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## Structure Reports

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## 2,6-Bis(prop-2-ynoxy)naphthalene

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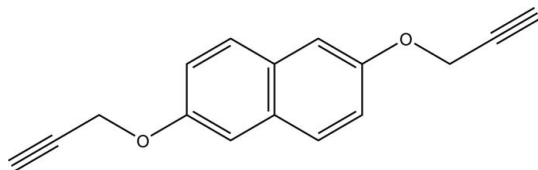
Received 28 September 2008; accepted 2 October 2008

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.039;  $wR$  factor = 0.099; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.2.

The title compound,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ , crystallizes with one half-molecule in the asymmetric unit. The molecule lies on an inversion centre, located at the mid-point of the naphthyl group. All non-H atoms are almost coplanar, with a mean deviation from the least-squares plane of 0.0536 (11) Å. Molecules are linked into a three-dimensional framework by a combination of  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi(\text{arene})$  hydrogen bonds.

## Related literature

For compound preparation, see: Burchell *et al.* (2006). For related structures, see: Zhang *et al.* (2008); Ghosh *et al.* (2007).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$   
 $M_r = 236.26$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$

$a = 7.5783$  (11) Å  
 $b = 8.0295$  (12) Å  
 $c = 20.972$  (3) Å

$V = 1276.1$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 $0.20 \times 0.19 \times 0.17$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD  
area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.98$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.99$

6824 measured reflections  
1250 independent reflections  
952 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.099$   
 $S = 1.04$   
1250 reflections

82 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.11$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.10$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$C_{g1}$  and  $C_{g2}$  are the centroids of the  $C4-C7/C7^i/C8$  and  $C4^i-C7^i/C7/C8^i$  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	2.56	3.385 (2)	148
$C3-H3A\cdots Cg1^{ii}$	0.97	2.76	3.579 (2)	143
$C3-H3A\cdots Cg2^{iii}$	0.97	2.76	3.579 (2)	143

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

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: *APEX2*; data reduction: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2005); 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*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BG2213).

## References

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**supplementary materials**

*Acta Cryst.* (2008). E64, o2081 [ doi:10.1107/S1600536808031772 ]

## 2,6-Bis(prop-2-ynyloxy)naphthalene

L. Yao and R.-J. Tao

### Comment

The molecule of the title compound (Fig. 1) lies on an inversion center, placed at the midpoint of the naphthyl group. Except for H atoms of the methylenes, all the remaining atoms are almost coplanar, with a mean deviation from the least-square plane to be 0.0675 (11) Å. The bond lengths and angles are normal.

No classical hydrogen bonds or  $\pi$ — $\pi$  interactions are observed. The molecules of the title complex are linked into a three-dimensional framework by a combination of C—H $\cdots$ O and C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$ (arene) hydrogen bonds (Fig. 2, Table 1). [Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the C4—C7, C7<sup>i</sup>, C8 and C4<sup>i</sup>—C7<sup>i</sup>, C7, C8<sup>i</sup> rings, respectively. Symmetry code: (i)  $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z$ .]

### Experimental

The title compound was obtained unintentionally as the product of an attempted synthesis of a network complex (Burchell *et al.*, 2006) based on Co<sup>II</sup> and 2,6-bis(prop-2-ynyloxy)naphthalene, by evaporation of a methyl alcohol and acetone solution of CoCl<sub>2</sub>, NaN<sub>3</sub> and the title molecule, at 298 K. All chemical reagents were obtained commercially from Alfa Aesar Company and used without further purification.

### Refinement

All the H atoms could be detected in the difference electron density maps. Nevertheless, they were situated into the idealized position and refined using a riding model. C—H = 0.97 Å for the methylene groups and C—H = 0.93 Å for the remaining H atoms.  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{carrier C})$  for all the H atoms.

### Figures

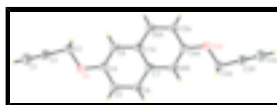


Fig. 1. A view of the title compound, showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level and H atoms are shown as small spheres of arbitrary radii. 'A' labeled atoms are generated by symmetry code  $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z$ .

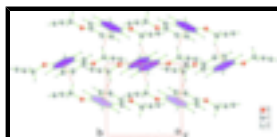


Fig. 2. The three-dimensional supramolecular framework of the title compound formed by C—H $\cdots$ O and C—H $\cdots$  $\pi$ (arene) hydrogen bonds.

## 2,6-Bis(prop-2-ynyloxy)naphthalene

*Crystal data*

C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

$F_{000} = 496$

# supplementary materials

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$M_r = 236.26$

Orthorhombic, *Pbca*

Hall symbol: -P 2ac 2ab

$a = 7.5783$  (11) Å

$b = 8.0295$  (12) Å

$c = 20.972$  (3) Å

$V = 1276.1$  (3) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.230$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 1948 reflections

$\theta = 2.7$ – $26.2^\circ$

$\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  (2) K

Block, colourless

$0.20 \times 0.19 \times 0.17$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Monochromator: graphite

$T = 293$ (2) K

$\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)

$T_{\min} = 0.98$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.99$

6824 measured reflections

1250 independent reflections

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

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.0^\circ$

$\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.9^\circ$

$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -12 \rightarrow 25$

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.039$

$wR(F^2) = 0.099$

$S = 1.04$

1250 reflections

82 parameters

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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0447P)^2 + 0.1717P]$$

where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.11$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.10$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Extinction correction: none

## 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.

**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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.99206 (12)	0.82529 (11)	0.13702 (4)	0.0551 (3)
C1	0.9300 (3)	1.1886 (2)	0.21293 (9)	0.0939 (7)
H1	0.9416	1.2665	0.2455	0.113*
C2	0.9155 (2)	1.09120 (19)	0.17226 (8)	0.0662 (5)
C3	0.8995 (2)	0.97311 (17)	0.12002 (7)	0.0600 (4)
H3A	0.7762	0.9479	0.1123	0.072*
H3B	0.9492	1.0202	0.0814	0.072*
C4	1.00020 (16)	0.70096 (16)	0.09247 (7)	0.0473 (3)
C5	1.09064 (17)	0.55721 (17)	0.11300 (7)	0.0532 (4)
H5	1.1365	0.5528	0.1541	0.064*
C6	1.11120 (18)	0.42548 (16)	0.07337 (7)	0.0525 (4)
H6	1.1699	0.3313	0.0881	0.063*
C7	1.04565 (15)	0.42735 (15)	0.01009 (7)	0.0458 (3)
C8	0.93214 (16)	0.70846 (16)	0.03204 (6)	0.0481 (4)
H8	0.8713	0.8029	0.0187	0.058*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0576 (6)	0.0521 (6)	0.0555 (6)	0.0050 (5)	-0.0035 (5)	0.0030 (5)
C1	0.145 (2)	0.0720 (11)	0.0651 (12)	0.0012 (12)	0.0035 (12)	-0.0069 (10)
C2	0.0822 (11)	0.0563 (9)	0.0601 (10)	0.0052 (8)	0.0045 (8)	0.0045 (8)
C3	0.0666 (10)	0.0526 (8)	0.0609 (9)	0.0060 (7)	-0.0028 (7)	0.0032 (7)
C4	0.0400 (7)	0.0467 (7)	0.0553 (8)	-0.0026 (6)	0.0014 (6)	0.0045 (6)
C5	0.0497 (8)	0.0572 (8)	0.0525 (8)	0.0020 (7)	-0.0072 (6)	0.0088 (7)
C6	0.0476 (7)	0.0494 (7)	0.0603 (9)	0.0081 (6)	-0.0066 (6)	0.0109 (7)
C7	0.0364 (6)	0.0465 (7)	0.0546 (8)	-0.0008 (5)	-0.0014 (6)	0.0103 (6)
C8	0.0424 (7)	0.0446 (7)	0.0575 (9)	0.0042 (6)	-0.0021 (6)	0.0095 (6)

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

O1—C4	1.3687 (16)	C5—C6	1.3541 (18)
O1—C3	1.4240 (16)	C5—H5	0.9300
C1—C2	1.162 (2)	C6—C7	1.417 (2)
C1—H1	0.9300	C6—H6	0.9300
C2—C3	1.454 (2)	C7—C8 <sup>i</sup>	1.4136 (18)
C3—H3A	0.9700	C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	1.421 (2)
C3—H3B	0.9700	C8—C7 <sup>i</sup>	1.4136 (18)
C4—C8	1.3695 (19)	C8—H8	0.9300
C4—C5	1.4098 (18)		
C4—O1—C3	117.34 (10)	C6—C5—C4	120.54 (13)
C2—C1—H1	180.0	C6—C5—H5	119.7
C1—C2—C3	178.25 (18)	C4—C5—H5	119.7
O1—C3—C2	108.28 (12)	C5—C6—C7	121.74 (12)

## supplementary materials

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O1—C3—H3A	110.0	C5—C6—H6	119.1
C2—C3—H3A	110.0	C7—C6—H6	119.1
O1—C3—H3B	110.0	C8 <sup>i</sup> —C7—C6	122.38 (12)
C2—C3—H3B	110.0	C8 <sup>i</sup> —C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	120.34 (15)
H3A—C3—H3B	108.4	C6—C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	117.28 (16)
O1—C4—C8	125.63 (12)	C4—C8—C7 <sup>i</sup>	119.98 (12)
O1—C4—C5	114.25 (12)	C4—C8—H8	120.0
C8—C4—C5	120.11 (13)	C7 <sup>i</sup> —C8—H8	120.0
C4—O1—C3—C2	-176.80 (12)	C4—C5—C6—C7	0.9 (2)
C3—O1—C4—C8	2.36 (19)	C5—C6—C7—C8 <sup>i</sup>	179.27 (12)
C3—O1—C4—C5	-178.77 (11)	C5—C6—C7—C7 <sup>i</sup>	-1.0 (2)
O1—C4—C5—C6	-178.91 (12)	O1—C4—C8—C7 <sup>i</sup>	178.05 (12)
C8—C4—C5—C6	0.02 (19)	C5—C4—C8—C7 <sup>i</sup>	-0.75 (19)

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

### Hydrogen-bond geometry ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C1—H1 $\cdots$ O1 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.56	3.385 (2)	148
C3—H3A $\cdots$ Cg1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.97	2.76	3.579 (2)	143
C3—H3A $\cdots$ Cg2 <sup>iv</sup>	0.97	2.76	3.579 (2)	143

Symmetry codes: (ii)  $-x+2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$ ; (iii)  $-x+1/2, y-1/2, z$ ; (iv)  $x-1/2, -y+3/2, -z$ .

Fig. 1

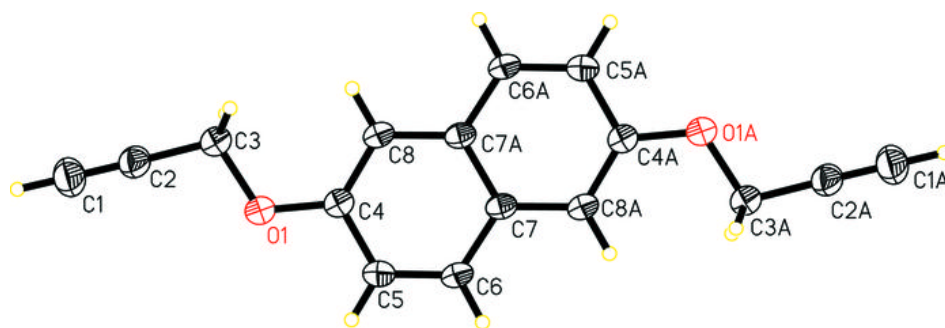


Fig. 2

