

Acta Crystallographica Section E Structure Reports Online

ISSN 1600-5368

# 2,4-Bis[(prop-2-ynyl)oxy]benzaldehyde

## M. Esakkiammal,<sup>a</sup> V. Selvarani,<sup>a</sup> M. A. Neelakantan,<sup>a</sup>\* V. Silambarasan<sup>b</sup> and D. Velmurugan<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Chemistry Research Centre, National Engineering College, K. R. Nagar, Kovilpatti 628 503, India, and <sup>b</sup>CAS in Crystallography and Biophysics, University of Madras, Guindy Campus, Chennai 25, India Correspondence e-mail: drmaneelakantan@gmail.com

Received 29 June 2012; accepted 11 July 2012

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 293 K; mean  $\sigma$ (C–C) = 0.002 Å; R factor = 0.039; wR factor = 0.113; data-to-parameter ratio = 17.9.

In the title compound,  $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$ , two prop-2-ynyloxy groups are attached to the benzaldehyde ring at positions 2 and 6. The crystal packing features  $C-H \cdots O$  interactions.

#### **Related literature**

For the biological activity of benzaldehyde derivatives, see: Zhao *et al.* (2007). For related literature, see: Delogu *et al.* (2010); Ley & Bertram (2001). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995).



a = 4.9219 (2) Å

b = 16.8705 (7) Å

c = 13.4326 (6) Å

#### Experimental

Crystal data	
$C_{13}H_{10}O_3$ $M_r = 214.21$	
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	

 $\beta = 98.236 (3)^{\circ}$   $V = 1103.87 (8) \text{ Å}^3$  Z = 4Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII areadetector diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2008)  $T_{\rm min} = 0.982, T_{\rm max} = 0.982$ 

#### Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   $wR(F^2) = 0.113$  S = 1.042754 reflections 154 parameters 2754 independent reflections 2177 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$  $R_{\text{int}} = 0.025$ 

10446 measured reflections

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  $\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta \rho_{min} = -0.16 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 

#### Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D - H \cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - H \cdots A$	
$C6-H6\cdots O1^i$	0.93	2.48	3.3616 (14)	159	
Symmetry code: (i)	$x + \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z$	$-\frac{1}{2}$ .			

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: *APEX2*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).

The authors thank TBI Consultancy, University of Madras, India, for the data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BT5961).

#### References

Bernstein, J., Davis, R. E., Shimoni, L. & Chang, N.-L. (1995). Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 34, 1555–1573.

Bruker (2008). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

Delogu, G., Podda, G., Corda, M., Fadda, M. B., Fais, A. & Era, B. (2010). Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 20, 6138–6140.

Farrugia, L. J. (1997). J. Appl. Cryst. 30, 565.

Ley, J. P. & Bertram, H. J. (2001). Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 9, 1879-1885.

- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). Acta Cryst. A64, 112-122.
- Spek, A. L. (2009). Acta Cryst. D65, 148-155.
- Zhao, X., Song, D. K., Radbil, A. B. & Radbil, B. A. (2007). Russ. J. Appl. Chem. 80, 1373–1375.

 $\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ 

 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$  mm

T = 293 K

# supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2012). E68, o2465 [doi:10.1107/S1600536812031637]

# 2,4-Bis[(prop-2-ynyl)oxy]benzaldehyde

# M. Esakkiammal, V. Selvarani, M. A. Neelakantan, V. Silambarasan and D. Velmurugan

## Comment

The Schiff base derived from amines and substitued benzaldehydes exhibit antibacterial, anticancer and antitumour activities (Zhao *et al.* (2007)). Several benzaldoximes, benzaldehyde-*O*-ethyloximes, and acetophenonoximes were synthesized and evaluated as tyrosinase inhibitors (Ley & Bertram (2001)). The bis-salicylaldehydes exhibited greater inhibitory activity than salicylaldehyde (Delogu *et al.*(2010)).

The *ORTEP* plot of the molecule is shown in Fig. 1. The dihedral angles of phenyl ring (C2—C7) attached to prop-2-yn-1-yloxy group at 2, 6-positions (O2/C8/C9/C10) & (O3/C11/C12/C13) are 82.3 (1)° & 71.4 (1)°, respectively. The prop-2-yn-1-yloxy group is in an extended conformation which can be seen from torsion angles O2/C8/C9/C10= $-177.0 (10)^{\circ}$  and O3/C11/C12/C13= 166 (6)°, respectively.

The crystal packing includes an inter-molecular interaction between a terminal ethynyl H atom and an ethynyl group on a glide-related molecule and another interaction between an O-atom-linked methylene H and an ethynyl group of a different glide-related molecule.

The packing of the molecules viewed down *a* axis is shown in Fig. 2. The molecules are stabilized by C—H··· $\pi$  and bifurcated C—H···O types of intra and intermolecular interactions, which form a dimer C8 chain running along the *a* axis (Bernstein *et al.*, 1995).

# **Experimental**

2,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (10 mmol), 3-bromopropyne (20 mmol) and potassium carbonate (15 mmol) were suspended in acetonitrile (40 ml) and refluxed for 30 h in presence of KI (0.1 g) as catalyst. The reaction mixture was filtered while hot to remove insoluble impurities, neutralized with dil.HCl (3 N) and extracted with chloroform and dried with  $Na_2SO_4$ . The extracts were concentrated to obtain a brown solid which was then purified by column chromatography over  $SiO_2$  by eluting a mixture of 4% ethyl acetate with n-hexane. Evaporation of the purified extract yielded 2, 4-

dipropynoxybenzaldehyde in the form of pure white solid. Yield: 85%. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation method.

# Refinement

H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H = 0.93–0.97 Å) and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$ .

# **Computing details**

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008) and *PLATON* (Spek, 2009).



# Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atomic numbering and displacement ellipsoids drawn at 30% probability level.



# Figure 2

The crystal packing of the molecules viewed down *a* axis.

## 2,4-Bis[(prop-2-ynyl)oxy]benzaldehyde

#### Crystal data

 $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$   $M_r = 214.21$ Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$ Hall symbol: -P 2yn a = 4.9219 (2) Å b = 16.8705 (7) Å c = 13.4326 (6) Å  $\beta = 98.236$  (3)° V = 1103.87 (8) Å<sup>3</sup> Z = 4

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII area-detector diffractometer Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube Graphite monochromator  $\omega$  and  $\varphi$  scans Absorption correction: multi-scan (*SADABS*; Bruker, 2008)  $T_{\min} = 0.982$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.982$ 

#### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$ Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites Least-squares matrix: full  $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$ H atoms treated by a mixture of independent  $wR(F^2) = 0.113$ and constrained refinement S = 1.04 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0546P)^2 + 0.1741P]$ where  $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ 2754 reflections 154 parameters  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} < 0.001$ 0 restraints  $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.25 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.16 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier 2008), Fc<sup>\*</sup>=kFc[1+0.001xFc<sup>2</sup> $\lambda^{3}$ /sin(2 $\theta$ )]<sup>-1/4</sup> Extinction coefficient: 0.035 (4) map

#### 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.

F(000) = 448

 $\theta = 2.0 - 28.4^{\circ}$ 

 $\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ 

Block, colourless

 $0.20 \times 0.20 \times 0.20$  mm

10446 measured reflections

2754 independent reflections

2177 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$ 

 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.4^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\text{min}} = 2.0^{\circ}$ 

T = 293 K

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.025$ 

 $h = -6 \rightarrow 6$ 

 $k = -22 \rightarrow 22$ 

 $l = -16 \rightarrow 17$ 

 $D_{\rm x} = 1.289 {\rm Mg m^{-3}}$ 

Mo *K* $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å Cell parameters from 2754 reflections

**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  $(\hat{A}^2)$ 

	x	у	Ζ	$U_{ m iso}$ */ $U_{ m eq}$	
O2	0.05286 (17)	0.31557 (5)	0.65108 (6)	0.0445 (2)	
O3	0.68295 (18)	0.16361 (5)	0.49674 (7)	0.0501 (3)	
01	0.0285 (2)	0.15987 (5)	0.87280 (7)	0.0554 (3)	

Atomic displacement parameters  $(Å^2)$ 

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
02	0.0548 (5)	0.0381 (4)	0.0443 (5)	0.0099 (4)	0.0197 (4)	0.0088 (3)
O3	0.0517 (5)	0.0511 (5)	0.0520 (5)	0.0140 (4)	0.0224 (4)	0.0074 (4)
01	0.0824 (7)	0.0460 (5)	0.0421 (5)	-0.0069 (4)	0.0231 (5)	0.0041 (4)
C6	0.0420 (6)	0.0392 (6)	0.0391 (6)	0.0024 (5)	0.0107 (5)	0.0070 (5)
C2	0.0419 (6)	0.0363 (6)	0.0351 (5)	-0.0024 (4)	0.0070 (4)	0.0019 (4)
C3	0.0493 (7)	0.0398 (6)	0.0400 (6)	0.0020 (5)	0.0068 (5)	0.0085 (5)
C4	0.0453 (6)	0.0406 (6)	0.0484 (7)	0.0091 (5)	0.0081 (5)	0.0052 (5)
C9	0.0512 (7)	0.0403 (6)	0.0432 (6)	0.0027 (5)	0.0090 (5)	0.0061 (5)
C7	0.0376 (5)	0.0335 (5)	0.0377 (6)	0.0004 (4)	0.0072 (4)	0.0020 (4)
C5	0.0361 (5)	0.0439 (6)	0.0402 (6)	0.0021 (4)	0.0089 (4)	0.0009 (5)
C12	0.0588 (8)	0.0540 (8)	0.0555 (8)	0.0105 (6)	0.0152 (6)	-0.0073 (6)
C1	0.0597 (7)	0.0398 (6)	0.0409 (6)	-0.0003(5)	0.0158 (5)	0.0017 (5)
C10	0.0645 (8)	0.0434 (7)	0.0551 (8)	0.0106 (6)	0.0129 (6)	0.0036 (6)
C11	0.0487 (7)	0.0486 (7)	0.0533 (7)	0.0094 (5)	0.0146 (6)	-0.0023 (6)
C8	0.0520 (7)	0.0425 (6)	0.0437 (6)	0.0085 (5)	0.0147 (5)	0.0105 (5)
C13	0.0998 (13)	0.0800 (12)	0.0659 (10)	0.0122 (10)	0.0402 (10)	-0.0076 (9)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

02—C7	1.3622 (13)	C4—C5	1.3922 (16)
O2—C8	1.4292 (14)	C4—H4	0.9300
O3—C5	1.3626 (13)	C9—C10	1.1722 (18)
O3—C11	1.4235 (14)	С9—С8	1.4608 (16)

01 C1	1 2127 (14)	C12 C13	1 166 (2)
C6 C7	1.2127(14) 1.2822(15)	$C_{12} = C_{13}$	1.100(2) 1.4565(19)
$C_0 = C_1$	1.3832(15) 1.2005(15)		0.0200
	0.0200		0.9300
$C_0 = H_0$	1,2006 (16)		0.933 (19)
$C_2 = C_3$	1.3880 (10)		0.9700
$C_2 = C_1$	1.4109 (15)		0.9700
	1.4611 (15)	C8—H8A	0.9700
C3—C4	1.3814 (17)	C8—H8B	0.9/00
С3—Н3	0.9300	С13—Н13	0.89 (2)
С7—О2—С8	116.99 (8)	C6—C5—C4	121.39 (10)
C5—O3—C11	117.16 (9)	C13—C12—C11	178.21 (17)
C7—C6—C5	119.35 (10)	O1—C1—C2	124.02 (11)
С7—С6—Н6	120.3	O1—C1—H1	118.0
С5—С6—Н6	120.3	C2—C1—H1	118.0
C3—C2—C7	118.20 (10)	C9—C10—H10	176.8 (12)
C3—C2—C1	120.16 (10)	O3—C11—C12	108.22 (11)
C7—C2—C1	121.65 (10)	O3—C11—H11A	110.1
C4—C3—C2	122.26 (11)	C12—C11—H11A	110.1
С4—С3—Н3	118.9	O3—C11—H11B	110.1
С2—С3—Н3	118.9	C12—C11—H11B	110.1
C3—C4—C5	118.25 (11)	H11A—C11—H11B	108.4
C3—C4—H4	120.9	O2—C8—C9	107.67 (9)
C5—C4—H4	120.9	O2—C8—H8A	110.2
C10—C9—C8	177.88 (13)	C9—C8—H8A	110.2
O2—C7—C6	123.48 (9)	O2—C8—H8B	110.2
02	115.97 (9)	C9—C8—H8B	110.2
C6-C7-C2	120.55 (10)	H8A—C8—H8B	108.5
03-C5-C6	113.87 (10)	C12—C13—H13	178.1 (16)
03—C5—C4	124.74 (10)		1,011 (10)
	0.50 (10)		
C/-C2-C3-C4	0.52 (18)	03-03-04	4.98 (17)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-179.18(11)	C/C6C5O3	-179.57(10)
C2-C3-C4-C5	0.20 (19)	C7—C6—C5—C4	0.22 (18)
C8—O2—C7—C6	2.28 (16)	C3—C4—C5—O3	179.19 (11)
C8—O2—C7—C2	-177.39 (10)	C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.58 (18)
C5—C6—C7—O2	-179.13 (10)	C3—C2—C1—O1	-2.48 (19)
C5—C6—C7—C2	0.53 (17)	C7—C2—C1—O1	177.83 (12)
C3—C2—C7—O2	178.80 (10)	C5-03-C11-C12	178.25 (10)
C1—C2—C7—O2	-1.51 (16)	C13—C12—C11—O3	166 (6)
C3—C2—C7—C6	-0.89 (16)	C7—O2—C8—C9	-178.20 (10)
C1—C2—C7—C6	178.81 (11)	C10—C9—C8—O2	-177 (100)
<u>C11—O3—C5—C6</u>	-175.24 (11)		

# Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D</i> —Н	H···A	$D \cdots A$	D—H···A
C6—H6…O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.48	3.3616 (14)	159

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