organic compounds

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

2-Methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

Gui-xiang Quan,^a* Ai-lan Luo,^b Wei-hua Cheng^c and Jia-ying Xu^b

^aThe Experiment Center of Chemical Engineering, College of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Yancheng Institute of Technology, Yinbing Road No. 9 Yancheng, Yancheng 224051, People's Republic of China, ^bDepartment of Applied Chemistry, College of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Yancheng Institute of Technology, Yinbing Road No. 9 Yancheng, Yancheng 224051, People's Republic of China, and ^cDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Yancheng College of Textile Technology, Liberation Road S. No.265 Yancheng, Yancheng 224005, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: xujiaying-1984@163.com

Received 10 September 2009; accepted 15 September 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.004 Å; R factor = 0.048; wR factor = 0.158; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.6.

In crystal of the title compound, $C_6H_4F_3NO_2S$, molecules are linked by $O-H \cdots N$ and $C-H \cdots O$ hydrogen bonds, forming chains.

Related literature

For a related compound, see: Liu (2004). For reference structural data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

b = 15.682 (3) Å
c = 10.632 (2) Å
$\beta = 90.35 \ (3)^{\circ}$
V = 827.1 (3) Å ³

Z = 4Mo $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 0.41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4
diffractometer
Absorption correction: ψ scan
(North et al., 1968)
$T_{\min} = 0.888, T_{\max} = 0.960$
672 measured reflections

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$ $wR(F^2) = 0.158$ S = 1.151494 reflections

Table 1 Hydrogen bend geometry ($^{\circ}$ °)

H	lyd	lrogen-	bond	geometry ((A	⊾, °)).
---	-----	---------	------	------------	----	-------	----

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
$O2-H2A\cdots N^{i}$ $C1-H1A\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.82 0.96	2.02 2.34	2.820 (3) 3.277 (4)	166 166
	. 1	1	1 1	

T = 293 K

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.018$ 3 standard reflections

119 parameters

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.33 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^-$

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.25 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$

 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

1494 independent reflections 1209 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

every 200 reflections intensity decay: 1%

H-atom parameters constrained

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

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: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

This work was supported by the Science Fundamental Research Fund of the Education Department, Jiangsu Province (No. 06KJB150024). The authors thank the Center of Testing and Analysis, Nanjing University, for the data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5094).

References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, pp. S1–19.
- Enraf-Nonius (1994). CAD-4 EXPRESS. Enraf-Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Harms, K. & Wocadlo, S. (1995). XCAD4. University of Marburg, Germany. Liu, C.-L. (2004). J. Fluorine Chem. 125, 1287–1290.
- North, A. C. T., Phillips, D. C. & Mathews, F. S. (1968). Acta Cryst. A24, 351– 359.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). Acta Cryst. D65, 148-155.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2500 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809037325]

2-Methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

Gui-xiang Quan, Ai-lan Luo, Wei-hua Cheng and Jia-ying Xu

S1. Experimental

To a cooled solution of methyl 2-methyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)thiazole-5-carboxylate (0.12 mol) in ethyl alcohol (200 ml) was added a solution of sodium hydroxide (9.62 g) in 200ml of water. The solution was heated at 358 K for 1.5 h. After evaporation of the ethyl alcohol, the aqueous solution was diluted with 200 ml of water and acidified to pH = 1 with concentrated aqueous hydrochloric acid. The solid material was filtered and washed twice with 100 ml of water and 100 ml of dichloromethane. After drying in a vacuum oven, the title compound was obtained (yield; 85%). Colourless blocks of (I) were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethyl acetate solution.

S2. Refinement

The H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.93–0.96 Å, O—H = 0.82Å) and refined as with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ or $1.5U_{eq}(methyl C, O)$.



Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.



Figure 2

A packing diagram for (I). C—H…O hydrogen bonds are shown by dashed lines.

2-Methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-1,3-thiazole-5-carboxylic acid

Crystal data

C₆H₄F₃NO₂S $M_r = 211.16$ Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$ Hall symbol: -P 2ybc a = 4.961 (1) Å b = 15.682 (3) Å c = 10.632 (2) Å $\beta = 90.35$ (3)° V = 827.1 (3) Å³ Z = 4

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator $\omega/2\theta$ scans Absorption correction: ψ scan (North *et al.*, 1968) $T_{\min} = 0.888, T_{\max} = 0.960$ 1672 measured reflections F(000) = 424 $D_x = 1.696 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo K\alpha radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ Å}$ Cell parameters from 25 reflections $\theta = 10-14^\circ$ $\mu = 0.41 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 KBlock, colourless $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

1494 independent reflections 1209 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{int} = 0.018$ $\theta_{max} = 25.3^\circ, \ \theta_{min} = 2.3^\circ$ $h = 0 \rightarrow 5$ $k = 0 \rightarrow 18$ $l = -12 \rightarrow 12$ 3 standard reflections every 200 reflections intensity decay: 1% Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from
Least-squares matrix: full	neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.158$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2]$
S = 1.15	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1494 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$
119 parameters	$\Delta ho_{ m max} = 0.33 \ { m e} \ { m \AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $Fc^*=kFc[1+0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	Extinction coefficient: 0.050 (8)

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds 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 $F^2 > 2$ 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 $(Å^2)$

	x	у	Z	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
S	1.03912 (15)	0.13345 (4)	0.21544 (7)	0.0482 (4)	
Ν	0.7571 (4)	0.22213 (14)	0.3665 (2)	0.0406 (6)	
F1	1.1047 (4)	0.41020 (12)	0.3353 (2)	0.0813 (7)	
F2	0.7272 (5)	0.38613 (12)	0.4214 (2)	0.0844 (8)	
F3	0.7499 (4)	0.41298 (12)	0.2261 (2)	0.0816 (7)	
01	1.2183 (5)	0.35504 (14)	0.0770 (2)	0.0683 (7)	
O2	1.4044 (4)	0.22652 (13)	0.0592 (2)	0.0647 (7)	
H2A	1.4972	0.2497	0.0056	0.097*	
C1	0.6926 (6)	0.06626 (19)	0.3979 (3)	0.0569 (8)	
H1A	0.5699	0.0842	0.4621	0.085*	
H1B	0.8346	0.0330	0.4351	0.085*	
H1C	0.5978	0.0324	0.3368	0.085*	
C2	0.8109 (6)	0.14311 (16)	0.3348 (3)	0.0426 (7)	
C3	1.0636 (5)	0.24181 (18)	0.2054 (2)	0.0401 (7)	
C4	0.8996 (5)	0.27820 (16)	0.2937 (2)	0.0381 (6)	
C5	1.2368 (5)	0.28263 (18)	0.1076 (2)	0.0431 (7)	
C6	0.8700 (6)	0.37191 (17)	0.3191 (3)	0.0465 (7)	

Atomic displacement parameters $(Å^2)$

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U ³³	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S	0.0564 (5)	0.0417 (5)	0.0467 (5)	0.0035 (3)	0.0250 (4)	-0.0018 (3)
Ν	0.0444 (13)	0.0400 (12)	0.0374 (12)	0.0008 (9)	0.0163 (10)	0.0033 (9)

supporting information

F1	0.0727 (14)	0.0560 (12)	0.1153 (19)	-0.0172 (10)	0.0111 (12)	-0.0146 (11)
F2	0.1252 (18)	0.0513 (11)	0.0775 (15)	-0.0002 (10)	0.0667 (13)	-0.0088 (9)
F3	0.1088 (19)	0.0586 (12)	0.0774 (15)	0.0297 (11)	0.0010 (13)	0.0105 (10)
01	0.0765 (17)	0.0537 (14)	0.0752 (17)	0.0031 (11)	0.0441 (13)	0.0126 (11)
O2	0.0737 (15)	0.0559 (13)	0.0651 (15)	0.0091 (10)	0.0492 (12)	0.0065 (10)
C1	0.068 (2)	0.0435 (16)	0.0600 (19)	-0.0010 (14)	0.0290 (16)	0.0046 (13)
C2	0.0462 (15)	0.0416 (15)	0.0403 (15)	0.0016 (11)	0.0174 (12)	0.0002 (11)
C3	0.0378 (14)	0.0461 (15)	0.0366 (14)	0.0000 (10)	0.0136 (11)	-0.0002 (11)
C4	0.0364 (13)	0.0431 (15)	0.0348 (14)	-0.0009 (10)	0.0110 (11)	0.0019 (10)
C5	0.0420 (15)	0.0515 (17)	0.0360 (14)	-0.0011 (12)	0.0153 (12)	-0.0004 (12)
C6	0.0533 (17)	0.0416 (14)	0.0447 (16)	-0.0004 (12)	0.0212 (14)	0.0030 (12)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

S-C3	1.707 (3)	O2—H2A	0.8200	
S—C2	1.712 (3)	C1—C2	1.501 (4)	
N—C2	1.312 (3)	C1—H1A	0.9600	
NC4	1.371 (3)	C1—H1B	0.9600	
F1—C6	1.320 (3)	C1—H1C	0.9600	
F2—C6	1.321 (3)	C3—C4	1.371 (3)	
F3—C6	1.319 (3)	C3—C5	1.496 (4)	
01—C5	1.185 (3)	C4—C6	1.501 (4)	
O2—C5	1.317 (3)			
C3—S—C2	90.35 (12)	C5—C3—S	120.7 (2)	
C2—N—C4	110.8 (2)	NC4C3	115.5 (3)	
С5—О2—Н2А	109.5	NC4C6	118.4 (2)	
C2	109.5	C3—C4—C6	126.1 (2)	
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	O1—C5—O2	125.5 (2)	
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	O1—C5—C3	123.9 (2)	
C2	109.5	O2—C5—C3	110.6 (2)	
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	F3—C6—F1	105.6 (2)	
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	F3—C6—F2	107.0 (3)	
N—C2—C1	124.3 (2)	F1—C6—F2	107.0 (3)	
N—C2—S	114.24 (19)	F3—C6—C4	112.8 (2)	
C1—C2—S	121.5 (2)	F1—C6—C4	112.4 (2)	
C4—C3—C5	130.1 (3)	F2—C6—C4	111.5 (2)	
C4—C3—S	109.18 (19)			
C4—N—C2—C1	178.7 (3)	S-C3-C4-C6	177.7 (2)	
C4—N—C2—S	0.3 (3)	C4—C3—C5—O1	-14.8 (5)	
C3—S—C2—N	-0.5 (2)	S-C3-C5-O1	162.6 (3)	
C3—S—C2—C1	-179.0 (3)	C4—C3—C5—O2	166.9 (3)	
C2—S—C3—C4	0.6 (2)	S-C3-C5-O2	-15.7 (3)	
C2—S—C3—C5	-177.3 (2)	N—C4—C6—F3	-113.2 (3)	
C2—N—C4—C3	0.1 (3)	C3—C4—C6—F3	68.6 (4)	
C2—N—C4—C6	-178.2 (2)	N-C4-C6-F1	127.4 (3)	
C5—C3—C4—N	177.1 (3)	C3—C4—C6—F1	-50.7 (4)	

supporting information

S—C3—C4—N	-0.5 (3)	N—C4—C6—F2	7.2 (4)
C5—C3—C4—C6	-4.7 (4)	C3—C4—C6—F2	-170.9 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D····A	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
O2— $H2A$ ···N ⁱ	0.82	2.02	2.820 (3)	166
C1—H1A···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.34	3.277 (4)	166

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