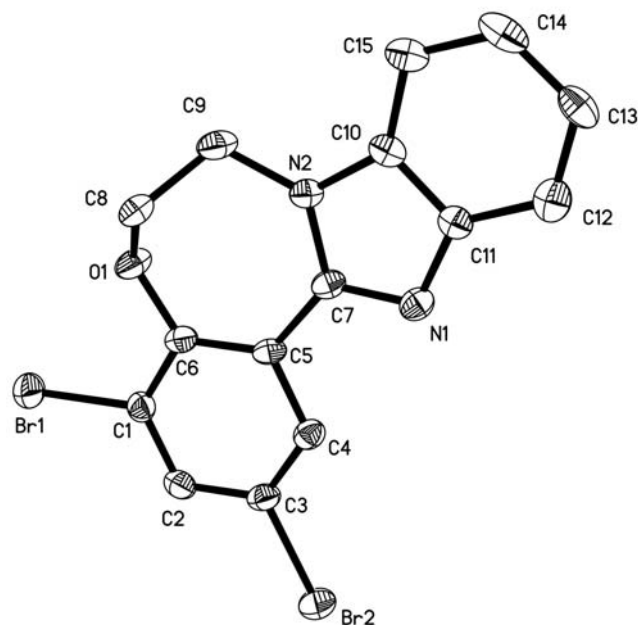


Crystal structure of 2,4-dibromobenzene[1',6':6,7]-1-oxa-4-azacycloheptane[4,5-*a*]-benzimidazol, C₁₅H₁₀Br₂N₂O

Ting-Ting Zhang and Jian-Fang Ma*

Department of Chemistry, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, P. R. China

Received March 11, 2011, accepted and available on-line April 21, 2011; CCDC no. 1267/3438



Abstract

C₁₅H₁₀Br₂N₂O, triclinic, $P\bar{1}$ (no. 2), $a = 7.280(1)$ Å, $b = 8.139(1)$ Å, $c = 12.55(1)$ Å, $\alpha = 107.180(9)^\circ$, $\beta = 98.07(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 101.9(1)^\circ$, $V = 678.6$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.036$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.056$, $T = 293$ K.

Source of material

All chemicals were purchased commercially and used without purification. 2-(2-Bromoethoxy)-3,5-dibromobenzaldehyde was prepared according to [1]. The title compound was synthesized by the following procedures. A mixture of 2-(2-bromoethoxy)-3,5-dibromobenzaldehyde (0.077 g, 0.02 mol), benzene-1,2-diamine (0.0108 g, 0.01 mol) and ethanol 10 mL was heated at 140 °C for 72 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature. Colourless prism-shaped crystals were collected (yield 65 %).

Experimental details

All hydrogen atoms on carbons were generated geometrically with $d(\text{C—H}) = 0.93 - 0.97$ Å and $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2 U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$.

Discussion

Coordination polymers have attracted intense attention because of their unique applications for heterogeneous catalysis, molecular adsorptions, and ion exchange [2,3].

In the title crystal structure, the characteristic angles and distances are $\angle \text{O1—C8—C9} = 112.45^\circ$, $d(\text{O1—C3}) = 1.351$ Å and $d(\text{N2—C9}) = 1.460$ Å. Other bond distances and bond angles are all in normal ranges. The molecular structure is further extended into chains through π – π stacking interactions with a centroid-centroid distance of 3.698 Å.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	colourless prism, size $0.13 \times 0.15 \times 0.2$ mm
Wavelength:	Mo K_α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	59.68 cm ^{−1}
Diffractionmeter, scan mode:	Oxford Diffraction Gemini R Ultra, ω
$2\theta_{\text{max}}$:	58.54°
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$:	4908, 3072
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	181
Programs:	SHELXS-97, SHELXL-97, SHELXTL [4]

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{iso}
H(1)	2i	0.6901	0.1485	0.5753	0.048
H(5)	2i	0.8230	0.6102	0.8353	0.045
H(8A)	2i	0.8594	0.1986	1.0193	0.049
H(8B)	2i	0.7132	0.0441	1.0379	0.049
H(9A)	2i	0.5226	0.2489	1.0930	0.056
H(9B)	2i	0.7163	0.2885	1.1801	0.056
H(12)	2i	0.9219	1.0286	1.2045	0.058
H(13)	2i	0.9060	1.0820	1.3909	0.054
H(14)	2i	0.7884	0.8436	1.4521	0.068
H(15)	2i	0.6992	0.5513	1.3285	0.056

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
C(1)	2i	0.7007(5)	0.2105(5)	0.6521(3)	0.042(2)	0.046(2)	0.035(3)	0.018(2)	0.012(2)	0.012(2)
C(2)	2i	0.6533(5)	0.1239(4)	0.7273(4)	0.035(2)	0.035(2)	0.043(3)	0.011(2)	0.011(2)	0.012(2)
C(3)	2i	0.6686(4)	0.2118(5)	0.8431(3)	0.031(2)	0.046(2)	0.037(3)	0.013(2)	0.012(2)	0.023(2)
C(4)	2i	0.7346(4)	0.3989(4)	0.8872(3)	0.024(2)	0.041(2)	0.029(2)	0.005(2)	0.007(2)	0.017(2)
C(5)	2i	0.7807(4)	0.4865(4)	0.8094(3)	0.030(2)	0.039(2)	0.046(3)	0.008(2)	0.009(2)	0.016(2)

* Correspondence author (e-mail: majf247nenu@yahoo.com.cn)

Table 3. Continued.

Atom	Site	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
C(6)	2i	0.7650(5)	0.3944(5)	0.6963(3)	0.038(2)	0.048(2)	0.042(3)	0.014(2)	0.014(2)	0.025(2)
C(7)	2i	0.7556(4)	0.5143(5)	1.0048(3)	0.023(2)	0.040(2)	0.036(3)	0.003(2)	0.006(2)	0.017(2)
C(8)	2i	0.7249(5)	0.1515(4)	1.0177(3)	0.046(2)	0.040(2)	0.041(3)	0.006(2)	0.008(2)	0.023(2)
C(9)	2i	0.6614(5)	0.2853(5)	1.1043(3)	0.049(2)	0.056(2)	0.034(3)	0.002(2)	0.010(2)	0.021(2)
C(10)	2i	0.7584(4)	0.6179(5)	1.1905(3)	0.024(2)	0.047(2)	0.033(3)	0.009(2)	0.004(2)	0.010(2)
C(11)	2i	0.8203(5)	0.7556(5)	1.1498(3)	0.033(2)	0.045(2)	0.035(3)	0.013(2)	0.008(2)	0.014(2)
C(12)	2i	0.8775(5)	0.9339(5)	1.2294(4)	0.040(2)	0.045(2)	0.058(3)	0.013(2)	0.003(2)	0.019(2)
C(13)	2i	0.8677(5)	0.9660(5)	1.3395(4)	0.035(2)	0.052(3)	0.035(3)	0.016(2)	−0.002(2)	−0.003(2)
C(14)	2i	0.7980(5)	0.8207(6)	1.3762(4)	0.047(2)	0.084(3)	0.030(3)	0.025(2)	0.008(2)	0.001(3)
C(15)	2i	0.7436(5)	0.6457(5)	1.3032(4)	0.040(2)	0.064(3)	0.037(3)	0.014(2)	0.012(2)	0.018(2)
N(1)	2i	0.8179(3)	0.6913(4)	1.0352(3)	0.033(2)	0.041(2)	0.041(2)	0.004(2)	0.005(2)	0.016(2)
N(2)	2i	0.7190(4)	0.4638(4)	1.0969(3)	0.037(2)	0.038(2)	0.033(2)	0.008(2)	0.009(2)	0.013(2)
O(1)	2i	0.6158(3)	0.1075(3)	0.9056(2)	0.053(2)	0.042(1)	0.030(3)	−0.004(1)	0.003(1)	0.017(1)
Br(1)	2i	0.56896(6)	−0.12868(5)	0.66912(4)	0.0798(3)	0.0391(2)	0.0540(4)	0.0129(2)	0.0210(3)	0.0121(2)
Br(2)	2i	0.83474(6)	0.51746(5)	0.59530(4)	0.0942(4)	0.0597(3)	0.0517(4)	0.0235(3)	0.0339(3)	0.0323(3)

Acknowledgments. We thank the Science Foundation for Young Teachers of Northeast Normal University (grant no. 20060304) and the Analysis and Testing Foundation of Northeast Normal University for support.

References

1. Van der Made, A. W.; Van der Made, R. H.: A Convenient Procedure for Bromomethylation of Aromatic Compounds. Selective Mono-, Bis-, or Trisbromomethylation. *J. Org. Chem.* **58** (1993) 1262-1263.
2. Férey, G.; Mellot-Draznieks, C.; Serre, C.; Millange, F.: Crystallized Frameworks with Giant Pores: Are There Limits to the Possible? *Acc. Chem. Res.* **38** (2005) 217.
3. Bradshaw, D.; Claridge, J. B.; Cussen, E. J.; Prior, T. J.; Rosseinsky, M. J.: Design, Chirality, and Flexibility in Nanoporous Molecule-Based Materials. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **38** (2005) 273.
4. Sheldrick, G. M.: A short history of SHELX. *Acta Crystallogr.* **A64** (2008) 112-122.