

## 1-(4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethanone

Jun He<sup>a\*</sup> and Jin-cheng Yang<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Pharmacognosy, West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, People's Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>Department of Medicinal Chemistry, West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, People's Republic of China  
Correspondence e-mail: netkiller119@gmail.com

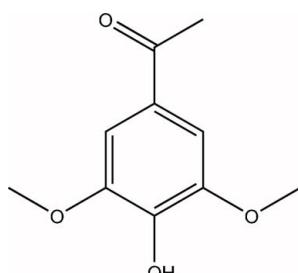
Received 30 October 2009; accepted 3 November 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 113\text{ K}$ ; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$ ;  $R$  factor = 0.028;  $wR$  factor = 0.077; data-to-parameter ratio = 8.9.

In the title molecule,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ , the non-H atoms are essentially coplanar (r.m.s. deviation = 0.033 Å). In the crystal, molecules are linked into chains along [001] by O—H···O hydrogen bonds.

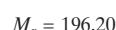
### Related literature

For the use of the title compound to promote genetic transformation in plant tissue culture and genetic engineering, see: Mathews *et al.* (1990); Sheikholeslam & Weeks (1987).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data



Tetragonal,  $I4_1cd$   
 $a = 14.977 (2)\text{ \AA}$   
 $c = 17.142 (3)\text{ \AA}$   
 $V = 3845.5 (11)\text{ \AA}^3$   
 $Z = 16$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.11\text{ mm}^{-1}$   
 $T = 113\text{ K}$   
 $0.32 \times 0.26 \times 0.21\text{ mm}$

#### Data collection

Rigaku Saturn CCD area-detector diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrystalClear*; Rigaku, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.967$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.978$

14812 measured reflections  
1178 independent reflections  
1157 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.077$   
 $S = 1.16$   
1178 reflections  
132 parameters

1 restraint  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.17\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H} \cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H} \cdots A$	$D \cdots A$	$D-\text{H} \cdots A$
O1—H1···O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	1.96	2.7210 (17)	151

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

Data collection: *CrystalClear* (Rigaku, 2005); cell refinement: *CrystalClear*; data reduction: *CrystalClear*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

The authors thank Mr Zhi-Hua Mao of Sichuan University for his help with the X-ray data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: CI2962).

### References

- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Mathews, H., Bharathan, N., Litz, R. E., Narayanan, K. R., Rao, P. S. & Bhatia, C. R. (1990). *J. Plant Physiol.* **136**, 404–409.
- Rigaku (2005). *CrystalClear*. Rigaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.
- Sheikholeslam, S. N. & Weeks, D. P. (1987). *Plant Mol. Biol.* **8**, 291–298.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.

# supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2009). E65, o3030 [doi:10.1107/S1600536809046285]

## 1-(4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanone

**Jun He and Jin-cheng Yang**

### S1. Comment

The title compound is an important plant phenolic used in bioresearch. In plant tissue culture and genetic engineering, it is used to promote genetic transformation (Sheikholeslam & Weeks, 1987; Mathews *et al.*, 1990). We herein report its crystal structure.

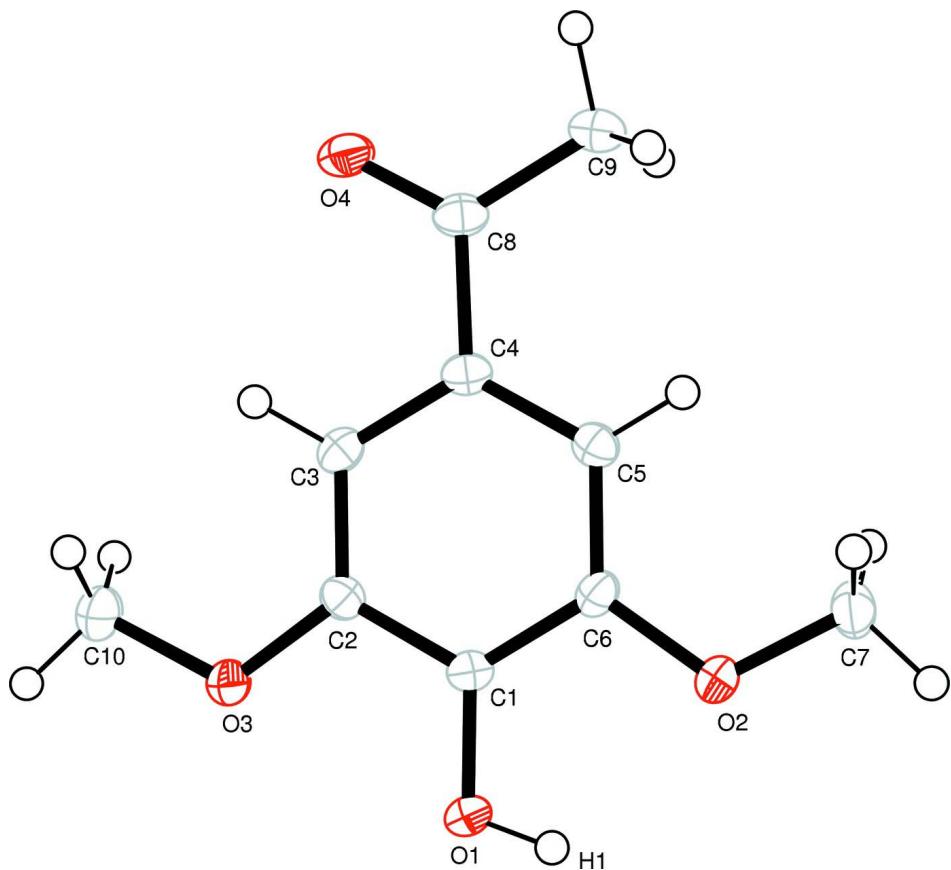
All of the non-H atoms of the title molecule (Fig. 1) are essentially coplanar. In the crystal structure, adjacent molecules are linked into chains along the [001] by O—H $\cdots$ O hydrogen bonds.

### S2. Experimental

Single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown by slow evaporation at room temperature of an acetone solution of commerical 1-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanone.

### S3. Refinement

H atoms were placed in calculated positions and refined in the riding model approximation, with O—H = 0.84 Å, C—H = 0.95 (aromatic) and 0.98 Å (methyl), and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{aromatic}})$  and  $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}}, \text{O})$ . In the absence of significant anomalous scattering, Friedel pairs were merged prior to the final refinement.

**Figure 1**

The molecular structure of the title compound, with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 30% probability level.

### 1-(4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanone

#### Crystal data

$C_{10}H_{12}O_4$   
 $M_r = 196.20$   
Tetragonal,  $I4_1cd$   
Hall symbol: I 4bw -2c  
 $a = 14.977 (2)$  Å  
 $c = 17.142 (3)$  Å  
 $V = 3845.5 (11)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 16$   
 $F(000) = 1664$

$D_x = 1.356$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å  
Cell parameters from 6429 reflections  
 $\theta = 3.0\text{--}27.9^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.11$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 113$  K  
Block, colourless  
 $0.32 \times 0.26 \times 0.21$  mm

#### Data collection

Rigaku Saturn CCD area-detector  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: rotating anode  
Confocal monochromator  
Detector resolution: 7.31 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $\omega$  and  $\varphi$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(CrystalClear; Rigaku, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.967$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.978$

14812 measured reflections  
1178 independent reflections  
1157 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.031$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 27.9^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.1^\circ$   
 $h = -19 \rightarrow 19$   
 $k = -15 \rightarrow 19$   
 $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$

*Refinement*Refinement on  $F^2$ 

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.028$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.077$$

$$S = 1.16$$

1178 reflections

132 parameters

1 restraint

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

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0561P)^2]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

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

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.17 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

Extinction correction: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick,  
2008),  $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001xF_c^2\lambda^3/\sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$ 

Extinction coefficient: 0.0083 (13)

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O2	0.58678 (8)	0.08820 (8)	0.37342 (8)	0.0259 (3)
O1	0.42294 (7)	0.15165 (9)	0.39717 (6)	0.0245 (3)
H1	0.4621	0.1342	0.4288	0.037*
O3	0.31210 (7)	0.18800 (7)	0.28362 (6)	0.0231 (3)
C5	0.56661 (11)	0.09497 (10)	0.23142 (9)	0.0198 (3)
H5	0.6250	0.0733	0.2210	0.024*
O4	0.48863 (8)	0.12870 (8)	0.03437 (7)	0.0285 (3)
C3	0.42301 (10)	0.14750 (10)	0.18508 (9)	0.0199 (3)
H3	0.3842	0.1617	0.1430	0.024*
C4	0.50917 (11)	0.11554 (10)	0.17016 (9)	0.0193 (3)
C2	0.39445 (10)	0.15836 (10)	0.26140 (9)	0.0190 (3)
C6	0.53803 (10)	0.10625 (10)	0.30770 (9)	0.0195 (3)
C8	0.53803 (11)	0.10552 (10)	0.08750 (9)	0.0215 (3)
C1	0.45208 (11)	0.13863 (10)	0.32347 (9)	0.0190 (3)
C9	0.62896 (12)	0.06734 (13)	0.07049 (11)	0.0279 (4)
H9A	0.6386	0.0660	0.0140	0.042*
H9B	0.6327	0.0066	0.0914	0.042*
H9C	0.6748	0.1047	0.0951	0.042*
C7	0.67612 (11)	0.05852 (12)	0.36300 (10)	0.0267 (4)
H7A	0.6762	0.0026	0.3333	0.040*
H7B	0.7038	0.0485	0.4141	0.040*
H7C	0.7100	0.1040	0.3345	0.040*
C10	0.25044 (11)	0.20807 (13)	0.22248 (11)	0.0308 (4)

H10A	0.2760	0.2539	0.1883	0.046*
H10B	0.1945	0.2302	0.2451	0.046*
H10C	0.2385	0.1539	0.1921	0.046*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O2	0.0226 (6)	0.0370 (7)	0.0181 (5)	0.0070 (5)	-0.0037 (4)	-0.0010 (5)
O1	0.0238 (6)	0.0353 (7)	0.0143 (5)	0.0054 (5)	-0.0008 (5)	0.0001 (5)
O3	0.0180 (5)	0.0319 (6)	0.0194 (5)	0.0033 (4)	-0.0006 (4)	0.0006 (5)
C5	0.0195 (7)	0.0195 (7)	0.0204 (7)	-0.0004 (5)	0.0021 (6)	-0.0002 (6)
O4	0.0277 (6)	0.0412 (7)	0.0166 (5)	0.0004 (5)	0.0010 (5)	-0.0004 (5)
C3	0.0217 (7)	0.0200 (7)	0.0179 (7)	-0.0021 (5)	-0.0026 (6)	0.0005 (6)
C4	0.0224 (8)	0.0186 (7)	0.0169 (7)	-0.0032 (6)	0.0012 (6)	-0.0010 (6)
C2	0.0190 (7)	0.0185 (7)	0.0195 (7)	0.0000 (5)	0.0007 (6)	-0.0012 (6)
C6	0.0208 (8)	0.0205 (7)	0.0172 (7)	0.0004 (5)	-0.0038 (6)	-0.0001 (5)
C8	0.0244 (8)	0.0214 (7)	0.0187 (7)	-0.0053 (6)	0.0029 (6)	-0.0004 (6)
C1	0.0205 (7)	0.0202 (7)	0.0163 (7)	-0.0009 (6)	0.0006 (6)	-0.0003 (6)
C9	0.0279 (8)	0.0357 (9)	0.0201 (7)	0.0022 (7)	0.0058 (7)	-0.0009 (7)
C7	0.0206 (7)	0.0305 (8)	0.0290 (8)	0.0050 (6)	-0.0041 (7)	-0.0018 (7)
C10	0.0220 (8)	0.0439 (10)	0.0264 (8)	0.0054 (7)	-0.0049 (7)	0.0022 (8)

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

O2—C6	1.3695 (19)	C4—C8	1.489 (2)
O2—C7	1.421 (2)	C2—C1	1.402 (2)
O1—C1	1.3508 (19)	C6—C1	1.402 (2)
O1—H1	0.84	C8—C9	1.506 (2)
O3—C2	1.3650 (18)	C9—H9A	0.98
O3—C10	1.429 (2)	C9—H9B	0.98
C5—C6	1.386 (2)	C9—H9C	0.98
C5—C4	1.392 (2)	C7—H7A	0.98
C5—H5	0.95	C7—H7B	0.98
O4—C8	1.224 (2)	C7—H7C	0.98
C3—C2	1.386 (2)	C10—H10A	0.98
C3—C4	1.400 (2)	C10—H10B	0.98
C3—H3	0.95	C10—H10C	0.98
C6—O2—C7		O1—C1—C6	121.81 (13)
C1—O1—H1		O1—C1—C2	118.72 (13)
C2—O3—C10		C6—C1—C2	119.47 (14)
C6—C5—C4		C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C6—C5—H5		C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C4—C5—H5		H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C2—C3—C4		C8—C9—H9C	109.5
C2—C3—H3		H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C3—H3		H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C5—C4—C3		O2—C7—H7A	109.5

C5—C4—C8	121.08 (14)	O2—C7—H7B	109.5
C3—C4—C8	118.41 (14)	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
O3—C2—C3	125.47 (13)	O2—C7—H7C	109.5
O3—C2—C1	114.41 (13)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
C3—C2—C1	120.12 (13)	H7B—C7—H7C	109.5
O2—C6—C5	125.96 (14)	O3—C10—H10A	109.5
O2—C6—C1	113.53 (13)	O3—C10—H10B	109.5
C5—C6—C1	120.51 (14)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
O4—C8—C4	120.27 (14)	O3—C10—H10C	109.5
O4—C8—C9	120.71 (15)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C4—C8—C9	119.02 (15)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—C5—C4—C3	0.0 (2)	C5—C4—C8—O4	-175.79 (15)
C6—C5—C4—C8	179.10 (14)	C3—C4—C8—O4	3.3 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-0.3 (2)	C5—C4—C8—C9	3.6 (2)
C2—C3—C4—C8	-179.40 (14)	C3—C4—C8—C9	-177.28 (14)
C10—O3—C2—C3	0.9 (2)	O2—C6—C1—O1	1.2 (2)
C10—O3—C2—C1	-179.30 (13)	C5—C6—C1—O1	-178.92 (15)
C4—C3—C2—O3	-179.32 (14)	O2—C6—C1—C2	-178.90 (14)
C4—C3—C2—C1	0.9 (2)	C5—C6—C1—C2	1.0 (2)
C7—O2—C6—C5	2.7 (2)	O3—C2—C1—O1	-1.1 (2)
C7—O2—C6—C1	-177.48 (13)	C3—C2—C1—O1	178.65 (15)
C4—C5—C6—O2	179.47 (15)	O3—C2—C1—C6	178.98 (13)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.4 (2)	C3—C2—C1—C6	-1.2 (2)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

D—H···A	D—H	H···A	D···A	D—H···A
O1—H1···O4 <sup>i</sup>	0.84	1.96	2.7210 (17)	151

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