

## 2,3-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,4-dimethoxybenzene

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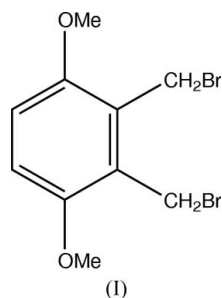
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## Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 122$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.029  
 $wR$  factor = 0.063  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 32.9For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2$ , all bond lengths and angles are generally within the normal ranges. The crystal packing is stabilized mainly by van der Waals forces.Received 6 July 2005  
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## Comment

The title compound, (I) (Fig. 1), was prepared for use as a building block in the syntheses of Single-walled Carbon Nanotube (SWNT) interacting compounds. In (I), the bond lengths and angles (Table 1) are generally within the normal ranges. The two methoxy groups are slightly out of the plane of benzene ring having  $\text{C3}-\text{C4}-\text{O1}-\text{C7}$  and  $\text{C8}-\text{O2}-\text{C1}-\text{C2}$  torsion angles of  $175.15$  (17) and  $173.40$  (17)°, respectively. The bromomethyl groups are almost perpendicular to the benzene ring, with  $\text{Br1}-\text{C9}-\text{C3}-\text{C4}$  and  $\text{Br2}-\text{C10}-\text{C2}-\text{C1}$  torsion angles of  $-79.57$  (19) and  $97.29$  (17)°, respectively. The crystal packing is stabilized mainly by van der Waals forces.



## Experimental

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure of Eskildsen *et al.* (2000). Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were prepared by crystallization from ethanol.

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 324.01$	$D_x = 1.943$ Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 4.4740$ (8) Å	Cell parameters from 13534 reflections
$b = 7.6630$ (8) Å	$\theta = 1.3-33.0^\circ$
$c = 16.463$ (2) Å	$\mu = 7.29$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$\alpha = 94.685$ (11)°	$T = 122$ (2) K
$\beta = 94.945$ (9)°	Needle, white
$\gamma = 98.276$ (13)°	$0.53 \times 0.16 \times 0.04$ mm
$V = 553.93$ (14) Å <sup>3</sup>	

## Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer	4180 independent reflections
$\omega$ and $\varphi$ scans	3390 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: integration via Gaussian integration (Coppens, 1970)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.059$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.149$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.865$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 33.0^\circ$
23530 measured reflections	$h = -6 \rightarrow 6$
	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = -25 \rightarrow 25$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.029$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.063$   
 $S = 1.08$   
 4180 reflections  
 127 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0164P)^2 + 0.629P]$$

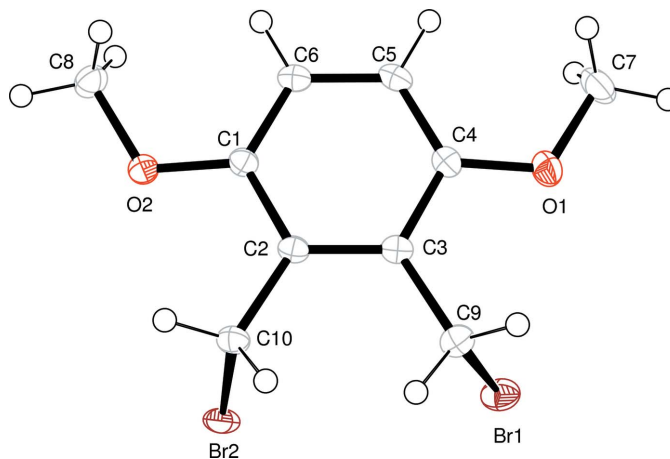
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.64 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.49 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

**Table 1**  
 Selected geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ ).

Br1—C9	1.9776 (19)	C2—C10	1.492 (3)
Br2—C10	1.987 (2)	C1—C6	1.384 (3)
C3—C2	1.398 (3)	C6—C5	1.391 (3)
C3—C4	1.406 (3)	C6—H6	0.9500
C3—C9	1.493 (3)	C5—C4	1.389 (3)
O2—C1	1.375 (2)	O1—C4	1.367 (2)
O2—C8	1.431 (2)	O1—C7	1.429 (3)
C2—C1	1.411 (3)		
C2—C3—C4	119.31 (17)	O2—C1—C6	123.88 (17)
C2—C3—C9	122.37 (17)	C6—C1—C2	120.35 (17)
C4—C3—C9	118.31 (17)	C1—C6—C5	120.22 (18)
C3—C2—C1	119.53 (17)	C4—C5—C6	119.98 (17)
C3—C2—C10	122.28 (17)	C5—C4—C3	120.60 (17)

H atoms were placed in geometrically idealized positions and allowed to ride on their parent atoms, with  $C-H = 0.95-0.99 \text{ \AA}$  and  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2-1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1999); cell refinement: *DIRAX* (Duisenberg, 1992); data reduction: *EVALCCD* (Duisenberg, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEP III* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.



**Figure 1**  
 View of (I) with the 50% probability displacement ellipsoids. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radii.

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