

**Spectroscopic Studies with N-Chloroarylsulphonamides:
IR and ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{23}Na NMR Spectra of Sodium Salts of
N-Chloro-Mono- and Di-Substituted-Benzenesulphonamides,
4-X-C₆H₄SO₂NaCl (X = H; CH₃; C₂H₅; F; Cl; Br; I or NO₂) and
i-X,*j*-YC₆H₃SO₂NaCl (*i*-X,*j*-Y = 2,3-(CH₃)₂; 2,4-(CH₃)₂; 2,5-(CH₃)₂;
2-CH₃, 4-Cl; 2-CH₃, 5-Cl; 3-CH₃, 4-Cl; 2,4-Cl₂ or 3,4-Cl₂)**

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In an effort to introduce N-chloroarylsulphonamides of different oxydising strengths, sixteen sodium salts of N-chloro-mono- and di-substituted benzenesulphonamides of the configuration, 4-X-C₆H₄SO₂NaCl (where X = H; CH₃; C₂H₅; F; Cl; Br; I or NO₂) and *i*-X,*j*-YC₆H₃SO₂NaCl (where *i*-X, *j*-Y = 2,3-(CH₃)₂; 2,4-(CH₃)₂; 2,5-(CH₃)₂; 2-CH₃,4-Cl; 2-CH₃,5-Cl; 3-CH₃,4-Cl; 2,4-Cl₂ or 3,4-Cl₂) are prepared, characterized through their infrared spectra in the solid state and NMR spectra in solution. The $\nu_{\text{N-Cl}}$ frequencies vary in the range 950–927 cm⁻¹. Effects of substitution in the benzene ring in terms of electron donating and electron withdrawing groups have been considered, and conclusions drawn. The chemical shifts of aromatic protons and carbon-13 in all the N-chloroarylsulphonamides have been calculated by adding substituent contributions to the shift of benzene. Considering the approximation employed the agreement between the calculated and experimental chemical shift values for different protons or carbon-13 is quite good. Effects of phenyl ring substitution on chemical shift values of both ^1H and ^{13}C are also graphically represented in terms of line diagrams.

Key words: Infrared; Nuclear Magnetic Resonance; N-Chloroarylsulphonamides.