

## 1,4-Dibromo-2,5-bis(hexyloxy)benzene

Ying-Fei Li,<sup>a</sup> Chen Xu,<sup>b\*</sup> Fei-Fei Cen,<sup>a</sup> Zhi-Qiang Wang<sup>b</sup>  
and Yu-Qing Zhang<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Chemical Engineering and Pharmaceutics School, Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003, People's Republic of China, and <sup>b</sup>College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, People's Republic of China

Correspondence e-mail: xubohan@163.com, zhangyq8@126.com

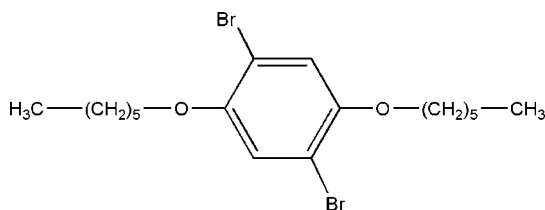
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 295$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.026;  $wR$  factor = 0.064; data-to-parameter ratio = 18.0.

In the centrosymmetric title compound,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2$ , the alkyl chains adopt a fully extended all-*trans* conformation and each of them is almost planar. In addition, the alkyl chains are coplanar with the benzene ring. Intermolecular  $\text{Br}\cdots\text{Br}$  interactions [3.410 (3) Å] are present, resulting in a one-dimensional supramolecular architecture.

### Related literature

For related literature, see: Ali *et al.* (2008); Brammer (2004); Desiraju & Parthasarathy (1989); Kuriger *et al.* (2008); Maruyama & Kawanishi (2002).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{Br}_2\text{O}_2$	$\gamma = 99.193 (2)^\circ$
$M_r = 436.22$	$V = 493.11 (15) \text{ \AA}^3$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$Z = 1$
$a = 6.9638 (12) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 8.2581 (14) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 4.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 9.7321 (17) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 295 (2) \text{ K}$
$\alpha = 107.012 (2)^\circ$	$0.28 \times 0.27 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 106.981 (2)^\circ$	

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD diffractometer	3675 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	1818 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.391$ , $T_{\max} = 0.764$	1567 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$	101 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.063$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.06$	$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.31 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1818 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); 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: SI2104).

### References

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**supplementary materials**

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## 1,4-Dibromo-2,5-bis(hexyloxy)benzene

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### Comment

Noncovalent interactions play an important role in designing superstructures (Brammer, 2004). Among these weak forces, the intermolecular interactions between halogen atoms have been a subject of interest (Desiraju *et al.*, 1989). In order to gain more insight into the structure-regulating ability of intermolecular Br $\cdots$ Br interactions, herein we report the crystal structure of the title compound.

A view of the centrosymmetric molecular structure of the title compound is given in Fig.1. The alkyl chains are in the fully extended all-*trans* conformation and each of them is almost perfectly planar. The C—C—O—C torsion angles of  $3.4(4)^\circ$ , indicate that the two alkyl chains are coplanar with the benzene ring. The crystal structure of the title compound reveals the presence of a near linear C—Br $\cdots$ Br fragment [C—Br $\cdots$ Br =  $155.6(3)^\circ$ ], the Br $\cdots$ Br distance ( $3.410 \text{ \AA}$ ) is shorter than the sum of van der Waals radii ( $3.72 \text{ \AA}$ ) and those in the other compound [ $3.634(4)$ – $3.9527(9) \text{ \AA}$ ] (Kuriger *et al.*, 2008; Ali *et al.*, 2008). Owing to the intermolecular Br $\cdots$ Br interactions, the crystal structure of the title compound is extended to a one-dimensional chain structure. The chains are intercalated by van der Waals forces (Fig.2).

### Experimental

The title compound was prepared as described in literature (Maruyama & Kawanishi 2002) and recrystallized from dichloromethane-ethanol at room temperature to give the desired crystals suitable for single-crystal X-ray diffraction.

### Refinement

H atoms attached to C atoms of the title compound were placed in geometrically idealized positions and treated as riding with C—H distances constrained to  $0.93$  (aromatic CH), or  $0.96 \text{ \AA}$  (methyl CH<sub>3</sub>), and  $0.97 \text{ \AA}$  (methylene CH<sub>2</sub>) and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  ( $1.5U_{\text{eq}}$  for methyl H).

### Figures

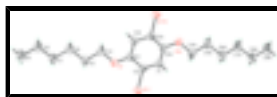


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids at the 50% probability level. Inversion related atoms are labelled with an A. (Symmetry code:  $-x, 1 - y, -z$ ).



Fig. 2. Partial view of the crystal packing showing the formation of the infinite chains of molecules formed by the intermolecular Br $\cdots$ Br interactions. Intercalated neighboring chains complete the sheets in the structure running parallel to (100). H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

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### Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{28}Br_2O_2$	$Z = 1$
$M_r = 436.22$	$F_{000} = 222$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$D_x = 1.469 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$a = 6.9638 (12) \text{ \AA}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 8.2581 (14) \text{ \AA}$	$\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$c = 9.7321 (17) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 1772 reflections
$\alpha = 107.012 (2)^\circ$	$\theta = 2.3\text{--}26.0^\circ$
$\beta = 106.981 (2)^\circ$	$\mu = 4.12 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\gamma = 99.193 (2)^\circ$	$T = 295 (2) \text{ K}$
$V = 493.11 (15) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, colourless
	$0.28 \times 0.27 \times 0.07 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD diffractometer	1818 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	1567 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Monochromator: graphite	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.018$
$T = 295(2) \text{ K}$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.5^\circ$
phi and $\omega$ scans	$\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.7^\circ$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.391$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.764$	$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$
3675 measured reflections	$l = -11 \rightarrow 11$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
Least-squares matrix: full	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.025$	H-atom parameters constrained
$wR(F^2) = 0.063$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0346P)^2 + 0.0096P]$
$S = 1.06$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
1818 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$
101 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.31 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.23 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	Extinction correction: none

*Special details*

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

*Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.07253 (4)	0.51292 (4)	-0.31314 (3)	0.05768 (13)
O1	0.3731 (2)	0.6878 (2)	0.00755 (19)	0.0577 (5)
C1	-0.1596 (3)	0.4127 (3)	-0.1410 (3)	0.0455 (6)
H1	-0.2656	0.3549	-0.2366	0.055*
C2	0.0292 (3)	0.5069 (3)	-0.1316 (3)	0.0418 (5)
C3	0.1932 (3)	0.5970 (3)	0.0107 (3)	0.0426 (5)
C4	0.5450 (3)	0.7726 (4)	0.1511 (3)	0.0513 (6)
H4A	0.5871	0.6864	0.1944	0.062*
H4B	0.5056	0.8560	0.2240	0.062*
C5	0.7229 (3)	0.8672 (3)	0.1183 (3)	0.0528 (6)
H5A	0.6775	0.9504	0.0722	0.063*
H5B	0.7610	0.7824	0.0455	0.063*
C6	0.9133 (3)	0.9647 (3)	0.2665 (3)	0.0539 (6)
H6A	0.8755	1.0516	0.3377	0.065*
H6B	0.9547	0.8817	0.3143	0.065*
C7	1.0979 (3)	1.0563 (3)	0.2370 (3)	0.0518 (6)
H7A	1.1351	0.9693	0.1653	0.062*
H7B	1.0564	1.1394	0.1894	0.062*
C8	1.2870 (4)	1.1524 (4)	0.3828 (3)	0.0662 (8)
H8A	1.3355	1.0679	0.4259	0.079*
H8B	1.2471	1.2326	0.4576	0.079*
C9	1.4646 (4)	1.2556 (5)	0.3548 (4)	0.0850 (10)
H9A	1.5032	1.1771	0.2795	0.127*
H9B	1.5824	1.3105	0.4494	0.127*
H9C	1.4200	1.3442	0.3179	0.127*

*Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Br1	0.05214 (17)	0.0815 (2)	0.03895 (16)	0.00640 (13)	0.01726 (12)	0.02627 (13)
O1	0.0382 (9)	0.0797 (12)	0.0427 (9)	-0.0082 (8)	0.0094 (7)	0.0224 (9)
C1	0.0369 (12)	0.0546 (14)	0.0350 (12)	0.0026 (10)	0.0057 (9)	0.0142 (11)

## supplementary materials

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C2	0.0414 (12)	0.0529 (14)	0.0330 (11)	0.0089 (10)	0.0135 (10)	0.0199 (10)
C3	0.0354 (11)	0.0501 (13)	0.0392 (12)	0.0049 (10)	0.0115 (10)	0.0168 (11)
C4	0.0368 (12)	0.0633 (16)	0.0417 (13)	-0.0004 (11)	0.0082 (10)	0.0151 (12)
C5	0.0383 (12)	0.0654 (16)	0.0481 (14)	0.0015 (11)	0.0139 (11)	0.0193 (12)
C6	0.0399 (13)	0.0629 (17)	0.0504 (14)	0.0023 (12)	0.0136 (11)	0.0172 (13)
C7	0.0404 (13)	0.0562 (15)	0.0535 (15)	0.0043 (11)	0.0175 (11)	0.0160 (12)
C8	0.0437 (14)	0.0786 (19)	0.0592 (17)	-0.0001 (13)	0.0128 (13)	0.0150 (15)
C9	0.0468 (16)	0.095 (2)	0.086 (2)	-0.0123 (15)	0.0179 (16)	0.0156 (19)

### Geometric parameters ( $\text{\AA}$ , $^\circ$ )

Br1—C2	1.891 (2)	C5—H5B	0.9700
O1—C3	1.367 (2)	C6—C7	1.529 (3)
O1—C4	1.435 (3)	C6—H6A	0.9700
C1—C3 <sup>i</sup>	1.377 (3)	C6—H6B	0.9700
C1—C2	1.379 (3)	C7—C8	1.514 (3)
C1—H1	0.9300	C7—H7A	0.9700
C2—C3	1.406 (3)	C7—H7B	0.9700
C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.377 (3)	C8—C9	1.525 (4)
C4—C5	1.522 (3)	C8—H8A	0.9700
C4—H4A	0.9700	C8—H8B	0.9700
C4—H4B	0.9700	C9—H9A	0.9600
C5—C6	1.533 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9600
C5—H5A	0.9700	C9—H9C	0.9600
C3—O1—C4	117.26 (18)	C7—C6—H6A	109.1
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C2	120.9 (2)	C5—C6—H6A	109.1
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—H1	119.6	C7—C6—H6B	109.1
C2—C1—H1	119.6	C5—C6—H6B	109.1
C1—C2—C3	121.5 (2)	H6A—C6—H6B	107.9
C1—C2—Br1	119.81 (16)	C8—C7—C6	112.7 (2)
C3—C2—Br1	118.73 (16)	C8—C7—H7A	109.1
O1—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	125.49 (19)	C6—C7—H7A	109.1
O1—C3—C2	116.8 (2)	C8—C7—H7B	109.1
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C3—C2	117.70 (19)	C6—C7—H7B	109.1
O1—C4—C5	107.30 (19)	H7A—C7—H7B	107.8
O1—C4—H4A	110.3	C7—C8—C9	112.5 (3)
C5—C4—H4A	110.3	C7—C8—H8A	109.1
O1—C4—H4B	110.3	C9—C8—H8A	109.1
C5—C4—H4B	110.3	C7—C8—H8B	109.1
H4A—C4—H4B	108.5	C9—C8—H8B	109.1
C4—C5—C6	111.0 (2)	H8A—C8—H8B	107.8
C4—C5—H5A	109.4	C8—C9—H9A	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	109.4	C8—C9—H9B	109.5
C4—C5—H5B	109.4	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C6—C5—H5B	109.4	C8—C9—H9C	109.5
H5A—C5—H5B	108.0	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C7—C6—C5	112.4 (2)	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5

C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C2—C3	-0.4 (4)	Br1—C2—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	-178.52 (18)
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—C2—Br1	178.49 (18)	C3—O1—C4—C5	-178.7 (2)
C4—O1—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	3.4 (4)	O1—C4—C5—C6	179.1 (2)
C4—O1—C3—C2	-176.9 (2)	C4—C5—C6—C7	178.1 (2)
C1—C2—C3—O1	-179.4 (2)	C5—C6—C7—C8	-179.8 (2)
Br1—C2—C3—O1	1.7 (3)	C6—C7—C8—C9	-175.4 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	0.4 (4)		

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y+1, -z$ .

Fig. 1

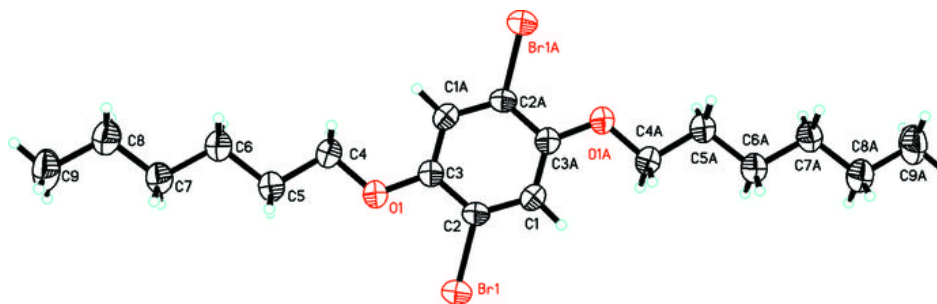




Fig. 2

