

2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-carbaldehyde

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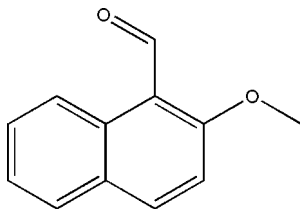
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.043; wR factor = 0.124; data-to-parameter ratio = 16.0.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, the aldehyde and methoxy groups are slightly twisted around the single bonds that join them to the naphthalene ring system. In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, forming chains running along the c axis.

Related literature

For crystal structures of Schiff bases, see: Yehye *et al.* (2008); Tabatabaee *et al.* (2007); Zhang & Li (2007). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 186.20$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 8.689$ (3) Å
 $b = 14.155$ (4) Å
 $c = 7.667$ (2) Å

 $\beta = 94.805$ (4)°
 $V = 939.7$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.18$ mm

Data collection

 Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)
 $T_{\min} = 0.982$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$

 5187 measured reflections
 2046 independent reflections
 1477 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.124$
 $S = 1.03$
 2046 reflections

 128 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.12$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.17$ e Å⁻³
Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C12}-\text{H12C}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.96	2.46	3.362 (4)	156 (6)

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

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: SAINT; 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.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI2783).

References

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supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2009). E65, o1088 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809014287]

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Comment

A large number of aldehydes were chosen as starting materials for the synthesis of Schiff base derivatives (Yehye *et al.*, 2008; Tabatabaee *et al.*, 2007; Zhang & Li, 2007). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound.

In the title molecule (Fig. 1), the bond lengths are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). The carbonyl oxygen atom O1 deviates from the plane of the naphthalene ring system by 0.027 (2) Å. The aldehyde and methoxy groups are slightly twisted away from the naphthalene ring system [C10—C1—C11—O1 10.6 (3)° and C12—O2—C2—C3 = 8.4 (2)°].

In the crystal structure, molecules are linked through intermolecular C—H...O hydrogen bonds (Table 1), forming chains running along the *c* axis (Fig. 2).

Experimental

The title compound was obtained commercially (Lancaster). Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of a methanol solution of the compound.

Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined as riding, with C—H = 0.93–0.96 Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ and $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C12})$.

Figures

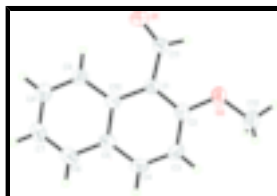


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labels and anisotropic displacement ellipsoids (drawn at 50% probability level) for non-H atoms.

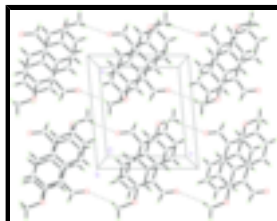


Fig. 2. The molecular packing of the title compound, viewed along the *b* axis. Intermolecular C—H...O hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

2-Methoxynaphthalene-1-carbaldehyde

Crystal data

C₁₂H₁₀O₂

M_r = 186.20

Monoclinic, *P*2₁/*c*

Hall symbol: -*P* 2ybc

a = 8.689 (3) Å

b = 14.155 (4) Å

c = 7.667 (2) Å

β = 94.805 (4)°

V = 939.7 (5) Å³

Z = 4

*F*₀₀₀ = 392

D_x = 1.316 Mg m⁻³

Mo *K*α radiation

λ = 0.71073 Å

Cell parameters from 1550 reflections

θ = 2.3–25.3°

μ = 0.09 mm⁻¹

T = 298 K

Block, colourless

0.20 × 0.20 × 0.18 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

T = 298 K

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)

T_{min} = 0.982, *T_{max}* = 0.984

5187 measured reflections

2046 independent reflections

1477 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)

R_{int} = 0.018

θ_{max} = 27.0°

θ_{min} = 2.4°

h = -8→11

k = -17→18

l = -8→9

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²

Least-squares matrix: full

R [*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.043

wR(*F*²) = 0.124

S = 1.03

2046 reflections

128 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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0588P)^2 + 0.1007P]$$

where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001

Δρ_{max} = 0.12 e Å⁻³

Δρ_{min} = -0.17 e Å⁻³

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.28487 (13)	0.04582 (12)	-0.30026 (16)	0.0951 (5)
O2	0.37442 (12)	0.12897 (9)	0.17417 (14)	0.0716 (4)
C1	0.17514 (14)	0.10308 (9)	-0.04428 (17)	0.0445 (3)
C2	0.22015 (16)	0.13172 (9)	0.12545 (18)	0.0493 (3)
C3	0.11126 (18)	0.16328 (10)	0.23780 (19)	0.0570 (4)
H3	0.1427	0.1806	0.3523	0.068*
C4	-0.03974 (18)	0.16829 (10)	0.17843 (19)	0.0561 (4)
H4	-0.1109	0.1892	0.2539	0.067*
C5	-0.09270 (15)	0.14282 (9)	0.00617 (18)	0.0467 (3)
C6	-0.25038 (17)	0.15016 (10)	-0.0548 (2)	0.0596 (4)
H6	-0.3211	0.1723	0.0200	0.072*
C7	-0.29984 (17)	0.12527 (11)	-0.2210 (2)	0.0644 (4)
H7	-0.4038	0.1305	-0.2597	0.077*
C8	-0.19430 (18)	0.09191 (11)	-0.3336 (2)	0.0617 (4)
H8	-0.2289	0.0748	-0.4473	0.074*
C9	-0.04112 (16)	0.08386 (10)	-0.28015 (18)	0.0527 (4)
H9	0.0269	0.0613	-0.3578	0.063*
C10	0.01568 (14)	0.10936 (8)	-0.10843 (17)	0.0426 (3)
C11	0.29521 (17)	0.06484 (12)	-0.1473 (2)	0.0618 (4)
H11	0.3909	0.0540	-0.0870	0.074*
C12	0.4284 (2)	0.14661 (15)	0.3509 (2)	0.0850 (6)
H12A	0.4022	0.2100	0.3816	0.128*
H12B	0.5385	0.1389	0.3649	0.128*
H12C	0.3809	0.1029	0.4257	0.128*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0651 (8)	0.1637 (14)	0.0584 (8)	0.0113 (7)	0.0161 (6)	-0.0216 (8)
O2	0.0509 (6)	0.1051 (9)	0.0568 (7)	-0.0042 (6)	-0.0083 (5)	-0.0022 (6)
C1	0.0433 (7)	0.0458 (7)	0.0447 (8)	-0.0016 (5)	0.0056 (5)	0.0043 (5)
C2	0.0471 (8)	0.0500 (8)	0.0498 (8)	-0.0030 (6)	-0.0009 (6)	0.0033 (6)

supplementary materials

C3	0.0680 (10)	0.0567 (8)	0.0457 (8)	0.0016 (7)	0.0013 (7)	-0.0087 (6)
C4	0.0613 (9)	0.0534 (8)	0.0555 (9)	0.0088 (6)	0.0156 (7)	-0.0047 (6)
C5	0.0475 (7)	0.0399 (7)	0.0533 (8)	0.0015 (5)	0.0082 (6)	0.0027 (6)
C6	0.0469 (8)	0.0604 (9)	0.0727 (11)	0.0051 (6)	0.0122 (7)	0.0066 (7)
C7	0.0431 (8)	0.0705 (10)	0.0782 (12)	-0.0019 (7)	-0.0039 (7)	0.0090 (8)
C8	0.0575 (9)	0.0658 (9)	0.0595 (10)	-0.0065 (7)	-0.0090 (7)	-0.0017 (7)
C9	0.0523 (8)	0.0546 (8)	0.0508 (8)	-0.0024 (6)	0.0028 (6)	-0.0024 (6)
C10	0.0453 (7)	0.0372 (6)	0.0456 (8)	-0.0018 (5)	0.0045 (5)	0.0035 (5)
C11	0.0463 (8)	0.0847 (11)	0.0552 (9)	0.0004 (7)	0.0089 (6)	0.0020 (8)
C12	0.0713 (11)	0.1163 (16)	0.0632 (11)	-0.0073 (10)	-0.0195 (9)	-0.0018 (10)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C11	1.1991 (18)	C6—C7	1.357 (2)
O2—C2	1.3615 (16)	C6—H6	0.93
O2—C12	1.4180 (19)	C7—C8	1.393 (2)
C1—C2	1.3877 (19)	C7—H7	0.93
C1—C10	1.4336 (18)	C8—C9	1.364 (2)
C1—C11	1.4641 (19)	C8—H8	0.93
C2—C3	1.405 (2)	C9—C10	1.4137 (19)
C3—C4	1.354 (2)	C9—H9	0.93
C3—H3	0.93	C11—H11	0.93
C4—C5	1.409 (2)	C12—H12A	0.96
C4—H4	0.93	C12—H12B	0.96
C5—C6	1.414 (2)	C12—H12C	0.96
C5—C10	1.4219 (19)		
C2—O2—C12	119.74 (13)	C6—C7—H7	120.1
C2—C1—C10	119.47 (12)	C8—C7—H7	120.1
C2—C1—C11	117.16 (12)	C9—C8—C7	121.22 (14)
C10—C1—C11	123.34 (12)	C9—C8—H8	119.4
O2—C2—C1	116.27 (12)	C7—C8—H8	119.4
O2—C2—C3	122.61 (13)	C8—C9—C10	120.94 (14)
C1—C2—C3	121.11 (13)	C8—C9—H9	119.5
C4—C3—C2	119.60 (13)	C10—C9—H9	119.5
C4—C3—H3	120.2	C9—C10—C5	117.58 (12)
C2—C3—H3	120.2	C9—C10—C1	123.75 (12)
C3—C4—C5	122.21 (13)	C5—C10—C1	118.67 (12)
C3—C4—H4	118.9	O1—C11—C1	127.75 (15)
C5—C4—H4	118.9	O1—C11—H11	116.1
C4—C5—C6	121.50 (13)	C1—C11—H11	116.1
C4—C5—C10	118.91 (13)	O2—C12—H12A	109.5
C6—C5—C10	119.59 (13)	O2—C12—H12B	109.5
C7—C6—C5	120.87 (14)	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C7—C6—H6	119.6	O2—C12—H12C	109.5
C5—C6—H6	119.6	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
C6—C7—C8	119.79 (14)	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ··· <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H··· <i>A</i>
C12—H12C···O1 ⁱ	0.96	2.46	3.362 (4)	156 (6)

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

Fig. 1

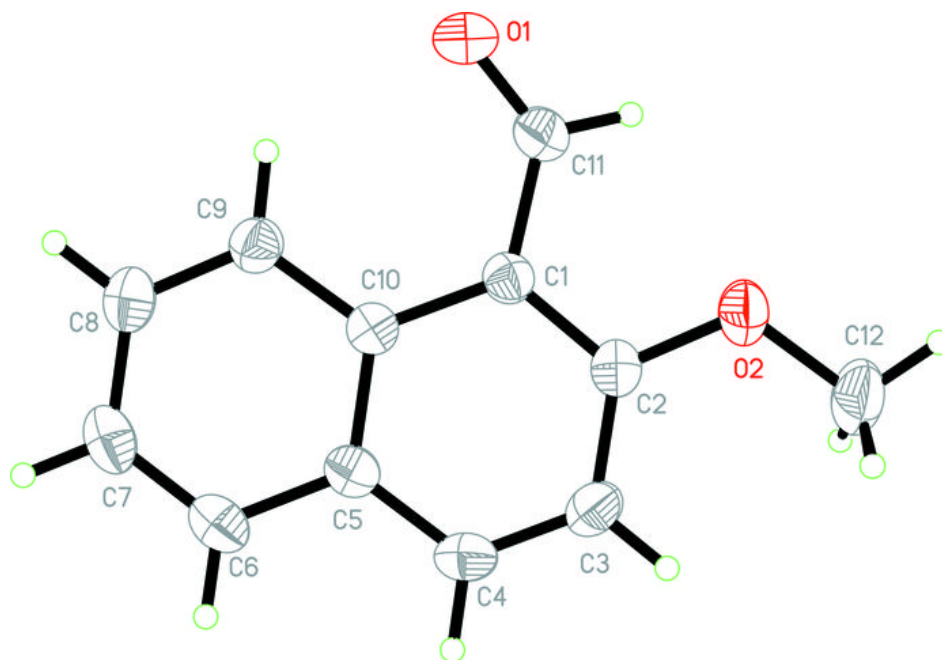


Fig. 2

