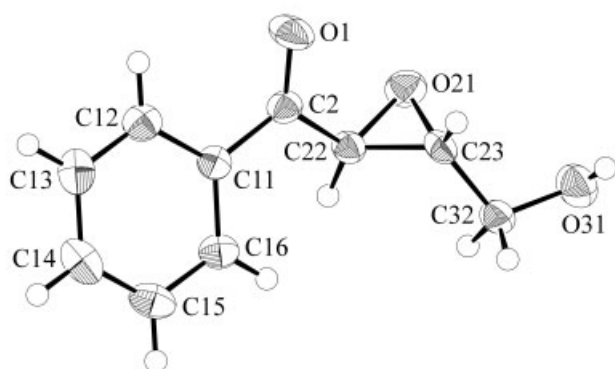


Crystal structure of $(\pm)$ -[(2*R*,3*S*)-3-(hydroxymethyl)oxiran-2-yl](phenyl)-methanone, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$

B. W. Greatrex^I, D. K. Taylor^I and E. R. T. Tiekink^{*,II}^I The University of Adelaide, Department of Chemistry, Australia 5005^{II} The National University of Singapore, Department of Chemistry, Singapore 117543

Received October 19, 2003, accepted and available on-line November 21, 2003; CCDC-No. 1267/1165



Abstract

$C_{10}H_{10}O_3$, orthorhombic, $Pca2_1$ (No. 29), $a = 20.165(4)$ Å, $b = 5.667(1)$ Å, $c = 7.583(2)$ Å, $V = 866.6$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.072$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.177$, $T = 223$ K.

Source of material

The title compound was prepared according to [1] and recrystallised from a CH_2Cl_2 /hexane/heptane solution of the compound (mp 333 K – 335 K).

Experimental details

The H atoms were placed in their geometrically calculated positions and included in the final refinement in the riding model approximation.

Discussion

The structure determination confirms the *trans*-disposition of the carbon-bound substituents of the epoxide ring. Hydrogen bonding interactions, primarily involving the hydroxy and carbonyl group propagated by a screw axis, link the molecules into helical chains. The parameters associated with the hydrogen bonding: $d(\text{O}31\cdots\text{H}\cdots\text{O}1^i) = 2.12$ Å, $d(\text{O}31\cdots\text{O}1^i) = 2.826(5)$ Å and angle $\angle\text{O}31\text{--H--O}1^i = 142^\circ$ for symmetry operation $i: 1-x, -y, -1/2+z$.

The rather large deviation from linearity for the hydrogen bond may be explained by the presence of a weaker interaction, at least in terms of the O $\cdots$ H separation, between O31–H and the epoxide-oxygen atom so that $d(\text{O}31\text{--H}\cdots\text{O}21^i) = 2.60$ Å, $d(\text{O}31\cdots\text{O}21^i) = 3.323(5)$ Å for angle $\angle\text{O}31\text{--H--O}21^i$ of 147° . These interactions serve to reinforce the previously mentioned hydrogen-bonding interactions.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless block, size $0.05 \times 0.31 \times 0.55$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	1.01 cm^{-1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker AXS SMART CCD, ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	60°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	6493, 1348
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 1041
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	119
Programs:	teXsan [2], SIR92 [3], SHELXL-97 [4], ORTEPII [5]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{iso}
H(31)	4a	0.5608	0.2928	0.4791	0.077
H(12)	4a	0.2402	−0.2684	0.8504	0.042
H(13)	4a	0.1286	−0.1803	0.8150	0.048
H(14)	4a	0.0964	0.1813	0.6925	0.050
H(15)	4a	0.1763	0.4544	0.6108	0.046
H(16)	4a	0.2886	0.3681	0.6475	0.039
H(22)	4a	0.3830	0.3270	0.8083	0.035
H(23)	4a	0.4498	0.0353	0.5482	0.035
H(32a)	4a	0.4626	0.4370	0.4603	0.041
H(32b)	4a	0.4695	0.5188	0.6592	0.041

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
O(1)	4a	0.3640(1)	−0.2300(4)	0.7886(6)	0.038(1)	0.023(1)	0.078(2)	0.004(1)	−0.003(2)	−0.003(2)
O(21)	4a	0.4634(1)	0.1010(5)	0.8163(4)	0.037(1)	0.044(1)	0.039(2)	−0.001(1)	−0.009(1)	0.009(1)
O(31)	4a	0.5506(1)	0.3827(5)	0.5611(6)	0.034(2)	0.048(2)	0.072(2)	0.001(1)	0.000(2)	0.002(2)
C(2)	4a	0.3467(2)	−0.0271(6)	0.7700(5)	0.035(2)	0.023(2)	0.032(2)	−0.001(1)	0.001(2)	−0.001(2)
C(11)	4a	0.2758(2)	0.0404(6)	0.7493(5)	0.032(2)	0.024(1)	0.026(2)	−0.001(1)	0.001(1)	−0.006(1)

* Correspondence author (e-mail: chmtert@nus.edu.sg)

Table 3. Continued.

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
C(12)	4a	0.2275(2)	−0.1230(6)	0.8013(6)	0.043(2)	0.027(2)	0.034(2)	−0.001(1)	0.001(2)	−0.006(2)
C(13)	4a	0.1610(2)	−0.0703(7)	0.7804(6)	0.037(2)	0.042(2)	0.040(2)	−0.007(2)	0.004(2)	−0.011(2)
C(14)	4a	0.1417(2)	0.1465(8)	0.7077(7)	0.034(2)	0.047(2)	0.046(2)	0.004(2)	−0.007(2)	−0.020(2)
C(15)	4a	0.1892(2)	0.3084(6)	0.6587(6)	0.048(2)	0.031(2)	0.037(2)	0.009(2)	−0.011(2)	−0.010(2)
C(16)	4a	0.2564(2)	0.2565(6)	0.6801(6)	0.040(2)	0.022(1)	0.035(2)	−0.002(1)	−0.003(2)	−0.006(2)
C(22)	4a	0.3980(2)	0.1697(6)	0.7679(5)	0.027(2)	0.024(1)	0.035(2)	0.000(1)	−0.000(2)	−0.002(2)
C(23)	4a	0.4510(2)	0.1654(6)	0.6353(5)	0.020(2)	0.031(2)	0.037(2)	0.004(1)	−0.002(1)	−0.002(2)
C(32)	4a	0.4813(2)	0.3942(6)	0.5753(6)	0.026(2)	0.033(2)	0.045(2)	0.002(1)	−0.002(2)	0.004(2)

Acknowledgments. The Australian Research Council and the National University of Singapore (R-143-000-186-112) are thanked for support.

References

1. Greatrex, B. W.; Taylor, D. K.; Tiekink, E. R. T.: A domino ring opening / epoxidation of 1,2-dioxines J. Org. Chem., submitted.
2. teXsan: Single Crystal Structure Analysis Software. Version 1.05. Molecular Structure Corporation. The Woodlands, TX, USA 1997.
3. Altomare, G.; Cascarano, G.; Giacovazzo, C.; Guagliardi, A.; Burla, M.C.; Polidori, G.; Camalli, M.: SIR92 - a program for automatic solution of crystal structures by direct methods. J. Appl. Crystallogr. **27** (1994) 435.
4. Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXL-97. Program for crystal structure refinement. University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.
5. Johnson, C.K.: ORTEPII. Report ORNL-5138, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, USA 1976.