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Stabilization of caesium ions by simple organic molecules: crystal structures of Cs(OXL) (OXL = oxalurate anion), and CsOH/cyanuric acid co-crystal



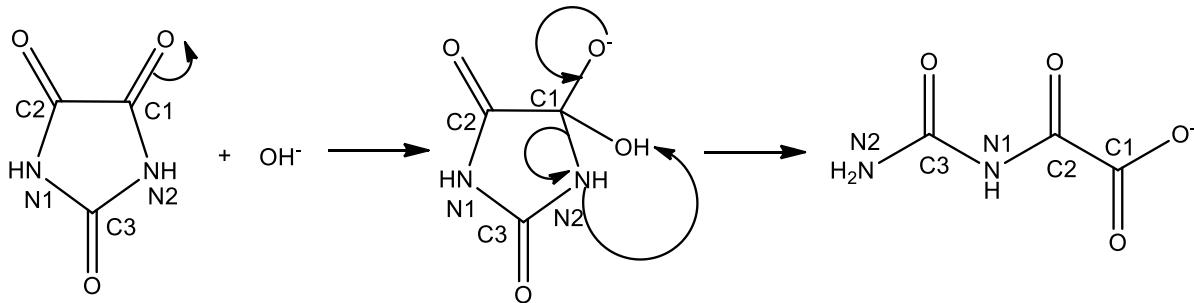
Francesco Isaia,^{*a} Alessandra Garau,^a Carlo Castellano,^b Francesco Demartin,^b M. Carla Aragoni,^a Massimiliano Arca,^a Claudia Caltagirone,^a Vito Lippolis,^a Tiziana Pivetta^a

^aDipartimento di Scienze Chimiche e Geologiche, Università degli Studi di Cagliari, Cittadella Universitaria, Monserrato CA, 09042, Italy

^bDipartimento di Chimica, Università degli Studi di Milano, via Golgi 19, Milano, 20133, Italy.

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Scheme S1. The parabanic acid undergoes the basic hydrolysis of the imide bond, the attack of OH⁻ occurs either on C4 or C5 as they are more positive than C2 because they are bound together. Consequently, the break of the carbon-nitrogen bond will occur between the atoms N3-C4 or N1-C5 leading to the oxalurate anion formation.¹

Table S1. Crystallographic data and structure refinement details

Compound	CsOXL(1)	Cs ₃ (CYH ₃) ₄ (OH) ₃ (2)
Formula	C ₃ H ₃ CsN ₂ O ₄	C ₄ H ₅ CsN ₃ O ₅
Crystal system	triclinic	triclinic
Space group	P-1 (no. 2)	P-1 (no. 2)
M.W.	263.98	966.09
a / Å	7.8313(4)	10.506(1)
b / Å	8.4529(4)	10.536(1)
c / Å	10.3855(5)	13.657(2)
α / °	71.08(1)	98.13(2)
β / °	83.49(1)	103.99(2)
γ / °	81.22(1)	111.54(2)
V / Å ³	641.22(5)	1319.5(3)
Z	4	2
D _c / g/cm ⁻³	2.734	2.432
μ / mm ⁻¹	5.730	4.215
Measured reflections	8153	13917
Unique reflections, R _{int}	3188, 0.030	7891, 0.054
Observed reflections [I > 2σ(I)]	2503	5787
Absorption correction	SADABS	SADABS
T _{min} , T _{max}	0.554, 1.000	0.583, 1.000
R	0.0299	0.087
wR2 [all data]	0.0750	0.267
GOF	0.959	1.069

$$R = \sum |F_O| - |F_C| | / \sum |F_O| ; wR2 = \{\sum [w(F_O^2 - F_C^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_O^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$$

GOF = { $\sum [w(F_O^2 - F_C^2)] / (n-p)$ }^{1/2} where n is the number of reflections and p is the number of refined parameters.

Table S2. Cs(OXL) (**1**) - Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (deg.)

Cs1-O1	3.007(3)	Cs2-O1	3.232(4)
Cs1-O2a	3.180(4)	Cs2-O3b	3.112(3)
Cs1-O3	3.229(3)	Cs2-O4c	3.601(4)
Cs1-O3b	3.228(4)	Cs2-O4b	3.221(3)
Cs1-O4c	3.285(3)	Cs2-O5	2.975(3)
Cs1-O4b	3.306(4)	Cs2-O5e	3.334(4)
Cs1-O6d	3.184(4)	Cs2-O6e	3.433(4)
Cs1-O7b	3.036(3)	Cs2-O7	3.183(3)
Cs1-O8b	3.068(3)	Cs2-O8c	3.150(3)
O1-C1	1.241(5)	O5-C4	1.234(6)
O2-C1	1.255(5)	O6-C4	1.258(5)
O3-C2	1.219(5)	O7-C5	1.218(5)
O4-C3	1.226(5)	O8-C6	1.223(5)
N1-C2	1.356(6)	N3-C5	1.369(6)
N1-C3	1.403(6)	N3-C6	1.420(6)
N2-C3	1.328(6)	N4-C6	1.327(6)
C1-C2	1.556(6)	C4-C5	1.567(6)

Hydrogen bonds

N1···O2	2.648(5)	N1-H1···O2	101.1(3)
N3···O6	2.650(5)	N3-H3···O6	108.2(3)
N2···O6f	2.902(5)	N2-H2B···O6f	156.1(3)
N1···O6f	2.972(5)	N1-H1···O6f	155.6(3)
N3···O2f	2.895(6)	N3-H3···O2f	153.4(3)
N4···O2f	2.875(5)	N4-H4B···O2f	153.0(3)
N4-O5g	2.849(6)	N4-H4A···O5g	171.7(3)
N2-O1g	2.878(6)	N2-H2A···O1g	170.9(3)

Symmetry codes: a = 1- x, 1-y, 1-z; b = -x, 1-y, 1-z; c = x, 1+y, z; d = x, y, z+1; e = -x, 2-y, -z; f = 1-x, 1-y, -z; g = x, y-1, z.

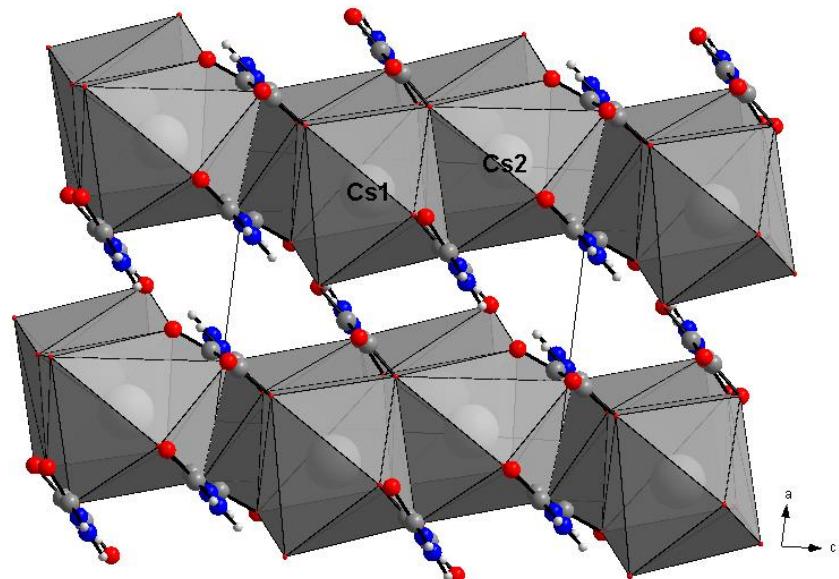


Figure S1. Perspective view of the $\text{Cs}(\text{OXL})$ (**1**) structure showing the alignment of the ribbons made by the oxalurate anions along [010].

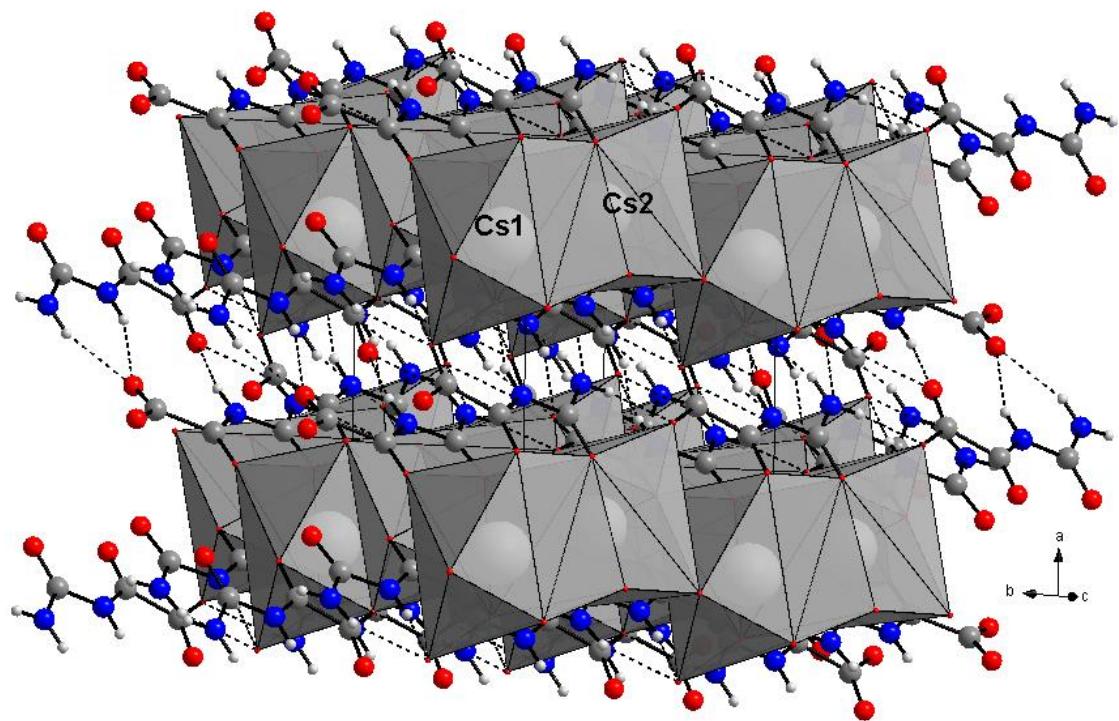


Figure S2. Perspective view of the $\text{Cs}(\text{OXL})$ (**1**) structure showing the hydrogen bonds between the layers.

Table S4. Electrostatic potential surface (left), and atoms electrostatic charge (right) of OXL anion, bent form.

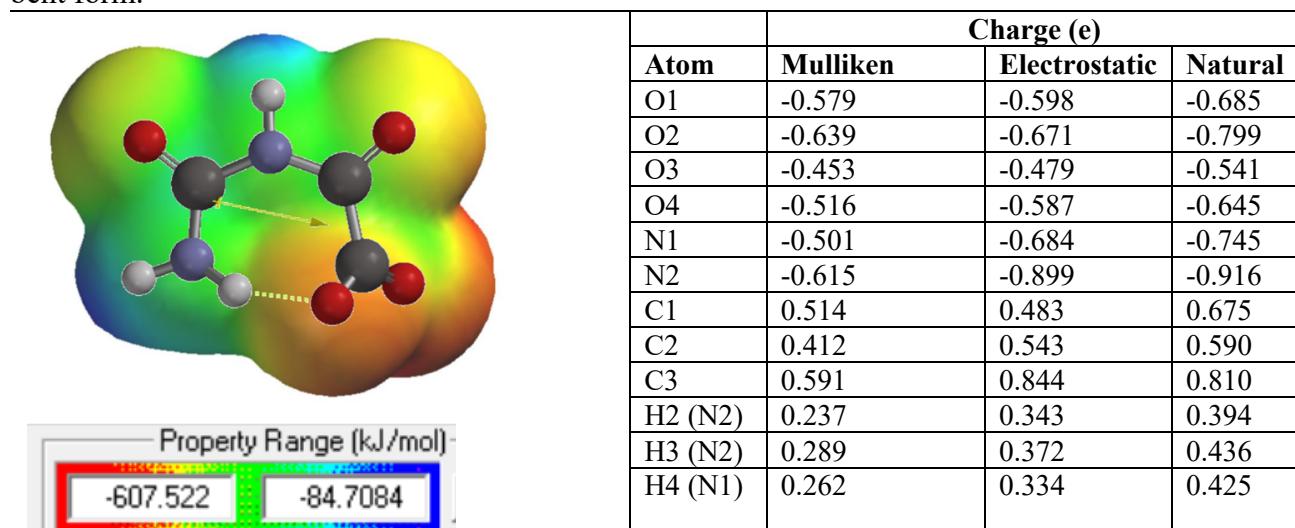


Table S5. Electrostatic potential surface (left), and atoms electrostatic charge (right) of OXL anion, planar form.

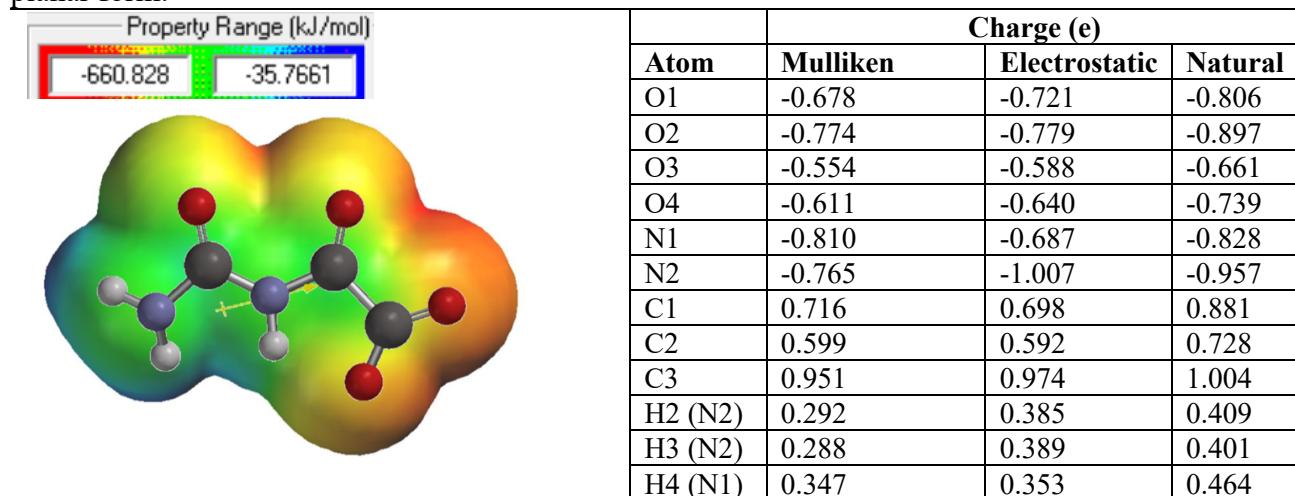


Table S6. Atom numbering (left), and atoms electrostatic charge (right) of di-OXL anion.

Atom	Charge (e)		
	Mulliken	Electrostatic	Natural
O1	-0.683	-0.737	-0.810
O2	-0.782	-0.833	-0.920
O3	-0.578	-0.586	-0.683
O4	-0.654	-0.694	-0.779
O5	-0.683	-0.737	-0.810
O6	-0.782	-0.832	-0.920
O7	-0.578	-0.586	-0.683
O8	-0.654	-0.693	-0.779
N1	-0.826	-0.668	-0.817
N2	-0.805	-1.095	-0.968
N3	-0.826	-0.668	-0.817
N4	-0.805	-1.094	-0.968
C1	0.717	0.733	0.892
C2	0.617	0.596	0.732
C3	0.948	1.004	1.002
C4	0.717	0.733	0.895
C5	0.617	0.596	0.732
C6	0.948	1.003	1.002
H1 (N2)	0.272	0.393	0.397
H2 (N4)	0.272	0.392	0.397
H3 (N4-O2)	0.383	0.507	0.469
H4 (N3)	0.391	0.378	0.480
H5 (N2)	0.383	0.507	0.469
H6 (N1)	0.391	0.378	0.480

References.

1 J. March, in Advanced Organic Chemistry (reactions, mechanism and structure); **1992**, Fourth Edition; John Wiley & Sons, Page 383. ISBN-10: 0471581488