

1-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3-(2-furyl)prop-2-en-1-one

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 100$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.042
 wR factor = 0.113
Data-to-parameter ratio = 38.6For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

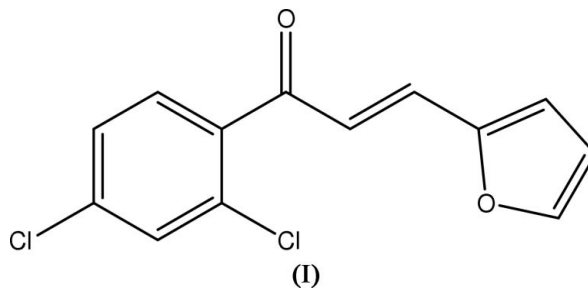
In the title compound, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$, the dihedral angle between the benzene and furan rings is $44.39(7)^\circ$. The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

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Comment

The title compound, (I), is a derivative of chalcone, 1,3-diphenylprop-2-en-1-one. These compounds display a wide variety of pharmacological effects, including antibacterial, antiviral, antimutagenic, antimitotic, anti-inflammatory, anti-ulcerative and hepatoprotective activities (Batt *et al.*, 1993; Sogawa *et al.*, 1994; Arty *et al.*, 2000). In addition, with appropriate substituents, chalcones are a class of non-linear optical materials (Fichou *et al.*, 1988; Kitaoka *et al.*, 1990; Uchida *et al.*, 1998; Goto *et al.*, 1991; Patil *et al.*, 2006a,b; Zhang *et al.*, 1990; Zhao *et al.*, 2000). The single-crystal X-ray structural study of (I) was undertaken in order to establish the structure and conformation of the various groups. Compound (I) does not exhibit second-order non-linear optical properties as it crystallizes in a centrosymmetric space group.



In (I), bond lengths and angles have normal values (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and are comparable to those in related structures (Ng *et al.*, 2006; Patil *et al.*, 2006, 2006a,b; Teh *et al.*, 2006). The least-squares plane through the O2/C5/C6/C7 enone group makes dihedral angles of $43.30(5)$ and $4.74(7)^\circ$ with the C8–C13 (benzene) and C1–C4/O1 (furan) rings, respectively; the dihedral angle between the benzene and furan rings is $44.39(7)^\circ$.

Two intramolecular hydrogen bonds, $\text{C}5-\text{H}5\text{A}\cdots\text{O}2$ and $\text{C}6-\text{H}6\text{A}\cdots\text{Cl}1$, generate $S(5)$ and $S(6)$ ring motifs, respectively (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995) (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The molecules form dimers and these dimeric molecules are arranged in layers parallel to the *ac* plane, propagating along the *b* axis. The benzene and furan rings are stacked with a centroid–centroid distance of 3.894 Å, indicating a weak $\pi-\pi$ interaction.

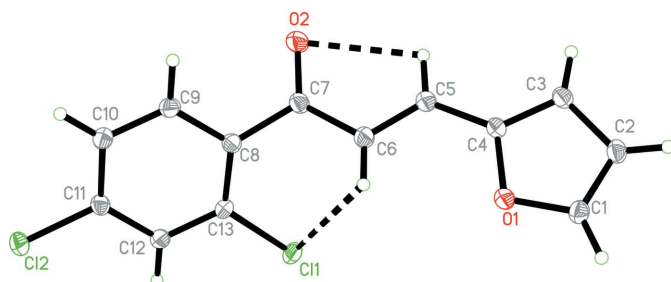


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atomic numbering. Dashed lines indicate hydrogen bonds.

Experimental

(I) was prepared *via* condensation of 2-furfuraldehyde (0.01 mol) with 2,4-dichloroacetophenone (0.01 mol) in ethanol (60 ml) in the presence of NaOH (5 ml, 25%). After stirring for 2 h, the contents of the flask were poured into ice-cold water (250 ml), and left to stand overnight. The resulting crude solid was collected by filtration, dried and purified by repeated recrystallization from acetone. Crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction were grown by slow evaporation of an acetone solution at room temperature over 7 d.

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_8Cl_2O_2$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 267.09$	$D_x = 1.570 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 15.5442 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.56 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 3.8939 (1) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 100.0 (1) \text{ K}$
$c = 21.6258 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Block, yellow
$\beta = 120.330 (1)^\circ$	$0.28 \times 0.20 \times 0.10 \text{ mm}$
$V = 1129.80 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX2 CCD area-detector diffractometer	23831 measured reflections
ω scans	5944 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)	4177 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.832$, $T_{\max} = 0.945$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.046$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 37.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0462P)^2 + 0.3596P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.113$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.002$
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.55 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
5944 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.38 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
154 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C5-H5A\cdots O2$	0.93	2.46	2.797 (2)	102
$C5-H5A\cdots O2^i$	0.93	2.50	3.308 (2)	146
$C6-H6A\cdots Cl1$	0.93	2.83	3.194 (2)	105

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, -y - 1, -z + 1$.

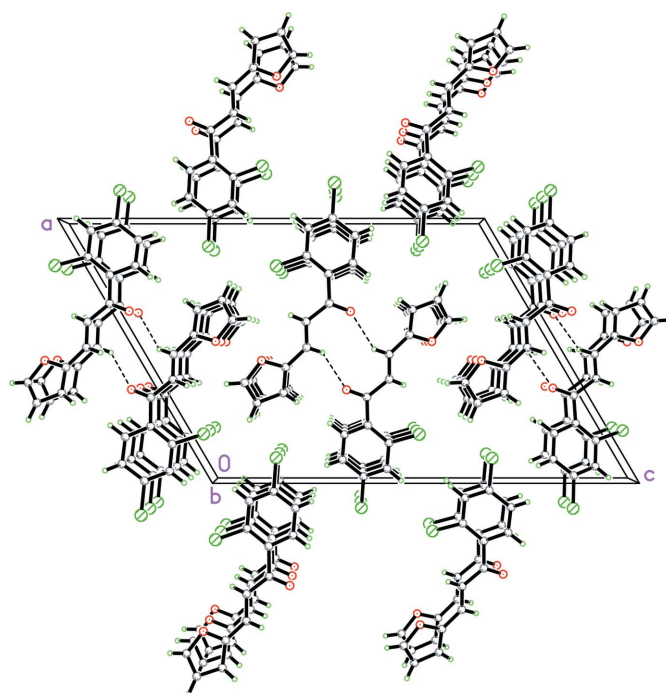


Figure 2
The crystal packing of (I), viewed down the b axis. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

All H atoms were refined using a riding model, with $C-H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{\text{iso}}(H) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(C)$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: APEX2; data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1998); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL, PARST (Nardelli, 1995) and PLATON (Spek, 2003).

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