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## *N'*-Benzoyl-*N,N*-diethylthiourea: a monoclinic polymorph

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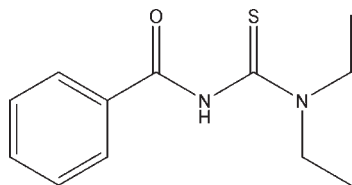
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 150$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.036;  $wR$  factor = 0.096; data-to-parameter ratio = 25.2.

In the crystal of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$ , inversion dimers linked by pairs of  $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{S}$  hydrogen bonds occur, generating  $R_2^2(8)$  loops. The molecules are also linked by weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds. The structure is isostructural with that of *N'*-benzoyl-*N,N*-diethylselenourea [Bruce *et al.* (2007). *New J. Chem.* **31**, 1647–1653].

### Related literature

For graph-set notation, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the structure of the isomorphous compound *N,N*-diethyl-*N'*-benzoylselenourea, see: Bruce *et al.* (2007). For a triclinic polymorph of the title compound, see: Bolte & Fink (2003). For related thioureas, see: Braun *et al.* (1987). For the preparation of the title compound, see: Beyer *et al.* (1975); Hartmann & Reuther (1973).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$   
 $M_r = 236.33$   
 Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 $a = 20.1727$  (7) Å  
 $b = 8.4717$  (3) Å  
 $c = 14.8345$  (6) Å  
 $\beta = 106.553$  (2)°  
 $V = 2430.11$  (16) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.25$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 150$  K  
 $0.26 \times 0.20 \times 0.02$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2004)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.939$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.995$   
 18425 measured reflections  
 3704 independent reflections  
 2940 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.096$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 3704 reflections  
 147 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.41$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEPII (Johnson, 1976) and PLATON (Spek, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5361).

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## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, o870 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810009578]

***N'*-Benzoyl-*N,N*-diethylthiourea: a monoclinic polymorph**

**Ligia R. Gomes, Luís M. N. B. F. Santos, João A. P. Coutinho, Bernd Schröder and John Nicolson Low**

**S1. Comment**

The molecule of the title compound, (I) is shown in Fig.1, the bond lengths and angles show no unusual features. The structure is isostructural with that of *N,N*-diethyl-*N'*-benzoylselenourea, Bruce *et al.*, 2007. An N3—H3···S2(1-x,1-y,1-z) hydrogen bond links the molecules into R<sup>2</sup><sub>2</sub>(8), Bernstein *et al.*, 1995, centrosymmetric dimers across the crystallographic centre of symmetry at (0.5, 0.5, 0.5). The bond lengths involved are N3—H3, 0.91 Å, H3···S2, 2.56 Å and N3···S2, 3.4595 (11) Å and the angle at H3 is 169°, Fig. 2. The dimers are linked together to form sheets which lie parallel to (-101) by the weak C13—H13..O4(1.5-x,-0.5+y,1.5-z) hydrogen bond with C13—H13B, 0.99 Å, H13B···O2, 2.59 Å, C13···O4, 3.3594 (18) Å and an angle at H13B of 135°. This sheet is further re-inforced by a  $\pi$ ··· $\pi$  interaction involving the phenyl rings at (x, y, z) and (1-x, 2-y, 1-z) which have a centre-to-centre distance of 4.3861 (8) Å, a perpendicular spacing of 3.5511 (6) Å and a slippage of 2.574 Å.

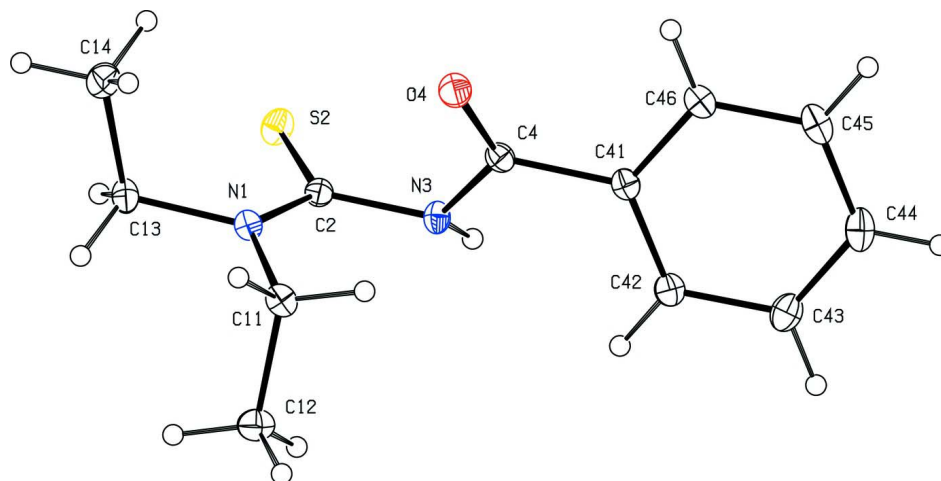
The structure of another polymorph of (1) is deposited as a private communication in the CCDC database, Bolte & Fink (2003). This is reported as crystallising in spacegroup P1 with four molecules in the asymmetric unit. In this compound the molecules are linked into two sets of C4 chains by N—H···O hydrogen bonds. These chains are formed by hydrogen bonded pairs of molecules in which the the N1—C2—N3—C4 torsion angles (our numbering) are 78.6 (4)° and -80.8 (3)° in one pair and 78.7 (4)° and -81.9 (3)°. In these conformations the O atom is in a favourable position for forming N—H···O hydrogen bonds. In (1) the N1—C2—N3—C4 torsion angle is -71.43 (14)° and the S atom then becomes more accessible as an acceptor for a hydrogen bond and the O atom less so. Related thiourea structures are discussed in Braun *et al.*, (1987).

**S2. Experimental**

The title compound was prepared as described by Hartmann & Reuther (1973) and Beyer *et al.* (1975). The reaction as described in these papers produced yellow plates of (I), which after washing in ethanol at room temperature, were suitable for X-ray diffraction without recrystallisation.

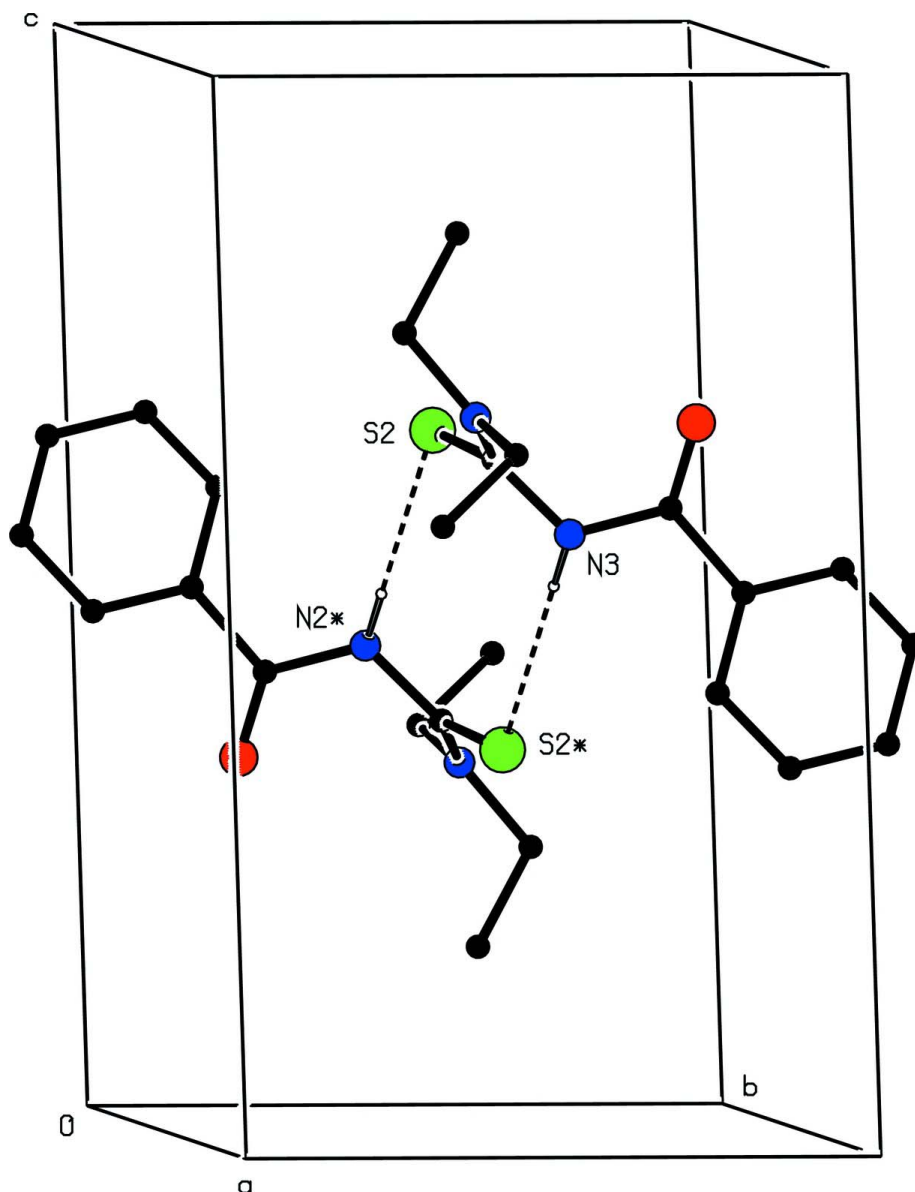
**S3. Refinement**

H atoms were treated as riding atoms with C—H(aromatic), 0.95 Å, C—H(CH<sub>2</sub>), 0.99 Å. The atom attached to N1 was located on a difference map at a distance of 0.9138 Å and was fixed as a riding atom at this distance.



**Figure 1**

A view of (I) with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

**Figure 2**

A view of the  $R^2_2(8)$  dimer lying across the centre-of symmetry at (0.5,0.5,0.5). Atoms marked with an asterisk,\*, are in the molecule at (1-x,1-y,1-z). Hydrogen atoms not involved in the hydrogen bonding are omitted for the sake of clarity.

### *N'*-benzoyl-*N,N*-diethylthiourea

#### Crystal data

$C_{12}H_{16}N_2OS$

$M_r = 236.33$

Monoclinic,  $C2/c$

$a = 20.1727(7) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 8.4717(3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 14.8345(6) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 106.553(2)^\circ$

$V = 2430.11(16) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1008$

$D_x = 1.292 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 173 reflections

$\theta = 2.0\text{--}28.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.25 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150 \text{ K}$

Plate, yellow

$0.26 \times 0.20 \times 0.02 \text{ mm}$

*Data collection*

Bruker SMART APEXII diffractometer	18425 measured reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	3704 independent reflections
Graphite monochromator	2940 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2004)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 30.5^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 3.9^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.939$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.995$	$h = -28 \rightarrow 28$
	$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
	$l = -20 \rightarrow 21$

*Refinement*

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.096$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.041P)^2 + 1.4589P]$
$S = 1.04$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
3704 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
147 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.41 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	

*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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S2	0.533573 (16)	0.44430 (4)	0.64948 (2)	0.02564 (9)
O4	0.64408 (5)	0.83285 (11)	0.66081 (6)	0.0268 (2)
N1	0.66786 (5)	0.47946 (12)	0.66756 (7)	0.0196 (2)
N3	0.59450 (5)	0.64040 (11)	0.55563 (7)	0.0195 (2)
H3	0.5563	0.6221	0.5060	0.023*
C2	0.60315 (6)	0.52200 (13)	0.62564 (8)	0.0187 (2)
C4	0.61335 (6)	0.79534 (14)	0.58044 (9)	0.0197 (2)
C11	0.72802 (6)	0.52699 (14)	0.63579 (9)	0.0219 (2)
H11A	0.7689	0.5404	0.6910	0.026*
H11B	0.7183	0.6295	0.6026	0.026*
C12	0.74337 (7)	0.40383 (16)	0.57050 (10)	0.0281 (3)
H12A	0.7556	0.3039	0.6045	0.042*
H12B	0.7821	0.4395	0.5480	0.042*
H12C	0.7024	0.3884	0.5168	0.042*
C13	0.68400 (7)	0.36738 (14)	0.74658 (9)	0.0233 (2)
H13A	0.7264	0.3079	0.7474	0.028*

H13B	0.6456	0.2908	0.7380	0.028*
C14	0.69465 (8)	0.45271 (17)	0.83921 (10)	0.0320 (3)
H14A	0.7331	0.5274	0.8481	0.048*
H14B	0.7054	0.3759	0.8907	0.048*
H14C	0.6524	0.5101	0.8388	0.048*
C41	0.59558 (6)	0.91116 (14)	0.50117 (9)	0.0193 (2)
C42	0.58864 (6)	0.86700 (15)	0.40819 (9)	0.0226 (2)
H42	0.5927	0.7592	0.3930	0.027*
C43	0.57585 (7)	0.98072 (17)	0.33807 (10)	0.0281 (3)
H43	0.5724	0.9510	0.2751	0.034*
C44	0.56814 (7)	1.13787 (16)	0.35958 (10)	0.0297 (3)
H44	0.5589	1.2153	0.3113	0.036*
C45	0.57385 (6)	1.18181 (15)	0.45143 (10)	0.0275 (3)
H45	0.5678	1.2892	0.4658	0.033*
C46	0.58840 (6)	1.06976 (14)	0.52255 (9)	0.0234 (2)
H46	0.5935	1.1008	0.5857	0.028*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S2	0.02011 (15)	0.03108 (17)	0.02609 (17)	-0.00359 (12)	0.00715 (12)	0.00515 (13)
O4	0.0307 (5)	0.0238 (4)	0.0221 (4)	-0.0002 (4)	0.0016 (4)	-0.0030 (4)
N1	0.0191 (5)	0.0180 (5)	0.0211 (5)	0.0003 (4)	0.0047 (4)	0.0009 (4)
N3	0.0189 (5)	0.0180 (5)	0.0192 (5)	-0.0019 (4)	0.0016 (4)	0.0018 (4)
C2	0.0202 (5)	0.0171 (5)	0.0179 (5)	-0.0012 (4)	0.0043 (4)	-0.0013 (4)
C4	0.0169 (5)	0.0191 (5)	0.0232 (6)	0.0005 (4)	0.0057 (4)	-0.0003 (4)
C11	0.0170 (5)	0.0203 (6)	0.0276 (6)	-0.0017 (4)	0.0051 (5)	-0.0005 (5)
C12	0.0293 (6)	0.0278 (6)	0.0292 (7)	-0.0031 (5)	0.0117 (5)	-0.0042 (5)
C13	0.0250 (6)	0.0195 (5)	0.0228 (6)	0.0013 (4)	0.0028 (5)	0.0037 (5)
C14	0.0407 (8)	0.0303 (7)	0.0235 (6)	0.0024 (6)	0.0070 (6)	0.0005 (5)
C41	0.0146 (5)	0.0191 (5)	0.0234 (6)	-0.0005 (4)	0.0041 (4)	0.0010 (4)
C42	0.0215 (5)	0.0210 (6)	0.0247 (6)	-0.0016 (4)	0.0056 (5)	0.0004 (5)
C43	0.0264 (6)	0.0322 (7)	0.0231 (6)	-0.0027 (5)	0.0027 (5)	0.0032 (5)
C44	0.0242 (6)	0.0278 (7)	0.0328 (7)	-0.0012 (5)	0.0011 (5)	0.0097 (5)
C45	0.0210 (6)	0.0195 (6)	0.0393 (7)	0.0012 (5)	0.0040 (5)	0.0030 (5)
C46	0.0205 (5)	0.0202 (6)	0.0282 (6)	0.0005 (4)	0.0050 (5)	-0.0011 (5)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

S2—C2	1.6767 (12)	C13—H13A	0.9900
O4—C4	1.2188 (15)	C13—H13B	0.9900
N1—C2	1.3258 (15)	C14—H14A	0.9800
N1—C13	1.4712 (15)	C14—H14B	0.9800
N1—C11	1.4774 (15)	C14—H14C	0.9800
N3—C4	1.3869 (15)	C41—C42	1.3971 (17)
N3—C2	1.4183 (15)	C41—C46	1.3975 (16)
N3—H3	0.9138	C42—C43	1.3871 (18)
C4—C41	1.4946 (17)	C42—H42	0.9500

C11—C12	1.5145 (17)	C43—C44	1.388 (2)
C11—H11A	0.9900	C43—H43	0.9500
C11—H11B	0.9900	C44—C45	1.385 (2)
C12—H12A	0.9800	C44—H44	0.9500
C12—H12B	0.9800	C45—C46	1.3870 (18)
C12—H12C	0.9800	C45—H45	0.9500
C13—C14	1.5129 (18)	C46—H46	0.9500
C2—N1—C13	120.93 (10)	N1—C13—H13B	109.5
C2—N1—C11	124.38 (10)	C14—C13—H13B	109.5
C13—N1—C11	114.50 (10)	H13A—C13—H13B	108.0
C4—N3—C2	120.52 (10)	C13—C14—H14A	109.5
C4—N3—H3	118.6	C13—C14—H14B	109.5
C2—N3—H3	111.7	H14A—C14—H14B	109.5
N1—C2—N3	115.79 (10)	C13—C14—H14C	109.5
N1—C2—S2	124.46 (9)	H14A—C14—H14C	109.5
N3—C2—S2	119.75 (8)	H14B—C14—H14C	109.5
O4—C4—N3	122.07 (11)	C42—C41—C46	119.59 (11)
O4—C4—C41	122.66 (11)	C42—C41—C4	122.35 (11)
N3—C4—C41	115.24 (10)	C46—C41—C4	118.02 (11)
N1—C11—C12	110.64 (10)	C43—C42—C41	119.96 (12)
N1—C11—H11A	109.5	C43—C42—H42	120.0
C12—C11—H11A	109.5	C41—C42—H42	120.0
N1—C11—H11B	109.5	C42—C43—C44	120.19 (13)
C12—C11—H11B	109.5	C42—C43—H43	119.9
H11A—C11—H11B	108.1	C44—C43—H43	119.9
C11—C12—H12A	109.5	C45—C44—C43	120.03 (13)
C11—C12—H12B	109.5	C45—C44—H44	120.0
H12A—C12—H12B	109.5	C43—C44—H44	120.0
C11—C12—H12C	109.5	C44—C45—C46	120.30 (12)
H12A—C12—H12C	109.5	C44—C45—H45	119.9
H12B—C12—H12C	109.5	C46—C45—H45	119.9
N1—C13—C14	110.93 (10)	C45—C46—C41	119.90 (12)
N1—C13—H13A	109.5	C45—C46—H46	120.0
C14—C13—H13A	109.5	C41—C46—H46	120.0
C13—N1—C2—N3	174.96 (10)	O4—C4—C41—C42	151.78 (12)
C11—N1—C2—N3	-10.38 (16)	N3—C4—C41—C42	-26.09 (16)
C13—N1—C2—S2	-5.74 (16)	O4—C4—C41—C46	-25.75 (17)
C11—N1—C2—S2	168.92 (9)	N3—C4—C41—C46	156.38 (10)
C4—N3—C2—N1	-71.43 (14)	C46—C41—C42—C43	1.06 (17)
C4—N3—C2—S2	109.23 (11)	C4—C41—C42—C43	-176.44 (11)
C2—N3—C4—O4	7.58 (17)	C41—C42—C43—C44	-1.66 (19)
C2—N3—C4—C41	-174.54 (10)	C42—C43—C44—C45	0.60 (19)
C2—N1—C11—C12	-93.09 (14)	C43—C44—C45—C46	1.07 (19)
C13—N1—C11—C12	81.88 (13)	C44—C45—C46—C41	-1.66 (18)
C2—N1—C13—C14	-88.47 (14)	C42—C41—C46—C45	0.59 (17)
C11—N1—C13—C14	96.37 (13)	C4—C41—C46—C45	178.19 (11)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> $\cdots$ <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H $\cdots$ <i>A</i>
N3—H3 $\cdots$ S2 <sup>i</sup>	0.91	2.56	3.4595 (11)	169
C13—H13 <i>A</i> $\cdots$ O4 <sup>ii</sup>	0.99	2.59	3.3594 (18)	135

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, -y+1, -z+1$ ; (ii)  $-x+3/2, y-1/2, -z+3/2$ .