

1,5-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylpentane-1,5-dione

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298$ K
 Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$ Å
 R factor = 0.051
 wR factor = 0.164
 Data-to-parameter ratio = 13.8

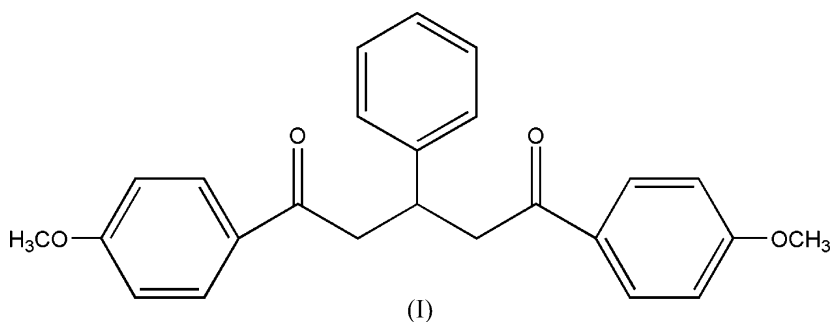
For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title molecule, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$, the central phenyl ring makes dihedral angles of 85.92 (12) and 78.21 (13)° with the two outer benzene rings. The crystal packing is stabilized by van der Waals forces.

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Comment

In a continuation of our ongoing program directed to the development of environmentally benign methods of chemical synthesis (Hajipour *et al.*, 2004, 2005), we present here the crystal and molecular structure of the title compound, (I), which was synthesized in the presence of KOH under solvent-free conditions.



In (I) (Fig. 1), all bond lengths and angles are normal and agree with those observed in 1,3,5-triphenyl-pentane-1,5-diketone (Das *et al.*, 1994) and 1,5-diphenyl-3-(2-pyridyl)-pentane-1,5-dione (Huang *et al.*, 2006). The aromatic rings C20–C25 (*A*), C2–C7 (*B*) and C10–C15 (*C*) make dihedral angles *A/B*, *A/C* and *B/C* of 85.92 (12), 78.21 (13) and 9.5 (2)°, respectively. The crystal packing is stabilized by van der Waals forces.

Experimental

4-Methoxyacetophenone (0.94 g, 6.25 mmol), freshly distilled benzaldehyde (0.33 g, 3.125 mmol) and KOH (0.35 g, 6.25 mmol) were aggregated with a glass paddle in an open flask. The resulting mixture was washed with water several times to remove KOH, and recrystallized from ethanol to afford the title compound.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 388.44$	$D_x = 1.261$ Mg m ⁻³
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.673$ (3) Å	$\mu = 0.09$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 24.014$ (14) Å	$T = 298$ (2) K
$c = 15.059$ (9) Å	Block, colourless
$\beta = 94.028$ (9)°	$0.35 \times 0.17 \times 0.15$ mm
$V = 2046$ (2) Å ³	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	10442 measured reflections
φ and ω scans	3607 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	1599 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.971$, $T_{\max} = 0.987$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.065$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.051$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + 0.4792P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.164$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.06$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
3607 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
262 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.93–0.98 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ or 1.5 times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Data collection: SMART (Siemens, 1996); cell refinement: SAINT (Siemens, 1996); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997a); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 1997b); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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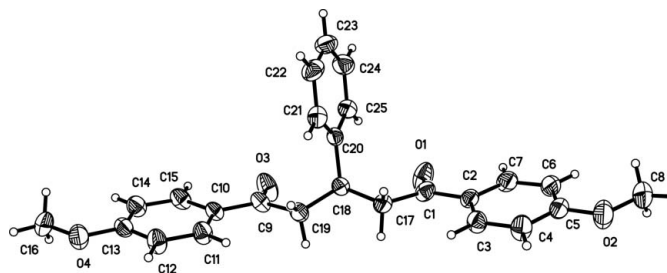


Figure 1
The molecular structure of (I) with the atom-numbering scheme and 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

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