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#### Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 293$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.015$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.048  
 $wR$  factor = 0.091  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6

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

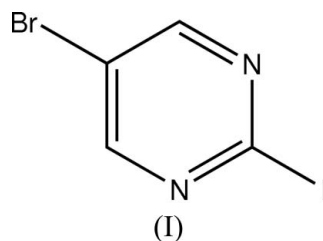
## 5-Bromo-2-iodopyrimidine

The title compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{BrIN}_2$ , is a useful intermediate for various syntheses. The complete molecule is located on a crystallographic mirror plane.

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#### Comment

Pyrimidine is a useful intermediate in selective palladium-catalysed cross-coupling reactions for efficient convergent syntheses. Some derivatives of pyrimidine have superior photoluminescence properties to a conjugated system with alternating triple bonds and aromatic rings (Wong *et al.*, 2001). Some show high efficacy as electron-transporting and photopolymerizable liquid crystals (Vlachos *et al.*, 2002). Some can be used for blue-light-emitting materials (Wong *et al.*, 2002). The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The complete molecule is located on a crystallographic mirror plane.



#### Experimental

The title compound was synthesized according to the literature method of Goodby *et al.* (1996). Crystals of (I) suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by slow evaporation of an ethanol solution.

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{BrIN}_2$	$Z = 4$
$M_r = 284.88$	$D_x = 2.824$ Mg m <sup>-3</sup>
Orthorhombic, $Pnma$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 6.1410$ (12) Å	$\mu = 10.64$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$b = 6.7890$ (14) Å	$T = 293$ (2) K
$c = 16.071$ (3) Å	Block, colourless
$V = 670.0$ (2) Å <sup>3</sup>	$0.20 \times 0.10 \times 0.10$ mm

#### Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	716 independent reflections
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	392 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: $\psi$ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.9^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.290$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.345$	3 standard reflections
716 measured reflections	every 200 reflections
	intensity decay: none

## Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$  $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.048$  $wR(F^2) = 0.091$  $S = 1.00$ 

716 reflections

49 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0301P)^2]$ where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$  $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$  $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.52 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$  $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.51 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$ 

All H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H = 0.93 Å) and included in the refinement in the riding-model approximation, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Siemens, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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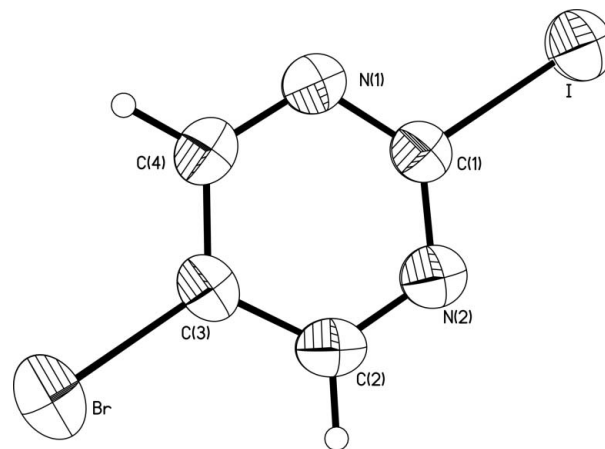


Figure 1

A view of the molecular structure of (I). Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 30% probability level.

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