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Key indicators

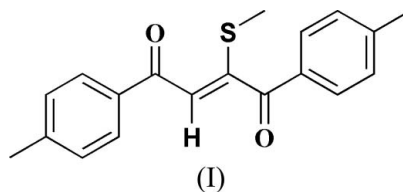
Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 297$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.068
 wR factor = 0.152
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**(Z)-2-Methylsulfanyl-1,4-di-*p*-tolylbut-2-ene-1,4-dione**

The title compound, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{S}$, displays a *trans* configuration with respect to the central $\text{C}=\text{C}$ double bond. The dihedral angle between the two aromatic rings is $67.91(5)^\circ$.

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Comment

1,4-Dicarbonyl compounds are widely used as synthetic building blocks for further elaboration into substituted cyclopentenones, such as jasmones, rethorolones, cuparenones and prostaglandins, and five-membered heterocyclic compounds, such as furans, pyrroles, thiophenes and pyridazines (Ellison, 1973; Yuguchi *et al.*, 2004). As a part of our ongoing investigation into 1,4-dicarbonyl compounds (Chen *et al.*, 2007), we present here the structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1).



The dihedral angle between the two aromatic rings is $67.91(5)^\circ$. The structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared according to the method described by Yin *et al.* (2006). Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a dichloromethane–methanol (1:1, *v/v*) solution at 283 K.

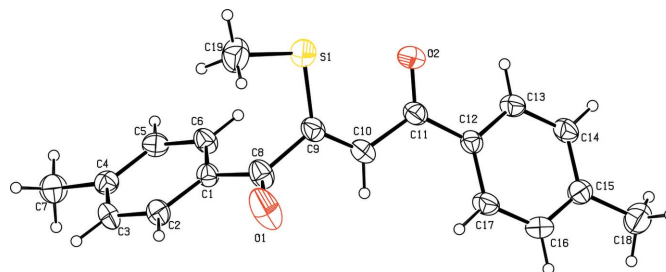


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I) showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are represented by circles of arbitrary size.

Crystal data

$C_{19}H_{18}O_2S$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 310.39$	$D_x = 1.261 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.7812 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.20 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 7.5573 (8) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 297 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 37.412 (4) \text{ \AA}$	Block, yellow
$V = 1634.5 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART 4K CCD area-detector diffractometer	3199 independent reflections
φ and ω scans	2450 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: none	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.052$
12645 measured reflections	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0684P)^2 + 0.2905P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.068$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.152$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.017$
$S = 1.09$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.28 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3199 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
202 parameters	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
H-atom parameters constrained	1287 Friedel pairs
	Flack parameter: 0.07 (16)

Table 1Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C16-H16\cdots O2^i$	0.93	2.43	3.318 (5)	159

Symmetry code: (i) $x, y - 1, z$.

All H atoms were refined using a riding model, with $C-H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ for aromatic H, and $C-H = 0.96 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(C)$ for methyl H atoms.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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