

5-Phenyl-1-(2-thienyl)penta-2,4-dien-1-one

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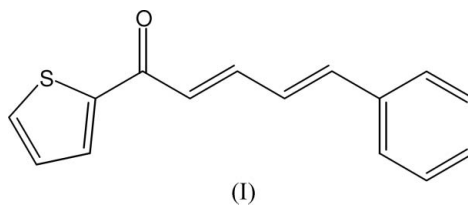
Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 173$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å
 R factor = 0.038
 wR factor = 0.104
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.3For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Both acyclic double bonds in the title molecule, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{OS}$, are *trans* configured. Geometric parameters are in the usual ranges.

Received 24 November 2006

Accepted 24 November 2006

Comment

 α,β -Unsaturated ketones have been used as starting materials for the synthesis of various chemicals, including plastics, resins, pesticides, dyes and pharmaceuticals (Opdyke, 1973). The synthesis and biological evaluation of cyclopenta[*c*]thiophene-related compounds as new antitumour agents have been reported (Dallemane *et al.*, 2002) and the title compound, (I), is a biologically active compound. Chalcones and pentadienones are found to exhibit non-linear optical activity (Uchida *et al.*, 1998). The crystal structure of 1,5-bis(4-chlorophenyl)penta-1,4-dien-3-one has been reported previously (Butcher *et al.*, 2006). In view of the importance of pentadienones, the crystal structure of compound (I) is reported here.The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. Bond lengths and angles can be regarded as normal (Allen *et al.*, 1987). Both acyclic double bonds are *trans* configured. The dihedral angle between the two aromatic rings is 4.68 (9)°. The central butadiene unit makes dihedral angles of 19.2 (1) and 16.8 (1)° with the thienyl group and the phenyl ring, respectively.

Experimental

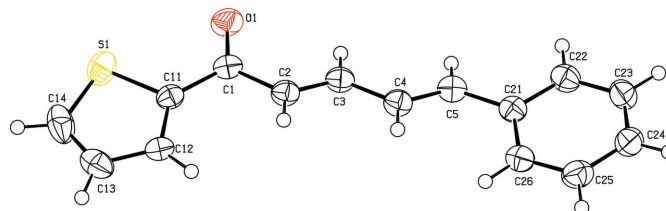
The title compound was synthesized according to the method reported in the literature (Furniss *et al.*, 1989). The compound was

Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

purified by recrystallization from ethanol. Crystals were grown by slow evaporation of a solution of (I) in ethanol (yield 75%; m.p. 353–357 K). Analysis, found (calculated) for C₁₅H₁₂OS: C 74.20% (74.97%), H 5.08% (5.03%).

Crystal data

C ₁₅ H ₁₂ OS	Z = 8
M _r = 240.31	D _x = 1.265 Mg m ⁻³
Orthorhombic, <i>Pbca</i>	Mo K α radiation
a = 15.5571 (12) Å	μ = 0.24 mm ⁻¹
b = 10.2136 (7) Å	T = 173 (2) K
c = 15.8883 (11) Å	Block, light yellow
V = 2524.6 (3) Å ³	0.42 × 0.35 × 0.22 mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDSII two-circle diffractometer	10971 measured reflections
ω scans	2353 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (MULABS; Spek, 2003; Blessing, 1995)	2080 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$T_{\min} = 0.909$, $T_{\max} = 0.970$	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$
	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.6^\circ$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0578P)^2 + 0.7828P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.038$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.104$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
S = 1.05	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.26 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
2353 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.34 \text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$
154 parameters	
H-atom parameters constrained	

H atoms were found in a difference map but they were refined using a riding model, with C–H = 0.95 Å for C_{aromatic} and C_{methylene},

or 0.98 Å for methyl groups, and with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$, or $1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C}_{\text{methyl}})$.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON*.

BKS thanks AICTE, Government of India, for financial assistance through the Career Award for Young Teachers Scheme and SB thanks the University of Mysore for research facilities.

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