

Crystal structure of (*E*)-3-(1-iodoethylidene)-2,3-dihydro-[1,4]thiazino-[2,3,4-*ij*]quinolin-4-ium triiodide, C₁₃H₁₁I₄NS

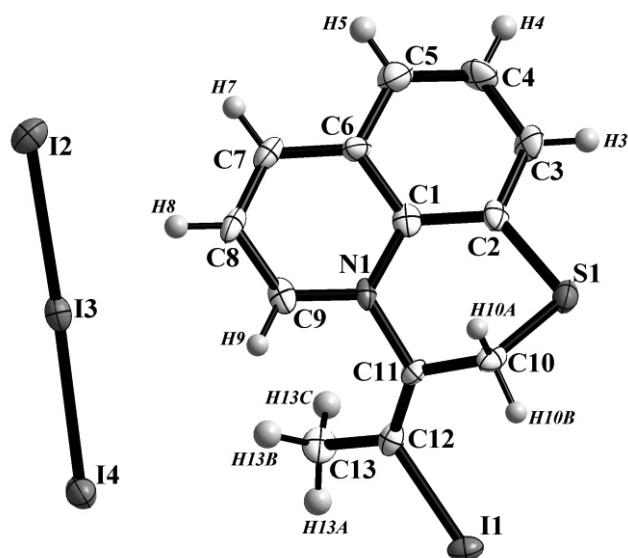
Vladimir I. Batalov^I, Alla Dikhtiarenko^{II}, Irina D. Yushina^I, Ekaterina V. Bartashevich^I, Dimitri G. Kim^I and Santiago García-Granda^{*,III}

^I Department of Organic Chemistry, South Ural State University, 76, Lenin avenue, Chelyabinsk, Russia, 454080

^{II} Departamento Química Orgánica e Inorgánica, Universidad de Oviedo, 33006 Oviedo, Spain

^{III} Departamento de Química Física y Analítica, Facultad de Química, Universidad de Oviedo - CINN, C/ Julián Clavería, 8, 33006 Oviedo, (Asturias) Spain

Received January 19, 2014, accepted April 28, 2014, available online May 19, 2014, CCDC no. 1003503



Abstract

C₁₃H₁₁I₄NS, monoclinic, *C*2/*c* (no. 15), *a* = 29.508(1) Å, *b* = 8.3747(3) Å, *c* = 14.9533(5) Å, β = 105.945(4)°, *V* = 3553.1 Å³, *Z* = 8, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.056, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.0705, *T* = 120 K.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	red rhombohedrals, size 0.0197×0.0438×0.0470 mm
Wavelength:	Mo <i>K</i> _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ:	71.21 cm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Xcalibur, Ruby, Gemini, ω
2θ _{max} :	62.8°
<i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{measured} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{unique} :	11872, 5275
Criterion for <i>I</i> _{obs} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{gt} :	<i>I</i> _{obs} > 2 σ(<i>I</i> _{obs}), 3619
<i>N</i> (<i>param</i>) _{refined} :	173
Programs:	CrysAlis PRO, SIR92, SHELXL, DIAMOND, WinGX, enCIFer [10–15]

Source of material

8-(But-2-yn-1-ylthio)quinoline was prepared by method described in [3] from sodium 8-quinolinethiolate with 1-bromobut-2-yne as alkylating agent. The title compound was synthesized by the reaction of 8-(but-2-yn-1-ylthio)quinoline with iodine. The solutions of iodine (0.381 g, 1.5 mmol) and 8-(but-2-yn-1-ylthio)-quinoline (0.107 g, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml) were mixed. Single crystals for the X-ray diffraction study were

obtained after keeping the resulting mixture at room temperature in closed flask for 48 hours, yield: 0.447 g (55 %).

Experimental details

Position of the H atoms were calculated based on geometric criteria (C–H = 0.96 Å and 0.93 Å for methyl and aromatic atoms, respectively) than have been placed in their calculated position and refined isotropically using a riding model with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.5 *U*_{eq}(C) for methyl and *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2 *U*_{eq}(C) for all others.

Discussion

Tricyclic quinoline based systems, including sulfur-containing derivatives, are known as effective antibiotics [1–2]. A number of syntheses for 8-thioquinoline compounds with fused N-1/C-8 centers [3–5] were reported. Represented crystal structure can be a convenient model for studying cation⋯triiodide anion interactions [6–7] as it illustrates I⋯I non-covalent interactions involving terminal triiodide atoms as donors of electrons and iodine atom in =C12–I1 group as electron acceptor. This type of interactions can be attributed to halogen bonding [8]. The asymmetric unit of title structure consists of one quinolinium derivative cation [C₁₃H₁₁INS]⁺ and one triiodide anion. The six-membered ring, formed as the result of cyclization process, deviates from planarity. The C10 atom of methylene group is significantly out of plane (16.4°). Molecular conformation is stabilized by intramolecular contacts C13–H13c⋯N1' (D⋯A distance of 2.957(7) Å; ' = *x*,*y*,*z*), C10–H10b⋯I1' (D⋯A distance of 3.362(6) Å; ' = *x*,*y*,*z*) and C13–H13A⋯I1' (D⋯A distance of 3.036(7) Å; ' = *x*,*y*,*z*). The triiodide anion is symmetric and nearly linear with I2–I3–I4 distances of 2.9130(7) Å and 2.9114(7) Å; the I2–I3–I4 angle of 177.97(2)°. Terminal atom of triiodide involved in the short contact with iodine of =C12–I1 group: I4⋯I1' (' = *-x*+2,*y*,*-z*+½; distance is 3.6988(6) Å, angle is close to right angle (82.62°)). This I⋯I distance is slightly longer than those values reported for triiodide – triiodide interactions [9]. The triiodide anion is situated near the organic cation so that central I6 atom is located over the center of the π-system with centroid⋯I3 distances of 3.81 Å. The axis of triiodide anions is inclined on 25.7° in respect to the plane of quinolinium ring. This mutual orientation is a result of charge-transfer interactions which favor location of iodide donor orbital toward the nitrogen or adjacent carbon of quinolinium rings. A particularly interesting feature of crystal packing is the formation of dimeric structural motifs represented by [C₁₃H₁₁INS]⁺ organic cations and triiodide anions linked via C10–H10B⋯I4' (H⋯A distance of 3.1161(5) Å; ' = *x*,*-y*+1,*z*+½) and I4⋯I1' (distance of 3.6988(6) Å; ' = *-x*+2,*y*,*-z*+½) contacts. In each dimer the I3 atoms of triiodide an-

* Correspondence author (e-mail: sgg@uniovi.es)

ions participate in the C10–H10A···I3' (H···A distance of 3.1515(4) Å; ' = $x, -y, z + 1/2$) interaction which engages the formation of tetrameric association. The tetramers are linked together by C5–H5···I2' (H···A distance of 3.0740(5) Å; ' = $-x + 1/2, 1, -y - 1/2, -z$) contacts and form neutral two-dimensional sheet. Finally, these adjacent sheets are stacked in series along *c*-axis direction forming an overall layered packing.

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7553	0.0965	−0.188	0.028

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
C(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8293(2)	−0.1712(7)	−0.0828(4)	0.023(4)	0.015(3)	0.012(3)	0.003(3)	0.006(3)	−0.003(3)
C(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8135(2)	−0.0222(8)	−0.1246(4)	0.023(4)	0.016(4)	0.012(3)	0.002(3)	0.003(3)	−0.001(3)
C(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7662(2)	−0.0018(8)	−0.1620(4)	0.029(4)	0.012(3)	0.030(4)	0.006(3)	0.011(3)	−0.003(3)
C(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7339(2)	−0.1226(8)	−0.1626(5)	0.013(3)	0.031(4)	0.030(4)	0.005(3)	0.006(3)	−0.003(3)
C(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7488(2)	−0.2682(8)	−0.1279(4)	0.025(4)	0.021(4)	0.032(4)	−0.005(3)	0.008(3)	−0.004(3)
C(6)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7970(2)	−0.2990(8)	−0.0878(4)	0.015(3)	0.019(4)	0.017(3)	−0.003(3)	0.004(3)	0.000(3)
C(7)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8141(2)	−0.4497(8)	−0.0517(4)	0.028(4)	0.015(4)	0.020(4)	−0.006(3)	0.010(3)	−0.003(3)
C(8)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8612(2)	−0.4731(8)	−0.0135(4)	0.034(4)	0.013(4)	0.018(3)	−0.005(3)	0.010(3)	0.002(3)
C(9)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8920(2)	−0.3464(7)	−0.0039(4)	0.028(4)	0.016(4)	0.011(3)	0.009(3)	0.007(3)	−0.004(3)
C(10)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9065(2)	0.0255(7)	−0.1029(4)	0.020(4)	0.018(4)	0.013(3)	−0.004(3)	0.005(3)	−0.003(3)
C(11)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9092(2)	−0.0673(7)	−0.0164(4)	0.021(4)	0.010(3)	0.018(3)	−0.001(3)	0.004(3)	−0.005(3)
C(12)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9328(2)	−0.0319(7)	0.0709(4)	0.019(4)	0.013(3)	0.021(3)	0.003(3)	0.011(3)	0.002(3)
C(13)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9292(2)	−0.1156(8)	0.1575(4)	0.031(4)	0.021(4)	0.014(3)	0.001(3)	0.007(3)	−0.003(3)
I(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9776(2)	0.16719(5)	0.09670(3)	0.0200(2)	0.0219(2)	0.0194(2)	−0.0042(2)	0.0037(2)	−0.0060(2)
I(2)	8 <i>f</i>	0.81707(2)	0.17704(6)	0.11366(3)	0.0290(3)	0.0232(3)	0.0304(3)	−0.0057(2)	0.0114(2)	−0.0017(2)
I(3)	8 <i>f</i>	0.88885(2)	0.37338(5)	0.23805(3)	0.0231(2)	0.0184(2)	0.0173(2)	0.0051(2)	0.0072(2)	0.0036(2)
I(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.96263(2)	0.55954(5)	0.36431(3)	0.0257(3)	0.0222(3)	0.0221(2)	0.0030(2)	0.0022(2)	0.0008(2)
N(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8763(2)	−0.1994(6)	−0.0349(3)	0.023(3)	0.012(3)	0.007(2)	0.003(2)	0.006(2)	0.001(2)
S(1)	8 <i>f</i>	0.85164(6)	0.1362(2)	−0.1333(1)	0.030(1)	0.0133(9)	0.0200(9)	−0.0004(8)	0.0042(7)	0.0020(7)

Acknowledgments. We thank financial support from Spanish Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (MAT2010-15094, FPU grant AP2008-03942 to A.D.) and EDRF. This work was supported by the Russian Ministry for Education and Science. We also like to thank Joaquin Garcia Alvarez for the help in the realization of the synthesis.

References

- Appelbaum, P. C.; Hunter, P. A.: The fluoroquinolone antibacterials: past, present and future perspectives (review). *Int. J. Antimicrob. Ag.* **16** (2000) 5-15.
- Rafalsky, V. V.; Andreeva I. V.; Rjabkova E. L.: Quinolones for uncomplicated acute cystitis in women. *Cochrane Database of Syst. Rev.* **3** (2006).
- Kim, D. G.: Halocyclization of 8-allylthioquinoline. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.* **33** (1997) 1133-1135.
- Slepukhin, P. A.; Batalov, V. I.; Kim, D. G.; Charushin, V. N.: A single crystal X-ray study of the products of halogen mercury cyclization of 8-allylthioquinoline. *J. Struct. Chem.* **52** (2012) 145-150.
- Borisov, A. V.; Belsky, V. K.; Goncharova, T. V.; Borisova, G. N.; Osmanov, V. K.; Matsulevich, Z. V.; Frolova, N. G.; Savin, E. D.: Sulfonyl halides in the synthesis of heterocycles. 2. Cyclization reaction of hetarenesulfonyl chlorides with 3,3-dimethyl-1-butene. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.* **44** (2005) 771-777.
- Svensson, P. H.; Kloo, L.: Synthesis, Structure, and Bonding in Polyiodide and Metal Iodide-Iodine Systems. *Chem. Rev.* **103** (2003) 1649-1684.
- Metrangolo, P.; Resnati, G.; Pilati, T.; Liantonio, R.; Meyer, F.: Engineering functional materials by halogen bonding. *J. Polym. Sci. Part A: Polym. Chem.* **45** (2007) 1-15
- Desiraju, G. R.; Ho, P. S.; Kloo, L.; Legon, A. C.; Marquardt, R.; Metrangolo, P.; Politzer, P. A.; Resnati, G.; Rissanen, K.: Definition of the halogen bond. IUPAC Provisional Recommendation (2009-032-1-100), www.iupac.org/web/ins/2009-032-1-100.
- van Meegen, M.; Reiss, G. J.: I₆²⁻ Anion Composed of Two Asymmetric Triiodide Moieties: A Competition between Halogen and Hydrogen Bond. *Inorganics* **1** (2013) 3-13 and references cited therein.
- Agilent Technologies: CrysAlis PRO Software system, version 1.171.35.15, Agilent Technologies UK Ltd, Oxford, UK 2011.
- Altomare, A.; Cascarano, G.; Giacovazzo, C.; Guagliardi, A.; Burla, M. C.; Polidori, G.; Camalli, M.: SIR92 - a program for automatic solution of crystal structures by direct methods. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27** (1994) 435-436.
- Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112-122.
- Brandenburg, K.: DIAMOND. Visual Crystal Structure Information System. Version 3.2i. Crystal Impact, Bonn, Germany 2012.
- Farrugia, L. J.: WinGX suite for small-molecule single-crystal crystallography. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32** (1999) 837-838.
- Allen, F. H.; Johnson, O.; Shields, G. P.; Smith, B. R.; Towler, M.: CIF applications. XV. enCIFer: a program for viewing, editing and visualizing CIFs. *J. Appl. Cryst.* **37** (2004) 335-338.

Table 2. continued.

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(4)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7018	−0.1032	−0.187	0.029
H(5)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7269	−0.3492	−0.1305	0.031
H(7)	8 <i>f</i>	0.7932	−0.5336	−0.0539	0.025
H(8)	8 <i>f</i>	0.8725	−0.5745	0.0061	0.025
H(9)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9240	−0.3623	0.0241	0.022
H(10A)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9076	−0.0465	−0.1531	0.021
H(10B)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9330	0.0984	−0.0927	0.021
H(13A)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9276	−0.0378	0.2037	0.033
H(13B)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9565	−0.1818	0.1809	0.033
H(13C)	8 <i>f</i>	0.9014	−0.1806	0.1434	0.033