

Amnah Mohammed Alsuhaibani, Yazeed M. Asiri, Moamen S. Refat, Rabia Usman* and Arshad Khan*

The crystal structure of (Z)-4-ethyl-2-((4-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-2-yl)methylene)-3,5-dimethyl-2H-pyrrol-1-ium 2,2'-spirobi[naphtho[1,8-de][1,3,2]dioxaborinin]-2-uide, $C_{37}H_{37}BN_2O_4$

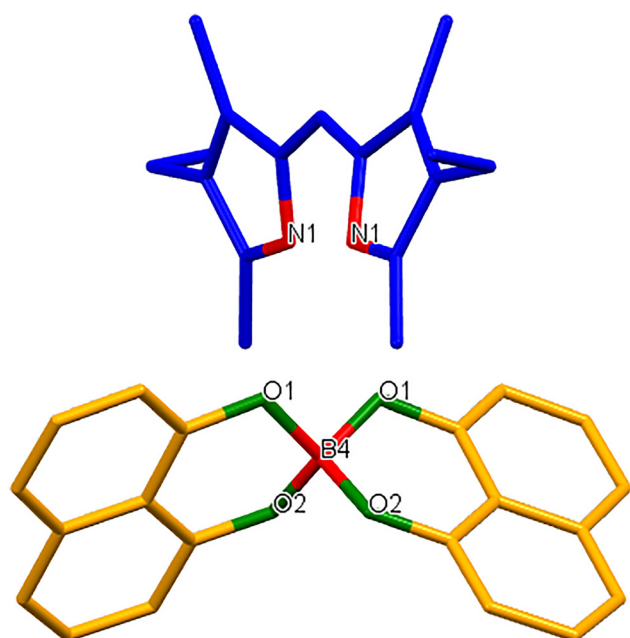


Table 1: Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	Orange plate
Size:	0.43 × 0.08 × 0.05 mm
Wavelength:	Cu K α radiation (1.54184 Å)
μ :	0.65 mm ⁻¹
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Xcalibur, ω
$\theta_{\max}$, completeness:	66.9°, >99 %
$N(hkl)_{\text{measured}}$, $N(hkl)_{\text{unique}}$, R_{int} :	10,896, 2696, 0.027
Criterion for I_{obs} , $N(hkl)_{\text{gt}}$:	$I_{\text{obs}} > 2\sigma(I_{\text{obs}})$, 2410
$N(\text{param})_{\text{refined}}$:	206
Programs:	CrysAlis ^{Pro} [1], SHELX [2, 3], Olex2 [4]

Abstract

$C_{37}H_{37}BN_2O_4$, monoclinic, $I2/a$ (no. 15), $a = 13.8030(3)$ Å, $b = 17.6109(2)$ Å, $c = 14.1059(3)$ Å, $\beta = 117.524(3)^\circ$, $V = 3040.83(11)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $R_{\text{gt}}(F) = 0.0340$, $wR_{\text{ref}}(F^2) = 0.0867$, $T = 150$ K.

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Table 1 contains crystallographic data and Table 2 contains the list of the atoms including atomic coordinates and displacement parameters.

1 Source of materials

The 2,6-diethyl-3,5-dimethyl-4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3a,4a-diaza-s-indacene (50 mg, 0.16 mmol) and TMSOTf (0.11 mL, 0.57 mmol) were dissolved in toluene (5 mL) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 30 min. The solution was cooled to room temperature, and 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene (132 mg, 0.82 mmol) was added followed by diisopropylethylamine (0.10 mL, 0.57 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified by column chromatography to give the title compound in 20 % yield. Good quality single crystal suitable for single crystal diffraction

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***Corresponding authors:** Rabia Usman, School of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong, Sichuan 643000, China, E-mail: arshaibar@gmail.com. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1387-3519>; and Arshad Khan, Nanomedicine Department, King Abdullah International Medical Research Center (KAIMRC), King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, Riyadh 11426, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, E-mail: khanar@kaimrc.edu.sa. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8716-4312>
Amnah Mohammed Alsuhaibani, Department of Physical Sports Sciences, College of Sports Sciences & Physical Activity, Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University, P. O. Box 84428, Riyadh 11671, Saudi Arabia
Yazeed M. Asiri and Moamen S. Refat, Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Taif University, P. O. Box 11099, 21944 Taif, Saudi Arabia

Table 2: Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²).

Atom	x	y	z	U _{iso} [*] /U _{eq}
O1	0.67809 (6)	0.70100 (5)	0.41408 (6)	0.0275 (2)
O2	0.69001 (7)	0.79929 (5)	0.54066 (6)	0.0295 (2)
N1	0.78953 (8)	0.56589 (6)	0.41272 (8)	0.0238 (2)
H1	0.7457 (12)	0.6017 (8)	0.4184 (11)	0.029*
C1	0.86661 (9)	0.45483 (7)	0.40453 (9)	0.0237 (3)
C2	0.89341 (9)	0.50969 (7)	0.34997 (9)	0.0252 (3)
C3	0.84312 (9)	0.57779 (7)	0.35489 (9)	0.0251 (3)
C8	0.7500	0.45713 (9)	0.5000	0.0232 (3)
H8	0.7500	0.4032	0.5000	0.028*
C9	0.79956 (9)	0.49010 (7)	0.44387 (9)	0.0223 (3)
C10	0.90618 (10)	0.37450 (7)	0.42373 (10)	0.0281 (3)
H10A	0.8740	0.3467	0.3559	0.042*
H10B	0.8845	0.3503	0.4736	0.042*
H10C	0.9860	0.3738	0.4543	0.042*
C11	0.96002 (11)	0.50007 (8)	0.29149 (11)	0.0329 (3)
H11A	1.0079	0.4551	0.3202	0.039*
H11B	1.0073	0.5452	0.3043	0.039*
C12	0.88885 (13)	0.49009 (9)	0.17155 (11)	0.0440 (4)
H12A	0.9355	0.4838	0.1368	0.066*
H12B	0.8425	0.5350	0.1424	0.066*
H12C	0.8427	0.4450	0.1583	0.066*
C13	0.84431 (11)	0.65271 (7)	0.30741 (10)	0.0327 (3)
H13A	0.7873	0.6540	0.2329	0.049*
H13B	0.9158	0.6608	0.3101	0.049*
H13C	0.8307	0.6928	0.3479	0.049*
C14	0.57882 (9)	0.72763 (7)	0.34104 (9)	0.0239 (3)
C15	0.52492 (10)	0.69411 (7)	0.24262 (10)	0.0283 (3)
H15	0.5577	0.6534	0.2237	0.034*
C16	0.42069 (11)	0.72048 (8)	0.16981 (10)	0.0346 (3)
H16	0.3836	0.6975	0.1013	0.041*
C17	0.37170 (11)	0.77857 (8)	0.19572 (11)	0.0365 (3)
H17	0.3008	0.7949	0.1455	0.044*
C18	0.37849 (11)	0.87430 (8)	0.32951 (11)	0.0374 (3)
H18	0.3076	0.8925	0.2820	0.045*
C19	0.43468 (12)	0.90563 (8)	0.42898 (11)	0.0366 (3)
H19	0.4015	0.9449	0.4500	0.044*
C20	0.54027 (11)	0.88116 (7)	0.50087 (10)	0.0313 (3)
H20	0.5779	0.9041	0.5693	0.038*
C21	0.58888 (10)	0.82405 (7)	0.47205 (9)	0.0257 (3)
C23	0.53162 (10)	0.78921 (7)	0.36981 (9)	0.0248 (3)
C24	0.42564 (10)	0.81482 (7)	0.29707 (10)	0.0304 (3)
B4	0.7500	0.75178 (11)	0.5000	0.0268 (4)

analysis was obtained by slow evaporation from a mixture of chloroform and hexane (1:3).

2 Experimental details

The structure of the as title compound was solved using SHELXT [2] and refined by SHELXL program [3] through the

Olex2 interface [4]. All hydrogen atoms were positioned at calculated coordinates and refined isotropically.

3 Comment

Noncovalent interactions (NCIs) are ubiquitous in nature, playing a crucial role in the cohesion of chemical systems. The last decades have witnessed increased interest in the rational design of supramolecular architectures based on the self-assembly of various suitable building blocks using NCIs [5–15]. Amongst the various strategies, the utilization of intermolecular hydrogen bond interactions in the design and self-assembly of well-defined supramolecular structures has become a promising synthetic approach with potential in host–guest chemistry, gas storage, and crystal engineering [16–20]. The synthesized complex was crystallized in the monoclinic space group *I*2/*a*1. Single-crystal structure analysis revealed the product as a salt in which the boron centre had been abstracted from the diopyrromethene core followed by formation of an anion with two molecules of the naphthalene-1,8-bis(olate). The nitrogen atoms of the cation were hydrogen-bonded to the oxygen atoms of the boron containing anion.

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Conflict of interest statement: The authors declare no conflicts of interest regarding this article.

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