

Supporting Information

Reversible Triplet Excitation Transfer in a Trimethylene – Linked Thioxanthone and Benzothiophene-2-carboxanilide that Photochemically Expels Leaving Group Anions.

Gilbert N. Ndzeidze, Lingzi Li, Mark G. Steinmetz*

Marquette University, Department of Chemistry, PO Box 1881, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881

Email: mark.steinmetz@marquette.edu

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Absorption Spectra.

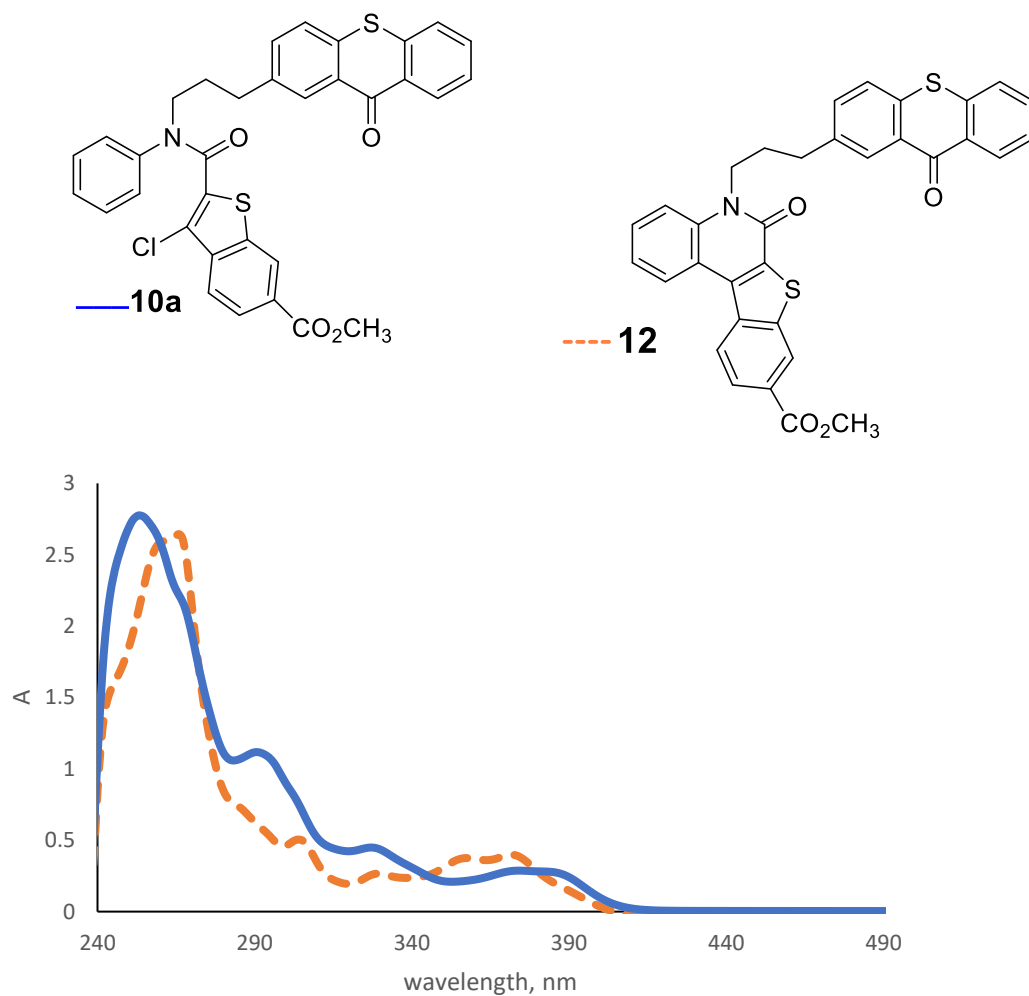


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of reactant **10a** (—) and photoproduct **12** (- - -). Concentrations were 3.21×10^{-5} M and 3.85×10^{-5} M, respectively in 20% water and 80% dioxane containing 10 mM phosphate buffer.

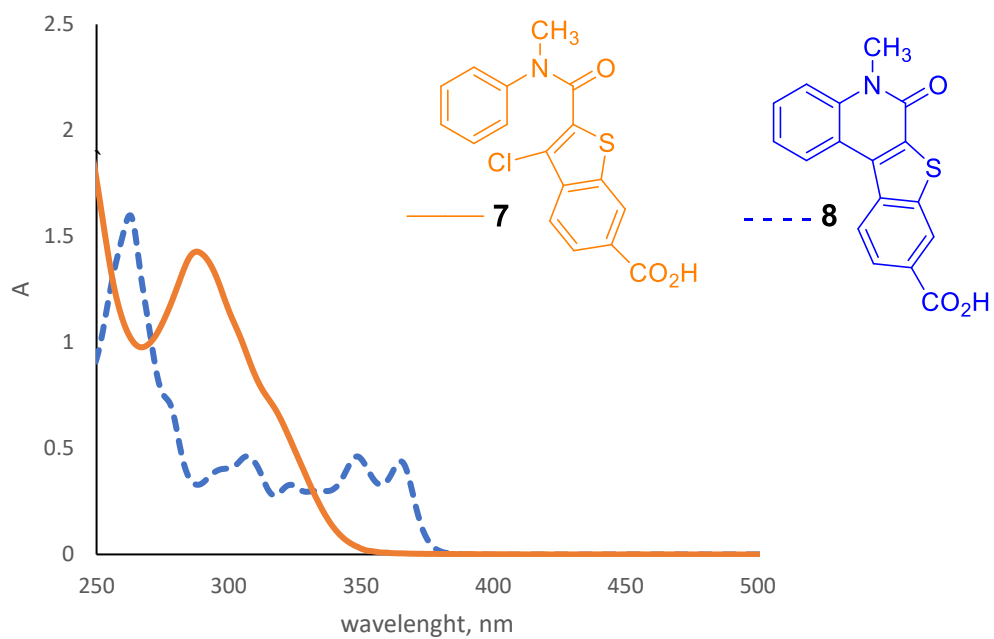


Figure S2. Absorption spectrum of 7.14×10^{-5} M anilide **7** (—) and 4.01×10^{-5} M photoproduct **8** (----) in 80% dioxane and 20% aqueous 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 7.2

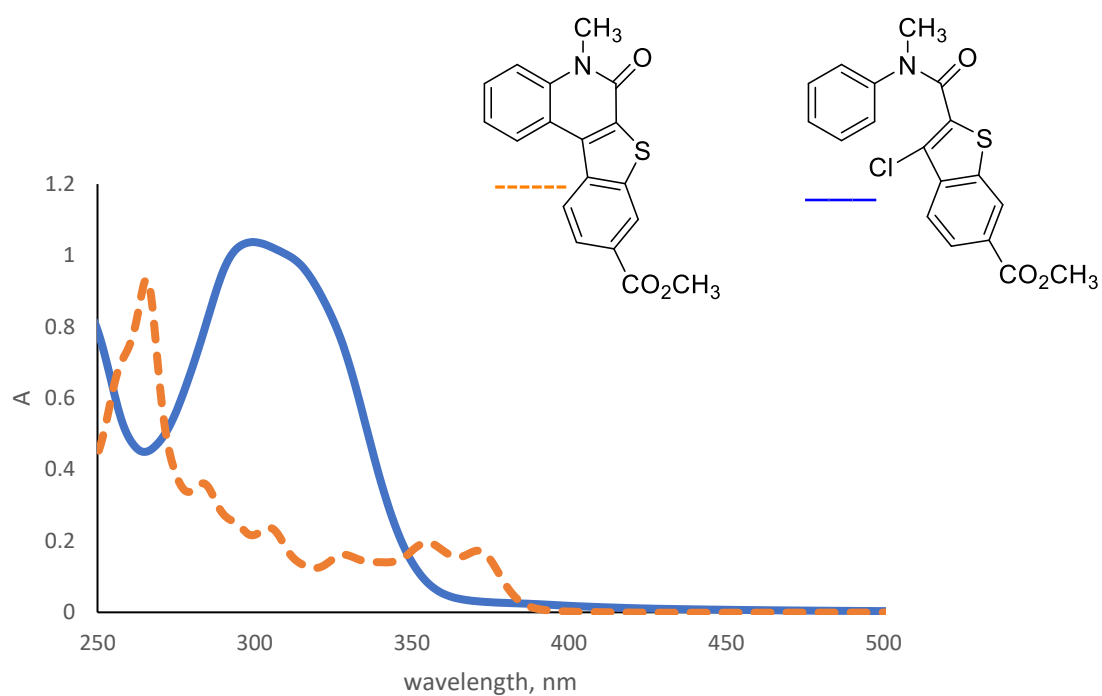


Figure S3. Absorption spectrum of 2.22×10^{-5} M of ester of anilide **7** (—) and 2.24×10^{-5} M of ester of photoproduct **8** (---) in 80% dioxane and 20% aqueous 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 7.

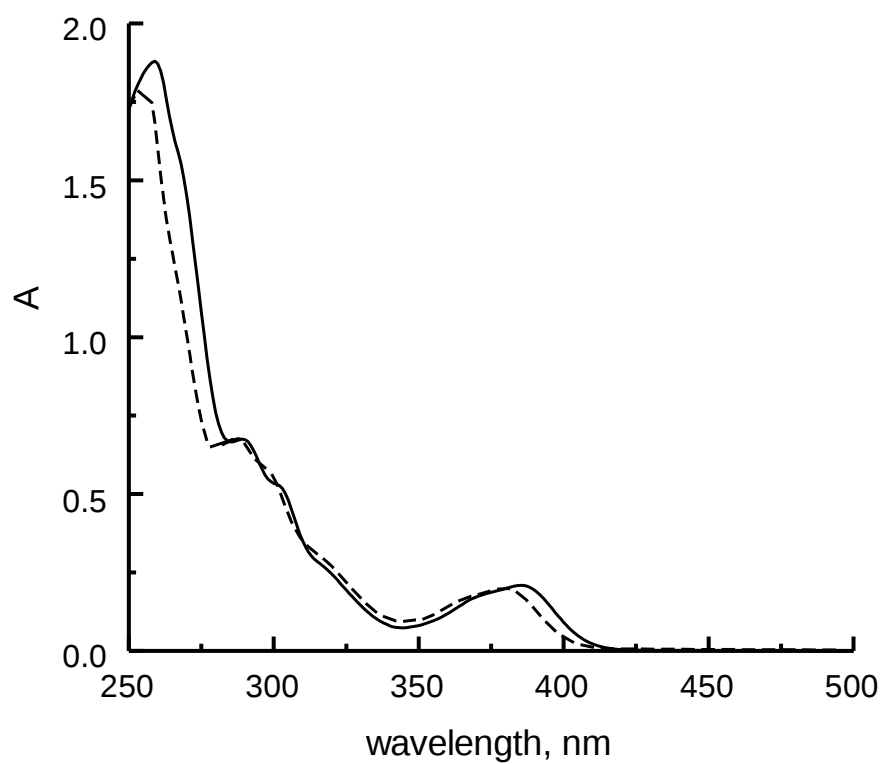


Figure S4. Absorption spectrum of 3.21×10^{-5} M **9a** (—) and 2.86×10^{-5} M of each of thioxanthone and anilide **7** (---) in 80% dioxane and 20% aqueous 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 7.2.

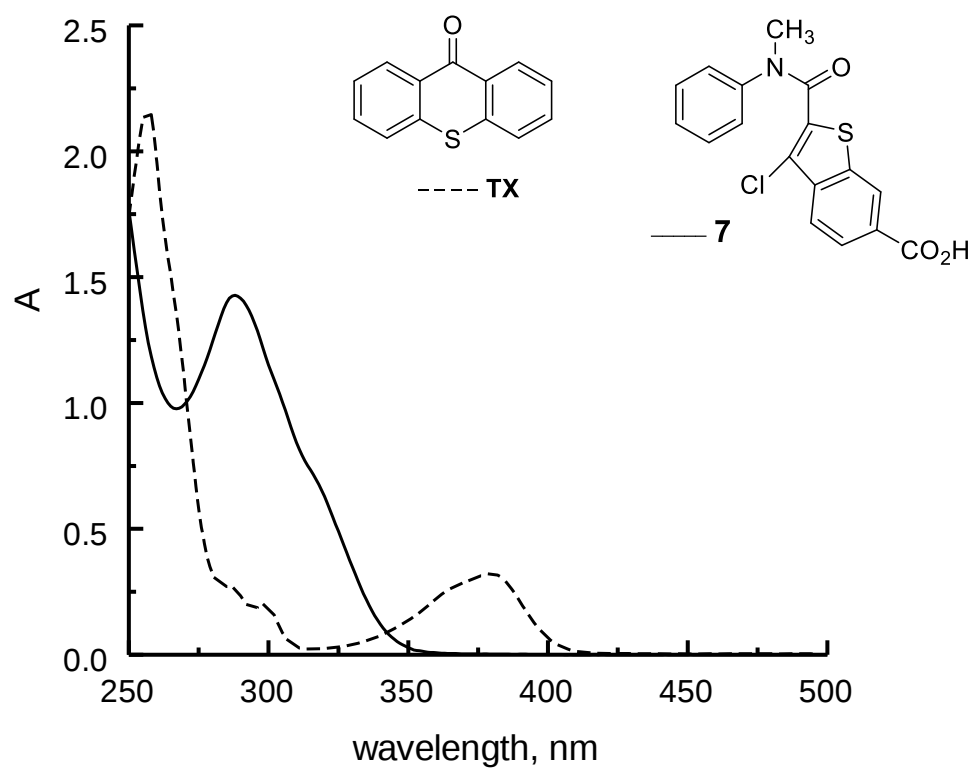


Figure S5. Absorption spectrum of 2.84×10^{-5} M thioxanthone (-----) and 7.12×10^{-5} M anilide 7 (—) in 80% dioxane and 20% aqueous 100 mM potassium phosphate buffer at pH 7.2.

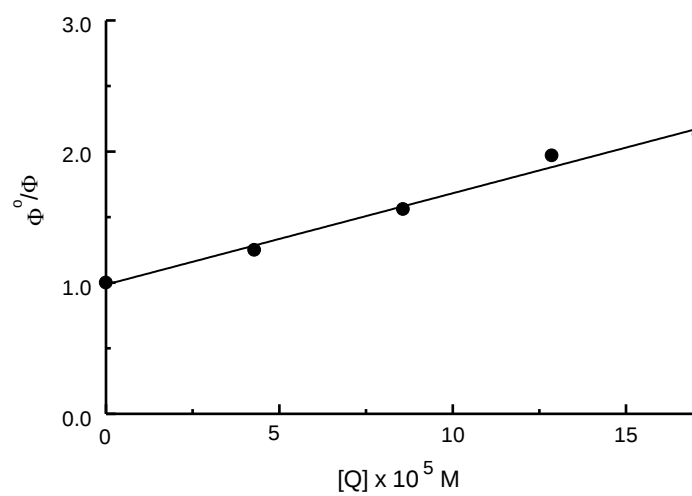


Figure S6. Stern-Volmer Plot for quenching of $3.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ Anilide 7 by Varying Concentrations of Cyclohexadiene.

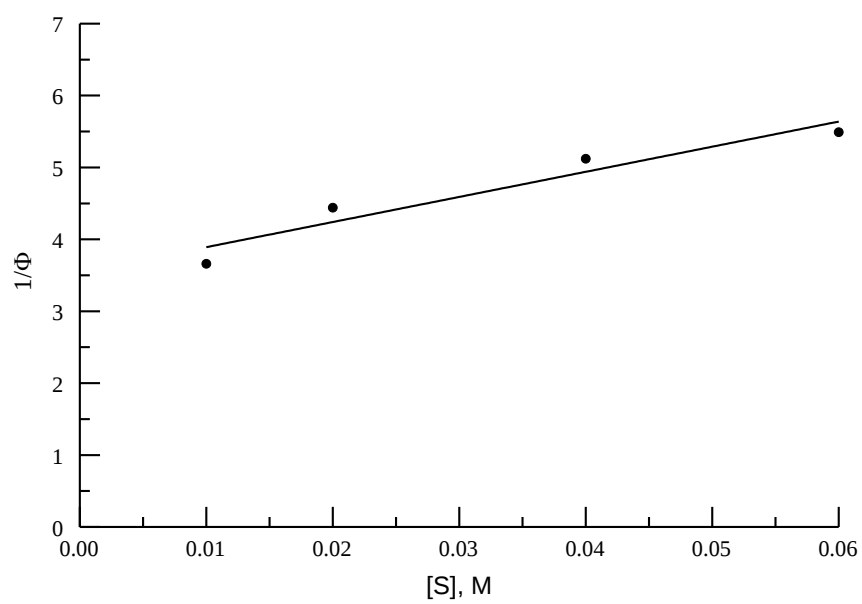


Figure S7. Φ^{-1} vs. $[S]$ with Constant Concentration of 2.00×10^{-2} M Anilide 7.

Crystallography data for Compound 7, 10a, 12, and 20

The dataset was collected with an Oxford SuperNova diffractometer using Mo(K α) radiation at 100K. A suitable crystal was selected and, on a SuperNova, Dual, Cu at home/near, Atlas diffractometer. In all cases, the crystal was kept at 100.15 K during data collection. Using Olex2¹, the structures were solved with the olex2.solve² structure solution program using Charge Flipping and refined with the ShelXL³ refinement package using Least Squares minimisation.

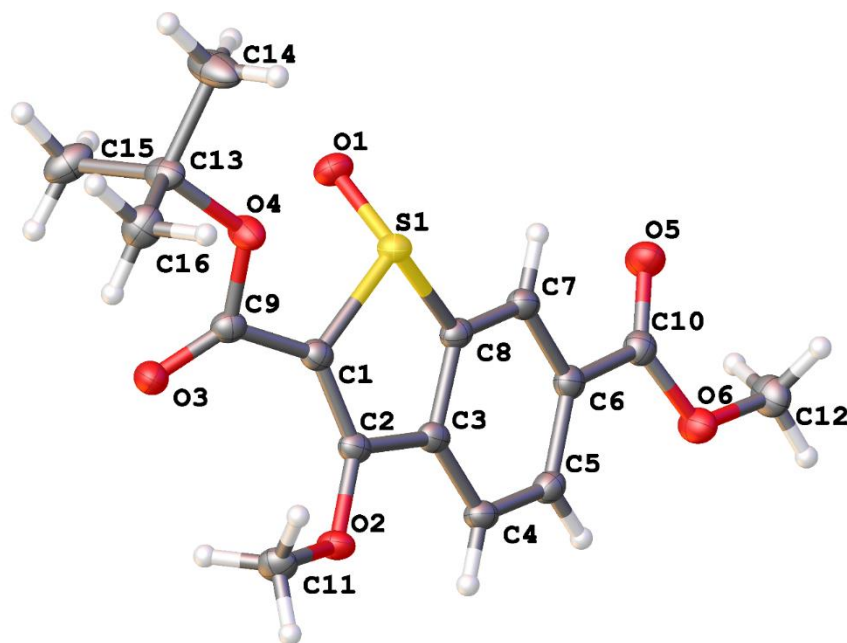


Figure S8. Crystal structure of compound **20**. Ellipsoid contour % probability levels for the X-ray structure were 50%. The carbomethoxy and methoxy substituents are pi-conjugated with the central benzo-thiophene moiety (dihedral angles 12.8 and 10.5°, respectively). The carbo-t-butyloxy group deviates from the conjugation by 27.0°. It is noteworthy that the cyclic sulfur(IV) monoxide is chiral, but the crystal is formed by the racemate.

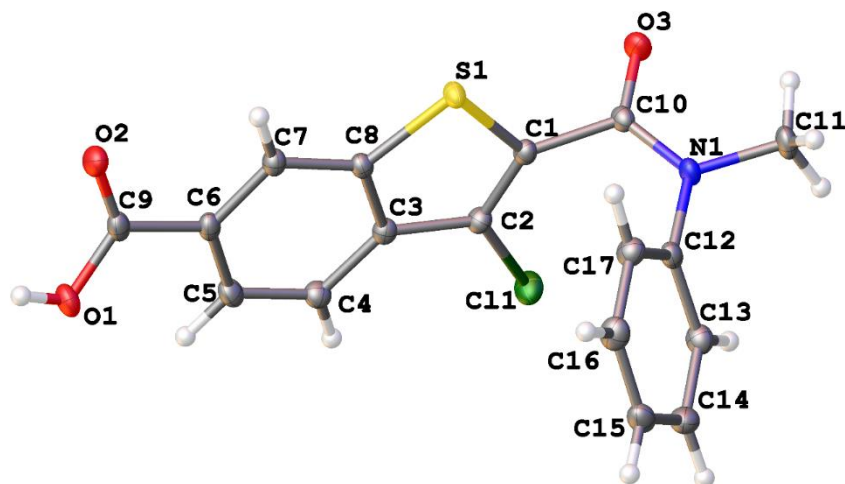


Figure S9. Crystal structure of compound **7**. Ellipsoid contour % probability levels for the X-ray structure were 50%. The molecule has a folded conformation – the benzothiophene and phenyl moieties are cis-positioned. Both groups are nearly perpendicular to the central amide plane (no conjugation).

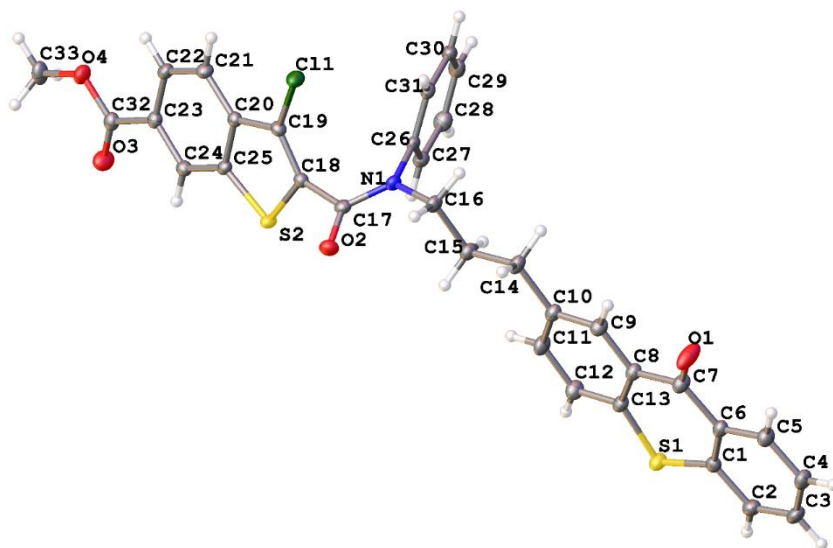


Figure S10. Crystal structure of compound **10a**. Ellipsoid contour % probability levels for the X-ray structure were 50%. The molecule has an extended conformation (with both S atoms oriented in the same direction relative to the plane of the amide group). The trimethylene-thioxanthone and the benzothiophene moieties are trans-positioned. The all-transoid trimethylene bridge is also essentially orthogonal to the amide group and lies in the plane of the thioxanthone moiety.

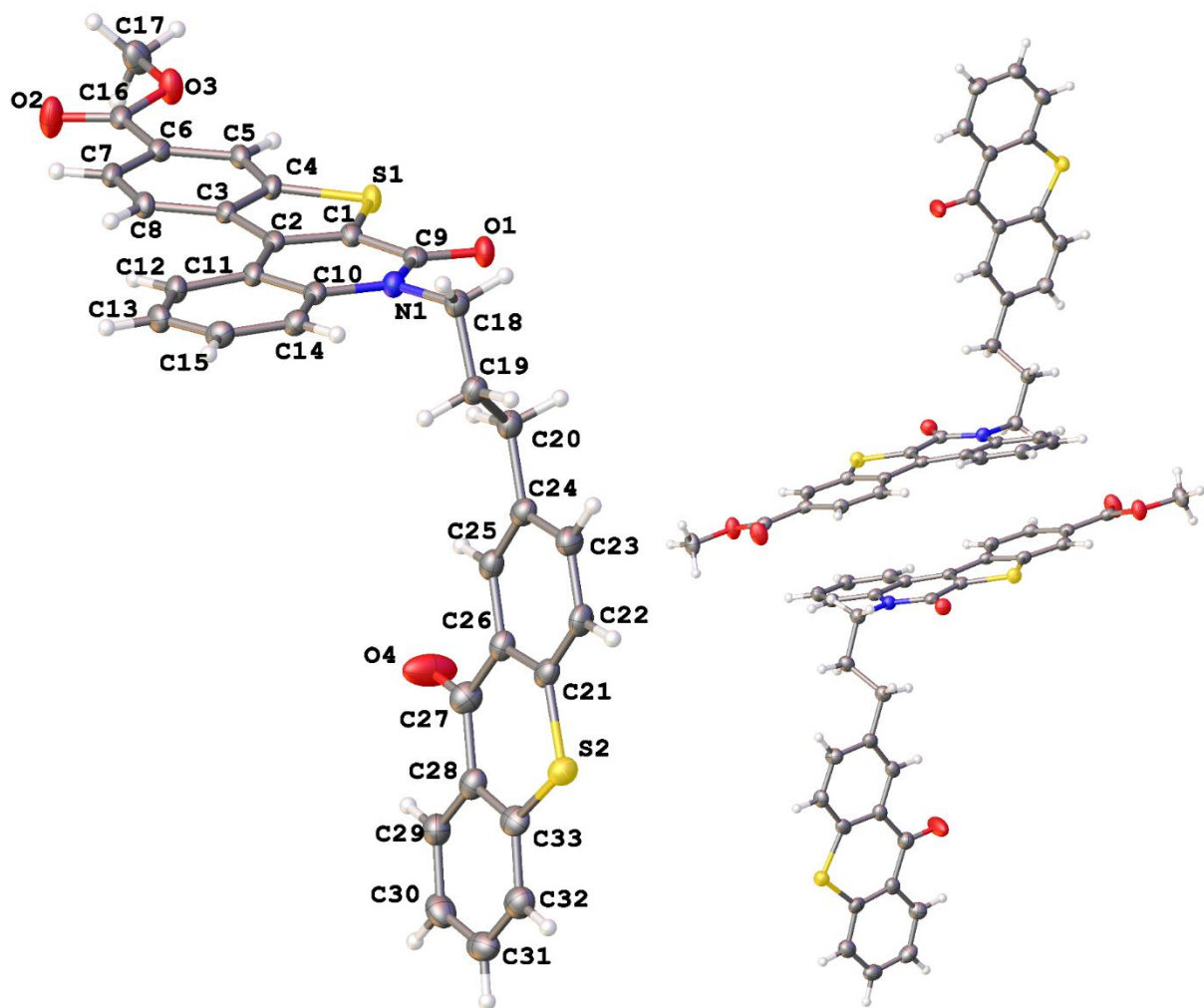


Figure S11. Crystal structure of compound **12**. Ellipsoid contour % probability levels for the X-ray structure were 50%. There are 2 symmetrically independent molecules having a very similar L-shaped conformation with mutually orthogonal aromatic moieties (because of trans,gauche-conformation of the trimethylene bridge

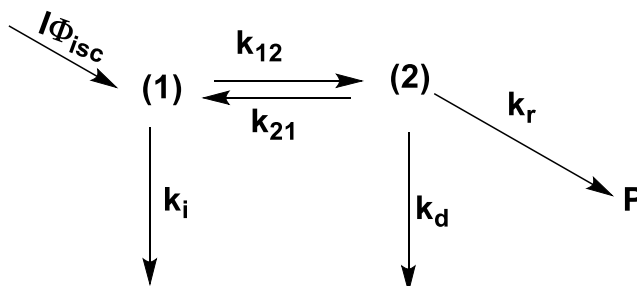
Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for compounds **20** and **7**

Identification code	Compound 20	Compound 7
Empirical formula	C ₁₆ H ₁₈ O ₆ S	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ ClNO ₃ S
Formula weight	338.36	345.79
Temperature/K	100.15	100.15
Crystal system	monoclinic	orthorhombic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c	Pbca
a/Å	16.5505(3)	11.8228(2)
b/Å	10.3454(2)	12.38285(19)
c/Å	9.53748(17)	20.3843(4)
α /°	90	90.00
β /°	101.3266(17)	90.00
γ /°	90	90.00
Volume/Å ³	1601.22(5)	2984.27(9)
Z	4	8
ρ_{calc} /g/cm ³	1.404	1.539
μ /mm ⁻¹	2.059	0.410
F(000)	712.0	1424.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.383 × 0.227 × 0.03	0.48 × 0.44 × 0.38
Radiation	CuK α (λ = 1.54184)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)
2 Θ range for data collection/°	10.14 to 140.972	6.88 to 59.28
Index ranges	-20 ≤ h ≤ 20, -12 ≤ k ≤ 12, -11 ≤ l ≤ 11	-11 ≤ h ≤ 16, -16 ≤ k ≤ 16, -23 ≤ l ≤ 27
Reflections collected	15126	21307
Independent reflections	3033 [R _{int} = 0.0374, R _{sigma} = 0.0246]	3906 [R _{int} = 0.0231, R _{sigma} = 0.0184]
Data/restraints/parameters	3033/0/213	3906/0/213
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.043	1.039
Final R indexes [I >= 2 σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0341, W _{r2} = 0.0852	R ₁ = 0.0302, W _{r2} = 0.0754
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0414, W _{r2} = 0.0903	R ₁ = 0.0347, W _{r2} = 0.0784
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.28/-0.32	0.34/-0.34
CCDC deposition number	1842115	1842113

Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinement for compounds **10a** and **12**

Identification code	Compound 10a	Compound 12
Empirical formula	C ₃₃ H ₂₄ NO ₄ S ₂ Cl	C ₃₃ H ₂₃ NO ₄ S ₂
Formula weight	598.10	561.64
Temperature/K	100.15	100.15
Crystal system	triclinic	orthorhombic
Space group	P-1	Pna2 ₁
a/Å	8.4756(2)	15.1873(2)
b/Å	9.5981(2)	8.41771(12)
c/Å	17.4464(4)	39.3945(7)
α /°	78.921(2)	90.00
β /°	83.629(2)	90.00
γ /°	81.536(2)	90.00
Volume/Å ³	1372.62(6)	5036.27(14)
Z	2	8
$\rho_{\text{calc}}/\text{cm}^3$	1.447	1.481
μ/mm^{-1}	0.333	2.273
F(000)	620.0	2336.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.426 × 0.289 × 0.191	0.393 × 0.134 × 0.023
Radiation	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	CuK α (λ = 1.54184)
2 θ range for data collection/°	6.96 to 59.32	8.98 to 141.18
Index ranges	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -12 ≤ k ≤ 13, -24 ≤ l ≤ 23	-18 ≤ h ≤ 18, -10 ≤ k ≤ 10, -44 ≤ l ≤ 47
Reflections collected	31139	24616
Independent reflections	7034 [R _{int} = 0.0280, R _{sigma} = 0.0268]	8269 [R _{int} = 0.0320, R _{sigma} = 0.0331]
Data/restraints/parameters	7034/0/371	8269/1/724
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.042	1.151
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2 σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0343, W R ₂ = 0.0810	R ₁ = 0.0417, W R ₂ = 0.1058
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0431, W R ₂ = 0.0868	R ₁ = 0.0443, W R ₂ = 0.1073
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.36/-0.30	0.43/-0.34
Flack parameter		0.00(18)
CCDC deposition number	1842112	1842114

A. Reversible Intramolecular Sensitized Photolysis Where Only One State (Second Excited State) react in rapid equilibrium Φ^0 .



Scheme S1. Energy state diagram for reversible triplet-triplet energy transfer between two states in the absence of a quencher

Using steady state approximation

$$\frac{d[1]}{dt} = I\Phi_{isc} + k_{21}[2] - k_{12}[1] - k_i[1] = 0$$

$$[1] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc} + k_{21}[2]}{k_{12} + k_i}$$

$$\frac{d[2]}{dt} = k_{12}[1] - k_{21}[2] - k_d[2] - k_r[2]$$

$$[2] = \frac{k_{12}[1]}{k_{21} + k_d + k_r}$$

$$[2] = \frac{k_{12} \left(\frac{I\Phi_{isc} + k_{21}[2]}{k_{12} + k_i} \right)}{k_{21} + k_d + k_r}$$

$$[2] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i) + k_{12}k_{21}[2]}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i)}$$

$$[2] \left\{ 1 - \frac{k_{12}k_{21}}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i)} \right\} = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i)}$$

$$[2] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{\left\{1 - \frac{k_{12}k_{21}}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i)}\right\}(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i)}$$

$$[2] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r)(k_{12} + k_i) - k_{12}k_{21}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \Phi^o I\Phi_{isc} = k_r[2]$$

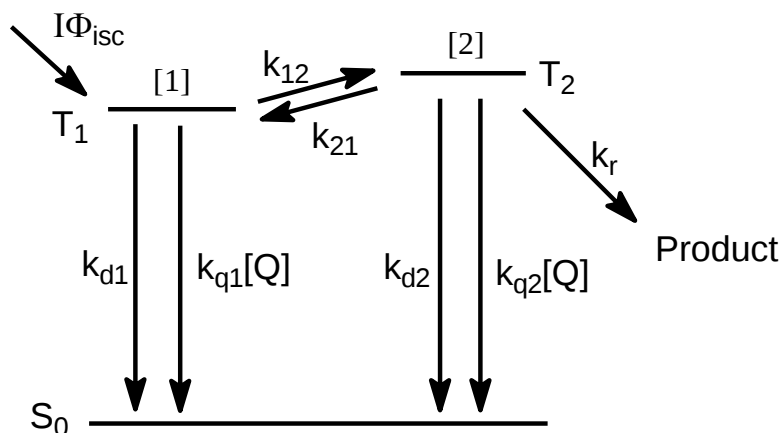
$$\Phi^o = \frac{k_r k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{\textcolor{red}{k}_{21}\textcolor{red}{k}_{12} + k_{21}k_i + k_d k_{12} + k_d k_i + k_r k_{12} + k_r k_i - \textcolor{red}{k}_{12}\textcolor{red}{k}_{21}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi^o &= \frac{k_r k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{k_{21}k_i + k_d k_{12} + k_d k_i + k_r k_{12} + k_r k_i} \\ &= \frac{k_r k_{12}(k_{12} + k_i)}{k_i(k_{21} + k_d + k_r) + k_{12}(k_d + k_r)}\end{aligned}$$

if we assume $k_{12} > k_i$ and $k_{21} > k_d + k_r$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{k_r k_{12}(k_{12})}{k_i(k_{21}) + k_{12}(k_d + k_r)} \\ X_1 &= \frac{k_{21}}{k_{21} + k_{12}} \quad X_2 = \frac{k_{12}}{k_{21} + k_{12}} \\ &= \frac{k_r k_{12} \left(\frac{k_{12}}{k_{12} + k_{21}} \right)}{k_i \left(\frac{k_{21}}{k_{12} + k_{21}} \right) + \frac{k_{12}}{k_{12} + k_{21}} (k_d + k_r)} \\ \Phi^o &= \frac{k_r X_2 k_{12}}{k_i X_1 + (k_d + k_r) X_2}\end{aligned}$$

B. Reversible Intramolecular Triplet Energy Transfer with Quenching of Both Triplet Excited States by Quencher [Q].



Scheme S2. State Energy Diagram for Reversible Triplet-Triplet Energy Transfer between Two States with Quenching by [Q]

Using steady state approximation

$$\frac{d[1]}{dt} = 0 = I\Phi_{isc} - k_i[1] - k_{q1}[Q][1] + k_{21}[2] - k_{12}[1]$$

$$[1] = \frac{I + k_{21}[2]}{k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]}$$

$$\frac{d[2]}{dt} = 0 = k_{12}[1] - k_{21}[2] - k_d[2] - k_r[2] - k_{q2}[Q][2]$$

$$[2] = \frac{k_{12}[1]}{k_{21} + k_d + k_r + k_{q2}[Q]}$$

$$[1] \text{ in } [2] \rightarrow [2] = \frac{k_{12}I\Phi_{isc}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]) + k_{12}k_{21}[2]}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r + k_{q2}[Q])(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}$$

$$[2] - \frac{k_{12}k_{21}[2]}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r + k_{q2}[Q])(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])} = \frac{k_{12}I\Phi_{isc}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r + k_{q2}[Q])(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}$$

$$[2] \left\{ 1 - \frac{k_{12}k_{21}}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_r + k_{q2}[Q])(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])} \right\} = \frac{(k_{12}I\Phi_{isc}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]))}{(\dots)(\dots)}$$

$$[2] = \frac{k_{12}I\Phi_{isc}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}{(k_{21} + k_d + k_{q2}[Q])(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]) - k_{12}k_{21}}$$

$$[2] = \frac{(k_{12}I\Phi_{isc}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]))}{k_{21}k_i + \textcolor{red}{k_{21}k_{12}} + k_{21}k_{q1}[Q] + k_d k_i + k_d k_{12} + k_d k_{q1}[Q] + k_r k_i + k_r k_{12} + k_r k_{q1}[Q] + k_i k_{q2}[Q] + k_{12} k_{q2}[Q] + k_{q1}[Q] k_{q2}[Q] - \textcolor{red}{k_{12}k_{21}}}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \Phi I\Phi_{isc} = k_r [2]$$

$$\Phi = \frac{(k_r k_{12}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]))}{k_i(k_{21} + k_d) + k_d k_{12} + k_r(k_i + k_{12}) + [Q](k_{21}k_{q1} + k_d k_{q1} + k_r k_{q1} + k_i k_{q2} + k_{12} k_{q2}) + k_{q1} k_{q2}[Q]^2}$$

$$k_{21} > k_d + k_r \text{ and } k_{12} > k_i$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} = \frac{(k_i k_{21} + k_d k_{12} + k_r k_{12} + (k_{21} + k_d + k_r)k_{q1}[Q] + (k_i + k_{12})k_{q2}[Q] + k_{q1}k_{q2}[Q]^2)}{(k_r k_{12}(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]))}$$

Multiply top and bottom by 1/k₁₂+k₂₁

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} = \frac{k_i X_1 + k_d X_2 + X_1 k_{q1}[Q] + X_2 k_{q2}[Q] + k_{q1} k_{q2}[Q]^2 (k_{12} + k_{21})^{-1}}{k_r X_2 (k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{k_{21}}{K_{21} + K_{12}} \quad \text{and} \quad X_2 = \frac{k_{12}}{k_{21} + k_{12}}$$

$$\Phi^o = \frac{X_2 k_{12} k_r}{X_1 k_i + X_2 (k_d + k_r)} \quad T_e = \frac{1}{X_1 k_i (k_r + k_d) X_2}$$

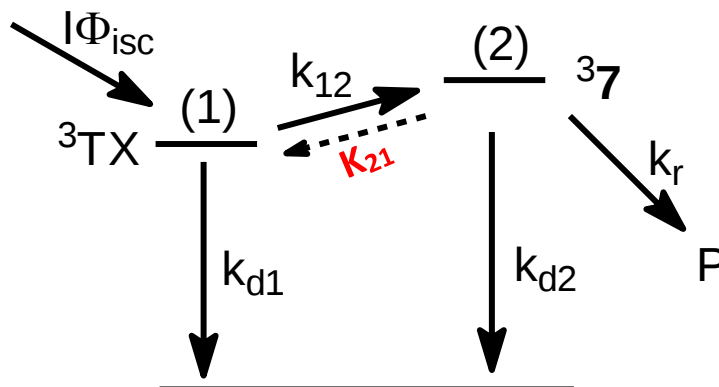
$$\frac{\Phi^o}{\Phi} = \frac{k_{12} \textcolor{red}{k_r X_2} \{k_i X_1 + X_2 (k_d + k_r) + X_1 k_{q1}[Q] + X_2 k_{q2}[Q] + k_{q1} k_{q2}[Q]^2 (k_{12} + k_{21})^{-1}\}}{X_1 k_i + X_2 (k_d + k_r) \{ \textcolor{red}{k_r X_2} (k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q]) \}}$$

$$\frac{\Phi^o}{\Phi} = \frac{k_{12} \{1 + X_1 k_{q1} \tau_e [Q] + X_2 k_{q2} \tau_e [Q] + k_{q1} k_{q2} \tau_e [Q]^2 (k_{12} + k_{21})^{-1}\}}{(k_i + k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])}$$

$$k_{12} \gg k_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Phi^o}{\Phi} &= \frac{k_{12} \{1 + X_1 k_{q1} \tau_e [Q] + X_2 k_{q2} \tau_e [Q] + k_{q1} k_{q2} \tau_e [Q]^2 (k_{12} + k_{21})^{-1}\}}{(k_{12} + k_{q1}[Q])} \\ &= \frac{\{1 + X_1 k_{q1} \tau_e [Q] + X_2 k_{q2} \tau_e [Q] + k_{q1} k_{q2} \tau_e [Q]^2 (k_{12} + k_{21})^{-1}\}}{1 + \frac{k_{q1}[Q]}{k_{12}}} \end{aligned}$$

C. Intermolecular Sensitized Photolysis with Both States in Equilibrium



Scheme S3. Kinetic Scheme for Sensitized Photolysis of Benzothiophene-2-Carboxanilide **7** by Thioxanthone TX

Let $[^3S] = [1]$ and $[^3A] = 2$ where S is the thioxanthone sensitizer and A is the anilide

$$\frac{d[2]}{dt} = k_{12}[A][1] - k_{21}[S][2] - k_r[2] - k_{d2}[2] = 0$$

$$\frac{k_{12}[A][1]}{k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2}} = [2]$$

$$\frac{d[1]}{dt} = k_{21}[S][2] + I\Phi_{isc} - k_{d1}[1] - k_{12}[A][1] = 0$$

$$[1](k_{d1} - k_{12}[A]) = k_{21}[S][2] + I\Phi_{isc}$$

$$[1](k_{d1} - k_{12}[A]) = k_{21}[S]^3 \left(\frac{k_{12}[A][1]}{k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2}} \right) + I\Phi_{isc}$$

$$[1](k_{d1} - k_{12}[A]) - k_{21}[S]^3 \left(\frac{k_{21}[S]k_{12}[A][1]}{k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2}} \right) = I\Phi_{isc}$$

$$[1](k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2})(k_{d1} - k_{12}[A]) - k_{21}[S]k_{12}[A][1] = I\Phi_{isc}(k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2})$$

$$[1] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}(k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2})}{(k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2})(k_{d1} - k_{12}[A]) - k_{21}[S]k_{12}[A]}$$

$$[1] = \frac{I\Phi_{isc}(k_{21}[S] + k_r + k_{d2})}{k_{d1}k_{21}[S] + k_{d1}k_r + k_{d1}k_{d2} + k_{12}[A]k_{21}[S] + k_{12}[A]k_r + k_{12}[A]k_{d2} - k_{21}[S]k_{12}[A]}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \Phi I \Phi_{isc} = k_r [2]$$

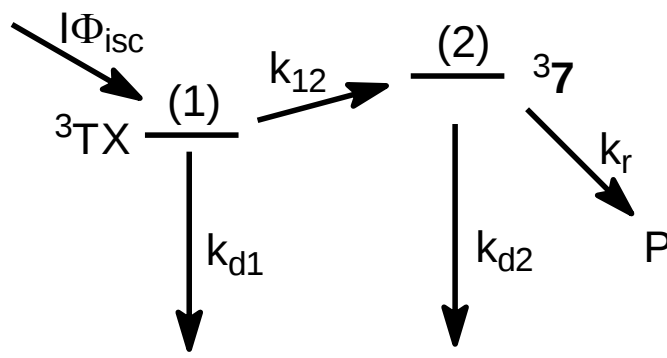
$$\Phi = \frac{k_r k_{12} [A] \Phi_{isc} (k_{21} [S] + k_r + k_{d2})}{(k_{21} [S] + k_r + k_{d2}) (k_{d1} k_{21} [S] + k_{d1} k_r + k_{d1} k_{d2} + k_{12} [A] k_r + k_{12} [A] k_{d2})}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} = \frac{k_{d1} k_{21} [S] + k_{d1} k_r + k_{d1} k_{d2} + k_{12} [A] k_r + k_{12} [A] k_{d2}}{k_r k_{12} [A] \Phi_{isc}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} = \frac{k_{d1} k_{21} [S] + k_{d1} k_r + k_{d1} k_{d2}}{k_r k_{12} [A] \Phi_{isc}} + \frac{k_r + k_{d2}}{k_r \Phi_{isc}}$$

D. Intermolecular sensitization: Non-Reversible Triplet Energy Transfer.

For non-reversible intermolecular energy transfer, $k_{21} = 0$ as shown in the following energy diagram.

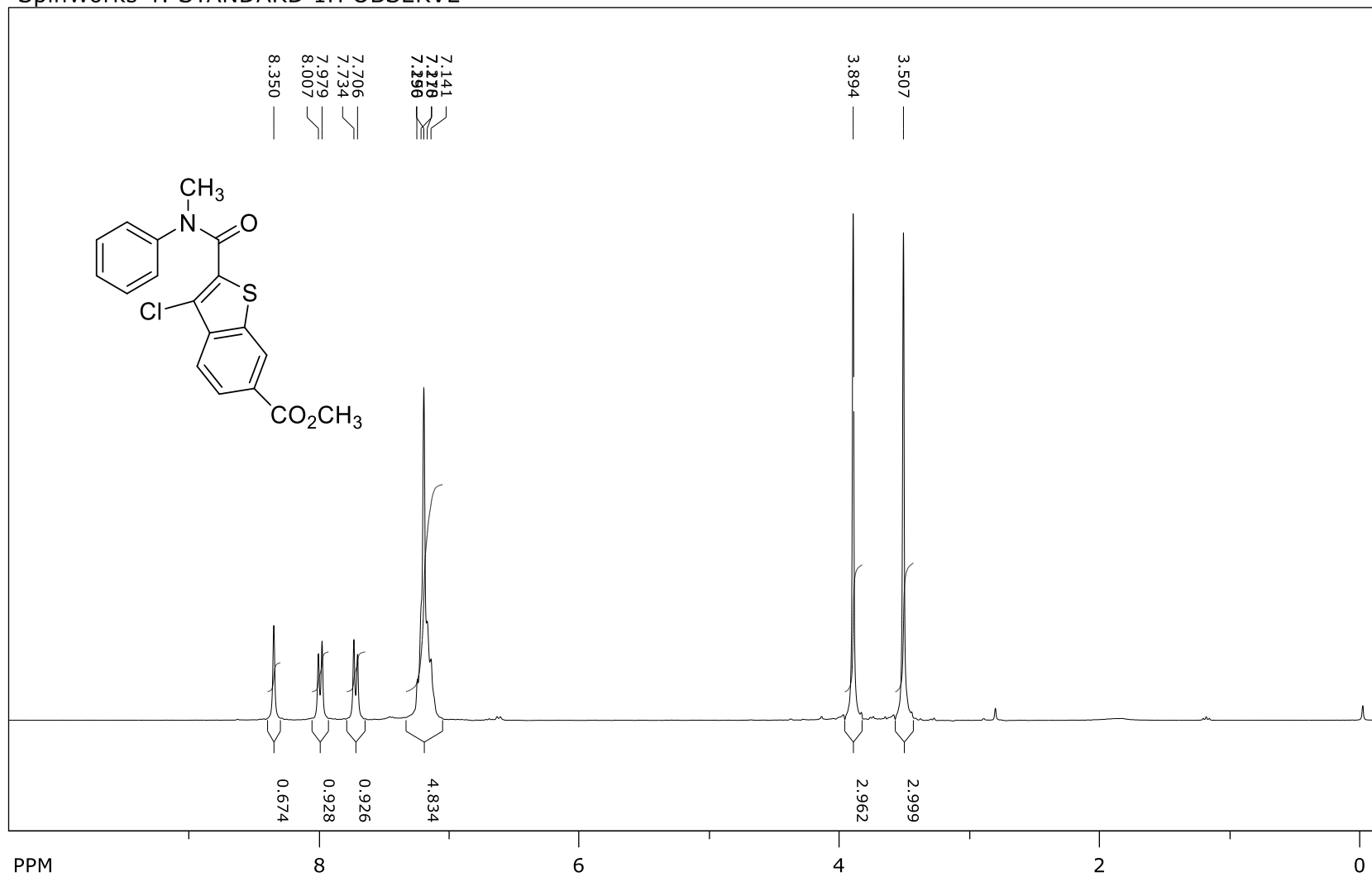


Scheme S4. Energy state diagram for non-reversible intermolecular triplet-triplet energy transfer between two states

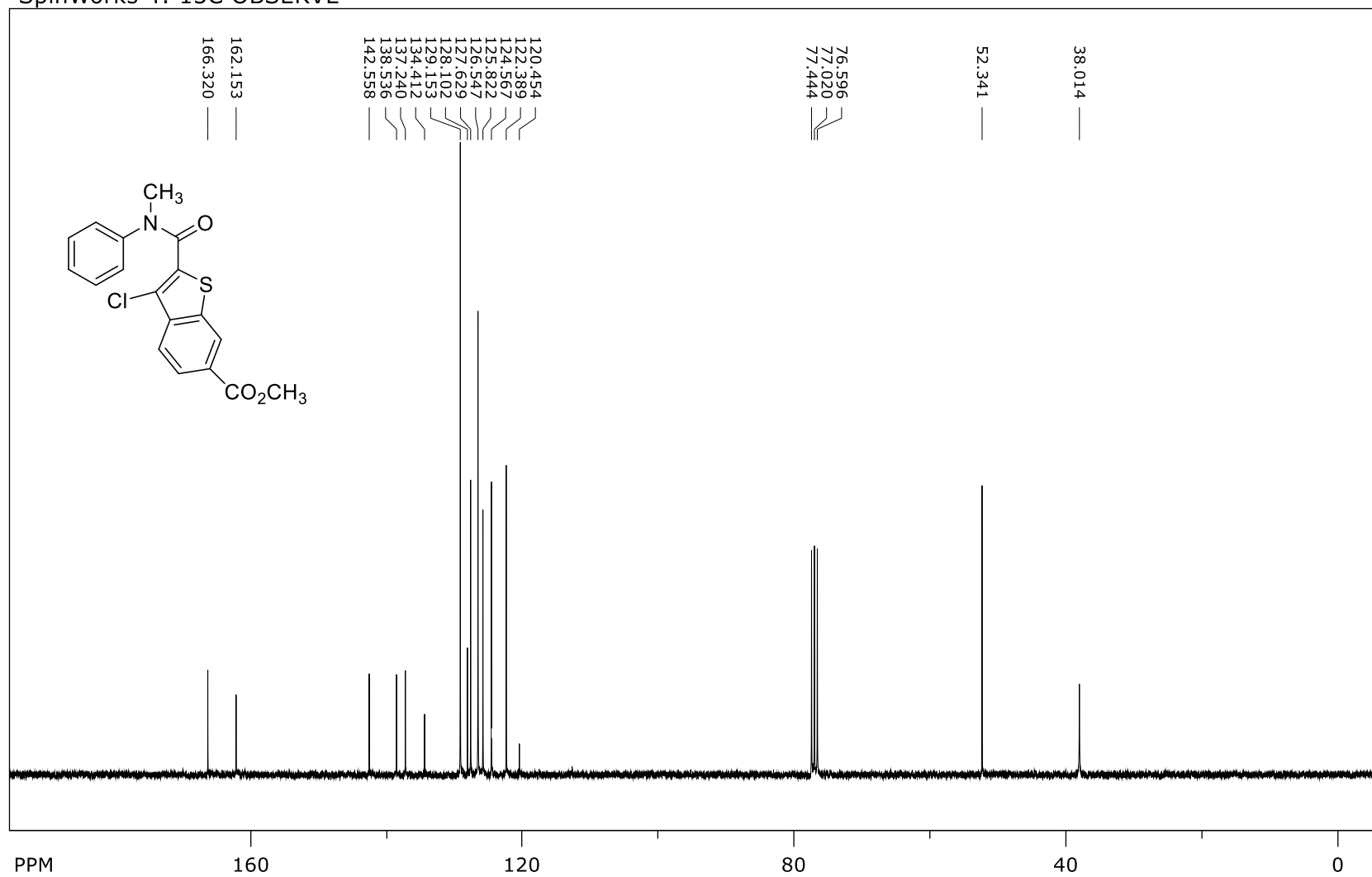
For $k_{21} = 0$, the equation describing this diagram is

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} = \frac{k_{d1}k_r + k_{d1}k_{d2}}{k_r k_{12}[A]\Phi_{isc}} + \frac{k_r + k_{d2}}{k_r \Phi_{isc}}$$

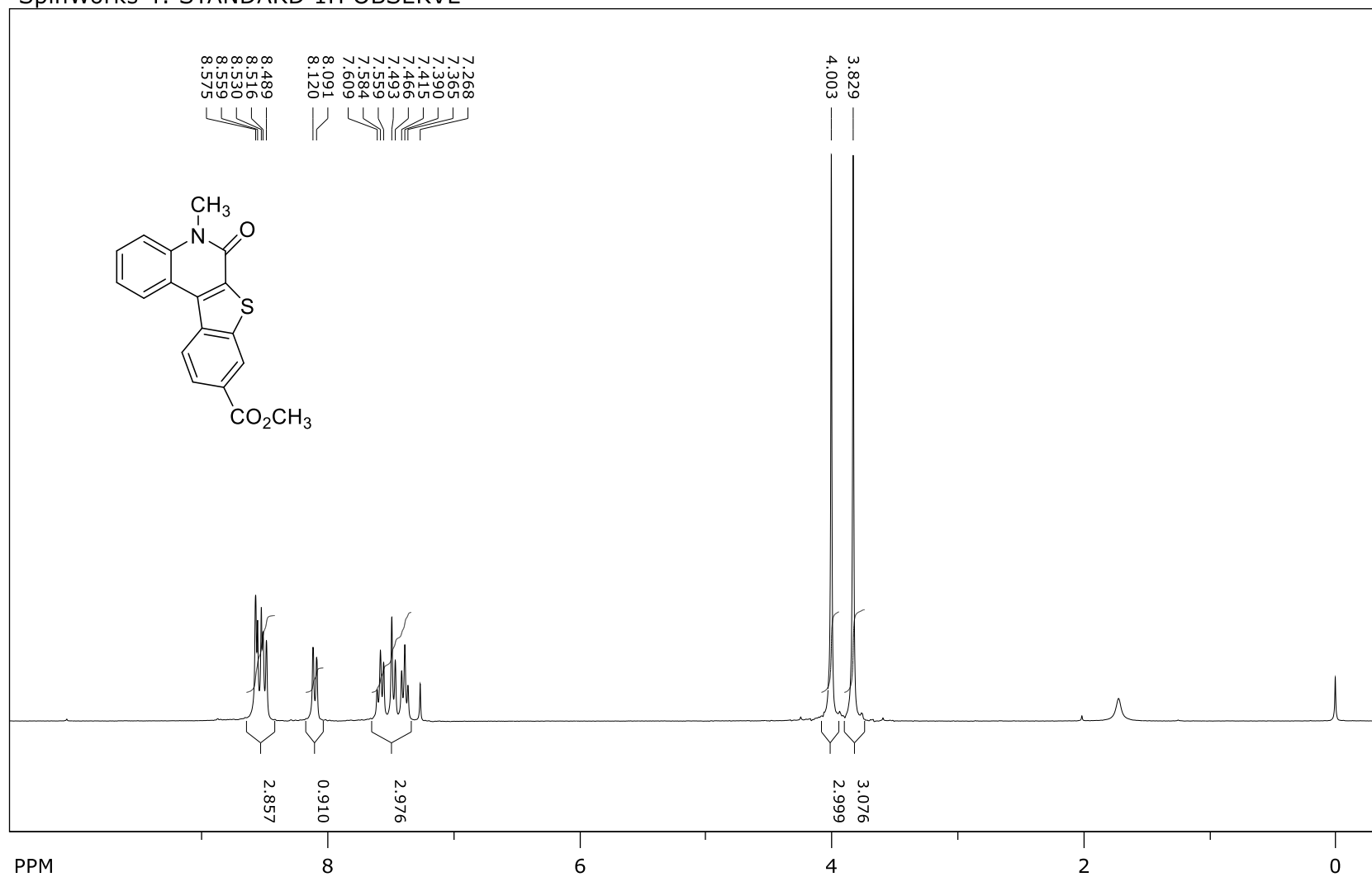
SpinWorks 4: STANDARD 1H OBSERVE



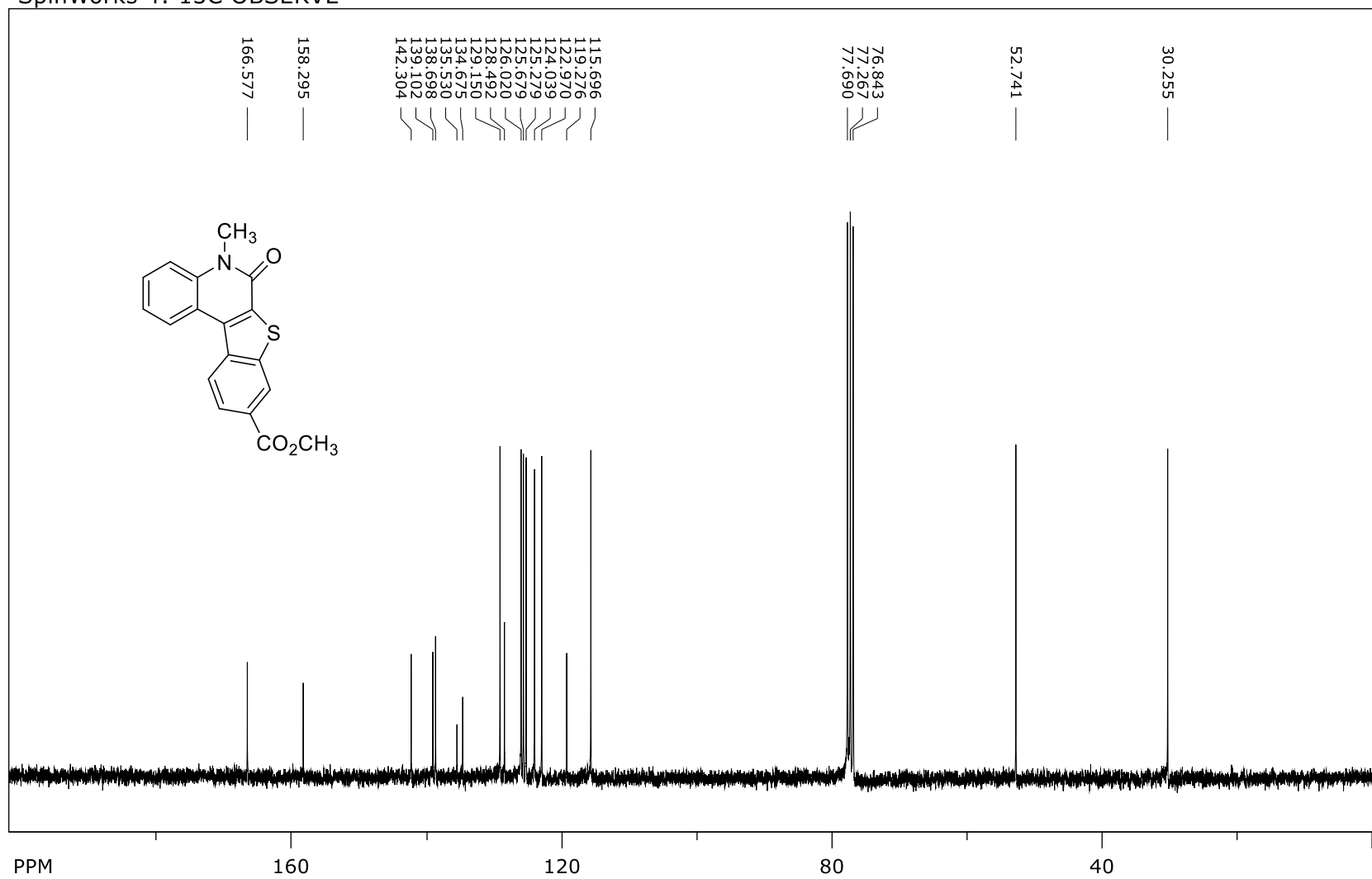
SpinWorks 4: 13C OBSERVE



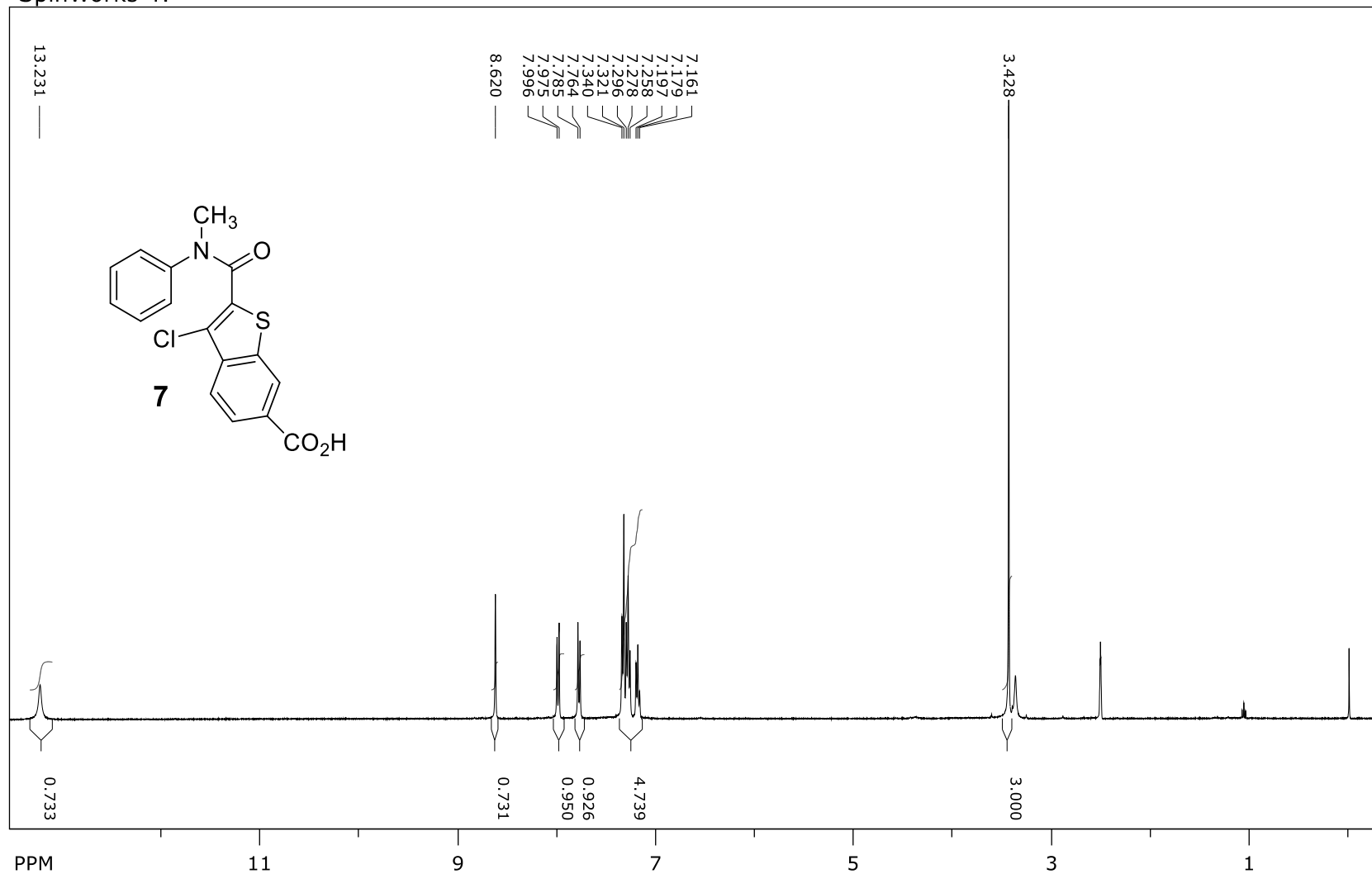
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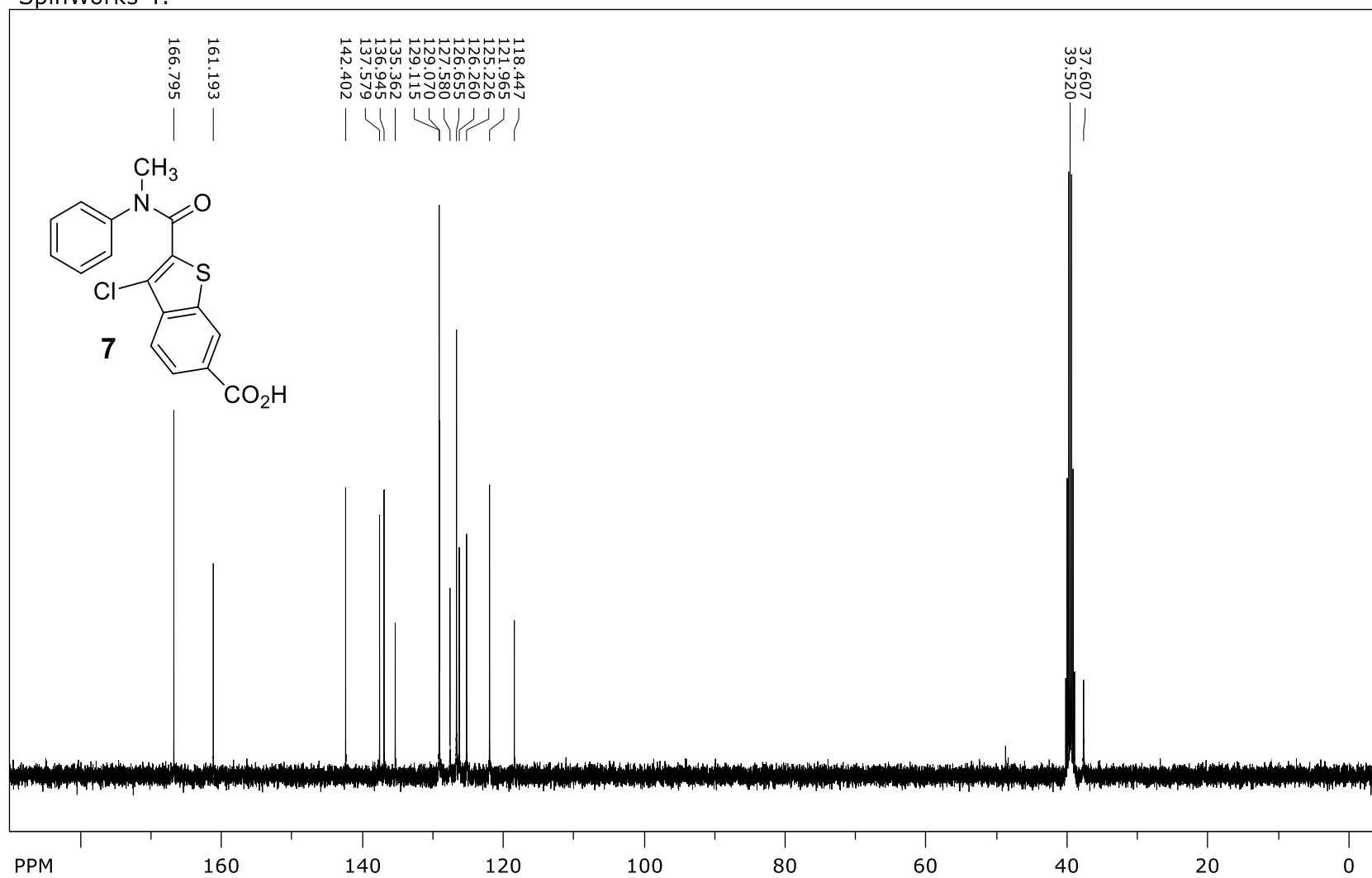
SpinWorks 4: 13C OBSERVE



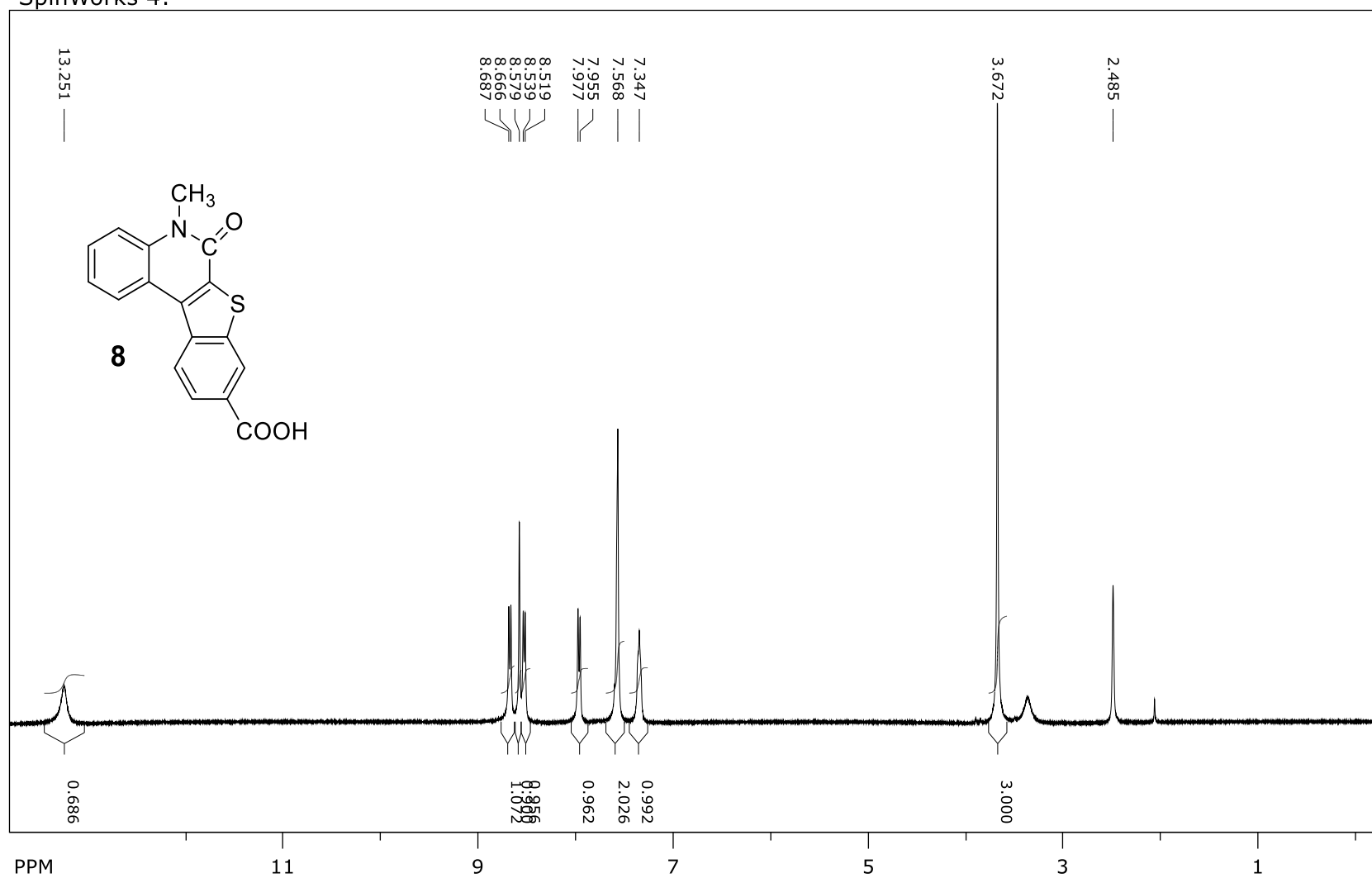
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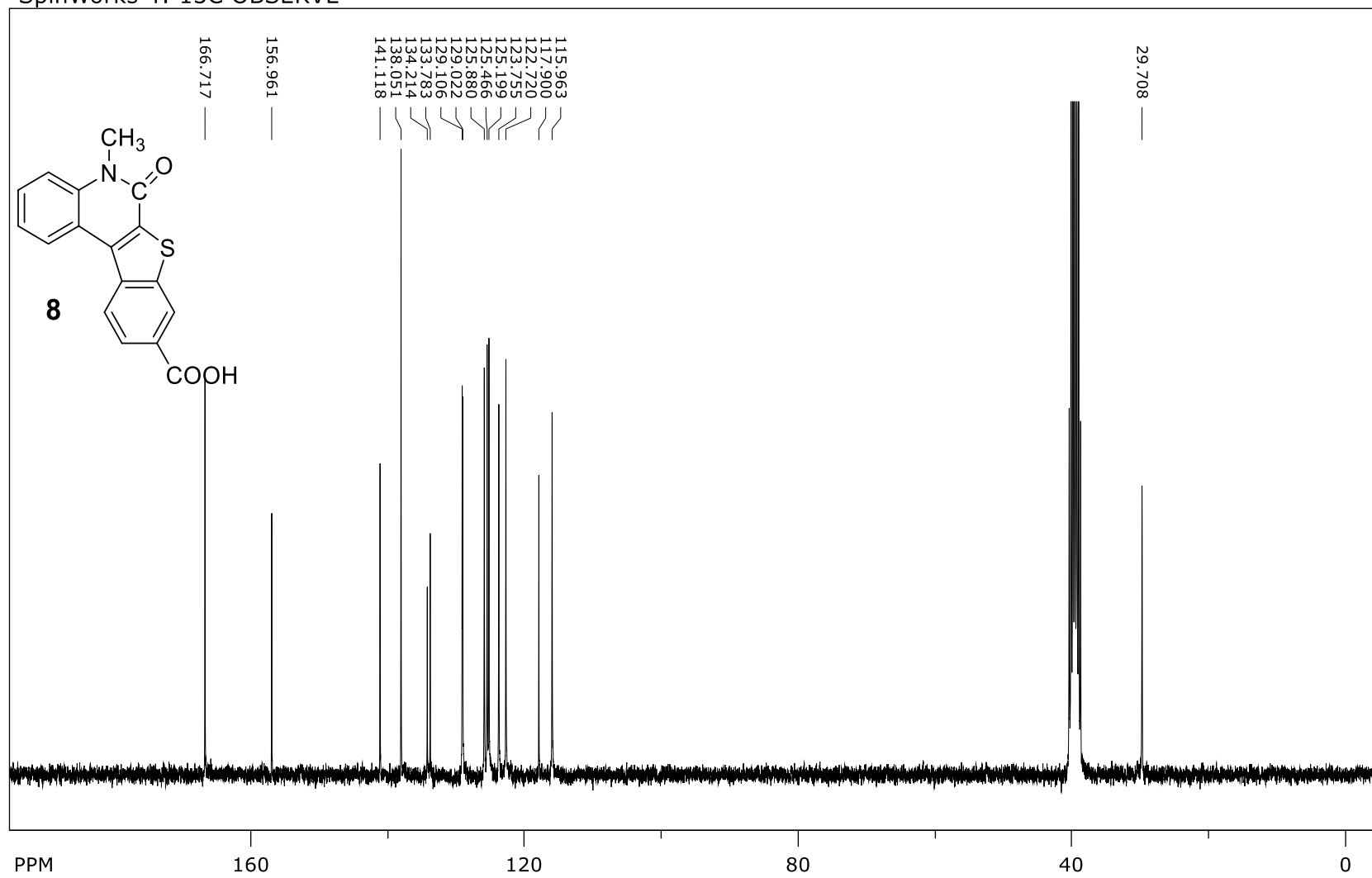
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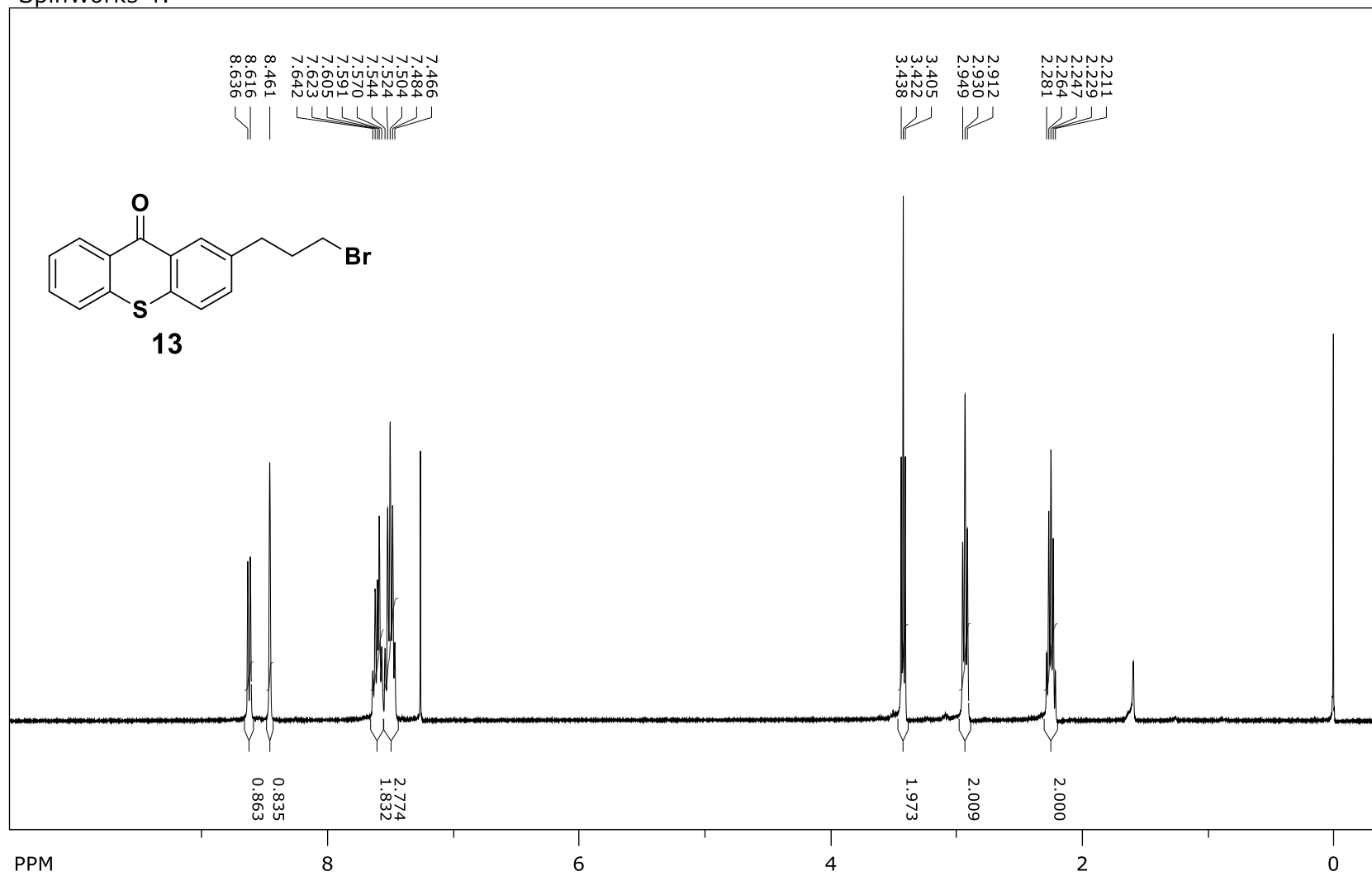
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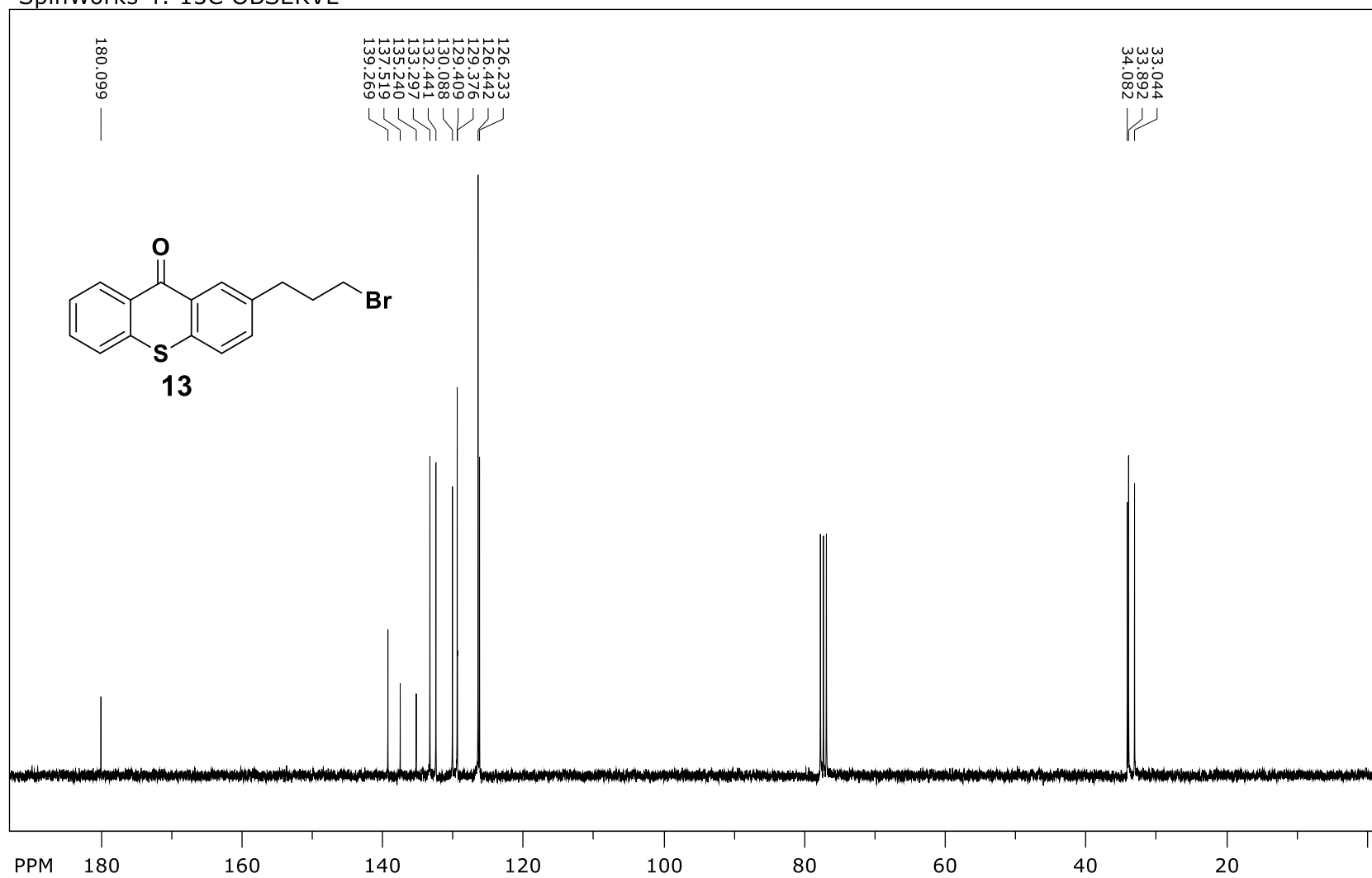
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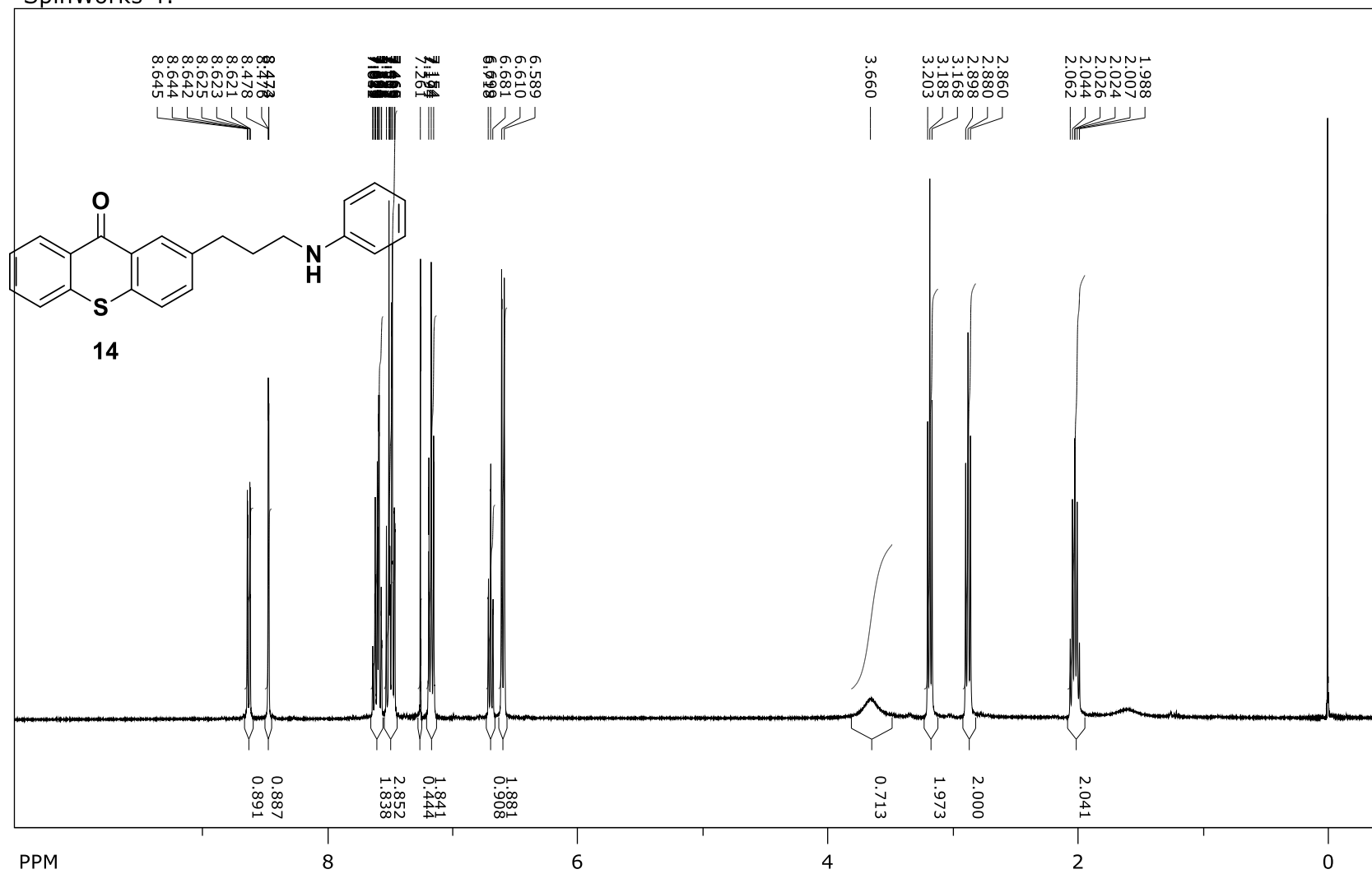
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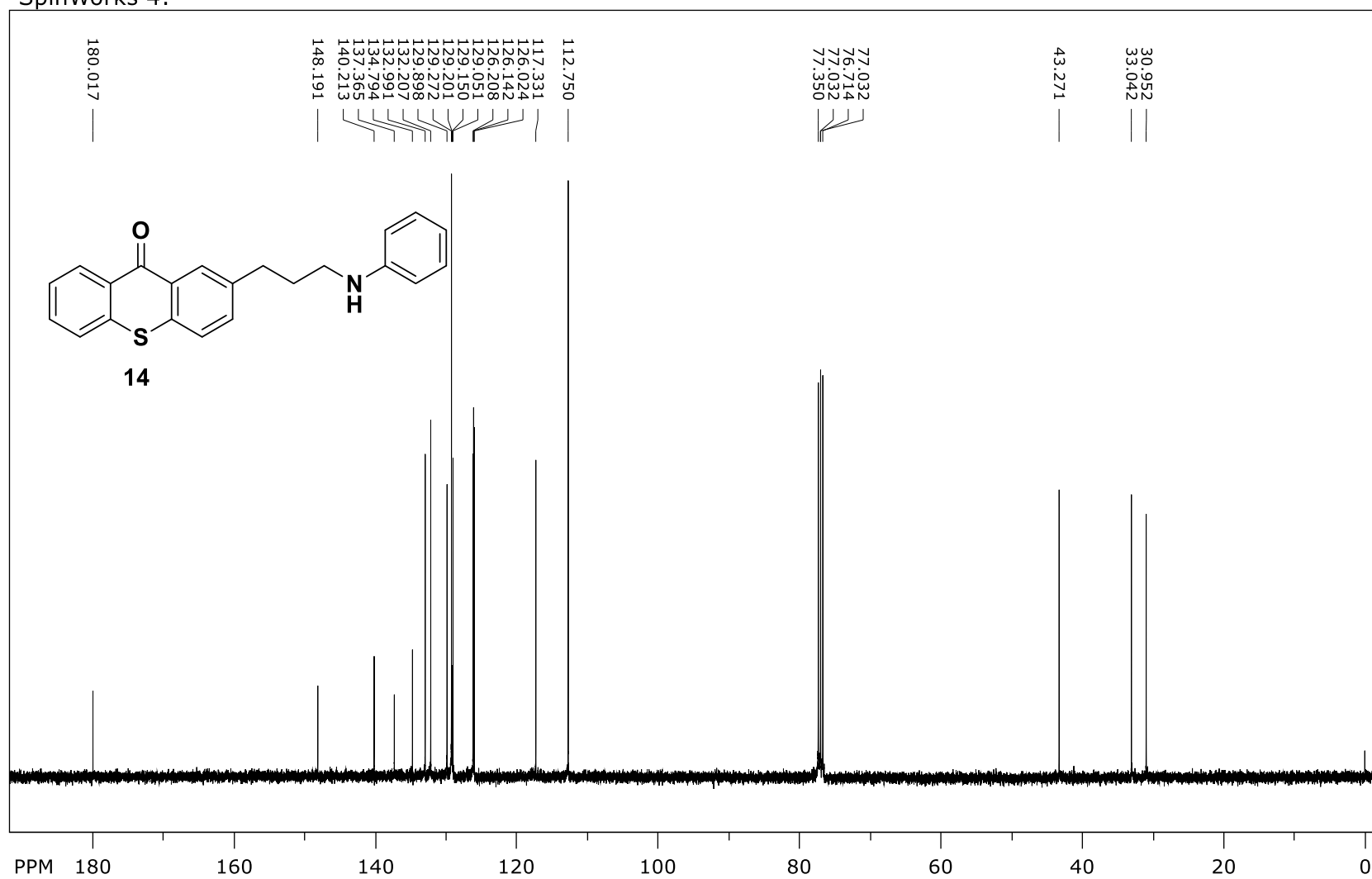
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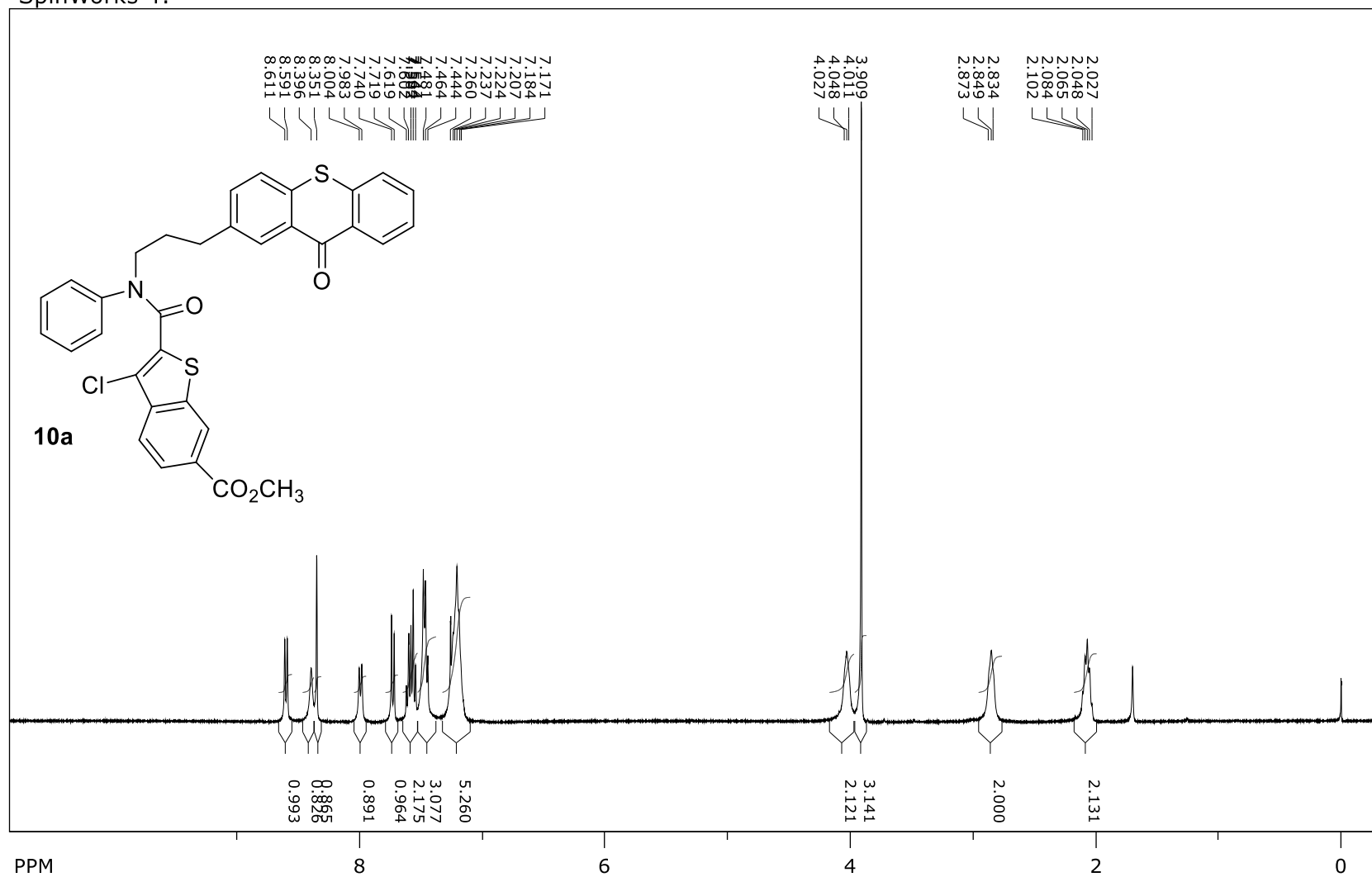
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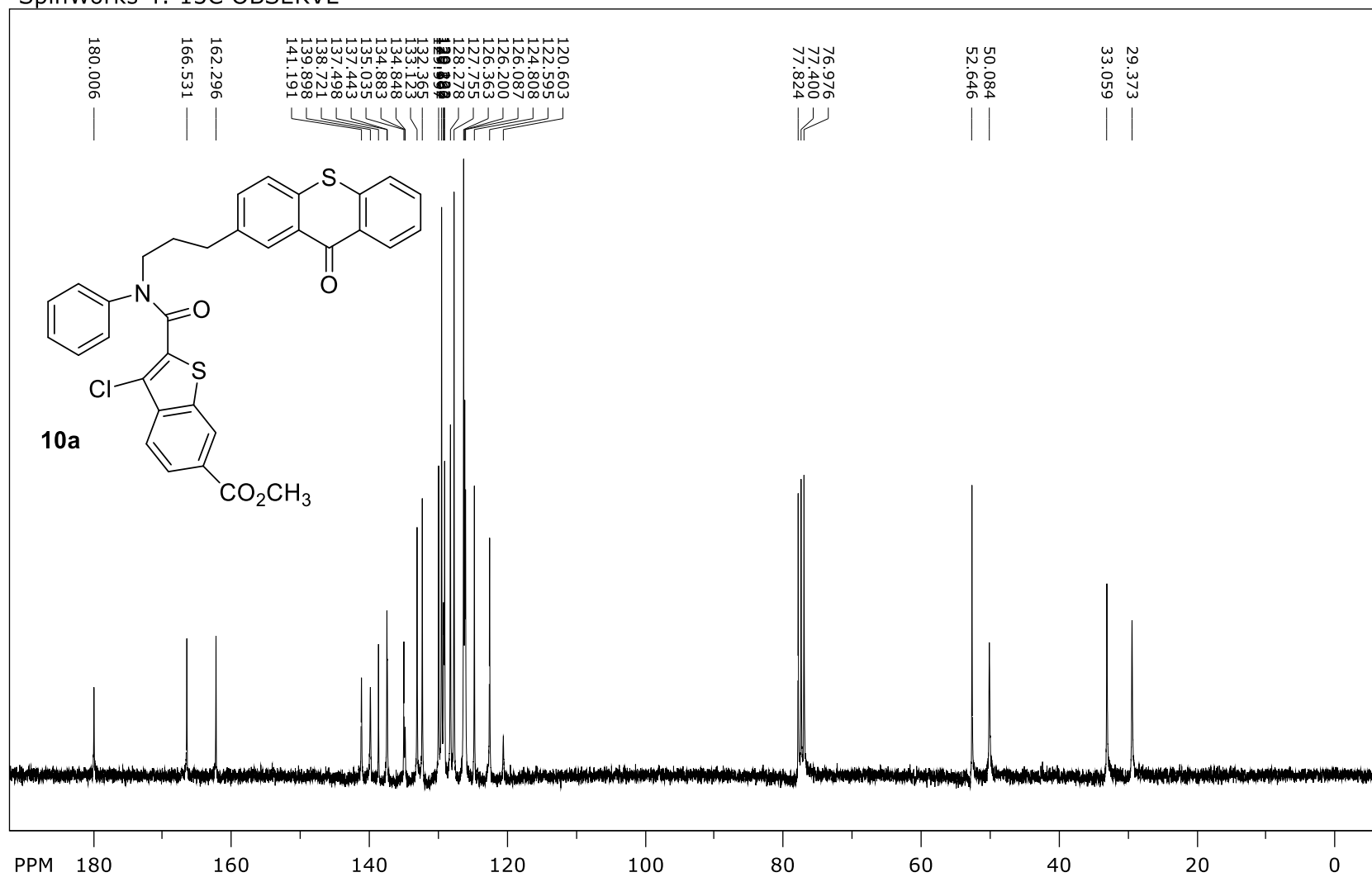
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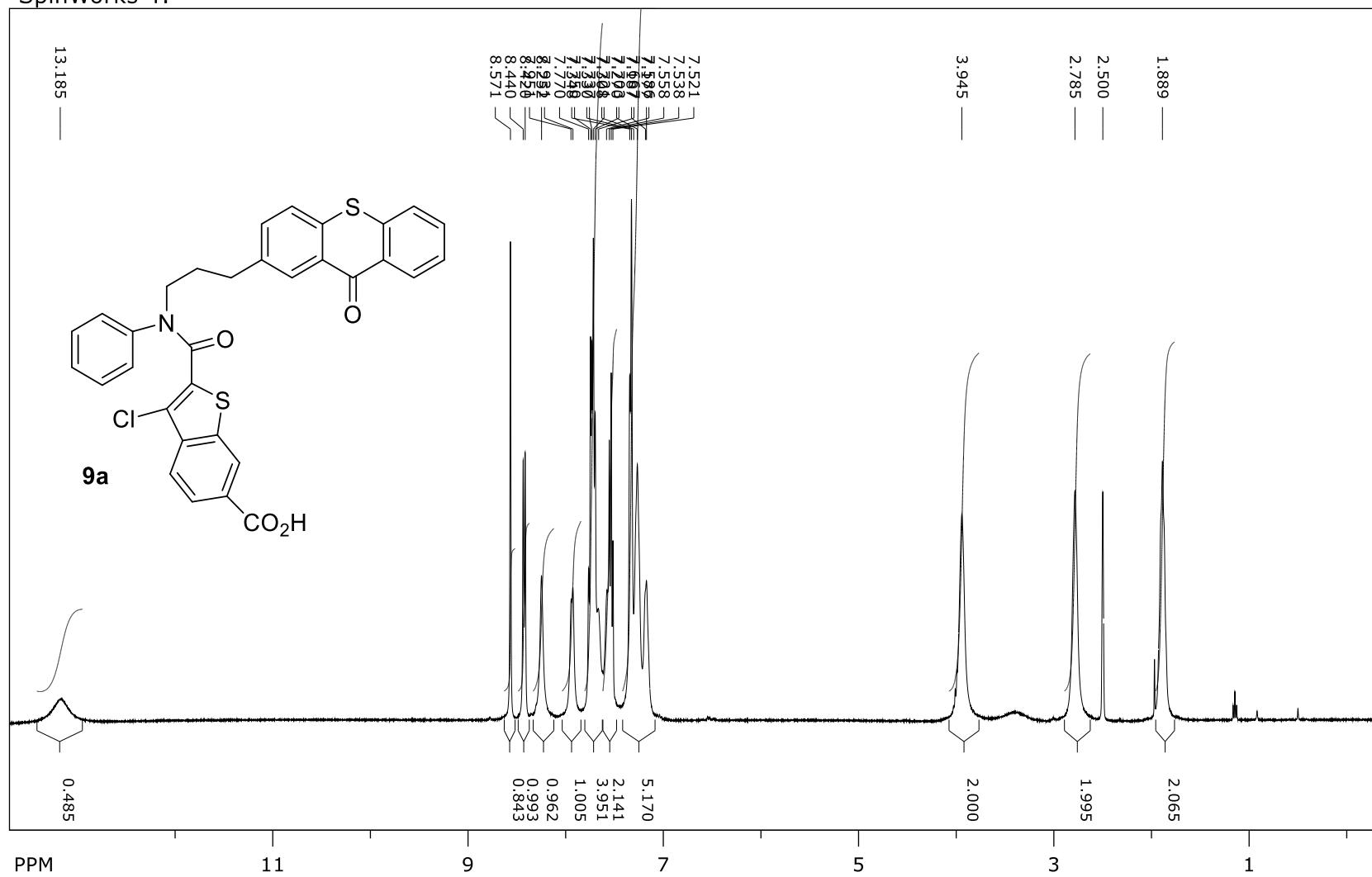
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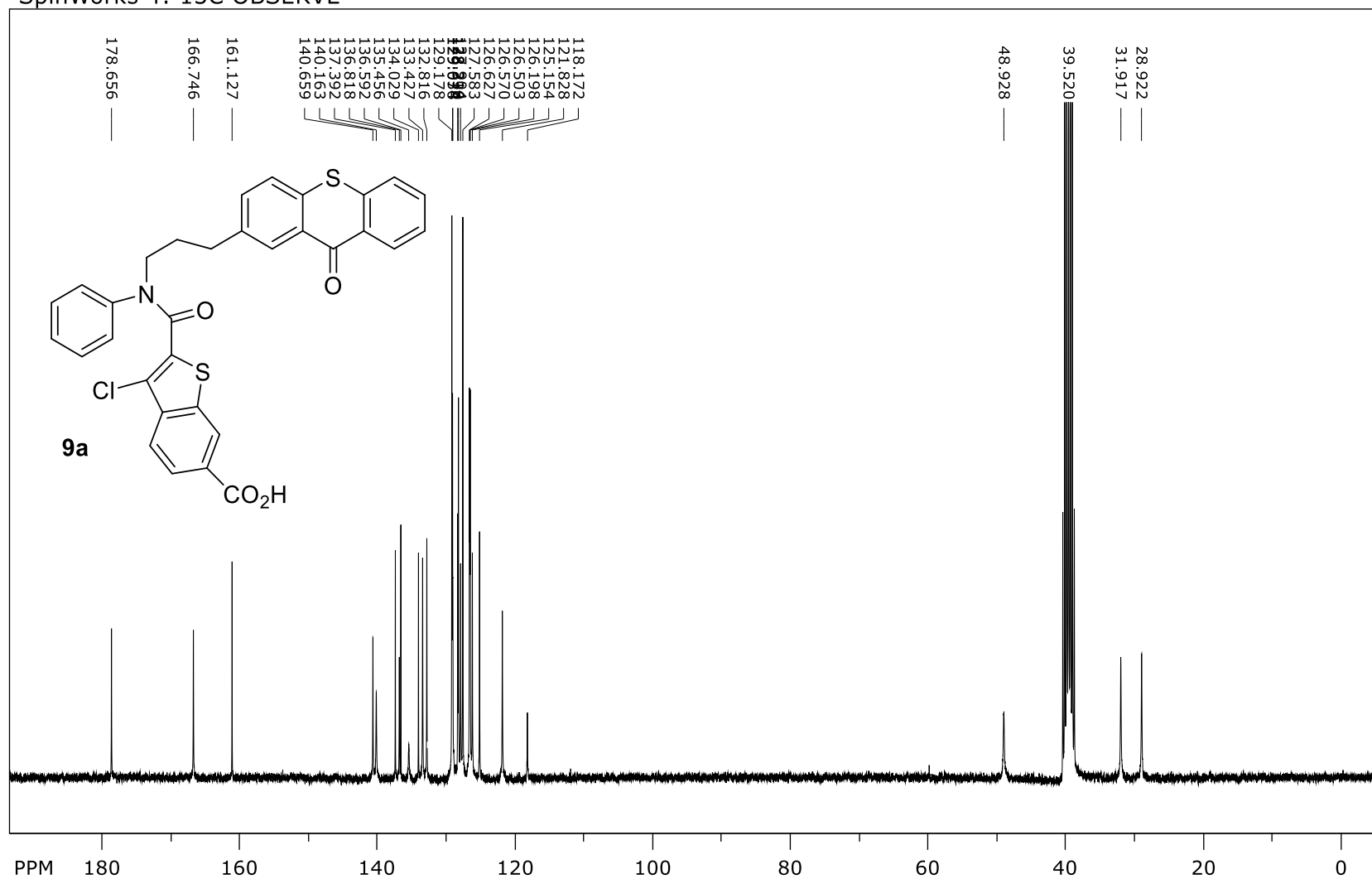
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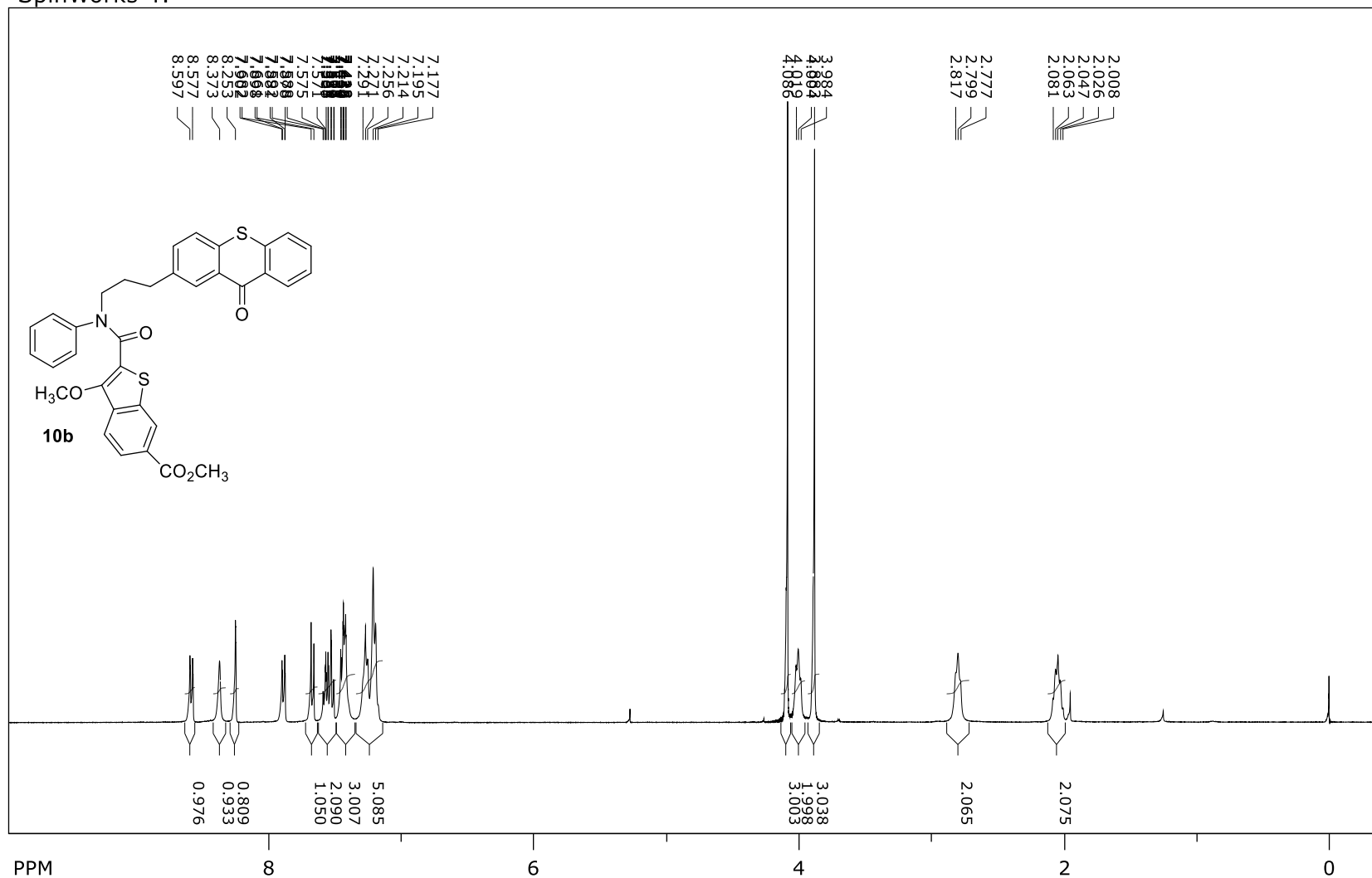
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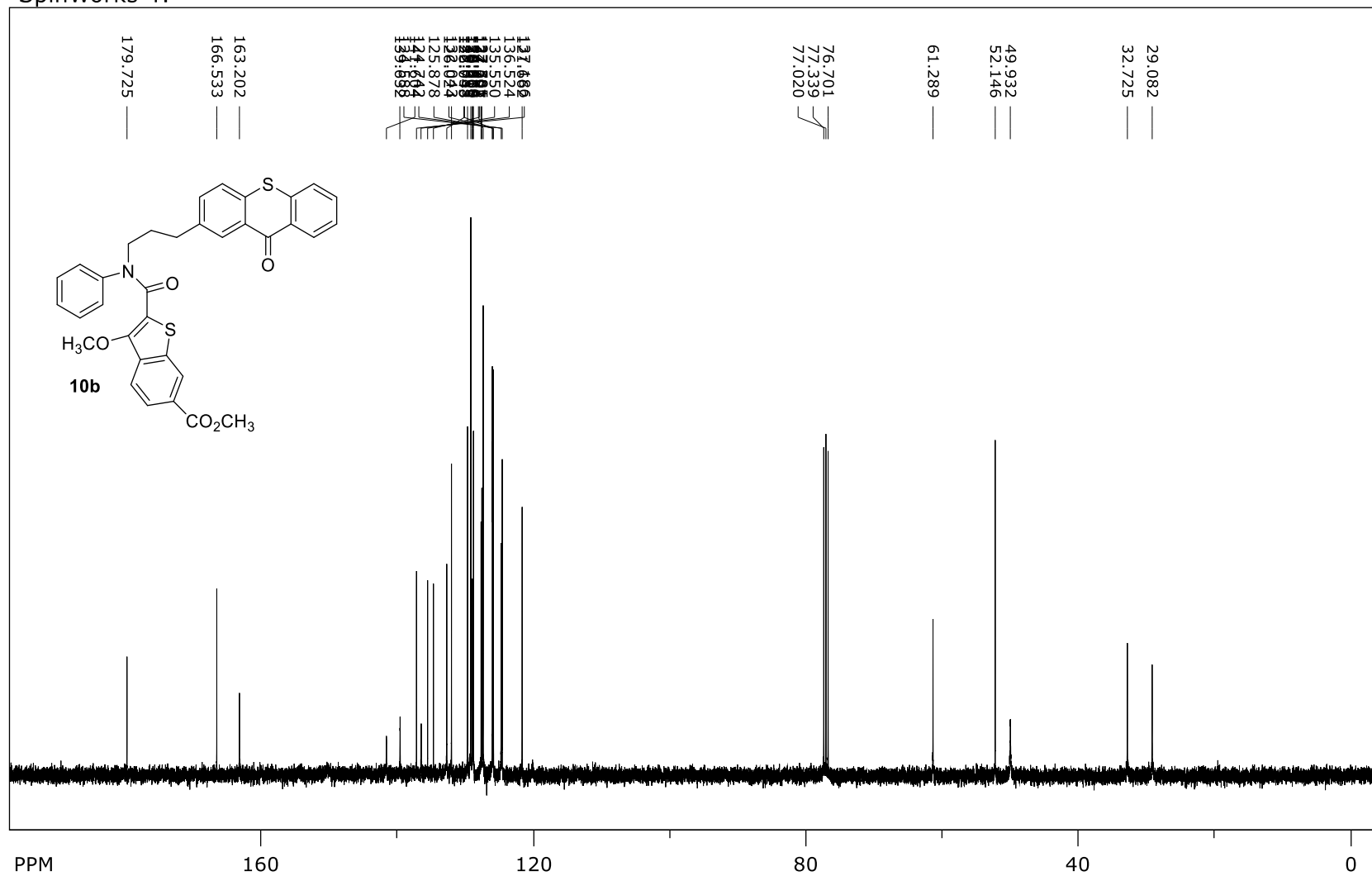
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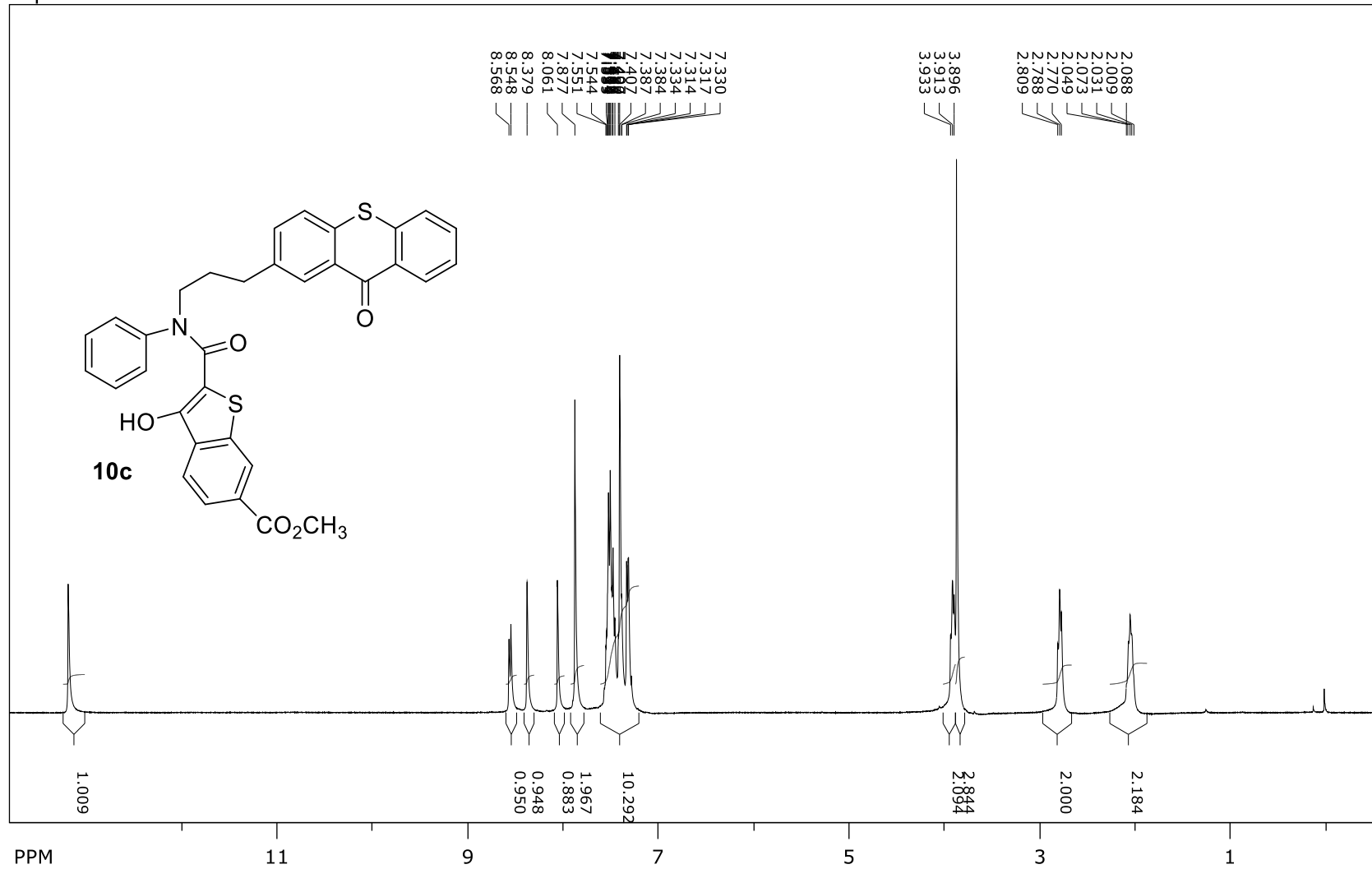
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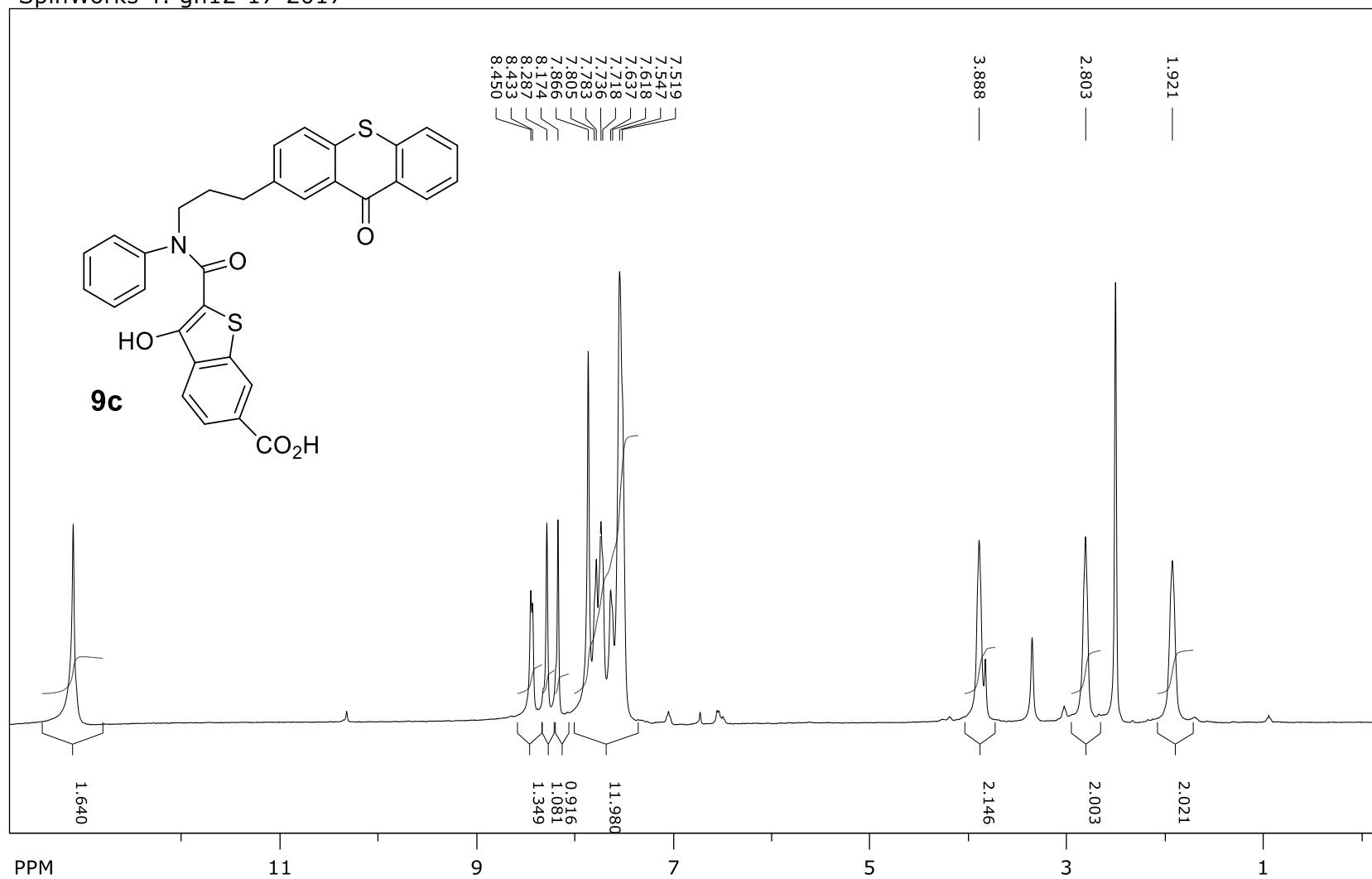


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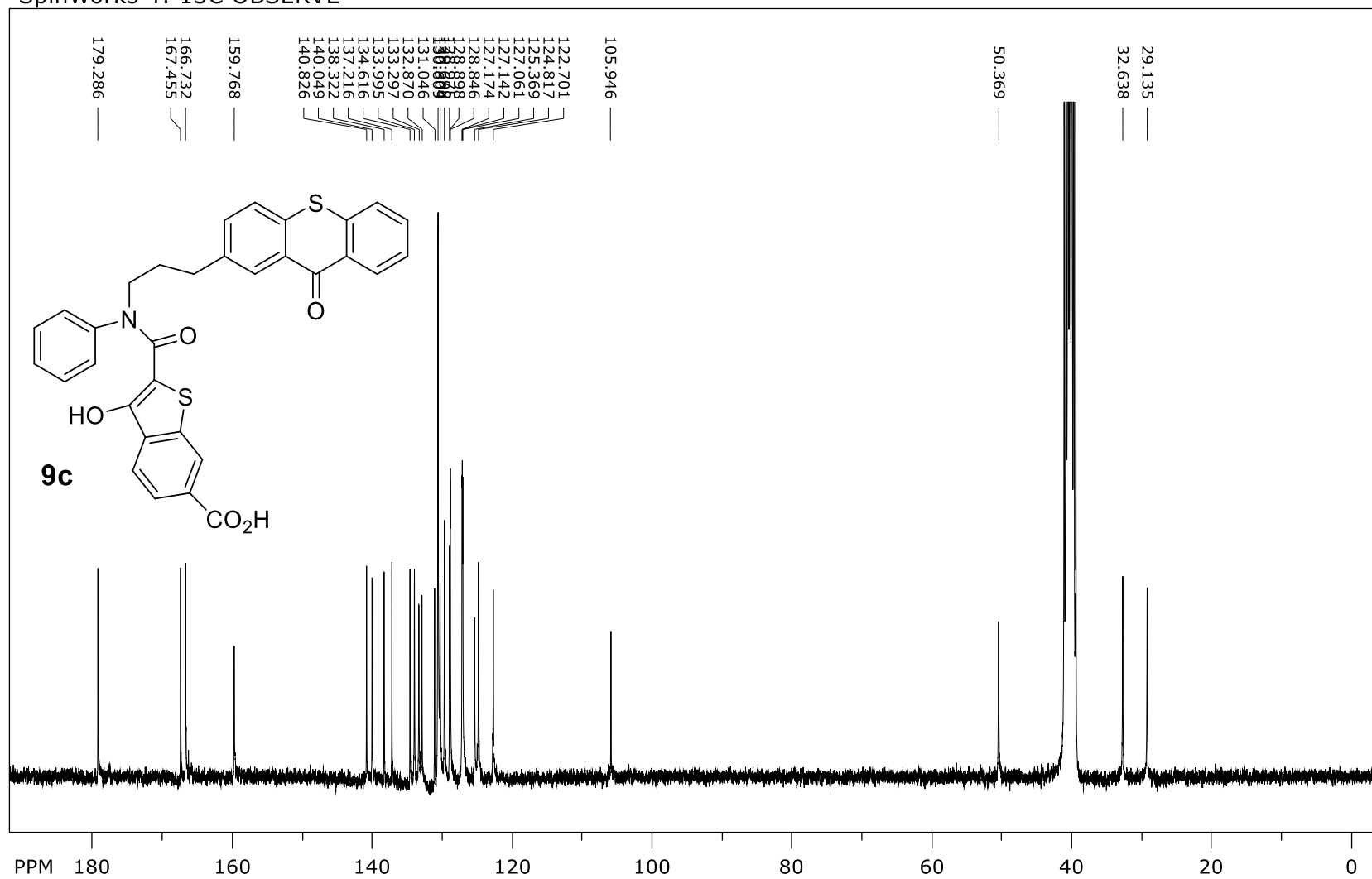


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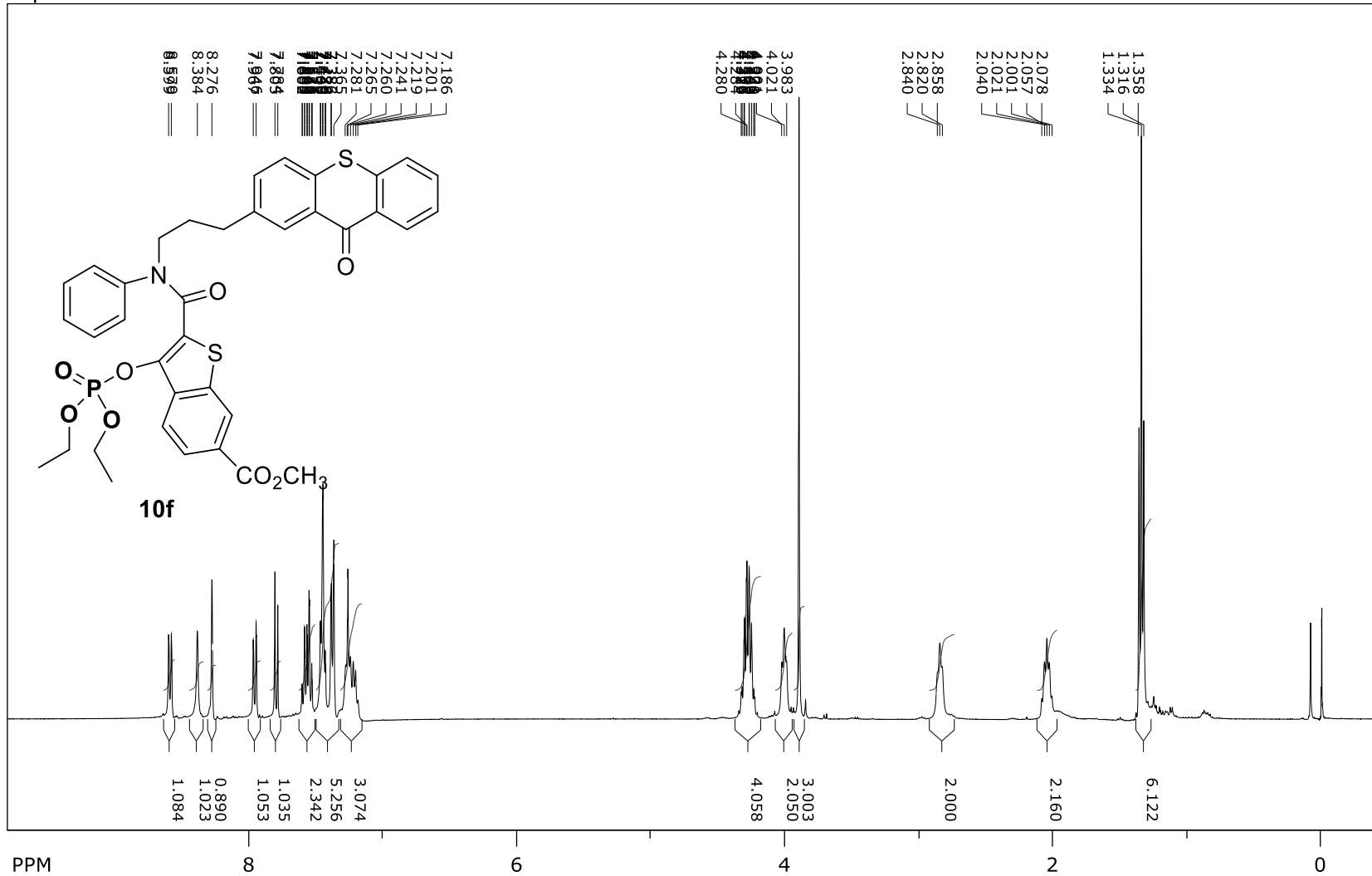




SpinWorks 4: 13C OBSERVE

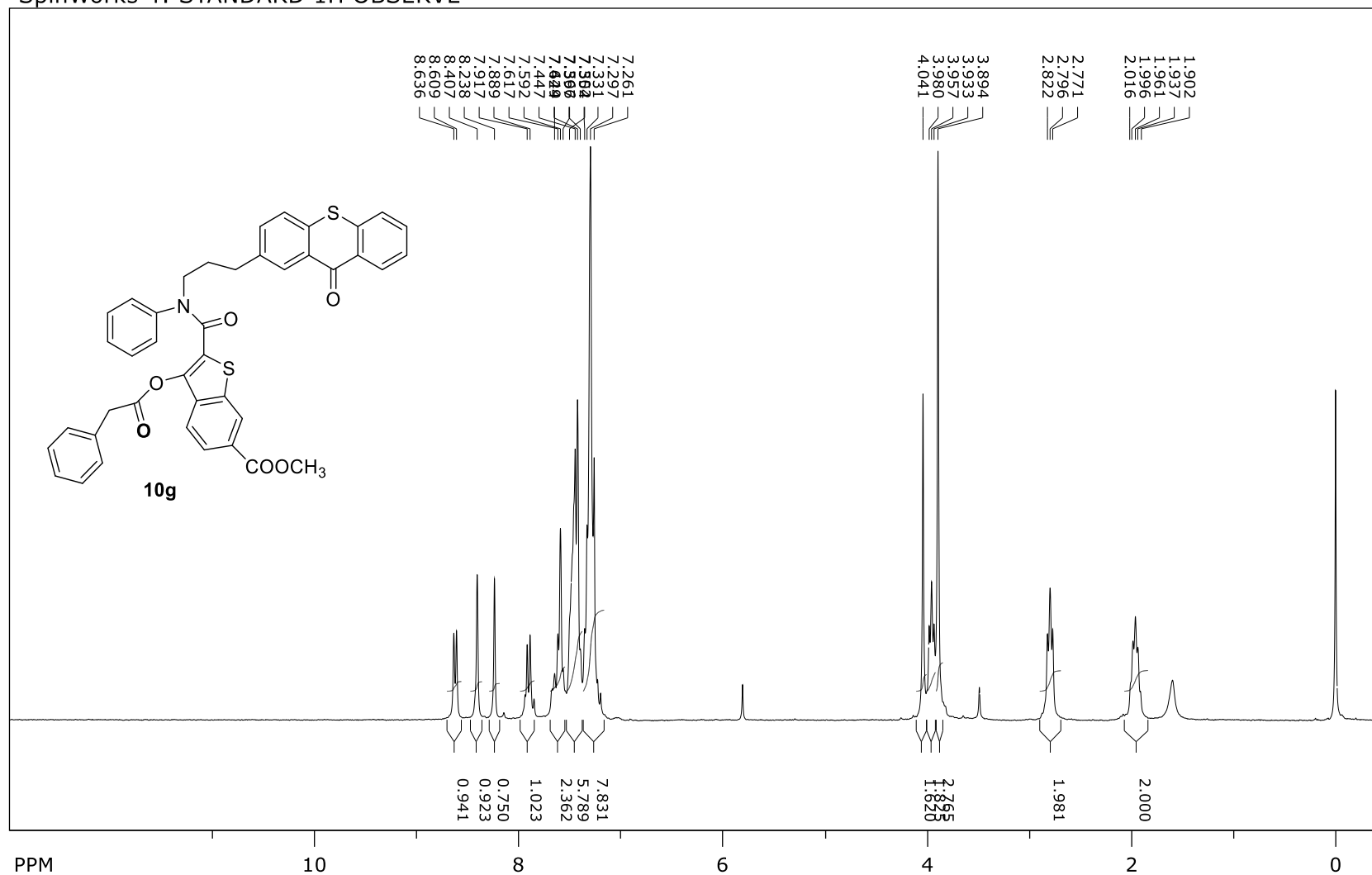


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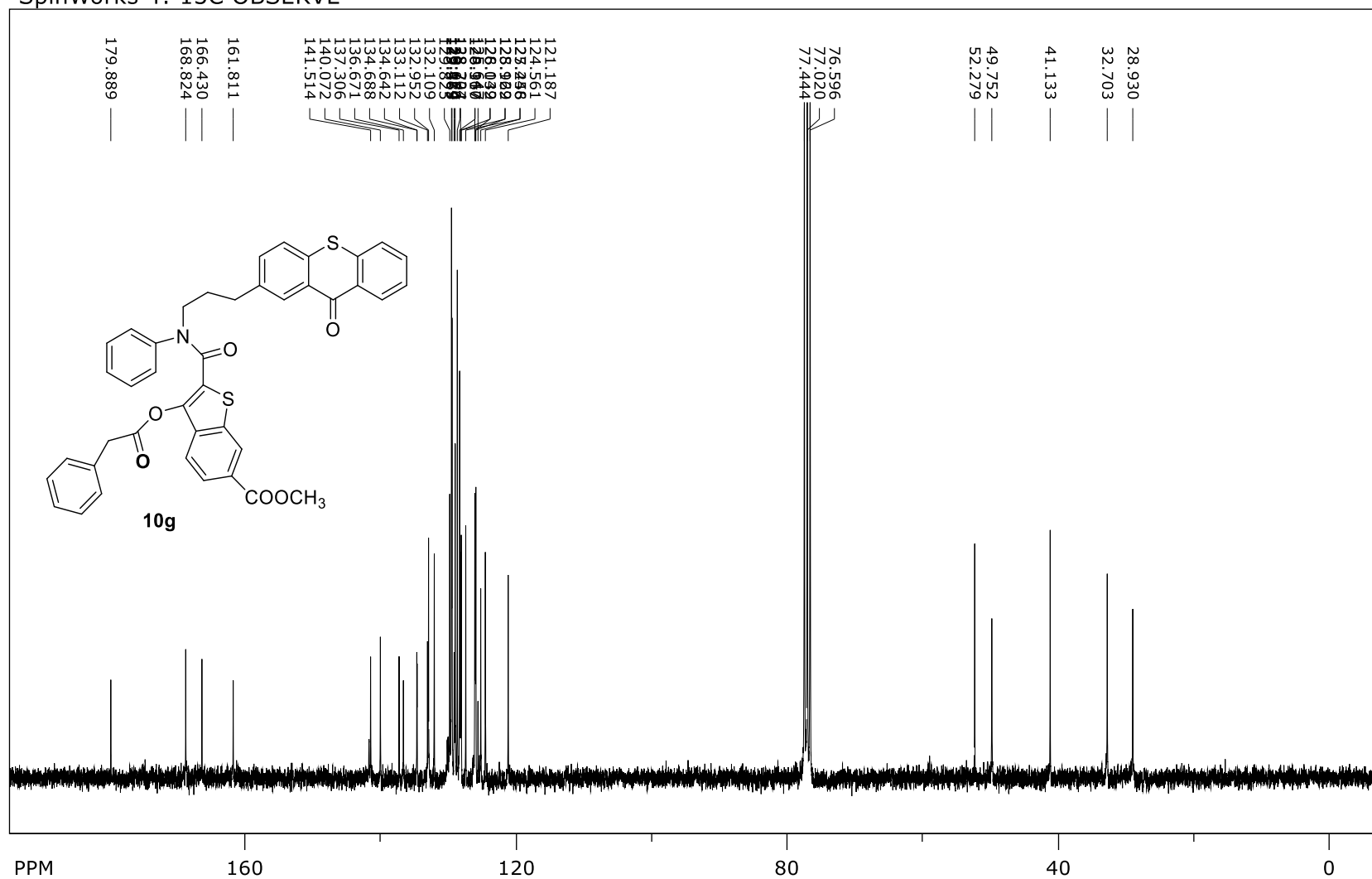


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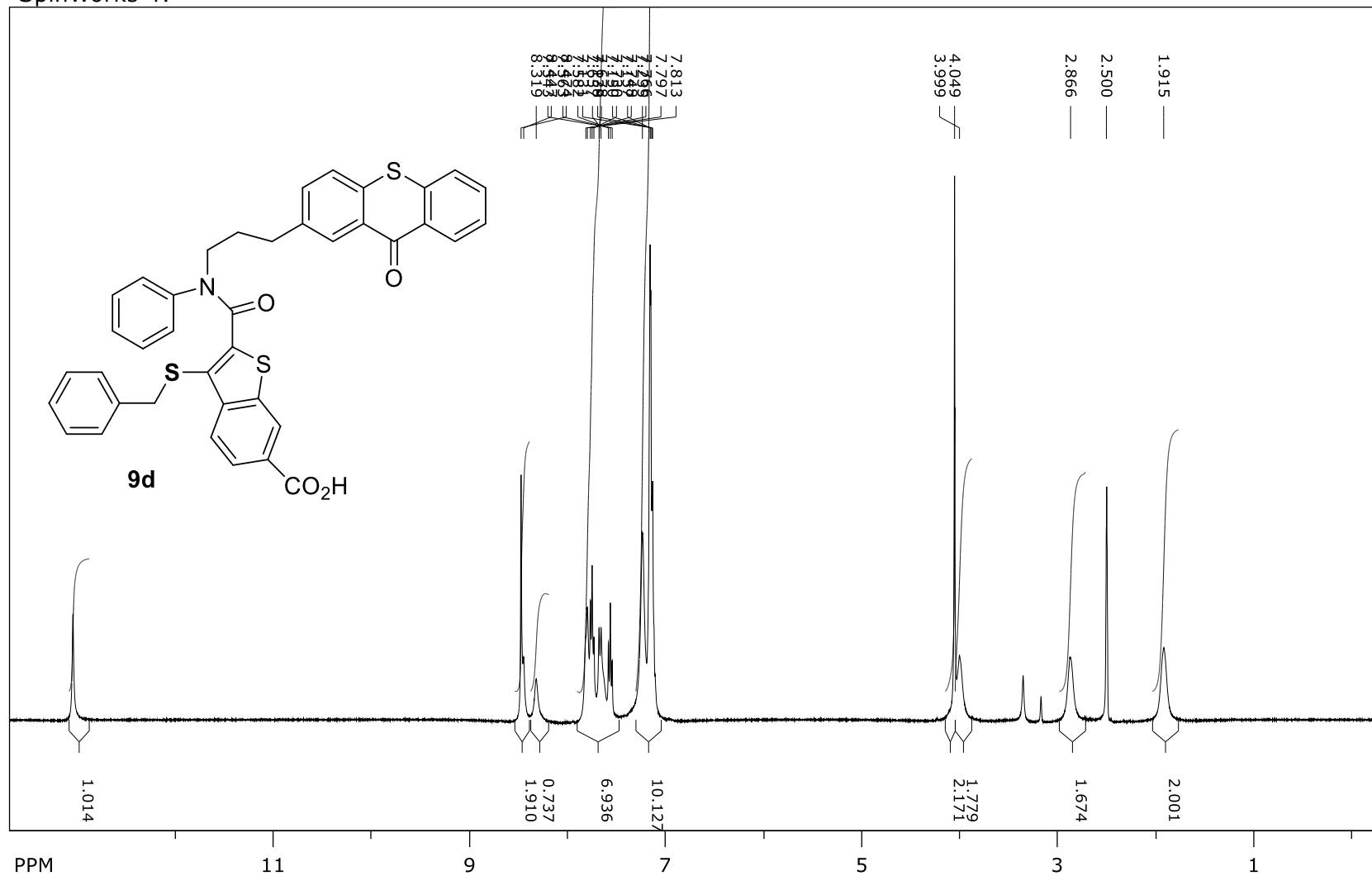
SpinWorks 4: STANDARD 1H OBSERVE



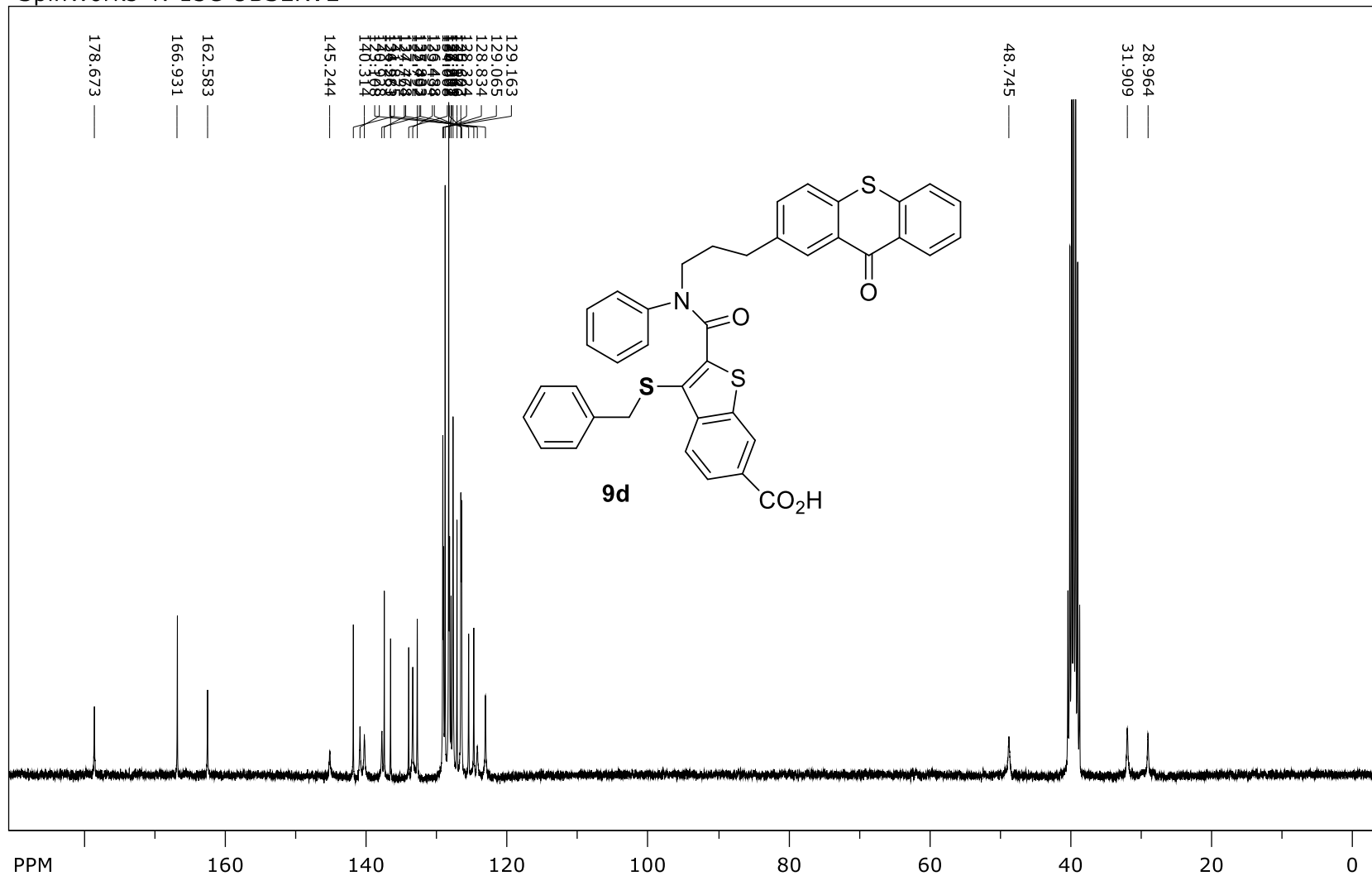
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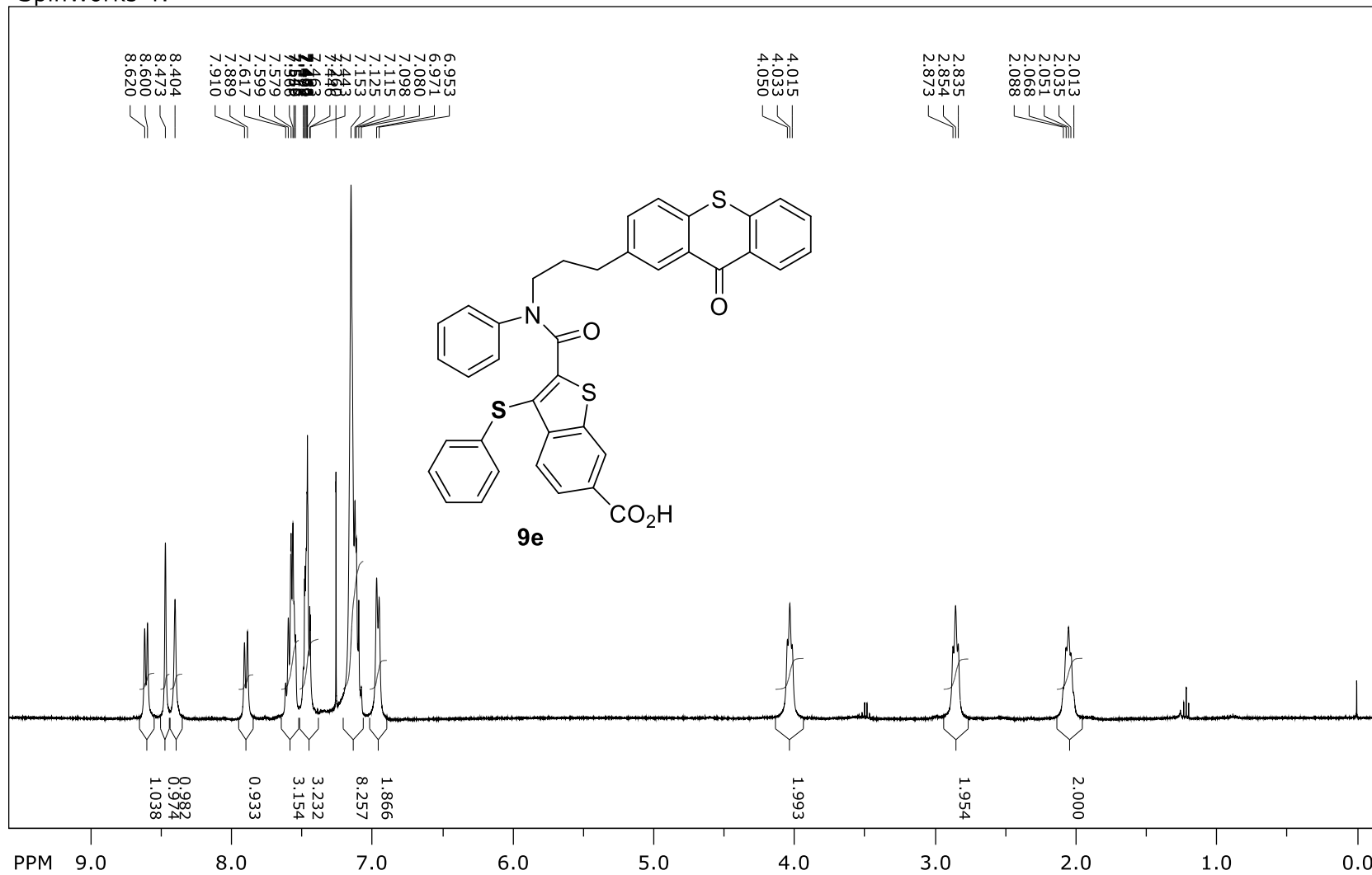
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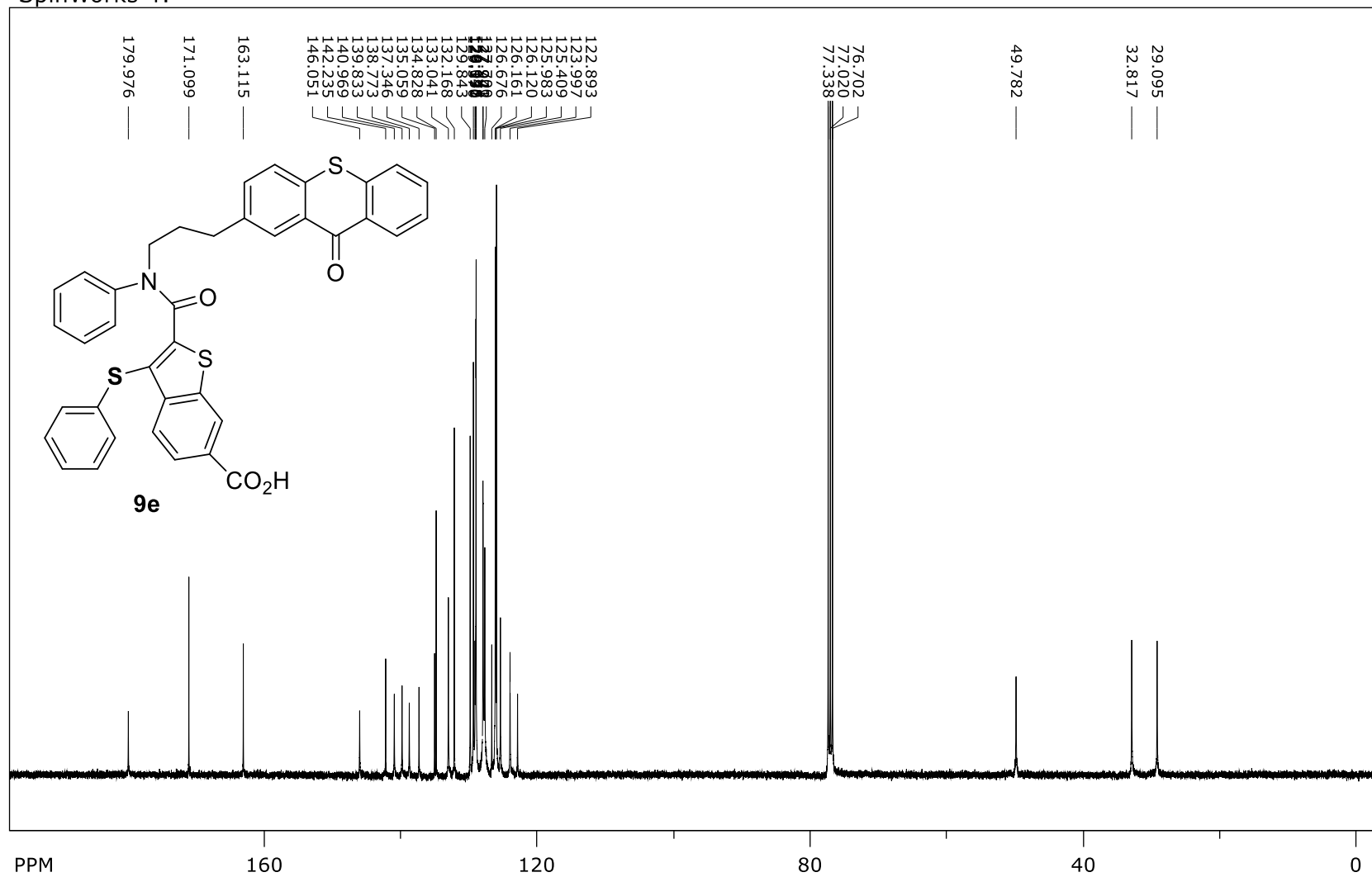
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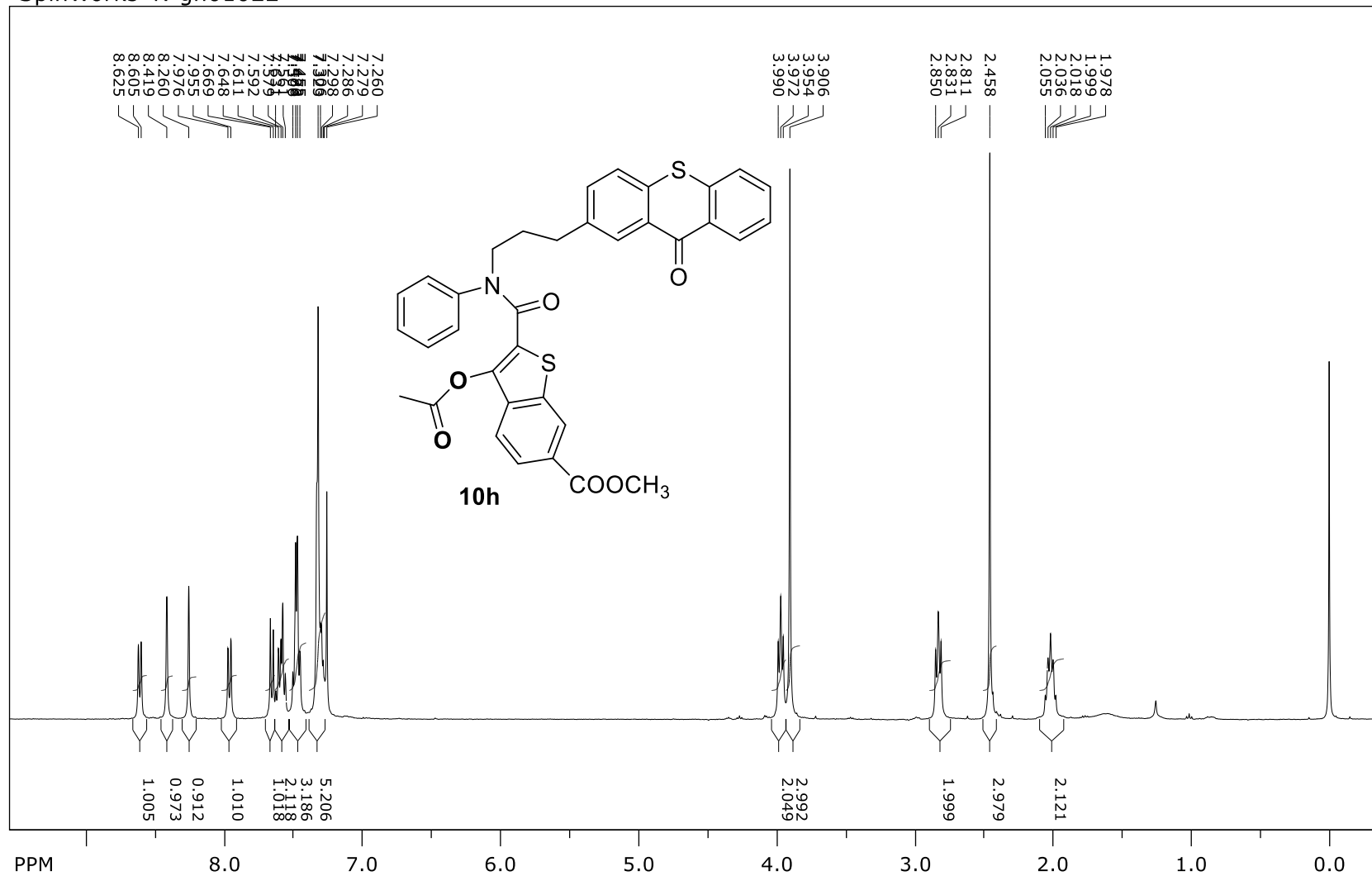
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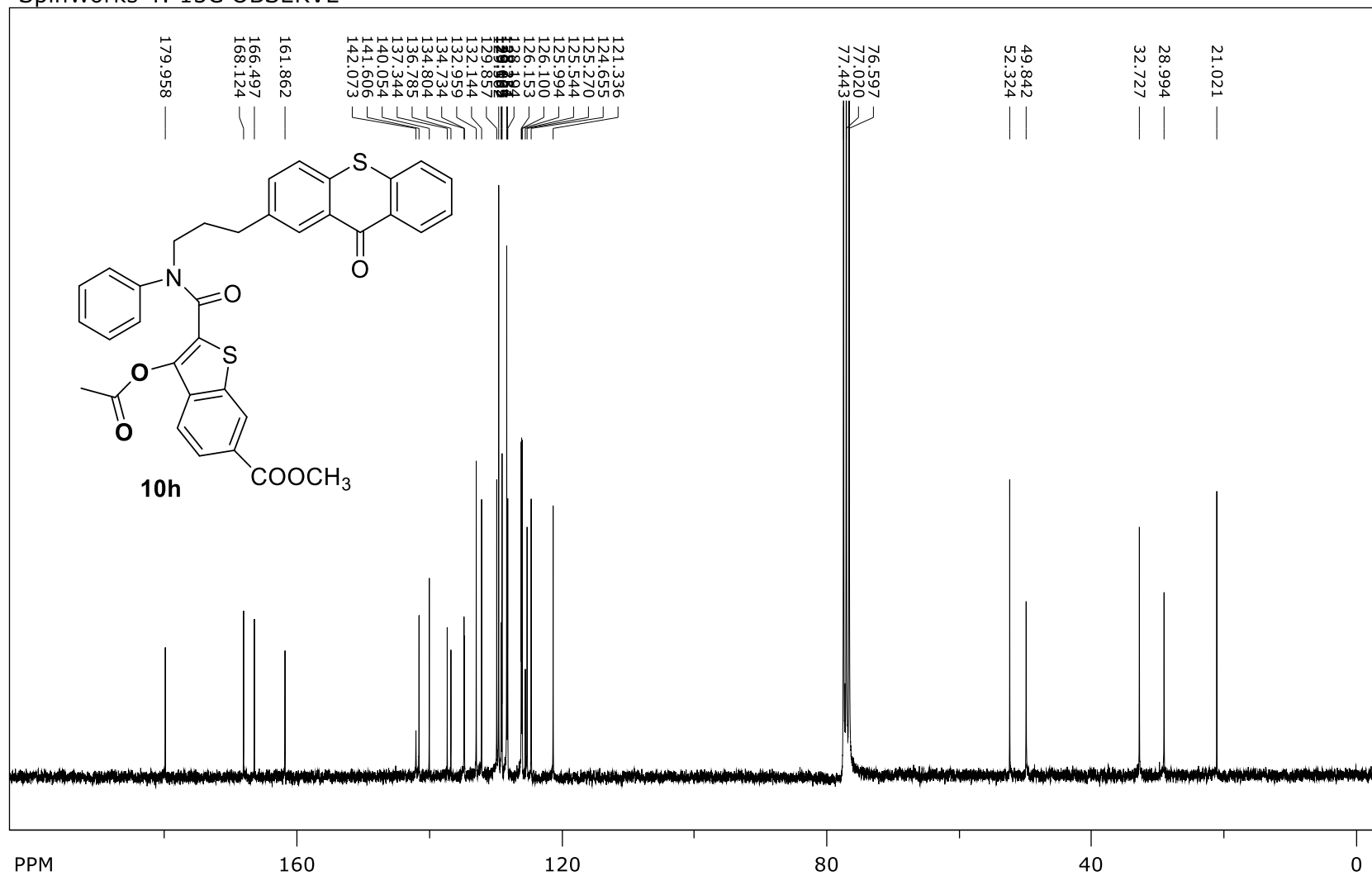
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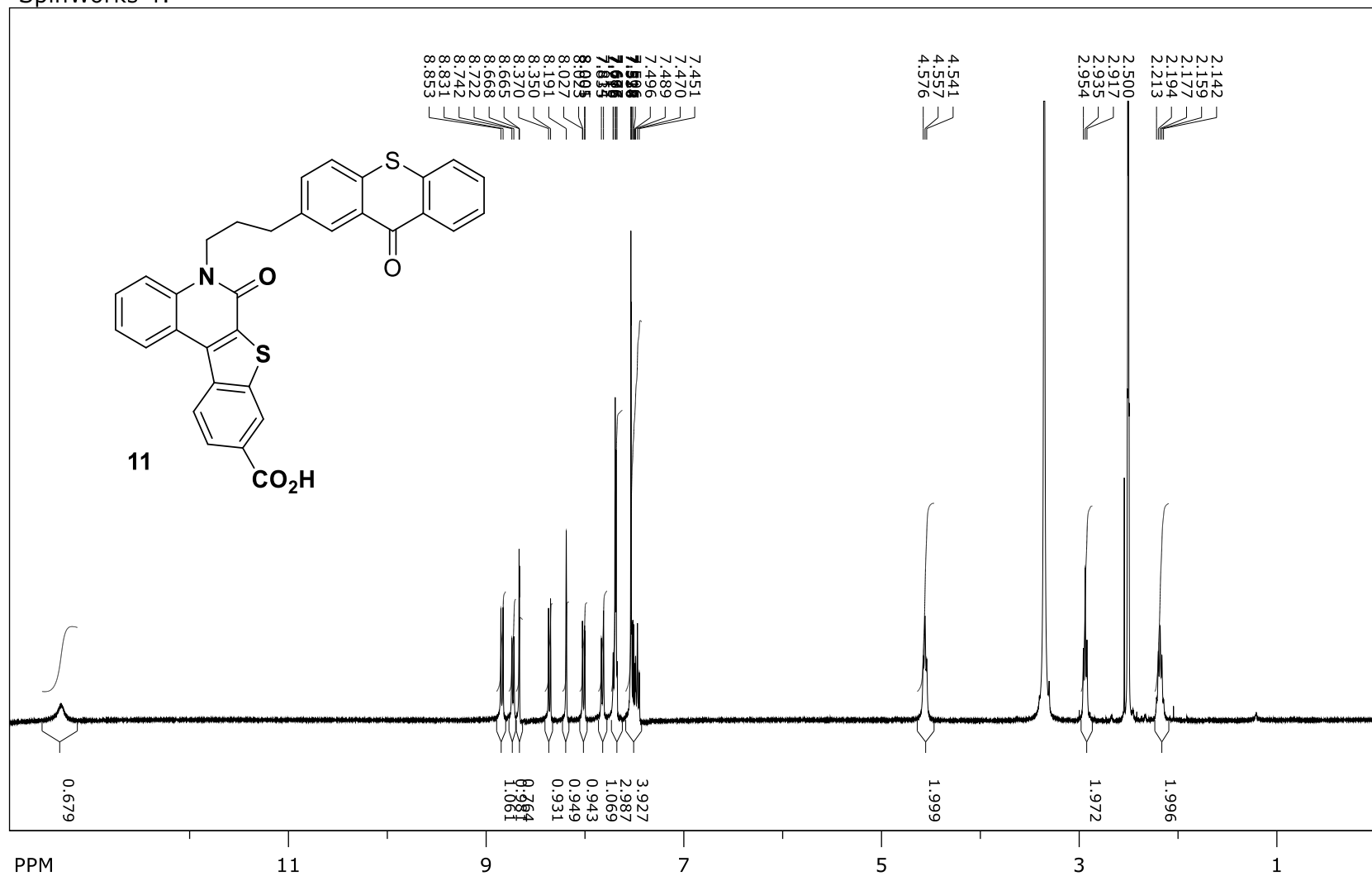
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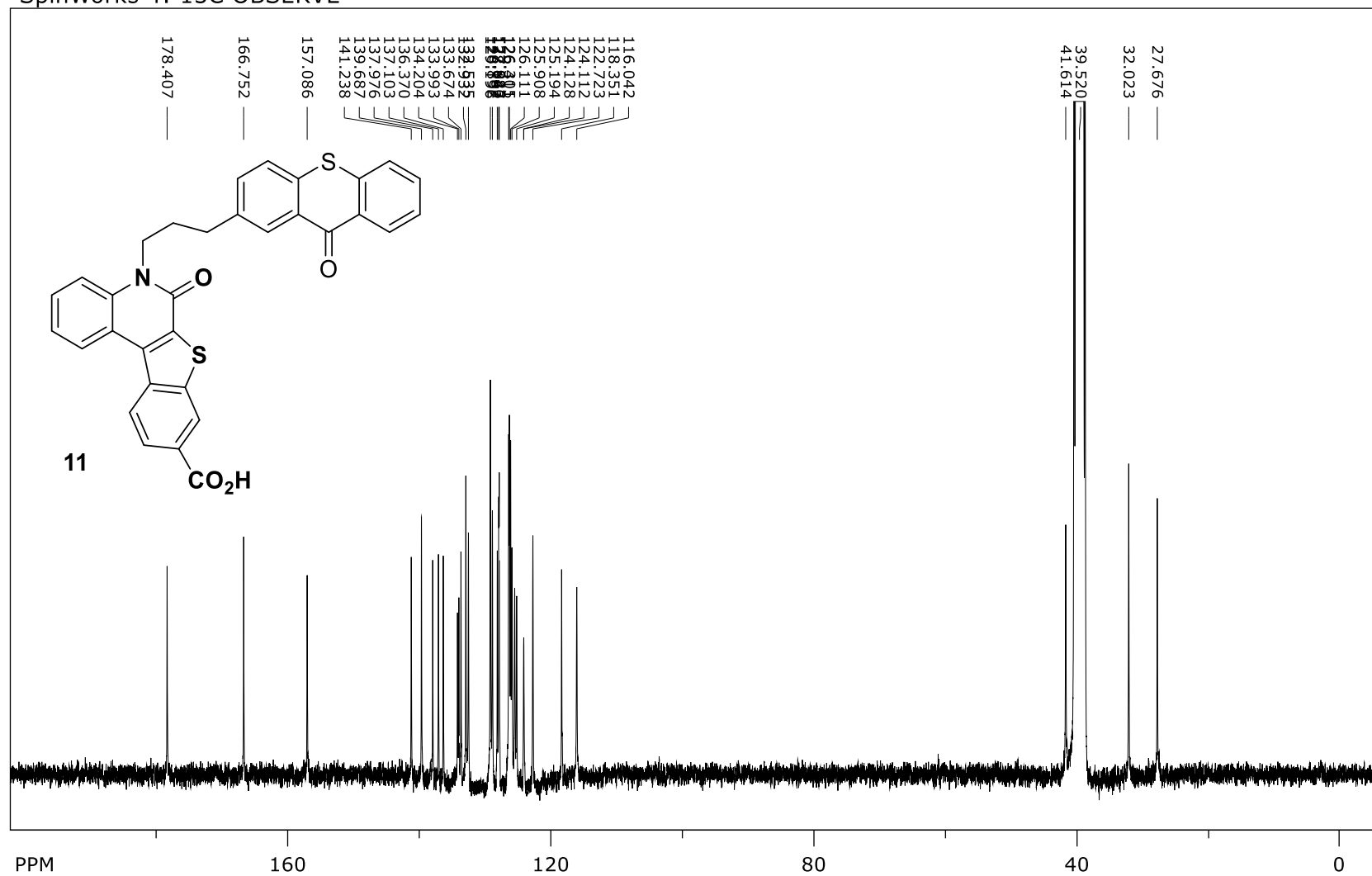
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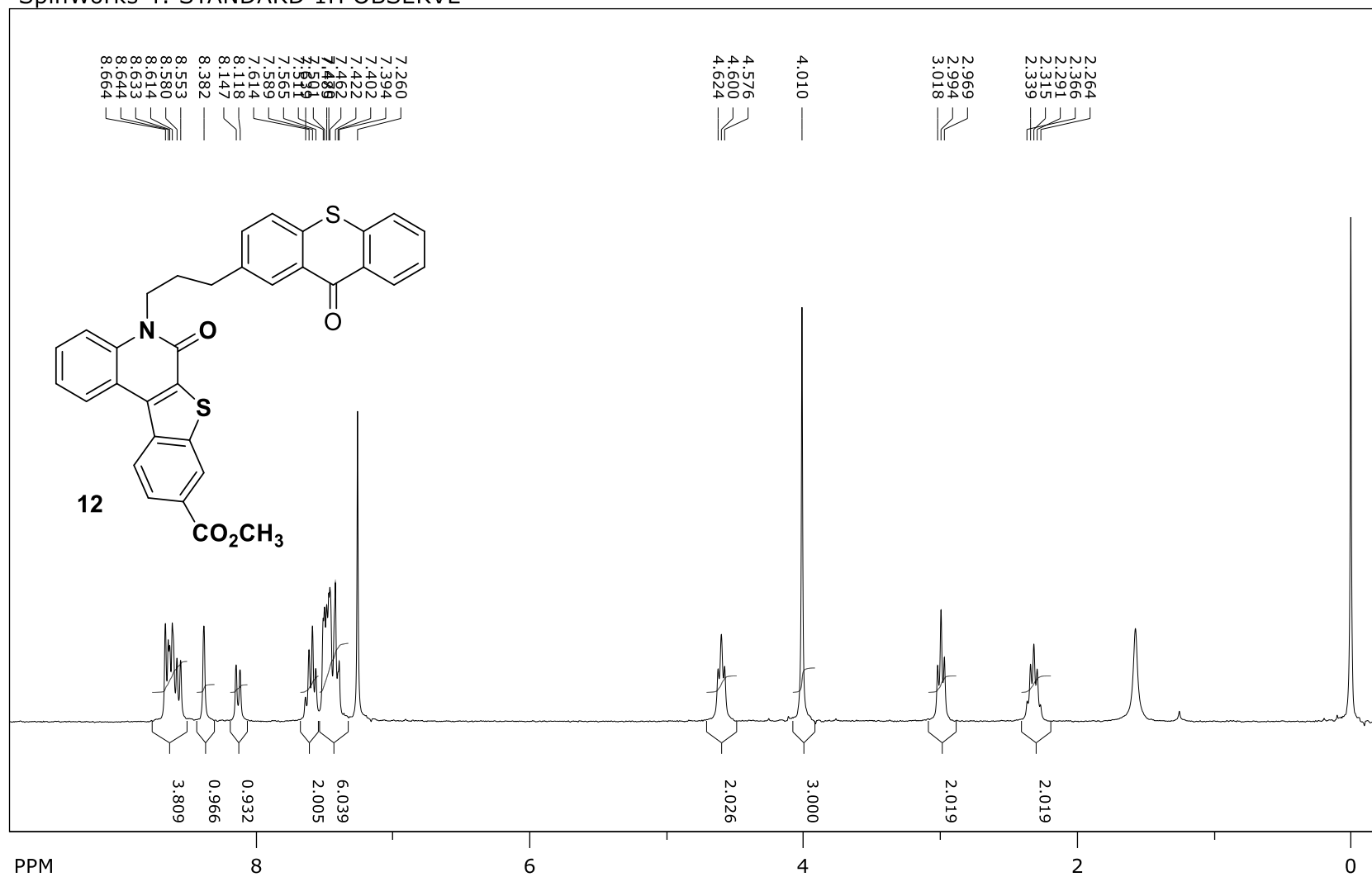
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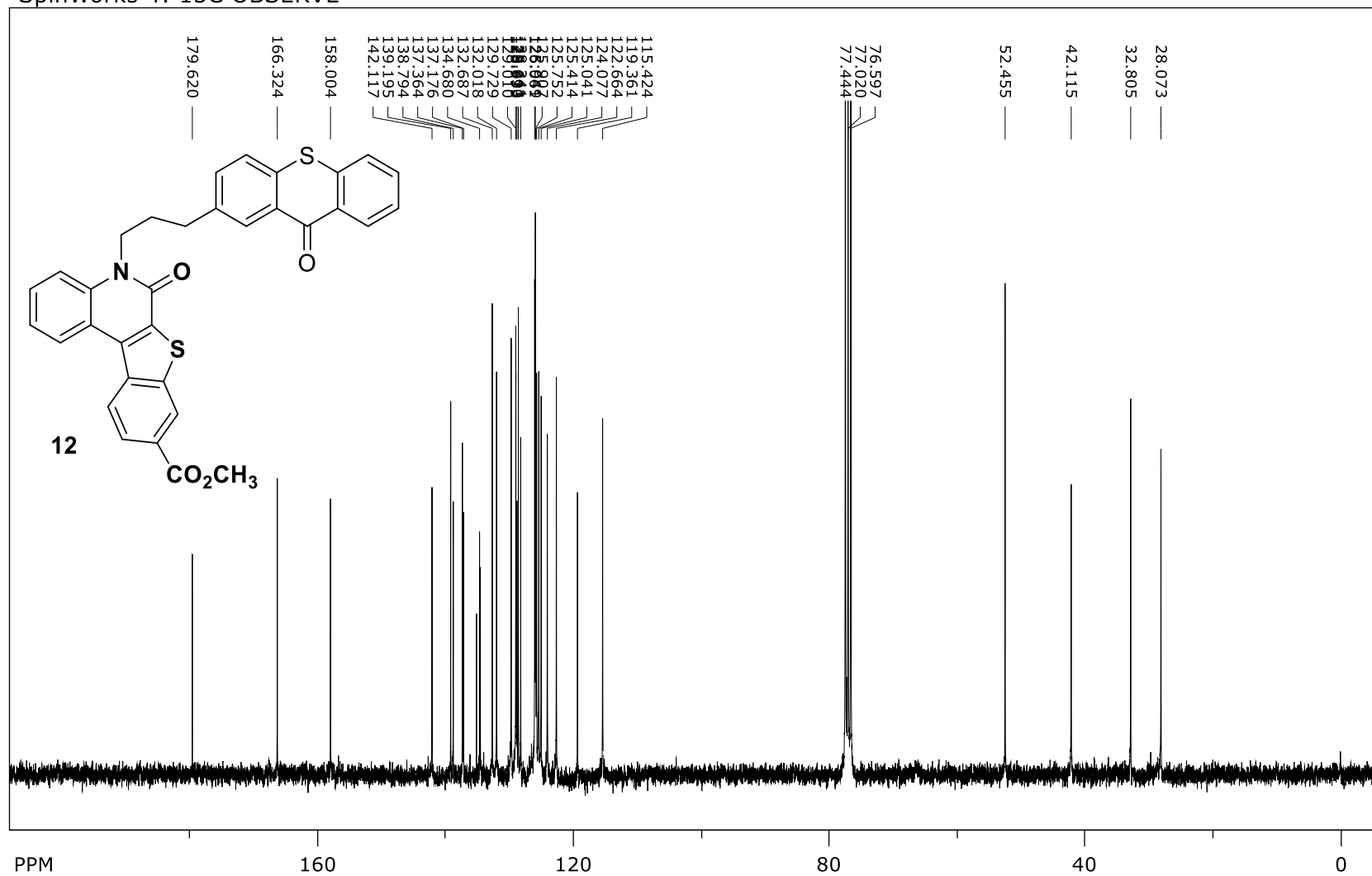
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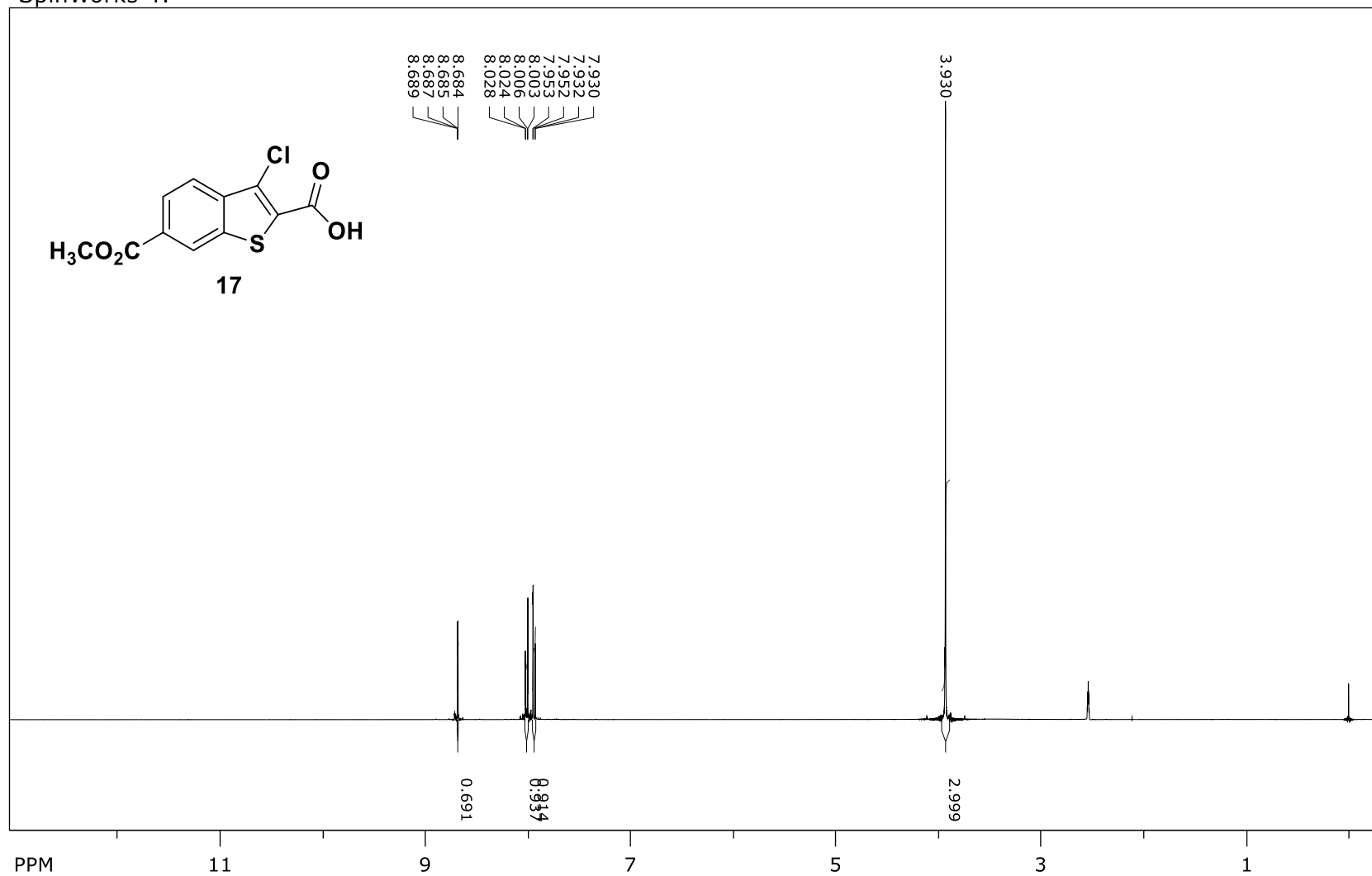
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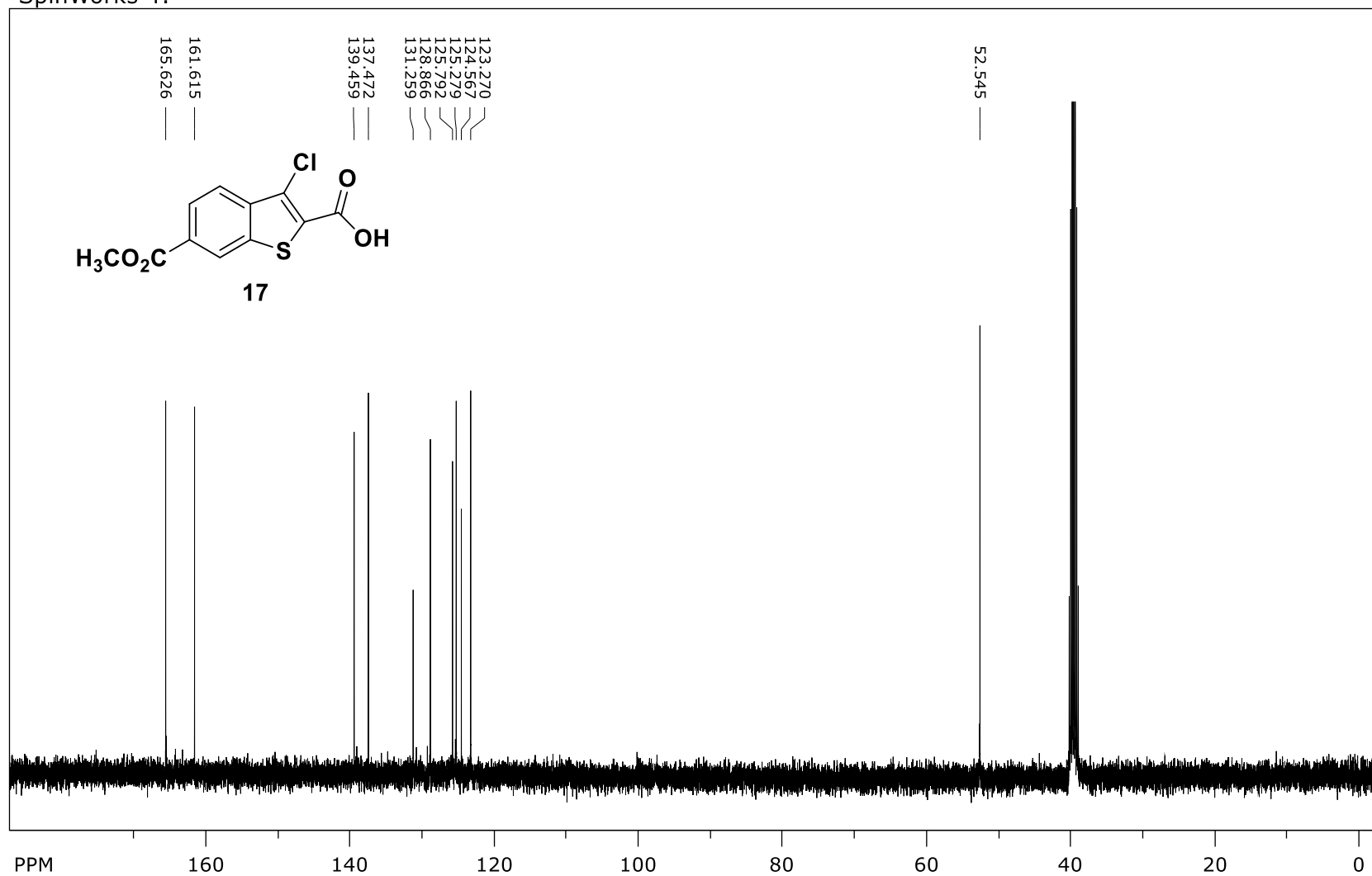
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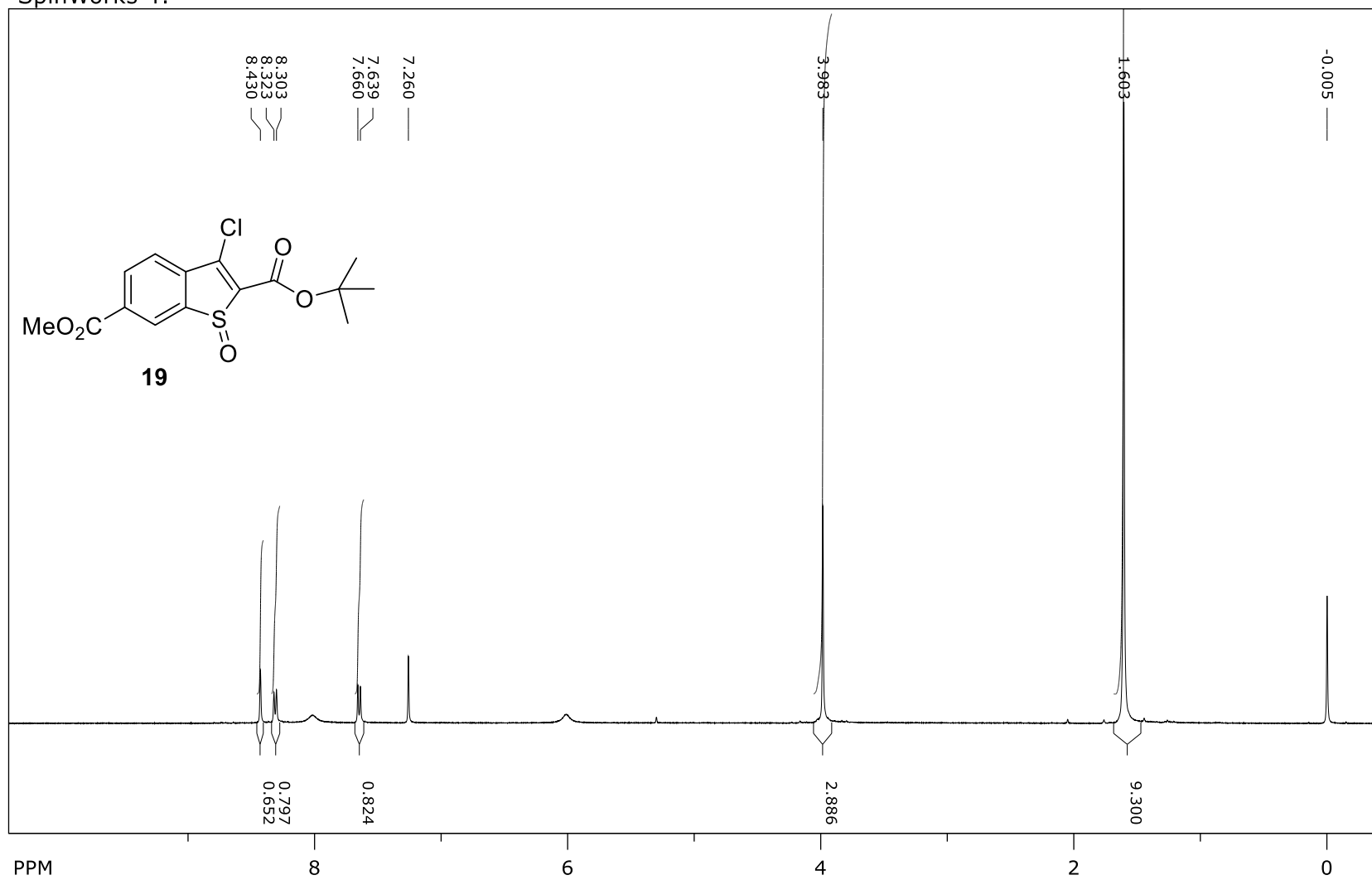
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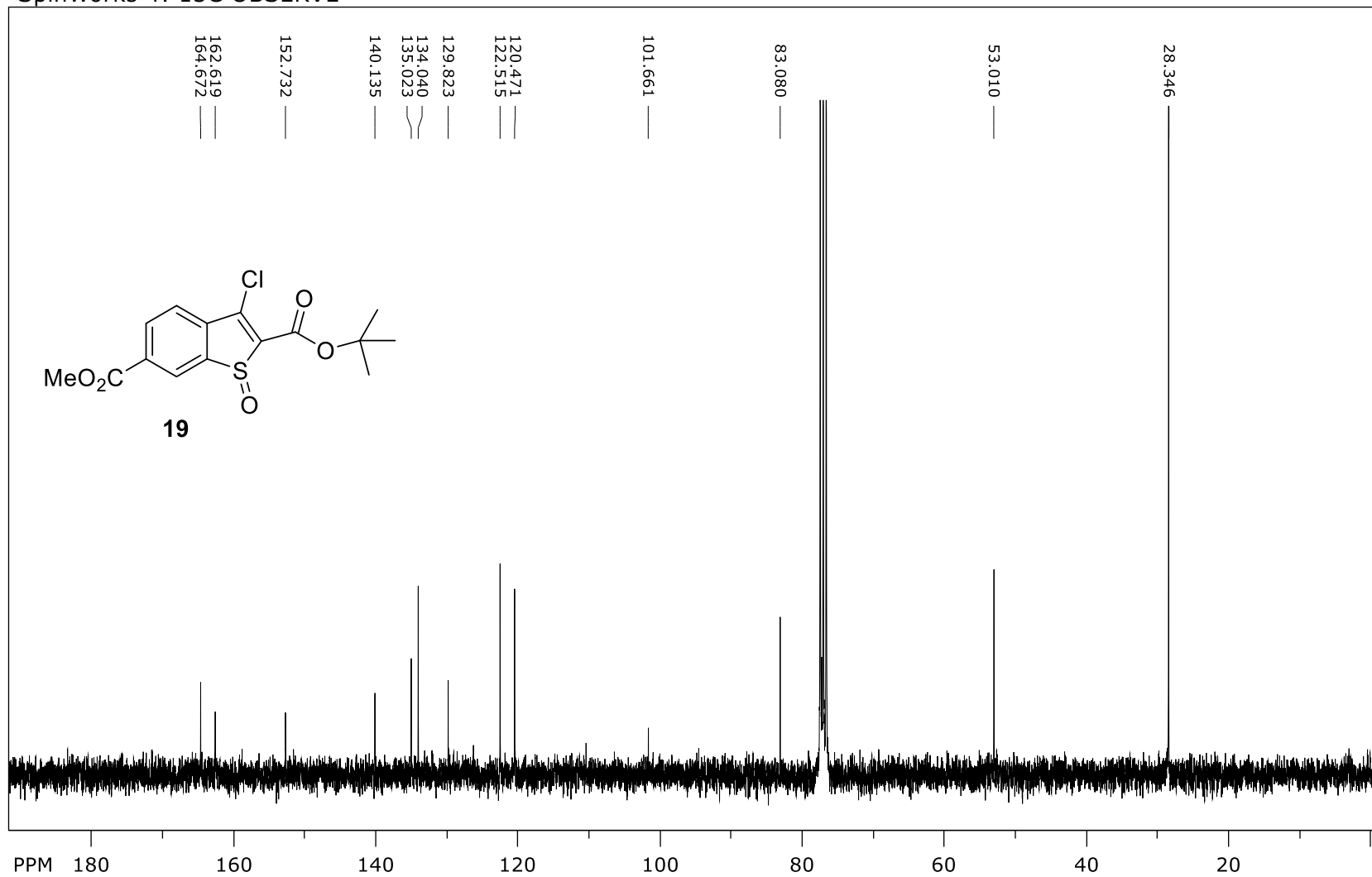
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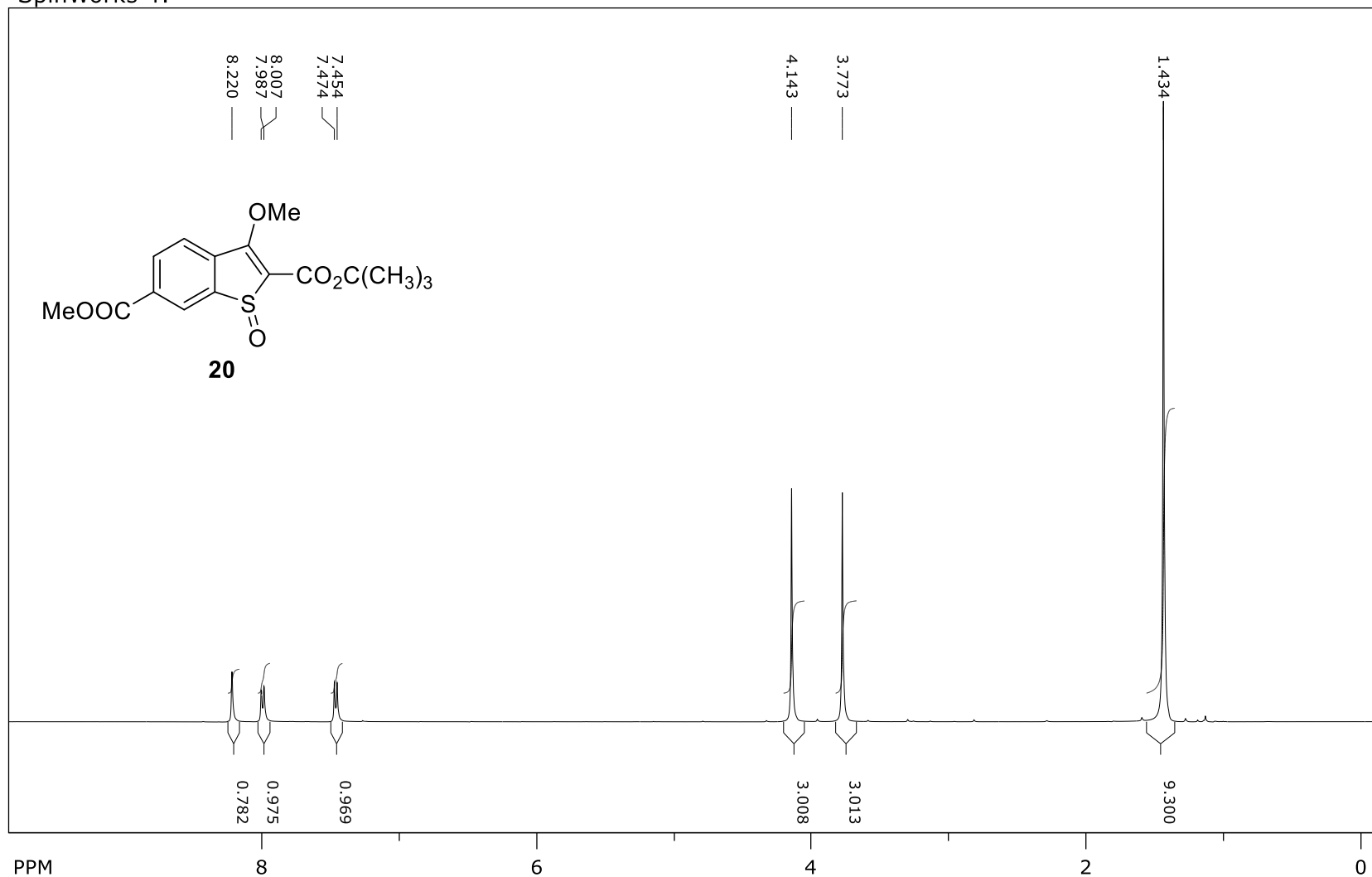
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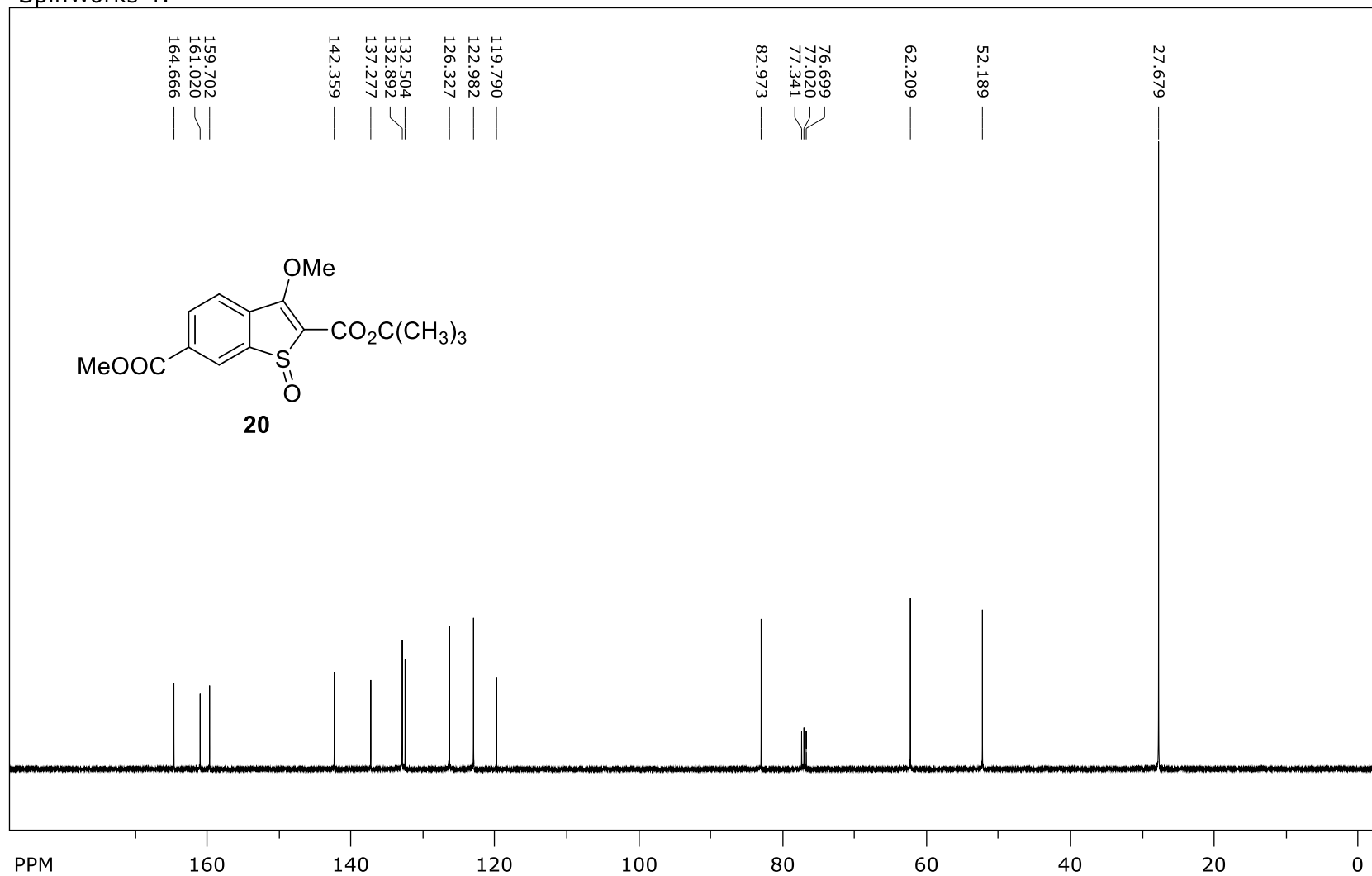
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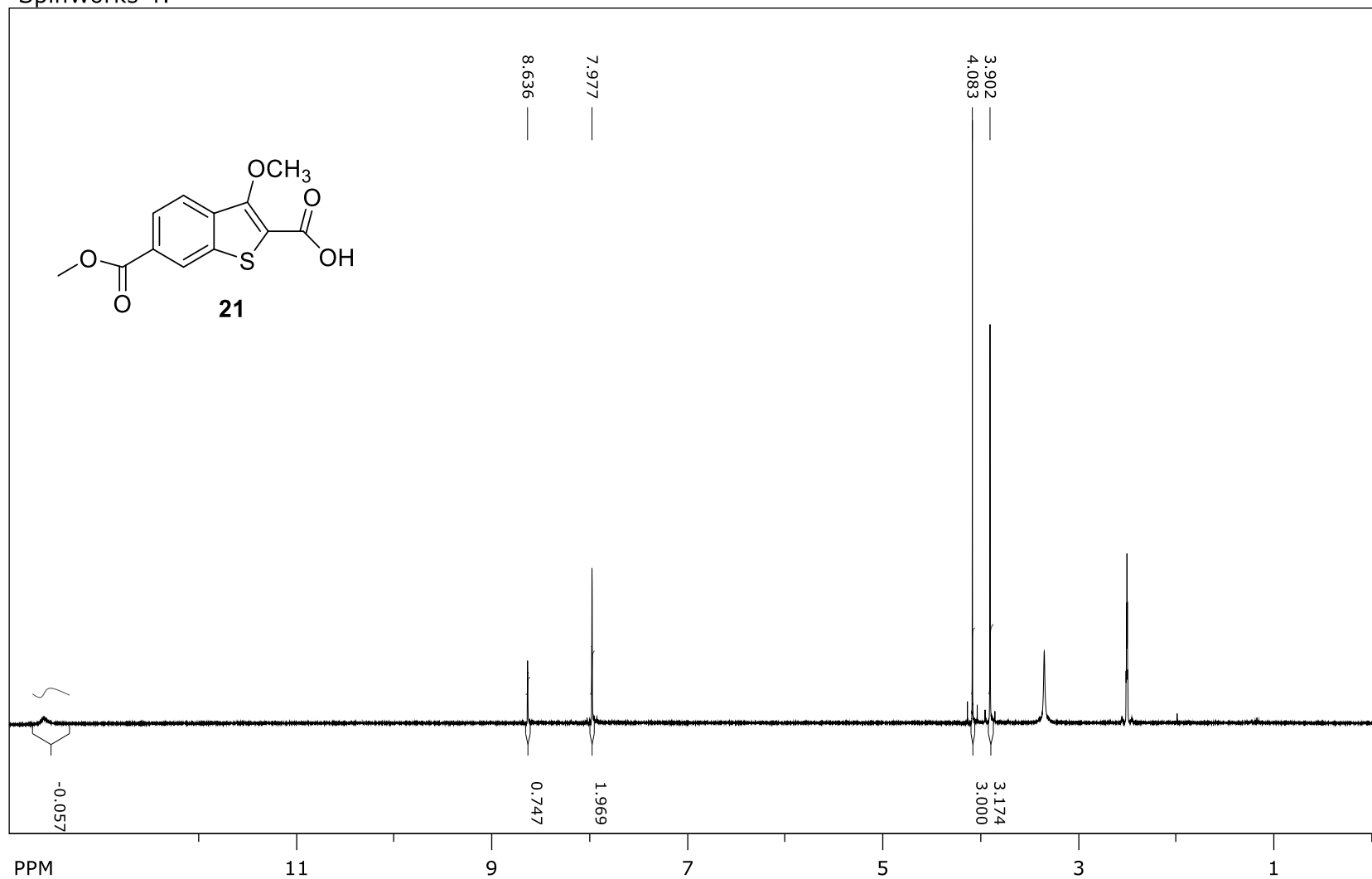
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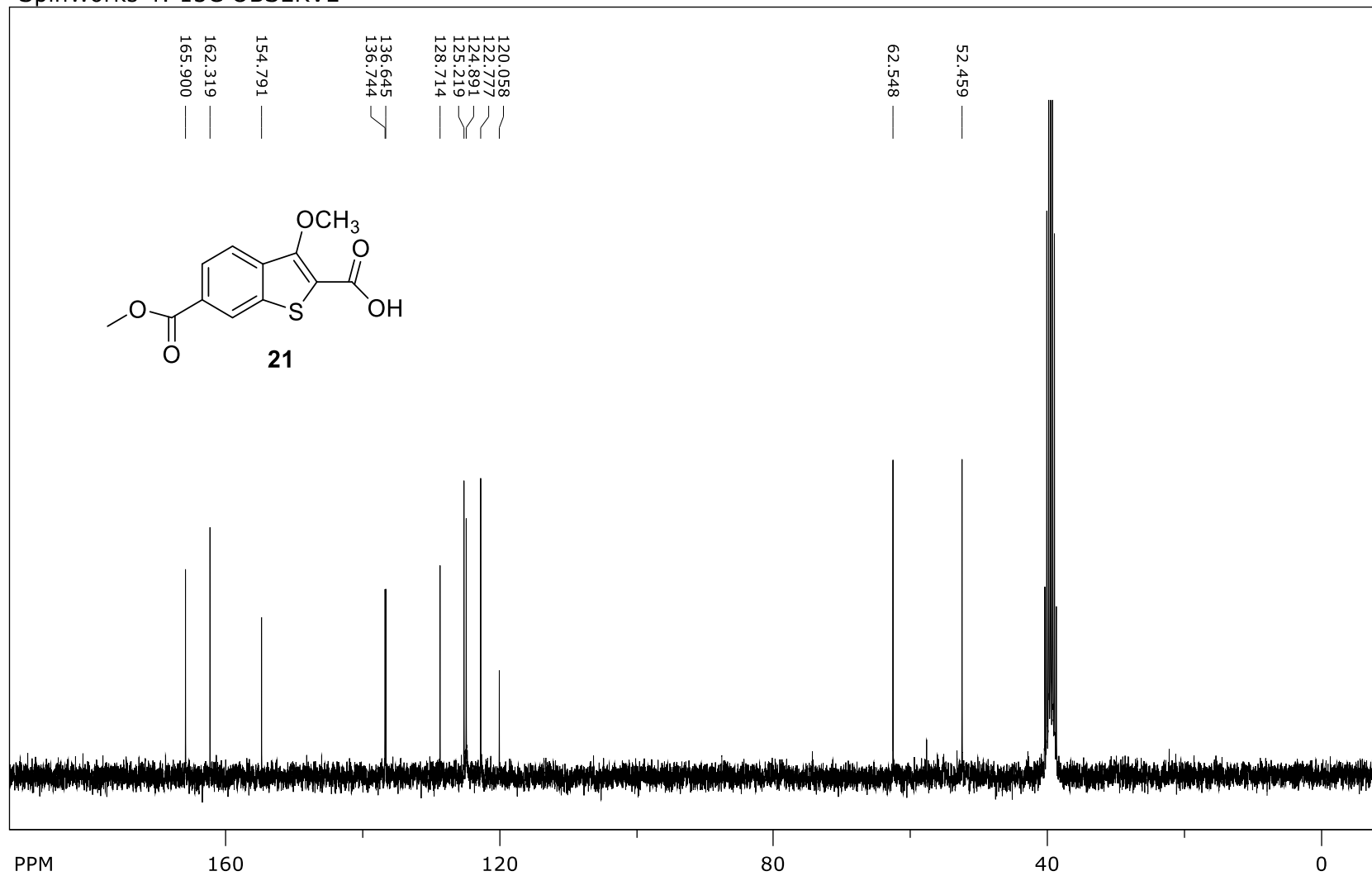
SpinWorks 4:



SpinWorks 4:



SpinWorks 4: 13C OBSERVE



References

1. Dolomanov, O.V., Bourhis, L.J., Gildea, R.J., Howard, J.A.K. & Puschmann, H., *J. Appl. Cryst.* **2009**, 42, 339-341.
2. Bourhis, L.J., Dolomanov, O.V., Gildea, R.J., Howard, J.A.K., Puschmann, H. *Acta Cryst.* **2015**, A71, 59-75.
3. Sheldrick, G.M. *Acta Cryst.* **2015** C71, 3-8.