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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 291$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.042
 wR factor = 0.111
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

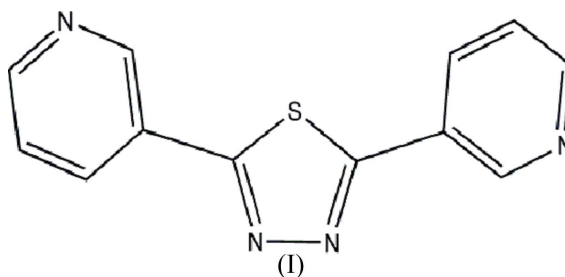
2,5-Bis(3-pyridyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole

The title molecule, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{S}$, possesses antibacterial properties and is a potential ligand for metal complexes. The dihedral angles between the pyridyl rings and the central thiadiazole ring are less than 10° .

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Comment

The X-ray crystallographic structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), has not been published previously, although the structures of two closely related isomers, namely 2,5-bis(4-pyridyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (Du *et al.* 2004; Zhao *et al.*, 2005) and 2,5-bis(2-pyridyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole (Bentiss *et al.*, 2004), have been characterized.



In (I), the two pyridyl rings make dihedral angles with the central thiadiazole ring of 9.63 (6)° (pyridyl ring N1/C1–C5) and 7.60 (6)° (pyridyl ring N4/C8–C12). This twisting of the molecule is significantly reduced compared to that of ca 30° found in some coordination complexes containing 4-pyridyl- or 2-pyridylthiadiazole derivatives cited above (Huang *et al.*, 2004; Bentiss *et al.*, 2004).

Experimental

Compound (I) (0.024 g, 0.1 mmol) and 2,3-dimethylpyrazine (0.012 g, 0.1 mmol) dissolved in chloroform (5 ml) was added to a methanol solution (10 ml) of zinc acetate (0.022 g, 0.1 mmol) with

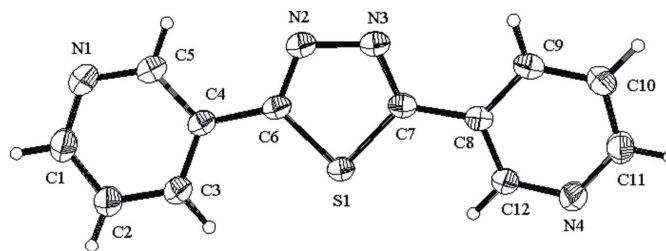


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

stirring. An ammonium hexafluorophosphate (0.033 g, 0.2 mmol) solution in water (5 ml) was added dropwise after 20 min. Suitable colourless needle-shaped crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of the solvents over a period of about 30 d (yield 35%).

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_8N_4S$	$V = 1090.2 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 240.29$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 12.872 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 11.0157 (19) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 291 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 7.8170 (13) \text{ \AA}$	$0.36 \times 0.24 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 100.405 (2)^\circ$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII diffractometer	7069 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2001)	2480 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.907$, $T_{\max} = 0.981$	1607 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.039$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$	155 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.111$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.03$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.21 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2480 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

H atoms were placed at calculated positions ($C-H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$), and were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values set at $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2001); data reduction: SAINT; 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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