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Citation for published version (APA):

Hoogenboom, R., Nakahashi, A., Kickelbick, G., Chujo, Y., & Schubert, U. S. (2007). 3-(2,2':6',2''-Terpyridin-4'-yloxy)propyl toluene-4-sulfonate. *Acta Crystallographica, Section E: Structure Reports*, 63(5), o2311-o2313. <https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536807017229>

DOI:

[10.1107/S1600536807017229](https://doi.org/10.1107/S1600536807017229)

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2007

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
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3-(2,2':6',2''-Terpyridin-4'-yloxy)propyl toluene-4-sulfonate

Richard Hoogenboom,^a Akiko Nakahashi,^b Guido Kickelbick,^c Yoshiki Chujo^b and Ulrich S. Schubert^{a*}

^aLaboratory of Macromolecular Chemistry and Nanoscience, Eindhoven University of Technology, PO Box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands, ^bDepartment of Polymer Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Katsura, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8510, Japan, and ^cInstitute of Materials Chemistry, Vienna University of Technology, Getreidemarkt 9, 1060 Wien, Austria

Correspondence e-mail: u.s.schubert@tue.nl

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study

$T = 295\text{ K}$

Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.002\text{ \AA}$

R factor = 0.042

wR factor = 0.125

Data-to-parameter ratio = 19.0

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}$, was synthesized by tosylation of 3-(2,2';6',2''-terpyridin-4'-yloxy)propan-1-ol. The dihedral angles formed by the substituent pyridine rings with the central ring are 4.27 (4)° and 17.27 (5)° . The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen-bond interactions, with no stacking interaction between the aromatic rings.

Comment

The 2,2';6',2''-terpyridine ligand is a popular chelating ligand for the construction of supramolecular architectures (Hofmeier & Schubert, 2004) including metallodendrimers (Constable, 1997), metallocupramolecular polymers (Schubert & Eschbaumer, 2002) and macrocycles (Newkome *et al.*, 2006). The synthesis of functionalized 2,2';6',2''-terpyridines was recently reviewed by Fallahpour (2003) as well as Heller & Schubert (2003). 4'-Substituted 2,2';6',2''-terpyridines have received major attention due to their symmetry, which prevents the formation of enantiomers upon complexation. In addition, the outer rings flip upon complexation, which is easier without substituents on these rings.

The first reported 2,2';6',2''-terpyridine crystal structure was the unsubstituted compound (Bessel *et al.*, 1992). Recently, the structure of the 4'-chloro-2,2';6',2''-terpyridine precursor (1) that was used to synthesize the title compound (3) was reported (Beves *et al.*, 2006). In addition, several other crystal structures of 4'-*R*-alkoxy-2,2';6',2''-terpyridines were reported, including the aliphatic substituted compounds 4'-butoxy-, 4'-dodecyloxy- (both Andres *et al.*, 2003) and 4'-octadecyloxy-2,2';6',2''-terpyridine (Constable *et al.*, 2006). Crystal structures of terpyridines with functional substituents were also reported, such as 4'-(5-isocyanato-pentyloxy)-2,2';6',2''-terpyridine (Hoogenboom *et al.*, 2004) and 4'-(hex-5-ynyloxy)-2,2';6',2''-terpyridine (Constable *et al.*, 2005). The crystal packing of these compounds revealed interactions between the functional group and the π -electron system of the terpyridines. Moreover, crystal structures for 4'-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]-2,2';6',2''-terpyridine (Chow *et al.*, 2006a), 4'-(norborn-2-ene-5-ylmethyleneoxy)-2,2';6',2''-ter-

Received 5 March 2007

Accepted 6 April 2007

Figure 1

The structure of the title compound, with displacement ellipsoids shown at the 50% probability level. For clarity, H atoms have been omitted.

Figure 2

A projection of the structure along [001]. For clarity, H atoms have been omitted.

pyridine (Kröll *et al.*, 2001), 4'-(3,5-bisbenzyloxybenzyloxy)-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (Constable *et al.*, 2004), 4'-(3-*o*-carboranylpropyloxy)-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (Armsprach, *et al.*, 1998) and a series of chiral 4'-*R*-alkoxy-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine ligands [*R* is (1*S*) or (1*R*)-*endo*-bornyloxyquininylepipiquinyl and camphorsulphonate; Constable *et al.*, 1997] were reported. Furthermore, one crystal structure of a bisterpyridine connected *via* an alkoxy spacer was reported, namely 2,7-

[bis(2,2':6',2''-terpyridin-4'-yl)-1,4,7-trioxaheptyl]naphthalene (Chow *et al.*, 2006*b*). Here we report the crystal structure of the title compound (3).

The three pyridine rings in the molecule are nearly coplanar with each other. The planes through the central ring (N1/C2–C6) and one of the two substituent rings (C13/N14/C15–C18) are nearly coplanar and deviate only by an angle of 4.27 (4)°, while the angle between the plane through the central ring and the second substituent ring (C7/N8/C9–C12) is much larger [17.27 (5)°]. The reason for this distortion is most likely packing effects. The alkyl chain attached to the terpyridine structure is not extended in an all *trans* manner, but the terminal toluene-4-sulfonic acid group shows a *cis* conformation, possibly as a result of the presence of intramolecular C—H···O hydrogen interactions (Table 1). The crystal packing is stabilized by intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds (Table 1), without any π -stacking interaction between the aromatic rings.

Experimental

The title compound (3) was synthesized by reaction of 4'-chloro-2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (1) with propanediol resulting in 3-(2,2':6',2''-terpyridin-4'-yloxy)propan-1-ol (2) as reported previously (Sampath *et al.*, 1999). Subsequent tosylation was performed by reacting (2) (0.959 g; 3.1 mmol) with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid chloride (tosyl chloride; 0.606 g; 3.2 mmol) in the presence of NaOH (0.187 g; 4.7 mmol). To a solution of the tosyl chloride in tetrahydrofuran (7 ml) was added dropwise a solution of (2) and NaOH in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran (12 ml) and water (7 ml). After complete addition of the tosyl chloride, the reaction was heated overnight to 333 K. Subsequently, one drop of ethanolamine was added to react with the small excess of tosyl chloride followed by the addition of water (50 ml) and chloroform (50 ml). The organic layer was separated, washed with water (3 × 50 ml) and dried with sodium sulfate. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the crude product was purified by column chromatography [aluminium oxide with ethyl acetate: hexane (1:1) as eluant]. Slow evaporation of an ethyl acetate solution of the purified compound (3) yielded single crystals suitable for X-ray analysis (0.149 g, 10.3%).

Crystal data

$C_{25}H_{23}N_3O_4S$	$V = 2267.4$ (4) Å ³
$M_r = 461.52$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 16.7370$ (16) Å	$\mu = 0.18$ mm ⁻¹
$b = 7.8191$ (8) Å	$T = 295$ (2) K
$c = 18.3486$ (18) Å	$0.78 \times 0.66 \times 0.33$ mm
$\beta = 109.217$ (2)°	

Data collection

Bruker SMART CCD area-detector diffractometer	28480 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)	5692 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.872$, $T_{\max} = 0.943$	4697 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.024$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.042$	299 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.125$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.04$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.29$ e Å ⁻³
5692 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.27$ e Å ⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C22—H22B $\cdots$ O26	0.97	2.43	2.866 (2)	107
C32—H32 $\cdots$ O26	0.93	2.59	2.937 (2)	103
C10—H10 $\cdots$ O26 ⁱ	0.93	2.57	3.272 (3)	133
C21—H21A $\cdots$ O25 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.41	3.375 (2)	172

Symmetry codes: (i) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $x, y - 1, z$.

All H atoms were placed in idealized positions and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with $C-H = 0.93-0.97$ Å and $U_{iso}(H)$ values of 1.2 or 1.5 times $U_{eq}(C)$.

Data collection: *SMART* (Bruker, 1997); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 1997); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Bruker, 1998); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

RH and USS thank the Dutch Scientific Organization (NWO) and the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for financial support. The 21st century COE program, COE for a United Approach to New Materials Science, is acknowledged by AN and YC for supporting this work. GK thanks the Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF), Austria, for financial support.

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