# New structural motifs in Lithium and Zinc calix[4]arene chemistry 

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## Electronic Supporting Information

## General Experimental Details

All chemicals were sourced commercially and used without further purification. Dry solvents were prepared via distillation over sodium, and were handled under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum BX. Elemental analysis was performed by Stephen Boyer, London Metropolitan University.

## Synthetic procedures

Preparation of 25,27-bis(methoxycarboxlic acid)-26,28-dihydroxycalix[4]arene ( $\mathbf{L H}_{2}$ )
The calix[4]arene diester, 25,27-bis(methoxycarbonylethoxy)-26,28-dihydroxycalix[4]arene was prepared using the method reported by Shinkai and Iwamoto ${ }^{1}$. Saponification of the calix[4]arene diester using KOH in ethanol/water and recrystallisation from methanol/water gave the diacid $\mathbf{L H}_{2}$.

Preparation of $\mathrm{Li}_{2}\left(\right.$ calix $[4]$ arene $\left.(\mathbf{O H})_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)_{2}\right)(\mathbf{1})$
Ligand $\mathbf{L H}_{2}(0.61 \mathrm{~g}, 0.81 \mathrm{mmol})$ and $\mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}(0.06 \mathrm{~g}, 0.77 \mathrm{mmol})$ were dissolved in refluxing ethanol $(40 \mathrm{ml})$. After 2 hours the solution was cooled to room temperature and $\mathrm{ZnCl}_{2}(0.1 \mathrm{~g}, 0.77 \mathrm{mmol})$ was added. The solution was stirred for 30 mins and then filtered, giving a light pink solution from which crystals of suitable size for single crystal diffraction were grown by slow evaporation of the solvent. Elem. Anal. calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{32} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}, 0.3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ : C, 68.83: H, 4.81; found: C, 69.12: H, 4.78 IR/cm ${ }^{-1}$ (KBr): 3340 (b) 3184 (b), 2962(s) 2930(s) 2863(s), 1784(s) 1751(s) 1734 (s), 1629 (s) 1579 (s) 1537 (s), 1267(s) $1261(\mathrm{~s}) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $\mathrm{DMSOd}_{6}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}$ ): $\delta=7.07$ (overlapping m, 4 H , arylH), 7.01 (overlapping m, 4 H , aryl H ), $6.69\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.60 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, aryl $H$, ), $6.47\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.60 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, arylH), $4.26\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 18 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, endo-CH2$), 3.31\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 18\right.$ Hz , exo- $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$ ): ${ }^{7} \mathrm{Li}$ NMR $\left(\mathrm{DMSOd}_{6}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right) \delta=17.08 ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $\left.\mathrm{DMSOd}_{6}, 75 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right): \delta=154.5$ $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}\right), 134.51,134.26,129.26,129.19 .128 .88,128.77,128.62,119.21$ (all arylC), $79.42\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right), 31.40(\mathrm{ArCH} 2 \mathrm{Ar})$.

## Preparation of $\mathrm{Li}_{2}\left(\right.$ calix[4]arene $\left.(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}\right)_{2}\right)(2)$

To a solution of ligand $\mathbf{L H}_{2}(0.6 \mathrm{~g}, 1.1 \mathrm{mmol})$ in dry THF ( 30 ml ), was added ${ }^{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{BuLi}\left(1.2 \mathrm{ml}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}\right.$ in pentane) at $-78{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The solution was stirred and allowed to warm to room temperature. Following evaporation of the THF, the grey/blue solid was extracted with dry ethanol ( 40 ml ) giving a brightly coloured red solution from which crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown over the course of 3 days. Elem. Anal. calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{32} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{8}, 2 \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}, 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}: \mathrm{C}, 63.53 ; \mathrm{H}, 6.22$; found $\mathrm{C}, 63.30$; H, 6.37. IR/cm ${ }^{-1}$ (KBr): 3349(b) 3313(b), 2958(s), 2922(s), 2854(s), 1679(s), 1632(s), 1261(s), 1205(s); MS (MALDI, m/z) $1663.6\left[\mathrm{C}_{33} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{7} \mathrm{Li}_{2}\right]_{\mathrm{n}=3}^{+}, 2215.7\left[\mathrm{C}_{33} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{7} \mathrm{Li}_{2}\right]^{+}{ }_{\mathrm{n}=4}, 2768.9\left[\mathrm{C}_{33} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{7} \mathrm{Li}_{2}\right]^{+}{ }_{\mathrm{n}=5} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H} N \mathrm{NR}\left(\operatorname{DMSOd}_{6}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right): \delta=$

[^0]$7.12\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.40 \mathrm{~Hz} . \operatorname{aryl} H\right), 7.05\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.56 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, arylH), $6.77\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.56 \mathrm{~Hz}, \operatorname{aryl} H\right), 6.58\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.57\right.$ $\mathrm{Hz}, \operatorname{aryl} H)), 4.39\left(\mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right), 4.21\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 12.0 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, endo- $\left.\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right), 3,42\left(\mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 12 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, exo- $\left.\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right), 1.05\left(\mathrm{t}, 3 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}}\right.$ $\left.7.00 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{OH}\right):{ }^{7} \mathrm{Li} \mathrm{NMR}\left(\mathrm{DMSO} \mathrm{d}_{6}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right): \delta=1.97 ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(\mathrm{DMSOd}_{6}, 75 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right): \delta=170.07$ $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}\right), 151.96,151.75,133.71,128.88,128.54,127.80,125.06,119.35($ all arylC $), 75.68\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2}\right), 30.54(\mathrm{ArCH} 2 \mathrm{Ar})$.

## Preparation of $\left[\mathrm{Zn}\left(\operatorname{calix}[4] \operatorname{arene}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{DMF})\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)\right] \mathrm{n}(3)\right.$

Ligand $\mathbf{L H}_{2}(0.16 \mathrm{~g}, 0.25 \mathrm{mmol})$ and $\mathrm{Zn}(\mathrm{OAc})_{2}(0.05 \mathrm{~g}, 0.25 \mathrm{mmol})$ were dissolved in a DMF/ethanol/water ( $\left.12: 3: 1 \mathrm{ml}\right)$ mixture in a glass vial. The vial was sealed, heated to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 4 days and then cooled at a rate of $2{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to room temperature, yielding purple fine needles. Elem. Anal. calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{32} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{NO}_{9} \mathrm{Zn}, 1.5 \mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{NO}$ : $\mathrm{C}, 59.97$; $\mathrm{H}, 5.24$; $\mathrm{N}, 2.87$; found: C, 60.23; H, 5.24; N, 2.88; IR/cm ${ }^{-1}$ (KBr): 3368(b), 2726(s), 2670(s), 1654(s), 1628(s), 1589(s), 1410(s), 1304(s), 1254(s), 1221(s), 1195(s), 1156(s), 1091(s) 1068(s), 1041(s), 967(b), 930(s), 910(s), 821.7(s), 760(s), 744(s), 721(s), 690/9s/0, 665(s); ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR (DMSO d $\left.{ }_{6}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}, 273 \mathrm{~K}\right): \delta=8.02(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CHO}), 7.05\left(\mathrm{~d}, 8 \mathrm{H},{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.36 \mathrm{~Hz}, \operatorname{aryl} H\right), 6.78\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.43 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, $\operatorname{aryl} H$ ), $6.53\left(\mathrm{t}, 2 \mathrm{H},{ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{HH}} 7.30 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, arylH), 4.52 (overlapping m, 6 H , endo- $\mathrm{CH}_{2}, \mathrm{OCH}_{2}$ ), 3.33 (overlapping m, 56 H , exo- $\mathrm{CH}_{2}$, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, $2.95\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right), 2.80\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$. Attempts to obtain ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectroscopic data on this complex were thwarted by poor solubility (even in hot $\mathrm{dmso}_{\mathrm{d} 6}$, the complex quickly drops out of solution).

## Powder XRD patterns




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## TGA

## Complex 1



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## Complex 2



## Complex 3



## Crystal structure analyses

Crystal data for the three compounds are reported in a footnote in the main MS and in tables below (with dimensions about the metal centres and in the hydrogen bonds).

Crystals of compounds 1-3 were mounted in oil on glass fibres and fixed in a cold nitrogen stream. For compounds $\mathbf{1}$ and 3, diffraction data were recorded on an Oxford Diffraction Xcalibur-3/Sapphire3-CCD diffractometer, equipped with $\mathrm{Mo}-\mathrm{K} \alpha$ radiation and graphite monochromator, and were processed using the CrysAlisPro-CCD and -RED (1) programs. Data for a crystal of $\mathbf{2}$ were measured on a Bruker-Nonius APEX II diffractometer with confocal mirrors and CCD detector (at the National Crystallographic Service, University of Southampton), and processed with the COLLECT (2) and DENZO (3) programs. The structures of the three samples were determined by the direct methods routines in the SHELXS program (4A) and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods, on $F^{2 \prime}$, in SHELXL (4B). Compounds 2 and $\mathbf{3}$ refined smoothly, with the non-hydrogen atoms refined anisotropically. Except for the phenolic and ethanol hydrogen atoms involved in hydrogen bonds in compound 2, which were refined freely, all hydrogen atoms were included in idealised positions and their Uiso values were set to ride on the Ueq values of the parent carbon atoms.

In compound 1, there is gross disorder in the two carboxylate groups; several atoms in the regions of both these groups were included with partial occupancy and were refined isotropically. The non-hydrogen atoms of rest of the calixarene unit were well resolved and refined with anisotropic thermal parameters. The solvent channel showed diffuse electron density; three centres were refined as partially occupied oxygen atoms, but without full resolution. The hydroxyl hydrogen atoms and the hydrogen atoms of the methylene groups of $C(201)$ and $C(401)$ were located in difference maps and were refined freely; all remaining hydrogen atoms were included in idealised positions and their Uiso values were set to ride on the Ueq values of the parent carbon atoms.

Scattering factors for neutral atoms were taken from reference (5). Computer programs used in this analysis have been noted above, and were run through WinGX (6) on a Dell Precision 380 PC at the University of East Anglia.

## References

(1) Programs CrysAlisPro, Oxford Diffraction Ltd., Abingdon, UK (2010).
(2) COLLECT data collection software, R. W. W. Hooft, Nonius B.V., (1998).
(3) Z. Otwinowski and W. Minor, 'Processing of X-ray diffraction data collected in oscillation mode', Macromolecular Crystallography, Pt A, (1997) 276, 307-326.
(4) G. M. Sheldrick, SHELX-97 - Programs for crystal structure determination (SHELXS) and refinement (SHELXL), Acta Cryst. (2008) A64, 112-122.
(5) 'International Tables for X-ray Crystallography', Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht (1992). Vol. C, pp. 500, 219 and 193.
(6) L. J. Farrugia, J. Appl. Cryst., (1999) 32, 837-838 .

## Compound 1.

Crystal and structure refinement data for
[Li2-\{calix-4-arene- $\left.\left.(\mathrm{OH})_{2},-\left(\mathrm{OCH}_{2} \mathrm{COO}\right)_{2}\right\}\right]$. solvent

```
Elemental formula
Formula weight
Crystal system
Space group
Unit cell dimensions
Volume
No. of formula units, Z
Calculated density
F(000)
Absorption coefficient
Temperature
Wavelength
Crystal colour, shape
Crystal size
Crystal mounting
on a glass fibre, in oil, fixed
    in cold N}\mp@subsup{N}{2}{}\mathrm{ stream
On the diffractometer:
    Theta range for data collection
    Limiting indices
    Completeness to theta = 23.0
Absorption correction
Max. and min. transmission
    3.5 to 23.0 *
    -38<=h<=38, -38<=k<=38, -12<=l<=12
    99.6 %
Semi-empirical from equivalents
    1.071 and 0.845
Reflections collected (not including absences) 49096
No. of unique reflections 3890 [R(int) for equivalents = 0.065]
No. of 'observed' reflections (I > 2\sigmaI) 2675
Structure determined by: direct methods, in SHELXS
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Refinement: Full-matrix least-squares on F}\mp@subsup{F}{}{2}\mathrm{ , in SHELXL
    Data / restraints / parameters 3890 / 0 / 428
    Goodness-of-fit on F}\mp@subsup{F}{}{2}0.99
    Final R indices ('observed' data) }\quad\mp@subsup{R}{1}{}=0.057, wR = 0.159
    Final R indices (all data) }\quad\mp@subsup{R}{1}{}=0.086, wR2 = 0.17
    Reflections weighted:
        w = [\mp@subsup{\sigma}{}{2}(F\mp@subsup{O}{}{2})+(0.1164P)}\mp@subsup{)}{}{2}\mp@subsup{]}{}{-1}\mathrm{ where P=(FO
Largest diff. peak and hole 0.35 and -0.33 e. . A
Location of largest difference peak near O(208)
```

Table 1.1 Selected molecular dimensions. Bond lengths are in Ångstroms, angles in degrees. E.s.ds are in parentheses.

About the lithium atoms

| Li (1) . . .Li ( $2^{\text {a }}$ ) | 3.440 (13) | O(204)-Li (2) | 1.988 (14) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Li (1) -O (203 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 2.02 (2) | Li (2) - 0 ( $210^{\text {b }}$ ) | 2.08 (4) |
| Li (1) - 0 (208 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 2.017 (17) | Li (2) - 0 ( $405^{\text {c }}$ ) | 1.887 (16) |
| O(404)-Li (1) | 1.981 (15) | $\mathrm{Li}(2)-\mathrm{O}\left(408^{\mathrm{C}}\right)$ | 1.938 (19) |
| O(406)-Li (1) | 2.19 (4) |  |  |
| $\mathrm{O}(404)-\mathrm{Li}(1)-\mathrm{O}\left(203^{\text {a }}\right.$ ) | 102.3(8) | $\mathrm{O}\left(405^{\text {c }}\right.$ ) -Li (2)-O(204) | 113.1(7) |
| O(404)-Li (1)-O(208 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 93.8 (7) | $\mathrm{O}\left(408^{\text {c }}\right.$ ) -Li (2)-O(204) | 98.4(7) |
| $\mathrm{O}\left(203^{\text {a }}\right.$ ) -Li (1)-O(406) | 131.8(12) | $\mathrm{O}\left(405^{\text {c }}\right.$ ) $-\mathrm{Li}(2)-\mathrm{O}\left(210^{\text {b }}\right.$ ) | 96.0(13) |
| $\mathrm{O}\left(208^{\text {a }}\right.$ ) -Li (1)-O(406) | 120.8(11) | $\mathrm{O}(204)-\mathrm{Li}(2)-\mathrm{O}\left(210^{\text {b }}\right.$ ) | 90.0 (11) |

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:
a : -y, x-y, z
b : y, -x+y, 1-z
c : -x+y, -x, z
d : $x-y, x, 1-z$
e : -x, $-y, 1-z$

Table 1.2 Hydrogen bonds, in Ångstroms and degrees.

| D-H...A | $d(\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{H})$ | d (H...A) | d (D...A) | $<$ (DHA) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O(3)-H(3)...O(2) | 1.02 (7) | 1.73 (7) | 2.734 (3) | 167(6) |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{~A}) \ldots \mathrm{O}(4)$ | 0.88 (8) | 1.95 (8) | 2.771 (3) | 155 (7) |
| $\mathrm{O}(1)-\mathrm{H}(1 \mathrm{~B}) \ldots \mathrm{O}$ (2) | 1.15(10) | 1.60 (10) | 2.735 (3) | 168(8) |

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Table 1.3 Shortest Lithium...Lithium distances, in Ångstroms.

| Li (1) . . Li (2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | $-y,+x-y,+z$ | 3.440 (13) | in basic trimer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Li (2)...Li (1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ) | $-x+y,-x,+z$ | 3.440 (12) | in basic trimer |
| Li (2)...Li ( $2^{\text {b }}$ ) | $y,-x+y,-z+1$ | 3.899 (11) | in neighbouring trimer, I |
| Li (2) . . Li $\mathrm{Li}^{\text {d }}$ ) | $x-y,+x,-z+1$ | 3.899 (10) | in neighbouring trimer, |
| Li (1)...Li (1 ${ }^{\mathrm{f}}$ ) | $y,-x+y,-z+2$ | 4.228 (16) | in neighbouring trimer, II |
| Li (1)...Li $\mathrm{LI}^{\text {g }}$ ) | $x-y,+x,-z+2$ | 4.228 (13) | in neighbouring trimer, II |
| Li (1)...Li (2 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ) | $-x+y,-x,+z$ | 4.750 (11) | in basic trimer |
| Li (2)...Li (1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | $-y,+x-y,+z$ | 4.750 (13) | in basic trimer |
| Li (1)...Li (1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | $-y,+x-y,+z$ | 4.794 (12) | in basic trimer |
| Li (1)...Li (1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ) | $-x+y,-x,+z$ | 4.794 (17) | in basic trimer |
| Li (2)...Li (2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | $-y,+x-y,+z$ | 4.954 (12) | in basic trimer |
| Li (2)...Li (2 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ) | $-x+y,-x,+z$ | 4.954 (14) | in basic trimer |

## Compound 2

Crystal data and structure refinement for Compound 2.


Final R indices ('observed' data) $\quad R_{1}=0.079, \mathrm{wR}_{2}=0.167$
Final R indices (all data) $\quad R_{1}=0.141, \mathrm{wR}_{2}=0.192$
Reflections weighted:
$\mathrm{w}=\left[\sigma^{2}\left(\mathrm{FO}^{2}\right)+(0.0625 \mathrm{P})^{2}+2.8747 \mathrm{P}\right]^{-1}$ where $\mathrm{P}=\left(\mathrm{FO}^{2}+2 \mathrm{FC}^{2}\right) / 3$
Largest diff. peak and hole 0.28 and -0.33 e. $\AA^{-3}$

Table 2.1 Selected molecular dimensions. Bond lengths are in Ångstroms, angles in degrees. E.s.ds are in parentheses.

About the lithium atoms

| Li (1)-O(104) | 1.932 (11) | Li (2)-O(11) | 2.274(12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Li (1)-O(314) | 1.992 (10) | Li (2)-O(31) | $2.098(12)$ |
| Li (1)-O(213) \#1 | 1.877 (11) | Li (2)-O(104) | 1.932 (11) |
| Li (1)-O(41) | 1.962 (12) | Li (2) -O (314) | 2.011 (12) |
| Li (1) ...Li (2) | 2.717 (15) | Li (2) - H (11) | 2.33 (8) |
| Li (2)-O(1) | 1.952 (11) | Li (2) - H (31) | 2.26 (9) |
| O(213) \#1-Li (1)-O(104) | 115.6(5) | O(1)-Li (2)-O(314) | 163.3 (7) |
| O(213) \#1-Li (1)-O(41) | 115.1(5) | O(104)-Li (2)-O(31) | 134.4 (6) |
| O(104)-Li (1)-O(41) | 102.1(5) | O(1)-Li (2)-O(31) | 93.7(5) |
| O(213) \#1-Li (1)-O(314) | 127.2(6) | O(314)-Li (2)-O(31) | 102.3(5) |
| O(104)-Li (1)-O(314) | 91.0(4) | O(104)-Li (2)-O(11) | 134.2 (6) |
| O(41)-Li (1)-O(314) | 101.0(5) | O(1)-Li (2)-O(11) | 84.5 (4) |
| $\mathrm{O}(104)-\mathrm{Li}(2)-\mathrm{O}(1)$ | 81.6(4) | O(314)-Li (2)-O(11) | 90.7 (5) |
| O(104)-Li (2)-O(314) | 90.4(5) | O(31)-Li (2)-O(11) | 89.7(4) |

Table 2.2 Hydrogen bonds, in Ångstroms and degrees.

| D-H...A | $d(D-H)$ | $d(H \ldots A)$ | $d(D \ldots A)$ | $<(D H A)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $O(11)-H(11) \ldots O(21)$ | $1.04(9)$ | $1.69(9)$ | $2.697(5)$ | $162(7)$ |
| $O(11)-H(11) \ldots O(314)$ | $1.04(9)$ | $2.52(8)$ | $3.055(5)$ | $111(5)$ |
| $O(31)-H(31) \ldots O(21)$ | $0.97(10)$ | $1.72(10)$ | $2.665(5)$ | $163(8)$ |
| $O(41)-H(41) \ldots O(103) \# 2$ | $1.09(9)$ | $1.59(9)$ | $2.633(6)$ | $158(7)$ |

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

$$
\# 1-x+1,-y,-z \quad \# 2-x+2,-y,-z
$$

## Compound 3

Crystal data and structure refinement for Compound 3.


| Final $R$ indices ('observed' data) | $R_{1}=0.076, \mathrm{wR}_{2}=0.113$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Final $R$ indices (all data) | $R_{1}=0.123, w R 2=0.127$ |

Reflections weighted:
$\mathrm{w}=\left[\sigma^{2}\left(\mathrm{FO}^{2}\right)+(0.0353 \mathrm{P})^{2}\right]^{-1}$ where $\mathrm{P}=\left(\mathrm{FO}^{2}+2 \mathrm{FC}^{2}\right) / 3$
Absolute structure parameter -0.04(2)
Largest diff. peak and hole 0.83 and -0.56 e. $\AA^{-3}$

Table 3.1 Selected molecular dimensions. Bond lengths are in Ångstroms, angles in degrees. E.s.ds are in parentheses.

About the zinc atom

| $\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(41)$ | 2.049 (6) | Zn (1)-O(114) \# 1 | 1.996(5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zn (1)-O(51) | 2.050 (4) | Zn(1)-O(314)\#2 | 2.043 (4) |
| Zn(1)-O(313) | 2.057 (4) |  |  |
| $\mathrm{O}(41)-\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(51)$ | 116.4(2) | O(314) \#2-Zn(1)-O(41) | 89.6(2) |
| $\mathrm{O}(41)-\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(313)$ | 85.2 (2) | O(114) \#1-Zn (1)-O(51) | $110.8(2)$ |
| $\mathrm{O}(51)-\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(313)$ | 80.36(16) | O(314) \# $2-\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(51)$ | 85.43 (18) |
| O(114) \#1-Zn(1)-O(314) \#2 | 105.1(2) | O(114) \#1-Zn(1)-O(313) | 92.1 (2) |
| $\mathrm{O}(114) \# 1-\mathrm{Zn}(1)-\mathrm{O}(41)$ | 131.44(19) | O(314) \#2-Zn(1)-O(313) | 160.78 (18) |

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

$$
\# 1 \mathrm{x}-1 / 2,-y-1 / 2,-z \quad \# 2 \mathrm{x}+1 / 2,-y-1 / 2,-z
$$

Table 3.2 Hydrogen bonds, in Ångstroms and degrees.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| D-H. A | d(D-H) | $d(H \ldots A)$ | $d(D \ldots A)$ | $<(D H A)$ |
| $O(51)-H(51) \ldots O(21)$ | 0.82 | 2.08 | $2.897(6)$ | 174.1 |
| $O(1)-H(1) \ldots O(11)$ | 0.82 | 2.14 | $2.918(6)$ | 158.0 |
| $O(21)-H(21) \ldots O(31)$ | 0.82 | 1.99 | $2.704(6)$ | 145.6 |
| $O(21)-H(21) \ldots O(313)$ | 0.82 | 2.65 | $3.154(6)$ | 120.9 |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ S. Shinkai, K. Iwamoto, J.Org. Chem. 1992, 57, 7066-7073

