

3-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-2,3-dibromo-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)propan-1-one

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 173\text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.037

wR factor = 0.091

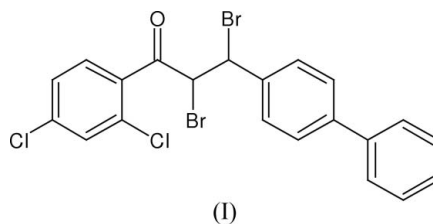
Data-to-parameter ratio = 24.8

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

The two aromatic rings of the biphenyl group of the title compound, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{Br}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$, are not coplanar and the carbonyl group is twisted out of the plane of the adjacent dichlorophenyl ring. The crystal packing is stabilized by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ and $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{Br}$ contacts.

Comment

For a structurally simple group of compounds, chalcones display an impressive array of biological activities, among which antimalarial (Liu *et al.*, 2003), antiprotozoal (Nielson *et al.*, 1998), nitric oxide inhibition (Rajas *et al.*, 2002) and anticancer activities (Dinkova-Kostova *et al.*, 1998) have been reported in the literature. Among several organic compounds reported for non-linear optical (NLO) properties, chalcone derivatives are notable materials for their excellent blue light transmittance and good crystallizability. They provide a necessary configuration to show NLO properties, with two planar rings connected through a conjugated double bond (Goto *et al.*, 1991; Uchida *et al.*, 1998; Tam *et al.*, 1989; Indira *et al.*, 2002; Sarojini *et al.*, 2006).



The substitution of a bromo group on either of the phenyl rings greatly influences the non-centrosymmetric crystal packing. The bromo group can obviously improve the molecular first-order hyperpolarizabilities and can effectively reduce dipole-dipole interactions between the molecules. Chalcone derivatives usually have a lower melting temperature, which can be a drawback when we use these crystals in optical instruments. Chalcone dibromides usually have higher melting points and are thermally stable. Only a few structures of these compounds have been reported (Butcher, Yathirajan, Anilkumar *et al.*, 2006; Butcher, Yathirajan, Sarojini *et al.*, 2006; Harrison *et al.*, 2005). As a continuation of our studies on chalcones and their derivatives (Yathirajan *et al.*, 2006, and references therein), a chalcone dibromide, (I), was prepared by the bromination of chalcone [(2*E*)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one].

A perspective view of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The two aromatic rings of the biphenyl residue are not coplanar [dihedral angle = $30.67(9)^\circ$]. The carbonyl group is twisted out

Received 15 December 2006

Accepted 17 January 2007

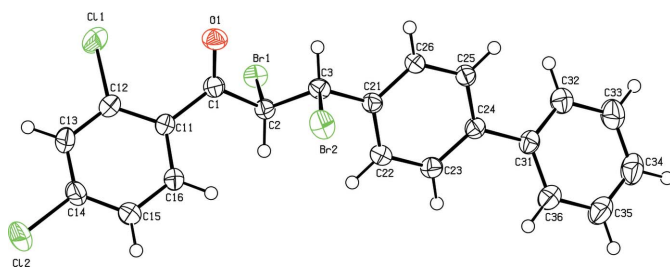


Figure 1

The molecular structure of the title compound, showing the atom numbering and displacement ellipsoids drawn at the 50% probability level.

of the plane of the adjacent dichlorophenyl ring (Table 1). The Br—C—C—Br unit adopts an almost perfect antiperiplanar conformation (Table 1). There are no classical hydrogen bonds, but the crystal packing is stabilized by C—H...O and C—H...Br contacts (Table 2).

Experimental

Chalcone [(2*E*)-3-(biphenyl-4-yl)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)prop-2-en-1-one] (3.52 g, 0.01 mol) was treated with bromine in acetic acid (30%) until the orange colour of the solution persisted. After stirring for half an hour, the contents were poured out to crushed ice. The resulting solid mass was collected by filtration. The compound was dried and recrystallized from ethanol. Crystals suitable for a structure determination were obtained from an acetone and toluene (1:1) mixture by slow evaporation (yield 82%; m.p. 453–455 K). Analysis for C₂₁H₁₄Br₂Cl₂O found (calculated): C 49.03 (49.16), H 2.69% (2.75%).

Crystal data

C ₂₁ H ₁₄ Br ₂ Cl ₂ O	<i>Z</i> = 4
<i>M_r</i> = 513.04	<i>D_x</i> = 1.715 Mg m ^{−3}
Monoclinic, <i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>	Mo <i>K</i> α radiation
<i>a</i> = 18.1156 (9) Å	<i>μ</i> = 4.36 mm ^{−1}
<i>b</i> = 11.1847 (5) Å	<i>T</i> = 173 (2) K
<i>c</i> = 9.9840 (5) Å	Block, colourless
<i>β</i> = 100.762 (4)°	0.34 × 0.29 × 0.26 mm
<i>V</i> = 1987.35 (17) Å ³	

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-II two-circle diffractometer	29830 measured reflections
<i>ω</i> scans	5863 independent reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>MULABS</i> ; Spek, 2003; Blessing, 1995)	5263 reflections with <i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)
<i>T</i> _{min} = 0.259, <i>T</i> _{max} = 0.335	<i>R</i> _{int} = 0.057
	<i>θ</i> _{max} = 30.2°

Refinement

Refinement on <i>F</i> ²	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0395P)^2 + 2.0858P]$
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.037$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$wR(F^2) = 0.091$	(<i>Δσ</i>) _{max} = 0.001
<i>S</i> = 1.06	<i>Δρ</i> _{max} = 0.86 e Å ^{−3}
5863 reflections	<i>Δρ</i> _{min} = −1.26 e Å ^{−3}
236 parameters	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i>
H-atom parameters constrained	Extinction coefficient: 0.0083 (5)

Table 1

Selected torsion angles (°).

C1—C2—C3—C21	−174.25 (18)	O1—C1—C11—C12	41.0 (4)
Br1—C2—C3—Br2	179.19 (9)	O1—C1—C11—C16	−131.8 (3)

Table 2

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> ... <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H... <i>A</i>
C15—H15...O1 ⁱ	0.95	2.57	3.188 (3)	123
C16—H16...O1 ⁱ	0.95	2.60	3.211 (3)	123
C32—H32...O1 ⁱⁱ	0.95	2.54	3.482 (3)	172
C23—H23...Br1 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.95	2.92	3.862 (2)	172

Symmetry codes: (i) $x, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 2$; (iii) $-x + 1, -y + 1, -z + 1$.

H atoms were found in a difference map, but they were refined using a riding model, with C—H = 0.95 Å for aromatic and C—H = 1.00 Å for tertiary H atoms. *U*_{iso}(H) values were set at 1.2*U*_{eq}(C). The deepest residual electron-density hole is located 0.69 Å from atom Br2.

Data collection: *X-Area* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-Area*; data reduction: *X-Area*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *PLATON* (Spek, 2003); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97* and *PLATON*.

ANM thanks the University of Mysore for permission to carry out the research work.

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