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## Structure Reports

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# (E)-3-[4-(Hexyloxy)phenyl]-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-one

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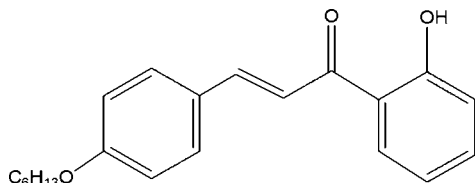
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.070;  $wR$  factor = 0.190; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.6.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$ , the conformation of the enone group is *s-cis*. The benzene rings are inclined at an angle of  $7.9$  ( $1^\circ$ ). The alkoxy tail is planar, with a maximum deviation from the least-squares plane of  $0.009$  ( $2$ ) Å, and adopts a *trans* conformation throughout. An intramolecular  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interaction between the keto and hydroxy groups forms  $S(6)$  ring motifs. In the crystal, molecules are arranged in a head-to-tail manner down the  $a$  axis and are subsequently stacked along the  $b$  axis, forming molecular sheets parallel to the  $ab$  plane. The crystal structure is further stabilized by weak  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions and short  $\text{C}\cdots\text{O}$  [ $3.376$  ( $2$ ) Å] contacts.

## Related literature

For the biological properties of chalcone derivatives, see: Bhat *et al.* (2005); Xue *et al.* (2004); Zhao *et al.* (2005); Lee *et al.* (2006). For related structures, see: Razak, Fun, Ngaini, Rahman & Hussain (2009); Razak, Fun, Ngaini, Fadzillah & Hussain (2009*a,b*); Ngaini, Fadzillah *et al.* (2009); Ngaini, Rahman *et al.* (2009). For details of hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



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## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$   
 $M_r = 324.40$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 19.6443$  ( $5$ ) Å  
 $b = 7.1966$  ( $2$ ) Å  
 $c = 12.6520$  ( $3$ ) Å  
 $\beta = 106.438$  ( $2$ )°  
 $V = 1715.53$  ( $8$ ) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.47 \times 0.12 \times 0.04$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD  
 area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.962$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.997$   
 20873 measured reflections  
 5025 independent reflections  
 2783 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.057$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.070$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.190$   
 $S = 1.05$   
 5025 reflections  
 222 parameters  
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.53$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.29$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O}1-\text{H}1\text{O}1\cdots\text{O}2$	0.90 (3)	1.68 (3)	2.507 (2)	152 (2)
$\text{C}20-\text{H}20\text{A}\cdots\text{Cg}1^{\text{i}}$	0.97	2.84	3.657 (2)	142
$\text{C}20-\text{H}20\text{B}\cdots\text{Cg}1^{\text{ii}}$	0.97	2.78	3.637 (2)	147

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$ . Cg1 is the centroid of the C1-C6 ring.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2005); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2005); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ2623).

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