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## Structure Reports

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## 2,3-Bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)quinoxaline

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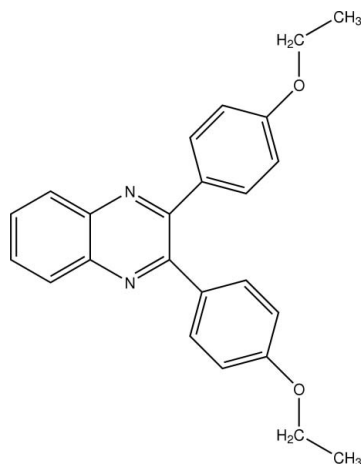
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.035;  $wR$  factor = 0.092; data-to-parameter ratio = 13.6.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ , was prepared by condensation of 1,2-bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)ethane-1,2-dione and 1,2-diaminobenzene. The asymmetric unit contains one half-molecule, close to a twofold axis. The plane of the quinoxaline ring is twisted with respect to the planes of the two ethoxyphenyl ring systems, exhibiting dihedral angles of  $39.95$  ( $9^\circ$ ). The crystal packing is dominated by weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions. No classical hydrogen bonds or stacking interactions are observed.

## Related literature

For applications of quinoxaline derivatives, see: Seitz *et al.* (2002); He *et al.* (2003); Dailey *et al.* (2001). For the syntheses of quinoxaline derivatives, see: Bhosale *et al.* (2005); More *et al.* (2006); Raw *et al.* (2003). For the synthesis of the title compound, see: Heravi *et al.* (2006).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$  $M_r = 370.44$ 

Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 $a = 19.4837$  (18) Å  
 $b = 11.2682$  (11) Å  
 $c = 9.2629$  (9) Å  
 $\beta = 100.196$  ( $1^\circ$ )  
 $V = 2001.5$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  K  
 $0.37 \times 0.27 \times 0.24$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.972$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.981$

6487 measured reflections  
 1743 independent reflections  
 1560 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.092$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 1743 reflections

128 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.12$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C10}-\text{H10}\cdots\text{Cg1}^i$	0.93	2.85	3.3936 (17)	119
$\text{C11}-\text{H11A}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{ii}$	0.96	2.93	3.743 (2)	143

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + 1, -y, -z$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z$ . Cg1 is the centroid of the N1,C1,C1',N1',C2 ring and Cg2 is the centroid of the C5-C10 ring.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (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: BH2259).

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## supporting information

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## 2,3-Bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)quinoxaline

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### S1. Comment

Quinoxaline derivatives are an important class of benzoheterocycles. They have found applications as anticancer, antiviral, and antibacterial agents (Seitz *et al.*, 2002; He *et al.*, 2003), and dyes (Dailey *et al.*, 2001). In recent years, many synthesis of quinoxaline derivatives have been reported (Raw *et al.*, 2003; Bhosale *et al.*, 2005; More *et al.*, 2006). The title compound is one of such quinoxaline derivatives. We have synthesized the title compound and report now its crystal structure.

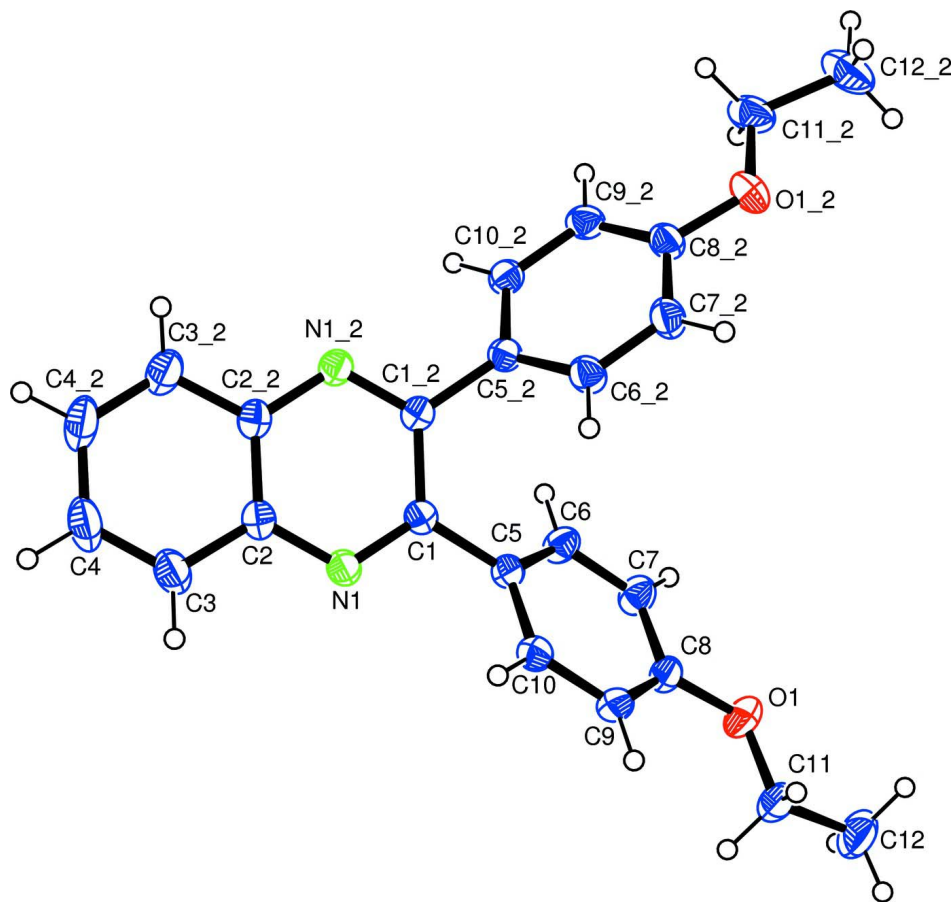
The molecular structure of title compound is as shown in Fig. 1. The molecule lies on a twofold axis. The quinoxaline ring and two ethoxyphenyl rings are independent and planar. The quinoxaline ring is twisted with respect to the ethoxyphenyl ring with a dihedral angle of 39.95 (9)°. Packing is dominated by rather weak C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$  interactions (Table 1). In contrast, no significant hydrogen bonds or stacking interactions are observed in the crystal structure.

### S2. Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure reported by Heravi *et al.* (2006). A mixture of 1,2-bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)ethane-1,2-dione (1 mmol), 1,2-diaminobenzene (1 mmol), and ammonium fluoride (10% mol) in CH<sub>3</sub>OH (5 ml) was stirred at room temperature. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added to the reaction mixture. The product dissolves in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the catalyst separated easily from the mixture by filtration. Solvents evaporation afforded the crude product. The solid was recrystallized from ethanol. Single crystals suitable for X-ray data collection were obtained by recrystallization from a dichloromethane-methanol mixture.

### S3. Refinement

All H atoms were located geometrically and treated as riding, with C—H distances in the range 0.93–0.97 Å and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$  or  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{parent atom})$  in the case of the methyl group.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title molecule, with 40% probability displacement ellipsoids. Atoms labeled with <sub>2</sub> are generated by symmetry  $1 - x, y, 1/2 - z$ .

### 2,3-Bis(4-ethoxyphenyl)quinoxaline

#### Crystal data

$C_{24}H_{22}N_2O_2$   
 $M_r = 370.44$   
 Monoclinic,  $C2/c$   
 Hall symbol:  $-C 2yc$   
 $a = 19.4837 (18) \text{ \AA}$   
 $b = 11.2682 (11) \text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 9.2629 (9) \text{ \AA}$   
 $\beta = 100.196 (1)^\circ$   
 $V = 2001.5 (3) \text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 4$

$F(000) = 784$   
 $D_x = 1.229 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$   
 Cell parameters from 3608 reflections  
 $\theta = 5.6\text{--}52.7^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 293 \text{ K}$   
 Prism, yellow  
 $0.37 \times 0.27 \times 0.24 \text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector  
 diffractometer  
 Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
 Graphite monochromator  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.972$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.981$   
 6487 measured reflections  
 1743 independent reflections  
 1560 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.0^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.1^\circ$   
 $h = -23 \rightarrow 22$

$k = -12 \rightarrow 13$   
 $l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.092$   
 $S = 1.03$   
 1743 reflections  
 128 parameters  
 0 restraints  
 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  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0422P)^2 + 0.9006P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.12 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
 2008),  $F_c^* = kFc^*[1 + 0.001x \text{Fc}^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$   
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0289 (19)

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.46773 (6)	-0.00154 (10)	0.19704 (12)	0.0281 (3)
N1	0.43983 (5)	-0.10164 (8)	0.14060 (11)	0.0321 (3)
C2	0.47078 (6)	-0.20565 (10)	0.19257 (13)	0.0333 (3)
C3	0.44262 (8)	-0.31482 (11)	0.13548 (16)	0.0459 (4)
H3	0.4044	-0.3157	0.0594	0.055*
C4	0.47143 (9)	-0.41910 (12)	0.19182 (17)	0.0580 (4)
H4	0.4531	-0.4908	0.1529	0.070*
O1	0.31520 (5)	0.41927 (8)	0.03771 (11)	0.0503 (3)
C8	0.35080 (6)	0.31489 (10)	0.06662 (14)	0.0369 (3)
C6	0.41928 (6)	0.19601 (11)	0.25439 (13)	0.0365 (3)
H6	0.4395	0.1856	0.3523	0.044*
C10	0.39626 (6)	0.12701 (10)	0.00690 (13)	0.0334 (3)
H10	0.4003	0.0690	-0.0625	0.040*
C5	0.42812 (6)	0.10907 (10)	0.15155 (12)	0.0294 (3)
C7	0.38108 (7)	0.29661 (11)	0.21256 (14)	0.0402 (3)
H7	0.3754	0.3532	0.2826	0.048*
C9	0.35851 (6)	0.22927 (11)	-0.03675 (14)	0.0368 (3)
H9	0.3385	0.2403	-0.1347	0.044*
C11	0.28097 (7)	0.44243 (12)	-0.10928 (17)	0.0514 (4)
H11A	0.2476	0.3801	-0.1428	0.062*
H11B	0.3148	0.4455	-0.1745	0.062*
C12	0.24435 (8)	0.55950 (14)	-0.1089 (2)	0.0689 (5)
H12A	0.2209	0.5777	-0.2065	0.103*
H12B	0.2778	0.6204	-0.0755	0.103*
H12C	0.2109	0.5552	-0.0445	0.103*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0309 (6)	0.0289 (6)	0.0251 (6)	-0.0019 (5)	0.0067 (5)	0.0001 (4)
N1	0.0342 (5)	0.0298 (6)	0.0320 (6)	-0.0025 (4)	0.0051 (4)	-0.0004 (4)
C2	0.0394 (6)	0.0289 (6)	0.0328 (7)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0096 (5)	-0.0004 (5)
C3	0.0582 (8)	0.0346 (7)	0.0437 (8)	-0.0107 (6)	0.0053 (6)	-0.0041 (6)
C4	0.0851 (12)	0.0279 (7)	0.0607 (10)	-0.0092 (7)	0.0119 (8)	-0.0052 (6)
O1	0.0515 (6)	0.0377 (5)	0.0575 (6)	0.0140 (4)	-0.0017 (5)	0.0093 (4)
C8	0.0338 (6)	0.0303 (7)	0.0451 (8)	0.0029 (5)	0.0032 (5)	0.0078 (5)
C6	0.0426 (7)	0.0371 (7)	0.0286 (6)	0.0073 (5)	0.0030 (5)	0.0014 (5)
C10	0.0343 (6)	0.0331 (7)	0.0320 (7)	-0.0020 (5)	0.0037 (5)	-0.0010 (5)
C5	0.0285 (5)	0.0290 (6)	0.0307 (6)	-0.0010 (5)	0.0048 (4)	0.0015 (5)
C7	0.0472 (7)	0.0345 (7)	0.0383 (7)	0.0093 (6)	0.0061 (6)	-0.0027 (5)
C9	0.0365 (6)	0.0385 (7)	0.0327 (7)	-0.0014 (5)	-0.0015 (5)	0.0065 (5)
C11	0.0398 (7)	0.0482 (8)	0.0622 (10)	0.0006 (6)	-0.0024 (6)	0.0242 (7)
C12	0.0434 (8)	0.0553 (10)	0.1049 (14)	0.0103 (7)	0.0049 (8)	0.0361 (9)

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

C1—N1	1.3193 (14)	C6—C7	1.3737 (17)
C1—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.452 (2)	C6—C5	1.3981 (16)
C1—C5	1.4871 (15)	C6—H6	0.9300
N1—C2	1.3660 (15)	C10—C9	1.3881 (17)
C2—C3	1.4111 (17)	C10—C5	1.3882 (16)
C2—C2 <sup>i</sup>	1.414 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
C3—C4	1.3655 (19)	C7—H7	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C9—H9	0.9300
C4—C4 <sup>i</sup>	1.406 (3)	C11—C12	1.500 (2)
C4—H4	0.9300	C11—H11A	0.9700
O1—C8	1.3676 (14)	C11—H11B	0.9700
O1—C11	1.4301 (17)	C12—H12A	0.9600
C8—C9	1.3860 (18)	C12—H12B	0.9600
C8—C7	1.3912 (18)	C12—H12C	0.9600
N1—C1—C1 <sup>i</sup>	120.98 (6)	C5—C10—H10	119.2
N1—C1—C5	116.59 (10)	C10—C5—C6	117.88 (11)
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C5	122.38 (6)	C10—C5—C1	121.10 (10)
C1—N1—C2	117.95 (10)	C6—C5—C1	120.97 (10)
N1—C2—C3	119.85 (11)	C6—C7—C8	120.77 (11)
N1—C2—C2 <sup>i</sup>	120.77 (6)	C6—C7—H7	119.6
C3—C2—C2 <sup>i</sup>	119.33 (8)	C8—C7—H7	119.6
C4—C3—C2	120.05 (13)	C8—C9—C10	119.56 (11)
C4—C3—H3	120.0	C8—C9—H9	120.2
C2—C3—H3	120.0	C10—C9—H9	120.2
C3—C4—C4 <sup>i</sup>	120.61 (8)	O1—C11—C12	107.47 (14)
C3—C4—H4	119.7	O1—C11—H11A	110.2
C4 <sup>i</sup> —C4—H4	119.7	C12—C11—H11A	110.2

C8—O1—C11	118.57 (11)	O1—C11—H11B	110.2
O1—C8—C9	125.21 (11)	C12—C11—H11B	110.2
O1—C8—C7	115.51 (11)	H11A—C11—H11B	108.5
C9—C8—C7	119.28 (11)	C11—C12—H12A	109.5
C7—C6—C5	120.80 (11)	C11—C12—H12B	109.5
C7—C6—H6	119.6	H12A—C12—H12B	109.5
C5—C6—H6	119.6	C11—C12—H12C	109.5
C9—C10—C5	121.69 (11)	H12A—C12—H12C	109.5
C9—C10—H10	119.2	H12B—C12—H12C	109.5

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

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

Cg1 is the centroid of the N1,C1,C1',N1',C2 ring and Cg2 is the centroid of the C5–C10 ring.

<i>D—H...A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H...A</i>	<i>D...A</i>	<i>D—H...A</i>
C10—H10...Cg1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.85	3.3936 (17)	119
C11—H11A...Cg2 <sup>iii</sup>	0.96	2.93	3.743 (2)	143

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