

2-[1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-oxo-3-phenylpropyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-naphthalen-1-one

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.053
 wR factor = 0.148
Data-to-parameter ratio = 10.7For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{20}\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$, was synthesized by the reaction of 3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one with 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-en-1-one under solvent-free conditions at room temperature. X-ray analysis reveals that the cyclohexanone ring adopts an envelope conformation

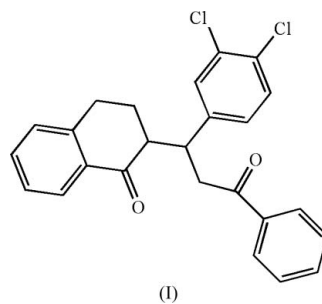
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Comment

1,5-Diketones are extremely important synthetic intermediates and are desirable starting materials for preparing many heterocyclic (Ariyan & Suschitky, 1961) and polyfunctional compounds (Edwin & Alexanden, 1992; Gill *et al.*, 1952). The solvent-free reaction has attracted much attention in recent years (Tanaka & Toda, 2000) and has been proved to have many advantages: reduced pollution, low costs, and simplicity in process and handling. The solid-state Michael addition has performed well recently (Goud *et al.*, 1995; Annunziata *et al.*, 1997; Li *et al.*, 1999). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), which was synthesized by the solvent-free Michael addition reaction of 3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one and 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-en-1-one at room temperature.



In (I), the fused cyclohexanone ring adopts an envelope conformation (Fig.1), with the atom C25 deviating from the C16/C17/C18/C23/C24 plane by 0.684 (4) Å. The C4–C9 and C10–C15 planes form dihedral angles of 85.6 (1) and 74.6 (1)°, respectively, with respect to the C16–C24 plane. The crystal packing is stabilized by C–H... π interactions involving the C18–C23 benzene ring (Table 2).

Experimental

Compound (I) was prepared by the reaction of 3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one (2 mmol) with 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-en-1-one (2 mmol) catalysed by NaOH (0.2 g) under solvent-free conditions (m.p. 469–470 K). Single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethanol solution.

Crystal data

$C_{25}H_{20}Cl_2O_2$
 $M_r = 423.31$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 9.9826 (19) \text{ \AA}$
 $b = 17.858 (3) \text{ \AA}$
 $c = 11.703 (2) \text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 91.667 (3)^\circ$
 $V = 2085.4 (6) \text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.348 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 2344 reflections
 $\theta = 2.3\text{--}21.1^\circ$
 $\mu = 0.33 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 298 (2) \text{ K}$
 Block, colourless
 $0.42 \times 0.37 \times 0.29 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 φ and ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.874$, $T_{\max} = 0.910$
 10745 measured reflections

3669 independent reflections
 2008 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.038$
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 11$
 $k = -16 \rightarrow 21$
 $l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.053$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.148$
 $S = 1.00$
 3669 reflections
 342 parameters

All H-atom parameters refined
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.074P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.46 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.58 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

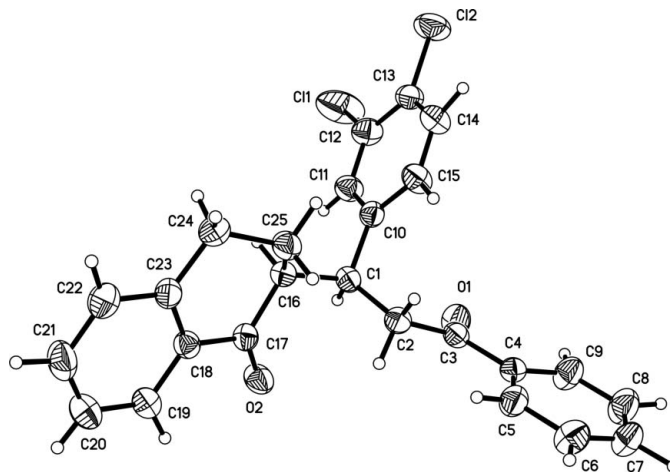


Figure 1
 The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1999); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Table 1
 Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

C11—C12	1.714 (3)	O1—C3	1.207 (3)
Cl2—C13	1.730 (3)	O2—C17	1.215 (3)
C10—C1—C16	110.1 (2)	C11—C10—C15	117.2 (3)
C3—C2—C1	114.0 (3)	C15—C10—C1	123.2 (3)
C5—C4—C9	117.9 (3)	C17—C16—C1	112.9 (2)
C5—C4—C3	123.1 (3)	C25—C16—C1	115.3 (2)

Table 2
 Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D\text{—}H\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D\text{—}H\cdots A$
C11—H9 \cdots Cg1 ⁱ	0.91 (3)	2.97 (3)	3.855 (6)	166 (3)

Symmetry code: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$. Cg1 is the centroid of the C18—C23 benzene ring.

H atoms were located in a difference map and refined isotropically. The C—H distances range from 0.89 (3) to 1.04 (3) \AA .

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve

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