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## Structure Reports

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## 5-(2-Cyanoethylsulfanyl)-4-methylsulfanyl-1,3-dithiole-2-thione

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
$T=180 \mathrm{~K}$
Mean $\sigma(\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C})=0.003 \AA$
$R$ factor $=0.026$
$w R$ factor $=0.061$
Data-to-parameter ratio $=17.7$

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

[^0]The crystal structure of the title compound, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NS}_{5}$, at 180 K , reveals intermolecular $\mathrm{N} \cdots \sigma^{*}(\mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{C})$ and $\mathrm{S} \cdots \sigma^{*}(\mathrm{~S}-$ C) interactions.

## Comment

The crystal structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), was solved using data recorded at 180 K .

(I)

The C atom of the methyl group is coplanar with the 1,3-dithiole-2-thione plane [torsion angle $\mathrm{C} 4-\mathrm{S} 4-\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 3=$ $-179.89(16)^{\circ}$. However, in the analogous bis(methylsulfanyl) compound (Simonsen et al., 1990), both methyl groups lie out of the molecular plane $[\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{C}$ torsion angles are -121.6 (3) and $\left.156.2(2)^{\circ}\right]$. The $\mathrm{C} 6-\mathrm{C} 7 \equiv \mathrm{~N} 1$ group of the $2-$ cyanoethylsulfanyl substituent lies above the 1,3-dithiole-2thione plane, pointing approximately parallel to the S3-C3 bond (Fig. 1). A similar conformation is observed in one molecule of the asymmetric unit of the related bis(2-cyanoethylsulfanyl) compound (Yu et al., 2003). The $\mathrm{C} 6-\mathrm{C} 7 \equiv \mathrm{~N} 1$ group points towards S 4 of an adjacent molecule, forming an $\mathrm{N} 1 \cdots \mathrm{~S} 4^{\mathrm{i}}$ contact of 3.326 (2) $\AA$ [symmetry code: (i) $-x, 1-y$,


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids drawn at the $50 \%$ probability level for non-H atoms. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

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$1-z$ ]. This arrangement is typical of a nucleophile approaching a $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{C}$ unit and has been interpreted as an interaction between a electron lone pair on N and the $\sigma^{*}$ orbital of the S-C bond (Rosenfield et al., 1977). Similar interactions involve $\mathrm{S} 1 \cdots \mathrm{~S} 2^{\mathrm{ii}}=3.5354(7) \AA$ and $\mathrm{S} 1 \cdots \mathrm{~S} 5^{\mathrm{iii}}=$ 3.5816 (7) $\AA$ [symmetry codes: (ii) $2-x, 1-y, 2-z$; (iii) $1+x$, $\left.\frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z\right]$, with geometry indicative of interactions from lone pairs in $s p^{2}$-hybridized atomic orbitals on S1 (Fig. 2).

## Experimental

The compound was prepared according to the literature (Simonsen et al., 1996). Recrystallization from methanol afforded yellow needleshaped crystals.

## Crystal data

## $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NS}_{5}$

$M_{r}=265.44$
Monoclinic, $P 2_{1} / c$
$a=5.0793$ (3) А
$b=15.7214$ (12) A
$c=13.9016$ (11) $\AA$
$\beta=94.186$ (3) ${ }^{\circ}$
$V=1107.13(14) \AA^{3}$
$Z=4$
$D_{x}=1.592 \mathrm{Mg} \mathrm{m}^{-3}$
Mo $K \alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 3035
reflections
$\theta=2.9-25.5^{\circ}$
$\mu=1.00 \mathrm{~mm}^{-1}$
$T=180$ (2) K
Needle, yellow
$0.30 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \mathrm{~mm}$

## Data collection

Bruker-Nonius X8 APEX-II CCD diffractometer
thin-slice $\omega$ and $\varphi$ scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2003)
$T_{\text {min }}=0.803, T_{\max }=0.907$
14011 measured reflections

## Refinement

Refinement on $F^{2}$
$R\left[F^{2}>2 \sigma\left(F^{2}\right)\right]=0.026$
$w R\left(F^{2}\right)=0.061$
$S=1.08$
2108 reflections
119 parameters


Figure 2
Projection of (I) along $a$, showing intermolecular $\mathrm{N} \cdots \sigma^{*}(\mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{C})$ and $\mathrm{S} \cdots \sigma^{*}(\mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{C})$ interactions as pale green lines.

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