

University of Missouri-St. Louis

From the Selected Works of Nigam Rath

October 15, 2010

(1E,3E)-1,4-Bis(4-Methoxyphenyl)Buta1,3-Diene

Gopinathan Narayan, *National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology*

Nigam P. Rath, *University of Missouri–St. Louis*

Suresh Das, *National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology*



Available at: <https://works.bepress.com/nigam-rath/112/>

(1*E*,3*E*)-1,4-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)buta-1,3-dieneGopinathan Narayan,^a Nigam P. Rath^b and Suresh Das^{a*}

^aPhotosciences and Photonics Section, Chemical Sciences and Technology Division, National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, CSIR, Trivandrum, Kerala 695 019, India, and ^bDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry and Center for Nanoscience, University of Missouri-St. Louis, One University Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63121-4400, USA

Correspondence e-mail: sureshdas@niist.res.in

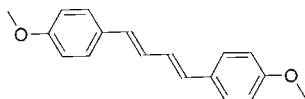
Received 6 July 2010; accepted 16 September 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.045; wR factor = 0.110; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$, which exhibits blue emission in the solid state, is an intermediate in the preparation of liquid crystals and polymers. The molecule is located on an inversion centre. In the crystal, molecules are arranged in a herringbone motif.

Related literature

For related structures, see: George *et al.* (1998); Vishnumurthy *et al.* (2002); Davis *et al.* (2004, 2008); Kumar *et al.* (2009); Ono *et al.* (2009). For the synthesis and the use of the title compound in the preparation of polymers and chiral liquid crystals, see: Rotarski (1908); Wang *et al.* (2003); Das *et al.* (2008). For molecules with a herringbone arrangement, see: Koren *et al.* (2003).

**Experimental***Crystal data*

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$
 $M_r = 266.32$
 Orthorhombic, *Pbca*
 $a = 7.3543$ (3) Å
 $b = 6.2617$ (3) Å
 $c = 31.3872$ (13) Å

$V = 1445.39$ (11) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.25 \times 0.22 \times 0.22$ mm

Data collection

Bruker X8 APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: numerical (*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 2006)
 $T_{\min} = 0.981$, $T_{\max} = 0.983$

40427 measured reflections
 1658 independent reflections
 1287 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.110$
 $S = 1.08$
 1658 reflections

92 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.13$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.13$ e Å⁻³

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2001); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2001); 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*.

Research grants from the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, are gratefully acknowledged. This is contribution No. PPS-300 from PPS-NIIST. GN is grateful to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for a research fellowship. Funding from the National Science Foundation (MRI,CHE-0420497) for purchase of the APEXII diffractometer is also acknowledged.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: IS2575).

References

- Bruker (2001). *APEX2* and *SAINT*. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Das, S., Narayan, G., Abraham, S., Jayaraman, N., Singh, M. K., Prasad, S. K. & Rao, D. S. S. (2008). *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **18**, 1632–1640.
- Davis, R., Abraham, S., Rath, N. P. & Das, S. (2004). *New J. Chem.* **28**, 1368–1372.
- Davis, R., Kumar, N. S. S., Abraham, S., Suresh, C. H., Rath, N. P., Tamaoki, N. & Das, S. (2008). *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **112**, 2137–2146.
- George, M., Das, S., Ashokan, C. V., Rath, N. P. & George, M. V. (1998). *Acta Cryst. C* **54**, 1033–1036.
- Koren, A. B., Curtis, M. D., Francis, A. H. & Kampf, J. W. (2003). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **125**, 5040–5050.
- Kumar, N. S. S., Varghese, S., Suresh, C. H., Rath, N. P. & Das, S. (2009). *J. Phys. Chem. C*, **113**, 11927–11935.
- Ono, K., Tokura, O. & Tomura, M. (2009). *Acta Cryst. E* **65**, o2118.
- Rotarski, Th. (1908). *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **41**, 1994–1998.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2006). *SADABS*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Vishnumurthy, K., Guru Row, T. N. & Venkatesan, K. (2002). *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.* **1**, 427–430.
- Wang, S. J., Tjong, S. C., Meng, Y. Z., Fung, M. K., Lee, S. T. & Hay, A. S. (2003). *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.* **89**, 1645–1651.

* Present address: Piramal Healthcare Limited, Mumbai 400013, India.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2678 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810037141]

(1*E*,3*E*)-1,4-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)buta-1,3-diene**Gopinathan Narayan, Nigam P. Rath and Suresh Das****S1. Comment**

Although the crystal structures of a number of butadiene molecules have been reported (George *et al.*, 1998; Vishnumurthy *et al.*, 2002; Davis *et al.*, 2004, 2008; Kumar *et al.*, 2009; Ono *et al.*, 2009), that of the title compound, C₁₈H₁₈O₂, (I), has not been determined and the structure is reported here (Fig. 1). There are four molecules of (I) per unit cell. The symmetrical molecules are arranged in a herringbone fashion (Koren *et al.*, 2003) in which the molecules are packed in an edge-to-face orientation (Fig. 2).

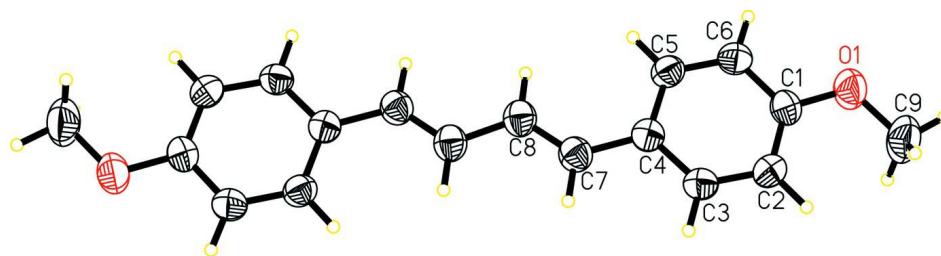
Thermal properties: On heating, crystals of (I) melted at 237 °C, which on further heating sublimed at 246 °C. The sublimed-condensed crystals were chemically unaltered as evidenced by NMR and MS analyses.

S2. Experimental

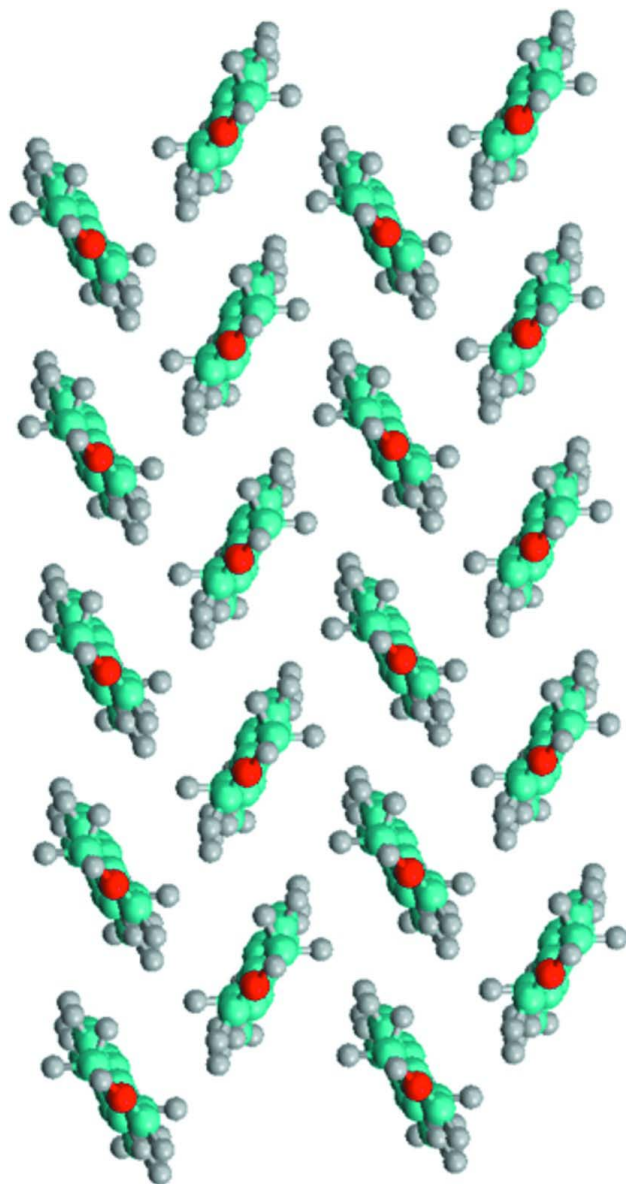
A mixture of diethyl-4-methoxybenzylphosphonate (1 equiv) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (5 equiv) were stirred in dry DMF at room temperature and cooled to 273 K. 4-Methoxycinnamaldehyde (1 equiv) dissolved in dry DMF was slowly added into the solution. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 12 h at room temperature. TLC analysis indicated completion of reaction. Reaction mixture was poured into ice water, extracted with dichloromethane and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with ethyl acetate and filtered. The compound being insoluble in ethyl acetate remained in the residue. This was repeatedly washed with ethyl acetate (small quantities) to obtain pure title compound. The small amount of compound which remained in the filtrate was recovered by column chromatography through silica gel (100–200 mesh), using 5% ethyl acetate/hexane as the mobile phase. Single crystals obtained from ethylacetate at room temperature were of poor quality (high *R* value) and the structure determination was carried out at 100 K. Fresh crystals were grown from chloroform/hexanes at room temperature which were of higher quality to permit X-ray analysis at 293 K. The data presented herein are from the latter determination.

S3. Refinement

H atoms bonded to N and O atoms were located in a difference map and refined with distance restraints of O—H = 0.84 (2) and N—H = 0.87 (2) Å, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{N},\text{O})$. Other H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model (including free rotation about the ethanol C—C bond), with C—H = 0.95–0.99 Å and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2$ (1.5 for methyl groups) times $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of (I), with atom labels and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

**Figure 2**

The herringbone packing of (I) in the crystal structure.

(1E,3E)-1,4-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)buta-1,3-diene*Crystal data*C₁₈H₁₈O₂ $M_r = 266.32$ Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

 $a = 7.3543 (3) \text{ \AA}$ $b = 6.2617 (3) \text{ \AA}$ $c = 31.3872 (13) \text{ \AA}$ $V = 1445.39 (11) \text{ \AA}^3$ $Z = 4$ $F(000) = 568$ $D_x = 1.224 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$ Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$

Cell parameters from 7512 reflections

 $\theta = 2.6\text{--}23.6^\circ$ $\mu = 0.08 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ $T = 293 \text{ K}$

Pyramidal, colourless

 $0.25 \times 0.22 \times 0.22 \text{ mm}$ *Data collection*Bruker X8 APEXII CCD area-detector
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

 φ and ω scansAbsorption correction: numerical
(*SADABS*; Sheldrick, 2006) $T_{\min} = 0.981$, $T_{\max} = 0.983$

40427 measured reflections

1658 independent reflections

1287 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$ $\theta_{\max} = 27.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.3^\circ$ $h = -8 \rightarrow 9$ $k = -8 \rightarrow 8$ $l = -40 \rightarrow 37$ *Refinement*Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$ $wR(F^2) = 0.110$ $S = 1.08$

1658 reflections

92 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0429P)^2 + 0.3178P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.13 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.13 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$ *Special details***Experimental.** 2010-02-01 # Formatted by publCIF**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	-0.01884 (15)	0.42509 (16)	0.19955 (3)	0.0584 (3)
C1	-0.00667 (17)	0.4944 (2)	0.15818 (4)	0.0420 (3)
C2	0.07908 (18)	0.3855 (2)	0.12580 (4)	0.0458 (3)
H2	0.1341	0.2543	0.1310	0.055*

C3	0.08211 (18)	0.4740 (2)	0.08547 (4)	0.0441 (3)
H3	0.1386	0.3988	0.0636	0.053*
C4	0.00422 (16)	0.6707 (2)	0.07623 (4)	0.0396 (3)
C5	-0.08465 (17)	0.7752 (2)	0.10963 (4)	0.0440 (3)
H5	-0.1411	0.9056	0.1046	0.053*
C6	-0.09002 (18)	0.6884 (2)	0.14980 (4)	0.0455 (3)
H6	-0.1501	0.7605	0.1716	0.055*
C7	0.02594 (18)	0.7620 (2)	0.03382 (4)	0.0452 (3)
H7	0.0769	0.6729	0.0133	0.054*
C8	-0.01863 (18)	0.9584 (2)	0.02086 (4)	0.0461 (3)
H8	-0.0777	1.0472	0.0402	0.055*
C9	0.0738 (3)	0.2339 (3)	0.21039 (5)	0.0789 (6)
H9A	0.0254	0.1176	0.1940	0.118*
H9B	0.0577	0.2050	0.2402	0.118*
H9C	0.2010	0.2497	0.2043	0.118*

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0773 (7)	0.0568 (6)	0.0410 (6)	0.0056 (6)	0.0018 (5)	0.0061 (5)
C1	0.0447 (7)	0.0442 (7)	0.0371 (7)	-0.0047 (6)	-0.0013 (5)	0.0012 (6)
C2	0.0485 (8)	0.0395 (7)	0.0495 (8)	0.0068 (6)	0.0004 (6)	0.0015 (6)
C3	0.0454 (7)	0.0431 (7)	0.0439 (7)	0.0041 (6)	0.0049 (6)	-0.0034 (6)
C4	0.0366 (6)	0.0405 (7)	0.0416 (7)	-0.0029 (5)	-0.0018 (5)	-0.0007 (5)
C5	0.0446 (7)	0.0395 (7)	0.0479 (8)	0.0056 (6)	0.0001 (6)	-0.0005 (6)
C6	0.0485 (8)	0.0439 (7)	0.0441 (7)	0.0043 (6)	0.0036 (6)	-0.0047 (6)
C7	0.0464 (7)	0.0484 (8)	0.0407 (7)	-0.0010 (6)	-0.0012 (6)	-0.0009 (6)
C8	0.0463 (7)	0.0488 (8)	0.0430 (7)	-0.0031 (6)	-0.0036 (6)	0.0015 (6)
C9	0.1102 (16)	0.0692 (11)	0.0574 (10)	0.0158 (11)	-0.0010 (10)	0.0204 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

O1—C1	1.3721 (15)	C5—C6	1.3735 (18)
O1—C9	1.4190 (19)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—C2	1.3768 (18)	C6—H6	0.9300
C1—C6	1.3860 (18)	C7—C8	1.3367 (19)
C2—C3	1.3820 (18)	C7—H7	0.9300
C2—H2	0.9300	C8—C8 ⁱ	1.435 (3)
C3—C4	1.3890 (18)	C8—H8	0.9300
C3—H3	0.9300	C9—H9A	0.9600
C4—C5	1.3978 (18)	C9—H9B	0.9600
C4—C7	1.4573 (18)	C9—H9C	0.9600
C1—O1—C9	117.55 (12)	C5—C6—C1	120.54 (12)
O1—C1—C2	124.87 (12)	C5—C6—H6	119.7
O1—C1—C6	115.34 (12)	C1—C6—H6	119.7
C2—C1—C6	119.78 (12)	C8—C7—C4	127.73 (13)
C1—C2—C3	119.00 (12)	C8—C7—H7	116.1

C1—C2—H2	120.5	C4—C7—H7	116.1
C3—C2—H2	120.5	C7—C8—C8 ⁱ	124.37 (17)
C2—C3—C4	122.70 (12)	C7—C8—H8	117.8
C2—C3—H3	118.6	C8 ⁱ —C8—H8	117.8
C4—C3—H3	118.6	O1—C9—H9A	109.5
C3—C4—C5	116.82 (12)	O1—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C4—C7	119.55 (12)	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—C7	123.56 (12)	O1—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	121.12 (12)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.4	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.4		
C9—O1—C1—C2	4.3 (2)	C7—C4—C5—C6	-175.32 (12)
C9—O1—C1—C6	-176.19 (14)	C4—C5—C6—C1	0.1 (2)
O1—C1—C2—C3	-179.72 (12)	O1—C1—C6—C5	179.15 (12)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.81 (19)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-1.33 (19)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.9 (2)	C3—C4—C7—C8	-170.76 (13)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-2.09 (19)	C5—C4—C7—C8	6.0 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C7	174.90 (13)	C4—C7—C8—C8 ⁱ	175.49 (15)
C3—C4—C5—C6	1.54 (18)		

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