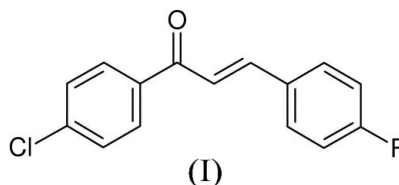
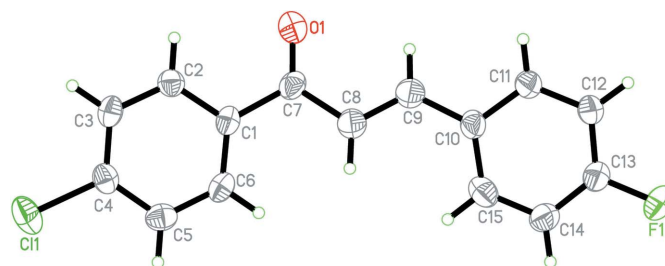


(E)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-prop-2-en-1-oneXiao-Yang Qiu,^{a*} Zhi-Gang Luo,^b
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xiaoyang_qiu@126.comIn the title compound, C₁₅H₁₀ClFO, the two benzene rings form a dihedral angle of 0.8 (4)°.Received 11 July 2006
Accepted 20 July 2006**Comment**As an extension of our work on the structural characterization of chalcone derivatives (Qiu, Liu & Zhu, 2006; Qiu, Yang *et al.*, 2006), we report here the structure of the title compound, (I) (Fig. 1). All bond lengths and angles are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987), and the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is 0.8 (4)°.**Key indicators**Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.007$ Å
 R factor = 0.087
 wR factor = 0.283
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.8For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.**Experimental**The reagents were commercial products and were used without further purification. An aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide (10%, 1 ml) was added with overnight stirring to a solution of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.13 g, 1 mmol) and 1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanone (0.16 g, 1 mmol) in ethanol (15 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was then poured on to ice and neutralized with hydrochloric acid (5%), causing precipitation of a yellow solid. The solid was dissolved in acetone (12 ml) and stirred for about 10 min to give a clear yellow solution. After keeping the solution in air for 9 d, yellow crystals of (I) were formed at the bottom of the vessel on slow evaporation of the solvent. These were collected, washed three times with acetone and dried in a vacuum desiccator using CaCl₂. The compound was isolated in 66% yield.**Figure 1**

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

Crystal data

C₁₅H₁₀ClFO
M_r = 260.68
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*n*
a = 3.9494 (8) Å
b = 23.305 (5) Å
c = 13.388 (3) Å
 β = 96.96 (3)°
V = 1223.2 (5) Å³

Z = 4
D_x = 1.416 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.31 mm⁻¹
T = 298 (2) K
 Lath, yellow
 0.34 × 0.12 × 0.06 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-
 detector diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)
T_{min} = 0.955, *T_{max}* = 0.980

7269 measured reflections
 2742 independent reflections
 1530 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.041
 θ_{\max} = 27.4°

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.087
wR(*F*²) = 0.283
S = 1.02
 2742 reflections
 163 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1419P)^2 + 0.7952P]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 (Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.53 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.39 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$

All H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H distances of 0.93 Å and with *U_{iso}*(H) = 1.2*U_{eq}*(C).

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1998); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1998); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2000); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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