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1,4-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)butane

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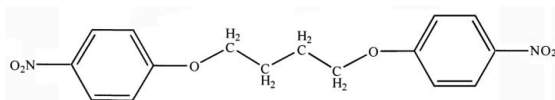
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.045; wR factor = 0.134; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.8.

In the crystal structure of the title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$, the molecule is centrosymmetric. The two benzene rings are linked by a diether strand, forming a non-coplanar structure with a dihedral angle of 5.18 (12)° between the benzene ring and the central chain. The molecular packing is controlled by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions and $\pi-\pi$ stacking, with a $\text{Cg}1\cdots\text{Cg}1(1-x, 1-y, 1-z)$ distance of 3.7687 (12) Å ($\text{Cg}1$ is the centroid of the benzene ring).

Related literature

For related literature, see: Day & Arnold (2000); Day *et al.* (2002); Freeman *et al.* (1981); Kim *et al.* (2000).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$
 $M_r = 332.31$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 7.1273$ (5) Å
 $b = 8.7534$ (7) Å
 $c = 12.8912$ (10) Å
 $\beta = 99.516$ (6)°

$V = 793.19$ (10) Å³
 $Z = 2$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ (2) K
 $0.23 \times 0.16 \times 0.11$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.976$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$
 5846 measured reflections
 1408 independent reflections
 1043 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.134$
 $S = 1.09$
 1408 reflections
 110 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.15$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

 $\text{Cg}1$ is the centroid of the $\text{C}1-\text{C}6$ benzene ring.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C}7-H7B\cdots\text{Cg}1^i$	0.97	2.97	3.801 (2)	144

Symmetry code: (i) $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: *S SAINT* (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: *S SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 1999).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: AT2492).

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supplementary materials

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1,4-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)butane

Q.-L. Zhang, Y.-C. Zhao, Y.-Q. Zhang, S.-F. Xue and Z. Tao

Comment

As part of our ongoing investigation on bibenzene compounds, we present a compound(I) containing multiple functional groups that can develop strong intermolecular interactions with cucurbit[*n*]urils (CB[*n*]) (Freeman *et al.*, 1981; Day & Arnold, 2000; Day *et al.*, 2002; Kim *et al.*, 2000).

The crystal structure of the title compound (I) is shown in Fig.1. The molecular is centro-symmetric, the middle point of the C8—C8ⁱ bond is located on an inversion center [symmetry code: (i) $-x, -y, -z + 1$]. The two parallel phenyl rings were linked by ethereal chain forming a non-coplanar structure. The molecules arranges in a step shape like by C—H $\cdots\pi$ intermolecular π — π stacking between adjacent pyridine rings, with the C7—H7B \cdots Cg1ⁱⁱ angle of 144.30 °, H7B \cdots Cg1ⁱⁱ distance of 2.9713 Å, C7 \cdots Cg1ⁱⁱ distances of 3.801 (2) Å, and Cg1 \cdots Cg1ⁱⁱⁱ distances of 3.7687 (12) Å. Cg1 is the centroid of the C1—C6-benzene ring [symmetry codes: (ii) $1/2 - x, -1/2 + y, 1/2 - z$, (iii) $1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z$].

Experimental

p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (7.62 g, 40 mmol) was added slowly, whilst stirring, to a pyridine solution (50 ml) containing 1,4-butadiinol (1.8 g, 20 mmol). The mixture was stirred for about 4 h in the range of 268 K – 278 K. Water(40 ml) was added to the resulting solution, the precipitate was collected by filtration, the solid product was crystallized using ethanol. The solid product (6.85 g, 20 mmol) dissolved in DMF (100 ml) containing K₂CO₃ (2 g), *p*-nitrophenol (0.54 g, 4 mmol) was added slowly, to the DMF (100 ml) solution, and the mixture was heated at 353 K for 24 h, and then the solvent was removed into water and filtered, the residue was washed with water. The solid product was dissolved in 40 ml ethanol. Single crystals of (I) were obtained after three days.

Refinement

All H atoms were placed in calculated positions and refined as riding, with C—H = 0.93–0.97 Å, and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}, \text{N})$.

Figures

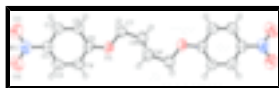


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I), showing the atom-labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. [Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y, -z + 1$].

1,4-Bis(4-nitrophenoxy)butane

Crystal data

C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₆

$F_{000} = 348$

supplementary materials

$M_r = 332.31$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

$a = 7.1273$ (5) Å

$b = 8.7534$ (7) Å

$c = 12.8912$ (10) Å

$\beta = 99.516$ (6)°

$V = 793.19$ (10) Å³

$Z = 2$

$D_x = 1.391$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 1408 reflections

$\theta = 2.8$ – 25.0 °

$\mu = 0.11$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ (2) K

Prism, colourless

$0.23 \times 0.16 \times 0.11$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293$ (2) K

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Bruker, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.976$, $T_{\max} = 0.988$

5846 measured reflections

1408 independent reflections

1043 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0$ °

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.8$ °

$h = -8$ → 8

$k = -10$ → 10

$l = -15$ → 15

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$

$wR(F^2) = 0.134$

$S = 1.09$

1408 reflections

110 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct
methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring
sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0647P)^2 + 0.1309P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.16$ e Å⁻³

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.15$ e Å⁻³

Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997),

$$F_c^* = kFc[1 + 0.001xFc^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$$

Extinction coefficient: 0.014 (4)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.4995 (3)	0.5527 (2)	0.35002 (14)	0.0519 (5)
C2	0.3176 (3)	0.5840 (2)	0.36693 (16)	0.0589 (6)
H2	0.2749	0.6843	0.3674	0.071*
C3	0.5641 (3)	0.4051 (2)	0.34752 (15)	0.0571 (6)
H3	0.6865	0.3860	0.3346	0.069*
C4	0.2001 (3)	0.4653 (2)	0.38298 (16)	0.0586 (6)
H4	0.0769	0.4853	0.3943	0.070*
C5	0.4468 (3)	0.2852 (2)	0.36426 (15)	0.0537 (5)
H5	0.4900	0.1850	0.3633	0.064*
C6	0.2638 (3)	0.3154 (2)	0.38251 (14)	0.0498 (5)
C7	0.1989 (3)	0.0542 (2)	0.42172 (17)	0.0587 (6)
H7A	0.3053	0.0525	0.4793	0.070*
H7B	0.2388	0.0081	0.3605	0.070*
C8	0.0334 (3)	-0.0313 (3)	0.45115 (16)	0.0636 (6)
H8A	0.0690	-0.1376	0.4631	0.076*
H8B	-0.0714	-0.0273	0.3927	0.076*
N1	0.6235 (3)	0.6788 (2)	0.33313 (15)	0.0683 (6)
O1	0.13674 (19)	0.20758 (17)	0.39908 (11)	0.0630 (5)
O2	0.5651 (3)	0.8097 (2)	0.33911 (15)	0.0893 (6)
O3	0.7805 (3)	0.6492 (2)	0.31313 (18)	0.1070 (8)

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0571 (12)	0.0525 (13)	0.0450 (11)	-0.0092 (10)	0.0049 (8)	0.0021 (9)
C2	0.0711 (14)	0.0473 (13)	0.0580 (12)	0.0057 (10)	0.0101 (10)	0.0030 (9)
C3	0.0487 (11)	0.0647 (15)	0.0593 (13)	-0.0031 (10)	0.0127 (9)	-0.0019 (10)
C4	0.0556 (12)	0.0603 (14)	0.0627 (12)	0.0055 (11)	0.0185 (9)	0.0058 (11)
C5	0.0553 (12)	0.0481 (12)	0.0596 (12)	-0.0014 (10)	0.0151 (9)	-0.0006 (10)
C6	0.0530 (11)	0.0541 (13)	0.0437 (10)	-0.0047 (9)	0.0123 (8)	0.0048 (9)
C7	0.0695 (13)	0.0519 (14)	0.0573 (12)	-0.0054 (10)	0.0179 (10)	0.0012 (10)
C8	0.0812 (15)	0.0584 (14)	0.0553 (12)	-0.0180 (12)	0.0231 (10)	-0.0042 (10)
N1	0.0707 (13)	0.0611 (14)	0.0703 (12)	-0.0118 (10)	0.0036 (10)	0.0042 (10)
O1	0.0562 (9)	0.0590 (10)	0.0767 (10)	-0.0052 (7)	0.0196 (7)	0.0153 (7)
O2	0.0978 (13)	0.0600 (12)	0.1059 (14)	-0.0131 (10)	0.0046 (10)	0.0019 (10)
O3	0.0726 (12)	0.0928 (15)	0.161 (2)	-0.0150 (11)	0.0339 (12)	0.0196 (13)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C1—C3	1.374 (3)	C6—O1	1.349 (2)
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supplementary materials

C1—C2	1.378 (3)	C7—O1	1.429 (2)
C1—N1	1.453 (3)	C7—C8	1.497 (3)
C2—C4	1.372 (3)	C7—H7A	0.9700
C2—H2	0.9300	C7—H7B	0.9700
C3—C5	1.381 (3)	C8—C8 ⁱ	1.520 (4)
C3—H3	0.9300	C8—H8A	0.9700
C4—C6	1.389 (3)	C8—H8B	0.9700
C4—H4	0.9300	N1—O3	1.217 (3)
C5—C6	1.388 (3)	N1—O2	1.226 (3)
C5—H5	0.9300		
C3—C1—C2	121.23 (19)	C5—C6—C4	119.86 (18)
C3—C1—N1	119.76 (19)	O1—C7—C8	106.91 (17)
C2—C1—N1	119.0 (2)	O1—C7—H7A	110.3
C4—C2—C1	119.2 (2)	C8—C7—H7A	110.3
C4—C2—H2	120.4	O1—C7—H7B	110.3
C1—C2—H2	120.4	C8—C7—H7B	110.3
C1—C3—C5	119.82 (19)	H7A—C7—H7B	108.6
C1—C3—H3	120.1	C7—C8—C8 ⁱ	113.4 (2)
C5—C3—H3	120.1	C7—C8—H8A	108.9
C2—C4—C6	120.44 (19)	C8 ⁱ —C8—H8A	108.9
C2—C4—H4	119.8	C7—C8—H8B	108.9
C6—C4—H4	119.8	C8 ⁱ —C8—H8B	108.9
C3—C5—C6	119.44 (19)	H8A—C8—H8B	107.7
C3—C5—H5	120.3	O3—N1—O2	123.1 (2)
C6—C5—H5	120.3	O3—N1—C1	118.3 (2)
O1—C6—C5	124.59 (19)	O2—N1—C1	118.6 (2)
O1—C6—C4	115.54 (17)	C6—O1—C7	119.74 (16)
C3—C1—C2—C4	0.9 (3)	C2—C4—C6—C5	-0.9 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C4	-179.95 (18)	O1—C7—C8—C8 ⁱ	-61.9 (3)
C2—C1—C3—C5	-1.3 (3)	C3—C1—N1—O3	2.7 (3)
N1—C1—C3—C5	179.57 (18)	C2—C1—N1—O3	-176.4 (2)
C1—C2—C4—C6	0.2 (3)	C3—C1—N1—O2	-177.66 (19)
C1—C3—C5—C6	0.6 (3)	C2—C1—N1—O2	3.2 (3)
C3—C5—C6—O1	179.52 (18)	C5—C6—O1—C7	13.9 (3)
C3—C5—C6—C4	0.5 (3)	C4—C6—O1—C7	-167.07 (17)
C2—C4—C6—O1	180.00 (18)	C8—C7—O1—C6	172.01 (17)

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, -y, -z+1$.

Hydrogen-bond geometry ($\text{\AA}, ^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C7—H7B \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.97	3.801 (2)	144

Symmetry codes: (ii) $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$.

Fig. 1

