

# Stereochemistry of Molecules in Crystals (part 1, 2)

Fumio Toda

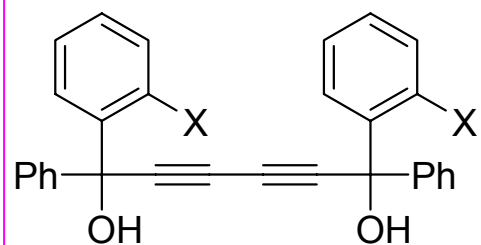
*Okayama University of Science, Okayama, Japan*

key word: solid state, host-guest complex

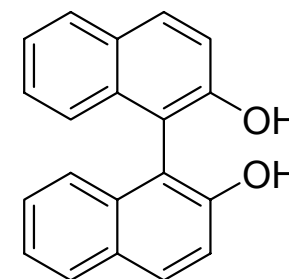
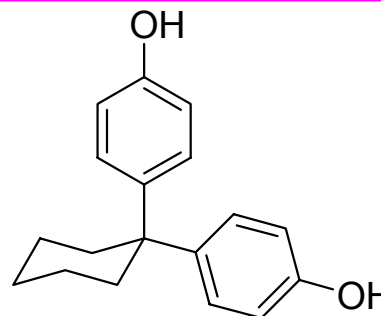
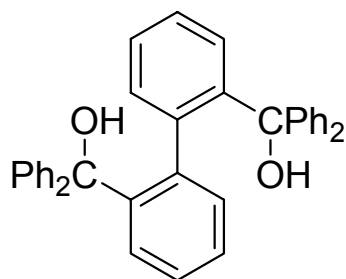
**part 1: statistic aspect**

part 2: dynamic aspect

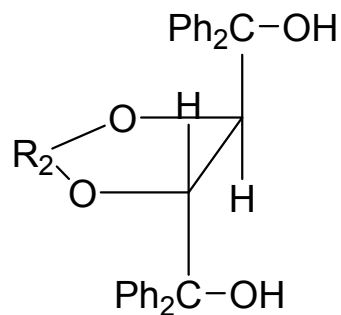
# host:



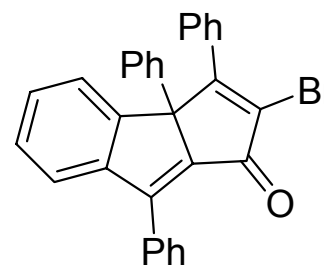
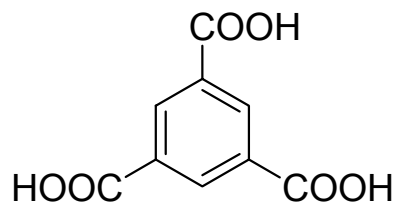
a: X = H  
b: X = Cl (chiral)



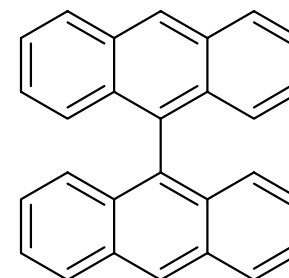
*rac, chiral*



*rac, chiral*



*rac, chiral*



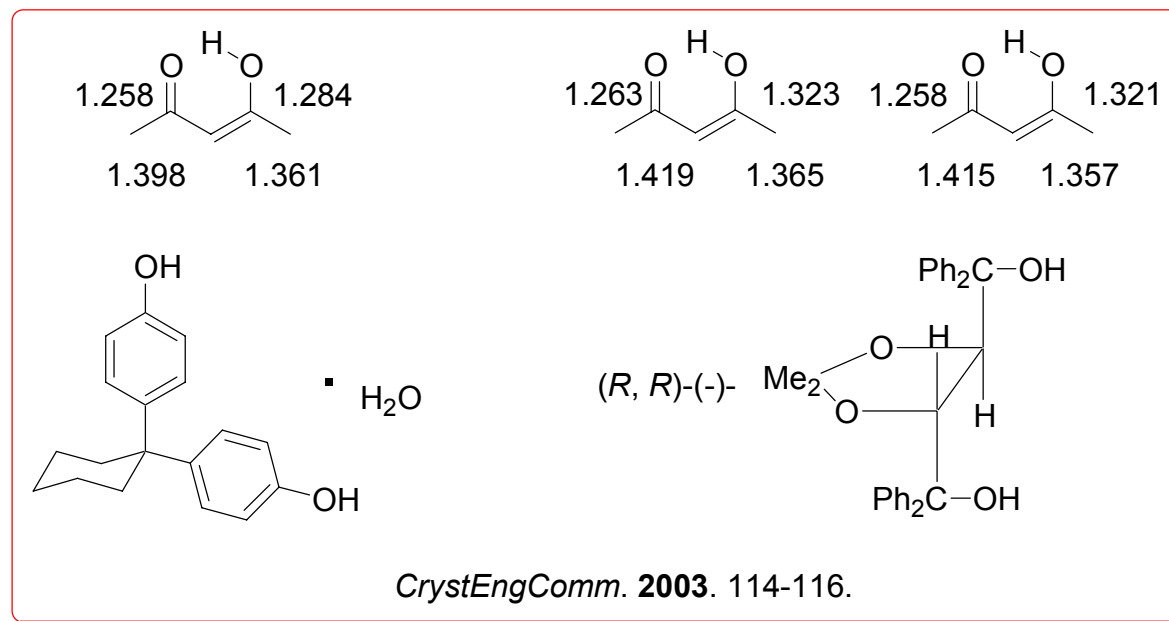
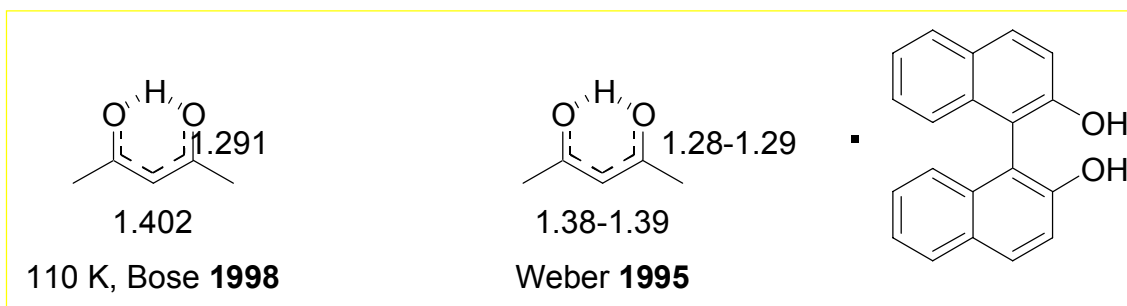
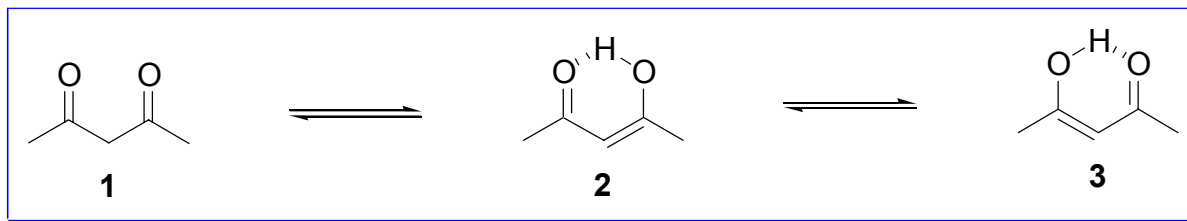
H-G complexation:

H/liq. G, H/gas G, H+G/solvent, H+G grinding

# part 1: statistic aspect

## (I) stereoisomers in inclusion crystals

### 1) acetylacetonone-enol form



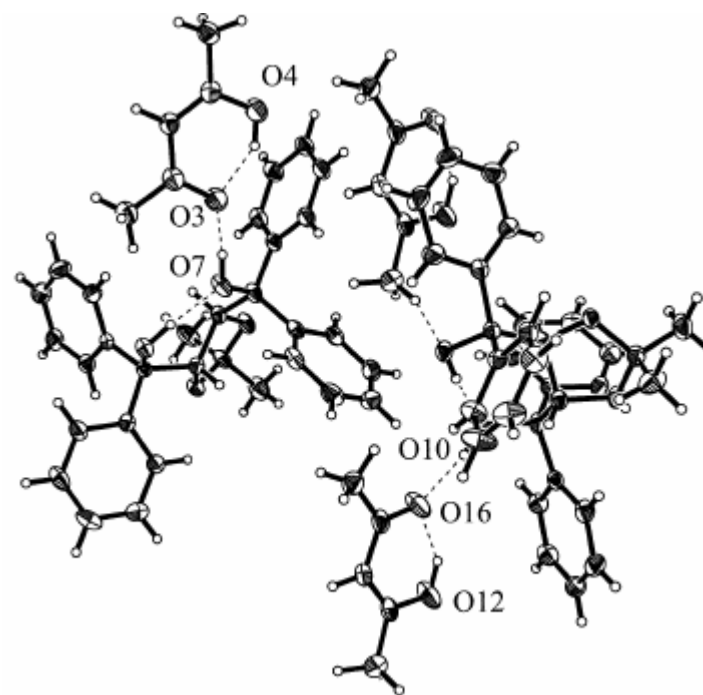
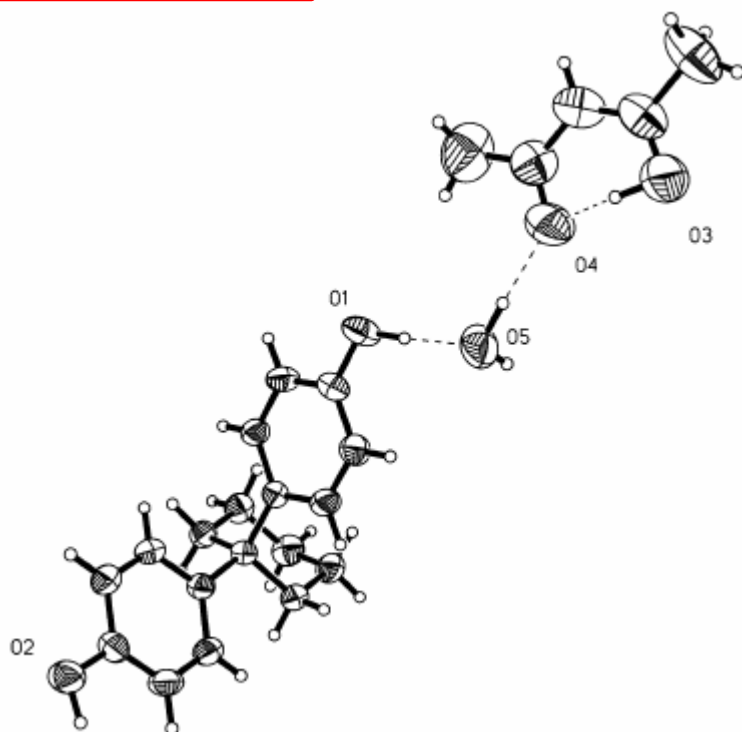
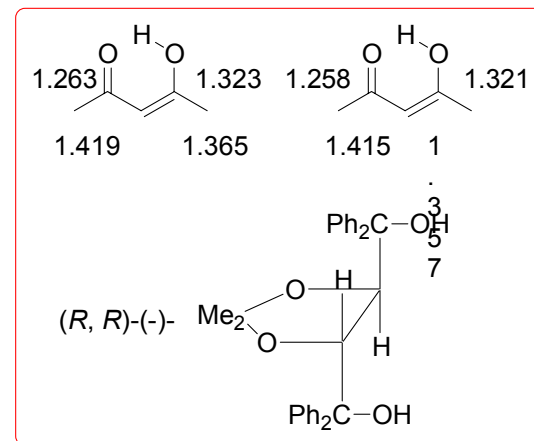
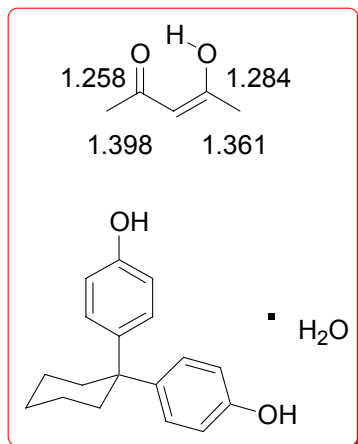
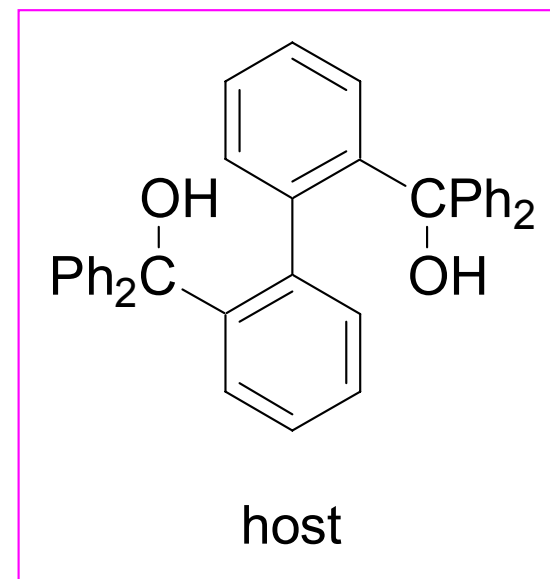
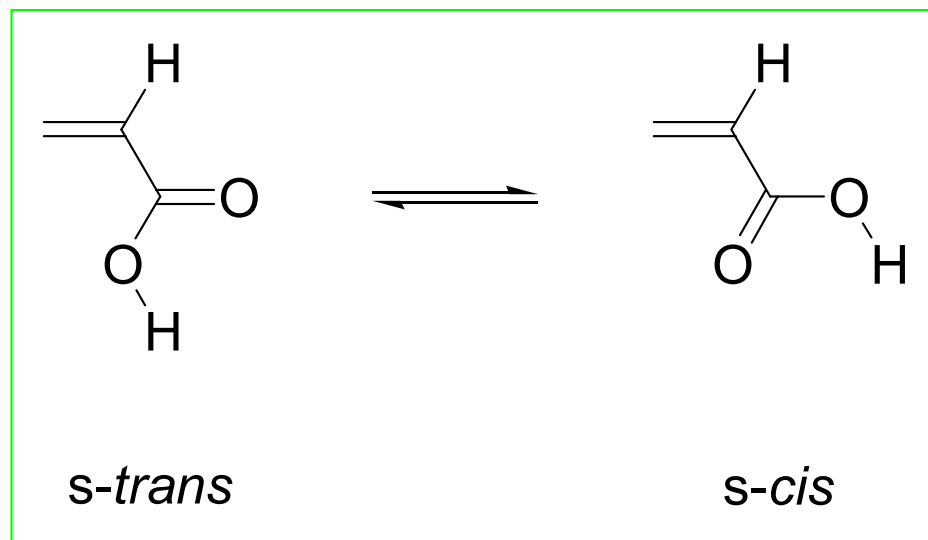
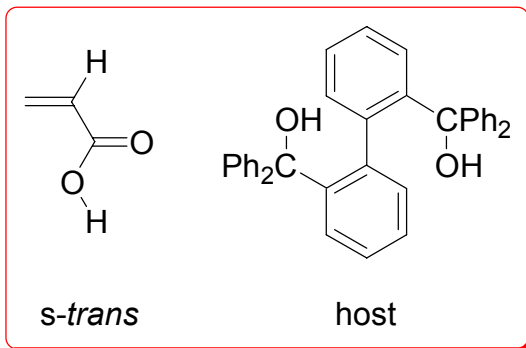


Fig. X-ray structures of inclusion complexes of acetylacetone.

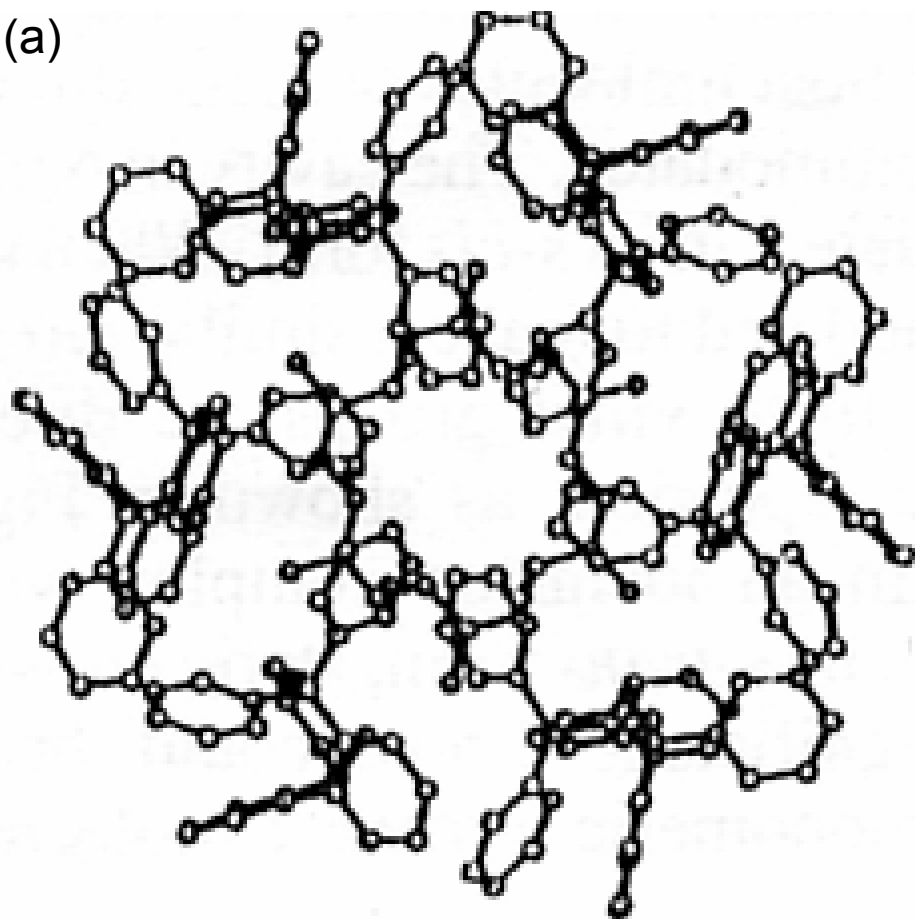
2) acyclic acid-monomeric *s-trans* form



*Chem. Comm.* **1998**, 2502.



(a)



(b)

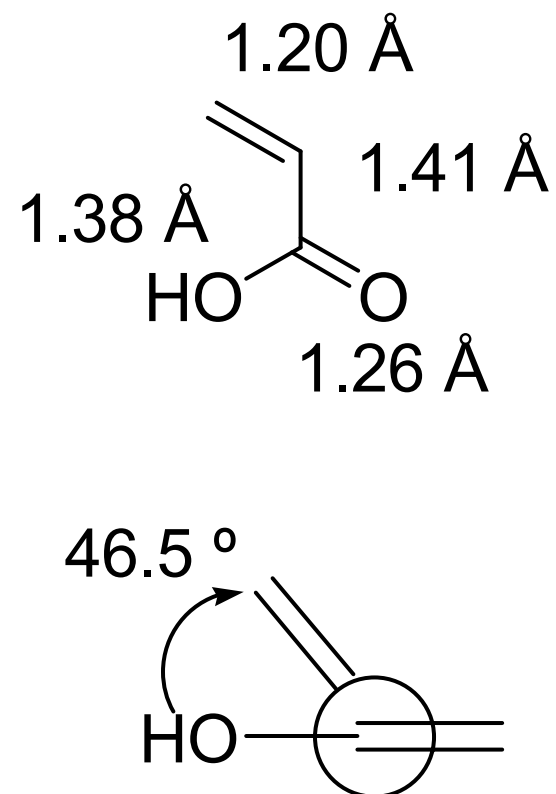


Fig. 3 X-Ray analytical data: (a) stereoview of the complex and (b) bond lengths and dihedral angle for *s-trans*-acrylic acid in the complex.

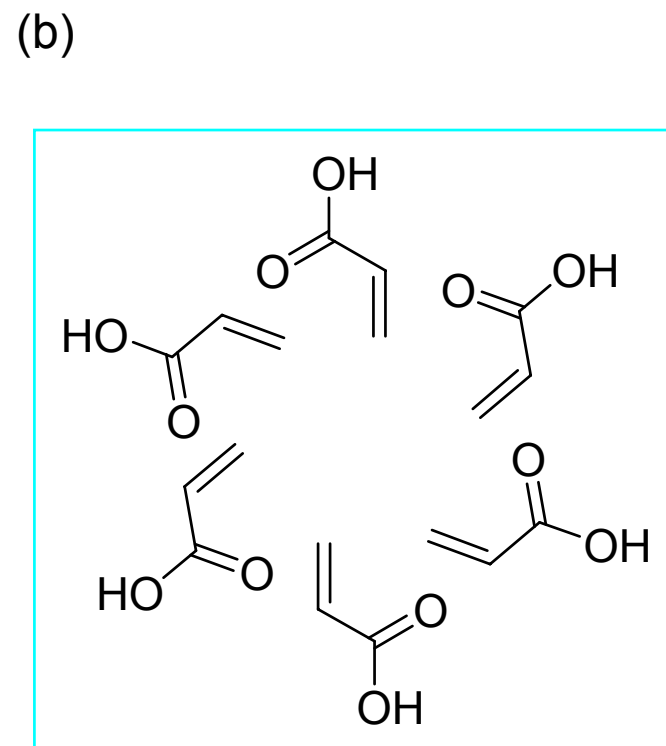
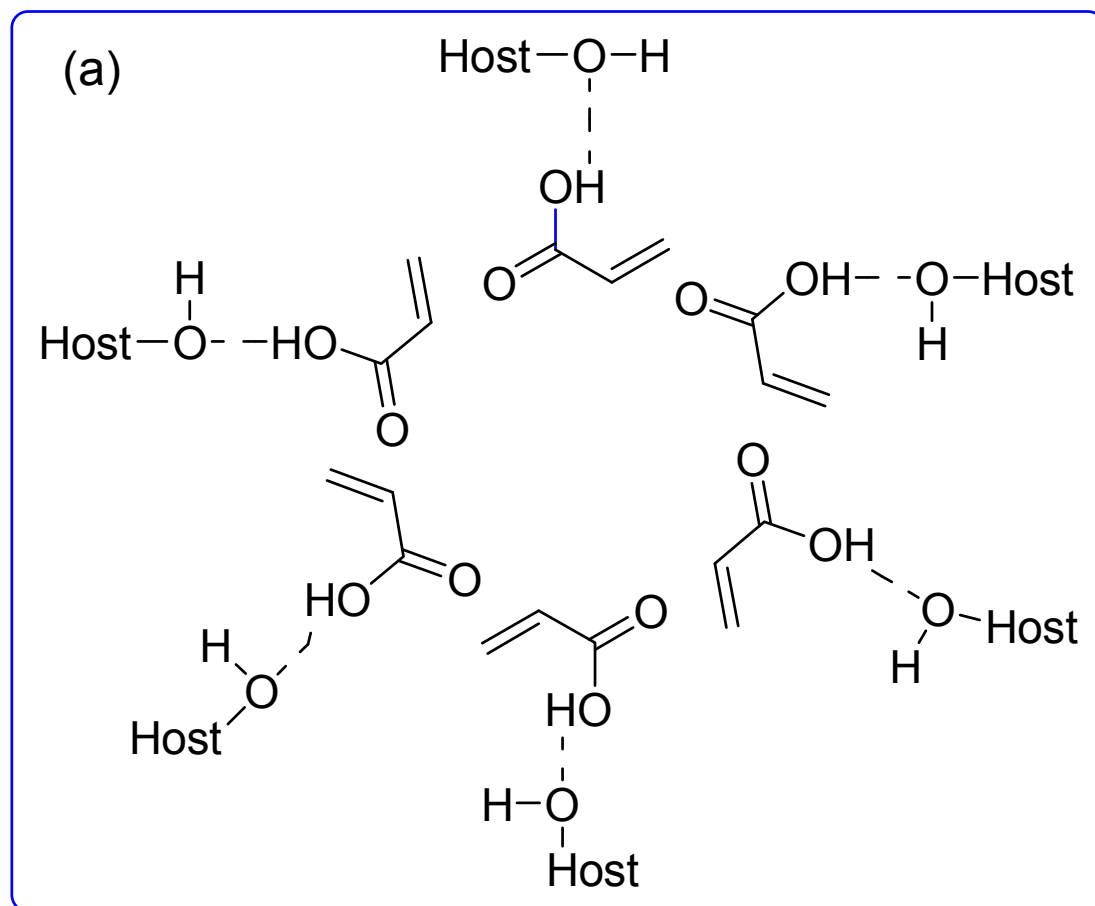
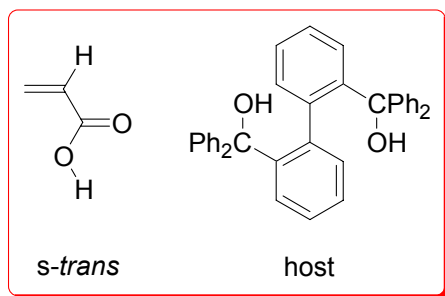


Fig. 4 Schematic drawing: (a) a circle of three *s-trans*-acrylic acid molecules in the complex and (b) a circle of three *s-cis*-acrylic acid molecules, both involving disorder.

### 3) $\beta$ -ionone

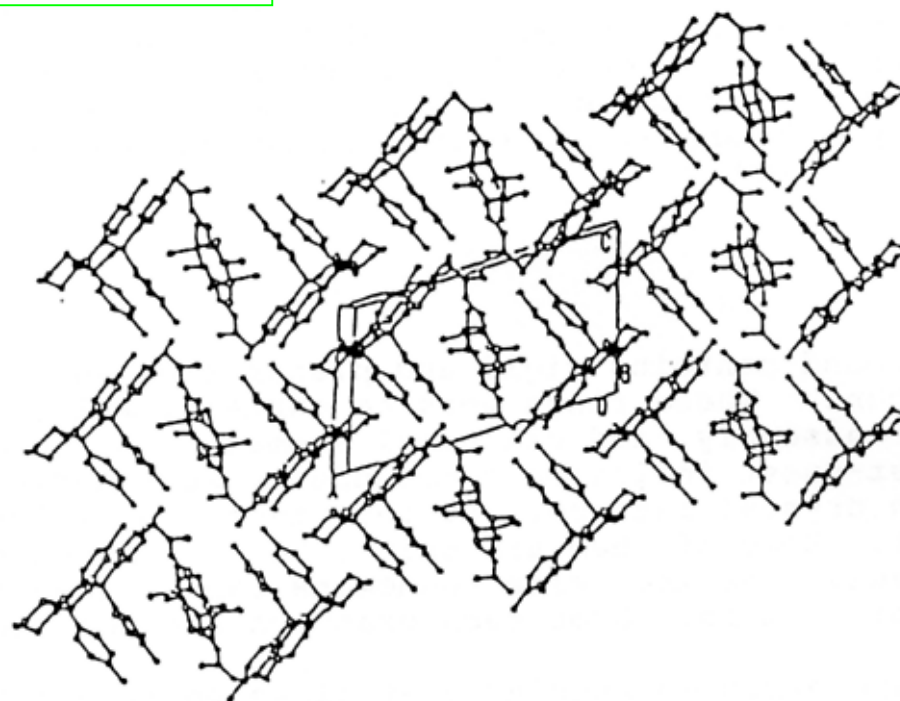
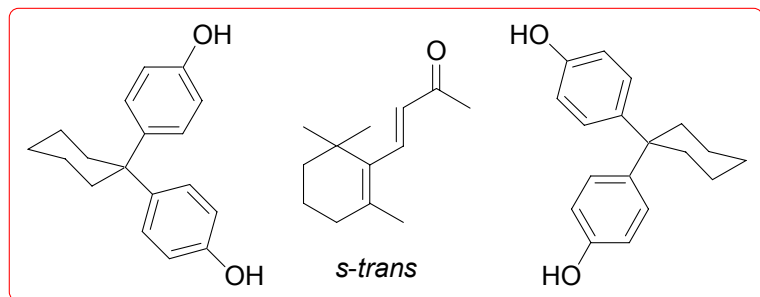
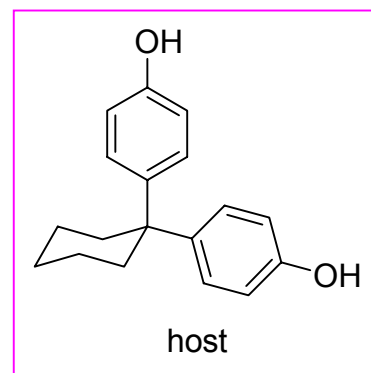
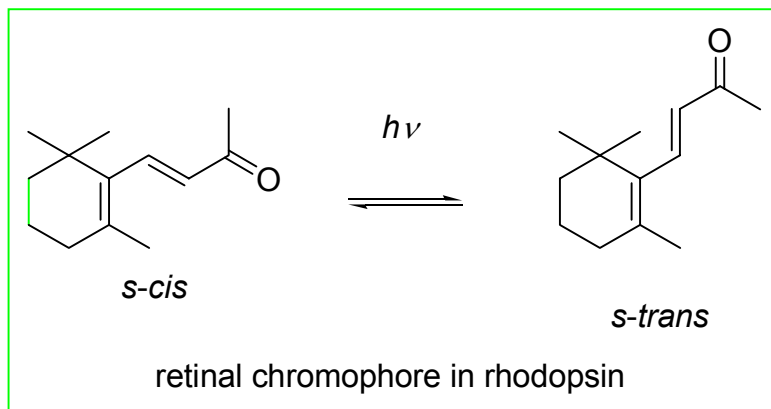
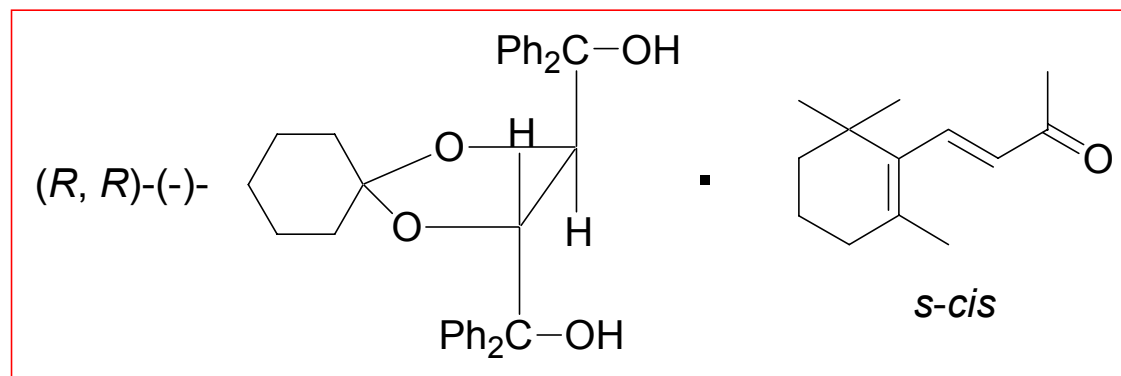
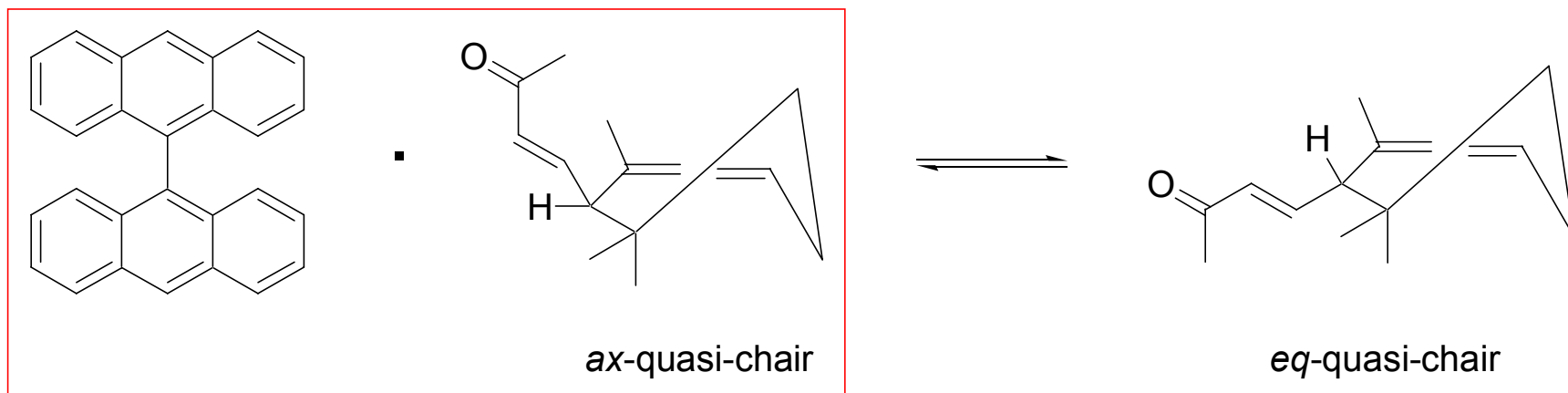


Fig. X-ray structure of the 2:1 complex.





$\alpha$ -ionone



*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1990**, 662.

*Pure Appl. Chem.* **1990**, 417.

*Bio. Org. Chem.* **1991**, 157.

#### 4) 1,2-dichloroethane

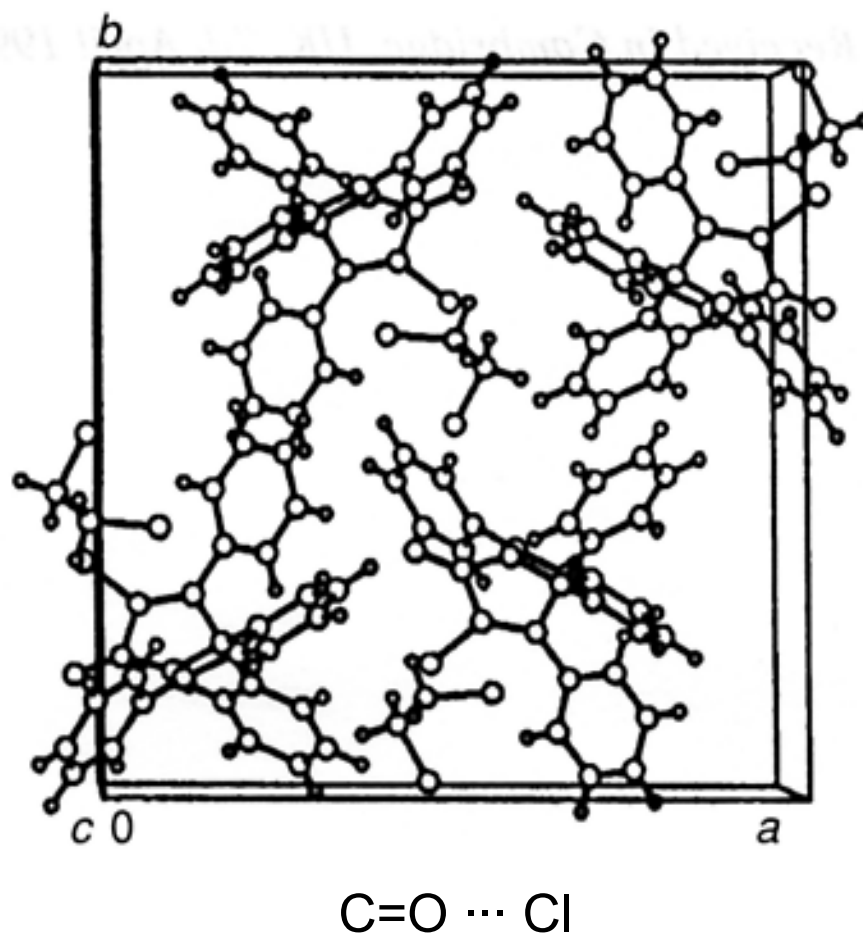
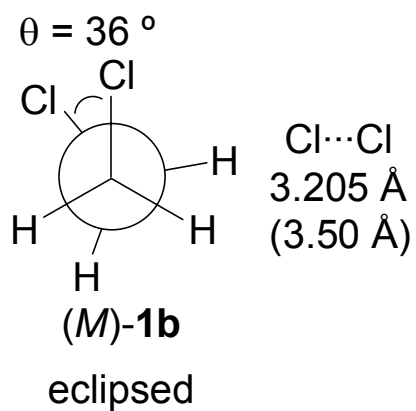
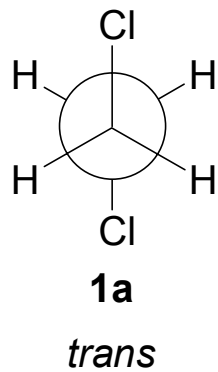
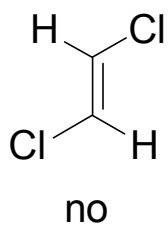
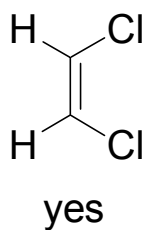
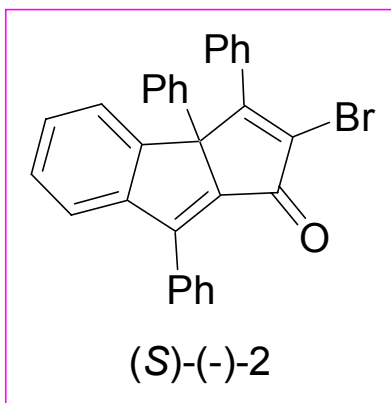
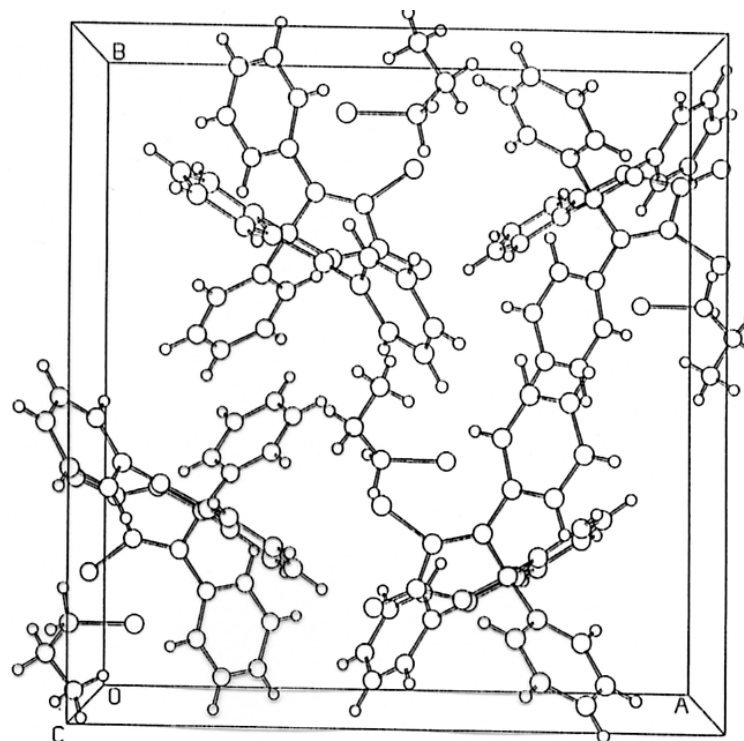
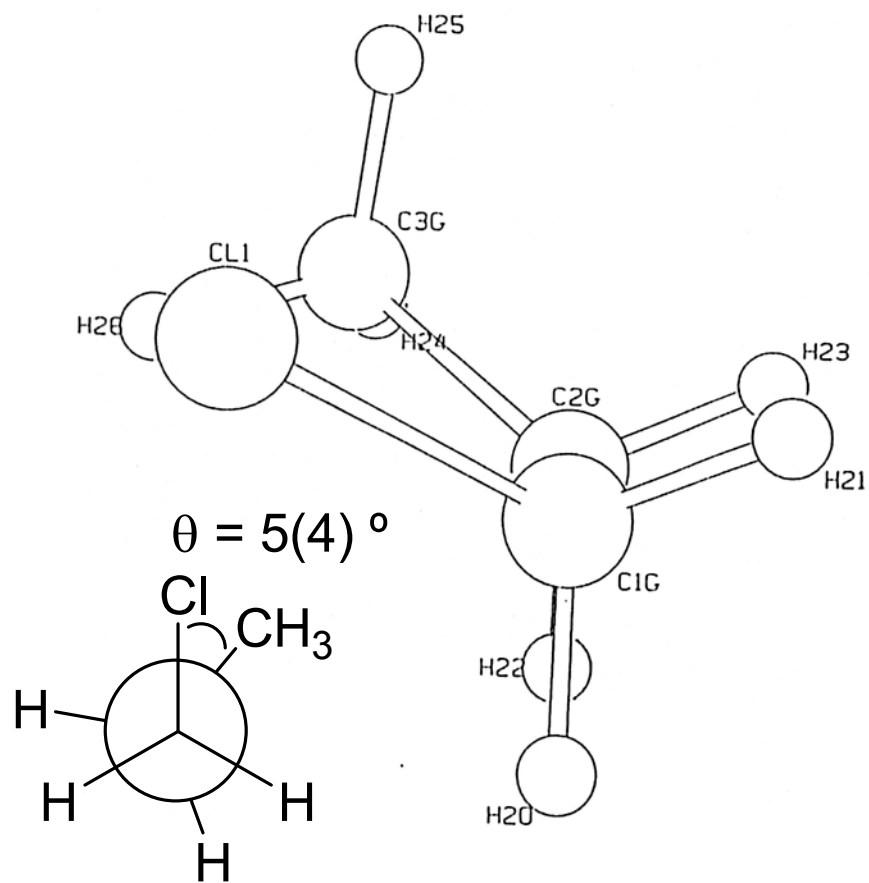
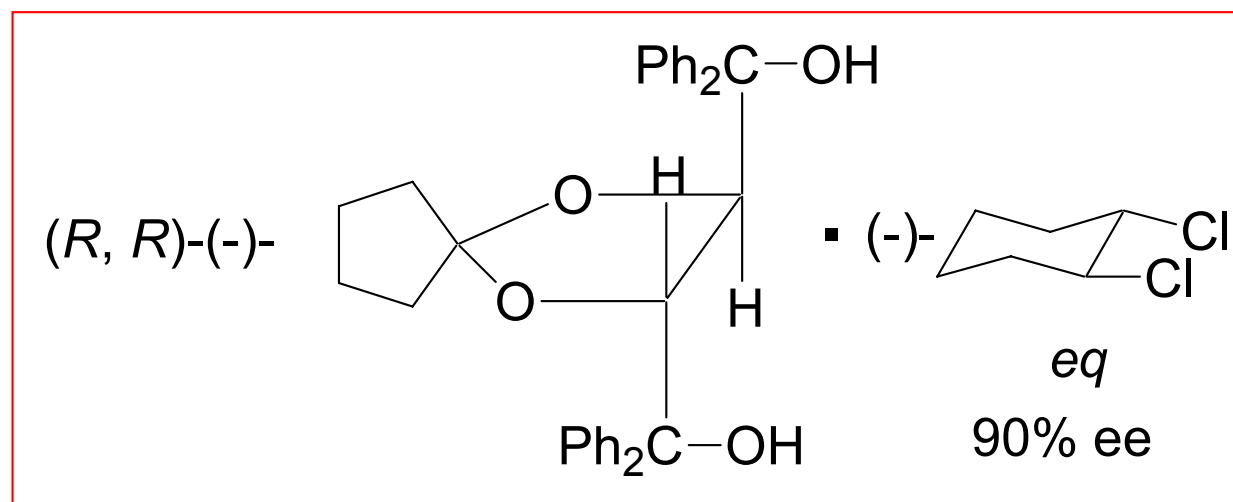
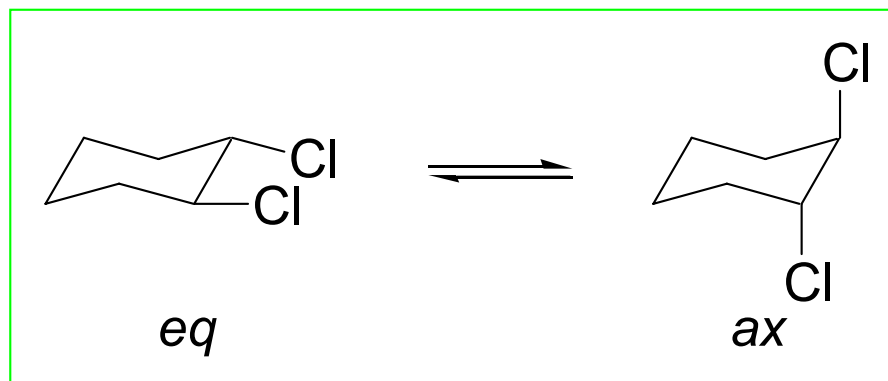


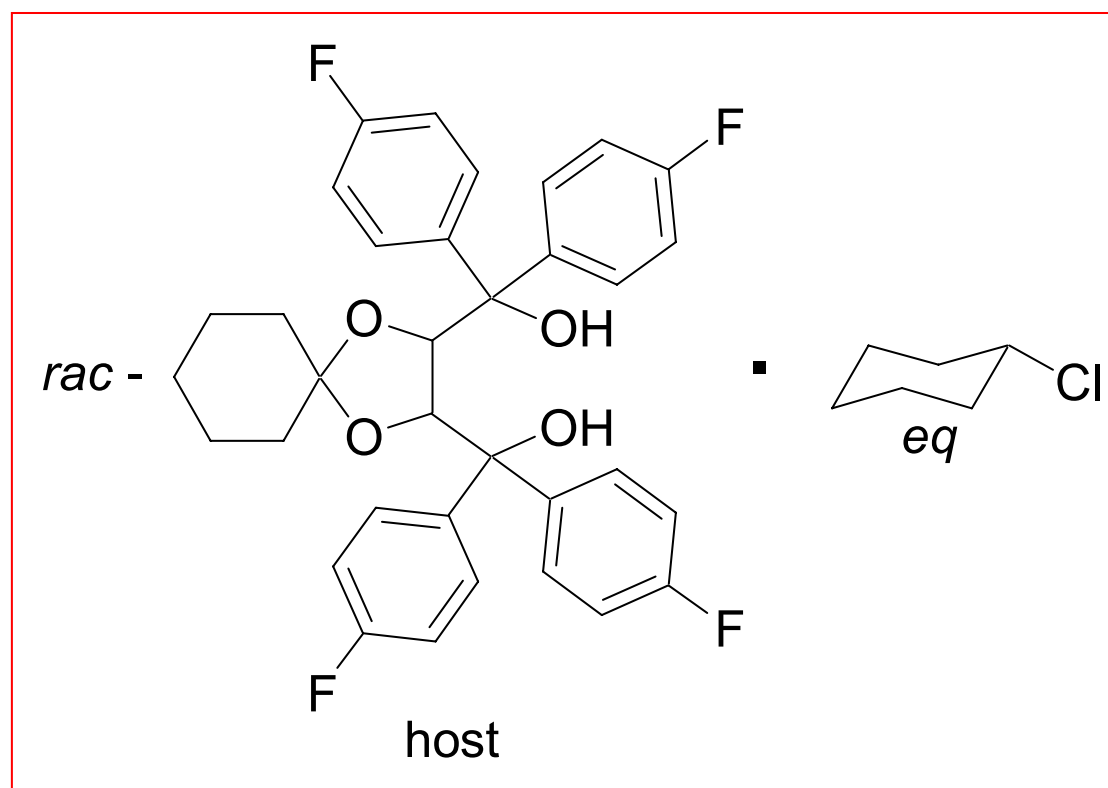
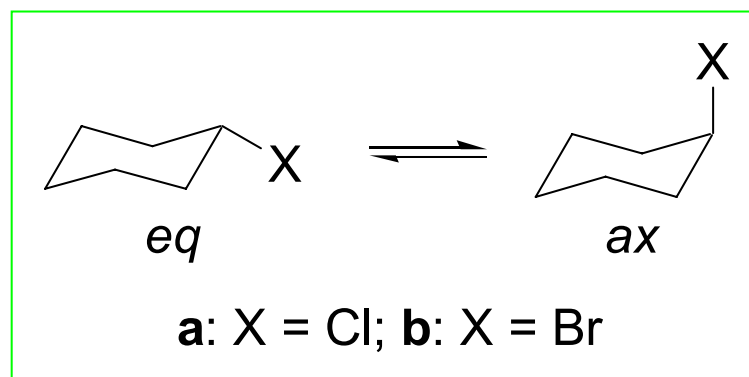
Fig. X-ray of a complex of (M)-1b.



5) halocyclohexane — di-*eq*



5) halocyclohexane – eq



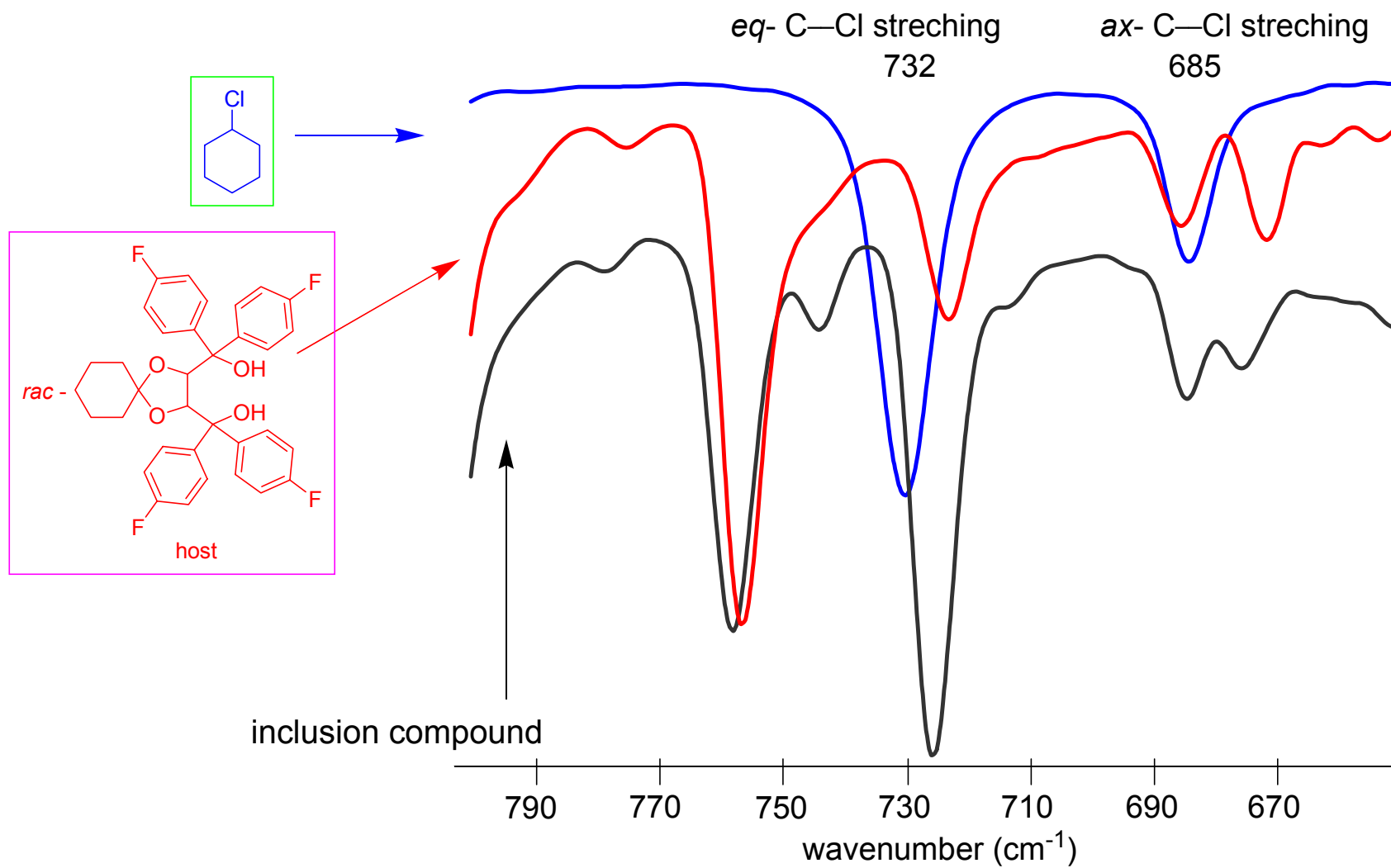


Fig. IR spectra with using ATR (attenuated total reflection).

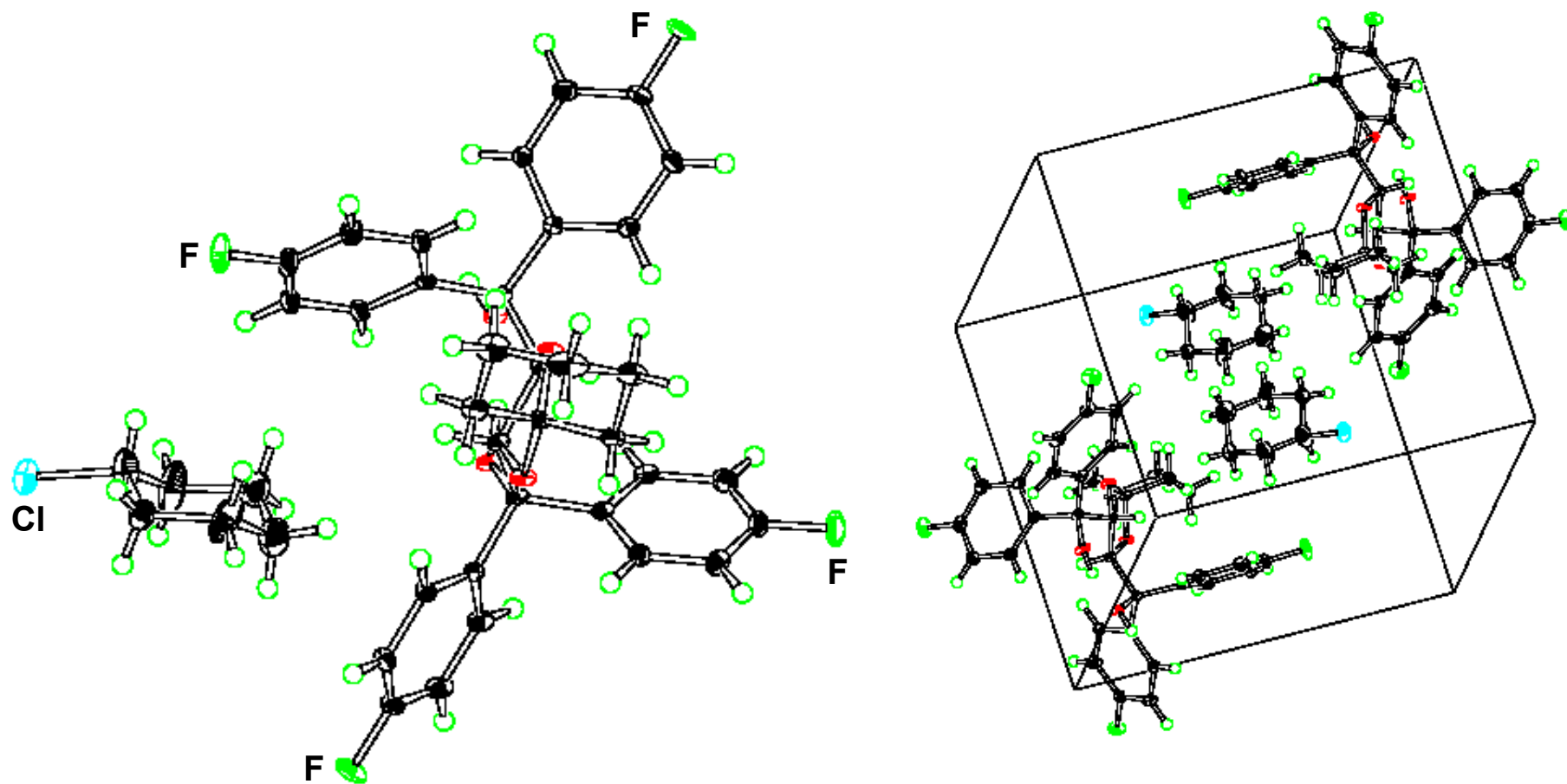
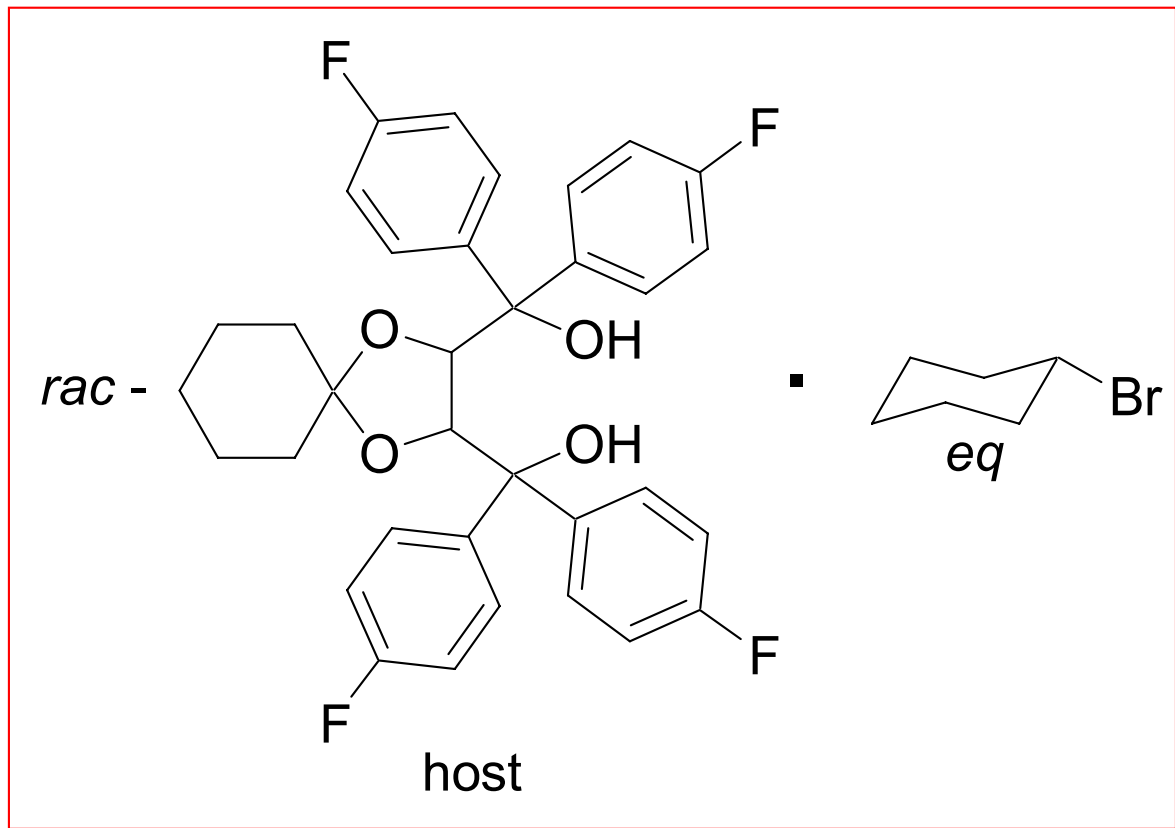


Fig. X-ray structure of the inclusion complex of *eq*-chlorocyclohexane.





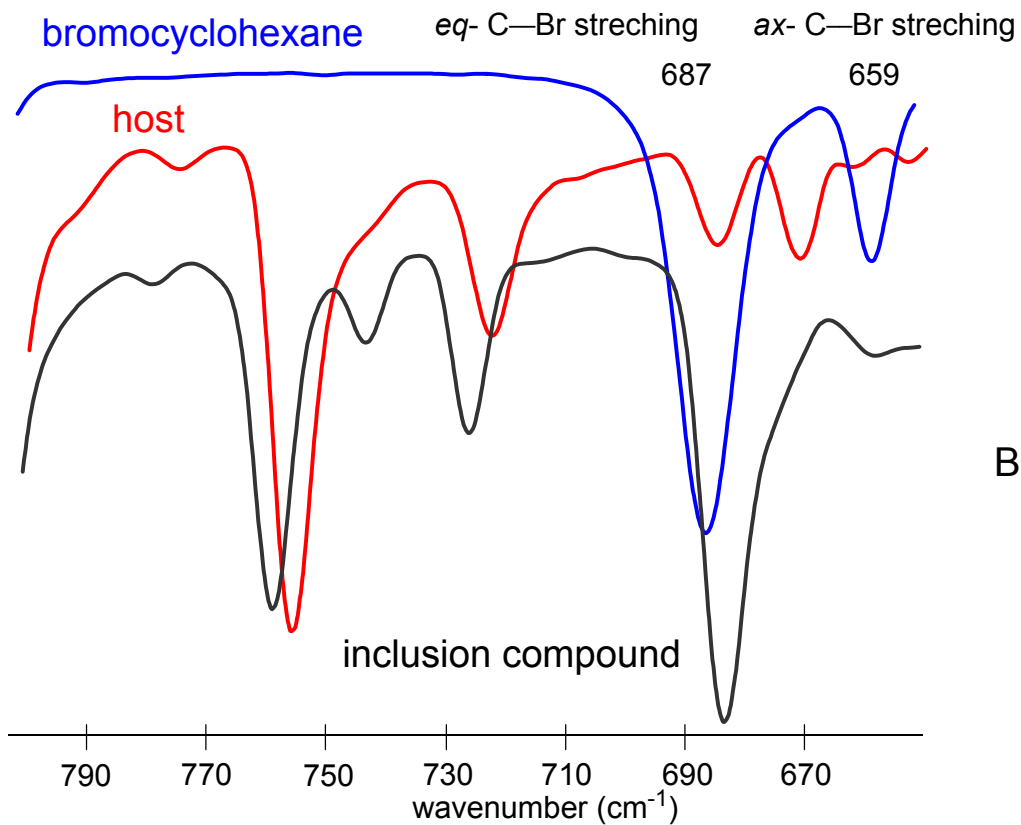
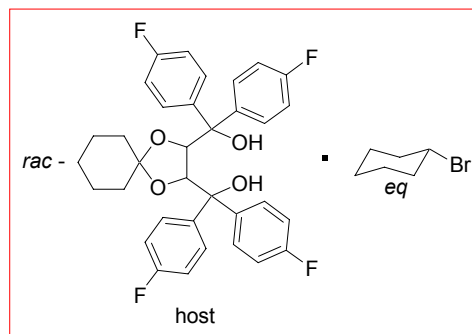


Fig. IR spectra with using ATR (attenuated total reflection).

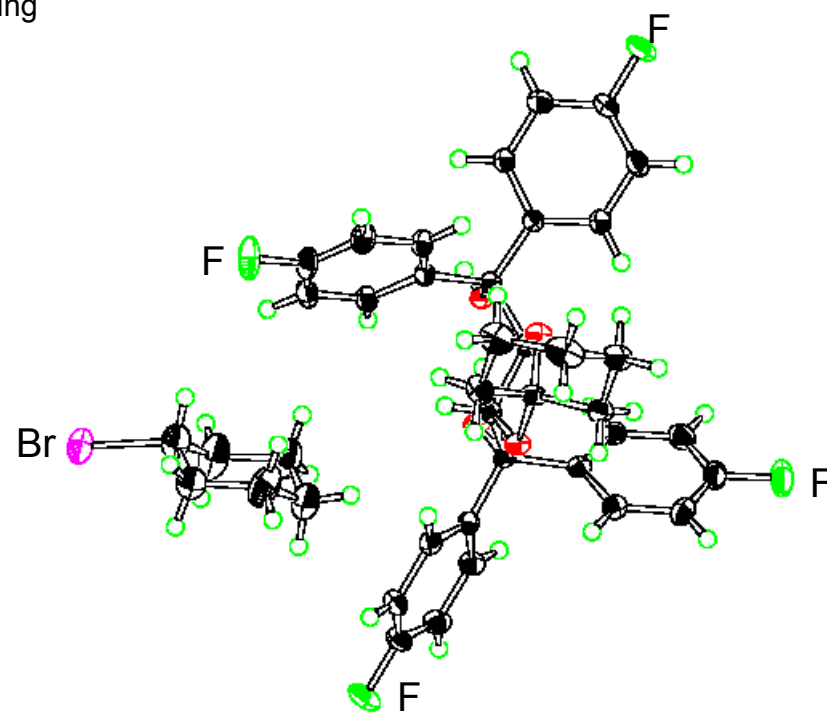


Fig. X-ray structure.

*Chem. Comm.* **2004**, 2354.

## 5) halocyclohexane – ax

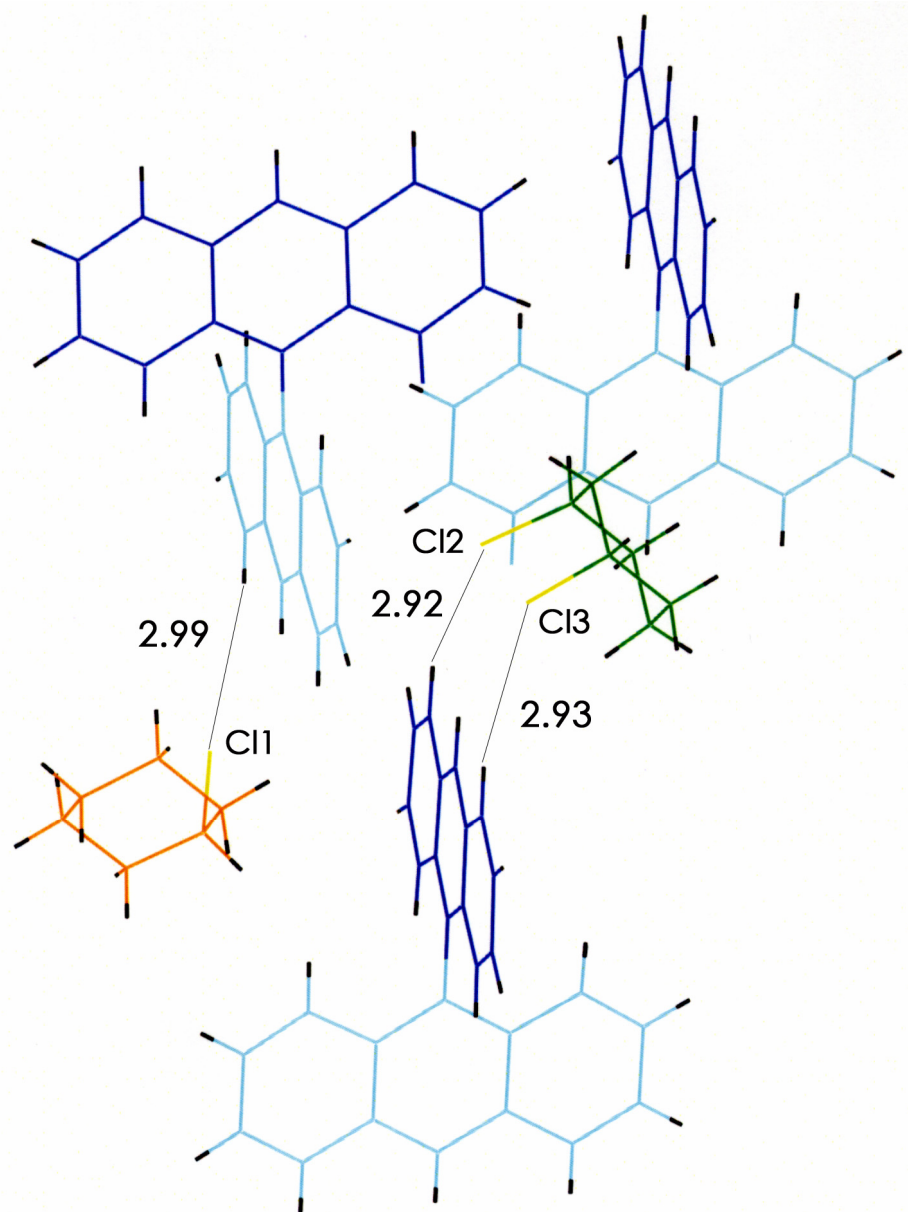
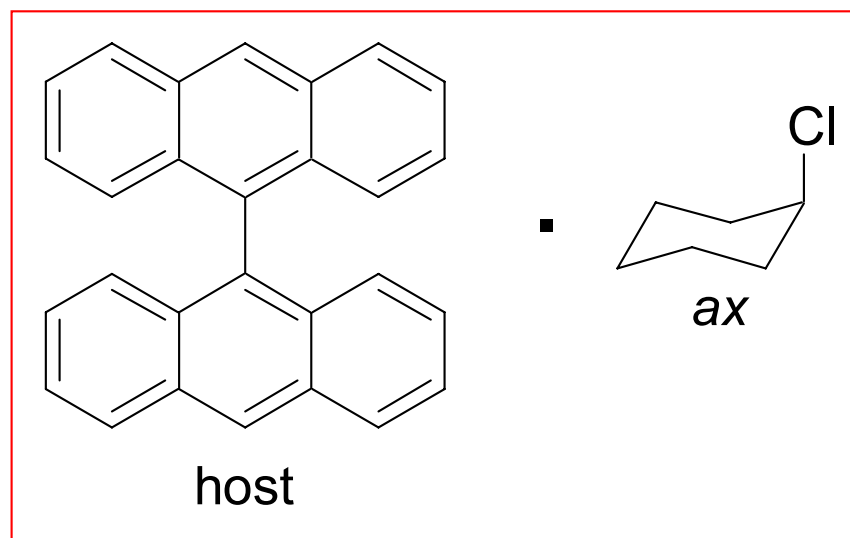


Fig. X-ray structure of the complex.

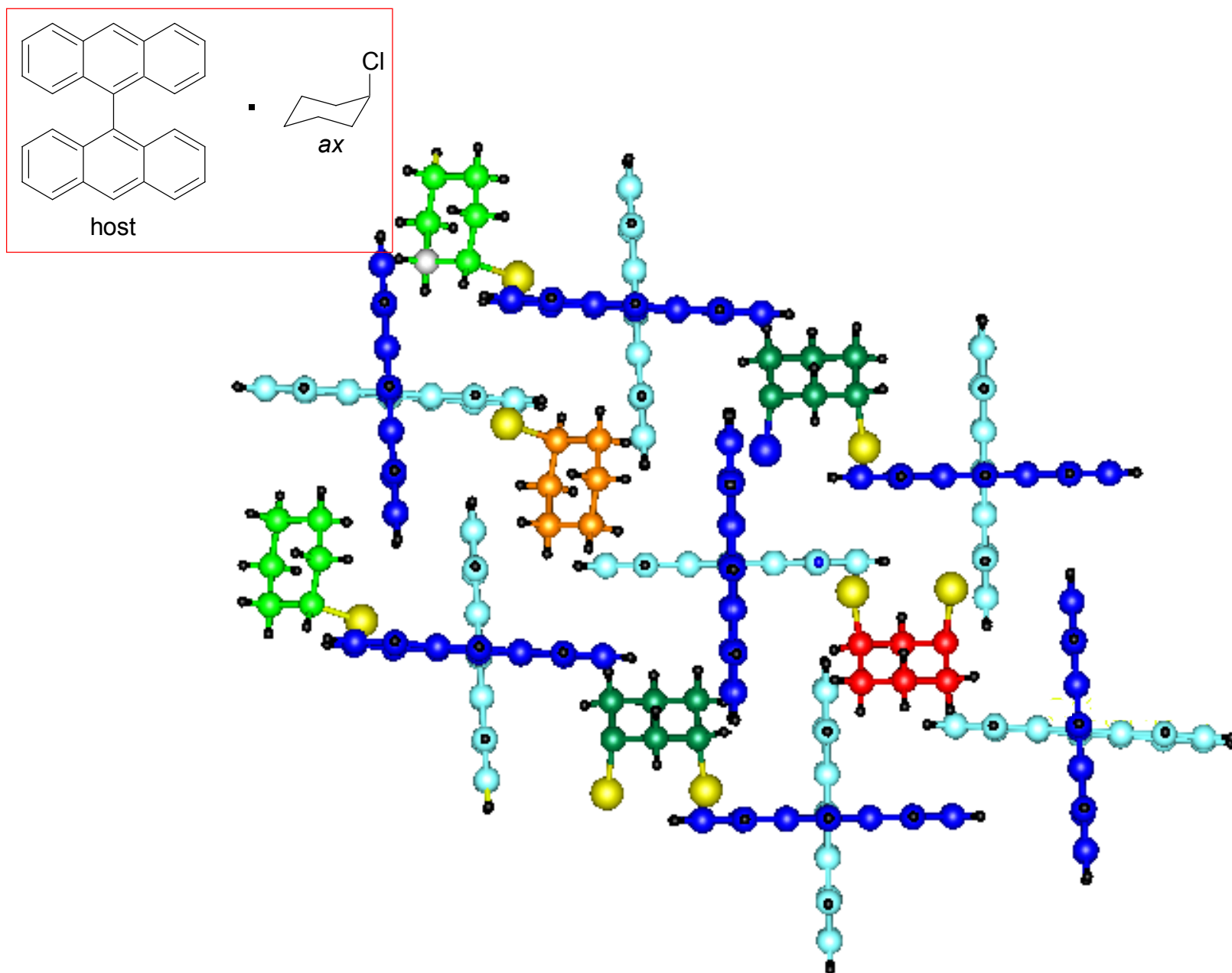


Fig. Packing diagram of *ax*-chlorocyclohexane complex which indicates the closest contacts.

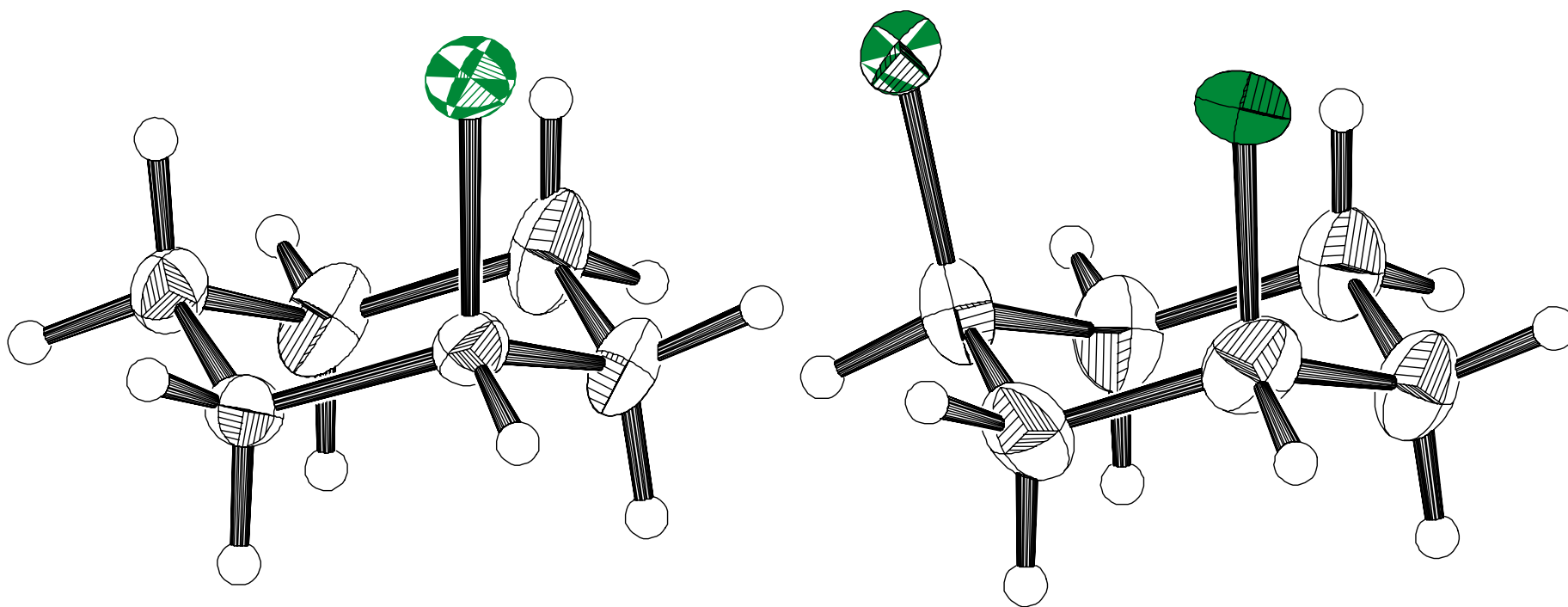
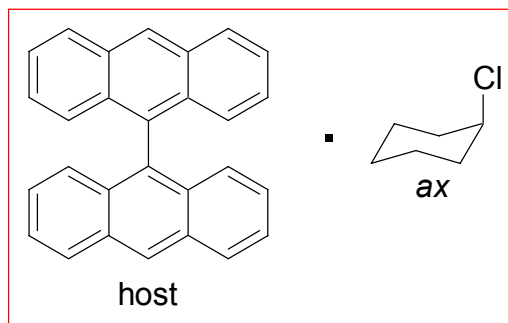
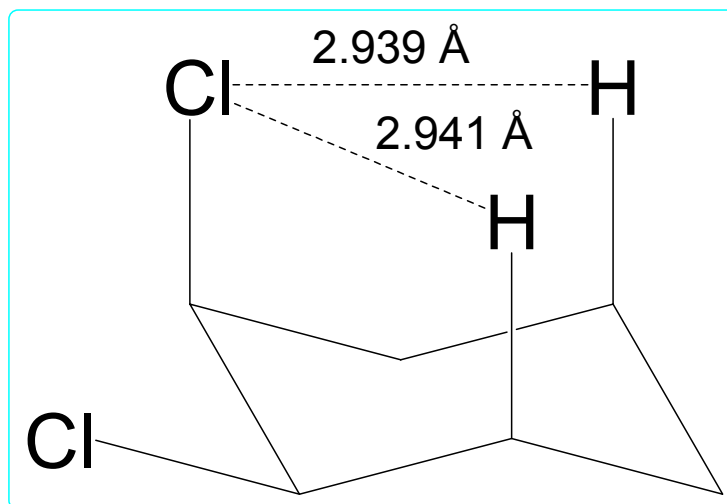
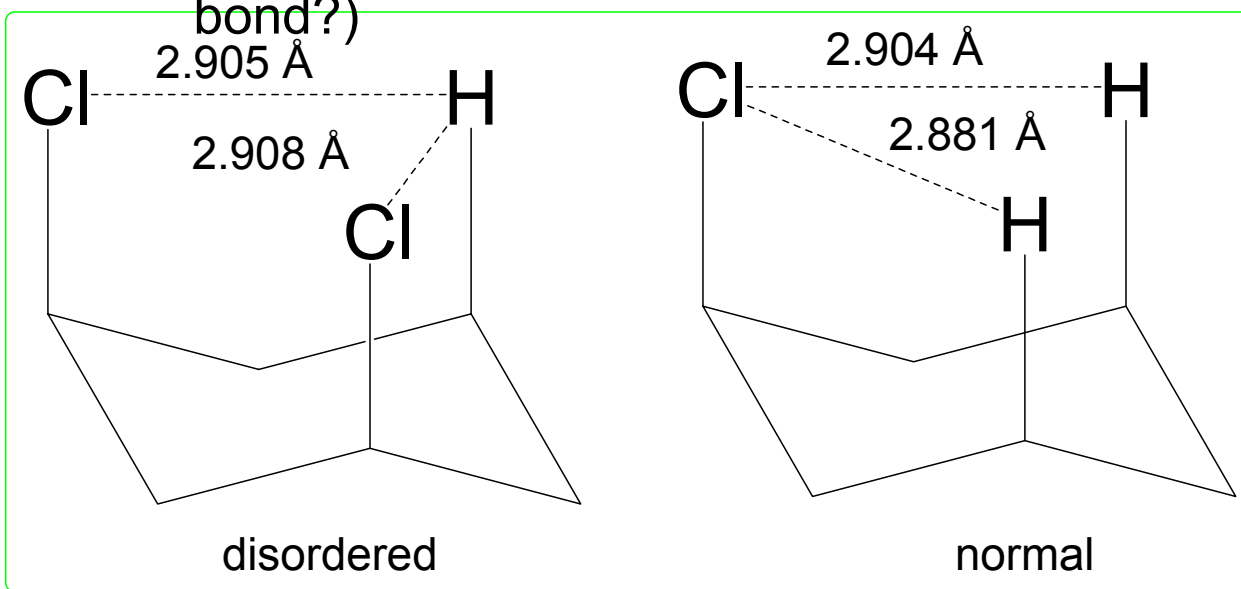


Fig. X-ray structure of normal and disordered *ax*-bromocyclohexane in the complex.

# 1,3-diaxial interaction (hydrogen

bond?)



van der Waals radius; H, 1.20 Å, Cl, 1.75 Å

A schematic structure of *ax*-chlorocyclohexane

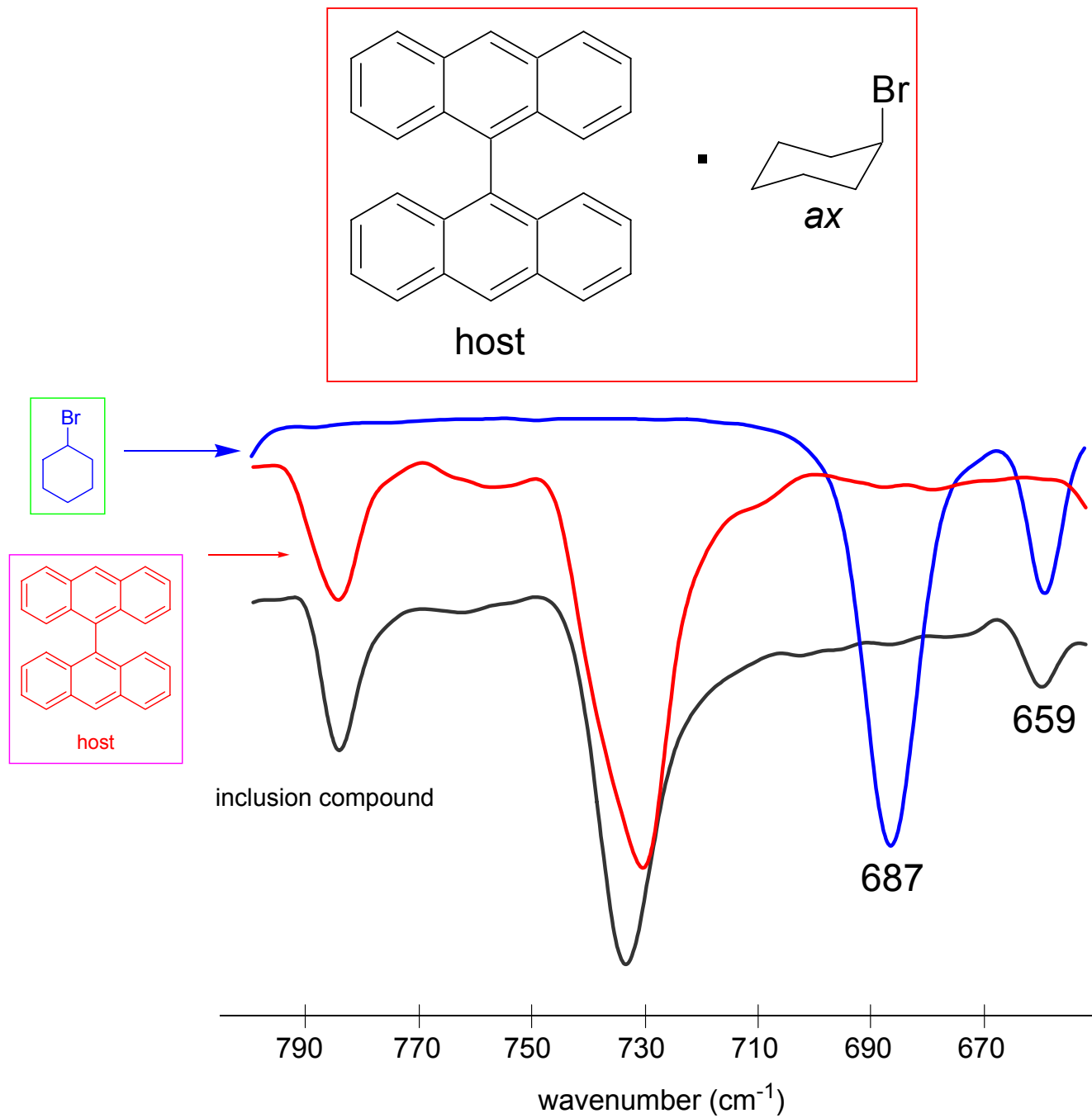


Fig. IR spectra with using the ATR.

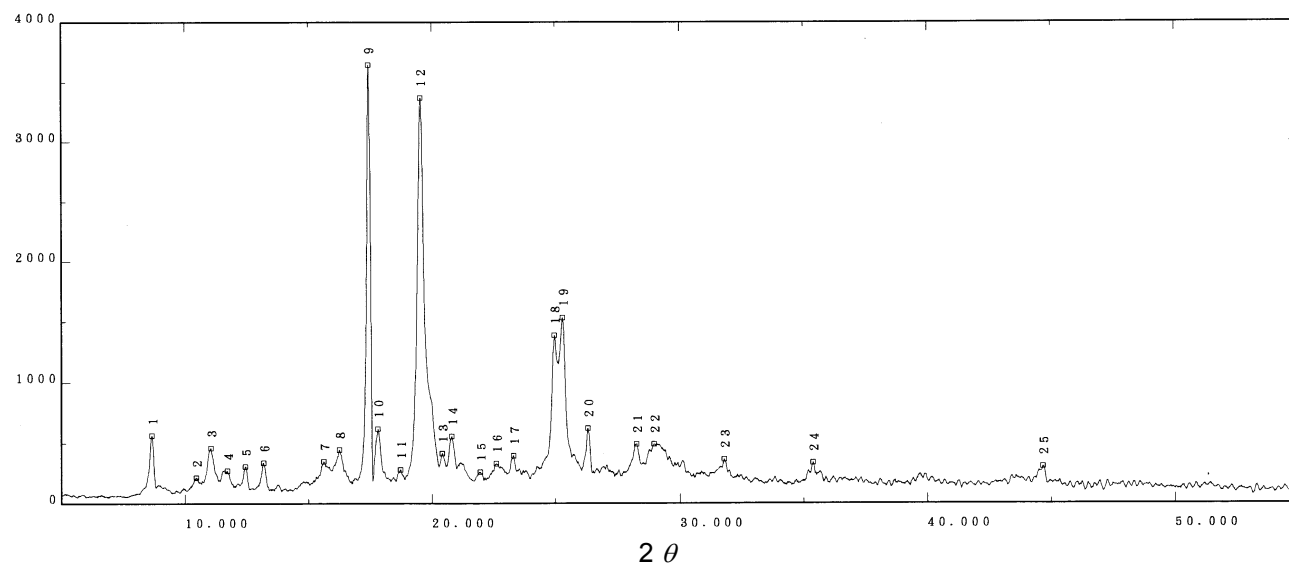
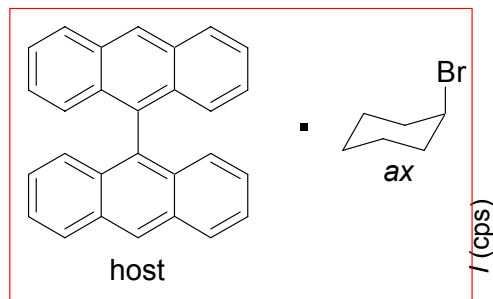
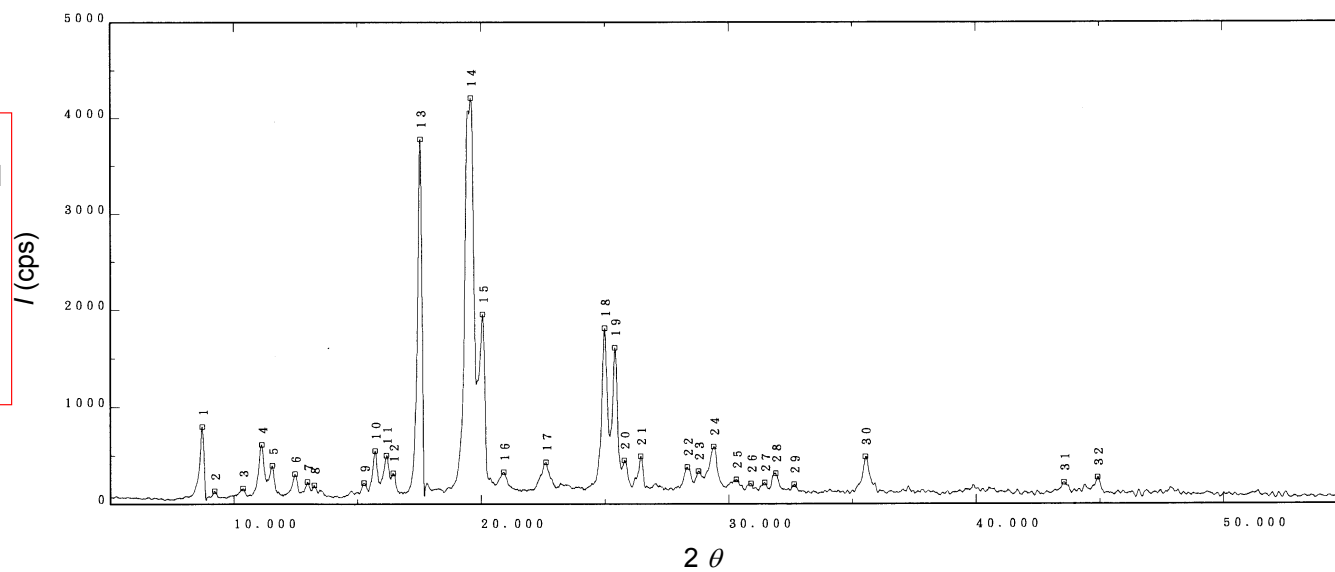
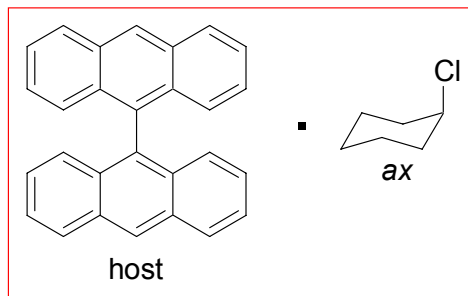
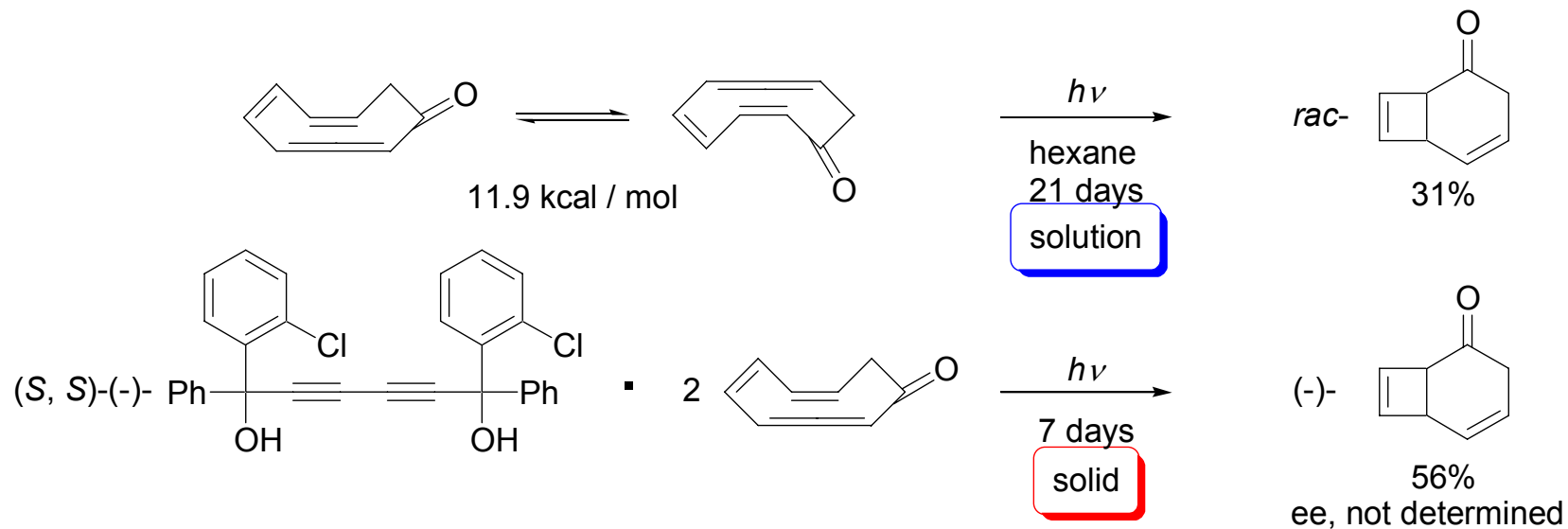
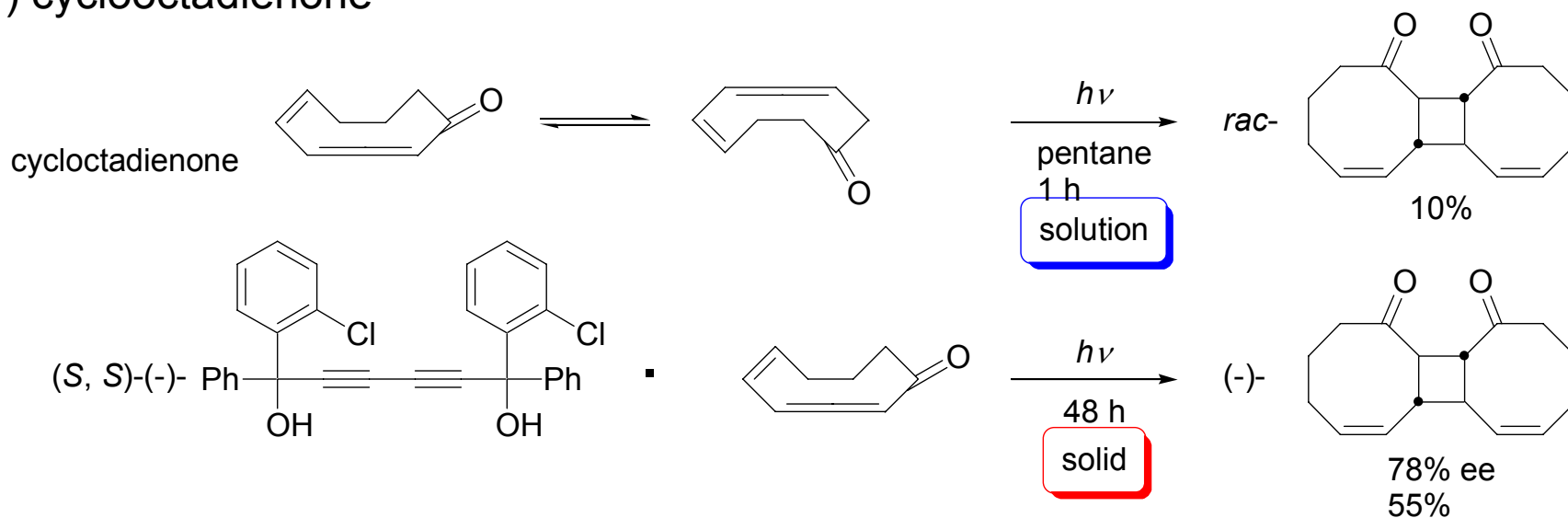


Fig . X-ray powder diffraction pattern  
*Chem. Comm.* **2005**, 3646.

## 6) cyclooctatrienone



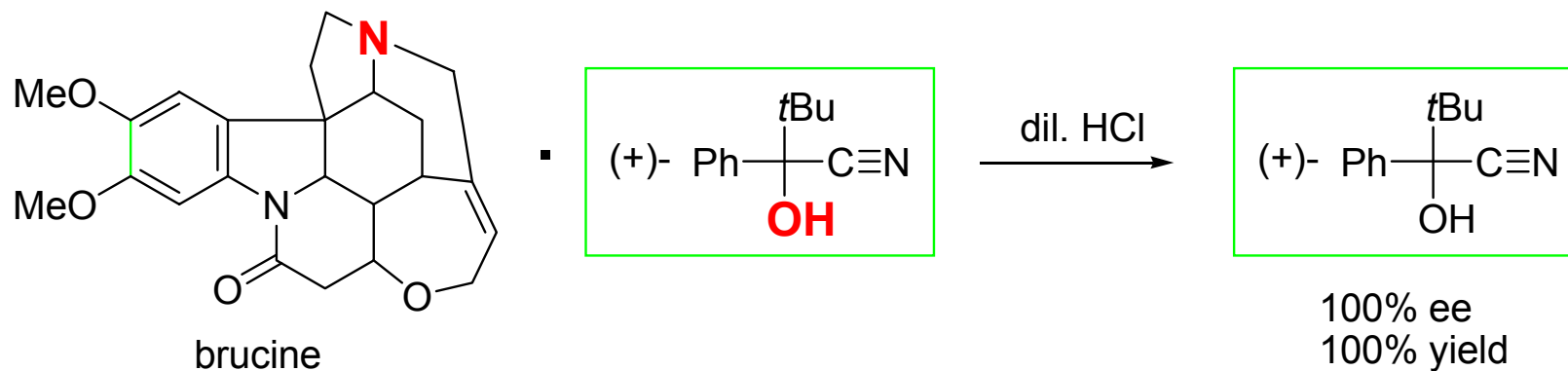
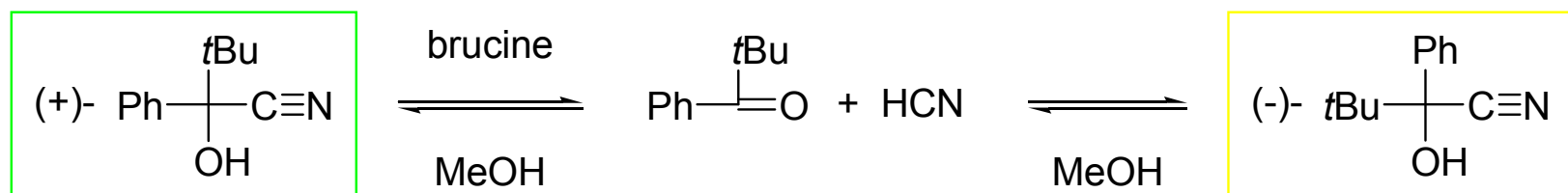
## 7) cyclooctadienone



*Tetrahedron Lett.* 1988, 653, *J. Org. Chem.* 1990, 4532.



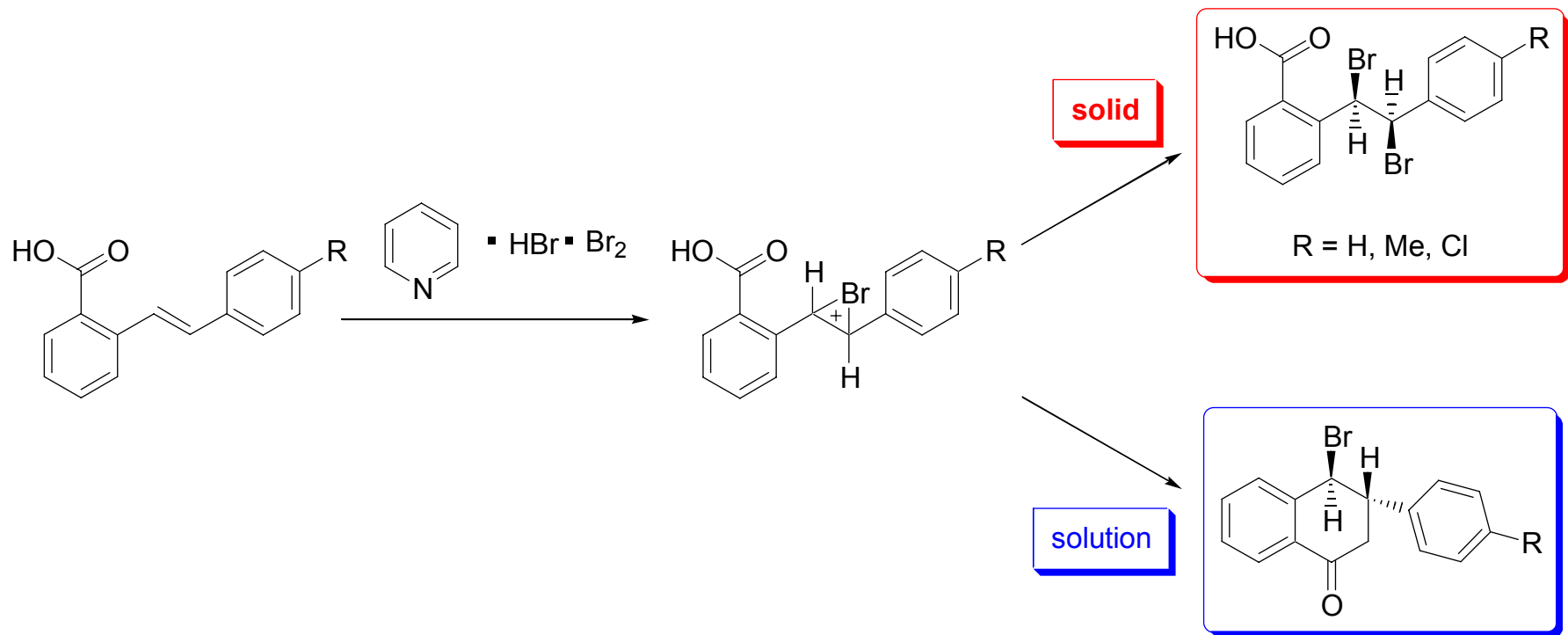
## 8) enantiomerization



*Chem. Lett.* **1983**, 661.

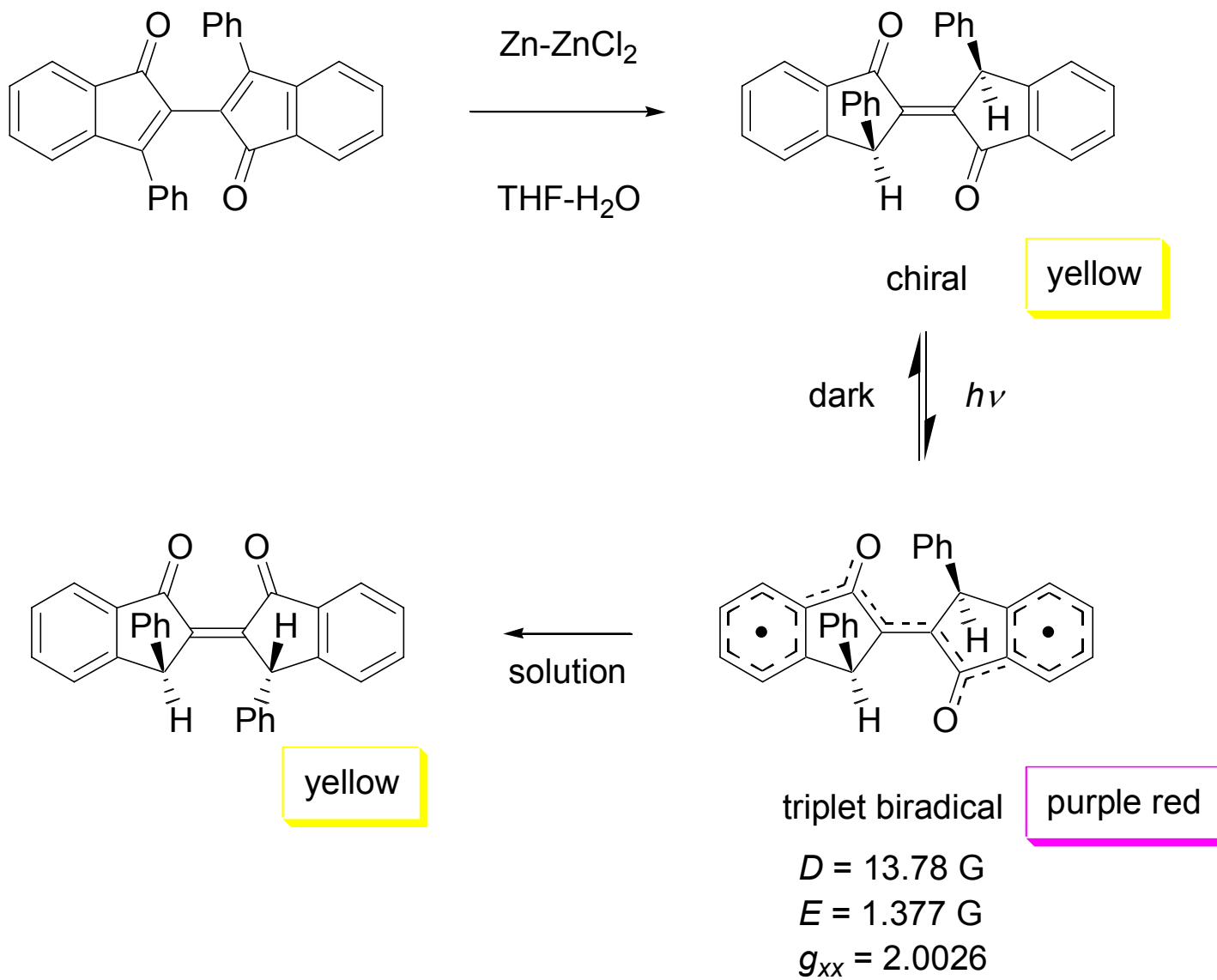
## (II) stereoisomers in own crystals

### 1) neighboring group effect



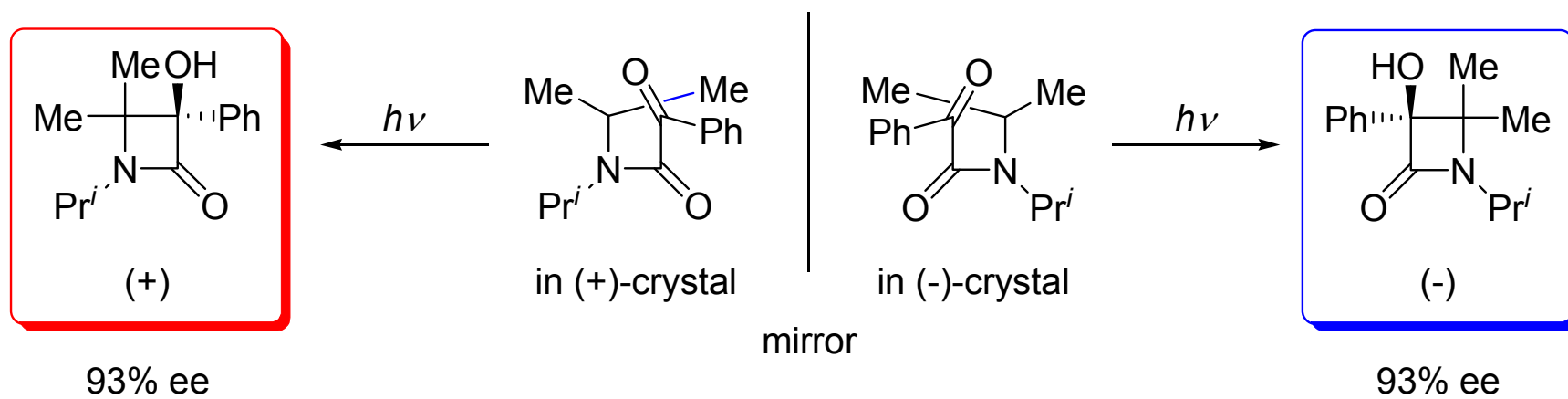
*Acta Cryst. C53 1997, 620.*

## 2) photochromism



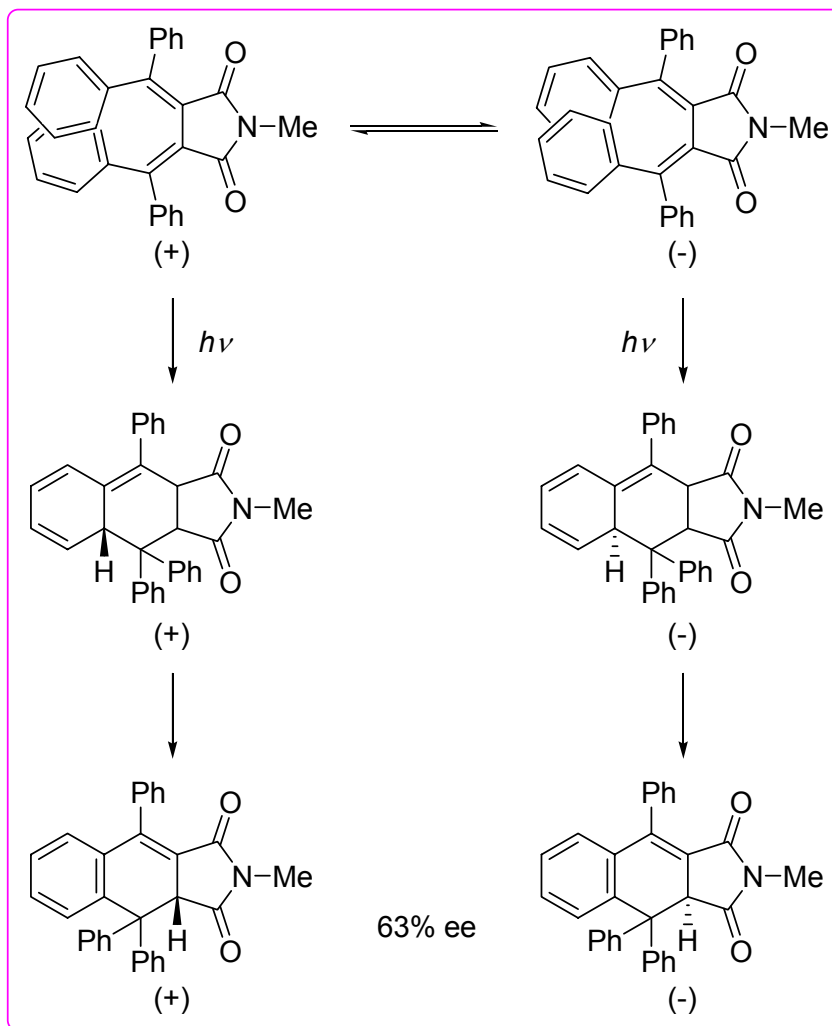
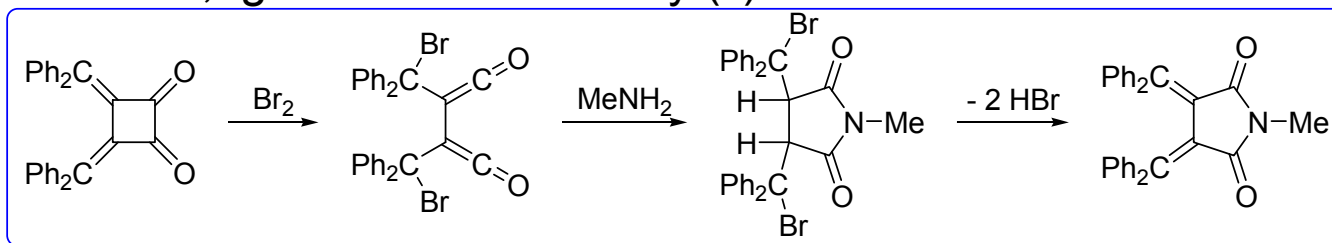
*Chem. Comm.* **2000**, 873.

### 3) oxoamide, generation of chirality (i)

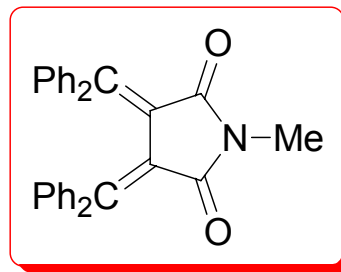


*Chem. Comm.* **1987**, 1413  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, 697.

#### 4) succinamide, generation of chirality (ii)

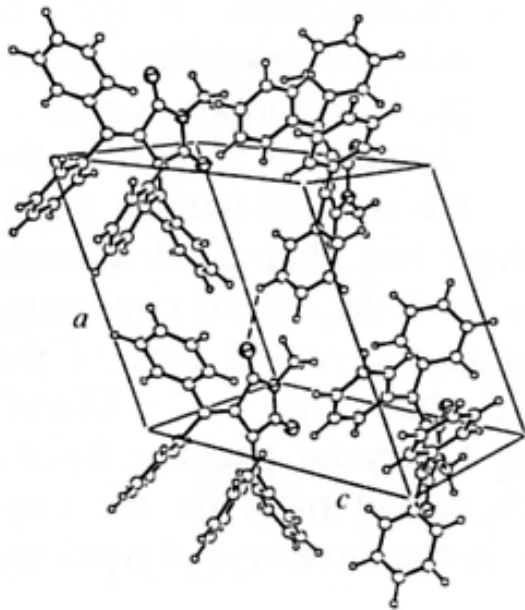


*Supramol. Chem.* **1994**, *87*.  
*Acta Cryst. B* **1995**, *856*.



A  
chiral

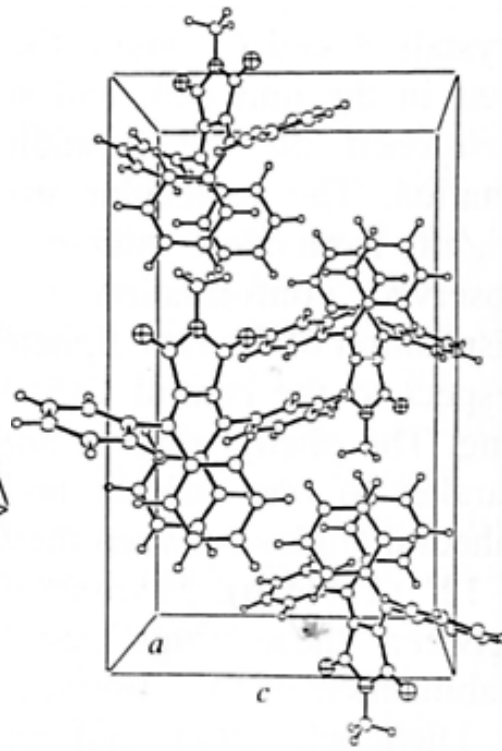
orange hexagonals  
mp 260 °C



$P2_1$

B  
*rac*

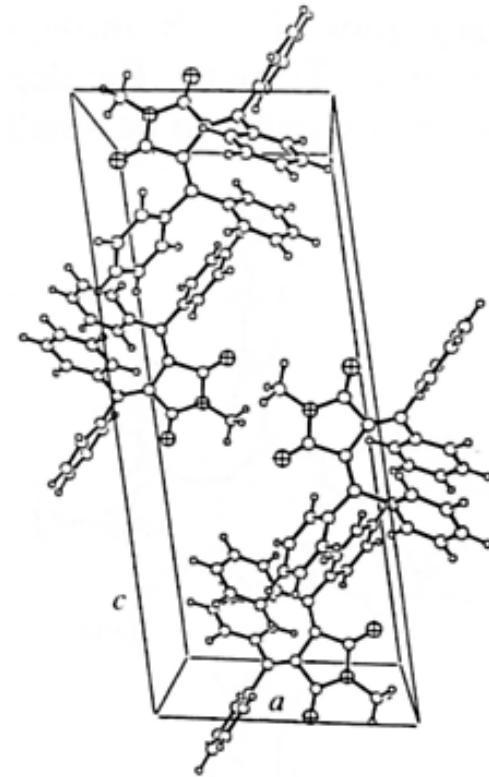
orange plates  
302 °C



$Pbcn$

C  
*rac*

yellow plates  
297 °C



$P2_1/n$