

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 4-Benzyloxy-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene

Xing Huang, Li-Hong Ren, Rong-Hua Yin and Feng Gao\*

Department of Chinese Traditional Herbal, Agronomy College, Sichuan Agriculture University, Chengdu 611130, People's Republic of China  
Correspondence e-mail: dr.gaoif@gmail.com

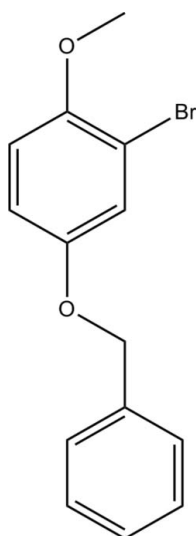
Received 29 July 2011; accepted 8 August 2011

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.009$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.055;  $wR$  factor = 0.164; data-to-parameter ratio = 25.5.

In the title compound,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrO}_2$ , the phenyl ring is oriented at a dihedral angle of  $72.6(3)^\circ$  with respect to the bromomethoxyphenyl ring. The crystal structure is stabilized by weak intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  interactions.

## Related literature

For the synthesis of analogues of the title compound, see: Shi *et al.* (2004). The title compound could be converted to aromatic boric acid derivatives, which are significant intermediates of various novel bioactive compounds through Suzuki–Miyaura Coupling, see: Suzuki (2011).



## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrO}_2$   
 $M_r = 293.15$   
Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$   
 $a = 6.1415(7)$  Å  
 $b = 8.2635(7)$  Å  
 $c = 25.287(2)$  Å  
 $\beta = 94.401(10)^\circ$   
 $V = 1279.5(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 $\mu = 3.20$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  K  
 $0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.22$  mm

## Data collection

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos diffractometer  
Absorption correction: multi-scan (*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford)  
Diffraction, 2010  
 $T_{\min} = 0.859$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.0$   
3982 measured reflections  
3982 independent reflections  
2610 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.164$   
 $S = 1.00$   
3982 reflections  
156 parameters  
H-atom parameters constrained  
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.45$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.42$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C5}-\text{H5}\cdots\text{O2}^i$	0.93	2.54	3.453 (7)	169

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

Data collection: *CrysAlis PRO CCD* (Oxford Diffraction, 2010); cell refinement: *CrysAlis PRO CCD*; data reduction: *CrysAlis PRO CCD*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *OLEX2* (Dolomanov *et al.*, 2009); software used to prepare material for publication: *publCIF* (Westrip, 2010).

This project was supported by the NSFC (No. 81001383) and the Doctoral Foundation of Ministry of Education, China (No. 20105103120009).

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: XU5279).

## References

- Dolomanov, O. V., Bourhis, L. J., Gildea, R. J., Howard, J. A. K. & Puschmann, H. (2009). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **42**, 339–341.  
Oxford Diffraction (2010). *CrysAlis PRO* and *CrysAlis PRO CCD*. Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Yarnton, England.  
Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.  
Shi, H.-X., Lin, H. & Mandville, G. (2004). *Chin. Chem. Lett.* **15**, 288–291.  
Suzuki, A. (2011). *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **50**, 6722–6737.  
Westrip, S. P. (2010). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **43**, 920–925.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2011). E67, o2330 [doi:10.1107/S1600536811031989]

## 4-Benzyloxy-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene

Xing Huang, Li-Hong Ren, Rong-Hua Yin and Feng Gao

### S1. Comment

The title compound, 4-(benzyloxy)-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene was synthesized from 4-methoxyphenol through 4 steps reactions. The hydroxyl group of 4-methoxyphenol was protected by acetyl to give 4-methoxyphenyl acetate. Then *ortho*-position aromatic hydrogen atom of methoxy was substituted by bromine to obtain 3-bromo-4-methoxyphenyl acetate when NBS (*N*-bromosuccinimide) was added in CH<sub>3</sub>CN. After hydrolysis of acetyl group and re-protection by benzyl group with benzyl bromide, the title compound was prepared almost quantitatively.

4-(Benzyloxy)-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene could be converted to aromatic boric acid derivatives, which are significant intermediate to form various novel bioactive compounds through Suzuki–Miyaura Coupling. Herein, we report the crystal structure of the important compound.

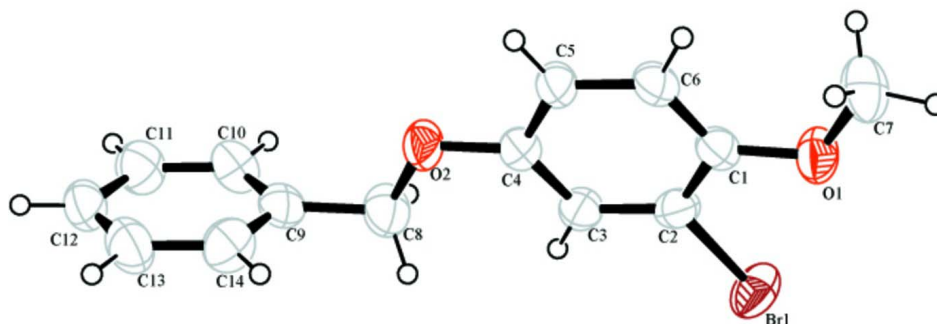
The title compound has two aromatic rings, which are nearly orthogonal to each other [dihedral angle 72.58°]. The central oxygen atom (O<sub>2</sub>) and carbon atom (C<sub>8</sub>) are nearly coplanar with the bromobenzoyl ring and the benzoyl rings [O<sub>2</sub>—C<sub>4</sub>—C<sub>5</sub>—C<sub>6</sub> torsion angles = 178.5 (6)° and C<sub>8</sub>—C<sub>9</sub>—C<sub>10</sub>—C<sub>11</sub> torsion angles = 176.5 (6)°], respectively. The crystal structure is stabilized by weak intermolecular C—H···O interactions (Table 1).

### S2. Experimental

Single crystals of 4-(benzyloxy)-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>13</sub>BrO<sub>2</sub> were recrystallized from acetone mounted in inert oil and transferred to the cold gas stream of the diffractometer.

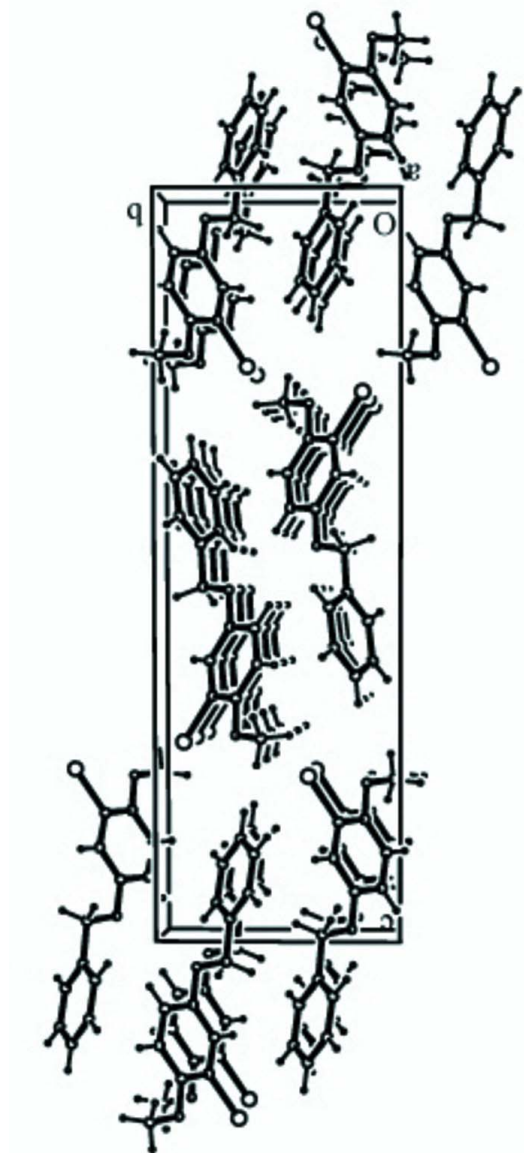
### S3. Refinement

All the H-atoms were placed in calculated positions and treated as riding atoms [C—H = 0.93 - 0.96 Å], with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for methyl H atoms and  $1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$  for the others.



**Figure 1**

Molecular structure showing 30% probability displacement ellipsoids.

**Figure 2**

The packing viewed along *c* axis with C—H...O interactions, indicating the dimer.

#### 4-Benzyloxy-2-bromo-1-methoxybenzene

##### Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{13}BrO_2$

$M_r = 293.15$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 6.1415\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$b = 8.2635\ (7)\ \text{\AA}$

$c = 25.287\ (2)\ \text{\AA}$

$\beta = 94.401\ (10)^\circ$

$V = 1279.5\ (2)\ \text{\AA}^3$

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 592$

$D_x = 1.522\ \text{Mg m}^{-3}$

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.7107\ \text{\AA}$

Cell parameters from 1416 reflections

$\theta = 2.9\text{--}26.3^\circ$

$\mu = 3.20\ \text{mm}^{-1}$

$T = 293\ \text{K}$

Block, colourless

$0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.22\ \text{mm}$

*Data collection*

Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur Eos  
diffractometer  
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
Graphite monochromator  
Detector resolution: 16.0874 pixels mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $\omega$  scans  
Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*CrysAlis PRO*; Oxford Diffraction, 2010)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.859$ ,  $T_{\max} = 1.0$

3982 measured reflections  
3982 independent reflections  
2610 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.000$   
 $\theta_{\max} = 26.4^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\min} = 3.0^\circ$   
 $h = -7 \rightarrow 7$   
 $k = -10 \rightarrow 10$   
 $l = -30 \rightarrow 31$

*Refinement*

Refinement on  $F^2$   
Least-squares matrix: full  
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.055$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.164$   
 $S = 1.00$   
3982 reflections  
156 parameters  
0 restraints  
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  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1035P)^2]$   
where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.45 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.42 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

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

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Br1	0.52954 (11)	0.35775 (8)	0.77207 (3)	0.0720 (3)
O1	0.1613 (7)	0.1331 (5)	0.78343 (15)	0.0634 (11)
O2	0.6766 (7)	0.1821 (5)	0.97133 (16)	0.0691 (13)
C1	0.2856 (9)	0.1387 (7)	0.8308 (2)	0.0509 (14)
C2	0.4647 (9)	0.2388 (6)	0.8329 (2)	0.0478 (14)
C3	0.6002 (10)	0.2562 (6)	0.8784 (2)	0.0535 (16)
H3	0.7197	0.3254	0.8788	0.064*
C4	0.5592 (11)	0.1714 (6)	0.9233 (2)	0.0547 (16)
C5	0.3786 (10)	0.0679 (7)	0.9211 (2)	0.0605 (16)
H5	0.3478	0.0097	0.9511	0.073*
C6	0.2472 (10)	0.0511 (6)	0.8754 (2)	0.0548 (16)
H6	0.1301	-0.0204	0.8744	0.066*
C7	-0.0252 (9)	0.0291 (9)	0.7806 (2)	0.080 (2)
H7A	-0.1048	0.0410	0.7467	0.120*
H7C	-0.1177	0.0575	0.8081	0.120*
H7B	0.0217	-0.0812	0.7852	0.120*

C8	0.8485 (11)	0.2936 (8)	0.9758 (3)	0.0695 (19)
H8B	0.7976	0.3985	0.9628	0.083*
H8A	0.9648	0.2583	0.9546	0.083*
C9	0.9321 (11)	0.3061 (7)	1.0329 (2)	0.0573 (16)
C10	1.1363 (11)	0.2430 (7)	1.0508 (3)	0.0678 (19)
H10	1.2196	0.1869	1.0276	0.081*
C11	1.2111 (11)	0.2643 (8)	1.1021 (3)	0.072 (2)
H11	1.3478	0.2234	1.1135	0.087*
C12	1.0936 (13)	0.3434 (8)	1.1375 (3)	0.0714 (19)
H12	1.1467	0.3536	1.1728	0.086*
C13	0.8960 (13)	0.4075 (7)	1.1202 (3)	0.075 (2)
H13	0.8154	0.4652	1.1435	0.091*
C14	0.8152 (12)	0.3870 (7)	1.0678 (3)	0.0700 (19)
H14	0.6792	0.4292	1.0566	0.084*

*Atomic displacement parameters (Å<sup>2</sup>)*

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Br1	0.0649 (4)	0.0851 (4)	0.0653 (4)	-0.0096 (4)	0.0005 (4)	0.0306 (4)
O1	0.058 (3)	0.078 (3)	0.051 (2)	-0.019 (2)	-0.015 (2)	0.005 (2)
O2	0.085 (3)	0.067 (3)	0.052 (3)	-0.034 (2)	-0.016 (2)	0.009 (2)
C1	0.052 (4)	0.045 (3)	0.056 (4)	-0.002 (3)	0.003 (3)	-0.008 (3)
C2	0.050 (4)	0.043 (3)	0.050 (4)	0.001 (3)	0.003 (3)	0.003 (3)
C3	0.056 (4)	0.045 (3)	0.059 (4)	-0.007 (3)	0.002 (3)	0.006 (3)
C4	0.070 (4)	0.047 (3)	0.047 (4)	-0.007 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.000 (3)
C5	0.081 (5)	0.052 (3)	0.049 (4)	-0.021 (4)	0.009 (4)	0.000 (3)
C6	0.060 (4)	0.050 (3)	0.054 (4)	-0.018 (3)	0.001 (3)	-0.003 (3)
C7	0.071 (5)	0.102 (5)	0.067 (5)	-0.024 (4)	0.004 (4)	-0.010 (4)
C8	0.071 (5)	0.073 (4)	0.065 (5)	-0.023 (4)	0.005 (4)	0.003 (4)
C9	0.064 (4)	0.053 (3)	0.055 (4)	-0.021 (3)	0.006 (4)	-0.002 (3)
C10	0.059 (4)	0.070 (4)	0.075 (5)	0.000 (4)	0.008 (4)	-0.017 (4)
C11	0.056 (4)	0.079 (5)	0.079 (5)	0.003 (4)	-0.014 (4)	-0.007 (4)
C12	0.093 (6)	0.065 (4)	0.054 (4)	-0.018 (5)	-0.006 (4)	-0.004 (4)
C13	0.083 (6)	0.070 (4)	0.075 (5)	-0.008 (4)	0.015 (4)	-0.018 (4)
C14	0.059 (4)	0.074 (4)	0.076 (5)	0.009 (4)	-0.003 (4)	0.003 (4)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

Br1—C2	1.893 (5)	C7—H7B	0.9600
O1—C1	1.370 (6)	C8—H8B	0.9700
O1—C7	1.430 (7)	C8—H8A	0.9700
O2—C4	1.367 (7)	C8—C9	1.499 (8)
O2—C8	1.399 (7)	C9—C10	1.401 (9)
C1—C2	1.374 (7)	C9—C14	1.356 (9)
C1—C6	1.377 (8)	C10—H10	0.9300
C2—C3	1.375 (8)	C10—C11	1.354 (9)
C3—H3	0.9300	C11—H11	0.9300
C3—C4	1.374 (8)	C11—C12	1.360 (9)

C4—C5	1.398 (8)	C12—H12	0.9300
C5—H5	0.9300	C12—C13	1.365 (9)
C5—C6	1.364 (8)	C13—H13	0.9300
C6—H6	0.9300	C13—C14	1.387 (9)
C7—H7A	0.9600	C14—H14	0.9300
C7—H7C	0.9600		
O1—C1—C2	116.4 (5)	C6—C5—H5	119.6
O1—C1—C6	125.4 (5)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
O1—C7—H7A	109.5	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
O1—C7—H7C	109.5	H7C—C7—H7B	109.5
O1—C7—H7B	109.5	H8B—C8—H8A	108.3
O2—C4—C3	125.7 (6)	C9—C8—H8B	109.9
O2—C4—C5	116.0 (5)	C9—C8—H8A	109.9
O2—C8—H8B	109.9	C9—C10—H10	120.3
O2—C8—H8A	109.9	C9—C14—C13	120.9 (7)
O2—C8—C9	108.9 (5)	C9—C14—H14	119.6
C1—O1—C7	117.0 (4)	C10—C9—C8	121.1 (6)
C1—C2—Br1	119.9 (4)	C10—C11—H11	118.8
C1—C2—C3	121.8 (5)	C10—C11—C12	122.4 (6)
C1—C6—H6	119.6	C11—C10—C9	119.3 (6)
C2—C1—C6	118.1 (5)	C11—C10—H10	120.3
C2—C3—H3	120.0	C11—C12—H12	120.7
C3—C2—Br1	118.3 (4)	C11—C12—C13	118.6 (7)
C3—C4—C5	118.3 (6)	C12—C11—H11	118.8
C4—O2—C8	117.2 (5)	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C4—C3—C2	120.1 (6)	C12—C13—C14	120.2 (7)
C4—C3—H3	120.0	C13—C12—H12	120.7
C4—C5—H5	119.6	C13—C14—H14	119.6
C5—C6—C1	120.9 (5)	C14—C9—C8	120.2 (6)
C5—C6—H6	119.6	C14—C9—C10	118.6 (6)
C6—C5—C4	120.8 (5)	C14—C13—H13	119.9
Br1—C2—C3—C4	-179.7 (4)	C6—C1—C2—Br1	178.4 (4)
O1—C1—C2—Br1	-0.7 (7)	C6—C1—C2—C3	-1.8 (8)
O1—C1—C2—C3	179.1 (5)	C7—O1—C1—C2	179.8 (5)
O1—C1—C6—C5	-178.6 (5)	C7—O1—C1—C6	0.9 (8)
O2—C4—C5—C6	178.5 (6)	C8—O2—C4—C3	2.6 (9)
O2—C8—C9—C10	109.0 (7)	C8—O2—C4—C5	-175.4 (5)
O2—C8—C9—C14	-74.4 (7)	C8—C9—C10—C11	176.5 (6)
C1—C2—C3—C4	0.5 (9)	C8—C9—C14—C13	-176.3 (6)
C2—C1—C6—C5	2.4 (9)	C9—C10—C11—C12	1.0 (11)
C2—C3—C4—O2	-177.7 (5)	C10—C9—C14—C13	0.2 (9)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.3 (9)	C10—C11—C12—C13	-2.0 (11)
C3—C4—C5—C6	0.3 (9)	C11—C12—C13—C14	2.1 (10)
C4—O2—C8—C9	170.9 (5)	C12—C13—C14—C9	-1.3 (10)
C4—C5—C6—C1	-1.7 (9)	C14—C9—C10—C11	-0.1 (9)

*Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)*

<i>D—H···A</i>	<i>D—H</i>	<i>H···A</i>	<i>D···A</i>	<i>D—H···A</i>
C5—H5···O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.54	3.453 (7)	169

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