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(E)-1-[4-(Hexyloxy)phenyl]-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-oneZainab Ngaini,^a Siti Muhaini Haris Fadzillah,^a Hasnain Hussain,^b Ibrahim Abdul Razak^{c*‡} and Hoong-Kun Fun^{c§}

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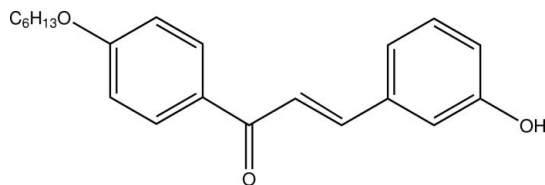
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002$ Å; R factor = 0.060; wR factor = 0.188; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.7.

There are two molecules in the asymmetric unit of the title compound, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$, in which the dihedral angles between the aromatic rings are 6.4 (1) and 7.0 (1)°. The enone moiety of both molecules adopts an *s-cis* configuration. In the crystal, intermolecular $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions to the same acceptor O atom generate $R_2^1(6)$ ring motifs and further $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ interactions generate $R_2^2(8)$ ring motifs. Topologically, the $R_2^1(6)$ and $R_2^2(8)$ ring motifs are arranged alternately, forming [001] chains of molecules. 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: Razak, Fun, Ngaini, Rahman *et al.* (2009); Razak, Fun, Ngaini, Fadzillah *et al.* (2009*a,b*); Ngaini, Fadzillah *et al.* (2009); Ngaini, Rahman *et al.* (2009); Razak *et al.* (2009*a,b*). For hydrogen-bond motifs, see: Bernstein *et al.* (1995). For the stability of the temperature controller used in the data collection, see: Cosier & Glazer (1986). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



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Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_3$
 $M_r = 324.40$
 Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$
 $a = 7.6053$ (3) Å
 $b = 13.7328$ (5) Å
 $c = 17.3769$ (7) Å
 $\alpha = 105.226$ (2)°
 $\beta = 93.740$ (2)°
 $\gamma = 93.038$ (2)°
 $V = 1742.80$ (12) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.08$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 100$ K
 $0.77 \times 0.44 \times 0.12$ mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2005)
 $T_{\min} = 0.940$, $T_{\max} = 0.990$
 36519 measured reflections
 10044 independent reflections
 6371 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.036$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.060$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.188$
 $S = 1.04$
 10044 reflections
 443 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.66$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.28$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

C_{g1} and C_{g3} are the centroids of the $C1A-C6A$ and $C1B-C6B$ rings, respectively.

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O1B-H1OB\cdots O2A^i$	0.86 (3)	1.92 (3)	2.773 (2)	171 (2)
$C1B-H1BA\cdots O2A^i$	0.93	2.50	3.196 (2)	132
$O1A-H1OA\cdots O2B^{ii}$	0.92 (3)	1.85 (3)	2.763 (2)	175 (3)
$C1A-H1AA\cdots O2B^{ii}$	0.93	2.50	3.214 (2)	133
$C12B-H12B\cdots O3A^{iii}$	0.93	2.56	3.483 (2)	175
$C12A-H12A\cdots O3B^{iv}$	0.93	2.56	3.487 (2)	174
$C16A-H16A\cdots Cg1^v$	0.97	2.80	3.653 (2)	147
$C16B-H16B\cdots Cg3^{vi}$	0.97	2.73	3.595 (2)	149
$C17B-H17C\cdots Cg3^{vii}$	0.97	2.74	3.640 (2)	154

Symmetry codes: (i) $x+1, y+1, z-1$; (ii) $x-1, y-1, z+1$; (iii) $x, y+1, z$; (iv) $x, y-1, z$; (v) $-x+1, -y, -z+1$; (vi) $-x+2, -y+2, -z$; (vii) $-x+1, -y+2, -z$.

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.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: HB5741).