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Hexakis(trimethylsiloxymethyl)benzene methanol disolvate

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 173 K Mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.004 \text{ Å}$ Disorder in main residue R factor = 0.057 wR factor = 0.213 Data-to-parameter ratio = 22.4

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

In the structure of the centrosymmetric title compound, $C_{30}H_{66}O_6Si_6\cdot 2CH_3OH$, $OSiMe_3$ groups are located above and below the plane defined by the central benzene ring in an alternating fashion.

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Comment

The molecular stucture of $C_{32}H_{74}O_8Si_6$, (I), is shown in Fig. 1. The benzene ring is located on an inversion centre. Atom O1 is disordered over two positions (1:1). One methanol solvent molecule is disordered over two positions (3:1).

$$Me_3SiO$$
 OSi Me_3 $OSiMe_3$ $OSiMe_3$ $OSiMe_3$ (I)

Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to a published procedure and recrystallized from methanol (Alphonse *et al.*, 1988).

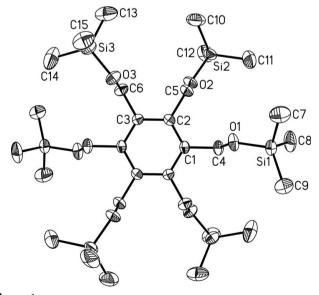


Figure 1The molecular structure of (I) (displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level). H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius. Only one disordered component is shown; methanol solvent molecules

50% probability level). H atoms are drawn as spheres of arbitrary radius. Only one disordered component is shown; methanol solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity. Unlabelled atoms are related to labelled atoms by (1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z).

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Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{66}\text{O}_{6}\text{Si}_{6}\text{-}2\text{CH}_{4}\text{O} & \gamma = 96.04 \ (3)^{\circ} \\ M_{r} = 755.45 & V = 1160.4 \ (4) \ \mathring{\text{A}}^{3} \\ \text{Triclinic, } P\overline{1} & Z = 1 \\ a = 9.7075 \ (19) \ \mathring{\text{A}} & \text{Mo } K\alpha \ \text{radiation} \\ b = 10.153 \ (2) \ \mathring{\text{A}} & \mu = 0.22 \ \text{mm}^{-1} \\ c = 12.227 \ (2) \ \mathring{\text{A}} & T = 173 \ (2) \ \text{K} \\ \alpha = 101.34 \ (3)^{\circ} & 0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20 \ \text{mm} \\ \beta = 97.61 \ (4)^{\circ} & \end{array}$

Data collection

Stoe Stadi-4 diffractometer 5117 independent reflections Absorption correction: none 3168 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\rm int} = 0.039$

Refinement

 $\begin{array}{ll} R[F^2>2\sigma(F^2)]=0.057 & 1 \text{ restraint} \\ wR(F^2)=0.213 & \text{H-atom parameters constrained} \\ S=1.07 & \Delta\rho_{\max}=0.77 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ 5117 \text{ reflections} & \Delta\rho_{\min}=-1.06 \text{ e Å}^{-3} \\ 228 \text{ parameters} & \end{array}$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	<i>D</i> -H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$
O4' – H4'···O1	0.84	2.41	2.981 (15)	126
O4' – H4'···O1'	0.84	2.73	3.382 (15)	135
O4 – H4···O3	0.84	2.59	2.863 (6)	101

H atoms were treated as riding, with C-H = 0.98-0.99 Å, O-H = 0.84 Å, and $U_{\rm iso}$ (H) values set at 1.2 or 1.5 times $U_{\rm eq}$ (C) and 1.5 times $U_{\rm eq}$ (O). The methanol solvent molecule was refined using isotropic displacement parameters and one restraint to fix a C-O bond distance. The methanol molecule is disordered over two positions. One CH $_2-$ O group of the main molecule is disordered equally over two positions.

Data collection: *STADI4* (Stoe & Cie, 1995); cell refinement: *STADI4*; data reduction: *STADI4*; 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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