

THE CRYSTAL AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURE OF 3-MERCAPTO-1,3-DIPHENYLPROP-2-ENE-1-ONE

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Previous studies (1-4) of  $\beta$ -diketones have shown that these compounds exist, in the solid, in the enolic form with localisation of the enolic hydrogen. In view of the similarities between the  $\beta$ -diketones and the monothio- $\beta$ -diketones it was felt appropriate to investigate a representative monothio- $\beta$ -diketone in some detail.

Crystal data are as follows :

$C_{15}H_{12}SO$ :  $P_{21/C}$  (No.14);  $a = 12.533(6)$ ,  $b = 7.435(7)$ ,  $c = 13.228(7)$ ,  
 $\beta = 98.066(16)$ ,  $D_m = 1.23$ ;  $D_c = 1.31$ ;  $z = 4$ ;  $MoK_{\alpha}$  radiation.

Crystals were grown by slow evaporation from acetone. Two sets of equivalent reflections were collected on the A.A.E.C.'s computer controlled X-ray diffractometer employing a solid state detector, to yield a unique set of 1176 reflections. No absorption correction has yet been applied.

TABLE 1 - ATOMIC COORDINATES ( $\times 10^4$ )

	x/a	y/b	z/c		x/a	y/b	z/c
C <sub>1</sub>	3138(5)	3632(12)	792(5)	0	4852(4)	4481(8)	2181(3)
C <sub>2</sub>	2265(6)	3266(13)	74(6)	S	6968(2)	4083(4)	3257(2)
C <sub>3</sub>	2394(6)	2516(13)	-841(6)	H <sub>SO</sub>	5480(48)	4514(95)	2733(47)
C <sub>4</sub>	3408(6)	2111(13)	-1056(5)	HC <sub>1</sub>	3043(46)	4019(90)	1389(43)
C <sub>5</sub>	4289(5)	2428(11)	-323(5)	HC <sub>2</sub>	1607(49)	3549(94)	250(46)
C <sub>6</sub>	4166(5)	3193(10)	607(5)	HC <sub>3</sub>	1760(52)	2302(99)	-1349(48)
C <sub>7</sub>	5092(5)	3516(11)	1416(5)	HC <sub>4</sub>	3513(51)	1527(94)	-1665(48)
C <sub>8</sub>	6104(5)	2852(10)	1384(5)	HC <sub>5</sub>	5008(46)	2218(89)	-502(42)
C <sub>9</sub>	7001(5)	3017(10)	2143(5)	HC <sub>8</sub>	6195(42)	2199(82)	857(39)
C <sub>10</sub>	8037(5)	2242(10)	1946(5)	HC <sub>11</sub>	7884(46)	2789(88)	422(42)
C <sub>11</sub>	8340(5)	2275(11)	982(5)	HC <sub>12</sub>	9567(49)	1860(94)	137(47)
C <sub>12</sub>	9328(6)	1634(12)	809(6)	HC <sub>13</sub>	10657(48)	545(92)	1510(46)
C <sub>13</sub>	10035(6)	951(12)	1591(6)	HC <sub>14</sub>	10196(48)	372(91)	3136(44)
C <sub>14</sub>	9737(6)	841(12)	2553(6)	HC <sub>15</sub>	8564(49)	1370(90)	3395(45)
C <sub>15</sub>	8765(6)	1532(12)	2730(5)				

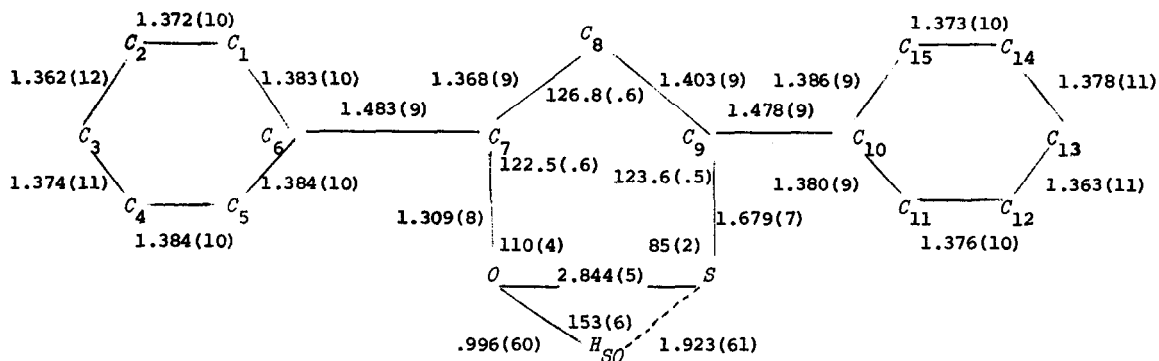


Fig.1 Bond Lengths and Angles

The structure was solved using the Symbolic Addition technique and all non-hydrogen atom positions located. Refinement, using block diagonal least squares and an empirical weighting scheme, proceeded smoothly and converged to an  $R(F_o)$  value of 11.5%. Phenyl hydrogen atoms were placed at calculated positions with individual isotropic thermal parameters of the atoms to which they were attached. The S - H - O hydrogen was located subsequently. Final cycles of least squares led to an  $R(F_o) = 7.8\%$  and  $R(F_o^2) = 6.8\%$ . Positional parameters are listed in Table 1 while bond lengths and some angles are shown in Figure 1. For clarity C - H bond lengths and angles have been omitted from the figure.

As is the case for the  $\beta$ -diketones, the monothio- $\beta$ -diketone ring exhibits an alternation of short-long bond lengths indicative of at least partial electron localisation. The S - H - O hydrogen is located on the oxygen atom, and the whole system exists in the enolic form in a manner analogous to the  $\beta$ -diketones.

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#### References

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