# organic papers

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## Guy Crundwell,<sup>a</sup>\* David Sayers,<sup>a</sup> Steven R. Herron<sup>b</sup> and Katherine A. Kantardjieff<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT 06053, USA, and <sup>b</sup>W.M. Keck Foundation Center for Molecular Structure, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, California State University Fullerton, 800 State College Boulevard, Fullerton, CA 92834, USA

Correspondence e-mail: crundwellg@mail.ccsu.edu

#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.004 Å R factor = 0.061 wR factor = 0.122 Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.5

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

# 2,3-Dithien-2-ylquinoxaline

In the title compound,  $C_{16}H_{10}N_2S_2$ , (I), which was synthesized *via* the reaction of 2,2'-thenil and 1,2-phenylenediamine, the thienyl rings display ideal geometries, with no evidence of ring-flip disorders often found with unsubstituted terminal 2-thienyl rings [Zheng, Wang, Liu, Carducci, Peyghambarian & Jabbourb (2002). *Acta Cryst.* C**58**, m50–m52].

Received 31 January 2003 Accepted 5 February 2003 Online 14 February 2003



### **Experimental**

The title compound, (I), was prepared in adequate yields by heating equimolar amounts of 2,2'-thenil and 1,2-phenylenediamine in absolute ethanol for 30 min (Lukes *et al.*, 2001). Recrystallization from acetonitrile yielded yellow needles with a melting point of 418 K, which along with <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR data on (I) were in agreement with published values (Lukes *et al.*, 2001).

~ .	
Crystal	data
$C_{I}$ volui	

$C_{16}H_{10}N_2S_2$	$D_x = 1.475 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 294.38$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 11758
a = 11.521 (3)  Å	reflections
b = 5.2071 (14)  Å	$\theta = 2.1 - 28.3^{\circ}$
c = 22.745 (7)  Å	$\mu = 0.39 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 103.681 \ (4)^{\circ}$	T = 293 (2)  K
$V = 1325.8 (6) \text{ Å}^3$	Needle, yellow
Z = 4	$0.36 \times 0.23 \times 0.12 \text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART P3/512 CCD<br/>diffractometer2617 independent reflections<br/>2103 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $\omega$  scans $R_{int} = 0.049$ Absorption correction: multi-scan<br/>(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996) $\theta_{max} = 26.0^{\circ}$  $T_{min} = 0.867, T_{max} = 0.954$  $k = -6 \rightarrow 6$ 10027 measured reflections $l = -27 \rightarrow 28$ 

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$   $wR(F^2) = 0.122$  S = 1.192617 reflections 181 parameters H-atom parameters constrained

C 2003 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0403P)^2]$ 

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ 

+ 1.0471P]

 $\Delta \rho_{\rm min}$  = -0.29 e Å<sup>-3</sup>

 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.24 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 

Table 1	
Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).	

N1-C1	1.314 (4)	C7-C8	1.406 (4)
N1-C8	1.366 (4)	C9-C10	1.353 (4)
C1-C2	1.440 (4)	C9-S1	1.712 (3)
C1-C9	1.476 (4)	C10-C11	1.417 (4)
N2-C2	1.317 (4)	C11-C12	1.338 (5)
N2-C3	1.361 (4)	C12-S1	1.700 (3)
C2-C13	1.468 (4)	C13-C14	1.370 (4)
C3-C8	1.400 (4)	C13-S2	1.726 (3)
C3-C4	1.407 (4)	C14-C15	1.404 (4)
C4-C5	1.356 (5)	C15-C16	1.346 (4)
C5-C6	1.406 (5)	C16-S2	1.705 (3)
C6-C7	1.356 (4)		
C1-N1-C8	117.8 (2)	N1-C8-C7	119.5 (3)
N1-C1-C2	121.4 (3)	C3-C8-C7	119.8 (3)
N1-C1-C9	115.4 (2)	C10-C9-C1	129.5 (3)
C2-C1-C9	123.1 (3)	C10-C9-S1	110.9 (2)
C2-N2-C3	117.8 (2)	C1-C9-S1	119.6 (2)
N2-C2-C1	121.0 (3)	C9-C10-C11	112.5 (3)
N2-C2-C13	115.7 (2)	C12-C11-C10	112.8 (3)
C1-C2-C13	123.3 (3)	C11-C12-S1	111.8 (2)
N2-C3-C8	121.3 (3)	C12-S1-C9	91.96 (16)
N2-C3-C4	119.6 (3)	C14-C13-C2	133.0 (3)
C8-C3-C4	119.1 (3)	C14-C13-S2	110.0 (2)
C5-C4-C3	120.3 (3)	C2-C13-S2	117.0 (2)
C4-C5-C6	120.4 (3)	C13-C14-C15	113.2 (3)
C7-C6-C5	120.6 (3)	C16-C15-C14	113.0 (3)
C6-C7-C8	119.8 (3)	C15-C16-S2	111.8 (2)
N1-C8-C3	120.7 (3)	C16-S2-C13	92.06 (15)

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C–H distances of 0.93 Å, and were included in the refinement in ridingmotion approximation with  $U_{\rm iso} = 1.2U_{\rm eq}$  of the carrier atom.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2001) and *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2001); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXL97*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.





A view of (I) (Farrugia, 1997). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

GC acknowledges the Donors of the American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund for primary support of this research (#38867-B5m). KK and SH were supported by the W. M. Keck Foundation. The authors thank Dr Christian Brückner of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Connecticut for collecting the NMR spectra.

### References

- Bruker (2001). SMART (Version 5.625), SAINT (Version 6.02) and SHELXTL (Version 6.10). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). J. Appl. Cryst. 30, 565.
- Lukes, V., Breza, M., Végh, D., Hrdlovic, P., Krajèovic, J. & Laurinc, V. (2001). Synth. Met. 124, 279–286.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). Acta Cryst. A46, 467-473.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1996). SADABS. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SHELXS97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Zheng, Z., Wang, J., Liu, H., Carducci, M. D., Peyghambarian, N. & Jabbourb, G. E. (2002). Acta Cryst. C58, m50-m52.