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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 293 K Mean σ (C–C) = 0.003 Å R factor = 0.052 wR factor = 0.132 Data-to-parameter ratio = 18.2

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1,8-Bis(phenylsulfanyl)octane

The title compound, $C_{20}H_{26}S_2$, crystallizes with two halfmolecules in the asymmetric unit. In each independent molecule, there is a centre of inversion at the mid-point of the central C–C bond. Each molecule, excluding H atoms, is roughly planar, and adopts an all-*anti* conformation. The dihedral angles between the phenyl ring and backbone chain are 20.1 (2) and 20.3 (2)°.

Comment

Since flexible ligands can modify their conformations as a result of changes in the coordination environment (Goodgame *et al.*, 1999), it is interesting to compare the conformations of free ligands with those adopted in their complexes. In the present paper, we report the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), a flexible dithioether ligand (Bpto).



Compound (I) crystallizes with two half-molecules, A and B, in the asymmetric unit (Fig. 1). In each independent molecule, there is a centre of inversion at the mid-point of the central C-C bond. Each molecule, excluding H atoms, is roughly planar, and adopts an all-anti conformation (Goodgame et al., 1999). The S1···S1A and S2···S2B distances are 11.703 (2) and 11.749 (4) Å, respectively. The dihedral angles between the phenyl ring and backbone chain are $20.1 (2)^{\circ}$ and 20.3 (2)° in molecules A and B, respectively. A similarly planar all-anti ligand conformation is found in silver complexes with 1,4-tris(phenylthio)butane (Bu et al., 2002). In Bpto, the average $S-Csp^2$ bond distance is 1.754 (2) Å, considerably shorter than the average $S-Csp^3$ distance of 1.790 (3) Å; corresponding bond distances in several phenylthioether compounds (Murray & Hartley, 1981) are 1.75 and 1.81 Å, respectively. The average C-S-C bond angle, $104.9 (1)^{\circ}$, is within the normal range for thioethers (Blower & Dilworth, 1987) and compares well with that observed in an analogous compound (101.6°; Li et al., 2002).

Experimental

1,8-Bis(phenylthio)octane (Bpto) was prepared according to a reported procedure (Shao *et al.*, 1984), and the product was characterized by NMR, IR and elemental analyses. Colourless single crystals of (I), suitable for X-ray diffraction, were obtained by slow diffusion of acetone into a chloroform solution of Bpto. ¹H NMR data (CDCl₃, δ , p.p.m.): 1.250 (*t*, 4H), 1.382 (*t*, 4H), 1.610 (*m*, 4H), 2.845 (*t*, 4H), 7.122 (*m*, 10H); FT–IR data (KBr pellet, cm⁻¹): 3440

Received 11 October 2004 Accepted 22 October 2004 Online 30 October 2004 (m), 2921 (s), 2850 (s), 1479 (s), 1437 (s), 731 (s), 688 (m). Analysis calculated for (I) (%): C 72.73, H 7.88; found: C 72.55, H 7.78.

Crystal data

$C_{20}H_{26}S_2$
$M_r = 330.53$
Triclinic, P1
a = 5.579 (2) Å
b = 7.857 (3) Å
c = 20.590 (7) Å
$\alpha = 84.044 \ (5)^{\circ}$
$\beta = 87.890 \ (6)^{\circ}$
$\gamma = 89.572 \ (6)^{\circ}$
$V = 897.1 (6) \text{ Å}^3$
Data collection
Bruker SMART 1000 CCD are

Z = 2 $D_x = 1.224 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation Cell parameters from 903 reflections $\theta = 3.0-26.3^{\circ}$ $\mu = 0.29 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 293 (2) KBlock, colourless $0.22 \times 0.18 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$

 $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Bruker SMART 1000 CCD area-	3612 independent reflections
detector diffractometer	2506 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
φ and ω scans	$R_{\rm int} = 0.023$
Absorption correction: multi-scan	$\theta_{\rm max} = 26.4^{\circ}$
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -5 \rightarrow 6$
$T_{\min} = 0.936, T_{\max} = 0.965$	$k = -9 \rightarrow 8$
5201 measured reflections	$l = -25 \rightarrow 25$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0562P)^2]$ $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$ + 0.209Pwhere $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $wR(F^2) = 0.132$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ S = 1.04 $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.33 \text{ e} \text{ Å}^{-3}$ 3612 reflections $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 199 parameters H-atom parameters constrained

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

01 07	1 752 (2)	00 01(1.75((2)
51-C6	1.753 (2)	S2-C16	1./56 (2)
S1-C7	1.787 (3)	S2-C17	1.793 (2)
C6-S1-C7	105.4 (1)	C16-S2-C17	104.5 (1)

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with $Csp^2 - H = 0.93$ and $Csp^3 - H = 0.97$ Å; they were constrained to ride on their parent atoms with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: SMART; data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 1998); program(s) used to solve



Figure 1 ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976) view of the two independent molecules of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (A) 2 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z; (B) 1 - x, -y, 1 - z.]

structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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