

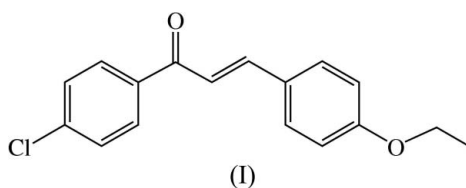
1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
prop-2-en-1-oneP. S. Patil,^a Hoong-Kun Fun,^{b*}
Suchada Chantrapromma^{c‡} and
S. M. Dharmaparakash^a^aDepartment of Studies in Physics, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, Mangalore 574 199, India, ^bX-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, and ^cDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat-Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand‡ Additional correspondence e-mail:
suchada.c@psu.ac.th

Correspondence e-mail: hkfun@usm.my

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
T = 100 K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003 \text{ \AA}$
R factor = 0.041
wR factor = 0.104
Data-to-parameter ratio = 20.8For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.The title compound, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClO}_2$, crystallizes in a non-centrosymmetric space group and exhibits non-linear optical properties. The molecule exists in an *E* configuration, with a dihedral angle of $7.44 (9)^\circ$ between the two benzene rings.Received 15 March 2007
Accepted 8 April 2007

Comment

Non-linear optical (NLO) properties of organic molecules and materials have been intensively studied in recent years because of their potential applications in electro-optic modulation, frequency mixing and second-harmonic generation (SHG) (Chemla & Zyss, 1987). During our studies on the second-order NLO properties of crystalline chalcone derivatives (Fun *et al.*, 2007; Patil, Dharmaparakash *et al.*, 2006; Shettigar *et al.*, 2006; Patil, Ng *et al.*, 2007; Patil, Rosli *et al.*, 2007), we have prepared the title compound, (I). Compound (I) crystallizes in a non-centrosymmetric space group and exhibits second-order non-linear optical properties.In (I), the molecule exhibits an *E* configuration with respect to the $\text{C}8=\text{C}9$ double bond (Fig. 1). The torsion angle $\text{C}7-\text{C}8-\text{C}9-\text{C}10$ is $-178.96 (18)^\circ$ and the dihedral angle between the $\text{C}1-\text{C}6$ and $\text{C}10-\text{C}15$ benzene rings is $8.73 (9)^\circ$. The mean plane through the enone unit ($\text{C}7-\text{C}9/\text{O}1$) makes dihedral angles of $11.18 (9)$ and $7.44 (9)^\circ$ with the planes of the $\text{C}1-\text{C}6$ and $\text{C}10-\text{C}15$ benzene rings, respectively. The ethoxy group is slightly displaced from the plane of the $\text{C}10-\text{C}15$ benzene ring, giving a $\text{C}13-\text{O}2-\text{C}16-\text{C}17$ torsion angle of $173.06 (16)^\circ$. The bond distances and angles in (I) lie within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987) and are comparable with those in related structures (Patil, Dharmaparakash *et al.*, 2006; Fun *et al.*, 2007).

Experimental

4-Ethoxybenzaldehyde (0.01 mol) and 4-chloroacetophenone (0.01 mol) were stirred in 60 ml of methanol at room temperature. 5 ml of 10% NaOH aqueous solution was added and the mixture was stirred for 4 h. The precipitate was filtered off, washed with water and dried, and the crude product was recrystallized from acetone. Single crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray analysis were grown by slow evaporation of an acetone solution at room temperature over several days.

Crystal data

C₁₇H₁₅ClO₂
M_r = 286.74
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁
a = 3.9479 (1) Å
b = 10.1234 (3) Å
c = 17.2553 (6) Å
 β = 91.823 (2)°

V = 689.28 (4) Å³
Z = 2
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.28 mm⁻¹
T = 100 (2) K
 0.44 × 0.32 × 0.10 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX2 CCD
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)
T_{min} = 0.889, *T_{max}* = 0.973

11477 measured reflections
 3788 independent reflections
 3336 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.040

Refinement

R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.042
wR(*F*²) = 0.104
S = 1.04
 3788 reflections
 182 parameters
 1 restraint

H-atom parameters constrained
 Δρ_{max} = 0.54 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -0.23 e Å⁻³
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
 1674 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.00 (6)

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with C–H = 0.93–0.96 Å and *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.5*U*_{eq}(C) for methyl H atoms or 1.2*U*_{eq}(C) for the remaining H atoms. The methyl group was allowed to rotate about its local threefold axis.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *SAINTE* (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: *SAINTE*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXTL*; molecular graphics: *SHELXTL*; software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2003).

PSP thanks DRDO, Government of India, for a Junior Research Fellowship (JRF). The authors also thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Sains Malaysia for Scientific Advancement Grant Allocation (SAGA) No. 304/

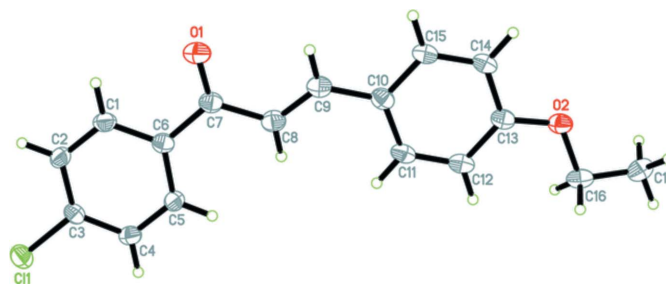


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level for non-H atoms.

PFIZIK/653003/A118 and the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) grant No.203/PFIZIK/671064.

References

Allen, F. H., Kennard, O., Watson, D. G., Brammer, L., Orpen, A. G. & Taylor, R. (1987). *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, pp. S1–19.
 Bruker (1997). *SHELXTL*. Version 5.10. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Bruker (2005). *APEX2* (Version 1.27), *SAINTE* and *SADABS*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Chemla, D. S. & Zyss, J. (1987). *Nonlinear Optical Properties of Organic Molecules & Crystals*, Vols. 1 and 2. New York: Academic Press.
 Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
 Fun, H.-K., Patil, P. S., Dharmaparakash, S. M. & Chantrapromma, S. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o561–o562.
 Patil, P. S., Dharmaparakash, S. M., Fun, H.-K. & Karthikeyan, M. S. (2006). *J. Cryst. Growth*, **297**, 111–116.
 Patil, P. S., Ng, S.-L., Razak, I. A., Fun, H.-K. & Dharmaparakash, S. M. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o59–o60.
 Patil, P. S., Rosli, M. M., Fun, H.-K., Razak, I. A. & Dharmaparakash, S. M. (2007). *Acta Cryst.* **E63**, o785–o786.
 Shettigar, V., Patil, P. S., Naveen, S., Dharmaparakash, S. M., Sridhar, M. A. & Shashidhara Prasad, J. (2006). *J. Cryst. Growth*, **295**, 44–49.
 Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.