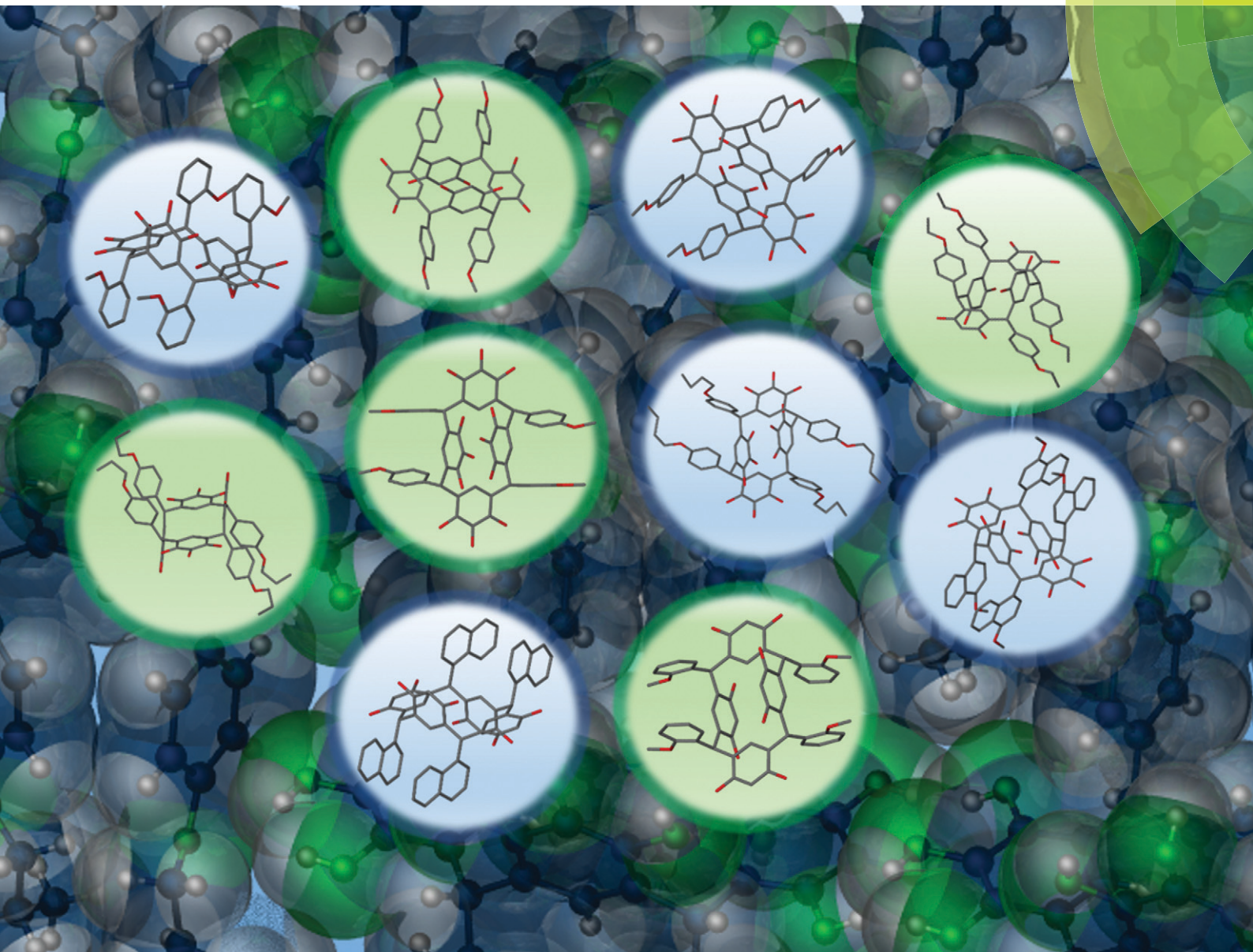


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Syntheses and characterization of aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes†

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Seven aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and six aryl-substituted resorcin[4]arenes were synthesized through the acid catalyzed reaction of either pyrogallol or resorcinol with a specific alkoxybenzaldehyde. Single crystal X-ray data was obtained for all thirteen compounds. In order to determine the effect of the different pendent –R groups, four properties were investigated: π – π distance, inward tilt, twist angle, and the angle between the planes containing the pendent –R groups. Positioning of the –R groups, the carbon atom chain length of the –R groups, the number of upper-rim hydroxyl groups (resorcin[4]arene vs. pyrogallol[4]arene), and the number of substituted phenyl groups all influenced these four properties. The trends that develop are investigated and discussed.

Introduction

Due to their flexibility and bowl-shaped cavity, calix[4]arenes have garnered attention over the last forty years. They have found extensive applications in a range of fields due to their ability to act as host molecules for a variety of guest molecules.¹ As a result of the considerable number of applications of calix[4]arenes, related hosts were synthesized, such as pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes (see Fig. 1). Pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes imitate the conformation and shape of calix[4]arenes; however, the possibility of more hydrogen bonding due to the presence of more hydroxyl groups on the upper-rim (eight for resorcin[4]arenes and twelve for pyrogallol[4]arenes) has led to new chemistry and to supramolecular architectures such as metal-seamed dimers and hexamers.^{2,3}

Niedel and Vogel led the way in the 1940s with research in resorcin[4]arenes. Their work concentrated on the reactions of resorcinol with aliphatic aldehydes. These reactions resulted in the formation of the all-*cis* cone stereoisomer (see Fig. 2).^{4,5}

Later research by Hoegberg exposed three more possible conformers of resorcin[4]arenes: boat, saddle, and chair.⁶ The orientations of the pendent –R groups for resorcin[4]arene are given the nomenclature of *rccc* (cone), *rcct* (partial cone), *rcct* (saddle), and *rcct* (chair) and they describe the orientation of the aliphatic or aryl –R group (see Fig. 2). The

reference point, *r*, is followed by stereochemical positions *cis*, *c*, or *trans*, *t*, going counterclockwise around the molecule. Vogel undertook further studies on the conformers of resorcin[4]arenes with variable temperature ¹H NMR studies. It was determined that the kinetic product was the chair isomer while the cone isomer was the thermodynamic product.⁶

Pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have different bonding interactions and structure.⁷ Therefore, manipulation of the pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene conformers is most likely different from that with calix[4]arenes. For instance, for pyrogallol[4]arenes it was determined that in aprotic solvent the chair conformation was preferred, but in protic solvent the boat conformation was favored.⁸ It has been hypothesized that the pendent –R group also might have an impact on the resulting conformation.⁹ A good deal of information is known about the synthesis pathways for pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes; however, not much is known about the properties and interactions that govern these reactions. Thus, characterization and the creation of a database of modified pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes is needed to provide insight into the interactions involved with these molecules and their adaptability and flexibility to specific applications. Accordingly, the work herein was carried out to uncover the properties and trends that

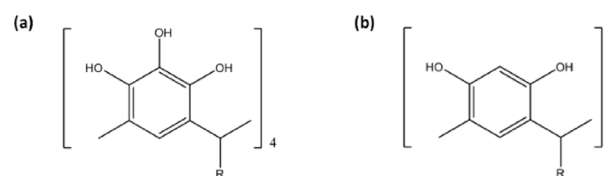


Fig. 1 Schematic structures of (a) pyrogallol[4]arene and (b) resorcin[4]arene.

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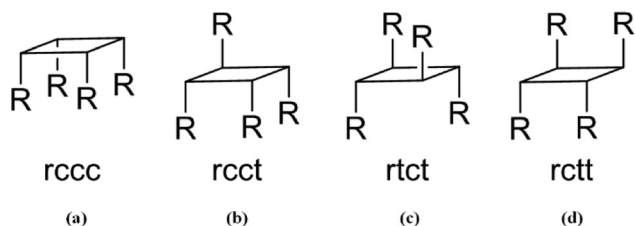


Fig. 2 Possible orientations of the –R groups (a) *rrcc*, (b) *rcct*, (c) *rtct*, and (d) *rctt*. Reference group is the front, left group.

arise from varying the phenyl substituent on pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes.

Several studies have already been carried out with aryl-substituted *C*-phenylpyrogallol[4]arenes^{10–13} and *C*-phenylresorcin[4]arenes.¹⁴ These have all produced the chair conformer unless the hydroxyl group has been alkylated (see Table 1). Additionally, studies with *C*-fluorophenylpyrogallol[4]arene, *C*-chlorophenylpyrogallol[4]arene, and *C*-bromophenylpyrogallol[4]arene have been completed (see Table 1).¹⁵ The twist angle (the degree of rotation between two eclipsed benzene ring substituents) is greatest and smallest with bromophenyl and fluorophenyl substituents respectively. Furthermore, it was found that temperature also played a part in influencing the twist angle. The twist angle decreased as the temperature decreased from reflux to room temperature.

Herein seven aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and six aryl-substituted resorcin[4]arenes have been synthesized and single crystal X-ray data for all thirteen structures has been collected. Both the pendent –R groups and whether the molecule is a pyrogallol[4]arene or resorcin[4]arene affect several properties of the resulting structures, including the π – π distance between pendent –R groups, the inward tilt of the pendent –R groups, the twist angle of the pendent –R groups, and the angle between the planes containing the pendent –R groups (ABP). The trends are investigated and discussed in detail (Table 2).

Experimental

Reagents and solvents were obtained commercially and used without additional purification.

Synthesis of *C*-4-methoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene (1)

4-Methoxybenzaldehyde. Into 5 grams of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 125 mL of DMF was added. The reaction was

Table 1 Previously synthesized aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes

Pendent –R group	Solvent system
Phenyl ^{10a}	DMF
Biphenyl ¹³	DMF
Naphthyl ¹¹	Methanol, pyrazine
4-Cyanophenyl ¹⁵	DMSO
4-Fluorophenyl ¹⁵	DMSO
4-Chlorophenyl ¹⁵	DMSO
4-Bromophenyl ¹⁵	DMSO
4-Hydroxyphenyl ^{10b}	DMSO

Table 2 Structures with corresponding name and –R group. –R groups attaches to bridging –CH linker through the top (top left, if more than one phenyl group) carbon atom

Structure	Name	–R group
1	<i>C</i> -4-Methoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene	
2	<i>C</i> -2-Methoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene	
3	<i>C</i> -4-Ethoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene	
4	<i>C</i> -4-Propoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene	
5	<i>C</i> -4-Butoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene	
6	<i>C</i> -1-Naphthylpyrogallol[4]arene	
7	<i>C</i> -4-Methoxy-1-naphthylpyrogallol[4]arene	
8	<i>C</i> -4-Methoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene	
9	<i>C</i> -3-Methoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene	
10	<i>C</i> -2-Methoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene	
11	<i>C</i> -4-Ethoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene	
12	<i>C</i> -4-Isopropoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene	
13	<i>C</i> -1-Naphthylresorcin[4]arene	



stirred until all 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde dissolved. To the reaction, 1.97 grams of sodium hydride was added and the solution was stirred at room temperature for ten minutes. To the solution, 3.05 mL of iodoethane was added and the solution was stirred at room temperature for one hour. The reaction was quenched with methanol then all solvent was rotovapped off. The product was washed with a 50/50 water/chloroform mixture. Since product dissolves in chloroform, the chloroform layer was removed and rotovapped off. The remaining liquid was dried with magnesium sulfate, filtered, and all remaining solvent was evaporated off yielding 8.3 grams of orange liquid.

C-4-Methoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene. To a round bottom flask, 3.89 grams of pyrogallol and 50 mL of ethanol were added. The solution was stirred until the pyrogallol dissolved. To the solution, 3.75 mL of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde was added followed by 0.5 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The solution was heated to 90 °C and refluxed for 8 hours. The solution was filtered and the powder dried yielding 1.8 grams of white precipitate. Colourless, plate-shaped crystals were obtained by dissolving the powder in DMSO and allowing the solution to slowly evaporate.

Synthesis of structures 2–13

Synthesis of structures 2–13 were synthesized with a similar method as structure 1. Complete synthesis information is described in ESI.†

Crystallography

Single crystal X-ray data for structures 2, 8, 10, and 13 were collected at 173 K on a Bruker Apex II CCD diffractometer using a CuK α radiation source (1.54178 Å). Data for all other cocrystals were collected at 100 K or 173 K on a Bruker Apex II CCD diffractometer, using a MoK α radiation source (0.71073 Å).

Cocrystal 1. C₇₆H₁₀₄O₂₈S₈, $M = 1774.15$, colourless prism, $a = 16.0033(7)$ Å, $b = 11.5923(5)$ Å, $c = 22.053(1)$ Å, $\beta = 94.549(2)^\circ$, space group $P2_1/c$, $V = 4078.3(3)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.363$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 1776$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 48 413 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.08, $R_1 = 0.070$, $wR_2 = 0.108$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 553 parameters, 54 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.297$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 2. C₇₆H_{123.8}O₂₆S₁₀, $M = 1774.15$, colourless prism, $a = 13.3120(3)$ Å, $b = 17.0039(4)$ Å, $c = 22.7649(5)$ Å, $\alpha = 105.340(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 102.612(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 106.369(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 45.22.76(18)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.303$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 1896$, CuK α radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 14 967 reflections collected. Final GooF = 2.47, $R_1 = 0.232$, $wR_2 = 0.564$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 1021 parameters, 102 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 2.85$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 3. C₇₂H₉₂O₂₂S₆, $M = 1501.82$, colourless plate, $a = 10.3128(4)$ Å, $b = 13.6528(5)$ Å, $c = 15.1819(6)$ Å, $\alpha = 113.311(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 105.470(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 95.699(2)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$,

$V = 1840.6(1)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.355$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 796$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 8668 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.02, $R_1 = 0.073$, $wR_2 = 0.102$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 465 parameters, 0 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.26$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 4. C₁₇₆H₂₇₂O₅₆S₂₄, $M = 4053.38$, pink prism, $a = 13.980(1)$ Å, $b = 16.337(2)$ Å, $c = 24.278(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 77.851(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 73.707(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 73.719(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 5056.3(9)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.331$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 2160$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 20 582 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.07, $R_1 = 0.171$, $wR_2 = 0.265$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 1190 parameters, 119 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.33$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 5. C₉₂H₁₄₄O₂₈S₁₂, $M = 2082.79$, colourless prism, $a = 13.564(1)$ Å, $b = 14.191(1)$ Å, $c = 15.937(1)$ Å, $\alpha = 110.429(4)^\circ$, $\beta = 109.634(4)^\circ$, $\gamma = 92.884(3)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 2658(3)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.301$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 1112$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 10 615 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.02, $R_1 = 0.121$, $wR_2 = 0.193$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 662 parameters, 48 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.32$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 6. C₉₆H₁₃₂O₂₆S₁₄, $M = 2150.86$, colourless prism, $a = 12.973(2)$ Å, $b = 14.665(2)$ Å, $c = 15.949(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 97.687(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 112.271(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 98.894(2)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 2712.0(7)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.317$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 1140$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 12 058 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.06, $R_1 = 0.139$, $wR_2 = 0.334$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 615 parameters, 36 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.35$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 7. C₈₆H_{99.8}O₂₃S₇, $M = 1725.88$, colourless prism, $a = 12.3525(6)$ Å, $b = 13.8124(8)$ Å, $c = 15.0196(8)$ Å, $\alpha = 112.326(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 112.595(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 93.556(2)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 2122.7(2)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.350$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 912$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 7073 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.83, $R_1 = 0.165$, $wR_2 = 0.434$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 579 parameters, 66 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.26$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 8. C₁₅₂H₂₁₆O₄₄S₂₀, $M = 1537.97$, colourless prism, $a = 10.6715(3)$ Å, $b = 16.8763(5)$ Å, $c = 24.6079(7)$ Å, $\alpha = 97.900(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 102.264(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 99.408(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 4203.7(2)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.339$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 1800$, CuK α radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178$ Å, $T = 173$ K, 14 941 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.09, $R_1 = 0.138$, $wR_2 = 0.249$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 1031 parameters, 30 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 3.01$ mm⁻¹.

Cocrystal 9. C₇₂H₉₆O₂₀S₈, $M = 1537.98$, colourless plate, $a = 12.529(1)$ Å, $b = 13.245(1)$ Å, $c = 13.638(1)$ Å, $\alpha = 112.439(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 109.559(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 92.935(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 1929.0(3)$ Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.324$ g cm⁻³, $F_{000} = 816$, MoK α radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å, $T = 100$ K, 8543 reflections collected. Final GooF =



1.03, $R_1 = 0.060$, $wR_2 = 0.104$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 482 parameters, 0 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.30 \text{ mm}^{-1}$.

Cocrystal 10. $\text{C}_{80}\text{H}_{120}\text{O}_{24}\text{S}_{12}$, $M = 1850.48$, colourless prism, $a = 13.6701(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 16.5031(3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 21.1363(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 99.896(1)^\circ$, space group $P2_1/n$, $V = 4697.4(1) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 2$, $D_c = 1.308 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F_{000} = 1968$, $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$, $T = 173 \text{ K}$, 8608 reflections collected. Final GooF = 3.29, $R_1 = 0.206$, $wR_2 = 0.602$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 552 parameters, 66 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 3.16 \text{ mm}^{-1}$.

Cocrystal 11. $\text{C}_{156}\text{H}_{220}\text{O}_{42}\text{S}_{18}$, $M = 953.01$, colourless plate, $a = 13.887(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 15.638(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 23.205(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 99.446(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 101.639(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 114.753(2)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 4304(1) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.290 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F_{000} = 1780$, $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$, $T = 100 \text{ K}$, 14853 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.02, $R_1 = 0.131$, $wR_2 = 0.196$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 1019 parameters, 32 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.30 \text{ mm}^{-1}$.

Cocrystal 12. $\text{C}_{160}\text{H}_{224}\text{O}_{40}\text{S}_{16}$, $M = 3300.35$, colourless prism, $a = 12.108(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 13.592(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 26.446(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 88.602(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 85.738(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 83.463(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 4311.5(7) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.270 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F_{000} = 1760$, $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$, $T = 100 \text{ K}$, 17182 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.02, $R_1 = 0.100$, $wR_2 = 0.120$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 1005 parameters, 0 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.27 \text{ mm}^{-1}$.

Cocrystal 13. $\text{C}_{128}\text{H}_{108}\text{O}_8\text{N}_{12}$, $M = 1942.26$, colourless plate, $a = 13.0650(3) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 14.1576(3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 15.2003(3) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 72.404(1)^\circ$, $\beta = 76.963(1)^\circ$, $\gamma = 75.955(1)^\circ$, space group $P\bar{1}$, $V = 2564.45(9) \text{ \AA}^3$, $Z = 1$, $D_c = 1.258 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, $F_{000} = 1024$, $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$, $T = 173 \text{ K}$, 8990 reflections collected. Final GooF = 1.054, $R_1 = 0.062$, $wR_2 = 0.175$, R indices based on reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ (refinement on F^2), 665 parameters, 0 restraints. Lp and absorption corrections applied, $\mu = 0.63 \text{ mm}^{-1}$.

Results

All synthesized structures form the chair conformer pack in a bilayer arrangement. Four measurements are used to describe and compare the structures of the aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes: π - π distance, the tilt inward, the twist angle, and the angle between the plane of the pendent -R groups (see Tables 3 and 4). (Note: there are two sets of pendent -R groups, four pendent -R groups total. Some of the molecules are symmetric through a C_{2h} plane so the two groups are equal and thus only one set of measurements is given.) First, the π - π distance is the distance measured from the calculated centroids of the phenyl groups of the pendent -R groups (see Fig. 3). This measurement describes the degree the pendent -R groups are rotated away from each other and is used with the tilt distance to express how much the pendent -R groups are tilted inwards

Table 3 π - π distance and inward tilt of aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes

Structure	π - π distance (\AA)	C-C distance 1 (\AA)	C-C distance 2 (\AA)	Tilt inward ^a (\AA)
1	4.59	4.29	4.88	0.59
2	4.63	4.47	4.87	0.40
	4.42	4.01	4.81	0.80
3	4.68	4.45	4.91	0.46
4	4.90	4.85	4.96	0.11
	4.90	4.84	4.96	0.12
5	4.83	4.77	4.96	0.19
6	4.29	3.89	4.74	0.85
7	4.40	4.14	4.74	0.60
8	4.34	3.93	4.77	0.84
	4.34	3.93	4.77	0.84
9	4.74	4.49	4.98	0.49
10	4.43	4.08	4.84	0.76
11	4.54	4.30	4.84	0.54
	4.46	4.19	4.81	0.62
12	4.59	4.46	4.82	0.36
	5.10	5.12	5.06	-0.06
13	4.68	4.56	4.87	0.31

^a Tilt inward is calculated as the difference between C-C distance 2 and C-C distance 1.

Table 4 Twist angles and angle between the planes of eclipsed -R groups for aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes

Structure	Angle 1 ($^\circ$)	Angle 2 ($^\circ$)	90° - angle 1 ($^\circ$)	90° - angle 2 ($^\circ$)	Twist angle ($^\circ$)	ABP ($^\circ$) (esd)
1	85.4	85.5	4.6	4.5	9.1	21.57 (0.14)
2	87.1	86.3	2.9	3.7	6.6	10.26 (1.14)
	86.6	85.3	3.4	4.7	8.1	16.53 (1.15)
3	85.6	88.0	4.4	2.0	6.4	19.12 (0.13)
4	91.6	122	-1.6	-32	-33.8	67.09 (0.55)
	91.6	90.2	-1.6	-0.2	-1.8	67.11 (0.55)
5	84.8	89.1	5.2	0.9	6.1	30.52 (0.40)
6	83.0	83.6	7.0	6.4	13.4	21.31 (0.18)
7	80.1	88.8	9.9	1.2	11.1	16.27 (0.34)
8	83.3	85.2	6.7	4.8	11.5	22.75 (0.26)
	83.0	85.2	7.0	4.8	11.8	22.63 (0.26)
9	85.7	86.9	4.3	3.1	7.4	49.79 (0.08)
10	84.3	84.5	5.7	5.5	11.2	16.42 (0.35)
11	83.8	88.0	6.2	2.0	8.2	22.60 (0.29)
	81.4	88.0	1.2	8.6	9.8	21.19 (0.25)
12	83.8	89.3	6.2	0.7	6.9	21.63 (0.14)
	90.1	90.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	45.15 (0.10)
13	86.4	87.0	3.6	3.0	6.6	14.16 (0.08)

(see Fig. 4). Tilt distance is the difference between the two C-C distances (see Fig. 5). The first C-C distance is the distance between the two C4 carbon atoms of the phenyl groups of the -R groups and the second C-C distance is the distance between the two C1 carbon atoms of the phenyl groups of the -R groups (see Fig. 5). The twist angle is found using equation 1. Angle 1 is the angle that is made up by the points C1, C2, and C3 (see Fig. 6). Angle 2 is the angle that is made up by the points C3, C4, and C5 (see Fig. 6). Along with the angle between the planes of the eclipsed pendent -R groups,



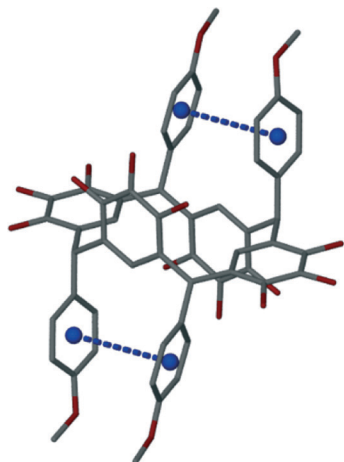


Fig. 3 The π - π distance (dashed blue bond) and the calculated centroids (blue atoms). Hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity.

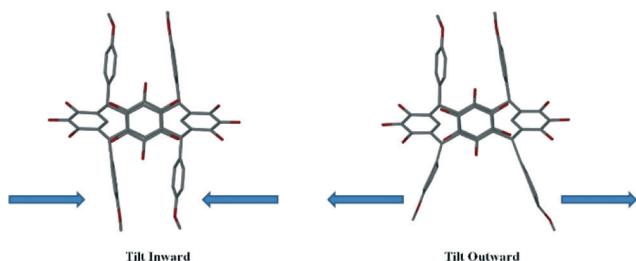


Fig. 4 Difference between pendent -R groups tilting inwards and outwards. Hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity.

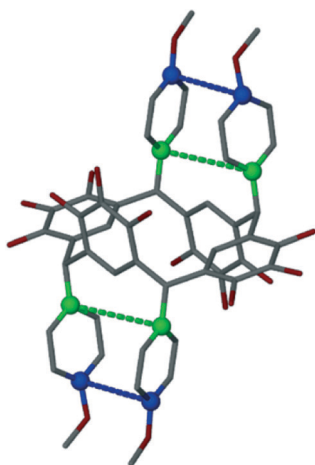


Fig. 5 C4 C-C distance (dashed blue bond) and C1 C-C distance (dashed green bond). C4 atoms are blue while C1 atoms are green. Hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity.

the twist angle describes the sterics and torsion between the two groups. The angle between the planes (ABP) of the eclipsed pendent -R groups is calculated with the MPLA command in X-Seed.¹⁶ The command creates two planes for the two phenyl groups and then calculates the angle between.

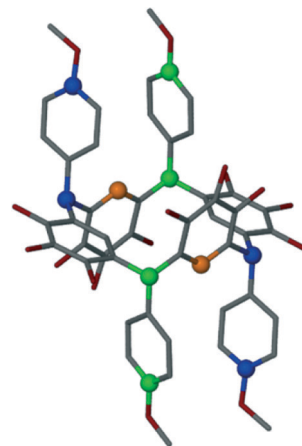


Fig. 6 Points C1 and C2 that make up angle 1 (blue atoms) and points C4 and C5 that make up angle 2 (green atoms). C3 is used to find both angles and is the orange atom. Hydrogen atoms are removed for clarity.

$$\text{Twist angle} = (90^\circ - \text{angle 1}) + (90^\circ - \text{angle 2}) \quad (1)$$

Discussion

Several trends arose from the change in pendent -R group and the change from pyrogallol[4]arene to resorcin[4]arene. A summary of the trends is found at the end of this section in Table 7 (for compound 13, keep in mind that it is crystallized in pyridine, not DMSO like all other compounds). First examined is π - π distance. With the pyrogallol[4]arene-based compounds (excluding naphthalene-based) (2 and 3), the π - π distance is greater than in resorcin[4]arene-based compounds (8, 10, and 11) (see Table 5). There are two different trends for π - π distance in pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene compounds that have naphthyl as the -R group. In the pyrogallol[4]arene compounds, the pyrogallol[4]arene with a *para*-methoxyphenyl -R group has a greater π - π distance than the pyrogallol[4]arene with a naphthyl -R group (5) (4.59 Å and 4.29 Å, respectively). Furthermore, the *C*-1-naphthylpyrogallol[4]arene has a smaller π - π distance than *C*-4-methoxy-1-naphthylpyrogallol[4]arene (6) (4.29 Å and 4.40 Å, respectively). In the resorcin[4]arene compound, the trend is reversed; the resorcin[4]arene with a *para*-methoxyphenyl -R group (7) has a smaller π - π distance than the resorcin[4]arene with a naphthyl -R group (13) (4.34 Å and 4.68 Å, respectively). Both the pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene compounds have the same trend in π - π distance when the alkoxy group is extended from one carbon atom (methoxyphenyl) to three carbon atoms (propoxyphenyl or isopropoxyphenyl). As the alkoxy group increases in carbon atoms, the π - π distance also increases (methoxy to ethoxy to propoxy: 4.59 Å to 4.68 Å to 4.90 Å for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 4.34 Å to 4.46 Å, 4.54 Å to 4.59 Å, 5.10 Å for resorcin[4]arene compounds). Finally, both pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene compounds have the same trend in π - π



Table 5 Comparison of π - π distances and inward tilt distances for pyrogallol[4]arenes vs. resorcin[4]arenes

Structure	-R group	π - π distance (Å)	Tilt inward (Å)
1		4.59	0.59
2		4.63	0.40
3		4.42 4.68	0.80 0.46
8		4.34	0.84
10		4.34 4.43	0.84 0.76
11		4.54	0.54
		4.46	0.62

distance when the position of the methoxy substituent is changed. With the *meta*-methoxyphenyl substituent, the π - π distance is the greatest, followed by the *ortho*-methoxyphenyl substituent, and the *para*-methoxyphenyl substituent has the smallest π - π distance (*para*, *ortho*, *meta*: 4.59 Å, and 4.64 Å (4.38 Å, second value) for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 4.34 Å, 4.43 Å, and 4.74 Å for resorcin[4]arene compounds).

The second measurement inspected is the tilt inward. The smaller the number, the more the pendent -R groups are tilted inward. Pyrogallol[4]arene compounds (2 and 3) have pendent -R groups that tilt inward more than the pendent -R groups of resorcin[4]arene compounds (8, 10, and 11) (see Table 5). Once again, with naphthyl as the -R group, the pyrogallol[4]arene compounds (5) and the resorcin[4]arene compounds (8 and 13) have opposite trends. The tilt inward for pendent -R groups on pyrogallol[4]arene compounds is greater in *C*-4-methoxyphenylpyrogallol[4]arene and smaller in *C*-1-naphthylpyrogallol[4]arene (0.59 Å and 0.85 Å, respectively). The opposite trend is found for resorcin[4]arene compounds; the tilt inward for pendent -R groups is greater in *C*-1-naphthylresorcin[4]arene and smaller in *C*-4-methoxyphenylresorcin[4]arene (0.31 Å and 0.84 Å, respectively). With naphthyl and 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl substituents, the naphthyl substituted compound (5) has a smaller tilt inward than the 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl substituted compound (6) (0.60 Å and 0.85 Å, respectively). In terms of the number of carbon atoms in the pendent -R group, pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene compounds have the same trend. When the alkoxy group is extended from one carbon atom

(methoxy) to three carbon atoms (propoxy or isopropoxy), the tilt of the pendent -R group inward is smallest for the methoxyphenyl substituted compounds (methoxy to ethoxy to propoxy: 0.59 Å to 0.46 Å to 0.11 Å for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 0.84 Å to 0.54 Å, 0.62 Å to 0.36 Å, -0.06 Å for resorcin[4]arene compounds). Finally, in regard to *ortho*, *meta*, and *para* positions of the substituents, *ortho* substituted compounds have -R groups that tilt more inwards than *para* substituted compounds. *Meta* substituted compounds have the greatest tilt inwards of the pendent -R groups (*para*, *ortho*, *meta*: 0.59 Å, 0.52 Å (0.75 Å, second value) for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 0.84 Å, 0.76 Å, 0.49 Å for resorcin[4]arene compounds).

Next examined is the twist angle. The greater the twist angle, the more inward the pendent -R groups are tilted. The twist angle is greater in resorcin[4]arene compounds than in pyrogallol[4]arene compounds (see Table 6). Also, naphthyl substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes (5) have greater twist angles than 4-methoxyphenyl substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes (13.4° and 9.1°, respectively). The reverse is true for resorcin[4]arene compounds (8 and 13). Naphthyl substituted resorcin[4]arenes have smaller twist angles than 4-methoxyphenyl substituted resorcin[4]arenes (6.6° and 11.5°, 11.6°, respectively). In regards to naphthyl and 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl substituents, the naphthyl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arene (5) has a greater twist angle than the 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arene (7) (13.4° and 11.1°, respectively). For both the pyrogallol[4]arene and resorcin[4]arene compounds, when the substituted pendent -R groups expand

Table 6 Comparison of twist angle and ABP for pyrogallol[4]arenes vs. resorcin[4]arenes

Structure	-R group	Twist angle (°)	ABP (°)
1		9.1	21.57
2		6.6	10.26
3		8.1 6.4	16.53 19.12
8		11.5	22.75
10		11.8 11.2	22.63 16.42
11		8.2	22.60
		9.8	21.19



from methoxyphenyl to propoxyphenyl or isopropoxy phenyl, the twist angle decreases (methoxy to ethoxy to propoxy: 9.1° to 6.4° to −33.8°, −1.8° for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 11.5°, 11.8° to 8.2°, 9.8° to −0.5°, 6.9° for resorcin[4]arene compounds). *Ortho*-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes have the greatest twist angle, followed by *para*-substituted compounds (*para*, *ortho*: 9.1°, 10.4°, (8.4°, second value). For resorcin[4]arene compounds, the *meta*-substituted compounds have the smallest twist angle and the *ortho*- and *para*-substituted compounds have similar twist angles (*meta*, *ortho*, *para*: 7.4°, 11.2°, 11.5°(11.6°)).

Finally, the last measurement looked at is the angle between the planes of the eclipsed pendent −R groups (ABP). Resorcin[4]arene compounds (8, 10, and 11) have greater ABPs than pyrogallol[4]arene compounds (2) (see Table 6). Pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have the same trend dealing with the ABP of naphthyl −R groups. In both the pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes, the naphthyl-substituted compound (6 and 13 respectively) has a smaller ABP than the methoxyphenyl-substituted compound (8) (pyrogallol[4]arene: 21.31° and 21.57° respectively, resorcin[4]arene: 14.16° and 22.63°, 22.75°, respectively). The naphthyl-substituted compounds (6) have a greater twist angle than the 4-methoxy-1-naphthyl-substituted compounds (7) (21.31° and 16.27°, respectively). When the substituted groups are expanded from one carbon atom (methoxyphenyl) to three carbon atoms (propoxy or isopropoxy), the ABP decreases from methoxyphenyl to ethoxyphenyl but increases from ethoxyphenyl to propoxyl/isopropoxyphenyl (methoxy to

ethoxy to propoxy: 21.57° to 19.12° to 67.09°, 67.11° for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 22.63°, 22.75° to 21.19°, 22.60° to 21.63°, 45.15° for resorcin[4]arene compounds). *Ortho*-substituted compounds have the smallest ABP, followed by *para*-substituted compounds, and *meta*-substituted compounds have the largest ABP (*ortho*, *para*, *meta*: 12.45° (14.47°, second value), 21.57° for pyrogallol[4]arene compounds and 16.42°, 22.63°(22.75°), 49.79° for resorcin[4]arene compounds). A summary of all the trends discovered is found in Table 7.

In order to compare these current results to previously published crystal structures of aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes, similar examinations were performed with the previously reported structures. The results can be found in Table 8. Comparing the substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes to the substituted resorcin[4]arenes, with a phenyl or fluoro −R group, the pyrogallol[4]arenes have a greater π – π distances and angle between the planes than the resorcin[4]arenes. However, the substituted resorcin[4]arenes have a greater inward tilt and twist angle than the substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes. This is similar to the trends found for alkoxy substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes except for the angle between the planes. For chloro −R groups, the pyrogallol[4]arenes have a greater inward tilt and twist angle than the resorcin[4]arenes and the resorcin[4]arenes have a greater π – π distances and angle between the planes. These trends are dissimilar to the trends found in the alkoxy substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes except for the angle between the planes (see Table 9 for a summary of the trends).

Table 7 Trends for π – π distance, inward tilt, twist angle, and the angle between the planes (ABP) containing the pendent −R groups for all aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes

Properties	Measurement			
	π – π distance	Inward tilt	Twist angle	ABP
Pyrogallol[4]arene (pyro) vs. resorcin[4]arene (res)	Pyro > res	Pyro < res	Pyro < res	Pyro < res
Naphthyl (naph) vs. methoxyphenyl (met)	Pyro met > naph res met < naph	Pyro met < naph res met > naph	Pyro met < naph res met > naph	Pyro met > naph res met > naph
Methoxyl (1), ethoxyl (2), vs. propoxyphenyl (3)	1 < 2 < 3	1 > 2 > 3	1 > 2 > 3	1 > 2 < 3
<i>Ortho</i> (<i>o</i>) vs. <i>meta</i> (<i>m</i>) vs. <i>para</i> (<i>p</i>)	$p < o < m$	$p > o > m$	$m < o \approx p$	$o < p < m$

Table 8 π – π distance, inward tilt, twist angle, and angle between the plane of previously reported aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes

Structure	π – π distance (Å)	Tilt inward (Å)	Twist angle (°)	ABP (°)
C-Phenylpyrogallol[4]arene ^{10a}	4.84	0.24	0.8	41.09
C-4-Cyanophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ^{15a}	4.53	0.62	8.8	33.60
C-4-Cyanophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ^{15a}	4.33	0.81	15.5	21.18
C-4-Chlorophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ¹⁵	4.33	0.80	13.3	18.78
C-4-Bromophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ^{15a}	4.50	0.64	7.9	20.05
C-4-Bromophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ^{15a}	4.57	0.59	8.3	15.28
C-4-Fluorophenylpyrogallol[4]arene ¹⁵	4.25	0.95	14.9	25.34
C-Phenylresorcin[4]arene ^{14a}	4.17	1.12	16.8	23.30
C-4-Chlorophenylresorcin[4]arene ^{14c b}	4.47, 4.68	0.35, 0.68	4.6, 8.5	23.37, 33.57
C-4-Fluorophenylresorcin[4]arene ^{14c}	4.18	1.03	16	24.11

^a Two reported structures. ^b Asymmetric structure, two set of phenyl rings.



Table 9 Trends for π - π distance, inward tilt, twist angle, and the angle between the planes (ABP) containing the pendent -R groups for previously reported aryl substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes

Properties	Measurement			
	π - π distance	Inward tilt	Twist angle	ABP
Pyrogallol[4]arene (pyro) vs. resorcin[4]arene (res)	Phenyl, fluoro pyro > res chloro pyro < res	Phenyl, fluoro pyro < res chloro pyro > res	Phenyl, fluoro pyro < res chloro pyro > res	Phenyl, fluoro pyro > res chloro pyro < res
Chloro (Cl) vs. bromo (Br) vs. fluoro (F)	F < Cl < Br	Br < Cl < F	F < Cl < Br	F < Cl < Br

When comparing the chloro-, fluoro-, and bromo-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes, several trends emerge. For π - π distances, twist angle, and angle between the planes the bromo-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have the greatest values, followed by the chloro-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes, and the fluoro-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have the smallest values. The opposite is true for the inward tilt. The bromo-pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have the smallest inward tilt and the fluoro-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes have the greatest inward tilt (see Table 9 for a summary of the trends).

Conclusions

Thirteen new aryl-substituted pyrogallol[4]arenes and resorcin[4]arenes were synthesized. It was demonstrated that small changes in the substituted pendent -R group (positioning of alkoxy group and length of alkoxy group) led to structural changes and several trends arose in π - π distance, inward tilt, twist angle, and ABP.

Further studies are being undertaken to determine the effect of substitution on phenylpyrogallol[4]arenes. Longer alkoxy groups in different positions are being synthesized as only methoxyphenyl was done in all three (*ortho*, *meta*, and *para*) positions. Additionally, phenyl rings are being expanded to determine if anthracene and pyrene groups could be substituted. Furthermore, studies have been started to convert the chair conformer of all structures to the boat conformer. This is being attempted through refluxing, microwave synthesis, or changes in solvent system. With the boat conformers synthesized, these compounds will be used to create a library of metal-seamed dimeric and hexameric nano-capsules.

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