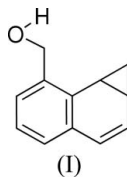


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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 292$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å
 R factor = 0.058
 wR factor = 0.168
Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.1For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.7-(Hydroxymethyl)-1a,7b-dihydro-1H-cyclo-
propa[a]naphthaleneIn the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$, the cyclopropane ring makes
a dihedral angle of $73.1(2)^\circ$ with the naphthalene ring system.Received 19 October 2005
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Comment

Reduction of 1,8-naphthoic anhydride with lithium aluminium
hydride has been used by a number of investigators as a source
of 1,8-bis(hydroxymethyl)naphthalene (Beyler & Sarett, 1952;
Bockelheide & Vick, 1956; Trost, 1967; Cason *et al.*, 1973). We
attempted to react naphthalene-1,8-dicarboxylic anhydride
with lithium aluminium hydride in tetrahydrofuran in one step
to give 1,8-bis(hydroxymethyl)naphthalene, but instead
compound (I) was obtained. We here report the crystal
structure of the title compound, (I).Bond lengths and angles in (I) are normal (Table 1). The
dihedral angle between the C1–C10 and C7/C8/C11 planes is
 $73.1(2)^\circ$ (Fig. 1).

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared according to the reported procedure of
Popovici-Müller & Spencer (1997). Yellow single crystals suitable for
X-ray diffraction were obtained by recrystallization from absolute
ethanol.

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$
 $M_r = 172.22$
Tetragonal, $I4_1/a$
 $a = 20.373(3)$ Å
 $c = 8.618(2)$ Å
 $V = 3577.0(11)$ Å³
 $Z = 16$
 $D_x = 1.279$ Mg m⁻³Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Cell parameters from 22
reflections
 $\theta = 4.4\text{--}7.6^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 292(2)$ K
Block, yellow
 $0.25 \times 0.25 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
 $\omega/2\theta$ scans
Absorption correction: none
1722 measured reflections
1601 independent reflections
628 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$ $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.2^\circ$
 $h = 0 \rightarrow 24$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 24$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 10$
3 standard reflections
every 300 reflections
intensity decay: 0.2%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.058$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.168$
 $S = 0.92$
 1601 reflections
 122 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0786P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0013 (8)

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

O1–C12	1.413 (4)	C7–C8	1.510 (5)
C1–C9	1.392 (5)	C8–C9	1.479 (5)
C1–C12	1.478 (5)	C8–C11	1.481 (5)
C7–C11	1.494 (5)		
C11–C7–C8	59.1 (2)	C8–C11–C7	61.0 (3)
C8–C7–H7	116.8	O1–C12–C1	113.1 (3)

The H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C–H = 0.93–0.98 Å and O–H = 0.82 Å, and included in the final cycles of refinement using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{O})$.

Data collection: *DIFRAC* (Gabe *et al.*, 1995); cell refinement: *DIFRAC*; data reduction: *NRCVAX* (Gabe *et al.*, 1989); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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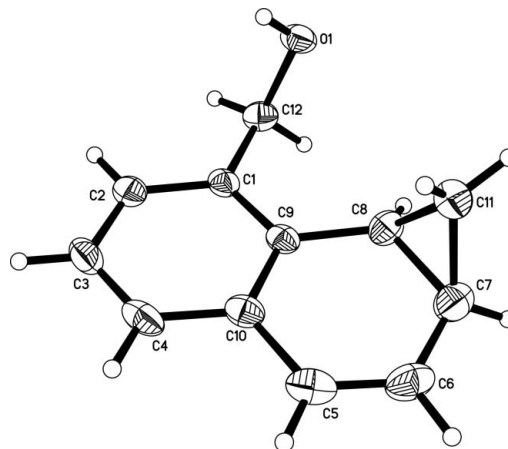


Figure 1

The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atomic numbering.

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