

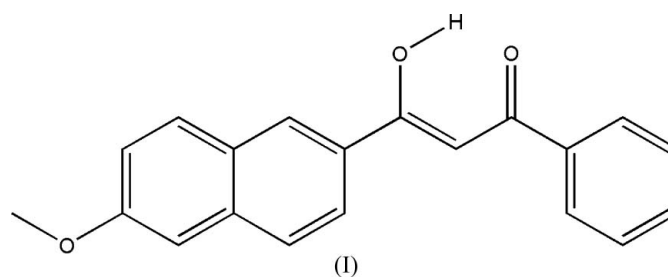
Chun-Yang Zheng,<sup>a,b</sup> Ling Fan<sup>a,b</sup>  
and Dun-Jia Wang<sup>a\*</sup><sup>a</sup>Hubei Key Laboratory of Bioanalytical  
Techniques, Department of Chemistry and  
Environmental Engineering, Hubei Normal  
University, Huangshi 435002, People's  
Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>College of Chemistry,  
Central China Normal University, Wuhan  
430079, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: dunjiawang@163.com

## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 297\text{ K}$   
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004\text{ \AA}$   
 $R$  factor = 0.068  
 $wR$  factor = 0.138  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.1For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.3-Hydroxy-3-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)-  
1-phenylprop-2-en-1-oneThe title compound,  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$ , is in the enol form, stabilized  
by an intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bond.Received 4 December 2006  
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## Comment

1,3-Diketones are widely used as effective chelating reagents  
for a very large number of metallic systems (Malandrino *et al.*,  
1998; Melby *et al.*, 1964; Wu *et al.*, 2002; Yuan *et al.*, 1998). The  
structures of 1,3-diketones have also received increasing  
attention in the study of tautomerism (Vila *et al.*, 1991).The title compound (I) (Fig. 1), is in the enol form stabilized  
by an intramolecular hydrogen bond between O3 and O2  
(Table 1). The geometric data are in agreement with reported  
literature values (Bertolasi *et al.*, 1991; Gilli *et al.*, 2004; Vila  
*et al.*, 1991; Wang *et al.*, 2006).

## Experimental

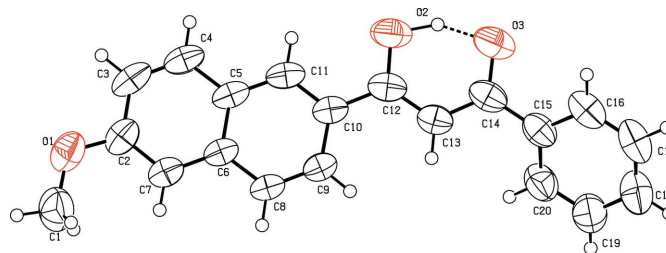
1-(2-Methoxynaphthalen-6-yl)ethanone (6.00 g, 0.03 mol), ethyl  
benzoate (5.25 g, 0.035 mol),  $\text{NaNH}_2$  (1.56 g, 0.04 mol) and benzene  
(50 ml) were placed into a three-necked, round-bottom flask. The  
mixture was heated with stirring to 323 K and maintained at that  
temperature for 6 h under a blanket of nitrogen. The reaction mixture  
was then cooled to room temperature, acidified with dilute hydro-  
chloric acid, and stirring was continued until all solids had dissolved.  
The benzene layer was separated and washed with saturated

Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labeling scheme.  
Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. The  
dashed line indicates the intramolecular hydrogen bond.

NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and removed by evaporation. The residual oil solidified on standing and was recrystallized from an ethanol solution to give the title compound (I) (yield 5.68 g, 62.3%, m.p. 416 K). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown by slow evaporation of a CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>–EtOH (1:2) solution at room temperature. IR (KBr,  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1628 (C=O), 1541 (C=C), 2975 (C–H, alkyl); calculated for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C 78.93, H 5.30%; found: C 78.89, H 5.28%.

#### Crystal data

C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Z = 8
M <sub>r</sub> = 304.33	D <sub>x</sub> = 1.304 Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>	Mo K $\alpha$ radiation
a = 11.213 (2) Å	$\mu$ = 0.09 mm <sup>-1</sup>
b = 8.1919 (16) Å	T = 297 (2) K
c = 33.739 (6) Å	Plate, yellow
V = 3099.1 (10) Å <sup>3</sup>	0.23 × 0.20 × 0.06 mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	23289 measured reflections
$\varphi$ and $\omega$ scans	3202 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	2279 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.977$ , $T_{\max} = 0.986$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.053$
	$\theta_{\max} = 26.5^\circ$

#### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0383P)^2 + 0.8925P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.068$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.138$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
$S = 1.16$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.13 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
3202 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.11 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
212 parameters	
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement	

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

C12–O2	1.302 (3)	C13–C14	1.394 (3)
C12–C13	1.389 (3)	C14–O3	1.291 (3)
O2–C12–C13	120.1 (2)	O3–C14–C13	120.3 (3)
C12–C13–C14	121.9 (2)		

**Table 2**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

D–H···A	D–H	H···A	D···A	D–H···A
O2–H3A···O3	1.13 (3)	1.43 (4)	2.486 (3)	152 (3)

H atoms were included in the riding model approximation with C–H = 0.93 to 0.97 Å and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$  (1.5 for methyl) times  $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ . The H atom of the hydroxyl group was located in a difference Fourier map and its position was refined freely, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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