



Exploring structural and conformational behaviour of cyclophanes incorporating imidazole-2-thiones

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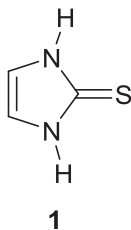
ABSTRACT

New cyclophanes containing two imidazole-2-thione moieties linked by two xylylene groups have been synthesized by the reaction of imidazolium-linked cyclophanes with sulfur in the presence of K_2CO_3 . The conformational behaviour of the new cyclophanes was explored by NMR spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction studies. In cyclophanes containing *o*-xylylene or 2,4,6-trimethyl-*m*-xylylene linking groups, the imidazole-2-thione groups were mutually *syn* in both the solid state and in solution, the cyclophanes adopting a conformation reminiscent of the cone conformation of calix[4]arenes. Cyclophanes containing *p*-xylylene or *m*-xylylene linking groups exhibited two conformations in solution, one in which the imidazole-2-thione groups are mutually *syn*, the other in which they are mutually *anti*, and these conformations did not interconvert on the NMR timescale. Both conformations co-crystallised in the *m*-xylylene linked cyclophane, while for the *p*-xylylene-linked cyclophane the *anti* conformation crystallised separately.

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1. Introduction

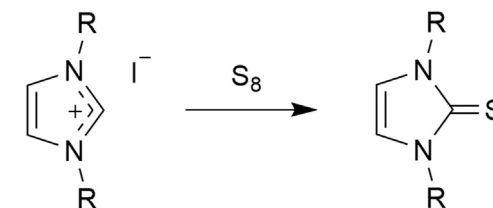
Imidazole-2-thione (1) and its derivatives have long been of interest due to their promise of applications in fields of medicine,^{1–4} catalysis⁵ and coordination chemistry,^{6,7} and as precursors of halogen-free ionic liquids.⁸



Probably the most important method of preparation of imidazole-2-thiones is by direct reaction between an imidazolium salt and elemental sulfur. For example, dialkylimidazolium iodides readily react with sulfur to form 1,3-dialkylimidazole-2-thiones

(Scheme 1).^{9–12}

The chemical structures of imidazole-2-thione and 1,3-dialkylimidazole-2-thiones have been studied theoretically^{13,14} and experimentally.^{12,15,16} The result of quantum-chemical studies of the imidazole-2-thione molecule indicate a non-uniform distribution of π -electron density around the C–S bond, with the negative charge concentrated on the exocyclic sulfur atom.^{13,14} X-Ray studies of imidazole-2-thione¹⁵ (and its derivatives,^{12, 16}) showed that the imidazole-2-thione moiety is planar and that the C–S bond ($\sim 1.70 \text{ \AA}$ ¹⁵) is longer than a typical C=S bond (e.g., C=S



R = Me, Et

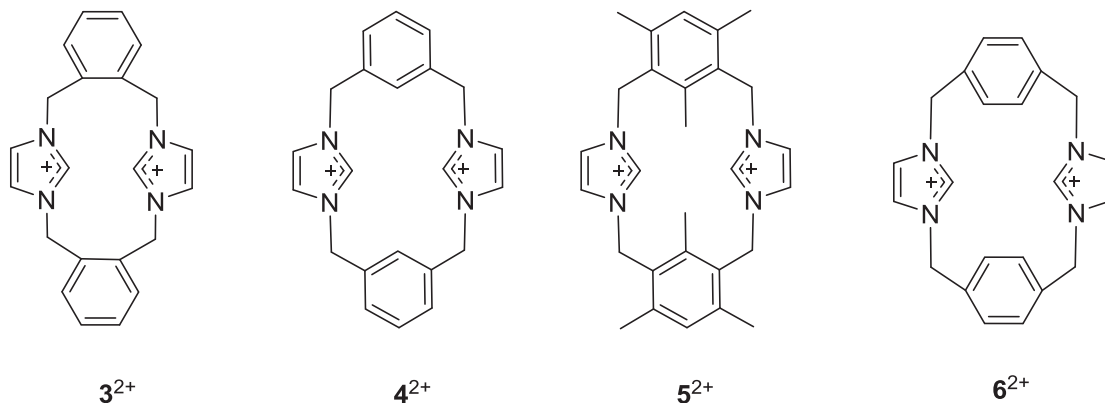
Scheme 1.

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bond distance in thioacetone¹⁷ ~1.63 Å). The bond lengths and angles in imidazole-2-thiones are similar to those in corresponding imidazolium salts (e.g., Fig. 1). Therefore, imidazole-2-thione can be more accurately represented as the resonance hybrid (**2**) (Scheme 2).^{13,15,16}

We have been interested in imidazolium-linked cyclophanes

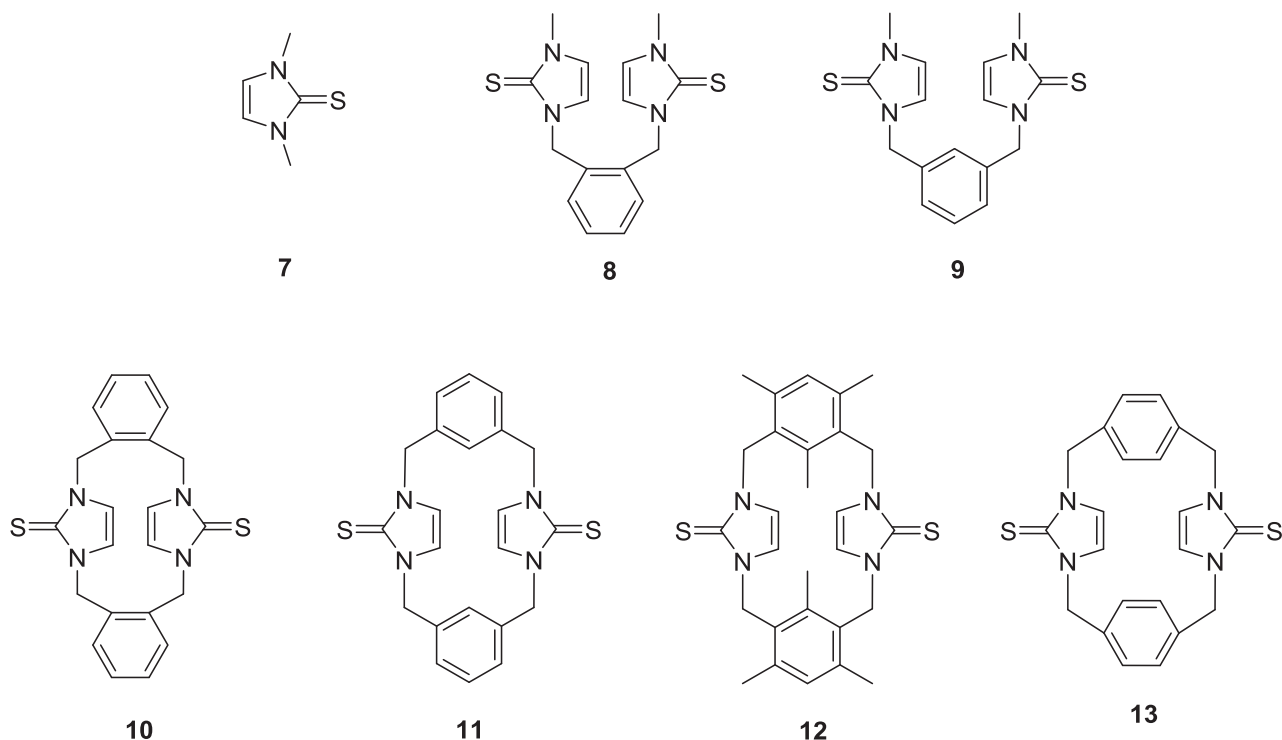


such as **3**²⁺ - **6**²⁺, and have studied their interesting conformational behaviour using X-ray diffraction and NMR methods.^{19–21} While a great many imidazole-2-thiones are known,^{22–27} including examples where imidazole-2-thione moieties are appendages to a calixarene.²⁸ There have been no reports of cyclophane structures analogous to **3**²⁺ - **6**²⁺ in which imidazole-2-thione moieties are part of a macrocyclic ring. As an extension of our work with

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Synthesis of the imidazole-2-thiones

The imidazole-2-thiones **7–13** were synthesized by reaction of the corresponding imidazolium salts with sulfur and K₂CO₃ in methanol at 40 °C overnight. In most cases the products were sufficiently pure for further use, but in some cases recrystallisation was required to obtain analytically pure samples. The conformations of the cyclophanes **10–13** were investigated using X-ray diffraction and NMR studies.



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