

## 3,3'',4,4''-Tetramethoxy-1,1':4',1''-terphenyl

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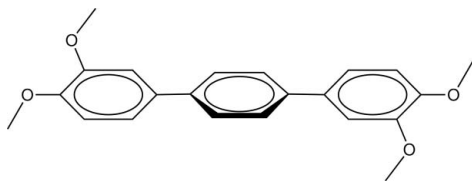
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 298$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.057;  $wR$  factor = 0.160; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.6.

The title molecule,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4$ , is centrosymmetric with an inversion centre located at the centre of the benzene ring. The 3,4-dimethoxybenzene fragment is essentially planar [maximum deviation =  $0.400(2)$  Å] and twisted relative to the central benzene ring, forming a dihedral angle of  $21.25(7)^\circ$ . In the crystal,  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds link the molecules into a two-dimensional polymeric structure lying parallel to (100).

### Related literature

For the synthesis, see: Bahadir *et al.* (2003). For related structures and background references, see: Krummland *et al.* (1997); Schweigert *et al.* (2001).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4$   
 $M_r = 350.40$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

$a = 13.217(3)$  Å  
 $b = 8.808(2)$  Å  
 $c = 8.058(2)$  Å

$\beta = 105.476(4)^\circ$   
 $V = 904.1(4)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 2$   
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation

$\mu = 0.09$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 298$  K  
 $0.43 \times 0.40 \times 0.14$  mm

#### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2000)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.963$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.988$

5114 measured reflections  
 1866 independent reflections  
 1166 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.160$   
 $S = 1.04$   
 1866 reflections

120 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.22$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.13$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C}10-H10A\cdots\text{O}1^i$	0.96	2.47	3.331 (3)	149

Symmetry code: (i)  $x, -y + \frac{1}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2000); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2000); 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 and PLATON (Spek, 2009).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: GK2390).

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**supplementary materials**

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### 3,3'',4,4''-Tetramethoxy-1,1':4',1''-terphenyl

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#### Comment

The title compound, is an analog of the previously reported 2,3,8,9-tetramethoxydibenzo[*c,e*][1,2]dithiin molecules (Krummland *et al.*, 1997). The chemical and biological properties of the related chatecols were also studied by Schweigert *et al.* (2001).

The whole molecule is relatively flat with a maximum deviation from the mean plane at C2 [0.400 (2) Å]. The central phenyl ring is twisted relative to the 3,4-dimethoxybenzene fragments forming a dihedral angle of 21.25 (7)°. Both methoxy fragments are essentially coplanar with the parent benzene ring with the largest deviation from the mean plane of O1/O2/C3/C4/C5/C6/C7/C8/C9/C10/C11 of 0.046 (3) Å for C10.

The crystal structure is stabilized by intermolecular C10—H10A···O1 hydrogen bond linking the molecules into a two dimensional polymeric network parallel to (1 0 0) (Table 1, Fig. 2).

#### Experimental

To a 1,4-dibromobenzene (0.236 g, 1 mmol) was added Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.07 g, 0.06 mmol) in dry toluene (6 ml) and stirred for 15 min. Then an aqueous solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 ml of 2M solution) was added, followed by a 3,4-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid (0.40 g, 2.2 mmol) in EtOH (5 ml). The mixture was refluxed at 95°C for 20 h. The reaction was quenched by adding 30% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (0.5 ml) slowly to oxidize the excess 3,4-dimethoxyphenylboronic acid. The reaction mixture was cleaned by NaCl solution (1M) and was extracted several times with DCM. The organic residue was washed with 30 ml of water and was dried over CaH<sub>2</sub>. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and recrystallized from DCM/n-hexane to afford white solids suitable for X-ray single-crystal diffraction (yield: 84%).

#### Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically with C—H bond lengths in the range 0.93 - 0.96 Å and refined in the riding model approximation with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ , except for methyl group where  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H})=1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

#### Figures

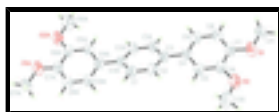


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound with displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level. Symmetry code for atoms with the A label:  $-x, 1-y, 1-z$ .

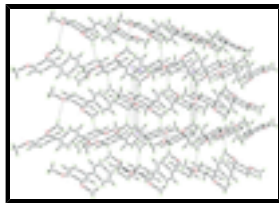


Fig. 2. A packing diagram of the title compound viewed down the *a*-axis showing intermolecular C10—H10A...O1 hydrogen bond.

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### Crystal data

$C_{22}H_{22}O_4$	$F(000) = 372$
$M_r = 350.40$	$D_x = 1.287 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Melting point = 576–578 K
Hall symbol: $-P\ 2ybc$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$
$a = 13.217 (3) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 2137 reflections
$b = 8.808 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 1.6\text{--}26.5^\circ$
$c = 8.058 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.09 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\beta = 105.476 (4)^\circ$	$T = 298 \text{ K}$
$V = 904.1 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	Block, colourless
$Z = 2$	$0.43 \times 0.40 \times 0.14 \text{ mm}$

### Data collection

Bruker SMART APEX CCD area-detector diffractometer	1866 independent reflections
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite	1166 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
$\omega$ scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.029$
Absorption correction: multi-scan ( <i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 2000)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 26.5^\circ$ , $\theta_{\text{min}} = 1.6^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.963$ , $T_{\text{max}} = 0.988$	$h = -16 \rightarrow 15$
5114 measured reflections	$k = -6 \rightarrow 11$
	$l = -10 \rightarrow 10$

### Refinement

Refinement on $F^2$	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.160$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.04$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0871P)^2]$
1866 reflections	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
120 parameters	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
0 restraints	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.22 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.13 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

*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 ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )*

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.35830 (11)	0.46473 (15)	-0.01311 (17)	0.0655 (5)
O2	0.41248 (11)	0.60399 (17)	0.27724 (18)	0.0718 (5)
C1	0.01164 (14)	0.6080 (2)	0.6254 (2)	0.0588 (5)
H1	0.0205	0.6821	0.7103	0.071*
C2	0.07975 (14)	0.6046 (2)	0.5231 (2)	0.0576 (5)
H2	0.1332	0.6763	0.5405	0.069*
C3	0.07065 (14)	0.4961 (2)	0.3938 (2)	0.0521 (5)
C4	0.14417 (14)	0.4894 (2)	0.2832 (2)	0.0517 (5)
C5	0.24440 (15)	0.5542 (2)	0.3353 (2)	0.0523 (5)
H5	0.2648	0.6042	0.4406	0.063*
C6	0.31329 (14)	0.5458 (2)	0.2345 (2)	0.0517 (5)
C7	0.28368 (15)	0.4708 (2)	0.0755 (2)	0.0525 (5)
C8	0.18531 (16)	0.4092 (2)	0.0216 (2)	0.0626 (6)
H8	0.1644	0.3607	-0.0845	0.075*
C9	0.11677 (15)	0.4189 (2)	0.1246 (2)	0.0630 (6)
H9	0.0502	0.3765	0.0856	0.076*
C10	0.44505 (19)	0.6888 (3)	0.4319 (3)	0.0965 (9)
H10A	0.3951	0.7680	0.4316	0.145*
H10B	0.5127	0.7329	0.4402	0.145*
H10C	0.4495	0.6230	0.5285	0.145*
C11	0.33034 (18)	0.3959 (3)	-0.1786 (2)	0.0817 (7)
H11A	0.3120	0.2916	-0.1680	0.123*
H11B	0.3887	0.4012	-0.2282	0.123*
H11C	0.2714	0.4485	-0.2514	0.123*

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
O1	0.0763 (10)	0.0667 (10)	0.0657 (9)	-0.0023 (7)	0.0402 (8)	-0.0057 (7)
O2	0.0695 (9)	0.0792 (10)	0.0783 (10)	-0.0193 (7)	0.0396 (8)	-0.0218 (8)
C1	0.0577 (12)	0.0623 (13)	0.0608 (12)	0.0026 (10)	0.0234 (10)	-0.0068 (9)
C2	0.0527 (11)	0.0603 (13)	0.0644 (13)	0.0003 (9)	0.0239 (10)	-0.0030 (10)

## supplementary materials

C3	0.0516 (11)	0.0544 (12)	0.0532 (12)	0.0090 (9)	0.0188 (9)	0.0045 (9)
C4	0.0508 (11)	0.0544 (11)	0.0521 (11)	0.0085 (9)	0.0177 (9)	0.0044 (9)
C5	0.0601 (12)	0.0500 (11)	0.0521 (11)	0.0028 (9)	0.0242 (9)	-0.0016 (8)
C6	0.0537 (11)	0.0449 (11)	0.0604 (12)	-0.0003 (8)	0.0221 (9)	0.0026 (9)
C7	0.0602 (12)	0.0492 (11)	0.0554 (12)	0.0070 (9)	0.0278 (10)	0.0072 (9)
C8	0.0647 (13)	0.0762 (14)	0.0487 (11)	0.0024 (11)	0.0181 (10)	-0.0067 (10)
C9	0.0533 (12)	0.0790 (15)	0.0593 (13)	-0.0023 (10)	0.0196 (10)	-0.0043 (10)
C10	0.0924 (17)	0.093 (2)	0.116 (2)	-0.0364 (14)	0.0489 (16)	-0.0488 (16)
C11	0.0906 (17)	0.1048 (19)	0.0606 (14)	0.0140 (14)	0.0388 (13)	-0.0016 (12)

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

O1—C7	1.364 (2)	C5—C6	1.374 (2)
O1—C11	1.421 (2)	C5—H5	0.9300
O2—C6	1.364 (2)	C6—C7	1.401 (3)
O2—C10	1.418 (2)	C7—C8	1.368 (3)
C1—C2	1.373 (3)	C8—C9	1.385 (3)
C1—C3 <sup>i</sup>	1.400 (3)	C8—H8	0.9300
C1—H1	0.9300	C9—H9	0.9300
C2—C3	1.395 (3)	C10—H10A	0.9600
C2—H2	0.9300	C10—H10B	0.9600
C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	1.400 (3)	C10—H10C	0.9600
C3—C4	1.484 (3)	C11—H11A	0.9600
C4—C9	1.380 (3)	C11—H11B	0.9600
C4—C5	1.400 (3)	C11—H11C	0.9600
C7—O1—C11	117.68 (15)	O1—C7—C6	115.63 (17)
C6—O2—C10	117.78 (15)	C8—C7—C6	119.13 (17)
C2—C1—C3 <sup>i</sup>	122.27 (18)	C7—C8—C9	120.26 (18)
C2—C1—H1	118.9	C7—C8—H8	119.9
C3 <sup>i</sup> —C1—H1	118.9	C9—C8—H8	119.9
C1—C2—C3	121.59 (18)	C4—C9—C8	122.05 (19)
C1—C2—H2	119.2	C4—C9—H9	119.0
C3—C2—H2	119.2	C8—C9—H9	119.0
C2—C3—C1 <sup>i</sup>	116.14 (17)	O2—C10—H10A	109.5
C2—C3—C4	122.42 (18)	O2—C10—H10B	109.5
C1 <sup>i</sup> —C3—C4	121.43 (17)	H10A—C10—H10B	109.5
C9—C4—C5	117.06 (17)	O2—C10—H10C	109.5
C9—C4—C3	121.46 (17)	H10A—C10—H10C	109.5
C5—C4—C3	121.48 (17)	H10B—C10—H10C	109.5
C6—C5—C4	121.58 (18)	O1—C11—H11A	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.2	O1—C11—H11B	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.2	H11A—C11—H11B	109.5
O2—C6—C5	125.06 (17)	O1—C11—H11C	109.5
O2—C6—C7	115.03 (16)	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
C5—C6—C7	119.90 (17)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5
O1—C7—C8	125.24 (18)		

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

*Hydrogen-bond geometry* ( $\text{\AA}$ ,  $^\circ$ )

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$C10-H10A\cdots O1^{ii}$	0.96	2.47	3.331 (3)	149

Symmetry codes: (ii)  $x, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ .

Fig. 1

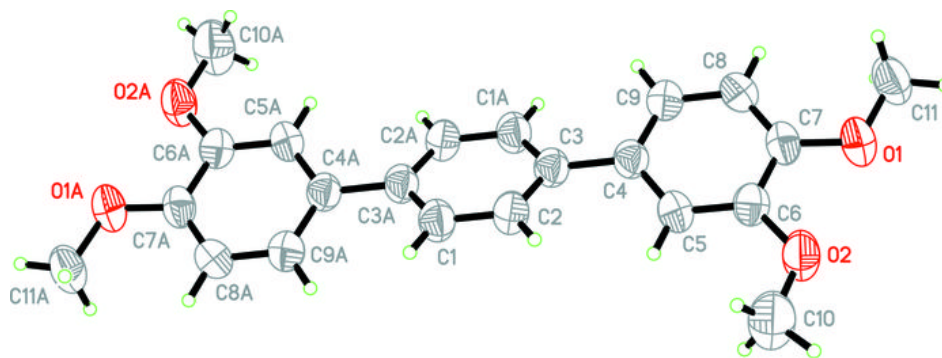




Fig. 2

