

4-Bromo-5-[(2-bromoethyl)sulfanyl]-1,3-dithiole-2-thione

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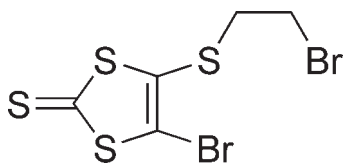
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 294$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å; R factor = 0.033; wR factor = 0.081; data-to-parameter ratio = 23.9.

The title compound, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2\text{S}_4$, consists of a statistically planar, 4-bromo-1,3-dithiole-2-thione unit [maximum deviation from the ring plane 0.001 (2) Å], with a bromoethylsulfanyl substituent in the 5-position. In the crystal structure, weak intermolecular $\text{S} \cdots \text{S}$ [3.438 (15) and 3.522 (15) Å] and $\text{S} \cdots \text{Br}$ [3.422 (14) and 3.498 (14) Å] interactions generate a three-dimensional supramolecular architecture.

Related literature

For general background to the applications of halogenated 1,3-dithiole-2-thiones, see: Alberola *et al.* (2006); Batsanov *et al.* (2001); Jeppesen *et al.* (2004); Segura & Martin (2001); Wang *et al.* (1995). For a related structure, see: Zhao *et al.* (2008).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2\text{S}_4$	$V = 1047.3$ (5) Å ³
$M_r = 352.14$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 4.7892$ (12) Å	$\mu = 8.47$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 20.381$ (5) Å	$T = 294$ K
$c = 10.809$ (3) Å	$0.44 \times 0.17 \times 0.06$ mm
$\beta = 96.922$ (3)°	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	9101 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1997)	2391 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.117$, $T_{\max} = 0.613$	1845 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$	100 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.081$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.38$ e Å ⁻³
2391 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.81$ e Å ⁻³

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2640).

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o2479 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809036770]

4-Bromo-5-[(2-bromoethyl)sulfanyl]-1,3-dithiole-2-thione

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Comment

Tetrathiafulvalene (TTF) and its derivatives have attracted great interest for their high electronic conductivity, superconductivity as well as supramolecular features (Segura & Martin, 2001; Jeppesen *et al.*, 2004). The attachment of halogen atoms to TTF framework reduces the π -electron donating ability and this effect is additive with an increasing number of halogens on the TTF system (Wang *et al.*, 1995). As important precursors to the halogenated TTF derivatives, 1,3-dithiole-2-(thi)ones involving bromine groups have also attracted attention (Batsanov *et al.*, 2001; Alberola *et al.*, 2006). We describe here the synthesis and structure of a novel 4-bromo-5-[(2-bromoethyl)sulfanyl]-1,3-dithiole-2-thione compound, (I) (Fig. 1).

As seen from Fig. 1, all five atoms of five-membered dithiole ring and three exocyclic S1, Br1 and S4 atoms are nearly coplanar with a maximum deviation from the least-squares plane of only 0.1045 Å (Br2). The C-S bond lengths range from 1.647 (4) to 1.814 (4) Å. The bond distances C1-S1 (1.647 (3)) Å, C2-S4 (1.753 (3)) Å, and Br2-C3 (1.883 (4)) Å are relatively short which indicates a degree of conjugation of the S1, S4 and Br2 substituents with the 1,3-dithiol ring system. However, the C4-S4 bond is typical of a single bond with a bond length of 1.814 (4) Å. The structure of title compound is very similar to that of 3-(2-thioxo-1,3-dithiol-4-ylsulfanyl)propanenitrile (Zhao *et al.*, 2008).

In the crystal structure, molecules of (I) form 1-dimensional chains by way of intermolecular S \cdots S interactions along *a* axis (Fig. 2). The distances between alternate S2 atoms are 3.438 (15) Å and 3.522 (15) Å, respectively. In addition, the 1-dimensional chains are interconnected by intermolecular S1 \cdots Br2 interactions (S1 \cdots Br2 = 3.422 (14) Å) to generate a 2-dimensional sheet (Fig. 3) in the *ab* plane. These are further linked by intermolecular Br1 \cdots S1 interactions (S1 \cdots Br1 = 3.498 (14) Å) to form a 3-dimensional supramolecular structure (Fig. 4).

Experimental

A solution of PPh₃ (3.04 g, 11.6 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 4-(2-hydroxyethylsulfanyl)-1,3-dithiole-2-thione (1.67 g, 11.6 mmol) and CBr₄ (3.84 g, 11.6 mmol), also in dichloromethane (50 mL), over 2 h. The mixture was then stirred for 8 h at room temperature. The resulting solution was washed with water and dried with Na₂SO₄. The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica. (dichloromethane:petroleum ether = 2:3) to yield the title compound as yellow solid in 85 % yield. Yellow block-like single crystals were obtained from slow evaporation of a dichloromethane solution at room temperature.

Refinement

All H-atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with d(C-H) = 0.97 Å, U_{iso} = 1.2U_{eq} (C) for CH₂ atoms.

Figures

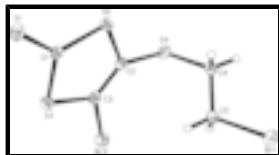


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

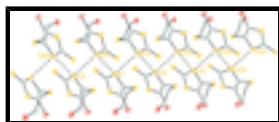


Fig. 2. The 1-dimensional chain formed by S...S interactions, shown as dashed lines.

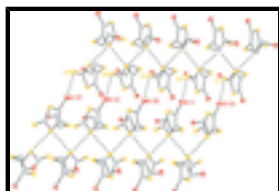


Fig. 3. The 2-dimensional sheet formed by intermolecular S2...S2 and S1...Br2 interactions, shown as dashed lines.

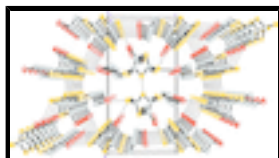


Fig. 4. The 3-dimensional network formed by intermolecular S2...S2, S1...Br2 and S1...Br1 interactions, shown as dashed lines.

4-Bromo-5-[(2-bromoethyl)sulfanyl]-1,3-dithiole-2-thione

Crystal data

$C_5H_4Br_2S_4$

$M_r = 352.14$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$

$a = 4.7892$ (12) Å

$b = 20.381$ (5) Å

$c = 10.809$ (3) Å

$\beta = 96.922$ (3)°

$V = 1047.3$ (5) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F_{000} = 672$

$D_x = 2.233$ Mg m⁻³

Melting point: 331 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 3116 reflections

$\theta = 3.6$ – 26.1 °

$\mu = 8.47$ mm⁻¹

$T = 294$ K

Block, yellow

$0.44 \times 0.17 \times 0.06$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 294$ K

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 1997)

2391 independent reflections

1845 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.033$

$\theta_{max} = 27.5$ °

$\theta_{min} = 2.8$ °

$h = -6$ → 6

$T_{\min} = 0.117$, $T_{\max} = 0.613$
9101 measured reflections

$k = -26 \rightarrow 26$
 $l = -13 \rightarrow 14$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Least-squares matrix: full

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.033$

H-atom parameters constrained

$wR(F^2) = 0.081$

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0361P)^2 + 0.5713P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$S = 1.05$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$

2391 reflections

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.38 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

100 parameters

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.81 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Extinction correction: none

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes)

are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and

goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based

on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of

$F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is

not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based

on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R-

factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.33646 (9)	0.39616 (2)	-0.03831 (4)	0.05782 (14)
Br2	-0.12031 (10)	0.252098 (19)	0.33275 (4)	0.06158 (15)
S1	0.6869 (2)	0.39508 (5)	0.69591 (9)	0.0506 (2)

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S2	0.25370 (18)	0.43827 (4)	0.49022 (8)	0.0406 (2)
S3	0.3149 (2)	0.30064 (4)	0.54490 (10)	0.0517 (3)
S4	-0.20103 (18)	0.42118 (5)	0.27552 (9)	0.0481 (2)
C1	0.4319 (7)	0.37956 (16)	0.5834 (3)	0.0379 (7)
C2	0.0385 (7)	0.38613 (16)	0.3924 (3)	0.0379 (7)
C3	0.0692 (8)	0.32205 (17)	0.4204 (3)	0.0439 (8)
C4	0.0261 (7)	0.43820 (17)	0.1567 (3)	0.0432 (8)
H4A	-0.0737	0.4654	0.0923	0.052*
H4B	0.1900	0.4623	0.1935	0.052*
C5	0.1193 (8)	0.37586 (17)	0.0993 (4)	0.0458 (8)
H5A	-0.0441	0.3498	0.0686	0.055*
H5B	0.2340	0.3503	0.1620	0.055*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.0521 (2)	0.0758 (3)	0.0462 (3)	0.00042 (19)	0.00845 (17)	0.00156 (19)
Br2	0.0753 (3)	0.0501 (2)	0.0572 (3)	-0.01945 (19)	-0.0007 (2)	-0.00821 (18)
S1	0.0503 (5)	0.0586 (6)	0.0406 (5)	-0.0006 (4)	-0.0045 (4)	0.0014 (4)
S2	0.0410 (5)	0.0369 (4)	0.0424 (5)	-0.0004 (3)	-0.0003 (4)	-0.0019 (3)
S3	0.0659 (6)	0.0388 (4)	0.0483 (6)	-0.0032 (4)	-0.0021 (5)	0.0048 (4)
S4	0.0341 (5)	0.0628 (5)	0.0462 (5)	0.0083 (4)	0.0001 (4)	-0.0038 (4)
C1	0.0390 (18)	0.0420 (17)	0.0342 (19)	0.0010 (14)	0.0098 (14)	0.0002 (14)
C2	0.0346 (17)	0.0441 (17)	0.0349 (19)	-0.0009 (14)	0.0039 (13)	-0.0031 (14)
C3	0.048 (2)	0.0448 (18)	0.039 (2)	-0.0081 (16)	0.0068 (16)	-0.0056 (15)
C4	0.0414 (19)	0.0425 (18)	0.043 (2)	0.0030 (15)	-0.0038 (15)	0.0016 (15)
C5	0.045 (2)	0.0448 (18)	0.048 (2)	-0.0022 (15)	0.0083 (16)	-0.0004 (16)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Br1—C5	1.959 (4)	S4—C4	1.814 (4)
Br2—C3	1.883 (3)	C2—C3	1.345 (5)
S1—C1	1.647 (4)	C4—C5	1.505 (5)
S2—C1	1.723 (3)	C4—H4A	0.9700
S2—C2	1.746 (3)	C4—H4B	0.9700
S3—C3	1.734 (4)	C5—H5A	0.9700
S3—C1	1.737 (3)	C5—H5B	0.9700
S4—C2	1.753 (4)		
C1—S2—C2	98.40 (16)	C5—C4—S4	111.3 (2)
C3—S3—C1	97.02 (17)	C5—C4—H4A	109.4
C2—S4—C4	101.05 (16)	S4—C4—H4A	109.4
S1—C1—S2	124.7 (2)	C5—C4—H4B	109.4
S1—C1—S3	122.9 (2)	S4—C4—H4B	109.4
S2—C1—S3	112.34 (19)	H4A—C4—H4B	108.0
C3—C2—S2	114.5 (3)	C4—C5—Br1	110.2 (2)
C3—C2—S4	127.0 (3)	C4—C5—H5A	109.6
S2—C2—S4	118.41 (19)	Br1—C5—H5A	109.6
C2—C3—S3	117.7 (3)	C4—C5—H5B	109.6

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C2—C3—Br2	126.1 (3)	Br1—C5—H5B	109.6
S3—C3—Br2	116.2 (2)	H5A—C5—H5B	108.1
C2—S2—C1—S1	177.1 (2)	S2—C2—C3—S3	-0.9 (4)
C2—S2—C1—S3	-2.4 (2)	S4—C2—C3—S3	-177.7 (2)
C3—S3—C1—S1	-177.5 (2)	S2—C2—C3—Br2	-178.3 (2)
C3—S3—C1—S2	2.0 (2)	S4—C2—C3—Br2	4.9 (5)
C1—S2—C2—C3	2.0 (3)	C1—S3—C3—C2	-0.7 (3)
C1—S2—C2—S4	179.1 (2)	C1—S3—C3—Br2	176.9 (2)
C4—S4—C2—C3	-102.6 (3)	C2—S4—C4—C5	69.7 (3)
C4—S4—C2—S2	80.7 (2)	S4—C4—C5—Br1	175.02 (17)

Fig. 1

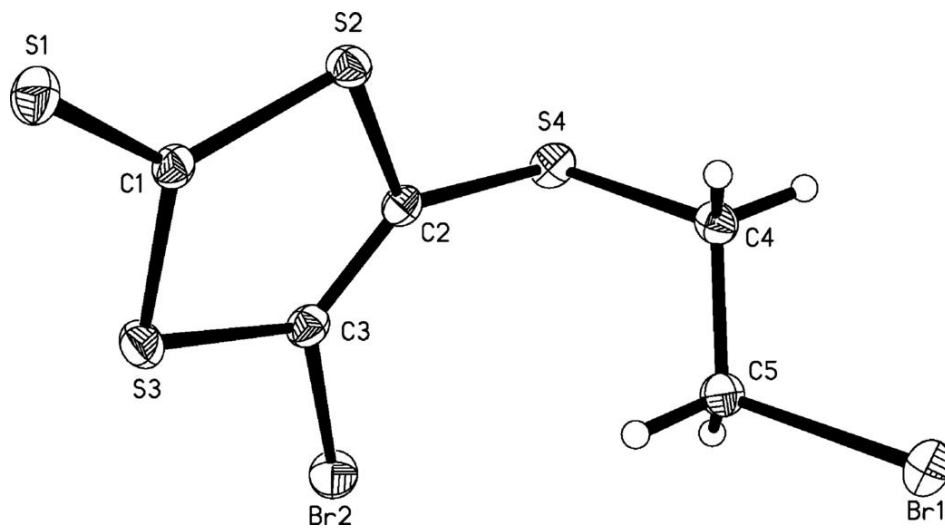


Fig. 2

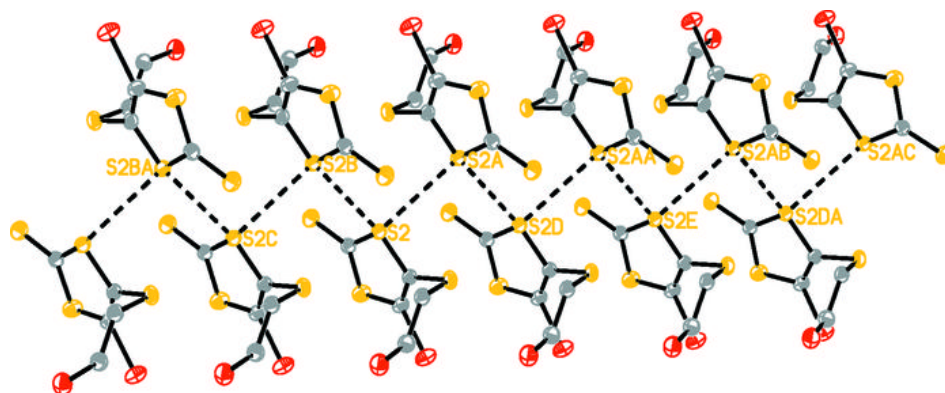


Fig. 3

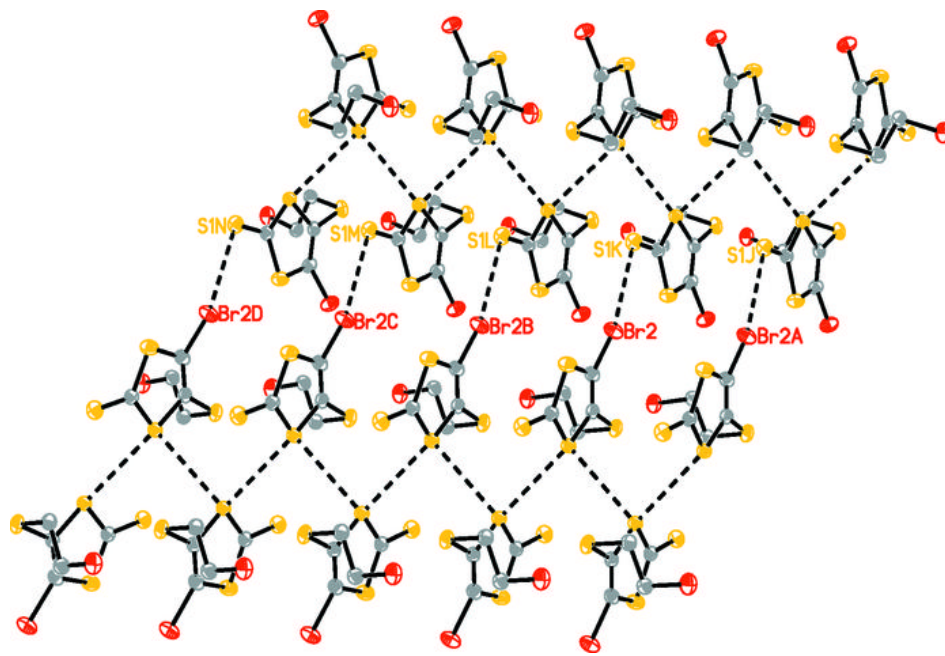


Fig. 4

