

2,3-Dibromo-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-propan-1-one

Jerry P. Jasinski,^{a*} Curtis J. Guild,^a S. Samshuddin,^b
B. Narayana^b and H. S. Yathirajan^c

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Keene State College, 229 Main Street, Keene, NH 03435-2001, USA, ^bDepartment of Studies in Chemistry, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri 574 199, India, and ^cDepartment of Studies in Chemistry, University of Mysore, Manasagangothri, Mysore 570 006, India

Correspondence e-mail: jjasinski@keene.edu

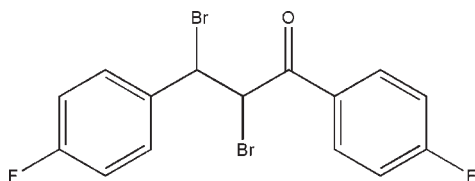
Received 4 July 2010; accepted 7 July 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 100$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.031; wR factor = 0.079; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.1.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{Br}_2\text{F}_2\text{O}$, the dihedral angle between the two 3-fluoro-substituted benzene rings is 5.7 (5)°. The two bromine substituents on the chalcone moiety are close to *anti* as the $\text{Br}-\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{Br}$ torsion angle is 176.9 (7)°. Weak $\text{C}-\text{Br}\cdots\pi$ interactions may contribute to the crystal stability.

Related literature

For bromo substitution of non-linear optical (NLO) compounds, see: Uchida *et al.* (1998); Tam *et al.* (1989); Indira *et al.* (2002). For NLO first-order hyperpolarizabilities, see: Zhao *et al.* (2002). For related structures, see: Narayana *et al.* (2007); Sarojini *et al.* (2007); Yathirajan *et al.* (2007); Butcher *et al.* (2006).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{Br}_2\text{F}_2\text{O}$	$\gamma = 82.300$ (3)°
$M_r = 404.05$	$V = 685.4$ (3) Å ³
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	$Z = 2$
$a = 5.7381$ (13) Å	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$b = 9.909$ (2) Å	$\mu = 5.93$ mm ⁻¹
$c = 12.575$ (3) Å	$T = 100$ K
$\alpha = 75.324$ (3)°	$0.55 \times 0.30 \times 0.25$ mm
$\beta = 87.472$ (3)°	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer	8841 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2008)	4008 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.329$, $T_{\max} = 0.746$	3408 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$	181 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.079$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.21$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.08$ e Å ⁻³
4008 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.87$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

$Y-X\cdots Cg$ interactions (Å).

$Cg1$ and $Cg2$ are the centroids of the $C1-C6$ and $C10-C15$ rings, respectively.

$Y-X\cdots Cg$	$X\cdots Cg$	$Y\cdots Cg$	$Y-X\cdots Cg$
$\text{C8}-\text{Br1}\cdots\text{Cg1}^{\text{i}}$	3.650 (7)	5.617 (2)	174
$\text{C7}-\text{Br3}\cdots\text{Cg2}^{\text{ii}}$	3.479 (6)	5.341 (1)	153

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

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL; molecular graphics: SHELXTL; software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

JPJ thanks Dr Matthias Zeller and the YSU Department of Chemistry for their assistance with the data collection. The diffractometer was funded by NSF grant 0087210, by Ohio Board of Regents grant CAP-491, and by YSU. SS thanks Mangalore University and the UGC SAP for financial assistance for the purchase of chemicals. HSY thanks the UOM for sabbatical leave.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: TK2690).

References

- Bruker (2008). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Butcher, R. J., Yathirajan, H. S., Sarojini, B. K., Narayana, B. & Mithun, A. (2006). *Acta Cryst. E* **62**, o1629–o1630.
- Indira, J., Karat, P. P. & Sarojini, B. K. (2002). *J. Cryst. Growth*, **242**, 209–214.
- Narayana, B., Mayekar, A. N., Yathirajan, H. S., Sarojini, B. K. & Kubicki, M. (2007). *Acta Cryst. E* **63**, o4362.
- Sarojini, B. K., Narayana, B., Yathirajan, H. S., Mayekar, A. N. & Bolte, M. (2007). *Acta Cryst. E* **63**, o3755.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Tam, W., Guerin, B., Calabrese, J. C. & Stevenson, S. H. (1989). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **154**, 93–96.
- Uchida, T., Kozawa, K., Sakai, T., Aoki, M., Yoguchi, H., Abduryim, A. & Watanabe, Y. (1998). *Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst.* **315**, 135–140.
- Yathirajan, H. S., Vijesh, A. M., Narayana, B., Sarojini, B. K. & Bolte, M. (2007). *Acta Cryst. E* **63**, o2198–o2199.
- Zhao, B., Lu, W. Q., Zhou, Z. H. & Wu, Y. (2002). *J. Mater. Chem.* **10**, 1513–1517.

supplementary materials

Acta Cryst. (2010). E66, o2018 [doi:10.1107/S1600536810026905]

2,3-Dibromo-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)propan-1-one

J. P. Jasinski, C. J. Guild, S. Samshuddin, B. Narayana and H. S. Yathirajan

Comment

The non-linear optical (NLO) effect in organic molecules originates from a strong donor–acceptor intermolecular interaction, a delocalized π -electron system and the ability to crystallize in a non-centrosymmetric space group. Among several organic compounds exhibiting NLO effects, chalcone derivatives are important materials known for their excellent blue light transmittance and good crystallizability. It has been observed that substitution of a bromo group on either of the phenyl rings greatly influences non-centrosymmetric crystal packing (Uchida *et al.*, 1998; Tam *et al.*, 1989; Indira *et al.*, 2002). Bromo substituents can obviously improve molecular first-order hyperpolarizabilities and can effectively reduce dipole–dipole interactions between molecules (Zhao *et al.*, 2002). Chalcone derivatives usually have lower melting points, which can be a drawback when their crystals are used in optical instruments. Chalcone dibromides usually have higher melting points and are thermally stable.

The crystal structures of some dibromo chalcones *viz.*, 2,3-dibromo-3-(5-bromo-2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)propan-1-one (Narayana *et al.*, 2007), 2,3-dibromo-3-(4-bromo-6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-1-one (Sarojini *et al.*, 2007), 2,3-dibromo-1-(3-bromo-2-thienyl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propan-1-one, (Yathirajan *et al.*, 2007), 2,3-dibromo-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-[4-(methylsulfanyl)phenyl]propan-1-one, (Butcher *et al.*, 2006) have been reported. In continuation of our studies on chalcones and their derivatives, the title chalcone dibromide, $C_{15}H_{10}F_2Br_2O$, was prepared by the bromination of the chalcone precursor, and its crystal structure is reported.

The title compound, $C_{15}H_{10}F_2Br_2O$, contains two *m*-fluoro-substituted rings attached to a brominated chalcone moiety. The dihedral angle between the mean planes of the benzene rings is $5.7(5)^\circ$. The two bromine substituents on the chalcone moiety are nearly opposite to each other [$Br1-C8-C7-Br2 = 176.9(7)^\circ$]. Weak $C-Br\cdots\pi$ interactions (Table 1) contribute to crystal stability.

Experimental

To a solution of (2*E*)-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one (2.44 g, 0.01 mol) in acetic acid (25 ml), bromine (1.60 g, 0.01 mol) in acetic acid (10 ml) was added slowly with stirring at 273 K. After completion of the addition of the bromine solution, the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 h. The solid obtained was filtered and recrystallized from acetone. The crystals were grown from methanol by slow evaporation and the yield of the compound was 86%. (m.pt. 443 K). Analytical data: Found (Calculated): C %: 44.57 (44.59); H%: 2.48 (2.49).

Refinement

All of the H atoms were placed in their calculated positions and then refined using the riding model with $C-H = 0.93-0.98$ Å, and with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.17-1.23U_{eq}(C)$.

Figures

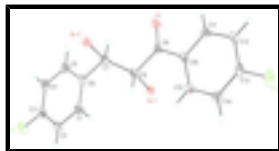


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of $C_{15}H_{10}F_2Br_2O$, showing the atom labeling scheme and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

2,3-Dibromo-1,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)propan-1-one

Crystal data

$C_{15}H_{10}Br_2F_2O$

$M_r = 404.05$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 1$

$a = 5.7381\ (13)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 9.909\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 12.575\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\alpha = 75.324\ (3)^\circ$

$\beta = 87.472\ (3)^\circ$

$\gamma = 82.300\ (3)^\circ$

$V = 685.4\ (3)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 392$

$D_x = 1.958\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point: 443 K

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 3859 reflections

$\theta = 2.4\text{--}31.2^\circ$

$\mu = 5.93\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 100\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.55 \times 0.30 \times 0.25\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube
graphite

ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2008)

$T_{\min} = 0.329$, $T_{\max} = 0.746$

8841 measured reflections

4008 independent reflections

3408 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.032$

$\theta_{\max} = 31.1^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.1^\circ$

$h = -8 \rightarrow 8$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$l = -17 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.031$

$wR(F^2) = 0.079$

$S = 1.21$

4008 reflections

181 parameters

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0334P)^2]$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.08\ \text{e \AA}^{-3}$

0 restraints

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.87 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

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 (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.01364 (4)	0.64928 (2)	0.325242 (18)	0.01732 (7)
Br3	0.63722 (4)	0.41938 (2)	0.166955 (18)	0.01767 (7)
F3	0.2805 (3)	0.01545 (14)	0.61742 (12)	0.0256 (3)
F4	-0.1808 (3)	0.97463 (15)	-0.24671 (12)	0.0269 (3)
O1	0.4729 (3)	0.76521 (17)	0.16467 (14)	0.0197 (3)
C1	0.1701 (4)	0.1693 (2)	0.44729 (19)	0.0198 (5)
H1	0.0491	0.1177	0.4421	0.024*
C2	0.3155 (4)	0.1313 (2)	0.53742 (19)	0.0177 (5)
C3	0.4942 (4)	0.2065 (2)	0.5500 (2)	0.0199 (5)
H3	0.5871	0.1797	0.6124	0.024*
C4	0.5301 (4)	0.3239 (2)	0.46579 (19)	0.0189 (5)
H4	0.6503	0.3759	0.4716	0.023*
C5	0.3885 (4)	0.3646 (2)	0.37295 (18)	0.0157 (4)
C6	0.2097 (4)	0.2867 (2)	0.36490 (19)	0.0188 (5)
H6	0.1147	0.3136	0.3031	0.023*
C7	0.4417 (4)	0.4886 (2)	0.28267 (18)	0.0152 (4)
H7	0.5313	0.5473	0.3131	0.018*
C24	-0.1493 (4)	0.7950 (2)	-0.08429 (19)	0.0180 (4)
H24	-0.2841	0.7630	-0.1019	0.022*
C25	-0.0292 (4)	0.7287 (2)	0.01293 (18)	0.0150 (4)
H25	-0.0851	0.6520	0.0613	0.018*
C26	0.1738 (4)	0.7767 (2)	0.03802 (18)	0.0133 (4)
C27	0.2560 (4)	0.8922 (2)	-0.03527 (18)	0.0146 (4)
H27	0.3918	0.9243	-0.0188	0.018*
C28	0.1387 (4)	0.9599 (2)	-0.13229 (19)	0.0178 (5)
H28	0.1938	1.0366	-0.1811	0.021*
C29	-0.0623 (4)	0.9097 (2)	-0.15370 (18)	0.0176 (5)
C30	0.3079 (4)	0.7134 (2)	0.14074 (18)	0.0146 (4)
C31	0.2346 (4)	0.5802 (2)	0.22021 (18)	0.0155 (4)
H31	0.1558	0.5266	0.1802	0.019*

supplementary materials

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
Br1	0.01593 (12)	0.01512 (11)	0.02036 (13)	0.00004 (8)	0.00191 (8)	-0.00485 (8)
Br3	0.01936 (12)	0.01393 (11)	0.02088 (13)	-0.00394 (8)	0.00569 (9)	-0.00655 (8)
F3	0.0373 (9)	0.0182 (7)	0.0176 (7)	-0.0072 (6)	0.0014 (6)	0.0037 (5)
F4	0.0366 (9)	0.0234 (7)	0.0175 (7)	0.0027 (6)	-0.0117 (6)	-0.0004 (6)
O1	0.0211 (8)	0.0162 (7)	0.0228 (9)	-0.0080 (6)	-0.0057 (7)	-0.0027 (6)
C1	0.0231 (12)	0.0161 (10)	0.0205 (12)	-0.0076 (9)	0.0003 (9)	-0.0027 (9)
C2	0.0228 (12)	0.0128 (10)	0.0153 (10)	-0.0001 (8)	0.0022 (8)	-0.0009 (8)
C3	0.0228 (12)	0.0180 (11)	0.0171 (11)	0.0004 (9)	-0.0052 (9)	-0.0015 (9)
C4	0.0208 (11)	0.0172 (10)	0.0193 (11)	-0.0033 (8)	-0.0035 (9)	-0.0048 (9)
C5	0.0194 (11)	0.0122 (9)	0.0151 (10)	-0.0018 (8)	-0.0002 (8)	-0.0026 (8)
C6	0.0220 (11)	0.0165 (10)	0.0168 (11)	-0.0048 (8)	-0.0046 (9)	-0.0004 (8)
C7	0.0159 (10)	0.0138 (9)	0.0170 (11)	-0.0023 (8)	-0.0003 (8)	-0.0057 (8)
C24	0.0165 (11)	0.0177 (10)	0.0213 (12)	-0.0017 (8)	-0.0026 (9)	-0.0074 (9)
C25	0.0171 (10)	0.0132 (9)	0.0150 (10)	-0.0036 (8)	0.0010 (8)	-0.0035 (8)
C26	0.0166 (10)	0.0099 (9)	0.0134 (10)	-0.0002 (7)	-0.0001 (8)	-0.0036 (7)
C27	0.0164 (10)	0.0107 (9)	0.0181 (11)	-0.0026 (8)	0.0029 (8)	-0.0061 (8)
C28	0.0257 (12)	0.0111 (9)	0.0150 (11)	-0.0011 (8)	0.0018 (9)	-0.0013 (8)
C29	0.0234 (11)	0.0145 (10)	0.0134 (10)	0.0061 (8)	-0.0028 (8)	-0.0046 (8)
C30	0.0170 (10)	0.0110 (9)	0.0163 (10)	-0.0030 (8)	-0.0011 (8)	-0.0036 (8)
C31	0.0188 (11)	0.0127 (9)	0.0151 (10)	-0.0041 (8)	-0.0019 (8)	-0.0022 (8)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

Br1—C31	1.974 (2)	C7—C31	1.511 (3)
Br3—C7	2.001 (2)	C7—H7	0.9800
F3—C2	1.352 (2)	C24—C29	1.383 (3)
F4—C29	1.347 (2)	C24—C25	1.395 (3)
O1—C30	1.218 (3)	C24—H24	0.9300
C1—C2	1.380 (3)	C25—C26	1.392 (3)
C1—C6	1.384 (3)	C25—H25	0.9300
C1—H1	0.9300	C26—C27	1.398 (3)
C2—C3	1.383 (3)	C26—C30	1.484 (3)
C3—C4	1.392 (3)	C27—C28	1.389 (3)
C3—H3	0.9300	C27—H27	0.9300
C4—C5	1.394 (3)	C28—C29	1.378 (3)
C4—H4	0.9300	C28—H28	0.9300
C5—C6	1.386 (3)	C30—C31	1.537 (3)
C5—C7	1.502 (3)	C31—H31	0.9800
C6—H6	0.9300		
C2—C1—C6	118.1 (2)	C25—C24—H24	120.9
C2—C1—H1	121.0	C24—C25—C26	120.4 (2)
C6—C1—H1	121.0	C24—C25—H25	119.8
F3—C2—C1	118.4 (2)	C26—C25—H25	119.8
F3—C2—C3	118.5 (2)	C25—C26—C27	119.3 (2)

C1—C2—C3	123.0 (2)	C25—C26—C30	123.47 (19)
C2—C3—C4	117.6 (2)	C27—C26—C30	117.3 (2)
C2—C3—H3	121.2	C28—C27—C26	121.2 (2)
C4—C3—H3	121.2	C28—C27—H27	119.4
C5—C4—C3	120.9 (2)	C26—C27—H27	119.4
C5—C4—H4	119.5	C29—C28—C27	117.7 (2)
C3—C4—H4	119.5	C29—C28—H28	121.1
C6—C5—C4	119.2 (2)	C27—C28—H28	121.1
C6—C5—C7	122.1 (2)	F4—C29—C28	118.8 (2)
C4—C5—C7	118.6 (2)	F4—C29—C24	118.0 (2)
C1—C6—C5	121.1 (2)	C28—C29—C24	123.2 (2)
C1—C6—H6	119.5	O1—C30—C26	121.82 (19)
C5—C6—H6	119.5	O1—C30—C31	118.95 (19)
C5—C7—C31	116.96 (19)	C26—C30—C31	119.22 (19)
C5—C7—Br3	108.97 (15)	C7—C31—C30	111.97 (19)
C31—C7—Br3	103.93 (16)	C7—C31—Br1	108.95 (16)
C5—C7—H7	108.9	C30—C31—Br1	105.03 (14)
C31—C7—H7	108.9	C7—C31—H31	110.3
Br3—C7—H7	108.9	C30—C31—H31	110.3
C29—C24—C25	118.2 (2)	Br1—C31—H31	110.3
C29—C24—H24	120.9		
C6—C1—C2—F3	-178.9 (2)	C30—C26—C27—C28	-178.6 (2)
C6—C1—C2—C3	1.5 (4)	C26—C27—C28—C29	0.3 (3)
F3—C2—C3—C4	178.8 (2)	C27—C28—C29—F4	179.2 (2)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-1.5 (4)	C27—C28—C29—C24	-0.9 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.8 (4)	C25—C24—C29—F4	-179.1 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.0 (4)	C25—C24—C29—C28	1.1 (4)
C3—C4—C5—C7	-177.5 (2)	C25—C26—C30—O1	-173.5 (2)
C2—C1—C6—C5	-0.6 (4)	C27—C26—C30—O1	5.2 (3)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-0.1 (4)	C25—C26—C30—C31	5.4 (3)
C7—C5—C6—C1	177.4 (2)	C27—C26—C30—C31	-175.9 (2)
C6—C5—C7—C31	36.4 (3)	C5—C7—C31—C30	172.58 (18)
C4—C5—C7—C31	-146.1 (2)	Br3—C7—C31—C30	-67.3 (2)
C6—C5—C7—Br3	-81.0 (2)	C5—C7—C31—Br1	56.8 (2)
C4—C5—C7—Br3	96.5 (2)	Br3—C7—C31—Br1	176.97 (9)
C29—C24—C25—C26	-0.6 (3)	O1—C30—C31—C7	-31.3 (3)
C24—C25—C26—C27	0.0 (3)	C26—C30—C31—C7	149.7 (2)
C24—C25—C26—C30	178.7 (2)	O1—C30—C31—Br1	86.8 (2)
C25—C26—C27—C28	0.1 (3)	C26—C30—C31—Br1	-92.2 (2)

Table 1

Y—X...Cg interactions (Å)

Cg1 and Cg2 are the centroids of the C1—C6 and C10—C15 rings, respectively.

<i>Y—X...Cg</i>	<i>X...Cg</i>	<i>Y...Cg</i>	<i>Y—X...Cg</i>
C8—Br1...Cg1 ⁱ	3.650 (7)	5.617 (2)	174
C7—Br3...Cg2 ⁱⁱ	3.479 (6)	5.341 (1)	153

Symmetry codes: (i) -x, 1-y, 1-z; (ii) 1-x, 1-y, -z.

Fig. 1

