

Crystal structure of 2-phenyl-1,4-benzoquinone, C₁₂H₈O₂

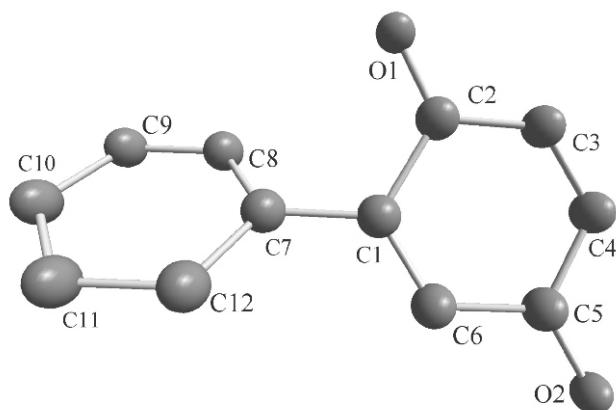
Su-Zhen Bai^I, Xiu-Li Chen^{II} and Xin-Hua Lou^{*III}

^I College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Pingdingshan University, Pingdingshan 467002, P. R. China

^{II} Department of Chemistry, Zhengzhou Normal University, Zhengzhou 450044, P. R. China

^{III} College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, P. R. China

Received April 1, 2011, accepted and available on-line September 19, 2011; CCDC no. 1267/3489



Abstract

C₁₂H₈O₂, orthorhombic, *Pbca* (no. 61), *a* = 6.763(1) Å, *b* = 7.152(1) Å, *c* = 38.224(6) Å, *V* = 1849.0 Å³, *Z* = 8, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.042, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.107, *T* = 296 K.

Source of material

The title compound was prepared as described in literature [1] and recrystallized from dichloromethane-petroleum ether solution at room temperature to give the desired crystals suitable for diffraction experiment.

Discussion

Compounds containing the quinone group have been found to exhibit a wide range of pharmacological properties [2,3] and have also been used as reoxidants for palladium-catalyzed reactions [4,5]. Among them, compounds functionalized at the quinone

moiety with aryl groups constitute a common structural moiety. These compounds have been synthesized by a few general methods such as oxidation of the corresponding aromatics [6,7]. In the title crystal structure, the benzene ring and quinone ring are not coplanar with a dihedral angle of 40.4°. All the bond distances and angles are within normal ranges. There exist O–H···O hydrogen bonds between the adjacent molecules, which construct the chain structure.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	yellow block, size 0.18 × 0.23 × 0.25 mm
Wavelength:	Mo <i>K</i> _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
<i>μ</i> :	0.90 cm ^{−1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART APEX-II CCD, <i>φ</i> / <i>ω</i>
2 θ _{max} :	51°
<i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{measured} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{unique} :	10528, 1719
Criterion for <i>I</i> _{obs} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{gt} :	<i>I</i> _{obs} > 2 σ (<i>I</i> _{obs}), 1373
<i>N</i> (<i>param</i>) _{refined} :	127
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97, SHELXTL [8]

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

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(3)	8 <i>c</i>	0.6555	0.6323	0.4539	0.070
H(4)	8 <i>c</i>	0.9288	0.6882	0.4848	0.071
H(6)	8 <i>c</i>	1.2682	0.5681	0.3982	0.058
H(8)	8 <i>c</i>	0.7615	0.6674	0.3355	0.054
H(9)	8 <i>c</i>	0.7810	0.5981	0.2769	0.062
H(10)	8 <i>c</i>	1.0166	0.3933	0.2564	0.066
H(11)	8 <i>c</i>	1.2430	0.2676	0.2946	0.071
H(12)	8 <i>c</i>	1.2298	0.3392	0.3533	0.062

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

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(1)	8 <i>c</i>	0.9843(2)	0.5533(2)	0.38885(4)	0.0356(8)	0.0399(9)	0.0394(9)	0.0022(7)	0.0029(7)	0.0005(7)
C(2)	8 <i>c</i>	0.7866(3)	0.5608(3)	0.40632(5)	0.040(1)	0.049(1)	0.050(1)	0.0008(8)	0.0051(8)	0.0006(8)
C(3)	8 <i>c</i>	0.7781(3)	0.6188(3)	0.44317(5)	0.053(1)	0.069(1)	0.053(1)	0.003(1)	0.0169(9)	−0.004(1)
C(4)	8 <i>c</i>	0.9396(3)	0.6521(3)	0.46150(5)	0.068(1)	0.071(1)	0.038(1)	0.001(1)	0.0092(9)	−0.0076(9)
C(5)	8 <i>c</i>	1.1347(3)	0.6331(3)	0.44564(5)	0.053(1)	0.078(1)	0.042(1)	−0.002(1)	−0.0033(9)	−0.0060(9)
C(6)	8 <i>c</i>	1.1445(3)	0.5816(3)	0.40850(4)	0.0378(9)	0.065(1)	0.042(1)	0.0027(8)	0.0027(7)	−0.0034(8)
C(7)	8 <i>c</i>	0.9927(2)	0.5092(2)	0.35106(4)	0.0347(8)	0.0388(8)	0.0391(9)	−0.0003(7)	0.0011(7)	0.0000(7)
C(8)	8 <i>c</i>	0.8591(2)	0.5865(2)	0.32752(4)	0.0421(9)	0.0455(9)	0.047(1)	0.0050(8)	−0.0028(8)	−0.0017(8)
C(9)	8 <i>c</i>	0.8703(3)	0.5443(3)	0.29237(5)	0.055(1)	0.056(1)	0.045(1)	−0.0034(9)	−0.0112(8)	0.0032(8)
C(10)	8 <i>c</i>	1.0118(3)	0.4236(3)	0.28007(5)	0.069(1)	0.055(1)	0.040(1)	−0.009(1)	0.0038(9)	−0.0077(8)
C(11)	8 <i>c</i>	1.1456(3)	0.3481(3)	0.30283(5)	0.064(1)	0.059(1)	0.054(1)	0.015(1)	0.014(1)	−0.0071(9)
C(12)	8 <i>c</i>	1.1372(3)	0.3907(3)	0.33810(5)	0.052(1)	0.058(1)	0.046(1)	0.0169(9)	0.0021(8)	0.0004(8)
O(1)	8 <i>c</i>	0.6363(2)	0.5139(2)	0.39095(4)	0.0387(7)	0.102(1)	0.0647(9)	−0.0105(8)	0.0043(6)	−0.0076(8)
O(2)	8 <i>c</i>	1.2844(2)	0.6639(3)	0.46238(4)	0.062(1)	0.173(2)	0.0573(9)	−0.008(1)	−0.0148(8)	−0.031(1)

* Correspondence author (e-mail: lxh-9802@163.com)

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the High-Level Personnel to Start Research Fund of Pingdingshan University (grant no. 2006044).

References

1. Itahara, T: Oxidative Coupling of Quinones and Aromatic Compounds by Palladium(II) Acetate. *J. Org. Chem.* **50** (1985) 5546-5550.
2. Patai, S.; Rappoport, Z., Eds.: *The Chemistry of the Quinonoid Compounds*. Wiley, New York 1988.
3. Wasielewski, M. R.; Niemczyk, M. P.: Photoinduced electron transfer in *meso*-triphenyltriptycenyldiporphyrin-quinones. Restricting donor-acceptor distances and orientations. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **106** (1984) 5043-5045.
4. Beccalli, E. M.; Broggini, G.; Martinelli, M.; Sottocornola, S.: C–C, C–O, C–N Bond Formation on *sp*² Carbon by Pd(II)-Catalyzed Reactions Involving Oxidant Agents. *Chem. Rev.* **107** (2007) 5318-5365.
5. Chen, X.; Engle, K. M.; Wang, D. H.; Yu, J. Q.: Palladium(II)-Catalyzed C–H Activation/C–C Cross-Coupling Reactions: Versatility and Practicality. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **48** (2009) 5094-5115.
6. Mal, D.; Pahari, P.: Recent Advances in the Hauser Annulation. *Chem. Rev.* **107** (2007) 1892-1918.
7. Echavarren, A. M.; Frutos, O.; Tamayo, N.; Noheda, P.; Calle, P.: Palladium-Catalyzed Coupling of Naphthoquinone Triflates with Stannanes. Unprecedented Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution on a Hydroxynaphthoquinone Triflate. *J. Org. Chem.* **62** (1997) 4524-4527.
8. Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112-122.