2–C16	1.944 (3)	C2–C3	1.362 (3)
Br3–C17	1.950 (3)	C2–C16	1.479 (4)
Br4–C17	1.946 (3)	C3–C4	1.437 (4)
S1–O1	1.424 (2)	C3–C17	1.479 (4)
S1–O2	1.424 (2)	C4–C5	1.400 (4)
S1–N1	1.685 (2)	C4–C9	1.403 (4)
S1–C10	1.748 (3)	C8–C9	1.399 (4)
N1–C2	1.418 (3)		
O1–S1–O2	119.82 (13)	C3–C4–C5	132.6 (2)
O1–S1–N1	106.02 (12)	C3–C4–C9	107.1 (2)
O2–S1–N1	106.38 (12)	C5–C4–C9	120.2 (2)
O1–S1–C10	108.89 (14)	N1–C9–C4	107.8 (2)
O2–S1–C10	109.80 (13)	N1–C9–C8	130.6 (2)
N1–S1–C10	104.83 (12)	C4–C9–C8	121.5 (3)
S1–N1–C2	126.43 (18)	S1–C10–C11	119.5 (2)
S1–N1–C9	123.48 (18)	S1–C10–C15	118.8 (2)
C2–N1–C9	107.6 (2)	C11–C10–C15	121.6 (3)
N1–C2–C3	108.7 (2)	C2–C16–Br2	110.79 (18)
N1–C2–C16	122.8 (2)	C2–C16–Br1	111.52 (18)
C3–C2–C16	128.3 (2)	Br2–C16–Br1	110.79 (13)
C2–C3–C4	108.7 (2)	C3–C17–Br4	112.44 (18)
C2–C3–C17	123.9 (2)	C3–C17–Br3	110.96 (18)
C4–C3–C17	127.3 (2)	Br4–C17–Br3	110.18 (13)

The H atoms were included in the riding-model approximation, with C–H = 1.00 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.17\text{--}1.22U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2006); cell refinement: SAINT-NT (Bruker, 2006); data reduction: SAINT-NT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: CRYSTALS (Betteridge *et al.*, 2003); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: CRYSTALS.

The Dartmouth authors acknowledge the Donors of the Petroleum Research Fund (PRF), administered by the American Chemical Society, and Wyeth for support of this project. This material is also based, in part, upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CHE-0521047 (Brandeis University).

#### References

- Altomare, A., Casciarano, G., Giacovazzo, G., Guagliardi, A., Burla, M. C., Polidori, G. & Camalli, M. (1994). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27**, 435.  
 Beddoes, R. L., Dalton, L., Joule, J. A., Mills, O. S., Street, J. D. & Watt, C. I. F. (1986). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. 787–797.  
 Betteridge, P. W., Carruthers, J. R., Cooper, R. I., Prout, K. & Watkin, D. J. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 1487.  
 Bruker (2006). APEX2 (Version 2) and SAINT-NT (Version 6), Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, WI, USA.  
 Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.  
 Govindasamy, L., Velmurugan, D., Ravikumar, K. & Mohanakrishnan, A. K. (1998). *Acta Cryst.* **C54**, 277–279.  
 Haber, M. & Pindur, U. (1991). *Tetrahedron*, **47**, 1925–1936.  
 Larson, A. C. (1970). *Crystallographic Computing*, edited by F. R. Ahmed, S. R. Hall and C. P. Huber, pp. 291–294. Copenhagen: Munksgaard.  
 Liu, Y., Gribble, G. W. & Jasinski, J. P. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o671–o672.  
 Magnus, P., Gallagher, T., Brown, P. & Pappalardo, P. (1984). *Acc. Chem. Res.* **17**, 35–41.  
 de Meulenaer, J. & Tompa, H. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 1014–1018.  
 Palani, K., Ponnuswamy, M. N., Jaisankar, P., Srinivasan, P. C. & Nethaji, M. (2006a). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o440–o442.  
 Palani, K., Ponnuswamy, M. N., Jaisankar, P., Srinivasan, P. C. & Nethaji, M. (2006b). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o85–o87.  
 Pindur, U. & Erfanian-Abdoust, H. (1989). *Chem. Rev.* **89**, 1681–1689.

- Prince, E. (1982). *Mathematical Techniques in Crystallography and Materials*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- Sankaranarayanan, R., Velmurugan, D., Shanmuga Sundara Raj, S., Fun, H.-K., Babu, G. & Perumal, P. T. (2000). *Acta Cryst.* **C56**, 475–476.
- Saroja, B. & Srinivasan, P. C. (1984). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **25**, 5429–5430.
- Schollmeyer, D., Fischer, G. & Pindur, U. (1995). *Acta Cryst.* **C51**, 2572–2575.
- Sonar, V. N., Parkin, S. & Crooks, P. A. (2004). *Acta Cryst.* **C60**, o659–o661.
- Watkin, D. (1994). *Acta Cryst.* **A50**, 411–437.
- Yokum, T. S. & Fronczek, F. R. (1997). *Acta Cryst.* **C53**, 362–363.