

## 2-(1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylsulfanyl)-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-1H-isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione

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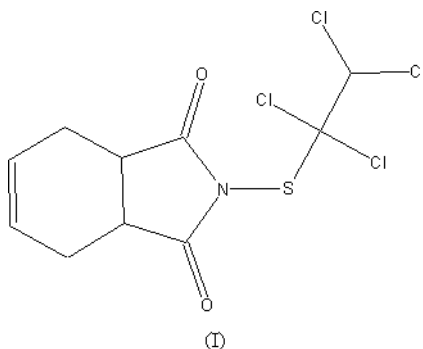
## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(C-C) = 0.016$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.097  
 $wR$  factor = 0.231  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.7For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound (also known as captafol),  $C_{10}H_9Cl_4NO_2S$ , exhibits fungicidal activity. The six-membered ring exists in a boat conformation. The crystal packing is stabilized by weak intermolecular  $C-H \cdots O$  and  $C-H \cdots Cl$  interactions.

## Comment

An important aspect of the rational design of bioactive molecules involves the search for structure–activity relationships (Lewis *et al.*, 1991). The conformation of the molecule is found to influence the level of biological activity of the proper compound (Baughman & Jacobson, 1978). The correlations found between the crystal structures of some compounds and their biological activity have aided in the chemical design of few active agrochemicals (Rohrbaugh & Jacobson, 1978). Earlier, the activity of a series of triazolyl ketone herbicides (Anderson *et al.*, 1983) has been investigated along with the fungicidal activities of *N*-phenylsuccinamides (Zenei *et al.*, 1988).



We present here the crystal structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), which possesses fungicidal activity. Atoms H4 and H5 at the fused ring junction have a *cis* relationship. The puckering parameters (Cremer & Pople, 1975), generated by *PLATON* (Spek, 2003), for the six-membered cyclohexene ring are  $q_2 = 0.557$  (13) Å,  $\varphi_2 = 117.3$  (12)° and  $\tau = 91.7$  (12)°, indicating a boat conformation. The crystal structure is stabilized by weak intermolecular  $C-H \cdots O$  and  $C-H \cdots Cl$  interactions (Table 1) which link the molecules into linear chains along the *c* axis (Fig. 2).

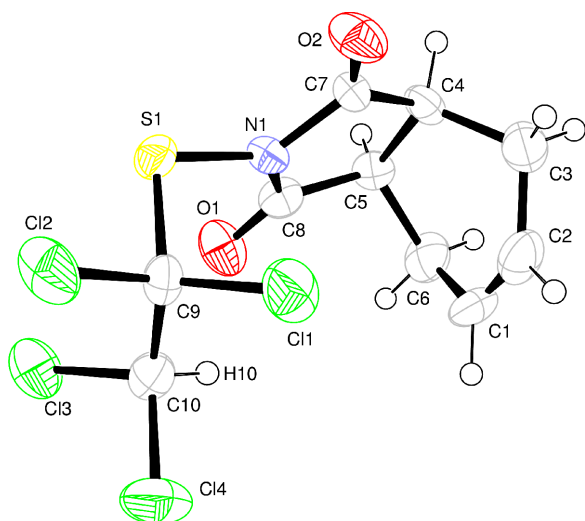
## Experimental

The title compound was obtained from Rallis India, Bangalore. Single crystals were grown by slow evaporation of a mixture of ethyl acetate/benzene at 278 K.

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**Figure 1**  
View of (I), shown with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

#### Crystal data

$C_{10}H_9Cl_4NO_2S$   
 $M_r = 349.04$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 10.567$  (8) Å  
 $b = 6.674$  (5) Å  
 $c = 19.427$  (15) Å  
 $\beta = 91.715$  (12)°  
 $V = 1369.6$  (18) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.683$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 675 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.2$ – $26.4$ °  
 $\mu = 1.01$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 Rod, colorless  
 $0.22 \times 0.07 \times 0.06$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.809$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.942$   
 8949 measured reflections

2449 independent reflections  
 2158 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.039$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4$ °  
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 12$   
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$   
 $l = -23 \rightarrow 23$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.097$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.231$   
 $S = 1.17$   
 2449 reflections  
 167 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0809P)^2 + 27.5824P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.05$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.53$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

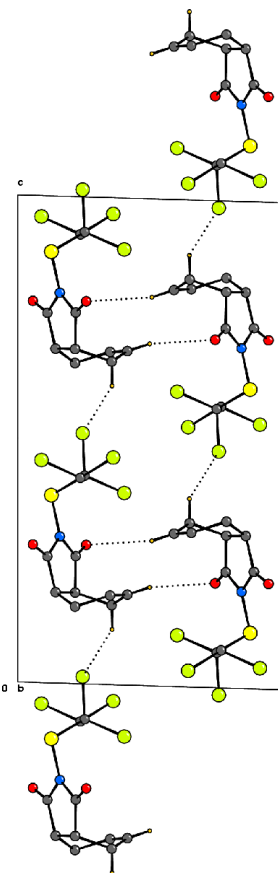
Intermolecular contacts (Å, °).

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
C2—H2···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.65	3.545 (15)	163 (1)
C3—H3A···Cl2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.97	2.88	3.616 (13)	134 (1)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $1 - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z$ ; (ii)  $x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$ .

All H atoms were placed in idealized positions (0.93–0.98 Å) and refined as riding, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . The maximum positive peak in the difference Fourier map was located 1.15 Å from atom S1.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine



**Figure 2**

Packing diagram of (I), showing the intermolecular C—H···O and C—H···Cl contacts (dashed lines).

structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 for Windows (Farrugia, 1997) and CAMERON (Watkin *et al.*, 1993); software used to prepare material for publication: PLATON (Spek, 2003).

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