organic papers

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Peter Hammershøj* and Jørn B. Christensen

University of Copenhagen, Department of Chemistry, Universitetsparken 5, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

Correspondence e-mail: jbc@kiku.dk

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study T = 122 KMean σ (C–C) = 0.002 Å R factor = 0.034 wR factor = 0.081 Data-to-parameter ratio = 31.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see http://journals.iucr.org/e.

Diethyl 5-bromo-4,7-dimethoxyindan-2,2dicarboxylate

The title compound, $C_{17}H_{21}BrO_6$, was prepared by nucleophilic alkylation of 1-bromo-3,4-bis(bromomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzene. It crystallizes with two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit. The bond lengths and angles are generally within the normal ranges. The crystal packing is stabilized by weak intermolecular $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and weak $C-H\cdots \pi$ (arene) interactions.

Comment

The title compound, (I), was prepared for use as a building block in the syntheses of single-walled carbon nanotube (SWNT) interacting compounds. It crystallizes in the triclinic space group $P\overline{1}$ with two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit (Fig. 1). The corresponding bond lengths and angles of the two molecules agree with each other, but the molecules differ in the orientations of the ester groups. In both molecules, one of the methoxy groups is coplanar with the benzene ring, while the other is almost perpendicular to the benzene ring (see torsion angles in Table 1) and the fivemembered rings of the indan ring system adopt envelope conformations. The crystal packing of (I) is stabilized mainly by weak intermolecular $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and weak $C-H\cdots \pi$ (arene) interactions (Table 2 and Fig. 2).



Experimental

1-Bromo-3,4-bis(bromomethyl)-2,5-dimethoxybenzene (50 g, 0.12 mol), prepared as described by Hammershøj et al. (2005), was dissolved in dried tetrahydrofuran (800 ml) and NaH (80% suspension in oil, 14 g) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred under an N₂ atmosphere for 10 min at room temperature. Diethyl malonate (20 g, 0.2 mol) was dissolved in dried tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) and added over a 50 min period under an N2 atmosphere. After 2 h, brine (800 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether $(3 \times 200 \text{ ml})$. The combined organic extracts were dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated to dryness in vacuo yielding a pale green oil. Purification by crystallization in methanol yielded compound (I) as a white powder (30.2 g, 60%; m.p. 359-361 K); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.6 (1H, s), 4.15 (4H, s, J 7.14 Hz), 3.72 (3H, s), 3.7 (3H, s), 3.5 (2H, s), 3.4 (2H, s), 1.2 (6H, t); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.2, 151.1, 145.9, 134.0, 128.1, 113.6, 112.8, 60.8, 59.4, 54.7, 37.4, 36.6,

© 2005 International Union of Crystallography Printed in Great Britain – all rights reserved Received 11 August 2005 Accepted 8 September 2005 Online 17 September 2005 12.9; *m*/e: 402 (71), 328 (100), 253 (94), 69 (59.5) and 32 (87.5%); analysis calculated for $C_{17}H_{21}BrO_6$: C 50.89, H 5.28%; found: C 51.03, H 5.27%.

Z = 4

 $D_x = 1.481 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Cell parameters from 45017

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

reflections

 $\mu = 2.31 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

T = 122 (2) K

 $0.59 \times 0.34 \times 0.19 \text{ mm}$

13426 independent reflections

 $w = 1/[\sigma^{2}(F_{o}^{2}) + (0.0247P)^{2} + 1.4569P]$ where $P = (F_{o}^{2} + 2F_{c}^{2})/3$

11251 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

Prism. white

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.042$

 $\theta_{\rm max} = 33.0^{\circ}$

 $h = -17 \rightarrow 17$

 $k = -17 \rightarrow 16$

 $l = -24 \rightarrow 24$

 $\begin{array}{l} (\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.002 \\ \Delta\rho_{\rm max} = 0.60 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3} \\ \Delta\rho_{\rm min} = -0.65 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3} \end{array}$

 $\theta = 1.4 - 33.0^{\circ}$

Crystal data

 $\begin{array}{l} C_{17}H_{21}BrO_6 \\ M_r = 401.24 \\ Triclinic, P\overline{1} \\ a = 11.1440 \ (8) \ \mathring{A} \\ b = 11.1630 \ (7) \ \mathring{A} \\ c = 15.7690 \ (14) \ \mathring{A} \\ \alpha = 75.782 \ (5)^\circ \\ \beta = 77.534 \ (7)^\circ \\ \gamma = 73.395 \ (5)^\circ \\ V = 1799.7 \ (2) \ \mathring{A}^3 \end{array}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD area-detector diffractometer ω and φ scans Absorption correction: Gaussian integration (Coppens, 1970) $T_{\min} = 0.427, T_{\max} = 0.768$ 72293 measured reflections

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.034$
$wR(F^2) = 0.081$
S = 1.09
13426 reflections
433 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained

Table 1

T.I.I. 0

Selected torsion angles (°).

C10A - O2A - C1A - C2A	-3.1 (2)	C11B-O1B-C4B-C5B	94.38 (15)
C10B - O2B - C1B - C2B	-2.13 (19)	C11A-O1A-C4A-C3A	91.78 (18)

Table 2			
Hydrogen-bond	geometry	' (Å,	°).

$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathrm{H}$	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdots A$	$D - \mathbf{H} \cdots A$
$C7A - H7AB \cdots O4A$	0.99	2.44	2.850 (2)	104
$C2A - H2A \cdots O5A^{i}$	0.95	2.46	3.369 (2)	160
$C2B - H2B \cdot \cdot \cdot O3B^{ii}$	0.95	2.56	3.419 (2)	150
C13 <i>B</i> −H13 <i>BB</i> ···O3 <i>B</i>	0.99	2.36	2.717 (2)	100
C9B−H9BA···O3B	0.99	2.40	2.852 (2)	107
$C7B - H7BA \cdots O5B$	0.99	2.38	2.849 (2)	108
$C9A - H9AB \cdots O5A$	0.99	2.46	2.840 (2)	102
$C16A - H16AA \cdots O3B^{iii}$	0.99	2.57	3.260 (2)	127
$C10A - H10AA \cdots O1B^{iv}$	0.98	2.55	3.462 (2)	155
$C10B - H10BA \cdots O2A^{v}$	0.98	2.49	3.381 (2)	150
$C11B-H11BC\cdots O5B^{iii}$	0.98	2.57	3.427 (2)	146
$C17B - H17BC \cdots O5A^{iii}$	0.98	2.59	3.352 (2)	134
$C13A - H13AA \cdots Cg1^{v}$	0.99	2.82	3.799 (2)	171
$C16B - H16BB \cdot \cdot \cdot Cg2^{iii}$	0.99	2.57	3.459 (2)	150
8				

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

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

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1999); cell refinement: *DIRAX* (Duisenberg, 1992); data reduction: *EVALCCD* (Duisenberg *et al.*, 2003); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97*



Figure 1

The asymmetric unit of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.



Figure 2

The crystal packing of (I). $C-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds and $C-H\cdots \pi$ (arene) interactions are shown as brown lines.

(Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *ORTEPIII* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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