

5-Bromo-4-(3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum bromide

Paul Chirita,^a Cristian G. Hrib^b and Lucian M. Birsa^{c*}

^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Craiova, 1071 Calea Bucuresti, Craiova, Romania, ^bChemisches Institut der Otto-von-Guericke-Universität, Universitätsplatz 2, D-39116 Magdeburg, Germany, and ^cDepartment of Chemistry, "Al. I. Cuza" University Iasi, 11 Carol I Bvd, Iasi 700506, Romania

Correspondence e-mail: lbirsa@uaic.ro

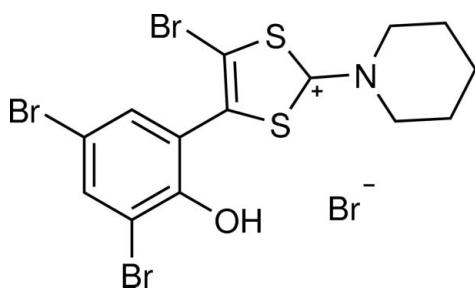
Received 30 May 2013; accepted 9 June 2013

Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 153\text{ K}$; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.010\text{ \AA}$; R factor = 0.061; wR factor = 0.137; data-to-parameter ratio = 22.0.

In the title salt, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{Br}_3\text{NOS}_2^+\cdot\text{Br}^-$, synthesized by bromination of mesoionic 2-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum-4-yl]phenolate in glacial acetic acid, the dihedral angle between the 1,3-dithiolium ring and the phenolic substituent ring is $45.9(3)^\circ$ due to the steric influence of the *ortho*-Br group on the 1,3-dithiolium ring. The piperidine ring adopts a chair conformation. In the crystal, the cation and anion are linked by an O—H···Br hydrogen bond.

Related literature

For applications of 1,3-dithiolium salts, see: Narita & Pittman (1976); Bryce (2000); Birsa & Ganju (2003); For the structure of 2-ethylthio-4,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum hexachlorostibiate, see: Frasch *et al.* (1993)



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{Br}_3\text{NOS}_2^+\cdot\text{Br}^-$
 $M_r = 595.01$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 10.484(2)\text{ \AA}$
 $b = 7.9240(16)\text{ \AA}$
 $c = 21.396(4)\text{ \AA}$
 $\beta = 95.16(3)^\circ$

$V = 1770.4(6)\text{ \AA}^3$
 $Z = 4$
Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 9.33\text{ mm}^{-1}$
 $T = 153\text{ K}$
 $0.26 \times 0.13 \times 0.05\text{ mm}$

Data collection

Stoe IPDS 2T area-detector diffractometer
Absorption correction: for a sphere [modified Dwiggins (1975)]
 $T_{\min} = 0.047$, $T_{\max} = 0.073$

19422 measured reflections
4399 independent reflections
3413 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.132$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.137$
 $S = 1.08$
4399 reflections

200 parameters
H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.52\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.03\text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Table 1
Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O—H0···Br4	0.84	2.30	3.120 (5)	167

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2002); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

Part of this work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, CNNDI-UEFISCDI, project No. 51/2012.

Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: ZS2264).

References

- Birsa, M. L. & Ganju, D. (2003). *J. Phys. Org. Chem.* **16**, 207–212.
- Bryce, M. R. (2000). *J. Mater. Chem.* **10**, 589–598.
- Dwiggins, C. W. (1975). *Acta Cryst. A* **31**, 146–148.
- Frasch, M., Mono, S., Pritzkow, H. & Sundermeyer, W. (1993). *Chem. Ber.* **126**, 273–275.
- Narita, M. & Pittman, C. U. Jr (1976). *Synthesis*, pp. 489–514.
- Sheldrick, G. M. (2008). *Acta Cryst. A* **64**, 112–122.
- Stoe & Cie (2002). *X-AREA*. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.

supporting information

Acta Cryst. (2013). E69, o1097 [https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536813016048]

5-Bromo-4-(3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum bromide

Paul Chirita, Cristian G. Hrib and Lucian M. Birsa

S1. Comment

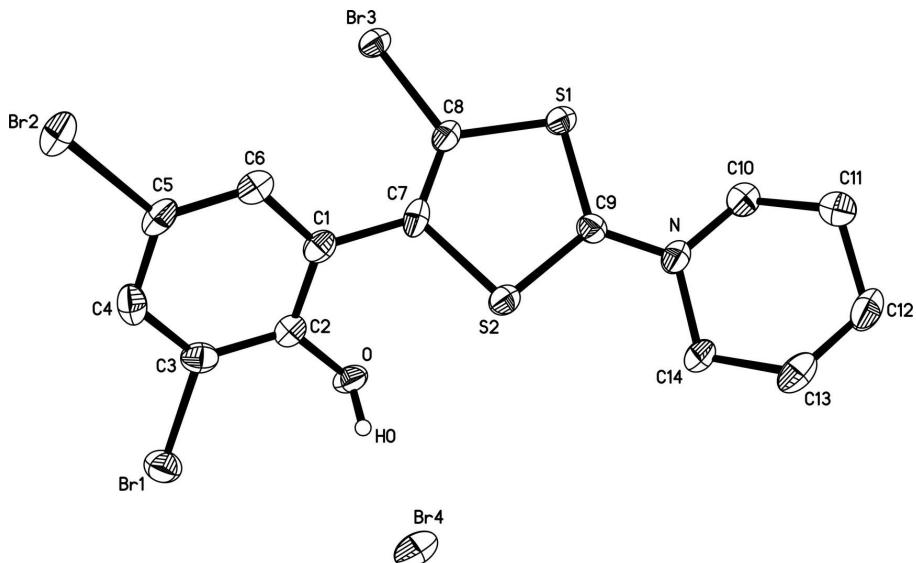
1,3-Dithiolium salts are well known precursors of tetrathiafulvalenes (Narita & Pittman, 1976), which in turn are notable π -electron donors in organic superconductors (Bryce, 2000). Of special interest are systems where the donor moiety is linked through a σ - or π -bonded bridge to the acceptor moiety. In this context, it has been shown that 1,3-dithiolium ions can also serve as acceptor moieties in intramolecular charge-transfer systems (Birsa & Ganju, 2003). The title compound, $C_{14}H_{13}Br_3NOS_2^+ Br^-$, has been synthesized in good yield (84%), by bromination of mesoionic 2-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum-4-yl]phenolate in glacial acetic acid. In this salt (Fig. 1), the benzene and 1,3-dithiolium planes form a dihedral angle of 45.9 (3) $^\circ$, this deviation from planarity most likely being due to the bulky bromine substituent in the 5-position of 1,3-dithiolium ring. Moreover, no hydrogen bond was found between the phenolic O—H group and the S2 atom. Instead, a hydrogen bond between the O—H group and the bromide counter-anion is present (Table 1). Also present in the crystal is a weak intermolecular C13—H \cdots Br2ⁱ hydrogen bond [3.836 (7) Å], a short intermolecular Br3 \cdots Br4ⁱⁱ interaction [3.3062 (11) Å] and a weak dithiolium to phenyl ring π — π interaction [minimum ring centroid separation, 3.801 (4) Å] [for symmetry code (i) -x + 1, y + 1/2, -z + 1/2; (ii) -x + 1, y - 1/2, -z + 1/2].

S2. Experimental

To a solution of 0.277 g (1 mmol) of 2-[2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum-4-yl]phenolate (Birsa & Ganju, 2003) in 20 ml of glacial acetic acid, a solution of 0.15 ml (3 mmol) of bromine in 2 ml of glacial acetic acid was added dropwise. After complete consumption of the bromine the reaction mixture was poured into water and the precipitate filtered off. Crystallization from ethanol give 0.5 g (84%) of pure product as colorless crystals [m.p. 501–502 K (dec.)]. IR (ATR): ν_{max} 2946, 2764, 2551, 1567, 1523, 1439, 1248, 1229, 868, 852, 687 cm $^{-1}$. 1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 1.77 (m, 6H, 3CH2), 3.89 (m, 4H, 2CH2-N), 7.55 (d, 4 J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, 4 J=2.1 Hz, 1H), 10.63 (s, 1H, OH). $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 21.6 (*t*), 24.8 (*t*), 24.9 (*t*), 56.5 (*t*), 57.5 (*t*), 107.1 (*s*), 111.4 (*s*), 113.8 (*s*), 119.4 (*s*), 130.3 (*s*), 133.5 (*d*), 137.9 (*d*), 152.5 (*s*), 184.6 (*s*).

S3. Refinement

The C-bound H-atoms were included at calculated positions and treated using a riding model, with aromatic C—H = 0.95 Å, and methylene C—H = 0.99 Å, and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$. The phenolic H-atom (H0) was located in a difference Fourier and was also allowed to ride in the refinement, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.5U_{eq}(O)$.

**Figure 1**

The atom numbering scheme for the cation and anion species of the title salt. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

5-Bromo-4-(3,5-dibromo-2-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(piperidin-1-yl)-1,3-dithiol-2-ylum bromide

Crystal data



$M_r = 595.01$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

$a = 10.484(2)$ Å

$b = 7.9240(16)$ Å

$c = 21.396(4)$ Å

$\beta = 95.16(3)^\circ$

$V = 1770.4(6)$ Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 1136$

$D_x = 2.232 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$

Melting point = 501–502 K

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

Cell parameters from 17310 reflections

$\theta = 2.6\text{--}29.6^\circ$

$\mu = 9.33 \text{ mm}^{-1}$

$T = 153$ K

Plate, colourless

$0.26 \times 0.13 \times 0.05$ mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDS 2T area-detector

diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 6.67 pixels mm⁻¹

rotation method scans

Absorption correction: for a sphere
[modified Dwiggins (1975)]

$T_{\min} = 0.047$, $T_{\max} = 0.073$

19422 measured reflections

4399 independent reflections

3413 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.132$

$\theta_{\max} = 28.3^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 2.0^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 13$

$k = -10 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -28 \rightarrow 28$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.061$

$wR(F^2) = 0.137$

$S = 1.08$

4399 reflections

200 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

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0656P)^2]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 1.52 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -1.03 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Experimental. Absorption correction: Interpolation using International Tables Vol. C, Table 6.3.3.3 for values of μR in the range 0–2.5, and International Tables Vol. II, Table 5.3.6B for μR in the range 2.6–10.0. The interpolation procedure (Dwiggins, 1975) is used with some modification.

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)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N	0.2558 (5)	1.1734 (8)	0.0481 (2)	0.0247 (12)
O	0.6690 (4)	0.9340 (7)	0.1718 (2)	0.0250 (10)
H0	0.7142	0.9925	0.1496	0.038*
Br1	0.93336 (6)	0.89688 (11)	0.24480 (3)	0.03220 (19)
Br2	0.68140 (7)	1.21285 (10)	0.43451 (3)	0.03022 (18)
Br3	0.27602 (6)	0.94400 (9)	0.29348 (3)	0.02288 (16)
Br4	0.80174 (7)	1.19802 (10)	0.09104 (3)	0.03071 (18)
S1	0.20158 (14)	1.0731 (2)	0.16132 (7)	0.0216 (3)
S2	0.46012 (15)	1.1582 (2)	0.13143 (7)	0.0246 (3)
C1	0.5624 (6)	1.0722 (8)	0.2511 (3)	0.0201 (12)
C2	0.6747 (6)	0.9999 (9)	0.2309 (3)	0.0210 (12)
C3	0.7839 (6)	0.9945 (9)	0.2716 (3)	0.0249 (13)
C4	0.7862 (7)	1.0585 (10)	0.3319 (3)	0.0270 (14)
H4	0.8626	1.0542	0.3594	0.032*
C5	0.6763 (7)	1.1286 (9)	0.3516 (3)	0.0249 (13)
C6	0.5634 (6)	1.1376 (8)	0.3120 (3)	0.0219 (12)
H6	0.4886	1.1871	0.3260	0.026*
C7	0.4449 (6)	1.0855 (9)	0.2082 (3)	0.0227 (13)
C8	0.3247 (6)	1.0477 (9)	0.2205 (3)	0.0221 (12)
C9	0.3003 (5)	1.1413 (9)	0.1063 (3)	0.0208 (12)
C10	0.1219 (6)	1.1466 (11)	0.0266 (3)	0.0287 (15)
H10A	0.0709	1.1381	0.0632	0.034*
H10B	0.1126	1.0393	0.0030	0.034*
C11	0.0718 (7)	1.2914 (10)	-0.0152 (3)	0.0306 (15)
H11A	0.0750	1.3977	0.0092	0.037*
H11B	-0.0185	1.2697	-0.0309	0.037*
C12	0.1533 (8)	1.3085 (11)	-0.0705 (3)	0.0340 (16)
H12A	0.1453	1.2047	-0.0963	0.041*

H12B	0.1218	1.4046	-0.0972	0.041*
C13	0.2923 (7)	1.3368 (10)	-0.0478 (3)	0.0297 (15)
H13A	0.3015	1.4482	-0.0270	0.036*
H13B	0.3440	1.3383	-0.0843	0.036*
C14	0.3436 (7)	1.2010 (11)	-0.0022 (3)	0.0291 (15)
H14A	0.3534	1.0942	-0.0253	0.035*
H14B	0.4291	1.2348	0.0171	0.035*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N	0.024 (3)	0.033 (3)	0.017 (2)	-0.001 (2)	-0.0002 (19)	0.003 (2)
O	0.028 (2)	0.029 (3)	0.0191 (19)	-0.002 (2)	0.0093 (17)	-0.0033 (19)
Br1	0.0235 (3)	0.0384 (4)	0.0354 (3)	0.0043 (3)	0.0065 (3)	0.0071 (3)
Br2	0.0406 (4)	0.0313 (4)	0.0183 (3)	-0.0038 (3)	-0.0001 (2)	-0.0008 (3)
Br3	0.0253 (3)	0.0252 (3)	0.0188 (3)	-0.0002 (2)	0.0056 (2)	0.0019 (2)
Br4	0.0434 (4)	0.0259 (4)	0.0247 (3)	0.0012 (3)	0.0133 (3)	0.0004 (3)
S1	0.0211 (6)	0.0256 (8)	0.0184 (6)	-0.0011 (6)	0.0037 (5)	0.0009 (6)
S2	0.0218 (7)	0.0335 (9)	0.0186 (6)	-0.0036 (6)	0.0024 (5)	0.0035 (6)
C1	0.025 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.018 (2)	0.000 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.002 (2)
C2	0.028 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.018 (2)	-0.004 (2)	0.002 (2)	-0.001 (2)
C3	0.025 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.029 (3)	-0.002 (3)	0.008 (2)	0.002 (3)
C4	0.027 (3)	0.028 (4)	0.025 (3)	-0.002 (3)	-0.006 (2)	0.005 (3)
C5	0.036 (3)	0.023 (3)	0.015 (2)	-0.006 (3)	0.002 (2)	-0.001 (2)
C6	0.030 (3)	0.015 (3)	0.021 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.004 (2)	0.000 (2)
C7	0.031 (3)	0.020 (3)	0.017 (3)	0.001 (2)	-0.002 (2)	0.000 (2)
C8	0.028 (3)	0.022 (3)	0.016 (2)	0.003 (3)	0.001 (2)	0.000 (2)
C9	0.016 (2)	0.022 (3)	0.024 (3)	-0.001 (2)	0.002 (2)	0.000 (2)
C10	0.024 (3)	0.038 (4)	0.025 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.002 (2)	0.002 (3)
C11	0.027 (3)	0.033 (4)	0.033 (3)	0.003 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.002 (3)
C12	0.046 (4)	0.034 (4)	0.022 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.002 (3)	0.007 (3)
C13	0.043 (4)	0.028 (4)	0.018 (3)	-0.003 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.000 (3)
C14	0.030 (3)	0.040 (4)	0.017 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.004 (2)	0.004 (3)

Geometric parameters (\AA , ^\circ)

N—C9	1.314 (8)	C4—H4	0.9500
N—C10	1.453 (8)	C5—C6	1.394 (9)
N—C14	1.495 (8)	C6—H6	0.9500
O—C2	1.365 (7)	C7—C8	1.344 (9)
O—H0	0.8400	C10—C11	1.519 (10)
Br1—C3	1.883 (7)	C10—H10A	0.9900
Br2—C5	1.892 (6)	C10—H10B	0.9900
Br3—C8	1.876 (6)	C11—C12	1.527 (10)
Br3—Br4 ⁱ	3.3063 (11)	C11—H11A	0.9900
S1—C9	1.723 (6)	C11—H11B	0.9900
S1—C8	1.737 (6)	C12—C13	1.511 (11)
S2—C9	1.718 (6)	C12—H12A	0.9900

S2—C7	1.761 (6)	C12—H12B	0.9900
C1—C6	1.401 (8)	C13—C14	1.518 (10)
C1—C2	1.412 (9)	C13—H13A	0.9900
C1—C7	1.472 (9)	C13—H13B	0.9900
C2—C3	1.375 (9)	C14—H14A	0.9900
C3—C4	1.385 (10)	C14—H14B	0.9900
C4—C5	1.380 (10)		
C9—N—C10	121.5 (5)	N—C9—S1	121.6 (5)
C9—N—C14	121.4 (5)	S2—C9—S1	116.1 (4)
C10—N—C14	115.7 (5)	N—C10—C11	110.5 (6)
C2—O—H0	109.5	N—C10—H10A	109.6
C8—Br3—Br4 ⁱ	169.9 (2)	C11—C10—H10A	109.6
C9—S1—C8	94.7 (3)	N—C10—H10B	109.6
C9—S2—C7	95.7 (3)	C11—C10—H10B	109.6
C6—C1—C2	119.9 (6)	H10A—C10—H10B	108.1
C6—C1—C7	119.3 (6)	C10—C11—C12	109.6 (6)
C2—C1—C7	120.8 (5)	C10—C11—H11A	109.7
O—C2—C3	122.7 (6)	C12—C11—H11A	109.7
O—C2—C1	118.1 (5)	C10—C11—H11B	109.7
C3—C2—C1	119.2 (6)	C12—C11—H11B	109.7
C2—C3—C4	121.5 (6)	H11A—C11—H11B	108.2
C2—C3—Br1	119.2 (5)	C13—C12—C11	110.8 (6)
C4—C3—Br1	119.2 (5)	C13—C12—H12A	109.5
C5—C4—C3	119.1 (6)	C11—C12—H12A	109.5
C5—C4—H4	120.4	C13—C12—H12B	109.5
C3—C4—H4	120.4	C11—C12—H12B	109.5
C4—C5—C6	121.5 (6)	H12A—C12—H12B	108.1
C4—C5—Br2	118.3 (5)	C12—C13—C14	112.2 (6)
C6—C5—Br2	120.2 (5)	C12—C13—H13A	109.2
C5—C6—C1	118.8 (6)	C14—C13—H13A	109.2
C5—C6—H6	120.6	C12—C13—H13B	109.2
C1—C6—H6	120.6	C14—C13—H13B	109.2
C8—C7—C1	127.4 (6)	H13A—C13—H13B	107.9
C8—C7—S2	114.9 (5)	N—C14—C13	111.2 (6)
C1—C7—S2	117.7 (5)	N—C14—H14A	109.4
C7—C8—S1	118.7 (5)	C13—C14—H14A	109.4
C7—C8—Br3	126.2 (5)	N—C14—H14B	109.4
S1—C8—Br3	114.7 (4)	C13—C14—H14B	109.4
N—C9—S2	122.3 (5)	H14A—C14—H14B	108.0
C6—C1—C2—O	178.5 (6)	S2—C7—C8—S1	0.2 (8)
C7—C1—C2—O	-3.8 (9)	C1—C7—C8—Br3	-7.4 (11)
C6—C1—C2—C3	0.1 (10)	S2—C7—C8—Br3	172.4 (4)
C7—C1—C2—C3	177.9 (6)	C9—S1—C8—C7	0.8 (6)
O—C2—C3—C4	-178.4 (6)	C9—S1—C8—Br3	-172.3 (4)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.1 (10)	Br4 ⁱ —Br3—C8—C7	-87.8 (13)
O—C2—C3—Br1	1.3 (9)	Br4 ⁱ —Br3—C8—S1	84.7 (12)

C1—C2—C3—Br1	179.6 (5)	C10—N—C9—S2	175.4 (6)
C2—C3—C4—C5	0.3 (11)	C14—N—C9—S2	9.5 (10)
Br1—C3—C4—C5	−179.4 (5)	C10—N—C9—S1	−2.5 (10)
C3—C4—C5—C6	−0.5 (11)	C14—N—C9—S1	−168.4 (6)
C3—C4—C5—Br2	179.3 (5)	C7—S2—C9—N	−176.5 (6)
C4—C5—C6—C1	0.6 (11)	C7—S2—C9—S1	1.5 (5)
Br2—C5—C6—C1	−179.2 (5)	C8—S1—C9—N	176.6 (6)
C2—C1—C6—C5	−0.4 (10)	C8—S1—C9—S2	−1.4 (5)
C7—C1—C6—C5	−178.1 (6)	C9—N—C10—C11	138.2 (7)
C6—C1—C7—C8	−47.4 (10)	C14—N—C10—C11	−55.1 (8)
C2—C1—C7—C8	134.8 (8)	N—C10—C11—C12	57.3 (8)
C6—C1—C7—S2	132.8 (6)	C10—C11—C12—C13	−57.8 (9)
C2—C1—C7—S2	−44.9 (8)	C11—C12—C13—C14	54.4 (9)
C9—S2—C7—C8	−1.0 (6)	C9—N—C14—C13	−142.7 (7)
C9—S2—C7—C1	178.8 (5)	C10—N—C14—C13	50.6 (9)
C1—C7—C8—S1	−179.6 (6)	C12—C13—C14—N	−49.1 (8)

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

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D—H\cdots A$	$D—H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D—H\cdots A$
O—H0 \cdots Br4	0.84	2.30	3.120 (5)	167
C6—H6 \cdots O ⁱⁱ	0.95	2.56	3.424 (8)	151
C10—H10A \cdots S1	0.99	2.46	2.985 (7)	113
C13—H13A \cdots Br2 ⁱⁱ	0.99	2.88	3.836 (7)	163
C14—H14B \cdots S2	0.99	2.51	3.026 (7)	112

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