

2,6-Dimethyl-3,7-diphenylbenzo[1,2-*b*:4,5-*b'*]-  
difuranSung Kwon Kang,\*  
Kwanghee Koh Park,  
Wan Cheol Kim and  
Sun-Hyuk KimDepartment of Chemistry, Chungnam National  
University, Daejeon 305-764, South Korea

Correspondence e-mail: skkang@cnu.ac.kr

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

 $T = 293\text{ K}$ Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009\text{ \AA}$  $R$  factor = 0.084 $wR$  factor = 0.249

Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.1

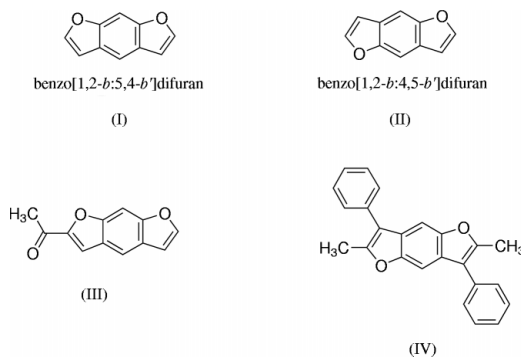
For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$ , the benzodifuran ring system  
is planar. The two phenyl rings make dihedral angles of  
 $37.4(2)$  and  $40.8(2)^\circ$  with the benzodifuran ring system.

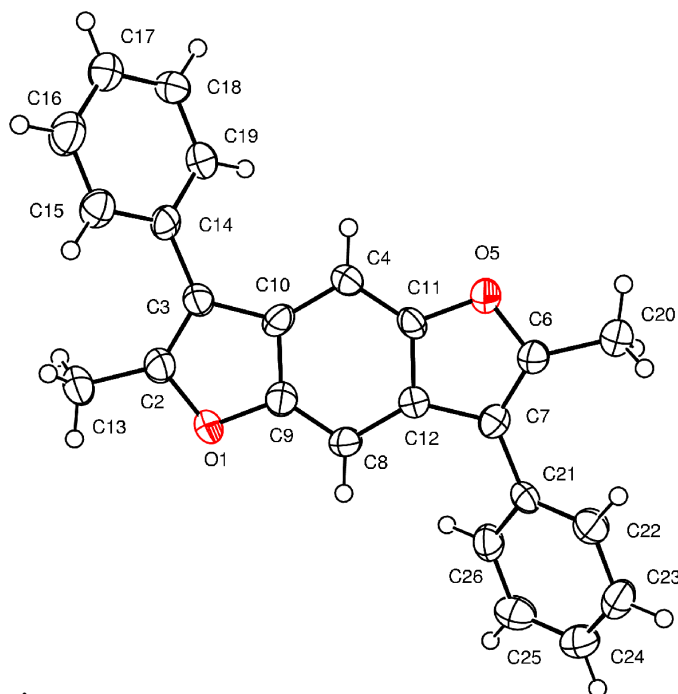
Received 1 June 2004

Accepted 9 June 2004

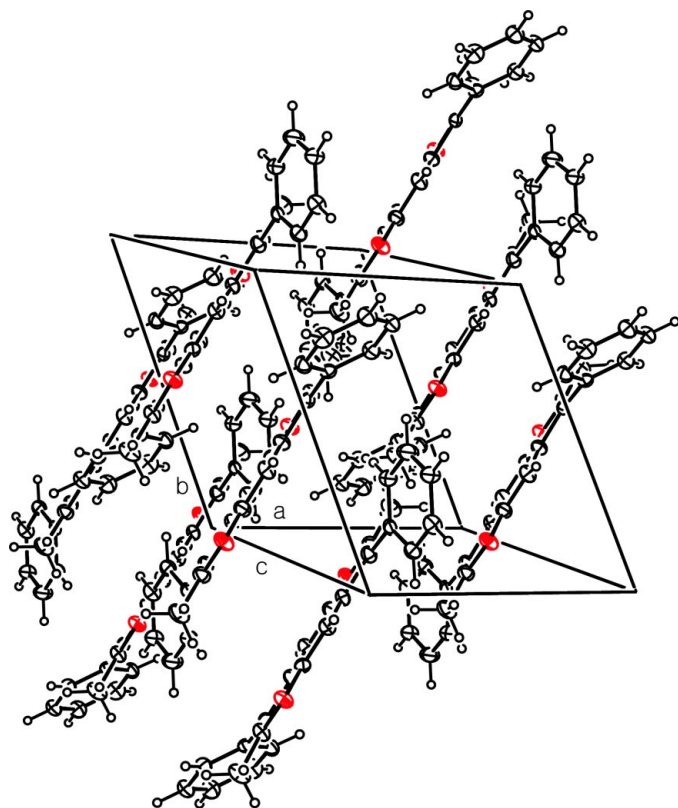
Online 19 June 2004

## Comment

The benzo[*b*]furan nucleus is present in numerous examples of  
natural products and the chemistry of benzo[*b*]furan  
compounds has been extensively studied (Cagniant &  
Cagniant, 1975). However, benzodifuran derivatives, which  
have one more furan ring fused to the benzene ring of the  
benzo[*b*]furan nucleus, have received limited attention,  
although they are known to exhibit interesting chemical and  
physiological properties (Murthy *et al.*, 2002; Rene *et al.*, 1977;  
Takahashi *et al.*, 1993; Chambers *et al.*, 2001).Several structural isomers of the benzodifuran system are  
possible and two of them are shown above [(I): benzo[1,2-*b*:5,4-*b'*]difuran; (II): benzo[1,2-*b*:4,5-*b'*]difuran]. Few  
benzodifuran compounds have been studied by X-ray  
diffraction methods (Takahashi & Kobayashi, 2000; Plenkie-  
wicz *et al.*, 2000; Harding *et al.*, 1986). The crystal structure of  
6-acetylbenzo[1,2-*b*:5,4-*b'*]difuran, (III), has been reported  
and the ring system is almost planar (Bideau *et al.*, 1978). With  
our continued interest in the syntheses and structures of  
benzo[*b*]furan (Park *et al.*, 2000, 2001) and benzodifuran  
derivatives (Park, Lim *et al.*, 2002; Park & Lim, 2002; Park *et al.*,  
2004), we determined the crystal structure of the title  
compound, (IV), which has a benzodifuran nucleus isomeric  
with (III).The benzodifuran ring system in (IV) (Fig. 1) is essentially  
planar. The dihedral angles between the benzene ring and the  
furan rings are  $0.6(4)$  and  $0.8(4)^\circ$ . These angles are similar to  
that of a furan-fused TCNQ compound ( $2.1^\circ$ ; Takahashi &  
Kobayashi, 2000). The two phenyl rings make dihedral angles  
of  $37.4(2)$  and  $40.8(2)^\circ$  with the benzodifuran ring system,  
due to steric hindrance with the methyl groups on the furan



**Figure 1**  
The molecular structure of (IV), showing the atom-numbering scheme and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.



**Figure 2**  
Packing diagram for (IV).

rings. Table 1 lists selected parameters for the fused ring system. The C—O bond distances [1.372 (6)–1.382 (7) Å] are within the normal range. The C2—C3 and C6—C7 bond

distances are 1.363 (8) and 1.340 (8) Å, respectively, and these are much shorter than the other C—C distances [1.409 (9)–1.451 (7) Å] in furan rings. Clearly, these bonds have double-bond character.

### Experimental

The title compound, (IV), was prepared from *p*-dimethoxybenzene utilizing photocyclization and photo-Fries rearrangement reactions (Park *et al.*, 2004). Crystals of (IV) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a chloroform solution. The compound was characterized by NMR and elemental analysis data (Park *et al.*, 2004), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, 313 K): δ 2.54 (6H, s), 7.37 (2H, t, *J* = 7 Hz), 7.49 (4H, t, *J* = 8 Hz), 7.54 (4H, d, *J* = 8 Hz), 7.55 (2H, s). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, 313 K): δ 13.12, 100.01, 117.03, 126.19, 126.91, 128.73, 128.86, 133.05, 151.21, 151.68. Analysis calculated for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C 85.18, H 5.36%; found: C 85.39, H 5.61%.

### Crystal data

C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Z = 2
<i>M<sub>r</sub></i> = 338.38	<i>D<sub>x</sub></i> = 1.318 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Triclinic, <i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	Mo K $\alpha$ radiation
<i>a</i> = 9.6867 (19) Å	Cell parameters from 23 reflections
<i>b</i> = 9.7435 (19) Å	$\theta$ = 8.3–15.8°
<i>c</i> = 10.723 (2) Å	$\mu$ = 0.08 mm <sup>-1</sup>
$\alpha$ = 116.90 (3)°	<i>T</i> = 293 (2) K
$\beta$ = 100.35 (3)°	Block, colorless
$\gamma$ = 99.36 (3)°	0.26 × 0.20 × 0.17 mm
<i>V</i> = 852.8 (4) Å <sup>3</sup>	

### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	$\theta_{\max}$ = 25.3°
Non-profiled $\omega/2\theta$ scans	<i>h</i> = 0 → 11
Absorption correction: none	<i>k</i> = -11 → 11
3278 measured reflections	<i>l</i> = -12 → 12
3080 independent reflections	3 standard reflections every 400 reflections
1234 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> )	intensity decay: 2%
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub> = 0.051	

### Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	H-atom parameters constrained
<i>R</i> [ <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> )] = 0.085	<i>w</i> = 1/[ $\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1043P)^2$ ]
<i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) = 0.249	where <i>P</i> = ( <i>F<sub>o</sub></i> <sup>2</sup> + 2 <i>F<sub>c</sub></i> <sup>2</sup> )/3
<i>S</i> = 0.98	( $\Delta/\sigma$ ) <sub>max</sub> < 0.001
3080 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\max}$ = 0.35 e Å <sup>-3</sup>
235 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\min}$ = -0.25 e Å <sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

O1—C9	1.382 (7)	O5—C6	1.377 (7)
O1—C2	1.387 (7)	C6—C7	1.340 (8)
C2—C3	1.363 (8)	C7—C12	1.451 (7)
C2—C13	1.485 (8)	C8—C9	1.361 (8)
C3—C10	1.445 (8)	C8—C12	1.404 (8)
C4—C11	1.362 (8)	C9—C10	1.409 (9)
C4—C10	1.402 (8)	C11—C12	1.419 (8)
O5—C11	1.372 (6)		
C9—O1—C2	106.6 (5)	C8—C9—C10	126.1 (6)
C3—C2—O1	111.5 (5)	O1—C9—C10	109.5 (5)
C2—C3—C10	106.2 (5)	C4—C10—C9	119.0 (5)
C11—C4—C10	115.4 (5)	C4—C10—C3	134.8 (6)
C11—O5—C6	106.8 (4)	C4—C11—C12	125.4 (5)
C7—C6—O5	112.0 (5)	O5—C11—C12	109.4 (5)
C6—C7—C12	106.8 (5)	C8—C12—C11	119.1 (5)
C9—C8—C12	115.0 (5)	C11—C12—C7	105.0 (5)
C8—C9—O1	124.4 (5)		

H atoms were positioned geometrically and constrained to ride on their attached atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  [ $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl H atoms].

Data collection: *CAD-4 EXPRESS* (Enraf–Nonius, 1994); cell refinement: *CAD-4 EXPRESS*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

This work was supported by grant No. R05-2003-000-10459-0 from the Basic Research Program of the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation and by a grant from Chungnam National University.

## References

- Bideau, J. P., Bravic, G. & Breton, M. (1978). *Cryst. Struct. Commun.* **7**, 629–631.
- Cagniant, P. & Cagniant, D. (1975). *Adv. Heterocycl. Chem.* **18**, 337–486.
- Chambers, J. J., Kurrasch-Orbaugh, D. M., Parker, M. A. & Nichols, D. E. (2001). *J. Med. Chem.* **44**, 1003–1010.
- Enraf–Nonius (1994). *CAD-4 EXPRESS*. Enraf–Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1999). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **32**, 837–838.
- Harding, M. M., Sutcliffe, L. H. & Whitehouse, A. D. (1986). *Acta Cryst.* **C42**, 1537–1539.
- Harms, K. & Wocadlo, S. (1995). *XCAD4*. University of Marburg, Germany.
- Murthy, K. S., Rajitha, B., Rao, M. K., Komuriah, T. R. & Reddy, S. M. (2002). *Heterocycl. Commun.* **8**, 179–186.
- Park, K. K., Han, I. K. & Park, J. W. (2001). *J. Org. Chem.* **66**, 6800–6802.
- Park, K. K., Kim, S.-H. & Park, J. W. (2004). *J. Photochem. Photobiol. A*, **163**, 241–247.
- Park, K. K. & Lim, H. (2002). *Heterocycles*, **57**, 657–664.
- Park, K. K., Lim, H., Kim, S.-H. & Bae, D. H. (2002). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* **1**, pp. 310–314.
- Park, K. K., Seo, H., Kim, J.-G. & Suh, I.-H. (2000). *Tetrahedron Lett.* **41**, 1393–1396.
- Plenkiewicz, H., Urbanczyk-Lipkowska, Z. & Dmowski, W. (2000). *J. Fluorine Chem.* **103**, 95–97.
- Rene, L., Buisson, J. P., Royer, R. & Averbek, D. (1977). *Eur. J. Med. Chem. Chim. Ther.* **12**, 31–34.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXL97* and *SHELXS97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Takahashi, K. & Kobayashi, K. (2000). *J. Org. Chem.* **65**, 2577–2579.
- Takahashi, T., Oota, M., Oonuma, T., Sakon, H. & Yamaguchi, T. (1993). Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho Jpn Patent 05109485.