

## Hexabenzylbenzene

Christopher S. Frampton, James H. Gall and David D. MacNicol

Copyright © International Union of Crystallography

This paper is published electronically. It meets the data-validation criteria for publication in *Acta Crystallographica Section C*. The submission has been checked by a Section C Co-editor though the text in the "Comments" section is the responsibility of the authors.

## Hexabenzylbenzene

Christopher S. Frampton,<sup>a\*</sup> James H. Gall<sup>b</sup> and David D. MacNicol<sup>b</sup>

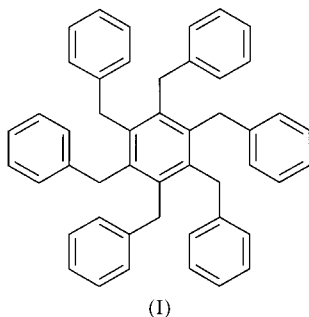
<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, Roche Discovery Welwyn, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 3AY, England, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland  
Correspondence e-mail: christopher.frampton@roche.com

Received 16 November 1999

Accepted 25 November 1999

Data validation number: IUC9900176

The title compound, (I), crystallizes unsolvated in the triclinic space group  $P\bar{1}$ , with one molecule per unit cell and a centrosymmetric ababab conformation (a and b denote side-chain units projecting, respectively, above and below the plane of the aromatic core), which possesses non-crystallographic  $\bar{3}$  ( $S_6$ ) symmetry. The CH<sub>2</sub> C atoms, in cyclic order, deviate from the mean plane of the central benzene ring by 0.042, -0.029, 0.050, -0.042, 0.029 and -0.050 Å (r.m.s. deviation 0.041 Å).



### Experimental

The procedure employed Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>8</sub> catalysed trimerization (*cf.*, *e.g.*, Schore, 1991) of 1,4-diphenylbut-2-yne which was prepared by a literature method (Dupont *et al.*, 1954). Typically the acetylene (1 g, 4.9 mmol) was heated in a sealed tube under vacuum with Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>8</sub> (0.1 g, 0.29 mmol) at 210°C for 3 h. The product was dissolved in chloroform, filtered and crystallized from this solvent, to give in near quantitative yield clear, colourless crystals (m.p. 580.5–581.5 K).

### Crystal data

C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>42</sub>

$M_r = 618.82$

Triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$

$a = 8.999$  (2) Å

$b = 10.456$  (4) Å

$c = 10.622$  (4) Å

$\alpha = 69.218$  (12)°

$\beta = 79.20$  (2)°

$\gamma = 67.07$  (2)°

$V = 859.2$  (5) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 1$

$D_x = 1.196$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

Cell parameters from 7886 reflections

$\theta = 2.05$ – $29.00$ °

$\mu = 0.067$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 123$  (1) K

Prism, colourless

$0.45 \times 0.35 \times 0.30$  mm

### Data collection

Bruker 1 K CCD diffractometer

$\omega$  rotation with narrow frame scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(Blessing, 1995)

$T_{\min} = 0.970$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.000$

8524 measured reflections

3460 independent reflections

3077 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.016$

$\theta_{\max} = 26.37$ °

$h = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$k = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$

$wR(F^2) = 0.111$

$S = 1.008$

3460 reflections

238 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.065P)^2 + 0.250P]$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.234$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.249$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

H atoms were placed geometrically and refined with a riding model with  $U_{\text{iso}}$  allowed to refine freely. Area-detector scaling and absorption corrections were performed by *SADABS*. This correction was used to scale the frames of data and to correct for absorption of the primary beam by the crystal support using the method of Blessing (1995). A correction for absorption of the primary beam by the crystal was not applied and as such the transmission factors quoted are not crystal dependant.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: *SMART* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1999); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1999); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 1999).

### References

- Blessing, R. H. (1995). *Acta Cryst.* **A51**, 33–38.  
 Bruker (1999). *SMART* (Version 5), *SAINT* (Version 6) and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Dupont, G., Dulou, R. & Lefebvre, G. (1954). *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **21**, 653–655.  
 Schore, N. E. (1991). *Comprehensive Organic Synthesis*, Vol. 5, edited by L. A. Paquette, ch. 9.4. Oxford: Pergamon Press.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1999). *SHELXTL*. Version 5. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.