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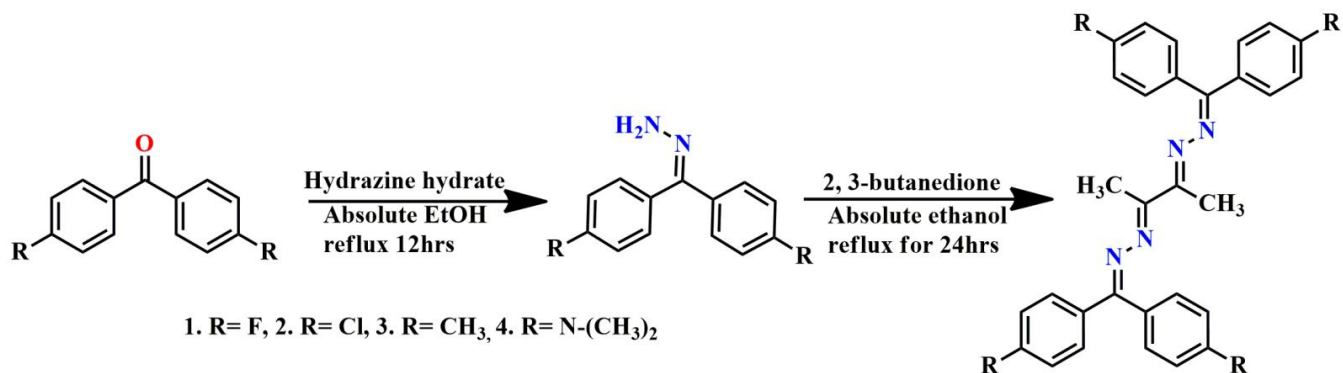
Supporting information for article:

Polymorphism in some new bis-hydrazone compounds

Bhavna Dwivedi and Dinabandhu Das

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION:**Synthesis of Compounds 1, 2, 3 and 4:**

Synthetic scheme for compounds are shown in Scheme S1.



Scheme S1

Molecular structures of **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** were confirmed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy.

Compound 1:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.20 -7.67 (d, 4H), 7.18-7.19 (d, 4H), 7.05-7.10 (m, 8H), 2.18 (s, 6H).

Melting point: 160-163° C

Compound 2:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60-7.61 (d, 4H), 7.35-7.38 (d, 4H), 7.12-7.26 (m, 8H), 2.18 (s, 6H).

Melting point: 190-192° C

Compound 3:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.05-7.08 (d, 4H), δ 7.11-7.18 (m, 8H), δ 7.53-7.68 (m, 4H), δ 2.41-2.43 (d, 12H), δ 2.01 (s, 6H).

Melting point: 170-175° C

Compound 4:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.49-7.65 (m, 4H), δ 7.07-7.19 (m, 4H), δ 6.62-6.71 (m, 8H), δ 3.07-3.08 (d, 24H), δ 2.12 (s, 6H).

Melting point: 235-240° C

Crystallization:

The compounds were crystallized by slow evaporation method in different solvents at room temperature. Solvents used for crystallization are shown in Table S1, S2, S3 and S4 for compound **1**, **2**, **3** and **4** respectively.

Table S1 Solvents used for crystallization of compound **1** and composition of crystals produced

Solvent used for crystallization of 1	Crystalline form obtained
CH ₃ CN	1a
DCM	1b
1,4-Dioxane	1c
Acetone	1a and 1c concomitantly
CHCl ₃	1b
Tertiary butanol	1a
Isopropyl alcohol	1a
Ethanol	1a
Sublimed crystal	1c

Table S2 Solvents used for crystallization of compound **2** and composition of crystals produced

Solvent used for crystallization of 2	Crystalline form obtained
CH ₃ CN	2a
DMSO	2a and 2b concomitantly
DCM	2a
CHCl ₃	2a
1,4-Dioxane	2a
Tertiary butanol	2a
Isopropyl alcohol	2a
Ethanol	2a
Acetone	2a

Table S3 List of solvents used for the synthesis of polymorphs of compound **3**.

Solvent used for crystallization of 3	Polymorph obtained
Carbontetrachloride	3a
Ethylacetate	3a
Acetone	3a
Diethyl ether	3a
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	3a & 3b concomitantly
Dimethylformamide	3a
Water	3a
Nitromethane	3a
n-Hexane	3a
Methanol	3a
Ethanol	3a
Isopropanol	3a
n-Propanol	3a
t-Butanol	3a
Acetonitrile	3a
n-Butanol	3a
Dimethylacetamide	3a
Tetrahydrofuran	3a
Furan	3a
1, 4-Dioxane	3a & 3b concomitantly
Cyclohexanone	3a
Cyclohexane	3a

Benzene	3a
Pyridine	3a
Toluene	3a
Fluorobenzene	3a
Anisole	3a
Nitrobenzene	3a & 3b concomitantly
<i>m</i> -Xylene	3a
Aniline	3a
Morpholine	3a
Piperidine	3a
Pyrrolidine	3a
<i>m</i> -Nitrotoluene	3a
Hexafluorobenzene	3a
Mesitylene	3a

Table S4 List of solvents used for the synthesis of polymorphs of compound **4**.

Solvent used for crystallization of 2	Polymorph obtained
CH ₃ CN	4a
EtOAc	4a
Mesitylene	4b

Thermal ellipsoid plots

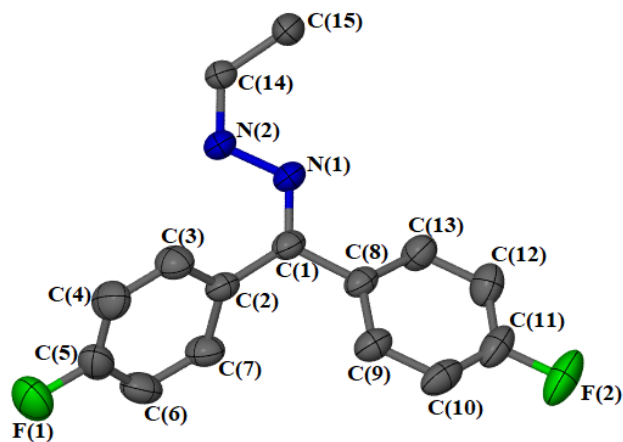


Figure S3 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **1a**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

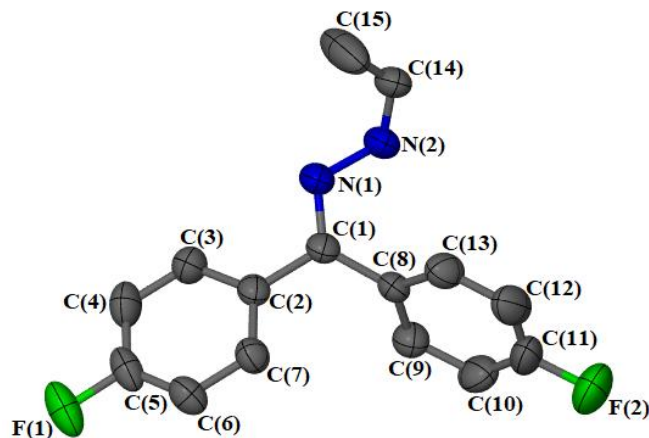


Figure S4 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **1b**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

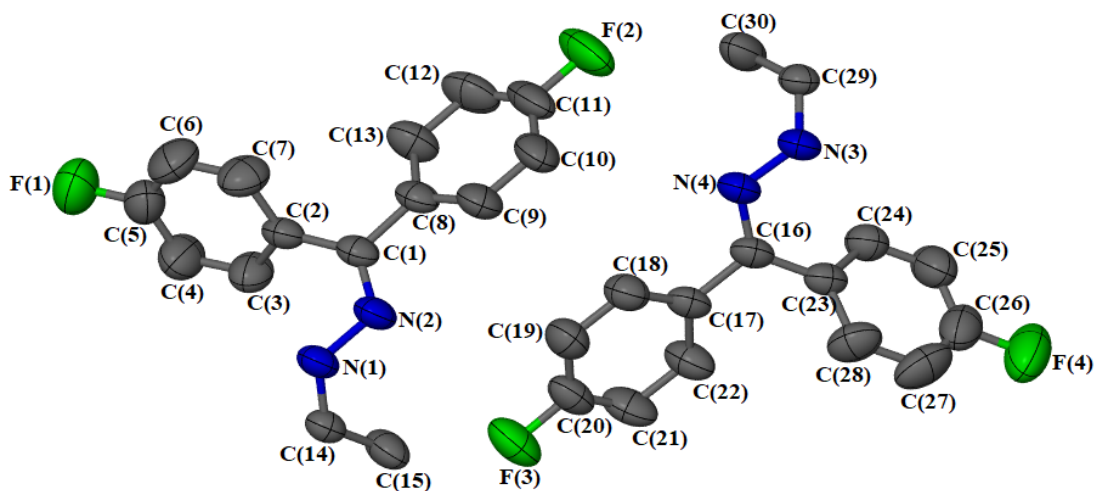


Figure S5 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **1c**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

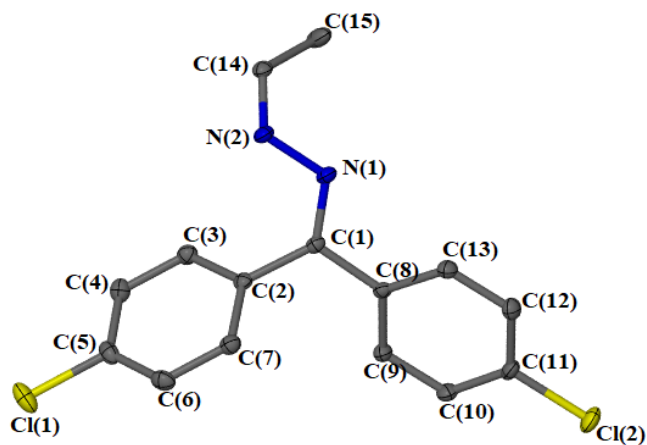


Figure S6 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **2a**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

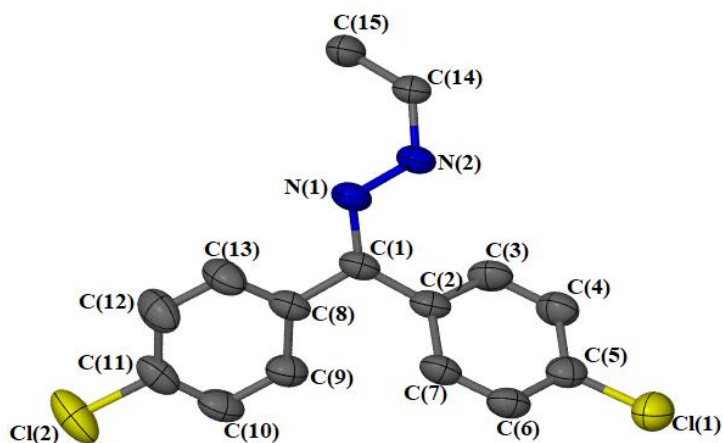


Figure S7 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **2b**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

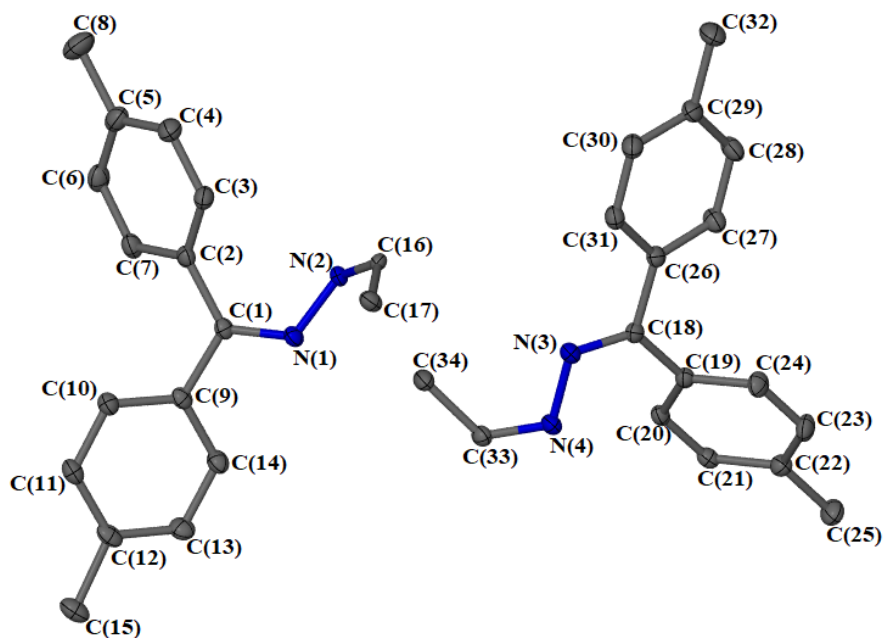


Figure S8 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **3a**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

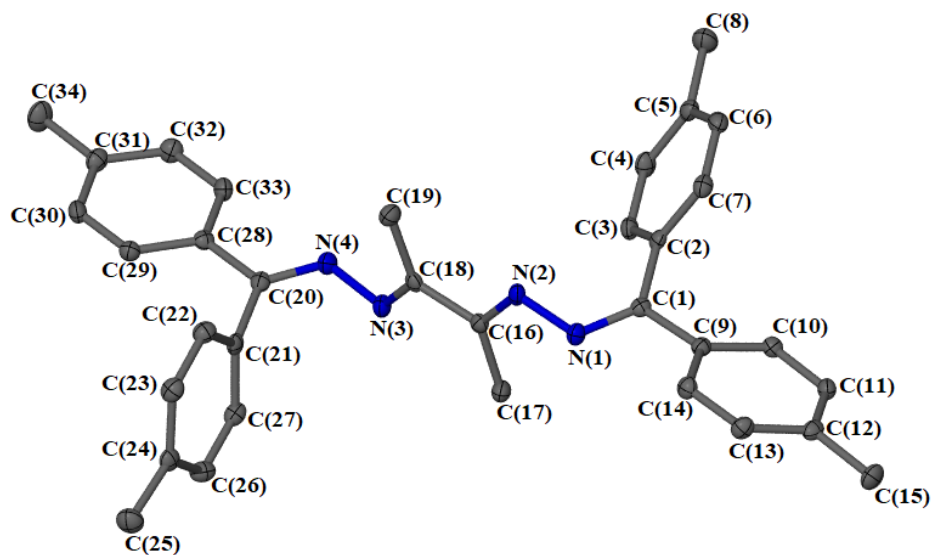


Figure S9 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **3b**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

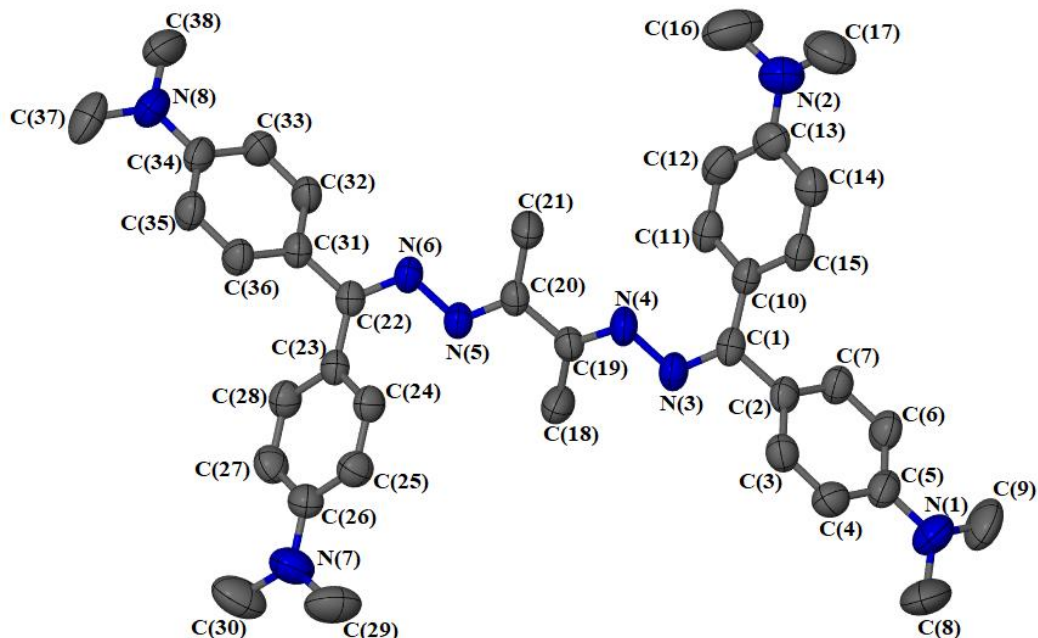


Figure S10 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **4a**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

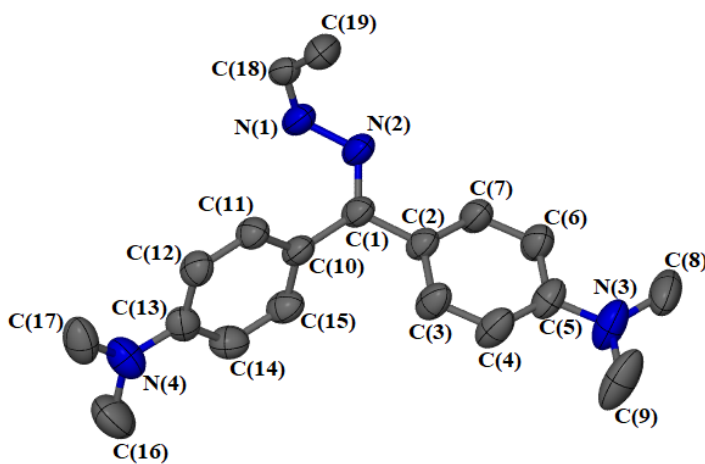


Figure S11 Thermal ellipsoid plot of the asymmetric unit of **4b**. Atoms are shown with 50% probability of thermal ellipsoids.

Hirshfeld surface analysis

Quantitative analysis of intermolecular interactions has been carried out using Crystal Explorer 3.1 program (Wolff *et al.*, 2012). Crystallographic information file (CIF) was used as input for the analysis. Details of Hirshfeld surface analysis and Finger print plots are shown in Fig. S15-S16.

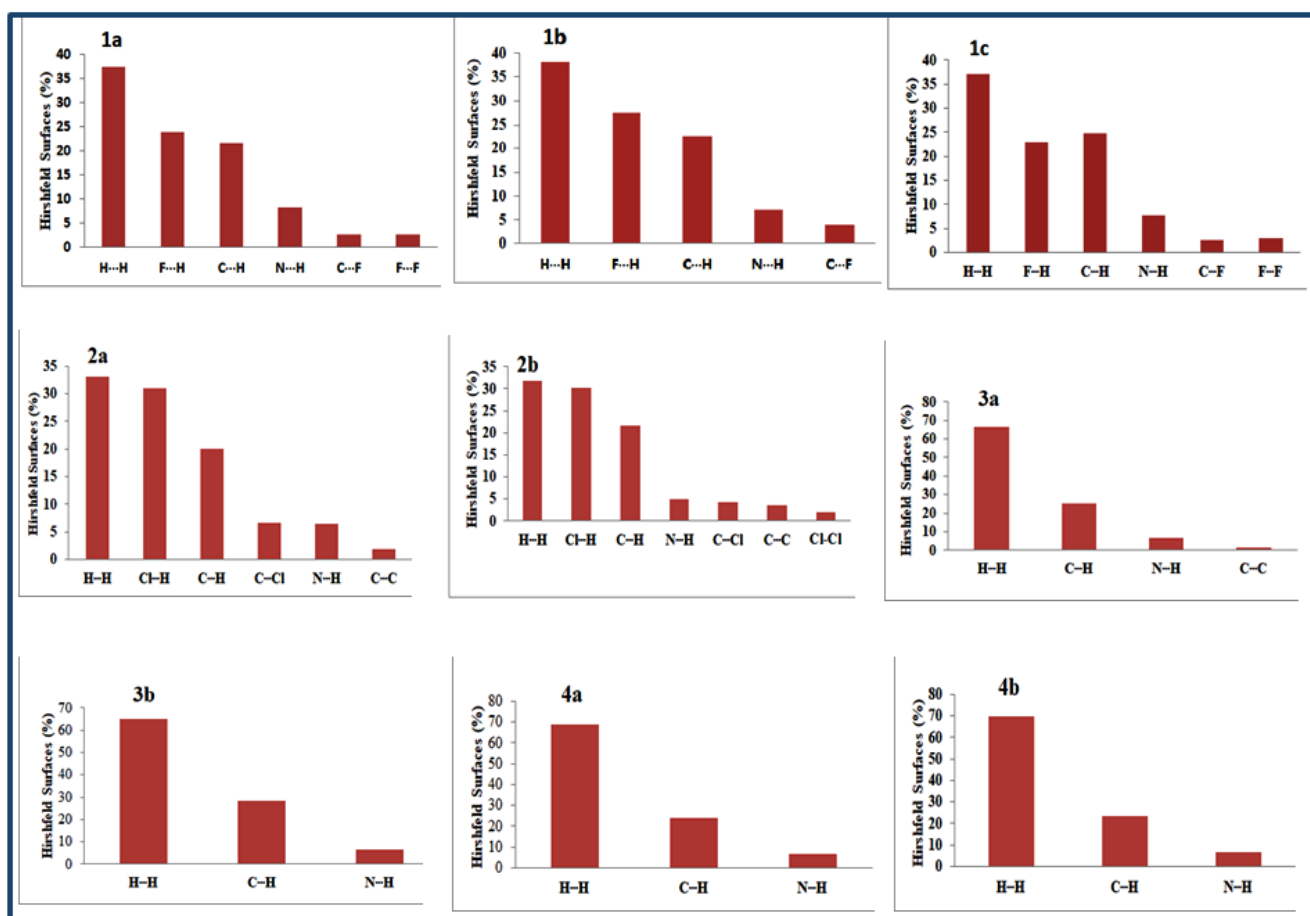
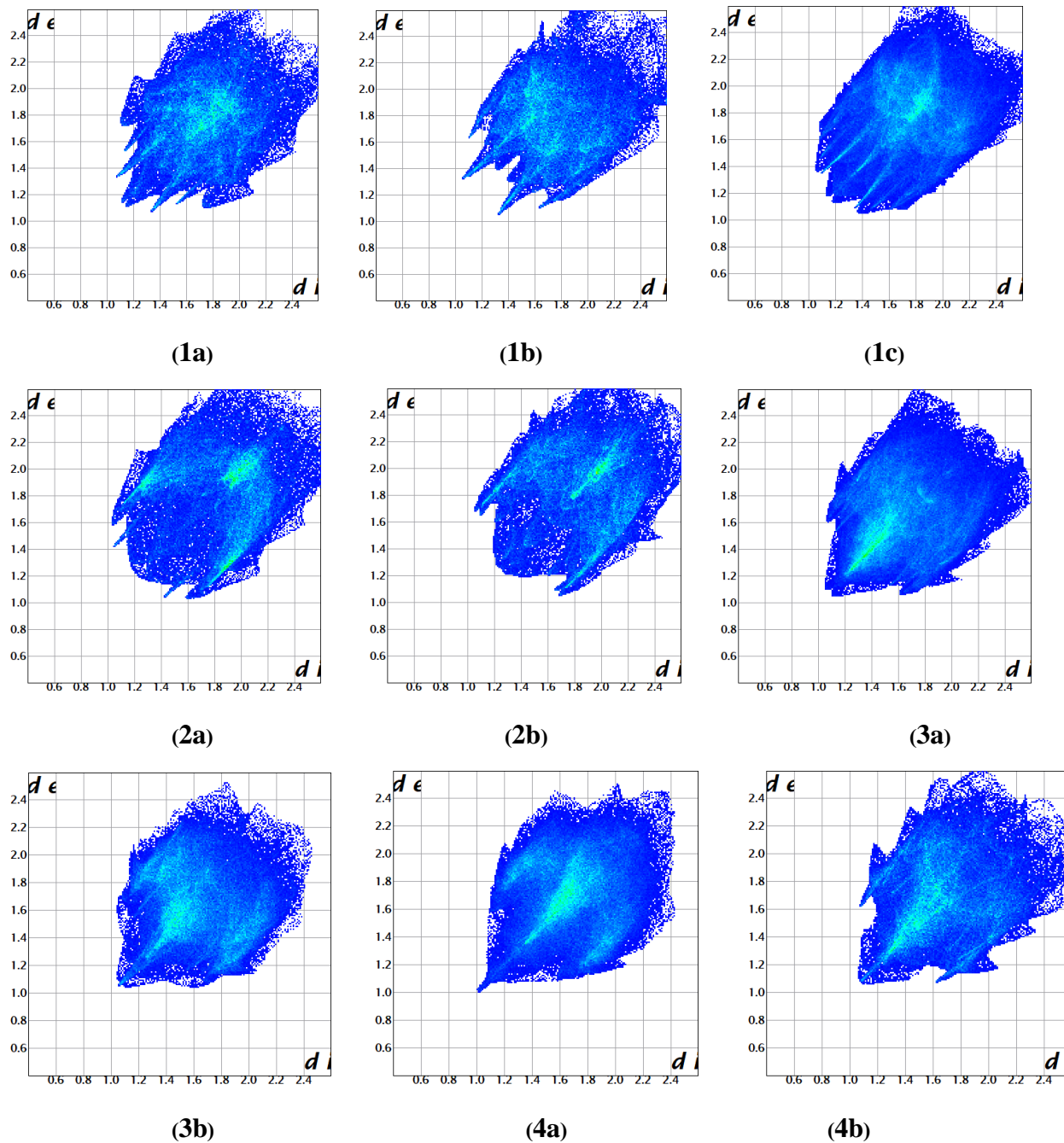


Figure S16 Graphical representation of relative contribution various inter-molecular interactions.

Finger print plot**Figure S17** finger print plot of all the polymorphs.