

## 1,3,1',3'-Tetrahydro-[2,2']biindenylidene

Jovan Jovanovic,<sup>a</sup> Markus Schürmann,<sup>b</sup> Hans Preut<sup>b\*</sup> and Michael Spitteller<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, University of Belgrade, PO Box 3503, 11120 Belgrade, Yugoslavia, <sup>b</sup>Fachbereich Chemie, Universität Dortmund, Otto-Hahn-Str. 6, 44221 Dortmund, Germany, and <sup>c</sup>Institut für Umweltforschung, Universität Dortmund, Otto-Hahn-Str. 6, 44221 Dortmund, Germany

Correspondence e-mail: uch002@uxp1.hrz.uni-dortmund.de

## Key indicators

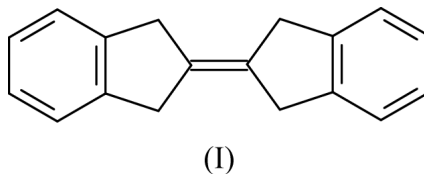
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 T = 291 K  
 Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002 \text{ \AA}$   
 R factor = 0.038  
 wR factor = 0.101  
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.5

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the investigated crystal of the title compound,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}$ , the unit cell contains two centrosymmetric and nearly planar molecules [maximum deviation from planarity 0.0401 (10)  $\text{Å}$ ]. The length of the central double bond is 1.322 (2)  $\text{Å}$ .

## Comment

In the course of our investigations on the four possible biindenylidene isomers, we have already reported a second modification of (*E*)-2,3,2',3'-tetrahydro-[1,1']biindenylidene (Jovanovic *et al.*, 2001). The crystal structure of the title compound, (I), has not been reported up to now. Biindenylidenes are components of many pyrolysis oils and their characterization is important in environmental analysis. They also represent useful model substances for MS and NMR analysis, and structural data are important for the understanding of some fine details of MS and NMR spectra.



## Experimental

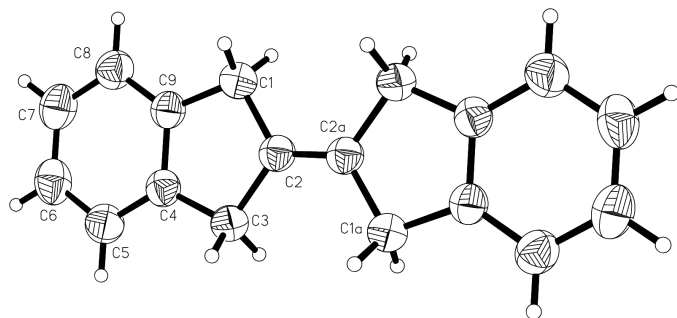
1,3,1',3'-Tetrahydro-[2,2']biindenylidene was synthesized and crystallized following the method described by Czogalla & Boberg (1987) by reductive coupling of 1*H*-indan-2-one.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}$	$D_x = 1.224 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 232.31$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Cell parameters from 5614 reflections
$a = 7.5489 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 4.8\text{--}27.5^\circ$
$b = 4.8968 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.07 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 17.0874 (6) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 291 (1) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 93.8964 (19)^\circ$	Needle, colourless
$V = 630.18 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.30 \times 0.07 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 2$	

## Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	896 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
284 frames via $\omega$ rotation ( $\Delta\omega = 1^\circ$ )	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
with three sets at different $\kappa$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
angles and two times 100 s per frame	$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
5614 measured reflections	$k = -6 \rightarrow 6$
1439 independent reflections	$l = -22 \rightarrow 22$



**Figure 1**  
View of the title compound (*XP*; Sheldrick, 1991) showing the labelling of non-H atoms. The molecule is centrosymmetric. Displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. H atoms are drawn as circles of arbitrary radius.

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.101$   
 $S = 0.90$   
 1439 reflections  
 82 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0609P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.14 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.13 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

H atoms were placed in calculated positions with  $U_{\text{iso}}$  constrained to be 1.2 times  $U_{\text{eq}}$  of the carrier atom.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO* and *SCALEPACK* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997) and *SCALEPACK*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1991); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*, *PARST95* (Nardelli, 1995) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2001).

We thank the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for supporting the work in this paper through a fellowship to JJ.

#### References

- Czogalla, C.-D. & Boberg, F. (1987). *Phosphorus Sulfur*, **33**, 83–86.  
 Jovanovic, J., Schürmann, M., Preut, H. & Spitteller, M. (2001). *Acta Cryst.* **E57**, o1100–o1101.  
 Nardelli, M. (1995). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **28**, 659.  
 Nonius (1998). *COLLECT*. Nonius BV, Delft, The Netherlands.  
 Otwinowski, Z. & Minor, W. (1997). *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 276, *Macromolecular Crystallography*, Part A, edited by C. W. Carter & R. M. Sweet, pp. 307–326. London: Academic Press.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). *Acta Cryst.* **A46**, 467–473.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1991). *SHELXTL-Plus*. Release 4.1. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.  
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.  
 Spek, A. L. (2001). *PLATON*. University of Utrecht, The Netherlands.