



Received 7 February 2020  
Accepted 14 February 2020

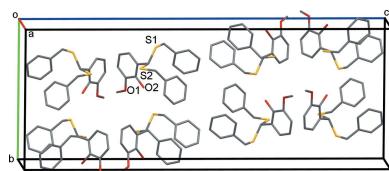
Edited by L. Van Meervelt, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

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**Keywords:** crystal structure; *ortho*-vanillin; thioacetal; dithioether; supramolecular network.

**CCDC reference:** 1983985

**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/e



## Crystal structure of 2-[bis(benzylsulfanyl)methyl]-6-methoxyphenol

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The title compound,  $C_{22}H_{22}O_2S_2$ , **1**, represents an example of an *ortho*-vanillin-based functionalized dithioether, which could be useful as a potential chelating ligand or bridging ligand for coordination chemistry. This dithioacetal **1** crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pbca*. The phenyl rings of the benzyl groups and that of the vanillin unit form dihedral angles of 35.38 (6) and 79.77 (6)°, respectively. The crystal structure, recorded at 100 K, displays both weak intramolecular O—H···O and intermolecular O—H···S hydrogen bonding.

### 1. Chemical context

Acyclic and cyclic dithioether compounds containing the —S—C(R)(H)—S— ( $R = H$ , alkyl, aryl) motif are synthesized by nucleophilic substitution of geminal dihalides  $X$ —C(R)(H)—X in the presence of thiolate  $RS^-$  (Murray *et al.*, 1981). Alternatively, they are readily accessible by treatment of aldehydes and ketones with thiols  $RSH$  and dithiols  $HS(CH_2)_nSH$  ( $n = 2, 3$ ), yielding geminal dithio ethers, also called acyclic and cyclic thioacetals (1,3-dithiolanes, 1,3-dithianes) (Shaterian *et al.*, 2011). This type of organosulfur compound is commonly used for Corey–Seebach umpolung reactions and the Mozingo reduction of dithioketals to hydrocarbons (Seebach & Corey, 1975; Zhao *et al.*, 2017), but there are also numerous other transformations in organic chemistry such as their oxidation to sulfoxides and sulfones (Gasparini *et al.*, 1984). They have also been used in the past as monodentate, chelating or bridging ligands to construct both simple mono- and dinuclear coordination compounds or to assemble coordination networks of varying dimensionality ranging from 1D to 3D. Selected examples are  $[(C_5H_5)Fe(CO)_2(\kappa^1\text{-BzSCH}_2\text{SBz})]^+$ , the 1:1 adduct  $[\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{BzSCH}_2\text{SBz}]$ , the dinuclear Pd<sup>I</sup> complex  $[\text{ClPd}(\mu_2\text{-BzSCH}_2\text{SBz})_2\text{PdCl}]$ , and the monodimensional coordination polymer  $[\text{Ag}_2(\text{BzSCH}_2\text{SBz})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_2$  built upon dinuclear  $[\text{Ag}(\mu_2\text{-BzSCH}_2\text{SBz})_2\text{Ag}]^{2+}$  units (Brodersen & Rötz, 1977; Fuchita *et al.*, 1991; Kuhn & Schumann, 1986; Li *et al.*, 2005).

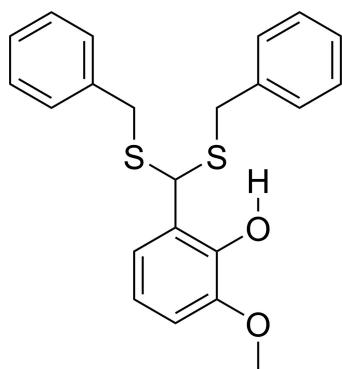
In the context of our research interest in the assembly of molecular cluster compounds and coordination polymers by complexation of  $\text{ArSCH}_2\text{SAr}$  or dithiolane- and dithiane-based thiaheterocycles (Chaabéne *et al.*, 2016; Knauer *et al.*, 2020; Knorr *et al.*, 2014; Raghuvanshi *et al.*, 2017, 2019; Schlachter *et al.*, 2018), we have developed novel functionalized dithio ether compounds such as ferrocenyl thioethers



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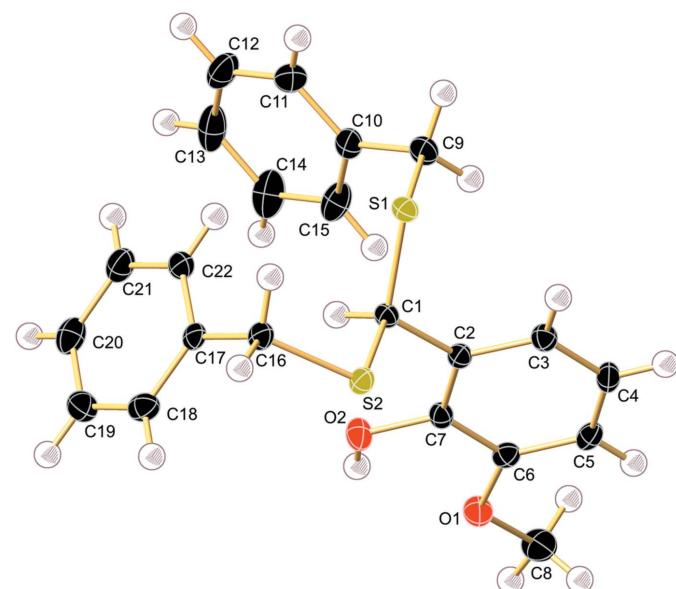
bearing a substituent at the  $\alpha$ -carbon atom linking the two  $-SR$  groups. With the idea of designing a functionalized thioacetal ligand bearing additional harder O-donor sites along with the two soft S-donor sites, we chose 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (*ortho*-vanillin) as the starting material. This hydroxylated aldehyde is present in the extracts and essential oils of many plants. Several papers describe also its use (in its deprotonated vanillinato form or as a Schiff base-derived ligand) in coordination chemistry (Andruh, 2015; Kirpik *et al.*, 2019; Yu *et al.*, 2011). Its reaction with 2 equivalents of benzyl mercaptan affords the targeted dithioacetal 2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl[bis(benzylthio)]methane, **1**, which was isolated in high yield as a crystalline solid.

This acyclic thioacetal contains, in addition to the benzylic thio ether groups and the methoxy group prone to ligate metal centres, a phenolic hydroxyl group, which may allow additional interactions through hydrogen bonding.



## 2. Structural commentary

Compound **1** crystallizes from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{hexane}$  in the orthorhombic crystal system, space group *Pbca*. The C1–S1 and



**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of **1** with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

$Cg1$  is the centroid of the C2–C7 ring.

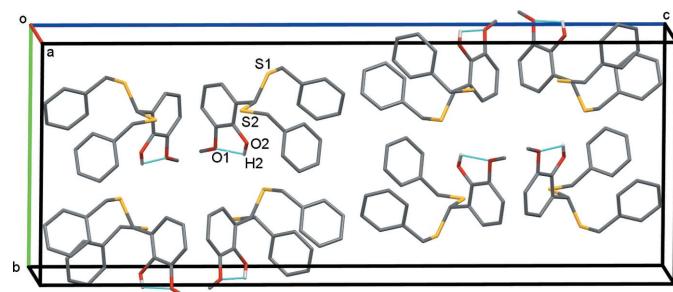
$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O2–H2 $\cdots$ S1 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (2)	2.44 (2)	3.1315 (13)	139.0 (17)
O2–H2 $\cdots$ O1	0.85 (2)	2.17 (2)	2.6469 (16)	115.4 (16)
C9–H9A $\cdots$ C20 <sup>ii</sup>	0.99	2.86	3.528 (2)	125
C5–H5 $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.84	3.7487 (15)	160
C16–H16A $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.99	2.71	3.6316 (15)	154

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$ ; (iii)  $x + \frac{1}{2}, y, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ ; (iv)  $x - 1, y, z$ .

C1–S2 bond lengths of 1.8132 (12) and 1.8189 (12)  $\text{\AA}$  are comparable with those of [BzSC(H)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>-*p*)SBz] [1.823 (3) and 1.8262 (19)  $\text{\AA}$ ], but are elongated compared with those of bis(benzylsulfanyl)methane (CSD TUQPAX) [1.7988 (13) and 1.8013 (13)  $\text{\AA}$ ; Yang *et al.*, 2010]. The angle S1–C1–S2 is almost identical with that of 4-nitrophenyl-bis(benzylsulfanyl)methane [107.26 (6) *versus* 107.76°], but considerably more acute than in [BzSCH<sub>2</sub>SBz] [117.33 (7)°]. There is a weak intramolecular O1 $\cdots$ H2 contact of 2.17 (2)  $\text{\AA}$  between the H atom of the phenolic hydroxyl group and the O-atom of the methoxy group (Table 1). For the starting material, 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde, a similar intramolecular hydrogen bond seems to be absent; instead, a rather strong intramolecular hydrogen bond between the O–H group and the carbonyl oxygen was found (Iwasaki *et al.*, 1976). The phenyl rings of the benzyl groups (C10–C15) and (C17–C22) and the phenyl ring of the vanillin unit (C2–C7) form dihedral angles of 35.38 (6) and 79.77 (6)°, respectively. Compared to the structurally very closely related compound 4-nitrophenyl-bis(benzylsulfanyl)methane [BzSC(H)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>-*p*)SBz] (SUNMAQ; Binkowska *et al.*, 2009), the coplanar and perpendicular arrangement of the phenyl rings is thus lost in **1** (Figs. 1 and 2).

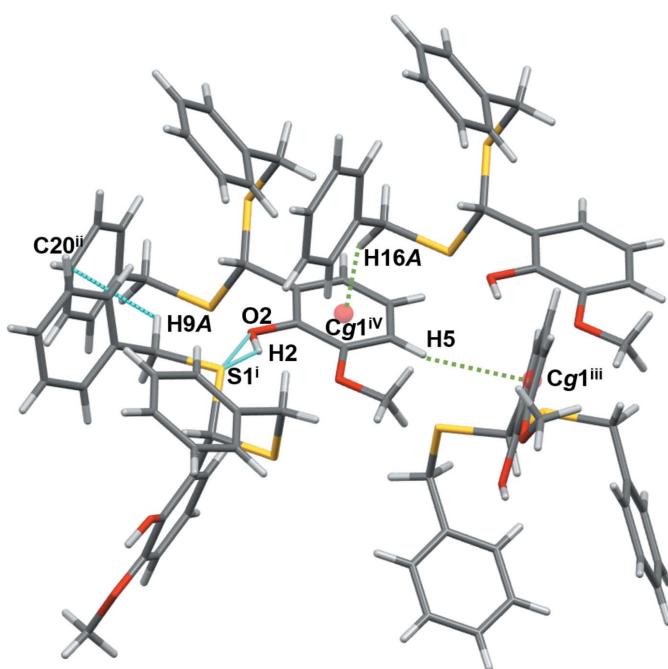
## 3. Supramolecular features

In the crystal, there is an O–H $\cdots$ S hydrogen bond between the H2 atom of the phenolic hydroxyl group and the S1 atom of a neighbouring molecule with distances [H2 $\cdots$ S1 = 2.44 (2),



**Figure 2**

A view of the crystal packing of the title compound. For clarity, H atoms have been omitted. The intramolecular O1 $\cdots$ H2 contacts are shown as dashed lines. For clarity, only H atoms involved in these interactions are presented. The intermolecular contacts are shown in Fig. 3.



**Figure 3**  
Intermolecular contacts for compound **1**. Symmetry codes as in Table 1.

$O_2 \cdots S1 = 3.1315 (13) \text{ \AA}$ ] similar to those reported for 4-(1,3-dithian-2-yl)-1,2-benzenediol [H $\cdots$ S = 2.44, O $\cdots$ S = 3.2417 (13)  $\text{\AA}$ ], while the O—H $\cdots$ S angle is more acute [139.0 (17) *versus* 159.2°] (Fig. 3 and Table 1). This O2—H2 $\cdots$ S1 interaction results in the formation of chains running along the *b*-axis direction.

The benzylic methylene group on sulfur atom S2 interacts with the  $\pi$ -cloud of the phenyl part of the vanillin unit through a C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interaction (Table 1). The second phenyl ring of the dithiane unit also exhibits a C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interaction: the second methylene group on sulfur atom S1 interacts with a phenyl carbon. The third C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  contact is between adjacent vanillin units.

#### 4. Database survey

There are several other examples of structurally characterized related dithioethers bearing hydroxy substituents that give rise to the formation of supramolecular networks. Selected examples found in the Cambridge Structural Database (CSD, version 5.40, update August 2019; Groom *et al.*, 2016) include 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dithiane (WADROJ; Usman *et al.*, 2003), 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dithiane (KALJUD; Gan-

**Table 2**  
Experimental details.

Crystal data	
Chemical formula	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub>
M <sub>r</sub>	382.51
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>
Temperature (K)	100
a, b, c (Å)	7.7418 (8), 13.856 (3), 36.197 (5)
V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	3882.9 (10)
Z	8
Radiation type	Mo K $\alpha$
$\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	0.29
Crystal size (mm)	0.49 $\times$ 0.42 $\times$ 0.25
Data collection	
Diffractometer	Bruker D8 VENTURE area detector
Absorption correction	Multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2016)
$T_{\min}$ , $T_{\max}$	0.713, 0.746
No. of measured, independent and observed [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] reflections	107706, 5005, 4510
$R_{\text{int}}$	0.033
(sin $\theta/\lambda$ ) <sub>max</sub> (Å <sup>-1</sup> )	0.684
Refinement	
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$ , $wR(F^2)$ , $S$	0.034, 0.079, 1.09
No. of reflections	5005
No. of parameters	241
H-atom treatment	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}}$ , $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}}$ (e Å <sup>-3</sup> )	0.34, -0.23

Computer programs: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2016), SHELLXT (Sheldrick, 2015a), SHELLXL (Sheldrick, 2015b) and OLEX2 (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009).

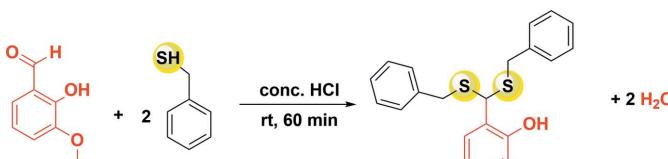
guly *et al.*, 2005), 4,6-bis(1,3-dithian-2-yl)benzene-1,3-diol (DITFIX; Datta *et al.*, 2013), 4-(1,3-dithian-2-yl)benzene-1,3-diol (DITFOD; Datta *et al.*, 2013), 2-phenyl-1,3-dithiepane-5,6-diol (FIBTOC; Liu *et al.*, 2018) and 2,2'-[[[(4-methoxyphenyl)methylene]disulfanediyl]diethanol (YISVUT; Laskar *et al.*, 2013). It is noteable that in most of these examples, the intermolecular contacts are noticeably stronger than those of **1**.

Note that in dithioether compounds with phenolic aryl groups as encountered in **1**, the relative position of the phenolic OH substituent seems to play a crucial role, whether the intermolecular contacts are dominated by O—H $\cdots$ H or O—H $\cdots$ S hydrogen bonds. This is nicely illustrated by the series of three isomeric hydroxyphenyl-1,3-dithianes, *ortho*-, *meta*- and *para*-HO-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>S<sub>2</sub>. Whereas 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dithiane (WADROY) and 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dithiane (KALJUD) exhibit, like **1**, only intermolecular O—H $\cdots$ S hydrogen bonding, the *para*-derivative 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3-dithiane (KALKAK) features solely intermolecular phenolic O—H $\cdots$ H bonding (Ganguly *et al.*, 2005).

#### 5. Synthesis and crystallization

The reaction scheme for the synthesis of the title compound is illustrated in Fig. 4.

3-Methoxysalicylaldehyde (1 mmol, 152 mg), benzyl mercaptan (2.5 mmol, 310 mg), and conc. HCl (2 mL) were



**Figure 4**  
Synthesis of **1**.

added to a flask at 273 K. The mixture was stirred for 60 min at room temperature. After the reaction was complete, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 10% aq NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 10 mL). The combined extracts were washed with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 × 20 mL) and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Evaporation of the solvent *in vacuo* gave a solid product, which was further purified by column chromatography. The product was obtained as a white solid, Yield: 83% (430 mg). X-ray quality crystals were obtained by keeping a dichloromethane:hexane (1:1) mixture of **1** at 278 K for 3–4 d. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.26–7.19 (*m*, 11H, Ph), 6.86 (*t*, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 6.78 (*d*, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH), 5.83 (*s*, 1H, OH), 5.13 (*s*, 1H CHS<sub>2</sub>), 3.88 (*s*, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.79 (*d*, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.64 (*d*, *J* = 13.1 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 146.5 (CqOH), 142.8 (CqOCH<sub>3</sub>), 137.8 (SCH<sub>2</sub>Cq), 129.1 (SCH<sub>2</sub>CCH), 128.4 (SCH<sub>2</sub>CCHCH), 126.9 (SCH<sub>2</sub>CCHCHCH), 125.3 (S<sub>2</sub>CHCq), 120.9 (S<sub>2</sub>CHCqCH), 119.9 (S<sub>2</sub>CHCqCHCH), 110.0 (CHCqOCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.1 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 44.8 (S<sub>2</sub>CH), 36.7 (S<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>). IR (ATR) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3419 (O—H), 1430–1612 (C=C), 1054 and 1264 (C—O), 766 (C—S). HRMS: (ESI) *m/z* calculated for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Na [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 405.0953, found 405.0965.

## 6. Refinement

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 2. H atoms were positioned geometrically (C—H = 0.95–1.00 Å) and refined using a riding model, with *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.2*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C) for CH<sub>2</sub> and CH hydrogen atoms and *U*<sub>iso</sub>(H) = 1.5*U*<sub>eq</sub>(C-methyl). The phenolic proton H2 was refined independently.

## Funding information

LK thanks the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for a doctoral fellowship. We are grateful to the region of Franche-Comté for funding a postdoctoral fellowship for A. Raghuvanshi (grant No. RECH-MOB15–000017).

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# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2020). E76, 484-487 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S2056989020002091]

## Crystal structure of 2-[bis(benzylsulfanyl)methyl]-6-methoxyphenol

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### Computing details

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2016); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2016); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2016); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXT* (Sheldrick, 2015a); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL* (Sheldrick, 2015b); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009).

### 2-[Bis(benzylsulfanyl)methyl]-6-methoxyphenol

#### Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{22}O_2S_2$   
 $M_r = 382.51$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 7.7418 (8)$  Å  
 $b = 13.856 (3)$  Å  
 $c = 36.197 (5)$  Å  
 $V = 3882.9 (10)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 $F(000) = 1616$

$D_x = 1.309$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 9791 reflections  
 $\theta = 2.3\text{--}28.2^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.29$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
Block, colourless  
 $0.49 \times 0.42 \times 0.25$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker D8 VENTURE area detector  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: microfocus sealed X-ray tube,  
Incoatec I $\mu$ s  
HELIOS mirror optics monochromator  
Detector resolution: 10.4167 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $\omega$  and  $\varphi$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(SADABS; Bruker, 2016)

$T_{\min} = 0.713$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.746$   
107706 measured reflections  
5005 independent reflections  
4510 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 29.1^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.3^\circ$   
 $h = -9\text{--}10$   
 $k = -18\text{--}18$   
 $l = -49\text{--}45$

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.079$   
 $S = 1.09$   
5005 reflections  
241 parameters  
0 restraints  
Primary atom site location: dual  
Hydrogen site location: mixed

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  
and constrained refinement  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0287P)^2 + 2.6399P]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.003$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.34$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
Extinction correction: SHELXL-2018/3  
(Sheldrick 2015b),  
 $F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
Extinction coefficient: 0.0017 (2)

*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.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.61115 (4)	0.82824 (2)	0.63211 (2)	0.01667 (8)
S2	0.42202 (4)	0.68918 (2)	0.67748 (2)	0.01772 (8)
O1	1.02466 (13)	0.48649 (7)	0.70693 (3)	0.0234 (2)
O2	0.76523 (13)	0.52864 (7)	0.66212 (3)	0.0228 (2)
H2	0.826 (3)	0.4778 (15)	0.6649 (5)	0.043 (5)*
C1	0.62315 (15)	0.70907 (8)	0.65265 (3)	0.0146 (2)
H1	0.631957	0.660278	0.632378	0.017*
C2	0.77100 (15)	0.69329 (8)	0.67929 (3)	0.0147 (2)
C3	0.84314 (17)	0.76632 (9)	0.70092 (3)	0.0179 (2)
H3	0.799141	0.830165	0.699171	0.022*
C4	0.97814 (17)	0.74678 (10)	0.72490 (3)	0.0202 (3)
H4	1.025853	0.797416	0.739354	0.024*
C5	1.04472 (16)	0.65382 (9)	0.72807 (3)	0.0185 (2)
H5	1.137719	0.640764	0.744446	0.022*
C6	0.97346 (16)	0.58102 (9)	0.70704 (3)	0.0172 (2)
C7	0.83624 (16)	0.60032 (9)	0.68273 (3)	0.0157 (2)
C8	1.17946 (19)	0.46331 (11)	0.72664 (5)	0.0311 (3)
H8A	1.274327	0.503799	0.717632	0.047*
H8B	1.208119	0.395191	0.722705	0.047*
H8C	1.161929	0.475073	0.753070	0.047*
C9	0.81405 (17)	0.83571 (10)	0.60670 (4)	0.0222 (3)
H9A	0.828248	0.902523	0.597491	0.027*
H9B	0.910248	0.822557	0.623999	0.027*
C10	0.82841 (17)	0.76755 (10)	0.57454 (4)	0.0216 (3)
C11	0.7673 (2)	0.79298 (12)	0.53965 (4)	0.0294 (3)
H11	0.712651	0.853694	0.536144	0.035*
C12	0.7855 (2)	0.73040 (14)	0.51001 (4)	0.0354 (4)
H12	0.742688	0.748223	0.486385	0.043*
C13	0.8656 (2)	0.64242 (14)	0.51472 (4)	0.0367 (4)
H13	0.880248	0.600256	0.494264	0.044*
C14	0.9247 (2)	0.61563 (13)	0.54931 (5)	0.0360 (4)
H14	0.978548	0.554677	0.552712	0.043*
C15	0.90510 (18)	0.67790 (11)	0.57899 (4)	0.0275 (3)
H15	0.944821	0.658858	0.602728	0.033*
C16	0.26715 (16)	0.68531 (9)	0.63950 (3)	0.0188 (2)
H16A	0.150774	0.672722	0.649760	0.023*
H16B	0.264227	0.749436	0.627453	0.023*
C17	0.30595 (16)	0.61034 (9)	0.61075 (3)	0.0176 (2)
C18	0.25087 (18)	0.51529 (10)	0.61502 (4)	0.0231 (3)

H18	0.188646	0.497061	0.636537	0.028*
C19	0.2863 (2)	0.44732 (10)	0.58807 (4)	0.0274 (3)
H19	0.246189	0.382978	0.590983	0.033*
C20	0.37995 (19)	0.47228 (11)	0.55688 (4)	0.0264 (3)
H20	0.406356	0.424957	0.538749	0.032*
C21	0.43459 (18)	0.56639 (12)	0.55233 (4)	0.0269 (3)
H21	0.498143	0.584070	0.530921	0.032*
C22	0.39681 (17)	0.63509 (10)	0.57896 (4)	0.0223 (3)
H22	0.433413	0.699893	0.575465	0.027*

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
S1	0.01657 (15)	0.01393 (14)	0.01952 (15)	-0.00028 (11)	-0.00002 (11)	0.00077 (10)
S2	0.01469 (15)	0.02377 (16)	0.01471 (14)	-0.00302 (11)	-0.00020 (11)	0.00089 (11)
O1	0.0226 (5)	0.0196 (4)	0.0279 (5)	0.0043 (4)	-0.0075 (4)	0.0010 (4)
O2	0.0254 (5)	0.0145 (4)	0.0285 (5)	0.0022 (4)	-0.0092 (4)	-0.0048 (4)
C1	0.0133 (5)	0.0145 (5)	0.0159 (5)	-0.0009 (4)	-0.0003 (4)	0.0000 (4)
C2	0.0129 (5)	0.0164 (5)	0.0147 (5)	-0.0011 (4)	0.0002 (4)	-0.0002 (4)
C3	0.0184 (6)	0.0174 (6)	0.0180 (6)	-0.0009 (5)	-0.0005 (5)	-0.0022 (4)
C4	0.0207 (6)	0.0231 (6)	0.0169 (6)	-0.0049 (5)	-0.0014 (5)	-0.0035 (5)
C5	0.0147 (6)	0.0266 (6)	0.0141 (5)	-0.0014 (5)	-0.0013 (4)	0.0017 (5)
C6	0.0166 (6)	0.0193 (6)	0.0158 (5)	0.0013 (5)	0.0007 (4)	0.0022 (4)
C7	0.0146 (6)	0.0172 (5)	0.0154 (5)	-0.0018 (4)	0.0003 (4)	-0.0012 (4)
C8	0.0235 (7)	0.0270 (7)	0.0428 (9)	0.0027 (6)	-0.0105 (6)	0.0110 (6)
C9	0.0189 (6)	0.0261 (6)	0.0217 (6)	-0.0069 (5)	0.0026 (5)	0.0003 (5)
C10	0.0148 (6)	0.0315 (7)	0.0186 (6)	-0.0065 (5)	0.0025 (5)	-0.0010 (5)
C11	0.0307 (8)	0.0356 (8)	0.0221 (6)	-0.0084 (6)	-0.0008 (6)	0.0060 (6)
C12	0.0323 (8)	0.0572 (10)	0.0168 (6)	-0.0122 (8)	-0.0003 (6)	0.0013 (6)
C13	0.0223 (7)	0.0615 (11)	0.0264 (7)	-0.0047 (7)	0.0033 (6)	-0.0175 (7)
C14	0.0210 (7)	0.0494 (10)	0.0376 (8)	0.0090 (7)	-0.0038 (6)	-0.0153 (7)
C15	0.0167 (6)	0.0423 (8)	0.0236 (7)	0.0046 (6)	-0.0036 (5)	-0.0051 (6)
C16	0.0131 (6)	0.0258 (6)	0.0175 (6)	-0.0020 (5)	-0.0024 (5)	0.0022 (5)
C17	0.0121 (5)	0.0250 (6)	0.0157 (5)	-0.0019 (5)	-0.0037 (4)	0.0027 (5)
C18	0.0216 (6)	0.0254 (6)	0.0222 (6)	-0.0030 (5)	-0.0006 (5)	0.0061 (5)
C19	0.0304 (8)	0.0213 (6)	0.0306 (7)	-0.0009 (6)	-0.0054 (6)	0.0034 (5)
C20	0.0227 (7)	0.0319 (7)	0.0247 (7)	0.0049 (6)	-0.0067 (5)	-0.0060 (6)
C21	0.0219 (7)	0.0411 (8)	0.0177 (6)	-0.0061 (6)	0.0007 (5)	-0.0017 (6)
C22	0.0205 (6)	0.0282 (7)	0.0182 (6)	-0.0083 (5)	-0.0017 (5)	0.0022 (5)

*Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )*

S1—C1	1.8132 (12)	C10—C11	1.3940 (19)
S1—C9	1.8232 (14)	C10—C15	1.386 (2)
S2—C1	1.8189 (12)	C11—H11	0.9500
S2—C16	1.8250 (13)	C11—C12	1.387 (2)
O1—C6	1.3685 (15)	C12—H12	0.9500
O1—C8	1.4312 (17)	C12—C13	1.378 (3)

O2—H2	0.85 (2)	C13—H13	0.9500
O2—C7	1.3584 (15)	C13—C14	1.383 (2)
C1—H1	1.0000	C14—H14	0.9500
C1—C2	1.5126 (16)	C14—C15	1.386 (2)
C2—C3	1.3960 (17)	C15—H15	0.9500
C2—C7	1.3893 (17)	C16—H16A	0.9900
C3—H3	0.9500	C16—H16B	0.9900
C3—C4	1.3854 (18)	C16—C17	1.5007 (18)
C4—H4	0.9500	C17—C18	1.3929 (18)
C4—C5	1.3920 (19)	C17—C22	1.3917 (17)
C5—H5	0.9500	C18—H18	0.9500
C5—C6	1.3789 (18)	C18—C19	1.383 (2)
C6—C7	1.4051 (17)	C19—H19	0.9500
C8—H8A	0.9800	C19—C20	1.385 (2)
C8—H8B	0.9800	C20—H20	0.9500
C8—H8C	0.9800	C20—C21	1.381 (2)
C9—H9A	0.9900	C21—H21	0.9500
C9—H9B	0.9900	C21—C22	1.386 (2)
C9—C10	1.5031 (19)	C22—H22	0.9500
C1—S1—C9	102.38 (6)	C15—C10—C9	120.31 (12)
C1—S2—C16	101.22 (6)	C15—C10—C11	118.51 (13)
C6—O1—C8	117.12 (11)	C10—C11—H11	119.7
C7—O2—H2	108.5 (14)	C12—C11—C10	120.54 (15)
S1—C1—S2	107.26 (6)	C12—C11—H11	119.7
S1—C1—H1	108.6	C11—C12—H12	119.9
S2—C1—H1	108.6	C13—C12—C11	120.22 (14)
C2—C1—S1	115.59 (8)	C13—C12—H12	119.9
C2—C1—S2	108.11 (8)	C12—C13—H13	120.1
C2—C1—H1	108.6	C12—C13—C14	119.86 (15)
C3—C2—C1	123.74 (11)	C14—C13—H13	120.1
C7—C2—C1	117.80 (10)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
C7—C2—C3	118.45 (11)	C13—C14—C15	119.88 (16)
C2—C3—H3	119.6	C15—C14—H14	120.1
C4—C3—C2	120.77 (12)	C10—C15—H15	119.5
C4—C3—H3	119.6	C14—C15—C10	120.96 (14)
C3—C4—H4	119.6	C14—C15—H15	119.5
C3—C4—C5	120.79 (12)	S2—C16—H16A	108.7
C5—C4—H4	119.6	S2—C16—H16B	108.7
C4—C5—H5	120.6	H16A—C16—H16B	107.6
C6—C5—C4	118.90 (12)	C17—C16—S2	114.28 (9)
C6—C5—H5	120.6	C17—C16—H16A	108.7
O1—C6—C5	125.87 (12)	C17—C16—H16B	108.7
O1—C6—C7	113.53 (11)	C18—C17—C16	121.08 (11)
C5—C6—C7	120.59 (12)	C22—C17—C16	120.27 (12)
O2—C7—C2	118.79 (11)	C22—C17—C18	118.65 (12)
O2—C7—C6	120.71 (11)	C17—C18—H18	119.8
C2—C7—C6	120.50 (11)	C19—C18—C17	120.31 (13)

O1—C8—H8A	109.5	C19—C18—H18	119.8
O1—C8—H8B	109.5	C18—C19—H19	119.7
O1—C8—H8C	109.5	C18—C19—C20	120.56 (13)
H8A—C8—H8B	109.5	C20—C19—H19	119.7
H8A—C8—H8C	109.5	C19—C20—H20	120.2
H8B—C8—H8C	109.5	C21—C20—C19	119.55 (13)
S1—C9—H9A	108.6	C21—C20—H20	120.2
S1—C9—H9B	108.6	C20—C21—H21	120.0
H9A—C9—H9B	107.6	C20—C21—C22	120.06 (13)
C10—C9—S1	114.75 (9)	C22—C21—H21	120.0
C10—C9—H9A	108.6	C17—C22—H22	119.6
C10—C9—H9B	108.6	C21—C22—C17	120.83 (13)
C11—C10—C9	121.18 (13)	C21—C22—H22	119.6
S1—C1—C2—C3	30.00 (15)	C7—C2—C3—C4	0.84 (18)
S1—C1—C2—C7	-151.09 (9)	C8—O1—C6—C5	-8.60 (19)
S1—C9—C10—C11	87.20 (15)	C8—O1—C6—C7	170.97 (12)
S1—C9—C10—C15	-93.52 (14)	C9—S1—C1—S2	-177.44 (6)
S2—C1—C2—C3	-90.18 (13)	C9—S1—C1—C2	61.92 (10)
S2—C1—C2—C7	88.73 (12)	C9—C10—C11—C12	178.27 (13)
S2—C16—C17—C18	85.08 (14)	C9—C10—C15—C14	-177.74 (14)
S2—C16—C17—C22	-95.56 (13)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-0.4 (2)
O1—C6—C7—O2	0.73 (17)	C11—C10—C15—C14	1.6 (2)
O1—C6—C7—C2	-179.12 (11)	C11—C12—C13—C14	1.4 (2)
C1—S1—C9—C10	66.89 (11)	C12—C13—C14—C15	-0.8 (2)
C1—S2—C16—C17	56.83 (10)	C13—C14—C15—C10	-0.6 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	179.74 (11)	C15—C10—C11—C12	-1.0 (2)
C1—C2—C7—O2	0.19 (17)	C16—S2—C1—S1	66.50 (7)
C1—C2—C7—C6	-179.95 (11)	C16—S2—C1—C2	-168.23 (8)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.18 (19)	C16—C17—C18—C19	179.38 (12)
C3—C2—C7—O2	179.17 (11)	C16—C17—C22—C21	179.52 (12)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-0.98 (18)	C17—C18—C19—C20	1.3 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.34 (19)	C18—C17—C22—C21	-1.1 (2)
C4—C5—C6—O1	179.74 (12)	C18—C19—C20—C21	-1.5 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.19 (19)	C19—C20—C21—C22	0.4 (2)
C5—C6—C7—O2	-179.67 (11)	C20—C21—C22—C17	0.9 (2)
C5—C6—C7—C2	0.48 (19)	C22—C17—C18—C19	0.0 (2)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

Cg1 is the centroid of the C2—C7 ring.

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O2—H2···S1 <sup>i</sup>	0.85 (2)	2.44 (2)	3.1315 (13)	139.0 (17)
O2—H2···O1	0.85 (2)	2.17 (2)	2.6469 (16)	115.4 (16)
C9—H9A···C20 <sup>ii</sup>	0.99	2.86	3.528 (2)	125

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C5—H5···Cg1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.95	2.84	3.7487 (15)	160
C16—H16A···Cg1 <sup>iv</sup>	0.99	2.71	3.6316 (15)	154

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