Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online
ISSN 1600-5368

Wei Wang, ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$ Hui-Min Liu, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Yan Zheng ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and Wen-Qin Zhang ${ }^{\text {a }}$
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Department of Chemistry, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, People's Republic of China, and ${ }^{\mathbf{b}}$ Department of Chemical Engineering, Anshan University of Science and Technology, Anshan 114002, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail:
tjuzhengyan@hotmail.com

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=293 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.037$
$w R$ factor $=0.093$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=15.2$
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.
(C) 2004 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain - all rights reserved

## 1,2-Bis(1-phenyl-1H-tetrazol-5-ylsulfanyl)ethane

The title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$, contains a centre of inversion. The mean planes of the phenyl and 1 H -tetrazol-5ylsulfanyl moieties make a dihedral angle of $45.8(3)^{\circ}$.

Received 24 May 2004 Accepted 23 June 2004 Online 30 June 2004

## Comment

As a type of ditopic ligand, dithioethers can be used as bridging ligands in the construction of coordination polymers with soft metal ions. A series of flexible or rigid chain-linked dithioethers containing $N$-heterocyclic moieties have been synthesized and investigated (Sharma et al., 1999; Constable et al., 2002; Bu et al., 2003; Hong et al., 2000; Zheng et al., 2003). Earlier studies have shown that several tetrazole derivatives possess diverse pharmacological properties (Juby et al., 1968, 1982), but only a few metal complexes of monosubstituted tetrazole derivatives are known (van den Heuvel et al., 1983; Lyakhov et al., 2003). We report here the synthesis and structure of a new tetrazole dithioether, namely 1,2-bis(1-phenyl- $1 H$-tetrazol-5-ylsulfanyl)ethane, (I).

(I)

In (I), there is an inversion centre at the midpoint of the $\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{C} 8^{\mathrm{i}}$ bond [symmetry code: (i) $1-x,-y,-z$ ]. The mean planes of the phenyl and the 1 H -tetrazol-5-ylsulfanyl moieties make a dihedral angle of 45.8 (3) ${ }^{\circ}$.

In (I), the $\mathrm{Csp}{ }^{2}-\mathrm{S}$ bond distance $(\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{S} 1)$ is significantly shorter than that of $\mathrm{Csp}^{3}-\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{S} 1)$ because of $p-\pi$ conjugation, as is observed in other dithioethers (Zhang et al., 2003; Zheng \& Liu, 2003).

## Experimental

A solution of $0.94 \mathrm{~g}(5 \mathrm{mmol})$ of 1,2-dibromoethane in 10 ml of ethanol was added dropwise to a mixture of $1.96 \mathrm{~g}(11 \mathrm{mmol})$ of 1 -phenyl-5-thio-1,2,3,4-tetrazole, $0.615 \mathrm{~g}(11 \mathrm{mmol})$ of KOH and 10 ml of ethanol. The reaction mixture was then stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and recrystallized from ethanol (yield: $62 \%$; m.p. 432-433 K). IR (KBr, $\nu$, $\left.\mathrm{cm}^{-1}\right): 3070(w), 3021(w), 2361(s), 1596(m) ; 1499(v s), 1465(w)$, 1418 ( $m$ ), 1385 (s), 1315 (s), 1276 (m), 1249 (s), $1140(\mathrm{w}), 1088$ ( m$)$, $1014(m), 981(m), 758(s), 695(s) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H} \operatorname{NMR}\left(\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 3.88(s, 4 \mathrm{H})$,

## organic papers

$7.54(s, 10 \mathrm{H}) ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 32.30,123.73,129.90,130.31$, 133.45, 153.41. Analysis calculated for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$ : C 50.2 , H 3.7 , N 29.3\%; found: C 49.9, H 3.8, N 29.5\%. Crystals suitable for singlecrystal X-ray analysis were obtained by recrystallization from acetonitrile solution.

Crystal data
$\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{8} \mathrm{~S}_{2}$
$M_{r}=382.47$
Monoclinic, $P_{2} / c$
$a=9.333(3) \AA$
$b=13.456(4) \AA$
$c=7.181(2) \AA$
$\beta=103.55(1){ }^{\circ} \AA^{\circ}$
$V=876.7(5) \AA^{3}$
$Z=2$

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997) $T_{\text {min }}=0.930, T_{\text {max }}=0.956$ 4942 measured reflections

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.037$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.093$
$S=1.01$
1793 reflections
118 parameters
H -atom parameters constrained

$$
\begin{aligned}
& D_{x}=1.449 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{~m}^{-3} \\
& \text { Mo } \mathrm{K} \mathrm{\alpha} \text { radiation } \\
& \text { Cell parameters from } 744 \\
& \text { reflections } \\
& \theta=2.7-25.2^{\circ} \\
& \mu=0.32 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1} \\
& T=293(2) \mathrm{K} \\
& \text { Block, colourless } \\
& 0.22 \times 0.18 \times 0.14 \mathrm{~mm}
\end{aligned}
$$

1793 independent reflections 1199 reflections with $I>2 \sigma(I)$
$R_{\text {int }}=0.037$
$\theta_{\text {max }}=26.5^{\circ}$
$h=-11 \rightarrow 8$
$k=-16 \rightarrow 16$
$l=-8 \rightarrow 8$
$w=1 /\left[\sigma^{2}\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}\right)+(0.0438 P)^{2}\right.$
$+0.0706 P]$
where $P=\left(F_{o}{ }^{2}+2 F_{c}{ }^{2}\right) / 3$
$(\Delta / \sigma)_{\text {max }}<0.001$
$\Delta \rho_{\text {max }}=0.17 \mathrm{e}^{-3}$
$\Delta \rho_{\min }=-0.20 \mathrm{e}^{-3}$

All H atoms were treated as riding, with $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{H}$ distances of 0.93 (aromatic) and $0.97 \AA\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)$, and with $U_{\text {iso }}(\mathrm{H})=1.2 U_{\text {eq }}(\mathrm{C})$.

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


Figure 1
View of the title compound, with the atom-labelling scheme and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the $30 \%$ probability level.

We gratefully acknowledge the 985 project supported by China.

## References

Bruker (1997). SMART, SAINT and SHELXTL (Version 5.10). Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
Bu, X. H., Xie, Y. B., Li, J. R. \& Zhang, R. H. (2003) Inorg. Chem. 42, 74227430.

Constable, E. C., Housecroft, C. E., Kariuki, B. M., Kelly, N. \& Smith, C. B. (2002). Inorg. Chem. Commun. 5, 199-202.

Heuvel, E. J. van den, Franke, P. L., Verschoor, G. C. \& Zuur, A. P. (1983). Acta Cryst. C39, 337-339.
Hong, M. C., Su, W. P., Cao, R., Fujita, M. \& Lu, J. X. (2000). Chem. Eur. J. 6, 427-431.
Juby, P. F., Hudyma, T. W. \& Brown, M. (1968). J. Med. Chem. 11, 111-117.
Juby, P. F., Hudyma, T. W., Brown, M., Essery, J. M. \& Partyka, R. A. (1982). J. Med. Chem. 25, 1145-1150.
Lyakhov, A. S., Gaponik, P. N., Degtyarik, M. M. \& Ivashkevich, L. S. (2003). Acta Cryst. E59, m38-m40.
Sharma, C. V. K., Broker, G. A., Huddleston, J. G., Baldwin, J. W., Metzger, R. M. \& Rogers, R. D. (1999). J. Am. Chem. Soc. 121, 1137-1144.

Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). SADABS, SHELXS97 and SHELXL97. University of Göttingen, Germany.
Zhang, W., Liu, H. M., Li, C. B. \& Zhang, W. Q. (2003). Acta Cryst. E59, o26o27.
Zheng, Y., Du, M., Li, J. R., Zhang, R. H. \& Bu, X. H. (2003). Dalton Trans. pp. 1509-1514.
Zheng, Y. \& Liu, H. B. (2003). Acta Cryst. E59, o34-o35.

