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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 153$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.001$ Å
 R factor = 0.034
 wR factor = 0.108
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

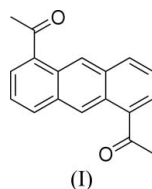
1,5-Diacetylanthracene

The title molecule, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$, possesses a crystallographically imposed inversion centre. The carbonyl groups are twisted away from the anthracene mean plane by 21.03 (1)°. The crystal packing is stabilized by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

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Comment

1,5-Disubstituted anthracenes constitute a class of intermediates important for applications as monomers in the preparation of triptycene (Wolpaw *et al.*, 2003). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound, (I).



The molecule of (I) possesses a crystallographically imposed inversion centre (Fig. 1) and shows normal values of bond lengths and angles (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The anthracene ring system is essentially planar, with a maximum deviation from the mean plane of 0.041 (2) Å (atom C2). The carbonyl groups are twisted away from the anthracene mean plane by

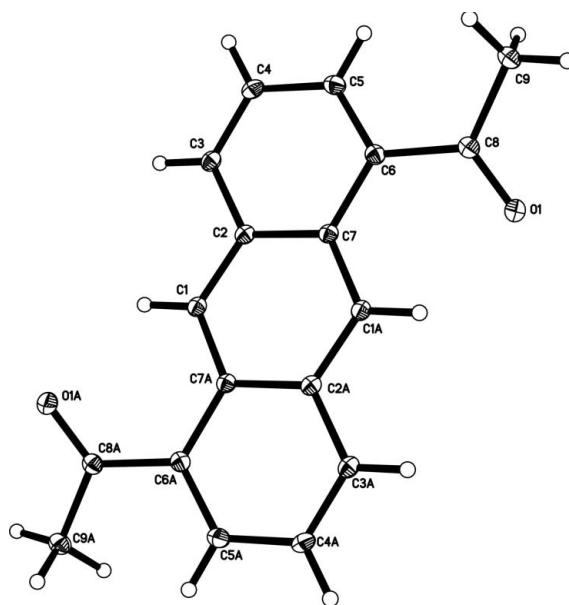


Figure 1

The structure of (I), showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids and the atomic numbering [symmetry code: (A) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$].

21.03 (1)°. The crystal packing is stabilized by the C—H··· π interactions and weak intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1).

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of Wolpaw *et al.* (2003). Yellow single crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by recrystallization from acetone.

Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{14}O_2$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 262.29$	$D_x = 1.376 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 9.8245 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 6.2085 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 153 (2) \text{ K}$
$c = 10.8823 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Block, yellow
$\beta = 107.4720 (3)^\circ$	$0.40 \times 0.35 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$
$V = 633.15 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID diffractometer	1445 independent reflections
ω scans	1327 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: none	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$
5967 measured reflections	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.069P)^2 + 0.198P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.108$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.02$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.35 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1445 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
93 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
H-atom parameters constrained	Extinction coefficient: 0.033 (9)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C3-H3\cdots Cg1^i$	0.95	2.64	3.415 (1)	140
$C9-H9C\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.98	2.60	3.478 (1)	150

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 1, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$. Cg1 is the centroid of the C2–C7 ring

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions, with C—H = 0.95 or 0.98 \AA , and refined using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. The methyl groups were allowed to rotate but not to tip.

Data collection: *RAPID-AUTO* (Rigaku, 2004); cell refinement: *RAPID-AUTO*; data reduction: *RAPID-AUTO*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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