

(1*E*,4*E*)-1,5-Bis(thiophen-3-yl)penta-1,4-dien-3-one

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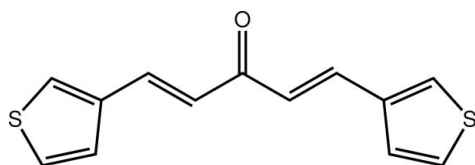
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; *T* = 293 K; mean σ (C–C) = 0.002 Å; *R* factor = 0.040; *wR* factor = 0.121; data-to-parameter ratio = 19.0.

The title compound, C₁₃H₁₀OS₂, exhibits twists between the central C₃O and ethene residues [O–C–C–C torsion angles = –8.4 (3) and 11.8 (3)°], and between the ethene and adjacent thiophenyl residues [C–C–C–C torsion angles = –4.2 (3) and 10.5 (3)°]. As a result, the molecule is non-planar, the dihedral angle formed between the terminal thiophenyl groups being 15.45 (10)°. The presence of C–H···O interactions involving the bifurcated carbonyl O atom leads to supramolecular arrays in the *ac* plane. These are linked into a three-dimensional architecture by C–H··· π interactions involving both thiophenyl residues.

Related literature

For the use of chalcones in organic synthesis, see: Nehad *et al.* (2007); Xu *et al.* (2001). For the biological activity of chalcones, see: Lambert *et al.* (2009); Boumendjel *et al.* (2008). Semi-empirical quantum chemical calculations were performed using *MOPAC2009*, see: Stewart (2009).



Experimental

Crystal data

C₁₃H₁₀OS₂ Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
M_r = 246.33 *a* = 11.8908 (3) Å

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b = 7.1807 (1) Å
c = 28.3004 (6) Å
V = 2416.41 (9) Å³
Z = 8

Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.42 mm⁻¹
T = 293 K
0.40 × 0.20 × 0.10 mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer 2760 independent reflections
39245 measured reflections 2187 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
*R*_{int} = 0.033

Refinement

R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.040 145 parameters
wR(*F*²) = 0.121 H-atom parameters constrained
S = 1.09 Δρ_{max} = 0.33 e Å⁻³
2760 reflections Δρ_{min} = –0.32 e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the S1,C1–C4 and S2,C10–C13 rings, respectively.

<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>
C1–H1···O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.49	3.256 (2)	140
C12–H12···O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.44	3.355 (2)	169
C2–H2···Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.86	3.671 (2)	147
C4–H4···Cg1 ^{iv}	0.93	2.97	3.809 (2)	151
C11–H11···Cg2 ^{iv}	0.93	2.83	3.702 (2)	156

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: *APEX2* and *SAINT* (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: *SAINT* and *XPREP* (Bruker, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *DIAMOND* (Brandenburg, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *PUBLICIF* (Westrip, 2010).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG5079).

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supplementary materials

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(1*E*,4*E*)-1,5-Bis(thiophen-3-yl)penta-1,4-dien-3-one

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Comment

Chalcones attract interest as important chemical intermediates in the synthesis of various organic compounds containing five- (Nehad *et al.*, 2007) and seven-membered (Xu *et al.*, 2001) heterocycles. They also have a wide spectrum of biological activity, *e.g.* as anti-oxidants, neuroprotective, anti-miotics, anti-malarials, *etc.* (Lambert *et al.*, 2009; Boumendjel *et al.*, 2008). In this contribution the synthesis, crystal structure determination and theoretical structure of the title compound, 1,5-bis(3-thiophenyl)-1,4-pentadiene-3-one (I), are reported.

The configuration about each of the ethene [C5=C6 = 1.327 (2) Å and C8=C9 = 1.324 (2) Å] bonds in (I) is *E*, Fig. 1. Small but significant twists in the molecule are observed so that there are notable deviations from planarity. In particular, the carbonyl and ethene groups deviate from co-planarity as seen in the values of the C5—C6—C7—O1 and C9—C8—C7—O1 torsion angles of -8.4 (3) and 11.8 (3) °, respectively. While the S1-thiophenyl ring is effectively co-planar with the adjacent ethene bond [C2—C3—C5—C6 is -4.2 (3) °], the S2-thiophenyl ring is twisted with the C13—C10—C9—C8 torsion angle being 10.5 (3) °. Overall, with reference to the central C₃O atoms, the thiophenyl groups lie to the same side of the molecule, and form a dihedral angle of 15.45 (10) ° with each other. The conformation of the crystallographic determined molecule structure was subjected to energy minimization calculations using the MOPAC2009 programme with the Parametrization Model 6 (PM6) approximation together with the restricted Hartree Fock closed-shell wavefunction (Stewart, 2009). The minimizations were terminated at a r.m.s. gradient less than 0.01 kJ mol⁻¹ Å⁻¹. The optimized structure showed that the molecule adopts a non-planar conformation in the gas phase with the dihedral angle between the thiophenyl groups being 9.9 °. A planar arrangement in (I) is precluded owing to the unfavourable H···H interactions that would ensure.

In the crystal packing, the carbonyl-O1 atom plays a prominent role in that it is bifurcated, forming two C—H···O interactions, Table 1. These lead to supramolecular layers in the *ac* plane, Fig. 2. Connections between layers are of the type C—H···π and involve both thiophenyl rings, Table 1. These interactions result in a three-dimensional architecture, Fig. 3.

Experimental

NaOH (5 g) was dissolved in distilled water (50 ml) and cooled to room temperature. The alkali solution and ethanol (50 ml) were transferred to a 250 ml round bottomed flask. The temperature of the solution was maintained at 298 K and stirred vigorously using a magnetic stirrer. One-half of previously prepared mixture of 0.05 moles of thiophene-3-carboxaldehyde and 0.025 moles of acetone was added to the NaOH-EtOH solution which was then stirred manually. A flocculent precipitate formed within 2–3 minutes of addition. After 15 minutes, the remaining half of the aldehyde-acetone mixture was added to the round bottomed flask, and the mixture was stirred for a further 45 minutes. The solids were filtered under vacuum and washed repeatedly with ice-cold water to eliminate alkali. The solid was pressed between filter paper and dried at room temperature in a desiccator overnight. The compound was recrystallized from EtOH. Yield 82%. *M. pt.* 407–408 K. Colourless needles were obtained by its re-crystallization from hot ethanol solution.

Refinement

The C-bound H atoms were geometrically placed (C–H = 0.93 Å) and refined as riding with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(\text{parent atom})$.

Figures

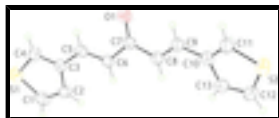


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of (I) showing the atom-labelling scheme and displacement ellipsoids at the 35% probability level.

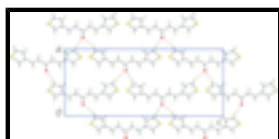


Fig. 2. View of the supramolecular array in the *ac* plane in (I) mediated by C–H...O interactions, shown as orange dashed lines.



Fig. 3. A view in projection down the *a* axis of the unit-cell contents for (I). The C–H...O and C–H... π interactions are shown as orange and purple dashed lines, respectively.

(1*E*,4*E*)-1,5-Bis(thiophen-3-yl)penta-1,4-dien-3-one

Crystal data

$C_{13}H_{10}OS_2$

$M_r = 246.33$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 11.8908$ (3) Å

$b = 7.1807$ (1) Å

$c = 28.3004$ (6) Å

$V = 2416.41$ (9) Å³

$Z = 8$

$F(000) = 1024$

$D_x = 1.354$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 50 reflections

$\theta = 5.0$ – 30.0°

$\mu = 0.42$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Needle, colorless

$0.40 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite

ω and φ scans

39245 measured reflections

2760 independent reflections

2187 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{int} = 0.033$

$\theta_{max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{min} = 1.4^\circ$

$h = -15 \rightarrow 15$

$k = -8 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -36 \rightarrow 36$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.040$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.121$$

$$S = 1.09$$

2760 reflections

145 parameters

0 restraints

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0528P)^2 + 0.9807P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.002$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.33 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.32 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All s.u.'s (except the s.u. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell s.u.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of s.u.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between s.u.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell s.u.'s is used for estimating s.u.'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	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
S1	0.38360 (5)	0.12409 (9)	0.833684 (17)	0.0655 (2)
S2	0.38292 (5)	-0.15855 (9)	0.398067 (18)	0.0658 (2)
O1	0.17784 (11)	0.0181 (2)	0.61498 (4)	0.0581 (4)
C3	0.35238 (14)	0.0577 (2)	0.74599 (6)	0.0422 (4)
C5	0.29957 (15)	0.0511 (2)	0.69974 (6)	0.0441 (4)
H5	0.2294	0.1072	0.6971	0.053*
C8	0.33643 (16)	-0.0925 (3)	0.57374 (6)	0.0476 (4)
H8	0.4061	-0.1500	0.5770	0.057*
C2	0.45551 (15)	-0.0286 (3)	0.75867 (6)	0.0516 (4)
H2	0.5002	-0.0944	0.7375	0.062*
C10	0.34646 (15)	-0.1238 (2)	0.48658 (6)	0.0462 (4)
C6	0.34072 (15)	-0.0264 (3)	0.66085 (6)	0.0467 (4)
H6	0.4121	-0.0794	0.6617	0.056*
C11	0.30593 (18)	-0.0723 (3)	0.44352 (7)	0.0569 (5)
H11	0.2427	0.0024	0.4395	0.068*
C9	0.29452 (16)	-0.0692 (3)	0.53080 (6)	0.0472 (4)
H9	0.2246	-0.0118	0.5288	0.057*
C4	0.30471 (17)	0.1448 (3)	0.78394 (6)	0.0518 (4)
H4	0.2366	0.2084	0.7827	0.062*
C7	0.27673 (15)	-0.0308 (2)	0.61635 (6)	0.0447 (4)
C1	0.48190 (17)	-0.0050 (3)	0.80489 (7)	0.0616 (5)
H1	0.5460	-0.0536	0.8191	0.074*
C13	0.44370 (16)	-0.2385 (3)	0.48152 (7)	0.0550 (5)

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H13	0.4836	-0.2873	0.5069	0.066*
C12	0.47191 (17)	-0.2690 (3)	0.43574 (8)	0.0616 (5)
H12	0.5326	-0.3415	0.4261	0.074*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
S1	0.0834 (4)	0.0759 (4)	0.0373 (3)	-0.0050 (3)	-0.0023 (2)	0.0014 (2)
S2	0.0802 (4)	0.0740 (4)	0.0433 (3)	0.0006 (3)	0.0076 (2)	-0.0057 (2)
O1	0.0456 (7)	0.0847 (10)	0.0442 (7)	0.0005 (7)	-0.0025 (5)	-0.0016 (7)
C3	0.0453 (9)	0.0400 (8)	0.0411 (8)	-0.0032 (7)	-0.0018 (7)	0.0029 (7)
C5	0.0441 (9)	0.0442 (9)	0.0440 (9)	-0.0013 (7)	-0.0045 (7)	0.0027 (7)
C8	0.0482 (10)	0.0500 (9)	0.0447 (9)	-0.0014 (8)	-0.0005 (8)	-0.0020 (8)
C2	0.0456 (10)	0.0615 (11)	0.0476 (10)	0.0033 (8)	-0.0019 (8)	0.0032 (8)
C10	0.0496 (10)	0.0457 (9)	0.0432 (9)	-0.0017 (8)	-0.0014 (7)	-0.0031 (7)
C6	0.0463 (9)	0.0509 (10)	0.0428 (9)	-0.0003 (8)	-0.0030 (7)	0.0022 (7)
C11	0.0659 (12)	0.0604 (11)	0.0445 (10)	0.0106 (10)	-0.0001 (9)	-0.0047 (8)
C9	0.0485 (9)	0.0485 (9)	0.0447 (9)	0.0013 (8)	0.0004 (7)	-0.0025 (7)
C4	0.0583 (11)	0.0530 (10)	0.0441 (9)	0.0040 (9)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0026 (8)
C7	0.0455 (10)	0.0478 (9)	0.0408 (9)	-0.0068 (8)	-0.0012 (7)	0.0023 (7)
C1	0.0542 (11)	0.0799 (14)	0.0507 (11)	-0.0015 (10)	-0.0095 (9)	0.0139 (10)
C13	0.0482 (10)	0.0634 (12)	0.0535 (11)	0.0015 (9)	-0.0024 (8)	-0.0028 (9)
C12	0.0508 (11)	0.0693 (13)	0.0648 (12)	0.0012 (10)	0.0094 (9)	-0.0111 (10)

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

S1—C4	1.6982 (19)	C2—H2	0.9300
S1—C1	1.700 (2)	C10—C11	1.362 (3)
S2—C11	1.6960 (19)	C10—C13	1.427 (3)
S2—C12	1.699 (2)	C10—C9	1.450 (2)
O1—C7	1.228 (2)	C6—C7	1.472 (2)
C3—C4	1.366 (2)	C6—H6	0.9300
C3—C2	1.420 (2)	C11—H11	0.9300
C3—C5	1.452 (2)	C9—H9	0.9300
C5—C6	1.327 (2)	C4—H4	0.9300
C5—H5	0.9300	C1—H1	0.9300
C8—C9	1.324 (2)	C13—C12	1.356 (3)
C8—C7	1.468 (2)	C13—H13	0.9300
C8—H8	0.9300	C12—H12	0.9300
C2—C1	1.356 (3)		
C4—S1—C1	91.73 (9)	C10—C11—H11	123.6
C11—S2—C12	91.76 (10)	S2—C11—H11	123.6
C4—C3—C2	111.06 (16)	C8—C9—C10	126.70 (17)
C4—C3—C5	122.97 (16)	C8—C9—H9	116.7
C2—C3—C5	125.93 (16)	C10—C9—H9	116.7
C6—C5—C3	127.01 (17)	C3—C4—S1	112.49 (15)
C6—C5—H5	116.5	C3—C4—H4	123.8
C3—C5—H5	116.5	S1—C4—H4	123.8

C9—C8—C7	122.26 (17)	O1—C7—C8	121.58 (16)
C9—C8—H8	118.9	O1—C7—C6	121.05 (16)
C7—C8—H8	118.9	C8—C7—C6	117.36 (16)
C1—C2—C3	112.91 (18)	C2—C1—S1	111.80 (15)
C1—C2—H2	123.5	C2—C1—H1	124.1
C3—C2—H2	123.5	S1—C1—H1	124.1
C11—C10—C13	110.73 (17)	C12—C13—C10	112.92 (18)
C11—C10—C9	123.24 (17)	C12—C13—H13	123.5
C13—C10—C9	126.03 (17)	C10—C13—H13	123.5
C5—C6—C7	121.90 (17)	C13—C12—S2	111.74 (16)
C5—C6—H6	119.1	C13—C12—H12	124.1
C7—C6—H6	119.1	S2—C12—H12	124.1
C10—C11—S2	112.85 (15)		
C4—C3—C5—C6	178.38 (18)	C5—C3—C4—S1	178.21 (13)
C2—C3—C5—C6	-4.2 (3)	C1—S1—C4—C3	-0.77 (16)
C4—C3—C2—C1	0.2 (2)	C9—C8—C7—O1	11.8 (3)
C5—C3—C2—C1	-177.47 (18)	C9—C8—C7—C6	-167.02 (17)
C3—C5—C6—C7	177.39 (16)	C5—C6—C7—O1	-8.4 (3)
C13—C10—C11—S2	-0.2 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C8	170.49 (17)
C9—C10—C11—S2	-179.36 (15)	C3—C2—C1—S1	-0.7 (2)
C12—S2—C11—C10	0.47 (17)	C4—S1—C1—C2	0.87 (17)
C7—C8—C9—C10	179.69 (17)	C11—C10—C13—C12	-0.2 (3)
C11—C10—C9—C8	-170.5 (2)	C9—C10—C13—C12	178.87 (18)
C13—C10—C9—C8	10.5 (3)	C10—C13—C12—S2	0.6 (2)
C2—C3—C4—S1	0.5 (2)	C11—S2—C12—C13	-0.61 (18)

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

Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the S1,C1—C4 and S2,C10—C13 rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.49	3.256 (2)	140
C12—H12 \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.44	3.355 (2)	169
C2—H2 \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.93	2.86	3.671 (2)	147
C4—H4 \cdots Cg1 ^{iv}	0.93	2.97	3.809 (2)	151
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Symmetry codes: (i) $x+1/2, y, -z+3/2$; (ii) $x+1/2, -y-1/2, -z+1$; (iii) $-x+1, y-1/2, -z+3/2$; (iv) $-x-1/2, y-1/2, z$.

Fig. 1

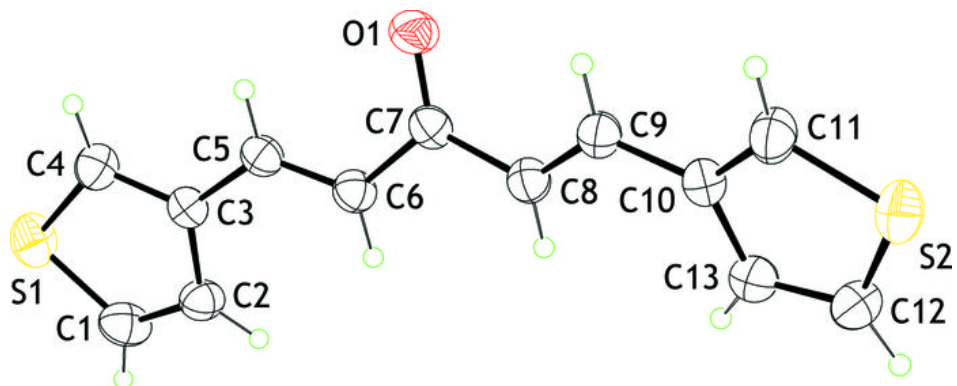


Fig. 2

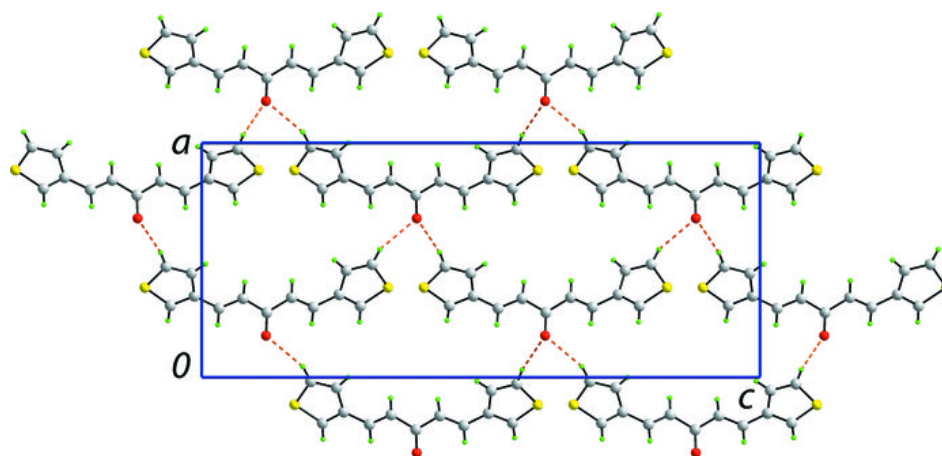


Fig. 3

