

Acta Cryst. (1996). **C52**, 3145–3146**1-(2-Naphthyl)-3-(4-nitrophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one†**S. SHANMUGA SUNDARA RAJ,^a M. N. PONNUSWAMY,^{a*}
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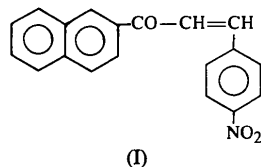
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Abstract

The crystal structure of the title compound, C₁₉H₁₃NO₃, has been solved by direct methods and refined to a final *R* value of 0.058. The molecule is found to have an *s-cis* conformation for the ketone system, with a torsion angle of $-19.4(6)^\circ$. The molecules are packed *via* van der Waals-type interactions.

Comment

The chalcones derived from acetophenones are potential germicides, fungicides and anticarcinogens (Misra, Tewari & Nath, 1971). The carbonyl system plays an important role in the antibacterial activity of chalcones (Pianka & Edwards, 1963). A crystal structure study of the title compound, (I), was undertaken in order to establish the structure and conformation of the various groups.



An *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) plot of the title molecule is shown in Fig. 1. The molecule assumes an *s-cis* conformation for the ketone system as seen from the conformational angle O20—C11—C12—C13 of $-19.4(6)^\circ$. A similar kind of situation is observed with α,β -unsaturated ketone systems (Tokuno *et al.*, 1986; Eswaramoorthy, Ponnuswamy, Raju, Nanjundan & Krishnasamy, 1994). The C=O bond length [C11=O20 1.222(4) Å] is comparable to values reported in the literature (Zabel, Watson, Cassels & Langs, 1980). The unsaturated ketone group is not strictly in a planar conformation, as can be seen from the torsion angles C1—C2—C11—C12 162.0(3), C2—C11—C12—C13 161.5(4), C11—C12—C13—C14 175.5(4) and C12—

C13—C14—C15 174.8(4) $^\circ$. It is significant that the π -electron conjugation and the non-planarity of the molecule are interrelated.

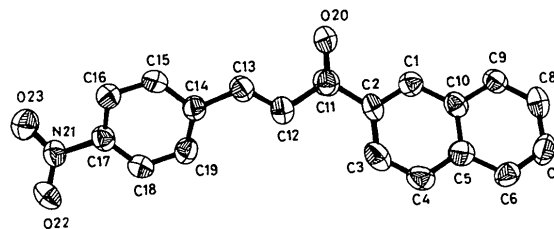


Fig. 1. *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976) plot of the title molecule with the atom-numbering scheme. The displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

The naphthalene ring is planar [maximum deviation $\pm 0.021(4)$ Å] and at an angle of $135.8(1)^\circ$ with respect to the phenyl group. The short contact H3...H12 [2.22(4) Å] should open up the C2—C11—C12 angle or result in torsional rotation around the C2—C11 bond [observed at 18°]. Also, the H12...H19 contact [2.44(2) Å] should result either in an opening of the C12—C13—C14 angle or in a rotation of the nitrophenyl group around the C13—C14 bond. Since the torsion angle C12—C13—C14—C19 is only $-7.9(5)^\circ$, it is clear that some of the strain induced by the short contact is being adjusted by the opening of the C12—C13—C14 angle [$128.2(4)^\circ$]. The reason for the different behaviour at different locations of the molecule could be because of the interplay between the conjugational forces and the intramolecular interactions. The structure packs in a linear fashion along the *c* direction. It is interesting to observe two C—H...O-type hydrogen bonds (Table 3) (Desiraju, 1989).

Experimental

Pale-yellow needle-shaped crystals were grown from a 1:2 chloroform–methanol mixture.

Crystal data

C₁₉H₁₃NO₃
M_r = 303.32
 Triclinic
P $\bar{1}$
a = 6.060(2) Å
b = 7.185(3) Å
c = 16.872(6) Å
 α = 101.44(3) $^\circ$
 β = 91.93(3) $^\circ$
 γ = 86.93(4) $^\circ$
V = 718.8(5) Å³
Z = 2
D_x = 1.40 Mg m⁻³
D_m not measured

Cu *K* α radiation
 λ = 1.5418 Å
 Cell parameters from 13 reflections
 θ = 18–26 $^\circ$
 μ = 0.738 mm⁻¹
T = 298 K
 Needle
 0.25 × 0.22 × 0.16 mm
 Pale yellow

† DCB contribution No. 874.

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4
diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
Absorption correction:
empirical via ψ scans
(North, Phillips &
Mathews, 1968)
 $T_{\min} = 0.832$, $T_{\max} =$
0.973
2732 measured reflections
2531 independent reflections

2128 observed reflections
[$I > 3\sigma(I)$]
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.034$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 70^\circ$
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 8$
 $l = -20 \rightarrow 20$
3 standard reflections
monitored every 200
reflections
frequency: 120 min
intensity decay: 1.2%

Refinement

Refinement on F
 $R = 0.058$
 $wR = 0.064$
 $S = 2.16$
2128 reflections
260 parameters
All H-atom parameters
refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F) + 0.0001F^2]$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.012$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.24 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = 0.15 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
Extinction correction: none
Atomic scattering factors
from *International Tables*
for *X-ray Crystallography*
(1974, Vol. IV)

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

$$B_{\text{eq}} = (8\pi^2/3)\sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_j^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j$$

	x	y	z	B_{eq}
C1	-0.0332 (4)	0.6851 (3)	-0.1474 (1)	3.69 (5)
C2	0.1102 (4)	0.7424 (4)	-0.0838 (1)	3.90 (7)
C3	0.3179 (4)	0.8086 (4)	-0.0991 (2)	4.38 (9)
C4	0.3719 (4)	0.8180 (4)	-0.1754 (2)	4.31 (8)
C5	0.2279 (4)	0.7591 (3)	-0.2421 (2)	3.81 (5)
C6	0.2807 (5)	0.7640 (4)	-0.3232 (2)	4.52 (9)
C7	0.1364 (5)	0.7027 (4)	-0.3852 (2)	4.89 (9)
C8	-0.0675 (5)	0.6332 (4)	-0.3704 (2)	4.63 (8)
C9	-0.1236 (4)	0.6250 (4)	-0.2942 (1)	3.95 (7)
C10	0.0204 (4)	0.6891 (3)	-0.2274 (1)	3.58 (5)
C11	0.0376 (5)	0.7388 (4)	-0.0007 (2)	4.35 (8)
C12	0.2071 (5)	0.7439 (4)	0.0657 (2)	4.50 (8)
C13	0.1458 (4)	0.7928 (4)	0.1417 (2)	4.06 (8)
C14	0.2818 (4)	0.7946 (3)	0.2153 (1)	3.57 (5)
C15	0.1858 (4)	0.8666 (4)	0.2893 (1)	3.86 (7)
C16	0.2963 (4)	0.8632 (4)	0.3613 (1)	3.82 (7)
C17	0.5114 (4)	0.7896 (3)	0.3582 (1)	3.63 (5)
C18	0.6164 (4)	0.7198 (3)	0.2863 (1)	3.84 (5)
C19	0.4996 (4)	0.7211 (4)	0.2154 (1)	3.98 (7)
O20	-0.1580 (3)	0.7293 (3)	0.0126 (1)	5.75 (7)
N21	0.6327 (4)	0.7858 (3)	0.4350 (1)	4.54 (6)
O22	0.8326 (3)	0.7908 (4)	0.4358 (1)	6.32 (7)
O23	0.5273 (4)	0.7800 (4)	0.4941 (1)	6.82 (7)

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C2—C11	1.489 (4)	C13—C14	1.465 (4)
C11—C12	1.491 (5)	N21—O22	1.213 (3)
C11—O20	1.222 (4)	N21—O23	1.211 (3)
C12—C13	1.321 (5)		
C2—C11—O20	120.4 (3)	C12—C13—C14	128.2 (4)
C2—C11—C12	119.1 (4)	C13—C14—C19	123.7 (4)
C12—C11—O20	120.5 (3)	C13—C14—C15	118.2 (3)
C11—C12—C13	119.5 (7)	C15—C14—C19	118.1 (3)
C1—C2—C11—C12	162.0 (3)	C2—C11—C12—C13	161.5 (4)
C1—C2—C11—O20	-17.0 (6)	O20—C11—C12—C13	-19.4 (6)
C3—C2—C11—C12	-20.1 (6)	C11—C12—C13—C14	175.5 (4)
C3—C2—C11—O20	160.8 (4)	C12—C13—C14—C15	174.8 (4)

Table 3. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

D—H...A	D—H	H...A	D...A	D—H...A
C7—H7...O23 ⁱ	0.98 (4)	2.55 (4)	3.314 (3)	135 (3)
C16—H16...O22 ⁱⁱ	0.98 (3)	2.69 (3)	3.225 (3)	115 (2)

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

A total of 2128 reflections out of 2531 unique reflections were found to be observed with $|F_o| > 6\sigma(|F_o|)$ and used for structure analysis and least-squares refinement. The structure was solved by direct methods and refinement was carried out by full-matrix least-squares procedures. The R value was observed to be 0.058 and wR 0.064 in the final refinement.

Data collection: *SDP* (Frenz, 1978). Cell refinement: *SDP*. Data reduction: *SDP*. Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS86* (Sheldrick, 1985). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELX76* (Sheldrick, 1976). Molecular graphics: *PLUTO* (Motherwell & Clegg, 1978) and *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976). Software used to prepare material for publication: *PARST* (Nardelli, 1983).

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Lists of structure factors, least-squares-planes data, anisotropic displacement parameters, H-atom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: DE1029). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

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