

Acta Crystallographica Section E

## Structure Reports

Online

ISSN 1600-5368

## 4-Bromomethyl-6-methoxy-2H-chromen-2-one

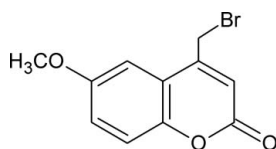
Ramakrishna Gowda,<sup>a\*</sup> Mahantesha Basanagouda,<sup>b</sup>  
Manohar V. Kulkarni<sup>b</sup> and K.V. Arjuna Gowda<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Physics, Govt. College for Women, Kolar 563 101, Karnataka, India,<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Karnatak University, Dharwad 580 003, Karnataka, India,<sup>c</sup>Department of Physics, Govt. First Grade College, K.R. Pura, Bangalore 560 036, Karnataka, India

Correspondence e-mail: rkgowdaphy@gmail.com

Received 8 September 2010; accepted 16 October 2010

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 293$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.005$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.044;  $wR$  factor = 0.101; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.5.The structure of the title coumarin derivative,  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{BrO}_3$ , is stabilized by weak intermolecular  $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$  hydrogen bonds.

## Related literature

For the properties of coumarins, see: Kulkarni *et al.* (2006); Fylaktakidou *et al.* (2004); Neyts *et al.* (2009); Kempen *et al.* (2003). For structural analysis of coumarins, see: Gnanaguru *et al.* (1985); Munshi & Guru Row (2005); Gavuzzo *et al.* (1974); Moorthy *et al.* (2003); Katerinopoulos (2004). For Br-containing coumarins, see: Gaultier & Hauw (1965); Kokila *et al.* (1996); Vasudevan *et al.* (1991).

## Experimental

## Crystal data

$\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{BrO}_3$	$V = 1021.79$ (12) Å <sup>3</sup>
$M_r = 269.09$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 4.3573$ (3) Å	$\mu = 4.01$ mm <sup>-1</sup>
$b = 9.2859$ (6) Å	$T = 293$ K
$c = 25.2677$ (17) Å	$0.25 \times 0.15 \times 0.1$ mm
$\beta = 91.927$ (3)°	

## Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD diffractometer	9950 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2004)	2128 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.434$ , $T_{\max} = 0.501$	1501 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

\* Alternative affiliation: MVJ College of Engineering, Bangalore 560 067, India.

## Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$	137 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.101$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 0.96$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.93$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>
2128 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.26$ e Å <sup>-3</sup>

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{C}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}1^i$	0.93	2.60	3.451 (4)	152
$\text{C}2-\text{H}2\cdots\text{O}2^i$	0.93	2.58	3.446 (5)	155
$\text{C}10-\text{H}10A\cdots\text{O}2^i$	0.97	2.57	3.437 (5)	148
$\text{C}8-\text{H}8\cdots\text{O}2^{ii}$	0.93	2.56	3.433 (5)	156
$\text{C}10-\text{H}10A\cdots\text{O}1^{iii}$	0.97	2.98	3.601 (4)	122

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ ; (iii)  $-x + \frac{3}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{3}{2}$ .Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: APEX2 and SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); program(s) used to solve structure: SIR92 (Altomare *et al.*, 1994); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997) and Mercury (Macrae *et al.*, 2006); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008).

RG thanks the MVJ College of Engineering, Bangalore-67 (VTU Research Center) for providing research facilities. The authors also thank the SAIF, IIT-Madras, Chennai, for the data collection.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: BH2314).

## References

- Altomare, A., Casciarano, G., Giacovazzo, C., Guagliardi, A., Burla, M. C., Polidori, G. & Camalli, M. (1994). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **27**, 435.
- Bruker (2004). APEX2, SAINT and SADABS. Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- Farrugia, L. J. (1997). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **30**, 565.
- Fylaktakidou, K. C., Hadjipavlou-Litina, D. J., Litinas, K. E. & Nicolaides, D. N. (2004). *Curr. Pharm. Des.* **10**, 3813–3833.
- Gaultier, J. & Hauw, C. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 927–933.
- Gavuzzo, E., Mazza, F. & Giglio, E. (1974). *Acta Cryst.* **B30**, 1351–1357.
- Gnanaguru, K., Ramasubbu, N., Venkatesan, K. & Ramamurthy, V. (1985). *J. Org. Chem.* **50**, 2337–2346.
- Katerinopoulos, H. E. (2004). *Curr. Pharm. Des.* **10**, 3835–3852.
- Kempen, I., Papapostolou, D., Thierry, N., Pochet, L., Counerotte, S., Masereel, B., Foidart, J.-M., Reboud-Ravaux, M., Noel, A. & Piroette, B. (2003). *Br. J. Cancer*, **88**, 1111–1118.
- Kokila, M. K., Puttaraja, K., Kulkarni, M. V. & Shivaprakash, N. C. (1996). *Acta Cryst.* **C52**, 2078–2081.
- Kulkarni, M. V., Kulkarni, G. M., Lin, C.-H. & Sun, C.-M. (2006). *Curr. Med. Chem.* **13**, 2795–2818.
- Macrae, C. F., Edgington, P. R., McCabe, P., Pidcock, E., Shields, G. P., Taylor, R., Towler, M. & van de Streek, J. (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39**, 453–457.
- Moorthy, J. N., Venkatakrishnan, P. & Singh, A. (2003). *CrystEngComm*, **5**, 507–513.
- Munshi, P. & Guru Row, T. N. (2005). *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **109**, 659–672.
- Neyts, J., De Clercq, E., Singha, R., Chang, Y. H., Das, A. R., Chakraborty, S. K., Hong, S. C., Tsay, S.-C., Hsu, M.-H. & Hwu, J. R. (2009). *J. Med. Chem.* **52**, 1486–1490.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst.* **A64**, 112–122.
- Vasudevan, K. T., Puttaraja, K. & Kulkarni, M. V. (1991). *Acta Cryst.* **C47**, 775–777.

## supporting information

*Acta Cryst.* (2010). E66, o2906 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536810042005]

**4-Bromomethyl-6-methoxy-2H-chromen-2-one**

**Ramakrishna Gowda, Mahantesha Basanagouda, Manohar V. Kulkarni and K.V. Arjuna Gowda**

**S1. Comment**

Coumarins are a class of naturally occurring oxygen heterocycles which have been found to exhibit wide ranging biological activities (Kulkarni *et al.*, 2006; Fylaktakidou *et al.*, 2004; Neyts *et al.*, 2009) through its innumerable derivatives. Structural studies on coumarins have been focused on their solid state photochemical dimerization (Gnanaguru *et al.*, 1985), hydrogen bonding (Munshi *et al.*, 2005), mode of packing (Gavuzzo *et al.*, 1974), molecular self assembling (Moorthy *et al.*, 2003) and photophysical properties (Katerinopoulos *et al.*, 2004). Introduction of bromine has resulted in formation of hydrates, intermolecular hydrogen bonds, and eclipsed conformation, as observed in 3-bromocoumarin (Gaultier *et al.*, 1965), 6-bromo-3-acetylcoumarin (Kokila *et al.*, 1996), and 3-bromoacetylcoumarin (Vasudevan *et al.*, 1991), respectively. 3-Bromophenyl-6-acetoxymethyl-coumarin-3-carboxylates have been found to exhibit potential anticancer and antitumour activity (Kempen *et al.*, 2003).

The title compound is cyclic, planar and aromatic in nature due to the continuous delocalization of electrons over the coumarin rings system. There is a significant deviation from trigonality in bond angle at O1—C1—C2 [117.0 (3)°], due to the electronic repulsion of atom O2 which is bonded to C1. This is also reflected at C9—C4—C5 [117.9 (3)°] and C9—C4—C3 [117.6 (3)°] but these are due to fused benzene and  $\alpha$  pyrone rings. Another significant deviation in bond angle is observed at C6—O3—C11 [118.0 (3)°] due to the repulsion between lone pair electrons of atom O3 with valence electrons of C6—O3 and O3—C11 bonds.

**S2. Experimental**

To a mixture of equimolar quantity of 4-methoxy phenol (0.1 mol) and 4-bromoethylacetoacetate (0.1 mol) was added drop wise sulfuric acid (30 ml) with stirring and maintaining the temperature between 0-5 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to stand in ice chest overnight and deep red coloured solution was poured into the stream of crushed ice. Solid separated was filtered and washed with water and then with cold ethanol so as to get a colourless compound. Finally, it is recrystallized from acetic acid.

**S3. Refinement**

All the H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with bond lengths 0.97 (methylene), 0.96 (methyl) or 0.93 Å (aromatic). Isotropic displacement parameters were calculated as  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(C)$  for methyl group C11 and  $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$  for all other H atoms.

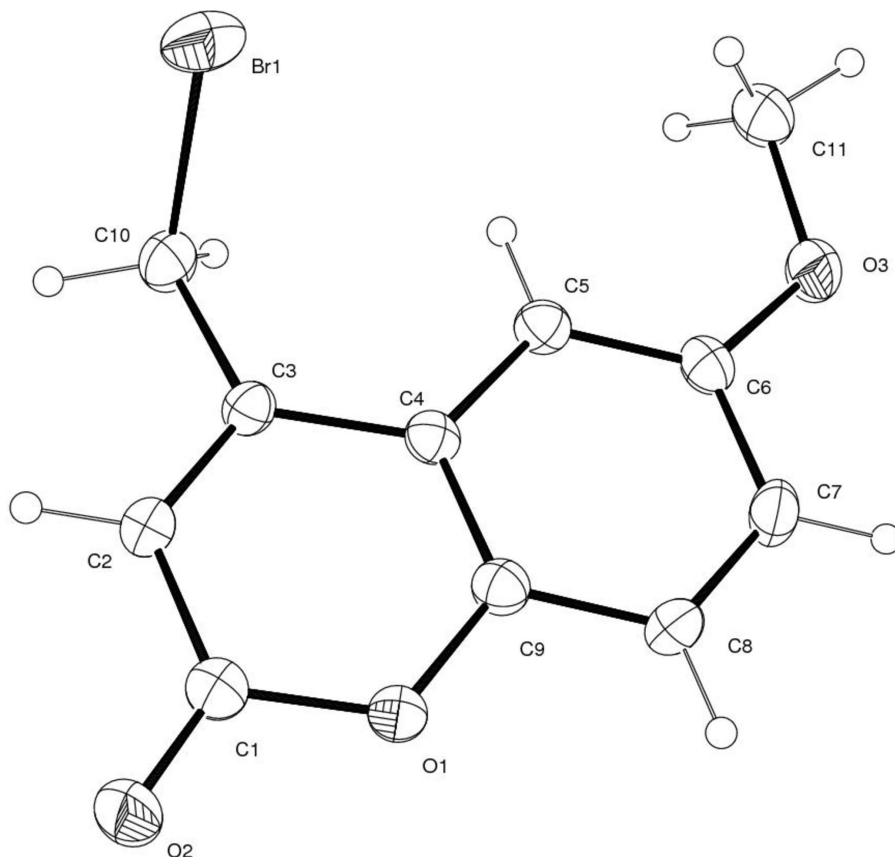


Figure 1

ORTEP diagram of the title molecule with 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

#### 4-Bromomethyl-6-methoxy-2H-chromen-2-one

##### Crystal data

$C_{11}H_9BrO_3$

$M_r = 269.09$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$

Hall symbol:  $-P\ 2_1n$

$a = 4.3573$  (3) Å

$b = 9.2859$  (6) Å

$c = 25.2677$  (17) Å

$\beta = 91.927$  (3)°

$V = 1021.79$  (12) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 536$

$D_x = 1.749$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 3217 reflections

$\theta = 2.3$ – $25.4$ °

$\mu = 4.01$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 293$  K

Needle, colourless

$0.25 \times 0.15 \times 0.1$  mm

##### Data collection

Bruker Kappa APEXII CCD

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

$\omega$  and  $\phi$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2004)

$T_{\min} = 0.434$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.501$

9950 measured reflections

2128 independent reflections

1501 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

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

$\theta_{\max} = 26.6$ °,  $\theta_{\min} = 2.3$ °

$h = -5 \rightarrow 3$

$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$

$l = -31 \rightarrow 31$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.044$

$wR(F^2) = 0.101$

$S = 0.96$

2128 reflections

137 parameters

0 restraints

0 constraints

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

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0467P)^2 + 1.203P]$

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

$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.008$

$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.93 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.26 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.3658 (8)	0.2636 (4)	0.73840 (14)	0.0406 (9)
C2	0.4641 (8)	0.1339 (4)	0.71330 (13)	0.0375 (8)
H2	0.3944	0.0462	0.7260	0.045*
C3	0.6518 (7)	0.1332 (4)	0.67239 (13)	0.0321 (7)
C4	0.7577 (7)	0.2706 (4)	0.65171 (12)	0.0318 (7)
C5	0.9489 (7)	0.2851 (4)	0.60828 (13)	0.0348 (8)
H5	1.0139	0.2035	0.5905	0.042*
C6	1.0401 (7)	0.4188 (4)	0.59198 (13)	0.0378 (9)
C7	0.9456 (8)	0.5407 (4)	0.61872 (14)	0.0429 (9)
H7	1.0121	0.6311	0.6081	0.051*
C8	0.7556 (8)	0.5293 (4)	0.66048 (14)	0.0401 (9)
H8	0.6889	0.6113	0.6778	0.048*
C9	0.6642 (7)	0.3941 (4)	0.67652 (13)	0.0345 (8)
C10	0.7530 (9)	-0.0074 (4)	0.65024 (14)	0.0421 (9)
H10A	0.7086	-0.0837	0.6751	0.050*
H10B	0.9733	-0.0052	0.6460	0.050*
C11	1.2815 (9)	0.3270 (5)	0.51587 (15)	0.0535 (11)
H11A	1.4005	0.2554	0.5347	0.080*
H11B	1.3939	0.3612	0.4863	0.080*
H11C	1.0908	0.2856	0.5033	0.080*
O1	0.4744 (5)	0.3905 (3)	0.71899 (9)	0.0397 (6)
O2	0.1939 (7)	0.2719 (3)	0.77495 (11)	0.0569 (7)
O3	1.2213 (6)	0.4438 (3)	0.55030 (10)	0.0500 (7)
Br1	0.54925 (10)	-0.04981 (5)	0.582134 (17)	0.0612 (2)

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

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
C1	0.0437 (19)	0.039 (2)	0.039 (2)	-0.0003 (18)	0.0059 (16)	-0.0004 (17)
C2	0.0442 (19)	0.029 (2)	0.0390 (19)	-0.0025 (16)	0.0024 (16)	0.0004 (16)
C3	0.0345 (17)	0.027 (2)	0.0344 (18)	0.0024 (15)	0.0010 (14)	-0.0003 (14)
C4	0.0310 (16)	0.034 (2)	0.0301 (17)	0.0032 (15)	-0.0022 (13)	0.0012 (15)
C5	0.0338 (17)	0.036 (2)	0.0350 (18)	0.0037 (16)	0.0031 (14)	-0.0014 (16)
C6	0.0371 (18)	0.042 (2)	0.0343 (19)	-0.0030 (16)	0.0050 (15)	0.0044 (15)

C7	0.051 (2)	0.030 (2)	0.048 (2)	-0.0055 (18)	0.0027 (17)	0.0076 (17)
C8	0.050 (2)	0.029 (2)	0.042 (2)	0.0018 (17)	0.0008 (16)	-0.0045 (16)
C9	0.0335 (17)	0.037 (2)	0.0333 (18)	-0.0008 (15)	0.0020 (14)	-0.0007 (15)
C10	0.048 (2)	0.032 (2)	0.046 (2)	0.0050 (17)	0.0039 (17)	0.0013 (17)
C11	0.063 (3)	0.053 (3)	0.045 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.0162 (19)	0.002 (2)
O1	0.0483 (14)	0.0339 (15)	0.0376 (13)	0.0013 (12)	0.0117 (11)	-0.0024 (11)
O2	0.0759 (19)	0.0461 (18)	0.0508 (16)	0.0039 (15)	0.0305 (15)	-0.0005 (13)
O3	0.0618 (16)	0.0435 (17)	0.0460 (15)	-0.0072 (13)	0.0208 (13)	0.0030 (13)
Br1	0.0732 (3)	0.0518 (3)	0.0587 (3)	0.0043 (2)	0.0017 (2)	-0.0214 (2)

*Geometric parameters (Å, °)*

C1—O2	1.211 (4)	C7—C8	1.367 (5)
C1—O1	1.367 (4)	C7—H7	0.9300
C1—C2	1.434 (5)	C8—C9	1.382 (5)
C2—C3	1.340 (5)	C8—H8	0.9300
C2—H2	0.9300	C9—O1	1.377 (4)
C3—C4	1.459 (5)	C10—Br1	1.950 (4)
C3—C10	1.493 (5)	C10—H10A	0.9700
C4—C9	1.375 (5)	C10—H10B	0.9700
C4—C5	1.406 (5)	C11—O3	1.420 (5)
C5—C6	1.371 (5)	C11—H11A	0.9600
C5—H5	0.9300	C11—H11B	0.9600
C6—O3	1.357 (4)	C11—H11C	0.9600
C6—C7	1.388 (5)		
O2—C1—O1	116.7 (3)	C7—C8—C9	119.0 (3)
O2—C1—C2	126.3 (4)	C7—C8—H8	120.5
O1—C1—C2	117.0 (3)	C9—C8—H8	120.5
C3—C2—C1	123.0 (3)	C4—C9—C8	122.1 (3)
C3—C2—H2	118.5	C4—C9—O1	122.0 (3)
C1—C2—H2	118.5	C8—C9—O1	115.9 (3)
C2—C3—C4	118.7 (3)	C3—C10—Br1	112.1 (2)
C2—C3—C10	119.3 (3)	C3—C10—H10A	109.2
C4—C3—C10	122.0 (3)	Br1—C10—H10A	109.2
C9—C4—C5	117.9 (3)	C3—C10—H10B	109.2
C9—C4—C3	117.6 (3)	Br1—C10—H10B	109.2
C5—C4—C3	124.5 (3)	H10A—C10—H10B	107.9
C6—C5—C4	120.4 (3)	O3—C11—H11A	109.5
C6—C5—H5	119.8	O3—C11—H11B	109.5
C4—C5—H5	119.8	H11A—C11—H11B	109.5
O3—C6—C5	124.7 (3)	O3—C11—H11C	109.5
O3—C6—C7	115.4 (3)	H11A—C11—H11C	109.5
C5—C6—C7	119.9 (3)	H11B—C11—H11C	109.5
C8—C7—C6	120.7 (3)	C1—O1—C9	121.6 (3)
C8—C7—H7	119.7	C6—O3—C11	118.0 (3)
C6—C7—H7	119.7		

O2—C1—C2—C3	179.0 (3)	C5—C4—C9—C8	-0.9 (5)
O1—C1—C2—C3	-0.5 (5)	C3—C4—C9—C8	179.0 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-1.0 (5)	C5—C4—C9—O1	179.3 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C10	177.4 (3)	C3—C4—C9—O1	-0.8 (4)
C2—C3—C4—C9	1.6 (4)	C7—C8—C9—C4	-0.2 (5)
C10—C3—C4—C9	-176.7 (3)	C7—C8—C9—O1	179.6 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-178.5 (3)	C2—C3—C10—Br1	106.3 (3)
C10—C3—C4—C5	3.2 (5)	C4—C3—C10—Br1	-75.4 (3)
C9—C4—C5—C6	0.7 (5)	O2—C1—O1—C9	-178.1 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-179.2 (3)	C2—C1—O1—C9	1.4 (5)
C4—C5—C6—O3	-179.3 (3)	C4—C9—O1—C1	-0.8 (5)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.5 (5)	C8—C9—O1—C1	179.4 (3)
O3—C6—C7—C8	178.2 (3)	C5—C6—O3—C11	10.6 (5)
C5—C6—C7—C8	-1.6 (5)	C7—C6—O3—C11	-169.2 (3)
C6—C7—C8—C9	1.4 (5)		

*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>
C2—H2...O1 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.60	3.451 (4)	152
C2—H2...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.93	2.58	3.446 (5)	155
C10—H10 <i>A</i> ...O2 <sup>i</sup>	0.97	2.57	3.437 (5)	148
C8—H8...O2 <sup>ii</sup>	0.93	2.56	3.433 (5)	156
C10—H10 <i>A</i> ...O1 <sup>iii</sup>	0.97	2.98	3.601 (4)	122

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