

1-(4-Chlorothiobenzoyl)piperidine

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 293$ K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å

R factor = 0.030

wR factor = 0.084

Data-to-parameter ratio = 9.7

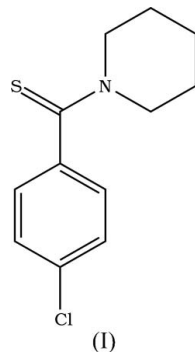
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClNS}$, the piperidine ring adopts a chair conformation and the crystal structure is stabilized by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ interactions.

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Comment

The rapidly increasing recognition of aminosulfines (Cashman & Hanzlik, 1982) is due to their reactivity in forming heterocyclic systems with two or more heteroatoms. There are some indications of the biotransformation of thioamides (Chieli & Malvaldi, 1983) and also, in particular, the piperidine ring is a common unit in many biologically active natural products and therapeutic agents (Laschar & Dickner, 2000). Piperidine-containing entities constitute important targets for pharmaceutical research (Escolano & Amat, 2006). In the present study, the new title compound was isolated during the synthesis of the Mannich base of *p*-chlorobenzyl(1-piperidino)thionicotinamide from piperidine, *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde and thionicotinamide.



In the crystal structure, the average $\text{C}-\text{N}$ and $\text{C}-\text{C}$ bond distances in the piperidine ring, are in good agreement with literature values (Zhao *et al.*, 2006). The $\text{C}=\text{S}$ distance is found to be 0.011 Å shorter than the reported value (Allen *et al.*, 1987; Xu *et al.*, 2005) (Table 1). In the piperidine ring, the plane through the four C atoms (C2, C3, C5 and C6) makes an angle of $58.8(1)^\circ$ with the plane of the phenyl ring. The chair form of the piperidine ring is confirmed by the puckering analysis [$q_2 = 0.029(4)$, $\varphi_2 = 352(9)^\circ$, $q_3 = -0.560(4)$ Å; Cremer & Pople, 1975] (Fig. 1).

The crystal structure is stabilized by weak $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Cl}$ interactions. This leads to a screw-related chain extending along the *b* axis of the unit cell (Fig. 2 and Table 2).

Experimental

A mixture of *p*-chlorobenzaldehyde (1.4 g, 0.02 mol), piperidine (1.8 ml, 0.02 mol) and thionicotinamide (1.8 g, 0.02 mol) in ethanol

(20 ml) was heated gently and stirred for 8 h. The solution was then filtered, concentrated and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether–ethyl acetate 8:2*v/v*). Two different compounds were obtained. One of them was the title compound (yield 2.5 g); yellow single crystals were obtained from ethyl acetate–petroleum ether at room temperature.

Crystal data

C₁₂H₁₄ClNS
M_r = 239.75
 Orthorhombic, *P*2₁2₁2₁
a = 6.2251 (9) Å
b = 7.7283 (11) Å
c = 25.061 (3) Å
V = 1205.7 (3) Å³
Z = 4
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.46 mm⁻¹
T = 293 (2) K
 0.25 × 0.18 × 0.15 mm

Data collection

Nonius MACH3 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: ψ scan
 (North *et al.*, 1968)
T_{min} = 0.866, *T_{max}* = 0.999
 (expected range = 0.809–0.934)
 1333 measured reflections
 1316 independent reflections
 1046 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.004
 3 standard reflections
 frequency: 60 min
 intensity decay: none

Refinement

R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.030
wR (*F*²) = 0.084
S = 1.09
 1316 reflections
 136 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 Δρ_{max} = 0.19 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -0.17 e Å⁻³
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 45
 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.20 (15)

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

N—C7	1.327 (4)	N—C6	1.468 (4)
N—C2	1.461 (4)	C7—S	1.669 (4)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
C6—H6 <i>B</i> ...Cl ⁱ	0.97	2.91	3.721 (4)	142

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

All the H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å with *U_{iso}*(H) = 1.2*U_{eq}*(parent atom).

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL/PC* (Bruker, 2000); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL/PC*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL/PC* and *Mercury* (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL/PC*.

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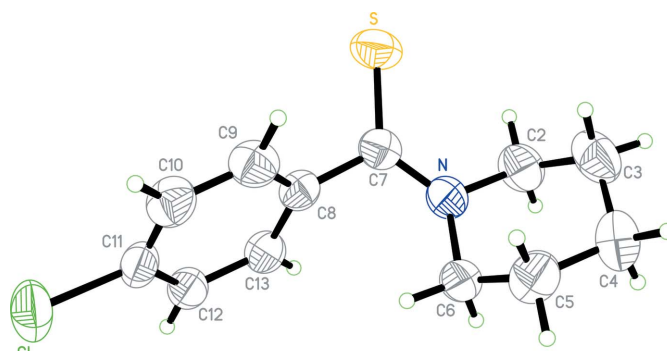


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound (I) with the atom numbering scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

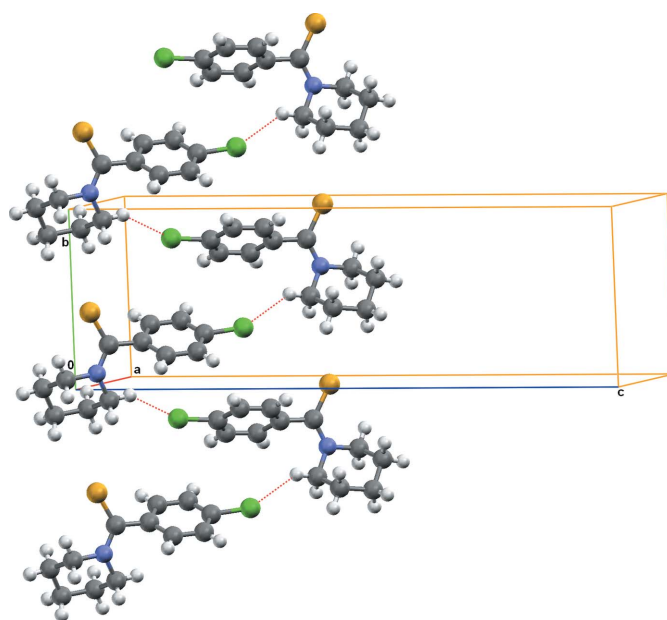


Figure 2

Aggregation of the molecules through C—H...Cl interactions (shown as dashed lines).

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