

**Gui-Xian Wang and Qi-Wei Zhang\***

Department of chemistry, Lishui University,  
 Lishui, Zhejiang 323000, People's Republic of  
 China

Correspondence e-mail: zqwei007@126.com

**Key indicators**

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 T = 130 K  
 Mean  $\sigma(C-C)$  = 0.004 Å  
 R factor = 0.049  
 wR factor = 0.134  
 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>.

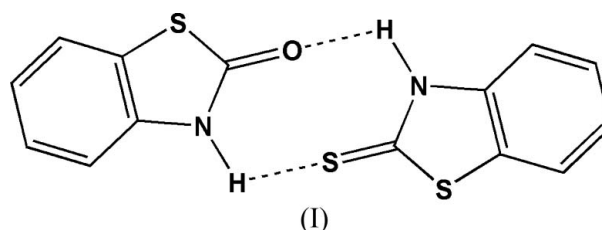
**1,3-Benzothiazol-2(3H)-one–1,3-benzo-  
 thiazole-2(3H)-thione (1/1)**

Cocrystallization of 2-hydroxybenzothiazole and 2-mercapto-  
 benzothiazole gives the title complex,  $C_7H_5NS_2 \cdot C_7H_5NOS$ .  
 The molecules are linked by  $N-H \cdots S$  and  $N-H \cdots O$   
 hydrogen bonds, forming discrete molecular pairs.

Received 23 June 2006  
 Accepted 27 June 2006

**Comment**

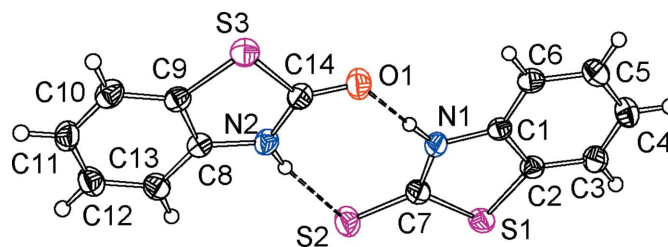
In this paper, we describe the structure of (I), which formed by  
 cocrystallization of 2-hydroxybenzothiazole (HBT) and 2-  
 mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT).



The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The values  
 of the geometric parameters are comparable with the reported  
 averages in the literature (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The HBT and  
 MBT molecules are linked into discrete molecular pairs by  
 $N-H \cdots O$  and  $N-H \cdots S$  hydrogen bonds (Table 1). Weak  $\pi$ -  
 $\pi$  interactions between adjacent dimers are observed along the  
*b* axis (Fig. 2). The centroid-to-centroid distance between the  
 benzene ring of MBT and the thiazole ring of an adjacent  
 HBT molecules is 3.663 (1) Å.

**Experimental**

A mixture of 2-hydroxybenzothiazole (0.076 g, 0.5 mmol), 2-  
 mercaptobenzothiazole (0.083 g, 0.5 mmol) and ethanol (10 ml) was  
 stirred at 323 K for 1 h. The solution was then filtered and the filtrate  
 was kept in a container. After 3 d, orange crystals of (I) suitable for  
 X-ray analysis were obtained.



**Figure 1**  
 The asymmetric unit of (I), with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.  
 H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

## Crystal data

$C_7H_5NS_2 \cdot C_7H_5NOS$   
 $M_r = 318.42$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 12.078$  (5) Å  
 $b = 6.793$  (3) Å  
 $c = 17.271$  (7) Å  
 $\beta = 96.820$  (6)°  
 $V = 1407.1$  (10) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
 $D_x = 1.503$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.52$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 130$  (2) K  
 Prism, orange  
 $0.25 \times 0.20 \times 0.15$  mm

## Data collection

Rigaku Mercury CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.882$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.925$

10515 measured reflections  
 3206 independent reflections  
 2512 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.134$   
 $S = 1.07$   
 3206 reflections  
 181 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0643P)^2 + 0.5291P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.48$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

| $D-H \cdots A$     | $D-H$ | $H \cdots A$ | $D \cdots A$ | $D-H \cdots A$ |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| $N1-H1A \cdots O1$ | 0.86  | 1.96         | 2.809 (3)    | 167            |
| $N2-H2A \cdots S2$ | 0.86  | 2.54         | 3.394 (2)    | 170            |

All H atoms were placed at calculated positions, and refined with isotropic displacement parameters using a riding model [ $C-H = 0.93$  Å and  $N-H = 0.86$  Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C,N)$ ].

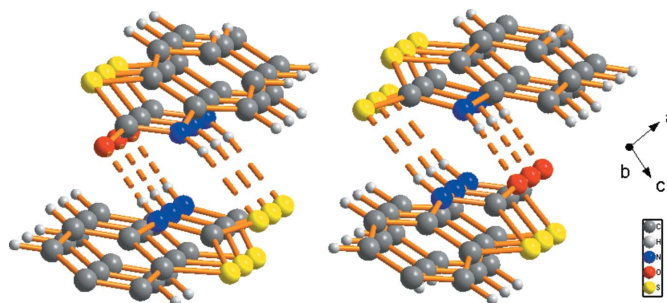


Figure 2

View of the three-dimensional packing. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2000); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

## References

- Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L. & Orpen, A. G. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.  
 Higashi, T. (1995). *ABSCOR*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Rigaku (2000). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997a). *SHELXL97* and *SHELXS97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997b). *SHELXTL*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.