

Crystal Structure Studies on Arylsulphonamides and *N*-Chloro-Arylsulphonamides

Basavalinganadoddy Thimme Gowda^a, Srilatha^a, Sabine Foro^b, Jozef Kožíšek^c, and Hartmut Fuess^b

^a Department of Studies in Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri-574199, India

^b Institute of Materials Science, Darmstadt University of Technology, D-64287 Darmstadt, Germany

^c Department of Physical Chemistry, Slovak University of Technology, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Reprint requests to Prof. B. T. G.; E-mail: gowdabt@yahoo.com

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The effect of ring substitution and *N*-chlorination on the molecular geometry of arylsulphonamides and *N*-chloro-arylsulphonamides have been studied by determining the crystal structures of 2-methyl-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide (**2M4CBSA**) and the sodium salt of *N*-chloro-2-methyl-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide (**NaNC2M4CBSA**). The results are analyzed along with the crystal structures of benzenesulphonamide, 4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide and 4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide. The crystal structure of **NaNC2M4CBSA** has also been compared and correlated with the crystal structures of the above compounds and those of the sodium salts of *N*-chloro-benzenesulphonamide, *N*-chloro-4-methyl-benzenesulphonamide, *N*-chloro-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide and *N*-chloro-2,4-dichloro-benzenesulphonamide. The crystal system, space group, formula units and lattice constants in Å of the new structures are: **2M4CBSA**: triclinic, *P*1, *Z* = 4, *a* = 7.9030(10), *b* = 8.6890(10), *c* = 13.272(2), α = 100.680(10)°, β = 98.500(10)°, γ = 90.050(10)°; **NaNC2M4CBSA**: monoclinic, *C*2/*c*, *Z* = 4, *a* = 10.9690(10), *b* = 6.7384(6), *c* = 30.438(2), β = 98.442(7)°. The structure of **2M4CBSA** is quite complex with four molecules in its asymmetric unit. The S-N bond length slightly decreases with substitution of electron-withdrawing groups, while the effect is more pronounced with disubstitution. The structure of **NaNC2M4CBSA** confirms that there is no interaction between nitrogen and sodium, and Na⁺ is attached to one of the sulphonyl oxygen atoms. The Na⁺ coordination sphere involves oxygen atoms from water molecules of crystallization and neighbouring molecules. The S-N distance of 1.586 Å for the compound is consistent with a S-N double bond. The molecules are held together by hydrogen bonds with distances varying from 2.12 to 2.85 Å.

Key words: Crystal Structure; 2-Methyl-4-chloro-/*N*-Chloro-2-methyl-4-chloro-benzenesulphonamide.