

Diethyl 4,4'-(butane-1,4-diylodioxy)dibenzoate

Li-Mei Hou and Yu-He Kan*

Department of Chemistry, Huaiyin Teachers
College, Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory for
Chemistry of Low-Dimensional Materials,
Huaian 223300, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: kanyh@tom.com

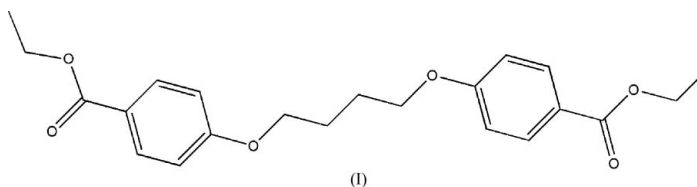
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.046
 wR factor = 0.111
Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.3For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6$, was synthesized by the reaction of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and 1,4-dichlorobutane. In the slightly bow-shaped molecule with an extended conformation, the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings is $76.02(7)^\circ$.

Comment

Ester ligands can stabilize the resulting compounds by coordinating to main group and transition metals (Ríos-Moreno *et al.*, 2003). Much attention has been devoted to the synthesis of new ester ligands. In this work, a diester compound was synthesized and the molecular structure of the title compound, (I), is presented (Fig. 1).



The molecule has an extended, slightly bow-shaped conformation, the dihedral angle between the two benzene ring being $76.02(7)^\circ$. The bond distances involving O atoms (Table 1) are in agreement with those found in related compounds (Chen *et al.*, 2006; Herrera *et al.*, 2003).

Experimental

A mixture of ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate (0.83 g, 5 mmol) and NaOH (0.20 g, 5 mmol) in DMF (10 ml) was stirred at 333 K for 1 h, and then 1,4-dichlorobutane (0.32 g, 2.5 mmol) was added. After stirring at 333 K for 2 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature and then poured into 200 ml of water. A white solid was formed immediately, which was recrystallized from an ethanol–water solution (2:1). Elemental analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6$: C 68.38, H 6.78; found C 68.34, H 6.75%.

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_6$	$V = 2028.1(2) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 386.43$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 12.8522(7) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 8.3689(5) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293(2) \text{ K}$
$c = 19.6835(11) \text{ \AA}$	$0.43 \times 0.22 \times 0.11 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 106.676(1)^\circ$	

Data collection

Bruker APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	4871 independent reflections 2391 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: none	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.082$
12266 measured reflections	

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.046$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.111$
 $S = 0.84$
 4871 reflections

253 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.20 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.25 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

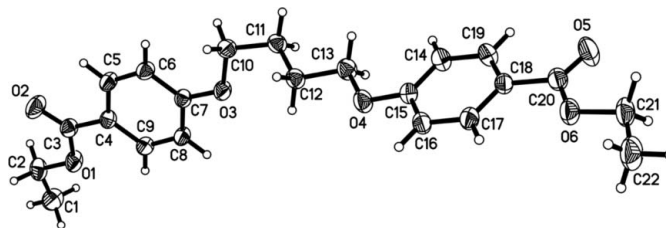


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), shown with 30% probability displacement ellipsoids (arbitrary spheres for H atoms).

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

C2—O1	1.4551 (17)	C13—O4	1.4284 (17)
C3—O2	1.2047 (17)	C15—O4	1.3687 (16)
C3—O1	1.3290 (18)	C20—O5	1.2038 (18)
C7—O3	1.3611 (15)	C20—O6	1.3345 (19)
C10—O3	1.4360 (16)	C21—O6	1.4533 (16)

H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined as riding, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{methyl C})$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 1999); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1990); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL-Plus*.

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 20671038), the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Educational Office (No. 06KJD150031) and the Opening Project of the Key Laboratory for Chemistry

of Low-Dimensional Materials of Jiangsu Province (No. JSKC06032).

References

Bruker (1997). *SMART*. Version 5.622. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Bruker (1999). *SAINTE*. Version 6.02. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Chen, Z.-B., Wu, J., Zhang, P.-Z. & Zhang, P.-M. (2006). *Acta Cryst.* **E62**, o1336–o1337.
 Herrera, A. M., Bernés, S. & López, D. (2003). *Acta Cryst.* **E59**, o1522–o1524.
 Ríos-Moreno, G., Aguirre, G., Parra-Hake, M. & Walsh, P. J. (2003). *Polyhedron*, **22**, 563–568.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1990). *SHELXTL-Plus*. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.