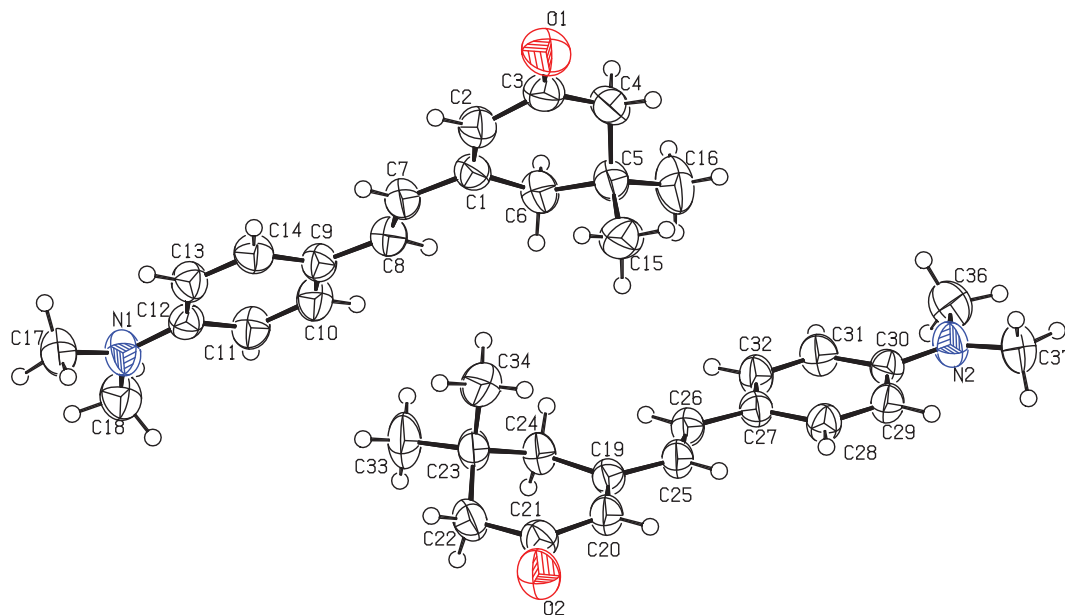


Abdullah M. Asiri*, Muhammad Nadeem Arshad, Soha M. Albukhari, Amerah M. Al-Soliemy and Salman A. Khan

The crystal structure of (*E*)-3-(4-(dimethylamino)styryl)-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-en-1-one, $C_{18}H_{23}NO$



<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2019-0167>

Received March 5, 2019; accepted April 29, 2019; available online May 27, 2019

$\beta = 89.635(4)^\circ$, $\gamma = 78.852(5)^\circ$, $V = 1563.27(15) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 4$,
 $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0630$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.1733$, $T = 296(2) \text{ K}$.

CCDC no.: 1882603

Abstract

$C_{18}H_{23}NO$, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), $a = 6.0033(3) \text{ \AA}$,
 $b = 11.5667(7) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 23.5556(12) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 77.121(5)^\circ$,

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Yellow needle
Size:	$0.41 \times 0.18 \times 0.11 \text{ mm}$
Wavelength:	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($0.71073 \text{ \AA}$)
μ :	0.07 mm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	SuperNova, ω
θ_{max} , completeness:	29.3° , $>99\%$
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	13184, 7367, 0.025
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 3826
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	361
Programs:	CrysAlis ^{PRO} [1], SHELX [2, 3], WinGX/ORTEP [4]

***Corresponding author: Abdullah M. Asiri**, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia; and Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research (CEAMR), King Abdulaziz University, P. O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia, e-mail: aasiri2@kau.edu.sa
Muhammad Nadeem Arshad: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia; and Center of Excellence for Advanced Materials Research (CEAMR), King Abdulaziz University, P. O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

Soha M. Albukhari and Salman A. Khan: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

Amerah M. Al-Soliemy: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Applied Science, Umm Al-Qura University, Makkah, Saudi Arabia

The asymmetric unit containing two title molecules is shown in the figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
C1	0.2744(4)	0.34186(19)	0.65408(8)	0.0493(5)
C2	0.1171(4)	0.2772(2)	0.64710(9)	0.0595(6)
H2	0.018947	0.305060	0.614439	0.071*
C3	0.0918(4)	0.1667(2)	0.68751(9)	0.0579(6)
C4	0.2603(4)	0.1205(2)	0.73797(9)	0.0594(6)
H4A	0.390623	0.068031	0.726498	0.071*
H4B	0.191609	0.072401	0.769805	0.071*
C5	0.3416(4)	0.2209(2)	0.75957(8)	0.0535(6)
C6	0.4278(4)	0.3039(2)	0.70776(8)	0.0568(6)
H6A	0.450686	0.375950	0.719659	0.068*
H6B	0.574582	0.262738	0.697914	0.068*
C7	0.3026(4)	0.4450(2)	0.60875(8)	0.0554(6)
H7	0.194826	0.469767	0.578065	0.067*
C8	0.4672(4)	0.5077(2)	0.60672(8)	0.0555(6)
H8	0.571195	0.483510	0.638224	0.067*
C9	0.5051(4)	0.60955(19)	0.56131(8)	0.0497(5)
C10	0.6912(4)	0.6619(2)	0.56556(9)	0.0581(6)
H10	0.794451	0.628249	0.596904	0.070*
C11	0.7301(4)	0.7615(2)	0.52539(8)	0.0552(6)
H11	0.858003	0.793216	0.530164	0.066*
C12	0.5804(3)	0.81583(18)	0.47754(8)	0.0453(5)
C13	0.3969(4)	0.7599(2)	0.47133(8)	0.0533(5)
H13	0.297461	0.790704	0.439030	0.064*
C14	0.3617(4)	0.6605(2)	0.51207(8)	0.0544(6)
H14	0.238031	0.626080	0.506638	0.065*
C15	0.1459(5)	0.2910(2)	0.78725(10)	0.0736(7)
H15A	0.196655	0.354167	0.800858	0.110*
H15B	0.023400	0.325817	0.758861	0.110*
H15C	0.094160	0.237127	0.819473	0.110*
C16	0.5359(5)	0.1654(3)	0.80525(10)	0.0882(9)
H16A	0.659879	0.121094	0.788046	0.132*
H16B	0.586273	0.228594	0.818937	0.132*
H16C	0.483361	0.111658	0.837376	0.132*
C17	0.4440(4)	0.9799(2)	0.39285(9)	0.0667(7)
H17A	0.494278	1.049248	0.370081	0.100*
H17B	0.424846	0.926179	0.368330	0.100*
H17C	0.301838	1.005549	0.409562	0.100*
C18	0.7921(4)	0.9789(2)	0.44672(9)	0.0674(7)
H18A	0.786315	1.048500	0.415293	0.101*
H18B	0.775782	1.003931	0.482991	0.101*
H18C	0.935223	0.924481	0.447381	0.101*
C19	0.0877(4)	0.62862(18)	0.84842(7)	0.0440(5)
C20	−0.1187(4)	0.68426(19)	0.86141(8)	0.0505(5)
H20	−0.170642	0.658919	0.898525	0.061*
C21	−0.2640(4)	0.78153(19)	0.82052(9)	0.0519(5)
C22	−0.1729(4)	0.8214(2)	0.76112(8)	0.0583(6)
H22A	−0.093121	0.886449	0.761820	0.070*
H22B	−0.299764	0.853375	0.733088	0.070*
C23	−0.0124(4)	0.72067(19)	0.74071(8)	0.0521(5)
C24	0.1740(4)	0.6623(2)	0.78802(8)	0.0510(5)
H24A	0.261262	0.590010	0.778278	0.061*
H24B	0.275974	0.717886	0.788046	0.061*
C25	0.2293(4)	0.53755(18)	0.89265(8)	0.0472(5)
H25	0.164915	0.514840	0.928424	0.057*
C26	0.4425(4)	0.48296(18)	0.88733(8)	0.0469(5)

Table 2 (continued)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
H26	0.504602	0.505591	0.851236	0.056*
C27	0.5901(3)	0.39242(18)	0.93094(8)	0.0435(5)
C28	0.5254(4)	0.34733(19)	0.98718(8)	0.0485(5)
H28	0.381357	0.378316	0.998367	0.058*
C29	0.6669(4)	0.25874(19)	1.02665(8)	0.0498(5)
H29	0.616797	0.231639	1.063794	0.060*
C30	0.8843(4)	0.20855(18)	1.01217(8)	0.0452(5)
C31	0.9543(4)	0.2566(2)	0.95626(8)	0.0546(5)
H31	1.100072	0.228037	0.945315	0.065*
C32	0.8093(4)	0.34526(19)	0.91768(8)	0.0524(5)
H32	0.860557	0.375025	0.880990	0.063*
C33	0.0969(5)	0.7734(3)	0.68429(9)	0.0819(8)
H33A	0.197655	0.709625	0.671686	0.123*
H33B	−0.019577	0.811790	0.654641	0.123*
H33C	0.180988	0.831917	0.691225	0.123*
C34	−0.1439(5)	0.6262(2)	0.72955(9)	0.0727(7)
H34A	−0.041809	0.563171	0.716728	0.109*
H34B	−0.211182	0.592288	0.764891	0.109*
H34C	−0.261129	0.664044	0.700026	0.109*
C36	1.2431(4)	0.0605(2)	1.03544(10)	0.0687(7)
H36A	1.313324	−0.001625	1.067941	0.103*
H36B	1.227208	0.025473	1.002734	0.103*
H36C	1.335978	0.120376	1.025354	0.103*
C37	0.9356(4)	0.0577(2)	1.10488(9)	0.0697(7)
H37A	1.054137	−0.004141	1.126425	0.105*
H37B	0.883344	0.116330	1.127566	0.105*
H37C	0.811587	0.021907	1.096468	0.105*
N1	0.6099(3)	0.91835(17)	0.43847(7)	0.0598(5)
N2	1.0223(3)	0.11629(17)	1.05089(7)	0.0597(5)
O1	−0.0552(3)	0.11073(16)	0.67974(7)	0.0827(6)
O2	−0.4503(3)	0.83117(16)	0.83340(6)	0.0750(5)

Source of material

The title compound was synthesized following the literature method [5] where *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (1 g, 6.702 mmol) and isophorone (1 g, 7.23 mmol) were mixed in 15 mL of [EtOH + 50% NaOH] and stirred at room temperature for 48 h. Then the reaction mixture was quenched with cold water to produce precipitate and the pH was adjusted to 7.5 before filtration. The filtered product was washed with cold water and cold ethanol and recrystallized from chloroform under slow evaporation.

Experimental details

The data collection was accomplished using CrysAlis^{PRO} software [1] at 296 K under the Mo K α radiation. The structure solution was performed using SHELXS-2016/6 [2] and refined SHELXL-2016/6 [3], in-built with WinGX [4]. The figure was generated through ORTEP [4]. All the aromatic C–H hydrogen atoms were positioned geometrically with C–H = 0.93 Å and treated as riding atoms with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. Methyl and methylene hydrogen atoms were also

positioned geometrically with C–H = 0.96 Å for methyl and C–H = 0.97 Å for methylene and treated as riding atoms where $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})$ was set to 1.5 $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methyl and 1.2 $U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ for methylene carbon atoms.

Comment

Nonlinear optic compounds have extensively been studied due to their use in optoelectronic devices [6, 7]. These compounds are composed with two types of chromophores where one acts as electron donor while other acts as electron acceptor (D– π –A). The sign π represents the electrons which are in conjugation between the D/A moieties [8]. Polyenes are among the best carriers which transfer the electrons between two chromophores. In this report we are reporting the crystal structure of a molecule which belongs to this family.

In the crystal structure of the title compound (*cf.* the figure), two independent molecules [A = (C1–C18) & B = (C19–C36)] have been observed with the same conformation. The structures of some related compounds were found in literature [9–11]. The geometry around the central double bond lying between the two rings is *trans* in both molecules. The cycloenone ring adopted half-chair conformation with the root mean square deviation of 0.1862(2) Å and 0.1864(2) Å for molecule A and B, respectively [12, 13]. The cyclohexenone rings adopted the half chair conformation with the root mean square deviations of the plane produced from the fitted atoms these rings are 0.1862(2) Å and 0.1864(1) Å for molecule A and B, respectively. The puckering parameters for these non-planar rings are measured [where $Q = 0.4566$ Å, $\Theta = 54.63^\circ$ & $\varphi = 233.19^\circ$ for molecule A and $Q = 0.4566$ Å, $\Theta = 54.63^\circ$ & $\varphi = 233.19^\circ$ and molecule B]. The dihedral angle between the aromatic ring (C1–C6) and the mean plane cyclohexenone ring (C9–C14) is 15.0° in molecule A. While in molecule these two rings are twisted at dihedral angle of 12.1° . The plane produced from the fitted atoms of dimethylamino group is twisted by 10.3° and 11.567° with its parent ring in molecule A and B respectively.

Acknowledgements: This paper was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR) at King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, under grant no. RG-03-102-428. The authors,

therefore, acknowledge with thanks DSR for technical and financial support.

References

1. Agilent Technologies. CrysAlis^{PRO}. Agilent Technologies, Yarnton, England (2012).
2. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXT – integrated space-group and crystal-structure determination. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A71** (2015) 3–8.
3. Sheldrick, G. M.: Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL. *Acta Crystallogr.* **C71** (2015) 3–8.
4. Farrugia, L. J.: WinGX and ORTEP for Windows: an update. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **45** (2012) 849–854.
5. Kabas, G.: The condensation of aromatic with isophorone. *Tetrahedron* **22** (1966) 1213–1218.
6. Kanis, D. R.; Ratner, M. A.; Marks, T. J.: Design and construction of molecular assemblies with large second-order optical nonlinearities. Quantum chemical aspects. *Chem. Rev.* **94** (1994) 195–242.
7. Dalton, L. R.; Harper, A. W.; Ghosn, R.; Steier, W. H.; Ziari, M.; Fetterman, H.; Shi, Y.; Mustacich, R. V.; Jen, A. K.-Y.; Shea, K. J.: Synthesis and processing of improved organic second-order nonlinear optical materials for applications in photonics. *Chem. Mater.* **7** (1995) 1060–1081.
8. Shu, C.-F.; Shu, Y.-C.; Gong, Z.-H.: Nonlinear optical chromophores with configuration-locked polyenes possessing enhanced thermal stability and chemical stability. *Chem. Mater.* **10** (1998) 3284–3286.
9. Kwon, O.-P.; Ruiz, B.; Choubey, A.; Mutter, L.; Schneider, A.; Jazbinsek, M.; Gramlich, V.; Günter, P.: Nonlinear optical crystals based on configurationally locked polyene for melt growth. *Chem. Mater.* **18** (2006) 4049–4054.
10. Kolev, T.; Yancheva, D.; Shivachev, B.; Petrova, R.; Spittler, M.: 2-[3-[(*E*)-(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl) ethenyl]-5,5-dimethylcyclohex-2-enylidene]malononitrile. *Acta Crystallogr.* **E61** (2005) o550–o552.
11. Kolev, T. M.; Yancheva, D.; Kleb, D.-C.; Schürmann, M.; Glavcheva, Z.; Preut, H.; Bleckmann, P.: Crystal structure of 2-[3-[2-(3-ethoxy-4-methoxy-phenyl)-vinyl]-5,5-dimethyl-cyclohex-2-enylidene]-malononitrile, C₂₂H₂₄N₂O₂. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* **216** (2001) 67–68.
12. Liu, J.-Q.; Ji, L.: Crystal structure of 4-(acetoxymethyl)-6-(3-acetyl-3-(4-fluorophenyl)thioureido)cyclohex-4-ene-1,2,3-triyl triacetate, C₂₄H₂₆FN₂O₉S. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* **234** (2018) 189–190.
13. Mojtahedi, M. M.; Abaee, M. S.; Zahedi, M. M.; Jalali, M. R.; Mesbah, A. W.; Massa, W.; Yaghoubi, R.; Forouzani, M.: Facile solvent-free synthesis and structural elucidation of styrylcyclohex-2-enone derivatives. *Monatsh. Chem.* **139** (2008) 917–921.