

supporting information

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(\pm)-1,2-Bis(N' -benzoylthioureido)cyclohexane

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S1. Comment

The title compound, (I) is similar to 1,2-bis[N' -(2,2-dimethylpropionyl) thioureido]cyclohexane (Yusof *et al.*, 2008) except the two side arms are benzoylthioureido (Fig. 1) groups instead of 2,2-dimethylpropionylthioureido. The bond lengths and angles are in normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and comparable to those in 1,2-bis[N' -(2,2-dimethylpropionyl)thioureido]cyclohexane and 1,2-bis (N' -benzoylthioureido)benzene (Thiam *et al.*, 2008). However, the dihedral angle between the thiourea groups of 73.09 (9) $^{\circ}$ is slightly smaller compare to 78.55 (7) $^{\circ}$ in the propionylthioureido analog.

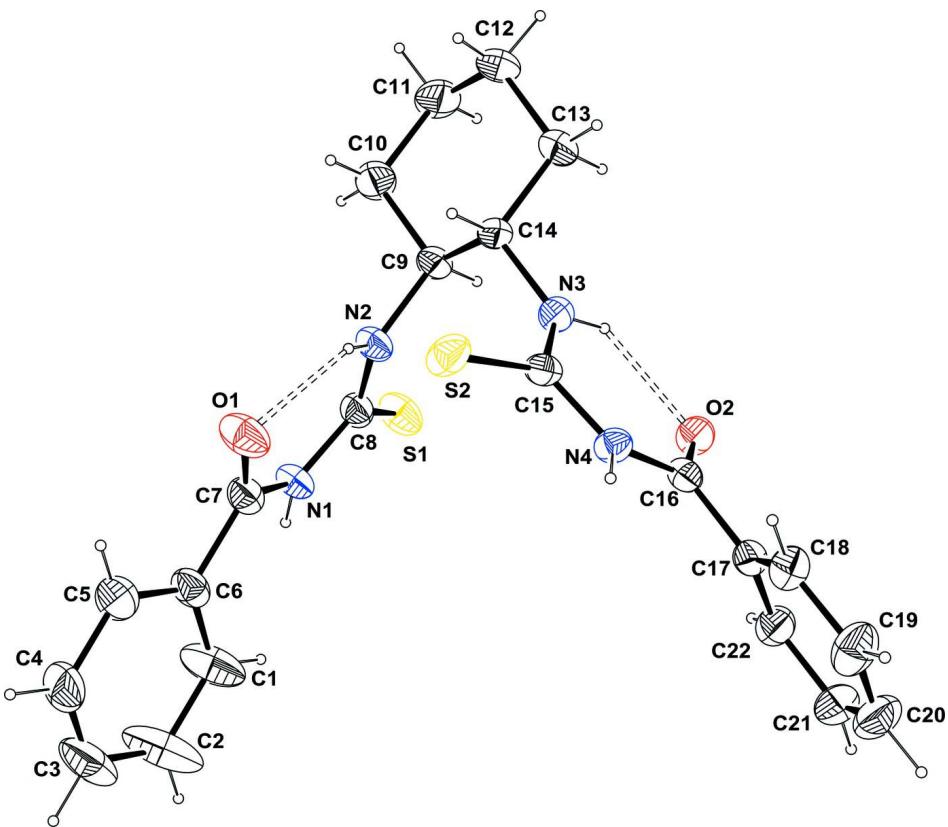
Both thiourea moieties, S1/N2/C7/C8/C9 and S2/N3/N4/C14/C15 are planar with maximum deviation of 0.017 (3) \AA for C9 atom from the least square plane. There are two intramolecular hydrogen bonds N2—H2A..O1 and N3—H3A..O2 forming two pseudo-six membered rings S(6) (Etter *et al.*, 1990; Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) O1..H2A—N2—C8—N1—C7 and O2..H3A—N3—C15—N4—C16 respectively (Table 1). In the crystal structure, the molecules are linked by intermolecular hydrogen bonds N1—H1A..O2 forming a $R_{\bar{2}}^4(18)$ graph set motif and N4—H4A..S2 forming a $R_{\bar{2}}^2(8)$ motif (Etter *et al.*, 1990; Bernstein *et al.*, 1995). These intermolecular interactions result in the formation of chains extending along the *b* axis (Fig.2; Table 1).

S2. Experimental

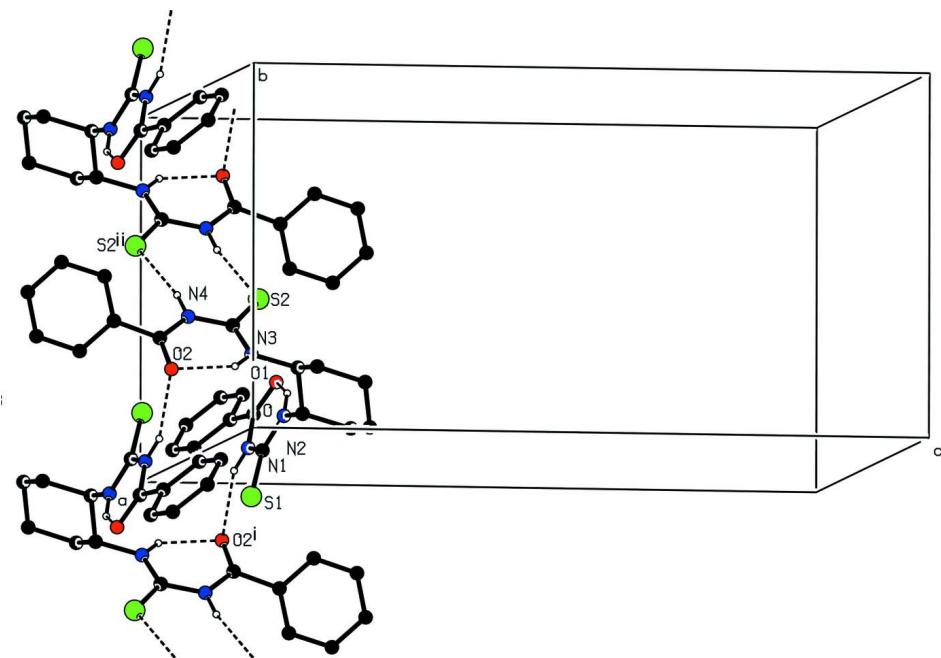
A solution of benzoylisothiocyanate (3.26 g, 0.02 mol) in 30 ml acetone was added into a flask containing 30 ml acetone solution of 1,2-diamino cyclohexane (1.14 g, 0.01 mol). The mixture was refluxed for 1 h. Then, the solution was filtered-off and left to evaporate at room temperature. The colourless solid was obtained after one day of evaporation(yield 81%, m.p 495.3–497.3 K)

S3. Refinement

H atoms on the parent carbon atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H= 0.96–0.98 \AA and constrained to ride on their parent atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=xU_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$ where $x=1.5$ for CH_3 group and 1.2 for CH_2 and CH groups.

**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of (I) with the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level. H atoms are represented as small spheres of arbitrary radii. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

**Figure 2**

Partial packing view of compound (I), showing the formation of chains along the b axis built from hydrogen bonds, and the formation of $R^4_2(18)$ and $R^2_2(8)$ rings. For the sake of clarity, H atoms not involved in hydrogen bonding have been omitted.[Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y+1, -z+1$; (ii) $-x, -y+2, -z+1$]

(\pm)-1-Benzoyl-3-[2-(N'-benzoylthioureido)cyclohexyl]thiourea

Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{24}N_4O_2S_2$

$M_r = 440.57$

Monoclinic, $C2/c$

Hall symbol: -C 2yc

$a = 19.725 (6) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 11.054 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 20.700 (5) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 91.252 (9)^\circ$

$V = 4512 (2) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1856$

$D_x = 1.297 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point = 495.3–497.3 K

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

Cell parameters from 4375 reflections

$\theta = 2.0\text{--}25.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.26 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 298 \text{ K}$

Block, colourless

$0.45 \times 0.39 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 83.66 pixels mm^{-1}

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2000)

$T_{\min} = 0.891$, $T_{\max} = 0.950$

16892 measured reflections

4212 independent reflections

3334 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.043$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.0^\circ$

$h = -23 \rightarrow 23$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -24 \rightarrow 25$

