

Supporting information

for

**Amidines from cyclic amines and nitriles in the presence of zinc(II):  
Other nitriles in place of acetonitrile**

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## List of compounds

[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe)]·CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	<b>1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe) <sub>2</sub> ]·CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	<b>2·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe) <sub>2</sub> ]·2.5PhCN	<b>2·2.5PhCN</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyro)]	<b>3</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyro) <sub>2</sub> ]	<b>4</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipepropioam)]	<b>5</b>
pipepropioamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]	<b>6</b>
pyropropioamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]	<b>7</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipebenzoam)]	<b>8a, 8b</b>
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyrobenzoam)]	<b>9a, 9b</b>
pipebenzoamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]	<b>10</b>
pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]	<b>11</b>
pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]·[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyrobenzoam)]	<b>12</b>

## 1. Crystal structures of zinc(II) complexes with intact amines

The zinc(II) complexes with amines, piperidine, pyrrolidine and morpholine, form part of our previous study.<sup>S1</sup> During current investigation, single-crystals of a few more complexes with piperidine or pyrrolidine were obtained. Of particular importance are the crystal structures of the pyrrolidine complexes which have not been determined before. A brief description of the structures of [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyro)] (**3**) and [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyro)<sub>2</sub>] (**4**) is given below. The crystal data of the complexes with amines are given in Table S1.

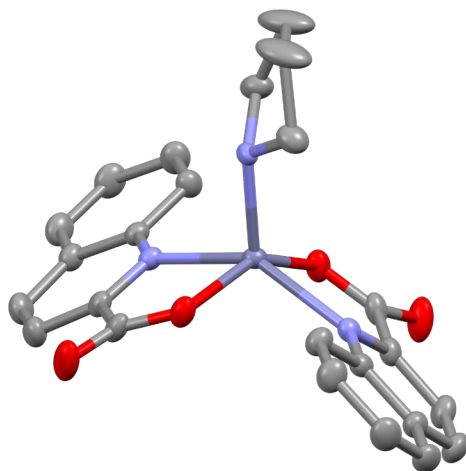
**Table S1.** Crystallographic data for **1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN–4**.

	<b>1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b>	<b>2·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b>	<b>2·2.5PhCN</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Empirical formula</b>	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn	C <sub>33</sub> H <sub>39</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn	C <sub>47.5</sub> H <sub>46.5</sub> N <sub>6.5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>21</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>30</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Zn
<b>Formula weight</b>	549.91	635.06	837.78	480.81	551.93
<b>Crystal system</b>	monoclinic	monoclinic	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
<b>Space group</b>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>P 2<sub>1</sub>/n</i>	<i>P</i> –1	<i>C 2/c</i>	<i>P 2/c</i>
<b><i>T</i> [K]</b>	150.00(10)	150.05(10)	150.00(10)	150.00(10)	150.00(10)
<b><i>λ</i> [Å]</b>	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
<b><i>a</i> [Å]</b>	9.57440(10)	13.8766(5)	7.6600(2)	13.7196(4)	18.6335(9)
<b><i>b</i> [Å]</b>	24.2668(4)	7.5530(2)	14.7528(5)	8.0117(2)	13.7763(6)
<b><i>c</i> [Å]</b>	10.97570(10)	14.5911(5)	18.8900(6)	19.1729(5)	19.9630(13)
<b><i>α</i> [°]</b>	90	90	91.319(3)	90	90
<b><i>β</i> [°]</b>	96.5300(10)	91.303(3)	97.791(2)	105.783(3)	103.298(6)
<b><i>γ</i> [°]</b>	90	90	97.798(2)	90	90
<b><i>V</i> [Å<sup>3</sup>]</b>	2533.55(5)	1528.90(9)	2093.56(11)	2027.98(10)	4987.1(5)
<b><i>Z</i></b>	4	2	2	4	8
<b><i>D</i><sub>calc</sub> [g/cm<sup>3</sup>]</b>	1.442	1.379	1.329	1.575	1.470
<b><i>μ</i> [mm<sup>-1</sup>]</b>	1.012	0.849	0.639	1.250	1.028
<b>Collected reflections</b>	37001	13910	37788	29139	31372
<b>Unique reflections</b>	6999	4156	11268	2929	13077
<b>Observed reflections</b>	6796	3707	9346	2815	6040
<b><i>R</i><sub>int</sub></b>	0.0231	0.0228	0.0306	0.0338	0.0583
<b><i>R</i><sub>1</sub> (<i>I</i> &gt; 2σ(<i>I</i>))</b>	0.0233	0.0268	0.0331	0.0243	0.0581
<b><i>wR</i><sub>2</sub> (all data)</b>	0.0580	0.0687	0.0827	0.0663	0.1731

<sup>S1</sup> N. Podjed, B. Modec, M. M. Alcaide and J. López-Serrano, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 18200–18221.

The  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  complex molecules of **3** feature a metal ion in a five-coordinate environment which consists of two *N,O*-bidentate chelating quinaldinate ions and a monodentate pyrrolidine bound *via* amine nitrogen. As shown by the  $\tau$  parameter of 0.04, the  $\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  donor set defines vertices of a slightly distorted square pyramid. The quinaldinate-to-zinc(II) and the amine-to-zinc(II) bonds are comparable to the ones observed for  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})]$ , a monopiperidine complex which was found in  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})]\cdot\text{cis}-[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2]$ .<sup>S1</sup> The differences between the pair may be ascribed to crystallographic disorder of pyrrolidine ligand in **3**. Hydrogen bonds of the  $\text{NH}\cdots\text{COO}^-$  type with the length of 2.856(2) Å link the  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  complex molecules into supramolecular layers. These layers stack along *c* axis.

**Figure S1.** ORTEP drawing of the  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  complex molecule in **3**. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



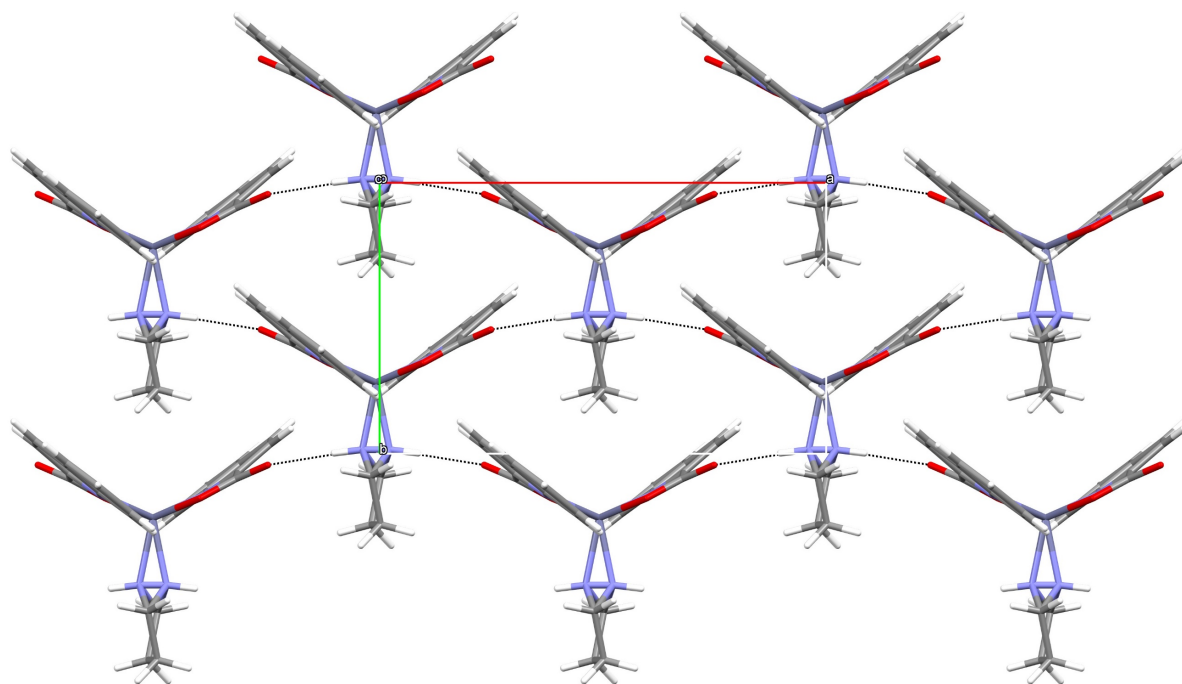
**Table S2.** Relevant geometric parameters [Å] of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  (**3**) as compared to a piperidine analogue.

Compound	Zn–N(amine)	Zn–N(quin <sup>-</sup> )	Zn–O(quin <sup>-</sup> )	$\tau$
$[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$ ( <b>3</b> )	2.0291(19)	2.2093(10)	1.9921(9)	0.04
$[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})]\cdot\text{cis}-[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2]$ <sup>[a]</sup>	2.0670(18)	2.1906(18), 2.1962(17)	1.9785(15), 1.9888(14)	0.35

<sup>[a]</sup> Previous work.<sup>S1</sup> The data pertain to the five-coordinate species.

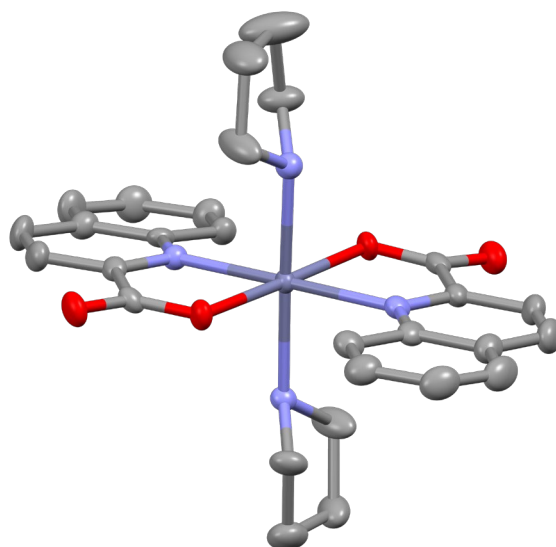
<sup>S1</sup> N. Podjed, B. Modec, M. M. Alcaide and J. López-Serrano, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 18200–18221.

**Figure S2.** Intermolecular interactions in  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  (**3**). Section of a supramolecular layer, viewed along  $c$  axis.



The  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$  complex molecules of **4** feature zinc(II) in a six-coordinate environment which consists of two *N,O*-bidentate chelating quinaldinate ions and two monodentate pyrrolidine ligands. The  $\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$  donor set defines vertices significantly longer than the ones found in a monoamine complex  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  (**3**). As shown in Table S3, the coordination bonds in  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$  are similar to the ones in the piperidine analogue,  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2]$ .<sup>S1</sup> In **4**, hydrogen bonds of the  $\text{NH}\cdots\text{COO}^-$  type with the lengths of 2.921(4)–2.987(4) Å link complex molecules into supramolecular chains. The chains propagate along *b* axis.

**Figure S3.** ORTEP drawing of the  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$  complex molecule in **4**. The displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



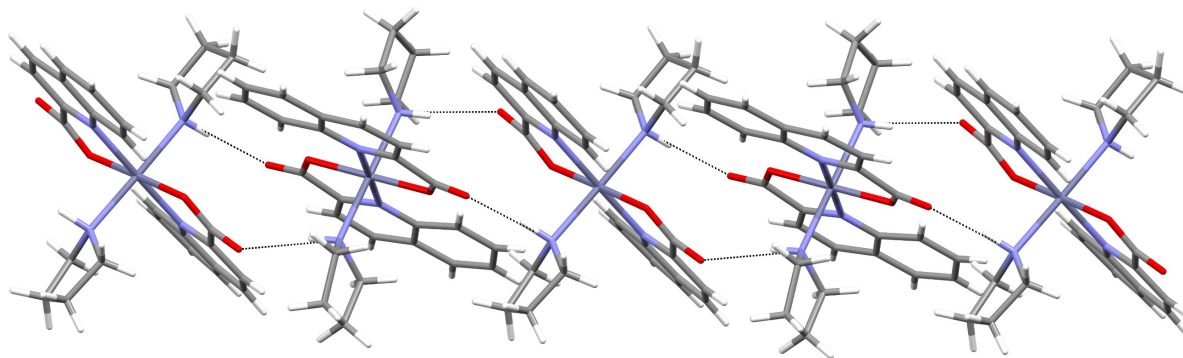
**Table S3.** Relevant geometric parameters [Å] of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$  (**4**) as compared to a piperidine analogue.

Compound	Zn–N(amine)	Zn–N(quin <sup>-</sup> )	Zn–O(quin <sup>-</sup> )
$[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$ ( <b>4</b> )	2.166(3)–2.189(3)	2.240(3)–2.279(3)	2.060(2)–2.083(3)
$[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2]\cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ <sup>[a]</sup>	2.2168(15)	2.2520(14)	2.0526(12)

<sup>[a]</sup> Previous work.<sup>S1</sup>

<sup>S1</sup> N. Podjed, B. Modec, M. M. Alcaide and J. López-Serrano, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 18200–18221.

**Figure S4.** Intermolecular interactions in  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})_2]$  (**4**). Section of a supramolecular chain.

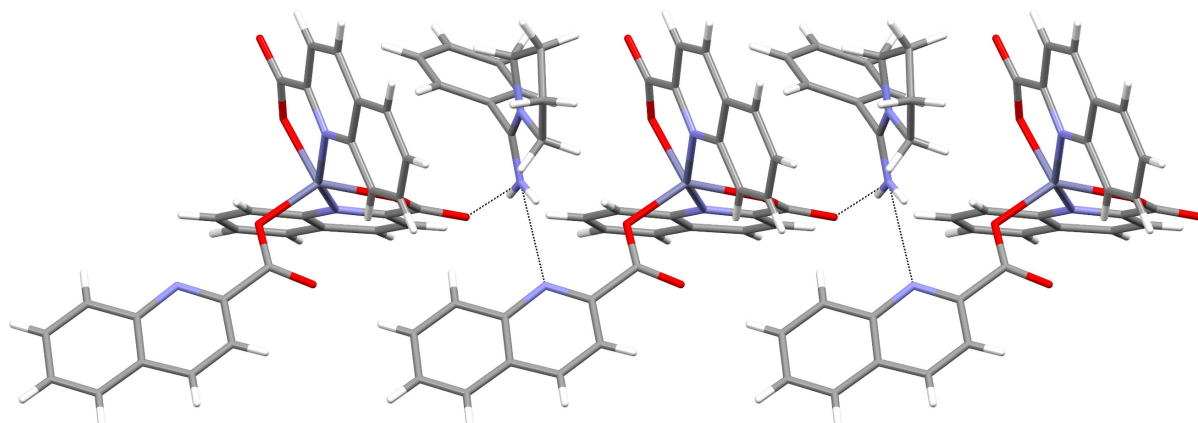


## 2. Intermolecular interactions and connectivity patterns in the structures of amidine compounds

**Table S4.** Hydrogen bond parameters in the structures of 6–12.

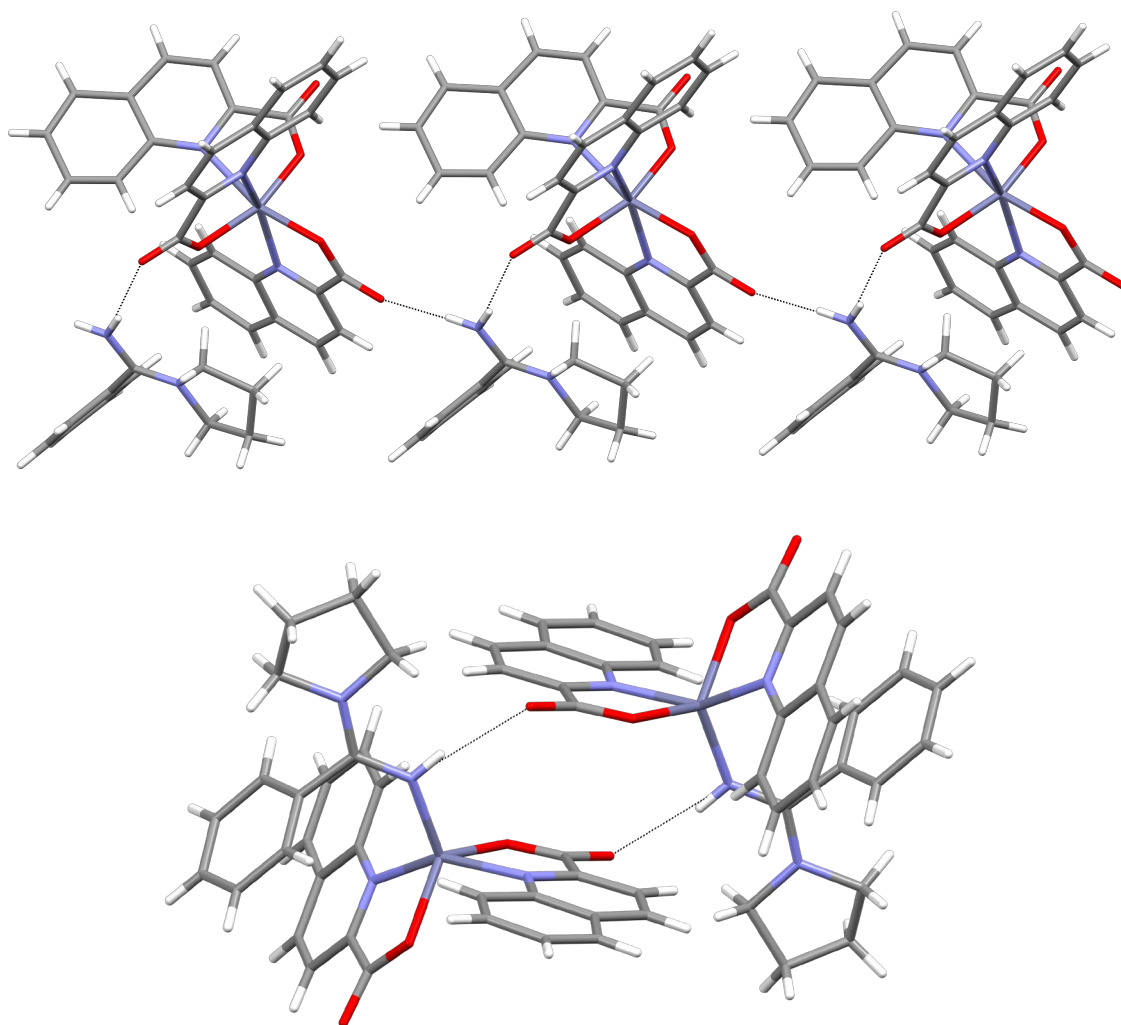
Compound	Hydrogen bond	Donor...acceptor distance [Å]
pipepropioamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ] ( <b>6</b> )	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.866(2)
	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...N(quin <sup>-</sup> )	2.938(2)
pyropropioamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ] ( <b>7</b> )	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.900(2)
	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...N(quin <sup>-</sup> )	2.991(2)
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipebenzoam)] ( <b>8a</b> )	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.898(2)
	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.9114(18)
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipebenzoam)] ( <b>8b</b> )	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.941(3)
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyrobenzoam)] ( <b>9a</b> )	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	3.0016(19)
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyrobenzoam)] ( <b>9b</b> )	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.915(2)
	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.970(2)
pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ] ( <b>11</b> )	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.830(5)
pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) <sub>3</sub> ]·[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyrobenzoam)] ( <b>12</b> )	NH...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.950(3)
	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.831(4)
	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> ...COO <sup>-</sup>	2.955(4)

**Figure S5.** Section of a supramolecular chain in pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] (**11**): the NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>...COO<sup>-</sup> and the NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>...N(quin<sup>-</sup>) contacts are 2.830(5) and 3.141(5) Å, respectively.

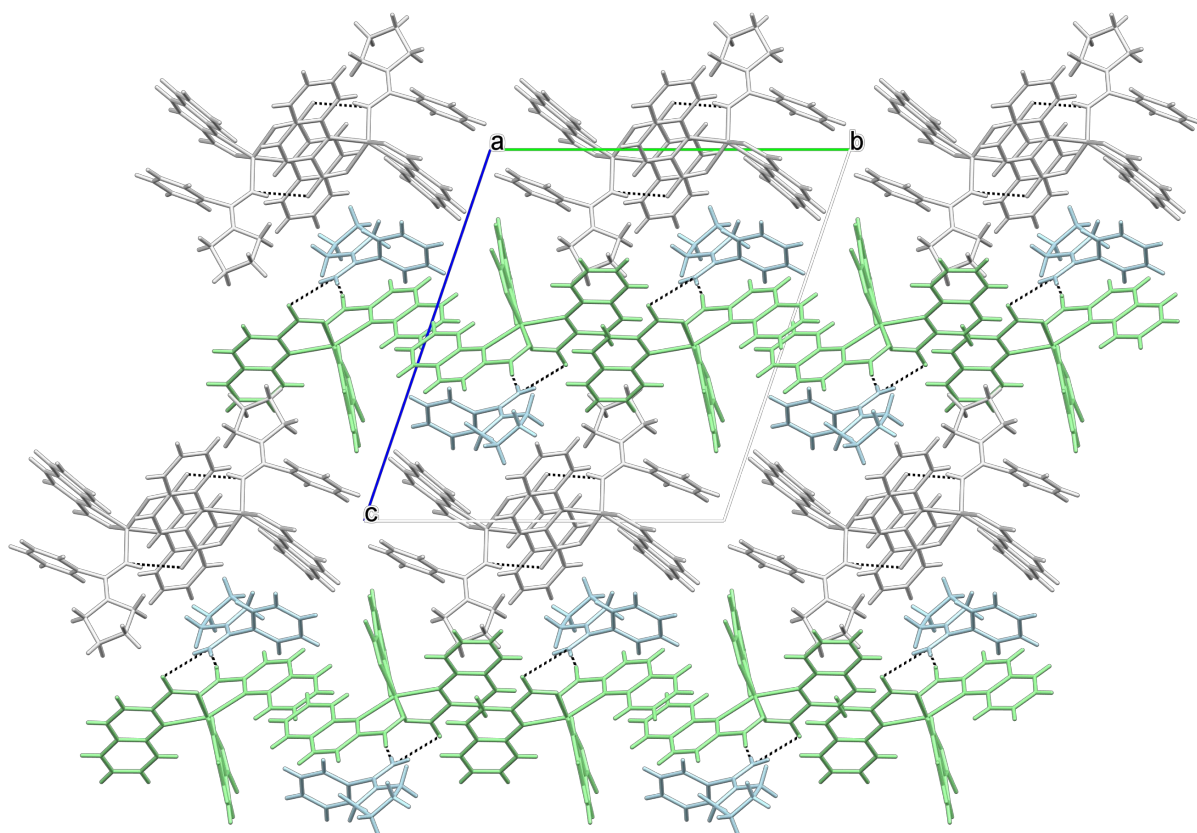




**Figure S6.** Supramolecular connectivity in pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] $\cdot$ [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyrobenzoam)] (**12**): a short section of an infinite chain of ions (top) and a dimer of complex molecules (bottom).



**Figure S7.** Packing in the structure of **12**. Layers of the  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyrobenzoam})]$  molecules, shown in grey colour, alternate with layers of the chains consisting of pyrobenzoamH<sup>+</sup> cations (coloured blue) and  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_3]^-$  anions (coloured green). The supramolecular chains propagate along *a* axis. The view is along the chains.



### 3. Additional remarks on the infrared spectra

Presence of the coordinated amines, *i.e.*, piperidine and pyrrolidine, in compounds **1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN–3** is corroborated by the stretching vibrations of the N–H and C–H bonds. The N–H stretching absorptions appear in the 3231–3126 cm<sup>-1</sup> spectral region, whereas the C–H stretching bands occur in the 2960–2855 cm<sup>-1</sup> region. With the amines being secondary amines, one ν(N–H) band is observed. The respective bands are of weak to medium intensity.

**Table S5.** Characteristic bands [cm<sup>-1</sup>] in the spectra of Zn(II) complexes with amines.

Compound	ν(N–H)	ν(C–H)
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe)]·CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN ( <b>1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b> )	3126	bands around 2937
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe) <sub>2</sub> ]·CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN ( <b>2·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN</b> )	3221	2931, 2854
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pipe) <sub>2</sub> ]·2.5PhCN ( <b>2·2.5PhCN</b> )	3231	2932, 2855
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyro)] ( <b>3</b> )	3171	bands around 2956
[Zn(quin) <sub>2</sub> (pyro) <sub>2</sub> ] ( <b>4</b> ) <sup>[a]</sup>	3188	2953, 2873

<sup>[a]</sup> Previous work.<sup>S1</sup>

Nitrile solvent molecules are characterized by the C≡N stretching frequency which occurs according to the literature data for the aliphatic nitriles at 2260–2240 cm<sup>-1</sup> and for benzonitriles at 2240–2220 cm<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>S2</sup> Accordingly, [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pipe)]·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN (**1·CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CN**) shows a band at 2244 cm<sup>-1</sup>, whereas [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pipe)<sub>2</sub>]·2.5PhCN (**2·2.5PhCN**) absorbs at 2226 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

<sup>S1</sup> N. Podjed, B. Modec, M. M. Alcaide and J. López-Serrano, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 18200–18221.

<sup>S2</sup> N. B. Colthup, L. H. Daly and S. E. Wiberley, *Introduction to Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy*, Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 3rd. edn., 1990.

Figure S8. Infrared spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})] \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$  ( $\mathbf{1} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ ).

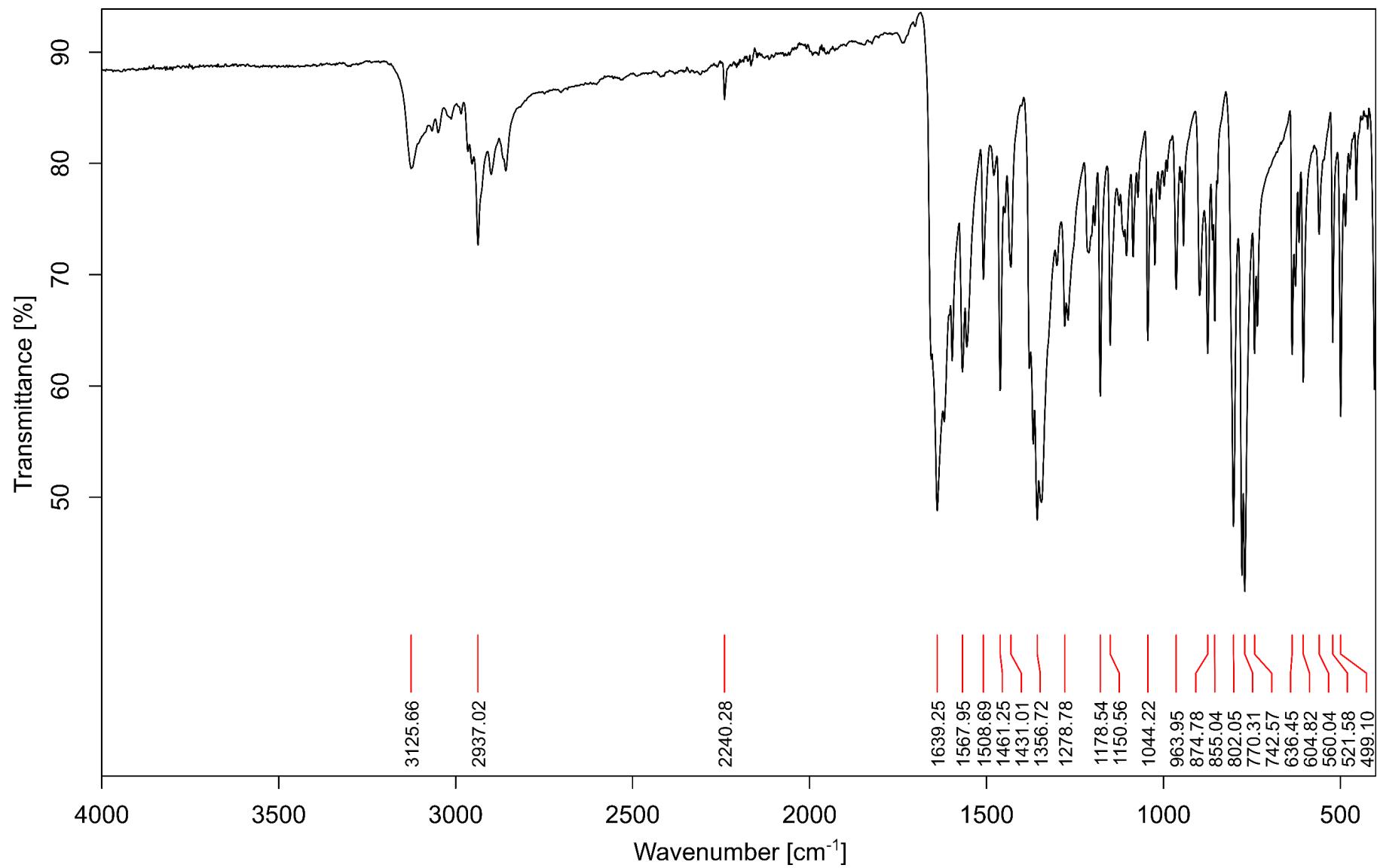
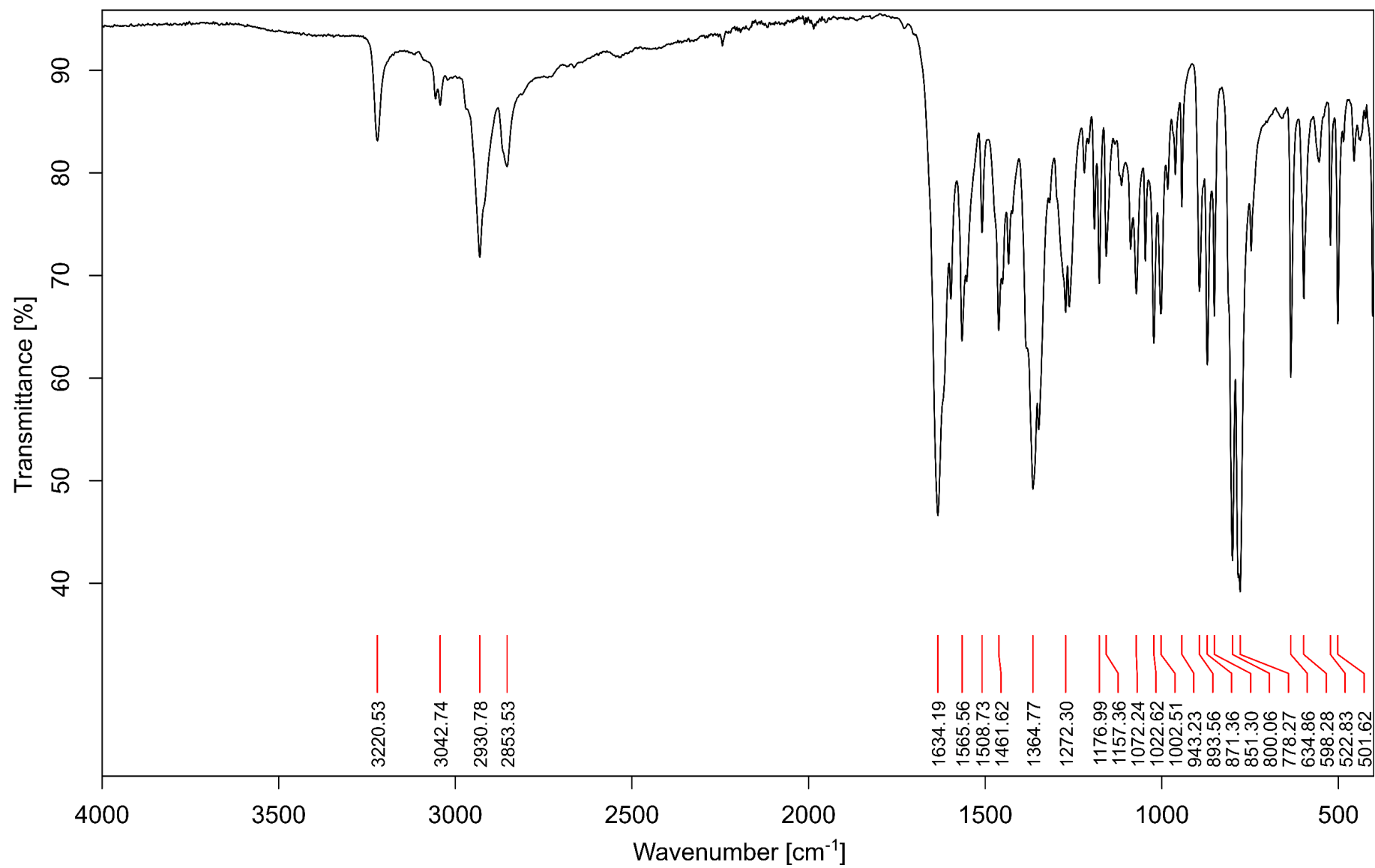


Figure S9. Infrared spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2] \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$  ( $2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ ).



**Figure S10.** Infrared spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})_2] \cdot 2.5\text{PhCN}$  (**2·2.5PhCN**).

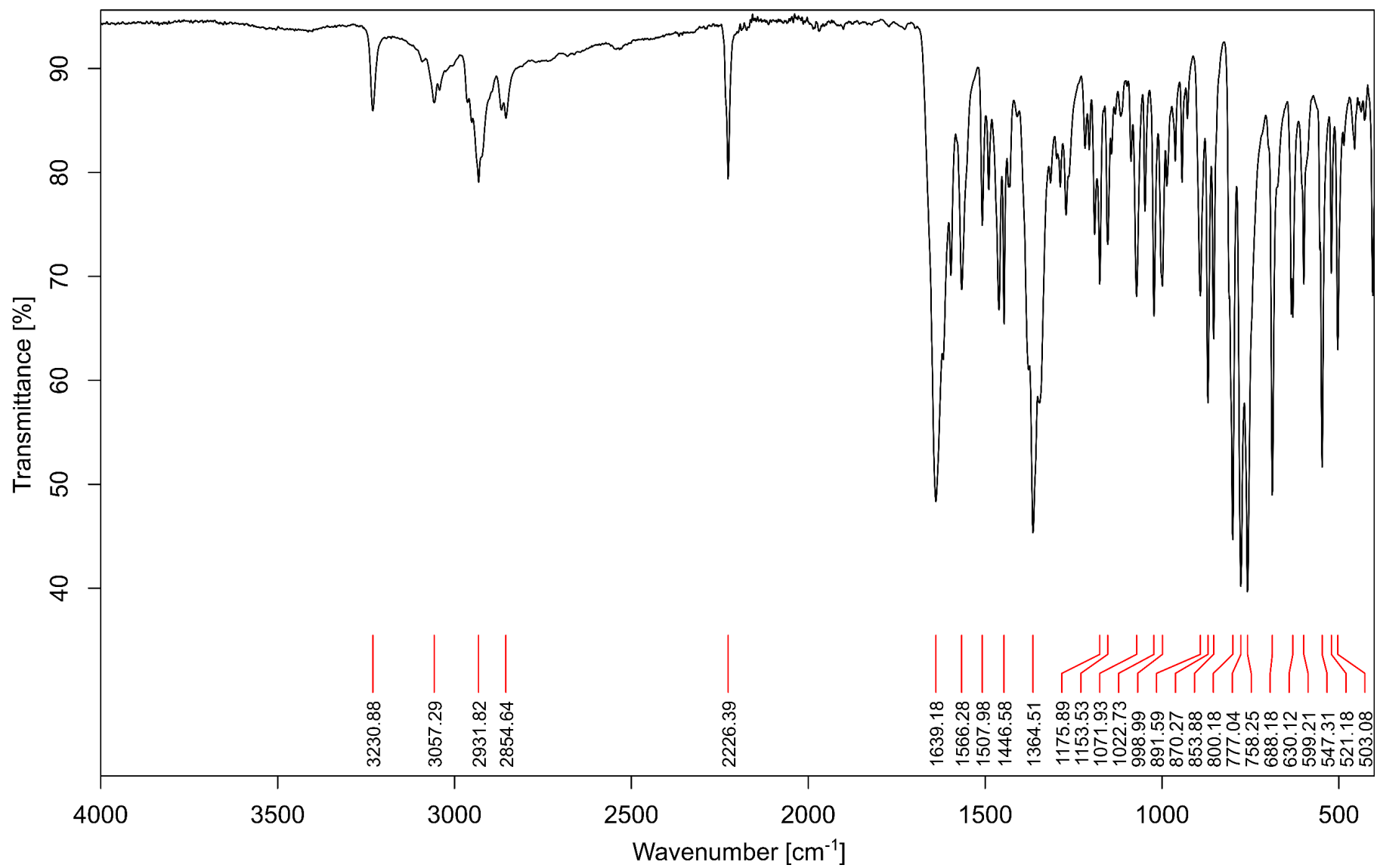


Figure S11. Infrared spectrum of [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyro)] (3).

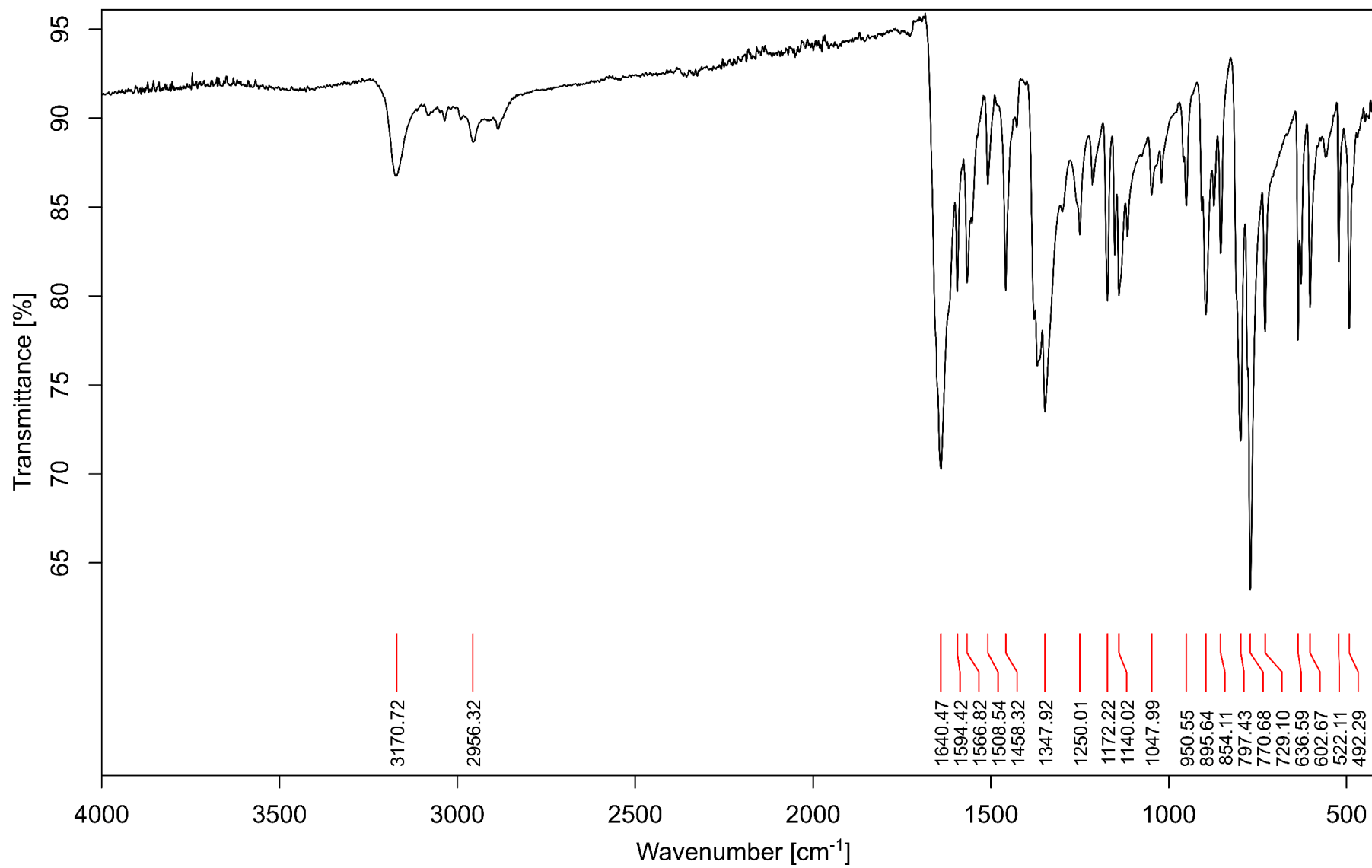


Figure S12. Infrared spectrum of [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pipepropioam)] (5).

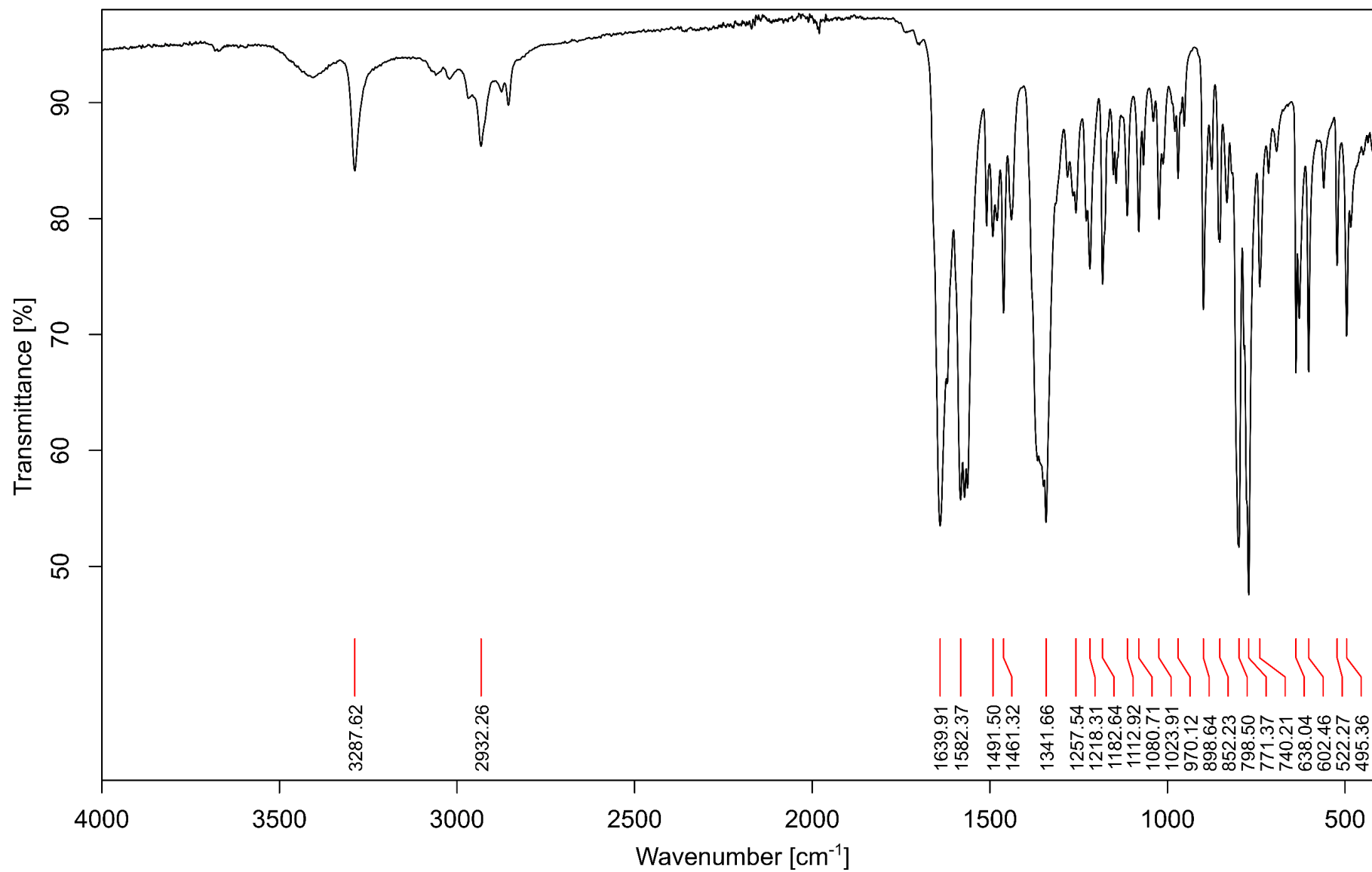




Figure S13. Infrared spectrum of pipepropioamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] (6).

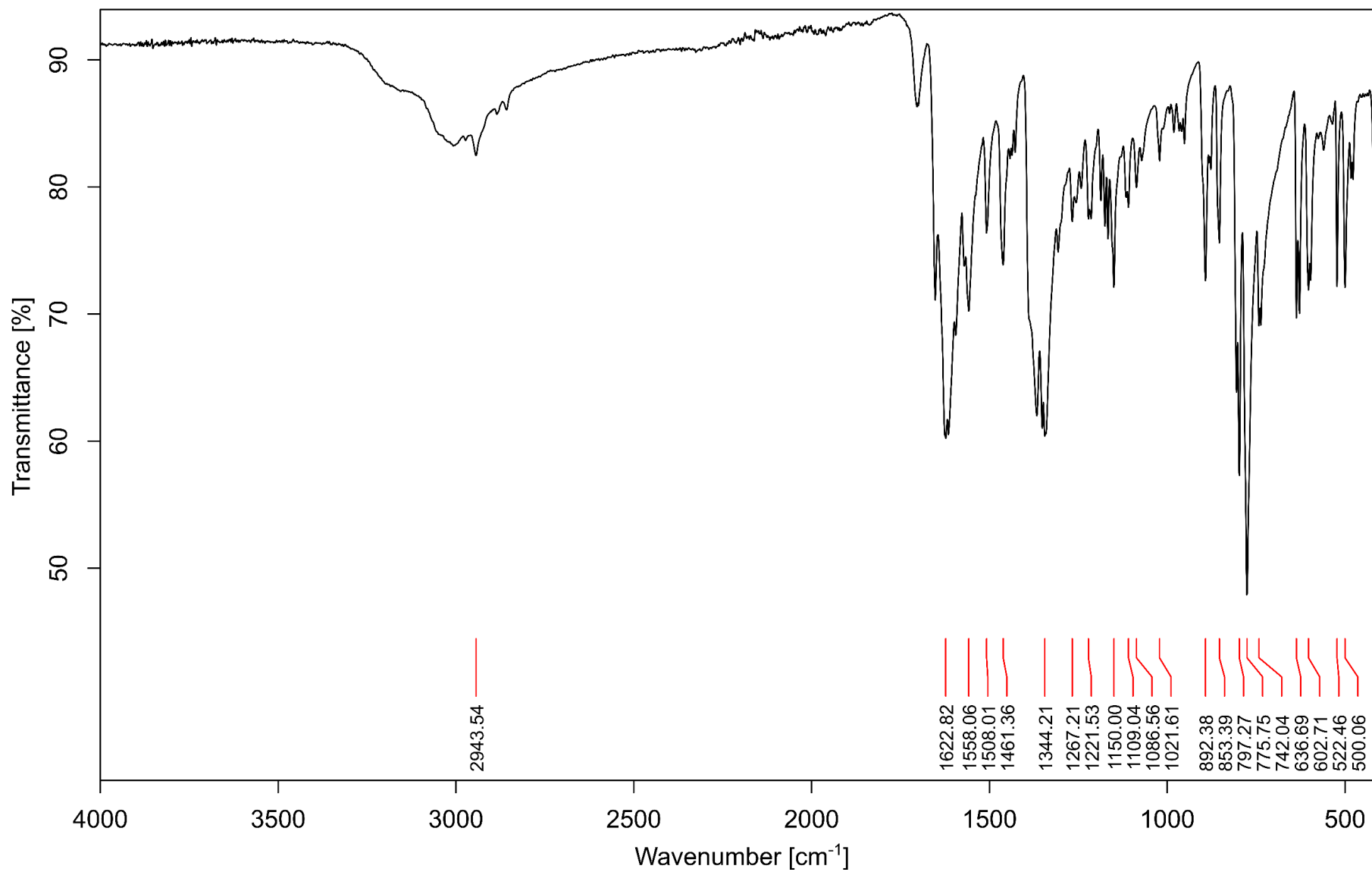


Figure S14. Infrared spectrum of pyropropioamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] (7).

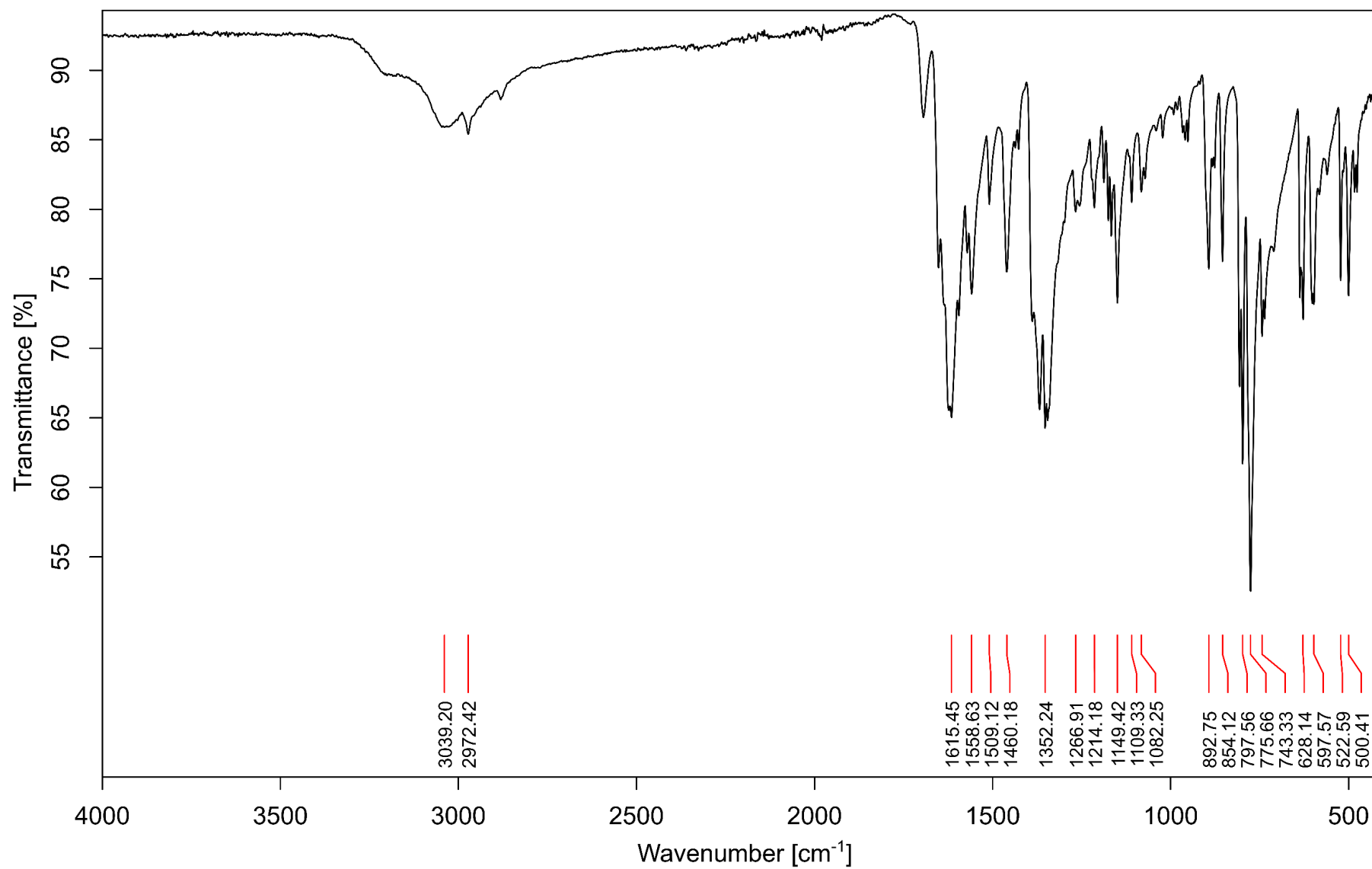


Figure S15. Infrared spectrum of [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pipebenzoam)] (8).

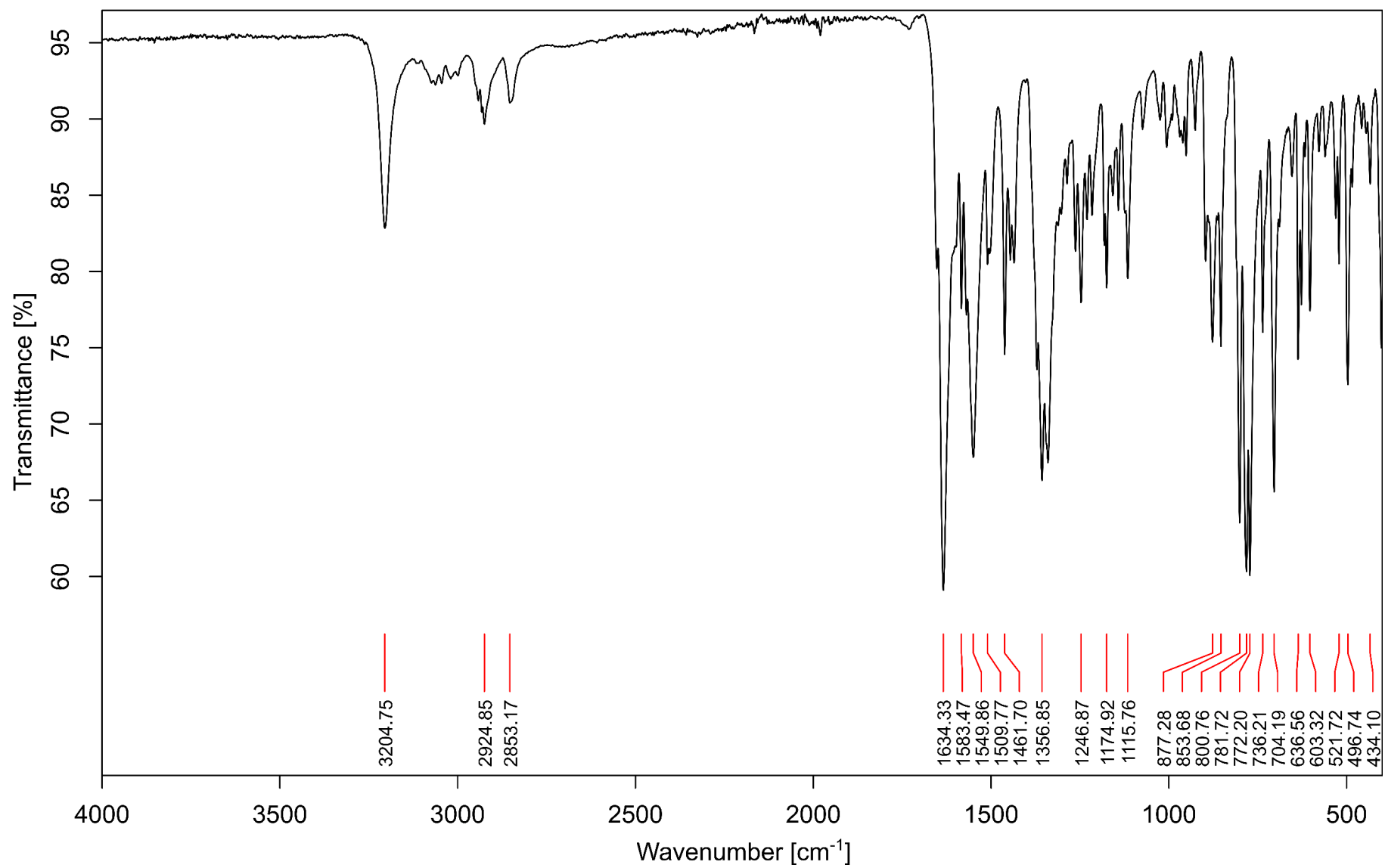


Figure S16. Infrared spectrum of [Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyrobenzoam)] (9).

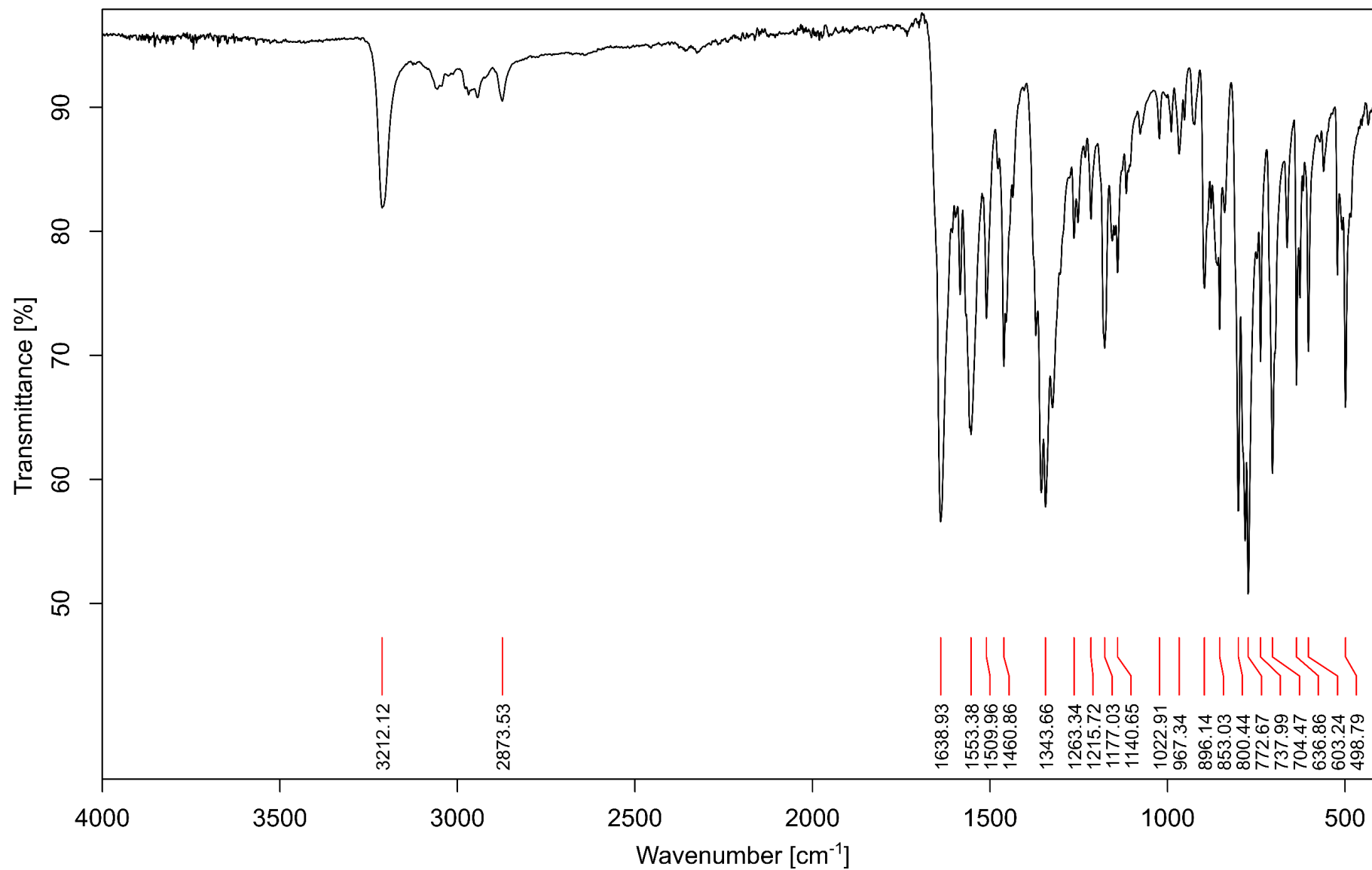


Figure S17. Infrared spectrum of pipebenzoamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] (10).

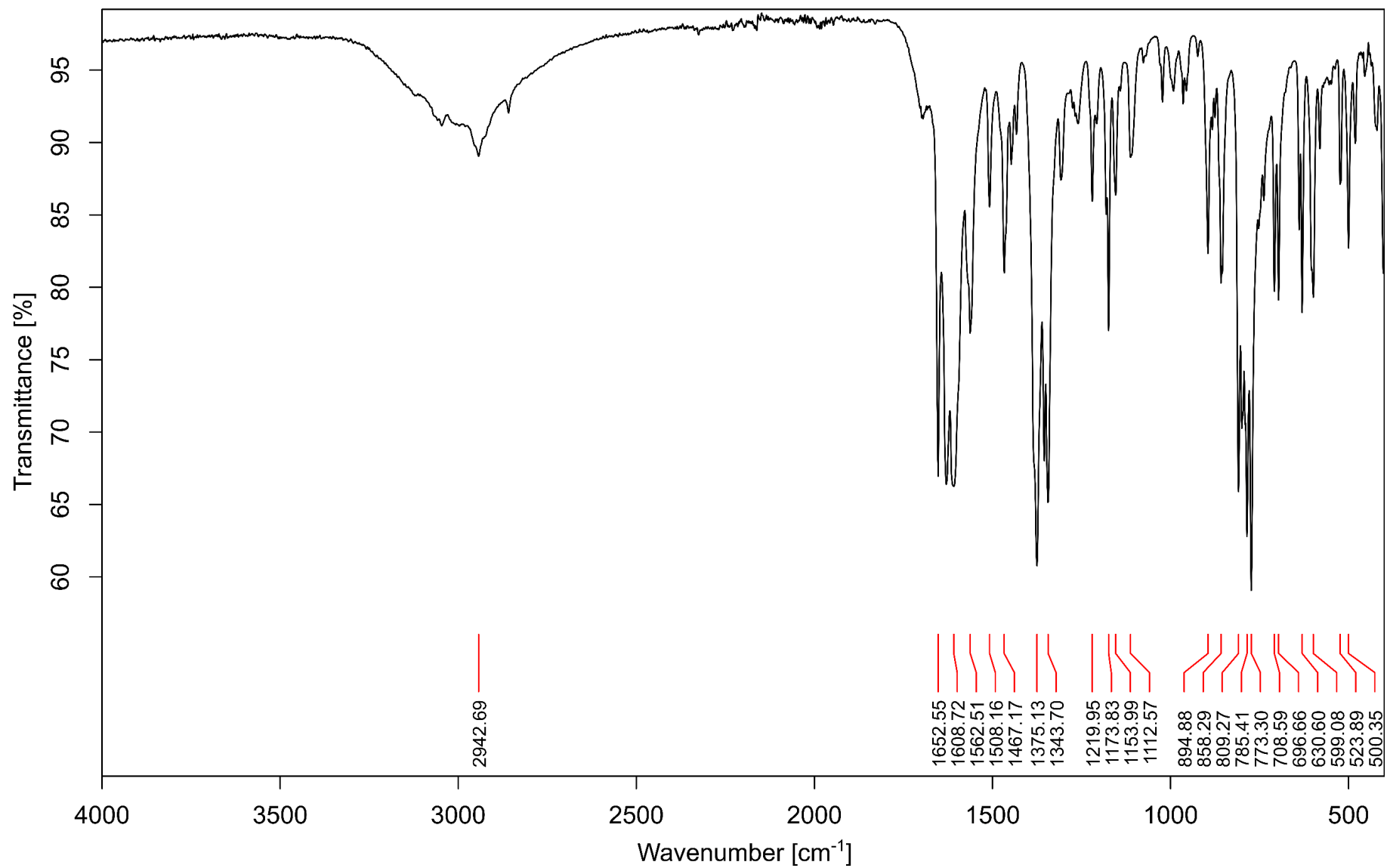


Figure S18. Infrared spectrum of pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>] (**11**).

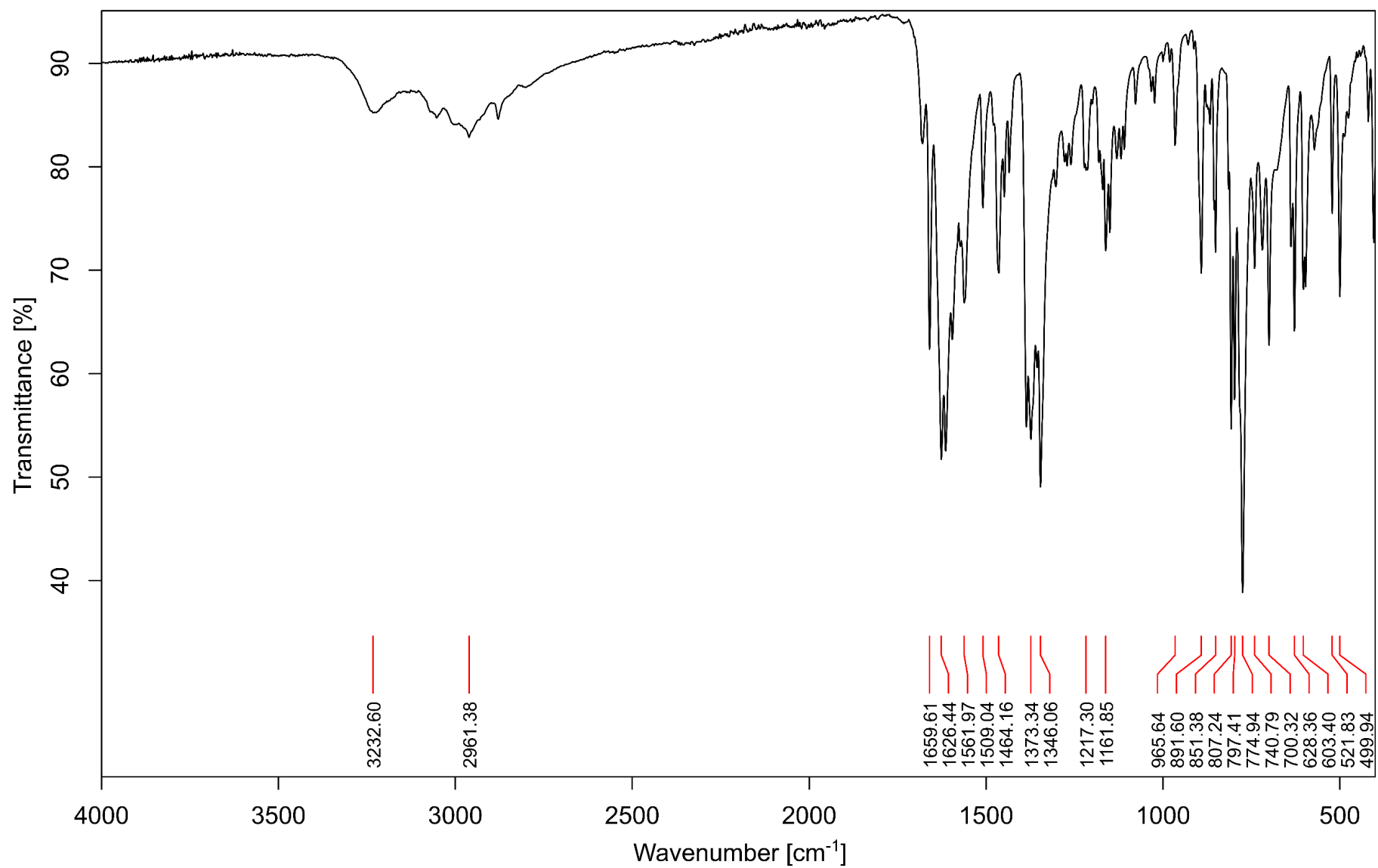
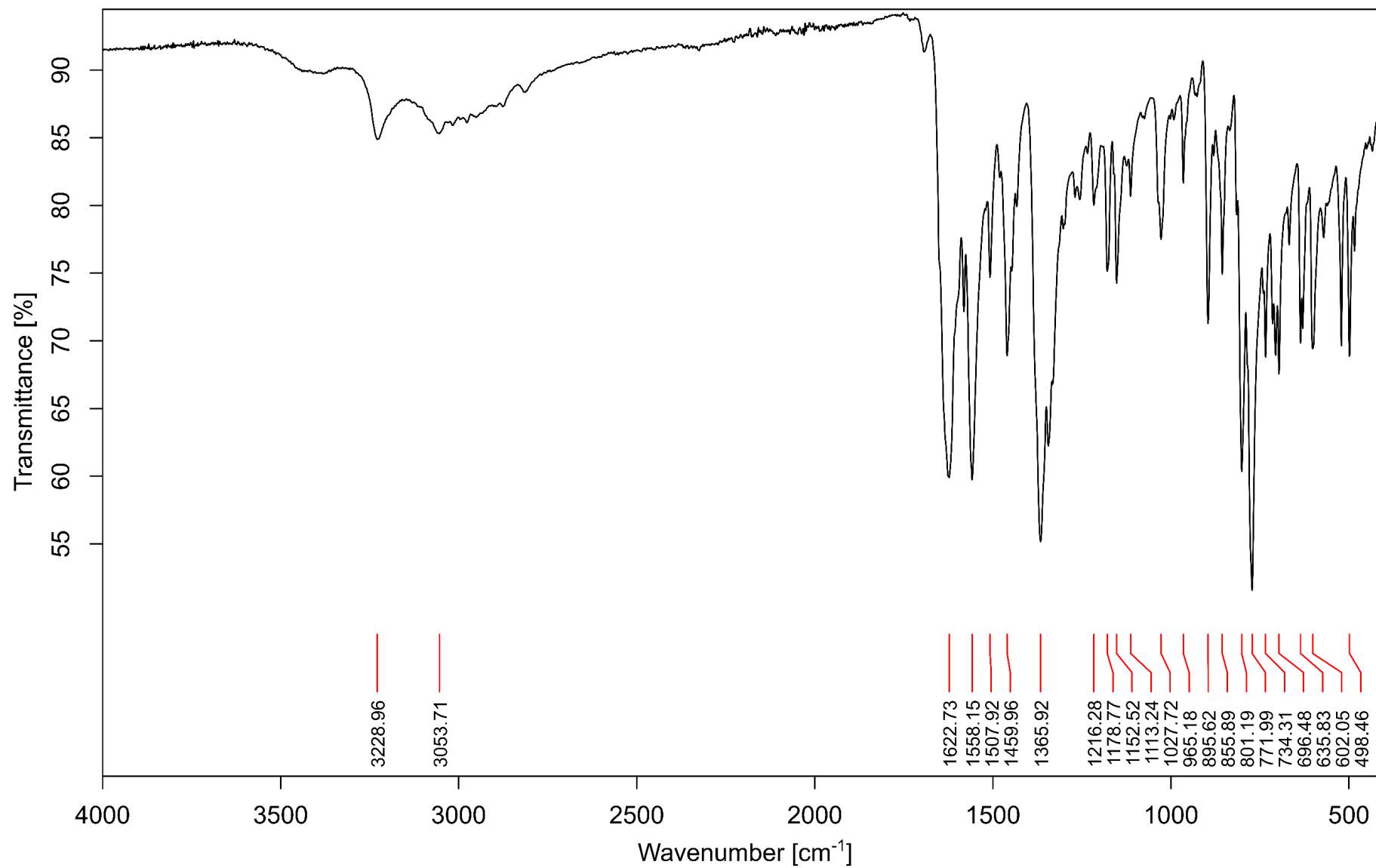


Figure S19. Infrared spectrum of pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin)<sub>3</sub>]·[Zn(quin)<sub>2</sub>(pyrobenzoam)] (12).



## 5. $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectroscopy

Figure S20.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipe})]\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$  (**1**· $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ ) in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ .

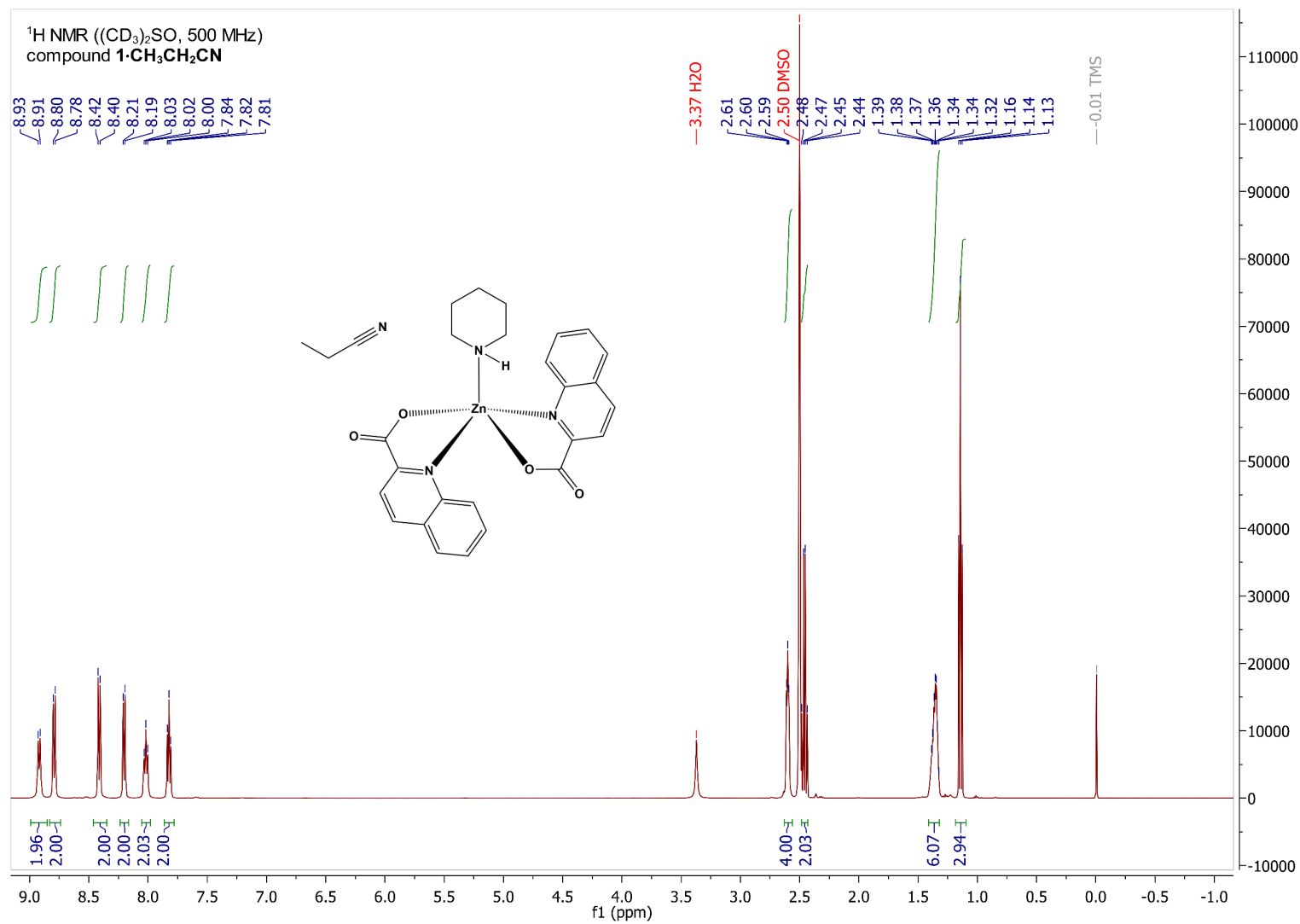
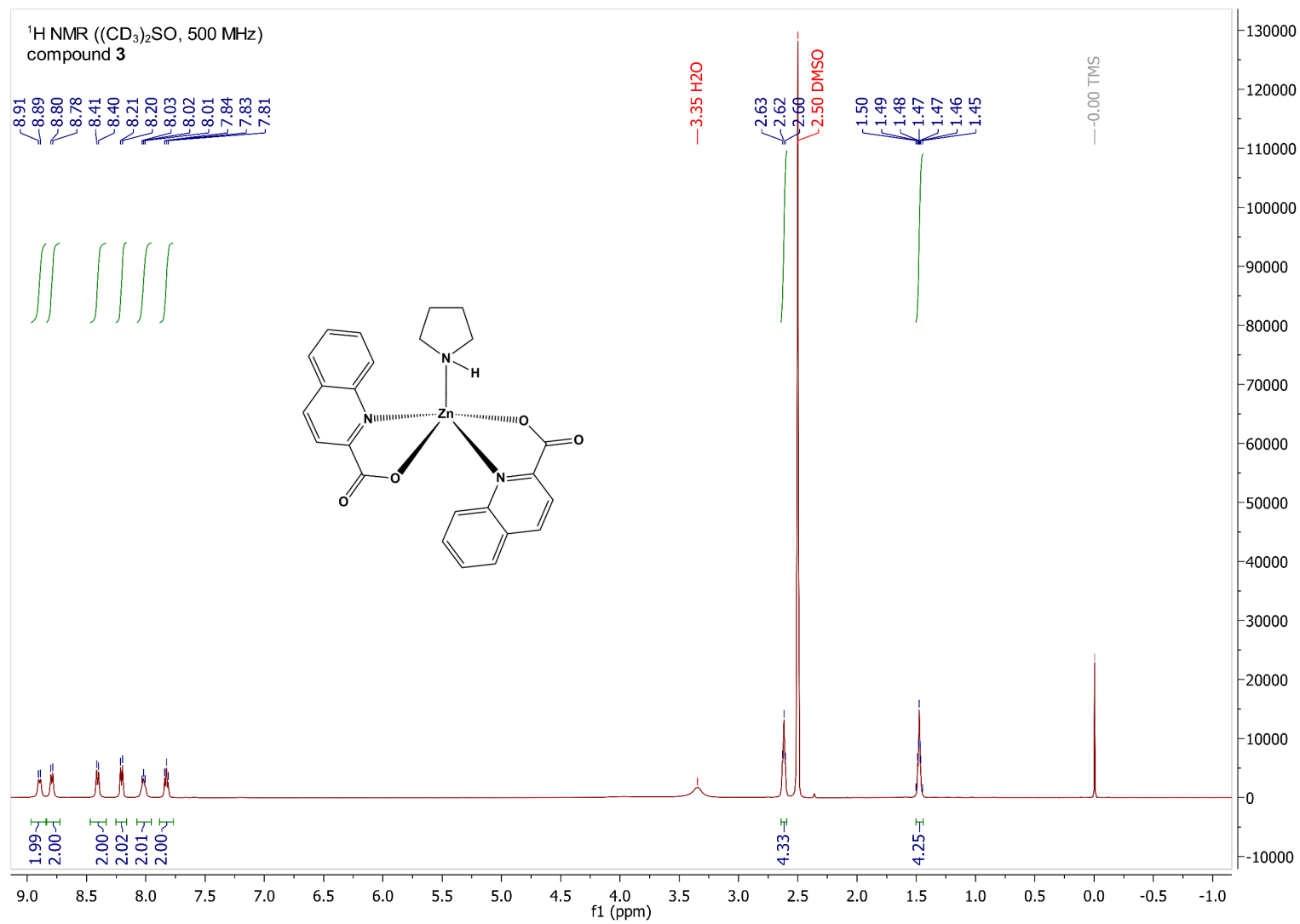
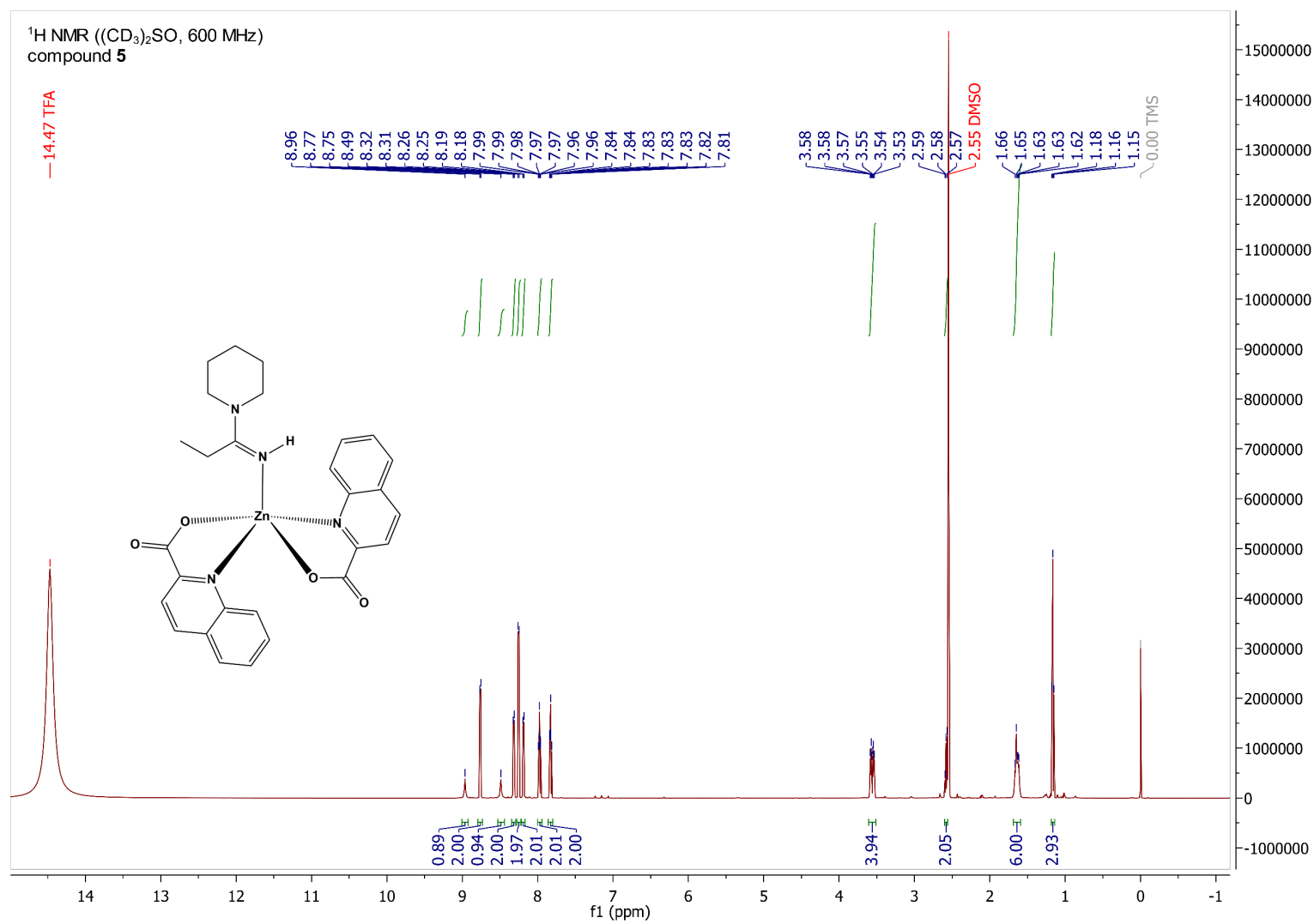




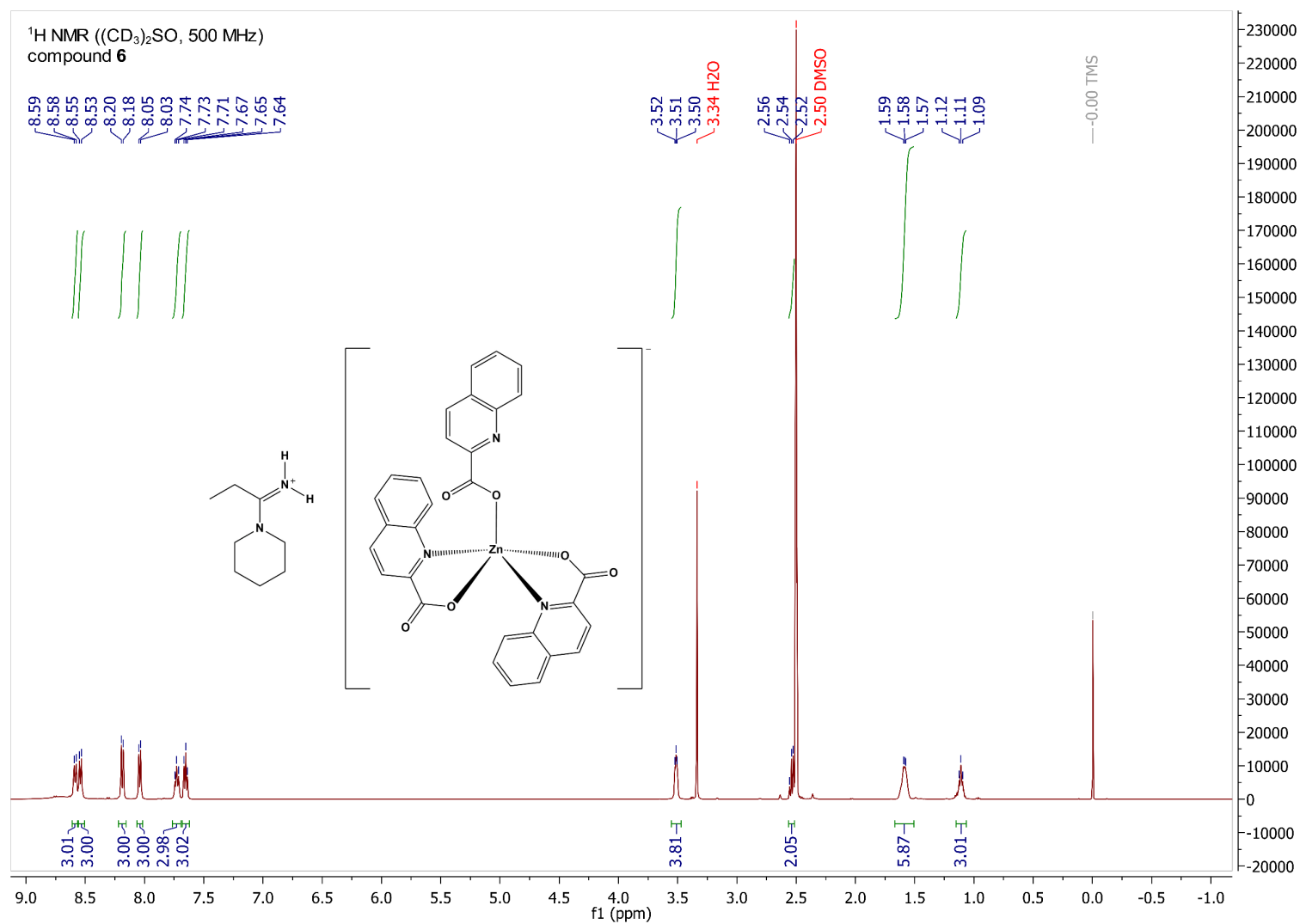
Figure S21.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pyro})]$  (**3**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .



**Figure S22.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipepropioam})]$  (**5**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  with the addition of trifluoroacetic acid.



**Figure S23.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of pipepropioamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**6**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .



**Figure S24.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of pipepropioamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**6**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .

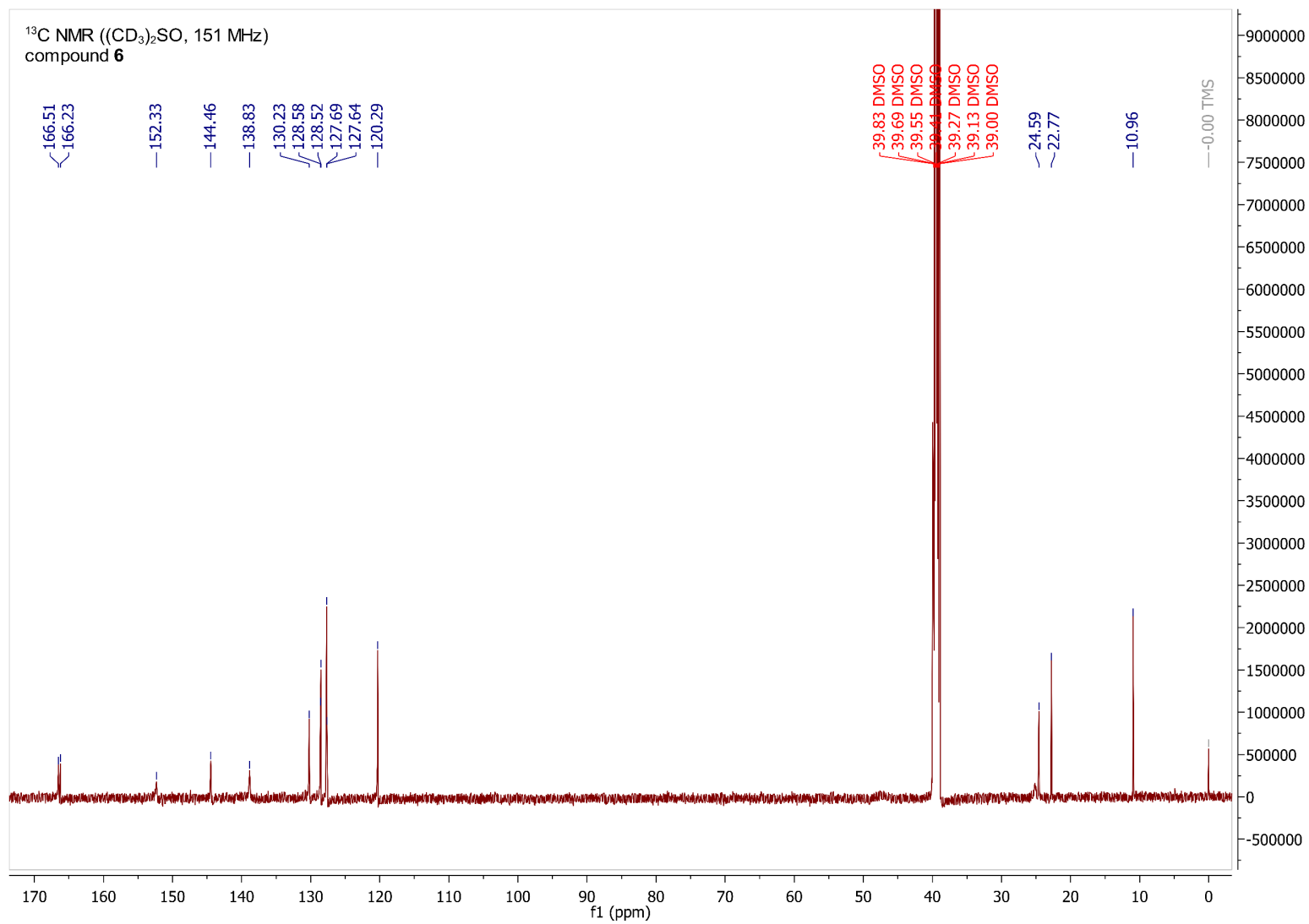
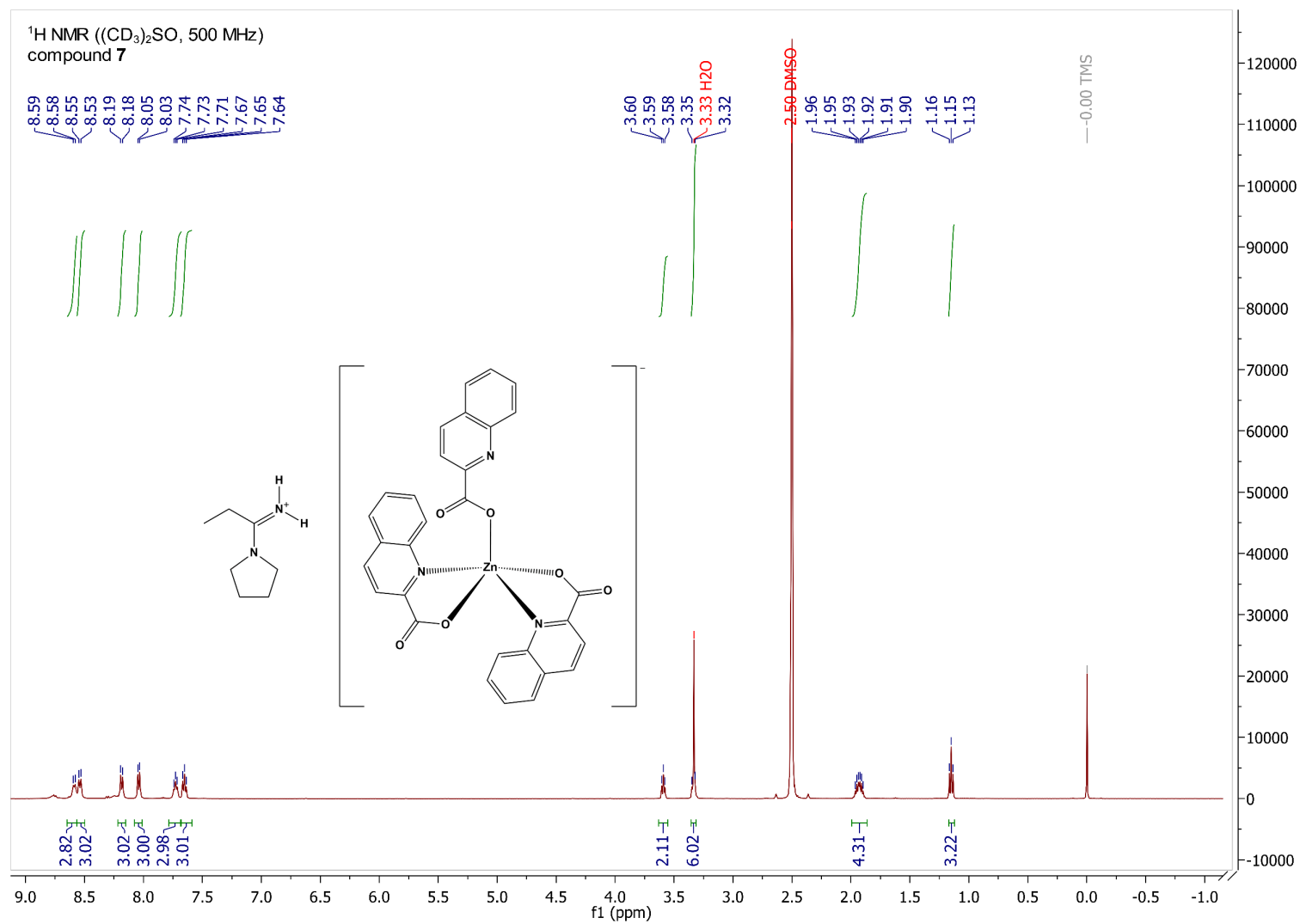


Figure S25.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of pyropropioamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**7**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .



**Figure S26.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of pyropropioamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**7**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .

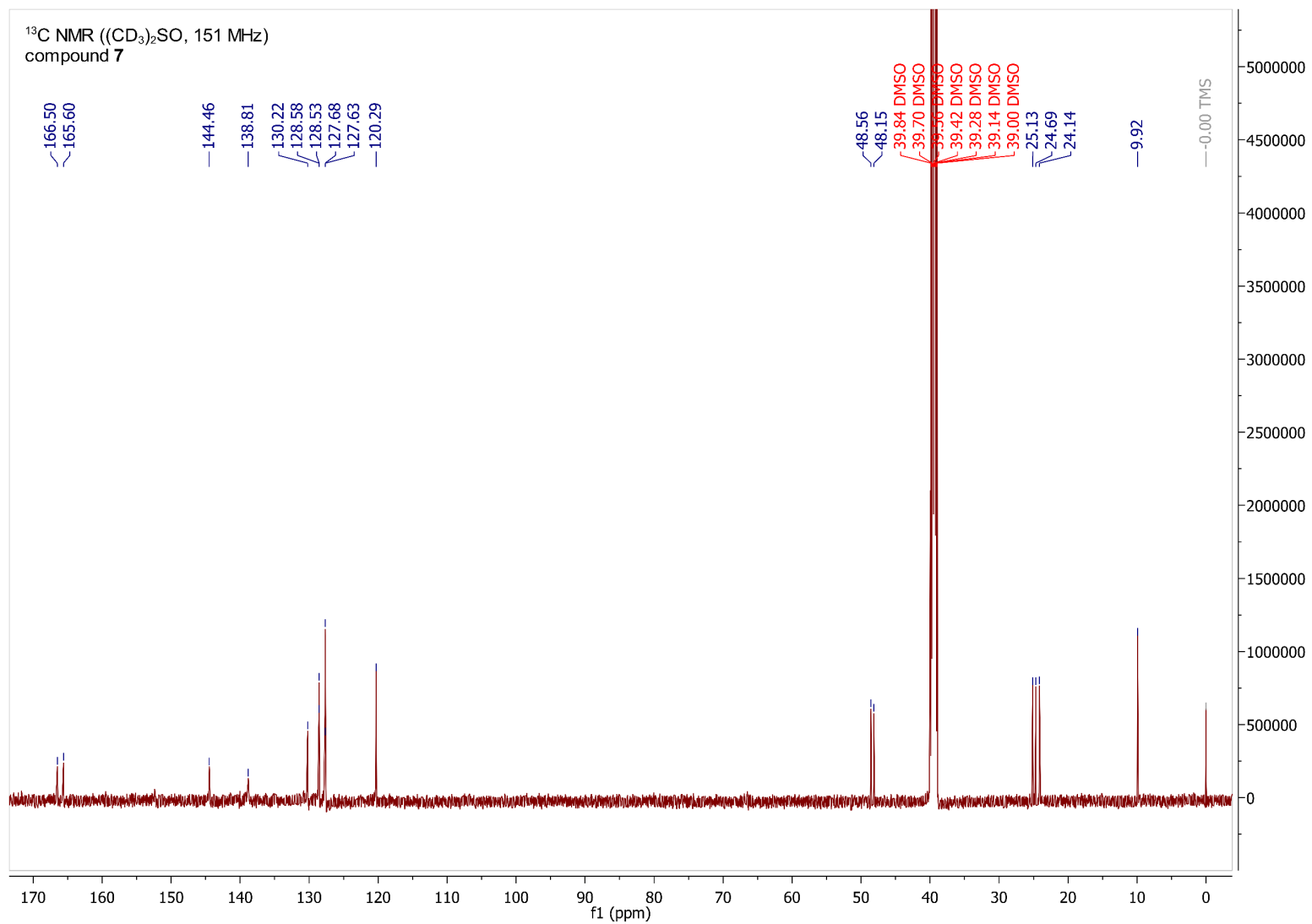


Figure S27.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipebenzoam})]$  (**8**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .

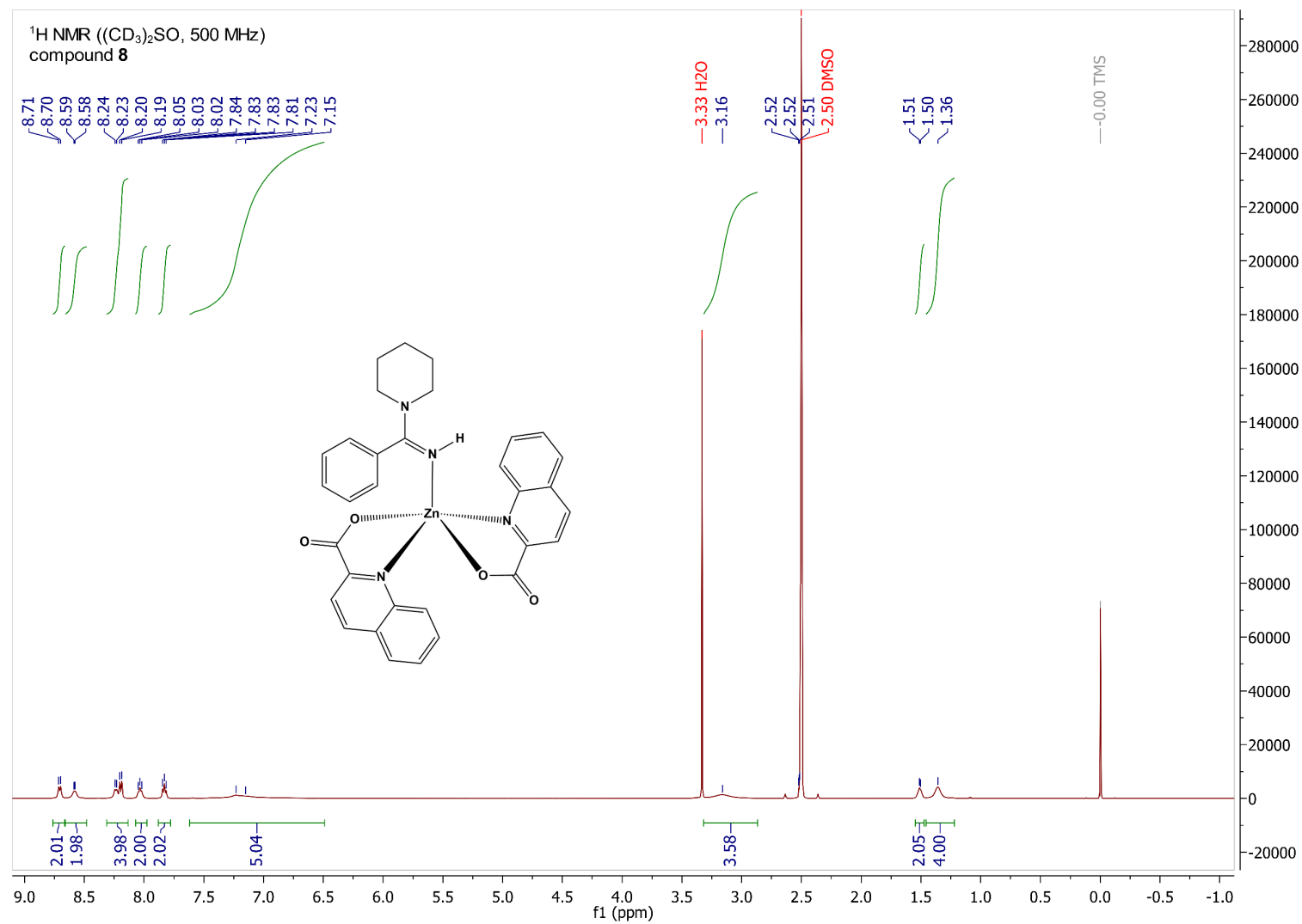


Figure S28.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{quin})_2(\text{pipebenzoam})]$  (**8**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .

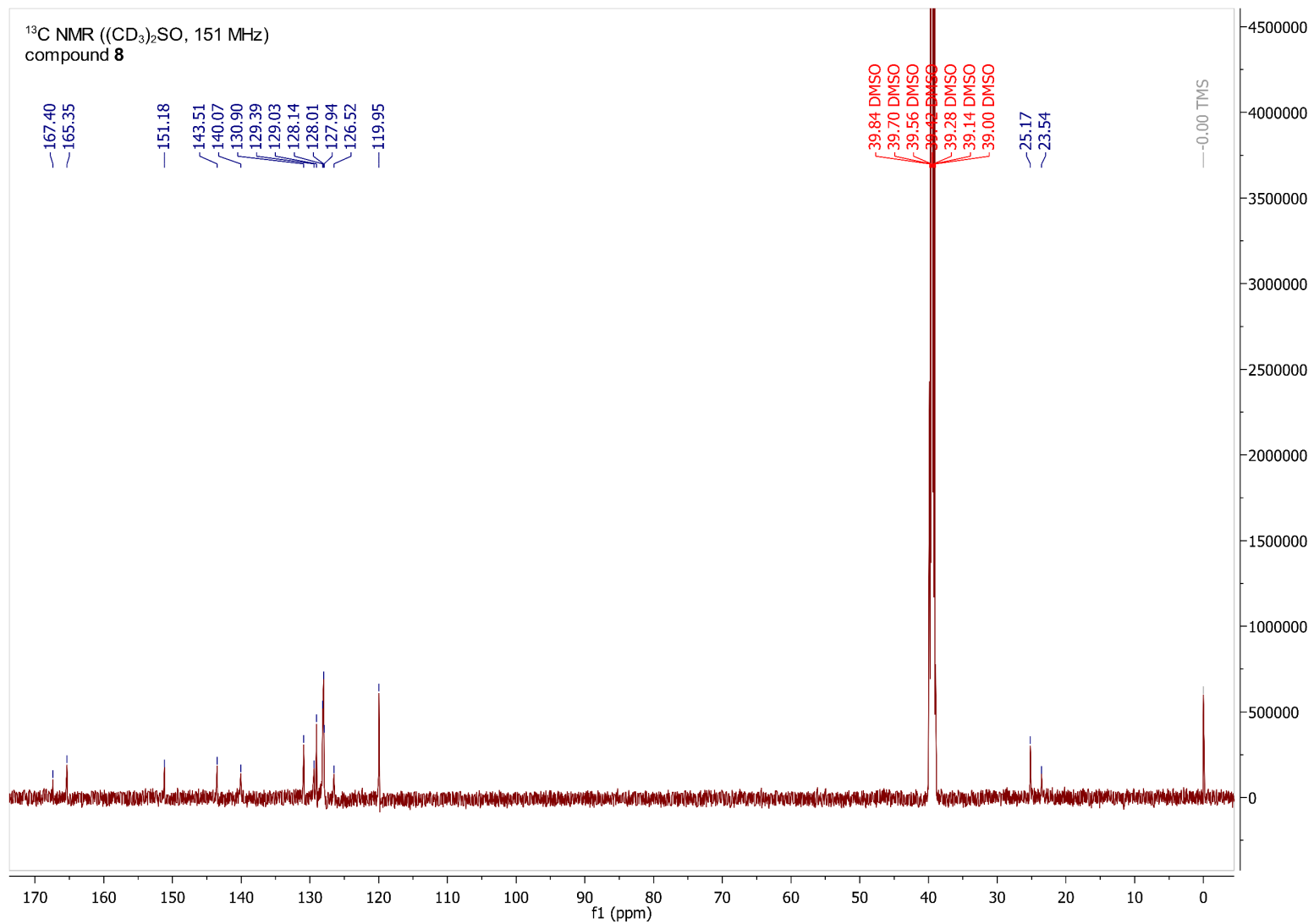
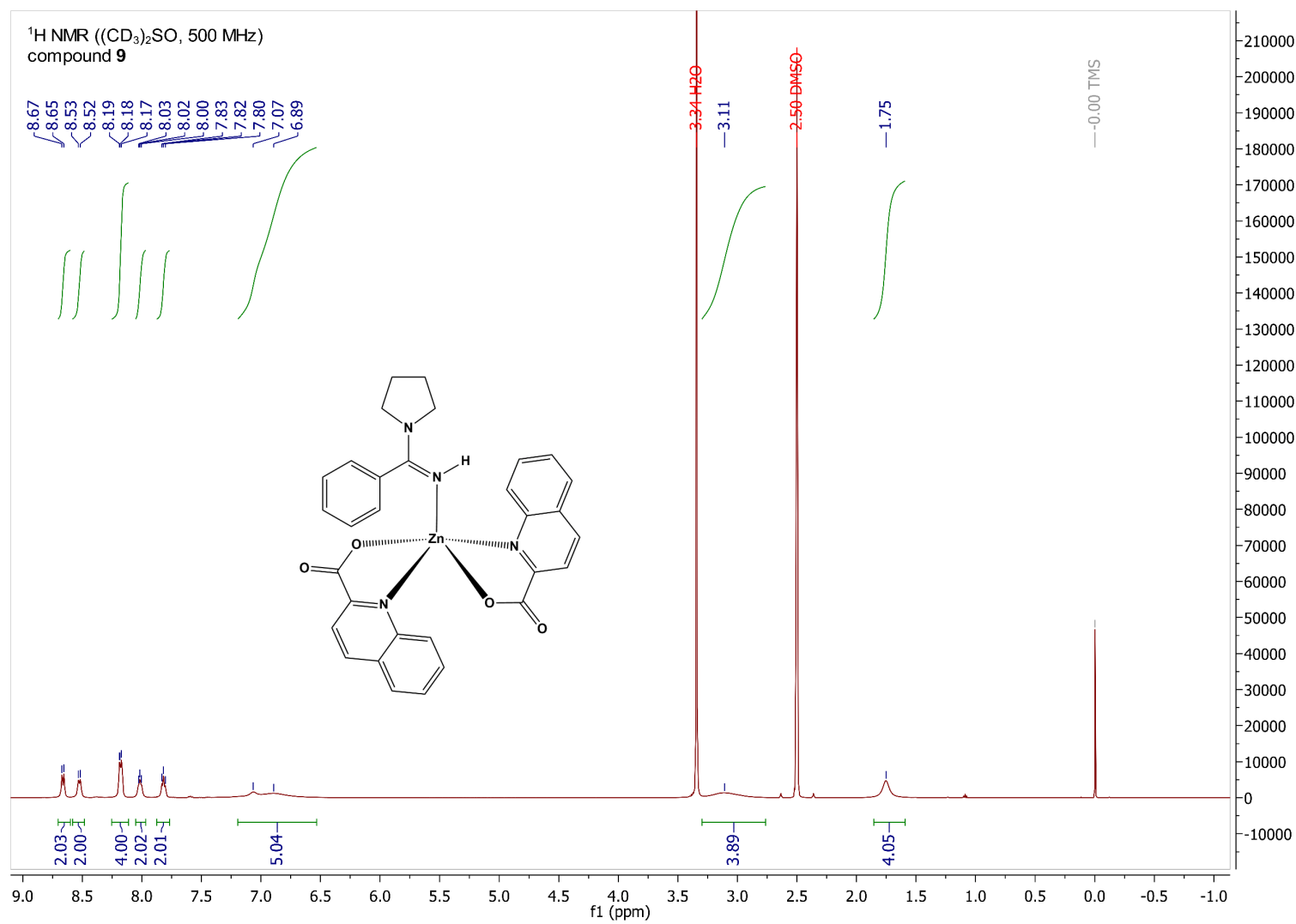




Figure S29.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{qin})_2(\text{pyrobenzoam})]$  (**9**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .



**Figure S30.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{qin})_2(\text{pyrobenzoam})]$  (**9**) in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ .

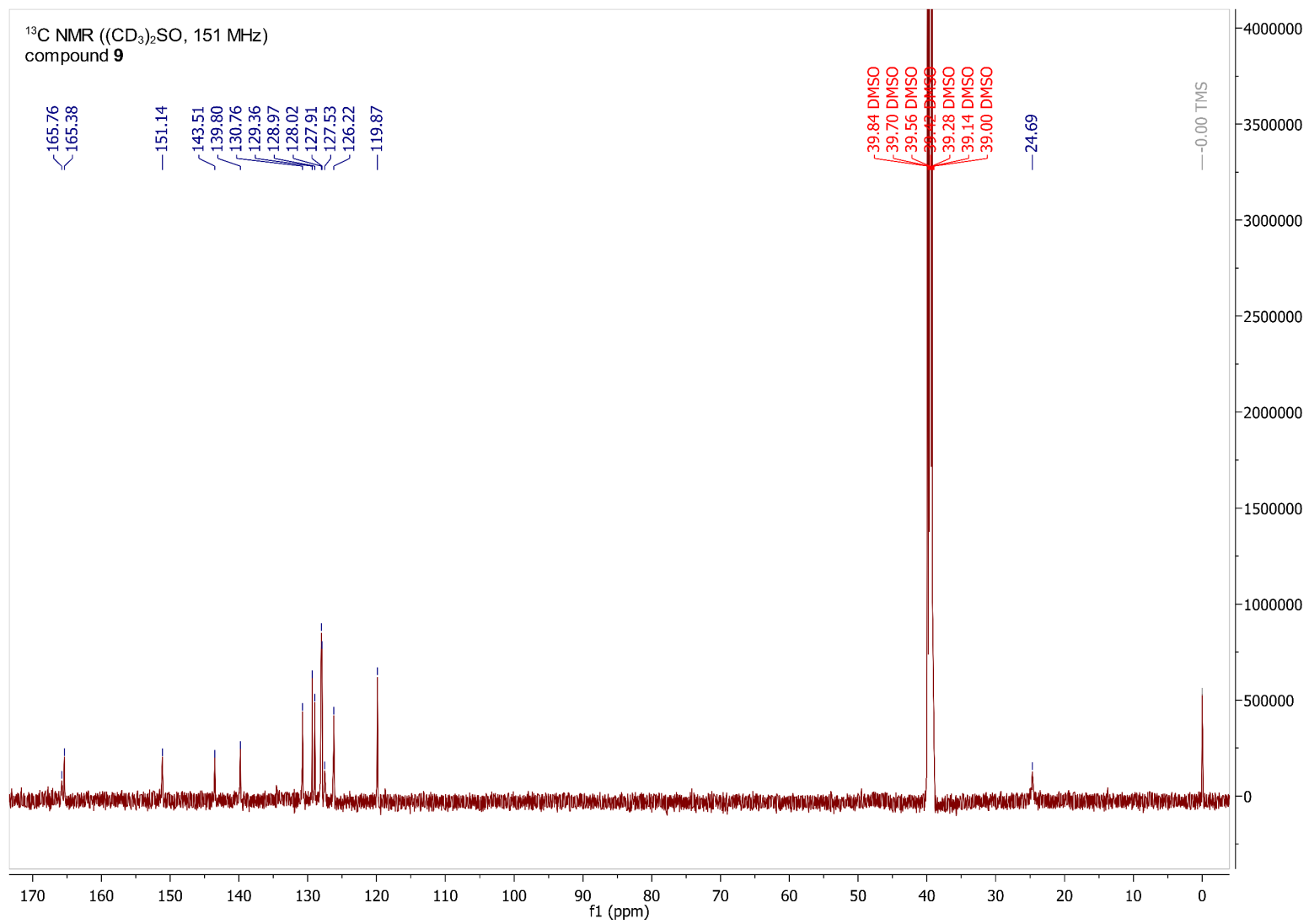
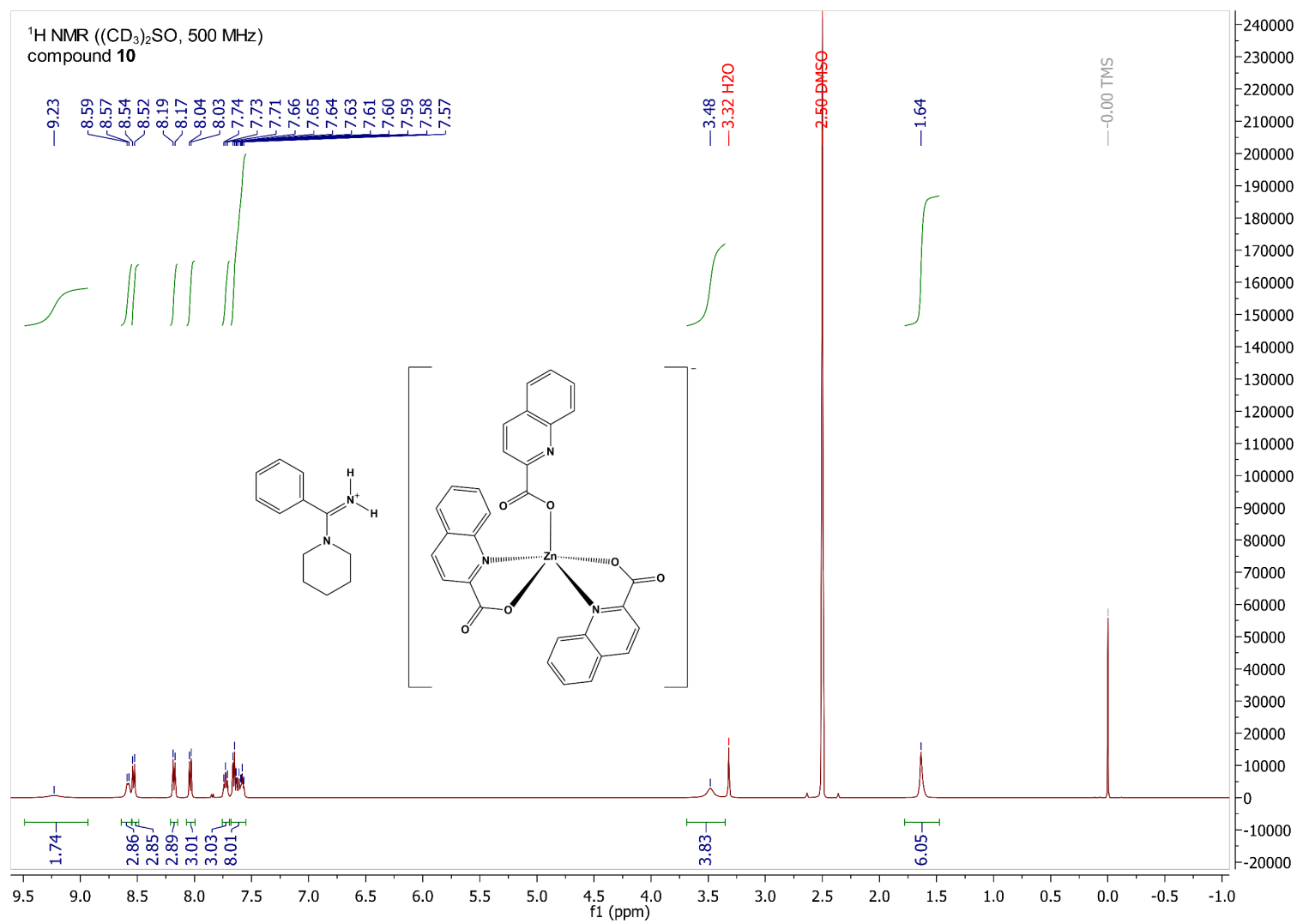


Figure S31.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of pipebenzoamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**10**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .



**Figure S32.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of pipebenzoamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**10**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .

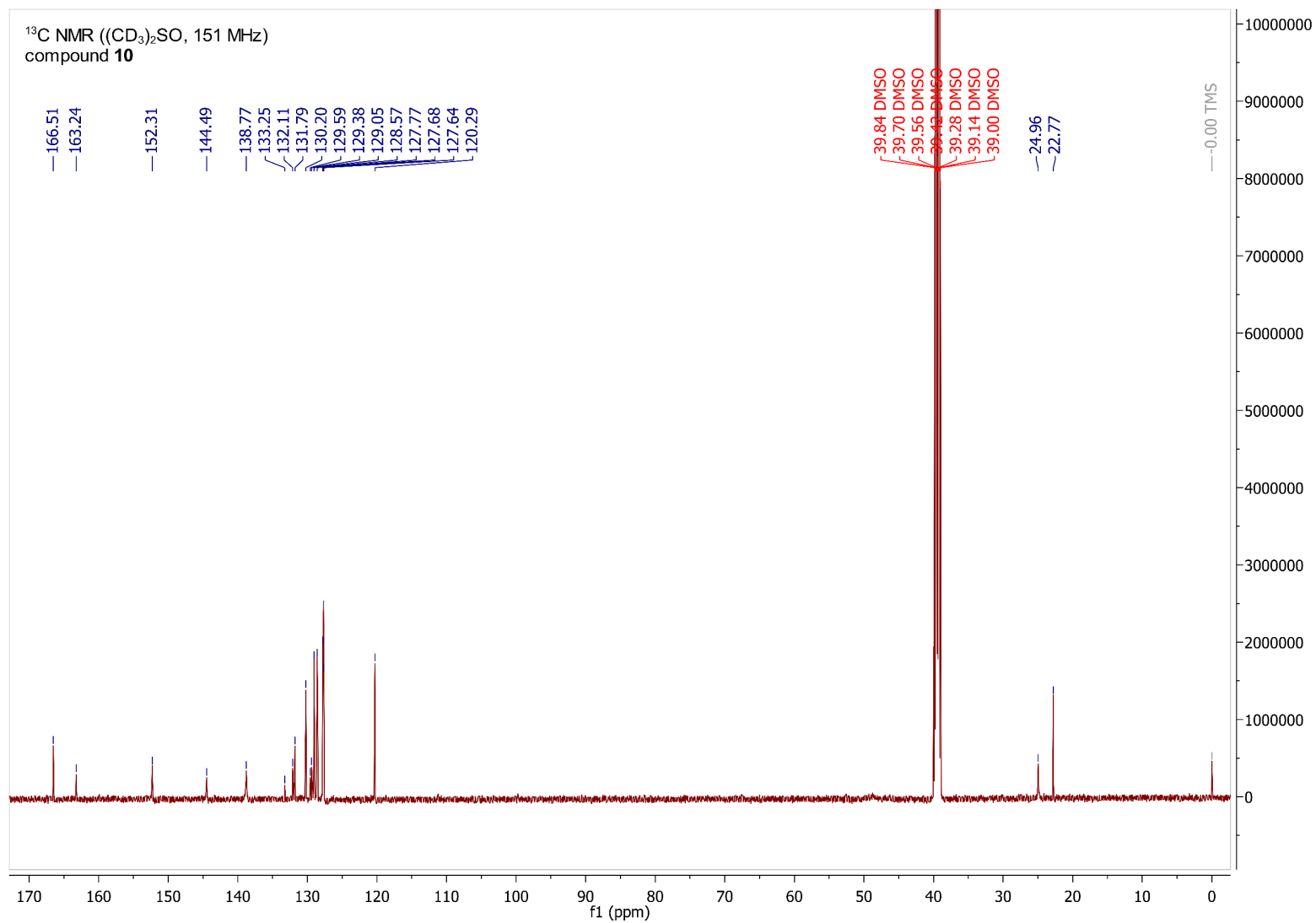
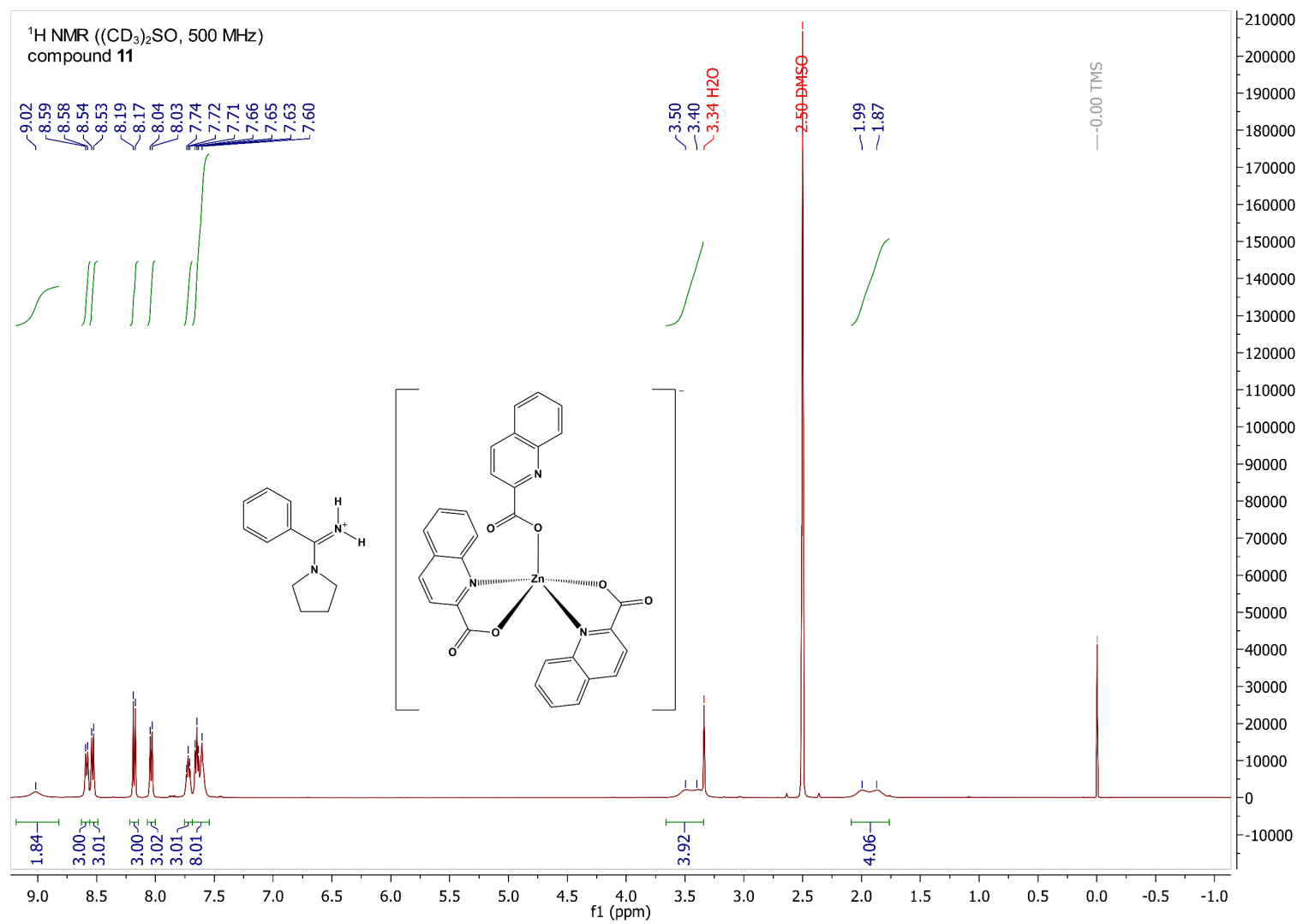


Figure S33.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**11**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .



**Figure S34.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of pyrobenzoamH[Zn(quin) $_3$ ] (**11**) in DMSO- $d_6$ .

