

Acta Crystallographica Section E

Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

4-(4-Fluorophenoxy)benzoic acid

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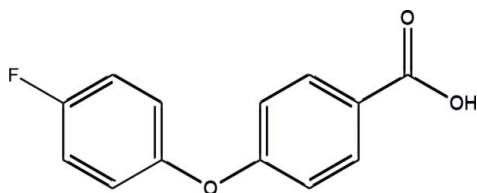
Received 17 July 2009; accepted 17 July 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.001$ Å; R factor = 0.045; wR factor = 0.123; data-to-parameter ratio = 21.3.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{FO}_3$, the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is $70.99(5)^\circ$. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked into dimers by centrosymmetric $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions, generating $R_2^2(8)$ ring motifs. These dimers are linked into a two-dimensional array, parallel to the ab plane, by two different $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions. A weak $\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions is also present.

Related literature

For general background to and applications of phenoxy benzoic acid derivatives, see: Forster *et al.* (1989); Holla *et al.* (2003); Ramu *et al.* (2000). For the stability of the temperature controller used for the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{FO}_3$	$c = 12.0250(2)$ Å
$M_r = 232.20$	$\alpha = 91.803(1)^\circ$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$\beta = 96.321(1)^\circ$
$a = 5.8850(1)$ Å	$\gamma = 106.027(1)^\circ$
$b = 7.8526(2)$ Å	$V = 529.75(2)$ Å ³

$Z = 2$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.12$ mm⁻¹

$T = 100$ K
 $0.38 \times 0.22 \times 0.14$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer	17124 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)	4049 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.958$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$	3329 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	190 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.123$	All H-atom parameters refined
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.48$ e Å ⁻³
4049 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H1O2}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.92 (2)	1.70 (2)	2.6204 (11)	175 (2)
$\text{C5}-\text{H5A}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.980 (15)	2.403 (15)	3.3573 (12)	164.3 (14)
$\text{C9}-\text{H9A}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.969 (17)	2.588 (16)	3.3519 (13)	135.9 (11)
$\text{C2}-\text{H2A}\cdots\text{Cg}2^{\text{iv}}$	0.981 (15)	2.928 (16)	3.9014 (10)	172.1 (13)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x-1, -y, -z+2$; (ii) $x+1, y+1, z$; (iii) $-x-1, -y+1, -z+2$; (iv) $-x, -y+1, -z+1$. Cg1 is the centroid of the C1-C6 benzene ring.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

HKF and JHG thank Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) for a Research Universiti Golden Goose Grant (No. 1001/PFIZIK/811012). JHG thanks USM for the award of a USM Fellowship. AMI is grateful to the Head of the Department of Chemistry and the Director, NITK, Surathkal, India, for providing research facilities.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: TK2506).

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* Thomson Reuters ResearcherID: A-3561-2009.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o1971 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809028232]

4-(4-Fluorophenoxy)benzoic acid

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S1. Comment

Phenoxy benzoic acids and its derivatives are known for their herbicidal and plant growth-regulating activities (Forster *et al.*, 1989). These compounds are also used in the synthesis of various thiadiazoles and oxadiazole derivatives which show excellent anti-bacterial activity (Holla *et al.*, 2003). The title compound, (I), which is used for peripheral neuropathic pain treatment, is a potent blocker of neuronal voltage-gated sodium channels that interacts selectively with inactivated states as opposed to resting states of the channels (Ramu *et al.*, 2000).

In (I), Fig. 1, the two benzene rings are inclined to one another, with dihedral angle of 70.99 (5)°. In the crystal structure (Fig. 2), the molecules are linked into dimers by centrosymmetric O2—H1O2···O3 interactions (Table 1) to generate $R^2_2(8)$ ring motifs. These dimers are linked into a 2-D array, parallel to the *ab* plane, by intermolecular C—H···O interactions (Table 1). The crystal structure is further stabilized by weak C2—H2A···Cg2 (Table 1) and π ··· π interactions involving the C1-C6 benzene rings (centroid Cg1) [Cg1···Cg1 = 3.6427 (6)°; symmetry code: 1-x, 2-y, 1-z].

S2. Experimental

4-Bromo-methylbenzoate (0.760 g, 3.57 mmol), sodium carbonate (0.750 g, 7.00 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.400 g, 0.350 mmol) were added to a stirred solution of 4-fluorobenzene boronic acid (0.500 g, 3.57 mmol) in toluene and water (1:1) (20 ml). The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 8 h; TLC indicated completion of reaction. Sodium hydroxide (0.284 g, 7.00 mmol) was added and stirring was continued for further 1 h. Mass analysis of crude reaction mixture shows the formation of desired compound. The reaction mixture was acidified to pH 3, extracted with ethylacetate and dried. The concentrated residue was purified by column chromatography to yield the pure product, which was recrystallized using hot dichloromethane to yield single crystals. The yield was 0.400 g, 50%. *M.p.* 448-450 K.

S3. Refinement

All the H atoms were located from difference Fourier map and allowed to refine freely [range of C—H = 0.959 (15) - 0.981 (15) Å].

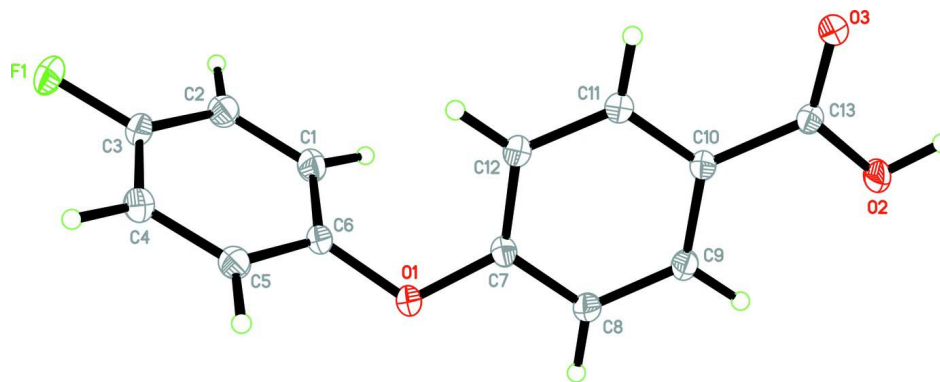


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atom-numbering scheme.

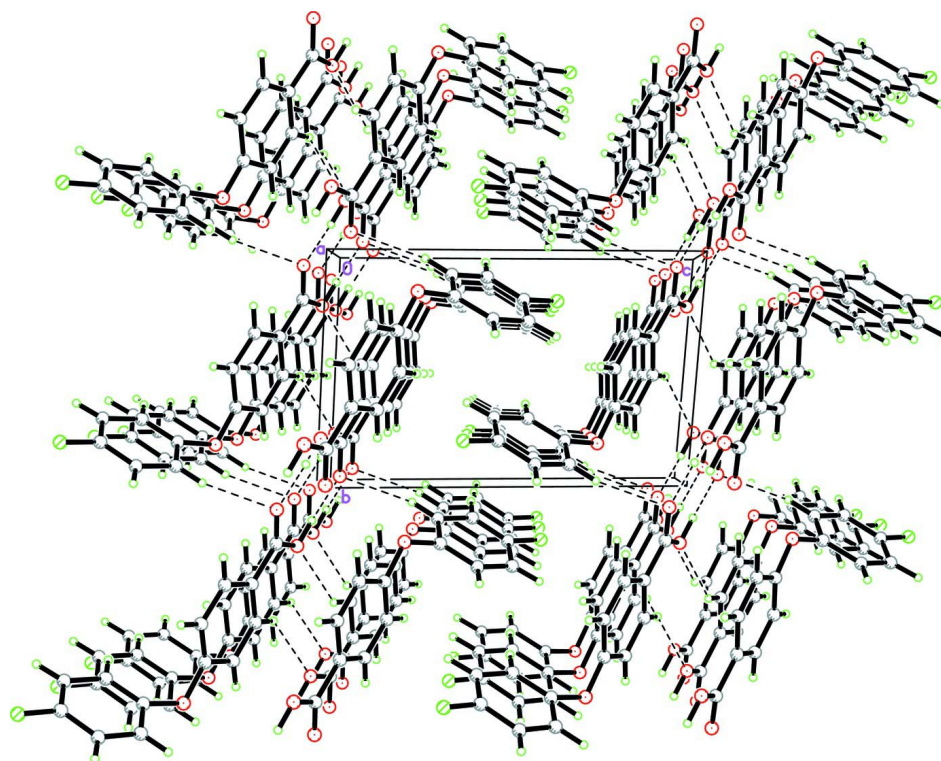


Figure 2

2-D arrays parallel to the *ab* plane, viewed along the *a* axis. Intermolecular interactions are shown as dashed lines.

4-(4-Fluorophenoxy)benzoic acid

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_9FO_3$

$M_r = 232.20$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 5.8850(1)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 7.8526(2)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.0250(2)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 91.803(1)^\circ$

$\beta = 96.321(1)^\circ$

$\gamma = 106.027(1)^\circ$

$V = 529.75(2)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 240$

$D_x = 1.456\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 7298 reflections

$\theta = 2.7\text{--}33.2^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 100 \text{ K}$

Block, colourless
 $0.38 \times 0.22 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector
 diffractometer
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
 Graphite monochromator
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.958$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$

17124 measured reflections
 4049 independent reflections
 3329 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.023$
 $\theta_{\max} = 33.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.7^\circ$
 $h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -18 \rightarrow 18$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.123$
 $S = 1.04$
 4049 reflections
 190 parameters
 0 restraints
 Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
 direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
 map
 Hydrogen site location: inferred from
 neighbouring sites
 All H-atom parameters refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0614P)^2 + 0.1453P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.48 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. The crystal was placed in the cold stream of an Oxford Cyrosystems Cobra open-flow nitrogen cryostat (Cosier & Glazer, 1986) operating at 100.0 (1)K.

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
F1	0.72786 (13)	0.78346 (9)	0.39118 (6)	0.02925 (17)
O1	0.21383 (14)	0.80788 (9)	0.74196 (6)	0.02239 (16)
O2	-0.50311 (14)	0.22204 (10)	0.97542 (7)	0.02221 (17)
O3	-0.26343 (13)	0.05949 (9)	0.93084 (6)	0.01906 (15)
C1	0.22933 (18)	0.70062 (13)	0.55272 (9)	0.01978 (19)
C2	0.36012 (18)	0.69543 (13)	0.46395 (8)	0.02022 (19)
C3	0.59978 (18)	0.78592 (13)	0.47858 (8)	0.01926 (19)
C4	0.71427 (18)	0.88095 (13)	0.57691 (9)	0.02004 (19)
C5	0.58253 (18)	0.88423 (13)	0.66581 (8)	0.01836 (18)
C6	0.34309 (17)	0.79342 (12)	0.65322 (8)	0.01679 (17)
C7	0.08790 (17)	0.65375 (12)	0.78461 (8)	0.01647 (17)

C8	-0.09821 (18)	0.66886 (12)	0.84280 (8)	0.01712 (18)
C9	-0.23330 (17)	0.52057 (12)	0.88889 (8)	0.01649 (17)
C10	-0.17956 (16)	0.35800 (12)	0.87894 (7)	0.01449 (16)
C11	0.01210 (17)	0.34637 (12)	0.82318 (8)	0.01577 (17)
C12	0.14587 (17)	0.49364 (12)	0.77501 (8)	0.01720 (18)
C13	-0.31845 (16)	0.20040 (12)	0.93050 (7)	0.01521 (17)
H1O2	-0.578 (4)	0.120 (3)	1.0074 (18)	0.067 (6)*
H1A	0.061 (3)	0.6429 (19)	0.5446 (12)	0.027 (4)*
H2A	0.287 (3)	0.634 (2)	0.3911 (13)	0.030 (4)*
H4A	0.883 (2)	0.9437 (18)	0.5838 (12)	0.023 (3)*
H5A	0.653 (3)	0.9516 (19)	0.7372 (13)	0.028 (4)*
H8A	-0.134 (3)	0.780 (2)	0.8501 (12)	0.027 (4)*
H9A	-0.366 (3)	0.5275 (19)	0.9281 (12)	0.025 (3)*
H11A	0.051 (2)	0.2356 (18)	0.8193 (11)	0.020 (3)*
H12A	0.279 (3)	0.4852 (19)	0.7355 (12)	0.026 (3)*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
F1	0.0317 (4)	0.0303 (3)	0.0262 (3)	0.0042 (3)	0.0181 (3)	-0.0015 (3)
O1	0.0293 (4)	0.0139 (3)	0.0247 (4)	0.0022 (3)	0.0160 (3)	0.0027 (3)
O2	0.0236 (4)	0.0175 (3)	0.0295 (4)	0.0067 (3)	0.0162 (3)	0.0065 (3)
O3	0.0238 (4)	0.0146 (3)	0.0205 (3)	0.0054 (3)	0.0091 (3)	0.0029 (2)
C1	0.0177 (4)	0.0185 (4)	0.0211 (4)	0.0009 (3)	0.0045 (3)	0.0007 (3)
C2	0.0223 (5)	0.0193 (4)	0.0176 (4)	0.0030 (3)	0.0037 (3)	0.0002 (3)
C3	0.0217 (4)	0.0183 (4)	0.0193 (4)	0.0052 (3)	0.0099 (3)	0.0027 (3)
C4	0.0163 (4)	0.0189 (4)	0.0239 (5)	0.0025 (3)	0.0052 (3)	0.0006 (3)
C5	0.0196 (4)	0.0166 (4)	0.0179 (4)	0.0032 (3)	0.0030 (3)	0.0008 (3)
C6	0.0200 (4)	0.0132 (4)	0.0178 (4)	0.0033 (3)	0.0079 (3)	0.0031 (3)
C7	0.0186 (4)	0.0142 (4)	0.0156 (4)	0.0015 (3)	0.0054 (3)	0.0019 (3)
C8	0.0211 (4)	0.0148 (4)	0.0172 (4)	0.0061 (3)	0.0067 (3)	0.0028 (3)
C9	0.0176 (4)	0.0171 (4)	0.0164 (4)	0.0057 (3)	0.0061 (3)	0.0027 (3)
C10	0.0159 (4)	0.0143 (4)	0.0131 (4)	0.0033 (3)	0.0038 (3)	0.0019 (3)
C11	0.0167 (4)	0.0147 (4)	0.0161 (4)	0.0039 (3)	0.0043 (3)	0.0012 (3)
C12	0.0166 (4)	0.0166 (4)	0.0188 (4)	0.0035 (3)	0.0066 (3)	0.0013 (3)
C13	0.0169 (4)	0.0153 (4)	0.0131 (4)	0.0032 (3)	0.0040 (3)	0.0008 (3)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

F1—C3	1.3617 (11)	C5—C6	1.3814 (14)
O1—C7	1.3801 (11)	C5—H5A	0.980 (15)
O1—C6	1.3961 (11)	C7—C8	1.3923 (13)
O2—C13	1.3142 (11)	C7—C12	1.3953 (13)
O2—H1O2	0.92 (2)	C8—C9	1.3863 (13)
O3—C13	1.2357 (11)	C8—H8A	0.959 (15)
C1—C2	1.3889 (14)	C9—C10	1.4021 (13)
C1—C6	1.3917 (14)	C9—H9A	0.967 (14)
C1—H1A	0.960 (15)	C10—C11	1.3963 (13)

C2—C3	1.3817 (14)	C10—C13	1.4783 (13)
C2—H2A	0.981 (15)	C11—C12	1.3901 (13)
C3—C4	1.3786 (14)	C11—H11A	0.961 (13)
C4—C5	1.3916 (14)	C12—H12A	0.978 (15)
C4—H4A	0.971 (14)		
C7—O1—C6	118.23 (7)	O1—C7—C12	123.17 (9)
C13—O2—H1O2	109.9 (13)	C8—C7—C12	121.23 (8)
C2—C1—C6	119.42 (9)	C9—C8—C7	119.35 (9)
C2—C1—H1A	120.5 (9)	C9—C8—H8A	120.3 (9)
C6—C1—H1A	120.1 (9)	C7—C8—H8A	120.3 (9)
C3—C2—C1	118.26 (9)	C8—C9—C10	120.22 (9)
C3—C2—H2A	119.4 (9)	C8—C9—H9A	120.7 (9)
C1—C2—H2A	122.2 (9)	C10—C9—H9A	119.1 (9)
F1—C3—C4	118.50 (9)	C11—C10—C9	119.70 (8)
F1—C3—C2	118.45 (9)	C11—C10—C13	119.66 (8)
C4—C3—C2	123.04 (9)	C9—C10—C13	120.60 (8)
C3—C4—C5	118.37 (9)	C12—C11—C10	120.43 (8)
C3—C4—H4A	120.6 (8)	C12—C11—H11A	120.5 (8)
C5—C4—H4A	121.0 (8)	C10—C11—H11A	119.1 (8)
C6—C5—C4	119.50 (9)	C11—C12—C7	119.03 (9)
C6—C5—H5A	118.4 (9)	C11—C12—H12A	120.4 (9)
C4—C5—H5A	122.1 (9)	C7—C12—H12A	120.6 (9)
C5—C6—C1	121.40 (9)	O3—C13—O2	123.01 (9)
C5—C6—O1	117.85 (9)	O3—C13—C10	122.01 (8)
C1—C6—O1	120.60 (9)	O2—C13—C10	114.98 (8)
O1—C7—C8	115.55 (8)		
C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.01 (15)	O1—C7—C8—C9	-179.70 (9)
C1—C2—C3—F1	-179.00 (9)	C12—C7—C8—C9	-2.13 (15)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.10 (16)	C7—C8—C9—C10	1.33 (14)
F1—C3—C4—C5	179.56 (9)	C8—C9—C10—C11	0.55 (14)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.66 (16)	C8—C9—C10—C13	178.31 (9)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.11 (15)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-1.68 (14)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-1.01 (15)	C13—C10—C11—C12	-179.47 (8)
C4—C5—C6—O1	-176.49 (9)	C10—C11—C12—C7	0.91 (14)
C2—C1—C6—C5	1.58 (15)	O1—C7—C12—C11	178.39 (9)
C2—C1—C6—O1	176.94 (9)	C8—C7—C12—C11	1.01 (15)
C7—O1—C6—C5	-125.60 (10)	C11—C10—C13—O3	3.66 (14)
C7—O1—C6—C1	58.88 (13)	C9—C10—C13—O3	-174.10 (9)
C6—O1—C7—C8	-158.42 (9)	C11—C10—C13—O2	-176.33 (8)
C6—O1—C7—C12	24.07 (14)	C9—C10—C13—O2	5.90 (13)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
O2—H1O2 \cdots O3 ⁱ	0.92 (2)	1.70 (2)	2.6204 (11)	175 (2)
C5—H5A \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.980 (15)	2.403 (15)	3.3573 (12)	164.3 (14)

C9—H9A···O2 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.969 (17)	2.588 (16)	3.3519 (13)	135.9 (11)
C2—H2A···Cg2 ^{iv}	0.981 (15)	2.928 (16)	3.9014 (10)	172.1 (13)

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