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4-Hydroxy-4,4-diphenylbutan-2-one

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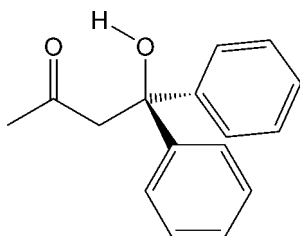
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 150$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å;
 R factor = 0.037; wR factor = 0.066; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.6.

The molecules of the title compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$, display an intramolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bond between the hydroxyl donor and the ketone acceptor. Intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions connect adjacent molecules into chains that propagate parallel to the *ac* diagonal. The chains are arranged in sheets, and molecules in adjacent sheets interact via intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds.

Related literature

 For related literature, see: Rivett (1980); Paulson *et al.* (1973).


Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 240.29$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 9.8619$ (2) Å
 $b = 9.2015$ (2) Å
 $c = 14.3720$ (3) Å
 $\beta = 102.098$ (2)°

 $V = 1275.21$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 150$ (2) K
 $0.35 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

 Oxford Diffraction Gemini
 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford
 Diffraction, 2007)
 $T_{\min} = 0.933$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$

 7361 measured reflections
 2935 independent reflections
 2144 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.066$
 $S = 1.01$
 2935 reflections
 167 parameters
 1 restraint

 H atoms treated by a mixture of
 independent and constrained
 refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.22$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{O2}-\text{H2O}\cdots\text{O1}$	0.910 (12)	2.016 (12)	2.7636 (12)	138.5 (11)
$\text{O2}-\text{H2O}\cdots\text{O1}^i$	0.910 (12)	2.385 (13)	3.0530 (12)	130.3 (10)

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); cell refinement: *CrysAlis RED* (Oxford Diffraction, 2007); data reduction: *CrysAlis RED*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR97* (Altomare *et al.* 1999); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997) and *CrystalMaker* (CrystalMaker, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2008).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HG2422).

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supporting information

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4-Hydroxy-4,4-diphenylbutan-2-one

Dennis P. Arnold and John C. McMurtrie

S1. Comment

The molecular structure of the title compound, (I), is illustrated in Fig. 1. There is an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the hydroxyl moiety and the ketone oxygen. The molecules are arranged in chains that propagate parallel to the *ac* diagonal *via* intermolecular CH $\cdots\pi$ interactions. There are two such interactions; the aromatic ring comprising C5—C10 is the CH donor and the ring comprising C11—C16 is the acceptor in both cases. Geometric parameters for the two interactions are as follows; C6—H6 \cdots C11—C16_{plane} distance 2.731 Å with C5—C10_{plane} \cdots C11—C16_{plane} dihedral angle 78.67° and C8—H8 \cdots C11—C16_{plane} distance 2.947 Å with C5—C10_{plane} \cdots C11—C16_{plane} dihedral angle 83.52°. The chains stack to form two-dimensional sheets in the crystal structure (Fig. 2). Intermolecular hydrogen bonds connect pairs of molecules from contiguous two-dimensional sheets. The pairwise intermolecular H-bond interactions and the intramolecular H-bond interactions are illustrated in Fig. 3.

S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described by Rivett (1980) which is an adaptation of the method reported earlier by Paulson *et al.* (1973). Large colourless prismatic crystals of the compound were obtained by crystallization from an evaporating dichloromethane/methanol solution.

S3. Refinement

C-bound H atoms were included in idealized positions and refined using a riding model approximation with methylene, methyl and aromatic bond lengths fixed at 0.99, 0.98 and 0.95 Å, respectively. $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ values were fixed at $1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ of the parent C atoms for methylene and aromatic H atoms and $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ of the parent C atoms for methyl H atoms. The hydroxy H atom was located in a Fourier difference map and refined with an O—H bond length restraint of 0.98 Å and with U_{iso} fixed at $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$ of the parent O atom.

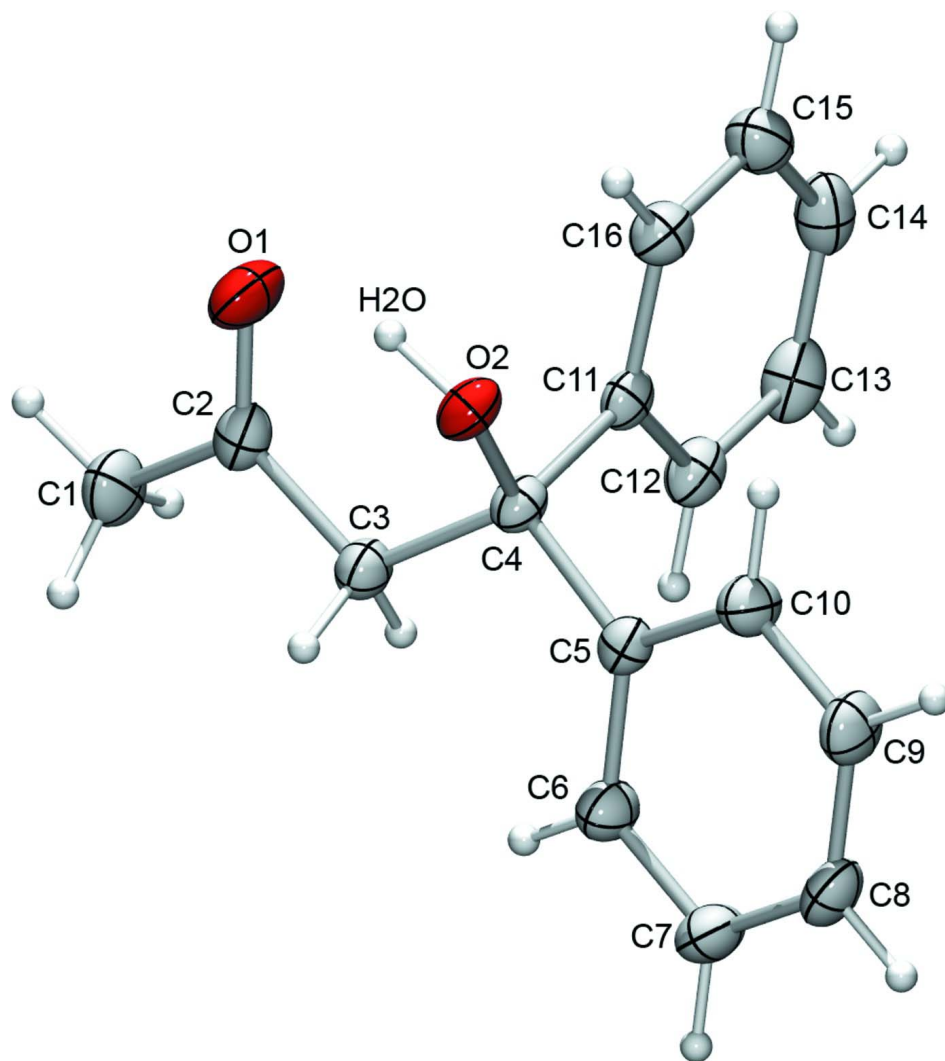
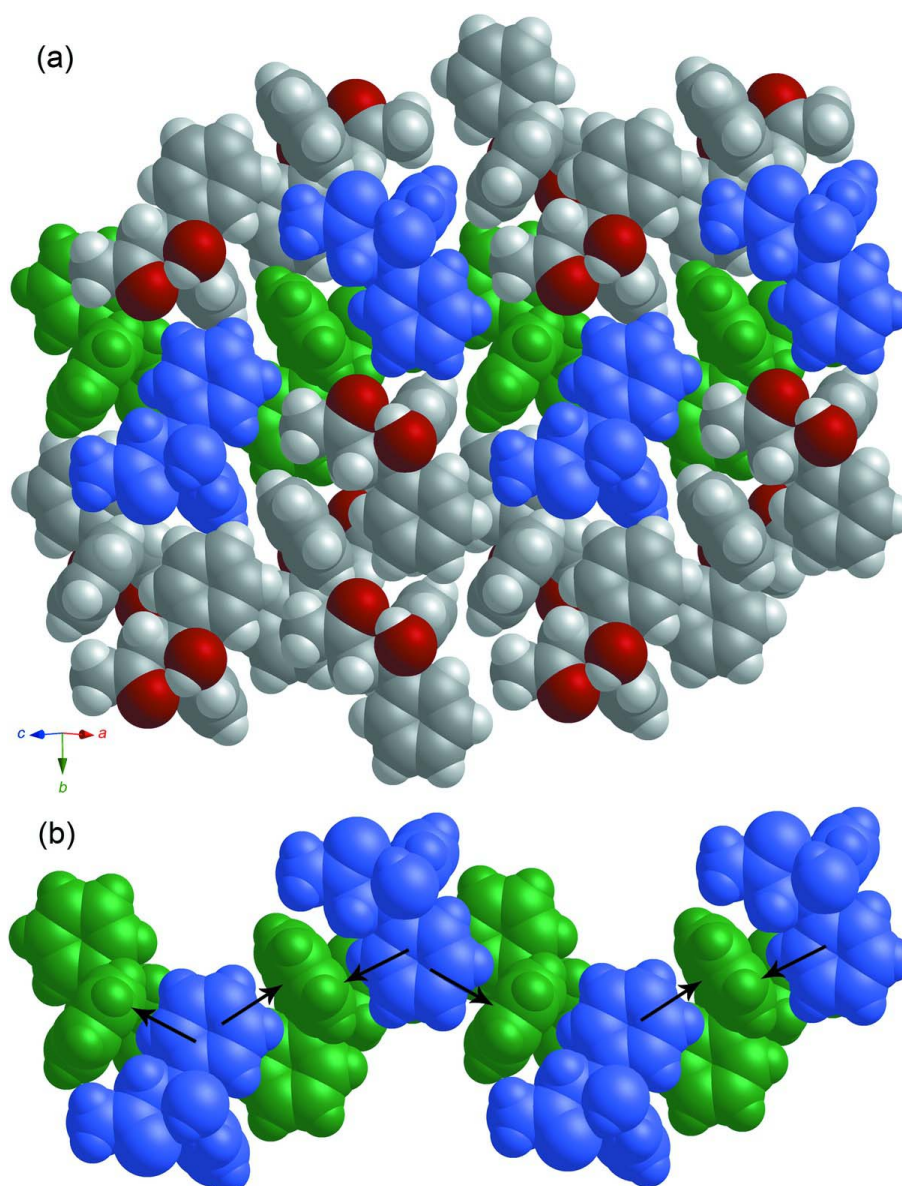
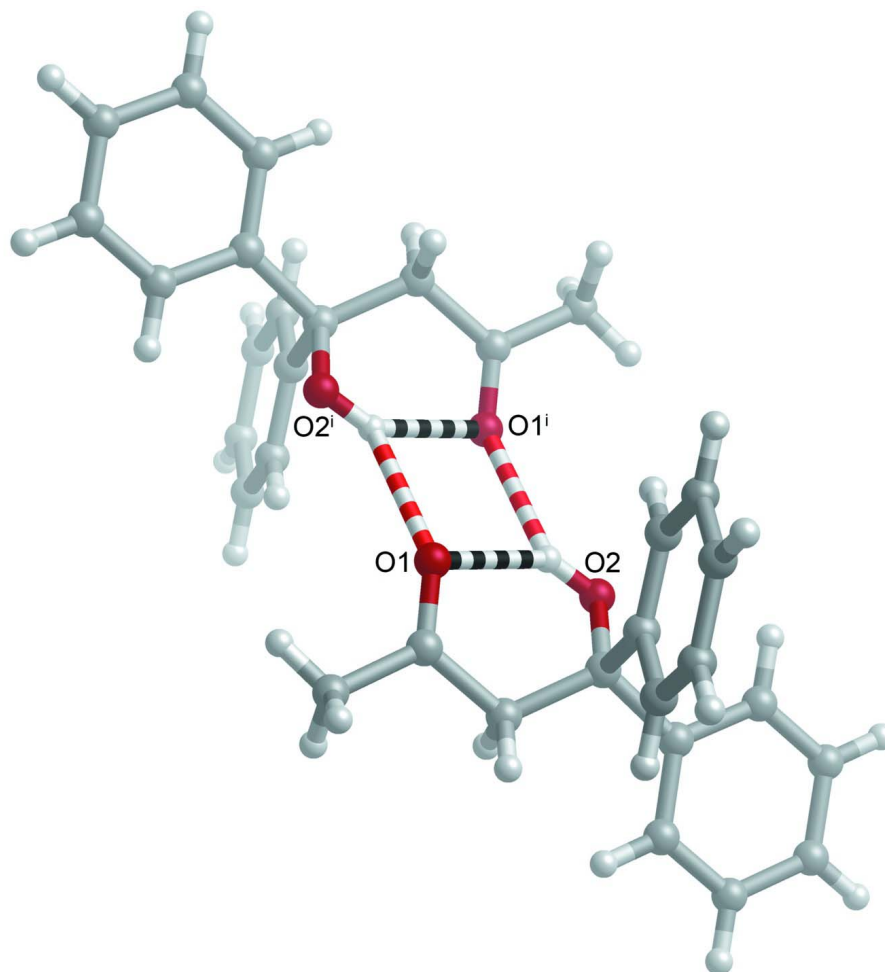


Figure 1

ORTEP depiction of the molecular structure with atom numbering scheme. Ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Figure 2**

(a) The molecules are arranged in sheets. Within the sheets the molecules are linked in one-dimensional chains by $\text{CH}\cdots\pi$ interactions between phenyl rings. Once such chain is highlighted with alternating molecules coloured green and blue. (b) Excerpt from (a) showing the propagation of the chain by $\text{CH}\cdots\pi$ interactions between phenyl rings of adjacent molecules.

**Figure 3**

Molecules in adjacent two-dimensional sheets are connected by intermolecular hydrogen bonds. The arrangement of these hydrogen bonds between a pair of molecules is illustrated (red/white dashed contact). The intramolecular hydrogen bonds are also shown (black/white dashed line). Symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1, -y, -z + 2$.

4-Hydroxy-4,4-diphenylbutan-2-one

Crystal data

$C_{16}H_{16}O_2$

$M_r = 240.29$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol: $-P 2_1n$

$a = 9.8619 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$b = 9.2015 (2) \text{ \AA}$

$c = 14.3720 (3) \text{ \AA}$

$\beta = 102.098 (2)^\circ$

$V = 1275.21 (5) \text{ \AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 512$

$D_x = 1.252 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 3618 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}28.7^\circ$

$\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 150 \text{ K}$

Prism, colourless

$0.35 \times 0.30 \times 0.20 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Gemini
diffractometer
Radiation source: Enhance (Mo) X-ray Source
Graphite monochromator
Detector resolution: 16.0774 pixels mm⁻¹
 ω scans
Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*CrysAlis RED*; Oxford Diffraction, 2007)
 $T_{\min} = 0.933$, $T_{\max} = 0.984$

7361 measured reflections
2935 independent reflections
2144 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.021$
 $\theta_{\max} = 28.8^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.9^\circ$
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 12$
 $k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
 $l = -19 \rightarrow 19$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
Least-squares matrix: full
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.036$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.066$
 $S = 1.01$
2935 reflections
167 parameters
1 restraint
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier
map
Hydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites
H atoms treated by a mixture of independent
and constrained refinement
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.01P)^2 + 0.4P]$
where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.22 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.20 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Special details

Experimental. Crystal cleaved from larger prism.

Empirical absorption correction using spherical harmonics, implemented in SCALE3 ABSPACK scaling algorithm.

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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.55546 (14)	0.14657 (15)	0.76771 (9)	0.0373 (3)
H1A	0.6047	0.0538	0.7694	0.056*
H1B	0.6224	0.2266	0.7750	0.056*
H1C	0.4896	0.1562	0.7067	0.056*
C2	0.47849 (12)	0.15136 (14)	0.84736 (8)	0.0276 (3)
C3	0.42255 (12)	0.29752 (13)	0.86860 (8)	0.0256 (3)
H3A	0.3802	0.3449	0.8076	0.031*
H3B	0.5012	0.3589	0.9004	0.031*
C4	0.31411 (11)	0.29285 (13)	0.93164 (7)	0.0224 (2)
C5	0.27448 (11)	0.44508 (13)	0.95954 (8)	0.0227 (2)
C6	0.30596 (13)	0.57091 (14)	0.91585 (8)	0.0294 (3)
H6	0.3561	0.5648	0.8663	0.035*
C7	0.26527 (13)	0.70651 (14)	0.94343 (9)	0.0328 (3)

H7	0.2875	0.7920	0.9127	0.039*
C8	0.19261 (12)	0.71662 (14)	1.01542 (8)	0.0311 (3)
H8	0.1649	0.8089	1.0345	0.037*
C9	0.16028 (13)	0.59169 (15)	1.05965 (9)	0.0330 (3)
H9	0.1100	0.5983	1.1091	0.040*
C10	0.20081 (13)	0.45708 (14)	1.03224 (8)	0.0291 (3)
H10	0.1783	0.3719	1.0632	0.035*
C11	0.18229 (11)	0.21520 (13)	0.87881 (7)	0.0221 (2)
C12	0.10703 (12)	0.27142 (14)	0.79318 (8)	0.0282 (3)
H12	0.1379	0.3576	0.7677	0.034*
C13	-0.01221 (13)	0.20283 (15)	0.74497 (8)	0.0336 (3)
H13	-0.0627	0.2423	0.6869	0.040*
C14	-0.05786 (13)	0.07704 (15)	0.78118 (9)	0.0344 (3)
H14	-0.1390	0.0294	0.7477	0.041*
C15	0.01500 (13)	0.02096 (15)	0.86617 (9)	0.0341 (3)
H15	-0.0165	-0.0650	0.8915	0.041*
C16	0.13418 (12)	0.08994 (14)	0.91473 (8)	0.0281 (3)
H16	0.1834	0.0508	0.9733	0.034*
O1	0.46398 (10)	0.04232 (10)	0.89213 (6)	0.0388 (2)
O2	0.37110 (8)	0.22230 (9)	1.01953 (5)	0.02635 (19)
H2O	0.4104 (14)	0.1379 (14)	1.0054 (9)	0.040*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.0371 (8)	0.0363 (8)	0.0426 (7)	0.0045 (6)	0.0178 (6)	-0.0073 (6)
C2	0.0246 (6)	0.0290 (7)	0.0283 (6)	0.0047 (5)	0.0030 (5)	-0.0038 (5)
C3	0.0260 (6)	0.0247 (6)	0.0271 (6)	0.0035 (5)	0.0077 (5)	-0.0001 (5)
C4	0.0258 (6)	0.0221 (6)	0.0196 (5)	0.0044 (5)	0.0057 (4)	0.0023 (5)
C5	0.0219 (6)	0.0225 (6)	0.0230 (5)	0.0026 (5)	0.0032 (4)	-0.0014 (5)
C6	0.0337 (7)	0.0256 (7)	0.0315 (6)	0.0036 (5)	0.0127 (5)	0.0010 (6)
C7	0.0379 (7)	0.0221 (6)	0.0391 (7)	0.0039 (6)	0.0099 (6)	0.0023 (6)
C8	0.0316 (7)	0.0245 (7)	0.0360 (6)	0.0080 (6)	0.0042 (5)	-0.0057 (6)
C9	0.0348 (7)	0.0341 (7)	0.0331 (6)	0.0062 (6)	0.0141 (5)	-0.0043 (6)
C10	0.0336 (7)	0.0259 (7)	0.0304 (6)	0.0016 (5)	0.0126 (5)	0.0008 (5)
C11	0.0247 (6)	0.0227 (6)	0.0200 (5)	0.0055 (5)	0.0074 (4)	-0.0024 (5)
C12	0.0318 (6)	0.0310 (7)	0.0227 (6)	0.0070 (6)	0.0078 (5)	0.0012 (5)
C13	0.0318 (7)	0.0444 (8)	0.0230 (6)	0.0105 (6)	0.0018 (5)	-0.0046 (6)
C14	0.0257 (6)	0.0414 (8)	0.0354 (7)	0.0009 (6)	0.0049 (5)	-0.0143 (6)
C15	0.0333 (7)	0.0308 (7)	0.0396 (7)	-0.0031 (6)	0.0110 (6)	-0.0035 (6)
C16	0.0307 (7)	0.0270 (7)	0.0268 (6)	0.0027 (5)	0.0063 (5)	0.0007 (5)
O1	0.0515 (6)	0.0275 (5)	0.0405 (5)	0.0123 (4)	0.0166 (4)	0.0030 (4)
O2	0.0320 (5)	0.0241 (5)	0.0214 (4)	0.0077 (4)	0.0021 (3)	0.0016 (4)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—C2	1.5009 (16)	C8—C9	1.3828 (18)
C1—H1A	0.9800	C8—H8	0.9500

C1—H1B	0.9800	C9—C10	1.3839 (17)
C1—H1C	0.9800	C9—H9	0.9500
C2—O1	1.2165 (15)	C10—H10	0.9500
C2—C3	1.5089 (16)	C11—C16	1.3866 (16)
C3—C4	1.5403 (15)	C11—C12	1.3965 (15)
C3—H3A	0.9900	C12—C13	1.3855 (17)
C3—H3B	0.9900	C12—H12	0.9500
C4—O2	1.4266 (13)	C13—C14	1.3826 (19)
C4—C5	1.5301 (16)	C13—H13	0.9500
C4—C11	1.5373 (16)	C14—C15	1.3808 (18)
C5—C6	1.3830 (16)	C14—H14	0.9500
C5—C10	1.3964 (15)	C15—C16	1.3884 (17)
C6—C7	1.3934 (17)	C15—H15	0.9500
C6—H6	0.9500	C16—H16	0.9500
C7—C8	1.3795 (17)	O2—H2O	0.910 (12)
C7—H7	0.9500		
C2—C1—H1A	109.5	C6—C7—H7	120.0
C2—C1—H1B	109.5	C7—C8—C9	119.65 (12)
H1A—C1—H1B	109.5	C7—C8—H8	120.2
C2—C1—H1C	109.5	C9—C8—H8	120.2
H1A—C1—H1C	109.5	C8—C9—C10	120.33 (11)
H1B—C1—H1C	109.5	C8—C9—H9	119.8
O1—C2—C1	120.90 (12)	C10—C9—H9	119.8
O1—C2—C3	122.65 (11)	C9—C10—C5	120.69 (12)
C1—C2—C3	116.44 (11)	C9—C10—H10	119.7
C2—C3—C4	114.99 (10)	C5—C10—H10	119.7
C2—C3—H3A	108.5	C16—C11—C12	118.42 (11)
C4—C3—H3A	108.5	C16—C11—C4	121.49 (10)
C2—C3—H3B	108.5	C12—C11—C4	120.09 (11)
C4—C3—H3B	108.5	C13—C12—C11	120.70 (12)
H3A—C3—H3B	107.5	C13—C12—H12	119.6
O2—C4—C5	105.04 (8)	C11—C12—H12	119.6
O2—C4—C11	111.18 (9)	C14—C13—C12	120.15 (11)
C5—C4—C11	108.60 (9)	C14—C13—H13	119.9
O2—C4—C3	109.89 (9)	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C5—C4—C3	112.06 (10)	C15—C14—C13	119.72 (12)
C11—C4—C3	110.00 (9)	C15—C14—H14	120.1
C6—C5—C10	118.35 (11)	C13—C14—H14	120.1
C6—C5—C4	123.61 (10)	C14—C15—C16	120.17 (12)
C10—C5—C4	118.03 (10)	C14—C15—H15	119.9
C5—C6—C7	121.00 (11)	C16—C15—H15	119.9
C5—C6—H6	119.5	C11—C16—C15	120.84 (11)
C7—C6—H6	119.5	C11—C16—H16	119.6
C8—C7—C6	119.97 (12)	C15—C16—H16	119.6
C8—C7—H7	120.0	C4—O2—H2O	107.4 (8)
O1—C2—C3—C4	-15.52 (17)	C6—C5—C10—C9	0.08 (18)

C1—C2—C3—C4	165.07 (10)	C4—C5—C10—C9	-179.04 (11)
C2—C3—C4—O2	57.09 (13)	O2—C4—C11—C16	-2.22 (14)
C2—C3—C4—C5	173.47 (9)	C5—C4—C11—C16	-117.30 (11)
C2—C3—C4—C11	-65.63 (12)	C3—C4—C11—C16	119.73 (11)
O2—C4—C5—C6	133.63 (11)	O2—C4—C11—C12	177.02 (10)
C11—C4—C5—C6	-107.35 (12)	C5—C4—C11—C12	61.94 (13)
C3—C4—C5—C6	14.36 (15)	C3—C4—C11—C12	-61.03 (13)
O2—C4—C5—C10	-47.29 (13)	C16—C11—C12—C13	-0.53 (17)
C11—C4—C5—C10	71.72 (12)	C4—C11—C12—C13	-179.79 (11)
C3—C4—C5—C10	-166.56 (10)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-0.24 (18)
C10—C5—C6—C7	-0.05 (18)	C12—C13—C14—C15	0.74 (18)
C4—C5—C6—C7	179.02 (11)	C13—C14—C15—C16	-0.48 (19)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.10 (19)	C12—C11—C16—C15	0.79 (17)
C6—C7—C8—C9	-0.17 (19)	C4—C11—C16—C15	-179.96 (11)
C7—C8—C9—C10	0.21 (19)	C14—C15—C16—C11	-0.29 (18)
C8—C9—C10—C5	-0.16 (19)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
O2—H2O \cdots O1	0.91 (1)	2.02 (1)	2.7636 (12)	139 (1)
O2—H2O \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.91 (1)	2.39 (1)	3.0530 (12)	130 (1)

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