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Synthesis and crystal structure of 1-octyl-3-phenylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one, $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O$

Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Colourless block
Size:	0.18 × 0.14 × 0.12 mm
Wavelength:	Cu K α radiation (1.54178 Å)
μ :	0.57 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	D8 VENTURE PHOTON 100, ω
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	72.5°, >99%
$N(hkl)_{\text{meas.}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	14888, 3644, 0.032
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2 \sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 3231
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	331
Programs:	Bruker [1], SHELX [2–4], Diamond [5]

of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

<https://doi.org/10.1515/ncrs-2020-0404>

Received July 26, 2020; accepted August 28, 2020; published online October 6, 2020

Abstract

$C_{22}H_{26}N_2O$, monoclinic, $C2/c$ (no. 15), $a = 47.4887(9)$ Å, $b = 5.0220(1)$ Å, $c = 16.4551(3)$ Å, $\beta = 108.993(1)^\circ$, $V = 3710.70(12)$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0345$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.0935$, $T = 150(2)$ K.

CCDC Nr.: 2025941

The molecular structure is shown in the Figure. Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list

Source of material

3-Phenylquinoxalin-2-one **1** (4.5 mmol), potassium carbonate (5.85 mmol) and tetrakis(*n*-butyl)ammonium bromide (0.5 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) were added to 1-bromooctane (9 mmol). Stirring was maintained at room temperature for 24 h. The crude residue was filtered and the solvent removed. The residue was extracted with water. The organic compounds were purified by column chromatography using hexane-ethyl acetate (v/v, 9/1). A portion of the product was dissolved in ethanol, the solution was filtered and the filtrate was left undisturbed for 7 days to form colorless block crystals.

Experimental details

Crystal data, data collection and structure refinement details are summarized in Table 1. Hydrogen atoms were added using riding models [4].

Comment

Quinoxaline and its derivatives have received considerable attention due to their pharmacological activity [6, 7] and industrial properties [8–10]. Our research group has

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Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	x	y	z	<i>U</i> _{iso} */ <i>U</i> _{eq}
O1	0.37437 (2)	0.16657 (17)	0.45497 (6)	0.0368 (2)
N1	0.38156 (2)	0.49212 (17)	0.36879 (5)	0.0222 (2)
N2	0.44122 (2)	0.34815 (17)	0.41442 (5)	0.0219 (2)
C1	0.42983 (2)	0.5480 (2)	0.35551 (6)	0.0216 (2)
C2	0.44919 (2)	0.6824 (2)	0.32061 (6)	0.0251 (2)
H2	0.4704 (3)	0.630 (3)	0.3419 (8)	0.028 (3)*
C3	0.43885 (2)	0.8820 (2)	0.26107 (7)	0.0274 (2)
H3	0.4528 (3)	0.975 (3)	0.2376 (9)	0.036 (3)*
C4	0.40877 (2)	0.9525 (2)	0.23542 (7)	0.0280 (2)
H4	0.4012 (3)	1.095 (3)	0.1932 (8)	0.031 (3)*
C5	0.38934 (2)	0.8274 (2)	0.26973 (7)	0.0264 (2)
H5	0.3684 (3)	0.882 (3)	0.2512 (8)	0.036 (3)*
C6	0.39973 (2)	0.6243 (2)	0.33069 (6)	0.0216 (2)
C7	0.39167 (2)	0.2841 (2)	0.42594 (6)	0.0238 (2)
C8	0.42397 (2)	0.2217 (2)	0.44838 (6)	0.0212 (2)
C9	0.35041 (2)	0.5759 (2)	0.35087 (7)	0.0250 (2)
H9A	0.3451 (3)	0.519 (3)	0.4022 (8)	0.031 (3)*
H9B	0.3501 (3)	0.775 (3)	0.3471 (8)	0.030 (3)*
C10	0.32942 (2)	0.4528 (2)	0.26888 (7)	0.0281 (2)
H10A	0.3285 (3)	0.252 (3)	0.2781 (9)	0.040 (4)*
H10B	0.3378 (3)	0.480 (3)	0.2221 (8)	0.031 (3)*
C11	0.29832 (2)	0.5728 (2)	0.24530 (7)	0.0287 (2)
H11A	0.2896 (3)	0.545 (3)	0.2937 (9)	0.042 (4)*
H11B	0.2999 (3)	0.774 (3)	0.2375 (9)	0.040 (4)*
C12	0.27681 (2)	0.4609 (2)	0.16224 (8)	0.0311 (3)
H12A	0.2751 (3)	0.263 (3)	0.1679 (10)	0.050 (4)*
H12B	0.2852 (3)	0.488 (3)	0.1154 (9)	0.042 (4)*
C13	0.24592 (2)	0.5850 (2)	0.13698 (7)	0.0305 (3)
H13A	0.2368 (3)	0.550 (3)	0.1833 (9)	0.040 (4)*
H13B	0.2477 (3)	0.784 (3)	0.1309 (9)	0.042 (4)*
C14	0.22466 (2)	0.4791 (3)	0.05239 (8)	0.0335 (3)
H14A	0.2230 (3)	0.273 (3)	0.0567 (10)	0.049 (4)*
H14B	0.2338 (3)	0.509 (3)	0.0055 (9)	0.044 (4)*
C15	0.19380 (3)	0.6022 (3)	0.02715 (8)	0.0374 (3)
H15A	0.1846 (3)	0.570 (3)	0.0730 (10)	0.050 (4)*
H15B	0.1960 (4)	0.812 (4)	0.0221 (11)	0.062 (5)*
C16	0.17279 (3)	0.4975 (4)	−0.05752 (9)	0.0515 (4)
H16A	0.1526 (4)	0.587 (3)	−0.0718 (10)	0.058 (5)*
H16B	0.1699 (5)	0.298 (5)	−0.0545 (13)	0.082 (6)*
H16C	0.1812 (4)	0.530 (4)	−0.1049 (12)	0.063 (5)*
C17	0.43803 (2)	0.0145 (2)	0.51375 (6)	0.0219 (2)
C18	0.46925 (2)	0.0058 (2)	0.54544 (7)	0.0263 (2)
H18	0.4807 (3)	0.139 (3)	0.5266 (8)	0.029 (3)*
C19	0.48400 (2)	−0.1845 (2)	0.60508 (7)	0.0298 (2)
H19	0.5058 (3)	−0.187 (3)	0.6259 (9)	0.035 (3)*
C20	0.46794 (3)	−0.3703 (2)	0.63474 (7)	0.0287 (2)
H20	0.4778 (3)	−0.506 (3)	0.6765 (9)	0.035 (3)*
C21	0.43712 (2)	−0.3632 (2)	0.60437 (7)	0.0269 (2)
H21	0.4252 (3)	−0.490 (3)	0.6244 (8)	0.033 (3)*
C22	0.42213 (2)	−0.1728 (2)	0.54443 (6)	0.0237 (2)
H22	0.4000 (3)	−0.169 (3)	0.5242 (8)	0.030 (3)*

recently reported the synthesis of novel quinoxaline-based compounds [11–14]. In continuation of our efforts toward the discovery of novel quinoxaline derivatives [15–21].

The dihydroquinoxaline moiety excepting N1 is planar within 0.0139(9) Å (r.m.s. deviation of the fitted atoms = 0.0072) with N1 0.0458(11) Å out of the above plane. The C17...C22 benzene ring is inclined by only 12.90(4)° from the aforementioned plane, due in part by a weak, intramolecular C22–H22...O1 hydrogen bond (see the Figure). In the crystal, the molecules form oblique stacks extending in the *b*-axis direction and parallel to the *ab* plane. The stacks are associated through “intercalation” of the “fully extended” *n*-octyl groups to form a typical micellar array.

In the crystal, the molecules are linked through C–H... π (ring) interactions and intercalation of the *n*-octyl groups.

Acknowledgments: The corresponding author thanks the National Research Foundation for financial support.

Author contribution: All the authors have accepted responsibility for the entire content of this submitted manuscript and approved submission.

Research funding: The support of NSF-MRI Grant #1228232 for the purchase of the diffractometer and Tulane University for support of the Tulane Crystallography Laboratory are gratefully acknowledged.

Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

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