

Stereochemistry of Molecules in Crystals (part 1, 2)

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key word: solid state, host-guest complex

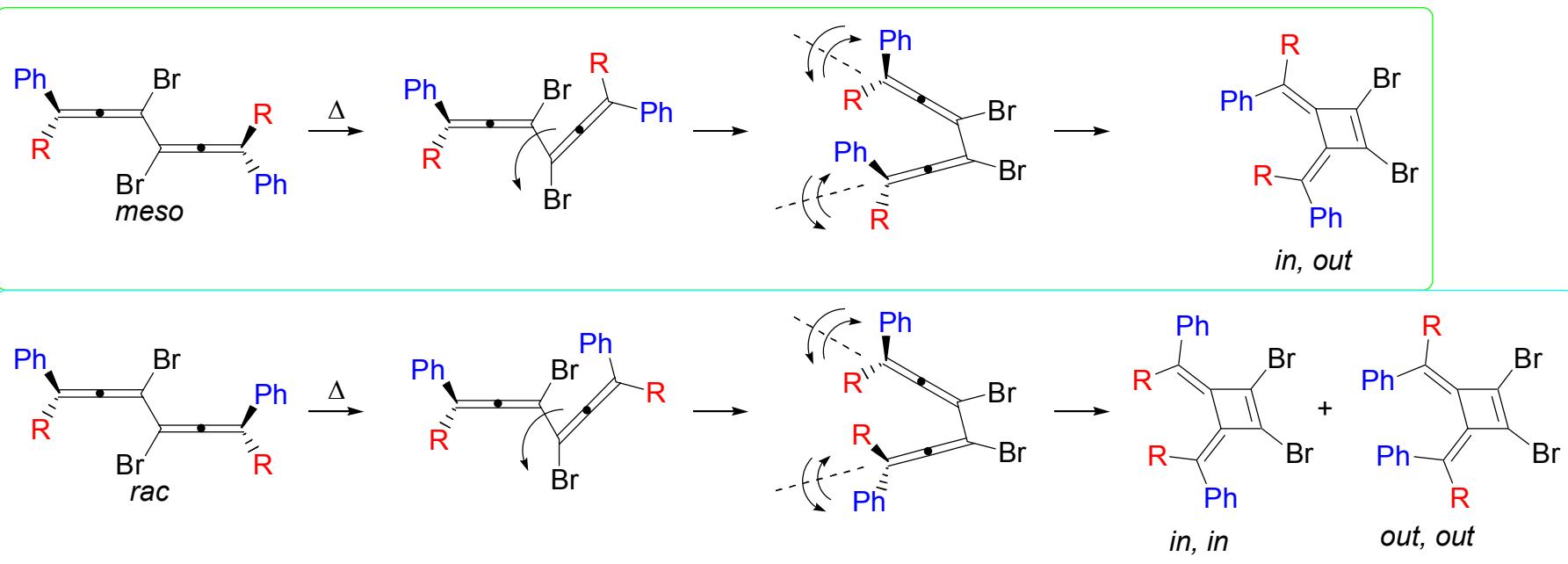
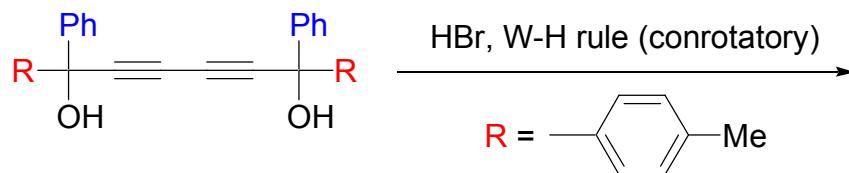
part 1: statistic aspect

part 2: dynamic aspect

part 2: dynamic aspect

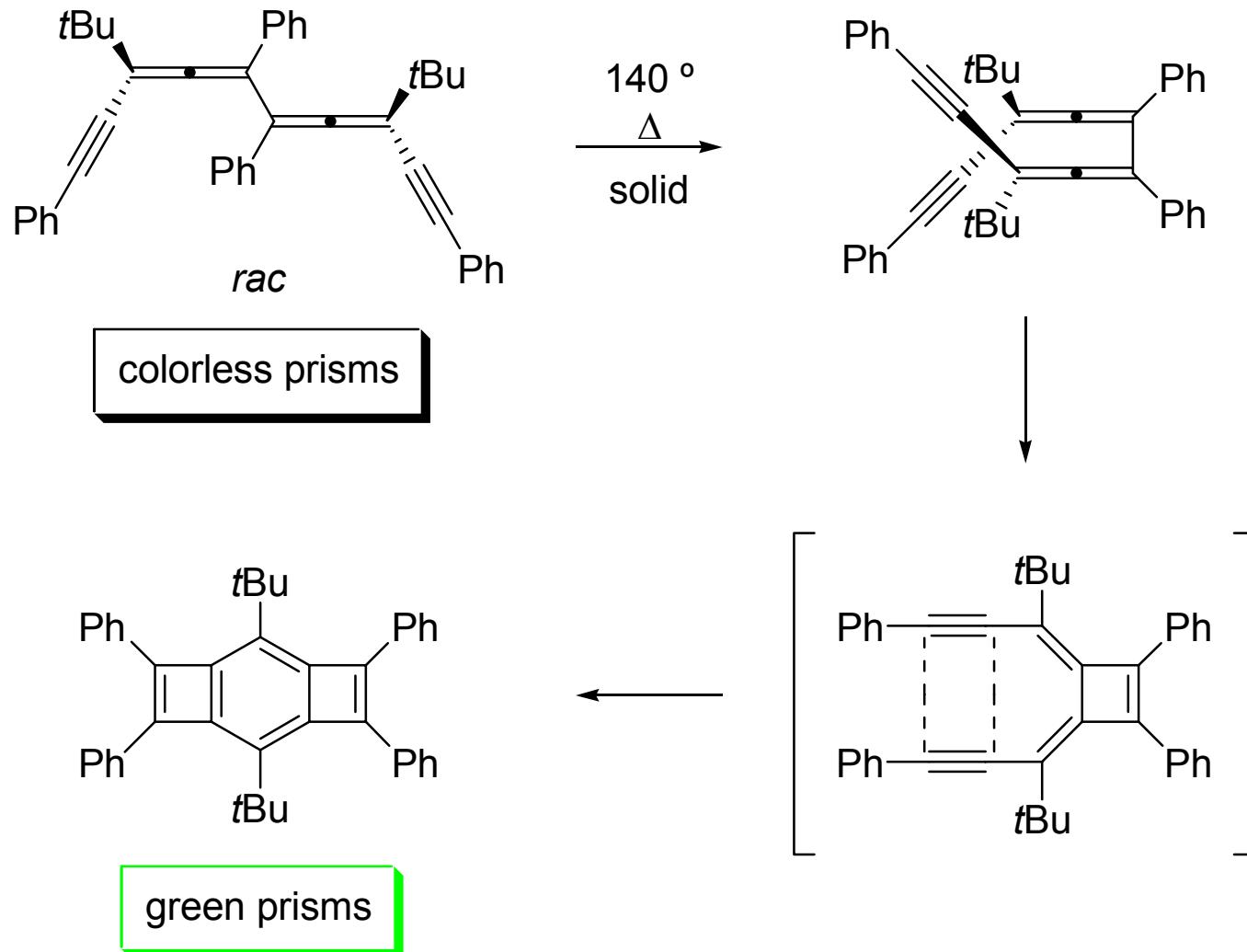
(I) Thermal cyclization of diallenes in own crystals

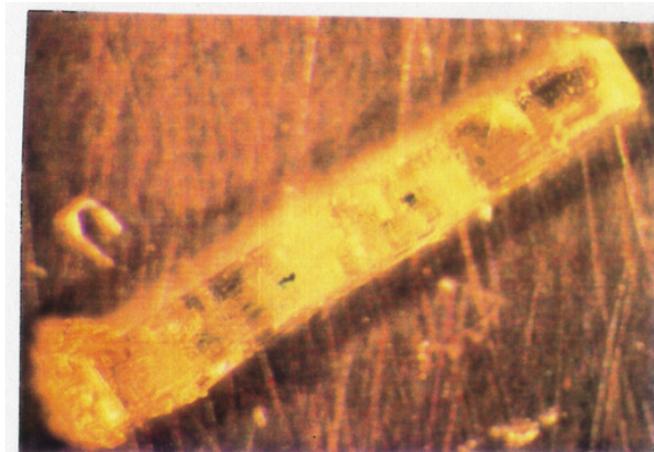
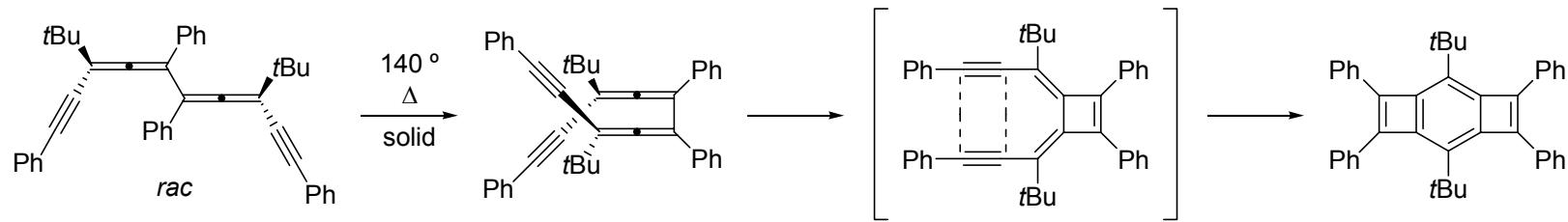
1) dimethylenecyclobutene



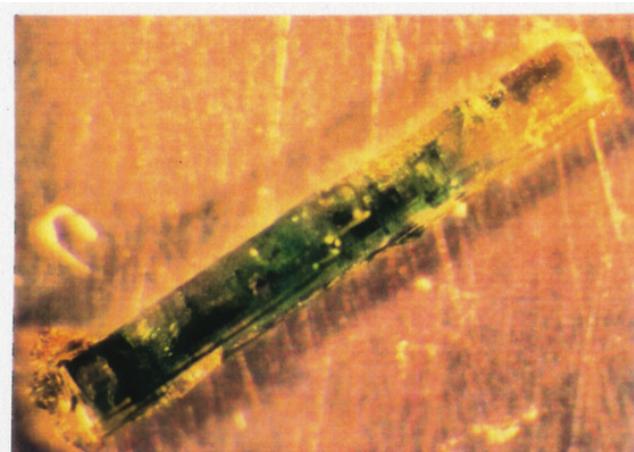
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **1988**, 2724.

2) benzodicyclobutadiene

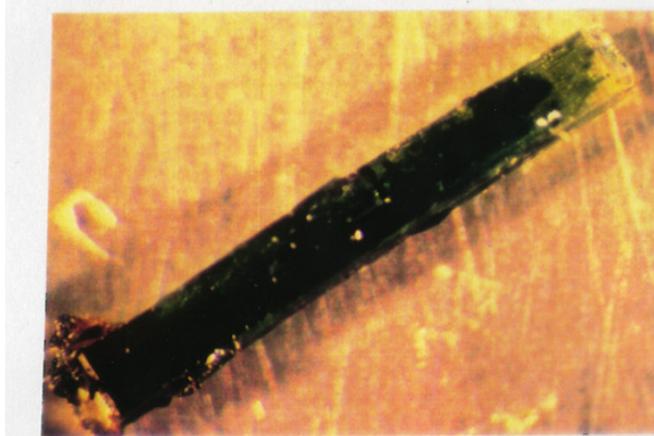




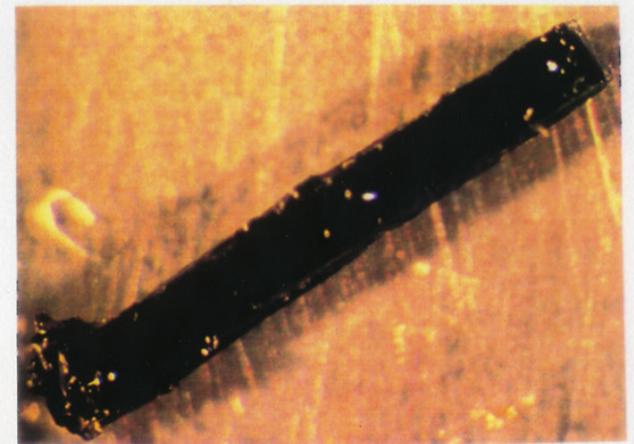
5 min



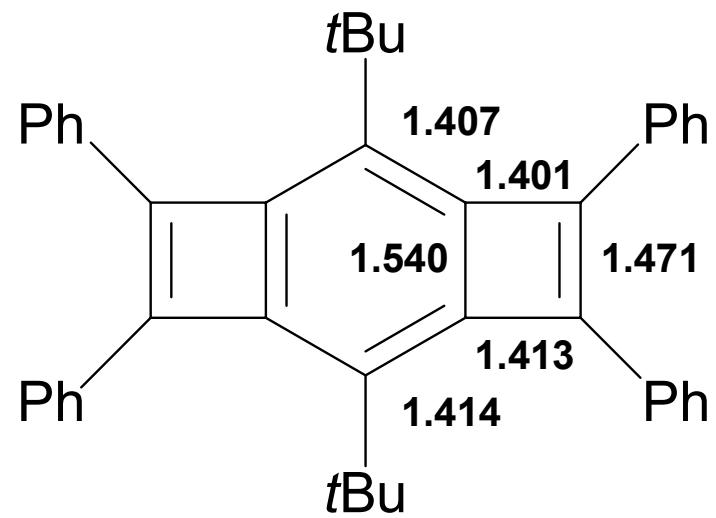
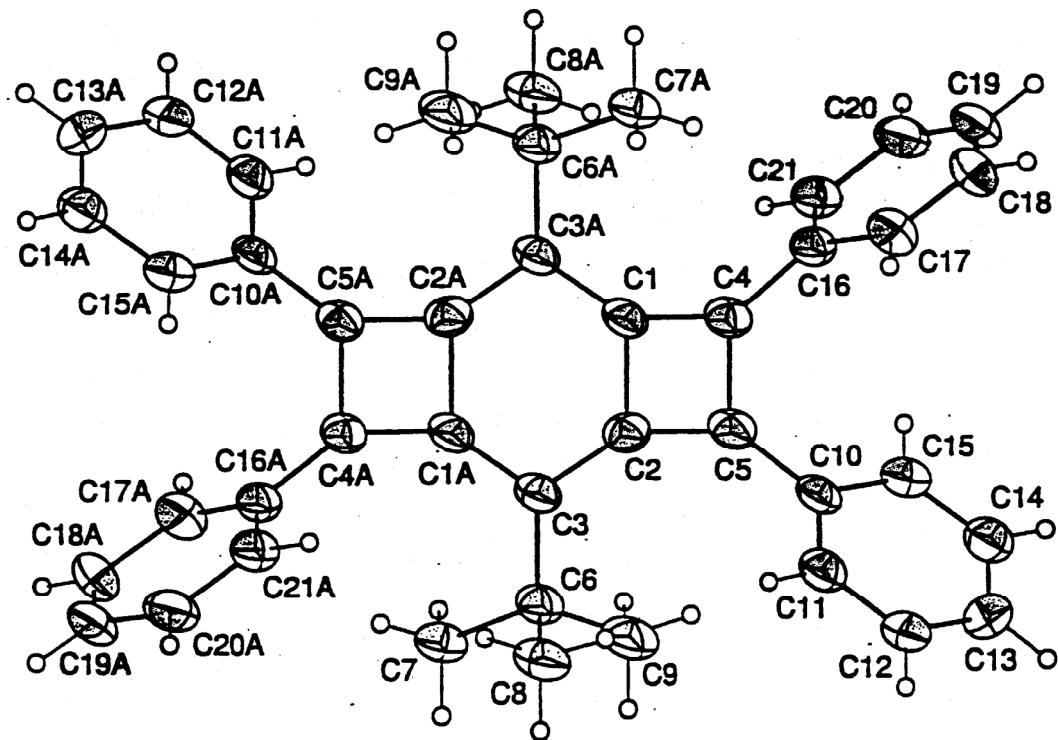
30 min



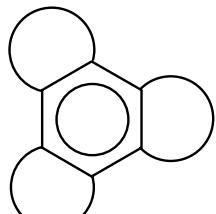
1 h



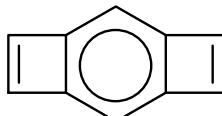
2 h



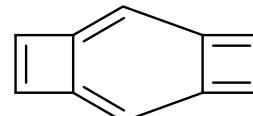
Chem. Commun. 1999, 319.
Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2000, 1377.



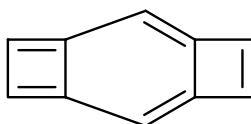
1



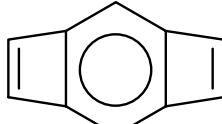
2a



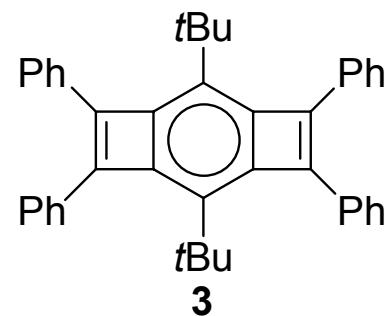
2b



2c



2d

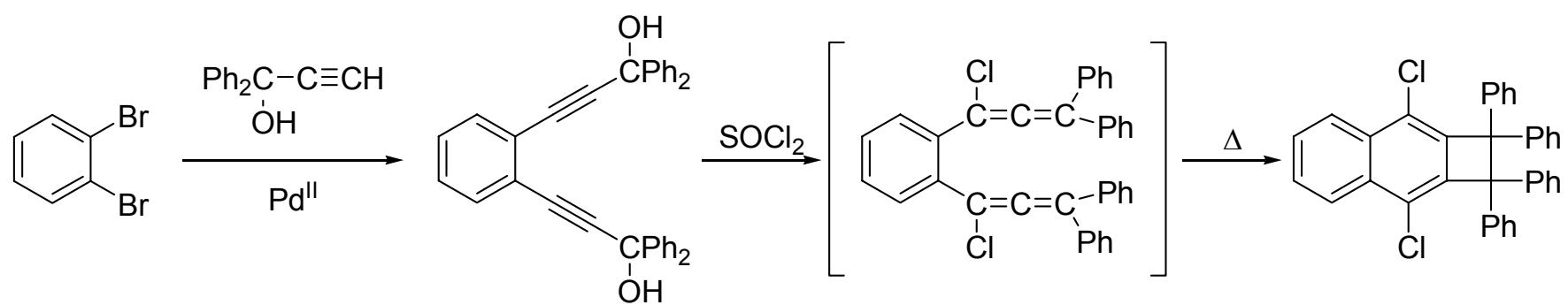


3

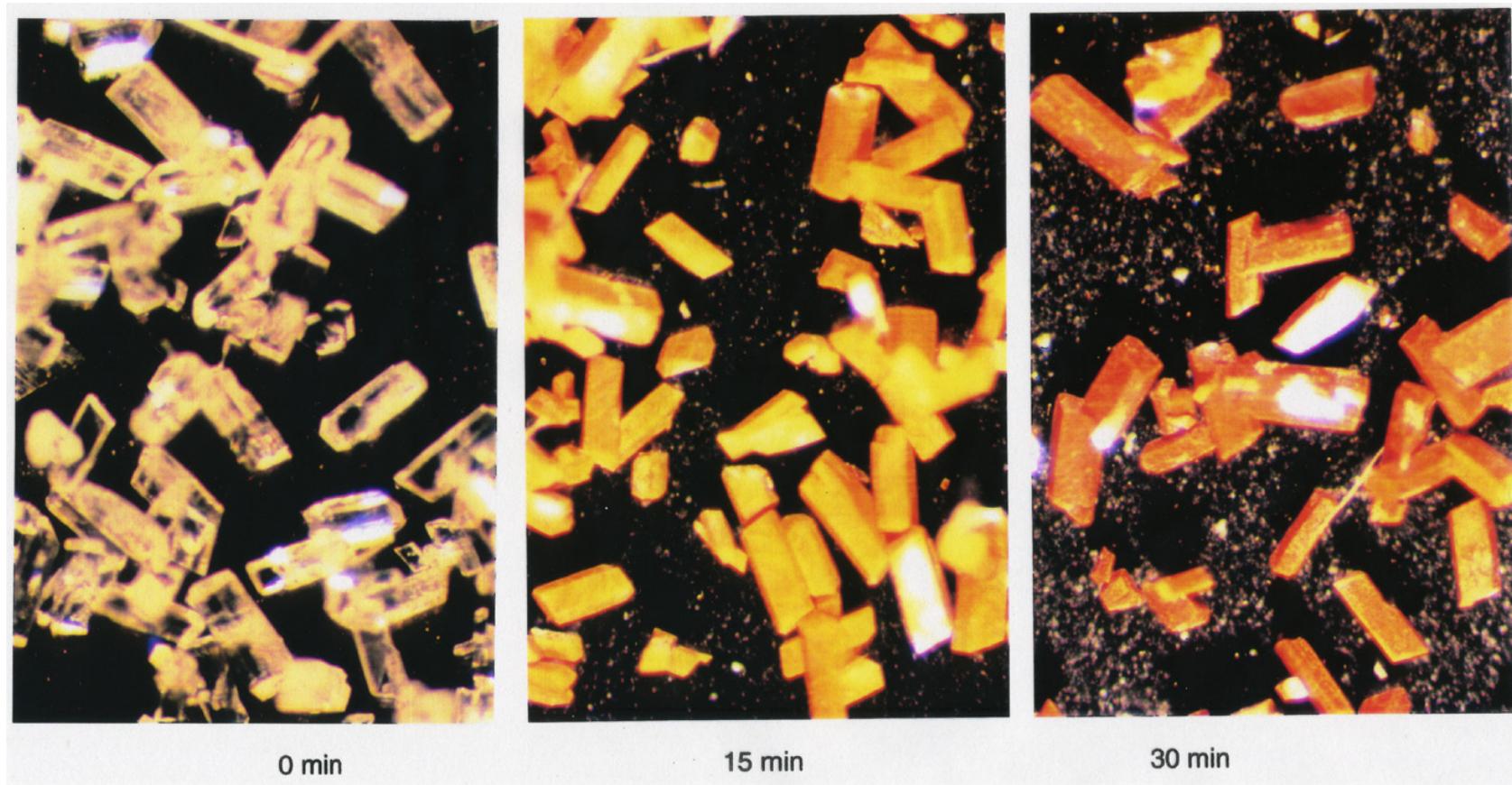
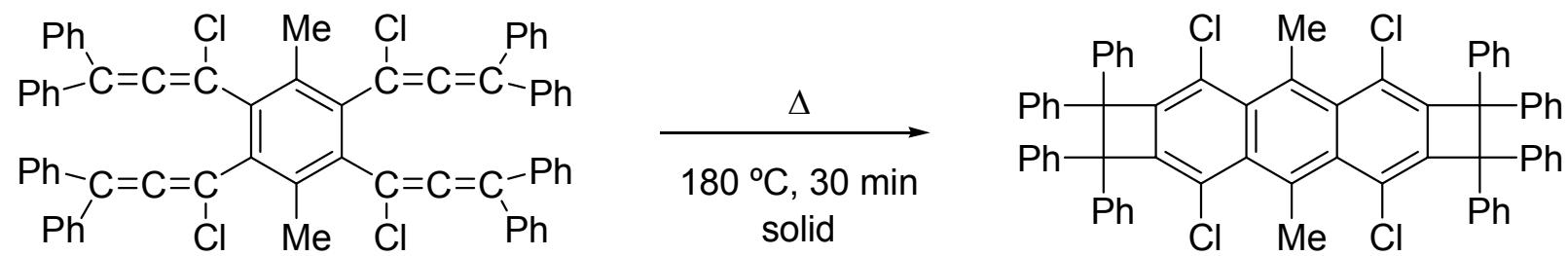
Table 1. Calculated (B3LYP/6-31G* and MP2/6-31G*) geometries and relative energies of the isomeres of **2**.

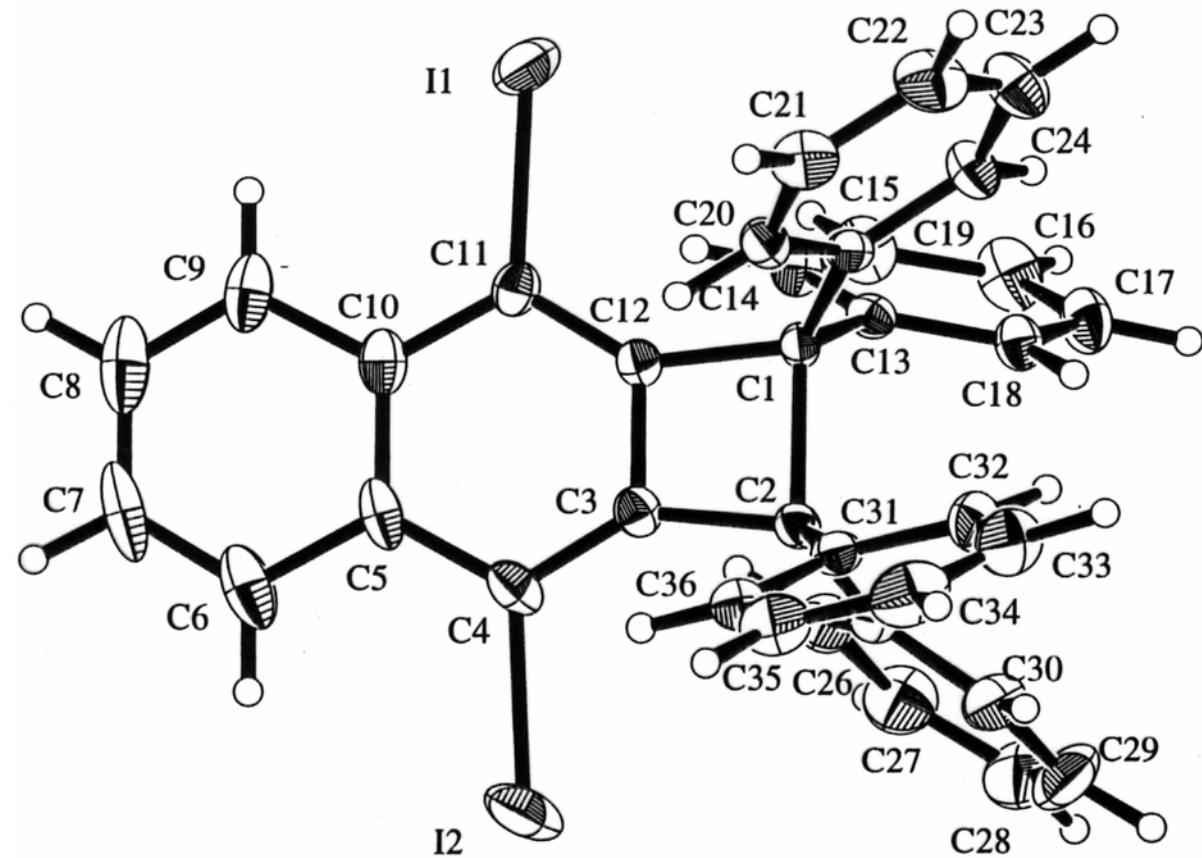
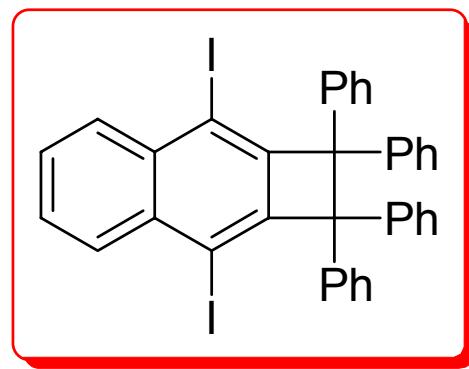
	Isomer	Level	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	ΔE/kcal mol ⁻¹
	2a	MP2/6-31G*	1.3943	1.4082	1.5361	1.3456	00
	2b	MP2/6-31G*	1.3898	1.5545	1.3921	1.4587	-3.7
	2c	B3LYP/6-31G*	1.3944	1.4026	1.5430	1.3456	0
	2d	B3LYP/6-31G*	1.3888	1.5461	1.3916	1.4583	-2.4

3) naphthocyclobutenes

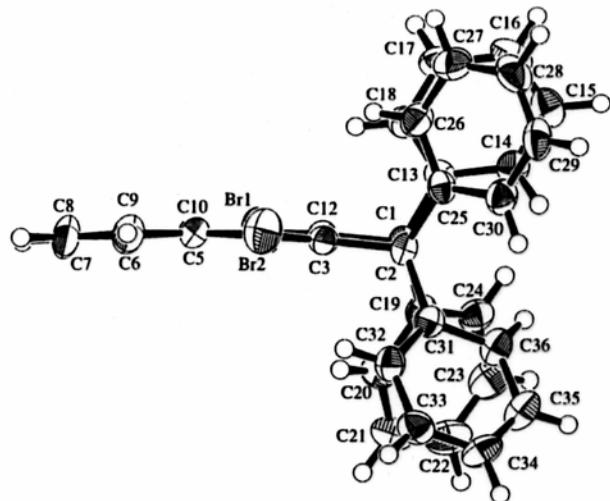


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **1994**, 1757.

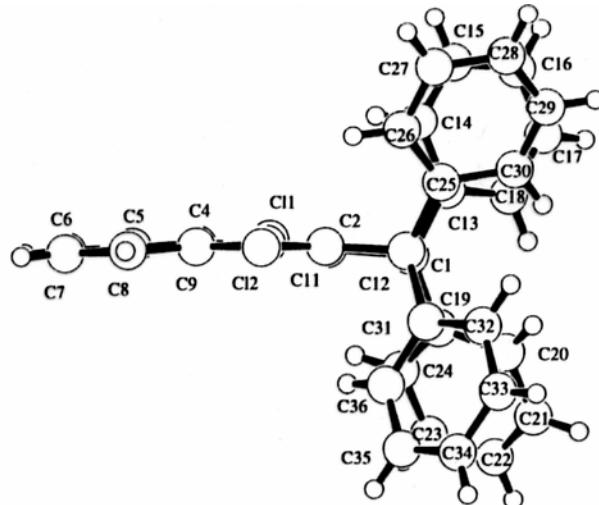




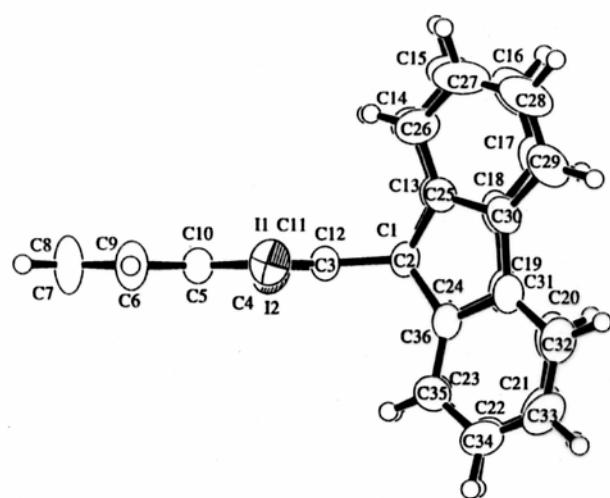
$$C1-C2 = 1.734(5) \text{ \AA}$$



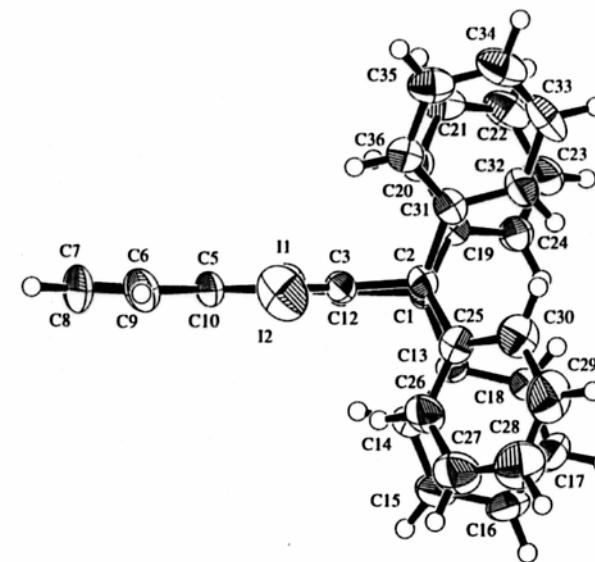
X = Br: bowed, eclipsed
C1-C2 = 1.712(5) Å



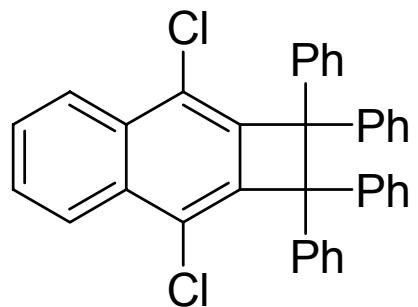
X = Cl: bowed, eclipsed
 $C_1-C_2 = 1.720(4) \text{ \AA}$



X = I with fluorenyl: planar
 $C_1-C_2 = 1.724(5) \text{ \AA}$



X = I: planar, guche
C1-C2 = 1.734(5) Å



Exptl. **1.720 Å**
1.710 Å at 90 K

B3YLP/613G* **1.732 Å**

M. Kertesz 1997

B3YLP/613G* **1.731 Å**

P. v. R. Schleyer 1998

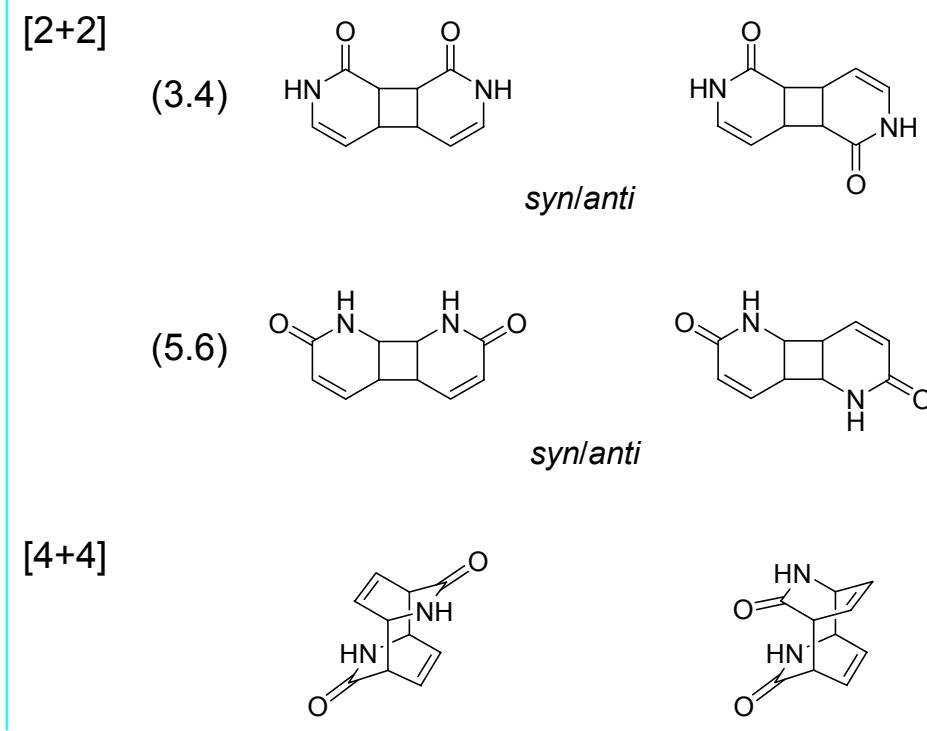
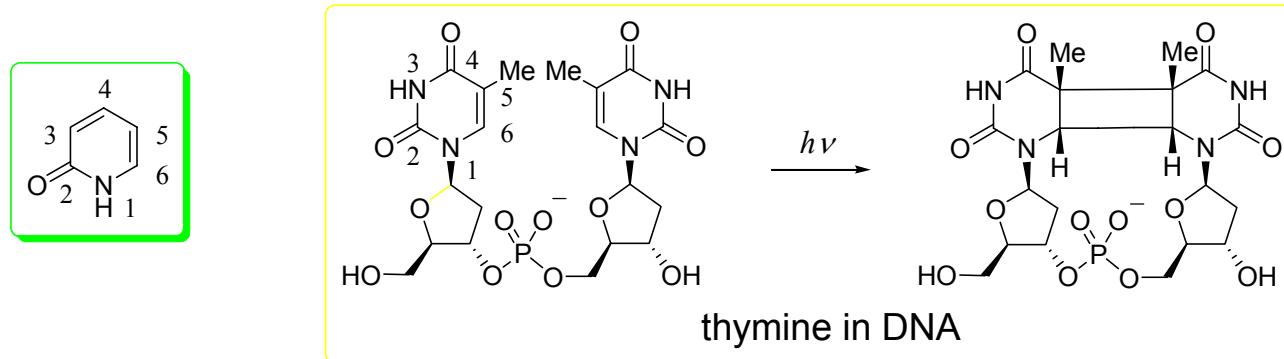
through bond interaction

B3YLP/dz(2d, p) **1.708 Å**

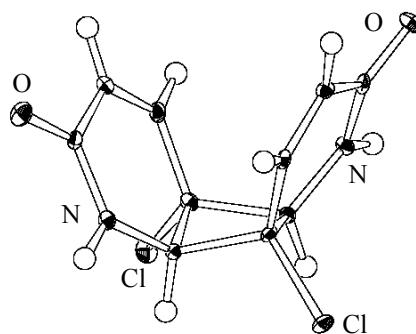
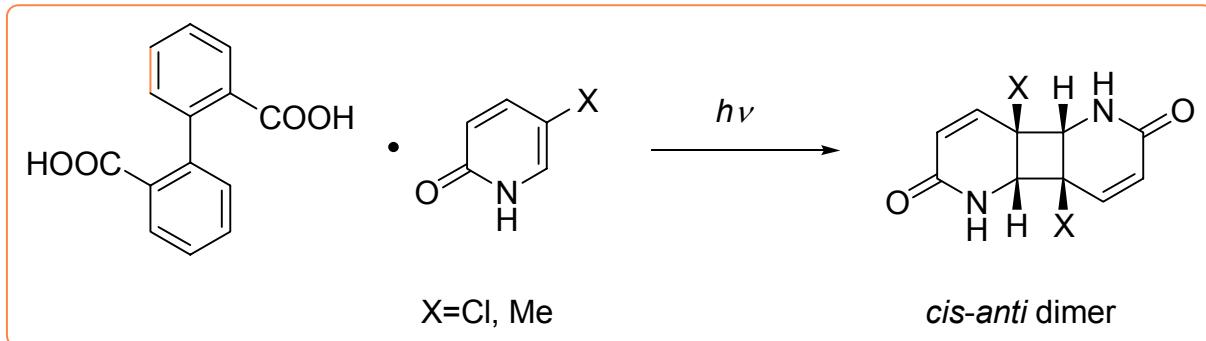
J. S. Siegel 1998

(II) Phase transitions in crystals

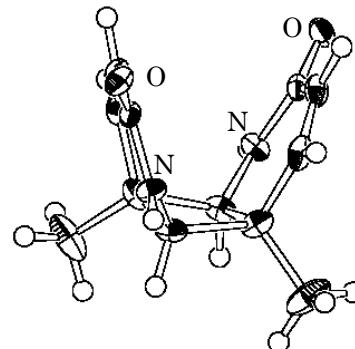
1) photodimerizatin of 2-pyridones



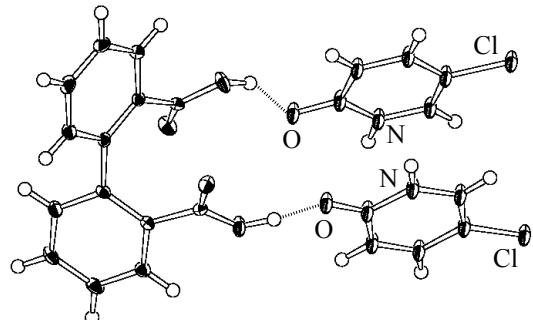
[2+2]



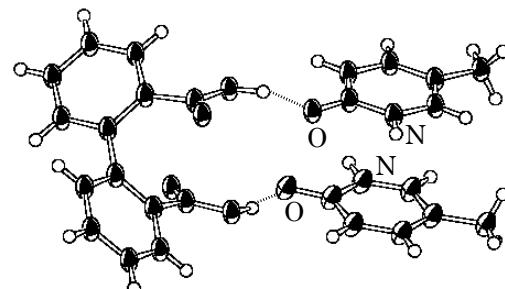
cis-anti dimer



cis-anti dimer

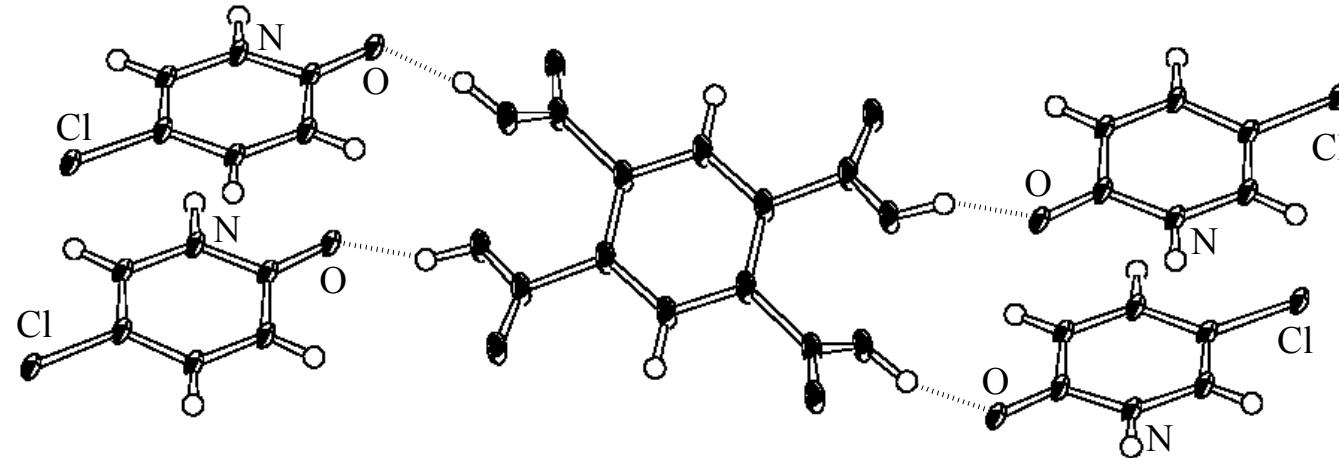
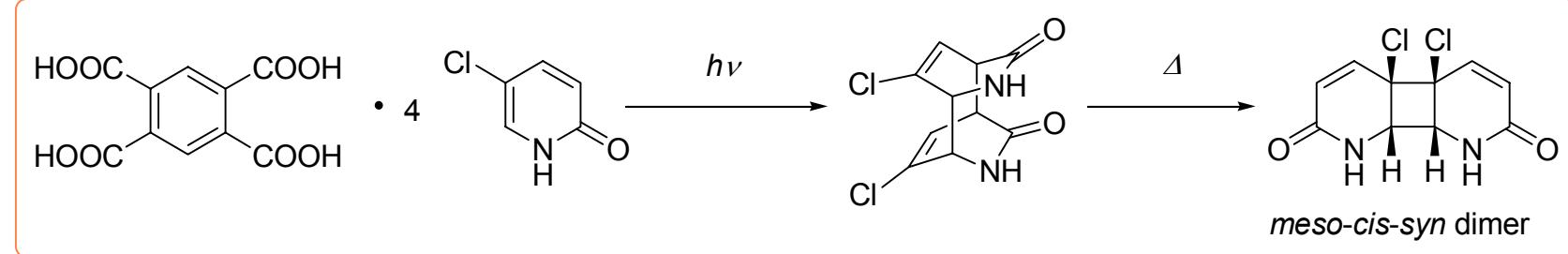


complex



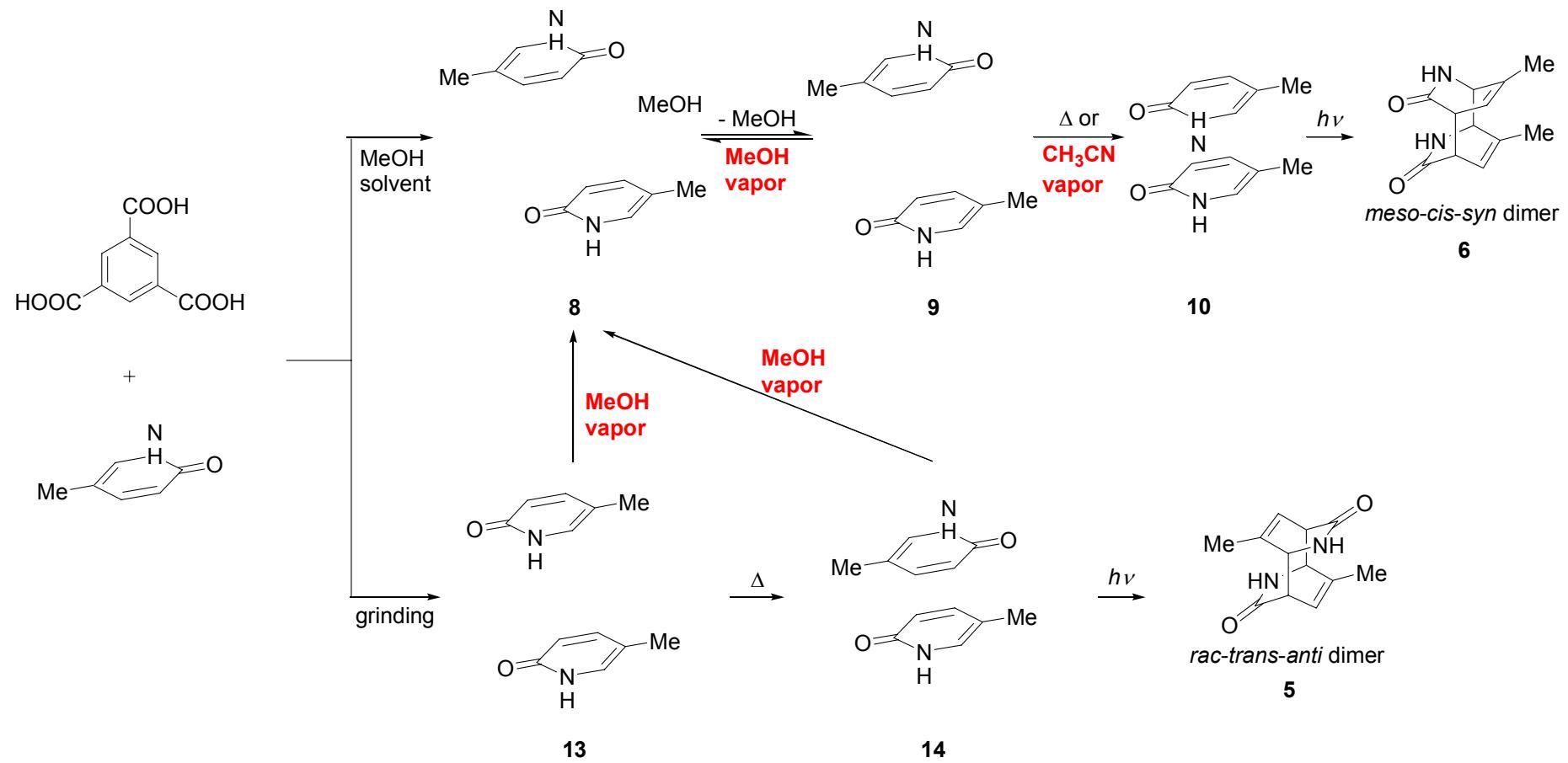
complex

[4+4]



Chem. Commun., 2005, 643; *Mendeleev Commun.*, 2004, 247; *Heterocycles*, 2004, 383.

A reversible phase transition between photochemically nonreactive and reactive complexes



Scheme 1. Reversible phase transition between photochemically nonreactive and reactive complexes. For clarity host is omitted

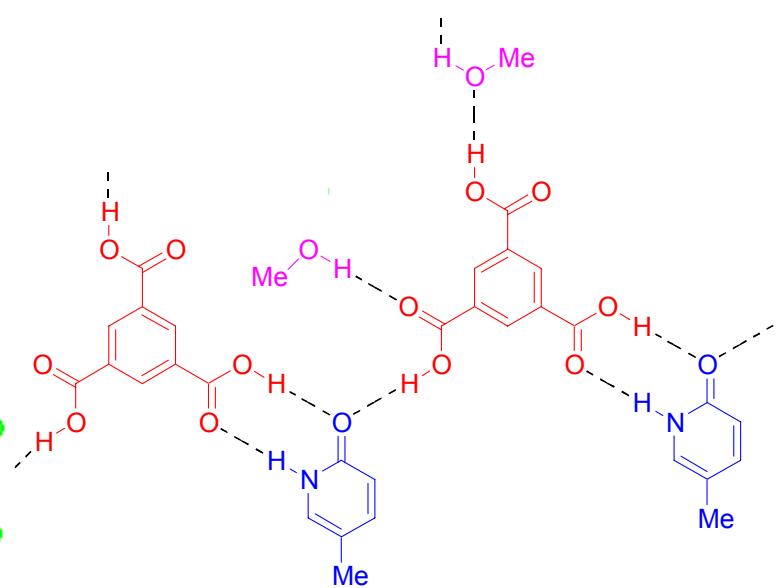
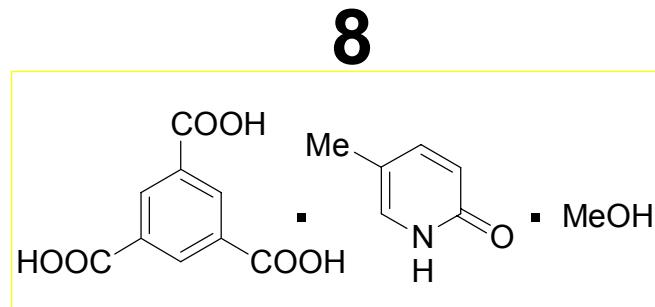
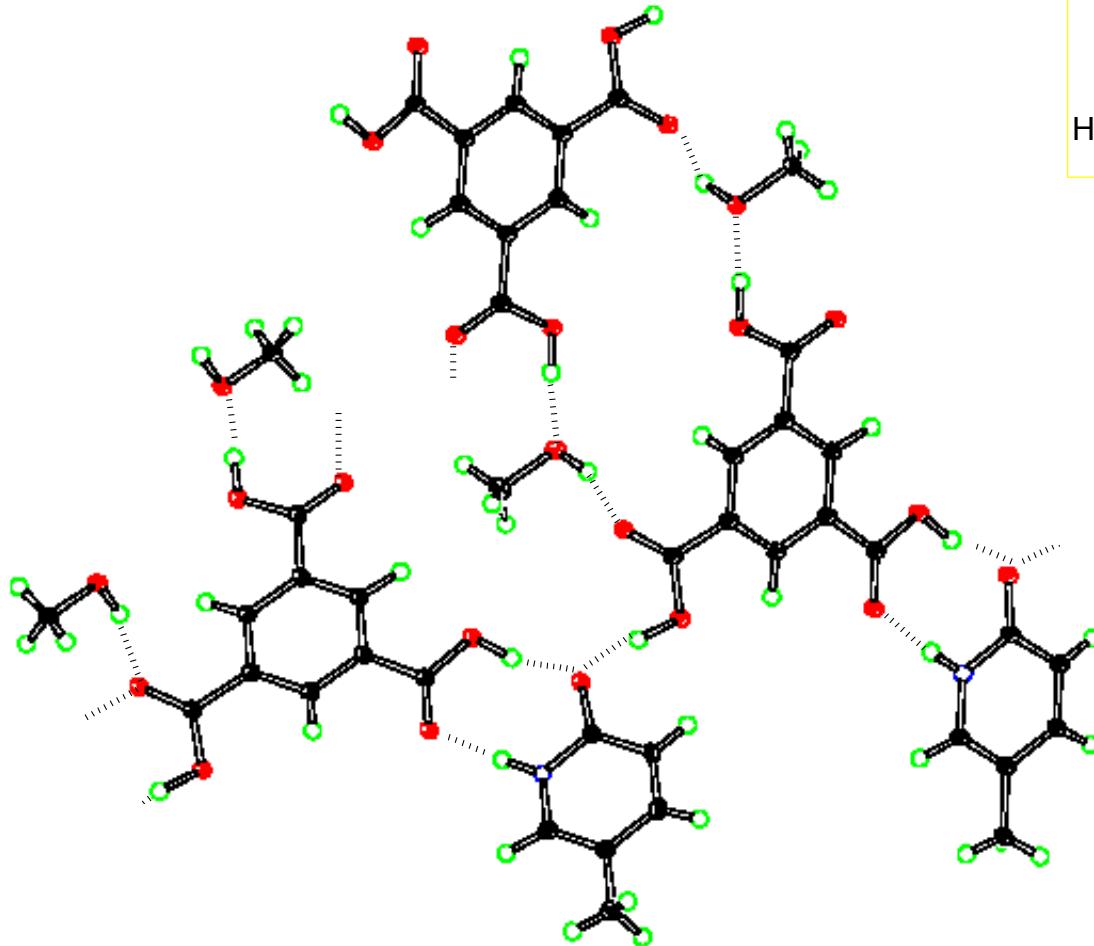


Fig. X-ray structure of **8** (top view)

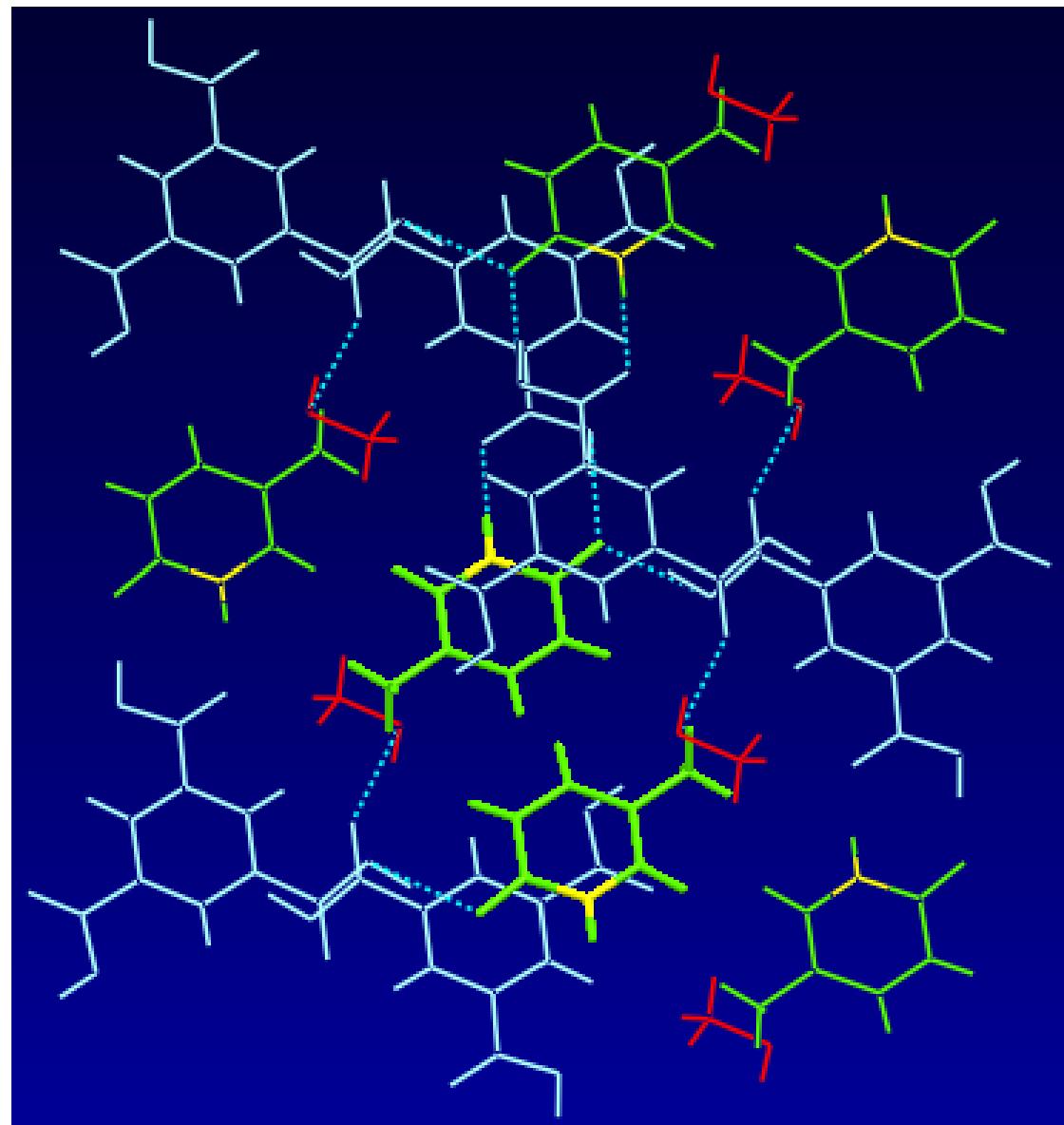
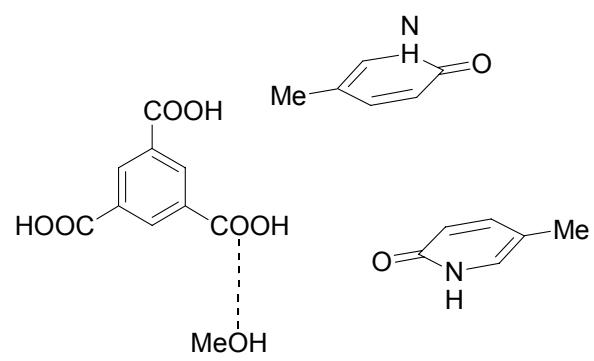


Fig. X-ray structure of the 1:1:1 complex of host:5-methyl-2-pyridone:MeOH (**8**).

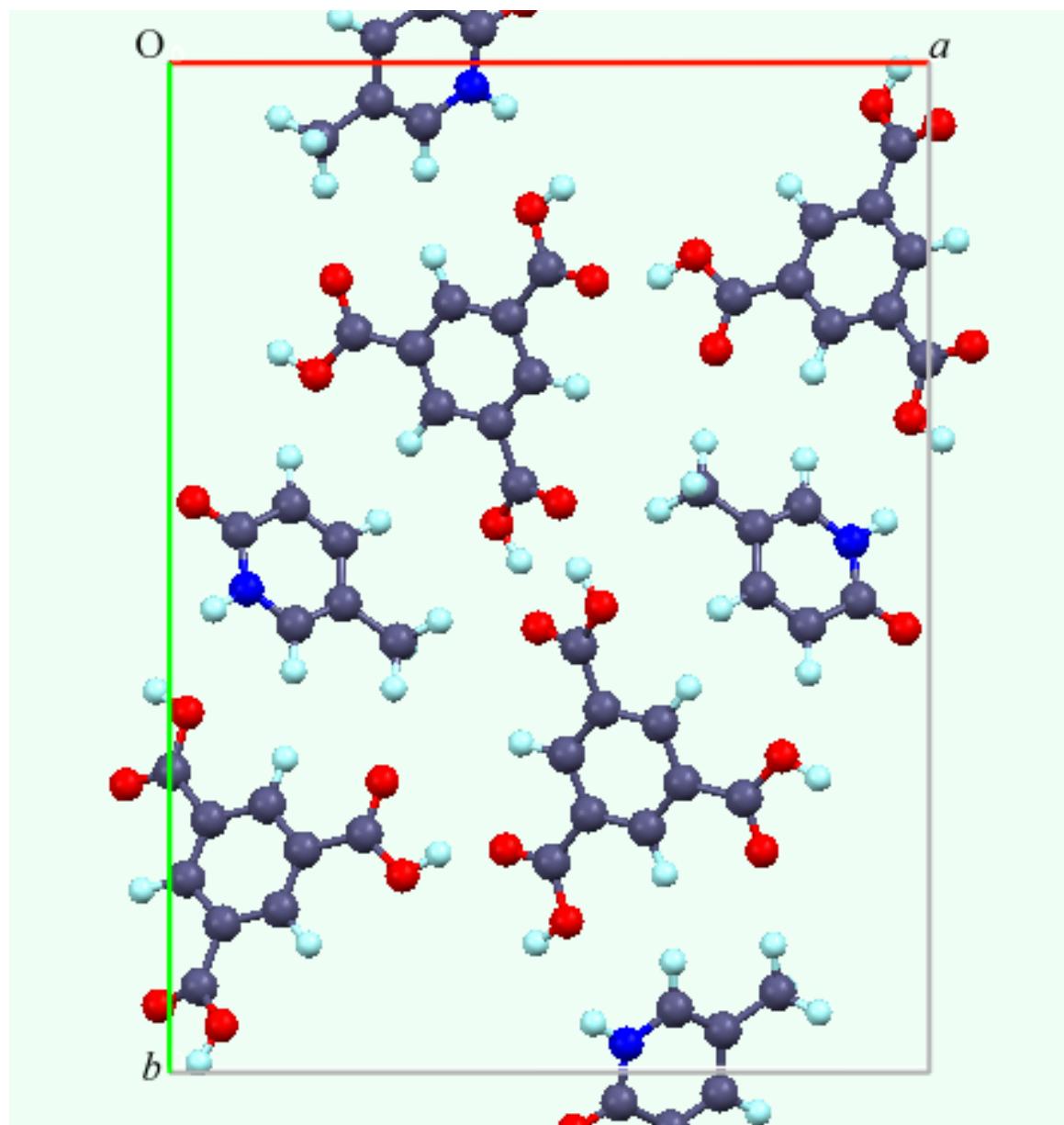


Fig. Packing diagram of 10.

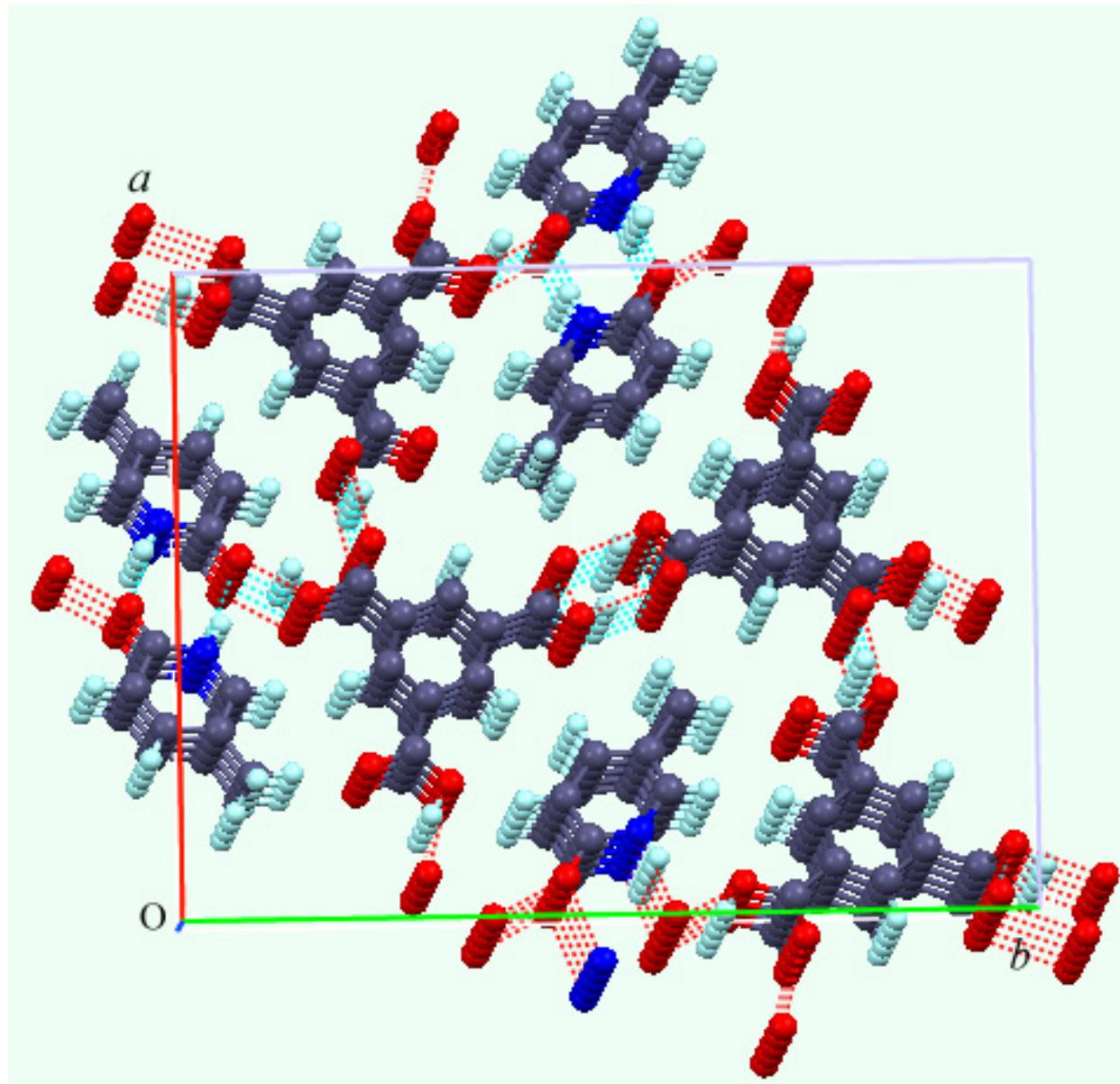


Fig. Packing diagram of 10.

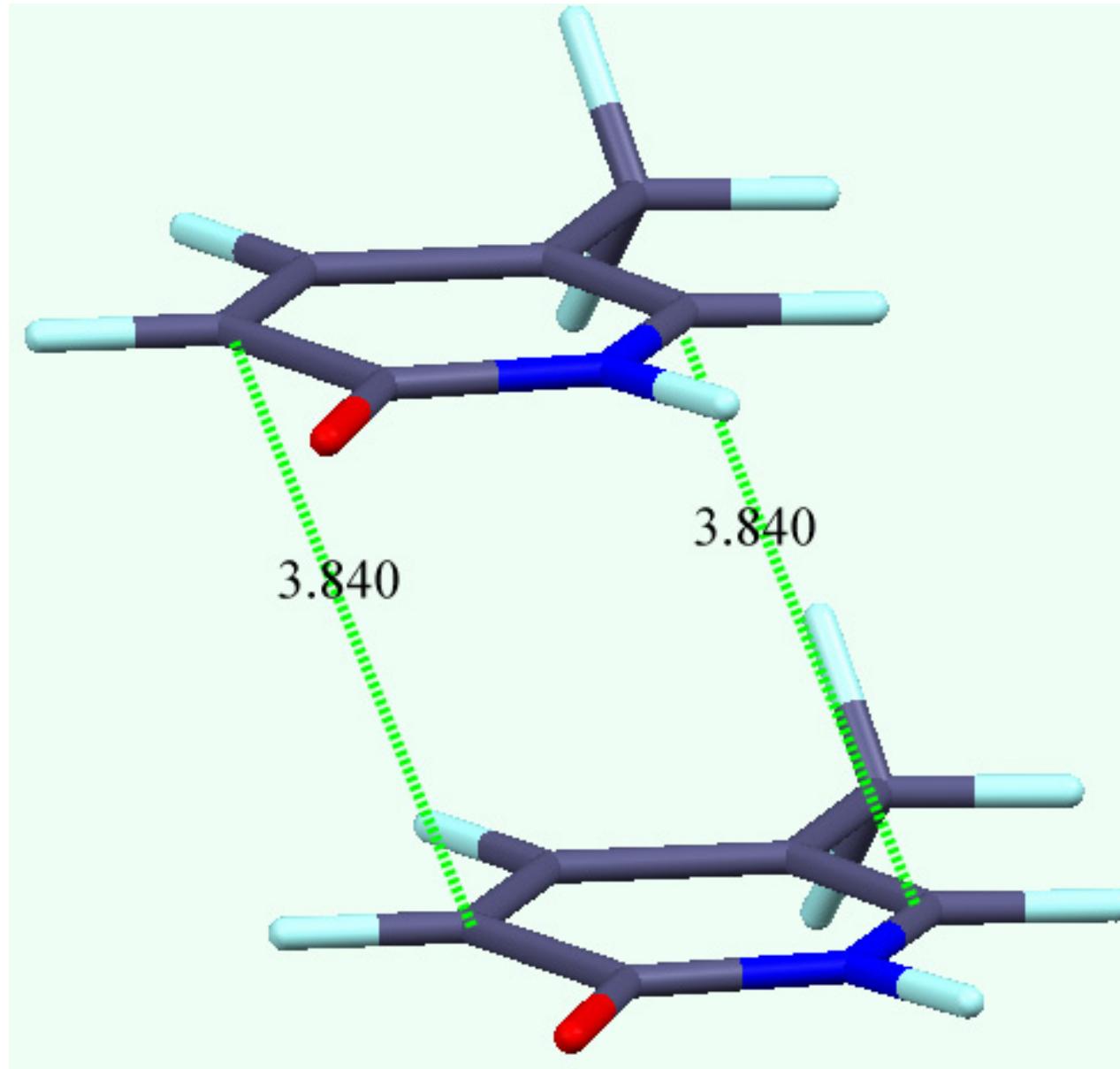
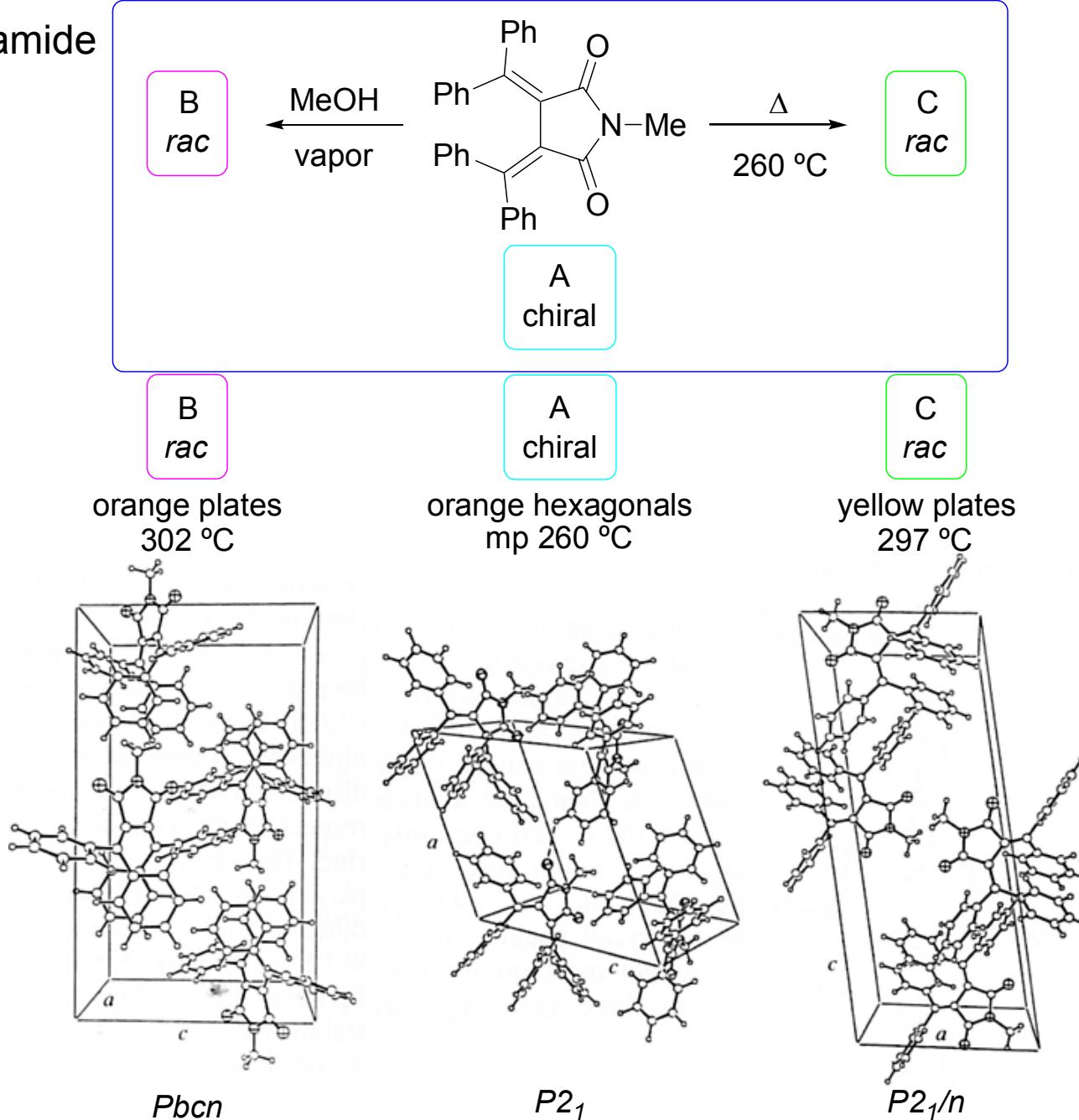


Fig. Distances between 5-methyl-2-pyridone molecules in **10**.

2) succinamide



3) tetraphenylethene

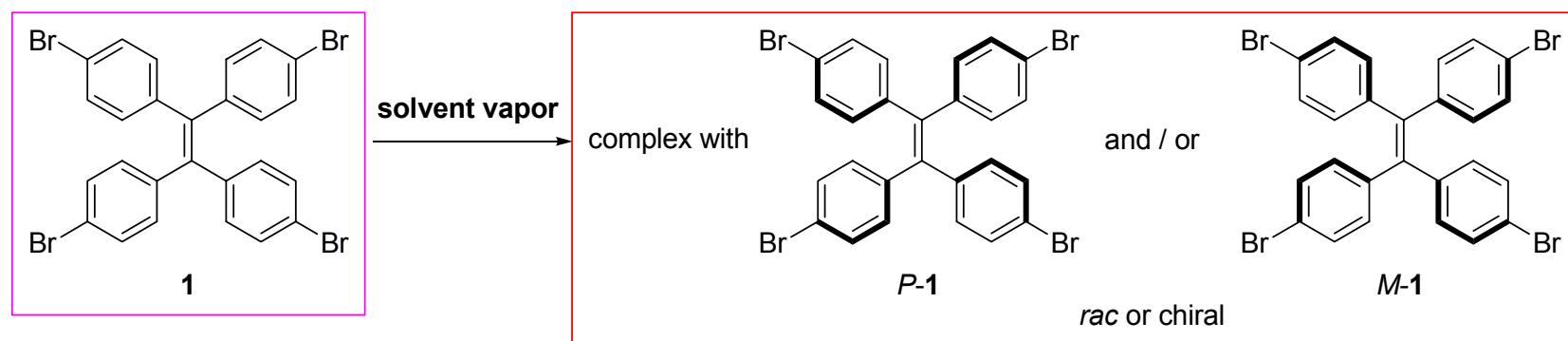
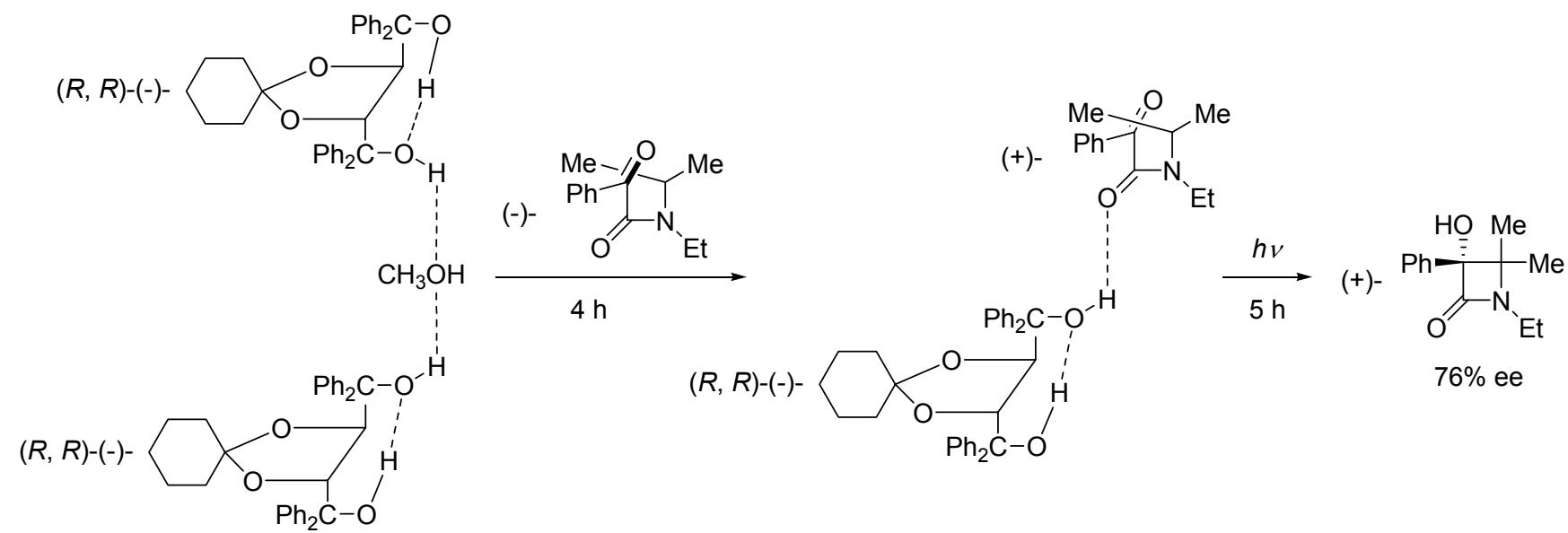


Table 1. Inclusion complexation of **1** with some guest compounds

Guest	Inclusion complex				<i>t/h</i>
	By recrystallization		By gas-solid reaction		
	host : guest	host : guest	host : guest	host : guest	
Acetone	chiral	1 : 2	— ^a	— ^a	168
Cyclohexanone	<i>rac</i>	1 : 1	— ^a	— ^a	168
THF	<i>rac</i>	1 : 2	chiral	1 : 2	2
1,4-Dioxane	chiral	1 : 1	chiral	1 : 1	24
Benzene	chiral	1 : 1	chiral	1 : 1	24
Toluene	<i>rac</i>	1 : 1	— ^a	— ^a	168
<i>p</i> -Xylene	chiral	1 : 1	chiral	1 : 1	24
β -Picoline	<i>rac</i>	1 : 1	chiral	1 : 1	168

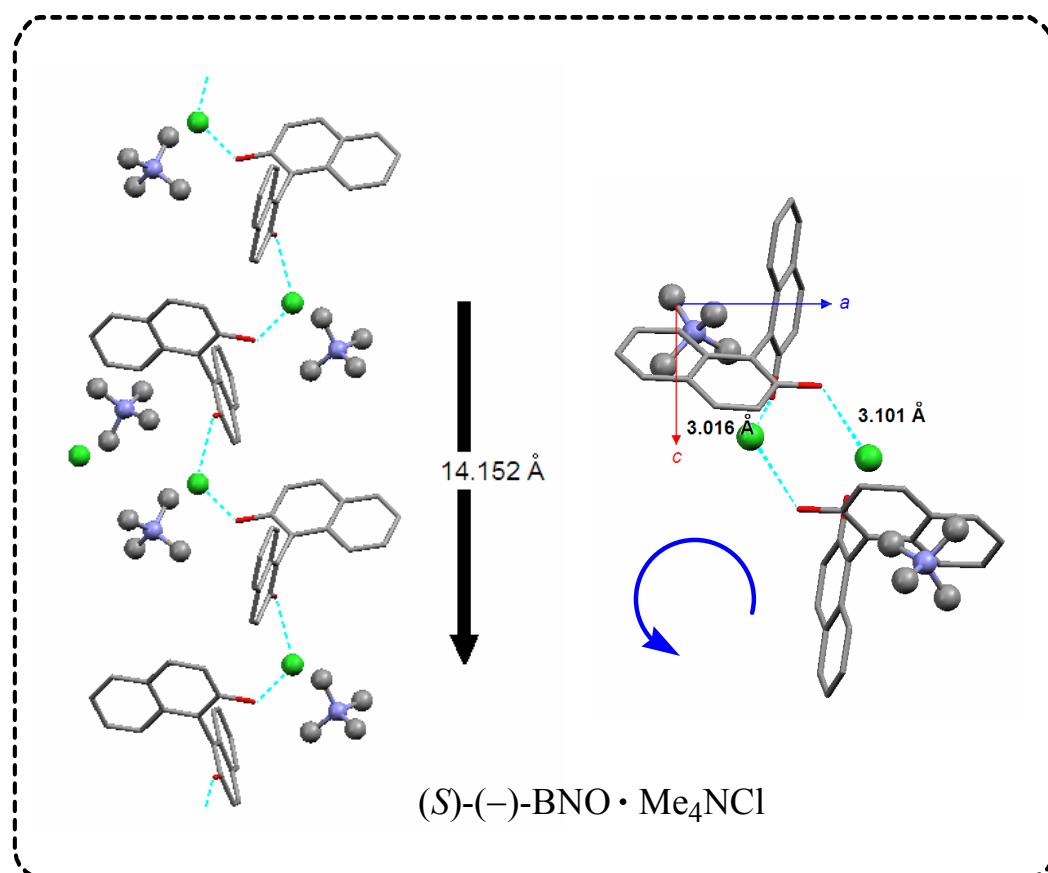
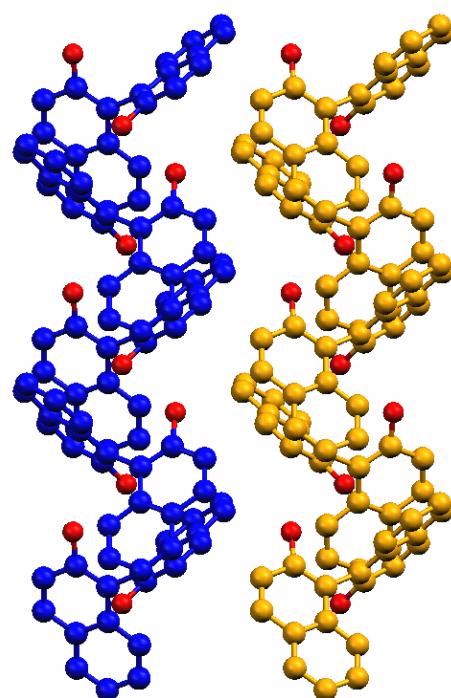
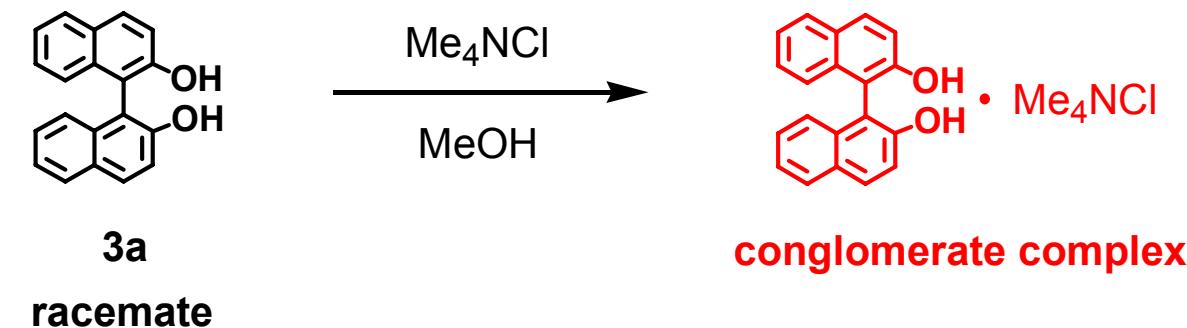
^a No complexation occurred.

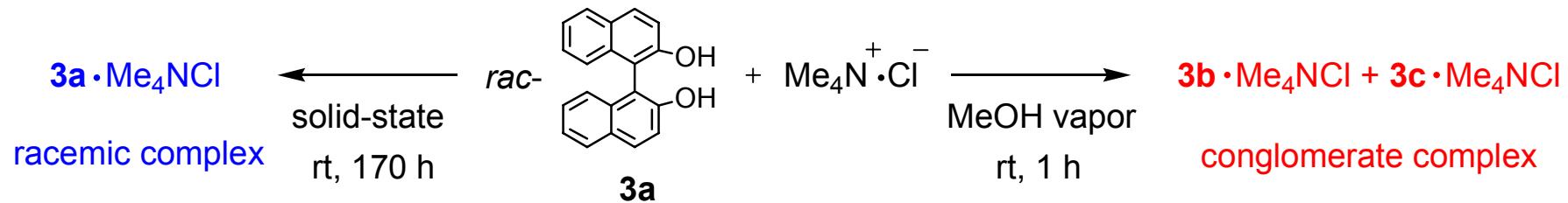
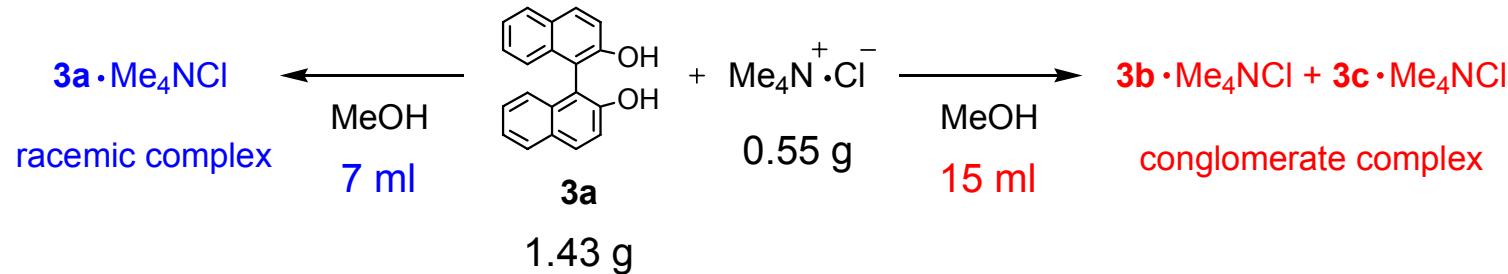
4) oxoamide



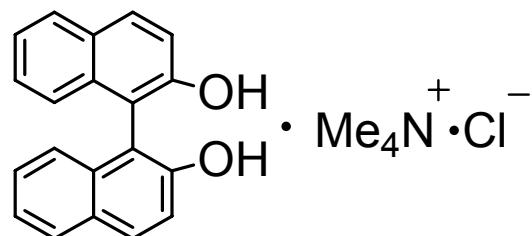
Chem. Lett. **1995**, 809.

5) BNO





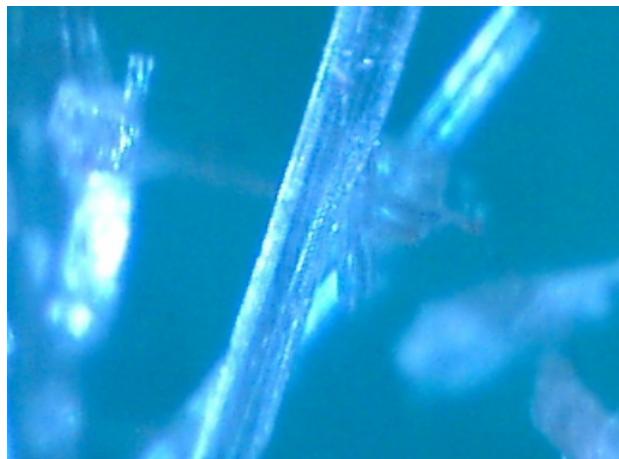
phase transition



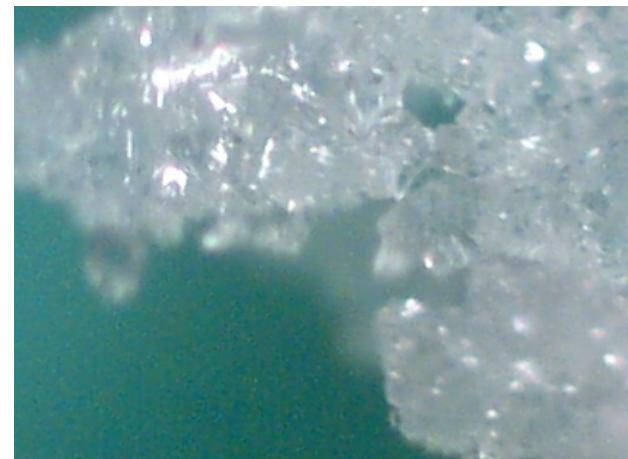
racemate complex

160°C , 5 min
or MeOH vapor
30 min

conglomerate complex



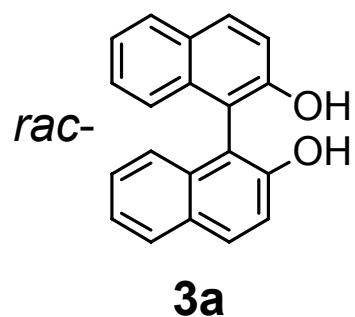
MeOH vapor



Tetrahedron. 2004, 7767; *Chem. Comm.* 2004, 1844.

(III) Seed crystals in the solid state

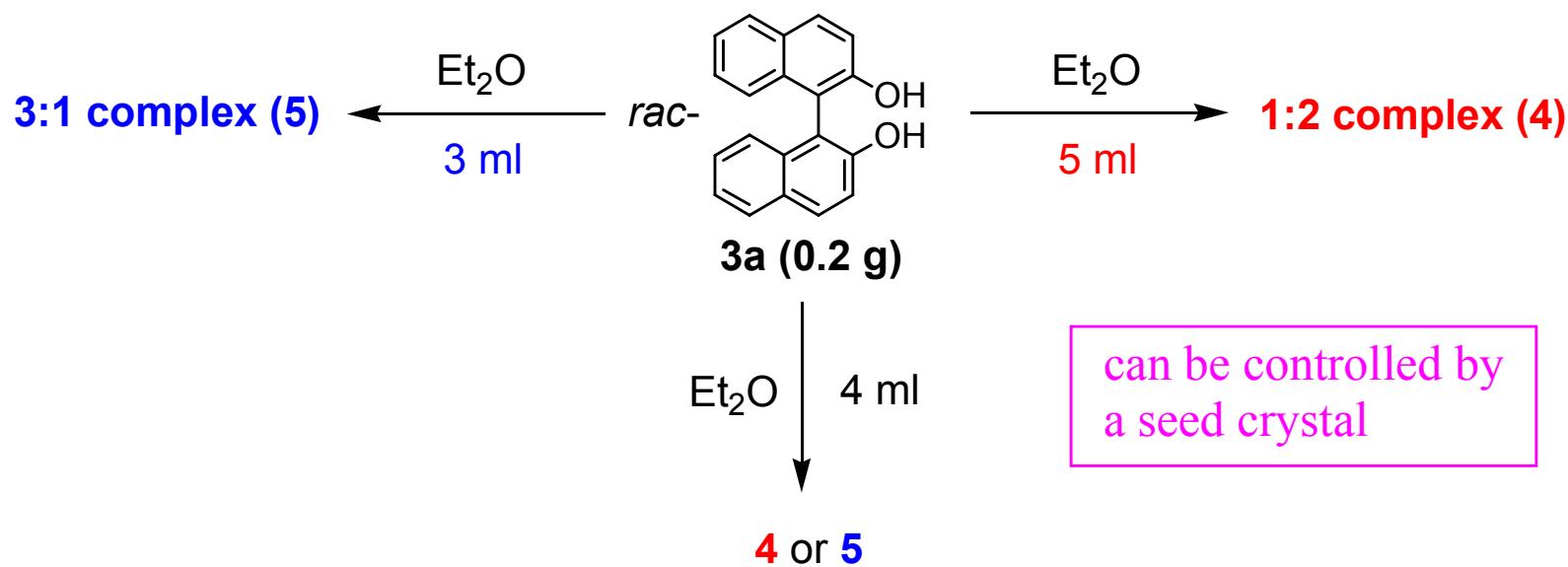
Table 1. Data of inclusion complexes of **3a** with various liquid guests.



guest	complex		
	host : guest ratio ^[a]	decomp. (°C)	νOH (cm ⁻¹) ^[b]
<chem>Et2O</chem>	3 : 1	87-108	3419, 3459, 3489
<chem>Et2O</chem>	1 : 2	40-61	3198
<chem>C1=CC=C1OC</chem> (CPME)	1 : 2	37-74	3198
THF	2 : 3	48-106	3173, 3519
<chem>OCC1=CC=C1</chem>	2 : 3	61-116	3248
<chem>COMe</chem>	3 : 1	83-108	3403, 3463, 3491
<chem>COEt</chem>	3 : 1	75-105	3413, 3464, 3490
<chem>OCC1=CC=CC1</chem>	1 : 2	87-128	3366
<chem>CC(=O)C2=CC=C2</chem>	1 : 1	70-98	3036, 3404
<chem>CC1=CC=CC1=O</chem>	1 : 1	79-107	3321, 3419
<chem>CC1=CCCC1=O</chem>	1 : 1	87-117	3264, 3417
<chem>CC1=CC=CC1=O</chem>	1 : 2	94-121	3199
<chem>CC(=O)c1ccccc1</chem>	1 : 2	97-141	3198

[a] The ratio was determined by ¹H NMR spectra and TG analysis.

[b] IR spectra were measured by using the ATR (Attenuated total reflection) method.



Scheme 1. Inclusion complexation of **3a** and Et_2O by recrystallization of **3a** from Et_2O solutions of different concentration.

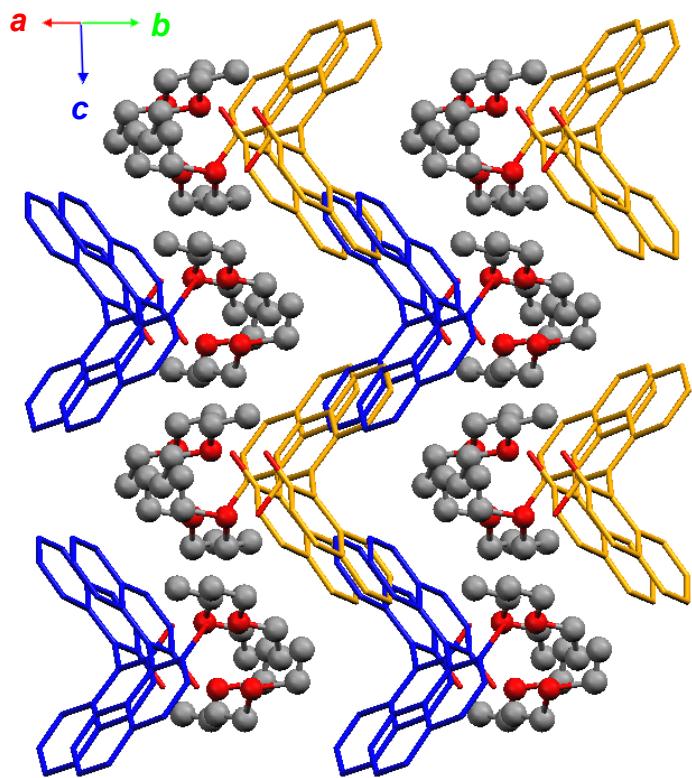


Figure 1. Crystal structure of the 1:2 complex of **3a** and Et_2O (**4**).

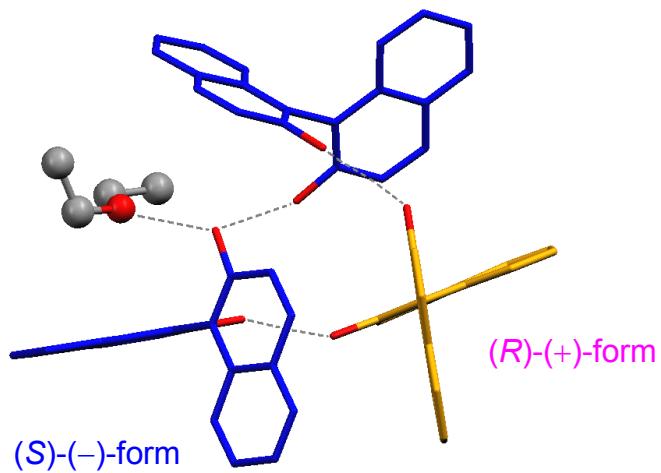
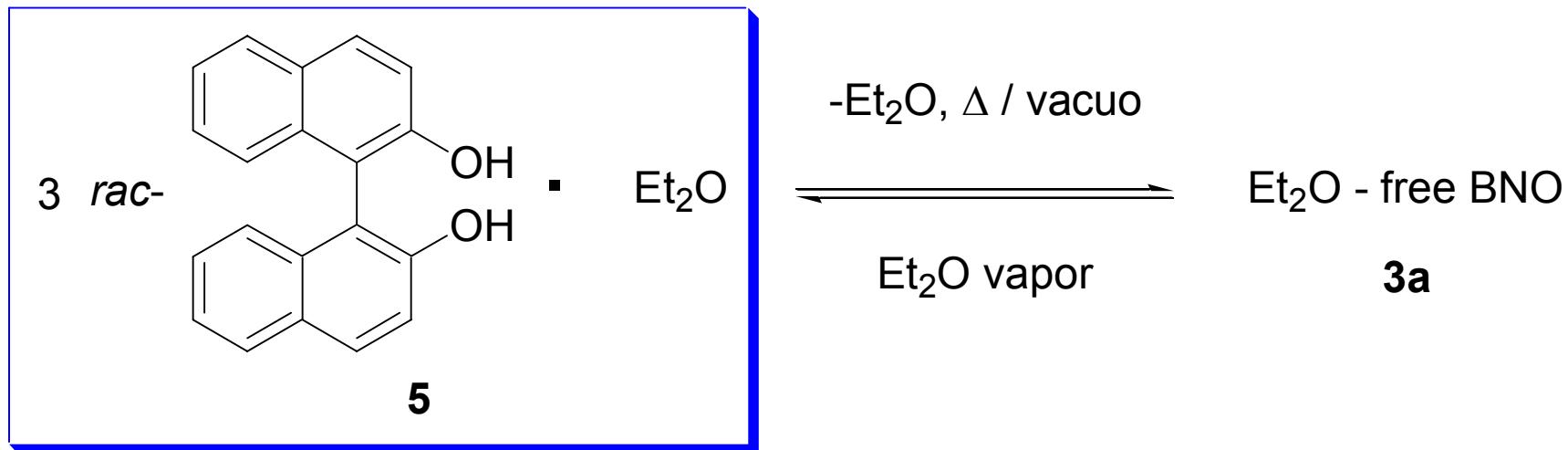
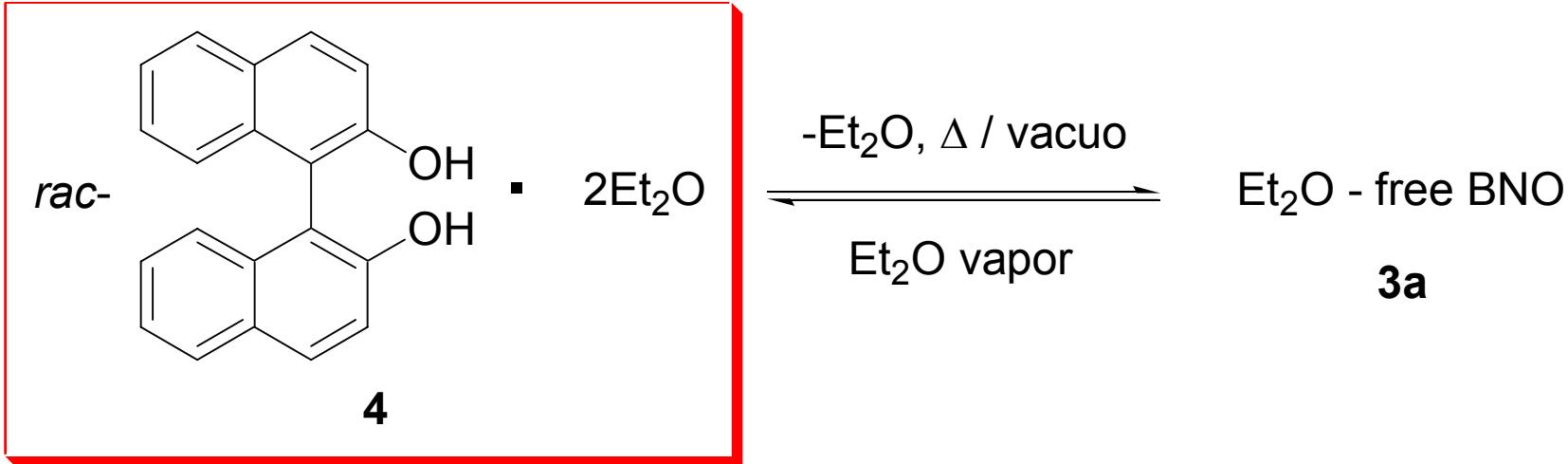
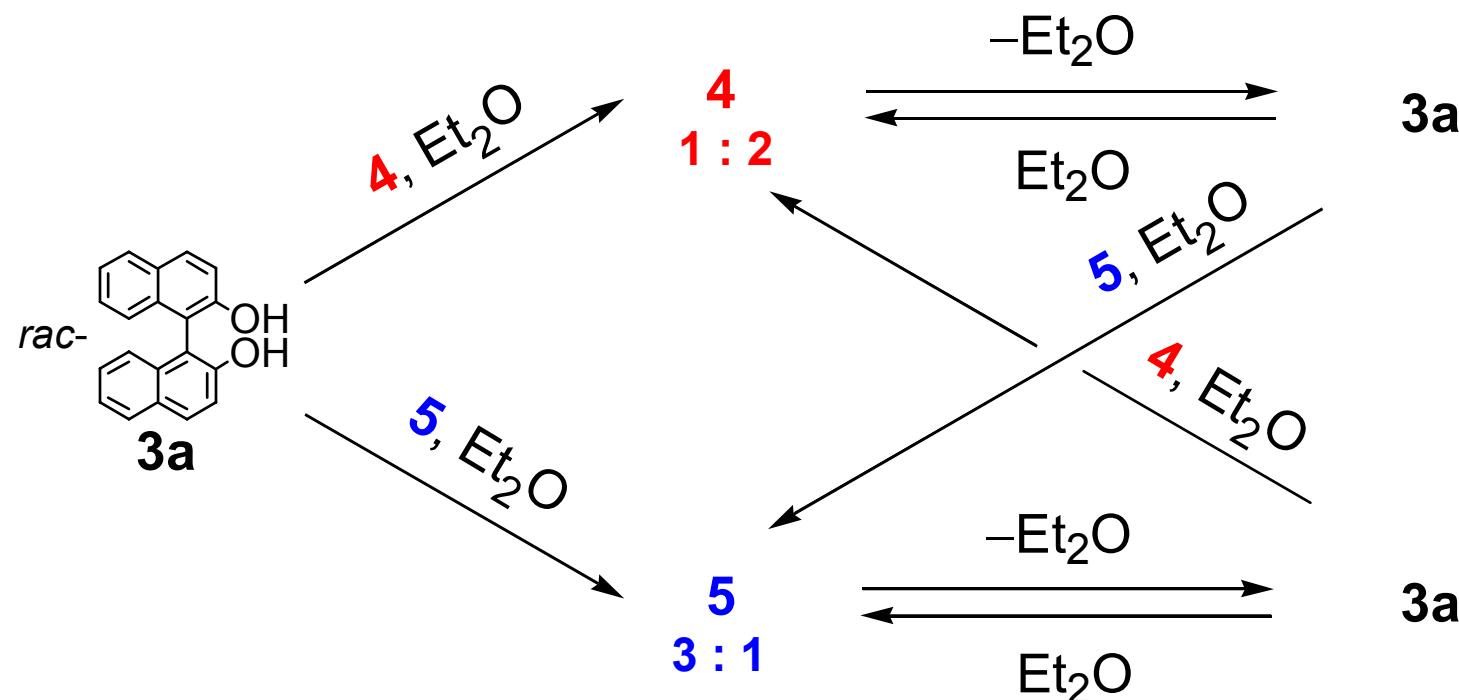


Figure 2. Crystal structure of the 3:1 complex of **3a** and Et_2O (**5**).



Scheme 1. Memory of inclusion pattern.



Scheme 2. Seed crystal experiments in the inclusion complexation between solid host and gaseous Et_2O guest.

Table . Inclusion complexation of powdered *rac*-BNO (**3a**) and gaseous guest in the presence of pseudo seed crystal.

guest (3a :guest ratio) in seed crystal	gaseous guest	reaction time (h)	guest (3a :guest ratio) in product
AcOMe (3 : 1)	AcOEt	3	AcOEt (3 : 1)
AcOMe (3 : 1)	Et ₂ O	3	Et ₂ O (3 : 1)
AcOE t (3 : 1)	AcOMe	3	AcOMe (3 : 1)
AcOEt (3 : 1)	Et ₂ O	3	Et ₂ O (3 : 1)
Et ₂ O (3 : 1)	AcOMe	3	AcOMe (3 : 1)
Et ₂ O (1 : 2)	CPME	12	CPME (1 : 2)
CPME (1 : 2)	Et ₂ O	12	Et ₂ O (1 : 2)
AcOMe (3 : 1)	CPME	12	—
Et ₂ O (3 : 1)	CPME	12	—