

## 3,3,4,4-Tetrafluoro-1-[2-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]pyrrolidine

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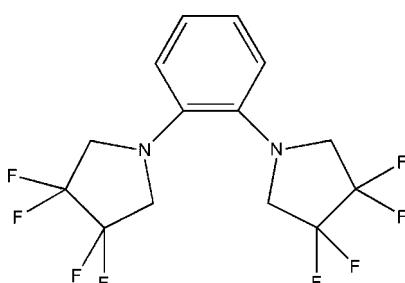
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.071;  $wR$  factor = 0.129; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.8.

The asymmetric unit of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_8\text{N}_2$ , contains one tetrafluoropyrrolidine system and one half-molecule of benzene; the latter, together with a second heterocyclic unit, are completed by symmetry, with a twofold crystallographic axis crossing through both the middle of the bond between the C atoms bearing the heterocyclic rings and the opposite C–C bonds of the whole benzene molecule. The pyrrolidine ring shows an envelope conformation with the apex at the N atom. The dihedral angle between the least-squares plane of this ring and the benzene ring is  $36.9(5)^\circ$ . There are intramolecular C–H···N interactions generating S(6) ring motifs. In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked by C–H···F interactions, forming chains parallel to [010].

### Related literature

For background to the properties of fluorinated and alkyl-fluorinated heterocyclic compounds, see: Babudri *et al.* (2007). For applications of compounds with fluorinated rings, see: Brambilla (2001); Hagan (2008). For the synthesis of related compounds, see: Zeng & Shreeve (2009). For a description of hydrogen-bonding motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{F}_8\text{N}_2$	$V = 1455.9(8)\text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 360.26$	$Z = 4$
Orthorhombic, $Pbcn$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.678(3)\text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.17\text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 9.818(3)\text{ \AA}$	$T = 293\text{ K}$
$c = 17.088(5)\text{ \AA}$	$0.44 \times 0.37 \times 0.22\text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	6762 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996)	1283 independent reflections
$R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$	878 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.928$ , $T_{\max} = 0.963$	

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.071$	109 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.129$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 0.92$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.50\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1283 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.41\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C}1-\text{H}1\cdots\text{F}3^i$	0.93	2.54	3.398 (4)	154
$\text{C}7-\text{H}7\text{B}\cdots\text{N}1^{ii}$	0.97	2.45	3.020 (4)	117

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, y - 1, z$ ; (ii)  $-x, y, -z - \frac{1}{2}$ .

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LR2025).

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## **supplementary materials**

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### **3,3,4,4-Tetrafluoro-1-[2-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluoropyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]pyrrolidine**

**J. Wang, J.-W. Zhong, P.-L. Liu, W.-W. Cao and Z. Zeng**

#### **Comment**

It is well known that the introduction of a fluorine atom or a fluoroalkyl group into heterocyclic compounds has a profound influence on their chemical, physical and biological properties (Hagan, 2008). Fluorinated ring play an important role in the pharmaceutical and advanced materials fields (Babudri *et al.*, 2007). Many forms of systemic or topical fluoride have been studied and tested for clinical application (Brambilla, 2001). As a part of our studies in this area, we now report the synthesis and structure of the title compound.

An *ORTEP* view of the title compound,  $C_{14}H_{12}F_8N_2$ , is depicted in Fig. 1. The asymmetric unit contains one tetrafluoropyrrolidin system and a half-molecule of benzene. The whole molecule is generated by rotation around a 2-fold crystallographic axis crossing through, both, the middle of the bond between the carbon atoms bearing the heterocyclic rings (C3 and C3a) and the opposite C1—C1a bond. The pyrrolidine ring shows an envelope conformation with the apex at the N1 atom, the dihedral angle between the least-squares plane of this ring and the benzene moiety is  $36.9(5)^\circ$ .

Intramolecular C7—H7B···N1 interactions generating S(6) ring motifs are present (Table 1). In the crystal the molecules are linked by C1—H1···F3 interactions (symmetry operation  $x, y - 1, z$ ) forming chains parallel to [010] direction (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

#### **Experimental**

The compound was prepared using a slightly variation of our previously reported procedure (Zeng & Shreeve, 2009). Single crystals of the title compound were obtained by slow evaporation from dichloromethane at room temperature.

#### **Refinement**

H atoms were placed in calculated positions C—H = 0.93 or 0.97 Å and refined as riding with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{iso}}(\text{C})$ . The 200 reflection with  $\Delta F^2/\text{e.s.d.} = 14.8$  has been omitted from the refinement.

#### **Figures**

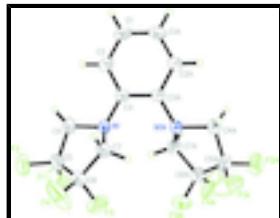


Fig. 1. An *ORTEP* view of the title compound. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

## supplementary materials

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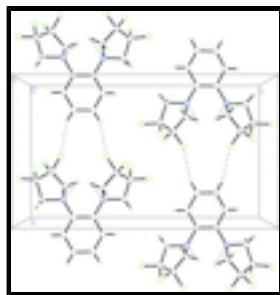


Fig. 2. Perspective view of the crystal packing.

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#### Crystal data

C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> F <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	$F(000) = 728$
$M_r = 360.26$	$D_x = 1.644 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbcn</i>	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
Hall symbol: -P 2n 2ab	Cell parameters from 1256 reflections
$a = 8.678 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.4\text{--}20.4^\circ$
$b = 9.818 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.17 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 17.088 (5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 \text{ K}$
$V = 1455.9 (8) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, colourless
$Z = 4$	$0.44 \times 0.37 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	1283 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	878 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Sheldrick, 1996)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ, \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.4^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.928, T_{\text{max}} = 0.963$	$h = -8 \rightarrow 10$
6762 measured reflections	$k = -10 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = -20 \rightarrow 16$

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.071$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.129$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 0.92$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.005P)^2 + 3.940P]$
1283 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
109 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.022$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.50 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

0 restraints

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.41 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

### Special details

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

### Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*$ / $U_{\text{eq}}$
F1	-0.1645 (4)	-0.1228 (3)	-0.4379 (2)	0.1363 (14)
F2	0.0115 (4)	-0.1911 (3)	-0.51367 (13)	0.1146 (11)
F3	0.0249 (6)	-0.0376 (3)	-0.34538 (19)	0.181 (2)
F4	0.2023 (4)	-0.0915 (4)	-0.42295 (19)	0.1626 (19)
N1	-0.0183 (3)	-0.3376 (3)	-0.33165 (14)	0.0491 (7)
C1	-0.0181 (5)	-0.7079 (3)	-0.2889 (2)	0.0673 (11)
H1	-0.0338	-0.7897	-0.3151	0.081*
C2	-0.0311 (4)	-0.5864 (3)	-0.3283 (2)	0.0586 (10)
H2	-0.0529	-0.5872	-0.3815	0.070*
C3	-0.0126 (4)	-0.4627 (3)	-0.29036 (18)	0.0472 (8)
C4	-0.0670 (5)	-0.3406 (4)	-0.4133 (2)	0.0697 (12)
H4A	-0.1751	-0.3646	-0.4179	0.084*
H4B	-0.0060	-0.4047	-0.4434	0.084*
C5	-0.0388 (5)	-0.1976 (4)	-0.4393 (2)	0.0663 (11)
C6	0.0846 (6)	-0.1425 (4)	-0.3851 (2)	0.0743 (12)
C7	0.1226 (5)	-0.2548 (4)	-0.3301 (2)	0.0636 (10)
H7A	0.2110	-0.3065	-0.3481	0.076*
H7B	0.1432	-0.2204	-0.2779	0.076*

### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
F1	0.089 (2)	0.106 (2)	0.214 (4)	0.0321 (19)	0.015 (2)	0.049 (2)
F2	0.171 (3)	0.124 (2)	0.0491 (14)	-0.027 (2)	0.0102 (17)	0.0096 (14)
F3	0.380 (7)	0.0575 (16)	0.106 (2)	0.053 (3)	-0.059 (3)	-0.0167 (16)
F4	0.153 (3)	0.208 (4)	0.127 (3)	-0.099 (3)	-0.046 (2)	0.102 (3)
N1	0.0642 (19)	0.0434 (14)	0.0395 (14)	-0.0035 (14)	-0.0065 (14)	0.0017 (12)
C1	0.075 (3)	0.0410 (18)	0.086 (3)	-0.005 (2)	0.006 (2)	-0.0105 (18)
C2	0.069 (3)	0.0468 (19)	0.060 (2)	-0.0026 (18)	-0.0019 (19)	-0.0090 (17)
C3	0.052 (2)	0.0416 (17)	0.0478 (17)	-0.0006 (16)	-0.0009 (16)	-0.0011 (14)
C4	0.097 (3)	0.063 (2)	0.049 (2)	-0.005 (2)	-0.020 (2)	0.0015 (19)

## supplementary materials

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C5	0.084 (3)	0.069 (2)	0.047 (2)	0.009 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.0102 (18)
C6	0.107 (4)	0.058 (2)	0.058 (2)	-0.016 (2)	-0.002 (2)	0.011 (2)
C7	0.078 (3)	0.053 (2)	0.060 (2)	-0.012 (2)	-0.009 (2)	0.0106 (18)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

F1—C5	1.315 (5)	C2—C3	1.385 (4)
F2—C5	1.344 (4)	C2—H2	0.9300
F3—C6	1.337 (5)	C3—C3 <sup>i</sup>	1.397 (6)
F4—C6	1.309 (5)	C4—C5	1.493 (5)
N1—C3	1.418 (4)	C4—H4A	0.9700
N1—C4	1.458 (4)	C4—H4B	0.9700
N1—C7	1.468 (5)	C5—C6	1.516 (6)
C1—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.364 (7)	C6—C7	1.485 (5)
C1—C2	1.374 (5)	C7—H7A	0.9700
C1—H1	0.9300	C7—H7B	0.9700
C3—N1—C4	117.9 (3)	F1—C5—F2	105.1 (3)
C3—N1—C7	116.2 (3)	F1—C5—C4	112.5 (4)
C4—N1—C7	105.7 (3)	F2—C5—C4	112.3 (3)
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C2	119.7 (2)	F1—C5—C6	112.0 (4)
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C1—H1	120.1	F2—C5—C6	109.4 (4)
C2—C1—H1	120.1	C4—C5—C6	105.6 (3)
C1—C2—C3	121.5 (3)	F4—C6—F3	105.0 (4)
C1—C2—H2	119.3	F4—C6—C7	115.0 (4)
C3—C2—H2	119.3	F3—C6—C7	109.7 (3)
C2—C3—C3 <sup>i</sup>	118.7 (2)	F4—C6—C5	112.6 (3)
C2—C3—N1	121.5 (3)	F3—C6—C5	108.2 (4)
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C3—N1	119.80 (16)	C7—C6—C5	106.2 (3)
N1—C4—C5	102.6 (3)	N1—C7—C6	102.4 (3)
N1—C4—H4A	111.2	N1—C7—H7A	111.3
C5—C4—H4A	111.2	C6—C7—H7A	111.3
N1—C4—H4B	111.2	N1—C7—H7B	111.3
C5—C4—H4B	111.2	C6—C7—H7B	111.3
H4A—C4—H4B	109.2	H7A—C7—H7B	109.2
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C2—C3	-1.8 (8)	F2—C5—C6—F4	5.7 (5)
C1—C2—C3—C3 <sup>i</sup>	-3.0 (7)	C4—C5—C6—F4	126.7 (4)
C1—C2—C3—N1	176.7 (4)	F1—C5—C6—F3	5.1 (5)
C4—N1—C3—C2	9.0 (5)	F2—C5—C6—F3	121.2 (4)
C7—N1—C3—C2	-118.0 (4)	C4—C5—C6—F3	-117.7 (4)
C4—N1—C3—C3 <sup>i</sup>	-171.2 (4)	F1—C5—C6—C7	122.8 (4)
C7—N1—C3—C3 <sup>i</sup>	61.8 (5)	F2—C5—C6—C7	-121.1 (4)
C3—N1—C4—C5	-172.8 (3)	C4—C5—C6—C7	0.0 (5)
C7—N1—C4—C5	-40.9 (4)	C3—N1—C7—C6	173.7 (3)
N1—C4—C5—F1	-98.1 (4)	C4—N1—C7—C6	40.8 (4)
N1—C4—C5—F2	143.5 (4)	F4—C6—C7—N1	-149.4 (4)
N1—C4—C5—C6	24.4 (4)	F3—C6—C7—N1	92.5 (4)
F1—C5—C6—F4	-110.5 (5)	C5—C6—C7—N1	-24.1 (4)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, y, -z-1/2$ .

*Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )*

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
C1—H1…F3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.54	3.398 (4)	154.
C7—H7B…N1 <sup>i</sup>	0.97	2.45	3.020 (4)	117.

Symmetry codes: (ii)  $x, y-1, z$ ; (i)  $-x, y, -z-1/2$ .

## supplementary materials

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Fig. 1

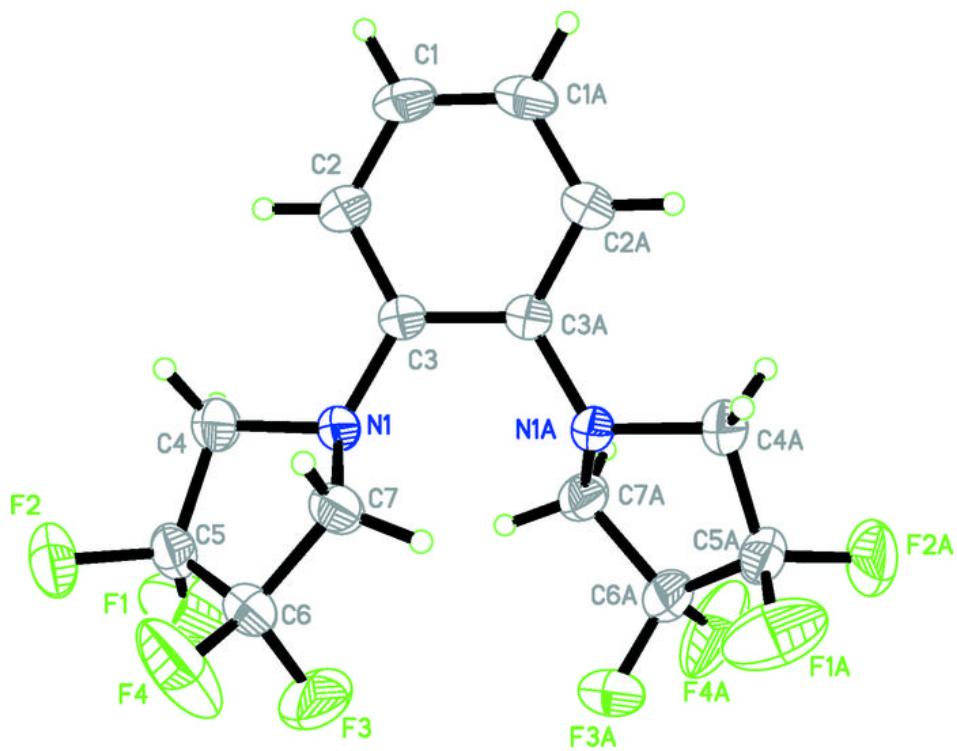


Fig. 2

