

# 1-(2-Hydroxy-3-iodo-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-en-1-one

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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 T = 295 K  
 Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$   
 R factor = 0.027  
 wR factor = 0.067  
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.2

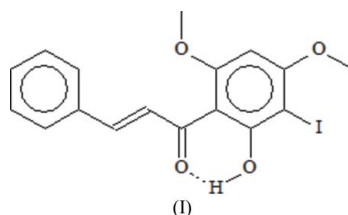
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The herbicide 3-phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-iodo-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl)propen-1-one,  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{IO}_4$ , exists as a nearly planar molecule; the hydroxy group forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the carbonyl O atom.

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## Comment

Our earlier paper reports the structure of a propen-1-one herbicide in which the 1-carbon bears a 2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl group and the 3-carbon a benzodioxol-5-yl group (Gao & Ng, 2006); the title herbicide, (I), has 2-hydroxy-3-iodo-4,6-dimethoxyphenyl and phenyl groups instead (Fig. 1). The compound adopts a similarly planar conformation and the hydroxy group also forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the carbonyl O atom.



## Experimental

The chemical was purchased from Tianjian Bodi Chemical Reagent Company and was recrystallized from ethanol.

### Crystal data

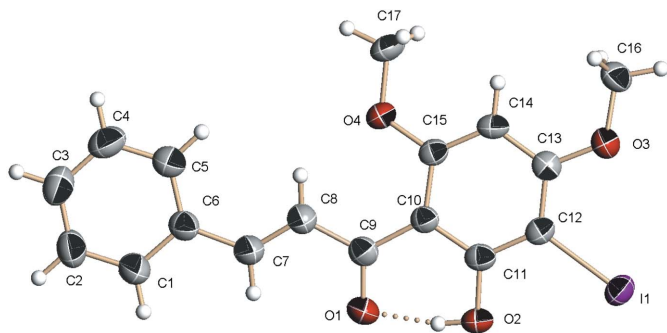
$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{IO}_4$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 410.19$	$D_x = 1.734 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Orthorhombic, $Pna2_1$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 8.199 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 2.05 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 14.468 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 295 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 13.245 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Block, colorless
$V = 1571.2 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Rigaku R-Axis RAPID IP diffractometer	13818 measured reflections
$\omega$ scans	3522 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)	3316 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.406$ , $T_{\max} = 0.684$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.4^\circ$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0376P)^2 + 0.5885P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.067$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
$S = 1.10$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.26 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
3522 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.56 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
205 parameters	Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	1656 Friedel pairs
	Flack parameter: 0.03 (2)



**Figure 1**

View of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radii.

The carbon-bound H atoms were positioned geometrically ( $C-H = 0.93-0.98 \text{ \AA}$ ) and were included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with  $U(H) = 1.2$  or  $1.5$  times  $U_{eq}(C)$ . The methyl groups were rotated to fit the electron density. The hydroxy H atom was located in a difference Fourier map, and was refined with a distance restraint of  $O-H = 0.85 (1) \text{ \AA}$ .

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 1998); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku/MSK, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPII* (Johnson, 1976); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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