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## Key indicators

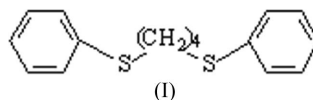
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.060  
 $wR$  factor = 0.201  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 20.1For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

## 1,4-Bis(phenylsulfanyl)butane

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{S}_2$ , crystallizes with two half-molecules 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 rings and backbone chain are  $19.5(4)$  and  $17.8(4)^\circ$ .

## 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 bithioether ligand (bptb).



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 S—C bond distances and C—S—C angles are comparable with those observed in an analogous compound, 1,8-bis(phenylsulfanyl)octane, which has a similar geometry of the alkyl unit (Chen *et al.*, 2004). The  $\text{S1}\cdots\text{S1A}$  and  $\text{S2}\cdots\text{S2B}$  distances are  $6.774(3)$  and  $6.722(3)$  Å, respectively. The dihedral angles between the phenyl ring and the butylene backbone are  $19.5(4)$  and  $17.8(4)^\circ$  in molecules *A* and *B*, respectively.

Comparison of the conformation of bptb in (I) and in the silver(I) perchlorate complex with bptb, (II) (Bu *et al.*, 2002), shows some differences. Although a similarly planar all-*anti* alkyl spacer unit is found in (II), the ligand adopts a confor-

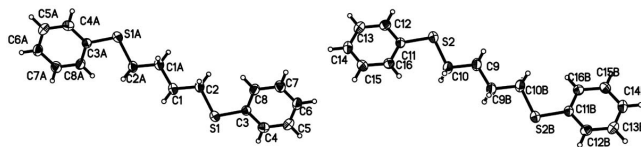


Figure 1

A view of the two independent molecules (*A* left and *B* right) of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (A)  $-x, 2 - y, -z$ ; (B)  $1 - x, 1 - y, 2 - z$ .]

mation with a slightly longer S··S distance [6.914 (2) Å] and a much larger dihedral angle between the phenyl rings and the backbone chain [91.9 (3)°]. This arrangement may decrease the steric hindrance of ligands around the coordinated Ag<sup>1</sup>.

## Experimental

1,4-Bis(phenylthio)butane (bptb) was prepared according to the procedure reported by 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 evaporation at room temperature of a solution in chloroform. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ, p.p.m.): 1.78 (*m*, 4H), 2.94 (*t*, 4H), 7.30 (*m*, 10H); FT-IR (KBr pellet, ν, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3440 (*m*), 2921 (*s*), 1479 (*m*), 1447 (*m*), 728 (*s*), 683 (*m*). Analysis, calculated for (I): C 70.43, H 6.61%; found: C 70.15, H 6.54%.

### Crystal data

C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>18</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	Z = 2
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i> = 274.42	<i>D<sub>x</sub></i> = 1.267 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Triclinic, <i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 5.6753 (11) Å	Cell parameters from 7153 reflections
<i>b</i> = 7.7950 (16) Å	<i>θ</i> = 3.5–27.5°
<i>c</i> = 16.368 (3) Å	<i>μ</i> = 0.35 mm <sup>-1</sup>
<i>α</i> = 93.02 (3)°	<i>T</i> = 293 (2) K
<i>β</i> = 96.00 (3)°	Plate, colourless
<i>γ</i> = 90.52 (3)°	0.70 × 0.38 × 0.11 mm
<i>V</i> = 719.1 (2) Å <sup>3</sup>	

### Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID imaging-plate diffractometer	3276 independent reflections
<i>ω</i> scans	178 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	<i>R<sub>int</sub></i> = 0.044
<i>T<sub>min</sub></i> = 0.705, <i>T<sub>max</sub></i> = 0.962	<i>θ<sub>max</sub></i> = 27.5°
7153 measured reflections	<i>h</i> = -7 → 6
	<i>k</i> = -10 → 10
	<i>l</i> = -21 → 21

### Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	H-atom parameters constrained
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2σ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )] = 0.060	<i>w</i> = 1/[σ <sup>2</sup> ( <i>F<sub>o</sub></i> <sup>2</sup> ) + (0.1237 <i>P</i> ) <sup>2</sup> ]
<i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) = 0.201	where <i>P</i> = ( <i>F<sub>o</sub></i> <sup>2</sup> + 2 <i>F<sub>c</sub></i> <sup>2</sup> )/3
<i>S</i> = 0.96	(Δ/σ) <sub>max</sub> = 0.001
3276 reflections	Δρ <sub>max</sub> = 0.39 e Å <sup>-3</sup>
163 parameters	Δρ <sub>min</sub> = -0.42 e Å <sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

S1–C3	1.766 (3)	S2–C11	1.759 (3)
S1–C2	1.797 (3)	S2–C10	1.795 (3)
C3–S1–C2	104.38 (13)	C11–S2–C10	104.95 (14)

All H atoms were positioned geometrically, with *Csp*<sup>2</sup>–H = 0.93 Å and *Csp*<sup>3</sup>–H = 0.97 Å. They were constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C).

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 2004); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MS, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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