# Crystal Structure of 1-Ethyl-3-methylbenzimidazole-2-thione 

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Electron-rich olefins, especially tetraaminoethylenes, are strong reducing agents and react with sulfur to give cyclic thiourea derivatives in high yield. Cyclic thioureas (e.g., imidazolidine-2-thione) are of considerable importance as ligands in transition metal chemistry. There are extensive studies about cyclic thiourea, particularly those having imidazole moiety, and X-ray crystal structures of this type of cyclic ureas had been published. However, there is no example of an X-ray crystal structure study for the cyclic thiourea having benzimidazole moiety. To a solution of bis(1-ethyl-3-methylbenzimidazolidine-2-ylidine) ( $1 \mathrm{~g} ; 3.12 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) in toluene ( $30 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ ) is sulfur ( $0.2 \mathrm{~g} ; 6.25 \mathrm{mmol}$ ) was added and the mixture was refluxed for 3 h . Then all
the volatiles were driven off and the residue was solved in $\mathrm{EtOH}\left(15 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}\right)$. After the solution was cooled to $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, white crystals of the title compound were obtained: $1.02 \mathrm{~g} ; 85 \% \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{p} .=54-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. All reactions were performed under an argon or dinitrogen atmosphere with use of Schlenk techniques. The solvents were deoxygenated and dried by standard methods. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra were recorded.
The aim of this study was to elucidate the crystal structure of cyclic thiourea having benzimidazole moiety. Table 1 shows the crystal and experimental data. The final coordinates and equivalent thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms are given in Table 2, selected bond

Table 2 Final coordinates and equivalent anisotropic thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms

| Atom | $x$ | $y$ | $z$ | $U_{\mathrm{eq}} / \AA^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S1 | $0.10218(9)$ | $0.32493(9)$ | $0.16588(14)$ | $0.1117(7)$ |
| N1 | $0.15655(19)$ | $0.19971(19)$ | $-0.0258(3)$ | $0.0821(9)$ |
| N2 | $0.0926(2)$ | $0.3139(2)$ | $-0.1280(4)$ | $0.0853(10)$ |
| C1 | $0.1171(2)$ | $0.2785(2)$ | $0.0016(4)$ | $0.0814(11)$ |
| C2 | $0.1571(2)$ | $0.1844(3)$ | $-0.1749(4)$ | $0.0823(11)$ |
| C3 | $0.1882(3)$ | $0.1143(3)$ | $-0.2575(5)$ | $0.1009(13)$ |
| C4 | $0.1776(4)$ | $0.1220(4)$ | $-0.4067(6)$ | $0.1209(18)$ |
| C5 | $0.1375(4)$ | $0.1943(5)$ | $-0.4678(6)$ | $0.1286(19)$ |
| C6 | $0.1060(3)$ | $0.2623(4)$ | $-0.3866(5)$ | $0.1102(15)$. |
| C7 | $0.1164(2)$ | $0.2572(3)$ | $-0.2384(4)$ | $0.0844(10)$ |
| C8 | $0.1931(3)$ | $0.1407(3)$ | $0.0846(5)$ | $0.1049(14)$ |
| C9 | $0.1253(4)$ | $0.0774(3)$ | $0.1427(6)$ | $0.1234(17)$ |
| C10 | $0.0504(3)$ | $0.4000(3)$ | $-0.1457(6)$ | $0.1162(16)$ |

$U_{\mathrm{eq}}=(1 / 3) \Sigma_{i} \Sigma_{j} U_{i j} a_{i}{ }^{*} a_{j}{ }^{*}\left(\boldsymbol{a}_{i} \cdot \boldsymbol{a}_{j}\right)$.

Table 3 Selected bond distances $(\AA)$ and angles $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$

| S1 | C1 |  | $1.689(4)$ | N2 | C7 |  | 1.379(5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N1 | C1 |  | 1.349 (5) | N2 | C10 |  | 1.451(5) |
| N1 | C2 |  | $1.401(5)$ | C 7 | C6 |  | $1.384(6)$ |
| N1 | C8 |  | $1.462(5)$ | C3 | C4 |  | 1.397(8) |
| C 2 | C3 |  | $1.384(5)$ | C8 | C9 |  | 1.495 (8) |
| C2 | C7 |  | $1.385(5)$ | C6 | C5 |  | $1.355(8)$ |
| N2 | C1 |  | $1.364(5)$ | C5 | C4 |  | $1.366(8)$ |
| Cl | N1 | C2 | 109.4 (3) | N1 | Cl | S1 | 126.3(3) |
| Cl | N1 | C8 | 124.5 (3) | N2 | C1 | S1 | 126.5(3) |
| C2 | N1 | C8 | 126.0(3) | N2 | C7 | C6 | $132.2(4)$ |
| C3 | C2 | C7 | 121.1 (4) | N2 | C7 | C 2 | 106.8 (3) |
| C3 | C2 | N1 | 132.2(4) | C6 | C7 | C2 | 121.0(4) |
| C7 | C 2 | N1 | 106.6 (3) | C 2 | C3 | C4 | 116.4(5) |
| Cl | N2 | C7 | 109.9 (3) | N1 | C8 | C9 | 112.4(4) |
| Cl | N2 | C 10 | 124.5 (4) | C5 | C6 | C7 | 118.0(5) |
| C7 | N2 | C10 | 125.6(4) | C6 | C5 | C4 | 121.7(5) |
| N1 | C1 | N2 | 107.2(3) | C5 | C4 | C3 | 121.8(5) |



Fig. 1 The molecular structure of the title compound with the atom numbering scheme.
distances and angles in Table 3. Figure 1 represents the molecular structure of the title compound. The bond lengths and angles are similar to those found in cis-$1,1^{\prime}$-dimethyl-3,3'-diphenyl-2,2'-biimidazolidinylidene ${ }^{5}$ and in 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3-benzimidazole-2-thione. ${ }^{1}$ All atoms except C9 and C10 are coplanar (r.m.s. deviation $0.005 \AA$ ). C9 atom lies below $1.372(8) \AA$. Torsion angles for $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{C} 9$ and $\mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{N} 1-\mathrm{C} 8-\mathrm{C} 9$ are $88.0(5)$ and $-92.3(5)^{\circ}$, respectively. C10 atom lies above $0.042(6) \AA$. In other similar structures the fivemembered imidazole ring and the six-membered ring are
not in the same plane. The five-membered ring is generally planar. Phenyl ring atoms have a distorted halfchair conformation in 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3-benzimi-dazole-2-thione. ${ }^{1}$ The bond length of S1-C1 is $1.694(4) \AA$ A. In similar studies, this length has been reported to be $1.685(3) \AA$ in a $1: 1$ adduct of 4,6 -dimethylpyrimidine-2 $(1 \mathrm{H})$-thione and thiourea ${ }^{2}$ and 1.690 (3) $\AA$ in 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3-benzimidazole-2thione. ${ }^{1}$ In our structure, C1-N2 bond length [1.361 (5) $\AA$ ] is longer than $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ bond length [1.346(5) $\AA$ ], although the bond lengths of C1-N1 and $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{N} 2$ are about the same in the other similar structures.

The authors wish to acknowledge the purchase of the CAD4 diffractometer under Grant DPT/TBAG1 of the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey

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(Received December 28, 1998)
(Accepted May 31, 1999)
