Janus head type lone pair–π–lone pair and S⋯F⋯S interactions in retaining hexafluorobenzene†

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A series of eight tris-arylthiotriazines were synthesized to study the lone pair–π interaction between the triazine ring centroid of these molecules and halogenated solvents. All the eight compounds were characterized using 1H and 13C NMR spectroscopy and single crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. All these compounds show interesting structural properties in the solid state. Unprecedented Janus head type lp⋯π⋯lp and S⋯F⋯S interactions were observed between one of the tris-arylthiotriazines and hexafluorobenzene.

1. Introduction

It is apparent from the recent literature that lone pair–π (lp⋯π) interactions are weak yet important for the stabilization of three-dimensional structures of biomolecules in addition to other well-established weak interactions such as hydrogen bonding, anion–π interactions, and cation–π interactions. Some experimental evidence has been reported very recently to establish the applications of anion–π interactions7–10 and cation–π interactions7–10 while the lp⋯π interactions are yet to be proved useful in small molecular systems. To the best of our knowledge, all the reported synthetic molecular systems that exhibit lp⋯π interactions were discovered serendipitously. We hypothesised to devise molecular systems that will have lone pair–π interactions with small molecules of environmental and industrial interest (CFCs, CO2, SO2) as these interactions may be strong enough to sequester the small molecules and weak enough to release them with minimal energy input such as slight elevation of temperature and/or depression in pressure. This prompted us to investigate host molecules comprising electron deficient ring systems in order to demonstrate the functional relevance of lp⋯π interactions. With this motivation, we have synthesized a number of tris-arylthiotriazine molecules (TArTTz), as the valley of electron deficiency present at the centre of the C3N3 ring of these molecules6,11–13 is known to attract lone pairs of electronegative atoms of neighbouring molecules.14–16 We have anticipated that this will allow us to park small molecules in between C3N3 rings of adjacent molecules through lp⋯π interactions. For this, we wished to take advantage of the well-known “Piedfort Diad” formation (Chart 1).17–23 According to literature reports17,18 sym-triarylthiatriazines (TArTz) have an interesting structural feature of peripheral aryl rings oriented almost perpendicular to the central C3N3 ring and form stacked diads known as Piedfort units21 which eventually are the synths for higher level supramolecular assemblies.17–19

One of the inherent disadvantages of the known ‘Piedfort Diads’ is that the distance DTz⋯Tz between the C3N3 rings in the range of 3 and 4 Å whereas to park a small molecule in between two sym-triarylthiatriazines through lp⋯π interaction(s), a minimum of ~8 Å distance might be required.17–19 To achieve this we have intended to utilize arylthio substitutions instead of arloxy units where the aryl rings comprise varying substitutions in order to tune the distance between adjacent C3N3 rings and the type of interactions between neighbouring molecules.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: NMR spectra of all the compounds. X-ray crystallographic data in CIF format have been deposited with the Cambridge Structural Database. CCDC 1403546 to 1436798 (1–5), 1436791 to 1436793 (6–8) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c6ce00496b

Chart 1 Piedfort units of triarylthiatriazines (TArTz) with 3-fold symmetry (C3 to C3 and D3)17–21 and the motif anticipated and observed in the present work for tris-arylthiotriazines (TArTTz).
Herein we report eight sym-triazine based molecules that are decorated with aryl rings possessing 4-methyl (2), 4-chloro (3), 3-nitro (4), 2-methyl-5-nitro (5), 2,6-dimethyl (6), pentamethyl (7) and 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro (8) substitutions (Scheme 1). All the eight compounds were characterized using $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy. The solid state structures of all the molecules were studied by employing single crystal X-ray diffraction (SCXRD) and were found to comprise a number of inter and intramolecular interactions such as π···π and lp···lp including Janus head type lp···π···lp and S···F···S interactions.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Syntheses of tris-aryliothriazines 1–8

An equivalent of cyanuric chloride was reacted with three equivalents of thiophenol, 4-methylthiophenol, 4-chlorothiophenol, 3-nitrobenzenethiol, 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylthiophenol and 2,6-dimethylthiophenol, 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylthiophenol and 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorothiophenol in the presence of a suitable base to obtain 2,4,6-tris(phenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (1), 2,4,6-tris(p-tolylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (2), $^{26}$ 2,4,6-tris([4-chlorophenyl]thio)-1,3,5-triazine (3), 2,4,6-tris([3-nitrophenyl]thio)-1,3,5-triazine (4), 2,4,6-tris([2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl]thio)-1,3,5-triazine (5), 2,4,6-tris(2,6-dimethylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (6), 2,4,6-tris(2,6-dimethylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (7) and 2,4,6-tris((2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)thio)-1,3,5-triazine (8), respectively (Scheme 1). All the eight compounds were characterized using $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy and the single-crystal X-ray diffraction technique. The thermal stability of these molecules was studied by thermogravimetric analysis.

2.2. NMR spectroscopy

The NMR spectra of all the eight TArTTz compounds indicate that these molecules are $C_3$ symmetric in solution at room temperature in NMR time scale though it is not the case in the solid state as seen in the SCXRD structures of these TArTTz compounds. As $^1$H NMR spectroscopy does not differentiate the mono and disubstituted triazines from TArTTz, $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy was used as the finite preliminary analysis where all the TArTTz exhibit a signal around 180 ppm indicating the presence of three similar tertiary carbons in the triazine ring system.

2.3. Description of the structures

Single crystals of TArTTz 1–8 suitable for SCXRD studies were grown by slow evaporation or diffusion methods as reported in the experimental section in detail. Unfortunately, none of the TArTTz molecules crystallised in any of the three required symmetries ($C_{3v}$, $C_3$ or $D_3$),$^{17–19}$ which would have allowed the formation of the anticipated Piedfort units. To the best of our knowledge, many known free tris-aryloxotriazines form Piedfort units in their solid states.$^{17–23}$ However, TArOTz are also known to attain lower symmetry when they are coordinated to metal ions.$^{27}$ One possible reason for the lowering of symmetry on going from TArOTz to TArTTz could be the possibility of intramolecular π···π interaction in TArTTz molecules owing to the bigger size of sulphur. All the TArTTz molecules exhibit weak intramolecular π···π interactions of distances between 3.94 and 4.38 Å, which were not retained in solution at room temperature as observed from their NMR spectra.

The TArTTz 1, where the phenyl rings do not have any substitution, possesses an intramolecular lone pair···π interaction between the lone pair of thioether sulphur and the triazine ring ($S(lp)···π$) with a distance ($D(S(lp)···π)$) of 3.207 Å which is shorter than the sum of van der Waals radii ($C+S=3.5$ Å; $N+S=3.35$ Å).$^{13}$ The S3 A···ring distances are 3.471 Å ($S3 A···N1B$), 3.472 Å ($S3 A···N2B$), 3.527 Å ($S3 A···N3B$), 3.391 Å ($S3 A···C1B$), 3.453 Å ($S3 A···C2B$), and 3.525 Å ($S3 A···C3B$). This may be the first observed $S(lp)···π$ involving a 1,3,5-triazine ring system whereas few other known $S(lp)···π$ involve 1,2,3-triazine and 1,3,4-triazine rings (Fig. 1).$^{13}$ The 4-methyl substituted TArTTz 2 does not have any significant lp···π interaction whereas the 4-chloro substituted TArTTz 3 exhibits an intramolecular Cl(lp)···π interaction ($D(Cl(lp)···π)$ = 3.542 Å). The sums of the van der Waals radii are 3.45 Å ($C+Cl$) and 3.30 Å ($N+Cl$);$^{13}$ the Cl2(lp)···lp sums of the van der Waals radii are 3.452 Å (Cl2(lp)···lp). The Cl2(lp)···lp distances are 3.648 Å (Cl2(lp)···N1), 4.181 Å (Cl2(lp)···N2), 3.550 Å (Cl2(lp)···N3), 3.981 Å (Cl2(lp)···C1), 3.931 Å (Cl2(lp)···C2), and 3.353 Å (Cl2(lp)···C3). According to Mooibroek et al., the observed mean $D(Cl(lp)···π)$ is 3.346 Å.$^{12}$ Hence, the Cl(lp)···π interaction observed in TArTTz 3 may be considered as a weak one.

The 3-nitro substituted TArTTz 4 has all three nitro groups facing the same side of the triazine ring while the 2-methyl-5-nitro substituted TArTTz 5 has two nitro groups in one side and the other one facing the opposite side of the triazine ring. This indicates that the 2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl rings have free rotation.

Scheme 1 Tris-1,3,5-aryliothriazines (TArTTz) synthesised for the present study and the schematic diagram of the observed synergism of fluorine bonding and lone pair···π interactions.
The SCXRD structure of TArTTz 8 (Fig. 3) presents an interesting dimeric motif exhibiting many intermolecular interactions such as S⋯F fluorine bonds (S⋯F8, 2.991 Å; S1⋯F1, 3.251 Å; S2⋯F2, 3.498 Å), an intermolecular F(lp)⋯π interaction (D(lp)⋯π = 2.967 Å) and an intramolecular π⋯π interaction (D(π)⋯π = 3.944 Å). The F(lp)⋯π interaction observed in TArTTz 8 is a strong one as the D(lp)⋯π of 2.967 Å is well below the sums of the van der Waals radii (C + F = 3.17 Å; N + F = 3.02 Å).

As we have observed the intermolecular lp⋯π interactions in TArTTz 1, 3 and 8, we set out to investigate the interactions with fluorinated molecules as solvents. The halogenated aromatic molecules, especially C6F6, are known to be involved in lp⋯π interactions as they can participate through the halogen lone pair and through the electron deficient centre of the aromatic ring. We have observed a peculiar crystal structure where the C6F6 molecule involves in Janus head type of lp⋯lp interaction on both sides of the ring (D(lp)⋯lp = 3.51 Å) where the nitrogen lone pairs of two TArTTz 6 molecules interact with the ring centre of C6F6 (Fig. 4). Furthermore, the fluorine atoms at the 1,4-positions of the C6F6 ring also take part in fluorine bonding with the thioule sulphur atoms of the TArTTz 6 molecules with interesting S⋯F⋯S motifs (D(S⋯lp) = 3.365 Å and 3.442 Å). Apart from the lp⋯lp interactions, the structure of 6-0.5C6F6 possesses extensive inter and intramolecular π⋯π stacking networks.

2.4. Thermal stability of TArTTz molecules

The thermal stability of TArTTz compounds 1–8 was studied by means of thermogravimetric analysis. Compounds 1–3, 6 and 7 were found to be stable until ∼280 °C, 4 was stable until ∼260 °C, whereas compounds 5 and 8 began to decompose at ∼230 °C. Interestingly, adduct compound 6-0.5C6F6 lost the hexafluorobenzene molecule at 140 °C (Fig. 5) which is 60 °C above the boiling point of C6F6 which indicates the synergism of the lp⋯lp and S⋯lp⋯S interactions in retaining the C6F6 molecule in the lattice.
3. Conclusions

The tris-arylthiotriazines reported herein show that the lone pair–π interactions can indeed be engineered by design and be used for applications such as capturing or retaining small molecules which possess at least one lone pair (halocarbons, CO₂, or SO₂). The observed feature of the synergistic Janus head lp⋯π⋯lp and S⋯F⋯S motif is interesting in the context of fluorine bonding and warrants further experimental and computational studies as the fluorine bonding is a unique and emerging section of weak interactions which might be relevant to pharmacologically important fluorinated drug molecules.29

4. Experimental

4.1. Materials

Cyanuric chloride (Avra Synthesis), thiophenol (SDFCL), 4-methylthiophenol (Avra Synthesis), 4-chlorothiophenol (Avra Synthesis), nitrobenzene (Merck), chlorosulfonic acid (Spectrochem), triphenylphosphine (Avra synthesis), 4-nitrotoluene (Avra), 2,6-dimethylthiophenol (Alfa Aesar), 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzene-1-sulfonylchloride (Alfa Aesar) and 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorothiophenol (Alfa Aesar) were used as received from commercial sources. Solvents were distilled under dry nitrogen atmosphere using conventional methods. Heavy-walled high-pressure round bottom flasks were acquired from Ace Glass Inc.

4.2. Methods

Elemental analyses were carried out on a Perkin-Elmer CHNS/O analyser. The NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL 500 MHz and JEOL 400 MHz spectrometers. The temperature was kept constant using a variable temperature unit within the error limit of ±1 K. The software MestReNova was used for the processing of the NMR spectra.32 Tetramethylsilane (TMS) or the deuterated solvent residual peaks were used for calibration. Mass spectrometry experiments were performed on a Waters-Q-ToF-Premier-HAB213 equipped with an electrospray interface. The spectra were collected by constant infusion of the sample dissolved in methanol or acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid. Thermogravimetric analyses were carried out in dry nitrogen atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ on a Mettler Toledo TGA/DSC1 Star² System.

**Warning**: Reactions using heavy-walled high-pressure round bottom flask with screw cap must be carried cautiously. The danger of explosion can be avoided by performing the reactions in smaller scales. The scales presented here are safe with a 250 ml heavy-walled high-pressure round bottom flask.

4.3. Synthetic procedures

4.3.1. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(phenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (1).

Thiophenol (3.3 g, 30 mmol) was added to a solution of cyanuric chloride (1.8 g, 10 mmol) in 80 ml acetone. The resulting solution was treated with an aqueous NaOH solution (1.2 g, 30 mmol in 40 ml H₂O) dropwise at 0 °C with continuous stirring for 1 h. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at 35 °C. The resulting white precipitate was collected through filtration and washed with cold water

![Fig. 4 X-ray structure of 2,4,6-tris(2,6-dimethylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (6) crystallized in hexafluorobenzene (6-0.5C₆F₆). The hydrogen atoms are not shown for clarity. The packing diagram of 6-0.5C₆F₆ shows the presence of extensive inter and intramolecular π⋯π stacking. Pink coloured dimethylphenyl rings are involved in both inter and intramolecular stacking and the purple coloured rings are involved in the intermolecular stacking. π⋯π interactions: 4.100 Å (intra, pink); 4.160 Å (inter, pink); 4.280 Å (inter, purple).](image-url)

![Fig. 5 The thermogravimetric diagram of 6-0.5C₆F₆ showing the loss of the C₆F₆ solvate at 140 °C and the decomposition of 6 at 280 °C.](image-url)
(10 ml), followed by cold ethanol (2 ml) and dried under high vacuum (3.4 g, 87%). X-ray quality crystals were grown by the slow evaporation of ethanol solution. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 7.36 (t, J = 6.9, 6H), 7.32 (t, J = 8.0, 6H), 7.23 (t, J = 8.0, 3H); 13C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 180.43, 134.59, 129.22, 128.95, 127.17. Anal. calc’d (%) for (C21H12Cl3N3S3): C 49.56, H 2.38, N 8.27.

4.3.2. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(p-tolylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (2).

This compound has been reported in the literature and it was synthesised by the reaction of 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-trithiol with 4-bromotoluene catalysed by palladium nanoparticles. 33 4-methylthiophenol (3.7 g, 30 mmol) was added to a solution of cyanuric chloride (1.8 g, 10 mmol) in 80 ml aceton. The resulting solution was treated with an aqueous NaOH solution (1.2 g, 30 mmol in 40 ml water) dropwise at 0 °C and stirred for an hour at the same temperature. Then the reaction mixture was stirred for 4 h at 35 °C. The resulting white precipitate was collected through filtration and washed with cold water (15 ml), followed by cold ethanol (2 ml) and dried under high vacuum (3.2 g, 74%). Needle-shaped crystals were collected from a methanolic solution through slow evaporation. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.20, 2.31, 1.19; 13C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 148.36, 153.98, 148.32, 155.94, 132.51, 131.52, 129.56, 127.18. Anal. calc’d (%) for (C21H12Cl3N3S3): C 51.97, H 3.91, N 10.13; found: C 51.87, H 3.61, N 10.62.

4.3.5. Synthesis of 3-nitrobenzenethiol. Triphenylphosphine (9.87 g, 37.63 mmol) was slowly added to a stirred solution of 3-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (2.78 g, 12.54 mmol) in toluene (30 ml) under nitrogen atmosphere, which resulted in a brown solution. To this, a solution of iodine in toluene (5.3 mg, 2 ml) was added dropwise and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 h. Addition of an iodine solution changed the colour of the reaction mixture from brown to yellow. The resulting yellow solution was cooled to room temperature and treated with 5 ml of water, which resulted in a turbid solution. The organic layer was extracted with 10% aqueous NaOH solution (3 × 15 ml). The aqueous alkali layer was acidified to pH 3 with HCl (6 N), extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 15 ml) and dried over MgSO4. The solvent was removed and dried under high vacuum to yield a yellow liquid (1.75 g, 89%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 7.65, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.65, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.95, 1H), 3.72 (s, 1H); 13C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 148.23, 134.51, 133.84, 129.66, 123.29, 120.28.

4.3.6. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(3-nitrophenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (4). A solution of 3-nitrobenzenethiol (1.75 g, 11.2 mmol) in 20 ml of aceton was added to a stirred solution of cyanuric chloride (688 mg, 3.73 mmol) in 20 ml of aceton under nitrogen atmosphere. After that, NaOH (447 mg, 11.2 mmol) in water (30 ml) was added dropwise (during the addition of aqueous NaOH solution, a yellow precipitate was formed). This yellow reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, at room temperature for 2 h and at 35 °C for 2 h. The resulting yellow precipitate was collected through filtration and dried under vacuum (1.1 g, 55%). Crystals were grown by the slow diffusion of diethyl ether into an acetonitrile solution. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.19 (m, 3H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.2, 2.3, 3H), 7.86 (t, 3H), 7.54 (q, 1H); 13C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 175.08, 147.79, 141.37, 132.45, 130.08, 129.42, 123.58. Anal. calc’d (%) for (C21H12N6O6S3): C 46.66, H 2.24, N 15.55; found: C 46.64, H 2.06, N 15.49.

4.3.7. Synthesis of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride. A 250 ml heavy-walled high-pressure round bottom flask (Ace Glass, Inc.) was charged with 4-nitrotoluene (6.86 g, 50 mmol) and cold chlorosulfonic acid (8.3 ml, 125 mmol) was added dropwise, keeping the temperature below 5 °C. The reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C for 30 min and then the temperature was increased by 20 °C every 30 minutes until it reached 140 °C. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 140 °C for 22 h. The dark brown solution was cooled to room temperature before opening the flask, poured onto crushed ice (~150 ml) with vigorous stirring for half an hour. The brown precipitate formed was filtered and dried under vacuum (9.5 g, 80.6%). 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.49 (d, J = 2.85, 1H), 8.05 (dd, J = 8.27, 2.30, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.60, 1H), 2.62 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 147.55, 145.26, 144.61, 132.55, 123.78, 121.38, 20.53.
4.3.8. Synthesis of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzenethiol. Triphenylphosphine (7.86 g, 30 mmol) was slowly added to a stirred solution of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (2.36 g, 10 mmol) in 50 ml of toluene under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for ten minutes. To this solution, iodine in 2 ml of toluene (4.5 mg) was added dropwise and refluxed for 3 h. After that the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and 15 ml of water was added, which made the solution turbid. The organic layer of the turbid solution was extracted with 10% aqueous NaOH solution (3 × 15 ml). The aqueous alkali layer was acidified to pH 3 using HCl (6 N), extracted using dichloromethane (3 × 20 ml) and dried over MgSO4. The solvent was removed and dried under high vacuum to yield a reddish yellow solid (1.08 g, 63%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 8.11 (d, J = 2.28, 1H), 7.88 (dd, J = 8.24, 2.28, 1H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.24, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 146.81, 143.64, 134.16, 131.17, 124.42, 124.90, 114.26.

4.3.9. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris[(2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl)thio]-1,3,5-triazine (5). A solution of 2-methyl-5-nitrobenzenethiol (1.08 g, 6.38 mmol) in 20 ml of acetonitrile was added to a stirred solution of cyanuric chloride (392 mg, 2.12 mmol) in 10 ml of acetonitrile under nitrogen atmosphere. After that, an aqueous solution of NaOH (255 mg, 6.38 mmol in 15 ml H2O) was added dropwise. During the addition of aqueous NaOH solution, a light yellow precipitate was formed. This reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C for 1 h and at 35 °C for 3 h. The resulting white precipitate was collected through filtration, washed with water and dried under vacuum (1.08 g, 83%). Crystals were obtained through the slow evaporation of the methanol-acetone mixture. 1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 8.15 (s, 3H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.6, 3H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.05, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H); 13C NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ 178.77, 150.86, 145.57, 132.00, 130.71, 127.59, 125.42. Anal. calcld (%) for C36H30N3S3: C, 70.20; H, 7.36; N, 6.82; found: C, 70.0; H, 7.51; N 6.10.

4.3.10. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(2,6-dimethylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (6). In a 250 ml round bottom flask, cyanuric chloride (500 mg, 2.71 mmol) was dissolved in 40 ml of acetonitrile under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred until it was dissolved. 2,6-dimethylbenzothiol (1.0 ml, 8.31 mmol) was added to the acetonitrile solution. Then DIPEA (1.40 ml, 8.13 mmol) was added slowly at 0 °C and refluxed overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled down to RT and the solvent was evaporated. The resulting yellow oily liquid was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 ml) and washed with water (3 × 10 ml). The organic layer was dried over MgSO4 and the solvent was evaporated to obtain a white solid (730 mg, 73%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 7.08, (3H, t), 6.92, (6H, d), 2.25, (18 H, s); 13C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 179.48, 143.33, 130.0, 128.15, 126.25, 21.76. Elemental analysis calculated for C36H36N3S3: C, 65.86; H, 5.98; N, 7.84; found: C, 65.54; H, 5.54; N, 7.83.

4.3.11. Synthesis of 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzenethiol. 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride (5.0 g, 20.26 mmol) was dissolved in 80 ml of dry toluene under N2 atmosphere. Triphenylphosphine (15.94 g, 60.79 mmol) was added portionwise into it. To this solution, iodine in 2 ml of toluene (4.5 mg) was added dropwise and refluxed for 3 h. The resulting orange colored reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature; then 30 ml of water was added to the mixture and it was stirred for 10 minutes. The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO4 and the solvent was evaporated, then it was dissolved in chloroform, passed through a silica plug and the solvent was dried under vacuum to yield a white solid (2.36 g, 69%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 3.15, (1H, s), 2.41, (6H, s), 2.27, (6H, s), 2.24, (3H, s); 13C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 132.11, 132.97, 132.75, 127.94, 19.41, 17.47, 17.04.

4.3.12. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (7). 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzenethiol in 10 ml of THF (1 g, 5.54 mmol) was added to a stirred solution of cyanuric chloride (340 mg, 1.84 mmol) in 20 ml of THF. To this mixture, an aqueous solution of NaOH (221 mg in 15 ml H2O) was added dropwise at 0 °C, stirred for an hour at 0 °C, for 2 h at room temperature and 2 h at 45 °C. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the formed white precipitate was filtered and dried under vacuum (900 mg, 79%). Crystals were grown by layering methanol on a saturated dichloromethane solution in one day at 4 °C. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 2.26, (18 H, s), 2.22, (18H, s), 2.12, (9H, s); 13C NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 179.80, 138.40, 136.60, 132.87, 132.40, 132.20, 19.37, 17.42, 17.36. Elemental analysis calculated for C36H36N3S3: C, 70.20; H, 7.36; N, 6.82; found: C, 70.0; H, 7.51; N 6.10.

4.3.13. Synthesis of 2,4,6-tris(2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine (8). In a 100 ml Schlenk flask, cyanuric chloride (500 mg, 2.71 mmol) was dissolved in 40 ml of acetonitrile under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred until it was dissolved. 2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenylthiol (1.12 ml, 9.48 mmol) was added to the solution of cyanuric chloride. Then DIPEA (1.65 ml, 9.48 mmol) was added slowly at 0 °C and refluxed overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to RT and the volatiles were evaporated. The yellow oily liquid obtained was dissolved in chloroform (30 ml) and washed with distilled water (3 × 10 ml). The organic layer was dried over MgSO4 then concentrated to a volume of 5 ml, and diethyl ether (10 ml) was layered to get a white precipitate (1.0 g, 62%). Crystals were grown in a hexane solution within four days at −20 °C. 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3): δ 7.24–7.15, (m, 1 H); 13C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ 178.01, 148.28, 146.96, 145.59, 144.48.

4.4. X-ray crystallography

Single-crystal X-ray data were collected on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo Kα radiation (λ = 0.71069 Å). The linear absorption coefficients, the scattering factors for the atoms, and the anomalous dispersion corrections were taken from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography. Data integration and reduction were conducted with SAINT. An empirical absorption correction was applied to the collected reflections with SADABS using XPREP. The structures were determined by direct methods using SHELXTL and refined on F2 by a full-matrix least-squares technique using the SHELXL-97 program package. The lattice parameters and structural data are listed at the end of the ESL.
Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, India and generous funding from the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IITK, India) through the "New Faculty Initiation Grant" (IITK/CHM/20120078). SM acknowledges the University Grants Commission (UGC, India) for the Senior Research Fellowship. RA acknowledges Dr. Tiddo J. Mooibroek for inspiration. This paper is dedicated to Professor Ray J. Butcher on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Notes and references