

## 3,5-Dihydroxy-2-methyl-4H-pyran-4-one

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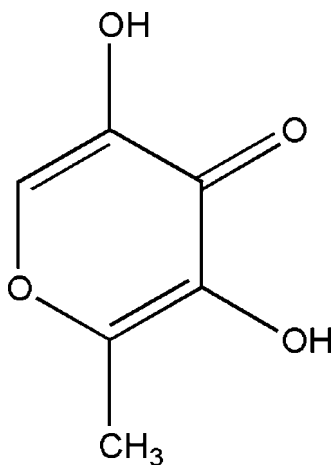
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 113$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.032;  $wR$  factor = 0.097; data-to-parameter ratio = 12.0.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ , inter- and intramolecular hydrogen bonds are observed which help to establish the crystal structure. There are weak  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions between pyran rings separated by 3.5692 (9) Å.

### Related literature

For general background, see: Shinoda *et al.* (2004). For related structures, see: Yao *et al.* (2005); Gibbons *et al.* (2000).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$   
 $M_r = 142.11$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 6.9400$  (14) Å  
 $b = 6.0648$  (12) Å  
 $c = 14.008$  (3) Å  
 $\beta = 92.77$  (3)°  
 $V = 588.9$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.14$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 113$  (2) K  
 $0.14 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku Saturn diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku/MS, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.981$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.986$   
 3970 measured reflections  
 1381 independent reflections  
 1166 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.096$   
 $S = 1.10$   
 1381 reflections  
 115 parameters  
 All H-atom parameters refined  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.24$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O4}-\text{H6}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{i}}$	0.838 (18)	1.89 (2)	2.6902 (12)	159.6 (13)
$\text{O2}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.94 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.6596 (12)	162.6 (17)
$\text{O4}-\text{H6}\cdots\text{O3}$	0.838 (18)	2.44 (2)	2.7820 (12)	105.4 (10)
$\text{C1}-\text{H3}\cdots\text{O4}$	1.005 (15)	2.537 (14)	2.8957 (15)	100.5 (9)
$\text{C6}-\text{H4}\cdots\text{O2}^{\text{iii}}$	0.936 (14)	2.412 (13)	3.3354 (14)	169.4 (12)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $-x + 1, -y + 3, -z + 1$ .

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku/MS, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PV2074).

### References

- Gibbons, S., Denny, B. J., Ali-Amine, S., Mathew, K. T., Skelton, B. W., White, A. H. & Gray, A. I. (2000). *J. Nat. Prod.* **63**, 839–840.  
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 Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
 Shinoda, Y., Murata, M., Homma, S. & Komura, H. (2004). *Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem.* **68**, 529–536.  
 Yao, G.-M., Wang, Y.-B., Wang, L.-Q. & Qin, G.-W. (2005). *Acta Cryst.* **E61**, o1403–o1405.

**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2008). E64, o1032 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536808010957 ]

### 3,5-Dihydroxy-2-methyl-4*H*-pyran-4-one

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#### Comment

The title compound, 3,5-dihydroxy-2-methyl-pyran-4-one, (I) was identified as a decomposition product in the stored solution of orange juice (Shinoda, *et al.*, 2004). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound (Fig. 1) which was isolated from *Hydrocotyle sibthorpoioides* Lam. The structure of (I) is stabilized by two strong intermolecular hydrogen bonds of the type O—H...O and a weak intermolecular interaction of the type C—H...O. Intramolecular interactions are also observed which result in five membered rings; details are given in Table 1. There is indication of  $\pi$ - $\pi$  interactions between the pyran rings lying about inversion centers with minimum separation of 3.5692 (9) Å. The crystal structures of 2-hydroxy-methyl analogue (Yao *et al.*, 2005) and 5-hydroxy-3-methoxy-pyran-4-one (Gibbons *et al.*, 2000) have been reported.

#### Experimental

Dried powder of *Hydrocotyle sibthorpoioides* Lam was exacted with EtOH and the extract was concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was subjected to silical-gel coloumn chromatography. Elution with chloroform-methanol (95:5 *v/v*) yielded the title compound. Crystals suitable for XRD study were grwon from a solution of methanol at room temperature by slow evaporation.

#### Refinement

All H atoms were located from difference map and allowed to refine freely.

#### Figures

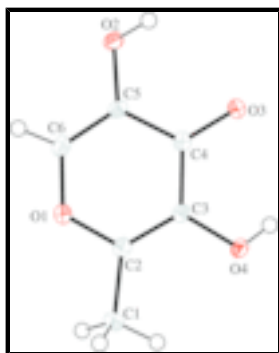


Fig. 1. A view of the molecule of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii.

### 3,5-Dihydroxy-2-methyl-4*H*-pyran-4-one

#### Crystal data

C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

$F_{000} = 296$

# supplementary materials

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$M_r = 142.11$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: -P 2yn

$a = 6.9400$  (14) Å

$b = 6.0648$  (12) Å

$c = 14.008$  (3) Å

$\beta = 92.77$  (3)°

$V = 588.9$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.603$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 1620 reflections

$\theta = 1.5$ – $27.9$ °

$\mu = 0.14$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 113$  (2) K

Block, colorless

$0.14 \times 0.12 \times 0.10$  mm

## Data collection

Rigaku Saturn  
diffractometer

Radiation source: rotating anode

Monochromator: confocal

$T = 113$ (2) K

$\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(CrystalClear; Rigaku/MSC, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.981$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.986$

3970 measured reflections

1381 independent reflections

1166 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.9$ °

$\theta_{\min} = 2.9$ °

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -7 \rightarrow 7$

$l = -10 \rightarrow 18$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.032$

$wR(F^2) = 0.096$

$S = 1.11$

1381 reflections

115 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct  
methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring  
sites

All H-atom parameters refined

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0654P)^2]$

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

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

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.37$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.24$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Extinction correction: none

## 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  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O3	0.27997 (10)	1.01120 (11)	0.27250 (5)	0.0149 (2)
O1	0.76427 (10)	1.05517 (12)	0.44524 (5)	0.0157 (2)
O4	0.56909 (12)	0.69576 (12)	0.26153 (5)	0.0171 (2)
O2	0.32648 (11)	1.36372 (12)	0.40092 (5)	0.0173 (2)
C4	0.43152 (15)	1.02588 (15)	0.32615 (7)	0.0124 (2)
C5	0.46324 (15)	1.20540 (16)	0.39217 (7)	0.0132 (2)
C3	0.58183 (15)	0.86536 (16)	0.32479 (7)	0.0127 (2)
C2	0.74196 (15)	0.88197 (16)	0.38483 (7)	0.0139 (2)
C6	0.62774 (16)	1.21333 (17)	0.44749 (7)	0.0157 (2)
C1	0.90601 (15)	0.72547 (19)	0.39113 (8)	0.0174 (3)
H4	0.656 (2)	1.323 (2)	0.4929 (10)	0.021 (3)*
H3	0.871 (2)	0.582 (2)	0.3585 (10)	0.028 (3)*
H1	1.017 (2)	0.782 (2)	0.3616 (11)	0.037 (4)*
H2	0.940 (2)	0.689 (2)	0.4591 (10)	0.025 (3)*
H5	0.271 (3)	1.393 (3)	0.3397 (14)	0.054 (5)*
H6	0.454 (3)	0.669 (2)	0.2453 (11)	0.037 (4)*

Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O3	0.0141 (4)	0.0150 (4)	0.0153 (4)	0.0004 (3)	-0.0022 (3)	-0.0013 (3)
O1	0.0155 (4)	0.0165 (4)	0.0148 (4)	-0.0005 (3)	-0.0020 (3)	-0.0020 (3)
O4	0.0136 (4)	0.0163 (4)	0.0211 (4)	0.0004 (3)	-0.0008 (3)	-0.0080 (3)
O2	0.0233 (4)	0.0142 (4)	0.0142 (4)	0.0058 (3)	-0.0018 (3)	-0.0018 (3)
C4	0.0142 (5)	0.0125 (5)	0.0105 (4)	-0.0022 (4)	0.0016 (4)	0.0017 (3)
C5	0.0177 (5)	0.0106 (5)	0.0116 (4)	0.0007 (4)	0.0021 (4)	0.0008 (3)
C3	0.0138 (5)	0.0118 (5)	0.0128 (5)	-0.0019 (4)	0.0023 (4)	-0.0011 (3)
C2	0.0145 (5)	0.0141 (5)	0.0132 (4)	-0.0017 (4)	0.0024 (4)	-0.0003 (3)
C6	0.0200 (6)	0.0133 (5)	0.0139 (5)	-0.0012 (4)	0.0006 (4)	-0.0020 (4)
C1	0.0126 (5)	0.0200 (6)	0.0195 (5)	0.0013 (4)	0.0001 (4)	-0.0010 (4)

Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

O3—C4	1.2659 (13)	C4—C5	1.4386 (13)
O1—C6	1.3497 (13)	C5—C6	1.3494 (16)
O1—C2	1.3531 (12)	C3—C2	1.3646 (15)
O4—C3	1.3577 (12)	C2—C1	1.4816 (15)
O4—H6	0.838 (18)	C6—H4	0.936 (14)
O2—C5	1.3598 (12)	C1—H3	1.005 (15)
O2—H5	0.94 (2)	C1—H1	0.956 (17)
C4—C3	1.4276 (14)	C1—H2	0.996 (15)
C6—O1—C2	120.47 (8)	O1—C2—C3	120.53 (9)

## supplementary materials

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C3—O4—H6	110.7 (11)	O1—C2—C1	113.31 (9)
C5—O2—H5	107.9 (12)	C3—C2—C1	126.15 (9)
O3—C4—C3	122.06 (9)	C5—C6—O1	122.45 (9)
O3—C4—C5	122.13 (9)	C5—C6—H4	124.0 (8)
C3—C4—C5	115.82 (9)	O1—C6—H4	113.5 (8)
C6—C5—O2	119.86 (9)	C2—C1—H3	111.1 (8)
C6—C5—C4	119.68 (10)	C2—C1—H1	112.2 (9)
O2—C5—C4	120.44 (9)	H3—C1—H1	107.1 (13)
O4—C3—C2	118.92 (9)	C2—C1—H2	110.3 (8)
O4—C3—C4	120.04 (9)	H3—C1—H2	106.4 (12)
C2—C3—C4	121.01 (9)	H1—C1—H2	109.5 (13)
O3—C4—C5—C6	-179.79 (9)	C6—O1—C2—C1	179.47 (9)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.12 (14)	O4—C3—C2—O1	176.47 (9)
O3—C4—C5—O2	1.94 (15)	C4—C3—C2—O1	-1.93 (15)
C3—C4—C5—O2	-178.15 (8)	O4—C3—C2—C1	-2.39 (16)
O3—C4—C3—O4	3.12 (15)	C4—C3—C2—C1	179.21 (9)
C5—C4—C3—O4	-176.78 (8)	O2—C5—C6—O1	176.71 (9)
O3—C4—C3—C2	-178.50 (9)	C4—C5—C6—O1	-1.58 (15)
C5—C4—C3—C2	1.59 (14)	C2—O1—C6—C5	1.32 (15)
C6—O1—C2—C3	0.47 (15)		

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

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
O4—H6 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>i</sup>	0.838 (18)	1.89 (2)	2.6902 (12)	159.6 (13)
O2—H5 $\cdots$ O3 <sup>ii</sup>	0.94 (2)	1.75 (2)	2.6596 (12)	162.6 (17)
O4—H6 $\cdots$ O3	0.838 (18)	2.44 (2)	2.7820 (12)	105.4 (10)
C1—H3 $\cdots$ O4	1.005 (15)	2.537 (14)	2.8957 (15)	100.5 (9)
C6—H4 $\cdots$ O2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.936 (14)	2.412 (13)	3.3354 (14)	169.4 (12)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1/2, y-1/2, -z+1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$ ; (iii)  $-x+1, -y+3, -z+1$ .

Fig. 1

