

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

**(E)-1-(4-Decyloxyphenyl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-one**Ibrahim Abdul Razak,<sup>a\*</sup> Hoong-Kun Fun,<sup>a‡</sup> Zainab Ngaini,<sup>b</sup> Siti Muhaini Haris Fadzillah<sup>b</sup> and Hasnain Hussain<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>X-ray Crystallography Unit, School of Physics, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia, <sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, and <sup>c</sup>Department of Molecular Biology, Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

Correspondence e-mail: arazaki@usm.my

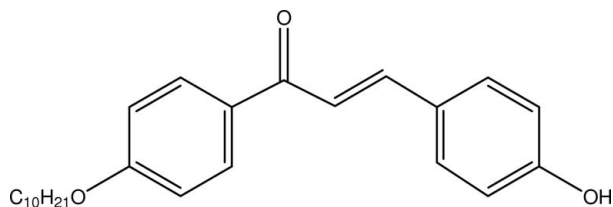
Received 18 March 2009; accepted 23 March 2009

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 100$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.056;  $wR$  factor = 0.153; data-to-parameter ratio = 32.9.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$ , the asymmetric unit contains two crystallographically independent molecules: both enone groups adopt an *s-cis* configuration. In the crystal,  $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  and  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  intermolecular interactions form bifurcated hydrogen bonds, which generate  $R_2^1(6)$  ring motifs. These intermolecular interactions link the molecules into one-dimensional chains along the  $[10\bar{1}]$  direction. The crystal structure is further stabilized by  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$  interactions.

## Related literature

For general background to the biological properties of chalcone derivatives, see: Bhat *et al.* (2005); Xue *et al.* (2004); Satyanarayana *et al.* (2004); Zhao *et al.* (2005); Yayli *et al.* (2006). For related structures, see: Ng, Razak *et al.* (2006); Ng, Patil *et al.* (2006). For details of hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986).



‡ Additional correspondence author, email: hkfun@usm.my.

## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$   
 $M_r = 380.51$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 12.4437$  (2) Å  
 $b = 35.5191$  (6) Å  
 $c = 9.8004$  (2) Å  
 $\beta = 99.284$  (1)°

$V = 4274.93$  (13) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 8$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 0.08$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 100$  K  
 $0.52 \times 0.44 \times 0.35$  mm

## Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.962$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.974$

62626 measured reflections  
 16928 independent reflections  
 12634 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.027$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.056$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.153$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 16928 reflections  
 515 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.54$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.25$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{O1A}-\text{H1OA}\cdots\text{O2B}^i$	0.91 (2)	1.80 (2)	2.711 (1)	179 (3)
$\text{O1B}-\text{H1OB}\cdots\text{O2A}^{ii}$	0.91 (2)	1.81 (2)	2.716 (1)	176 (2)
$\text{C4A}-\text{H4AA}\cdots\text{O2B}^i$	0.93	2.50	3.185 (1)	131
$\text{C4B}-\text{H4BA}\cdots\text{O2A}^{ii}$	0.93	2.50	3.192 (1)	131
$\text{C14B}-\text{H14B}\cdots\text{O3A}$	0.93	2.56	3.485 (1)	173
$\text{C18B}-\text{H18C}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{iii}$	0.97	2.85	3.696 (1)	146
$\text{C24B}-\text{H24D}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{iii}$	0.97	2.71	3.554 (1)	145
$\text{C22A}-\text{H22B}\cdots\text{Cg3}^{iv}$	0.97	2.95	3.743 (1)	140

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x+1, y-\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{3}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x+2, y+\frac{1}{2}, -z+\frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $-x+1, -y, -z+2$ ; (iv)  $x, -y-\frac{1}{2}, z-\frac{3}{2}$ . Cg1, Cg2 and Cg3 are the centroids of the C1A-C6A, C10B-C15B and C1B-C6B rings, respectively.

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).

HKF and IAR thank the Malaysian Government and Universiti Sains Malaysia for the Science Fund grant No. 305/PFIZIK/613312 and the Research University Golden Goose grant No.1001/PFIZIK/811012. ZN and HH thank Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for the Geran Penyelidikan Dana Khas Inovasi, grant No. DI/01/2007(01). SMHF thanks the Malaysian Government and Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for a providing scholarship for postgraduate studies.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: AT2746).