

3,3',5,5'-Tetrabromo-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

T = 90 K

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005 \text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.022

wR factor = 0.048

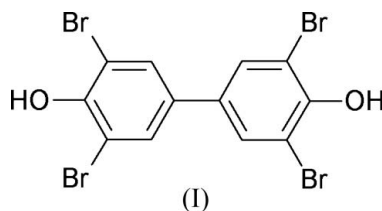
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.7

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

The dihedral angle between the benzene rings in the title compound, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_6\text{O}$, is $49.06(8)^\circ$. The molecule has crystallographic twofold rotation symmetry.

Comment

Brominated flame retardants (BFRs), which are used in a wide range of electrical and electronic equipment, are regarded as some of the most highly effective flame retardants used in the plastics industry today (Tange & Drohmann, 2005). Environmental studies have detected BFRs, such as polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs) or hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), in a wide range of environmental matrixes and in human blood and tissue samples, thus raising human health concerns (Birnbaum & Staskal, 2004; de Boer, 2004; Domingo, 2004). To reduce the environmental risk associated with conventional BFRs, there is an interest in reactive BFRs, which are incorporated into the polymer, thus reducing their potential to leach out of the plastic and enter the environment (Borms & Georlette, 2004). The title compound, (I), is one example of such a reactive BFR.



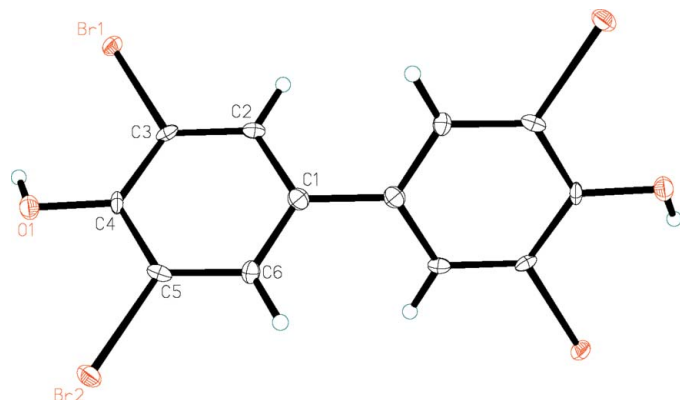
The toxicity of (I) has been poorly investigated. Similar to other biphenyls of environmental relevance, such as polybrominated and polychlorinated biphenyls, the three-dimensional structure of the title compound will be one important determinant of its mechanisms of toxicity (Kania-Korwel *et al.*, 2004; Lehmler, Parkin & Robertson, 2002; Lehmler, Parkin & Robertson, 2001; Lehmler, Robertson & Parkin, 2001; Lehmler, Robertson *et al.*, 2002; McKinney & Singh, 1988). In particular, binding to molecular target sites will be determined by the dihedral angle between the two benzene rings. The crystal structure of (I) presented here provides an accurate depiction of its three-dimensional structure, thus adding to our understanding of its interactions with potential target sites in biological systems.

The molecule of (I) has crystallographic twofold rotation symmetry in the solid state. The dihedral angle between the benzene rings is $49.06(8)^\circ$, which is surprisingly large compared with the calculated value of 38° in an aqueous solution [calculated with *MM2* using GB/SA water solvent

Received 25 July 2005

Accepted 1 August 2005

Online 6 August 2005

**Figure 1**

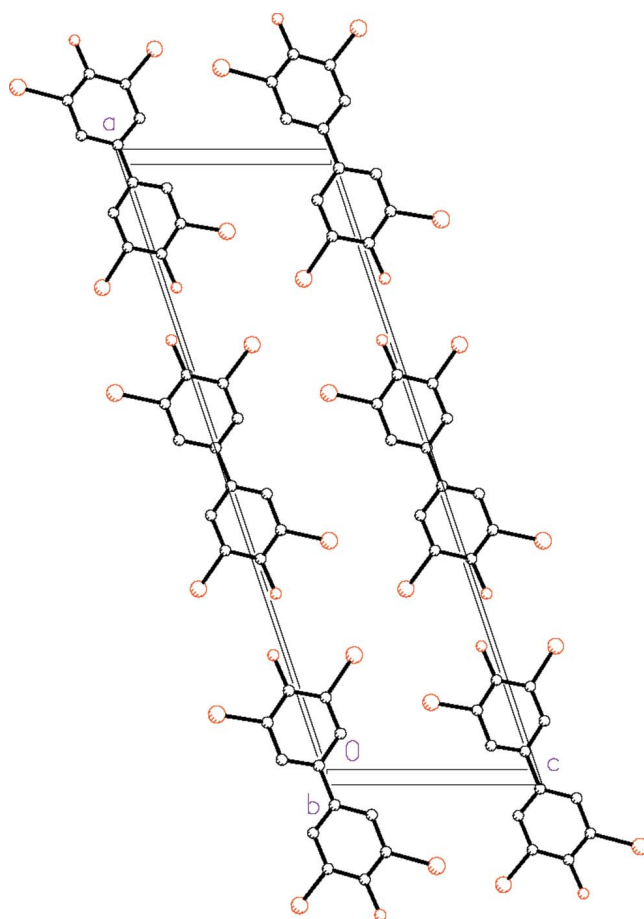
View of the title compound, showing the atom-labeling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. Unlabeled atoms are at the symmetry position ($2 - x, -y, -z$).

continuum as implemented by *MACROMODEL* 5.0 (Still *et al.*, 1990)]. This is in contrast with other non-*ortho*-substituted brominated biphenyls, which typically display dihedral angles near or below the calculated angle in solution. For example, the two independent molecules in 4-bromobiphenyl have dihedral angles of 20.4 and 17.8° (Brock, 1980), whereas the two independent molecules in 4,4'-dibromobiphenyl have dihedral angles of 38 and 42° (Kronebusch *et al.*, 1976). The chloro analog of (I), 3,3',5,5'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl, is even planar in the crystalline form (McKinney & Singh, 1988). This tendency of non-*ortho*-substituted biphenyl derivatives to adopt a more planar conformation in the crystal structure is due to stabilizing intermolecular interactions resulting from a stacking arrangement of the benzene rings (McKinney & Singh, 1988).

Molecules of the title compound form stacks along the *b* axis (Fig. 2). Within these stacks, the distance between the planes (defined by the C atoms in the benzene rings) is 3.526 (3) Å. This value is close to the distance of 3.49–3.54 Å between 3,3',5,5'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl molecules (McKinney & Singh, 1988) and of 3.54 Å between the planes in layered aromatic hydrocarbons (Czikkely *et al.*, 1970), thus suggesting the presence of π interactions between 3,3',5,5'-tetrabromo-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl molecules. Despite these intermolecular interactions, (I) does not adopt a planar conformation in the crystalline form. This observation suggests that, in comparison with related compounds such as 3,3',5,5'-tetrachloro-4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl, (I) may interact differently with molecular targets sites and, thus, may have different mechanism(s) of toxicity.

Experimental

The title compound was synthesized by bromination of 4,4'-dihydroxybiphenyl (5 g) with a slight excess of bromine in warm glacial acetic acid (150 ml). The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and the crude product was filtered off. Colorless crystals were obtained upon crystallization from ethanol at 277 K.

**Figure 2**

The crystal packing of (I), viewed approximately down the *b* axis, illustrating the stacking of the molecules along the *b* axis. H atoms have been omitted.

Crystal data

$C_{12}H_6Br_4O_2$
 $M_r = 501.77$
 Monoclinic, *C*2
 $a = 23.4583$ (9) Å
 $b = 3.8928$ (2) Å
 $c = 7.5495$ (3) Å
 $\beta = 108.376$ (2)°
 $V = 654.26$ (5) Å³
 $Z = 2$

$D_x = 2.547$ Mg m⁻³
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 Cell parameters from 3354 reflections
 $\theta = 1.0$ –27.5°
 $\mu = 12.29$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 90.0$ (2) K
 Flattened rod, colorless
 $0.38 \times 0.15 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer
 ω scans at fixed $\chi = 90^\circ$
 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997)
 $T_{min} = 0.183$, $T_{max} = 0.541$
 3668 measured reflections
 1403 independent reflections

1341 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{int} = 0.037$
 $\theta_{max} = 27.4^\circ$
 $h = -27 \rightarrow 30$
 $k = -5 \rightarrow 4$
 $l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.022$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.048$
 $S = 1.07$
 1403 reflections
 84 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0142P)^2]$
 where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.005$
 $\Delta\rho_{max} = 0.55$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{min} = -0.56$ e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0014 (4)
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983),
 with 554 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: 0.055 (17)

H atoms were found in difference Fourier maps and subsequently refined using a riding model, in which the H-atom coordinates were either determined geometrically ($C_{ar}-H$) or placed in the maximum electron density calculated in a toroid beyond the parent atom ($O-H$). Bond distances for H were fixed at $C_{ar}-H = 0.95 \text{ \AA}$ and $O-H = 0.84 \text{ \AA}$, while $U_{iso}(H)$ values were defined as either $1.2U_{eq}$ or $1.5U_{eq}$ of the atom to which they were connected, respectively.

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *DENZO-SMN* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *DENZO-SMN*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL/PC* (Sheldrick, 1994); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELX97-2* (Sheldrick, 1997) and local procedures.

This research was supported by grant No. ES012475 from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH.

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supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2005). E61, o2828–o2830 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S160053680502458X]

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Monoclinic, $C2$

Hall symbol: $C\ 2y$

$a = 23.4583\ (9)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 3.8928\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 7.5495\ (3)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 108.376\ (2)^\circ$

$V = 654.26\ (5)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 2$

$F(000) = 468$

$D_x = 2.547\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

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

Cell parameters from 3354 reflections

$\theta = 1.0\text{--}27.5^\circ$

$\mu = 12.29\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 90\ \text{K}$

Flattened rod, colourless

$0.38 \times 0.15 \times 0.05\ \text{mm}$

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 18 pixels mm^{-1}

ω scans at fixed $\chi = 90^\circ$

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Sheldrick, 1997)

$T_{\min} = 0.183$, $T_{\max} = 0.541$

3668 measured reflections

1403 independent reflections

1341 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

$\theta_{\max} = 27.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 1.8^\circ$

$h = -27 \rightarrow 30$

$k = -5 \rightarrow 4$

$l = -9 \rightarrow 9$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.022$

$wR(F^2) = 0.048$

$S = 1.07$

1403 reflections

84 parameters

1 restraint

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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0142P)^2]$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.005$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.55\ \text{e}\ \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.56\ \text{e}\ \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Extinction correction: SHELXL97,

$F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.0014 (4)

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), with 554

Freidel pairs

Absolute structure parameter: 0.055 (17)

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>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
O1	0.79585 (10)	0.0368 (7)	0.0480 (3)	0.0136 (6)
H1	0.7755	−0.1217	−0.0177	0.020*
Br1	0.800271 (14)	−0.27253 (8)	−0.32434 (4)	0.01155 (11)
Br2	0.882855 (15)	0.35008 (11)	0.38611 (4)	0.01348 (11)
C1	0.96912 (15)	0.0543 (9)	0.0062 (5)	0.0120 (8)
C2	0.92158 (15)	−0.0757 (8)	−0.1405 (5)	0.0105 (8)
H2	0.9287	−0.1587	−0.2500	0.013*
C3	0.86460 (15)	−0.0841 (9)	−0.1271 (4)	0.0095 (8)
C4	0.85181 (14)	0.0389 (9)	0.0304 (5)	0.0089 (7)
C5	0.89905 (15)	0.1718 (9)	0.1743 (4)	0.0113 (8)
C6	0.95698 (14)	0.1774 (9)	0.1646 (4)	0.0101 (8)
H6	0.9888	0.2656	0.2663	0.012*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
O1	0.0103 (12)	0.0165 (16)	0.0151 (13)	−0.0001 (11)	0.0053 (10)	−0.0023 (11)
Br1	0.00859 (17)	0.01384 (18)	0.01063 (17)	−0.00060 (15)	0.00076 (12)	−0.00128 (15)
Br2	0.01527 (19)	0.01576 (19)	0.01113 (18)	−0.00011 (14)	0.00664 (14)	−0.00244 (14)
C1	0.0123 (17)	0.0126 (18)	0.0119 (18)	−0.0016 (15)	0.0048 (14)	0.0022 (15)
C2	0.0129 (17)	0.011 (2)	0.0065 (16)	−0.0008 (14)	0.0020 (14)	−0.0013 (14)
C3	0.0095 (16)	0.008 (2)	0.0077 (16)	0.0019 (14)	−0.0016 (13)	0.0005 (13)
C4	0.0055 (16)	0.0096 (19)	0.0129 (16)	0.0023 (14)	0.0048 (13)	0.0037 (13)
C5	0.0161 (17)	0.012 (2)	0.0067 (15)	−0.0002 (15)	0.0048 (13)	0.0000 (14)
C6	0.0082 (16)	0.009 (2)	0.0130 (17)	−0.0008 (14)	0.0039 (13)	−0.0005 (15)

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

O1—C4	1.361 (4)	C2—C3	1.372 (5)
O1—H1	0.8400	C2—H2	0.9500
Br1—C3	1.902 (3)	C3—C4	1.399 (5)
Br2—C5	1.888 (3)	C4—C5	1.385 (5)
C1—C2	1.395 (5)	C5—C6	1.384 (4)
C1—C6	1.398 (4)	C6—H6	0.9500
C1—C1 ⁱ	1.481 (7)		

C4—O1—H1	109.5	O1—C4—C5	118.9 (3)
C2—C1—C6	118.4 (3)	O1—C4—C3	123.6 (3)
C2—C1—C1 ⁱ	120.2 (4)	C5—C4—C3	117.5 (3)
C6—C1—C1 ⁱ	121.4 (4)	C6—C5—C4	121.4 (3)
C3—C2—C1	120.3 (3)	C6—C5—Br2	120.1 (3)
C3—C2—H2	119.9	C4—C5—Br2	118.5 (3)
C1—C2—H2	119.9	C5—C6—C1	120.5 (3)
C2—C3—C4	121.9 (3)	C5—C6—H6	119.7
C2—C3—Br1	120.2 (2)	C1—C6—H6	119.7
C4—C3—Br1	117.9 (3)		
C6—C1—C2—C3	−0.6 (5)	O1—C4—C5—C6	179.4 (3)
C1 ⁱ —C1—C2—C3	178.3 (3)	C3—C4—C5—C6	−1.2 (5)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.8 (5)	O1—C4—C5—Br2	−1.0 (5)
C1—C2—C3—Br1	−178.3 (3)	C3—C4—C5—Br2	178.5 (2)
C2—C3—C4—O1	179.6 (3)	C4—C5—C6—C1	1.3 (5)
Br1—C3—C4—O1	−1.4 (5)	Br2—C5—C6—C1	−178.3 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.1 (5)	C2—C1—C6—C5	−0.4 (5)
Br1—C3—C4—C5	179.2 (3)	C1 ⁱ —C1—C6—C5	−179.3 (3)

Symmetry code: (i) $-x+2, y, -z$.